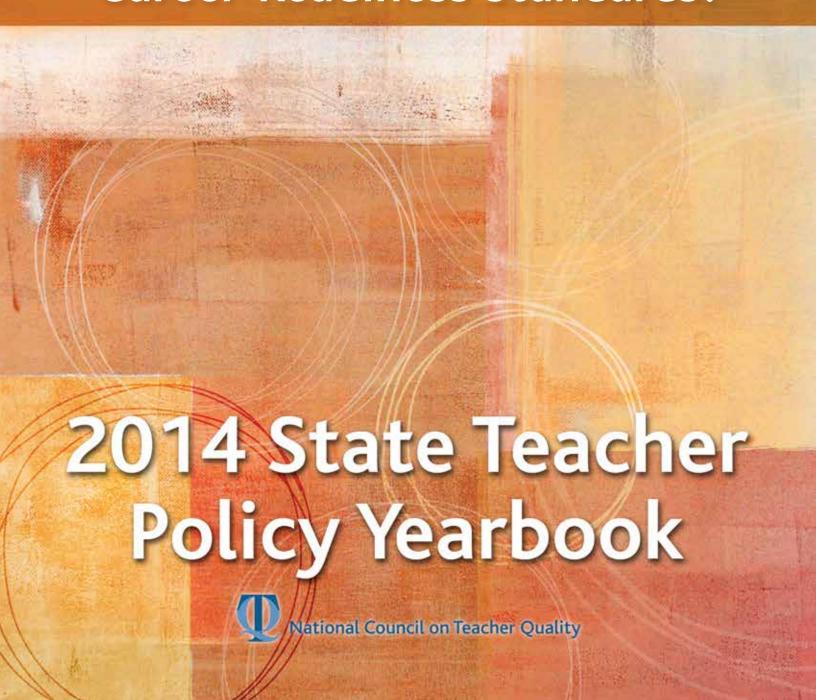
Utah

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.

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Teacher Preparation Policy Priorities for Utah

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 middle school teacher preparation:

- Require teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach.
- Eliminate the generalist K-8 license.

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:

- 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.

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 **Utah**

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 **Utah** Teacher Prep Policy



Prior Grades: D+ 2013 D 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		0
1-K	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	0	

2014 Teacher Prep Policy Update for Utah

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

■ Elementary Teacher Preparation

Elementary teacher candidates are now required to pass the revised Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test. Revisions to Utah's licensing rule require teacher preparation programs to address the elements of scientifically based reading instruction.

Praxis Test Requirement www.ets.org Utah Administrative Code R277-504-7

Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science

Secondary candidates are now required to take content assessments in either chemistry or physics for the Physical Science endorsement. Candidates must pass both tests to be considered highly qualified.

Praxis Test Requirement

www.ets.org

Utah 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.

Utah was helpful in providing NCTQ with additional information about policy changes related to teacher preparation. Utah also noted that at this time, the only proposed admissions assessment that has been approved is the Praxis CORE test.

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-	В-	C+	C-
Louisiana	C	C-	С	С
Maine	D+	D+	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D+
Massachusetts	B-	D+ В-	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	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	C	C-	D+	D
Wyoming	D-	F	F	F
WWOMING				

Figure B	
Delivering well-	
prepared teachers	2014 GRADE
Florida	B+
Indiana	B+
Rhode Island	B+
New York	В
Texas	В
Alabama	B-
Connecticut	B-
Delaware	B-
Kentucky	B-
Massachusetts	B-
Missouri	B-
New Jersey	B-
Tennessee	B-
Virginia	B-
Arkansas	C+
Georgia	C+
Minnesota	C+
North Carolina	C+
South Carolina	C+
West Virginia	C+
Louisiana	С
Mississippi	С
Ohio	С
Oklahoma	С
Pennsylvania	С
Vermont	С
Wisconsin	С
District of Columbia	C-
New Hampshire	C-
UTAH	C-
California	D+
Idaho	D+
Illinois	D+
lowa	D+
Kansas	D+
Maine	D+
Maryland	D+
Michigan	D+
New Mexico	D+
Oregon	D+
Washington Arizona	D+ 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
, State Glade	

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: Utah

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

Currently, Utah offers an elementary license to teach grades K-6 or grades 1-8. The state also offers an early childhood license for grades K-3. Key licensing requirements for elementary school teachers in Utah include:



UTAH

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. Elementary teachers in Utah are now required to pass the revised Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test. The reading and language arts subtest includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards. However, although the framework now also addresses complex texts, it does so only in the context of measuring text complexity and does not address how to also incorporate increasingly complex texts into instruction.

Early childhood education teachers have the option of passing either the Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects test or the Early Childhood: Content Knowledge (5022) assessment, which makes no mention of informational texts.

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

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.

Utah's adoption of the new Multiple Subjects test is a step in the right direction. However, neither the Multiple Subjects framework nor the framework for the state's early childhood test adequately captures all of the major instructional shifts of college- and career-readiness standards. Utah is therefore encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all candidates who teach the elementary grades have the ability to address the use of informational texts as well as incorporate complex informational texts 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, Utah 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.

Utah 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.

While Utah's elementary content test does not address struggling readers, its early childhood test 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 Test Requirement

www.ets.org

Utah Administrative Code R277-504

http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/bull_pdf/2014/b20141001.pdf

UTAH RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Utah was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that it is confident that the required test sufficiently addresses the new aspects of its core standards as Utah teachers, using the new standards, were a part of the multistate standard setting conducted by ETS and informed the final decision regarding a preliminary passing score.

Utah also contended that incorporating literacy into all academic areas is a part of its Core Standards and would be covered under the Utah Professional Teaching Standards, Standard 4, indicator b and Standard 6, indicator e.

The state noted that proposed revisions to R277-504 include language for the approval of elementary preparation programs that would require "study and experiences which provide appropriate content knowledge needed to teach: literacy including listening, speaking, writing, and reading," and includes coursework "in the science of reading instruction including phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension."

LAST WORD FROM NCTQ

The two standards noted by Utah as addressing the incorporation of literacy into all academic areas are

- Demonstrates an awareness of the Utah Core Standards and references them in the short- and long-term planning
- Integrates cross-disciplinary skills into instruction to purposefully engage learners in applying content knowledge.

Regrettably, neither is specific enough to ensure literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/ social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Supporting Research

http://www.schools.utah.gov/CURR/educatoreffectiveness/Standards/Teaching/TeacherFoldout.aspx

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

Utah should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with 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 Are states ensuring that new		MCORDORATIONAL TEXT	SUPPORTING STRUCGING
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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 (ex-	Elementary content	± /
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EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

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

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

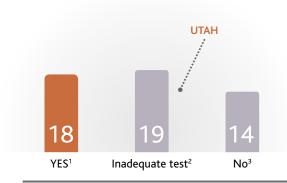
Massachusetts's MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

- 1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.
- 2. Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.
- 3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

Figure 3			EN	GLISH		/		SCIE	NCE			S	OCIAI	_ STU	JDIE:	5		FINE / ARTS
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Figure 4

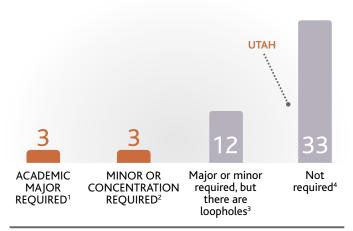
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- 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.

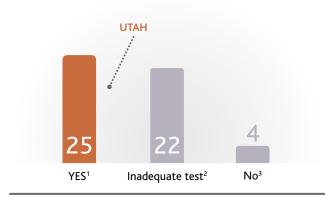
Figure 6

Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?

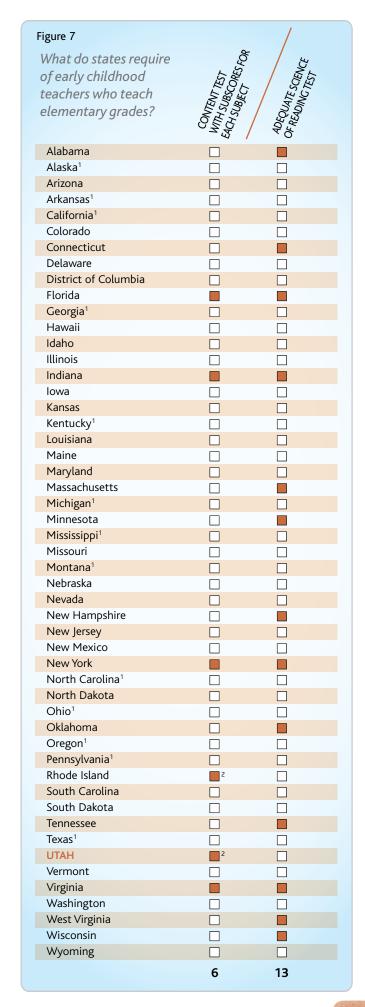


- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico
- 2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma
- California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia
- These states require a major, minor or concentration but there is no 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.



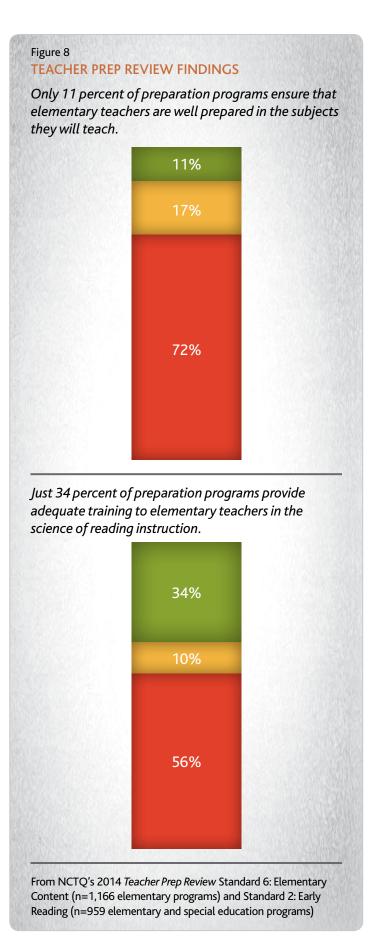


Figure 7

- 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: Utah

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, Utah requires a secondary license (grades 6-12) for middle school teachers. The state also allows middle school teachers to teach on a generalist 1-8 license, if they are in self-contained classrooms. Key licensing requirements for middle school teachers in Utah 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



No

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 for students must also be incorporated. In Utah, teachers who are teaching the middle grades on a generalist 1-8 license will have passed the revised Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test. The reading and language arts subtest includes some of the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with these standards. However, although the framework now addresses complex texts, it does so only in the context of measuring text complexity and does not address how to incorporate increasingly complex texts into instruction. Further, this test is not designed to include content specific to teaching the middle grades.

English teachers who are teaching middle grades on a secondary license will have passed the Praxis II English Language Arts: Content Knowledge test, which includes some of the instructional shifts associated with the state's standards (see discussion of secondary requirements).

Secondary tests in other content areas do not address incorporating literacy skills.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Utah's testing frameworks address informational texts, the state should ensure that all middle school teachers possess adequate knowledge of this area and are further able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. In addition, the state's requirement of the Multiple Subjects test for its generalist 1-8 license is problematic because this test is not designed around requisite middle school content knowledge.

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, Utah 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.

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

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

Supporting Research

Utah Administrative Code R277-504-4,-5

UTAH RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Utah was helpful in providing NCTQ with facts that enhanced this analysis. The state added that except in rare rural situations where grades 7 and 8 are taught in an elementary setting, teachers are required to have the appropriate content endorsement to teach in a middle school or junior high setting and will have taken the same English: Content Knowledge assessment as secondary English teachers.

Utah asserted that testing for secondary subjects is limited to content knowledge, and therefore any pedagogical component addressing cross-content literacy would be inappropriate. The state noted that incorporating literacy into other academic areas is a part of the Utah Core Standards and would be covered under the Utah Professional Teaching Standards, Standard 4, indicator b and Standard 6, indicator e.

Utah pointed out that proposed revisions to R277-504 include language for the approval of secondary preparation programs that would require the inclusion of "literacy and quantitative learning objectives in content specific classes in alignment with the Utah Core Standards."

Supporting Research

http://www.schools.utah.gov/board/Meetings/Agenda.aspx

LAST WORD FROM NCTQ

The two standards noted by Utah as addressing the incorporation of literacy into all academic areas are:

- Demonstrates an awareness of the Utah Core Standards and references them in the short- and long-term planning
- Integrates cross-disciplinary skills into instruction to purposefully engage learners in applying content knowledge.

Regrettably, neither is specific enough to ensure literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/ social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Supporting Research

http://www.schools.utah.gov/CURR/educatoreffectiveness/Standards/Teaching/TeacherFoldout.aspx

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Require content testing in all core areas.

Utah 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.

Eliminate the generalist license.

Utah 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. Adopting middle school teacher preparation policies for all such teachers will help 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.

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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		FFERE!	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.

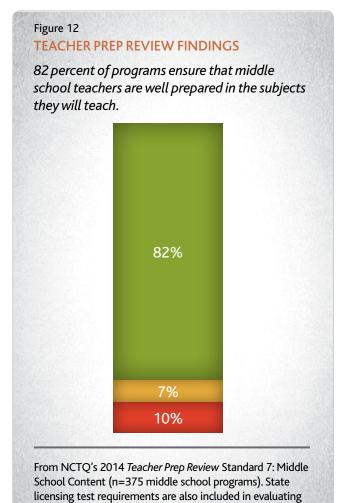
^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{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 re-	No K8 license	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: Utah

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, Utah offers single-subject secondary licenses to teach grades 6-12. Key licensing requirements for secondary school teachers in Utah include:



UTAH 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. Utah 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.

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

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

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.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction. Although Utah'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, Utah should also—either through testing frameworks or standards—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.

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

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org

Endorsements

http://www.schools.utah.gov/cert/Endorsements-ECE-License.aspx

UTAH RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Utah asserted that incorporating literacy into other academic areas is part of the Utah Core Standards and would be covered under the Utah Professional Teaching Standards, Standard 4, indicator b and Standard 6, indicator e.

The state also pointed out that proposed revisions to R277-504 include language for the approval of secondary preparation programs that would require the inclusion of "literacy and quantitative learning objectives in content specific classes in alignment with the Utah Core Standards."

Supporting Research

http://www.schools.utah.gov/board/Meetings/Agenda.aspx

LAST WORD FROM NCTQ

The two standards noted by Utah as addressing the incorporation of literacy into all academic areas are:

- Demonstrates an awareness of the Utah Core Standards and references them in the short- and long-term planning
- Integrates cross-disciplinary skills into instruction to purposefully engage learners in applying content knowledge.

Regrettably, neither is specific enough to ensure literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/ social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Supporting Research

http://www.schools.utah.gov/CURR/educatoreffectiveness/Standards/ Teaching/TeacherFoldout.aspx

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

By allowing general social studies and combination science certifications—and only requiring general knowledge exams for each—Utah is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required general social studies assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., history, geography, economics), and its option of the general science assessment for the physical science endorsement combines subject areas that include biology, chemistry and physics. Neither assessment reports separate scores for each area. Therefore, candidates could answer many—perhaps all—chemistry questions, for example, incorrectly, yet still be licensed to teach chemistry to high school students.

Figure 13 Are states ensuring that	T USE OF WORM	14	SUPPORTING STRICTS READERS
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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

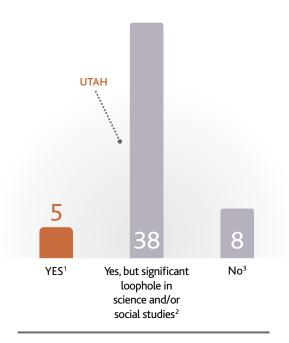
 Requirements for general science teachers
- Figure 16

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



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

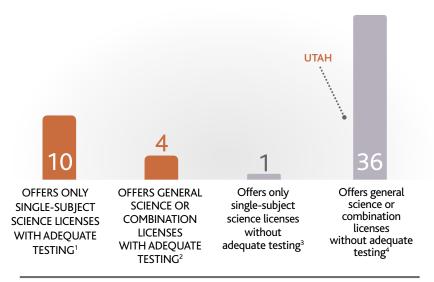
Arkansas has done more than other states to ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. Not only does the state address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly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

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

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

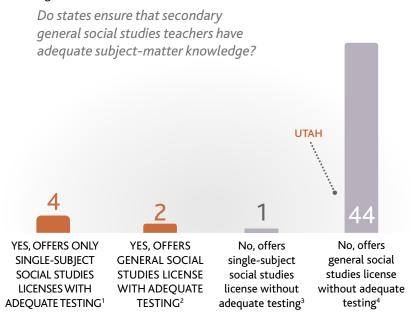
Figure 15

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island⁵, West Virginia⁵
- 3. California
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁶, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia⁷, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Teachers with the general science license may only teach general science courses.
- 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.

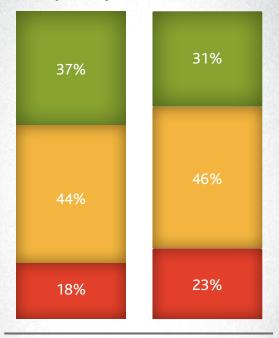
Figure 16



- 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.



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,
 North Carolina, Pennsylvania,
 Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia,
 Wisconsin
- 1 New York

Special Education Teacher Prep Analysis: Utah

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, Utah offers a special education license to teach grades K-12. Key licensing requirements for special education teachers in Utah include:



UTAH SPECIAL ED TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



X 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



X No

Special education teachers must also be prepared for the key instructional shifts that differentiate college- and career-readiness standards from previous student standards. Regrettably, Utah's preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers are not aligned with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Utah does not require its special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass a rigorous test of reading instruction. The state does not require content testing, and teacher standards do not address informational texts or literacy skills.

Utah has no requirements for the preparation of elementary or secondary special education teachers that address struggling readers.

Supporting Research

Utah Administrative Code, R277-504-1

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.

Utah 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.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

UTAH RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

Utah noted that while content testing is not required for special education licensure, it is required for highly qualified status for special education teachers of record. Special education candidates are encouraged to take one of the approved content knowledge tests, but a passing score is not required.

Beginning with the 2014-2015 school year, special education teachers acting as the teachers of record for secondary mathematics will be required to hold the special education mathematics endorsement, which includes specific content coursework in mathematics and passage of test 5169.

Supporting Research

http://www.schools.utah.gov/cert/Endorsements-ECE-License/ MathematicsSpecialEducation.aspx

LAST WORD FROM NCTQ

By tying requirements to highly qualified status, it appears that the state is putting the burden on districts to ensure that teachers have passed tests for the grades and subjects they teach. A license should mean that a teacher is prepared to teach any subject or grade covered under that certificate.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Support struggling readers.

Utah 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 Utah 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, Utah should require a rigorous content test that reports separate passing scores for each content area. Utah 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

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

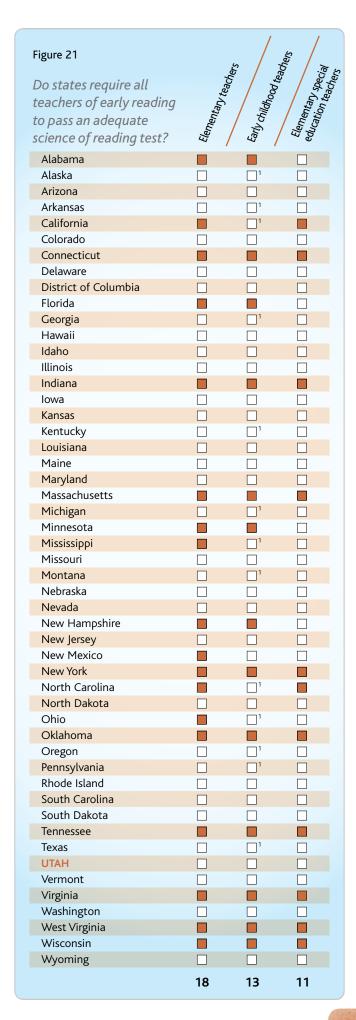
joi special education tea	chers:		
Elementa	ry Subject-Matter Test		
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, West Virginia ³ , Wisconsin		
Required for a K-12 special education license	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		
multi-content assessment or the mid-	ut 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 n would not require a content test. Secondary a dual certification as a reading specialist are		

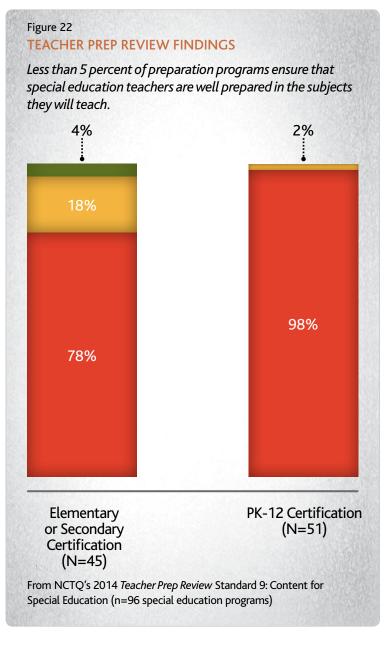
Figure 19

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

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.





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: Utah

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.



UTAH

ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



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



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



Yes



No

Regulations in Utah require students to have a minimum high school or college GPA of 3.0 and pass a Board-approved basic skills test. Candidates may also meet admissions requirements with an "ACT composite score of 21 with a verbal/English score no less than 20 and a mathematics/quantitative score of no less than 19; or a combined SAT score of 1000 with neither mathematics nor verbal below 450."

In addition, to earn CAEP accreditation, as mandated by Utah, all programs need to ensure that the average grade point average of its accepted cohort of candidates meets or exceeds 3.0, and the group average performance on nationally normed ability/achievement assessments such as ACT, SAT or GRE is:

- In the top 50 percent from 2016-2017
- In the top 40 percent of the distribution from 2018-2019
- In the top 33 percent of the distribution by 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS

 Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process.

While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, Utah strengthen its own policy that articulates rigorous criteria for admission. It is still unknown as to whether CAEP will uniformly uphold its standards and deny accreditation to programs that fall short in key areas such as admissions. Clear policy would eliminate this uncertainty and send an unequivocal message to programs about Utah's expectations. While Utah's statebased policies are stronger than many states, they are not as robust as the criteria established by the accreditation standards.

 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, Utah 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.

Supporting Research

Utah Administrative Rules R 277 502-3

http://schools.utah.gov/law/Administrative-Rules-in-Progress/R277-502.aspx

UTAH RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

While not asked to respond to the full analysis for this section, Utah noted that at this time, the only proposed admissions assessment that has been approved is the Praxis CORE test.

and dates 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 prep program 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 Louisiana 1 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 North Carolina 1 North Dakota Ohio П **2** П П Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П South Carolina **1** П 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

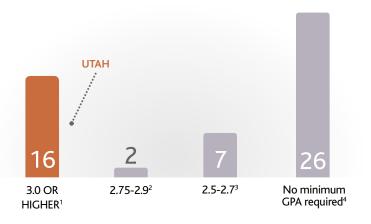
While many states now require CAEP accreditation which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, **Rhode Island** and **Delaware** have set requirements independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the states' expectations are clear. Both states require a test of academic proficiency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

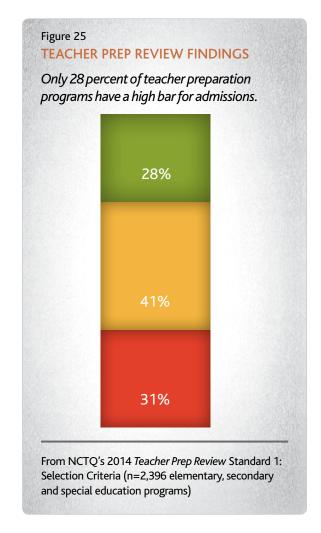
^{2.} Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

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.

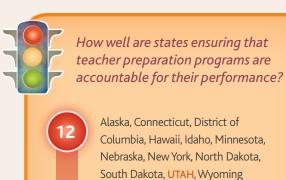


Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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.



Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon,

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: Utah

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.



TEACHER PREP ACCOUNTABILITY SNAPSHOT



X State collects data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.



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



State retains full authority over its approval process.



Yes



Utah'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. Most importantly, Utah does not collect or report data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. The state also fails to collect other objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of teacher preparation programs, and it does not apply any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval. Utah collects programs' annual summary licensure test pass rates (80 percent of program completers must pass their licensure exams). However, the 80 percent pass-rate standard, while common among many states, sets the bar quite low and is not a meaningful measure of program performance.

Further, in the past three years, no programs in Utah have been identified as low performing—an additional indicator that pro-

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Utah 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 programs are preparing teachers for the classroom, such as:

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

grams lack accountability. The state's website does not include a report card that allows the public to review and compare program performance.

In Utah, national accreditation is required for program approval.

Supporting Research

Utah Board Rule R277-503-4
Title II State Reports
https://title2.ed.gov
www.ncate.org

UTAH RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

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

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 the state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Utah should be mindful of setting rigorous standards for program performance, as its current requirement that 80 percent of program completers must pass their licensing exams is too low a bar. Programs should be held accountable for meeting rigorous standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

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

Utah 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.

Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

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

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SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM **ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES**

Figure 26

Accountability requirements

Figure 27

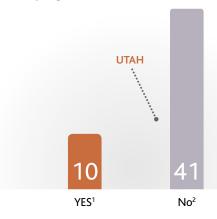
Use of student achievement data



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 **Utah**

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 middle school teacher preparation:

- Require teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach.
- Eliminate the generalist K-8 license.

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:

- 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.

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.

