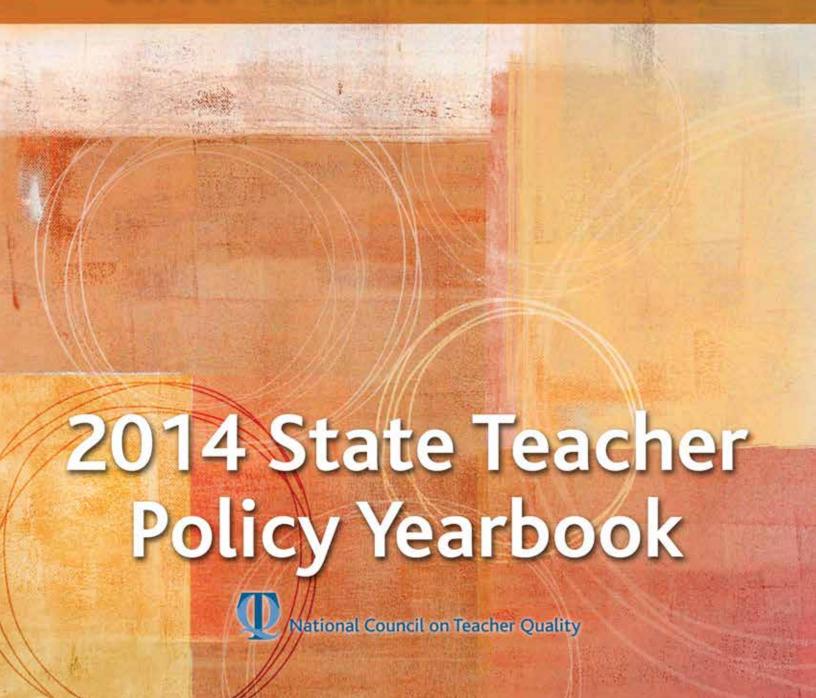
Rhode Island

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 Rhode Island

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 elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.

Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Require all elementary special education teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure adequate content testing for middle grades special education teachers.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

Hold preparation programs accountable:

- Collect performance data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
- Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes for all licensure pathways.
- Publicly report performance data.

Teacher Preparation in Rhode Island

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 **Rhode Island** Teacher Prep Policy

B+ 2014 Teacher Prep Grade

Prior Grades: B+ 2013 C 2012 D+ 2011

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2014 Score	2013 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs		
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 Rhode Island

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

No recent policy updates were identified for Rhode Island in the area of teacher preparation.

Rhode Island 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.

Rhode Island confirmed that there were no policy changes related to teacher preparation.

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	С	C-	С	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+	С
Mississippi	С	C-	С	С
Missouri	B-	C-	D+	D+
Montana	F	F	F	F
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	C	C	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С	С	С
Oregon	D+	D	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С	С	С
RHODE ISLAND	B+	B+	C	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	C	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
WVOITIIII				

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	C
Wisconsin District of Columbia	С
	C-
New Hampshire 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.)

- 1. 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: Rhode Island

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. Rhode Island, like most states, has adopted such standards and must ensure that its preparation and licensure requirements for new teachers address this need.

Currently, Rhode Island 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 Rhode Island include:



RHODE ISLAND 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



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. Although Rhode Island's elementary content assessment—the Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5031) test—requires teachers to understand the "basic elements of ... informational texts," there is no elaboration to suggest that this includes the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informa-

Rhode Island's early childhood education teachers may pass either the elementary Multiple Subjects test or the Praxis II Early Childhood: Content Knowledge (5022) test, which makes no mention of informational texts.

tional and literary texts associated with the state's college- and

The state's Professional Teaching Standards articulate that "teachers create instructional opportunities to encourage all students' development of ... literacy across content areas."

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.

Rhode Island has taken a step in the right direction with its adoption of the Multiple Subjects test, which mentions knowledge of informational texts. However, the framework does not appear to capture the major instructional shifts of collegeand career-readiness standards. The state is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all elementary and early childhood 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 elementary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Rhode Island should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—more specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Rhode Island should articulate more specific requirements 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.

career-readiness standards for students.

Rhode Island's Multiple Subjects test does not address struggling readers, and its Early Childhood: Content Knowledge test only vaguely addresses the topic by requiring teachers to know the "major indicators of common reading difficulties (e.g., delays in learning to read, dyslexia, comprehension difficulties)." The state's standards intend that teachers "make appropriate accommodations and modifications for individual students who have identified learning differences or needs in a ... Personal Literacy Plan."

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Professional Teaching Standards

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/RIPTS-with-preamble.pdf

Requirements for Elementary Certificate

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-Requirements/Elem-Req.pdf

RHODE ISLAND RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Rhode Island was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that its Personal Literacy Plans (PLPs) for struggling readers and writers begin in kindergarten and provide specific teacher expectations of all teachers, not just ELA teachers. Further, changes in teacher preparation and the development of PLPs and other state-identified teaching practices for literacy will be reviewed during preparation program approval.

Rhode Island also noted that although it hasn't conducted an analysis against NCTQ-specific recommendations, it wonders how national standards align with NCTQ criteria. The state's certification regulations require competency with Rhode Island teacher standards and all the appropriate national standards because it does not have specific grade-level or teacher-content standards. During preparation program reviews, it reviews alignment with specific content areas and grade levels as defined in state and national standards. Adjustments in national frameworks may provide areas of alignment.

Supporting Research

Personal Literacy Plan Guidelines

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/O/Uploads/Documents/Instruction-and-Assessment-World-Class-Standards/Literacy/PLP/Personal-Literacy-Plan-Guidelines-Sept2013-3Ed-Revised-March2014.pdf.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Rhode Island should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom. The assessment should clearly test knowledge and skills related to the science of reading and address all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. If the test is combined with an assessment that also tests general pedagogy or elementary content, it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically. Rhode Island should also require all early childhood education teacher candidates who teach elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment to ensure that they are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom.

 Ensure that content tests adequately measure sufficient knowledge in all subjects.

To make the elementary test meaningful, Rhode Island should ensure that the passing scores on each subtest reflect high levels of performance. In addition, by offering early education childhood candidates the option of taking either the Elementary Education Multiple Subjects test or the Early Childhood Education Content, which does not require separate passing scores for each subject area, Rhode Island does not ensure that these candidates will be prepared to teach all the required content of the elementary grades they are licensed to teach. Rhode Island should strengthen its policy and hold all early childhood education candidates to appropriate content standards, either by requiring the same test as required for other elementary teachers or a comparably rigorous one specific to early childhood teachers.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 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 Rhode Island 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.

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

Rhode Island should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the state's college- and career-readiness standards to 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		14 JA	FEACTS SELVE
Are states ensuring that new		\$ \ \	
elementary teachers are prepa	red	Ž / Ž	14.5
for the instructional shifts	Ž,	5 / 8 s	
associated with college- and	<i>₹</i>	/ % S	\$ \\ \Q \\ \S \\ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
career-readiness standards?	³ 457 /	MCORDORATIONALIEXT SKILLSING.	SUPPORTING STRUCGING
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New Hampshire			
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New Mexico			
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Tennessee Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
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		Lementary Content test	Elementary content	± /
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Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
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Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts			2	
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			2	
North Dakota				
Ohio				3
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
RHODE ISLAND				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				



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.

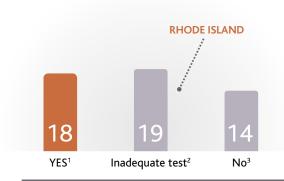
Massachusetts's MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

- 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.

Figure 3	ENGLISH	SCIENCE	SOCIAL STUDIES	FINE / ARTS
Do states expect elementary teachers	American Literature World/British Literature Composition Children's Literature	Chemistry Physics General Physical Science Biology/Life Science	American History / American History / American Government World History (Ancient) World History (Moden)	
_	tera, h Lit amn		isto,	
to have in-depth knowledge of	an L Britis Sitio		an t	
core content?	American Literature World/British Literature Compositionmar/ Children's Literature	Chemistry Physics General Physical Earth Science Biology/Life Scie	American History / American History / American Governme, World History (Ancie, World History (Mode, (Non.y., History,	Geography Art History Music
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona			\star	* D *
Arkansas				*
California Colorado		* * * * *	* * * * *	*
Connecticut				
Delaware			★ ★ ★ ★ □ □	
District of Columbia				
Florida		★ Î ★ ★ ★		★ □ ■
Georgia			* * * -	* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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Idaho			\star \star \star \Box	
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Pennsylvania RHODE ISLAND			★ ■ ★ □ ■ □	*
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				*
Texas				★ ★ ★
Utah			* * *	
Vermont				†
Virginia		* • * * *		*
Washington				* • *
West Virginia			* * -	
Wisconsin Wyoming				
wyoming				
			Subject mentioned	Subject covered in depth

Figure 4

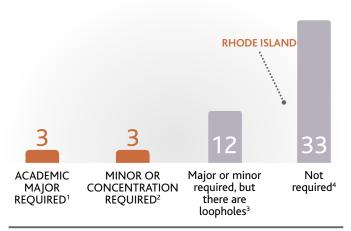
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- 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.

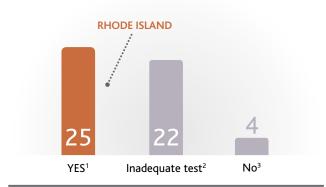
Figure 6

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.



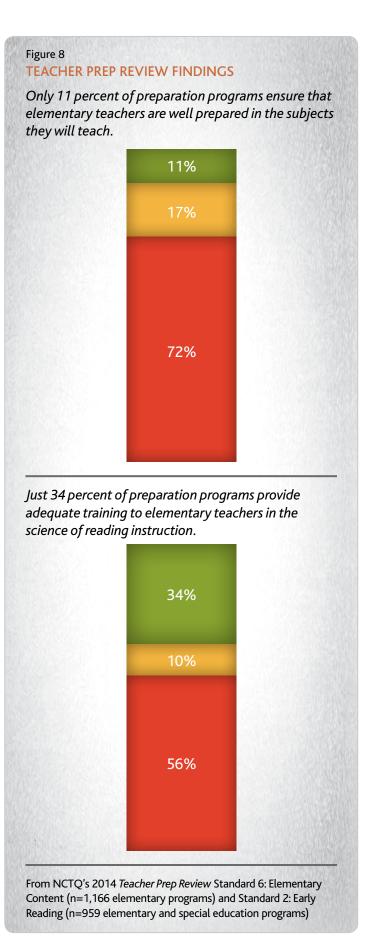


Figure 7

- 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
- 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

Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware,

- Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas
- Arkansas, Indiana

Middle School Teacher Prep Analysis: Rhode Island

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, Rhode Island offers a single-subject license for grades 5-8 or 7-12. Key licensing requirements for middle school teachers in Rhode Island include:



RHODE ISLAND MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



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



(5047) test.

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. Rhode Island addresses some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students through its required assessment for middle school English teachers, the Praxis II Middle School English Language Arts

The state's Professional Teaching Standards articulate that "teachers create instructional opportunities to encourage all students' development of ... literacy across content areas."

Regarding struggling readers, Rhode Island's middle school English content test requires that a teacher "knows commonly used research-based approaches to grouping and differentiated instruction to meet specific instructional objectives in English Language Arts" and "understands commonly used research-based strategies for teaching adolescent reading." The state's standards intend that teachers "make appropriate accommodations and modifications for individual students who have identified learning differences or needs in a ... Personal Literacy Plan."

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.

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

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, Rhode Island should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—more specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Rhode Island should articulate more specific 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.

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Professional Teaching Standards

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/RIPTS-with-preamble.pdf

Certification Requirements

https://www.ride.ri.gov/TeachersAdministrators/EducatorCertification.aspx

RHODE ISLAND RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Rhode Island was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that its Personal Literacy Plans (PLPs) for struggling readers and writers begin in kindergarten and provide specific teacher expectations for all teachers, not just ELA teachers. Further, changes in teacher preparation and the development of PLPs and other state-identified teaching practices for literacy will be reviewed during preparation program approval.

Rhode Island also noted that although it hasn't conducted an analysis against NCTQ-specific recommendations, it wonders how national standards align with NCTQ criteria. The state's certification regulations require competency with Rhode Island teacher standards and all the appropriate national standards because it does not have specific grade-level or teacher-content standards. During preparation program reviews, the state reviews alignment to specific content areas and grade levels as defined in state and national standards. Adjustments in national frameworks may provide areas of alignment.

Supporting Research

Personal Literacy Plan Guidelines

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Instruction-and-Assessment-World-Class-Standards/Literacy/PLP/Personal-Literacy-Plan-Guidelines-Sept2013-3Ed-Revised-March2014.pdf

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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

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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.

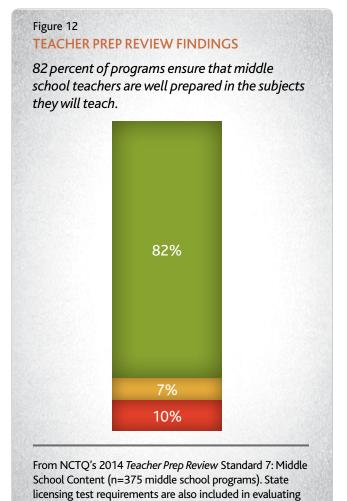
^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{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.

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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.)

- 1. The state should ensure that all secondary 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 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: Rhode Island

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, Rhode Island offers a single-subject license in grades 7-12. Key licensing requirements for secondary school teachers in Rhode Island include:



RHODE ISLAND 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. Rhode Island addresses some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students through its required assessment for English language arts teachers, the Praxis II English Language Arts: Content and Analysis (5039) test.

The state's Professional Teaching Standards articulate that "teachers create instructional opportunities to encourage all students' development of ... literacy across content areas."

Regarding struggling readers, these state standards intend that teachers "make appropriate accommodations and modifications for individual students who have identified learning differences or needs in a ... Personal Literacy Plan."

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 Rhode Island'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.

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, Rhode Island should also—either through testing frameworks or standards—more specifically include 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.

Rhode Island should articulate more specific 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.

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Professional Teaching Standards

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/RIPTS-with-preamble.pdf

General Science Requirements

www.ride.ri.gov/EducatorQuality/Certification/Certification%20Docs/Req_2012/Sec_Gr_Gen_Sci_Req.pdf

Test Requirements

http://ride.ri.gov/EducatorQuality/Certification/Certification%20Docs/Certification_Tests_September-1-2013.pdf

Certification Regulations

https://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/CertificationRedesign-Regulations-PromulgatedVersion.pdf

RHODE ISLAND RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Rhode Island was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that its Personal Literacy Plans (PLPs) for struggling readers and writers begin in kindergarten and provide specific teacher expectations of all teachers, not just ELA teachers. Further, changes in teacher preparation and the development of PLPs and other state-identified teaching practices for literacy will be reviewed during preparation program approval.

Rhode Island also noted that although it hasn't conducted an analysis against NCTQ-specific recommendations, it wonders how the professional content area standards align at the middle and secondary levels. Certification regulations require competency with state teacher standards and all the appropriate national standards because it does not have specific grade-level or teacher content standards. During preparation program reviews, the state examines alignment with specific content areas and grade levels as defined in state and national standards. An expectation of alignment through preparation in addition to testing was established in preparation program standards as well as certification regulations.

Supporting Research

Personal Literacy Plan Guidelines

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Instruction-and-Assessment-World-Class-Standards/Literacy/PLP/Personal-Literacy-Plan-Guidelines-Sept2013-3Ed-Revised-March2014.pdf

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

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SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREP FIGURES

■ Figure 13

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

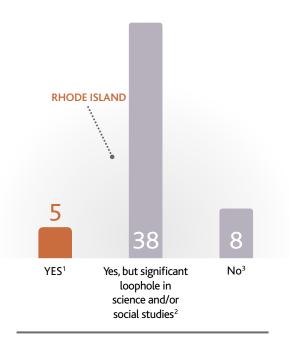
- **Figure 14**Content test requirements
- **Figure 15**Requirements for general science teachers
- Figure 16

 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

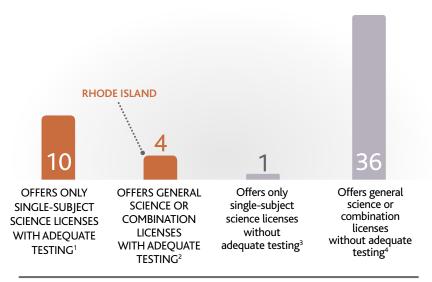
Arkansas has done more than other states to ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. Not only does the state address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly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

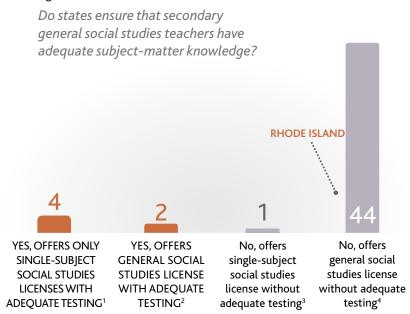
Figure 15

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.

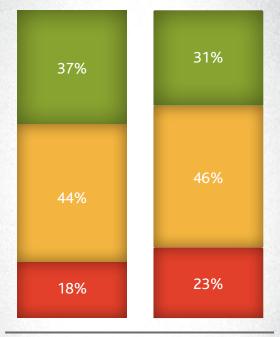
Figure 16



- 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.



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.



Special Education Teacher Prep Analysis: Rhode Island

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, Rhode Island offers an early childhood (Birth to grade 2), elementary (1-6), middle grades (5-8) and secondary grade (7-12) certification in special education. Key licensing requirements for special education teachers in Rhode Island include:



RHODE ISLAND 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



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

Rhode Island does not require its special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass a rigorous test of reading instruction. However, to teach elementary or middle grades, special education candidates will have passed the Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5031) test. The reading and language arts subtest requires teachers to understand the "basic elements of ... informational texts," but there is no elaboration to suggest that this includes the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with Rhode Island's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Rhode Island's early childhood special education teachers will have passed either the elementary Multiple Subjects test or the Praxis II Early Childhood: Content Knowledge (5022) test, which makes no mention of informational texts.

To teach secondary grades, special education candidates will have passed a single subject Praxis II test. Rhode Island's assessment for

RECOMMENDATIONS

 Ensure that special 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.

Rhode Island 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 assessment should clearly test knowledge and skills related to the science of reading and address all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. If the test is combined with an assessment that also tests general pedagogy or elementary content, it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically. Elementary 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.

Rhode Island has taken a step in the right direction with its adoption of the elementary Multiple Subjects test, which mentions knowledge of informational texts. However, the framework does not appear to capture the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards. The state is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all elementary special education candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction. Further, although Rhode Island's required secondary English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure, too, that secondary special education teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

English language arts teachers includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

The state's Professional Teaching Standards articulate that "teachers create instructional opportunities to encourage all students' development of ... literacy across content areas."

Regarding struggling readers, the state's standards intend that teachers "make appropriate accommodations and modifications for individual students who have identified learning differences or needs in a ... Personal Literacy Plan." The Early Childhood: Content Knowledge test only vaguely addresses the topic by requiring teachers to know the "major indicators of common reading difficulties (e.g., delays in learning to read, dyslexia, comprehension difficulties)."

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Professional Teaching Standards

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/RIPTS-with-preamble.pdf

Special Education Certification

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/CertificationRedesign-SpecialEducation.pdf

Regulations Governing the Certification of Educators in Rhode Island https://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/CertificationRedesign-Regulations-PromulgatedVersion.pdf

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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, Rhode Island should also—either through testing frameworks or teacher standards—more specifically include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

Rhode Island should articulate more specific 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.

Ensure adequate content testing for middle grades special education teachers.

Although middle grades special education candidates are required to pass a content test, those teaching on the elementary certificate would have only passed the elementary content test. Therefore, Rhode Island should strengthen its policy and require teacher candidates who are teaching the middle grades to possess adequate content knowledge before entering the classroom.

RHODE ISLAND RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Rhode Island was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state also noted that NCTQ's analysis did not include information regarding special education-specific tests and pointed out that special education teachers must be certified in general education, pass those tests and also pass a specialized test for special educators. Rhode Island wondered whether those special education tests address any of the established criteria and whether CEC standards were analyzed.

The state further added, with regard to all areas, that program approval standards establish an expectation that all programs design preparation to meet state teacher standards, national grade-level and content teacher standards and they design preparation to ensure that programs prepare teachers who can deliver instruction according to Rhode Island student standards. As it designs approval tasks, the state asserts that all of these will be addressed. Rhode Island wondered how NCTQ will integrate the range of activities in its future reviews and believes this to be more nuanced than what might be captured in a set of teacher standards or required certification test.

LAST WORD FROM NCTQ

In addition to the corresponding general education test, special education teachers must also pass the Praxis II Special Education: Core Knowledge and Mild to Moderate Applications assessment. However, the framework for this test does not address the key instructional shifts called for by college- and career-readiness standards.

Regarding the comment about incorporating additional activities into goal analyses, NCTQ has always made every effort to review all areas where related policy reside. If relevant material resides in program approval standards, nothing in NCTQ's process would preclude states from earning all due credit

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. Although Rhode Island has taken a step in the right direction by requiring general education certification, the state's new policy falls short by not ensuring subject-matter knowledge. Candidates choosing core content areas as their general education certifications will have subject-matter knowledge in at least one area; however, those choosing agriculture or business education will not. 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, Rhode Island's current policy will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Rhode Island 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?

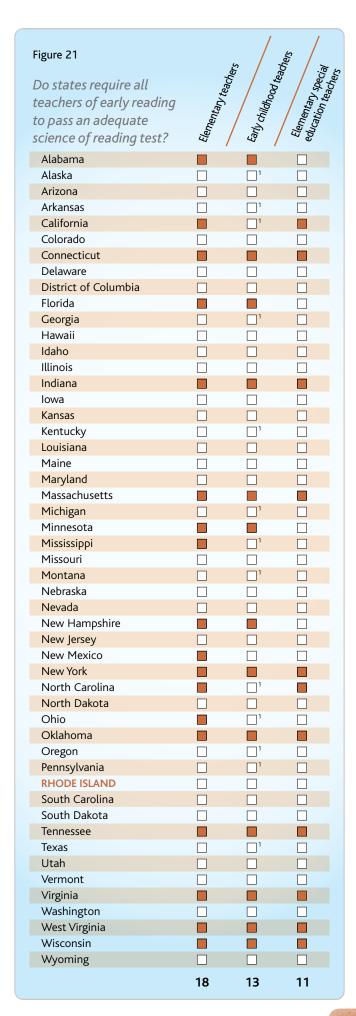
Elementary Subject-Matter Test					
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , RHODE ISLAND West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin				
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina				
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, Pennsylvania ² , RHODE ISLAND, West Virginia ³				
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.					
2. 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.					
3. 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.					

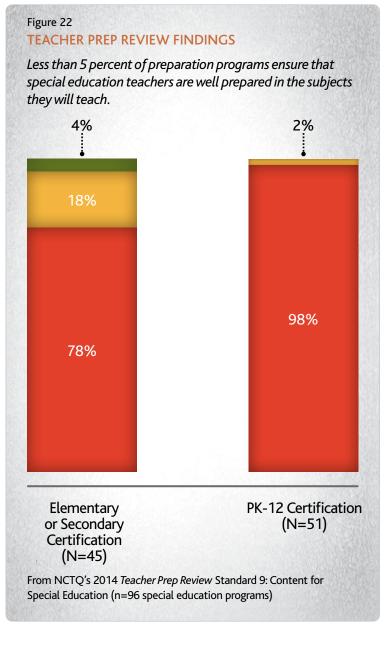
Figure 19

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.

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.)

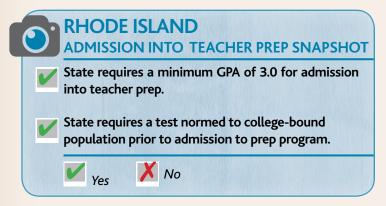
- 1. The state should limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population.
- 2. The state should require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs. Alternatively, academic proficiency could be demonstrated by grade point average.



Admission into Teacher Prep Analysis: Rhode Island

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.



Rhode Island 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. Individual candidates in Rhode Island must also meet a GPA requirement and meet the current year's threshold on nationally normed tests. Students not meeting the current year threshold, must achieve at least the previous year's threshold and meet Rhode Island's score requirements on the Praxis I. The state also allows programs, in rare instances and with state approval, to offer conditional acceptance to candidates not meeting this requirement, provided they receive appropriate support.

Supporting Research

Rhode Island Department of Education Minimum Admissions Requirements and Implementation Guidelines 2013

RHODE ISLAND RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

Figure 23	4	455	cher re 37am	No test required
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Kentucky				
Louisiana	1			
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan	1			
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	1			
New Mexico				
New York	1			
North Carolina	1			
North Dakota				
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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.

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

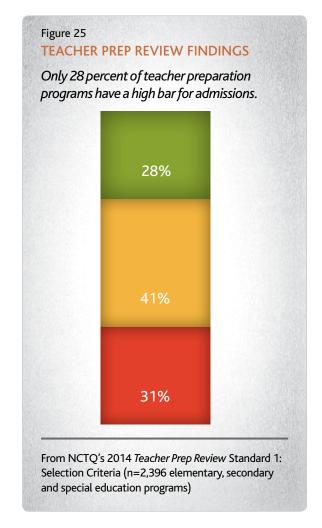
^{2.} Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

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

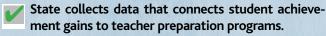
Teacher Prep Program Accountability Analysis: Rhode Island

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.



RHODE ISLAND 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

Rhode Island recently adopted teacher preparation program standards that now require approved programs to produce effective educators, based on evaluation performance. Candidates must "demonstrate a positive impact on student learning on all applicable measures and demonstrate strong ratings on measures of professional practice and responsibilities."

Rhode Island also relies on other objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of teacher preparation programs. The state requires that programs "engage in regular and systematic evaluations (including, but not limited to, information obtained through student assessment, and collection of data from students, recent graduates, and other members of the professional community)."

Regrettably, Rhode Island does not apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. According to its

RECOMMENDATIONS

Collect 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. Rhode Island should expand its requirements to its alternate routes and also include such measures as:

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

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

In order to make use of the data Rhode Island already collects and publishes for accountability purposes, it is critical that the state establish minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

Race to the Top updated information, once data system upgrades take full effect, the state will be able to assess teacher preparation programs based on effectiveness data. Rhode Island is on track to create a preliminary teacher preparation report card which it will make public by fall 2014.

Supporting Research

Program Approval Standards

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/O/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Cert-main-page/RIPA_Standards_for_Public_Comment-DRAFT.pdf

Program Approval Process

http://www.ride.ri.gov/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Teachers-and-Administrators-Excellent-Educators/Educator-Certification/Becoming-an-Educator/Round-3-Guidelines-Final-01-08-09.pdf

Title II State Reports

https://title2.ed.gov

Race to the Top

http://www2.ed.gov/programs/racetothetop/performance/rhode-island-year-2.pdf

www.ncate.org

RHODE ISLAND RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Rhode Island did not indicate any policy updates related to teacher prep program accountability.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Rhode Island 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	Š.	MEGTED R	, kt
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Wyoming			
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SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM **ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES**

Figure 26

Accountability requirements

Figure 27

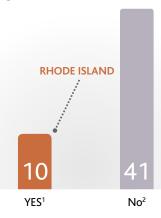
Use of student achievement data



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 Rhode Island

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 elementary, middle, secondary and special education teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.

Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

- Require all elementary special education teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure adequate content testing for middle grades special education teachers.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

Hold preparation programs accountable:

- Collect performance data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.
- Establish minimum standards of performance for accountability purposes for all licensure pathways.
- Publicly report performance data.

