

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. Every state formally received a draft of the *Yearbook* in June 2015 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but three states responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with our recommendations, their willingness to engage in dialogue and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important step forward.

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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Executive Summary

The 2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook includes the National Council on Teacher Quality's (NCTQ) full review of the state laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession. This year's report measures state progress against a set of 32 policy goals focused on helping states put in place a comprehensive framework in support of preparing, retaining and rewarding effective teachers.

District of Columbia

at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 District of Columbia Area Goal Scores

| AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers | C- |
|---|-----|
| Admission into Teacher Preparation | |
| Elementary Teacher Preparation | |
| Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction | |
| Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics | |
| Early Childhood Teacher Preparation | |
| Middle School Teacher Preparation | |
| Secondary Teacher Preparation | |
| Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies | |
| Special Education Teacher Preparation | |
| Special Education Preparation in Reading | |
| Assessing Professional Knowledge | |
| Student Teaching | |
| Teacher Preparation Program Accountability | • • |
| AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool | С |
| Alternate Route Eligibility | * |
| Alternate Route Preparation | • |
| Alternate Route Usage and Providers | |
| Part-Time Teaching Licenses | |
| Licensure Reciprocity | |

| AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers | C- |
|--|-----|
| State Data Systems | |
| Evaluation of Effectiveness | • • |
| Frequency of Evaluations | • • |
| Tenure | |
| Licensure Advancement | |
| Equitable Distribution | • |
| AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers | D- |
| Induction | |
| Professional Development | |
| | |
| Pay Scales and Performance Pay | • |
| · | • |
| Pay Scales and Performance Pay | • |
| Pay Scales and Performance Pay Differential Pay | D |
| Pay Scales and Performance Pay Differential Pay Compensation for Prior Work Experience | D |
| Pay Scales and Performance Pay Differential Pay Compensation for Prior Work Experience AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers | D |

Goal Summary



Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 4



Teacher Policy Priorities for District of Columbia

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction for all elementary candidates.
- Ensure all new elementary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license, including a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

Ensure all new middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

- Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.
- Ensure that all new secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.

Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between the 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.
- Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Student Teaching

■ Ensure that student teachers are only placed with cooperating teachers who have demonstrated effectiveness as measured by student learning and require at least 10 weeks of student teaching.

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

■ Hold teacher preparation programs accountable by collecting data that connect student achievement gains to programs, as well as other meaningful data that reflect program performance, and by establishing the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

■ Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.

License Reciprocity

Grant certification to teachers from other states who can demonstrate evidence of effectiveness and/or meet licensure test requirements.

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

Publish data on teacher production.

Tenure

■ Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.

Licensure Advancement

Base licensure advancement from a probationary to a nonprobationary license and licensure renewal on evidence of effectiveness.

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

 Publish aggregate school-level teacher evaluation ratings from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness.

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

Require effective induction for all new teachers, including mentoring, reduced teaching load, frequent release time to observe effective teachers and seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area.

Professional Development

Place teachers with less than effective ratings on structured improvement plans.

Compensation

■ While leaving districts flexibility to determine their own pay scales, support pay systems that recognize teachers for their effectiveness and for teaching in both subject-shortage areas and high-need schools and discourage systems tied to advanced degrees and/or experience.

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Dismissal for Poor Performance

■ Make classroom ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal, and ensure that teachers terminated for ineffectiveness have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

Reductions in Force

■ Use teacher effectiveness as a factor when determining which teachers are laid off during a reduction in force.

| Figure A | Overall State | Overall State | Overall State | Overall State Grade 2009 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | 0,0 | े ठें ^{हु} | 0 | े दें |
| Florida | B+ | B+ | В | С |
| Indiana | В | B- | C+ | D |
| Louisiana | В | В | C- | C- |
| New York | В | B- | С | D+ |
| Tennessee | В | В | B- | C- |
| Arkansas | B- | B- | С | C- |
| Connecticut | B- | B- | C- | D+ |
| Delaware | B- | C+ | С | D |
| Georgia | B- | B- | С | C- |
| Massachusetts | B- | B- | С | D+ |
| Ohio | B- | B- | C+ | D+ |
| Oklahoma | B- | B- | B- | D+ |
| Rhode Island | B- | В | B- | D |
| Illinois | C+ | C+ | С | D+ |
| Michigan | C+ | B- | C+ | D- |
| New Jersey | C+ | B- | D+ | D+ |
| Utah | C+ | С | C- | D |
| Virginia | C+ | C+ | D+ | D+ |
| Colorado | С | C+ | С | D+ |
| Kentucky | С | С | D+ | D+ |
| Mississippi | С | С | D+ | D+ |
| New Mexico | С | D+ | D+ | D+ |
| South Carolina | С | C- | C- | C- |
| Arizona | C- | C- | D+ | D+ |
| Idaho | C- | D+ | D+ | D- |
| Maine | C- | C- | D- | F |
| Minnesota | C- | C- | C- | D- |
| Missouri | C- | C- | D | D |
| Nevada | C- | C- | C- | D- |
| North Carolina | C- | С | D+ | D+ |
| Pennsylvania | C- | C- | D+ | D |
| Texas | C- | C- | C- | C- |
| Washington | C- | C- | C- | D+ |
| West Virginia | C- | C- | D+ | D+ |
| Alabama | D+ | C- | C- | C- |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | D+ | D+ | D | D- |
| Hawaii | D+ | D+ | D- | D- |
| Kansas | D+ | D | D | D- |
| Maryland California | D+ | D+ | D+ | D D+ |
| | D | D+ | D+ | |
| lowa Nebraska | D D | D D- | D D- | D D- |
| New Hampshire | D | D- | D- D- | D- |
| North Dakota | D | D | D | D- |
| Oregon | D | D | D- | D- |
| Wisconsin | D | D+ | D | D |
| Wyoming | D | D | D | D- |
| Alaska | D- | D | D | D |
| South Dakota | D- | D- | D | D |
| Vermont | D- | D- | D- | F |
| Montana | F | F | F | F |
| | | | | |

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



Best Practice



Fully Meets



Nearly Meets



Partially Meets



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

Whether the state has advanced on the goal or the state has lost ground on that topic:



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

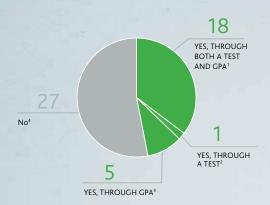
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



Indicates the criteria to meet the goal have been raised since the 2013 Yearbook.

READING CHARTS AND TABLES:

Strong practices or the ideal policy positions for the states are capitalized:



This year's edition of the *State Teacher Policy* Yearbook features a new format for presenting state and national data.

Each state's volume is now summarized to present the most important information about key teacher quality policies in an infographic format. Full narrative versions -- including detailed analyses and recommendations as well as the state response for each policy topic -- can now be found online, using NCTO's State Policy Dashboard



(http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard).

The National Summary maintains the traditional Yearbook format and presentation. Topics are organized as policy goals, including the specific components that form the basis of each analysis. National findings are included for each goal, as well



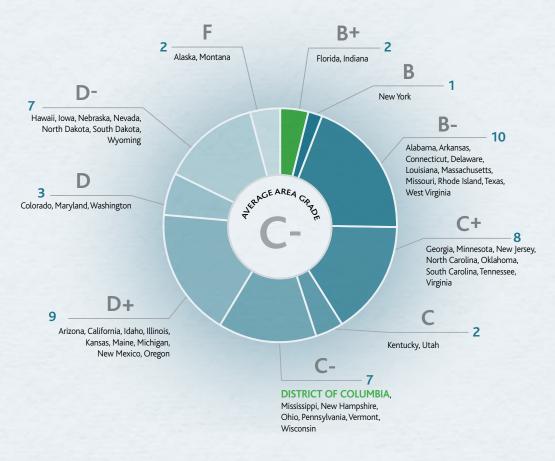
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



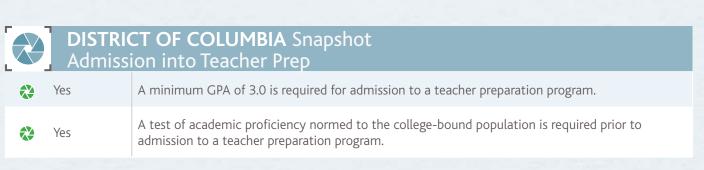
Topics Included In This Area

- · Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation
- Special Education Teacher Preparation
- · Assessing Professional Knowledge
- Student Teaching
- Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Admission into Teacher Prep

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other 3 states' admission into teacher prep policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Test Requirement | Requirement for cohort average above the 50th percentile on admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not the District's own admissions policy. | | |
| GPA Requirement | Required minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not the District's own admissions policy. | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process. While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, the District of Columbia should enact its own policy articulating rigorous criteria for admission. Clear policy would send an unequivocal message to programs about the District's expectations.
- Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs. readiness standards for students.
 In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, the District of Columbia might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion.

Examples of Best Practice

While many states now require CAEP accreditation, which includes a standard requiring strong admission practices, Delaware, Rhode Island and West Virginia have set a high bar independent of the accreditation process, ensuring that the state's expectations are clear. These 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, Rhode Island and West Virginia require teacher candidates to have a 3.0 GPA or to be in the top 50th percentile for general education coursework completed. Rhode Island and West Virginia also require 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.

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

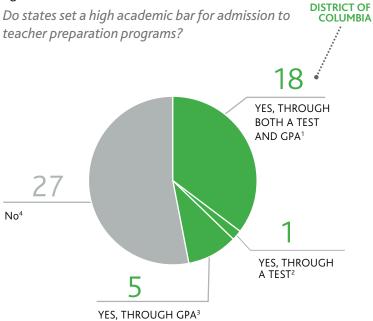
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Admission tests (p. 4)
- Minimum GPA for admission (p. 5)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's admission into teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 1



- Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii⁸, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania⁹
- Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- Requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population and cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 are based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{6}}.$ Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 7. New Jersey requires a cohort minimum GPA of 3.0. The requirement for admissions test normed to college-bound population is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not state's own admissions policies.
- 8. Requirement for cohort minimum GPA of 3.0 is based on CAEP accreditation standards, not Hawaii's own admission standards. Hawaii exempts candidates with a bachelor's degree from admission testing requirements.
- Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and astate responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings | |
|---|-------|
| Content Knowledge New elementary teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach. | • |
| Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards. | |
| Mathematics New elementary teachers have deep knowledge of the math content taught in elementary grades. | |
| Early Childhood Teachers who can teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are appropriately prepared for the elementary classroom. | • |
| Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet N/A Not Appli Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 → Bar raised for this goal | cable |

| | DISTRIC Elemen | CT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot tary Teacher Preparation |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| * | Yes | Content test required for elementary teachers in each of the four core subjects. |
| | No | An adequate science of reading test is required. |
| * | No | Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for elementary teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards. |
| * | No | Elementary teachers must have an academic content specialization. |
| * | No | Teachers who teach elementary grades on an early childhood license are held to appropriate content and early reading requirements. |

| DISTRICT OF CO | LUMBIA Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics |
|---|--|
| Elementary Licenses | 1-6; PreK-3 |
| Content Tests | Praxis II Multiple Subjects Test (5001) 1-6; Praxis II Early Childhood Education: Content Knowledge (5022) or Early Childhood Education (5025) PreK-3 |
| Science of Reading Requirements | Not required |
| Academic Specialization | Not required |
| Instructional Shifts Associated with College- and Career- Readiness Standards | Complex informational text: Partially addressed (1-6); Not addressed (PreK-3) Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Require teacher candidates to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

The District of Columbia should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its early childhood and elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

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

The District of Columbia 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.

SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 2** Content test requirements
- **Figure 3** Science of reading tests
- **Figure 4** Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards
- **Figure 5** Math requirements
- **Figure 6** Requirements for early childhood teachers

Other elementary teacher preparation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Academic concentrations (p. 8)
- Science of reading preparation and testing requirements (p. 11)
- Early childhood content tests (p. 18)
- Early childhood science of reading tests (p. 19)
- Early childhood math tests (p. 19)
- Early childhood instructional shifts associated with college- and careerreadiness standards (p. 20)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's elementary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that elementary and early childhood teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

The District of Columbia is encouraged to strengthen its teacher preparation requirements and ensure that all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction—as a condition of initial licensure.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that elementary school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, the District of Columbia should include specific teacher preparation requirements for all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

The District of Columbia should articulate requirements ensuring that all teachers licensed to teach at the elementary level are prepared to identify and support students who are struggling.

 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 the District of Columbia take higher-level academic coursework.

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of elementary teacher preparation. However, three states—Florida, Indiana and Virginia—are worthy of mention for holding early childhood candidates who are licensed to teach elementary grades to the same standards as all other elementary teachers. Each state requires its early childhood candidates to pass a content test with separately scored subtests, as well as a test of scientifically based reading instruction. Florida also ensures that both early childhood and elementary education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

California stands out for its focus on elementary teachers' readiness to teach reading and literacy skills. All elementary education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states in ensuring that elementary teacher candidates 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 must also show they know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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.

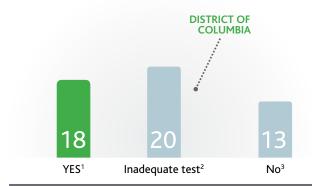
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware П П **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** П Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho П П Illinois Indiana Iowa П Kansas Kentucky П Louisiana Maine П Maryland Massachusetts П П ____Z Michigan Minnesota П Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire П New Jersey П П New Mexico New York П П North Carolina North Dakota П Ohio 3 Oklahoma Oregon П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee П Texas П П Utah П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 5 22 9 15

Figure 2

- 1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.
- 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.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 3

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

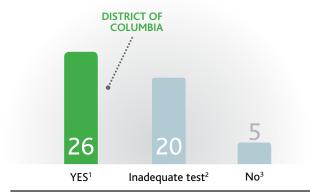


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming
- 3. Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Teachers have until their second year to pass the reading test.
- 6. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

| Figure 4 | | INCORPORATIVE | SUPPORTING STRUGGING |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Are states ensuring that new | | \ <u>\</u> | |
| elementary teachers are prepare | ared | Δ / Ş | |
| for the instructional shifts | ģ | Z / Z | ¥ / 5 |
| · | <i>₹</i> | | S / I |
| associated with college- and | 04/ | / 8/5 | PP OF |
| career-readiness standards? | 35/ | ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ | PEZ SC |
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| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | |
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| Washington | | | |
| West Virginia | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | |
| Wyoming | | | |
| | | | |

Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, 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, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio⁶
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

Figure 6

- 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.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

| | | / |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Figure 6 | * * | |
| What do states require | Z Z | / 5 |
| of early childhood | 15.00 | [5] [F.] |
| teachers who teach | 17 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N | 17 S |
| elementary grades? | # 5 h | 7 2 8 |
| ctementary grades. | \ \text{\tin}\exiting{\text{\texi}}\\ \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}}\tint{\text{\texi}}\tint{\text{\texi}}\tint{\texit{\texi} | PEC |
| | ONTENT TEST WITH SUBJECT RESPONSACION | ADECUATE SCIENCE OF RESIDING TEST |
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| Alaska ¹ | | |
| Arizona | | |
| Arkansas ¹ | | |
| California ¹ | | |
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| Connecticut | | |
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| Mississippi ¹ | | |
| Missouri | | |
| Montana ¹ | | |
| Nebraska | | |
| Nevada | | |
| New Hampshire | | |
| New Jersey | | |
| New Mexico | | |
| New York | | |
| North Carolina ¹ | | |
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| Onio | | |
| Oregon ¹ | | |
| Pennsylvania ¹ | | |
| Rhode Island | 3 | |
| South Carolina | | |
| South Dakota | | |
| Tennessee | | 4 |
| Texas ¹ | | |
| Utah | 3 | |
| Vermont | | |
| Virginia | | |
| Washington | | |
| West Virginia | | |
| Wisconsin | | |
| Wyoming | | |
| | 7 | 13 |
| | | |

For more information about **QISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** and other states' middle school teacher prep policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Middle School **Teacher Preparation**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings

Middle School Teacher Preparation



New middle school teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction.









Fully meets 🕘 Nearly meets 🕕 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🦳 Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013



Lost ground since 2013



Bar raised for this goal



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

| * | Yes | Middle school teachers must pass a content test for each subject they are licensed to teach. |
|-----------|-----|--|
| | Yes | Middle school teachers must hold a middle grade-specific or secondary license. |
| ** | No | Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

| Middle School Licenses | 4-8 |
|---|--|
| Content Tests | Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests |
| Academic Requirements | Candidates must complete a minimum of 30 semester hours in a content-related major. |
| Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards | Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 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 the District of Columbia's required middle school English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the District 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, the District of Columbia should 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.

Support struggling readers.

The District of Columbia should articulate requirements ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

Close the loophole that allows teachers to add middle grade levels to an existing license without demonstrating content knowledge.

The District of Columbia is urged to require that all teachers who add the middle grade levels to their certificates pass a rigorous subject-matter test to ensure content knowledge of all subject areas before they are allowed in the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

Arkansas ensures that all middle school teacher candidates are adequately prepared to teach middle school-level content. The state does not offer a K-8 generalist license, requires passing scores on subject-specific content tests and explicitly requires at least two content-area minors. Arkansas also ensures that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies for the middle grades specify that middle school 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 must also know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

SUMMARY OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- Figure 7 Distinctions in licenses between middle and elementary teachers
- **Figure 8** Content test requirements
- Figure 9 Requirements for instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms.
 With the exception of mathematics.

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- ${\it 1. Alaska does \ not \ require \ content \ tests \ for \ initial \ licensure.}$
- 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.
- 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 have a core concentration and to pass a middle school content test in a core area. Teachers with a 5-8 license must pass a Praxis II assessment.
- 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.
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

| Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new | List OF ME ORAL. | MCORPORATING ITEX | SUPPORTA. |
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Secondary Teacher Preparation

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and
other states' secondary teacher
prep policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings | |
|---|---|
| Content Knowledge New secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction. | • |
| General Science and Social Studies Secondary science and social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach. | |
| Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet | |
| ↑ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013 ♠ Bar raised for this goal | |

| | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Secondary Teacher Preparation | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Yes | Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject. | | | | |
| | No | Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject. | | | | |
| ♦ | No | Only single-subject social studies certifications are offered or general social studies license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject. | | | | |
| | No | A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license. | | | | |
| ₹ | No | Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards. | | | | |

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Secondary Licenses | 7-12 | | |
| Content Tests | Praxis II single-subject content test required for initial licensure | | |
| General Science License and Testing Requirements | General science license offered; requires only general science test | | |
| General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements | General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test | | |
| Endorsement Requirements | Content test or coursework | | |
| Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards | Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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 general science certifications—and only requiring general knowledge exams for each—the District of Columbia is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

■ Require subject-matter testing when adding subject-area endorsements.

The District of Columbia should require passing scores on subject-specific content tests, regardless of other coursework or degree requirements, for teachers who are licensed in core secondary subjects and wish to add another subject area to their licenses.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- **Figure 10** Content test requirements
- Figure 11 Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

Other secondary teacher preparation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Endorsement requirements (p. 28)
- Content knowledge of general science teachers (p. 32)
- Content knowledge of general social studies teachers (p. 33)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 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 the District of Columbia's required secondary English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the District 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, the District of Columbia should—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.

The District of Columbia should articulate requirements ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

Examples of Best Practice

Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general science certification but only allows these candidates to teach general science courses. Missouri also offers an umbrella certification—called unified science—that requires candidates to pass individual subtests in biology, chemistry, earth science and physics. These certifications are offered in addition to single-subject licenses. In addition, Missouri requires general social studies teachers to pass a multi-content test with six independently scored subtests.

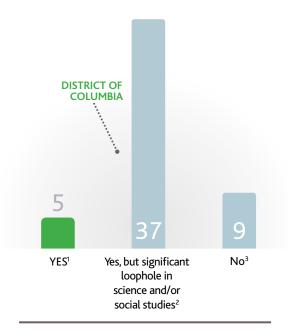
Arkansas also ensures that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies specify that secondary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's secondary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 10

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



- 1. Strong Practice: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴
- 2. Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁶, Arizona⁷, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Wyoming
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Teachers may also have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- 6. Alaska does not require content tests for initial licensure.
- 7. Candidates with a master's degree in the subject area do not have to pass a content test.

| Figure 11 | | 2/2 | \$ 5 |
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| Are states ensuring that | | ₹ / ± | |
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| are prepared for the | à | Z / Z | 4 / 5 |
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Special Education Teacher Preparation

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other
states' special education teacher
prep policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and
state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings

Content Knowledge
New special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.

Reading Instruction
New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards

Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation No Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered. No Elementary subject-matter test is required for elementary special education license. No Secondary-level test in at least one subject area is required for secondary special education license. No An adequate test on the science of reading is required for elementary special education teachers. No Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

| DISTRICT OF CO Special Education | LUMBIA Teacher Preparation Characteristics |
|---|--|
| Special Education License(s) | PreK-3; K-12 |
| Content Tests | Not required |
| Science of Reading Test | Not required |
| Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards | Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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 the District of Columbia to ensure that a K-12 special education teacher knows all the subject matter he or she is expected to be able to teach. 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 gradelevel content.

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

The District of Columbia should requiring a rigorous content test that reports separate, meaningful passing scores for each content area to ensure teachers possess requisite content knowledge in each subject area.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

- Figure 12 Distinctions in licenses between elementary and secondary teachers
- **Figure 13** Content test requirements
- Figure 14 Instructional shifts associated with college-and career-readiness standards

Other special education teacher preparation figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.
 - While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, the District of Columbia's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.
- Require all special education teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
 - The District of Columbia should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that special education teacher candidates are adequately prepared in all five instructional components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.
 Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards the District of Column
 - teacher standards, the District of Columbia 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 District's college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of special education. However, **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 licensed to teach. These 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.

In addition, California ensures that all special education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students. All special education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states and ensure that special education teacher candidates 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 also must know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

The District of Columbia 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.

■ Prepare special education teachers to support struggling readers.

The District of Columbia 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.

Figure 12

- Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.
- Although New Jersey does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.
- 3. Candidates must meet requirements for both the K-8 and 7-12 special education licenses.

| Figure 12 | DOESNOT OFFER | Offes K. 12 and | iation(s) |
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Figure 13
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

| Elementary Subject-Matter Test | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Required for an elementary special education license | Alabama, 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, Illinois, North Carolina ⁴ | | |
| Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s) | | | |
| Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license | Missouri ¹ , New York ⁵ , Wisconsin ⁶ | | |
| Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license | Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³ | | |
| Required for a K-12 special education license | None | | |

- 1. Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.
- In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education 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.
- North Carolina gives teachers until their second year to earn a passing score, provided they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 5. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.
- Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

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For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other states' assessing professional

cother states' assessing professional knowledge policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Assessing Professional Knowledge

Pedagogy Test Teachers are required to demonstrate professional knowledge of teaching and learning. Pully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Pedagogy Characteristics | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| Pedagogy Test | Praxis II | |
| Type of Test | Multiple choice | |
| Teachers Included | All new teachers | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 Verify that commercially available tests of pedagogy actually align with the District's standards.

The District of Columbia should ensure that its selected tests of professional knowledge measure the knowledge and skills the District expects new teachers to have.

Examples of Best Practice

Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas ensure that all new teachers take a pedagogy test that specifically is aligned with each state's own professional standards.

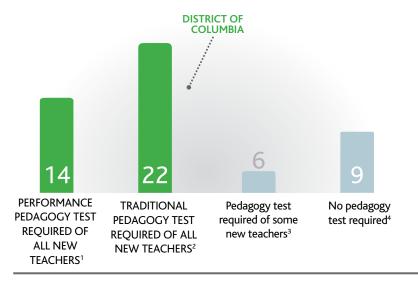
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

COLUMBIA's assessing professional knowledge policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 15

Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?



- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- 2. Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina⁷, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia
- 3. Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah⁸
- 4. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming
- 5. All new teachers must also pass a traditional pedagogy test.
- 6. Teachers have the option of the edTPA or a traditional Praxis pedagogy test.
- 7. North Carolina teachers have until their second year to pass if they attempt to pass during their first year.
- 8. Not required in Utah until a teacher advances from a Level One to a Level Two license.

Student Teaching

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other
states' student teaching policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings Student Teaching Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. ● Fully meets ● Nearly meets ● Partially meets ● Meets only a small part ● Does not meet ● Progress increased since 2013 ● Lost ground since 2013



| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Student Teaching Characteristics | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Duration of Student Teaching | No specific requirements | |
| Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness | No specific requirements | |
| Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers | None | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.
 In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in the District of Columbia should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.
- Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.
 The District of Columbia should require a full-time, summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers; this ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary profes-
- Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.

sional activities.

Outsourcing arrangements for student teaching makes it impossible to ensure the selection of the best cooperating teacher and adequate supervision of the student teacher and may prevent training of the teacher on relevant state instructional frameworks.

Examples of Best Practice

Rhode Island and Tennessee not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching, but they also require that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. Further, both of these states ensure that student teaching is completed locally, which better ensures teacher training on relevant state instructional frameworks and allows a higher degree of program oversight and feedback to the teacher candidate.

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

Other student teaching figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Effectiveness as a factor in selection of cooperating teachers (p. 44)
- Student teaching duration (p. 45)

For more information about DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA's student teaching policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis
and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 16 | COOPERATING TEACHER | STUDENT TEAC. |
|---|--|---------------|
| D | WC71 | |
| Do states ensure a | 7. A. J. | |
| high-quality student teaching experience? | 8 4 6 | 15 SE |
| teaching experience: | | 45,4 |
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| | 13 | 34 |
| | | |

For more information about **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** and Sother states' teacher prep program accountability policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings

Program Accountability

The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.



Fully meets • Nearly meets

Partially meets

Meets only a small part

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability

| * | No | Data are collected that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs. |
|-----------|-----|--|
| | No | Other objective data related to the performance of teacher preparation programs are collected. |
| | No | Minimum standards for program performance have been established. |
| 43 | Yes | Report cards showing program performance are available to the public. |
| | No | The state maintains full authority over program approval. |

| DISTRICT OF CO Teacher Prep Prog | LUMBIA gram Accountability Characteristics |
|---|---|
| Use of Student Achievement Data | None |
| Other Data Collected | None |
| Performance Standards for Data Collected | None |
| Program Report Cards | Publicly accessible program scorecards |
| Role of National Accreditation | National accreditation is required for program approval |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

The District should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching and disaggregated by specific preparation programs. The District should report all collected data at the program level for accountability purposes.

■ Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

The District's accountability system should include other objective measures in addition to student growth, that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the classroom.

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

The District should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

- Figure 17 Use of student achievement data
- Figure 18 Accountability requirements

Other teacher prep program accountability figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

National accreditation (p. 49)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

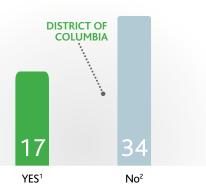
Examples of Best Practice

Delaware and **Florida** have made great strides in teacher preparation program accountability policies in the past few years and now stand out as leaders in this area. In Delaware and Florida, preparation programs report and are held accountable to a number of measures, including the effectiveness of program graduates as measured by student achievement, as well as placement and retention rates of program graduates.

Delaware has developed minimum standards of performance for each data category and has released the first of its program report cards, which make preparation program data accessible and transparent. In Florida, the state applies specific cut-scores in various data categories to decide on continued program approval. In addition, after two years of initial employment, any program completer in Florida who receives an unsatisfactory evaluation rating must be provided additional training by the preparation program at no additional cost to the teacher.

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

For more information about DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA's teacher prep program
accountability policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis and
state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 18 | OBJECTIVE PROCERM. | MINIMUM STANDARDS | DATA PUBLICY AVAILABLE ON IN. |
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| Oklahoma | | | |
| Oregon | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | | |
| Rhode Island South Carolina | | | 3 |
| South Carolina South Dakota | | | |
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| Texas | | | |
| Utah | | | |
| Vermont | | | |
| Virginia | 1 | | |
| Washington | | | |
| West Virginia | 1 | | |
| Wisconsin | | | |
| Wyoming | | | |
| | 27 | 10 | 25 |
| | 37 | 10 | 25 |

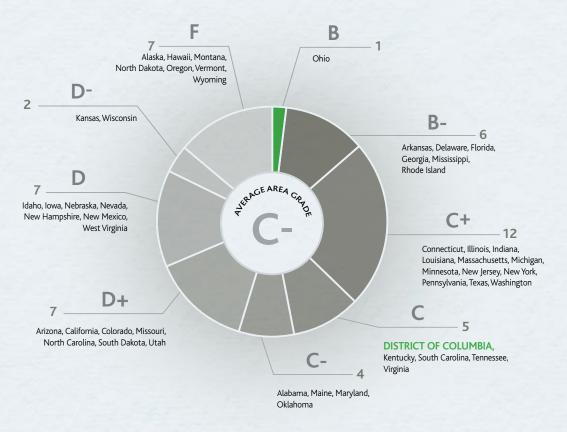
- 1. For traditional preparation programs only.
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$
- 6. University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Licensure Reciprocity

Alternate Routes to Certification

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other states' alternate routes to certification 💃 policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings | |
|---|----|
| Eligibility Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates. | * |
| Preparation Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support. | • |
| Usage and Providers Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed. | |
| ★ Best Practice Fully meets ♠ Nearly meets ♠ Partially meets ♠ Meets only a small part ♠ Does not meet ♠ Progress increased since 2013 ♣ Lost ground since 2013 | et |

| | DISTRIC Alterna | CT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot te Routes to Certification |
|------------|--------------------|--|
| * | Yes | A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry. |
| * | Yes | A subject-matter test is required for admission. |
| ₹ | Yes | Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge. |
| 4 2 | Yes | A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record. |
| (2) | Yes | Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. |
| ** | No | Coursework requirements are streamlined. |
| * | No | Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics. |
| * | Yes | Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas. |
| (2) | Yes | Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted. |
| | | |

| DISTRICT OF CO | LUMBIA Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics |
|---|--|
| Name of Route(s) | State-Only Post-Baccalaureate Accreditation |
| Academic Requirements for Entry | Minimum 3.0 overall GPA or 3.25 GPA in the last 60 hours of coursework; lower GPA accepted for candidates with 5+ years of work experience |
| Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry | Praxis II content test |
| Coursework Requirements | Minimum of 12 credit hours, or 180 contact hours, of preparation and a minimum of one year for all alternate route programs |
| Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements | Candidates must complete a preservice placement and programs must provide extensive and frequent monitoring and mentoring throughout candidates' first year. |
| Usage | No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area |
| Eligible Providers | Diverse providers allowed |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Ensure that new teachers are not burdened by excessive requirements.
 - Setting minimum requirements, without established maximums, does not ensure that new teachers will be able to complete the program in an appropriate amount of time without being overburdened by coursework. The District should limit the length of its alternate route programs to two years and ensure that programs do not overburden the new teacher by requiring multiple courses to be taken simultaneously during the school year.
- Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.
 The District should ensure that course

The District should ensure that coursework requirements are manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION FIGURES

- **Figure 19** Quality of alternate routes
- Figure 20 Alternate route requirements

Other alternate routes to certification figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Admission requirements (p. 54)
- Minimum GPA for admission (p. 55)
- Flexibility in demonstrating content knowledge (p. 56)
- Preparation requirements (p. 59)
- Diversity of usage and providers (p. 62)
- Providers of alternate route programs (p. 62)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's alternate routes to certification policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

The District should consider establishing a limit to the length of time it takes an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification to no more than two years.

Examples of Best Practice

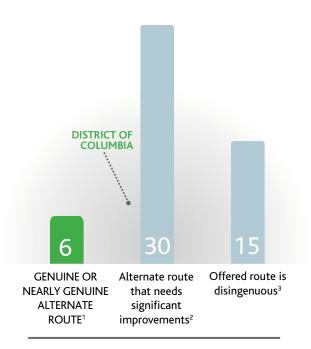
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

With regard to admissions into alternate routes, the **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** have established a high bar. Both require candidates to demonstrate strong academic performance as a condition of admission with a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea knowledge is demonstrated by passing a test, making their alternate routes flexible to the needs of nontraditional candidates. Also worthy of note is new policy in **New York** that significantly raises the bar by requiring that all graduate-level teacher preparation programs adopt entrance standards that include a minimum score on the GRE or an equivalent admission exam and a cumulative minimum GPA of 3.0 in the candidate's undergraduate program.

Delaware has policies that help to ensure that alternate routes provide efficient preparation that meets the needs of new teachers. The state requires a manageable number of credit hours, relevant coursework, intensive mentoring and a practice teaching opportunity.

Most states offer alternate routes that are widely available across grades, subjects and geographic areas and permit alternate route providers beyond higher education institutions. NCTQ commends all states that permit both broad usage and a diversity of providers for their alternate routes.

Figure 19
Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



^{1.} Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island

- Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia
- 3. Alaska⁴, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. Alaska no longer offers an alternate route to certification.

| igure 20 | Lı . | J. /4 | | 153 | | NO. | ي | 'RING | / _ |
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| haracteristics of states' | 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | | 148 / FE | | \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | / 5/2 | / 1/5/ | | 1 5 |
| lternate routes? | PREREQUISITE OF PERFONS A CALL | VERIFICATION OF KNOWN C. | AVAILABILITY OF TE | STREAMLINED | RELEVANT CO | PRACTICE TEAC. | INTENSIVE ME. | BROAD USAGE | DIVERSITY OF PRO. |
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For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other
states' part-time teaching licenses
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and
state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Part-Time Teaching Licenses A license with minimal requirements is offered that allows content experts to teach part time. ● Fully meets ● Nearly meets ● Partially meets ● Meets only a small part ● Does not meet ● Progress increased since 2013 ● Lost ground since 2013



Nο

A part-time license with minimal requirements is available for those with subject-matter expertise.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics Name of License Not offered Subject-Matter Requirements Not applicable Other Requirements Not applicable

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 Offer a license that allows content experts to serve as part-time instructors.

The District of Columbia should permit individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. The District should verify content knowledge through a rigorous test and conduct background checks as appropriate, while waiving all other licensure requirements.

Examples of Best Practice

Georgia offers a license with minimal requirements that allows content experts to teach part time. Individuals seeking this license must pass a subjectmatter test and are assigned a mentor.

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

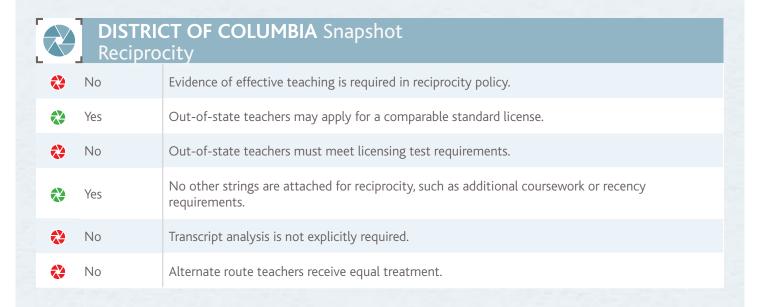
For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's part-time teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------|
| Do states offer a license | | 7. | ρ _θ / |
| with minimal requirements | | ted (| ž / |
| that allows content experts | | stric Se c | |
| to teach part time? | YES / | | / |
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Licensure Reciprocity

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and
other states' reciprocity policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Progress increased since 2013 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings Reciprocity With appropriate safeguards, licenses are fully portable across states, especially for effective teachers. Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Bar raised for this goal



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Reciprocity Characteristics License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Full license Teachers **Effectiveness Requirements** None A waiver is available with completion of a state-approved preparation program, possession of a valid level II license in the subject area and passing scores on tests required in the **Testing Requirements** other state. Coursework and/or Recency Must submit program verification forms. Requirements Additional Alternate Route Must submit detailed descriptions of program requirements and coursework hours. Requirements

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 Require evidence of effective teaching when determining eligibility for full certification.

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, the District of Columbia should require that evidence of teacher effectiveness, as determined by an evaluation that includes objective measures of student growth, be considered for all out-of-state candidates.

To uphold standards, require that teachers coming from other states meet testing requirements.

The District of Columbia should insist that out-of-state teachers meet its own testing requirements, and it should not provide any waivers of its teacher tests unless an applicant can provide evidence of a passing score under its own standards.

SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

Figure 22 Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

Other reciprocity figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Licensure tests (p. 70)
- Evidence of effectiveness (p. 71)
- Traditional versus alternate route requirements (p. 72)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's reciprocity policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis

and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Offer a standard license to certified out-of-state teachers, absent unnecessary requirements.

The District of Columbia should consider adopting a more flexible policy regarding portability. Transcript reviews are not a particularly meaningful or efficient exercise, and the District should consider discontinuing its requirement for the submission of transcripts for all teachers.

 Accord the same license to out-of-state alternate route teachers as would be accorded to traditionally prepared teachers.

Regardless of whether a teacher was prepared through a traditional or alternate route, all certified out-of-state teachers should receive equal treatment.

Examples of Best Practice

Although no state stands out for its overall reciprocity policies, two states are worthy of mention for their connection of reciprocal licensure to evidence of teacher effectiveness. When determining eligibility for full certification, both **Delaware** and **Idaho** consider teacher evaluations from previous employment that include objective measures of student growth. NCTQ also commends **Indiana**, **Massachusetts**, **Mississippi**, **North Carolina**, **Ohio**, **Pennsylvania**, **Rhode Island** and **Texas** for appropriately supporting licensure reciprocity by requiring that certified teachers from other states meet their own testing requirements, and by not specifying any additional coursework or recency requirements to determine eligibility for either traditional or alternate route teachers.

| Figure 22 | | PASSAGE OF LICE. | NO OTHER OBSTACE |
|----------------------------|-------------|---|---|
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| What do states require of | <i>y</i> | 14 / 15 N | P. F. F. P. |
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Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.

^{2.} Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.

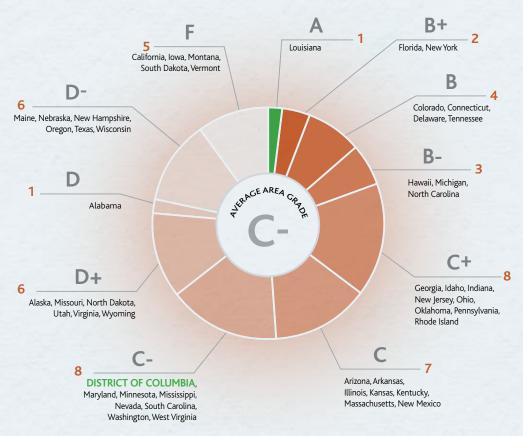
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

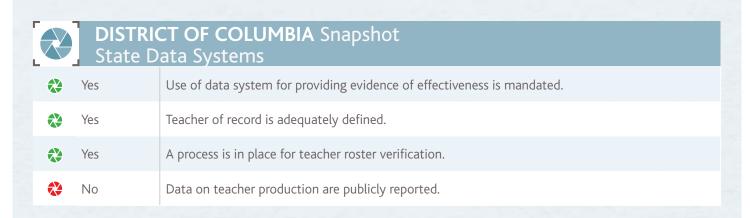
- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other states' data systems policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Bar raised for this goal



| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA State Data System Characteristics | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Teacher Student Data Link | Capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time | | | | |
| Teacher of Record Definition | An educator who provides student instruction and evaluation that result in a student's recorded course grades. | | | | |
| Other Characteristics | Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student | | | | |
| Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics | Not reported | | | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

■ Publish data on teacher production.

The District of Columbia should look to Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" as a model whose primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

Examples of Best Practice

Hawaii and West Virginia are leaders in using their state data systems to support the identification and supply of effective teachers. Both states have all three elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness, and both states have also developed definitions of teacher of record that reflect instruction. Their data links can connect multiple teachers to a particular student, and there is a process for teacher roster verification. In addition, Hawaii and West Virginia publish teacher production data. Maryland remains worthy of mention for its "Teacher Staffing Report," which serves as a model for other states. The report's primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, while also identifying areas of surplus.

SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES

Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

Other state data systems figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Teacher production data (p. 77)

For more information about DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA's state data system policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 23 | | 6 / | 7 × / |
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| Do states' data systems | | 1 S / 5 | 8/ |
| nclude elements needed | Ĭ. | | 77 / H.S. |
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| effectiveness? | \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ |
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^{1.} Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

Teacher Evaluation

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings | | | | |
|--|----------|--|--|--|
| Evaluation of Effectiveness Instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation. | • | | | |
| Frequency of Evaluations All teachers receive annual evaluations. | 4 | | | |
| Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet | | | | |
| ↑ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013 | | | | |

| | DISTRIC Teacher | CT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Evaluation |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| | Yes | Objective student data is the preponderant or a significant criterion of teacher evaluations. |
| * | Yes | All teachers are evaluated annually. |
| | Yes | Multiple observations are required for all teachers. |
| | Yes | More than two rating categories are used. |
| <> | No | New teachers receive feedback early in the school year. |
| * | Yes | Surveys (student, parent, peer) are explicitly required or allowed. |

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Teacher Evaluation Characteristics | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation | Preponderant criterion. Tested grades and subjects: 50 percent Nontested grades and subjects: 15 percent | | | |
| Types of Required Student Data | Assessments, if applicable | | | |
| Other Required Measures | Observations | | | |
| Number of Rating Categories | 4 | | | |
| Frequency of Evaluations | Annual for all teachers | | | |
| Number of Observations | Multiple observations required | | | |
| System Structure | Provides criteria for and approves district-designed evaluation systems | | | |
| Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer) | Student, parent and peer surveys are explicitly allowed. | | | |
| Evaluator Requirements | Training | | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback early in the school year.

The District of Columbia should ensure that its new teachers get the support they need, and that supervisors know early on which new teachers may be struggling or at risk for unacceptable levels of performance.

Examples of Best Practice

Tennessee requires that objective measures of student growth be the preponderant criterion of all evaluations. All teachers in the state must be evaluated annually, and multiple observations are required, with a postobservation conference scheduled after each to discuss performance. The state's observation schedule ensures that new teachers receive feedback early in the year. Tennessee also requires the use of five performance rating categories.

Idaho, New Jersey and Washington also require annual evaluations and multiple observations for all teachers, and they ensure that new teachers are observed and receive feedback during the first half of the school year.

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

- Figure 24 Use of student learning data
- **Figure 25** Frequency of evaluations

Other teacher evaluation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Use of surveys (p. 81)
- Rating categories (p. 81)
- State role in evaluations (p. 82)
- Evaluator requirements (p. 83)
- Annual evaluations (p. 85)
- Classroom observation requirements (p. 87)
- Observation frequency (p. 87)
- Timing of observations for new teachers (p. 88)

| Figure 24 | DE | \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | Policit | is a | ire ining |
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^{60 :} NCTO STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2015 | TEACHER EVALUATION | DISTRICT OF COLUME

 The state has an ESEA waiver requiring an evaluation system that includes student achievement as a significant factor. However, no specific guidelines or policies have been articulated.

In 2014-15, student achievement was 10% of the total evaluation rating; for 2015-16, it is 20%. This appears connected to test transition rather than permanent lowering of student growth percentage.

3. Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

| Figure 25 | AWWALEVALUATION | WUAL EVALUATION |
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| to evaluate all teachers | 77 | |
| each year? | 4, E. | \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ |
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Tenure

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other
states' tenure policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard





| DISTRICT OF CO | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Tenure Characteristics | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness | Evidence of effectiveness not considered | | | | |
| Length of Probationary Period | No state-level requirement | | | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- End the automatic awarding of tenure.

 The decision to grant tenure should be a deliberate one, based on consideration of a teacher's commitment and actual evidence of classroom effectiveness.
- Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.

The District of Columbia should make evidence of effectiveness, rather than number of years in the classroom, the most significant factor when determining this leap in professional standing.

 Articulate a process that local educational agencies must administer when deciding which teachers get tenure.

The District of Columbia should require a clear process, such as a hearing, to ensure that the local district reviews a teacher's performance before making a determination regarding tenure.

Require an adequate probationary period.

The District of Columbia should articulate parameters for a probationary period, ideally five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

Examples of Best Practice

Colorado, Connecticut and New York appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either effective or highly effective for three consecutive years to earn tenure status, which can then be lost with two consecutive years of less-than-effective ratings. New York has extended its probationary period to four years and requires teachers to be rated effective or highly effective for three of those years. All three states require that student growth be the preponderant criterion of teacher evaluations.

SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

- **Figure 26** Tenure and teacher effectiveness
- Figure 27 Length of probationary period

For more information about DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA's tenure policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 26 | ENT | FRION | cher red | 3 |
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| decisions made? | 057 | | $\begin{pmatrix} s \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ | |
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- Florida only awards annual contracts; decisions are connected to effectiveness.
- 2. Kansas only awards annual contracts; decisions are not connected to effectiveness.
- 3. North Carolina generally awards only one-year contracts, except that teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 4. No state-level policy.
- Oklahoma has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

| low long before a teacher | | | | | | | |
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- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts.
- 2. Idaho limits teacher contract terms to one year.
- 3. Kansas has eliminated due process rights associated with tenure.
- 4. North Carolina teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 5. In Ohio, teachers must hold an educator license for at least 7 years, and have taught in the district at least 3 of the last 5 years.
- Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 8. In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

Licensure Advancement

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other states' licensure advancement policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. Pully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013

| | DISTRIC Licensu | CT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot re Advancement |
|----------|--------------------|--|
| * | No | Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. |
| | No | Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. |
| < | No | Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness. |
| ₹ | Yes | An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement. |

| DISTRI | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Licensure Advancement Characteristics | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Requirements to a Probationary al License | None | | | |
| Other Require Advancement | | Must complete preparation program, meet testing requirements and earn a bachelor's degree. | | | |
| Initital Certifi | cation Period | 2 years | | | |
| | Requirements to essional License | None | | | |
| Other Require Renewal | ements for | Must complete 6 semester hours of coursework or 90 clock hours of professional development "that contribute to performance and effectiveness as a teacher." | | | |
| Renewal Perio | od | 4 years | | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.
 - The District of Columbia should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.
- Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
 - While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, the District of Columbia's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license advancement and renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

Examples of Best Practice

Both **Rhode Island** and **Louisiana** are integrating certification, certification renewal and educator evaluations. In Rhode Island, teachers who receive poor evaluations for five consecutive years are not eligible to renew their licenses. In addition, teachers who consistently receive highly effective ratings are eligible for a special license designation. Louisiana requires its teachers to meet the standard for effectiveness for three years during their initial certification or renewal period to be issued a certificate or have their certificate renewed.

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

- Figure 28 Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- Figure 29 Advanced degree requirements

Other licensure advancement figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Coursework requirements (p. 96)
- Lifetime licenses (p. 96)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's licensure advancement policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 28 | | SIREL / | ه / ره | \$ 2 / |
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Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.

^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

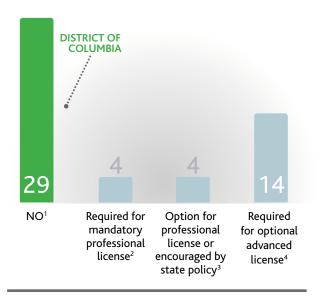
^{3.} Uses objective evidence for advancement, not renewal.

 $^{{\}bf 4.}\,{\bf An}\,\,{\bf optional}\,\,{\bf license}\,\,{\bf requires}\,\,{\bf evidence}\,\,{\bf of}\,\,{\bf effectiveness}.$

^{5.} Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

Figure 29

Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licenses?



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

For more information about **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings

Equitable Distribution

Districts' distribution of teacher talent among schools is publicly reported to identify inequities in schools serving disadvantaged students.



Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

| * | No | School districts must publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance. |
|----------|-----|---|
| ₹ | No | A school-level teacher-quality index is used to demonstrate the academic backgrounds of a school's teachers and the ratio of new to veteran teachers. |
| * | No | School-level data on teacher absenteeism or turnover rates are reported. |
| * | Yes | School-level data on percentage of highly qualified teachers are reported. |
| * | No | School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported. |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

| Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data | Not reported |
|--|--|
| Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution | Reports the percentage of classes taught by highly qualified teachers for each school. |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

The District of Columbia should make aggregate school-level data about teacher performance—from an evaluation system based on instructional effectiveness—publicly available.

Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

The District of Columbia should collect and report other school-level data that reflect the stability of a school's faculty, including the rates of teacher absenteeism and turnover.

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

The District of Columbia should provide comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations, as this would yield a more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers.

Examples of Best Practice

Although not awarding "best practice" honors for this topic, NCTQ commends the 13 states that give the public access to teacher performance data aggregated to the school level. This transparency can help shine a light on how equitably teachers are distributed across and within school districts and help to ensure that all students have access to effective teachers.

SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

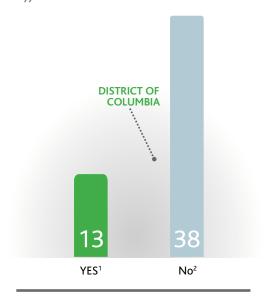
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's equitable distribution of teachers policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 30

Do states require public reporting of school-level data about teacher effectiveness?



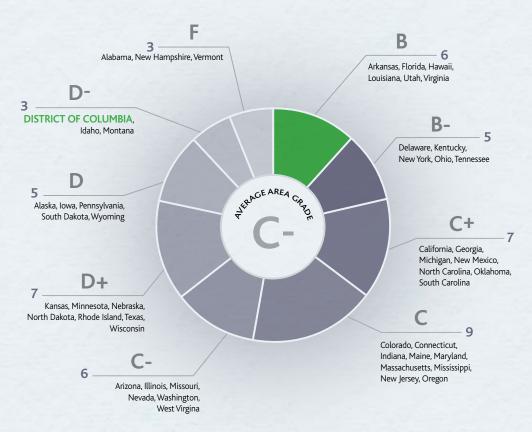
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island³, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah³, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Reports data about teacher effectiveness at the district level.

Area 4 Summary



How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

· Professional Development

New Teacher Induction

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other states' new teacher induction policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings

Induction

Effective induction is available for all new teachers, with special emphasis on teachers in high-need schools.



- Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

- ↑ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot New Teacher Induction

| * | No | All new teachers receive mentoring. |
|----|----|---|
| * | No | Mentoring is of sufficient frequency and duration. |
| * | No | Mentors are carefully selected. |
| ** | No | Induction programs are evaluated. |
| | No | Induction programs include a variety of effective strategies. |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA New Teacher Induction Characteristics

| Induction Program | None |
|---|----------------|
| Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact | Not applicable |
| Selection Criteria for Mentors | Not applicable |
| Other Mentor Requirements | Not applicable |
| Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring | Not applicable |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ensure that a high-quality mentoring experience is available to all new teachers, especially those in lowperforming schools.

The District of Columbia should ensure that all new teachers—and especially any teacher in a low-performing school—receive mentoring support, especially in the first critical weeks of school.

Set specific parameters.

To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, the District of Columbia should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher, who selects the mentors and a method of performance evaluation.

Ensure high quality mentors.

The District of Columbia should also establish criteria for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.

The District of Columbia should make certain that induction includes strategies such as intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area and a reduced teaching load and/or frequent release time to observe other teachers.

Examples of Best Practice

South Carolina requires that all new teachers, prior to the start of the school year, be assigned mentors for at least one year. Districts carefully select mentors based on experience and similar certifications and grade levels, and mentors undergo additional training. Adequate release time is mandated by the state so that mentors and new teachers may observe each other in the classroom, collaborate on effective teaching techniques and develop professional growth plans. Mentor evaluations are mandatory and stipends are recommended.

Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland and New Jersey are also worthy of mention for their requirements related to mentor selection. Arkansas, Illinois and New Jersey require that all mentors must be rated in one of the top two rating categories on their most recent evaluation. Maryland also requires mentors, who are either current or retired teachers, to have obtained effective evaluation ratings.

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

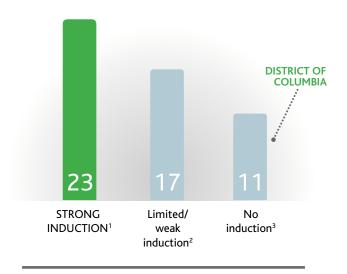
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's new teacher induction policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 31

Do states have policies that articulate the elements of effective induction?



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

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings

Professional Development

Teachers receive feedback about their performance, and professional development is based on needs identified through teacher evaluations.



Fully meets • Nearly meets • Partially meets • Meets only a small part • Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Professional Development

| L | Trolessional Development | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| * | Yes | Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations. | | | | | |
| | Yes | Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results. | | | | | |
| * | No | Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans. | | | | | |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Professional Development Characteristics

| Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development | Evaluation information must inform professional development. |
|--|--|
| Evaluation Feedback | Teachers must receive "timely and constructive feedback." |
| Improvement Plan | Not required |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 Ensure that teachers receiving less than effective ratings are placed on a professional improvement plan.

The District of Columbia should adopt a policy requiring that teachers who receive even one unsatisfactory evaluation be placed on structured improvement plans that focus on performance areas directly connected to student learning.

Examples of Best Practice

Louisiana and Massachusetts require that teachers receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations and direct districts to connect professional development to teachers' identified needs. Both states also require that teachers with unsatisfactory evaluations be placed on structured improvement plans. These improvement plans include specific performance goals, a description of resources and assistance provided, as well as timelines for improvement.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

Other professional development figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Evaluation feedback (p. 109)
- Evaluations and professional development (p. 109)

For more information about DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA's professional development
policies, including detailed recommendations,
full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 32 | |)RMS | 44. A4. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Do states ensure that | | & /\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | \$ \\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \ |
| evaluations are used to | 28.5 | | \$ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ |
| help teachers improve? | Ŧ. | \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | \$ \\ \frac{2}{8} \\ \ |
| neip teachers improve. | ALL TE, RECEIVE | FALLATION INCOME PROFESSIONAL TEACLE OPPRESSION | MPROVENENT PLANS WITH POOR RATE CHES |
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Does not require improvement plans for all less-than-effective teachers; just those in the lowest rating category.

^{2.} South Dakota requires improvement plans only for teachers rated unsatisfactory who have been teaching for four years or more.

Compensation

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and
other states' compensation policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Pay Scales and Performance Pay While local districts are given the authority over pay scales, performance pay is supported, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations. | • | | | |
| Differential Pay Differential pay for effective teaching in shortage and high-need areas is supported. | | | | |
| Compensation for Prior Work Experience Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience. | • | | | |
| Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet ↑ Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 → Bar Raised for this Goal | | | | |

| | DISTRIC Compe | CT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot nsation |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| < | Yes | Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales. |
| * | No | Effective teachers can receive performance pay. |
| | No | Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees. |
| | No | Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects. |
| ₹ | No | Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching in high-need schools. |
| * | No | Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience. |

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Compensation Characteristics | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Authority for Salary Schedule | Controlled by local districts | | | | |
| Performance Pay Initiatives | None at state level, although DCPS supports performance pay | | | | |
| Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule | Not explicitly discouraged | | | | |
| Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects | None at state level, but offered by DCPS | | | | |
| Differential Pay for High-Need Schools | None at state level, but annual bonuses offered by DCPS | | | | |
| Pay for Prior Work Experience | None | | | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 Discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees and/or experience.

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scales, the District of Columbia should articulate policies that definitively discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees as well as determining the highest steps on the pay scale solely by seniority.

 Support a performance pay plan that recognizes teachers for their effectiveness.

The District of Columbia should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure classroom performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

- Figure 33 Compensation for performance
- Figure 34 Compensation for advanced degrees
- Figure 35 Differential pay

Other compensation figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- State role in teacher pay (p. 112)
- State support for performance pay (p. 114)
- Differential pay for shortage subjects or high-need schools (p. 119)
- Compensation for prior work experience (p. 121)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in both subjectshortage areas and high-need schools. The District of Columbia should encourage local school districts to link compensation to district needs. Such policies can help them achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.
- Encourage local districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

The District of Columbia should encourage districts to incorporate mechanisms such as starting these teachers at a higher salary than other new teachers. Such policies would be attractive to career changers with related work experience, such as in the STEM subjects.

Examples of Best Practice

Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment available. Florida also supports differential pay by providing salary supplements for teachers in both high-need schools and shortage subject areas.

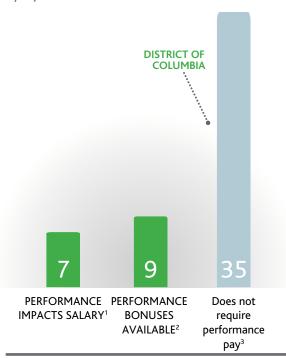
In addition, **Indiana** and **Utah** both articulate compensation policies that reward effective teachers by requiring performance to be the most important factor in deciding a teacher's salary. **Louisiana** supports differential pay by offering up to \$3,000 per year, for four years, to teach math, biology, chemistry, physics and special education, and up to an additional \$6,000 per year, up to four years, to teach in low-performing schools. **North Carolina** compensates new teachers with relevant prior-work experience by awarding them one year of experience credit for every year of full-time work after earning a bachelor's degree that is related to their area of licensure and work assignment.

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's compensation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- Strong Practice: Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Utah
- 2. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee⁴
- 3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona⁵, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho⁶, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky⁷, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri⁶, Montana, Nebraska⁷, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon⁷, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia⁷, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 4. A performance component is not required. Districts must differentiate teacher compensation based on at least one of the following criteria: additional roles or responsibilities, hard-to-staff schools or subject areas, and performance based on teacher evaluations.
- Arizona allocates funds for teacher compensation increases based on performance and employment related expenses; there is no clear requirement for compensation connected to evidence of effectiveness.
- 6. Idaho does offer a master teacher premium, but it is dependent on years of experience
- 7. Performance bonuses are available, but not specifically tied to teacher affectiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

- Louisiana allows districts to set salary schedules based on three criteria: effectiveness, experience and demand. Advanced degrees may be included only as part of demand.
- 2. Only discouraged for those districts implementing $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q}}$ Comp.
- 3. For advanced degrees earned after April 2014.
- 4. Rhode Island requires local district salary schedules to include teacher "training".
- 5. Texas has a minimum salary schedule based on years of experience. Compensation for advanced degrees is left to district discretion.

| Figure 34 | | <i>y</i> ≥ / | 7 / | Requires compensation for |
|-----------------------------|------|---|------------------------|--|
| Do states prevent districts | ď | | discretion to district | |
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| from basing teacher pay on | SPE | 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ | Z / 2 | 377 |
| advanced degrees? | ¥\$ | CE SES | 2 / g = | 300 |
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| Do states provide incentives to teach in high-need schools or shortage subject areas? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Delstrict OF COLUMBIA Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Illinois Illindiana Illowa Illinois | Figure 35 | | HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS | / | SHORTAGE SUBJECT | / |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|--|------------|
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| Delaware | | | | | | |
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| 22 9 15 12 20 | | | | | <u> </u> | |

^{1.} Iowa provides state assistance to supplement salaries of teachers in high-need schools.

Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in shortage subject areas.

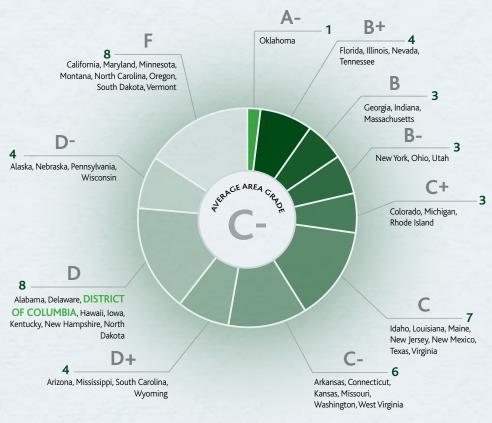
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers





Topics Included In This Area

- Extended Emergency Licenses
- Dismissal for Poor Performance
- · Reductions in Force

Extended Emergency Licenses

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other
states' extended emergency license
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and
state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard



| | Extended Emergency Licenses | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| * | No | Teachers are not granted a license if they do not pass all required subject-matter tests. | | | | |
| * | Yes | If emergency licenses are offered, teachers are given no longer than one year to pass all subject-matter tests. | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| DI | STRICT OI | F COLUMBIA Extended Emergency License Characteristics | | | | |
| F | | Transitional Tasahing Cradoutial | | | | |

| District of Color Dive Externace Entergency Electrise Characteristics | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Emergency License | Transitional Teaching Credential | | | | |
| Minimum Requirements | Transitional Teaching Credential requires bachelor's degree and an academic major in the content area or have completed an approved teacher preparation program | | | | |
| Duration | 1 year | | | | |
| Renewal Requirements | Nonrenewable | | | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

 Ensure that all teachers pass required subject-matter licensing tests before they enter the classroom.

While the District of Columbia's policy offering its Transitional Teaching Credential for one year only minimizes the risks brought about by having teachers in classrooms who lack sufficient or appropriate subject-matter knowledge, the District could take its policy a step further and require all teachers to meet subject-matter licensure requirements prior to entering the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

Mississippi, **New Jersey** and **Rhode Island** require all new teachers to pass all required subject-matter tests as a condition of initial licensure.

SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

Other extended emergency licenses figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's extended emergency licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| igure 36 | | / | / | / |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| How long can new teachers | | / | | |
| practice without passing | | / | / | ي. |
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| | | | | |
| Oklahoma | | | | |
| Oregon | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | | | |
| Rhode Island | | | | |
| South Carolina | | | | |
| South Dakota | | | | |
| Tennessee | | | | 3 |
| Texas | | | | |
| Utah | | | | |
| Vermont | | | | |
| Virginia | | | | |
| Washington | | | | |
| West Virginia | 2 | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | |
| - | _ | | _ | 4- |
| | 9 | 18 | 6 | 18 |

^{1.} Teachers can have up to two additional years to pass licensing tests in the event of "extraordinary extenuating circumstances."

^{2.} Out-of-state teachers can teach on a non-renewable license until all requirements are met.

^{3.} Tennessee does not offer emergency licenses but candidates for initial practitioner license have three years to pass licensure tests.

Permits can be extended without passing licensing tests if districts receive hardship approval.

For more information about
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and other
states' dismissal policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings Dismissal Ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties. Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Dismissal № No Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal. № No Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal. № No Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe. № No The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Dismissal Characteristics | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Dismissal for Ineffectiveness | No state-level policy; DCPS: Teachers who receive ineffective ratings are "subject to separation from the school system." | | |
| Due Process Rights of Teachers | No state-level policy | | |
| Length of Appeals Process | No state-level policy; DCPS: One opportunity to appeal. After notice, the teacher may file an appeal to the Superintendent of Schools within 10 days. | | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Codify policies to ensure that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal. While the IMPACT system implemented by DCPS and the contract between DCPS and the Washington Teachers Union represent significant policy advancements in the areas of teacher evaluation, tenure, placement and dismissal, these are district-level and not state-level policies. The District is encouraged to codify its teacher-dismissal requirements in state statute and/ or regulation.

Examples of Best Practice

New York now allows charges of incompetence against any teacher who receives two consecutive ineffective ratings; charges must be brought against any teacher who receives three consecutive ineffective ratings. Due process rights for teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are distinguishable from those facing other charges, and an expedited hearing is required. For teachers who have received three consecutive ineffective ratings, that timeline must not be longer than 30 days.

SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES

Figure 37 Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

Other dismissal figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's dismissal policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 37 | | / |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Do states articulate that | 7.5 | 55 |
| | \$ ₹ \$ \$ | |
| neffectiveness is grounds | \$ \$ \$ | 5 |
| for dismissal? | YES THROUGH EVALUATE AND | / |
| Alabama | | _ |
| Alaska | | |
| Arizona | | |
| Arkansas | | |
| California | | |
| Colorado | | |
| Connecticut Delaware | | |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | |
| Florida | | |
| Georgia | | |
| Hawaii | | |
| Idaho | | |
| Illinois | | |
| Indiana | | |
| Iowa | | |
| Kansas | | 1 |
| Kentucky | | |
| Louisiana | | |
| Maine | | |
| Maryland | | |
| Massachusetts | | |
| Michigan | | |
| Minnesota Mississippi | | |
| Missouri | | |
| Montana | | |
| Nebraska | | |
| Nevada | | 2 |
| New Hampshire | | |
| New Jersey | | |
| New Mexico | | |
| New York | | |
| North Carolina | | |
| North Dakota Ohio | | |
| Oklahoma | | |
| Oregon | | |
| Pennsylvania | | |
| Rhode Island | | |
| South Carolina | | |
| South Dakota | | |
| Tennessee | | |
| Texas | | |
| Utah | | |
| Vermont | | |
| Virginia | | |
| Washington | | |
| West Virginia Wisconsin | | |
| Wyoming | | |
| , | 20 | 22 |
| | 28 | 23 |

Kansas has repealed the law that gave tenured teachers who faced dismissal the right to an independent review of their cases.

In Nevada, a teacher reverts to probationary status after two consecutive unsatisfactory evaluations, but the state does not articulate that ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Reductions in Force

For more information about **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** and ther states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Ratings

Reductions in Force

Districts must consider classroom performance as a factor in determining which teachers are laid off when a reduction in force is necessary.



Fully meets ONearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Snapshot Reductions in Force



No

Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.



No

Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Reductions in Force Characteristics | | |
|--|---|--|
| Use of Teacher Performance | Consideration of performance not required | |
| Use of Seniority | Determined by districts | |
| Other Factors | Determined by districts | |

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Codify policies to ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off and that performance is considered.

The District of Columbia is encouraged to codify its reduction-in-force requirements in state statute and/or regulation, while also adding provisions that ensure that classroom performance is considered.

Examples of Best Practice

Colorado and **Florida** specify that in determining which teachers to lay off during a reduction in force, classroom performance is the top criterion. These states also articulate that seniority can only be considered after a teacher's performance is taken into account.

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

Other reductions in force figures available in the Yearbook National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

- Performance in layoffs (p. 132)
- Emphasis on seniority in layoffs (p. 133)

For more information about DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

| Figure 38 | 55 | SENJORITY CANNOT BE |
|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Do states prevent districts | EMU | / <u>\$</u> \$ |
| from basing layoffs solely | ERE | 7 2 2 |
| on "last in, first out"? | VSIO | \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ |
| · | PERFORMANCE MUST | SENIC THE OL |
| Alabama | | |
| Alaska | | |
| Arizona | | |
| Arkansas | | |
| California | | |
| Colorado | | |
| Connecticut | | |
| Delaware | | |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Florida | | |
| | | |
| Georgia Hawaii | | |
| Idaho | | |
| Illinois | | |
| Indiana | | |
| lowa | | |
| Kansas | | |
| Kentucky | П | |
| Louisiana | | |
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| Massachusetts | | |
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| Nebraska | | |
| Nevada | | |
| New Hampshire | | |
| New Jersey | | |
| New Mexico New York | | |
| New York North Carolina | | |
| North Dakota | | |
| Ohio | | |
| Oklahoma | | |
| Oregon | | |
| Pennsylvania | | |
| Rhode Island | | |
| South Carolina | | |
| South Dakota | | |
| Tennessee | | |
| Texas | | |
| Utah | | |
| Vermont | | |
| Virginia | | |
| Washington | | |
| West Virginia | | |
| Wisconsin | | |
| Wyoming | | |
| | 19 | 22 |





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NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies.

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