2013 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Texas





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.

Texas at a Glance



Overall 2013 Yearbook Grade

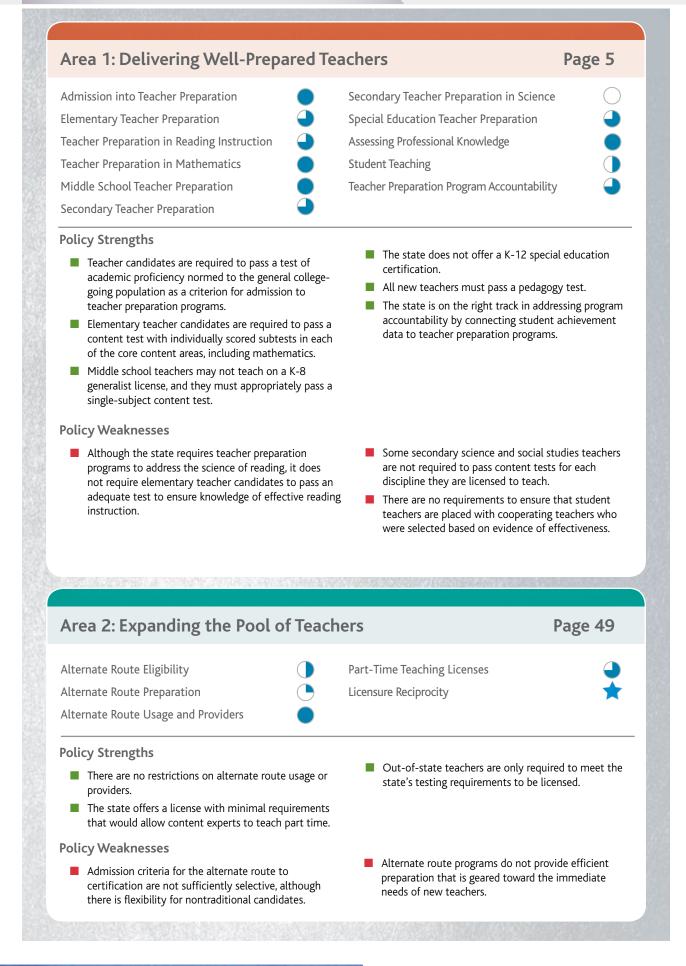
Overall 2011 Yearbook Grade: C-

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

Goal Breakdown	2013	Progress on Goals
🚖 Best Practice	1	Since 2011
Fully Meets	6	Progress has increased 6
Nearly Meets	7	No change in progress 24
Partially Meets	5	
Meets Only a Small Part	5	Progress has decreased 1
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 **Texas** Faring?



How is **Texas** Faring?

Area 3: Identifying Effective	reaction		age 69			
State Data Systems		Tenure	\bigcirc			
Evaluation of Effectiveness		Licensure Advancement	\bigcirc			
Frequency of Evaluations	\bigcirc	Equitable Distribution	Ŏ			
Policy Strengths						
The state has established a data system w other meaningful steps to maximize the s		city to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness ciency and potential.	and has take			
Policy Weaknesses						
Objective evidence of student learning is r	not the	Licensure advancement and renewal are in on teacher offectiveness.	not based			
 preponderant criterion of teacher evaluati Annual evaluations for all teachers are not Tenure decisions are not connected to evidential 	t required.	on teacher effectiveness.Little school-level data are reported that can help support the equitable distribution of teacher talent.				
teacher effectiveness.						
	0059/200000					
Area 4: Retaining Effective Te	achore	Day	ge 101			
	achers	rαξ	50 101			
nduction		Compensation for Prior Work Experience				
Professional Development		Differential Pay				
Pay Scales		Performance Pay	Õ			
Policy Strengths						
Teachers who receive unsatisfactory evalu placed on structured improvement plans.	ations are	The state supports additional compensat relevant prior work experience and teach bith need schools				
Policy Weaknesses		high-need schools.				
All new teachers do not receive mentoring induction support.	३ or other	Teacher compensation is determined by state salary schedule based on years of e				
The state could do more to ensure that all professional development activities are ali findings from their evaluations.		The state does not support performance pay or additional compensation for teaching in shortage subject areas.				
	100000					
		Dec	ge 125			
Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Tea	achers	Pag	50 123			
Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Tea	achers	Pag Reductions in Force				
extended Emergency Licenses	achers					
Extended Emergency Licenses Dismissal for Poor Performance	achers		•			
Extended Emergency Licenses Dismissal for Poor Performance Policy Strengths	tts to conside	Reductions in Force er when determining which teachers to lay off du	•			
Extended Emergency Licenses Dismissal for Poor Performance Policy Strengths Performance is the top criterion for distric	tts to conside	Reductions in Force er when determining which teachers to lay off du	•			

Figure A	Overall State Grade 2013	Overall State Grade 2017	Overall _{State} Grade 2009
Florida	B+	В	С
Louisiana	В	C-	C-
Rhode Island	B	B-	D
Tennessee	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	C	C-
Connecticut	B-	C-	D+
Georgia	B-	C	C-
Indiana	B-	C+	D
Massachusetts	B-	C	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

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

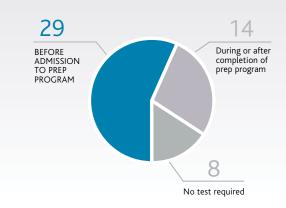
Whether the state has advanced on the goal, policy has remained unchanged or the state has lost ground on that topic:

\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:

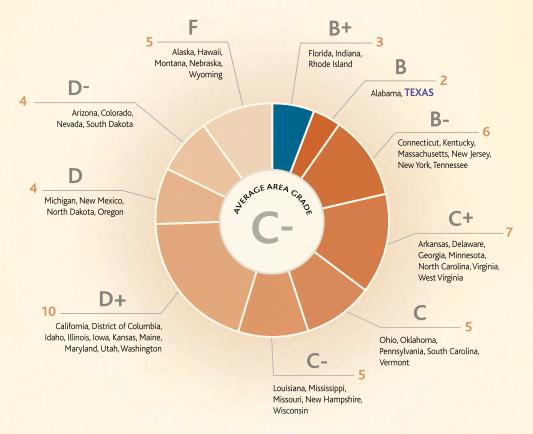




Area 1 Summary

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, Kentucky 1, North Carolina, South Carolina 1, 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,

Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming

Progress on this Goal Since 2011: $\uparrow: 12 \iff: 38 \Downarrow: 1$



ANALYSIS

Texas requires that its education preparation programs only admit candidates that first pass the Texas Higher Education Assessment (THEA), a test of academic proficiency that is designed for the general college population, not just for teacher candidates. The state has set minimum scores for admission at levels that appear to be relatively selective when compared to the academic qualifications of applicants to education programs nationwide.

The state also requires either a minimum GPA of 2.75 or documentation that a candidate's work, business or career experience demonstrates achievement equivalent to the academic achievement represented by the GPA requirement. The work exception may not be used by a program to admit more than 10 percent of any cohort of candidates.

Supporting Research Texas Administrative Code Title 19 Part 7 Rule 227.10 HB 2012

RECOMMENDATION

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

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

Increase the GPA requirement.

Requiring only a 2.75 GPA sets a low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. Texas should consider using a higher GPA requirement for program admission in combination with a test of academic proficiency. A sliding scale of GPA and test scores would allow flexibility for candidates in demonstrating academic ability. When using such multiple measures, a sliding scale that still ensures minimum standards would allow students to earn program admission through a higher GPA and a lower test score, or vice-versa.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

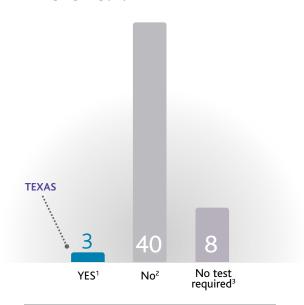
Texas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis.

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?



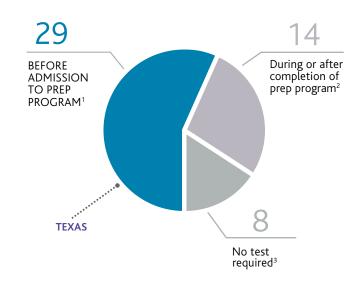
1. Strong Practice: Delaware, Rhode Island, Texas

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

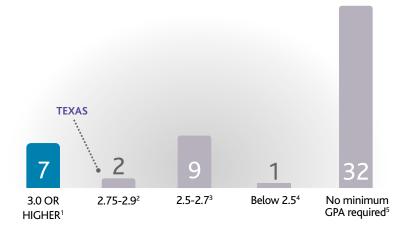
 Alaska, California, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont

3. Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Wyoming

Figure 4		Test normed to teacher andidates only to teacher andidates to teacher		No test required
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Wyoming				
	3	26	14	8
	2	20		5

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.)

- 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



5

1 Best Practice State Indiana

- 2 States Meet Goal Connecticut¹, New Hampshire¹
- 11 States Nearly Meet Goal Alabama⁺, Arkansas⁺, District of Columbia⁺, Florida⁺, Idaho⁺, Kentucky⁺, New Jersey⁺, Rhode Island⁺, TEXAS⁺, Utah⁺, Virginia⁺
- 14 States Partly Meet Goal California, Delaware 1, Georgia, Maine 1, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York 1, North Carolina 1, Oklahoma, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 1, South Carolina 1, Vermont 1, West Virginia 1
 - States Meet a Small Part of Goal Arizona 1, 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:

1:24 ↔:27 ↓:0

1-B Analysis: **Texas**

ANALYSIS

Texas is on the right track in ensuring that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach a broad range of elementary content geared to college and career-readiness standards.

Recent legislation requires that to qualify for a generalist certificate, candidates must earn a "satisfactory level of performance" in each core subject covered by the examination.

Texas also requires all teacher candidates to complete either an academic discipline major or an interdisciplinary major.

Supporting Research HB 2012 (2013) Educator Preparation Program Guidelines www.thecb.state.tx.us/AAR/EdPrep/default.cfm

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that content test adequately measures sufficient knowledge in all subjects.

Texas should ensure that its new subject-matter test for elementary teacher candidates rigorously tests each core subject area. To make the test meaningful, Texas should also ensure that the passing scores on each subtest reflect high levels of performance.

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

Although Texas outlines a more specific set of content standards than most states, the state should either articulate an even more specific set of standards or establish more comprehensive coursework requirements that are specifically geared to the areas of knowledge needed by PK-6 teachers. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. Texas requires that in addition to the six semester credit hours of science required by the state's core curriculum guidelines, elementary education candidates must also complete six to nine semester credit hours of science (physical or life science or a combination of the two). Education courses may not be counted toward the content course requirements. Texas articulates teacher standards that include important areas such as art history, children's literature, geography, economics and music. For example, in the area of history, teacher candidates must know:

- How individuals, events and issues shaped the history of Texas, the United States and the world;
- The foundations of representative government in the United States and the significant political and economic issues of the revolutionary era;
- The challenges confronted by the U.S. government and its leaders in the early years of the republic;
- Westward expansion and its effects on the political, economic and social development of the nation;
- · How political, economic and social factors led to the growth of sectionalism and the Civil War;
- Individuals, issues and events of the Civil War and the effects of Reconstruction on the political, economic and social life of the nation: and

- Important issues, events and individuals of the 20th and 21st centuries in the United States and the world. Although these standards are better than those found in most states, they could benefit from additional specificity to ensure that teachers have acquired the basic knowledge in areas such as American and British literature and world history.
- Require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area.

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

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis. The state added that it is currently updating its exams, which will come online in September 2014.

Figure 7	COREFCONTARY CONTENT SCOREFCONTENT	Separate passing content tees	Iementary content to composite score for with Composite score for the to composite score to be composite scor	Vit-
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West Virginia Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
		_	10	
	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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knowledge test?	CONTENT SUBSCORES TIST WITH EACH SUBJECT OR WITH	Content test with composite score	Test with little to no content	No test required	Not applicable i
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	6	12	16	4	13

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		/		SCIE					DCIAL					FINE ARTS
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District of Columbia			*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*					
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Massachusetts																		
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South Dakota																		
Tennessee			*			X	*	- 🕱	*			*				*		
TEXAS			*			×	*	X	*	*	×	×				*	*	*
Utah Vermont			*						*	*	*		*					
Virginia			$\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}}$				-	-	*	*	-	-	-	 ★	 - ★	*		
Washington			*			-	*	-	*			-				*		*
West Virginia							$\hat{\Box}$		Ô									
Wisconsin			*			*		*	*	*	*		*					
Wyoming								Ê	Ê	Ô								
												Subje	ect me	entio	ned	★ Si	bject c	overed in dept

What subjects does Alabama expect elementary teachers to know?

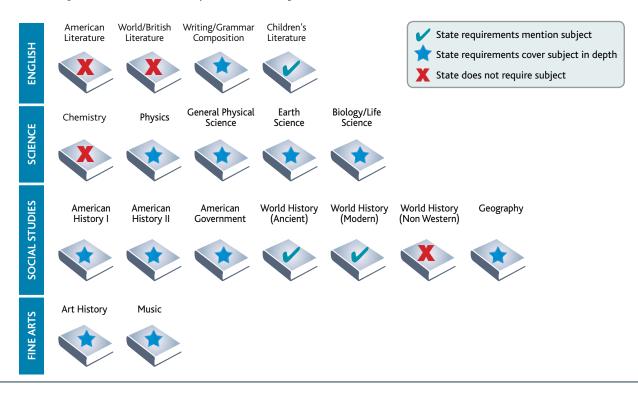
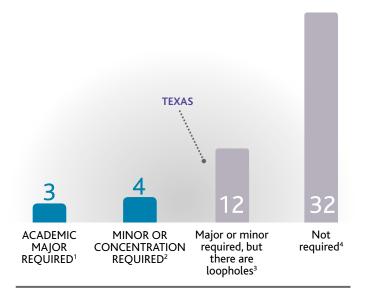


Figure 11

Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?



1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico

2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma

3. California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia

These states require a major, minor or concentration but there is no assurance it will be in an academic subject area.

4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Goal C – Elementary Teacher Preparation in **Reading Instruction**

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

Goal Components

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

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

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

Background

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



1-C Analysis: **Texas**State Nearly Meets Goal Bar Raised for this Goal Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas requires all elementary teacher candidates to pass its general subject-matter test, the Texas Examination of Educator Standards, which does not report subscores for each individual area. Although the reading portion addresses all five components of scientifically based reading instruction, it is combined with English language arts, with the two subjects comprising only about 32 percent of the entire assessment. Therefore, it is possible to answer many of the reading questions incorrectly and still pass the test.

In its standards for elementary teacher preparation, Texas does require teacher preparation programs to address the science of reading. In addition, the state also requires elementary teacher candidates to take six semester credit hours of upper-division coursework in reading.

Supporting Research Test Requirement http://cms.texes-ets.org/texes/ Standards http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=6066&menu_id=2147483671&menu_id2=794 Educator Preparation Program Guidelines http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/index.cfm?objectid=5D0C5FF2-AAB7-2586-5F742FC569C700E0&flushcache=1&showdraft=1

RECOMMENDATION

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

Texas should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom. The assessment should clearly test knowledge and skills related to the science of reading, and address all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. If the test is combined with an assessment that also tests general pedagogy or elementary content, it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically. Elementary teachers who do not possess the minimum knowledge in this area should not be eligible for licensure.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that recent legislation now requires that for the issuance of a generalist license, a satisfactory level of performance must be earned in each core subject (math, English language arts, science and social studies) covered by the exam. Texas asserted that the likelihood of passing the English language arts portion of the exam while missing a substantial number of questions on the science of reading would be less than it would have been when passing each core subject section was not required. Failure to pass the English language arts portion of the exam will result in failure to pass the exam as a whole.

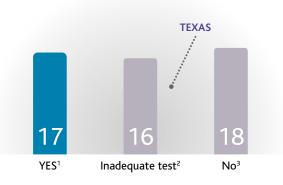
igure 13		EPARATIO UIREMEN	TS /	TEST REQUIRE	
Do states ensure that elementary teachers know the science of reading?	EEQ FULLY ADDRESS READINC SCIENCE	Do not address reading science	APPROPRIAT	Inadequate for	No. Per
Alabama			1		
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
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Mississippi					
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Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
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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.

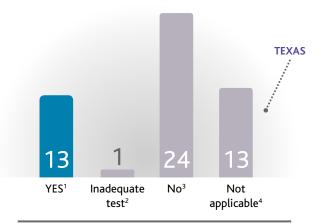
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 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: Alabama⁵, 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, Iowa, 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 York¹, North Carolina¹, TEXAS¹, 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

Recent legislation now requires candidates to earn a "satisfactory level of performance" in each core subject—including math—covered by the elementary content examination. Therefore, candidates will be required to pass a stand-alone math assessment.

Supporting Research HB 2012 (2013)

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that math is rigorously tested on the new assessment.

To ensure that new elementary teachers have sufficient knowledge of the mathematics content taught in elementary grades, Texas should not only construct a stand-alone math assessment or subtest but also should set the passing score at a meaningful level.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

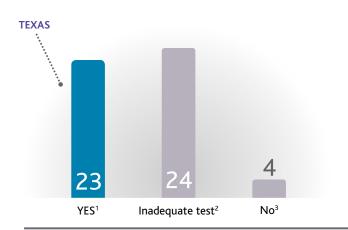
Texas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis. The state also noted that it is currently updating its exams, which will come online in September 2014.

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?



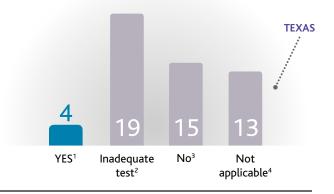
 Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas⁴, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

 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.)

- 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

19 States Meet Goal Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa¹, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio¹, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island¹, TEXAS¹, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia



3

States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, New York, North Carolina 1, Tennessee

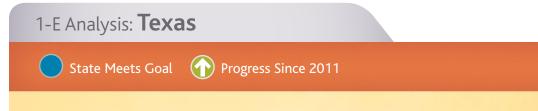
States Partly Meet Goal Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin

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 I, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:5 ↔:45 ↓:1



ANALYSIS

Texas requires either a generalist (grades 4-8) or a subject-specific (grades 4-8) endorsement for all middle school teachers. Candidates must earn either an academic discipline major or an interdisciplinary academic major.

Texas offers single-subject tests for grades 4-8 and allows candidates to pass a generalist exam as well as combination tests (e.g., English language arts and reading/social studies 4-8). New legislation requires all generalists to earn a "satisfactory level of performance" in each core subject covered by the examination.

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

Supporting Research HB 2012 (2013) Educator Preparation Program Guidelines www.thecb.state.tx.us/AAR/EdPrep/default.cfm

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure meaningful content tests.

To ensure meaningful middle school content tests, Texas should make certain that its passing scores reflect high levels of performance.

Strengthen middle school teachers' subject-matter preparation.

To further strengthen middle school teachers' subject-matter preparation, Texas should encourage middle school teachers who plan to teach multiple subjects to earn two minors in two core academic areas, rather than a single major. However, the state should retain its requirement for a subject-area major for middle school candidates who intend to teach a single subject.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis. The state added that it is currently updating its exams, which will come online September 2014.

Figure 20	FFERED	br boms	/
Do states distinguish middle grade preparation from elementary preparation?	K-8 UCENSE NOT OFFERED	As license offered for self-contained dassrooms	k-8 license offered
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			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		t'rep.	ure s _t	est subje
content test in every core		es no	"Ise"	of all
subject they are licensed		es fo	8 lice	sting uired
to teach?	YES	bscor te	から	to, te treg
to teach:	× /	275	- 5	~ 2
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				
Maryland	4			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico New York	5			
North Carolina	6			
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon			7	
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
TEXAS				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	3	16	6
	20	5	10	0

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, Missouri¹, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon¹, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island¹, South Carolina, TEXAS, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

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



8

State Meets a Small Part of Goal North Carolina

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

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:6 ↔:44 ↓:1

1-F Analysis: **Texas**

State Nearly Meets Goal 🛛 (🔶 Prog

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

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

Unfortunately, Texas permits a significant loophole to this important policy by allowing both general science and general social studies licenses, without requiring subject-matter testing for each subject area within these disciplines.

General social studies candidates are required to pass the TExES Social Studies content test, which combines all subject areas and does not report subscores. These teachers may teach all secondary social studies and economics courses. (For the state's science loophole, see Goal 1-G.)

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

Supporting Research

Testing Requirements www.texes.ets.org Additional Certification by Exam Information http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=5317

RECOMMENDATION

Require subject-matter testing for all secondary teacher candidates.

Texas wisely requires subject-matter tests for most secondary teachers but should address any loopholes that undermine this policy (see Goal 1-G). This applies to the addition of endorsements as well.

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

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

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

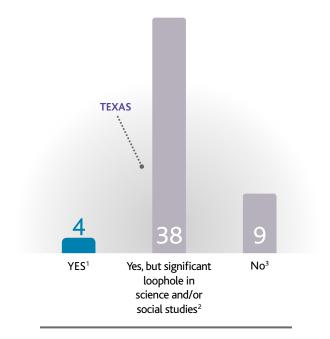
Texas had no comment on this goal.

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?

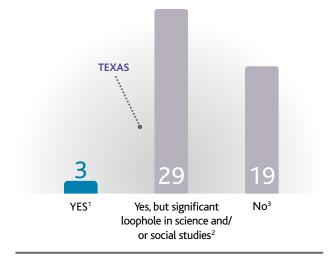


1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee

- 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, Arizona⁵, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, New Hampshire⁵, Washington, Wyoming⁶
- 4. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 5. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.
- 6. Only secondary comprehensive social studies teachers must pass a content test.

Figure 24

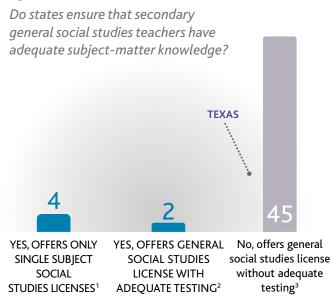
Does a secondary teacher have to pass a content test in every subject area to add an endorsement?



1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee

- 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 1, 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: **Texas**



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas offers a secondary certificate in general science. Candidates are required to pass the state's TExES content test in science, which combines all areas of science and does not report results in each specific subject area. Teachers with this license are not limited to teaching general science but rather can teach any of the topical areas.

Texas also offers a secondary certificate in physical science, which allows teachers to teach both physics and chemistry. These candidates must pass only the combination physical science assessment.

Supporting Research Testing Requirements www.texes.ets.org

RECOMMENDATION

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

States that allow general science certifications or combination licenses across multiple science disciplines—and only require a general knowledge science exam—are not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. Texas's required assessments combine subject areas (e.g., chemistry and physics) and do not report separate scores for each subject area. Therefore, candidates could answer many—perhaps all—chemistry questions, for example, incorrectly yet still be licensed to teach chemistry to high school students.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.

Figure 27	L.	OFERS GENERAL STENC	. /	Offers Beneral Science or without adenicises or Without adenicises	
Do states ensure that	SUB,				20
secondary general science	NOLE S WIT		TEST te-sul vithou	icienc Ises	testi
teachers have adequate	MY S		V sing Nses v	Peral s	dle
subject-matter knowledge?	ESCO ELLCO MELCO	PER CI	rs onl ce lice, ite tes	'rs ger inatic it ade	
subject matter knowledge.	E SE	E S E	Scien. Gequi	Offe Comb Vithou	
Alabama	OFFES ONLY SNOLE-SUBJECT	/	Offers only single subject	z	
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia				2 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		1			
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
TEXAS					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin Wyoming					
wyoning					
	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.

Area 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Goal H – Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

Goal Components

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

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

Background

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

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** States Partly Meet Goal 8 Idaho¹, Iowa¹, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin 10 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Connecticut¹, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina¹, 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: **Texas** State Nearly Meets Goal Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

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

Candidates applying for special education certification at the elementary level must pass the elementary content required of general education elementary teachers. Recent legislation now requires that for the issuance of a generalist license, a satisfactory level of performance must be earned in each core subject covered by the exam.

Candidates applying for special education certification at the middle or secondary level must either pass a content test appropriate to the grade level or subject matter assignment, or complete 24 semester hours of coursework in the area.

Supporting Research HB 2012 (2013) Texas Administrative Code Title 19, Part 7, Rule 230.37

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, Texas's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Texas should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas was helpful in providing NCTQ with the facts necessary for this analysis. The state added that it is currently updating its exams, which will come online in September 2014.

		/	/
Figure 29	DOES NOT OFFERA	Offics K. 12 and Bade specific certs	ttion(s)
Do states distinguish	FERA	NON PLA	Offers only a K-12
between elementary		cific of	ily a l
and secondary special	DESN 2 CER	fers k de-sp	fers of the source of the sour
education teachers?		Q. 8	0 5
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	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	v 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, Indiana¹, Iowa¹, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, TEXAS, Washington 1, West Virginia States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, North Carolina 1 States Partly Meet Goal Connecticut, Pennsylvania¹, Utah 3 States Meet a Small Part of Goal 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



ANALYSIS

Texas requires all new teachers to pass a pedagogy test based on its own standards.

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

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

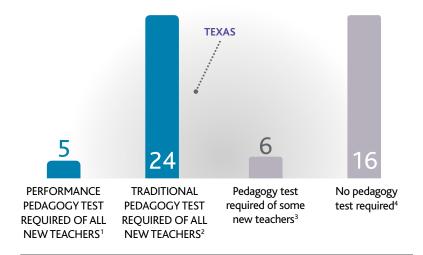
TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Texas had no comment on this goal.

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



ANALYSIS

Commendably, Texas requires candidates to complete at least a 12-week, full-day student teaching experience.

The only requirement for cooperating teachers is that they must have at least three years' experience.

Also, Texas articulates that preparation programs outside the United States may file an application with the SBEC for approval as a student teaching site. Application requirements include a comparison of the alignment of instructional standards; certification, credentials and training of the field supervisors; and the measures to be taken to ensure that the experience will be equivalent to that in a Texas public school.

Supporting Research

19 Texas Administrative Code 7.228.2; -.35 Educator Preparation Program Director's Handbook

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

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.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.

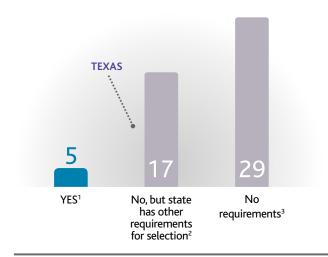
Figure 34	EACHER ON	STUDENT REACHING LASTSAT LEAST TO WEEKS
Do states ensure a high-quality student	COOFENTING TAACHER	NT TEAQ TLEAST
teaching experience?	COOPE SELECTE EFFECTIV	STUDE LASTSA
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
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?

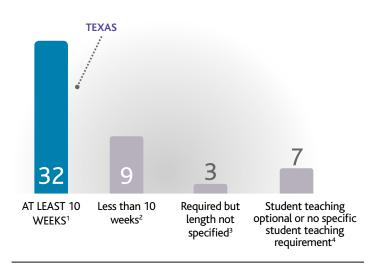


1. Strong Practice: Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee

- 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



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: **Texas**

State Nearly Meets Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas'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.

Commendably, to measure the performance of its teacher preparation programs, Texas requires that programs provide student achievement data regarding the academic achievement gains of students taught by the programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching.

The state also relies on other objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of teacher preparation programs. Texas collects data on certification examinations; to calculate pass rates, it divides the number of successful last attempts made by candidates who have finished the program requirements by the total number of last attempts made by those candidates. It also gathers information regarding beginning teacher performance, as measured by the results of beginning teacher appraisals by school administrators. Texas also offers ongoing support by field supervisors to beginning teachers during their first year in the classroom.

Regrettably, however, Texas fails to apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. The state requires that 80 percent of program completers must pass their licensure exams. However, the 80 percent pass-rate standard, while common among many states, sets the bar quite low and is not a meaningful measure of program performance.

Texas also requires all programs to post an annual report on the state's website that includes satisfaction data, completer and employer surveys, average entrance exam scores for program participants, average GPA of participants, percentage of program participants obtaining teaching positions and three-year retention rates.

In Texas, there is some overlap of accreditation and state approval. Review teams are comprised solely of NCATE/CAEP members, and the state has delegated its program review process to NCATE/CAEP.

Supporting Research

Texas Administrative Code Title 19, Part 7, Chapter 229.4 www.ncate.org

RECOMMENDATION

Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

In order to make use of the data Texas already collects and publishes for accountability purposes, it is critical that the state establish minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. The state should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, as its current requirement that 80 percent of program completers must pass their licensing exams is too low a bar. Programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

Texas should ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that it is in the process of creating a scorecard for individual educator preparation programs that will use data collected in a meaningful way to allow consumers (aspiring teachers, school districts and parents) to make fully informed data-driven decisions.

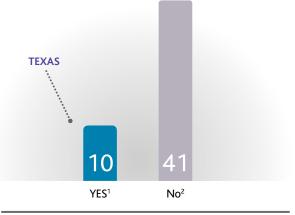
Figure 38	RAM		VEBSITE
Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable?	OBIECTIVE PROCINAME SPECIFIC DATA COLLER-	MINIMUM STANDARDS COR FEREORIMANCE SE-	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLEON WEBSITE
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			2
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			2
Louisiana	1		2
Maine Man land			
Maryland	3		
Massachusetts Michigan		1	
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana	1		
Nebraska			
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			2
North Dakota			
Ohio ¹			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina ¹			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont	1		
Virginia			
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

National accreditation is required for program approval Figure 41 Overlap of accreditation and state approval STATEHAS ITS OWN What is the relationship between state program approval and national accreditation? Alabama Alaska \square Arizona Arkansas California \square Colorado Connecticut \square \square Delaware \square District of Columbia \square Florida \square Georgia Hawaii \square Idaho \square \square Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana \square Maine \square Maryland \square Massachusetts Michigan \square Minnesota \square \square Mississippi Missouri \square Montana \square Nebraska Nevada \square \square New Hampshire \square New Jersey \square New Mexico \square \square New York \square North Carolina North Dakota Ohio \square Oklahoma \square Oregon Pennsylvania \square Rhode Island

 \square

 \square

7

 \square

 \square

31

South Carolina

South Dakota

Tennessee

Vermont

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

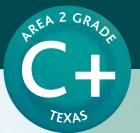
Virginia

TEXAS

Utah

 \square

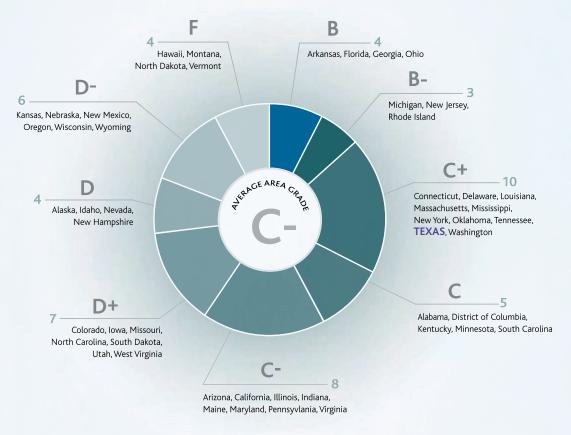
13



Area 2 Summary

How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- 2-A: Alternate Route Eligibility
- 2-B: Alternate Route Preparation
- 2-C: Alternate Route Usage and Providers
- **2-D:** Part-Time Teaching Licenses
- 2-E: Licensure Reciprocity

Area 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Goal A – Alternate Route Eligibility

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

Goal Components

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

- With some accommodation for work experience, alternate route programs should set a rigorous bar for program entry by requiring that candidates take a rigorous test to demonstrate academic ability, such as the GRE.
- 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, TEXAS¹, 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: **Texas**

State Partly Meets Goal

😱 Bar Raised for this Goal 🕢

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Currently, alternate route candidates must have a minimum GPA of 2.5 overall or at least 2.5 in the last 60 semester credit hours. As of September 2014, the GPA requirement will increase to 2.75 for both options. Exceptions are permitted in "extraordinary circumstances" for candidates with exceptional work-experience achievements.

Candidates must also have 12 semester hours of coursework in the subject area they plan to teach. Alternatively, candidates may demonstrate content knowledge with a passing score on a subject-matter test. Applicants must also pass a test of basic skills; SAT or ACT scores may be used in lieu of this requirement.

Supporting Research

Texas Administrative Code, Title19, Part 7, 227.5; .10 Alternative Certification Program (ACP) http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=7073 HB 2012 (83 Regular Legislative Session)

RECOMMENDATION

Increase academic requirements for admission.

While a minimum GPA requirement is a first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing, the current standard of 2.75 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. Some accommodation in this standard may be appropriate for career changers. 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.

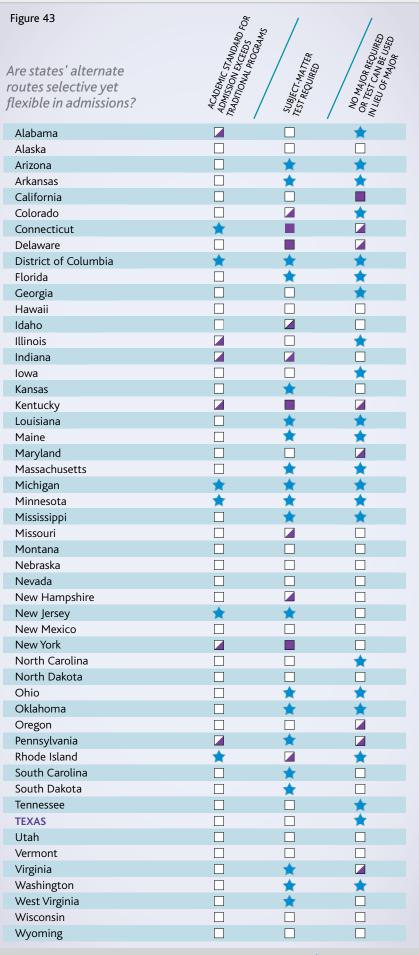
While Texas is commended for allowing candidates to test out of coursework requirements, the state should require all applicants to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject test. The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional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

Eliminate basic skills test requirement.

The state's requirement that alternate route candidates pass a basic skills test is impractical and ineffectual, although Texas is recognized for allowing candidates to use equivalent scores to fulfill this admission criterion. Basic skills tests measure minimum competency—essentially those skills that a person should have acquired in middle school—and are inappropriate for candidates who have already earned a bachelor's degree. Passage of a basic skills test provides no assurance that the candidate has the appropriate subject-matter knowledge needed for the classroom. A test designed for individuals who already have a bachelor's degree, such as the GRE, would be a much more appropriate measure of academic standing.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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



T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

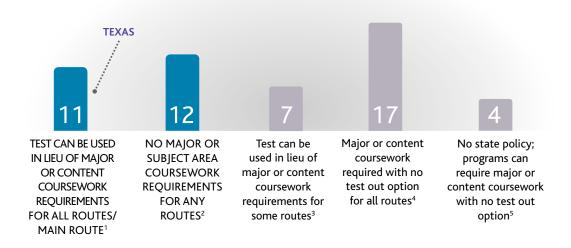
The **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** require candidates to demonstrate aboveaverage academic performance as a condition of admission to an alternate route program, with both requiring applicants to have a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea knowledge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

Figure 44

Do states require alternate routes to be selective? TEXAS 6 29 6 No academic ACADEMIC Academic Academic standard for **STANDARD** standard standard any route⁴ EXCEEDS THAT exceeds that too low OF TRADITIONAL of traditional for all PROGRAMS FOR programs for routes³ ALL ROUTES/ some routes² MAIN ROUTE¹ 1. Strong Practice: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island

- 2. Alabama, Illinois⁵, Indiana, Kentucky⁶, New York, Pennsylvania
- 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



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: **Texas**



🕋 Bar Raised for this Goal 🛛 🤤



ANALYSIS

Texas provides no specific guidelines about the nature or quantity of coursework for its alternate route. There is no limit on the amount of coursework that can be required overall, nor on the amount of coursework a candidate can be required to take while also teaching.

All new teachers receive mentoring support.

Alternate route candidates are eligible for standard certification after two years.

Supporting Research Alternative Certification Program http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=7073 Educator Certification http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=5830&menu_id=865&menu_id2=794 Texas Administrative Code Title 19, Part 7, Rule 228.30(b)

RECOMMENDATION

Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.

The state should articulate guidelines regarding the nature and amount of coursework required of candidates. 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.

Texas should provide more detailed induction guidelines to ensure that new teachers will receive the support they need to facilitate their success in the classroom. Effective strategies include practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom, intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school, a reduced teaching load and release time to allow new teachers to observe experienced teachers during each school day.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas noted that the Texas Education Agency, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, and the State Board for Educator Certification along with stakeholders must revise the Texas Administrative Code Chapters 227, 228, and 229 as well as the state regulations of the Educator Preparation Programs (EPPs). Some of the proposed revisions include: meaningful, robust mentorship; effective practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom; and a requirement that candidates are properly prepared for the reality of the classroom. Rules must be revised by September 1, 2014.

Supporting Research HB 2012 (83 Regular Legislative Session)

Figure 47		Day /	. /	1.	1
Do states' alternate routes provide efficient preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers?	EFFICIENT COURSEWORK	RELEVANT COURSEMORK	REASONABLE PROGRAM LENCTH	PRACTICE TEACHING	INTENSIVE SUPPORT
Alabama					
Alaska		+	—	+	
Arizona			*	*	
Arkansas	*	*	*		*
California			*		
Colorado	*		*		
Connecticut	*	*	*	*	
Delaware	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia				*	
Florida			*		
Georgia	*	*	*		*
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana				*	
lowa			*	*	
Kansas			*		
Kentucky					*
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland		X		X	
Massachusetts		*			
Michigan				*	
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri Montana					
Nebraska	→			4	
Nevada			→		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	<u>↓</u>	<u>↓</u>	→		<u>↓</u>
New Mexico	$\widehat{\Box}$	$\widehat{\Box}$	n	÷	$\widehat{\Box}$
New York				$\hat{\Box}$	*
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio				*	
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island	*	*		*	
South Carolina	*	*			*
South Dakota			*		
Tennessee					
TEXAS			*		
Utah					
Vermont				*	
Virginia	*				
Washington			*		*
West Virginia		*	*		*
Wisconsin					
Wyoming			×		
🖉 Eor como alternato routos 🛛 🔲 Eor most or	maatuidalu	used alterna		For all als	

TEXAMPLES 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.

For some alternate routes
For most or most widely used alternate routes
For all alternate routes

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

4 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



ANALYSIS

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

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

The state permits a diversity of providers, including local school districts and nonprofit organizations such as The New Teacher Project, as well as institutions of higher education and for-profit private entities. The state is commended for structuring its programs to allow a diversity of providers. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and nonuniversity-based, to improve.

Supporting Research 19 Texas Administrative Code 228.10; 228.20; 229.3

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Texas had no comment on this goal.

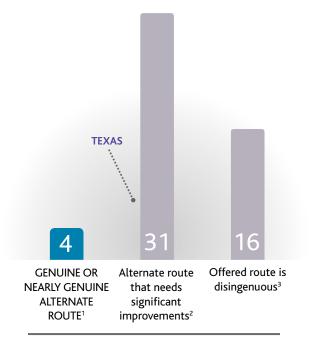
Figure 49	ND SOS	Less /	
Are states' alternate routes free from	BrOAD USAGE AROSS SUBJECTS GRADE AROSS GEOGRAPHICARESE AND	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS	
limitations?	SUBJ SUBJ	DIVER	
Alabama Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★		
California	*	-	
Colorado			
Connecticut	*	*	
Delaware		*	
District of Columbia	*	*	
Florida	*	*	
Georgia	*	*	
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois	*	*	
Indiana	*	*	
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky	*	*	
Louisiana	*	*	
Maine			
Maryland Massachusetts		*	
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska	Ē		
Nevada		*	
New Hampshire	*	*	
New Jersey	*		
New Mexico	*		
New York	*	*	
North Carolina	*	*	
North Dakota			
Ohio	*	*	
Oklahoma		*	
Oregon			
Pennsylvania		*	
Rhode Island South Carolina	<u> </u>	*	
South Carolina South Dakota		*	
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	□ ★ ★ ★ ★		
Washington	-	*	
West Virginia		-	
Wisconsin		÷	
Wyoming			
For some alternate routes For most or used alternate		or all alternate rout	tes

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	PRERECULISTE OF STRONG	VERIFICATION OF SUBJECT			×	J&K	/		MC	ERC
<i>Vhat are the</i>	E OF ST	V OF SU WEDG	AVAILABILITY OF TEST	EFFICIENT COURSEMIC	RELEVANT COURSELUC	REASONABLE PROCRAM LEAD	PRACTICE TEACU.	INTENSIVE MENTS	ð.	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS
haracteristics of states	C PER	NON NON	No No		୍ଚି	ABLE	ETER	VE M	SACE	Ğ,
lternate routes?	DEM	TER	ALLAR OPT	CIENT	LAN.	Creat, Sol		ENSI	BROAD USACE	KSIT
	AC BE	MAI	170	EFFI	RELE	PRO	24	LNI LNI	BRO	DIVE
Alabama			*							
Alaska					*	*	*			
Arizona		*	*			*	*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*	*		*		*
California						*			*	*
Colorado			*	*		*			*	*
Connecticut	*			*	*	*	*		*	*
Delaware				*	*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia Florida	*	*	*				*		*	*
Georgia		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Hawaii				_						
Idaho										
Illinois			*						*	*
Indiana							*		- 2 -	÷
lowa			*			*	*			
Kansas		*				*				
Kentucky								*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*						*	*
Maine		*	*							
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		*		*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*				*		*	*
Minnesota Mississippi	*	*	*			*			*	
Missouri		*	*	*	*	*		*		
Montana									*	
Nebraska				*			*			
Nevada				- î		-				
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						*				

⊿ 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.
- 2. All candidates for a part-time teaching license should be required to pass a subject-matter 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



3 States Partly Meet Goal California, Louisiana, Oklahoma

10 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania 1, 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: **Texas**



ANALYSIS

Texas offers the Texas School District Teaching Permit, which allows individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements.

Applicants for the Texas School District Teaching permit must have at least a bachelor's degree with relevant college coursework of at least 18 hours for elementary and middle school and 24 hours for high school. Candidates must also have relevant work experience. A subject test is not required.

Supporting Research

Texas Education Code 21.055 Texas School District Teaching Permits http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=2147500508&cmsMode=Preview

RECOMMENDATION

Require applicants to pass a subject-matter test.

Texas is commended for offering a license that increases 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. Although this license is designed to enable individuals who have significant content knowledge to teach, Texas should still require a subject-matter test. While the state does require verification, only a subject-matter test ensures that teachers on the School District Teaching Permit know the specific content they will need to teach.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.

		/	1
Do statos offor a liconso		Restricted or vague	
Do states offer a license		L vage	. /
with minimal requirements that allows content experts		ffere	
to teach part-time?	S	stric nse	
to teach part-time:	YES	lice.	No.
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
wyoning .			
	10	12	29

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 2 **Best Practice States** 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: **Texas**



ANALYSIS

Commendably, applicants are required to pass either the Texas licensing test or attain a comparable score on another test. Texas does not grant any waivers of its testing requirements. Out-of-state teachers may apply for a one-year certificate to meet the state's testing requirements.

Teachers with valid, standard out-of-state certificates are eligible for comparable licensure in Texas.

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

The state does not articulate specific certification requirements for out-of-state teachers who teach online courses to Texas students.

Supporting Research Texas Administrative Code, Title 19, 230.113

RECOMMENDATION

Require evidence of effective teaching when determining eligibility for full certification.

Texas should 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.

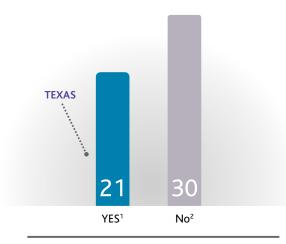
Texas should ensure that online teachers based in other states are at least equally as qualified as those who teach in the state. However, Texas should balance the interests of its students in having qualified online instructors with making certain that these requirements do not create unnecessary obstacles for out-of-state teachers.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.



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.

	UCENSE RECIPROCITY	Submission of trans	Recency requirements
	Cher Contraction	of tram.	uireme
What do states require of	E REC	sion,	^V req
teachers transferring from other states?	CEN STR	ubm _{ii}	ecen c
other states:		5	æ
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia		1	
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa Kansas			2 2
Kansas Kentucky		1	
Louisiana			
Maine		1	
Maryland			
Massachusetts		1	
Michigan			
Minnesota		1	
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada		'	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey New Mexico			
New York	3		
North Carolina			
North Dakota		1	
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania		1	
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont		1	
Virginia			
Washington	4		
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming	3		
	6	44	11

Helly S

Figure 57		State Specifies different	the ste
Do states treat out-of-state	ر لار	here.	ss wit
teachers the same whether	22	ies di	s or olicients
they were prepared in a	P REA	Pecit Decit	tent; s foi
traditional or an alternate	CALL CALL	tate s	State he po stack te te
route program?	STATE TREATS TEAC	Joi S	¹ ¹ ¹ ¹ ¹
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts Michigan			
Michigan Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	4	6	41

EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

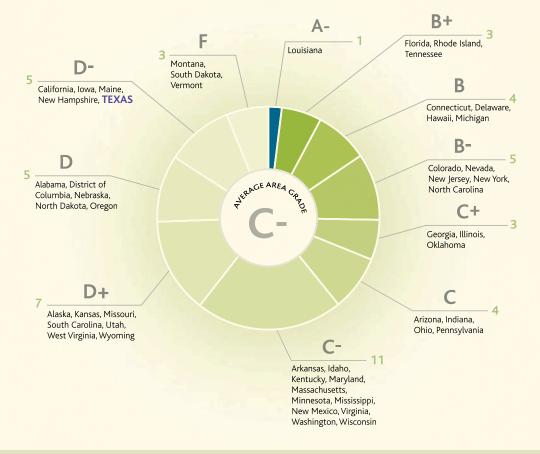
Alabama and Texas appropriately support licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet Alabama's and Texas's own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate 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





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, TEXAS¹, 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

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

Texas 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. The state also has the capacity to match student test records from year to year in order to measure student academic growth.

Commendably, Texas defines teacher of record as the teacher who is responsible for the classroom—the one who makes the final decisions about the delivered instruction and the final outcomes for the students assigned to the class. The state's teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, but it does not have in place a process for teacher roster verification.

Texas does not publish data on teacher production that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics. The state does publish annual employment results, which include the number of certified candidates for a particular year followed by the number of candidates employed, per preparation route.

Supporting Research Data Quality Campaign www.dataqualitycampaign.org Employment Results http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=5033&menu_id=886&menu_id2=794

RECOMMENDATION

Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Texas should put in place a process for teacher roster verification. This is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

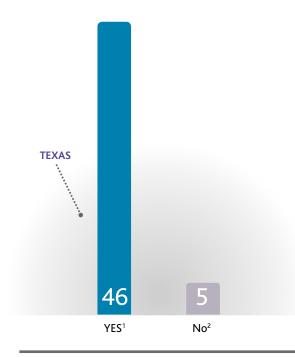
Publish data on teacher production.

From the number of teachers who graduate from preparation programs each year, only a subset are certified, and only some of those certified are actually hired in the state. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough pool to give districts a choice in hiring, the substantial oversupply in some teaching areas is not good for the profession. Texas 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, Texas will form a rich set of data that can inform policy decisions.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that it is in the process of developing a scorecard that will include an indicator to identify market needs and how well individual programs are responding to those needs as opposed to contributing to a surplus.

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?



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	6	8	37

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 Ariz

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: **Texas**

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

ANALYSIS

Texas does not require that objective evidence of student learning be the preponderant criterion of its teacher evaluations.

The state allows local districts to use either a teacher evaluation instrument designed by the state (Professional Development Appraisal System) or an instrument designed by the district that the state approves. In either case, the teacher evaluation instrument must address a total of eight domains that range from professional communication and classroom management to improved academic student performance. The evaluation criteria must be based on observable, job-related behavior, including "the performance of teacher's students." In addition to classroom observations, evaluators must document teachers' contribution to improving student achievement. Each of the eight domains is scored independently, and a teacher rated unsatisfactory in one or more domains is placed on an intervention plan.

A four-tiered rating system is used: exceeds expectations, proficient, below expectations and unsatisfactory.

Texas has created a Teacher Effectiveness Workgroup to make recommendations regarding a new teacher evaluation system that would incorporate student growth.

Texas has also received a conditional waiver from portions of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), which requires the state to include growth in student achievement as a significant factor in the evaluation framework. The state will need to address these stipulations in board rule or statute to maintain compliance with the waiver.

Supporting Research

Teacher Education Code 21.351, 150.1002 Professional Development Appraisal System http://www5.esc13.net/pdas/

RECOMMENDATION

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

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

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

Although Texas requires classroom observations as part of teacher evaluations, the state should articulate guidelines that focus classroom observations on the quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that based on feedback from the field and SB 1383 (82nd legislative session), Texas is in the process of developing both a teacher appraisal system and a principal evaluation system that will be developed in the 2013-2014 school year and piloted in the 2014-2015 school year—with full statewide implementation in the 2015-216 school year. This work complements Texas's proposal in the ESEA flexibility waiver, which articulates that teachers must be evaluated with no less frequency than every three years. However, annual evaluations are strongly encouraged.

Texas also asserted that it is in the process of developing Texas Teaching Standards, which will be used to inform the development of the teacher appraisal system.

Do states consider
classroom effectiveness
as part of teacher
evaluations?

Figure 63	REQURES THAT STUDENT ACHEVENENT STUDENT PREPONDERNIC GROUDENT	Requires that cultering achievenes that culdent ofterion leguicy growth is a prierion leguicity defines a gentre-	Requires that student "inco) "ant achievenent student "Senticant" creationt	e epolicit euclion a a Requires some objection of student earne objection	dence
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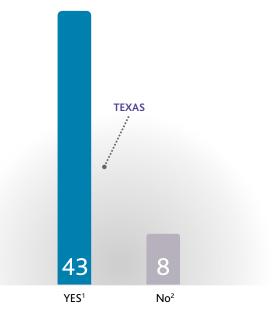
1. The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

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

Figure 64			· /	¹ Jpe of surrey.	P
<i>Is survey data used as part</i>					Surreys not permitted
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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		Presumptive state evaluation	District-designed eventuation District-designed evaluation fame workcriteria with state
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	9	12	30

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

Figure 67		_ /	EVALUATORS MUST RE	CHERS
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tryoning .				
	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: **Texas**

🕖 State Does Not Meet Goal 🛛 🔶 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

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

Nonprobationary teachers are required to be evaluated annually; however, they may be evaluated less frequently if the teacher agrees in writing and was rated proficient on his or her most recent evaluation. In this case, teachers must be evaluated at least once every five years.

New teachers in Texas must be formally evaluated at least once a year. The state's policy does not include any guidelines on when these evaluations should occur.

Supporting Research Texas Education Code 21.352

RECOMMENDATION

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Texas should be evaluated annually. Rather than treated as mere formalities, these teacher evaluations should serve as important tools for rewarding good teachers, helping average teachers improve and holding weak teachers accountable for poor performance.

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

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

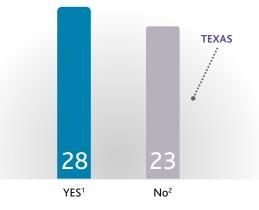
It is critical that schools and districts closely monitor the performance of new teachers. Texas should ensure that its new teachers get the support they need, and that supervisors know early on which new teachers may be struggling or at risk for unacceptable levels of performance.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that it is currently developing a statewide teacher and principal evaluation system that will be based on multiple measures, requiring teachers to receive multiple observations with frequent, meaningful feedback tied to contextual, embedded professional development. Recent legislation and language in the state's proposed ESEA waiver reflect changes listed above that Texas is in the process of developing and implementing. Statewide implementation of teacher and principal evaluation systems are planned for the 2015-2016 school year.

Supporting Research HB 2012 (2013)

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



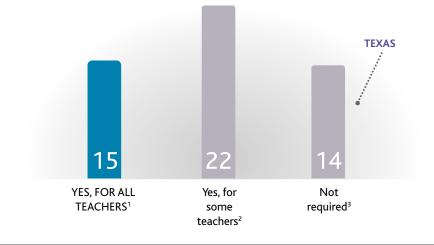
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Louisana, Maryland³, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 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	OF ALL VETRAULATON	AWNUAL EVALUATION OF AUL PROBATIONUARY TEACHERS
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New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
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	28	44

Figure 71

Do states require multiple classroom observations?



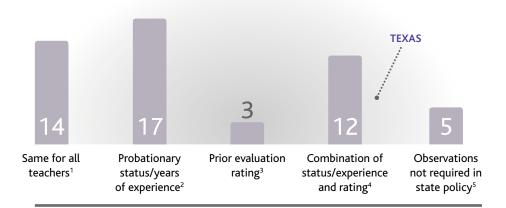
1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington

 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

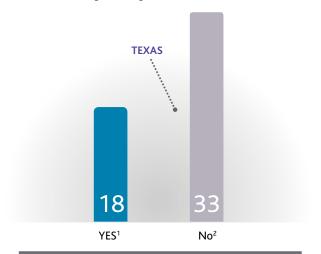
- 3. Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio
- 4. Arizona⁹, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts⁷, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas⁷, Virginia⁷, Wisconsin⁷
- 5. Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Depends on LEA requirements.
- 7. Frequency is based on evaluation cycle, 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: **Texas**State Does Not Meet Goal Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas does not connect tenure decisions to evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Teachers in Texas are awarded tenure automatically after a three-year probationary period, absent an additional process that evaluates cumulative evidence of teacher effectiveness. "A probationary contract may not be for a term exceeding one school year. The probationary contract may be renewed for two additional one-year periods, for a maximum permissible probationary contract period of three school years." This period may be extended by the local board to four years, if the board determines that it is doubtful whether the teacher should be given a continuing contract.

Supporting Research

Texas Education Code 21.102 and 21.153

RECOMMENDATION

End the automatic awarding of tenure.

The decision to grant tenure should be a deliberate one, based on consideration of a teacher's commitment and actual evidence of classroom effectiveness.

Ensure evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.

Texas should make evidence of effectiveness, rather than the number of years in the classroom, the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.

Articulate a process that local districts must administer when deciding which teachers get tenure.

Texas should require a clear process, such as a hearing, to ensure that the local district reviews a teacher's performance before making a determination regarding tenure.

Require a longer probationary period.

Texas should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas asserted that while it is accurate that state statue allows for the issuance of a continuing contract to educators, that is only one of three options provided to districts. Texas also allows the issuance of probationary and term contracts, which are for fixed periods of time and require renewal by the district at the end of the specific period. The decision on which contract to offer is left to a district's discretion.

Figure 75		/	/	/	/	/	/
How long before a teacher earns tenure?							AWARDS ITRACTS
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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	CHUDENCE OF STUDENT	>/	/
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TEXAS			
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Virginia			
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	11	0	21
	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: **Texas**

State Does Not Meet Goal

🔁 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

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

Texas employs a single-tier certification, so new teachers apply for the Standard Certificate, valid for five years, and then, rather than advance to another level, they renew. Requirements for renewal include 150 clock hours of continuing professional education.

Supporting Research

http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=5572 Title 19 Texas Administrative Code, §230.413; 232.7

RECOMMENDATION

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

Texas should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.

Discontinue licensure requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

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

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.

Figure 78		_ /		/
Do states require teachers	OBIECTIVE EVIDENCE OF	Some objective evidence	Consideration given to teacher performance to classe mance mance of	Performance not considered
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West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
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	6	4	9	32

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

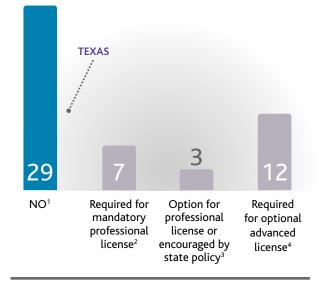
2. Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

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.

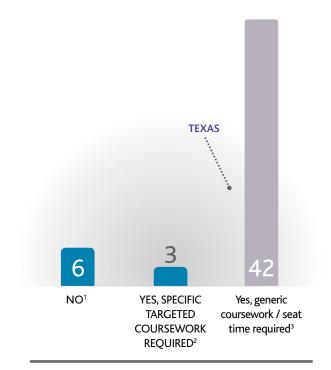
Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licensure?

Figure 80

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

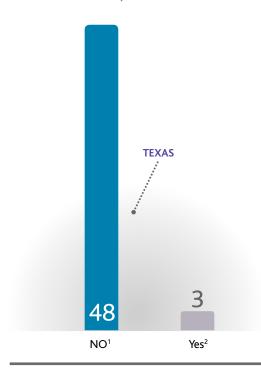


- Strong Practice: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont,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



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Progress Since 2011
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ANALYSIS

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

Texas does report on the percentage of teachers on emergency credentials and the percentage of highly qualified teachers. The state also publishes the number of "classes taught by certified general education teachers who did not pass a subject-knowledge test or (if eligible) have not demonstrated subject-matter competency through HOUSSE." Texas also publishes the years of experience of teachers including the percentage of beginning teachers. Commendably, these data are reported for each school, rather than aggregated by district. The data in the school-level Highly Qualified Teacher Summaries can be selected by high- and low-poverty schools. Texas's Plan for Equitable Distribution of Highly Qualified Teachers compares the percentage of highly qualified teachers and reports on the percentage of teachers based on the number of years of experience at high- and low-poverty schools.

Supporting Research

Texas 2012-2013 Highly Qualified Teachers School Summary Report http://burleson.tea.state.tx.us/ReportInterface/AdditionalReportParameterSelectionPage.aspx Texas Plan for Equitable Distribution of Highly Qualified Teachers 2010-2011 http://www.tea.state.tx.us/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=2147502585&libID=2147502579 Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS) Report http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/2012/campus.srch.html

RECOMMENDATION

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Texas should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance—from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness—publicly available. Data about the effectiveness of a school's teachers would shine a light on how equitably teachers are distributed across and within school districts.

In the absence of data from such an evaluation system, the state should use a teacher-quality index to report publicly about each school. A teacher-quality index, such as the one developed by the Illinois Education Research Council with data including teachers' average SAT or ACT scores, the percentage of teachers failing basic skills licensure tests at least once, the selectivity of teachers' undergraduate colleges and the percentage of new teachers, can show how equitably teachers are distributed both across and within districts. Texas should ensure that individual school report cards include such data in a manner that translates these factors into something easily understood by the public, such as a color-coded matrix indicating a school's high or low score.

Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

Texas should collect and report other school-level data that reflect the stability of a school's faculty, including the rates of teacher absenteeism and turnover.

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

As Texas does with highly qualified teachers, the state should provide comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations. This would yield a more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers.

Ensure that data are current.

It is important to keep data updated and current in order to provide the public with an accurate picture of teacher distribution across schools in districts. Texas should update the data it reports on the percentage of highly qualified teachers at the school level, as the state has not done so since 2010-2011.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

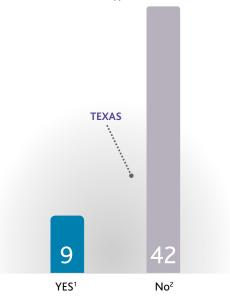
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T EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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?

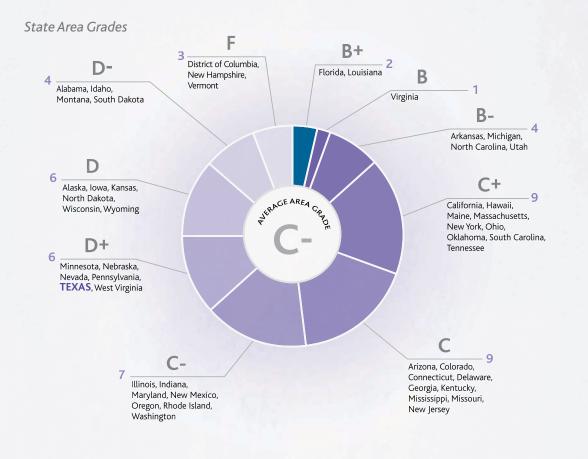


- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas³, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts⁴, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida⁵, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, 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, Montana¹, 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: •:45 ↓:1 1:5

4-A Analysis: **Texas**



State Meets a Small Part of Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas does not require a mentoring program or any other induction support for its new teachers. According to the state, "each school district may assign a qualified mentor teacher to each classroom teacher who has fewer than two years of teaching experience in a subject area or grade level."

For districts choosing to participate in the state's beginning teacher induction and mentoring program, Texas requires that the mentor teacher teach in the same school and, if possible, teach the same subject matter or grade level as the new teacher. Mentors must complete a training program, have at least three years' teaching experience and have a superior record of improving student performance. Funding is provided for mentor stipends, mentor training and mentor release time to meet and observe beginning teachers.

Supporting Research

Beginning Teacher Induction and Mentoring http://www.tea.state.tx.us/btim.aspx Texas Education Code 21.458 HB 2012

RECOMMENDATION

Ensure that a high-quality mentoring experience is available to all new teachers, especially those in low-performing schools.

Texas should ensure that all new teachers—and especially any teacher in a low-performing school receive mentoring support, especially in the first critical weeks of school.

Set more specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, the state should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher and a method of performance evaluation.

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

To ensure that the experience is meaningful, Texas should make certain that induction includes strategies such as intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area and a reduced teaching load and/or frequent release time to observe other teachers.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas noted that HB 2012 directs the Texas Education Agency to utilize the Mentoring Advisory Council to make recommendations to the legislature regarding meaningful, robust mentorships. HB 1751 created the Educator Effectiveness Innovation Program and allocated \$31 million for competitive grants to districts in which intensive mentorship will be a requirement.

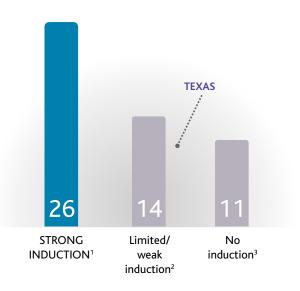
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	31	22	9	24	29	20	20	21

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

Best Practice States 2 Louisiana, North Carolina 14 States Meet Goal Arizona¹, Arkansas, Colorado¹, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine¹, Michigan, Mississippi¹, New Jersey¹, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia¹, West Virginia¹ States Nearly Meet Goal Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Utah 13 States Partly Meet Goal Georgia, Hawaii 1, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, TEXAS, Washington, Wyoming 7 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Alaska, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania¹, South Dakota¹ 11 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin Progress on this Goal Since 2011: 1:11 👄 : 39 ↓:1

4-B Analysis: **Texas**

State Partly Meets Goal (Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas requires that teachers receive written feedback in the form of a summative annual appraisal report. In addition, unless waived by the teacher, a summative conference is held focusing on the contents of the summative report and other available data sources. The state also specifies that professional development activities for teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations must be aligned with findings from teacher evaluations. However, Texas does not require that teachers who receive less than an effective rating be placed on professional improvement plans.

Supporting Research

Texas Administrative Code 150.1003; 150.1004 Professional Development and Appraisal System http://www5.esc13.net/pdas/forms.html

RECOMMENDATION

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

While Texas has taken steps to ensure that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations receive coordinated professional development based on these findings, the state should strengthen this policy by requiring that all teachers receive professional development that is aligned with their evaluation results.

Ensure that teachers receiving less than effective ratings are placed on a professional improvement plan.

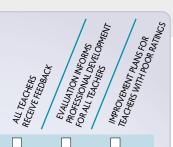
Texas should adopt a policy requiring that teachers who receive even one unsatisfactory evaluation be placed on structured improvement plans. Even though the state requires coordinated professional development for teachers with unsatisfactory ratings, Texas should strengthen this policy by requiring that the plans define specific action steps necessary to address deficiencies and describe how and when progress will be measured.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas noted that the state is in the process of developing and implementing a statewide teacher evaluation system designed to be much more than a compliance tool and instead be a system of support for teachers. The system will provide teachers with frequent observations, including pre-and post-meetings and triggering embedded, contextual professional development.

Alabama

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



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

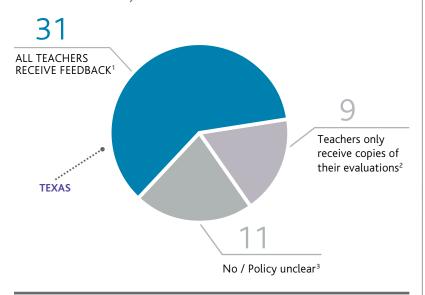
Louisiana and North Carolina require that teachers receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations and direct districts to connect professional development to teachers' identified needs. Both states also require that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations are placed on structured improvement 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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Wisconsin ³			
Wyoming			
	31	21	29

1. Improvement plans are required for tenured teachers only.

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

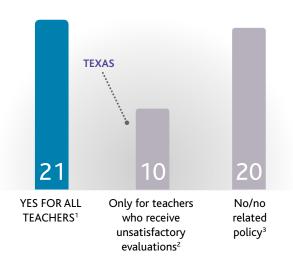
Do teachers receive feedback on their evaluations?



- 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?



- 1. 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: **Texas**

State Meets a Small Part of Goal 🛛 🔶 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

To determine teachers' salaries, Texas provides local districts with a Minimum Salary Schedule, based on years of experience.

Supporting Research

2013-2014 Minimum Salary Schedule http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=25769806050

RECOMMENDATION

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

While Texas 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 districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees.

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

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

Similarly, Texas should articulate policies that discourage districts from determining the highest steps on the pay scale solely by seniority.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.

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.

What role does the state play in deciding teacher pay rates?	DISTRICTS SET SALARY	State sets minimum	Satesets minimum salary sch
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado	1		
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
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Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island	2		
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
TEXAS			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	27	9	15
	-1	5	

EDULE

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

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

Figure 94		PROHIBITS ADDITION	Leaves pay to dire.	
De states a revert districts	TO COURES PERFORMAND		L PAI	Requires compensation der
Do states prevent districts	RNA	ES ES		t disc
from basing teacher pay on	EREC		ED D	Dense Pense
advanced degrees?	RES P	50 D	7 P	degre
			es ba	nced
	2 Q Q	ર્ષ હુ	lea1	Rec
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
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Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
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Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		1		
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			2	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
TEXAS			3	
Utah	4			
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	1	32	15

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.)

1. 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



4-D Analysis: **Texas**



Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

In Texas, local districts are encouraged to compensate teachers for related prior subject-area work experience. "For each year of work experience...up to a maximum of two years, a certified career or technology education teacher is entitled to a salary step credit as if the work experience were teaching experience."

Supporting Research Texas Code 21.403(b)

RECOMMENDATION

Expand policy to encourage local districts to compensate all new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

Texas should not limit this policy to certified career or technology education teachers. Such compensation would be attractive to career changers in other fields, such as in the STEM subjects.

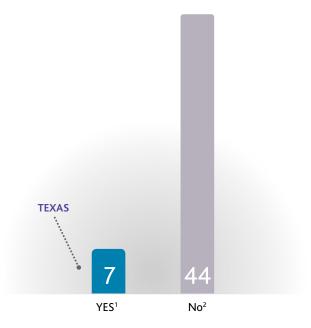
TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Texas had no comment on this goal.

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 1 Best Practice State
Georgia 1 States Meet Goal

> Arkansas, California, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia 🕇

2 States Nearly Meet Goal Maryland, Washington

10 States Partly Meet Goal Colorado, Delaware 1, Hawaii, New Mexico 1, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, TEXAS, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming

8 States Meet a Small Part of Goal Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont

19 States Do Not Meet Goal Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia

Progress on this Goal Since 2011:

1:3 ↔:46 ↓:2

4-E Analysis: **Texas**



ANALYSIS

Texas does not support differential pay by which a teacher can earn additional compensation by teaching certain subjects. The state allows teachers to seek out certification in master reading, master mathematics, master science or master technology. Master teachers at high-need schools are eligible for an annual stipend of \$5,000; however, this comes with additional responsibility for classroom instruction as well as mentoring other teachers.

A teacher can earn additional pay by working in a high-need school. Texas has a Careers to Classrooms Program, which gives \$5,000 in grants to assist future teachers in obtaining certification so that they may work in schools with high concentrations of educationally disadvantaged students

Supporting Research

Texas Education Code 21.0481-0484; 21.410- 413; 21.602 Texas Administrative Code Title 19, Part 2 Rule 102.1011; 102.1013; 102.1015; 102.1017

RECOMMENDATION

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

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

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.

Figure 98	HIGH NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	/
Do states provide			AREAS	
in a surpline a factor and in	Par FRENTIAL Loan fogiveness	, /		
high-need schools	enes	Ţ Ţ	enes	*
ar chartage schools	PAY FRENTIAL Loan forgiveness	DIFFERENTIAL PAY	Loan fogiveness	No support
or shortage subject		× JEFE	an fa	hs o
areas?	20 / B	24	707	~ ~
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
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Hawaii				
Idaho				
lonia				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	1			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
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Mississippi				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
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South Dakota				2
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TEXAS				
Utah				
Virginia				
Washington				
-				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
wyoming				
	22 7	15	11	20

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

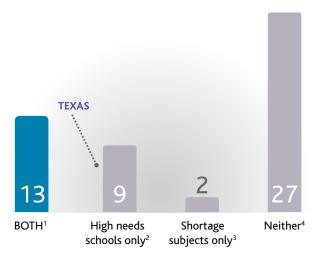
2. South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in high-need schools.

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: **Texas**

State Does Not Meet Goal 🐶 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas no longer supports performance pay. The state does not have any policies in place that offer teachers additional compensation based on evidence of effectiveness.

The state's District Awards for Teacher Excellence (DATE) grant has been replaced with the Educator Excellence Innovation Program, which will grant awards to districts that have at least 50 percent educationally disadvantaged students at a majority of campuses. These funds can be used in a number of ways, including: 1) administrating a high-quality mentoring program, 2) implementing a teacher evaluation system using multiple measures, 3) restructuring the school date or school year, 4) establishing an alternative teacher compensation or retention system and 5) developing incentives to reduce teacher turnover.

Supporting Research

Texas Education Code 21.701-707 District Awards for Teacher Excellence (DATE) http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=5248 Educator Excellence Innovation Program http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index4.aspx?id=25769808070

RECOMMENDATION

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

Whether it implements the plan at the state or local level, Texas 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.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas had no comment on this goal.

Figure 101		/	1	1	1
Figure 101	<i>ORED</i>	ES.	HERS	la la	mance
Do states support	EFACT DRALL	Sonu L	Permi	state Perfo	sted in chools
performance pay?	AVCI RVFC	NCE1	e pay	ortec	ts or s
	PERFORMANCE FACTORED	PERFORMANCE BONUSES	Performance pay permites	State supported perfe-	ustrics ortered in mar Does not support Performance pay
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia Hawaii					
Idaho					
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lowa					
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Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska		1			
Nevada			2		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
TEXAS					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	6	2	8	9	26

EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

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

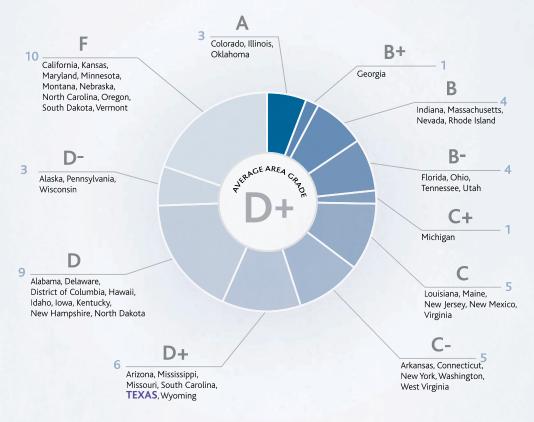
2. Nevada's initiative does not go into effect until 2015-2016.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

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

Area 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Goal A – Extended Emergency Licenses

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

Goal Components

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

- 1. 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: **Texas**



State Does Not Meet Goal

Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas allows new teachers who have satisfied all requirements for the initial teacher certification, except the examination requirements, to teach under a nonrenewable permit for no more than one year.

The state also allows teachers who have not met licensure requirements to teach under an emergency permit for up to three years.

Supporting Research

Texas Administrative Code 230.502; 230.506; 230.507; 230.71; 230.83; 230.81 Out of State Certified Teachers http://www.tea.state.tx.us/index2.aspx?id=5372

RECOMMENDATION

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

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. Texas should ensure that all teachers pass licensing tests—an important minimum benchmark for entering the profession—before entering the classroom.

Limit exceptions to one year.

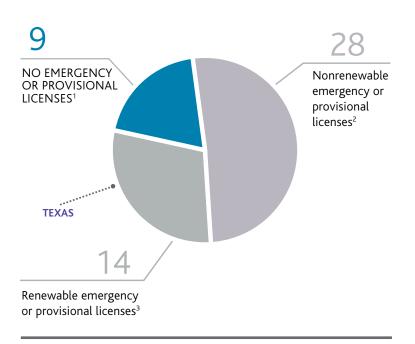
There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. In these instances, it is reasonable for a state to give teachers up to one year to pass required licensing tests. Texas's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on an emergency permit for up to three years without passing required subject-matter licensing tests.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Texas had no comment on this goal.

Figure 103		/	/	/	ত
<i>How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?</i>	NO DEFERRAL	Up to ₁ year	Up to 2 Jears	Jear or more for ungerer	905
Alabama		~ ~ /		,	
Alabama					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska				-	
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee TEXAS					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	7	14	8	22	
			Ū		



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: **Texas**

State Does Not Meet Goal 🛛 (🔁 Progress Since 2011

ANALYSIS

Texas does not explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal, nor does the state 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 the state articulates vaguely as "good cause as determined by the board of trustees."

Tenured teachers who are terminated may appeal multiple times. After receiving written notice of dismissal, the teacher may, within 15 days, file a request for a hearing. A hearing officer is chosen within 10 days, and the hearing must be completed within 60 days after the teacher's request is received. Within 20 days of the decision, the teacher may file an appeal with the commissioner, whose decision must be filed within 30 days after the last day on which a response to the petition for review may be filed. This decision may then be appealed to the district court.

Supporting Research

Texas Education Code 21.156; 253; 254; 257; 301, 304; 307

RECOMMENDATION

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Texas should explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness 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, Texas must ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level. It is in the best interest of both the teacher and the district that a conclusion is reached within a reasonable time frame.

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

While 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. Texas should ensure that appeals related to classroom effectiveness are decided only by those with educational expertise.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Texas considers teacher performance—as measured by "teacher appraisals"—as the primary criterion for districts to use in determining which continuing contract teachers are laid off during reductions in force. "Other criteria as determined by the board" are also considered.

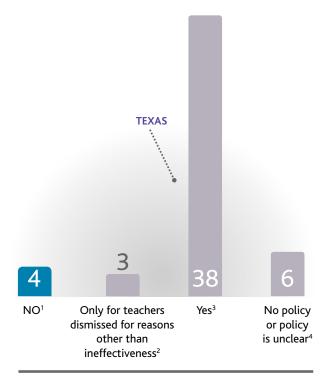
Figure 106	AND OR FLAID DSM	alcy
Do states articulate that	SMIC	ANC
ineffectiveness is grounds	IO H	Щ ра
for dismissal?	PUL PUL	₹
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Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
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Maryland		
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Minnesota		
Mississippi Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		1
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		
	29	22

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.

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.)

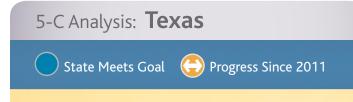
1. The state should require that districts consider classroom performance and ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

Background

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

Figure 108





ANALYSIS

Texas considers teacher performance—as measured by "teacher appraisals"—as the primary criterion for districts to use in determining which continuing contract teachers are laid off during reductions in force. "Other criteria as determined by the board" are also considered.

Supporting Research Texas Education Code Sec. 21.157

RECOMMENDATION

Require that districts consider classroom performance and that seniority is not the sole factor for all teachers in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

Texas's policy considers performance for teachers on continuing contracts, but this does not apply to teachers on term or probationary contracts. The state should consider expanding this policy to apply to all teachers in the state.

TEXAS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS Texas had no comment on this goal.

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 \square 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 Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia

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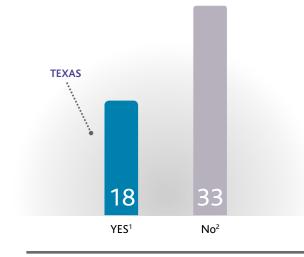
22

Wisconsin

Wyoming

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

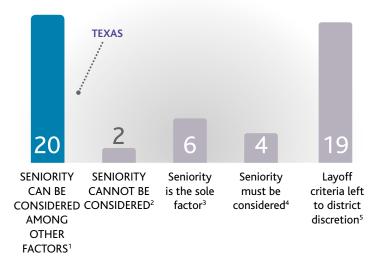
3. Tenure is considered first.

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

2. Strong Practice: Louisiana, Utah

3. Hawaii, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin⁷

- 4. California, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon
- 5. Alabama, Alaska⁶, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska⁶, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming
- 6. Nontenured teachers are laid off first.
- 7. Only for counties with populations of 500,000 or more and for teachers hired before 1995.

Goals and Keywords

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

Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching I	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	chers
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

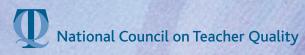
Goals and Keywords

GOAL	STATEMENT	KEY WORDS
	AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teacl	hers
4-A: Induction	The state should require effective induction for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.	mentoring, induction, mentor selection, reduced teaching load, release time
4-B: Professional Development	The state should ensure that teachers receive feedback about their performance and should require professional development to be based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.	feedback from observations/evaluations, professional development linked to evaluations results, improvement plans
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 Texas

AREA 1: Delivering Well Prepared Teachers	
Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous stand-alone science of reading test.	Goal 1-
Specifically require secondary social studies and science teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.	Goal 1- Goal 1-
Ensure that cooperating teachers for student teaching placements have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.	Goal 1-
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-
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-
AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	
Require student growth to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	Goal 3-
Formally evaluate all teachers annually.	Goal 3-
Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.	Goal 3-I
Base licensure advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license and licensure renewal on evidence of effectiveness.	Goal 3-
Publish aggregate school-level teacher evaluation ratings from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness.	Goal 3-

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	
Require effective induction for all new teachers, including mentoring of sufficient frequency and duration.	Goal 4-A
Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations for all teachers, and place teachers with ineffective or needs improvement ratings on structured improvement plans.	Goal 4-B
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 subject shortage areas.	Goal 4-E
Support performance pay to recognize teachers for their effectiveness.	Goal 4-F
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	
Ensure that all teachers pass required subject-matter licensing tests before they enter the classroom.	Goal 5-A
Make ineffective classroom performance grounds for dismissal.	Goal 5-B



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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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