2015 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

Kentucky



Acknowledgments

STATES

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their gracious cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Every state formally received a draft of the *Yearbook* in June 2015 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but three states responded to our inquiries. While states do not always agree with our recommendations, their willingness to engage in dialogue and often acknowledge the imperfections of their teacher policies is an important step forward.

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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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.

Kentucky at a Glance



2015 Kentucky Area Goal Scores

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	С	AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	C
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	٠
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	N/A	Licensure Advancement	
Middle School Teacher Preparation	-	Equitable Distribution	•
Secondary Teacher Preparation		AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	B -
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	٠
Assessing Professional Knowledge		Differential Pay	
Student Teaching		Compensation for Prior Work Experience	\bigcirc
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability		AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	D
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	С	Extended Emergency Licenses	•
Alternate Route Eligibility		Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Alternate Route Preparation		Reductions in Force	
Alternate Route Usage and Providers			
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	•		
Licensure Reciprocity	\bigcirc		

Goal Summary

Best Practice: 0

Fully Meets: 7 🕘 Nearly Meets: 7

Progress Decreased: 0

Partially Meets: 6

Meets Only a Small Part: 3

Does Not Meet: 8

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

- 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.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

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

Special Education Teacher Preparation

- Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between the preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.
- Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.
- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.

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

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.
- Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers

License Reciprocity

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

Publish data on teacher production.

Teacher Evaluation

Require annual evaluations for all teachers.

Tenure

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

Licensure Advancement

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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Compensation

While giving districts flexibility to determine their own pay scales, discourage systems tied to advanced degrees and/or experience.

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Dismissal for Poor Performance

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

Reductions in Force

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

Figure A	+ Overall State	+ Overall State	B Overall State Grade 2017	Overall Stat
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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	B	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	B-	C	C-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Delaware	B-	C+	C	D
Georgia	B-	B-	C	C-
Massachusetts	B-	В-	C	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	B	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	C	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	C	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+
lowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
New Hampshire North Dakota	D D	D D	D- D	D- D-
	D	D	D-	D-
Oregon Wisconsin	D	D+	D-	D-
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



PROGRESS INDICATOR

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

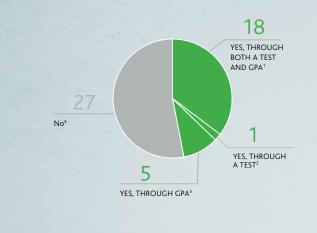
Goal progress has increased since 2013
Goal progress has decreased since 2013

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

State Area Grades



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

B+ 2 2 Alaska, Montana Florida, Indiana B 1 D New York 7 Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, B-North Dakota, South Dakota, 10 Wyoming Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Rhode Island, Texas, HERAGE AREA CR 3 West Virginia Colorado, Maryland, Washington 8 Georgia, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia D+ 9 Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, 2 Kansas, Maine, Michigan, KENTUCKY, Utah New Mexico, Oregon 7 District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin

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 | KENTUCKY : 5

For more information about KENTUCKY 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

KENTUCKY Ratings

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

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

KENTUCKY 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.

KENTUCKY Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics

Test Requirement	The Praxis I Core Academic Skills for Educators (CASE) basic skills test is required for admission.
GPA Requirement	Cumulative GPA of 2.75 on a 4.0 scale for admission or a 3.0 GPA for the last 30 hours of credit completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Increase admission requirements

Kentucky should raise the bar for admission to teacher preparation programs by either requiring a minimum GPA of 3.0 or requiring a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college-bound population.

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, Kentucky might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. Thus, it would be sensible to have candidates take content tests while this knowledge is fresh rather than wait two years to fulfill the requirement, and candidates lacking sufficient expertise would be able to remedy deficits prior to entering formal preparation.

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

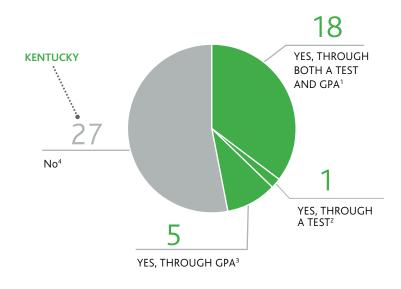
Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

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 KENTUCKY'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 KENTUCKY and other states' elementary teacher preparation policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

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

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

KENTUCKY Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Elementary Licenses	K-5
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001)
Science of Reading Requirements	Not required
Academic Specialization	Not required
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 ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

Kentucky should require a rigorous reading assessment tool to ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are ad quately prepared in all five instructio al components of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.

 Require elementary teacher candidates to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area.

In addition to enhancing content knowledge, this requirement would ensure that prospective teachers in Kentucky take higher-level academic coursework.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Kentucky 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, Kentucky 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.

Kentucky 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	TEST UNTARY CONTENT PASSING SCT SEPARAT	Julicon J. Conf. F. Conf. F. Conf. F. Conf. F. Conf. F. Conf. Conf	Elementary	~ /
Do states ensure that	VIEN	^r EAC	sscor.	re tes
elementary teachers	O a	EFO Item	s sun	ed ed
know core content?	2 E 2			equii
EME		Tent:	lenta Comp	No test required
Ę	PASS H	S Sol	tlem vith,	^0 ¹
Alabama	ر در			
Alaska				1
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas KENTUCKY				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts			2	
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina			2	
North Dakota Ohio				3
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee			4	
Texas Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	22	9	15	5

Figure 2

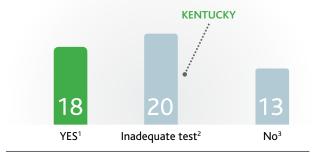
1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.

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?

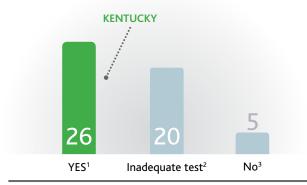


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, 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	/		RUG RIL
elementary teachers are pre	epared		4113
for the instructional shifts	, Š	l de	O NIL
associated with college- and		180	LER SH
career-readiness standards?	, ³	SKILL	Sup Sup
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			_
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
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			
Fully addresses instructional component	Partially add	dresses inst	ructional componen

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming
- Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee⁴, Washington, Wisconsin
- 3. Alaska⁵, Hawaii, Iowa, Montana, Ohio⁶
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.
- 5. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
- 6. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.

Figure 6

- These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades, or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- 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 CONTENT TEST WITH SUBSCORES FOR EACH ADEQUATE SCIENCE What do states require of early childhood teachers who teach elementary grades? Alabama Alaska¹ \square Arizona Arkansas¹ California¹ Colorado \square Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida 2 Georgia¹ Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas **KENTUCKY**¹ Louisiana \square Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan¹ Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana¹ Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina¹ North Dakota Ohio¹ Oklahoma Oregon¹ Pennsylvania¹ Rhode Island 3 South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas¹ Utah 3 Vermont \square Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 7 13

For more information about KENTUCKY 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

KENTUCKY Ratings

Middle School Teacher Preparation 🕋

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

🔵 Fully meets 🛛 Nearly meets 🕕 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

- Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013

Rear raised for this goal

KENTUCKY Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

KENTUCKY Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	5-9
Content Tests	Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests
Academic Requirements	Candidates must complete a major in English and communications, mathematics, science or social studies, or they may complete an unspecified amount of coursework in two of those four academic fields.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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 Kentucky'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, Kentucky should also include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

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

Figure 7	K-8 LICENSE NOT	Contained for the set of the set	d
Do states distinguish	Ś	le l	K-Blicense offered
middle grade preparation from	VSF.	Se of lined	26 O
elementary preparation?	LICE	licen Cont	licen
	¥-8'	k-8'	K-8'
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
	32	6	13

1. Offers 1-8 license.

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

		/	\$ 1	1
Figure 8		No, test does not report	No, K-8 license r	No, testing of all subjects
Do middle school teachers		t rep.	Ore S	test l'sub
have to pass an appropriate		s nc	inse "	of all
content test in every core		5 6 6	8 ¹	iting iting
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District of Columbia				
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Kansas				
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Louisiana				
Maine Maine	5			
Maryland				
Massachusetts Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	7			
North Carolina	8			
North Dakota Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
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Texas				
Utah				
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Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	26	2	1/	٥

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 NFORM	Stills INTO 24 TIME LITER	READERS NUSSERACY READERS NG STRUGGUNG
Are states ensuring that new		MAN ET	
niddle school teachers are	141		151
prepared for the instructional	,ð	5	
hifts associated with college-	F N	APC A	Sold Star
and career-readiness standards	, y		tang land
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Massachusetts			
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Minnesota			
Mississippi			
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Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
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Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
vyyonning			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

	KENTU Second	CKY Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
*	Yes	Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject.
*	Yes	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.
*	Somewhat	A content test is required to add an endorsement to a license.
æ	No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

KENTUCKY Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Secondary Licenses	8-12
Content Tests	Praxis II single-subject tests required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Not offered
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests are required to add endorsements; general social studies endorsement only requires general social studies test
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 KENTUCKY

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

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

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

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 Kentucky'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, Kentucky 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.

Support struggling readers.

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

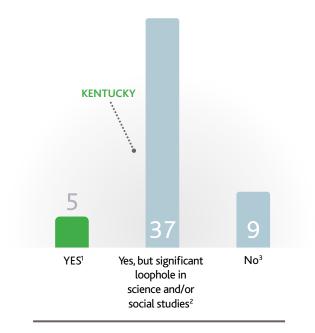
Examples of Best Practice

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 KENTUCKY'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
- 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. 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	USE OF INFORMAL	SKILLS IN TO CATING IT	SUPPORTNUCSTRUCCIS READERS NC STRUCGUING
Are states ensuring that		HT A	
new secondary teachers	A		SCB.
are prepared for the	RNZ		NC S
instructional shifts associated	¶⊈ C		S LAN
with college-and career-	0	100	- 44 19 04
readiness standards?	5	<i>≦ 8</i>	RES
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
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Illinois			
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lowa			
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KENTUCKY			
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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			
West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

KENTUCKY Ratings

Content Knowledge

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

Reading Instruction

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

🔵 Fully meets 🛛 Nearly meets 🕦 Partially meets 🜔 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

KENTUCKY Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

KENTUCKY Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Special Education License(s)	PreK-12
Content Tests	Not required
Science of Reading Test	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Not addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

End licensure practices that fail to distinguish between the skills and knowledge needed to teach elementary grades and secondary grades.

It is virtually impossible and certainly impractical for Kentucky to ensure that a K-12 special education teacher knows all the subject matter he or she is expected to be able to teach. While the broad K-12 umbrella may be appropriate for teachers of low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, it is deeply problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students, who are expected to learn grade-level content.

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

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

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Kentucky's current policy of requiring no subject-matter testing is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

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

Kentucky 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, Kentucky 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.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Kentucky 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.

Kentucky should articulate requirements ensuring that all special education teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. With reading difficulties generally representing the primary reason for special education placements, it is essential that all special education teachers have the knowledge and skills to diagnose and support students with literacy needs.

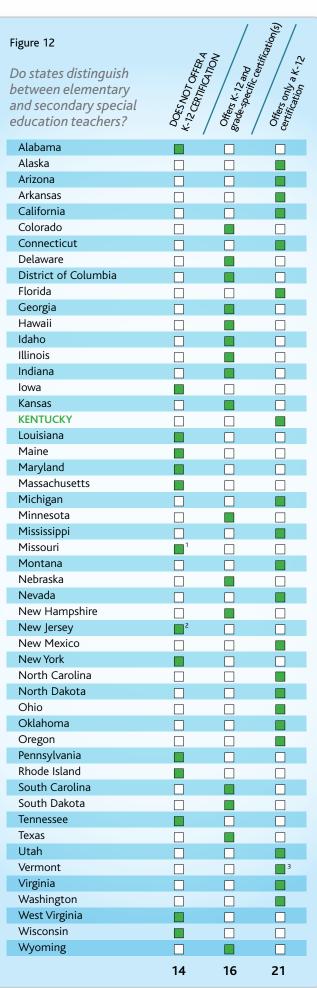
Figure 12

- 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.

Figure 12

Do states distinguish *between elementary* and secondary special education teachers?



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 Carolina⁴		
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

Figure 14	e ege- ege- ^{VKOYV}	NCORPORATING	SUPPORTING STRUCCUNG
			SUBJUC SUBJUC
Are states ensuring that new special	NA NA		ALL VCS
education teachers are prepared for th	e o		
instructional shifts associated with coll	ege- ජූ	05	Deal
and career-readiness standards?	357	<i>₹</i> ₹	REA SC
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
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Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
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KENTUCKY			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
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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			

Fully addresses instructional component 🛛 Partially addresses instructional component



Assessing Professional Knowledge

KENTUCKY Ratings

Pedagogy Test Teachers are required to demonstrate professional knowledge of teaching and learning.

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



KENTUCKY Snapshot Pedagogy

Yes Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

KENTUCKY Pedagogy Characteristics

Pedagogy Test	Praxis II
Type of Test	Multiple choice
Teachers Included	All new teachers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

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

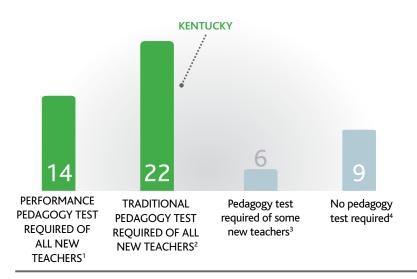
Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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 KENTUCKY and other states' student teaching policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Student Teaching

KENTUCKY Ratings

Student Teaching

Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience.

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

KENTUCKY Snapshot Student Teaching No Student teachers must be placed with an effective teacher, as measured by student learning. Yes Student teaching is at least 10 weeks in length. Yes Student teaching is full time.

KENTUCKY Student Teaching Characteristics

Duration of Student Teaching	70 full days
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must demonstrate effective classroom management techniques, model best practices for the delivery of instruction and demonstrate a mastery of the subject matter being taught; must also receive training to address basic responsibilities and how best to support and effectively assess student teachers

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

Use evidence from the state's teacher evaluation system to select cooperating teachers.

Since Kentucky requires objective measures of student growth to be the significant criterion of its teacher evaluations, the state should utilize its evaluation results in the selection of effective cooperating teachers.

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)

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

		1
Figure 16	'IER	STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEKS
5	COOPERATING TEACHER	
Destation	SED N	521
Do states ensure a	ERAL DBA	LEA LEA
high-quality student teaching experience?		ISA PE
teaching experience:	EFE	15
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut Delaware		
Delaware District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
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		
	13	34

For more information about KENTUCKY and other states' leacher prep program accountability policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

O Does not meet

KENTUCKY Ratings

Program Accountability

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

Meets only a small part

Fully meets 🕘 Nearly meets 🚺 Partially meets

13 **L**ost ground since 2013

Progress increased since 2013

2000 Barrier - U

KENTUCKY Snapshot Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

KENTUCKY Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics

Use of Student Achievement Data	None
Other Data Collected	Institution selectivity; the percentage of candidates who achieve full certification; renention; candidate and supervisor survey results
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None
Program Report Cards	Annual report card on website; does not report on non-university based alternate routes
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

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

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

Include non-university based alternate route programs in public reporting.

It would be more useful to the public especially hiring school districts—if Kentucky's reports on teacher preparation program performance included all programs' specific data at the program level.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

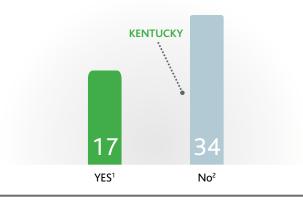
- **Figure 17** Use of student achievement data
- Figure 18 Accountability requirements

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

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

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



1. 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

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 18	OBJECTIVE PROCINAM	FOR PERFORMANCE	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE
Do states hold teacher	0 0 2 2	STA STA	
preparation programs	DA	102	PUB
accountable?		S PET	
accountable:	० दु	ž Q /	Q X Z
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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.

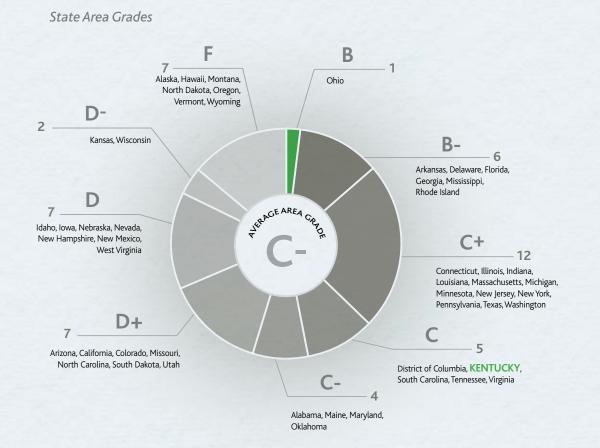
4. Non-university based alternate route programs are not included.

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





Topics Included In This Area

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Licensure Reciprocity

• Part-Time Teaching Licenses

2 GR

ENTUC

Alternate Routes to Certification

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

KENTUCKY 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.

Fully meets Vearly meets

Nearly meets () Partially meets () Meets only a small part () Does not meet

- **1** Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013
- **KENTUCKY** Snapshot Alternate Routes to Certification Somewhat A rigorous academic standard is required for program entry. Somewhat A subject-matter test is required for admission. Somewhat Subject-matter test can be used in lieu of a major to demonstrate content knowledge. A practice teaching opportunity is required prior to becoming teacher of record. No Yes Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers. Somewhat Coursework requirements are streamlined. Somewhat Coursework requirements are limited to relevant topics. Alternate routes are offered without limitation by grades, subjects or geographic areas. Yes **6**4 2 Providers other than institutions of higher education are permitted. Yes

KENTUCKY Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics

Name of Route(s)	Exceptional Work Experience Certification; Local District Training Program Certification; College Faculty Certification; Adjunct Instructor Certification; Veterans of the Armed Services Certification; University-Based Alternative Route to Certification; Institute Alternative Route to Certification; Teach For America (TFA)
Academic Requirements for Entry	Exceptional Work Experience Certification, Adjunct Instructor Certification, Veterans of the Armed Services Certification: minimum GPA of 2.5; Local District Training Program Certification: minimum 2.75 GPA; Institute Alternative Route to Certification: cumulative 3.0 GPA; College Faculty Certification, University-Based Alternative Route to Certification, TFA: no state-level requirements
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Exceptional Work Experience Certification: a major in content area or pass a subject-matter exam and have 10 years of work experience; Local District Training Program: a 30-hour course of study in the specialty area or five years of related work experience and pass a subject-area exam; College Faculty Certification: must have a master's degree and five years of full-time teaching experience; Adjunct Instructor Certification: middle or secondary certification requires academic concentration in the intended teaching subject; Veterans of the Armed Services Certification: must pass a subject-matter exam and have six years of active duty service; Institute Alternative Route to Certification: an academic concentration in intended teaching field and subject-matter exam; University-Based Alternative Route to Certification, TFA: no state-level requirements
Coursework Requirements	Exceptional Work Experience Certification, College Faculty Certification, Veterans of the Armed Services Certification, Local District Training Program Certification and University-Based Alternative Route to Certification: no state-level coursework requirements; Institute Alternative Route to Certification: courses in research-based teaching strategies in reading and math and methods of classroom management, with an eight-week 240-hour institute for elementary candidates and six-week 180-hour institute for middle and secondary candidates; TFA: five-week training that covers instructional planning and delivery, classroom management, learning theory and literacy development
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Exceptional Work Experience Certification, Local District Training Program Certification, College Faculty Certification, Veterans of the Armed Services Certification, University- Based Alternative Route to Certification and Institute Alternative Route to Certification: participation in the Kentucky Teacher Internship Program, which includes over 50 hours of in-classroom observations and trainings, mentorship and professional development; TFA: mentoring and practice teaching opportunity required
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area
Eligible Providers	Local school districts, nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher education

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Require all candidates to demonstrate strong academic ability.

Although Kentucky requires Institute Alternative Route to Certification applicants to demonstrate prior academic performance, the state should require that all candidates are held to the same standard, such as the GRE or a GPA of 3.0 or higher.

Extend subject-matter test requirement to all applicants.

While Kentucky is commended for requiring candidates for some routes to demonstrate content knowledge on a subject-matter test, it is strongly recommended that the state extend this requirement to all of its candidates.

Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

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

Establish coursework guidelines for all alternate route preparation programs.

Kentucky should ensure that coursework requirements for all its alternate routes are manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers, through exposure to grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

Offer opportunities to practice teach.

In addition to intensive induction support, Kentucky may want to consider providing its candidates with a practice-teaching opportunity prior to their placement in the classroom.

Consider consolidating alternate routes.

Although Kentucky's numerous options show the state's commitment to alternative certification, the state may want to consider consolidating some of its routes.

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)

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

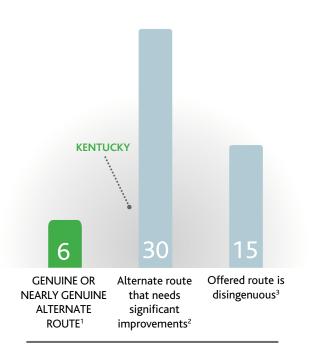
With regard to admissions into alternate routes, the **District of Columbia** and **Michigan** have established a high bar. Both require candidates to demonstrate strong academic performance as a condition of admission with a minimum 3.0 GPA. In addition, neither requires a content-specific major; subjectarea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

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

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

Figure 19

Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



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

- 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.

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

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

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

KENTUCKY 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
 Progress increased since 2013

KENTUCKY Snapshot Part-Time Teaching Licenses

🛟 Yes

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

KENTUCKY Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics

Name of License	Adjunct Instructor
Subject-Matter Requirements	Bachelor's or master's degree with a minimum GPA of 2.5, or 3.0 in the last 60 hours of coursework. Elementary applicants must have at least a minor in child development or a related area. Secondary applicants must have a major in their intended teaching field.
Other Requirements	Employing district must provide an orientation program for the adjunct instructor that provides information about student safety, policies and procedures and pedagogical assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

Applicants for the Adjunct Instructor certificate should be experts in the area they plan to teach and therefore should be able to demonstrate this on an exam. A minimum GPA and major requirement do not ensure the same level of expertise in a field as a subject-matter exam; teachers without sufficient content knowledge place students at risk.

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 KENTUCKY's part-time teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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West Virginia			
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Wyoming			
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For more information about KENTUCKY and other states' reciprocity policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Licensure Reciprocity

KENTUCKY 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	
1 Progress increased since 2013	Lost ground since 2013	

KENTUCKY Snapshot Reciprocity Evidence of effective teaching is required in reciprocity policy. No Out-of-state teachers may apply for a comparable standard license. 24 No \mathbf{a} No Out-of-state teachers must meet licensing test requirements. No other strings are attached for reciprocity, such as additional coursework or recency 2 No requirements. Transcript analysis is not explicitly required. 2 No Alternate route teachers receive equal treatment. 24 No

KENTUCKY Reciprocity Characteristics

License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Similar license not guaranteed; evaluated on an individual basis.
Effectiveness Requirements	None
Testing Requirements	A waiver is available with two years of experience.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Transcripts required for all applicants.
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	Transcript analysis likely to result in additional coursework.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

Figure 22 Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Kentucky 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.

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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



What do states require of teachers transferring from other states?

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- Obstacles include transcript analysis, recency and/or coursework requirements, and additional requirements for teachers certified through alternate routes.
- 2. Alaska allows up to three years to meet testing requirements.
- 3. Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.



Area 3 Summary

State Area Grades

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6

How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

F A Louisiana Louisiana D-Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin

HERAGE AREA CRAD

Alaska, Missouri, North Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming

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Alabama

District of Columbia, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia 7 Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, **KENTUCKY**, Massachusetts, New Mexico

B+

B

Colorado, Connecticut,

Delaware, Tennessee

Florida, New York

B

Hawaii, Michigan,

C+

Georgia, Idaho, Indiana,

Oklahoma, Pennsylvania,

New Jersey, Ohio,

Rhode Island

North Carolina

2

3

8

Topics Included In This Area

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- Licensure Advancement
- Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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

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

KENTUCKY Snapshot State Data Systems

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

KENTUCKY 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	A certified teacher who has been assigned the lead responsibility for a student's learning in a subject/course aligned to the state's core academic standards; explicitly linked to evaluation policy.
Other Characteristics	Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Publish data on teacher production.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES

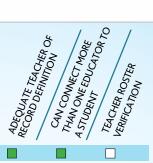
Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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

Teacher production data (p. 77)

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

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



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	25	54	20

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

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

Teacher Evaluation

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

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

KENTUCKY Teac	her Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement	Preponderant criterion. A teacher may not be rated overall exemplary or accomplished if the

Data in Evaluation	student growth rating is low.
Types of Required Student Data	Must use multiple measures of effectiveness, including student growth data, utilizing both standardized tests and local formative growth measures. Student growth measures must consist of state contribution, when available, and a local contribution.
Other Required Measures	Must also use evidence from professional growth plans and self-reflection, observation, and student voice surveys.
Number of Rating Categories	4
Frequency of Evaluations	Tenured teachers: once every 3 years Nontenured: Annually
Number of Observations	Tenured teachers: Multiple observations are required only when observation results are ineffective. Nontenured teachers: Multiple observations required
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student surveys required
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

All teachers in Kentucky 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, Kentucky should require multiple observations for all teachers. For more information about KENTUCKY's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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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Figure 24	TUDEN	Requires that Student achievement student senticent cont Browth : defined cont Browth :	Requires that student scherement Brudent scherement Brown	Indext explicit of the function is a content of the function of the funct	Student achieventule Student achievent daming Not required
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- 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 KENTUCKY and other states' tenure policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

KENTUCKY Ratings

Tenure

Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

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

KENTUCKY Snapshot
TenureNoEvidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.NoTenure is not automatically awarded.YesProbationary period is at least four years.

KENTUCKY Tenure Characteristics

Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered.
Length of Probationary Period	4 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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.

Kentucky 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.

Kentucky 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.

Ensure that the probationary period is adequate.

Kentucky's probationary period is longer than that of most other states. However, the state should make certain that it allows sufficient time to collect data that adequately reflect teacher performance.

Examples of Best Practice

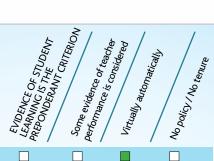
Colorado, **Connecticut** and **New York** appropriately base tenure decisions on evidence of teacher effectiveness. In Connecticut, tenure is awarded after four years and must be earned on the basis of effective practice as demonstrated in evaluation ratings. Colorado requires ratings of either effective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

How are tenure decisions made?



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Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware	-			
District of Columbia				
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Idaho				
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lowa				
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KENTUCKY				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
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New Hampshire				
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New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				4
Ohio				
Oklahoma	5			
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	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?							æ
	No policy	1.	10	5	4 YEARS	5 YEARS	No tenure
	No po	¹ Y _{ear}	² Y _{ears}	³ Y _{ears}	1	J.F.	So t
Alabama				.,, /	· /	~, / □	
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Arizona							
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
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Ohio						5	
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Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia							
Wisconsin							
Wyoming							
	2	1	3	31	5	6	3

- 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 **KENTUCKY** and other states' ⊱ licensure advancement policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Licensure Advancement

KENTUCKY Ratings

Licensure Advancement

Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.

🔵 Fully meets 🛛 Nearly meets 🕦 Partially meets 🕒 Meets only a small part 🔵 Does not meet

Lost ground since 2013 1 Progress increased since 2013

KENTUCKY Snapshot Licensure Advancement

No	Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
No	Renewal of a professional license is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness.
No	Other advancement/renewal requirements have a direct connection to classroom effectiveness.
No	An advanced degree is not a requirement for license advancement.

KENTUCKY Licensure Advancement Characteristics

Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must complete the beginning teacher internship, a one-year program that provides new teachers with additional supervision and assistance and culminates with a Teacher Performance Assessment that measures mastery of state standards.
Initial Certification Period	Provisional certificate issued for duration of internship, then a professional certificate is issued for 4 years.
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None
Other Requirements for Renewal	1st renewal: Must complete 15 graduate hours, or half of the continuing education option (CEO) requirements. 2nd renewal: Must complete a master's degree or the CEO requirements. Subsequent renewals: 3 years of classroom teaching during the previous 5-year period, or an additional 6 hours of graduate credit.
Renewal Period	5 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

Kentucky 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, Kentucky's general, nonspecific continuing education coursework requirements for license renewal do not correlate with teacher effectiveness.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

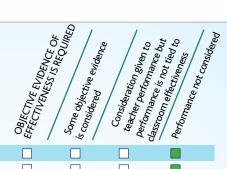
- **Figure 28** Evidence of effectiveness for license advancement
- **Figure 29** Advanced degree requirements

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

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

För more information about KENTUCKY's licensure advancement policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

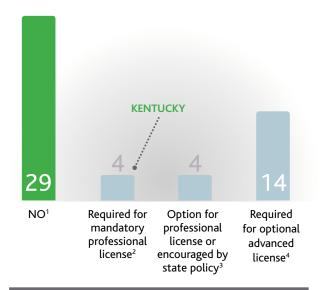
Do states require teachers to show evidence of effectiveness before conferring professional licensure?



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Rhode Island				
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Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
wyonning				
	6	4	12	29

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

KENTUCKY 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

KENTUCKY Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

KENTUCKY Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports percentage of teachers on emergency credentials and the percentage of highly qualified teachers for each school. Also reports average number of years of teacher experience by school. Compares average percentage of highly qualified teachers in high-and low-poverty schools by content area statewide.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

Kentucky 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.

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

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

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

Ensure that ideas outlined in the Equity Plan evolve into state policy.

Kentucky's 2015 Equity Plan outlines the state's intention to further report on the equitable distribution of its teachers throughout the state. However, because adherence is voluntary, Kentucky is strongly encouraged to follow through with its public reporting plan.

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

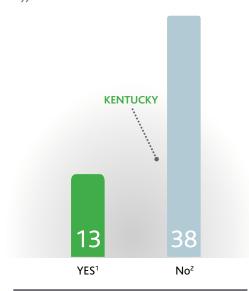
Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

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 KENTUCKY'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?



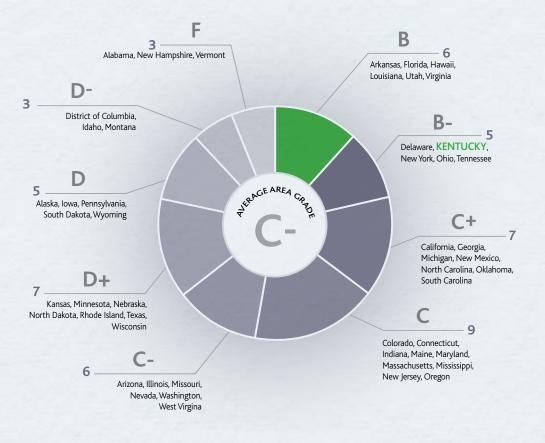
- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, 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 KENTUCKY and other states' new teacher induction policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

New Teacher Induction

KENTUCKY Ratings

Induction

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

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

Lost ground since 2013

Progress increased since 2013

KENTUCKY Snapshot New Teacher Induction

*	Yes	All new teachers receive mentoring.				
	Yes	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.				

KENTUCKY New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All new teachers receive mentoring.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Minimum of 70 hours per year working with new teachers; 20 of these hours must be in the classroom setting
Selection Criteria for Mentors	4 years of teaching experience; similar experience in grade level and subject matter is not required, but it is given top priority in the pairing process.
Other Mentor Requirements	Special training
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Time specifically reserved for consultation and activities outside the classroom setting

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Ensure high quality mentors.

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

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

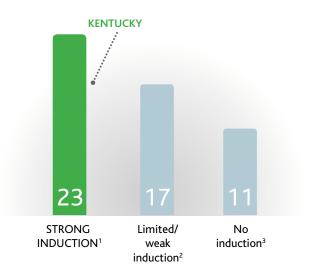
Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

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

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

Professional Development

KENTUCKY 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

٦t

1 Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

KENTUCKY	Snapshot
Professional	Developmer

	Yes	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.
	Yes	Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results.
*	Yes	Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

KENTUCKY Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Professional growth plans must be aligned with "specific goals and objectives of the school improvement plan or the district improvement plan;" must include goals determined by the evaluator that address professional practice and/or student growth.
Evaluation Feedback	Formative and summative conferences; must include all evaluation data
Improvement Plan	Required for teachers whose professional practice rating is ineffective with a low overall student growth rating.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

Kentucky should strengthen its policy and require an improvement plan for any teacher whose performance is in need of improvement, not just those in the lowest performance category.

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 KENTUCKY'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	MPROVENENT PLANS MITH POOR RATINGS FERS
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evaluations are used to	Do.		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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netp teachers improve.	ENE		
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lowa			
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Louisiana Maine			
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New Hampshire			
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Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	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 KENTUCKY and other states' compensation policies, including full marrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

KENTUCKY Ratings	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay While local districts are given the authority over pay scales, performance pay is supported, but in a manner that recognizes its appropriate uses and limitations.	٠
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 	

	KENTU Compe	CKY Snapshot nsation
*	No	Districts have flexibility to determine pay structure and scales.
*	Somewhat	Effective teachers can receive performance pay.
*	No	Districts are discouraged from tying compensation to advanced degrees.
*	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.
*	Yes	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.

KENTUCKY Compensation Characteristics

Authority for Salary Schedule	State provides a minimum salary schedule
Performance Pay Initiatives	Teachers may earn additional compensation based on individual performance and skills, additional coursework, completion of a professional development program, school-based performance and/or multiple measures of student performance that may include portfolios of schoolwork. However, there is no guaranteed connection to student achievement.
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Single salary schedule is based on training and years of experience.
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	Eligible for differential pay
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Eligible for differential pay
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

 Give districts flexibility to determine their own pay structure and scales.

While Kentucky may find it appropriate to articulate the starting salary that a teacher should be paid, it should not require districts to adhere to a state-dictated salary schedule.

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

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

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

Ensure performance pay is connected to student achievement.

Kentucky should guarantee a connection to student achievement and prevent local districts from basing financial incentives solely on elements not indicative of performance in the classroom.

Consider tying National Board supplements to teaching in high-need schools.

Teachers who are National Board Certified are eligible to receive a \$2,000 annual salary supplement. This differential pay could be an incentive to attract some of Kentucky's most effective teachers to low-performing schools.

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

Kentucky 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.

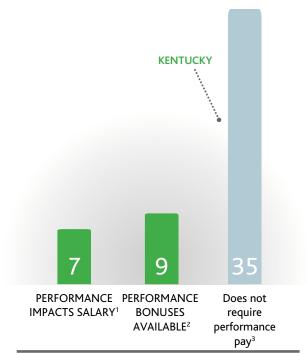
Examples of Best Practice

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 KENTUCKY's compensation policies, including detailed rècommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://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

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Figure 34			र्स /	165
Do states prevent districts	, vac		5. A .	ation
from basing teacher pay on	ERE		dist /	bens,
advanced degrees?	NT ST	100 × 100		de gr
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Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
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lowa				
Kansas				
KENTUCKY				
Louisiana Maine		1		
Maryland				
Maryland Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota			2	
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
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New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				
Ohio				
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Oregon				
Pennsylvania Phodo Island				
Rhode Island South Carolina			4	
South Carolina South Dakota				
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Utah				
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Virginia				
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	3	2	31	15
	5	2	51	15

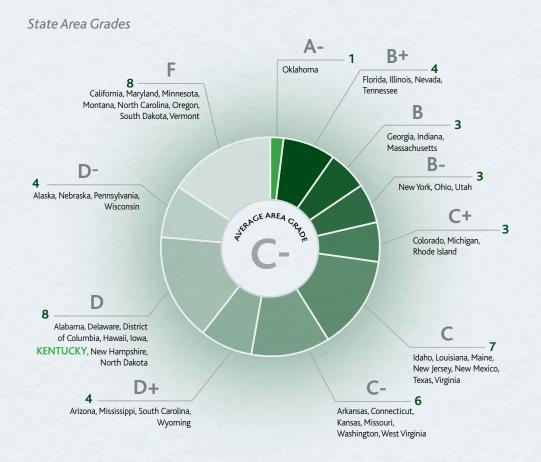
Figure 35	-	GH-NEED CHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	= /
Do states provide	DIFFERENTIAL D. U		DIFFERENTIA		
incentives to teach in	41 0	Jess /		iess	
high-need schools		Silve		Silve,	to
or shortage subject	FER	for	FER	tor	dans
areas?	la la	Loan forgiveness	10	Loan for giveness	No support
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Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia	<u> </u>				
Hawaii					
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New Jersey					
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North Dakota					
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Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
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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



Topics Included In This Area

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

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

KENTUCKY 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
 Progress increased since 2013
 Lost ground since 2013

	KENTU Extende	CKY 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.

KENTUCKY Extended Emergency License Characteristics

Emergency License	Nonrenewable conditional certificate; temporary certificates; one-year emergency certificate
Minimum Requirements	Nonrenewable conditional certificate: Program completion except licensure tests Temporary certificate: Out-of-state teachers with fewer than 2 years teaching experience One-year emergency certificate: Bachelor's degree and a cumulative GPA of 2.5 (or a 3.0 in the last 60 credit hours)
Duration	Nonrenewable conditional certificate: 1 year Temporary certificate: 6 months One-year emergency certificate: 1 year
Renewal Requirements	Nonrenewable conditional certificate: Nonrenewable Temporary certificate: Must pass all required tests to have the temporary certificate extended for the remainder of the school year One-year emergency certificate: Nonrenewable

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

While Kentucky's policy offering its conditional and emergency certificates for one year only attempts to minimize the risks brought about by having teachers in classrooms who lack sufficient 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 KENTUCKY's extended emergency licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, seehttp://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

How long can new teachers practice without passing licensing tests?	NO DEFERRAL	Up to ₁ year	Up to Zyears	³ ^y ^{eas} or ^m ore (o ^r ^{unspecifed})
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Alaska				
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Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
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lowa				
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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
	5	10	U	10

- 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 KENTUCKY and other states' dismissal policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

KENTUCKY 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

Lost ground since 2013

1 Progress increased since 2013

 KENTUCKY Snapshot Dismissal

 No
 Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

 No
 Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.

 No
 Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.

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

KENTUCKY Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Ineffectiveness not grounds for dismissal
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same regradless of grounds for cancellation, which include insubordination, immoral character or conduct; physical or mental disability; and inefficiency, incompetency or neglect of duty
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice the teacher has 10 days to file the first appeal. The hearing must occur "as soon as practicable." The teacher may then file an additional appeal with the circut court. Time frame for this appeal not specified.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Kentucky 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.

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

Figure 37		. /
Do states articulate that	I	
ineffectiveness is grounds	A C	
for dismissal?	THRC SSAL	
jor distrissue:	YES THROUGH DISMISSALUGH EVALUASSALANO	2
Alabama		/ <
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		1
KENTUCKY		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		2
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota Ohio		
Ohlo Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia Washington		
Washington West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	23
	20	25

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

Reductions in Force

KENTUCKY 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

KENTUCKY Snapshot Reductions in Force

*	No	Districts must consider classroom performance when determining which teachers are laid off during reductions in force.
	No	Seniority cannot be the only/primary factor used to determine which teachers are laid off.

KENTUCKY Reductions in Force Characteristics

Use of Teacher Performance	Performance not considered
Use of Seniority	Must be considered
Other Factors	Tenure status

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN KENTUCKY

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

Kentucky should give districts the flexibility to determine their own 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.

Although it may be useful to consider seniority among other criteria, Kentucky's current policy puts adult interests before student needs.

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

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



	PER BF C	E E
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
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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



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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