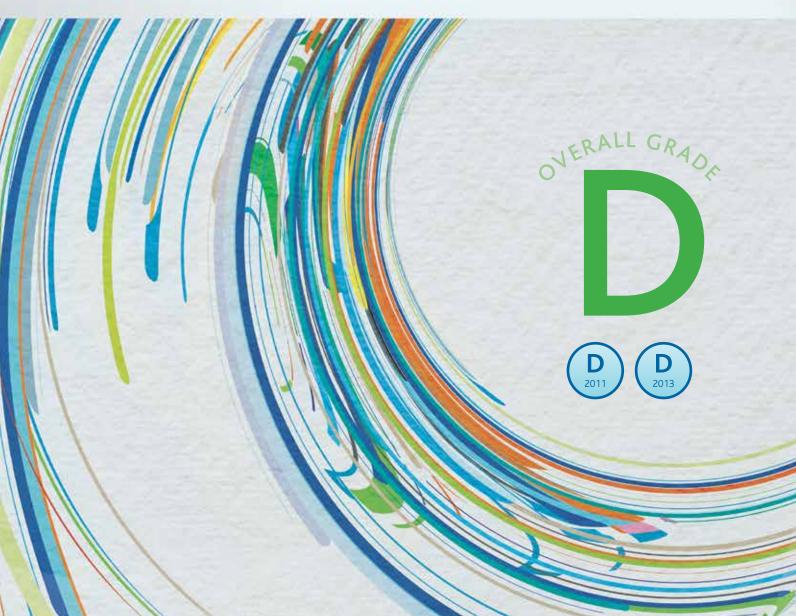
2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

lowa



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

Sandi Jacobs, Project Director; Kathryn M. Doherty; Nithya Joseph; Kelli Lakis; Lisa Staresina; Caryn Wasbotten

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National Council on Teacher Quality

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.

lowa at a Glance



2015 Iowa Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	D-	AREA 3: Identifying Effective Te
Admission into Teacher Preparation		State Data Systems
Elementary Teacher Preparation		Evaluation of Effectiveness
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction		Frequency of Evaluations
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics		Tenure
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	\bigcirc	Licensure Advancement
Middle School Teacher Preparation		Equitable Distribution
Secondary Teacher Preparation	\bigcirc	AREA 4: Retaining Effective Tea
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies		Induction
Special Education Teacher Preparation		Professional Development
Special Education Preparation in Reading		Pay Scales and Performance Pay
Assessing Professional Knowledge		Differential Pay
Student Teaching		Compensation for Prior Work Expe
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability		AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Te
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	D	Extended Emergency Licenses
Alternate Route Eligibility	•	Dismissal for Poor Performance
Alternate Route Preparation		Reductions in Force
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	\bigcirc	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses		
Licensure Reciprocity		

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Retaining Effective Teachers

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Goal Summary

Best Practice: 0

Fully Meets: 1 Searly Meets: 2

Progress Decreased: 1

🔵 Partially Meets: 4 🕒 Me

Meets Only a Small Part: 8

Does Not Meet: 17

F

Progress on Goals Since 2013

Progress Increased: 2

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Admission into Teacher Preparation

Limit admission to teacher preparation programs to candidates in the top half of the college-going population. Academic ability can be measured by a test normed to the general college-bound population or a minimum GPA requirement.

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- As a condition of initial licensure, require that all elementary candidates pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects and require a meaningful passing score for each area.
- 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.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

- Require middle school teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure that 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

- As a condition of initial licensure, require secondary candidates to pass a content test in each subject they are licensed to teach.
- 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

- 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.

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

- Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs, including a high bar for academic proficiency and passage of a subject-matter test.
- Ensure that coursework meets the immediate needs of new teachers and that programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.
- Broaden alternate route usage, and allow a diversity of providers for alternate route programs.

License Reciprocity

Grant certification to teachers from other states who can demonstrate evidence of effectiveness.

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

Develop a definition of teacher of record that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, strengthen data link between teachers and students, and publish data on teacher production.

Teacher Evaluation

- Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.
- Require annual evaluations for all teachers.

Tenure

Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the most important factor 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

Professional Development

Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations. Make sure teachers receive actionable feedback about their performance and 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.

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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	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
IOWA Nebraska	D	D	D	D
	D D	D- D	D- D-	D- D-
New Hampshire North Dakota	D	D	D-	D- D-
	D	D	D D-	D- D-
Oregon Wisconsin	D	D+	D-	D- D
Wyoming	D	D+ D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D- D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

tate 15 15 13 13 17 17 09 09

Figure A

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



PROGRESS INDICATOR

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

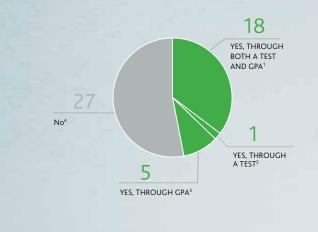
Goal progress has increased since 2013
Goal progress has decreased since 2013

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 NCTQ'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.

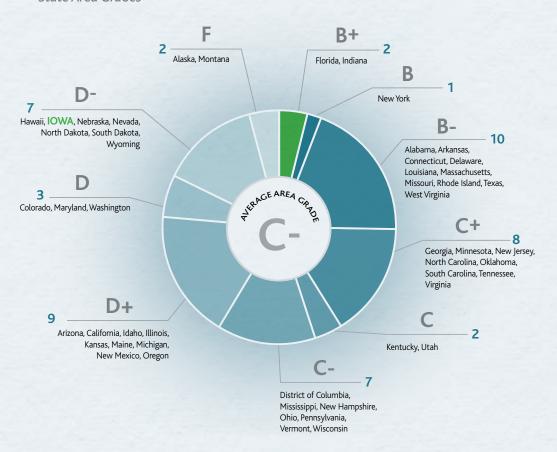
Area 1 Summary



GR

/OWI

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

NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2015 | AREA 1 SUMMARY | IOWA : 5

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

Admission into Teacher Prep

IOWA Ratings

Admission into Teacher Prep Preparation programs only admit candidates with strong academic records.

Fully meets Availy meets	Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

IOWA Snapshot Admission into Teacher Prep No A minimum GPA of 3.0 is required for admission to a teacher preparation program. No A test of academic proficiency normed to the college-bound population is required prior to admission to a teacher preparation program.

IOWA Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics

Test Requirement	Basic skills test not normed to general college-bound population required for admission
GPA Requirement	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN IOWA

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

This would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison. Alternatively, Iowa could require a minimum grade point average of 3.0 to establish theat candidates have a strong academic history.

Exempt candidates with comparable SAT or ACT scores.

Iowa should waive its current basic skills test requirement for candidates whose SAT or ACT scores demonstrate that they are in the top half of their class.

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

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Iowa 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

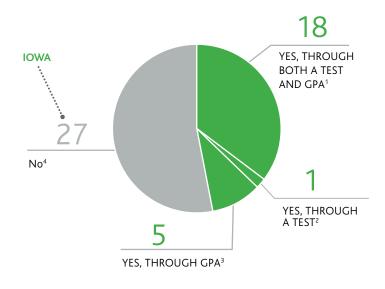
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

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 IOWA's admission into teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Do states set a high academic bar for admission to teacher preparation programs?



- Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York³, 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
- 4. 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
- 5. 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.
- 6. Candidates can qualify for admission through the GPA or test requirement.
- 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.
- 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.
- 9. Candidates can also be admitted with a combination of a 2.8 GPA and qualifying scores on the basic skills test or SAT/ACT.

For more information about IOWA and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full arrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

AWOI	Ratings
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1 Progress increased since 2013

Content Knowledge New elementary teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	ightarrow
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.	٠
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	cable

Real Bar raised for this goal

1	IOWA Snapshot Elementary Teacher Preparation				
1		Elemen	tary leacher Preparation		
		No	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.		
		Somewhat	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.		

Lost ground since 2013

IOWA Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Elementary Licenses	K-6; PreK-3	
Content Tests	K-6 options: Praxis II Elementary Education: Content Knowledge (5018) or the edTPA performance assessment; PreK-3 options: Praxis II Early Childhood: Content Knowledge (5025) or Interdisciplinary Early Childhood Education (5023) or the edTPA performance assessment	
Science of Reading Requirements	Not required	
Academic Specialization	Candidates must complete a "field of specialization in a single discipline or a formal interdisciplinary program" consisting of at least 12 semester hours	
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 ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN IOWA

Require all elementary teacher candidates—including candidates for an early childhood license—to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects including reading/language arts, math, science and social studies.

Iowa should require a rigorous content test with separate, meaningful passing scores for each core academic area to assure elementary teachers have adequate knowledge in each subject area they are licensed to teach.

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 careerreadiness 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 IOWA's elementary teacher prep policies, including analysis and state response, see ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

lowa 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 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.

lowa 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, Iowa 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.

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

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 careerreadiness 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.

Figure 2	Þ	Julica Score for the formation of the former of the former of the former of the former the former the former the former the former the former of the former	. /	. /
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know core content?	H SE	CO Le O		ane.
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Indiana				
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Nevada New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			2	
North Dakota				
Ohio				3
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Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee			4	
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	22	9	15	5
				5

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Require at least an academic concentration.

Iowa's policy requiring elementary candidates to earn a "field of specialization" is undermined because it may be met with an interdisciplinary program. Unlike an academic concentration, an interdisciplinary concentration will not necessarily enhance teachers' content knowledge or ensure that prospective teachers have taken higher-level academic coursework.

Figure 2

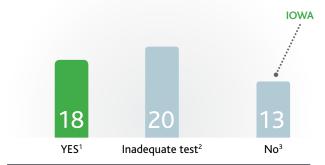
1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

2. Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.

3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

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.

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

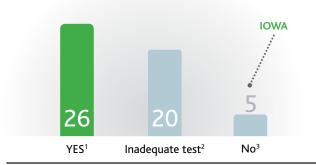


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, 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

Figure 4	d solution	INCORPORATING	SUPPORTING STRUGGLING
Are states ensuring that new	/	$\frac{3}{2}$	
elementary teachers are pre	epared		11 21
for the instructional shifts	Ğ	Ter al	
associated with college- and	d 📲	APC AND	Ser Ser
career-readiness standards?			SUPP SUPP
	- S' /	~ 5	/ ⁵ 2
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Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
IOWA			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
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Massachusetts			
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Montana			
Nebraska Nevada			
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			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	lresses inst	ructional component

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- 1. 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
- 2. 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

- 1. These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades, or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- 3. Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.
- 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 6

What do states require of early childhood teachers who teach elementary grades?



For more information about IOWA 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

IOWA 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	O Does not meet
--	-------------	--------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

Rar raised for this goal

IOWA Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation No 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.

IOWA Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	5-8 endorsement added to a K-6 or 5-12 license
Content Tests	Praxis II Middle school single-subject tests and Praxis II pedagogy test or the edTPA
Academic Requirements	Candidates are required to complete two subject-matter concentrations in a core subject of at least 12 semester hours each.
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 MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN IOWA

Require content testing in all core areas.

lowa should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure. The option of the edTPA means that middle school teachers need not pass a content test at all in order to be certified.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that middle school students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Iowa should include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

lowa should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that middle school teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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 IOWA's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Iowa 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.

1. Offers 1-8 license.

2. California offers a K-12 generalist license for all self-contained classrooms. 3. With the exception of mathematics.

Figure 7

Figure 7	K-BLICENSE NOT OFFE	K-8 licence offered for	K-Blicense offered
Do states distinguish	N N	ffere d clai	offer
middle grade preparation from	NSE	ine o	lse c
elementary preparation?	1017	Cont	lice
	¥-8	set X-8	K-8
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Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
IOWA			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			1
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Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
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South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
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Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
	32	6	13

		No, test does not report	5	1
Figure 8		5	No, K-8 license requires	No testing of all subjects
Do middle school teachers		Tepo Dre c		iqns .
have to pass an appropriate		s not	l'All	ofall
content test in every core		for for	lice, Tent	red
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Virginia				
Washington				
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Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

26

2

14

9

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 9. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

igure 9	USE OF ME ORNAT	INCORPORATING LT	SUPPORTING STRUGGUNG
Are states ensuring that new		₹ / <u>₹</u>	
niddle school teachers are	171		224
prepared for the instructional	ð	80	
hifts associated with college-	EN.	242 [/]	ું જે
and career-readiness standards	2 55		ens cha
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

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

Secondary Teacher Preparation

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

IOWA 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 • Progress increased since 2013 • Lost ground since 2013 • Bar raised for this goal

ľ		IOWA S	Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
	*	No	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.

IOWA Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Secondary Licenses	5-12
Content Tests	Either a Praxis II single-subject test or the edTPA test (which is not a content test) are required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Broad field and physical science licenses offered; each 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	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 IOWA

Require content testing in all core areas.

lowa should require subject-matter testing for all secondary school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure. The option of the edTPA means that secondary teachers need not pass a content test at all in order to be certified.

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

Iowa 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 careerreadiness 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

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

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Iowa should also 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.

Iowa should articulate requirements ensuring that secondary teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

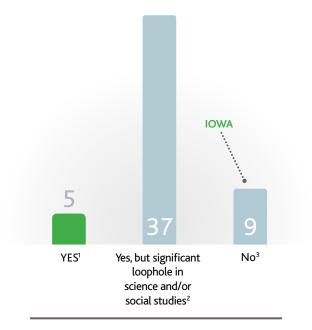
Examples of Best Practice

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 IOWA's secondary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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
- 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		INCORPORATING ITEN	SUPPORTING SUBJECTS READERS TING STRUGGUNG
Are states ensuring that		Net I	
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with college-and career-	ĘŎ	LC C	44. 30
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Wyoming			
J			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

IOWA 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
		Faillally incels

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

OWA Snapshot pecial Education Teacher Preparation 24 Yes Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered. 2 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 2 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 24 No instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Meets only a small part Does not meet

IOWA Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Special Education License(s)	K-8; 5-12
Content Tests	Praxis II: Content Knowledge (5511) or the edTPA
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 IOWA

Require that elementary special education candidates pass a content test that reports separate passing scores as a condition of initial licensure.

lowa 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.

Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

It may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers. However, lowa's current policy of requiring a general content test or the edTPA will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

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 careerreadiness 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

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

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

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

Iowa 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.

Iowa 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.

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 IOWA's special education teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Do states distinguish between elementary and secondary special education teachers?



Alabama	education teachers?	2'' *	O e	0 శ్ర
Alaska	Alabama			
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Arkansas				
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Figure 12

- 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.
- 2. 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.

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	Missouri¹, New York⁵, 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				

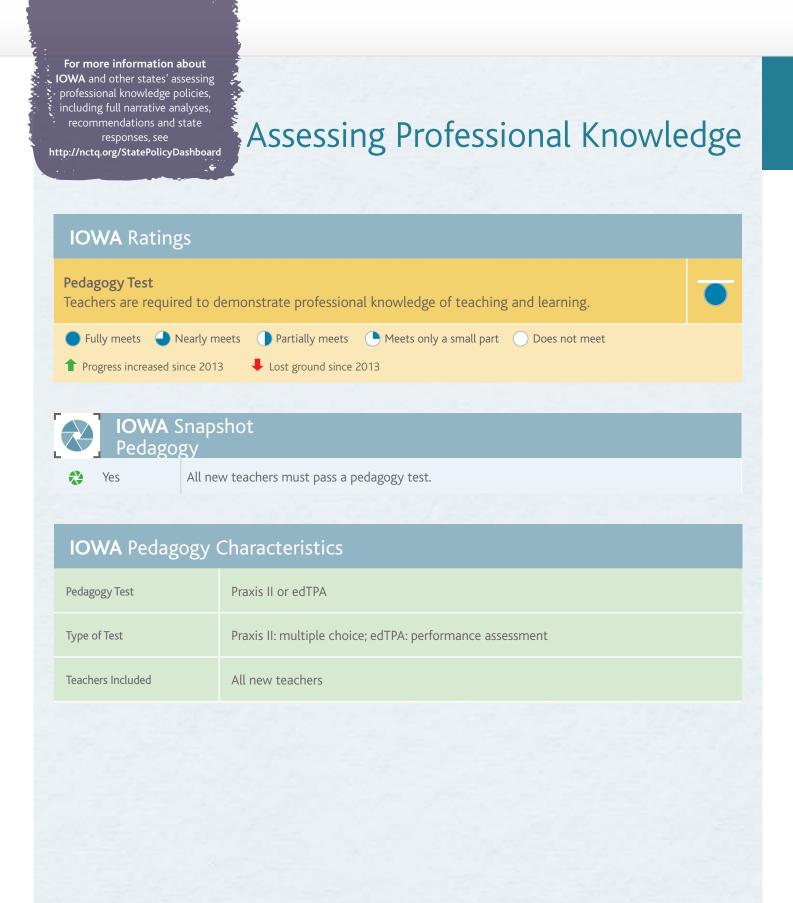
1. Missouri offers a K-12 certification but candidates must pass either the Elementary Multi-Content Assessment or the new Middle/Secondary Content Assessment (English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies) or choose one of the specific content assessment for a specific area of certification.

- 2. 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.
- 4. 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.
- 6. Wisconsin requires a middle school level content area test which does not report subscores for each area.

Figure 14

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Are states ensuring that new special education teachers are prepared for th	Sev.	RAT	
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South Dakota			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component



RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN IOWA

 Verify that commercially available tests of pedagogy actually align with state standards.

Iowa should ensure that its selected test of professional knowledge measures the knowledge and skills the state expects new teachers to have.

Ensure that performance assessments provide a meaningful measure of new teachers' knowledge and skills.

Although Iowa does not require the Teacher Performance Assessment, the state does accept the it and should therefore carefully monitor and collect data about its validity. Additional research is needed to determine how the edTPA compares to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement.

Examples of Best Practice

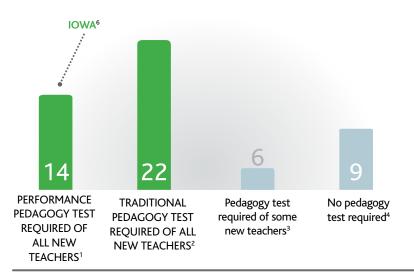
Although no state stands out for its pedagogy test policy, eight states are worthy of mention for the licensing test they require to verify that all new teachers meet state standards. **Arizona**, **Florida**, **Indiana**, **Minnesota**, **New Mexico**, **Ohio**, **Oklahoma** and **Texas** ensure that 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

For more information about IOWA's assessing professional knowledge policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

- 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.

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

Student Teaching

IOWA Snapshot Student Teaching

*

2

No

Yes

IOWA 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	

Student teachers must be placed with an effective teacher, as measured by student learning.

Yes Student teaching is full time.

IOWA Student Teaching Characteristics

Student teaching is at least 10 weeks in length.

Duration of Student Teaching	At least 14 weeks
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must participate in a training workshop

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN IOWA

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 Alabama should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement.

Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.

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 fulltime 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

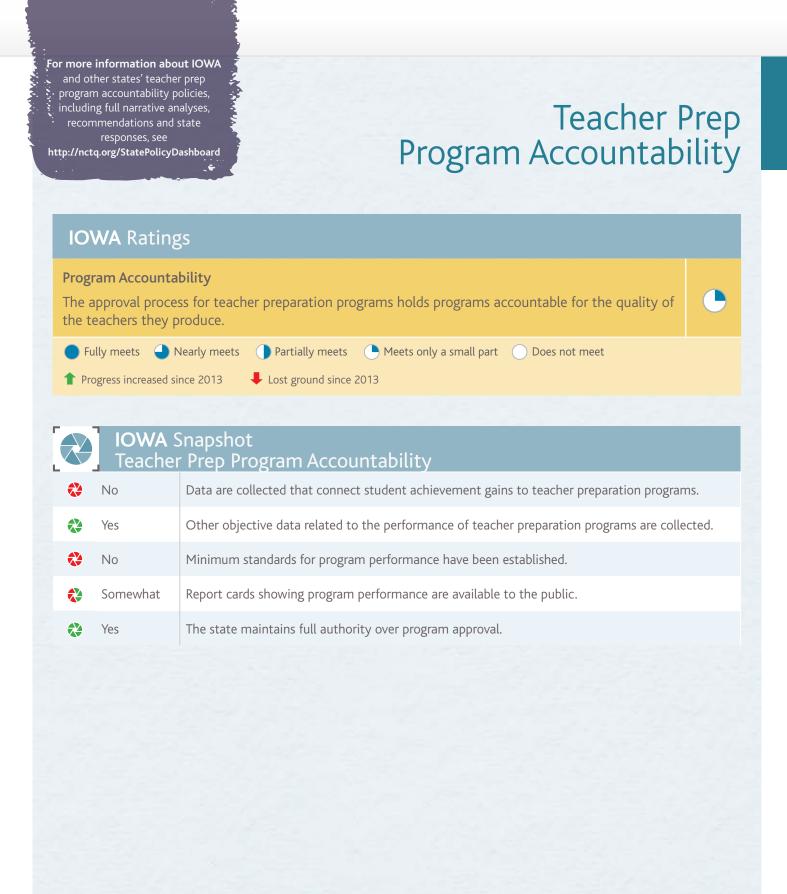
Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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 IOWA's student teaching policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Figure 16	HED	STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
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teaching experience?		In the second
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Alaska		
Arizona Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho Illia aio		
Illinois Indiana		
Indiana		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
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New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
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North Carolina		
North Dakota		
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Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34



IOWA Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data	None
Other Data Collected	Aggregate data on program completers; retention; license by area, including subject shortages
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None
Program Report Cards	Publicly accessible reports that reflect aggregate institutional data
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN IOWA

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

lowa 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. Iowa should report all collected data at the program level for accountability purposes.

Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

While Iowa does collect some measures of program performance, the state's accountability system should include other objective measures that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the classroom. These measures could include candidate's evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching, candidates' average raw scores on licensing tests including academic proficiency, subject matter and professional knowledge tests and five-year retention rates.

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

Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data. Iowa should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.

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

While it is a step towards transparency that Iowa publishes a report card on aggregate data of all of Iowa's teacher preparation programs, the state should produce an annual report card on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level and presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

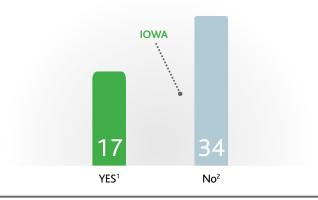
Examples of Best Practice

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 IOWA's teacher prep program accountability policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM.	FOR PERFORMANCE	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE
Do states hold teacher	0 0 2 2	STA.	
preparation programs	DA L	20 L	PUB
accountable?	CHIC	R PE	414
accountable.	ँ दुँ /	z & /	0, 1 7, 0
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			2
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
IOWA			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1	1	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico			
New York North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota	6		0
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	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.

4. Non-university based alternate route programs are not included.

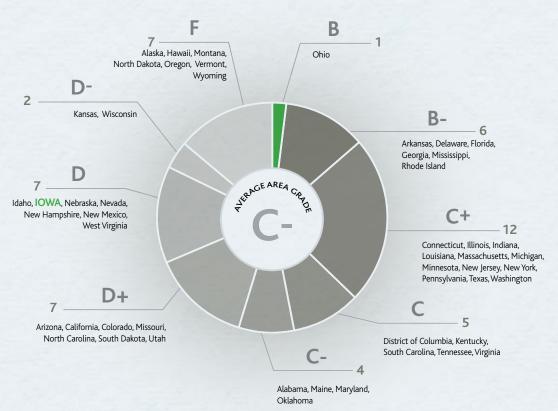
5. For alternate route programs only.

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
- Licensure Reciprocity

• Part-Time Teaching Licenses

2 GR

/OWP

For more information about IOWA and other states' alternate routes to Scertification policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Alternate Routes to Certification

IOWA 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.

Partially meets Areas only a small part Does not meet Fully meets Searly meets Sear

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

IOWA Snapshot Alternate Routes to Certification A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry. 24 No A subject-matter test is required for admission. No * Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge. No Somewhat A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record. * Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. No Yes Coursework requirements are streamlined. \mathbf{a} No Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics. Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas. 24 No 2 Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted. No

IOWA Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics

Name of Route(s)	Iowa Teacher Intern License
Academic Requirements for Entry	Minimum 2.5 GPA
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Must have approximately 24 semester hours in content area of intended teaching field and three years of work experience
Coursework Requirements	12 credit hours must be completed prior to the first year of teaching, four credits hours during the internship year; additional coursework to secure a content endorsement may be required; pre-internship coursework includes learning environment/classroom management, instructional planning, instructional strategies, student learning, diverse learners, collaboration and assessment
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	50 hours of field experience and participation in a mentoring and induction program during candidates' internship year
Usage	Certification in secondary (7-12) teaching endorsement areas only
Eligible Providers	Colleges and universities; coursework requirements are set out only in credit hours, effectively precluding nonhigher education providers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN IOWA

Increase academic requirements for admission.

lowa should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance, such as a GPA of 3.0 or higher or taking the GRE.

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test for admission.

The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candidate is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge.

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 IOWA's alternate routes to certification policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

Iowa should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test.

Ensure that coursework meets the immediate needs of new teachers.

To ensure ensure that all coursework requirements are manageable for nontraditional candidates and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers, Iowa should require coursework like methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

Strengthen the induction experience for new teachers.

Although Iowa requires all new teachers to work with a mentor, there are insufficient guidelines indicating that the mentoring program is structured for new teacher success. The state should consider strategies like practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom or intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

Broaden usage for all alternate routes.

lowa should reconsider grade-level and subject-area restrictions on its alternate route, as a way to expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state.

Encourage diversity of alternate route providers.

lowa should specifically authorize alternate route programs run by local school districts and nonprofits, as well as institutions of higher education.

Examples of Best Practice

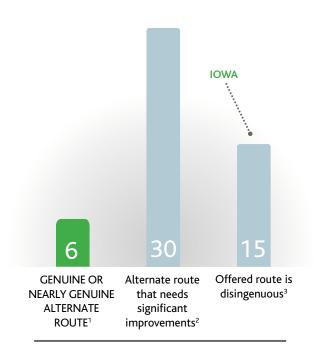
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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.

Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- 2. 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
- 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.

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For more information about IOWA and other states' part-time teaching licenses policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

IOWA Ratings

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
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

IOWA Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

🛟 No

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

IOWA Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

Name of License	Not offered
Subject-Matter Requirements	Not offered
Other Requirements	Not offered

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN IOWA

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

lowa should permit individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. The state 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 subject-matter test and are assigned a mentor.

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 21 Part-time licenses

For more information about IOWA's parttime teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

igure 21			
		/ e	1
Do states offer a license		Jager .	/
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hat allows content experts		offe	
o teach part time?	5	estri Pinse	
o teach part time.	VES	□ Restricted or Vague	°∕ ∕
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
IOWA			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
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			
	10	16	25

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

Licensure Reciprocity

IOWA Ratings

Reciprocity
With appropriate safeguards, licenses are fully portable across states, especially for effective teachers.

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

Progress increased since 2013
Lost ground since 2013
Sear raised for this goal

ľ		IOWA S Recipro	Snapshot city
	*	No	Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy.
		Yes	Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license.
		Yes	Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements.
		No	No other strings are attached for reciprocity, such as additional coursework or recency requirements.
		No	Transcript analysis is not explicitly required.
		No	Alternate route teachers receive equal treatment.

IOWA Reciprocity Characteristics

License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Standard
Effectiveness Requirements	None
Testing Requirements	Must meet Iowa's testing standards.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	All candidates must submit transcripts.
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	Transcript analysis "for the requirements necessary for full Iowa licensure." Must also meet the recency requirement of 160 days of teaching experience within the last five years or six semester hours of credit within five years.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN IOWA

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, Iowa 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.

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 IOWA's reciprocity policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

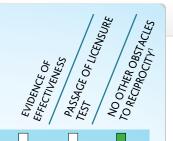
RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

lowa should consider discontinuing its requirement for the submission of transcripts for all teachers, as it is likely to result in additional coursework requirements, even for traditionally prepared teachers; alternate route teachers, on the other hand, may have to virtually begin anew. lowa should also reconsider its recency requirement, as it is unlikely to positively affect a teacher's effectiveness, and such a requirement may deter effective teachers from applying for licensure.

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.



What do states require of teachers transferring from other states?

States:	1 H H	~~~~/	<2
Alabama			
Alaska		2	
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho Illin eie			
Illinois			
Indiana			
IOWA			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
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Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
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South Dakota			
Tennessee		3	
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia Washington			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	2	20	21

 Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.

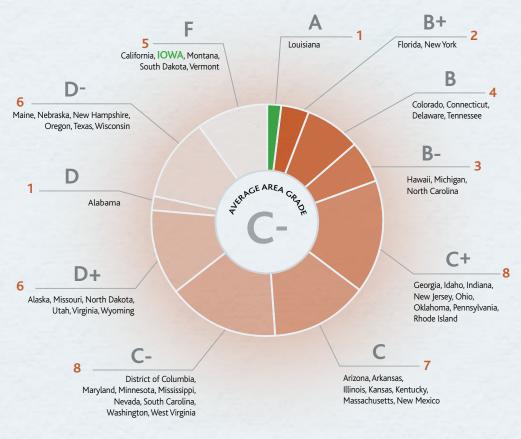
- 2. Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.
- 3. Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

AREA 3 GRADON

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

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

State Data Systems

IOWA Ratings
State Data Systems
The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness.

Fully meets
Nearly meets
Progress increased since 2013
Lost ground since 2013
Bar raised for this goal

IOWA Snapshot

L.		
	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.
*	No	Teacher of record is adequately defined.
	No	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.
	No	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.

IOWA 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	None
Other Characteristics	No roster verification or ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN IOWA

Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

lowa should articulate a definition of teacher of record that reflects instruction.

Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

lowa should put in place a process for teacher roster verification, which is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness, and ensure that its teacher-student data link is able to connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course.

Publish data on teacher production.

Iowa 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

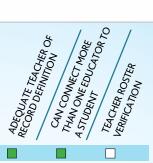
Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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

Teacher production data (p. 77)

 För more information about IOWA's state data system policies, including detailed rècommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Do states' data systems include elements needed to assess teacher effectiveness?



Alabama Alaska Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona Arkansas California California California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Indiana IOWA Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Massachusetts Minnesota Missouri Montana ¹ Nevada ¹ New Hampshire		
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana IOWA IOWA Iouisiana Maryland Maryland Minnesota Missouri Missouri Nebraska New Hampshire		
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana IOWA Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Minnesota Minnesota Missouri Montana ¹ Nebraska New Hampshire		
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California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana IOWA Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Montana ¹ Nebraska Newada ¹		
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Wisconsin		
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29	34	26

1. Lacks capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time.

For more information about IOWA and other states' teacher evaluation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Teacher Evaluation

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	IOWA S	Snapshot Evaluation
	No	Objective student data is the preponderant or a significant criterion of teacher evaluations.
	No	All teachers are evaluated annually.
	No	Multiple observations are required for all teachers.
R	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.

IOWA Teacher Evaluation Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	Student achievement goals are tracked on teacher evaluations, but there is no indication that these goals must be connected to objective measures of student achievement or the extent to which they will be counted.
Types of Required Student Data	Not required
Other Required Measures	Classroom observations; supporting documentation from parents, students and other teachers
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Formal evaluation once every 3 years. New teachers must have a comprehensive evaluation at the end of their second year to determine if they will be recommended for the standard license.
Number of Observations	Must be observed each year
System Structure	State provides some guidance for district-designed evaluation systems
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	"Supporting documentation" from parents, students and teachers is required.
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification; multiple evaluators/observers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN IOWA

Require instructional effectiveness to be the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.

Although Iowa requires some evidence of student achievement, it is not clear whether the state requires objective evidence of student achievement for all teacher evaluations. The state should ensure that a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Iowa should be evaluated annually, as a means to reward good teachers, help average teachers improve and hold weak teachers accountable for poor performance.

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

To guarantee that annual evaluations are based on an adequate collection of information, Iowa should require multiple observations for all teachers.

Ensure that classroom observations specifically focus on and document the effectiveness of instruction.

lowa should ensure that the primary component of a classroom observation be quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

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

lowa 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.

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)

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igure 24	STUDEN	Requires that student adhievement grudent significant crinc. with is defined	Requires that student Significants student	-unut explicit endor Requires some or: evidence some or:	Student achieventule Student achieventule not required
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Wyoming	16	11	8	8	8

- 1. 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.

Do states require districts to evaluate all teachers each year?



Tenure

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

IOWA Ratings				
Tenure Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.	•			
 Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 				
IOWA Snapshot Tenure				

14	Tenure	
	No	Evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
	No	Tenure is not automatically awarded.
	No	Probationary period is at least four years.

IOWA Tenure Characteristics

Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered.
Length of Probationary Period	3 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN IOWA

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.

lowa 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 districts must administer when deciding which teachers get tenure.

lowa 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 a longer probationary period.

Iowa should extend its probationary period, ideally to five years. This would allow sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

Examples of Best Practice

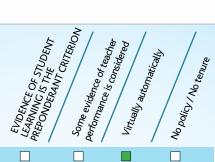
Colorado, **Connecticut** and **New York** appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either effective 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 IOWA's tenure policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

How are tenure decisions made?



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Wisconsin				
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	9	14	26	2

- 1. 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.

Figure 27		/	' /	/	/ /	· /	/
How long before a teacher							
earns tenure?							,e
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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.
- 6. 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.

For more information about IOWA and other states' licensure advancement policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Licensure Advancement

IOWA Ratings

Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Fully meets Available Nearly meets	Partially meets
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

IOWA Snapshot Licensure Advancement

the second se		
	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.
	Somewhat	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

IOWA Licensure Advancement Characteristics

Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Advancement	Advanced: Must complete mentoring and induction program and have two years' successful teaching experience. Master Educator (optional): Master's degree.
Initial Certification Period	2 years
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Renewal	Standard: Must earn 6 credits during the 5-year term. Master Educator: 4 credits during term.
Renewal Period	5 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN IOWA

Require evidence of effectiveness as a part of teacher licensing policy.

Iowa 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 renewal requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

While targeted requirements may potentially expand teacher knowledge and improve teacher practice, Iowa's general, nonspecific coursework requirements for license renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

End requirement tying teacher advancement to master's degrees.

lowa should remove its mandate that teachers obtain a master's degree for license advancement, as research is conclusive that master's degrees do not have any significant correlation to performance.

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

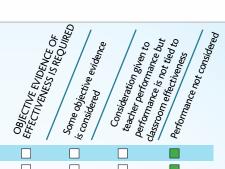
- **Figure 28** Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- **Figure 29** Advanced degree requirements

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 IOWA's licensure advancement policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

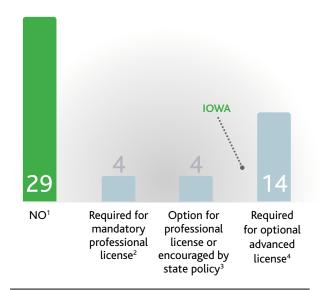
Do states require teachers to show evidence of effectiveness before conferring professional licensure?



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- 1. 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.
- 4. An optional license requires evidence of effectiveness.
- 5. Teachers have the option of using evaluation ratings as a factor in license advancement or renewal.

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 IOWA and other states' equitable distribution of teachers policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

IOWA 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

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

IOWA 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.
	No	School-level data on percentage of highly qualified teachers are reported.
	No	School-level data on percentage of teachers with emergency credentials are reported.

IOWA Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports statewide percentage of highly qualified teachers; average years of teacher experience by district; and aggregate disparities between percentage of highly qualified teachers by poverty level and minority population.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN IOWA

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Iowa 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.

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

Report data at the school level.

lowa should ensure that it is reporting all currently collected data at the school level.

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

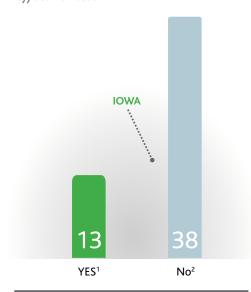
Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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 IOWA's equitable distribution of teachers policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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



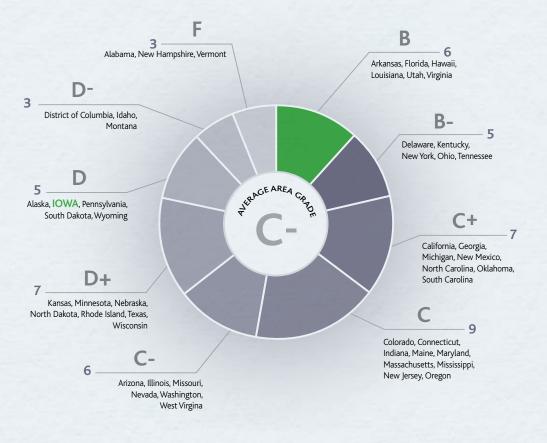
- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, 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
- Professional Development

Compensation

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

New Teacher Induction

IOWA Ratings

Induction

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

Lost ground since 2013

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

1 Progress increased since 2013

IOWA Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

IOWA New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	Iowa Mentoring and Induction Program
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Minimum of 15-20 interactions between mentors and new teachers
Selection Criteria for Mentors	4 years teaching experience and "demonstrated skills in classroom training and coaching"
Other Mentor Requirements	15-20 hours of training during the first year
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Release time; demonstration of classroom practice; observation of teaching

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN IOWA

Expand guidelines to include other key areas.

lowa should articulate minimum guidelines for a high-quality induction experience. The state should require that mentors be trained in a content area or grade level similar to that of the new teacher, and the state should require program evaluation. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

Ensure that mentoring is of sufficient duration and frequency.

lowa requires just 15-20 interactions between new teachers and their mentors over the course of the school year. The state should consider whether that time requirement ensures that new teachers receive adequate support, especially in the first critical weeks of school.

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

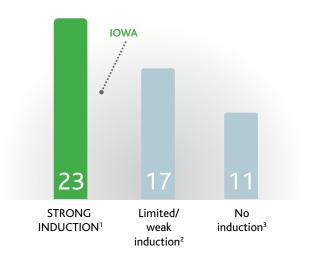
Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

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 IOWA's new
 teacher induction policies, including detailed
 recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
 http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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
- 2. 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 JOWA and other states' professional development policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

IOWA 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

IOWA Snapshot Professional Development

No	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.
No	Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.
No	Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

IOWA Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	No connection
Evaluation Feedback	No policy
Improvement Plan	Intensive assistance plans for teachers "not meeting the applicable standards and criteria;" no state-level policy defining the criteria or rating that merits the creation of these plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN IOWA

Require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their performance.

lowa should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with adequate feedback about strengths and areas that need improvement identified in their evaluations.

Ensure that professional development is aligned with findings from teachers' evaluations.

lowa should ensure that districts utilize teacher evaluation results in determining professional development needs and activities.

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

lowa 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 IOWA's professional development policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 32		PROFESSION INFORMS DEVELUATION INFORMS DEVELOPMENT	THERS ON FOR ALL IMPROVEMENT PLANS WITH POOR RATINGSHERS
Do states ensure that		8	PLA NGS
evaluations are used to	Do.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
help teachers improve?	E E	Na Sala	S C LE
neip teachers improve.	L TE	Le la	
	RFO AL	124	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			1
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			1
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			1
Indiana			
IOWA			
Kansas			
Kentucky			1
Louisiana Maine			1
Maryland			1
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			1
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin Wyoming			
ttyoning.			
	38	31	35

1. 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 IOWA and other states' compensation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

4

IOWA Ratings	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay A 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 	

	IOWA S Comper	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.

IOWA Compensation Characteristics

Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts
Performance Pay Initiatives	None
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Not explicitly discouraged
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Provides state assistance to allow districts to supplement teachers' salaries
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN IOWA

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

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scales, Iowa 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.

lowa 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

Encourage local districts to compensate new teachers with relevant prior work experience.

lowa 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.

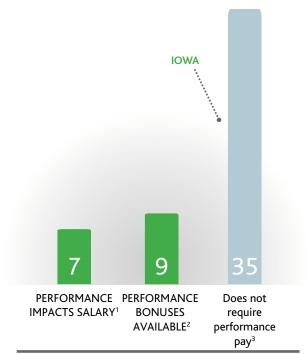
Examples of Best Practice

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 IOWA's compensation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ...http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



- 1. 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, Missouri⁸, 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.
- 5. 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 effectiveness
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

- 1. 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 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

		41		
Figure 34			7	16r
Do states prevent districts	DRA.			ict ation
from basing teacher pay on	E.		Ŭ, ^f ŝi	Sens, 2
advanced degrees?	ST A		2 2	tegre
advanced degrees:	202			Ced of
ć			Scree Leave	tequ tran
	ADVANCS PERFORM	PROHIBITS ADDITION	Leaves pay to distri-	Requires compensation for
Alabama Alaska				
Alaska Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
IOWA				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		1		
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota			2	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska Nevada				
Nevada New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			4	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			5	
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	2	31	15

Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	. /
Do states provide			DIFFERENTIA.		
incentives to teach in		HLP,		tess	
high-need schools		VII,		iver.	t t
or shortage subject	EPC	Lores 1	ERE	fors	dan
areas?	DIF	Ventral Parkeness	DIE	AREAS Strenges (14)	No aupport
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
IOWA					1
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana Maine					
Maryland	2				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					3
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	22	9	15	12	20
	_				

- 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

State Area Grades **A**-B+ 1 F Oklahoma 4 Florida, Illinois, Nevada, Tennessee California, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, B South Dakota, Vermont 3 Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts B-D-3 4 New York, Ohio, Utah Alaska, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin HIRACE AREA CRAD C+ 3 Colorado, Michigan, Rhode Island D 8 Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, IOWA, Kentucky, 7 New Hampshire, North Dakota Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia D+ C-4 6 Arizona, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming Washington, West Virginia

Topics Included In This Area

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

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

IOWA Ratings

Emergency Licenses Teachers who have not met licensure requirements may not continue teaching.

Fully meets Nearly meets	Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013

, r	IOWA S	Snapshot ed 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.

IOWA Extended Emergency License Characteristics

Emergency License	Yes
Minimum Requirements	School district must demonstrate that a candidate with applicable qualifications was not found after a "diligent search."
Duration	1 year
Renewal Requirements	Nonrenewable

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN IOWA

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

While Iowa's policy offering an executive director decision Class B license for one year only minimizes the risks brought about by having teachers in classrooms who lack sufficient or appropriate subject-matter knowledge, the state 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 IOWA's extended emergency licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to 7 Jear	Up to 2 Jears	□ ³ ^{Jeas} or more (or ^{unspecife} d)	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida		1			
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho	2				
Illinois					_
Indiana					
IOWA					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					_
New Jersey					
New Mexico					_
New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee				3	
Texas					_
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia	2				
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	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.
- 4. Permits can be extended without passing licensing tests if districts receive hardship approval.

For more information about **IOWA** and other states' dismissal policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

IOWA 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
1 Progress increased since 2013	➡ Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

IOWA 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.

The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those 2 No facing license revocation.

IOWA Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Ineffectiveness not grounds for dismissal
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which are articulated vaguely as "just cause."
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher may, within five days, request a hearing, which must occur within 20 days. A decision must be rendered within five days. The teacher may then file an additional appeal, within 10 days, with an adjudicator, who must schedule a hearing within 40 days and offer a decision within 15 days. A third appeal may also be filed with the district court.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN IOWA

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Iowa should explicitly make teacher ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal so that districts do not feel they lack the legal basis for terminating consistently poor performers.

Ensure that teachers terminated for poor performance have the opportunity to appeal within a reasonable time frame.

lowa should ensure that the opportunity to appeal occurs only once and only at the district level so that a conclusion is reached within a reasonable time frame.

Distinguish the process and accompanying due process rights between dismissal for classroom ineffectiveness and dismissal for morality violations, felonies or dereliction of duty.

While nonprobationary teachers should have due process for any termination, lowa should differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Appeals related to effectiveness should only be decided by those with educational expertise.

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 IOWA's dismissal policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see ... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37	YES THROUGH DISMISSALANDIGH EVALUATSALANDIGH	. /
Do states articulate that	Ŧ	
ineffectiveness is grounds	A C	
for dismissal?	LING LING	
jor disinissat:	ES 1 SMIS ALUA	/
	~ <u>6 2</u>	/ ~
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		2 ²
Nevada 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		
	28	23

1. 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.

For more information about IOWA and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Reductions in Force

IOWA 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 🛛 Nearly meets 🕦 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet Lost ground since 2013 1 Progress increased since 2013 IOWA Snapshot Reductions in Force Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off 24 No during reductions in force. No Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off. IOWA 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 IOWA

Require that districts consider performance in determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.

lowa can still leave districts flexibility in determining layoff policies, but it should do so within a framework that ensures that classroom performance is considered.

Ensure that seniority is not the only factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

Unlike some states, Iowa does not require that districts consider seniority; however, the state should do more to prevent districts from making decisions solely on this basis.

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 IOWA's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Do states prevent districts from basing layoffs solely on "last in, first out"?



	PER BE C	JE JE
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
IOWA		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
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		
	19	22



National Council on Teacher Quality 1120 G Street, NW • Washington, DC 20005 Tel: 202-393-0020 Fax: 202-393-0095 Web: www.nctq.org

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NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies. For more information, please contact:

> Sandi Jacobs Senior Vice President for State and District Policy sjacobs@nctq.org 202-393-0020