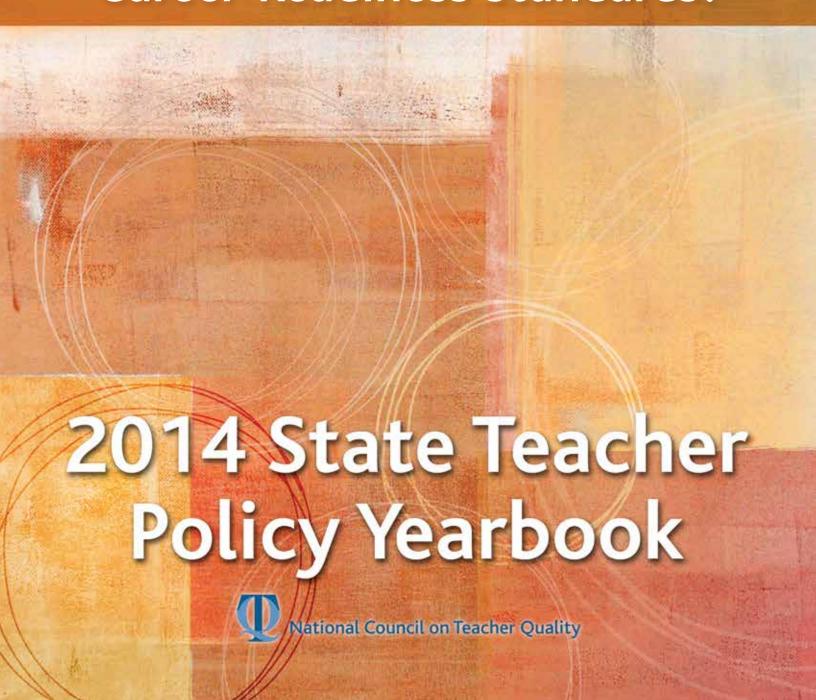
Massachusetts

Are New Teachers Being Prepared for College- and Career-Readiness Standards?



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. Although this year's edition did not require the extensive review that comprehensive editions require, we still wanted to make sure that we captured all relevant policy changes and that states' perspectives were represented. Every state formally received a draft of the policy updates we identified in June 2014 as well as a draft of analyses and recommendations for the new indicators related to college- and career-readiness standards 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, explain their differing points of view and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies are important steps in moving forward.

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2014 Yearbook were:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation of New York
- Gleason Family Foundation
- J.A. and Kathryn Albertson Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation
- The Walton Family Foundation

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

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Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky and Justin Rakowski at Ironmark for their design of the 2014 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



Teacher Preparation Policy Priorities for Massachusetts

Prepare all teachers to meet the instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

- Strengthen preparation requirements to ensure teacher candidates have the ability to address the use of
 informational texts as well as incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction.
 Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Through testing frameworks or teacher standards, include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

 Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. Priority for middle and secondary teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass
a content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects, and requires a meaningful passing score for
each area.

Additional priorities for middle school teacher preparation:

• Require teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach.

Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

Raise admission requirements:

• Limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population, measured by a test normed to the general college-bound population or minimum GPA.

Hold preparation programs accountable:

- Collect performance data to monitor programs, including student achievement gains.
- Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.

Teacher Preparation in Massachusetts

The 2014 State Teacher Policy Yearbook keeps the spotlight on the critical issue of teacher preparation. In addition to updating the full set of teacher preparation policies reviewed in last year's comprehensive edition, the 2014 Yearbook casts a critical eye on whether states have established requirements for teacher preparation and licensure that help to ensure that teachers are ready for the increased demands of states' college- and career-readiness standards for K-12 students.

Current Status of Massachusetts Teacher Prep Policy



2014 Teacher Prep Grade

Prior Grades: B- 2013 C+ 2012 C+ 2011

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2014 Score	2013 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs		0
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	•	

2014 Teacher Prep Policy Update for Massachusetts

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

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability:

Massachusetts has revised its teacher preparation program approval and accountability standards. http://www.doe.mass.edu/edprep/pr.html

Massachusetts Response to Policy Update

States were asked to review NCTQ's identified updates and also to comment on policy changes related to teacher preparation that have occurred in the last year, pending changes, or teacher preparation in the state more generally.

Massachusetts was helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information about policy changes related to teacher preparation.

The state also noted that in October 2014, Massachusetts will present revised content standards (Subject-Matter Knowledge Requirements) to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education for the following licenses: Early Childhood, Elementary, English, Mathematics and Special Education. The revised subject-matter knowledge requirements will ensure that candidates are prepared to support the demands of the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks. Massachusetts also noted that it is in the process of developing a new professional knowledge assessment to conform to new standards.

igure A				
elivering well-				
repared teachers	2014 GRADE	2013 GRADE	2012 GRADE	2011 GRADE
Alabama	B-	В	B-	С
Alaska	F	F	F	F
Arizona	D	D-	D-	D-
Arkansas	C+	C+	С	С
California	D+	D+	D	D
Colorado	D-	D-	D	D-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C+	C-
Delaware	B-	C+	D-	D-
District of Columbia	C-	D+	D	D
Florida	B+	B+	B-	B-
Georgia	C+	C+	С	С
Hawaii	D-	F	D	D
Idaho	D+	D+	D	D
Illinois	D+	D+	D	D
Indiana	B+	B+	B-	C+
lowa	D+	D+	D	D
Kansas	D+	D+	D+	D+
Kentucky	B-	B-	C+	C-
Louisiana	C	C-	C	С
Maine	D+	D+	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D+
MASSACHUSETTS	B-	B-	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D-	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	C+	C+	C C
	C	C-	C	С
Mississippi	_			D+
Missouri	B- F	C- F	D+ F	F F
Montana				
Nebraska	D-	F	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	C-	C-	D
New Jersey	B-	B-	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D	D+	D+
New York	В	B-	C-	D+
North Carolina	C+	C+	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D
Ohio	С	С	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С	С	С
Oregon	D+	D	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С	С	С
Rhode Island	B+	B+	С	D+
South Carolina	C+	С	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D-	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-	B-	B-
Texas	В	В	C+	C+
Utah	C-	D+	D	D
Vermont	С	С	C-	D+
Virginia	B-	C+	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+	D+	D+
West Virginia	C+	C+	C-	C-
Wisconsin	C	C-	D+	D
Wyoming	D-	F	F	F
Average State Grade	C	C-	D+	D

Figure B	
Delivering well-	
prepared teachers	2014 GRADE
Florida	B+
Indiana	B+
Rhode Island	B+
New York	В
Texas	В
Alabama	B-
Connecticut	B-
Delaware	B-
Kentucky	B-
MASSACHUSETTS	B-
Missouri	B-
New Jersey	B-
Tennessee	B-
Virginia	B-
Arkansas	C+
Georgia	C+
Minnesota	C+
North Carolina	C+
South Carolina	C+
West Virginia	C+
Louisiana	С
Mississippi	С
Ohio	С
Oklahoma	С
Pennsylvania	С
Vermont	С
Wisconsin	С
District of Columbia	C-
New Hampshire	C-
Utah	C-
California	D+
Idaho	D+
Illinois	D+
lowa	D+
Kansas	D+
Maine	D+
Maryland	D+
Michigan	D+
New Mexico	D+
Oregon	D+
Washington	D+
Arizona	D
North Dakota	D
South Dakota	D
Colorado	D-
Hawaii	D-
Nebraska	D-
Nevada	D-
Wyoming	D-
Alaska	F
Montana	F
Average State Grade	С

Elementary Teacher Preparation

Key Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all elementary teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that college- and career-readiness standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
 - A. The state should require that all new elementary teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
 - B. The state should ensure that all new elementary teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
 - C. The state should ensure that all new elementary teachers of English language arts are prepared to support struggling readers.
- 2. 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.
- 3. The state should ensure that all elementary teacher candidates, including those who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, possess sufficient content knowledge in all core subjects, including mathematics.
- 4. 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 45 credit hours to ensure appropriate depth in the core subject areas of English, mathematics, science, social studies and fine arts.
- 5. 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.



Elementary Teacher Prep Analysis: Massachusetts

PREPARING ELEMENTARY TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

The new demands of college- and career-readiness standards for students heighten the need for elementary teachers to have a strong content background in all of the subject matter taught in the elementary grades. Massachusetts, like most states, has adopted such standards and must ensure that its preparation and licensure requirements for new teachers address this need.

Currently, Massachusetts offers an elementary license to teach grades 1-6. The state also offers an early childhood license for grades PreK-2. Key licensing requirements for elementary school teachers in Massachusetts include:



MASSACHUSETTS ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



State requires passing a content test in each of the four core subjects.



State requires adequate test on the science of reading.



State requires academic content specialization.



State has adequate/appropriate requirements for teachers who teach elementary grades on an early childhood license.



Yes



No

In addition to the strong content background called for by collegeand career-readiness standards, teacher candidates must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate these standards from their predecessors. Massachusetts requires its elementary and early childhood education teachers to pass its Foundations of Reading assessment, which requires teachers to "understand how to apply reading comprehension skills and strategies to informational/expository texts." The framework then offers an extensive list of examples for achieving this competency.

Neither teacher standards nor testing frameworks address incorporating literacy into all academic subjects.

Regarding struggling readers, Massachusetts's Foundations of Reading test requires the following:

- Understand formal and informal methods for assessing reading development—for example, assessment of the reading development of individual students (e.g., struggling readers)
- Understand multiple approaches to reading instruction—for example, awareness of strategies and resources for supporting individual students (e.g., struggling readers).

RECOMMENDATIONS

 Ensure that elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Massachusetts is on the right track with its requirement of the Foundations of Reading test, which addresses knowledge of informational texts, the in-depth coverage of the topic is presented as examples. Therefore, the extent to which this information is required is unclear. Massachusetts is encouraged to make certain that its framework captures the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards, thereby ensuring that all elementary and early childhood candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that elementary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Massachusetts should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

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

Massachusetts should ensure that its elementary content test is appropriately aligned with college- and career-readiness standards and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test.

Massachusetts is also urged to require all early childhood education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass an appropriate test, either the same test as required of other elementary teachers or

Supporting Research

MTEL

www.mtel.nesinc.com

Test Requirement
http://www.doe.mass.edu/mtel/testrequire.html
Code of Massachusetts Regulations
603 CMR 7.03; 7.04(2) and 7.06

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that as of October 2014, it will have presented revised content standards, the Subject-Matter Knowledge Requirements (SMKs), to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. These revised SMKs will ensure that candidates are prepared to support students in meeting the demands of the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks, which were revised in 2011 with the adoption of the Common Core. The SMKs governing the following license areas are part of this revision: early childhood, elementary, English, math, general science and special education. Massachusetts also noted that its MTEL assessments will be revised in accordance with the new standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

a comparably rigorous one geared to early childhood content. It is especially worrisome that the state allows teachers up through grade 2 to teach without having passed an adequate content test.

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SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREP FIGURES

■ Figure 1

Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

- Figure 2

 Content test requirements
- **Figure 3**Specific subject-matter requirements
- **Figure 4**Science of reading requirements
- Figure 5

 Math requirements
- Figure 6
 Requirements for academic concentrations
- Figure 7

 Requirements for early childhood teachers
- Figure 8

 Teacher Prep Review findings about elementary teacher prep

Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Ilowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Maryland Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Figure 2	4	JAMC /	, o _{ve} /	<i>z</i> /
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EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Both Arkansas and California ensure that elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of collegeand career-readiness standards for students. These states specify that elementary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts, but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

Candidates are also required to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

In addition, Indiana ensures that all candidates licensed to teach the elementary grades, including early childhood education candidates, possess the requisite knowledge of core content and of the key elements of scientifically based reading instruction before entering the classroom. Elementary and early childhood teacher candidates are required to pass a content test comprised of four independently scored subtests, including mathematics. In addition, these candidates are required to pass a comprehensive assessment that tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Elementary teacher candidates in Indiana must also earn either a major or minor in an academic content area.

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.

^{1.} Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

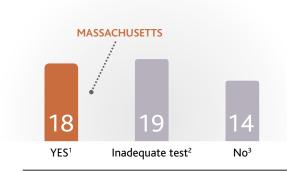
^{2.} Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.

^{3.} Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

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Figure 4

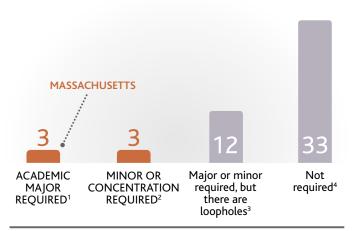
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, California⁴, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, 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, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota
- California allows an exemption from the state's reading test for teachers who already have a single subject credential.
- 5. Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.

Figure 6

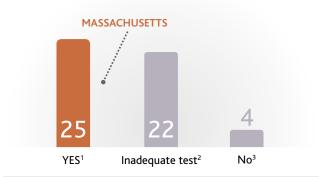
Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico
- 2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma
- 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, New Hampshire⁵, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Only K-8 teachers must complete an area of concentration in a field such as humanities, fine arts, social sciences and sciences.

Figure 5

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, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁴, Hawaii, Montana, Ohio⁵
- 4. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 5. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass an adequate content test.



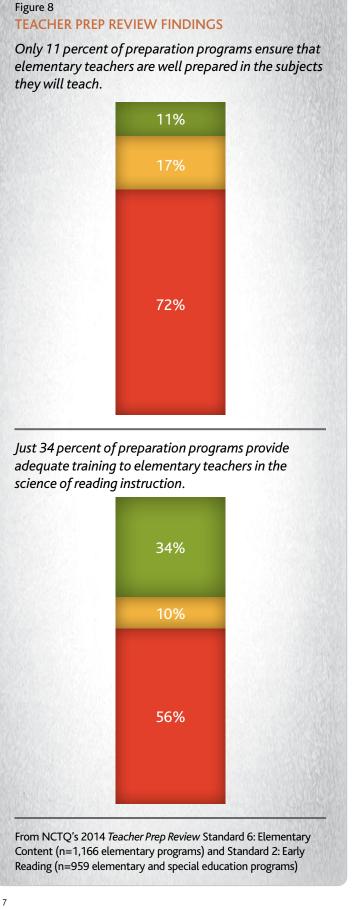


Figure 7

- 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.
- Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

Key Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that college- and career-readiness English language arts standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
 - A. The state should require that all new middle school teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
 - B. The state should ensure that all new middle school teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
 - C. The state should ensure that all new middle school teachers of English language arts are prepared to support struggling readers.
- 2. The state should require that new middle school teachers pass a licensing test in every core academic area they are licensed to teach.
- 3. 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.



How well are states ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared for college- and career-readiness standards?

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

Middle School Teacher Prep Analysis: Massachusetts

PREPARING MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE-AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

The middle school years are critical to students' education, but, too often, states fail to distinguish the knowledge and skills needed by middle school teachers from those needed by an elementary teacher. Middle school teachers should not only be prepared to teach grade-level content, but should also be prepared to meet the increased instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Currently, Massachusetts offers a middle school license to teach grades 5-8. Key licensing requirements for middle school teachers in Massachusetts include:



MASSACHUSETTS MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



State requires teachers to pass a content test for each subject they teach.



State requires middle school teachers to hold a middle grade or secondary license.



Yes



Preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers must address more than just content knowledge; the key instructional shifts articulated in college- and career-readiness standards must also be incorporated. Regrettably, Massachusetts's preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers do not ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach the state's college-and career-readiness standards for students.

Massachusetts requires that middle school English teachers pass an MTEL English assessment. Those choosing the humanities certification, which combines English with social studies, must earn a passing score on the MTEL Middle School Humanities test, which does not include the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students. Subject-matter knowledge requirements articulated by the state for these teachers only require "reading theory, research, and practice at the middle school level."

Those opting for single-subject certification must pass the MTEL English test required of secondary teachers (see discussion of secondary requirements).

Neither teacher standards nor secondary tests in other content areas address incorporating literacy skills.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ensure that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Massachusetts should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that middle school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Massachusetts should also include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Massachusetts should articulate requirements ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling. While college- and career-readiness standards will increase the need for all middle school teachers to be able to help struggling readers to comprehend grade-level material, training for English language arts teachers in particular must emphasize identification and remediation of reading deficiencies.

Require content testing in all core areas.

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

Massachusetts has no requirements for the preparation of middle school teachers that address struggling readers.

Supporting Research

MTEL Tests www.mtel.nesinc.com 603 CMR 7.03, -.06

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that as of October 2014, it will have presented revised content standards, the Subject-Matter Knowledge Requirements (SMKs), to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. These revised SMKs will ensure that candidates are prepared to support students in meeting the demands of the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks, which were revised in 2011 with the adoption of the Common Core. The SMKs governing the following license areas are part of this revision: early childhood, elementary, English, math, general science and special education. Massachusetts also noted that its MTEL assessments will be revised in accordance with the new standards.

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New Jersey			
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New York			
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Tennessee			
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Virginia			
Washington			
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Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 9

Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

■ Figure 10

Distinctions in licenses betweeen middle and elementary teachers

Figure 11

Content test requirements

■ Figure 12

Teacher Prep Review findings about middle school teacher prep

Figure 10	K-8 LICENSE NOTO	K-8 license offered for	swo
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
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EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Illinois ensures that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's new standards for the middle grades include the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards. The standards also address the needs of struggling readers.

Illinois's requirements connecting literacy to all subject areas are particularly noteworthy. All middle school teachers must understand "the role, perspective and purpose of text in specific disciplines" and be able to perform tasks such as scaffolding reading to allow students to understand and learn from challenging text; guiding reading discussions that require students to identify key ideas and details of a text; analyze craft and structure and critically evaluate the text; and model reading strategies to improve comprehension.

In addition, **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.

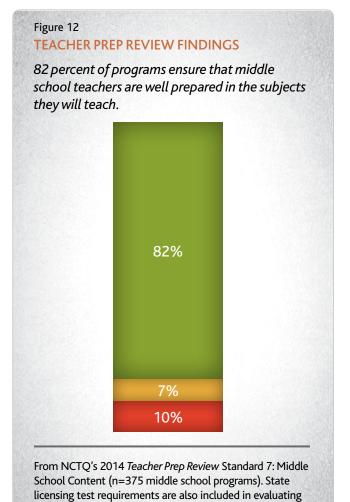
^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{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 11		No test does not to	No, K.8 license r.	No, testing of all
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1. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.

this standard.

- 2. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not require content test.
- 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires one single-subject test.
- 4. Illinois requires candidates to take a middle level core content test if a test is available. It is not clear that this will result in teachers passing a test in each subject and draft test frameworks are not yet available for review.
- 5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary grades.
- 6. New Hampshire requires K-8 candidates to pass a middle school content test in one core area.
- 7. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass the new assessment with three subtests.
- 8. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

Key Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that collegeand career-readiness English language arts standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
 - A. The state should require that all new secondary teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
 - B. The state should ensure that all new secondary teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
 - C. The state should ensure that all new secondary teachers of English language arts are prepared to support struggling readers.
- 2. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a licensing test in every subject they are licensed to teach.
- 3. The state should require secondary general science and general social studies teachers to pass a subject-matter test of each discipline they are licensed to teach.
- 4. The state should require that secondary teachers pass a content test when adding subject-area endorsements to an existing license.



Secondary Teacher Prep Analysis: Massachusetts

PREPARING SECONDARY TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND **CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS**

To be prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for their students, secondary teachers must be experts in the subject matter they teach. States should ensure that secondary teachers have sufficient content knowledge in all the subjects they are licensed to teach.

Currently, Massachusetts offers single-subject secondary licenses to teach grades 8-12. Key licensing requirements for secondary school teachers in Massachusetts include:



MASSACHUSETTS SECONDARY TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



State requires a content test to teach any single core subject.



State offers only single-subject science certifications or has appropriate requirements for teachers with general science license.



State offers only single-subject social studies certifications or has appropriate requirements for teachers with general social studies license.



State requires a content test in order to add an endorsement to a license.



Yes



Not only must secondary teachers possess strong backgrounds in content knowledge as required by college- and career-readiness standards, they must also be able to address the key instructional shifts associated with the standards. Regrettably, Massachusetts's preparation and licensure requirements for secondary teachers do not ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Massachusetts requires that secondary English teachers pass the MTEL English assessment. Although it mentions "the application of strategies before, during, and after reading to promote comprehension of expository texts" as an example under the standard "understand language acquisition, reading processes, and research-based theories relating to reading," the testing framework does not include the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Neither teacher standards nor secondary tests in other content areas address incorporating literacy skills.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Massachusetts should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Massachusetts should also include specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the a

Support struggling readers.

Massachusetts should articulate requirements ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling. While college- and career-readiness standards will increase the need for all secondary teachers to be able to help struggling readers to comprehend grade-level material, training for English language arts teachers in particular must emphasize identification and remediation of reading deficiencies.

Massachusetts has no requirements for the preparation of secondary teachers that address struggling readers.

Supporting Research

MTEL Tests
www.mtel.nesinc.com
Test Requirements
http://www.doe.mass.edu/mtel/testrequire.html
603 CMR 7.06

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that as of October 2014, it will have presented revised content standards, the Subject-Matter Knowledge Requirements (SMKs), to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. These revised SMKs will ensure that candidates are prepared to support students in meeting the demands of the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks, which were revised in 2011 with the adoption of the Common Core. The SMKs governing the following license areas are part of this revision: early childhood, elementary, English, math, general science and special education. Massachusetts also noted that its MTEL assessments will be revised in accordance with the new standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

Figure 13		E /	25 X
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new secondary teachers	ś		
are prepared for the	. 8	Z / Z	₹ / ≶
instructional shifts associate	d ≱	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
with college-and career-	Ö	1 2 3	P P P
readiness standards?	5	/ <i>≤\$</i>	R. S.
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
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MASSACHUSETTS			
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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			

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREP FIGURES

■ Figure 13

Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

- Figure 14

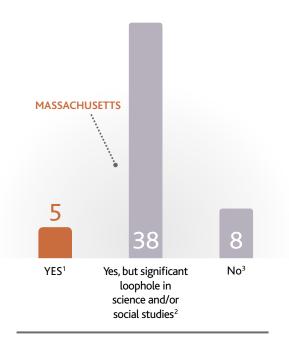
 Content test requirements
- Figure 15

 Requirements for general science teachers
- Figure 16

 Requirements for general social studies teachers
- Figure 17

 Teacher Prep Review findings about secondary teacher prep

Figure 14 Do secondary teachers have to pass a content test in every subject area for licensure?



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, 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 Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁴, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin [For more on loopholes, see Figure 15 (science) and Figure 16 (social studies).}
- 3. Alaska⁵, Arizona⁶, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- 4. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 5. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 6. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

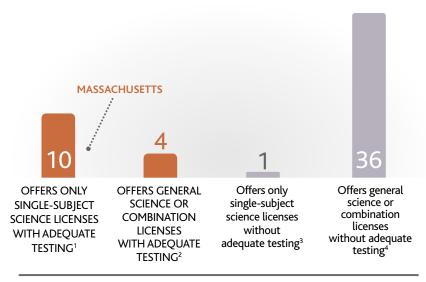
Arkansas has done more than other states to ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. Not only does the state address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these new standards in its educator competencies for secondary English language arts teachers, it also requires teachers to incorporate literacy skills into all content areas. For example, the secondary social studies competency to "incorporate disciplinary literacy" states that "reading competencies for literacy in history/social studies for grades 7-12 include the ability to read informational texts in history and social studies closely and critically to analyze the key ideas and details as well as craft and structure with the purpose of integrating knowledge and ideas both within and across texts." A similar competency exists for both the life science and physical science secondary certifications.

Indiana, Minnesota and Tennessee require that all secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core subject both as a condition of licensure and to add an additional field to a secondary license. Further, neither of these states offers secondary certification in general social studies or science; all teachers must be certified in a specific discipline.

Also worthy of mention is Missouri, which requires general social studies teachers to pass a multi-content test with six independently scored subtests. Missouri also offers a general science license that can only be used to teach general science courses. All other science teachers must be certified in a specific discipline.

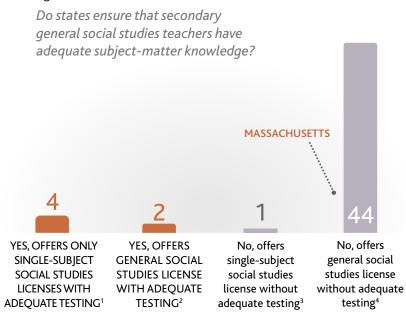
Figure 15

Do states ensure that secondary general science teachers have adequate subject-matter knowledge?

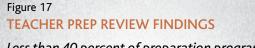


- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island⁵, West Virginia⁵
- 3. California
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁶, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia⁷, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Teachers with the general science license may only teach general science courses.
- 6. Arizona limits teachers with the general science license to teaching only general science courses. However, candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.
- 7. Georgia's science test consists of two subtests.

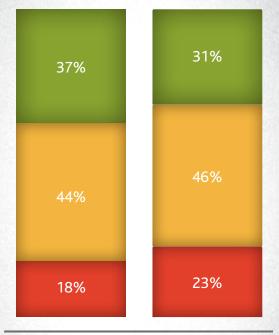
Figure 16



- 1. Strong Practice: Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: Minnesota⁵, Missouri
- 3. Arizona⁶
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, 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, Oklahoma⁷, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Minnesota's test for general social studies is divided into two individually scored subtests.
- 6. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.
- 7. Oklahoma offers combination licenses without adequate testing.



Less than 40 percent of preparation programs ensure that secondary teachers are well prepared in the subjects they will teach.



Undergraduate (n=765)

Graduate (n=345)

From NCTQ's 2014 *Teacher Prep Review* Standard 8: High School Content (n=1,110 high school programs). State licensing test requirements are also considered in evaluating this standard.

Special Education Teacher Preparation

Key Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should ensure that all special education teachers are sufficiently prepared for the ways that college- and career-readiness English language arts standards affect instruction of all subject areas. Specifically,
 - A. The state should ensure that all new secondary special education teachers are prepared to support struggling readers.
 - B. The state should require that all new secondary special education teachers are prepared to incorporate complex texts and academic language into instruction.
 - C. The state should ensure that all new secondary special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
- 2. The state should require that new elementary special education teachers pass a rigorous test of reading instruction in order to attain licensure.
- 3. 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.
- 4. All elementary special education candidates should be required to pass a subject-matter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.
- The state should ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.



- California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia
- Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana,

 MASSACHUSETTS, Missouri,

 North Carolina, Pennsylvania,

 Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia,

 Wisconsin
- 1 New York
- 0

Special Education Teacher Prep Analysis: Massachusetts

PREPARING SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

Although most special education students are expected to meet the same high college- and career-readiness standards as typical students, too many states set an even lower bar for the preparation and licensure requirements of special education teachers. States must ensure that special education teachers are well grounded in all of the subject matter they will be licensed to teach.

Currently, Massachusetts offers special education licenses to teach grades PreK-2, K-8 and 5-12. Key licensing requirements for special education teachers in Massachusetts include:



MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL ED TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



State only offers discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses.



Elementary subject-matter test required for special education license.



Secondary test in at least one subject area required for secondary special education license.



Yes



standards from previous student standards.

Special education teachers must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate college- and career-readiness

Massachusetts requires special education teacher candidates (PK-8, 5-12) to pass its Foundations of Reading assessment, which requires teachers to "understand how to apply reading comprehension skills and strategies to informational/expository texts." The state then offers an extensive list of examples for achieving this competency and incorporate the instructional shifts in the use of text associated with Massachusetts's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

In addition, Massachusetts requires its PK-8 special education certificate to pass the MTEL General Curriculum test. Its standards for language arts require teachers to "recognize types of nonfiction (e.g., informational text) and common organizational features of nonfiction (e.g., chronological order, comparison and contrast, illustrations, captions, keys)."

The state also requires that 5-12 special education certificate pass either the General Curriculum test or a single subject-matter test at either the 5-8 or 8-12 level. The MTEL secondary English assessment mentions "the application of strategies before, during, and after reading to promote comprehension of expository texts" as

RECOMMENDATIONS

 Ensure that special education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Massachusetts is on the right track with its requirement of the Foundations of Reading test, which addresses knowledge of informational texts, the in-depth coverage of the topic is presented as examples. Therefore, the extent to which this information is required is unclear. Massachusetts is encouraged to make certain that its framework captures the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards, thereby ensuring that all special education candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that special education students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Massachusetts should—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

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

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

an example under the standard "understand language acquisition, reading processes, and research-based theories relating to reading" however, the testing framework does not address knowledge of informational texts.

Neither teacher standards nor testing frameworks in other content areas address incorporating literacy skills.

Massachusetts's Foundations of Reading test addresses the needs of struggling readers.

Supporting Research

MTEL Tests

www.mtel.nesinc.com

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 603 CMR 7.06 (25)

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Massachusetts recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that as of October 2014, it will have presented revised content standards, the Subject-Matter Knowledge Requirements (SMKs), to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. These revised SMKs will ensure that candidates are prepared to support students in meeting the demands of the Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks, which were revised in 2011 with the adoption of the Common Core. The SMKs governing the following license areas are part of this revision: early childhood, elementary, English, math, general science and special education. Massachusetts also noted that its MTEL assessments will be revised in accordance with the new standards.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, Massachusetts's current policy of allowing a general content test is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Massachusetts should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

Figure 18		MCORPORATIONAL TEXT	SUPPORTING STR.
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instructional shifts associated wi	th college- 🔏	185	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
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SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 18

Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

Figure 19

Distinctions in licenses between elementary and secondary teachers

Figure 20

Content test requirements

Figure 21

Science of reading requirements

Figure 22

Teacher Prep Review findings about special education teacher prep



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

Although all states have weaknesses when it comes to special education teachers' preparedness to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students, both Indiana and New York are notable for addressing the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards.

Unfortunately, states are also weak in other areas of special education teacher preparation. However, three states—Missouri, 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. These three 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 multi-subject 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. Secondary special education teachers in Missouri can either take a multi-subject test comprised of four separately scored sections or a single-subject secondary assessment.

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Figure 20
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

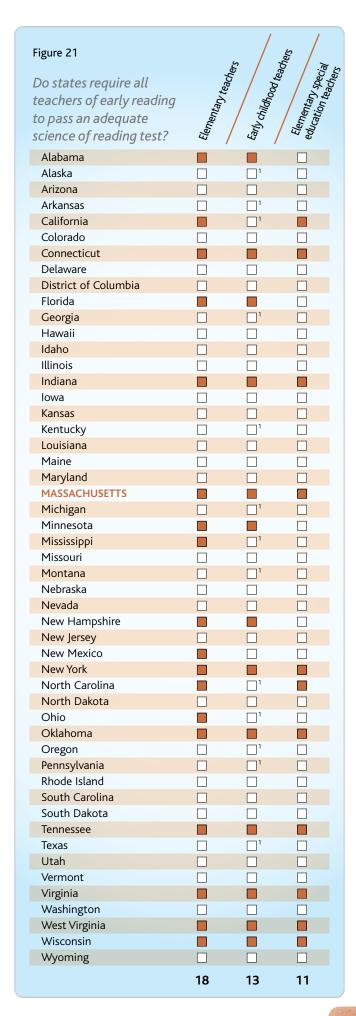
Elementary Subject-Matter Test					
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, MASSACHUSETTS, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin				
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina				
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)					
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri¹, New York⁴, Wisconsin⁵				
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³				
Required for a K-12 special education license	None				
Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the elementary multi-content assessment or the middle/secondary multi-content assessment.					
In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.					
West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning a dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted.					

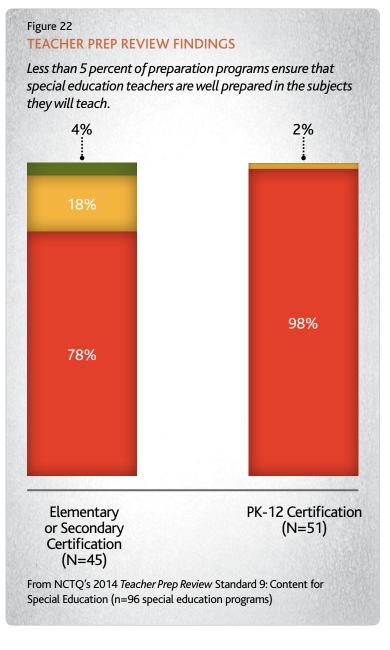
Figure 19

4. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

5. Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

^{1.} Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon and Vermont issue a K-12 certificate, but candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.





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.

Admission into Teacher Preparation

Key Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- 1. The state should limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population.
- 2. 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. Alternatively, academic proficiency could be demonstrated by grade point average.



Admission into Teacher Prep Analysis: Massachusetts

RAISING THE BAR FOR TEACHER PREP THROUGH HIGHER ADMISSION STANDARDS

NCTQ has repeatedly found that too many teacher preparation programs are in need of major improvement, graduating first-year teachers lacking skills and content knowledge adequate to thrive in the classroom. One important way states can raise the bar for teacher preparation programs is to set more ambitious admission requirements for new elementary, secondary and special education teachers. This is even more relevant and important as the increasing expectations of college- and career-readiness standards demand more from teachers academically. A key criterion for admissions is evidence of a strong academic background, and states should require programs to select candidates from the top half of the college-going population. Countries like Singapore and Finland are even more restrictive in admissions; the top half goal is realistic and achievable while representing a significantly higher standard for programs throughout the United States. Until recently, few states had rigorous academic standards for admission, but with states like Rhode Island and Delaware significantly raising the bar by taking the lead in establishing higher standards and new accreditation requirements from CAEP, this is beginning to change.



MASSACHUSETTS ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



State requires a minimum GPA of 3.0 for admission into teacher prep.



State requires a test normed to college-bound population prior to admission to prep program.



Yes



No

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

Supporting Research

Code of Massachusetts Regulations 603 CMR 7.03

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Massachusetts did not indicate any policy updates related to admission to teacher preparation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

Massachusetts should require an assessment demonstrating that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. Requiring a common test normed to the general college population would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.

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

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

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SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

- **Figure 23**Test of academic proficiency requirements
- Figure 24

 GPA requirements
- Figure 25

 Teacher Prep Review findings about admissions



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

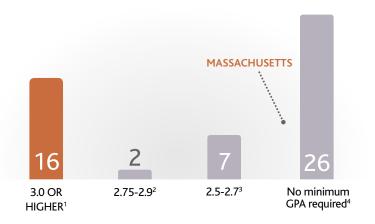
While many states now require CAEP accreditation which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, **Rhode Island** and **Delaware** have set requirements independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the states' expectations are clear. Both states require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college-bound 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.

Requirements for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admission policy.

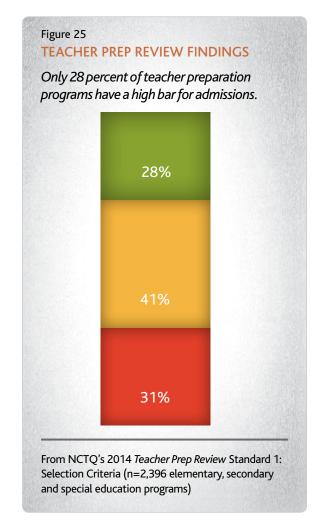
^{2.} Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

Figure 24

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



- Strong Practice: Delaware, District of Columbia⁵, Georgia⁶, Hawaii⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, Mississippi⁶, New Jersey⁶, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁷, Pennsylvania⁸, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Utah, Virginia⁵
- 2. Kentucky, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut⁹, Florida, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin¹⁰
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- $5. \ \ Required\ minimum\ GPA\ of\ 3.0\ is\ based\ on\ CAEP\ accreditation\ standards, not\ state's\ own\ admission\ policy.$
- 6. The 3.0 GPA requirement is a cohort average; individual candidates in Mississippi and New Jersey must have a 2.75 GPA. Individual candidates in Georgia must have a 2.5 GPA.
- 7. Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission by passing a basic skills test.
- 8. 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.



Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Key Components

(The factors considered in determining the states' ratings for this topic.)

- The state should incorporate preparation to teach to college- and career-readiness standards into its accountability requirements for teacher preparation programs.
- 2. 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.
- 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.
- The state should retain full authority over its process for approving teacher preparation programs.



How well are states ensuring that teacher preparation programs are accountable for their performance?

- Alaska, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
- Arizona, Arkansas, California,
 Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland,
 Mississippi, Missouri, Montana,
 New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon,
 Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia,
 West Virginia
- Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky,

 MASSACHUSETTS, Nevada, New Jersey,
 New Mexico, South Carolina,
 Washington, Wisconsin
- Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia,
 Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio,
 Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas
- 1 Louisiana

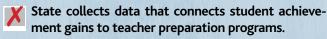
Teacher Prep Program Accountability Analysis: Massachusetts

HOLDING PREPARATION PROGRAMS ACCOUNTABLE FOR RESULTS

The ultimate goal of teacher preparation programs should be to produce teachers who are effective in educating their students and ensure that they are ready for college and career. As programs operate by virtue of state approval, it is the state's responsibility to connect approval to accountability measures that ensure high performance. While this goal may have been hard to assess a few years ago, that is no longer the case. Redesigned evaluations of teacher effectiveness in the majority of states offer an opportunity for states to collect meaningful objective data on the performance of program graduates. To date, few states connect their process of approving teacher preparation programs to measurable outcome data about programs' graduates.



MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER PREP ACCOUNTABILITY SNAPSHOT



State collects other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

State has set minimum standards for program performance.

State publishes an annual report card on its own website.

State retains full authority over its approval process.



Yes



No

Massachusetts's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs could do more to hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Massachusetts now requires each organization seeking approval of its preparation program to provide evidence addressing educator effectiveness, which includes the analysis and use of aggregate evaluation ratings data of program completers; program completion rate; employment data on program completers employed in the state; results of survey data, including completers and principals, on whether the program provided necessary skills for success in the classroom; retention rates up to four years; and other available data to improve program effectiveness.

Regrettably, Massachusetts does not appear to apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. The state gathers programs' annual summary licensure test pass rates but

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Massachusetts should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching. Although evaluation ratings are connected to programs, there is no indication that the separate impact rating, based on student learning, is part of this analysis. Although Massachusetts has outlined its intentions to ensure that preparation programs are held accountable as part of Race to the Top, the state is urged to codify these requirements and specify that they apply to alternate route programs as well as to traditional teacher preparation programs.

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

Merely collecting the types of data described above is insufficient for accountability purposes. The next and perhaps more critical step is for the state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Massachusetts should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, and programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, with consequences for those failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

has no specific cut-score. The state publishes an annual report that includes the following information: single assessment and aggregate pass rates on licensing tests; survey data from candidates, program completers and district personnel; and aggregate evaluation ratings of program completers.

Supporting Research

603 CMR 7.03

http://www.doe.mass.edu/edprep/ProgramApproval.pdf

MASSACHUSETTS RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Massachusetts was helpful in providing additional information related to teacher prep program accountability.

Figure 26	SA.	MEGED N	£3 / .
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SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM **ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES**

Figure 26

Accountability requirements

Figure 27

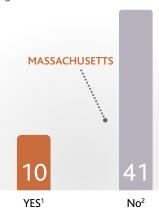
Use of student achievement data



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

No state has yet implemented a full accountability system for teacher preparation that features data, including student achievement gains, connected to teacher preparation programs (not just the institution level); has clear minimum standards of performance for those data; and publishes the results for use by prospective teachers, hiring school districts and the general public. Some states are well on their way. Georgia and Louisiana collect student achievement gains and set minimum standards of performance, while Ohio and Tennessee have published report cards that include connections to student achievement gains.

Figure 27 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.

Teacher Preparation Policy Priorities for Massachusetts

Prepare all teachers to meet the instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

- Strengthen preparation requirements to ensure teacher candidates have the ability to address the use of
 informational texts as well as incorporate complex informational texts into classroom instruction.
 Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Through testing frameworks or teacher standards, include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

 Priority for elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading.

 *Priority for middle and secondary teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass
a content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects, and requires a meaningful passing score for
each area.

Additional priorities for middle school teacher preparation:

• Require teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach.

Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

Raise admission requirements:

• Limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population, measured by a test normed to the general college-bound population or minimum GPA.

Hold preparation programs accountable:

- Collect performance data to monitor programs, including student achievement gains.
- Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.

