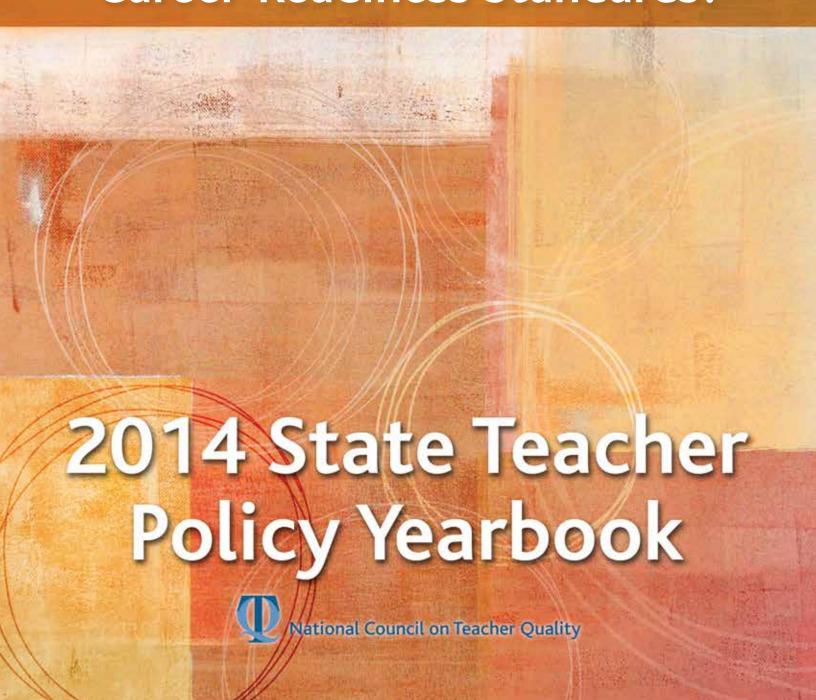
West Virginia

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 West Virginia

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

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

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

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require early childhood education teachers who teach at the elementary level to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.

Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

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

Raise admission requirements:

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

Hold preparation programs accountable:

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

Teacher Preparation in West Virginia

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 West Virginia Teacher Prep Policy



Prior Grades: C+ 2013 | C- 2012 | C- 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	•	•

2014 Teacher Prep Policy Update for West Virginia

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

Early childhood education teachers in West Virginia must pass the revised Education of Young Children (5024) test. Praxis Test Requirement

www.ets.org

Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science

New teacher preparation policies in West Virginia allow candidates to obtain a secondary endorsement in general science without passing a biology or physical science content assessment.

Praxis Test Requirement

www.ets.org

West Virginia 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.

West Virginia commented that it is engaging in a rigorous movement to improve reading by focusing on early reading instruction, in response to a charge from the governor. Board policies have been clarified to add language that focuses on early reading instruction.

West Virginia also noted that the state board has adopted the Common Core standards that require rigorous instruction in mathematical practices. Policies 5100 and 5202 were revised effective December 16, 2013 to include an Elementary Mathematics Specialist (K-6) endorsement, and the state is currently determining the assessment that will be required for licensure.

The state added that it is providing ongoing professional development training and job-embedded coaching for mathematical practices aligned with the Common Core standards, at all grade levels. The same is true for Common Core reading strategies, particularly focusing on informational text.

In addition, the state indicated that as West Virginia transitions to CAEP standards and the accompanying accreditation components, middle school preparation will segue into producing more effective program completers with preparation in deeper and broader content and pedagogical knowledge.

Regarding the general science endorsement, West Virginia indicated that the change aligns the required assessment with preparation.

http://wvde.state.wv.us/policies/index.html#p5202 http://wvde.state.wv.us/policies/index.html#p5100

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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	С	C-	D+
Oklahoma	C	С	С	С
Oregon	D+	D	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	C	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
Average State Grade	C	C-	D+	D

Figure B	
Delivering well-	
prepared teachers	2014 GRADE
Florida	B+
Indiana	B+
Rhode Island	B+
New York	В
Texas	В
Alabama	B-
Connecticut	B-
Delaware	B-
Kentucky	B-
Massachusetts	B-
Missouri	B-
New Jersey	B-
Tennessee	B-
Virginia	B-
Arkansas	C+
Georgia	C+
Minnesota	C+
North Carolina	C+
South Carolina	C+
WEST VIRGINIA	C+
Louisiana	С
Mississippi	С
Ohio	С
Oklahoma	С
Pennsylvania	С
Vermont	C
Wisconsin District of Columbia	С
	C-
New Hampshire Utah	C-
California	
Idaho	D+ 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: West Virginia

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

Currently, West Virginia offers an elementary license to teach grades K-6. The state also offers an early childhood license for grades K-4. Key licensing requirements for elementary school teachers in West Virginia include:



WEST VIRGINIA 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.



X State requires academic content specialization.



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



Yes

including content-area texts."



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. West Virginia requires all elementary and early childhood education teachers to pass the Praxis II Teaching Reading: Elementary Education test, which—under the heading "reading comprehension strategies across text types" requires teachers to know "how to select and use a variety of informational, descriptive, and persuasive materials at appropriate reading levels to promote students' comprehension of nonfiction,

Elementary teachers in West Virginia are also required to pass 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 West Virginia's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

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.

West Virginia is on the right track with its Teaching Reading: Elementary Education test, which addresses knowledge of informational texts. However, the framework does not appear to adequately 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, West Virginia 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.

Ensure that early childhood education teachers are adequately prepared to teach at the elementary level.

West Virginia should require all early childhood teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas including reading/ language arts, mathematics, science and social studies. Although the state requires appropriate testing for elementary teachers teaching on an elementary certificate, West Virginia creates a significant loophole by not holding early childhood teachers who teach elementary grades to the same requirements.

Early childhood education teachers must pass the revised Education of Young Children (5024) test, which now addresses informational texts but regrettably does not adequately include the specific skills needed to teach the instructional shifts associated with West Virginia's new standards.

Only the Education of Young Children test vaguely addresses literacy skills in other core areas by requiring that a teacher "knows strategies to integrate literacy into the content areas (e.g., mathematics, social studies, science, and the arts)."

The state's Teaching Reading: Elementary Education test addresses the needs of struggling readers.

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Title 126 Legislative Rules, Board of Education, Series 114,

Policy 5100, 6.3.b and Appendix A-2

Title 126 Legislative Rules, Board of Education, Series 136, Policy 5202 Appendix B

WEST VIRGINIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

The state added that the West Virginia-required ETS Multiple Subjects (5031) Assessment was newly developed to align with the common core standards that include the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with West Virginia's college-and career-ready standards.

In addition, West Virginia educator preparation programs that offer elementary education programs must include state and national content specialization standards that align to the common core standards. The WVBE/CAEP agreement requires adherence to the state standards and through those monitoring processes, assurance to the college-and career-ready standards is provided.

Regarding the K-4 early childhood license, West Virginia asserted that early childhood education programs include state and national content specialization standards that align to the common core standards. Early childhood education candidates must present passing scores on Praxis 5024 and Praxis Teaching Reading: Elementary Education 5203.

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 West Virginia 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.

West Virginia should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish more 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.

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SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREP FIGURES

■ Figure 1

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

- Figure 2

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

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

 Requirements for early childhood teachers
- Figure 8

 Teacher Prep Review findings about elementary teacher prep

Figure 2	~	Elementary Content feet	Elementary content	<i>ts</i> : /
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EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

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

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

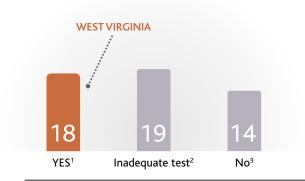
Massachusetts's MTEL mathematics subtest continues to set the standard in this area by evaluating mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenging candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

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

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Figure 4

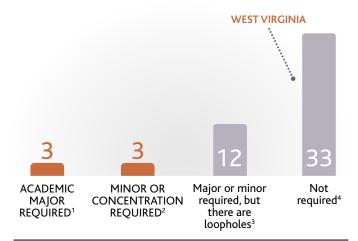
Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of the science of reading?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, California⁴, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota
- California allows an exemption from the state's reading test for teachers who already have a single subject credential.
- 5. Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.

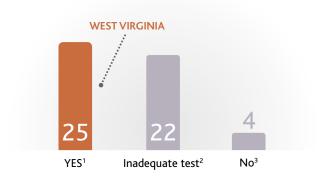
Figure 6

Do states expect elementary teachers to complete an academic concentration?



- 1. Strong Practice: Colorado, Massachusetts, New Mexico
- 2. Strong Practice: Indiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma
- California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia
- These states require a major, minor or concentration but there is no assurance it will be in an academic subject area.
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire⁵, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Only K-8 teachers must complete an area of concentration in a field such as humanities, fine arts, social sciences and sciences.

Do states measure new elementary teachers'



- 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

knowledge of math?

- 4. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 5. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass an adequate content test.



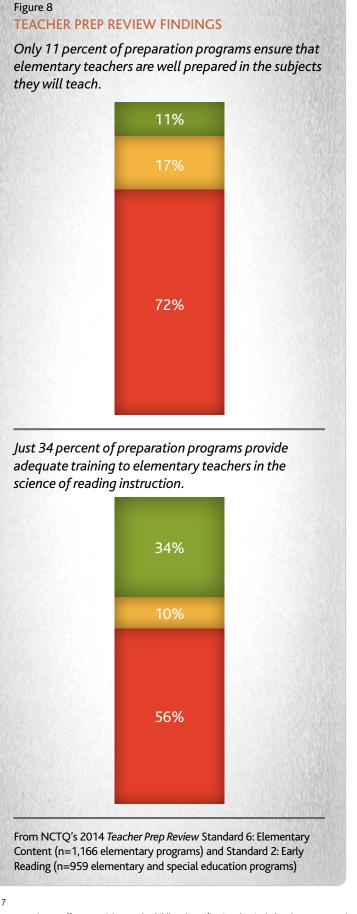


Figure /

- 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: West Virginia

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, West Virginia offers a middle school license to teach grades 5-9. Key licensing requirements for middle school teachers in West Virginia include:



WEST VIRGINIA MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT



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



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



Yes



Preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers must address more than just content knowledge; the key instructional shifts articulated in college- and career-readiness standards must also be incorporated. West Virginia 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 (5047) test.

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

Regarding struggling readers, West Virginia'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."

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Title 126 Legislative Rules, Board of Education, Series 114, Policy 5100, 6.3.b.2

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 West Virginia'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, West Virginia 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.

West Virginia 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.

WEST VIRGINIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

West Virginia recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that revisions to its Policy 5100: Approval of Educator Preparation Programs effective November 10, 2014 reflect accompanying program review processes and oversight processes for implementation of CAEP standards.

The state added that West Virginia's assessments for mathematics and English/language arts teachers include the instructional shifts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students. Board policy 5100 requires each middle school program to offer reading content in the content area.

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SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 9

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

■ Figure 10

Distinctions in licenses betweeen middle and elementary teachers

Figure 11

Content test requirements

■ Figure 12

Teacher Prep Review findings about middle school teacher prep

Figure 10	K-8 LICENSE NOT C.	K-8 license offered for	swo
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EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

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

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

In addition, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey and South Carolina ensure that all middle school teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach middle school-level content. None of these states offers a K-8 generalist license and all require passing scores on subject-specific content tests. Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina explicitly require at least two content-area minors, and New Jersey requires a content major along with a minor for each additional area of certification.

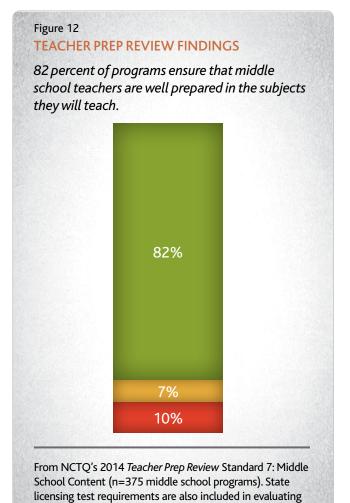
^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

^{2.} California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.

 $^{3.} With \ the \ exception \ of \ mathematics.$

^{4.} Oregon offers 3-8 license.

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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: West Virginia

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, West Virginia offers single-subject secondary licenses to teach grades 9-12. Key licensing requirements for secondary school teachers in West Virginia include:



WEST VIRGINIA 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. West Virginia 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 Knowledge (5038) test.

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

West Virginia 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.

Although West Virginia'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, West Virginia 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.

West Virginia 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.

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—West Virginia 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.

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Title 126 Legislative Rules, Board of Education, Series 114, Policy 5100 and Series 136, Policy 5202, Appendix B

WVEIS Course Code Manual

http://wveis.k12.wv.us/wveis2004/documents/ CourseCodeManual2013-2014.pdf

WEST VIRGINIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

West Virginia recognized the factual accuracy of this analysis. The state added that revisions to its Policy 5100: Approval of Educator Preparation Programs were presented to the Board at its August 13, 2014, meeting. Policy changes included adoption of CAEP standards.

West Virginia added that its current required test for social studies teachers, Social Studies Content Knowledge (5081) is a survey of secondary social studies topics. The test requires the examinee to understand and apply social studies knowledge, concepts, methodologies and skills across a number of social studies areas.

Figure 13			25 X
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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

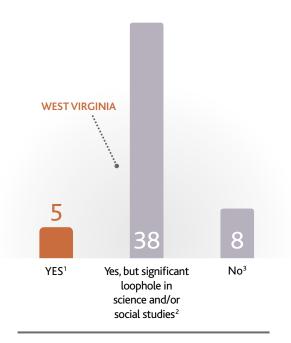
 Content test requirements
- Figure 15

 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

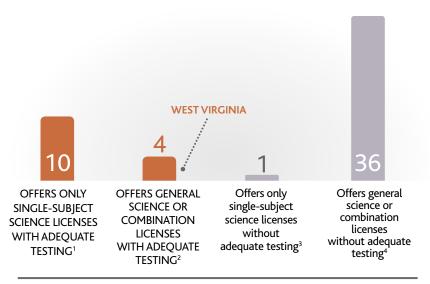
Arkansas has done more than other states to ensure that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. Not only does the state address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly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

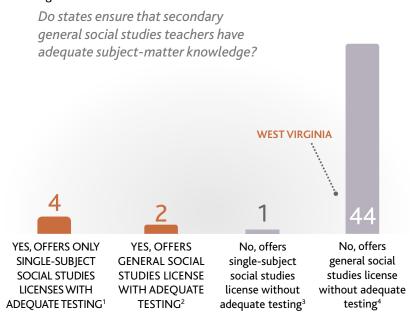
Figure 15

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

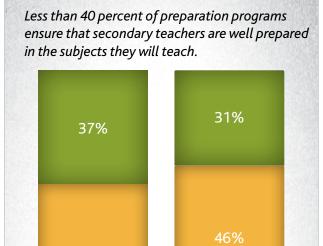


- 1. Strong Practice: Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island⁵, West Virginia⁵
- 3. California
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁶, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District 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.
- 6. Arizona limits teachers with the general science license to teaching only general science courses. However, candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.
- 7. Georgia's science test consists of two subtests.

Figure 16



- 1. Strong Practice: Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Tennessee
- 2. Strong Practice: Minnesota⁵, Missouri
- 3. Arizona⁶
- 4. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma⁷, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 5. Minnesota's test for general social studies is divided into two individually scored subtests.
- 6. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.
- 7. Oklahoma offers combination licenses without adequate testing.



TEACHER PREP REVIEW FINDINGS

Figure 17

Undergraduate Graduate (n=765) (n=345)

23%

44%

18%

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: West Virginia

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, West Virginia offers special education licenses in grades K-6 or 5-12. West Virginia requires its K-6 special education candidates to hold or qualify for a dual certification in either early childhood or elementary education. Key licensing requirements for special education teachers in West Virginia include:



WEST VIRGINIA 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.

Because of dual certification requirements, elementary special education candidates would be required to pass the Praxis II Teaching Reading: Elementary Education test, which—under the heading "reading comprehension strategies across text types"—requires teachers to know "how to select and use a variety of informational, descriptive, and persuasive materials at appropriate reading levels to promote students' comprehension of nonfiction, including content-area texts."

Elementary special education teachers in West Virginia are also required to pass 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 West Virginia's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

West Virginia 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 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 West Virginia'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.

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

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

To ensure that all special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter at hand, West Virginia should require a rigorous content test that reports separate passing scores for each content area. Because teachers with dual certification in early child-

Candidates applying for the 5-12 special education certification must hold or qualify for a dual certification in a single subject, which includes reading specialist.

West Virginia 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 Knowledge (5038) test.

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

The state addresses the needs of struggling readers in its elementary reading test.

Supporting Research

Praxis Tests

www.ets.org/praxis

Title 126 Legislative Rules, Board of Education, Series 114, Policy 5100, 12.4.d.

WEST VIRGINIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

The state added that the West Virginia-required ETS Praxis Assessments align with the common core standards that include the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with West Virginia's college-and career-ready standards.

In addition, West Virginia educator preparation programs that offer special education programs must include state and national content specialization standards that align to the common core standards. The WVBE/CAEP agreement requires adherence to the state standards and through those monitoring processes, assurance to the college-and career-ready standards is provided.

The state also noted that as part of the educator preparation reform under which West Virginia is engaged, the West Virginia Department of Education is overseeing a transition to more rigorous performance-based assessments, including adopting a national teacher performance assessment (TPA). The TPA will provide more accurate information about the instructional proficiency of the candidate.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

hood education are not required to pass any content tests, the state cannot ensure that these teachers possess requisite content knowledge.

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While West Virginia is on the right track in requiring dual certification in a secondary content area, which would ensure content knowledge in at least one subject area, the state allows teachers who opt for dual certification in reading specialist to not pass any content tests. 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, West Virginia's current policy will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, West Virginia 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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New Mexico			
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Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
WEST VIRGINIA			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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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and secondary special	Z Z	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	25.0
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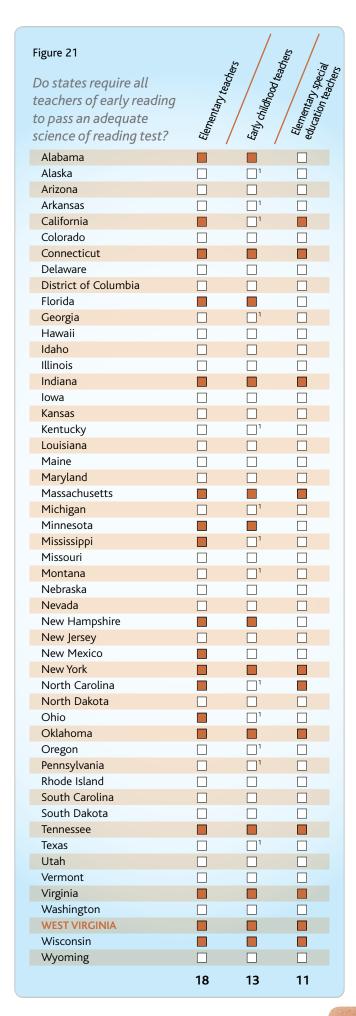
Figure 20
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

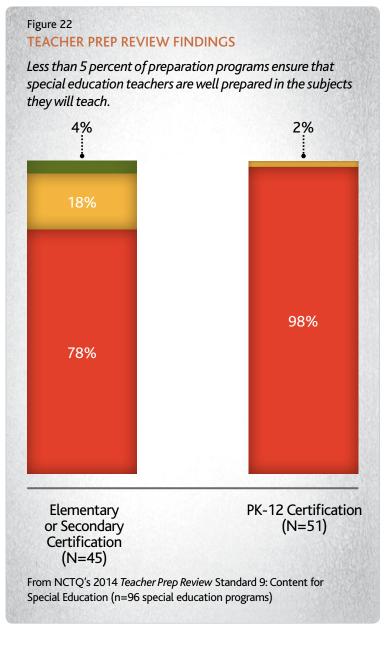
Elementary Subject-Matter Test						
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri ¹ , New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania ² , Rhode Island, WEST VIRGINIA ³ , Wisconsin					
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina					
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.						
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.						
 New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests. 						

Figure 19

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

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.



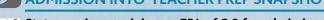
Admission into Teacher Prep Analysis: West Virginia

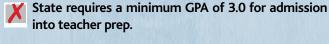
RAISING THE BAR FOR TEACHER PREP THROUGH HIGHER **ADMISSION STANDARDS**

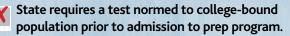
NCTQ has repeatedly found that too many teacher preparation programs are in need of major improvement, graduating first-year teachers lacking skills and content knowledge adequate to thrive in the classroom. One important way states can raise the bar for teacher preparation programs is to set more ambitious admission requirements for new elementary, secondary and special education teachers. This is even more relevant and important as the increasing expectations of collegeand 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.



WEST VIRGINIA ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP SNAPSHOT









Yes



West Virginia requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test, the Praxis I. Although the state sets the minimum score for this test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. West Virginia also allows teacher preparation programs to exempt candidates who have a master's degree or demonstrate equivalent performance on the SAT or ACT, at a level set by the state.

Supporting Research

West Virginia Legislative Rules 126-114-6.2.2, .3

West Virginia Board of Education 5100

WEST VIRGINIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

West Virginia noted that the state does not prohibit presentation of required passing Praxis content scores during pre-admission. However, presenting assessment results after methods courses are completed paints a picture of a candidate's proficiency a bit closer to completion.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, West Virginia 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.

Figure 23	4	18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	her e 'am	or afte
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teacher candidates?	POLNORY TESTNORY TONICE POP	Test norm	Tex nome	No test required
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Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
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Georgia				
Hawaii	1			
Idaho				
Illinois				
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lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana	1			
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan	1			
Minnesota				
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Missouri				
Montana Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	1			
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New York	1		ī	
North Carolina	1			
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Oregon				
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Vermont	1			
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Washington WEST VIRGINIA				
Wisconsin				
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SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

- **Figure 23**Test of academic proficiency requirements
- **Figure 24**GPA requirements
- Figure 25

 Teacher Prep Review findings about admissions



EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

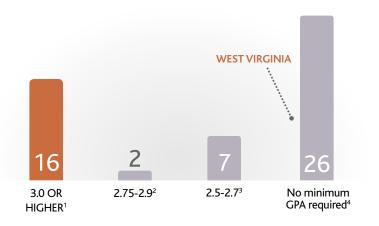
While many states now require CAEP accreditation which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, **Rhode Island** and **Delaware** have set requirements independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the states' expectations are clear. Both states require a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college-bound population rather than a test that is normed just to prospective teachers. Delaware also requires teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or be in the top 50th percentile for general education coursework completed. Rhode Island also requires an average cohort GPA of 3.0, and, beginning in 2016, the cohort mean score on nationally-normed tests such as the ACT, SAT or GRE must be in the top 50th percentile. In 2020, the requirement for the mean test score will increase from the top half to the top third.

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

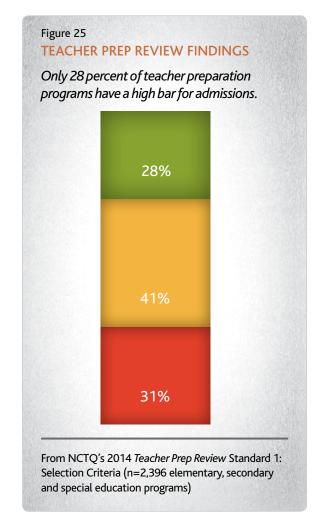
^{2.} Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission with a 3.0 GPA.

Figure 24

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



- Strong Practice: Delaware, District of Columbia⁵, Georgia⁶, Hawaii⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, Mississippi⁶, New Jersey⁶, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁷, Pennsylvania⁸, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Utah, Virginia⁵
- 2. Kentucky, Texas
- 3. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut⁹, Florida, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin¹⁰
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming
- 5. Required minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admission policy.
- 6. The 3.0 GPA requirement is a cohort average; individual candidates in Mississippi and New Jersey must have a 2.75 GPA. Individual candidates in Georgia must have a 2.5 GPA.
- 7. Candidates in Oklahoma also have the option of gaining admission by passing a basic skills test.
- 8. Students can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.
- 9. Connecticut requires a B- grade point average for all undergraduate courses.
- 10. The GPA admission requirement is 2.5 for undergraduate and 2.75 for graduate programs.



Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Key Components

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

- The state should incorporate preparation to teach to college- and career-readiness standards into its accountability requirements for teacher preparation programs.
- 2. The state should collect data that connects student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. Such data can include value-added or growth analyses conducted specifically for this purpose or evaluation ratings that incorporate objective measures of student learning to a significant extent.
- 3. The state should establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Programs should be held accountable for meeting these standards, with articulated consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.
- 4. The state should produce and publish on its website an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs.
- The state should retain full authority over its process for approving teacher preparation programs.



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

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

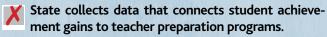
Teacher Prep Program Accountability Analysis: West Virginia

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.



WEST VIRGINIA 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.

X State retains full authority over its approval process.



Yes



No

West Virginia's approval process for its traditional and alternate route teacher preparation programs could do more to hold programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

Most importantly, West Virginia does not collect or report data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. West Virginia does rely on other objective, meaningful data to measure the performance of its traditional teacher preparation programs. Programs must supply the following data to the state on an annual basis: the average raw score of candidates admitted to the program on the preprofessional skills test, the satisfaction rating by cooperating teachers on student teachers from the institution, and the average raw score of candidates on subject matter and pedagogy exams. However, it does not appear that the state applies any transparent, measurable criteria for conferring program approval and does not collect these data for its alternate route.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

Report other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

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

- 1. Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;
- 2. Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests
- 3. Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.
- 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. Programs should then be held accountable for Further, there is no evidence that the state's standards for program approval are resulting in greater accountability. In the past three years, no programs in West Virginia have been identified in required federal reporting as low performing. On its website, West Virginia publishes "The Quality of Teacher Preparation" report which contains data regarding the performance of teacher education program completers on state assessments, institutionally designed performance assessments, field experiences and student teaching; the most recent report is dated 2007-2008.

In West Virginia, there is some overlap of accreditation and state approval. Members of CAEP and the state make up the review team, and decisions are made jointly; state members must complete CAEP training. West Virginia delegates its subject-matter program review process to CAEP. Programs must align with CAEP standards.

Supporting Research

Title 126 Legislative Rules, Board of Education, Series 114, Policy 5100

Title II State Reports

https://title2.ed.gov

Personnel Data Report

http://wvde.state.wv.us/certification/data/personneldata/2010_Personnel_Data_Report.pdf

www.ncate.org

WEST VIRGINIA RESPONSE TO ANALYSIS

West Virginia indicated that it is in the process of educator preparation program reform and has structures in place for the 2014-15 school year to collect and provide data to its Educator Preparation Providers for national accreditation requirements and to inform their continuous improvement. The avenue for connecting candidates with the data is through the required clinical experience permit (pre-service) and the educator evaluation system (in-service). Those data indicators are: employment outcomes (completer placement/retention); teacher and employer feedback that reveals preparation effectiveness; student learning outcomes (school-wide student growth data); and evidence of effective beginning educators that compare completer effectiveness with entry and exit requirements. These data collection structures are the same for both traditional and alternative route certification paths.

The state added that the West Virginia Board of Education (WVBE) is the statutory body with the full, final authority to approve educational personnel preparation programs leading to the licensure of educators to serve in the public schools of West Virginia. Effective November 10, 2014, the WVBE requires all institutions offering educational personnel preparation programs to attain Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP) accreditation in addition to WVBE approval. Additional and more detailed information regarding accreditation requirements may be found in WVBE Policy 5100.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

meeting these 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 for all teacher preparation programs.

West Virginia should produce an annual, up-to-date 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. The state should also ensure that the data presented are as current as possible. Data should be presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

 Maintain full authority over the process for approving teacher preparation programs.

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

Figure 26	,	MEGTED R	, kt
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SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM **ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES**

Figure 26

Accountability requirements

Figure 27

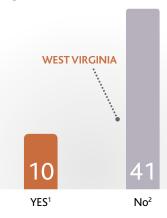
Use of student achievement data



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 West Virginia

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

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

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

 *Priority for middle and secondary teacher preparation.

Additional priorities for elementary teacher preparation:

- Require early childhood education teachers who teach at the elementary level to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas.
- Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.

Additional priorities for secondary teacher preparation:

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

Additional priorities for special education teacher preparation:

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

Raise admission requirements:

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

Hold preparation programs accountable:

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

