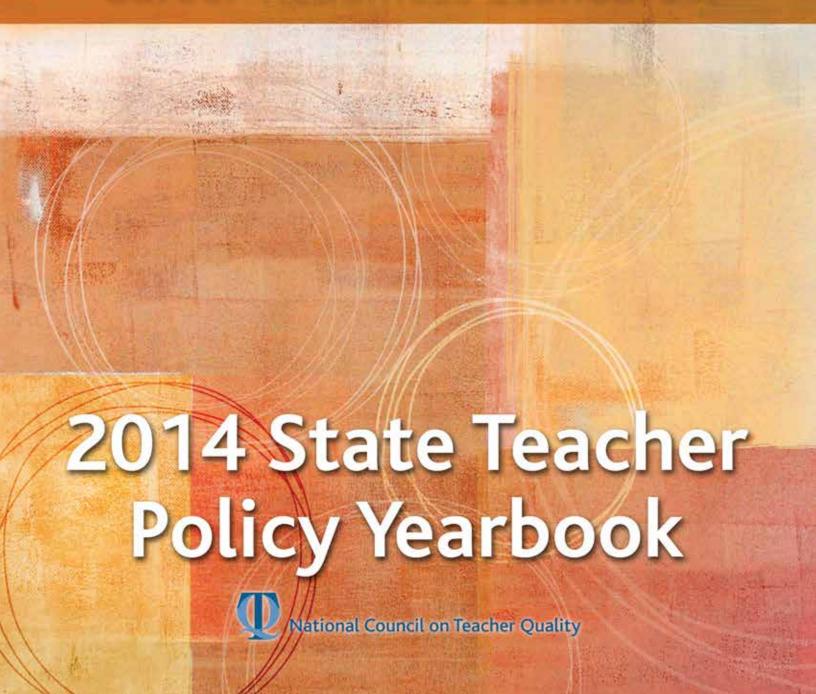
Minnesota

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

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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 Minnesota

Prepare all teachers to meet the instructional shifts of collegeand 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 and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading.
 Priority for elementary and special education teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects, including mathematics, and requires a meaningful passing score for each area.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject 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.
- Eliminate the use of an elementary license to teach middle school grades.

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- 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.
- Publicly report performance data.

Teacher Preparation in Minnesota

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 **Minnesota** Teacher Prep Policy



Prior Grades: C+ 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		0
1-I	Assessing Professional Knowledge	•	
1-J	Student Teaching	•	
1-K	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability		0

2014 Teacher Prep Policy Update for Minnesota

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

Assessing Professional Knowledge/Program Accountability

Effective fall 2014, all Minnesota institutions of higher education now require teacher candidates to complete the edTPA process for program approval. A standard paper-based test of pedagogy is still required for licensure. edTPA http://edtpa.aacte.org/state-policy

Minnesota 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.

Minnesota stated that its current exams used to measure academic proficiency of teacher candidates have passing expectations set at the level of college experience. Attempting the exam is required for program admission, and remediation for those who are unsuccessful is expected.

The state also referenced rules, standards and licensure exam requirements related to elementary, middle school, secondary and special education teacher preparation.

Minnesota indicated that rulemaking is currently in process that will change the minimum number of weeks of student teaching to 12. Rulemaking is also in progress to require biannual reporting of candidate competency (MTLE and edTPA) data as well as continuous improvement plans by individual programs at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

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 Missouri	_		D+	D+
	B- F	C- F	F 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	C	С	C-	D+
Virginia	B-	C+	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+	D+	D+
West Virginia	C+	C+	C-	C-
Wisconsin	С	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	C
Mississippi	С
Ohio	С
Oklahoma	С
Pennsylvania	С
Vermont	C
Wisconsin	С
District of Columbia	C-
New Hampshire	C-
Utah	C-
California	D+
Idaho	D+
Illinois	D+
lowa	D+
Kansas Maine	D+ 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	C
G	

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.



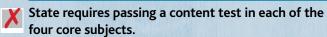
Elementary Teacher Prep Analysis: Minnesota

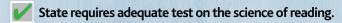
PREPARING ELEMENTARY TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

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. Minnesota must ensure that its preparation and licensure requirements for new teachers address this need.

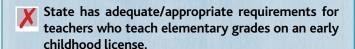
Currently, Minnesota offers an elementary license for grades K-6. The state also offers an early childhood license for birth to grade 3. Key licensing requirements for elementary school teachers in Minnesota include:















In addition to the strong content background called for by college- and career-readiness standards, teacher candidates must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate these standards from their predecessors. Elementary teachers in Minnesota are required to pass the Minnesota Teacher Licensure Examinations (MTLE) Elementary Education test. The testing standards for the reading subtest incorporate the instructional shifts in the use of text associated with college- and career-readiness standards for students and require the following:

- Demonstrate knowledge of various types of informational/ expository texts, including key textual features (e.g., indexes and headings), graphic features (e.g., charts and diagrams) and organizational structures (e.g., descriptive, chronological, cause/ effect, comparison/contrast, problem/solution) of these texts and applying knowledge of explicit instruction in key features and organizational structures of various print and digital informational/expository texts to promote students' understanding of these texts
- Apply knowledge of explicit instruction in analysis and response skills for informational/expository texts (e.g., analyzing an author's point of view or argument, evaluating a text with respect to credibility, analyzing a text's internal consistency

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.

Minnesota's testing frameworks are commendable. The state is encouraged to strengthen its existing policy and explicitly require that teachers possess the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

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, Minnesota 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.

Support struggling readers.

Minnesota should articulate more specific requirements that ensuring that elementary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling. The early elementary grades are an especially important time to address reading deficiencies before students fall behind.

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

Although Minnesota is on the right track by administering a three-part licensing test, thus making it harder for teachers to pass if they fail some subject areas, the state is encouraged to further strengthen its policy and require separate passing scores for each core subject on its multiple-subject test.

or logic, paraphrasing information from a text, summarizing a text's main ideas)

- Apply knowledge of the use of appropriate texts and effective, engaging oral language, reading and writing activities, including teacher read-alouds, to motivate and reinforce students' understanding and analysis of and response to various literary/narrative and informational/expository texts
- Demonstrate knowledge of formal and informal methods for assessing students' understanding and analysis of and response to literary/narrative and informational/expository texts and to demonstrate the ability to interpret and use the results of these assessments to plan effective instruction in literary response and analysis and content-area literacy skills.

The social studies subarea requires elementary teachers to do the following:

- Demonstrate knowledge of sources of information used in social studies and their ethical use (e.g., primary sources, Internet, copyright, source citations)
- Recognize stages in the inquiry process (e.g., developing the essential question; forming a hypothesis; finding, collecting and organizing historical research)
- Apply knowledge of the use of tools of inquiry and problem solving (e.g., graphs, maps, time lines).

Early childhood education teachers in Minnesota must pass the MTLE Early Childhood Education test, which requires the following:

- Recognize key features of different types of informational texts and to apply knowledge of the use of appropriate texts and effective, engaging oral language, reading, and writing activities to promote students' emerging capacity to comprehend informational texts and read for different purposes; and
- Demonstrate knowledge of formal and informal methods for assessing students' understanding and analysis of literary and informational texts and knowledge of how to interpret and use the results of such assessments to plan effective instruction in literary response and analysis and content-area literacy skills.

Minnesota's standards for elementary teachers require that they have the "formal and informal tools to...design and implement appropriate classroom interventions for struggling readers."

Supporting Research

MTLE

www.mtle.nesinc.com

Minnesota Administrative Rules 8710.3200; 8700.7600

Minnesota Statutes 122A.06 and 122A.18

MINNESOTA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Minnesota had no comment on this goal.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

In addition, Minnesota is 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 a comparably rigorous one geared to early childhood content. It is especially worrisome that the state allows teachers up through grade 3 to teach without ever having passed an adequate content test.

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

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

Provide broad liberal arts coursework relevant to the elementary classroom.

Although Minnesota outlines a more specific set of content standards than most states, the state should either articulate an even more detailed set of standards or establish more comprehensive coursework requirements that are specifically geared to the areas of knowledge needed by PK-6 teachers. Further, the state should ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 45 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, mathematics, science, social studies and fine arts.

Figure 1	pared , record	MCORPORATIVE:	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
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New Hampshire			
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North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
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Oregon			
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Rhode Island South Carolina			
South Dakota Tennessee			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
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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		Elementary Content test	Elementary content	<i>ts</i> /
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elementary teachers	\$ \text{\$\infty}\$			No test required
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MISCOLIZILI				
Muomina				
Wyoming	21	9	17	4



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.

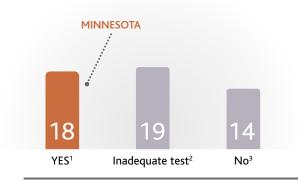
Massachusetts's MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

- 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.

SCIENCE	SOCIAL STUDIES	FINE / ARTS
Chemistry Physics General Physical Science BiologV/Llfe Science	American History / American History / American Government World History (Ancient) World History (Modern) (Non-Wood)	///////
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Chemistry Physics General Physical Science Biology/Llife Science	American History / American History / American Governmen, World History (Ancien, World History (Modern, Non-World History (Modern,	Geography Art History Music
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Figure 4

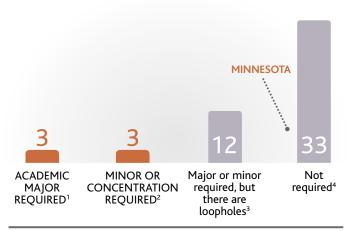
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- 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.

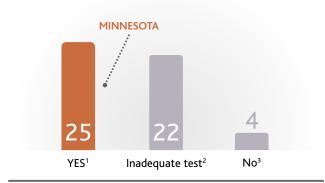
Figure 6

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.

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.



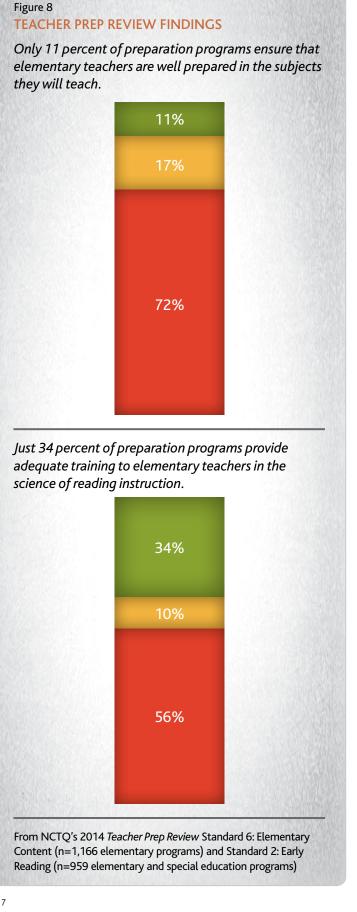


Figure 7

- 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: Minnesota

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, Minnesota's elementary license is typically valid for grades K-6, but teacher candidates may teach grades 7 and 8 if they are in self-contained classrooms. Teachers with secondary certificates may teach grades 7 and 8 in those subjects for which valid licensure is held. The state also offers middle level certification for grades 5-8. Key licensing requirements for middle school teachers in Minnesota include:





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. Middle school teachers in Minnesota who teach single subjects are required to pass a subject-matter test to attain licensure. The MTLE Middle Level Communication Arts/Literature assessment includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with college- and career-readiness standards for students.

MTLE middle school tests in other content areas address literacy skills. The Middle Level Social Studies test requires teachers to "understand the content and methods for developing students' content-area reading skills to support their reading and learning in the social studies."

Similar requirements are also outlined in the state's science assessment.

Regarding struggling readers, the Middle Level Communication Arts/Literature assessment requires the following:

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, California 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.

Require content testing in all core areas.

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

Prepare middle school teachers to teach middle school.

Minnesota should not allow 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. These teachers are less likely to be adequately prepared to teach core academic areas at the middle school level because their preparation requirements are not specific to the middle or secondary levels, and they need not pass a subject-matter test in each subject they teach. Minnesota should ensure that students in grades 7 and 8 have teachers who are appropriately prepared to teach grade-level content, which is different and more advanced than what elementary teachers teach.

- Ability to differentiate reading instruction and materials selection to meet the needs of students at various reading proficiency levels and with various linguistic and cultural backgrounds
- Ability to scaffold reading tasks for students who experience comprehension difficulties.

Supporting Research

MTLE

www.mtle.nesinc.com

Minnesota Statutes 122A.18

Minnesota Administrative Rules 8700.7600 and 8710.3200

MINNESOTA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Minnesota had no comment on this goal.

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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 NOT OF	K-8 license offered for	swo.
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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.

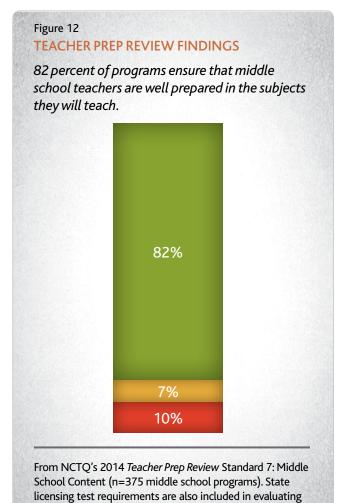
^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{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: Minnesota

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, Minnesota offers single-subject secondary licenses to teach mathematics, communication arts and social studies 5-12 or science fields 9-12. Key licensing requirements for secondary school teachers in Minnesota include:



MINNESOTA 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. Minnesota requires that secondary English teachers pass the MTLE Communication Arts/Literature assessment, which includes the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with college- and

Minnesota also addresses literacy in other content-area tests. For example, its life science assessment requires teachers to "understand the content and methods for developing students' content-area reading skills to support their reading and learning in life science." Similar requirements are also articulated in the frameworks for the chemistry and social studies tests.

Further, Minnesota's standards require all teacher preparation programs to include "research-based best practices in reading ... that

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.

Although Minnesota's required secondary English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

career-readiness standards for students.

enable the licensure candidates to know how to teach reading in the candidate's content areas."

Regarding struggling readers, the framework for the MTLE Communication Arts/Literature assessment requires teachers to "understand the foundations of reading development," which includes the following:

- Demonstrating the ability to differentiate reading instruction to meet the needs of students at various reading proficiency levels and with various linguistic backgrounds
- Demonstrating the ability to scaffold reading tasks for students who experience comprehension difficulties.

Supporting Research

MTLE Tests

www.mtle.nesinc.com

Minnesota Statutes 122A.18

Minnesota Administrative Rules 8710.0500, -4800

MINNESOTA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Minnesota had no comment on this goal.

Figure 13		L'A	ZX /
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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

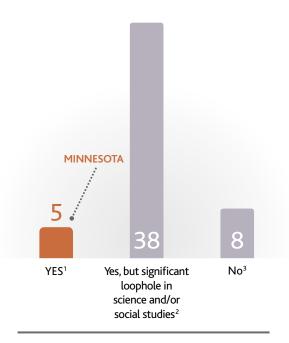
 Requirements for general science teachers
- Figure 16

 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, Newada, 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

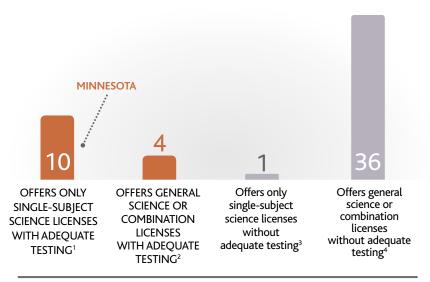
Arkansas has done more than other states to ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. Not only does the state address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly 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.

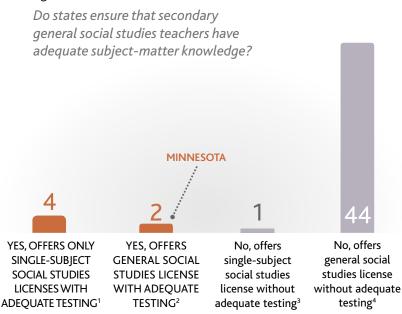
Figure 15

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

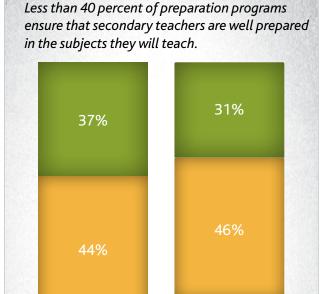


- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island⁵, West Virginia⁵
- 3. California
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁶, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District 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.
- 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.



TEACHER PREP REVIEW FINDINGS

Undergraduate (n=765)

18%

Figure 17

Graduate (n=345)

23%

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.



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

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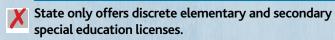
Special Education Teacher Prep Analysis: Minnesota

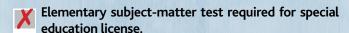
PREPARING SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

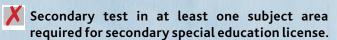
Although most special education students are expected to meet the same high college- and career-readiness standards as typical students, too many states set an even lower bar for the preparation and licensure requirements of special education teachers. States must ensure that special education teachers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

Currently, Minnesota offers a K-12 special education certification, as well as special education certification for birth through grade 1. Key licensing requirements for special education teachers in Minnesota include:

MINNESOTA SPECIAL ED TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT









Yes



No

Special education teachers must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate college- and career-readiness standards from previous student standards.

Minnesota does not require its special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass a rigorous test of reading instruction. The state also does not require content testing for its special education teachers, but it does require all teacher preparation programs to include "research-based best practices in reading ... that enable the licensure candidates to know how to teach reading in the candidate's content areas."

Supporting Research

Minnesota Statutes 122A.18 Minnesota Rule 8710.5500

MINNESOTA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Minnesota had no comment on this goal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Require all special education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

Minnesota should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its elementary special education teacher candidates are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom. The state's MTLE elementary education test required of general education teachers includes the equivalent of a standalone science of reading assessment. Minnesota should, therefore, expand its existing policy and require all special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass this assessment as well. It is especially critical that these teacher candidates possess the knowledge and skills related to the science of reading and pass a rigorous test that addresses all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. Elementary special education teachers who do not possess the minimum knowledge in this area should not be eligible for licensure.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, Minnesota 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 collegeand career-readiness standards for students. Minnesota already has in place commendable testing frameworks for its general edu-

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

cation elementary teachers. The state is encouraged to require similar frameworks for its special education teachers, thereby ensuring knowledge of these instructional shifts.

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, Minnesota should include more specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Minnesota should articulate requirements ensuring that all special education teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. With reading difficulties generally representing the primary reason for special education placements, it is essential that all special education teachers have the knowledge and skills to diagnose and support students with literacy needs.

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

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

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

To ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter at hand, Minnesota should require a rigorous content test that reports separate passing scores for each content area. Minnesota should also set these passing scores to reflect high levels of performance. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

■ Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, Minnesota'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, Minnesota 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.

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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?

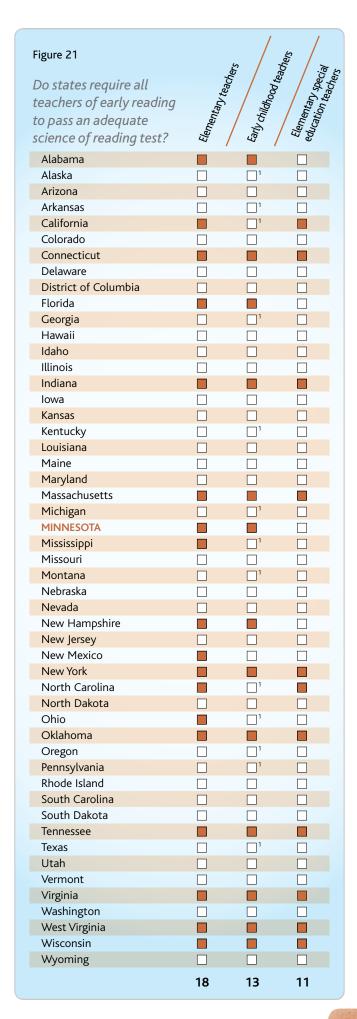
joi special education teachers.			
Elementary Subject-Matter Test			
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin		
Required for a K-12 special education license	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		
	it candidates must pass either the elementary dle/secondary multi-content assessment.		
	s for dual certification in elementary or secondary ecialist does not have to take a content test.		
certification in early childhood, which	special education candidates to earn dual would not require a content test. Secondary a dual certification as a reading specialist are		

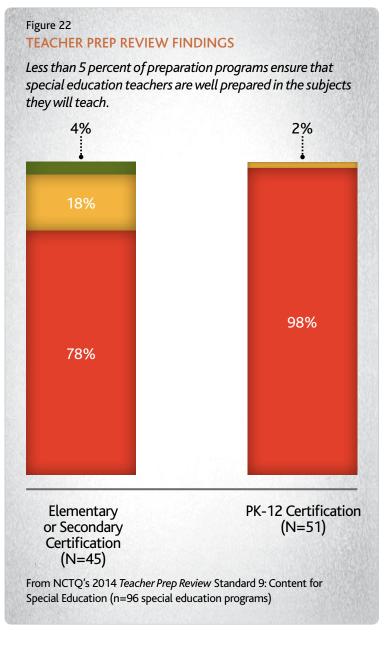
5. Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

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

Figure 19

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: Minnesota

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.



MINNESOTA

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



Minnesota does not require prospective teachers to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs. Rather, the basic skills assessment requirement is delayed until teacher candidates are ready to apply for licensure, provided they attempt the exam before admission.

Supporting Research

Minnesota Rules 8710.0500

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. Minnesota 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.

Minnesota 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, Minnesota 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.

MINNESOTA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Minnesota did assert that the current exams used to measure academic proficiency of teacher candidates have passing expectations set at the level of college experience. Attempting the exam is required for program admission and remediation for those who are unsuccessful is expected. The state also noted that CAEP (national) accreditation is optional for all providers of teacher preparation. The MN Board of Teaching conducts independent state level accreditation and monitoring of both providers and individual programs.

LAST WORD FROM NCTQ

It is indeed commendable if it is the case that Minnesota's assessment is gauged to a much higher level of academic performance than is typically found in other states. However, Minnesota negates much of the effect of this higher bar by merely requiring candidates to attempt the assessment rather than to pass it for admission to teacher preparation programs. It is a waste of resources and unfair to candidates to find out at the point of licensure that an individual lacks the basic academic skills needed to be an effective teacher.

anddates only during or after TETNORMED TO COLLEGE Completion of prep program Figure 23 Test normed to teacher Test normed to teacher candidates only before admission to piep prograv ADMISSON TO PREPROC Do states measure the academic proficiency of teacher candidates? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii 1 Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa П Kansas Kentucky 1 Louisiana Maine П Maryland П Massachusetts Michigan **MINNESOTA** Mississippi П П Missouri П П Montana П Nebraska Nevada П П П П New Hampshire П П New Jersey П New Mexico New York **1** П П North Carolina 1 North Dakota Ohio П <u></u>2 П П Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П South Carolina **1** П П South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont П Virginia П Washington П West Virginia П П Wisconsin Wyoming П 7 13 18 13

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

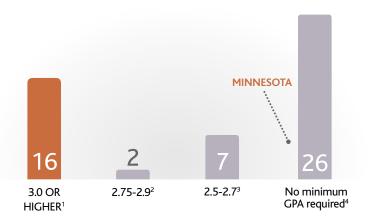
While many states now require CAEP accreditation which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, **Rhode Island** and **Delaware** have set requirements independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the states' expectations are clear. Both states require a test of academic proficiency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

^{1.} Requirements for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admission policy.

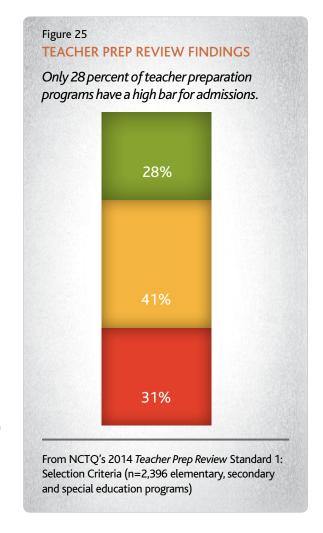
^{2.} Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

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: Minnesota

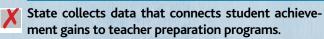
HOLDING PREPARATION PROGRAMS ACCOUNTABLE FOR RESULTS

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.



MINNESOTA

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

Minnesota's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs does not hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Minnesota is in the process of revising the rule that governs both institutional (unit) and program approval. According to the draft rule, each institution must submit a program effectiveness report that includes use of first-year teacher and school administrator survey data and evidence that aggregated data from multiple assessments are regularly analyzed for program evaluation purposes. All preparation programs, including alternate route programs, require the edTPA for accountability purposes. Candidates must be measured in three areas: planning for instruction and assessment, engaging students and supporting learning and assessing student learning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Minnesota should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching. Data that are aggregated to the institution (e.g., combining elementary and secondary programs) rather than disaggregated to the specific preparation program are not useful for accountability purposes. Such aggregation can mask significant differences in performance among programs.

Report other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

Although measures of student growth are an important indicator of program effectiveness, they cannot be the sole measure of program quality for several reasons, including the fact that many programs may have graduates whose students do not take standardized tests. The accountability system must therefore include other objective measures that show how well all programs are preparing teachers for the classroom, such as:

- 1. Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;
- Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison;
- Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including academic proficiency, subject-matter and professional-knowledge tests;
- Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;
- 5. Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

However, Minnesota does not apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. Further, in the past three years, no programs in Minnesota have been identified as low performing. The state's website does not include a report card that allows the public to review and compare program performance.

Minnesota maintains control over its approval process.

Supporting Research

Minnesota Rule 8700.7600

http://mn.gov/board-of-teaching/images/EPPAS_submission_guidance_July%25202013%255B1%255D.pdf

MINNESOTA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Minnesota asserted that providers are required to provide evidence of student growth for all teacher candidates to maintain accreditation by the MN Board of Teaching.

Supporting Research

MN Rule 8700.7600 Subp.5 B.4.

LAST WORD FROM NCTQ

The ruled cited by Minnesota does include a reference to teacher candidate performance and the performance of students taught by those candidates, but this appears to be in the context of student teaching, not a reference to the systematic connection of student achievement to program graduates.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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 Minnesota to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval. Although Minnesota requires the edTPA, without standards for program performance, it lacks any usefulness for accountability purposes.

Publish an annual report card on the state's website.

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

Figure 26	WECTED		
	\$ \frac{1}{2}	50	DATA PUBLICLY
Do states hold teacher	20	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	878
preparation programs		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	ZZZ
accountable?	98 /	1 525	24
Alabama Alaska		<u> </u>	
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			2
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana		- i	
Iowa			
Kansas			П
Kentucky			2
Louisiana			2
Maine	1		
Maryland	3		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	
MINNESOTA			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana	1		
Nebraska			
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			2
North Dakota			
Ohio ¹			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1	Ц	
Rhode Island South Carolina ¹			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
, 58			
	35	4	18

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM **ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES**

Figure 26

Accountability requirements

Figure 27

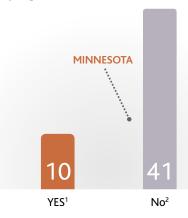
Use of student achievement data



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,
- 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 Minnesota

Prepare all teachers to meet the instructional shifts of collegeand 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 and special education teacher preparation.
- Ensure teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading.
 Priority for elementary and special education teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects, including mathematics, and requires a meaningful passing score for each area.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject 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.
- Eliminate the use of an elementary license to teach middle school grades.

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- 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.
- Publicly report performance data.

