2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

North Carolina





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.

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National Council on Teacher Quality

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.

North Carolina at a Glance



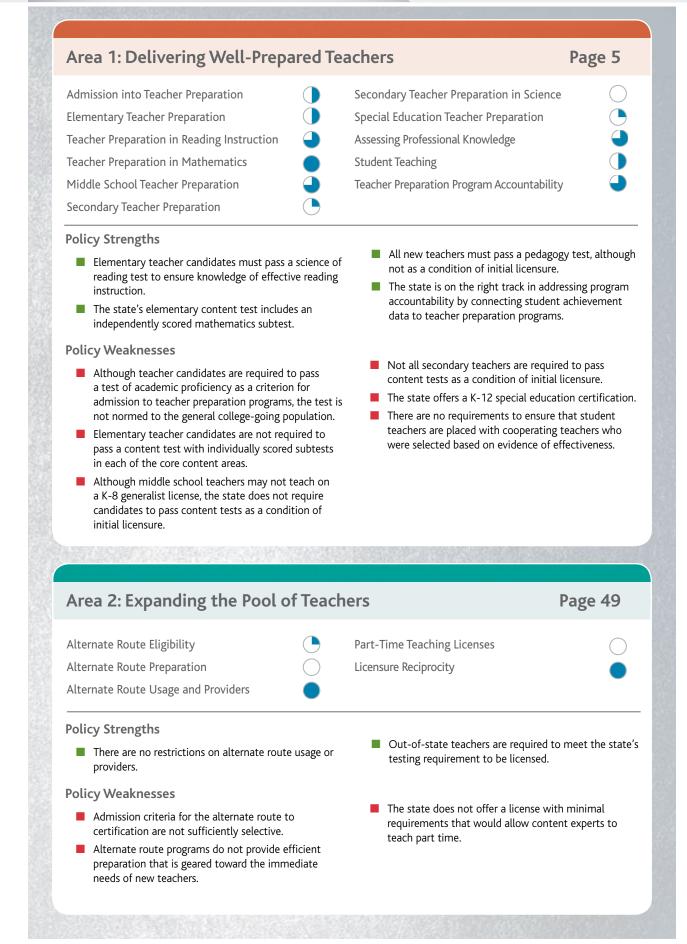
Overall 2013 Yearbook Grade

Overall 2011 Yearbook Grade: D+

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

Goal Breakdown	2013	Progress on Goals
🛨 Best Practice	2	Since 2011
Fully Meets	6	Progress has increased 13
Nearly Meets	6	No change in progress18
Partially Meets	6	
Meets Only a Small Part	4	Progress has decreased0
O Does Not Meet	7	

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 North Carolina Faring?

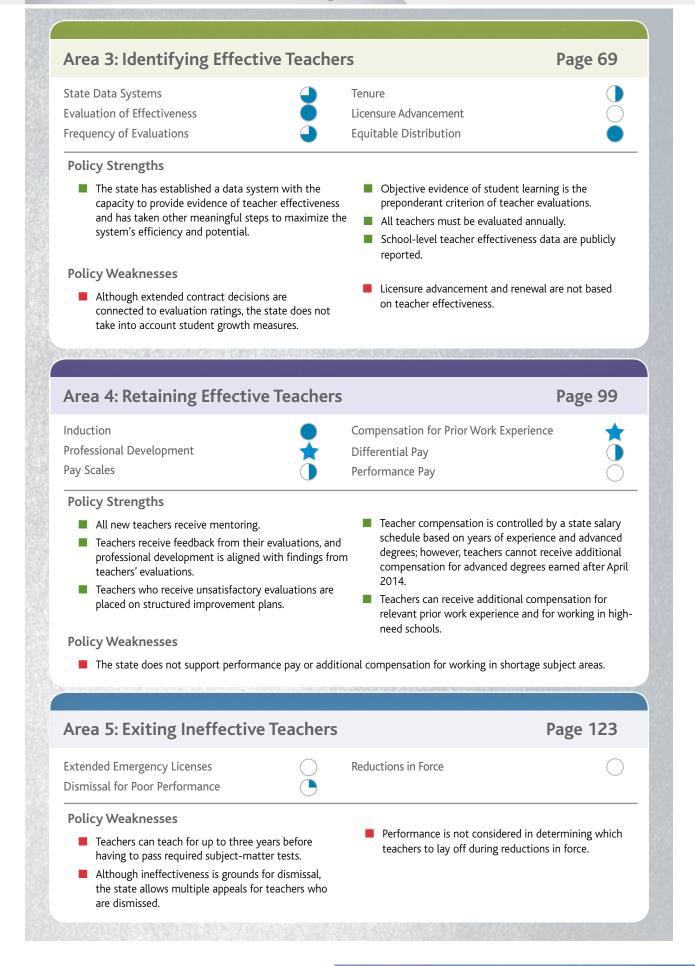


Figure A	Overall _{State} Grade 20 ₁₃	Overall _{State} Grade 2017	Overall State Grade 2009
Florida	B+	В	С
Louisiana	В	C-	C-
Rhode Island	B	В-	
	_	В-	D C-
Tennessee	B B-	C	C-
Arkansas Connecticut	_	C-	C- D+
	B- B-	C-	C-
Georgia Indiana	в- В-	C+	D
Massachusetts	-	C+	_
	B-	-	D+
Michigan	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	B-	D+	D+
New York	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	D+
Colorado	C+	С	D+
Delaware	C+	С	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
lowa	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
Fioritaria			

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
\bigcirc	Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

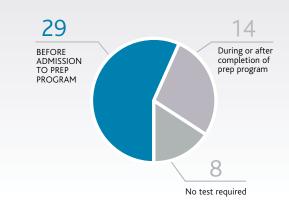
Whether the state has advanced on the goal, policy has remained unchanged or the state has lost ground on that topic:

\mathbf{O}	Goal progress has increased since 2011
\bigcirc	Goal progress has decreased since 2011
Ð	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:

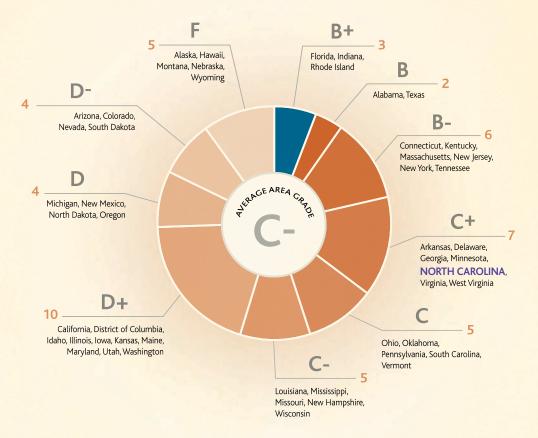




Area 1 Summary

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

Figure 1

How States are Faring in Admission Requirements

Best Practice States 2 Delaware¹, Rhode Island¹ State Meets Goal Texas States Nearly Meet Goal Mississippi¹, New Jersey¹, Utah¹ 11 States Partly Meet Goal Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky¹, NORTH CAROLINA, South Carolina¹, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin 13 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama 1, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois 1, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan 1, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire 1, Oklahoma 1, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 21 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 12:12 ⇔:38 1:1

1-A Analysis: North Carolina

State Partly Meets Goal 🛛 🧑 Bar Raised for this Goal 🛛 (🔿 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test, the Praxis I. Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population.

North Carolina also allows teacher preparation programs to exempt candidates who demonstrate equivalent performance on the SAT and ACT.

Supporting Research

North Carolina General Statute 115C-296(b2) State Board of Education Policy TCP-A-003

RECOMMENDATION

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

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

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

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

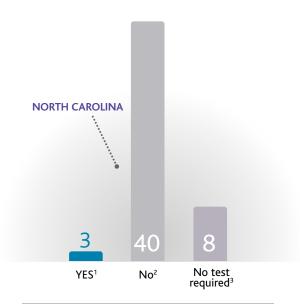
North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

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?

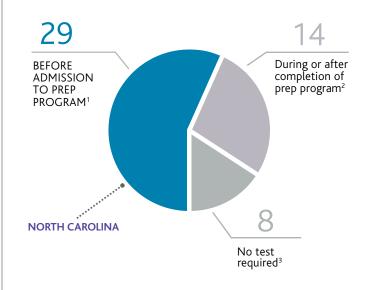


1. Strong Practice: Delaware, Rhode Island, Texas

- 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?



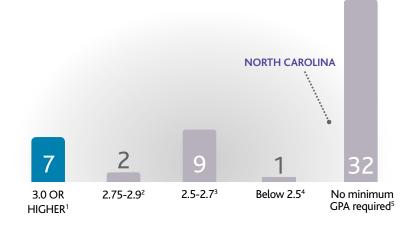
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 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		Tinsson ULATION LECE Test normed to PREP PROP TO Candidates to Leacher admissions only Leacher		No test required	
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West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	3	26	14	8	

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

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



1. Strong Practice: Delaware, Mississippi⁶, New Jersey⁶, Oklahoma⁷, Pennsylvania⁸, Rhode Island⁶, Utah

3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut⁹, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin¹⁰

4. Louisiana

- 5. 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.

^{2.} Kentucky, Texas

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.)

- 1. 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

Figure 6

How States are Faring in Elementary **Teacher Preparation**



Best Practice State Indiana 2

- States Meet Goal Connecticut¹, New Hampshire¹
- 11 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama¹, Arkansas¹, District of Columbia¹, Florida¹, Idaho¹, Kentucky¹, New Jersey¹, Rhode Island 1, Texas 1, Utah 1, Virginia 1



14 States Partly Meet Goal California, Delaware 1, Georgia, Maine 1, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York1, NORTH CAROLINA¹, Oklahoma, Oregon¹, Pennsylvania¹, South Carolina¹, Vermont¹, West Virginia 1



States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona¹, Colorado, Mississippi, New Mexico, Washington

18 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio¹, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

4:0

1-B Analysis: North Carolina

State Partly Meets Goal

Raised for this Goal 💮 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina 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.

Beginning June 1, 2014, all elementary teacher candidates in North Carolina will have to pass the MTEL General Curriculum test. This test appears to be more rigorous than what is required in most states, but it does not report teacher performance in each subject area. Although there still seems to be some degree of uncertainty about whether the test is a requirement for initial or professional licensure, it does appear that teacher candidates will have to pass it prior to entering the classroom.

North Carolina does not require its elementary teacher candidates to earn an academic content specialization.

Supporting Research http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/sbe-archives/meetings/2012/06/gcs/recommendations.pdf Board of Education Policy Manual, TCP-A-003 http://sbepolicy.dpi.state.nc.us/

RECOMMENDATION

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

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

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

North Carolina should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. The state does not specify any coursework requirements for general education or elementary teacher candidates.

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

In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in North Carolina take higher-level academic coursework. The requirement also provides an important safeguard in the event that candidates are unable to successfully complete clinical practice requirements. With an academic concentration (or better still a major or minor), candidates who are not ready for the classroom and do not pass student teaching can still be on track to complete a degree.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

Figure 7	ELEMENTARY TEST WITH SEPARA SCORE FOD SEPARA LENT	Elementary Content PASSING Elementary Content tecs Some sub-	Uperts 5 score for with Elementary content to composite score	Vith
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California				
Colorado				
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Florida Georgia				
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Maine			2	
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Montana				
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Nevada			2	
New Hampshire New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
NORTH CAROLINA			3	
North Dakota				
Ohio				4
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
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	19	9	19	4

EXAMPLE 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.
- 3. Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.

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

Do states require early teach elementary grades to pass a content knowledge test?

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California					
Colorado					
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Washington					
West Virginia					
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Wyoming					
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				•	

1. 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.

2. May pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.

Figure 9				GLISH		/			NCE				OCIA					FINE ARTS
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NORTH CAROLINA																		
North Dakota																		
Ohio																		
Oklahoma			*				*	*	*			*				*		
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What subjects does North Carolina expect elementary teachers to know?

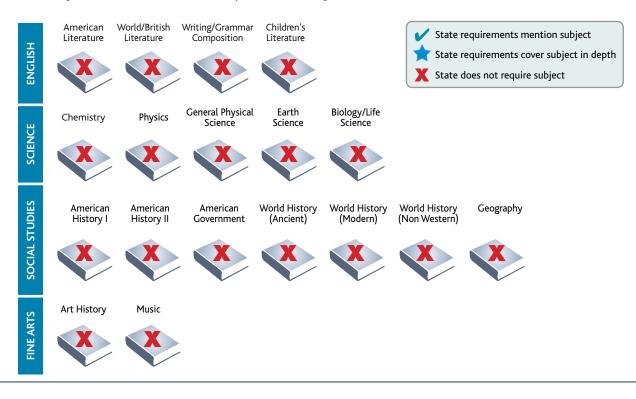
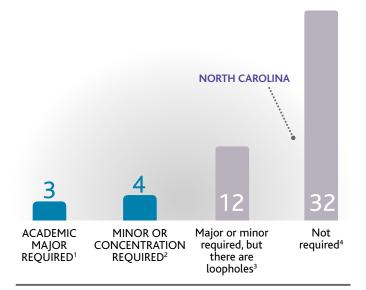


Figure 11

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

Figure 12





ANALYSIS

Beginning June 1, 2014, all elementary teacher candidates in North Carolina will have to pass the MTEL Foundations of Reading test. Teachers may have until their second year of teaching to earn a passing score on this test, provided they attempt to pass it during their first year.

Supporting Research Session Law 2013-360, Section 155C-296 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that the science of reading test is meaningful.

While North Carolina's adoption of the Foundations of Reading Test is commendable, the state creates a significant loophole by allowing teachers to be in the classroom for a full year without passing the test. North Carolina should also evaluate its passing score to make certain it reflects a high standard of performance.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

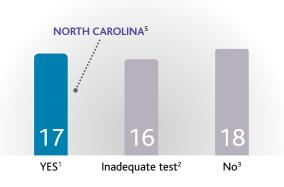
Figure 13		PARATIO UIREMEN	TS /	TEST REQUIRE	
Do states ensure that elementary teachers know the science	EEQ <i>READINC SCIENCE</i> <i>READINC SCIENCE</i>	Do not address reading science	4 PPROPRIAT	Inadequate fact	No reading test
of reading?	READ!	Do n readir	APPR	Inade	Nore
Alabama			1		
Alaska					
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					
	25	26	17	16	18

T EXAMPLES 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.

Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
 Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.

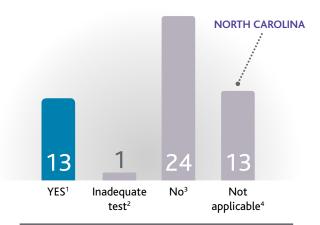
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- 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. 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: Alabarna⁵, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. 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).
- 2. 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

Figure 16 How States are Faring in Teacher Preparation in Mathematics **Best Practice States** States Meet Goal Arkansas 1, Florida 1, Indiana, Kentucky 1, New York 1, NORTH CAROLINA 1, Texas 1, Virginia 1 15 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama¹, Connecticut¹, Delaware¹, District of Columbia 1, Idaho 1, Maine 1, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey 1, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 1, Utah, Vermont 1, West Virginia 1 State Partly Meets Goal California 21 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wyoming 6 States Do Not Meet Goal Colorado, Hawaii I, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Wisconsin **Progress on this Goal Since 2011:** ★:20 ↔:30 4:1



ANALYSIS

Beginning June 1, 2014, all elementary teacher candidates in North Carolina will have to pass the MTEL General Curriculum test, including the subtest in mathematics.

Supporting Research

http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/sbe-archives/meetings/2012/06/gcs/recommendations.pdf

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

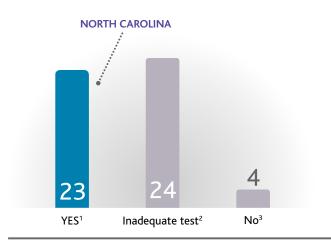
North Carolina was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.

T 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?



 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

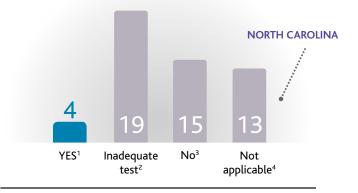
4. Test is not yet available for review.

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

- 2. 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.)

- 1. The state should require that new middle school teachers pass a licensing test in every core academic area that they are licensed to teach.
- 2. 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

Figure 19

How States are Faring in Middle School Teacher Preparation



Best Practice States Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina

Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

19 States Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa¹, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio¹, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island¹, Texas¹,



3

States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, New York, NORTH CAROLINA[↑], Tennessee

States Partly Meet Goal Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin

7 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming

14 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii↓, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:5 ↔:45 ↓:1

1-E Analysis: North Carolina

State Nearly Meets Goal 🛛 🏠 Progr

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina requires a middle grades certificate for all middle school teachers. The state clearly requires that candidates must complete a teacher preparation program, but it is somewhat more ambiguous regarding coursework requirements. Standards articulate that middle school teachers must "have depth in one or more specific content areas or disciplines," but it does not offer specific semester hour requirements. Secondary teachers may also teach the middle grades.

Middle school teachers in North Carolina are required to pass a single-subject Praxis II content test; a general content knowledge test is not an option. However, the state allows teachers to fulfill this testing requirement in their second year of teaching, provided they attempt to pass the assessments during their first year.

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

Supporting Research Praxis Test Requirement www.ets.org Board of Education Policy Manual, TCP-A-003 Session Law 2013-360, Section 115C-296 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Require content testing in all core areas prior to entering the classroom.

North Carolina should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure. To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, the state should set its passing scores to reflect high levels of performance.

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

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

Close the loophole that allows teachers to add middle grade levels to an existing license without demonstrating content knowledge.

North Carolina allows teachers with an existing license to add a teaching area with either coursework or a passing score on a content test. The state is urged to require that all teachers who add the middle grade levels to their certificates pass a rigorous subject-matter test to ensure content knowledge of all subject areas before they are allowed in the classroom.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis. The state added that teacher preparation programs are required to submit program blueprints that provide more detail about requirements for candidates. These blueprints indicate that, for content knowledge, candidates must complete 24 semester hours of coursework relevant to the specialty area from a regionally accredited college or university with a grade of C (2.0) or better in each of the 24 hours or satisfactory Praxis II scores.

Supporting Research

Required Program Blueprints for Teacher Preparation Programs http://www.ncpublicschools.org/ihe/remodeling/

Figure 20	FFERED	tor boms	/
Do states distinguish middle grade preparation from elementary preparation?	K-8 UCENSE NOT OFFERED	As license offered for self-contained dassrooms	K-Blicense offered
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
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			1
Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			4
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
	31	5	15

T 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 report	5	
Do middle school teachers		5	No, K-8 license equipeds	No testing of all subjects
have to pass an appropriate		rt rep	-ure s	test Il sub
content test in every core		or all	ense	g of a
subject they are licensed		test d	K-8 li leme	quire
to teach?	YES	00 M9	on the	lot re
Alabama	- /	·, /	~ /	
Alaska				1
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				2
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine	4			
Maryland Massachusetts				
Massachusetts Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	5			
NORTH CAROLINA	6			
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma			7	
Oregon			· ·	
Pennsylvania Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	3	16	6
		-		5

- 1. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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

Figure 22

How States are Faring in Secondary Teacher Preparation



3 Best Practice States Georgia, Indiana, Tennessee



States Meet Goal Minnesota, South Dakota

28 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri ¹, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon ¹, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island ¹, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

8 States Partly Meet Goal District of Columbia, Iowa 1, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska 1, Nevada, New Mexico



State Meets a Small Part of Goal NORTH CAROLINA[↑]

9 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii I, Montana, New Hampshire, Washington, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

↑:6 👄:44 ↓:1

1-F Analysis: North Carolina



State Meets a Small Part of Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina requires secondary teachers to pass content tests for initial licensure. However, the state allows teachers to fulfill this testing requirement in their second year of teaching, provided they attempt to pass the assessments during their first year.

Further, North Carolina also allows both general science and general social studies licenses and does not require subject-matter testing for each subject area within these disciplines.

General social studies candidates must pass the Praxis II Social Studies content test. Teachers with this license are not limited to teaching general social studies but rather can teach any of the topical areas. Although North Carolina offers additional licensure areas in specific areas of social studies, such as geography, history and sociology, the state still only requires the general content test. (For the state's science loophole, see Goal 1-G.)

To add an endorsement to a clear secondary license, teachers in North Carolina may choose one of the following: pass a content test, complete a state-approved program that leads to licensure or complete 24 hours in the subject area with a C or better.

Supporting Research Praxis Testing Requirements www.ets.org Board of Education Policy Manual, TCP-A-003 Session Law 2013-360, section 115C-296 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf Additional Endorsement www.ncpublicschools.org/licensure/faq/

RECOMMENDATION

Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates prior to entering the classroom.

As a condition of licensure, North Carolina should require its secondary teacher candidates to pass a content test in each subject area they plan to teach to ensure that they possess adequate subjectmatter knowledge and are prepared to teach grade-level content.

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

By allowing a general social studies certification—and only requiring a general knowledge social studies exam—North Carolina is not ensuring that its secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., history, geography, economics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

Require subject-matter testing when adding subject-area endorsements.

North Carolina should require passing scores on subject-specific content tests, regardless of other coursework or degree requirements, for teachers who are licensed in core secondary subjects and wish to add another subject area, or endorsement, to their licenses. While coursework may be generally indicative of background in a particular subject area, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

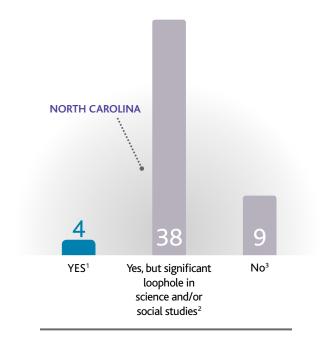
North Carolina was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.

T 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?

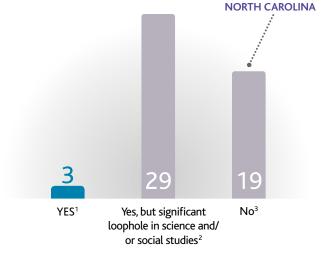


1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee

- 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, Arizona $^{\rm 5}$, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire $^{\rm 5}$, Washington, Wyoming $^{\rm 6}$
- 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

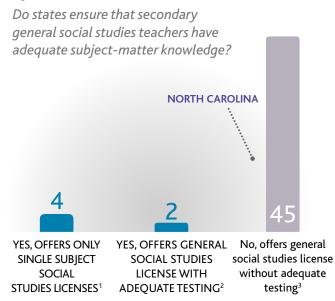
Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area to add an endorsement?



1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee

- 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.)
- 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



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.
- 2. 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

Figure 26

How States are Faring in Preparation to Teach Science



Best Practice State

13 States Meet Goal Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia 1

2

States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona 🕇 , Arkansas

States Partly Meet Goal Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah

0 States Meet a Small Part of Goal

28 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, NORTH CAROLINA, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:4 **↔**:47 **↓**:0

1-G Analysis: North Carolina

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina offers a secondary teaching licensure area in general science. Candidates are required to pass the Praxis II General Science test. Teachers with this license are not limited to teaching general science but rather can teach any of the topical areas. Further, the state allows teachers to fulfill this testing requirement in their second year of teaching, provided they attempt to pass the assessments during their first year.

Supporting Research

Praxis Testing Requirements www.ets.org Session Law 2013-360, Section 115C-296 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

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

By allowing a general science certification—and only requiring a general knowledge science exam— North Carolina is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics) and does not report separate scores for each area. Therefore, candidates could answer many—perhaps all—chemistry questions, for example, incorrectly yet still be licensed to teach chemistry to high school students. Further, North Carolina should require passing scores on content tests prior to entering the classroom.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

Figure 27	OF BE ONLY MALES BE CLAIF ENDING	OFFRS GENERAL SCENCE OF WITH ADEQUART SCENCE OR	. /	Offers Beneral science or without adequarter or	
Do states ensure that	SUB)	ENCE ENCE		° or	జ
secondary general science	NOLE		FEST e-sut ithou	rses	testi
teachers have adequate	KLY SI ENSE	ONL INER	Ses u	erals lice	e)
cubiest matter knowledge?	SS ON	PEQU PEQU	s only te tes	S Ben Nation adeq	•
subject-matter knowledge?	Level of the second sec		Offer ciemo equa	Offer ombi thou	
	24	OFFER GEVERALSCENCE OF NUTH ADE CONVERALSCENCE OF	Offers only single-subject science licenses without adequate testing without	0 <u>¥</u>	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
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					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
NORTH CAROLINA					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island South Carolina		1			
South Carolina South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia		1			
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	10	5	1	35	

T 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 sciencethat 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.

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.)

- 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.
- 2. 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

Figure 28 How States are Faring in Preparation to Teach Social Studies 0 **Best Practice States** States Meet Goal n States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama¹, New York¹, Rhode Island¹, Texas 1 8 States Partly Meet Goal Idaho¹, Iowa¹, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin 10 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Connecticut 1, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, NORTH CAROLINA[↑], Oregon, Tennessee 1, Vermont, Virginia 1 29 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas I, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas I, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:9 👄 : 39 4:3

1-H Analysis: North Carolina

State Meets a Small Part of Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina only offers a K-12 special education certification.

The state recently adopted the MTEL General Curriculum content test, and as of June 1, 2014, all special education teachers will have to earn a passing score on the test. This test appears more rigorous than what is required in most states, but it does not report teacher performance in each subject area. Although there still appears to be some degree of uncertainty about whether the test is a requirement for initial or professional licensure, it does appear that teacher candidates will have to pass it prior to entering the classroom.

Supporting Research

MTEL http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/sbe-archives/meetings/2012/06/gcs/recommendations.pdf Praxis Test Requirements www.ets.org

RECOMMENDATION

End licensure practices that fail to distinguish between the skills and knowledge needed to teach elementary grades and secondary grades.

It is virtually impossible and certainly impractical for North Carolina to ensure that a K-12 special education teacher knows all the subject matter he or she is expected to be able to teach, especially considering state and federal expectations that special education students should meet the same high standards as other students. While the broad K-12 umbrella may be appropriate for teachers of low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, it is deeply problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students, who are expected to learn grade-level content.

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

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

		1	1
Figure 29		Offers K. 22 and Back-specific cents.	(S)uc
Do states distinguish	DOES NOT OFFERA		2
between elementary	OFF	Cer Cer	ak-j
and secondary special	NO1 ERTIF	sk-1 specij	s only ation
education teachers?	POE3	Offer, Srade,	Offer. Certific
Alabama		/~/ □	Offers only a K-12
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	1		
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			
	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?

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	y 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, Pennsylvania¹, Rhode Island, West Virginia²			
Required for a K-12 special education license	None			

1. 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:

1. 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.)

1. 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

Figure 31

How States are Faring in Special Education **Teacher Preparation** Best Practice States 28 States Meet Goal Alabama¹, Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana 1, Iowa¹, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island¹, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington 1, West Virginia States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, NORTH CAROLINA 1 3 States Partly Meet Goal Connecticut, Pennsylvania¹, Utah States Meet a Small Part of Goal 3 Massachusetts, Missouri, Wyoming 15 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **1**:7 (↔):43 ↓:1

1-I Analysis: North Carolina

State Nearly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina requires teachers to pass a standard examination appropriate and adequate for demonstrating the applicant's academic and professional preparation by the end of their second year of teaching, if the teacher takes the test at least once during the first year of teaching.

North Carolina is also part of the Teacher Performance Assessment (edTPA) consortium and began a pilot program in Spring 2011.

Supporting Research MTEL http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/sbe-archives/meetings/2012/06/gcs/recommendations.pdf Praxis Test Requirements www.ets.org

RECOMMENDATION

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test before entering the classroom.

North Carolina should verify that all new teachers meet professional standards through a test of professional standards before they start teaching.

Verify that commercially available tests of pedagogy actually align with state standards.

North Carolina should ensure that its selected test of professional knowledge measures the knowledge and skills the state expects new teachers to have.

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

While North Carolina 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.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

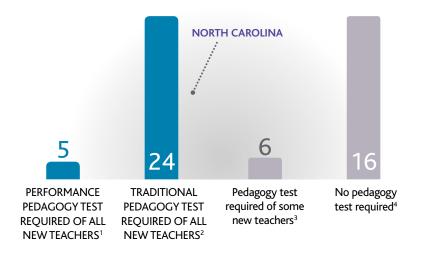
North Carolina was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

2. 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

Figure 33 How States are Faring in Student Teaching 3 **Best Practice States** Florida, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee State Meets Goal Massachusetts 1 States Nearly Meet Goal Connecticut¹, Kentucky 24 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware 1, Georgia 1, Hawaii, Illinois 1, Iowa, Kansas, Maine 1, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri 1, Nebraska, New Jersey, NORTH CAROLINA, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin States Meet a Small Part of Goal Indiana, Michigan, Oregon, South Dakota 17 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: •:42 ↓:1 1:8

1-J Analysis: North Carolina

State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Commendably, North Carolina requires candidates to complete "a continuous and extended minimum 10-week period of student teaching in the area in which the candidate is seeking licensure." However, the state does not address the qualifications of cooperating teachers.

Supporting Research

North Carolina Program Approval Standards, Standard 3A http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/ihe/materials/programstandards.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

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

In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in North Carolina should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement. Research indicates that the only aspect of a student teaching arrangement that has been shown to have an impact on student achievement is the positive effect of selection of the cooperating teacher by the preparation program, rather than by the student teacher or school district staff.

Use evidence from the state's teacher evaluation system to select cooperating teachers.

North Carolina requires objective measures of student growth to be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations. The state should therefore utilize its evaluation results, which provide evidence of effectiveness in the classroom, in the selection of effective cooperating teachers.

Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.

Unless preparation programs can establish true satellite campuses to closely supervise student teaching arrangements, placement in foreign or otherwise novel locales should be supplementary to a standard student teaching arrangement. Outsourcing the arrangements for student teaching makes it impossible to ensure the selection of the best cooperating teacher and adequate supervision of the student teacher and may prevent training of the teacher on relevant state instructional frameworks.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

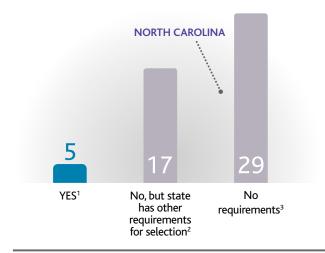
Figure 34	COPERAINC SELECTED BASED TEACHER EFFECTIVENELSS ON	STUDENT FEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
Do states ensure a	ASED	EAST
high-quality student	PERA TED B	JENT ATL
teaching experience?	SELEC SELEC	STUL
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland Massa shureette		
Massachusetts		
Michigan Minnesota		
Miniesota 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		1
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	5	32

T 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.

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

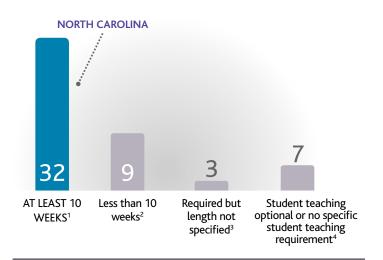


1. Strong Practice: Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee

- 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



O

State Meets Goal Louisiana





States Partly Meet Goal Indiana⁺, Kentucky, Massachusetts⁺, Michigan, Nevada, South Carolina, Washington⁺, Wisconsin⁺

- 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:

1:13 ↔:38 ↓:0

1-K Analysis: North Carolina

State Nearly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs is on the right track but could do more to hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

North Carolina collects some program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance. Regulations require the state to publish data on each teacher preparation program housed in an IHE, including the mean value-added score of the program's graduates, employment rates and evaluation ratings.

For program approval, the state requires evidence that during the two preceding consecutive years, 95 percent of graduates employed by public schools have earned a continuing license. North Carolina also collects programs' annual summary licensure test pass rates (70 percent of program completers must pass their licensure exams). However, the 70 percent pass-rate standard sets the bar quite low and is not a meaningful measure of program performance.

The state, however, does not collect these data for its alternate route. Further, there is no evidence that the state's standards for program approval are resulting in greater accountability. In the past three years, no programs in North Carolina have been identified in required federal reporting as low performing.

The state's website includes report cards that allow the public to review and compare program performance.

North Carolina requires national accreditation for program approval.

Supporting Research 16 NCAC 06C.0202 Higher Education Report Cards http://apps.schools.nc.gov/pls/apex/f?p=141:5:1640122465961801::NO::: www.ncate.org

RECOMMENDATION

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

Although measures of student growth (value-added data) 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. North Carolina should expand its requirements to its alternate routes and 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 minimum standards of performance.**

Merely collecting the types of data described above is insufficient for accountability purposes. The next and perhaps more critical step is for the state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. North Carolina should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, as its current requirement that 70 percent of program completers must pass their licensing exams is too low a bar. Programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

Distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional preparation programs in public reporting.

It is more useful to the public—especially hiring school districts—if reports on teacher preparation program performance include specific data at the program level. North Carolina should take care to make this distinction when publishing its new IHE data on teacher preparation.

Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

North Carolina should not cede its authority and must ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina asserted that national accreditation is not required for program approval.

LAST WORD

State code indicates that, during the approval process, the state must weigh a specific list of criteria, which includes "either: (A) full accreditation or accreditation with stipulations of the professional education unit by the NCATE at the basic and advanced levels, as appropriate; or (B) full accreditation or provisional accreditation of the program(s) by TEAC."

Supporting Research 16 NCAC 06C .0202

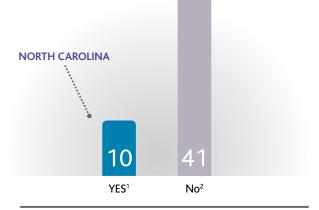
Figure 38	AN		Boste
Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable?	OBJECTUE PROCOMM. SPECIFIC DA 12 COLLED	MINIMUM STANDORDS FOR FEREDRIANCE CE	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLEON WEBSITE
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
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			2
NORTH CAROLINA North Dakota			
Ohio ¹			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina ¹			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	36	4	19

T 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 Columbia³, Hawaii³, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland³, 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.

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

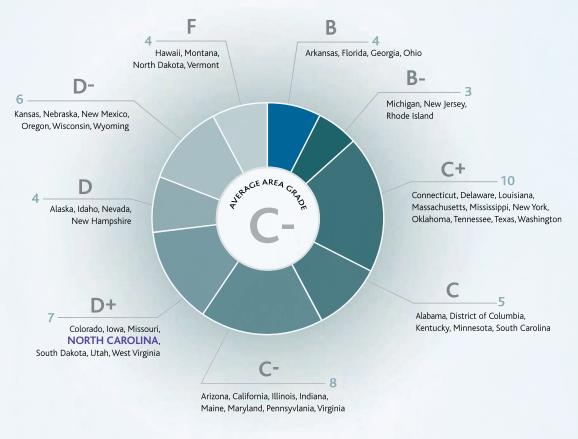
1. National accreditation can be substituted for state approval. 2. For institutions with 2,000 or more full-time equivalent students

Figure 41		/.	httonal accreditation is required for pogram approval
What is the relationship	2	Station	tion , n app
between state program	sou Sou	Credi	^e dit _a ⁰ 8ra
approval and national	IL PRC	of a appr	for pi
accreditation?	APPROVAL PROCOUN	overlap of accreditation	Nationa required
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California		1	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine		1	
Maryland			2
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi		1	
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
NORTH CAROLINA			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
J. 8	_		42
	7	31	13

Area 2 Summary



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

2 GR

REA

ORTH CAN

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.
- 2. 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

Figure 42

How States are Faring in Alternate Route Eligibility

Best Practice States 2 District of Columbia, Michigan State Meets Goal Minnesota 13 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey 1, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Washington 11 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas 1, Virginia 15 States Meet a Small Part of Goal California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, NORTH CAROLINA, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia 9 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:2 👄 : 49 📕 : 0

2-A Analysis: North Carolina



ANALYSIS

While the admission requirements for North Carolina's alternate route do not exceed those of traditional preparation programs, the state is flexible regarding the needs of nontraditional candidates.

North Carolina Lateral Entry requires applicants to have a bachelor's degree. Candidates must have a minimum overall GPA of 2.5. Those who cannot meet this standard, but who passed a basic skills test or scored above 1,100 on the SAT or above 24 on the ACT, can show a minimum GPA of 3.0 in the major field of study, in all courses taken in the senior year or in at least 15 hours of coursework completed within five years of completing a bachelor's degree or higher. Candidates with at least five years of relevant experience need not meet either GPA standard.

Candidates must also have a major in the licensure area or have 24 hours of coursework in that core subject. Alternatively, candidates may demonstrate content knowledge with a passing score on a subject-matter test. Elementary and early childhood applicants must take the Praxis II subject assessment.

Supporting Research 16 NCAC 06C .0305

RECOMMENDATION

Screen all candidates for academic ability.

While a minimum GPA requirement is a first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing, the current standard of 2.5 does not serve as a sufficient indicator of past academic performance. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of 3.0 or higher. Interestingly, the SAT/ACT equivalencies accepted by North Carolina appear to set a significantly higher bar. The state should require evidence of above average academic performance for all applicants. A rigorous test appropriate for candidates who have already completed a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be ideal.

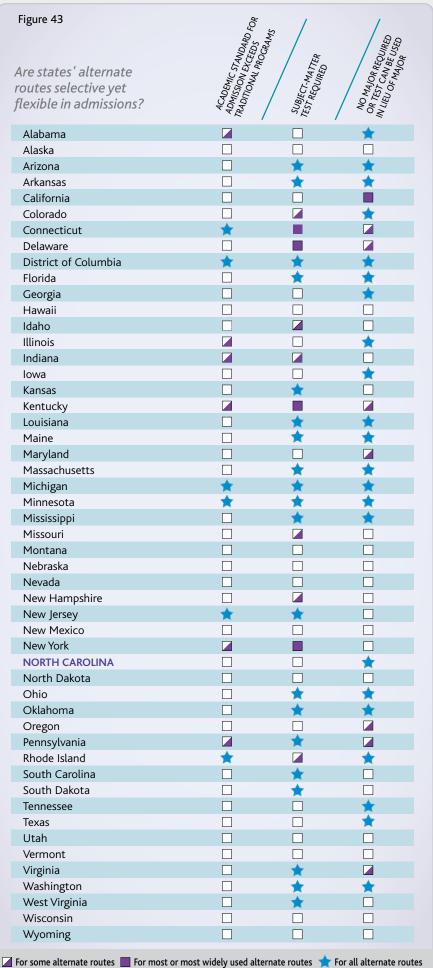
Require applicants to pass a subject-matter test for admission.

The state should consider requiring all candidates, including those with a major in the subject, to pass a content-knowledge test. The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge. Teachers without sufficient subject-matter knowledge place students at risk.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina noted that nontraditional candidates are not only required to pass a subject-matter test, but must also pass the Praxis II exam for pedagogy.

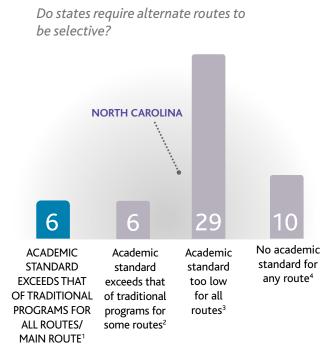
Supporting Research NC Lateral Entry Guidelines http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/licensure/lateralentry.pdf



T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

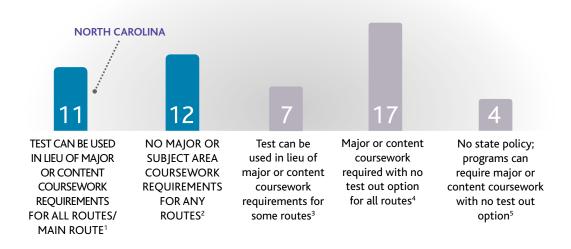
The **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** require candidates to demonstrate aboveaverage academic performance as a condition of admission to an alternate route program, with both requiring applicants to have a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea knowledge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

Figure 44



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

Do states accommodate the nontraditional background of alternate route candidates?



1. 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.

Figure 46

How States are Faring in Alternate Route Preparation
2 Best Practice States Delaware, New Jersey



- States Nearly Meet Goal
- Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina
- **15** States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 20 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wyoming

8 States Do Not Meet Goal Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire, NORTH CAROLINA, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, Wisconsin

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:0 ↔:51 ↓:0

Background

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

2-B Analysis: North Carolina

State Does Not Meet Goal

\Lambda Bar Raised for this Goal

ANALYSIS

Alternate route candidates must follow a plan of study prescribed by their college or university or with one of the Regional Alternative Licensing Centers (RALC) in the state. RALCs assist candidates by evaluating their application, prescribing a course of study and recommending requirements needed to receive a full professional educator's license. Individuals are required to take a minimum of six semester hours per year until their plan of study has been completed.

All employing school districts must provide a two-week, prework orientation that includes lesson planning, classroom organization, classroom management and an overview of the state accountability system, including the standard course of study and end-of-grade and end-of-course testing.

There is no requirement for practice teaching. Every candidate is assigned a mentor on or before the first day on the job.

Candidates must complete licensure requirements within three years.

Supporting Research 16 NCAC 06C .0305 North Carolina Lateral Teacher Entry http://www.ncpublicschools.org/licensure/lateral/

RECOMMENDATION

Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

The state should articulate guidelines regarding the nature and amount of coursework required of candidates. Simply mandating coursework without specifying the purpose can inadvertently send the wrong message to program providers—that "anything goes" as long as credits are granted. However constructive, any course that is not fundamentally practical and immediately necessary should be eliminated as a requirement. Requirements should be manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers. Appropriate coursework should include grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

Ensure that new teachers are supported in the first year of teaching.

The state should offer a highly structured, well-supervised induction program for all alternate route candidates. This should include more detailed mentoring guidelines to ensure that new teachers will receive the support they need to facilitate their success in the classroom. Effective strategies include practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom, intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school, a reduced teaching load and release time to allow new teachers to observe experienced teachers during each school day.

Ensure program completion in fewer than two years.

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

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

gure 47		/	WORK	4	/ 5
o states' alternate routes rovide efficient preparation	EFFICIENT COURSEWORK	RELEVANT COLLES	REASONABLE PROGRAM LENS	PRACTICE TEACHING	INTENSIVE SUPPORT
hat meets the immediate eeds of new teachers?	EFFICIEI COURSE	RELEVAN	REASON PROGRA	PRACTI OPPORT	INTENS
Alabama					
Alaska		*	*	*	
Arizona			*	*	
Arkansas	*	*	*		*
California			*		
Colorado	*		*		
Connecticut	*	*	*	*	
Delaware	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia				*	
Florida			*		
Georgia	*	*	*		*
Hawaii					
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Indiana				*	
lowa			*	*	
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Kentucky					*
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland		*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*		*	
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Minnesota			*		
Mississippi	*	*	*		
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Ohio				*	
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	*	*		*	
South Carolina	*	*			*
South Dakota			*		
Tennessee					
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Virginia	*				
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West Virginia		*	*		*
Wisconsin					
Wyoming			+		

T 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.)

- 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.
- 2. 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

Figure 48

How States are Faring in Alternate Route Usage and Providers



Best Practice States

23 States Meet Goal

Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, NORTH CAROLINA, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington



States Nearly Meet Goal Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania↓, South Carolina↑, Utah

12 States Partly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas↓, Delaware, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin

States Meet a Small Part of Goal Hawaii, Idaho, Missouri, South Dakota

7 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:1 ↔:47 ↓:3



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

North Carolina authorizes school systems, community colleges and colleges/universities to implement alternate route programs.

Supporting Research 16 NCAC 06C .0305

RECOMMENDATION

Further encourage diversity of alternate route providers.

North Carolina should allow qualified nonprofit organizations to offer alternate route programs, in addition to school districts and institutions of higher education. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and nonuniversity-based, to improve.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

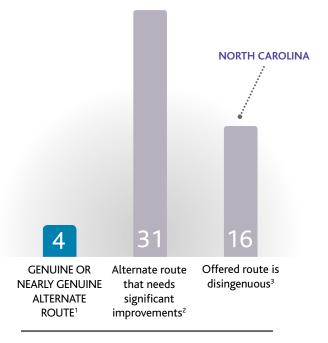
Figure 49	BROAD USAGE ACROSS SUBJECTS USAGE ACROSS GEOGRAPHICARES AND	1 5
	4CRO	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS
Are states' alternate	A RE A RE	^c PRO
routes free from	D US	11,0
limitations?	BRO, UBJE COR	VERS
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Alaska		
Arizona Arkansas	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	
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Colorado	-	-
Connecticut		÷
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District of Columbia	*	*
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Washington	+	÷
West Virginia		*
Wisconsin		*
Wyoming		
For some alternate routes For most or r		or all alternate routes
used alternat	e routes	

T 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

igure 51	PRERECUISITE OF STRONG	VERIFCATION OF SUBJECT		EFFICIENT COURSEMO	RELEVANT COURSELL.	ORK	/	INTENSIVE MENT-	IMC	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS
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characteristics of states' alternate routes?	EQUI	FICA	119 114C	ENT.	ANT	RAM	JICE	Also,	500	Lis
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California		- Â	Ê		Ê	÷			*	*
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Delaware				*	*	*	*	*		*
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Florida		*	*			*			*	*
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Maine		*	*							
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		*		*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*				*		*	*
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Oregon		*	*							*
Pennsylvania										
Rhode Island		*								*
South Carolina	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
South Dakota				*	*					*
Tennessee		*	*			*			*	
Texas			*			*			*	*
Utah									*	
Vermont							*		*	
Virginia		*		*					*	*
Washington		*	*			*		*	*	*
West Virginia		÷			*	÷		÷		÷
Wisconsin										÷
Wyoming						*				
, <u>,</u>										

⊿ For some alternate routes 📕 For most or most widely used alternate routes 🔺 For all alternate routes

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.
- All candidates for a part-time teaching license should be required to pass a subjectmatter test.
- 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

Figure 52

How States are Faring in Part Time Teaching Licenses



Best Practice State Georgia

- 2 States Meet Goal Arkansas, Florida
 - States Nearly Meet Goal Kentucky, Michigan ↑, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah



States Partly Meet Goal California, Louisiana, Oklahoma

10 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania¹, Washington, Wisconsin

28 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, NORTH CAROLINA, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:2 ↔:49 ↓:0

2-D Analysis: North Carolina

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina 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.

North Carolina 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.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

		/	1
Do states offer a license		Incense offered or bague	
with minimal requirements		Pr Vage	, /
that allows content experts		ted c	/
to teach part-time?	YES	estric ense	.0
to teach part time.	~ ~	, ²	80
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
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lowa			
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Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
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Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
NORTH CAROLINA North Dakota			
Ohio			
Ohlo Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	10	12	29
		14	

T EXAMPLE 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.)

- 1. 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.
- The state should uphold its standards for all teachers by insisting that certified teachers coming from other states meet its own testing requirements.
- 3. 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

Figure 54

How States are Faring in Licensure Reciprocity **Best Practice States** 2 Alabama, Texas States Meet Goal NORTH CAROLINA, Ohio, Rhode Island States Nearly Meet Goal Delaware 1, Indiana 1, Oklahoma 1, Washington, Wisconsin 22 States Partly Meet Goal Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho4, Illinois, Iowa¹, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming 12 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina States Do Not Meet Goal 7 California, District of Columbia, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, New Jersey, Vermont Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:5 ➡:45 ↓:1

2-E Analysis: North Carolina



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina allows out-of-state teachers to apply for its standard professional 2 license. They must have three or more years of experience, be highly qualified and meet North Carolina's testing requirements.

Transcripts are required for all out-of-state teachers. However, it is not clear whether the state analyzes transcripts to determine whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route or whether additional coursework will be required.

Regarding the state's virtual schools, North Carolina requires that at least 75 percent in grades K-5, 50 percent in grades 6-8 and 50 percent in grades 9-12 must hold teacher certificates. All teachers in grades 6-12 who are teaching a core subject area must be college graduates.

Supporting Research

State Board of Education Policy Manual TCP-A-002, 2.10 Steps to a Professional License http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/licensure/steps/ 115C-238.29F

RECOMMENDATION

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

North Carolina should 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 North Carolina. The state 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).

Ensure that requirements for online teachers are as rigorous as those for in-state teachers.

North Carolina should ensure that online teachers based in other states are at least equally as qualified as those who teach in the state. However, North Carolina 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.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

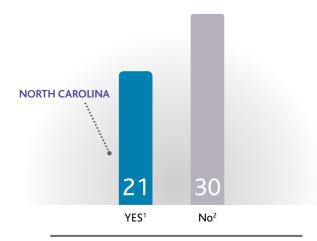
North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state wondered whether NCTQ's reference to the "state's virtual schools" meant the state-run North Carolina Virtual Public School or any online provider offering courses to North Carolina students.

LAST WORD

This goal refers to any provider that offers online courses to students within a particular state.



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
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana⁷, 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.

- 1. State conducts transcript reviews.
- 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.

What do states require of teachers transferring from other states?	UCENSE RECIPROCITY	Submission of tran-	Recens, reguiements
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Alaska			
Arizona			
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California			
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Connecticut			
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District of Columbia		1	
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa		1	2
Kansas		1	
Kentucky		1	
Louisiana			
Maine		1	
Maryland			
Massachusetts		1	
Michigan			
Minnesota		1	
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada		1	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York	3		
NORTH CAROLINA			
North Dakota		1	
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
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Vermont		1	
Virginia			
Washington	4		
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	3		
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Helly S

Figure 57		State Specifie different	ate
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	4	6	41

EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

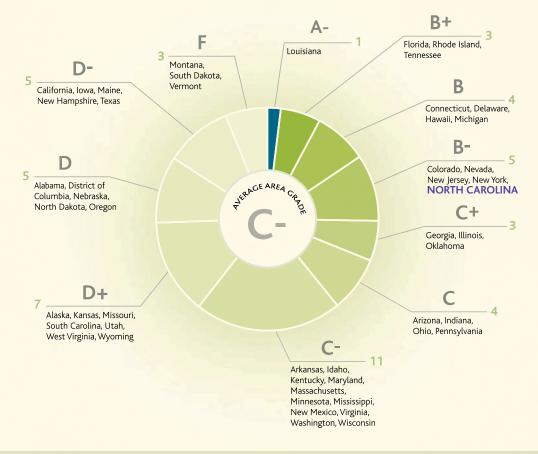
Alabama and Texas appropriately support licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet Alabama's and Texas's own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate 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-B:** Evaluation of Effectiveness
- **3-C: Frequency of Evaluations**

- 3-D: Tenure
- 3-E: Licensure Advancement
- 3-F: Equitable Distribution

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

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.)

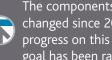
1. The state should establish a longitudinal data system with at least the following key components:

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.

- 2. 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.
- 3. 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

Figure 58

How States are Faring in State Data Systems



Best Practice States Hawaii, New York

States Meet Goal

- - 19 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona¹, Arkansas, Connecticut¹, Delaware, District of Columbia 1, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan 1, NORTH CAROLINA, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas 1, Washington, Wyoming 25 States Partly Meet Goal

Alabama, Alaska 1, California 1, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana⁺, Nebraska, Nevada1, New Hampshire, New Jersey1, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon 1, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont 1, Virginia¹, West Virginia, Wisconsin

2

States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Pennsylvania

States Do Not Meet Goal 3 Maine, Oklahoma, South Dakota

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

↔:36 1:13 ↓:2



ANALYSIS

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

North Carolina 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.

Commendably, North Carolina defines teacher of record as an educator who has been assigned responsibilities for a student's learning in a subject/course with aligned performance measures. Further, 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.

North Carolina publishes some production data such as the number of individuals employed in public schools with degrees from each institution, as well as the number of issued programs of study leading to licensure for each preparation and the number of program completers by program area. However, no connection is made between these data and district-level hiring statistics, and consequently this report provides an incomplete analysis of teacher production in North Carolina.

Supporting Research Data Quality Campaign www.dataqualitycampaign.org

Higher Education Program Reports http://www.ncpublicschools.org/ihe/reports/

RECOMMENDATION

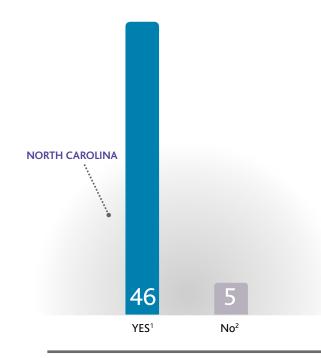
Connect supply data to district hiring statistics.

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. North Carolina 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, North Carolina will form a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

Do states' data systems have the basic elements 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

Do states' data systems include more advanced elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness?



Figure 61		≥ /	. /
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teacher production?	CHER	ISHEC a pub	un deta pi
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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.

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

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.
- 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

Figure 62

How States are Faring in Evaluation of Effectiveness



Best Practice States

19 States Meet Goal Alaska[↑], Colorado, Connecticut[↑], Delaware, Florida, Georgia[↑], Hawaii[↑], Louisiana[↑], Michigan, Mississippi[↑], Nevada, New Mexico[↑], NORTH CAROLINA[↑], Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania[↑], Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin[↑]

5 Sta Ari

States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Virginia

16 States Partly Meet Goal Arkansas, District of Columbia¹, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas¹, Kentucky¹, Maine¹, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri¹, Oregon¹, South Carolina¹, South Dakota¹, Utah, West Virginia¹, Wyoming¹



States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alabama, California, Idaho↓, Iowa↑, Nebraska, Texas, Washington↓

4 States Do Not Meet Goal Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:22 ↔:27 ↓:2

3-B Analysis: North Carolina



ANALYSIS

Commendably, North Carolina requires that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations. Teachers must be evaluated using the North Carolina Teacher Evaluation Rubric in its full or abbreviated form (for career-status teachers only).

All teachers must be evaluated based on six standards: 1) demonstrates leadership, 2) establishes a respectful environment for diverse students, 3) knows the content, 4) facilitates learning for students, 5) reflects on practice and 6) contributes to the academic success of students. Standard Six requires that "the work of the teacher results in acceptable, measurable progress for students based on established performance expectations using appropriate data to demonstrate growth." A teacher cannot be rated effective if he or she does not meet expected student growth.

The abbreviated evaluation includes rating a teacher only on Standards One, Four and Six.

Three methods are used to determine student growth: 1) analysis of student work: used with courses and grades that focus on performance standards; 2) pre-post test growth model: used with courses and grades where statewide assessments are in place but the EVAAS cannot be used; and 3) EVAAS (Educator Value-Added Assessment System): used with courses and grades where there are statewide assessments and a prediction model has been determined.

Standards One through Five require the use of five ratings: distinguished, accomplished, proficient, developing and not demonstrated. Standard Six requires three: exceeds expected growth, meets expected growth, does not meet expected growth. Once a teacher has a three-year rolling average of student growth values, an overall status is determined using the following three categories: highly effective, effective and in need of improvement.

Classroom observations are required.

Supporting Research

Board of Education Policy Manual, TCP-C-004, -006 http://sbepolicy.dpi.state.nc.us/ Teacher Evaluation Process http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/effectiveness-model/ncees/instruments/teach-eval-manual.pdf Measuring Growth for Educator Effectiveness http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/effectiveness-model/ncees/measure-growth-guide.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Connect the overall status rating to evaluation consequences.

Although North Carolina assigns overall status ratings that categorize teachers as highly effective, effective and in need of improvement, the state does not utilize these ratings, which incorporate measures of student growth, to affect tenure and dismissal decisions (see goals 3-D and 5-B). The state should strengthen its policy and rely on ratings that include these effectiveness ratings, rather than proficiency ones that only take into account Standards One to Five, when determining which teachers should be awarded tenure and which should be dismissed.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

Do states consider	
classroom effectiveness	
as part of teacher	
evaluations?	

Figure 63	REQURES THAT STUDENT ACHEVENENT STUDENT PREPONDERAT ROUL	Requires that audent achievenents for audent criterion (explants) on the second	Requires that student achieven and student "Significant" crime with his 3	explicit entry a Requires some object.	tence
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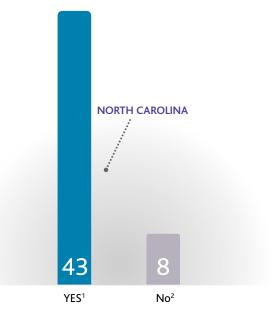
1. The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

2. Explicitly defined for the 2013-2014 school year.

Figure 64			· /	¹ Jpe of survey.	fied	
Is survey data used as part					Speci	D
of teacher evaluations?	ŝ		. /		not	
,	Student surveys	Parent surveys	Peer surveys	Surve	Surveys not permitted	
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lowa ¹						
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Mississippi Missouri	2	2	2			
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Vermont						
Virginia						
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						
	14	11	6	2	33	

Figure 65

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



 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, Despectivenza, Bhade Island, Scuth Carolina, Chio, Scuth Despectatore 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

1. 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.

T 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		^{Pesumpting sate evaluation model}	District-designed evaluation Sector consigned evaluation frame work criteria with stare
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		42	
	9	12	30

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

igure 67		_ /	EVALUATORS MUST PR	CHERS
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states established for	24		Ma 53	
evaluators?	NAL.	2 TRA	RS N SA	EF LE
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Wisconsin				
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	4	34	3	13

Maryland requires multiple observers for ineffective teachers.
 Multiple evaluators are explicitly allowed but not required.

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

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

Figure 68

How States are Faring in Frequency of Evaluations **Best Practice States** 0 12 States Meet Goal Alabama, Delaware 1, Hawaii 1, Idaho, Mississippi¹, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington 15 States Nearly Meet Goal Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut 1, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana¹, New Mexico¹, New York, NORTH CAROLINA, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia¹, Wisconsin¹, Wyoming 8 States Partly Meet Goal Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa1, Maine1, Virginia1 11 States Do Not Meet Goal California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **!**:2 1:11 😝 : 38

3-C Analysis: North Carolina

State Nearly Meets Goal (Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Commendably, all teachers in North Carolina must now be evaluated at least annually.

Career-status teachers must be observed at least three times by the principal, including at least one formal observation, which is defined as at least 45 minutes or an entire class period. Abbreviated evaluations require two informal evaluations.

New teachers in North Carolina must also be evaluated once a year. To gather information for this evaluation, the principal must conduct at least three formal observations, and a peer must conduct one formal observation.

A postobservation conference is scheduled after each formal observation to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the teacher's performance.

However, North Carolina does not indicate when these observations should occur.

Supporting Research Executive Summary, Policy ID Number TCP-C-004

RECOMMENDATION

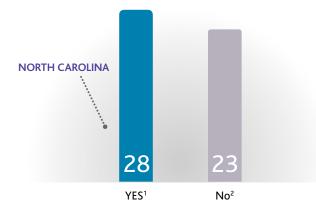
Ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

It is critical that schools and districts closely monitor the performance of new teachers. North Carolina 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.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisana, Maryland³, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

2. 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

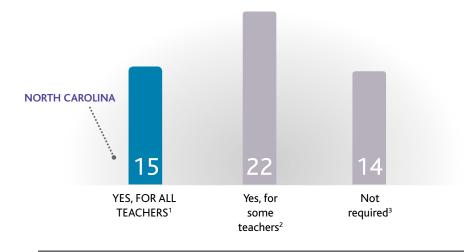
3. Regulations sunset on September 30, 2014.

Figure 70

Figure 70		ANNUAL EFALLUATION OF ALL PROBATIONARY TEACHERS
Do states require districts	No.	
to evaluate all teachers	LUAT N 75	(AM)
each year?	FLA	410,
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Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	44
	20	44

Figure 71

Do states require multiple classroom observations?



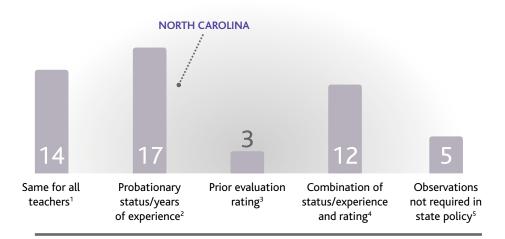
1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington

 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?



1. 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

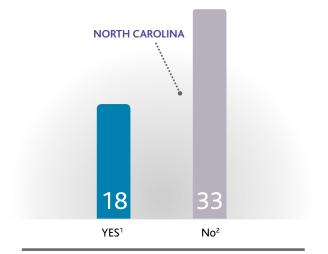
- 3. Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio
- 4. Arizona⁹, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts⁷, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas⁷, Virginia⁷, Wisconsin⁷
- 5. Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Depends on LEA requirements.
- 7. Frequency is based on evaluation cycle, not year.
- 8. No observations required after year 5.
- 9. Second observation may be waived for tenured teachers with high performance on first observation.

T 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
- 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, Wyoming
- 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.

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

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.
- 3. 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

Figure 74 How States are Faring in Tenure **Best Practice States** 2 Connecticut¹, Michigan 3 States Meet Goal Colorado, Florida, Louisiana 1 States Nearly Meet Goal 7 Delaware, Hawaii 1, Nevada, New Jersey 1, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee States Partly Meet Goal 7 Arizona¹, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, NORTH CAROLINA¹, Virginia¹ States Meet a Small Part of Goal 7 Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Washington 25 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

3-D Analysis: North Carolina

State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina has recently eliminated tenure for its teachers.

Teachers employed for less than three years are given one-year contracts. A contract between a district and a teacher who has been employed for three years or more must be for a term of one, two or four years. A teacher can only be recommended for a contract term of more than one year if the teacher has "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument."

Regrettably, although North Carolina connects its extended contract decisions to its teacher evaluations, teachers are only required to earn a rating of proficient on Standards One to Five, which do not incorporate student growth measures (see Goal 3-B).

Supporting Research SB 402 (2013)

RECOMMENDATION

Connect extended contract decisions to evidence of effectiveness.

Rather than utilize a proficiency rating, which does not take into account student growth measures, North Carolina should instead require that teachers earn at least an effective status rating, which does ensure that evidence of effectiveness, in order to be offered a four-year contract.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis. In a subsequent response, the state added that new tenure language requires that districts offer four-year contracts to teachers—and that teachers accept the contracts—prior to the end of the 2013-2014 school year. At that point, North Carolina asserted that it will not have student growth information compiled; as in most states, it will need the summer months to do quality checking on assessment results and run its value-added model. Given these restraints, the districts can only offer four-year contracts to teachers who are rated at the proficient level or higher on Standards One through Five.

Figure 75		/	/	/	/	/	/
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earns tenure?			/		/	/	NTR.
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Wyoming							
	1	1	4	32	4	6	3

- 1. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- 2. A teacher can receive up to a 4-year contract if deemed proficient on evaluation.
- 3. 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.
- 5. 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.

T EXAMPLES 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.

Figure 76	LENDENCE OF STUDENT REPONDENT HE	3	/
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Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	11	9	31

1. Florida only awards annual contracts.

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

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

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: North Carolina

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

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

In North Carolina, to advance from the initial (Standard Professional 1) license to the continuing (Standard Professional 2) license, teachers are required to participate in a three-year induction period, which includes mentor support and evaluations, and to develop individual growth plans that contain goals, strategies and assessment of professional skills. It also appears that North Carolina now requires teachers to pass Praxis II content tests as a condition of advancing to the Standard Professional 2 license.

Beginning teachers must be rated proficient on all five North Carolina Professional Teaching Standards on their annual evaluations in order to be eligible for the Standard Professional 2 License. The state does not require a proficient rating on the sixth standard, which pertains to student growth.

North Carolina does not include evidence of effectiveness as a factor in the renewal of a professional license. North Carolina teachers must renew their licenses every five years by completing five semester hours or at least eight required continuing education credits, with at least three credits required in the teacher's academic subject area. For elementary and middle school teachers, at least three of the continuing education credits must also be in literacy.

Supporting Research http://www.ncpublicschools.org/licensure/update/ 16 NCAC 06C.0503 Session Law 2013-360 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf 115C-296

RECOMMENDATION

Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.

North Carolina 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. North Carolina's requirement of a proficient evaluation experience does not accomplish this purpose, since the evaluation standard relating to student growth is not included as a criterion for licensure advancement (see Goal 3-B).

Require teachers to pass content knowledge assessments as a condition of initial licensing, not advanced licensing.

North Carolina places students at risk by requiring passage of basic and subject-area licensure tests to attain advanced professional licensure rather than for an initial license. The state's policy will allow teachers who may not be able to pass the tests to teach for three years on an initial license.

Discontinue license renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, North Carolina'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.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina provided NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state also noted that in its Race to the Top application, it outlines a plan to tie effectiveness to both the Standard Professional 1 and Standard Professional 2 licensure conversion, as well as the renewal of the Standard Professional 2 license. Because educators must have three years of data to receive an effectiveness status (and this will not happen for any educator until after school year 2014-2015), the State Board of Education has not yet added it to policy.

North Carolina also noted that all licensure candidates are required to earn satisfactory scores on tests of pedagogy and content knowledge. For secondary education candidates, Praxis II exams in content and pedagogy fulfill this requirement.

Supporting Research

Race to the Top Application http://www2.ed.gov/programs/racetothetop/phase2-applications/north-carolina.pdf

Figure 78	OBJECTIVE ENDENCE OF	~ /		
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	0	4	9	52

^{1.} Evidence of effectiveness is required for license renewal but not for conferring of professional license.

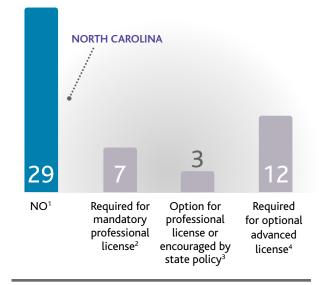
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

^{3.} Maryland uses some objective evidence through their evaluation systems for renewal, but advancement to professional license is still based on earning an advanced degree.

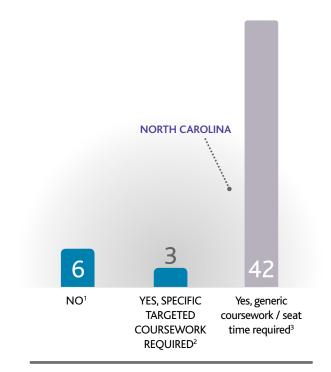
Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licensure?

Figure 80

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

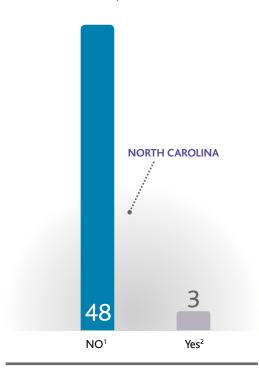


- Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, 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



- 1. 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, Wyorning
- 4. Some required coursework is targeted.

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.

T EXAMPLE 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.

Area 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

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.)

- 1. 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

Figure 82



3-F Analysis: North Carolina



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

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

North Carolina requires districts to publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance. The state also reports on the percentage of teachers with fewer than three years of teaching experience, the percentage of teachers on emergency credentials, the percentage of highly qualified teachers and the rate of teacher turnover. Commendably, these data are reported for each school, rather than aggregated by district. The state is also commended for comparing the average percentage of highly qualified teachers in high- and low-poverty schools.

Supporting Research

2011-2012 North Carolina School Report Card http://www.ncschoolreportcard.org/src/schDetails.jsp?pYear=2011-2012&pLEACode=010&pSchCode=304

North Carolina Educator Effectiveness Data http://apps.schools.nc.gov/pls/apex/f?p=155:1:0::NO

RECOMMENDATION

Publish data that is user-friendly.

North Carolina is commended for publishing teacher effectiveness data at the school level. However, it might be more beneficial to the general public to publish aggregate results by effectiveness rating ("Distinguished," "Accomplished," etc.) rather than by performance standard.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

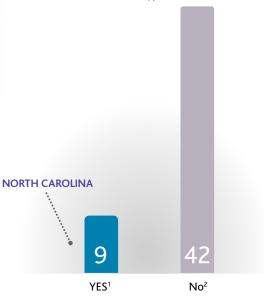
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T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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?

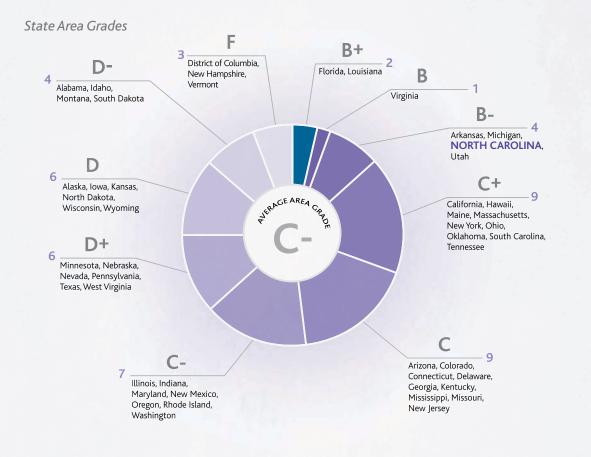


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas³, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts⁴, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida⁵, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, 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



Topics Included In This Area

- 4-A: Induction
- 4-B: Professional Development
- 4-C: Pay Scales

- 4-D: Compensation for Prior Work Experience
- 4-E: Differential Pay
- 4-F: Performance Pay

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.
- 2. 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

Figure 85

How States are Faring in Induction Best Practice State 1 South Carolina 10 States Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii 1, Illinois 1, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, NORTH CAROLINA, Virginia 1 15 States Nearly Meet Goal California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota¹, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah 11 States Partly Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin States Meet a Small Part of Goal Florida, Idaho, Montana 1, Texas 10 States Do Not Meet Goal District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: ↓:1 1:5 •:45

4-A Analysis: North Carolina



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina requires that all new teachers receive mentoring. The state mandates that all new teachers participate in a mentoring program for the first three years of employment. Mentors are to be assigned as soon as possible after employment, and it is expected that they will share experience in a subject matter similar to that of the new teacher. New teachers must be observed by their mentor at least four times per year. It is up to the State Board to coordinate the mentor-training program as well as to "develop criteria for selecting excellent, experienced, and qualified teachers to be participants in the mentor training program." A regular survey and evaluation process to assess the program's effectiveness is mandatory.

Supporting Research

North Carolina State Board of Education Policy Manual http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/educatoreffectiveness/beginning/policysupportprogram.pdf North Carolina Statutes 115C-296(e)

RECOMMENDATION

Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.

To ensure that the experience is meaningful, North Carolina should make certain that induction includes frequent release time to observe other teachers.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

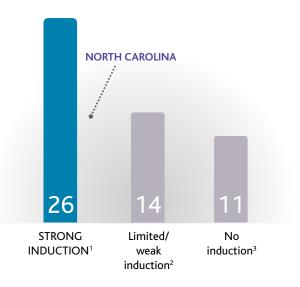
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T EXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

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?



 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

Figure 88

How States are Faring in Professional Development



4-B Analysis: North Carolina



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina requires that teachers are provided with feedback following a classroom observation and at the end of the school year in the summary evaluation conference. During the summary evaluation conference, the principal and teacher discuss "the teacher's self-assessment, the teacher's most recent Professional Growth Plan, the components of the North Carolina Teacher Evaluation Process completed during the year, classroom observations, artifacts submitted or collected during the evaluation process and other evidence of the teacher's performance on the Rubric."

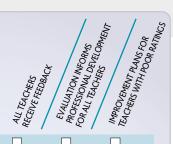
The state also specifies that findings shared during the summary evaluation conference should be used to inform teachers' professional development plans. In addition, teachers rated not demonstrated on any standard on the summary rating form are placed on a directed growth plan. The plans identify standards and goals to be accomplished and "activities the teacher shall complete to achieve proficiency." The plan also includes a timeline to achieve proficiency within one year.

Supporting Research 16 NCAC 06C.0503

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Alabama

Do states ensure that evaluations are used to help teachers improve?



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

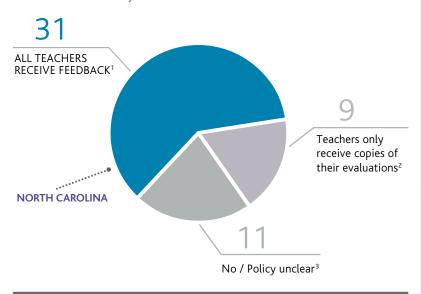
Louisiana and North Carolina require that teachers receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations and direct districts to connect professional development to teachers' identified needs. Both states also require that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations are placed on structured improvement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

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1. Improvement plans are required for tenured teachers only.

- 2. Improvement plans are required only for teachers teaching for four years or more.
- 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.

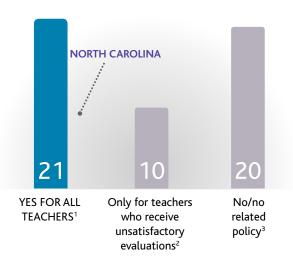
Do teachers receive feedback on their evaluations?



- 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
- 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
- 4. 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.)

- While the state may find it appropriate to articulate teachers' starting salaries, it should not require districts to adhere to a statedictated salary schedule that defines steps and lanes and sets minimum pay at each level.
- 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

Figure 92



4-C Analysis: North Carolina



State Partly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

To determine teachers' salaries, North Carolina provides local districts with a Minimum Salary Schedule. The state in effect mandates how districts will pay teachers.

Starting in the 2014-2015 school year, no teachers will be paid on the master's level salary schedule or receive a salary supplement for academic preparation at the six-year or doctoral degree level unless the teacher was paid on that salary schedule or received that salary supplement for a prior school year. Teachers cannot receive additional pay for advanced degrees earned after April 2014.

Supporting Research

North Carolina 2013-2014 Salary Schedule http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/finance/salary/schedules/2013-14schedules.pdf Sessions Law 2013-60 Section 8.22 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Give districts flexibility to determine their own pay structure and scales.

While North Carolina may find it appropriate to articulate the starting salary that a teacher should be paid, it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule.

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

North Carolina should articulate policies that discourage districts from determining the highest steps on the pay scale solely by seniority.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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.

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DULE

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.

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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

Figure 95 How States are Faring in Compensation for Prior Work Experience **Best Practice State** NORTH CAROLINA State Meets Goal California State Nearly Meets Goal Louisiana States Partly Meet Goal Delaware, Georgia, Texas, Washington State Meets a Small Part of Goal 1 Hawaii **43** States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, 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

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

★:1 ↔:50 ↓:0

4-D Analysis: North Carolina



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

In North Carolina, teachers are awarded one year of credit, for salary purposes, for every two years of "full-time relevant non-teaching work experience" prior to earning a bachelor's degree and one year of experience credit for every year of "full-time relevant non-teaching experience" after earning a bachelor's degree. "Relevant non-teaching work experience" is defined as professional work experience in public or private sectors that is directly related to the individual's area of licensure and work assignment.

Supporting Research

NC State Board of Education Policy Manual, Twenty-First Century Professionals, TCP-A-006, Section 6.20 http://sbepolicy.dpi.state.nc.us/

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

T EXAMPLE OF BEST PRACTICE

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, Hawaii², 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

Figure 97

How States are Faring in Differential Pay



4-E Analysis: North Carolina



든) Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina does not support differential pay by which a teacher can earn compensation by teaching certain subjects. However, the state has no regulatory language preventing districts from providing such differential pay.

North Carolina does support differential pay for those working in high-need schools, which are defined as either low performing or Title I. The state does not address the amount of the incentive.

Teachers who are National Board Certified are eligible to receive a 12 percent salary differential. However, this is not tied to high-need schools or subject-area shortages.

Supporting Research

Regional Specific Incentives for Teacher Recruitment and Retention www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/intern-research/reports/incentives-trr.pdf North Carolina 2012-2013 Salary Manual http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/fbs/finance/salary/salarymanual.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in subject-shortage areas.

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

Consider tying National Board supplements to teaching in high-needs schools.

This differential pay could be an incentive to attract some of the state's most effective teachers to low-performing schools.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Figure 98	HIGH NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	. /
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 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.

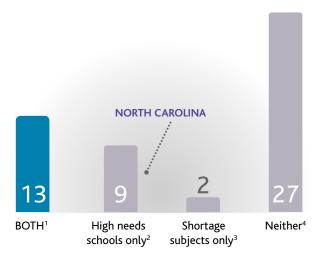
2. South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in high-need schools.

T EXAMPLE 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?



 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

Figure 100

How States are Faring in Performance Pay **Best Practice States** 2 Florida. Indiana **16** States Meet Goal Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii1, Louisiana¹, Maine¹, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi¹, New York¹, Ohio¹, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah State Nearly Meets Goal California 5 States Partly Meet Goal Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Virginia State Meets a Small Part of Goal Nebraska 26 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho4, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, NORTH CAROLINA, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming Progress on this Goal Since 2011: **⇒**:42 4:3 1:6

4-F Analysis: North Carolina

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina does not support performance pay. The state does not have any policies in place that offer teachers additional compensation based on evidence of effectiveness.

RECOMMENDATION

Support a performance pay plan that recognizes teachers for their effectiveness.

Whether it implements the plan at the state or local level, North Carolina should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure classroom performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness. The plan must be developed with careful consideration of available data and subsequent issues of fairness.

Consider piloting performance pay in a select number of school districts.

This would provide an opportunity to discover and correct any limitations in available data or methodology before implementing the plan on a wider scale.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina noted that as part of Race to the Top, the state provides bonuses to teachers in low-achieving schools who achieve high growth with students.

In addition, Session Law 2013-620 allows districts to offer four-year employment contracts to 25 percent of their teachers. To be eligible for a four-year contract, a teacher must demonstrate effectiveness on the North Carolina Educator Evaluation System. Teachers who accept these four-year contracts also receive an annual \$500 increase in salary.

Supporting Research

Session Law 2013-360 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf State Board of Education Policy Manual, TCS-T-001 http://sbepolicy.dpi.state.nc.us/policies/TCS-T-001.asp?pri=04&cat=T&pol=001&acr=TCS

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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.

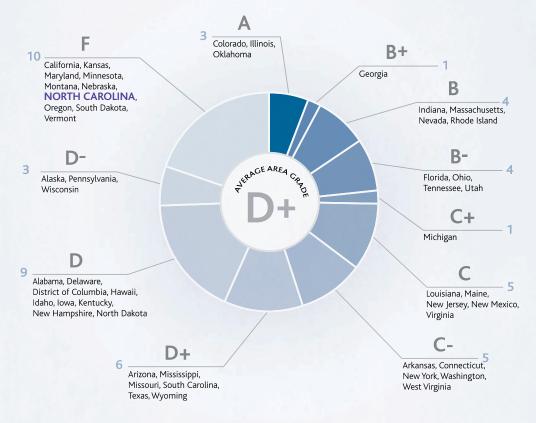
2. Nevada's initiative does not go into effect until 2015-2016.

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

Figure 102

How States are Faring in Licensure Loopholes **Best Practice States** 4 Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, New Jersey 3 States Meet Goal Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina 14 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa 1, Kentucky, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia 2 States Partly Meet Goal New York, Wyoming States Meet a Small Part of Goal 2 Michigan, Vermont 26 States Do Not Meet Goal Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, NORTH CAROLINA, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:1 👄 : 50 4:0

5-A Analysis: North Carolina

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina does not require teachers to pass a subject-matter test until the end of the second year of teaching if the test is taken at least once during the first year of teaching.

The state does require that teachers receive passing scores on the Praxis II to obtain the standard professional 2 license, which a teacher may obtain usually after three years of teaching.

In addition, the state's Lateral Entry certificate, which is designed as an alternate route to teaching, does not require individuals to pass the Praxis II exam. Individuals may obtain this certificate with a relevant bachelor's degree and a 2.5 GPA. The certificate is valid for three years, during which time the teacher must complete coursework and pass required Praxis II tests.

Supporting Research

Qualifying for Lateral Entry http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/docs/licensure/lateralentry.pdf Public Schools of North Carolina Lateral Entry Teachers http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/licensure/lateral/

RECOMMENDATION

Award standard licenses to teachers only after they have passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.

All students are entitled to teachers who know the subject matter they are teaching. Permitting individuals who have not yet passed state licensing tests to teach neglects the needs of students, instead extending personal consideration to adults who may not be able to meet minimal state standards. Licensing tests are an important minimum benchmark in the profession, and states that allow teachers to postpone passing these tests are abandoning one of the basic responsibilities of licensure. As such, North Carolina should require all teachers to pass subject-matter tests prior to entering the classroom. The state's current policy puts students at risk.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina noted that even prior to the adoption of the Massachusetts Tests for Educator Licensure (MTEL), teacher candidates in elementary and special education programs were required to pass licensure tests as a requirement of initial licensure. The MTEL General Curriculum test will be required for initial licensure for elementary and special education program candidates.

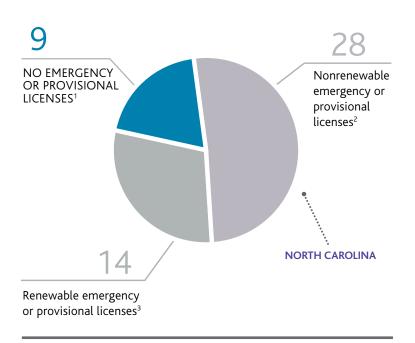
North Carolina asserted that the state requires all licensure candidates to earn satisfactory scores on tests of pedagogy and content knowledge. For secondary education candidates, Praxis II exams in content and pedagogy fulfill this requirement.

Supporting Research Session Law 2013-360

Figure 103		/	/	/	Ð
<i>How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?</i>	VO DEFERRAL	Up to ₁ year	Up to 2 Jears	Jears or more for unspects	1917- ·
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Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
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Do states still award emergency licenses?



- 1. Strong Practice: Alaska⁴, Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana⁵, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina
- 2. 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.
- 2. 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



5-B Analysis: North Carolina



State Meets a Small Part of Goal (Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina makes ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal. A nonprobationary teacher may be terminated for "inadequate performance" defined as "failure to perform at a proficient level on any standard of the evaluation instrument." When making the determination, the state requires that evaluation reports be taken into consideration.

North Carolina 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 inadequate performance, immorality, insubordination, neglect of duty, physical or mental incapacity, habitual or excessive use of alcohol or nonmedical use of a controlled substance, felony conviction, advocating overthrow of the government, financial debt to the state and providing false information.

Tenured teachers who are terminated have multiple opportunities to appeal. After receiving written notice of dismissal, the teacher has 14 days to file a request for a hearing by a case manager or a hearing by the board, which must occur within 10 days. The aggrieved teacher may then, within 30 days, file an additional appeal with the district superior court. The state does not specify the time frame for this appeal.

Supporting Research North Carolina Statute 115C-325.4; 325.6-8 Session Law 2013-360 http://www.ncleg.net/Sessions/2013/Bills/Senate/PDF/S402v7.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Although North Carolina requires the use of evaluation reports in determining inadequate performance, the state should go further to explicitly define when ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal so that districts do not feel they lack the legal basis for terminating consistently poor performers.

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, North Carolina must ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once. It is in the best interest of both the teacher and the district that a conclusion be 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 nonprobationary 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. North Carolina should ensure that appeals related to classroom effectiveness are decided only by those with educational expertise.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

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Louisiana Maine		
Maryland Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
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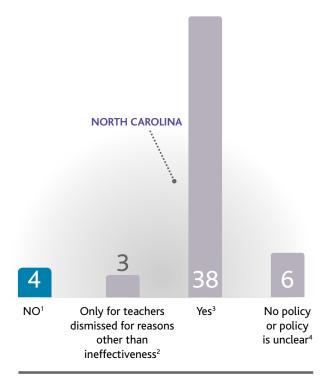
T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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.

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.)

1. 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

Figure 108



5-C Analysis: North Carolina

State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

North Carolina does not have policy that addresses the factors used by districts to determine which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force.

Supporting Research North Carolina Statute 115C-325(e)(2)

RECOMMENDATION

Require that districts consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

North Carolina can still leave districts flexibility in determining layoff policies, but it should do so within a framework that ensures that classroom performance is considered.

Ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off. Unlike some states, North Carolina does not require that districts consider seniority; however, the state should do more to prevent districts from making decisions solely on this basis.

NORTH CAROLINA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

North Carolina recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis.

Do states prevent districts from basing layoffs solely on "last in, first out"?

J THE ONLY FACTOR BE PERFORMANCE MUST Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware \square District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii \square \square Idaho \square Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota \square Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico \square \square New York **NORTH CAROLINA** North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina \square South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah

18

22

Vermont

West Virginia

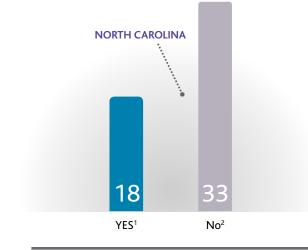
Wisconsin

Wyoming

Virginia Washington

Figure 109

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



1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts³, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio³, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington

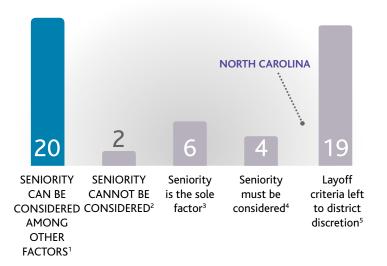
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Tenure is considered first.

T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

- 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.

^{2.} Strong Practice: Louisiana, Utah

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 grade-level 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
1-1: 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

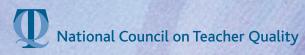
GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS		
AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool				
2-A: Alternate Route Eligibility	The state should require alternate route programs to exceed the admission requirements of traditional preparation programs while also being flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates.	alternate 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, student/ 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 effectiveness, student learning, classroom observations, 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 license, license renewal, evidence of teacher effectiveness, coursework requirements		
3-F: Equitable Distribution	The state should publicly report districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged children.	public reporting, aggregate school-level data, evaluation ratings, school report cards, teacher absenteeism rate, turnover rate		

Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teach	ners
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
4-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 schools
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 North Carolina

	ALC: SALE
AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	
Require that the test used by teacher preparation programs to screen candidates prior to admission is 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
Require subject-matter testing for all secondary teacher candidates as a condition of initial licensure. Specifically require secondary science and social studies teacher candidates to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1-F Goal 1-G
Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and ensure that secondary special education candidates possess adequate content knowledge.	Goal 1-H
Ensure that cooperating teachers for student teaching placements have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.	Goal 1-J
AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool	
Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs, including a high bar for academic proficiency and passage of a subject-matter test.	Goal 2-A
Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.	Goal 2-B
AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	
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	
Give districts control of teachers' pay structure and scales, but discourage districts from basing teacher pay scales primarily on advanced degrees and seniority.	Goal 4-C
Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in shortage subject areas.	Goal 4-E
Support performance pay to recognize teachers for their effectiveness.	Goal 4-F
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	
Award standard licenses to teachers only after they have passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.	Goal 5-A
Use teacher effectiveness as a factor when determining which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force.	Goal 5-C



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

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