

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.

FUNDERS

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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Executive Summary

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

New Hampshire at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 New Hampshire Area Goal Scores

2015 New Hampsime Area Cour	50010	١
AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	C-	
Admission into Teacher Preparation	0	
Elementary Teacher Preparation		
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	•	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics		
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	•	
Middle School Teacher Preparation		
Secondary Teacher Preparation		
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies		
Special Education Teacher Preparation		
Special Education Preparation in Reading		
Assessing Professional Knowledge		
Student Teaching		
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability		
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	D	
Alternate Route Eligibility		
Alternate Route Preparation		
Alternate Route Usage and Providers		
Part-Time Teaching Licenses		
Licensure Reciprocity		

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers	D-
State Data Systems	
Evaluation of Effectiveness	
Frequency of Evaluations	
Tenure	•
Licensure Advancement	
Equitable Distribution	•
AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers	F
Induction	
Professional Development	
Pay Scales and Performance Pay	
Differential Pay	
Compensation for Prior Work Experience	
AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers	D
Extended Emergency Licenses	
Dismissal for Poor Performance	
Reductions in Force	

Goal Summary



Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 1



Progress Decreased: 0

Teacher Policy Priorities for New Hampshire

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

■ Ensure all new early childhood and 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 career-readiness standards.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

■ Eliminate the generalist K-8 license.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

- Require secondary science and 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 and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness 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.

Assessing Professional Knowledge

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

Student Teaching

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

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

- Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs by setting a high bar for academic proficiency.
- Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.

License Reciprocity

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

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

Teacher Evaluation

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

Tenure

■ Ensure that evidence of effectiveness is the most important factor in tenure decisions.

Licensure Advancement

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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

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

Professional Development

■ Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations. Make sure teachers receive actionable feedback about their performance and place teachers with less than effective ratings on structured improvement plans.

Compensation

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

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Extending Emergency Licenses

Award standard licenses to teachers only after they have passed all required subject-matter licensing tests.

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	Grade 2011	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
	Overal Grade	Overal Grade	Overa Grade	Over: Grade
Florida	B+	B+	В	С
Indiana	В	B-	C+	D
Louisiana	В	В	C-	C-
New York	В	B-	С	D+
Tennessee	В	В	B-	C-
Arkansas	B-	B-	С	C-
Connecticut	B-	B-	C-	D+
Delaware	B-	C+	С	D
Georgia	B-	B-	С	C-
Massachusetts	B-	B-	С	D+
Ohio	B-	B-	C+	D+
Oklahoma	B-	B-	B-	D+
Rhode Island	B-	В	B-	D
Illinois	C+	C+	C	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	C	C+	C	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
Iowa	D	D	D	D
Nebraska	D	D-	D-	D-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	D	D	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D	D	D-
Oregon	D	D	D-	D-
Wisconsin	D	D+	D	D
Wyoming	D	D	D	D-
Alaska	D-	D	D	D
South Dakota	D-	D-	D	D
Vermont	D-	D-	D-	F
Montana	F	F	F	F

How to Read the Yearbook

GOAL SCORE

The extent to which each goal has been met:



Best Practice



Fully Meets



Nearly Meets



Partially Meets



Meets Only a Small Part



Does Not Meet

PROGRESS INDICATOR

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



Goal progress has increased since 2013



Goal progress has decreased since 2013

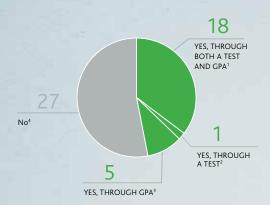
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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

READING CHARTS AND TABLES:

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



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

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



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

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



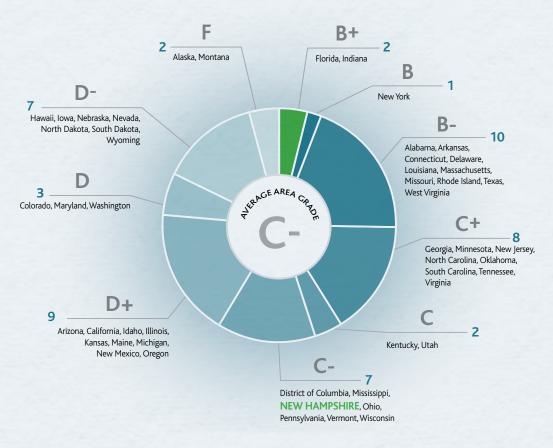
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

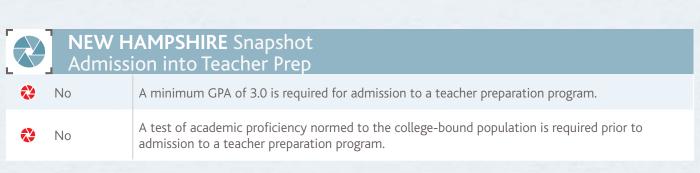
- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation

- Special Education Teacher Preparation
- · Assessing Professional Knowledge
- Student Teaching
- Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Admission into Teacher Prep

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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



NEW HAMPSHIR	E Admission into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Passage of Praxis I Core Academic Skills for Educators test or score in 50th percentile on SAT, ACT, or GRE required for admission
GPA Requirement	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.
 - This would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class, as well as facilitate program comparison.
- 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, New Hampshire might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

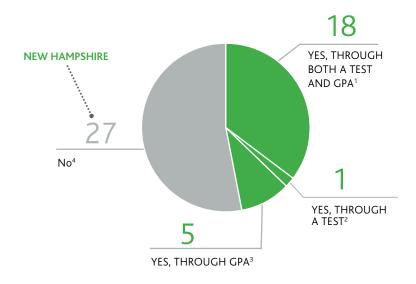
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Figure 1

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



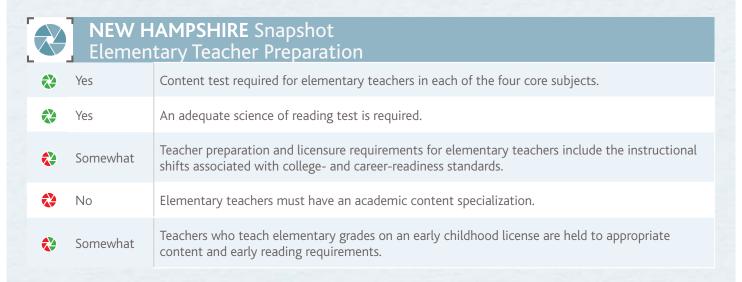
- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York⁵, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia,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

For more information about

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

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



NEW HAMPSHIR	E Elementary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	K-8; K-6; Birth to grade 3
Content Tests	Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) K-8 and K-6; Option of Praxis II Early Childhood Content Knowledge (5022) or Education of Young Children (5024), which is not a content test
Science of Reading Requirements	Foundations of Reading test K-8; K-6; Birth to grade 3
Academic Specialization	Only K-8 teachers must complete an area of concentration (10 courses above the institution's introductory level) in a field such as humanities, fine arts, social sciences and sciences.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

New Hampshire should require all early childhood teacher candidates who teach the elementary grades to pass a content test with separate passing scores for each of the core subject areas including reading/language arts, mathematics, science and social studies.

SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

For more information about
NEW HAMPSHIRE'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.

New Hampshire 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, New Hampshire 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.

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 New Hampshire take higher-level academic coursework.

Examples of Best Practice

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

California stands out for its focus on elementary teachers' readiness to teach reading and literacy skills. All elementary education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states in ensuring that elementary teacher candidates have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts, but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates must also show they know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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

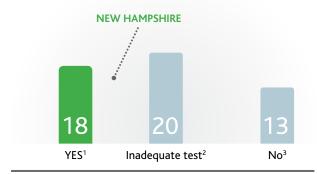
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii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

Figure 2

- 1. Alaska does not require testing for initial licensure.
- Massachusetts and North Carolina require a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math.
- 3. Only teachers of grades 4 and 5 are required to pass a content test in Ohio.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 3

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

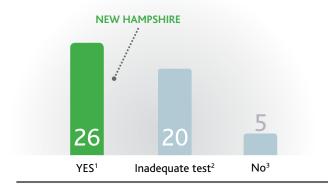


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky,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

Figure 4 Are states ensuring that new elementary teachers are prepared for the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards? Alabama	Figure 4		184	7 2 / NO / NO
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Figure 5

Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?



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

Figure 6

- These states do not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades, or the state's early childhood certification is the de facto license to teach elementary grades.
- 2. Florida's test consists of three subtests covering language arts and reading, math and science.
- Early childhood candidates may pass either multiple subjects (subscores) or content knowledge (no subscores) test.
- 4. New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content and pedagogy tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Figure 6		/
What do states require	<i>重</i> <u></u>	/ 44
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Arizona		
Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
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Connecticut		
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South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		4
Texas ¹		
Utah	3	
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	7	13

For more information about **NEW HAMPSHIRE** 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**

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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





Rar raised for this goal



NEW HAMPSHIRE Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	5-8; K-8
Content Tests	5-8: Praxis II Middle School single-subject tests K-8: Praxis II Elementary Education: Multiple Subjects (5001) test, and one Middle School single-subject test in a core content area
Academic Requirements	K-8 candidates must have a core concentration.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Fully addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Require content testing in all core areas.

New Hampshire should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure.

- Eliminate the K-8 generalist license.
 - New Hampshire should not allow middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers.
- 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 New Hampshire'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.

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

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

Figure 7	K-8 L(CENSE NC)	K-8 license of free for	suo _o
Do states distinguish	Š		Cassroon K-8 license of
middle grade preparation fro	om 🐇	, of) / v
elementary preparation?	<i>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</i>		/ 🥳
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North Carolina			
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Oregon			
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Rhode Island South Carolina			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
-	32	6	13
	JL	J	13

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

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

Figure 8		No test does not to	No. K.8 license r.	No to
Do middle school teachers		/ d		£ 45
have to pass an appropriate		87	all c	£ /
content test in every core		1, 20, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,		
subject they are licensed		Cores /	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	/ 4
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Nevada				
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Utah				L
Vermont				
Virginia				L
Washington				
West Virginia				L
Wyoming				
Wyoming				
	26	2	14	9

- ${\it 1. Alaska does \ not \ require \ content \ tests \ for \ initial \ licensure.}$
- 2. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test. Single-subject credential does not require content test.
- 3. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires one single-subject test.
- 4. Illinois requires candidates to take a middle level core content test if a test is available. It is not clear that this will result in teachers passing a test in each subject.
- 5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary grades.
- 6. New Hampshire requires K-8 candidates to have a core concentration and to pass a middle school content test in a core area. Teachers with a 5-8 license must pass a Praxis II assessment.
- 7. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass the new assessment with three subtests.
- 8. Teachers may have until second year to pass tests, if they attempt to pass them during their first year.
- New legislation in Tennessee allows teachers to delay passage of content tests if they possess a bachelor's degree in a core content area.

Are states ensuring that new	LSE OF MFORM	MCORPORATMELTER SKILLSINTO	SUPPLY
middle school teachers are	2	Z / 👰	445
prepared for the instructional	Ş _O	\ \dig \\ \dig) / ,
shifts associated with college-	04	/ 85	/ dd
and career-readiness standards	? 🕇 /	* 3 ×	/ %
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Arkansas			
California			
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Connecticut			
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District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana Iowa			
Kansas			-
Kentucky Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			_
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska	П		
Nevada			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
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Oklahoma			
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Rhode Island			
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Washington			L
West Virginia Wisconsin			L
Wyoming			
wyoning			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Ratings Content Knowledge New secondary teachers are sufficiently prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content and for the ways that college-and career-readiness standards affect instruction. General Science and Social Studies Secondary science and social studies teachers know all the subject matter they are licensed to teach. Fully meets Nearly meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal

NEW HAMPSHIRE Snapshot Secondary Teacher Preparation Yes Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject. 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. Yes Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

NEW HAMPSHIR	E Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Secondary Licenses	7-12
Content Tests	Praxis II single-subject test required for initial licensure
General Science License and Testing Requirements	General science not offered. Physical science license offered; requires only chemistry, physics or general science test
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; physical science and general social studies endorsements require same tests as licenses
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Partially addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

By allowing general social studies and physical science certifications—and allowing general knowledge exams for each—New Hampshire is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although New Hampshire's required secondary English language arts content test and teacher standards address 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.

Although New Hampshire addresses literacy in other content areas through its state standards, those pertaining to science subjects only require "knowledge ... essential to the effective mastery of middle school science content." The state should strengthen its policy and ensure adequate knowledge that encompasses all secondary grades.

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.

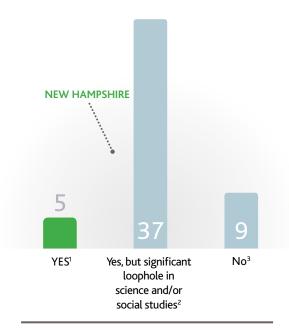
Arkansas also ensures that secondary teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students. The state's competencies specify that secondary teacher candidates must have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through 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

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

Figure 10

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



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

Figure 11		217	8 5 /
Are states ensuring that		INCORPORATING I	SUPPORTING STRUE
new secondary teachers			12/25
are prepared for the	, 8	2	₹ / ₹
instructional shifts associated	d ,∰	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	188
with college-and career-	ξ. Ο χ.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	18 49 A
readiness standards?	5	/ < %	A A
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
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Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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
Progress increased since 2013
Lost ground since 2013

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristic			
Special Education License(s)	Birth to grade 3; K-12 Not required		
Content Tests			
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: Partially addressed		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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 New Hampshire 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.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

To ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter at hand, New Hampshire should require these candidates to pass the same multiple-subjects test it requires of all elementary teachers. The state should further set passing scores that reflect high levels of performance.

 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, New Hampshire'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.

New Hampshire already has in place a requirement for general elementary education teachers to earn a passing score on its Foundations of Reading test. The state should expand its existing policy and require all special education teachers who teach the elementary grades to pass this assessment as well.

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.
 - Either through testing frameworks or teacher standards, New Hampshire should specifically address the instructional shifts toward building content knowledge and vocabulary through increasingly complex informational texts and careful reading of informational and literary texts associated with the state's college- and career-readiness standards for students.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.
 - New Hampshire 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.
 - New Hampshire should articulate more specific requirements ensuring that all special education teachers are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling with reading. With reading difficulties generally representing the primary reason for special education placements, it is essential that all special education teachers have the knowledge and skills to diagnose and support students with literacy needs.

Figure 12

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

Figure 12	DOESNOT OFFER	Official Company of the Company of t	iation(s)
Do states distinguish	FEE	0 / P	ertif, K-72
between elementary	70		3/2/2
and secondary special		13 / 28 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 /	,50, ,64ti,
education teachers?	300	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
Alabama		/ % / 	Office only a K-12
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Utah			
Vermont			3
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	14	16	21

Figure 13
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

Elementary Subject-Matter Test						
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri¹, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³, Wisconsin					
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Carolina ⁴					
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(s)						
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	Missouri ¹ , New York ⁵ , Wisconsin ⁶					
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania², Rhode Island, West Virginia³					
Required for a K-12 special education license	None					

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

igure 14		INCORPORATING:	SUPPORTING STRIFF
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ducation teachers are prepared for th	e .Õ	\$ \ \\ \delta \ \delt	
nstructional shifts associated with coll	lene-	\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \&\ \	188
nd career-readiness standards?	CSE O 387		SUP. READ!
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Massachusetts			
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Montana			
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Nevada			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
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Oregon Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

For more information about
NEW HAMPSHIRE and other states'
-assessing professional knowledge
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Assessing Professional Knowledge

NEW HAMPSHIR	E Ratings
Pedagogy Test Teachers are required to d	lemonstrate professional knowledge of teaching and learning.
	Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Lost ground since 2013
NEW HAMP Pedagogy	SHIRE Snapshot
No All ne	w teachers must pass a pedagogy test.
NEW HAMPSHIR	E Pedagogy Characteristics
Pedagogy Test	No test
Type of Test	None
Teachers Included	None
Pedagogy Test Type of Test	No test None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Require that all new teachers pass a pedagogy test.

New Hampshire should verify that all new teachers meet professional standards through a test of professional knowledge.

Examples of Best Practice

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

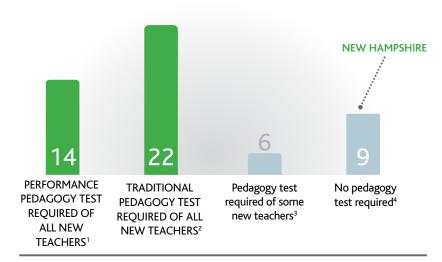
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

For more information about

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

Figure 15 Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?



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

Student Teaching

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

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



	NEW HAMPSHIRE Student Teaching Characteristics					
Duration of Student Teaching No specific requirements						
	Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements				
	Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must "model high quality learning facilitation that results in student learning," have a credential in the content area in which the student teacher seeks licensure, have 3 years of experience, demonstrate the skill to mentor candidates and be recommended by peers, administrators or faculty/staff				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

achievement.

- 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 New Hampshire should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student
- Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.
 - New Hampshire should require a fulltime, summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers; this ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary professional activities.
- Explicitly require that student teaching be completed locally, thus prohibiting candidates from completing this requirement abroad.
 - Outsourcing arrangements for student teaching makes it impossible to ensure the selection of the best cooperating teacher and adequate supervision of the student teacher and may prevent training of the teacher on relevant state instructional frameworks.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

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

Figure 16	TEACH!	STUDENT TEACHING
Do states ensure a	A SE	
high-quality student	F 69 8	
teaching experience?		25.5
Alabama	\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{\tag{	■ 2 2
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 Carolina South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

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

↑ Progress increased since 2013

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

Program Accountability The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Pully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet

Lost ground since 2013

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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.			
	*	No	Report cards showing program performance are available to the public.			
	*	Yes	The state maintains full authority over program approval.			

NEW HAMPSHIRE Teacher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics				
Use of Student Achievement Data	None			
Other Data Collected	Retention rates			
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None			
Program Report Cards	None			
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

■ Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

While New Hampshire does collect retention data, the state's accountability system should include other objective measures in addition to student growth that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the classroom. Data could include candidate's evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching and average raw scores on licensing tests including academic proficiency, subject matter and professional knowledge tests.

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

 New Hampshire should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be
- Publish an annual report card on the state's website.

held accountable for meeting.

New Hampshire should produce an annual report card on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level and presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

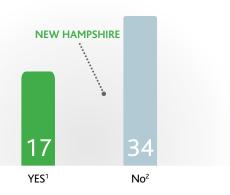
Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

For more information about

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM.	FOR PERFORMANDARDS	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE CO
	& <u>&</u>	NAY ON STAN	
Do states hold teacher	74.P	188	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
preparation programs	FC.]	PERF	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
accountable?	8 6		44
Alabama		1	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
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Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			4
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts		1	1
Michigan Minnesota			
	1		
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1	1	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio	1		1
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	37	10	25

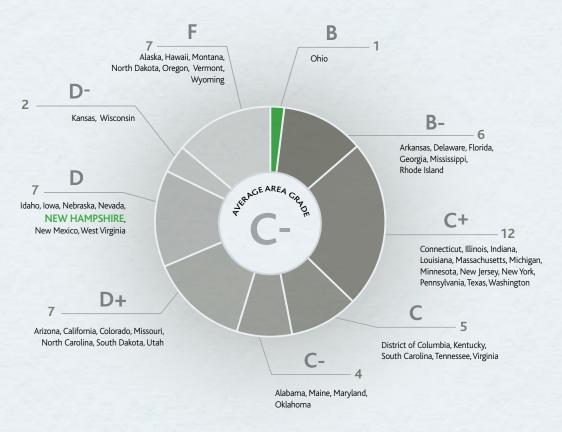
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs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

Area 2 Summary



How States are Faring in Expanding the Pool of Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- Alternate Routes to Certification
- Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Licensure Reciprocity

Alternate Routes to Certification

For more information about
NEW HAMPSHIRE and other states'
alternate routes to certification
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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 → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet ↑ Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 	

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics					
Name of Route(s)	Alternative 3A; Alternative 3B; Alternative 4; Alternative 5				
Academic Requirements for Entry	Alternative 3A, Alternative 3B and Alternative 4: no minimum GPA; Alternative 5: minimum 2.5 GPA, with some exceptions				
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	All routes require subject-matter exam. Alternative 3B requires ABCTE's subject-area exams; Alternative 4 requires coursework in the intended teaching area; Alternative 5: requires a major or 30 credit hours in intended teaching area				
Coursework Requirements	No specific coursework requirements				
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Alternative 3A and 3B: no requirements; Alternative 4 and 5: candidates receive a mentor for the entirety of the program				
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area; Alternative Route 4 is an exception as it only certifies teachers in critical-shortage areas				
Eligible Providers	Diverse providers allowed				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Screen candidates for academic ability. New Hampshire should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance, such as the GRE or a GPA of 3.0 or higher.
- Consider flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

New Hampshire should consider whether it is appropriate to allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION FIGURES

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

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

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

For more information about

NEW HAMPSHIRE's alternate routes to
certification policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis and
state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

New Hampshire should ensure that coursework requirements are manageable and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers, through exposure to topics like methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

New Hampshire should consider shortening the length of time it takes an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification to no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

 Extend mentoring to all alternate route teachers.

While New Hampshire is recognized for requiring Alternate Routes 4 and 5 teachers to work with a mentor, ABCTE and Alternate Route 3A teachers should also receive this support. The state should consider providing sufficient guidelines to ensure that induction is structured for new teacher success and strategies like practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom or intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

Examples of Best Practice

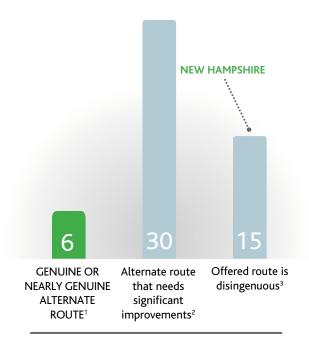
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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

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

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

Figure 19
Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



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

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Alaska									
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Arkansas		*	*	*	*		*		*
California							*	*	*
Colorado			*	*				*	*
Connecticut	*			*	*	*		*	*
Delaware				*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Florida		*	*					*	*
Georgia			*	*	*		*	*	*
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	*	*						*	*
Indiana				*				*	<u>*</u>
lowa				*					
Kansas		<u>*</u>							
Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*					<u>*</u>	*
Maine		*	*						
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		<u>*</u>	*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*						*
Minnesota	*	*	*				*	*	
Mississippi		<u>*</u>	<u></u>	*	*				
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Montana								*	
Nebraska				*		*			
Nevada			*					*	*
NEW HAMPSHIRE		*						*	*
New Jersey	*	*		*	*		*	*	
New Mexico		*				*		*	
New York	*	*						*	*
North Carolina			*					*	*
North Dakota									
Ohio		*	*	*		*		*	*
Oklahoma		*	*	*					*
Oregon									
Pennsylvania		*						*	*
Rhode Island	*		*	*		*		*	*
South Carolina		*		*	*		*		*
South Dakota		*	★					★	
Tennessee									*
Texas	*		*					*	*
Utah						<u></u> ★			
Vermont		*		<u> </u>				*	
Virginia								*	*
Washington		*	*				*	*	*
West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									

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

Part-Time Teaching Licenses

Part-Time Teaching Licenses A license with minimal requirements is offered that allows content experts to teach part time. Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



1

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics				
Name of License	Not offered			
Subject-Matter Requirements	Not applicable			
Other Requirements	Not applicable			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES FIGURES

■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

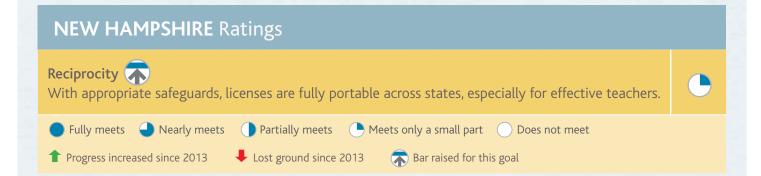
For more information about

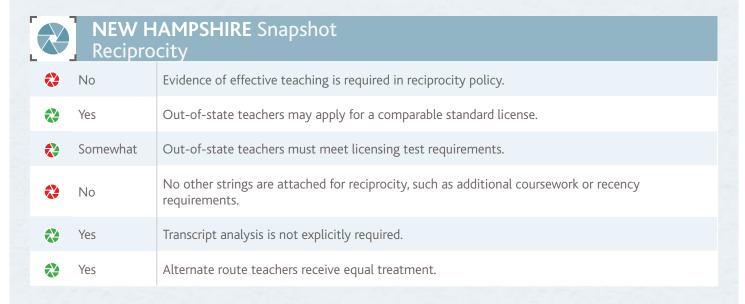
NEW HAMPSHIRE's part-time teaching
licenses policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis and
state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

		Restricted or var.	SUP
Do states offer a license		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	ρ _θ /
with minimal requirements		Pet	<i>\</i>
that allows content experts to teach part time?	/-	stric	
to teach part time:	YES	/ g, /	/
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho Illinois			
Indiana Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island South Carolina			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Licensure Reciprocity

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





NEW HAMPSHIRE Reciprocity Characteristics License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Standard Teachers **Effectiveness Requirements** None Allows the submission of other states' subject-area tests. The Foundations of Reading test **Testing Requirements** may not be waived. For standard certificate, must have three years of "successful" experience within the last Coursework and/or Recency Requirements seven years. Additional Alternate Route None Requirements

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

To facilitate the movement of effective teachers between states, New Hampshire 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.

New Hampshire should insist that outof-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 NEW HAMPSHIRE'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.

New Hampshire should reconsider its recency requirement as a means to judge licensure eligibility. Recent experience is unlikely to positively affect a teacher's effectiveness, and such a requirement may deter effective teachers from applying for licensure in the state.

Examples of Best Practice

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

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICE.	NO OTHER OBSTACLES
What do states require of	4	OF L	000
teachers transferring from	ر جي	\$ \ \frac{1}{2}	1 E C S
other states?	3	57.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
other states:	EF.	/ ~~/	< 70
Alabama			
Alaska		2	
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
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lowa			
Kansas			
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Maine			
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South Dakota Tennessee		3	
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Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia			
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington			
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin			
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia			

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

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

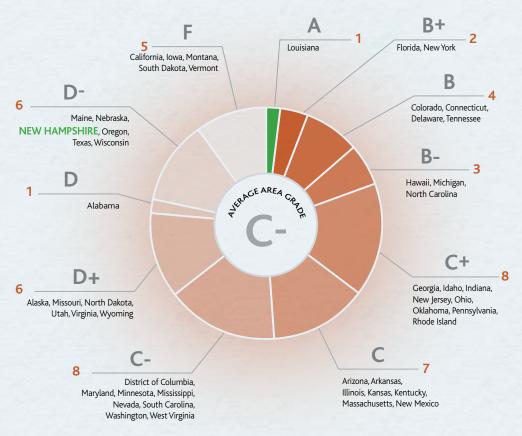
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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 Bar raised for this goal

	NEW H State D	AMPSHIRE Snapshot Pata Systems
*	Yes	Use of data system for providing evidence of effectiveness is mandated.
*	No	Teacher of record is adequately defined.
*	Yes	A process is in place for teacher roster verification.
*	No	Data on teacher production are publicly reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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	Not adequately connected to providers of instruction.			
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 **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

- Develop a definition of "teacher of record" that can be used to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness. New Hampshire should articulate a definition of teacher of record that reflects instruction.
- Publish data on teacher production. New Hampshire 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 NEW HAMPSHIRE's state data system policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 23		8	28
Do states' data systems			8/
include elements needed	77		
to assess teacher	474		Z / Z /
effectiveness?	35	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
<i>''</i>	4 P. C.	CAN CONNECT MON	TEACHER ROSTER
Alabama			
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Utah Vermont			
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West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	29	34	26

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

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

Teacher Evaluation

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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	

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Teacher Evaluation Characteristics		
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	None required	
Types of Required Student Data	None required	
Other Required Measures	None	
Number of Rating Categories	2	
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual evaluations not required	
Number of Observations	Not required	
System Structure	District-designed evaluation systems	
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Not mentioned	
Evaluator Requirements	None	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

New Hampshire should require a common evaluation instrument in which evidence of student learning is the most significant criterion by ensuring a teacher is unable to receive an effective rating if found to be ineffective in the classroom.

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Utilize rating categories that meaningfully differentiate among various levels of teacher performance.

New Hampshire should require districts to utilize multiple rating categories, such as highly effective, effective, needs improvement and ineffective.

Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

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

New Hampshire should not only require that its evaluations include classroom observations, but also the state should ensure that the primary component of a classroom observation be quality of instruction, as measured by student time on task, student grasp or mastery of the lesson objective and efficient use of class time.

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

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

Figure 24	, PE	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Policie	is _a	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Do states souside:	752	Requires that student Senties that student Senties and Security	Requires that student	ridout explicit guidelins Requires some of explicit guidelines	Sudent achievement
Do states consider	\$ <u>\$</u>	至差数			
classroom effectiveness	E ES		rest		of 31
as part of teacher	25				tent /
evaluations?	18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 & 'E		Red Land	Stuc
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Arizona					
Arkansas		П			
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Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					1
New Jersey		2			
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New York					
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					1
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia		3			
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

^{60 :} NCTO STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2015 | TEACHER EVALUATION | NEW HAMPSHI

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

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

3. Explicitly defined for 2014-15 school year.

Figure 25	,	Z Z Z
Do states require districts	787	V 75/2
to evaluate all teachers	78	
each year?	4. E.	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	AWWALEVALUATIO	A A W
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		
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		
Wy Jilling	27	45
	21	40

Tenure

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

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



NEW HAMPSHIRE Tenure Characteristics		
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered.	
Length of Probationary Period	5 years	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 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.

New Hampshire 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.

New Hampshire 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.

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE's tenure policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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Figure 26	<i>\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</i>	. 6/	, per /	_ /
How are tenure	2		, de la company	rically
decisions made?	27.2	\begin{align*} \begi	00 / 40	ter /
decisions made:	EVDENCE OF STUDENT	Some evidence of *	Virtually autom	No policy/No tenue
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Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware District of Columbia				
Florida	1			
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
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lowa				
Kansas			ī	2
Kentucky	П	П		
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
New Jersey New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				4
Ohio				
Oklahoma	5			
Oregon	ī			
Pennsylvania	\Box		ī	
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	14	26	2

- 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."
- 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.

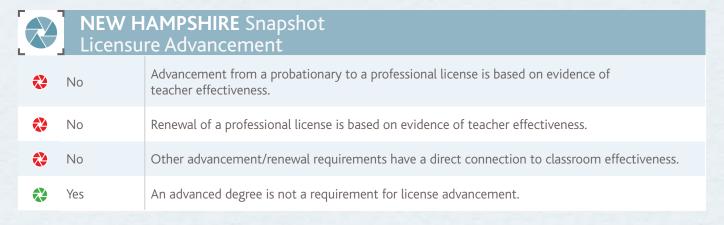
Figure 27 How long before a teacher earns tenure? 3 Years 1 Year Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas П П California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida 1 Georgia П П П П Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana П П П Iowa Kansas 3 Kentucky Louisiana Maine П Maryland Massachusetts П П П П П П Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri П Montana Nebraska Nevada **NEW HAMPSHIRE** New Jersey П New Mexico **New York** П П П П П 4 North Carolina North Dakota Ohio 5 Oklahoma П **6** П П П Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas П П П П Utah Vermont Virginia Washington П 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.
- Oklahoma teachers may also earn career status with an average rating of at least effective for a four-year period and a rating of at least "effective" for the last two years.
- 7. In Virginia, local school boards may extend up to five years.
- 8. In Washington, at a district's discretion, a teacher may be granted tenure after the second year if he/she receives one of the top two evaluation ratings.

Licensure Advancement

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





NEW HAMPSHIRE Licensure Advancement Characteristics Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary None to Professional License Must have at least 3 years' full-time teaching experience, and be deemed "effective or Other Requirements for above" according to the local evaluation system for 2 consecutive years; no requirements Advancement for evaluation systems to include evidence of student growth Initial Certification Period 3 years Performance Requirements to None Renew a Professional License Must complete professional development plan or 75 hours of approved continuing Other Requirements for Renewal education credits. Renewal Period 3 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

New Hampshire 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. Until the state mandates an evaluation system with student growth as a preponderant factor, basing certification advancement on effectiveness does not guarantee that its existing policy will be meaningful.

 Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

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

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

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

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

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

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

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.

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

		Q,	,	,	
Figure 28	OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE	Some objective evides	Consideration given to	Classommance is not but Performance not con.	PaJa
Do states require teachers	ځ) / E	Se tie	Ď _{is}
to show evidence of		,	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		5
effectiveness before	F EL		` \	reis Tens	
conferring professional	Ê	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Side /		
licensure?	FEC	\		25/26/	
	0 # /	Some objective	٠ ٩٠	Classoom effectivence but Performance not con-	
Alabama					
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
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Idaho					
Illinois		2			
Indiana					
lowa		П			
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
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Massachusetts					
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Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington Wash Virginia					
West Virginia Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
Wyoning					
	6	4	12	29	

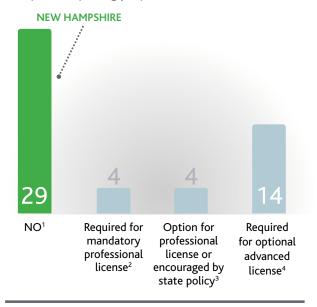
Georgia does not require evidence of effectiveness for each year of renewal period.

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

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

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

Figure 29 Do states require teachers to earn advanced degrees before conferring professional licenses?



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Ratings

Equitable Distribution

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



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



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW HAMPSHIRE Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports data on the percentage of highly qualified teachers for each school. Compares highly qualified teacher data at high- and low-poverty schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

New Hampshire 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.

New Hampshire 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.

Providing comparative data for schools with similar poverty and minority populations would yield an even more comprehensive picture of gaps in the equitable distribution of teachers in New Hampshire.

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

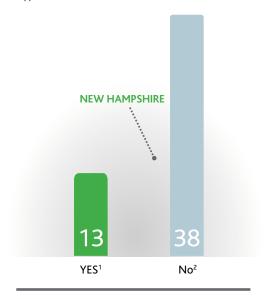
Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about

NEW HAMPSHIRE's equitable distribution
of teachers policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis and
state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 30

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



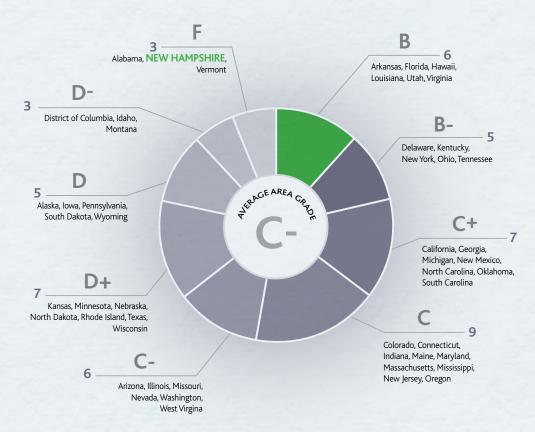
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- 2. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine,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

Area 4 Summary



How States are Faring in Retaining Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

New Teacher Induction

Compensation

Professional Development

New Teacher Induction

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Ratings

Induction

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



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

↑ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW HAMPSHIRE Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE New Teacher Induction Characteristics

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

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

Set specific parameters.

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

Ensure high quality mentors.

New Hampshire should articulate minimum guidelines for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF NEW TEACHER INDUCTION FIGURES

Figure 31 Quality of induction policies

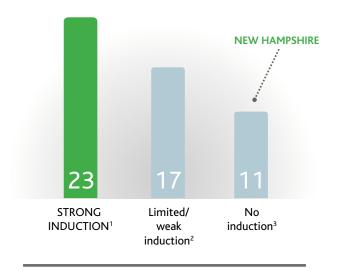
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

Figure 31

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



- Strong Practice: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia
- 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 **NEW HAMPSHIRE** and other states' professional development policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Professional Development

NEW HAMPSHIRE Ratings

Professional Development

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



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

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW HAMPSHIRE Snapshot Professional Development

*	No	Teachers must receive feedback about their performance from their evaluations.

Professional development must be aligned with evaluation results. No Teachers with unsatisfactory/ineffective ratings are placed on improvement plans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	No connection
Evaluation Feedback	Not required
Improvement Plan	Not required

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

New Hampshire should require that evaluation systems provide teachers with feedback about their classroom performance.

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

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

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

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

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

Figure 32		JRMS	W / ALL
Do states ensure that		ð /₹ ₌	
evaluations are used to	FRS		
help teachers improve?	£.#	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$ \\\ \\\ \\\\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
neip teachers improve.	ALL TE. RECEIVE	FIALLATION INFORMS TEACHES SONAI TEACHES SONAI TEACHES	MPROVENTINAL WITH POOR RATEGORY
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Alaska			
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California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			_
Delaware			
District of Columbia			<u> </u>
Florida			1
Georgia			_
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			1
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lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			1
Louisiana			
Maine			1
Maryland			_
Massachusetts			
Michigan Minnesota			_
Mississippi Missouri			1
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			1
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
			_
	38	31	35

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
NEW HAMPSHIRE and other states'
compensation policies, including full
harrative analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Compensation Characteristics					
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts				
Performance Pay Initiatives	None				
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Not explicitly discouraged				
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None				
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	None				
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

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

New Hampshire should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure classroom performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

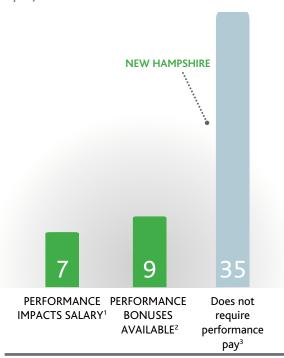
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment 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
NEW HAMPSHIRE's compensation policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



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

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

Figure 34		PROHIBITS ADDITION	/ /4/	Requires compensar:
Do states prevent districts		FES L		
from basing teacher pay o	n E		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
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advanced degrees?	\$ 5 5 5 0 8		S / 8.8	. \ \gamma_{Q}^{g}
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lowa				
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Maryland				
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Michigan				
Minnesota			2	
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Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
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New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			4	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas			5	
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
,	3			
		2	31	15

Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT AREAS Solubles Jello Jell	/
Do states provide	DIFFERENT.			⇒ AREAS	
incentives to teach in	n	Loan forgiveness	/	AKEAS Serieness	/
high-need schools	.4		/ .		$N_{osupport}$
or shortage subject	ERE		FRE		/ odn
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Rhode Island					
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Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	22	9	15	12	20

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

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

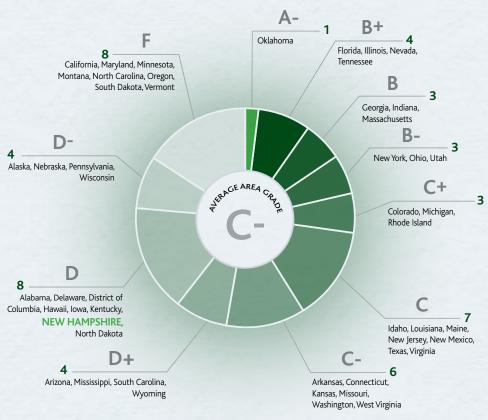
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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	



NEW HAMPSHIRE Extended Emergency License Characteristics						
Emergency License	Intern license					
Minimum Requirements	Teachers qualify for the Intern License through Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 pathways to certification. Teachers have up to three years to pass required subject-matter tests.					
Duration	3 years					
Renewal Requirements	Nonrenewable					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Permitting individuals who have not yet passed state licensing tests to teach neglects the needs of students, instead extending personal consideration to adults who may not be able to meet minimal state standards.

■ Limit exceptions to one year.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. New Hampshire's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on an intern license for three years without passing required licensing tests.

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE's extended emergency
licenses policies, including detailed
recommendations, full narrative analysis and
state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 36		/	/	/
How long can new teachers				
practice without passing			/	/ e_
licensing tests?	Ž	' / 'p	87.8	
ireensing tests.	FEE	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a}	, 20, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19
	<i>7a</i> _c	\$	\$ \$	\ \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{8}
	NO DEFERRAL	Up to Tyear	Up to 2 years	3 years or more
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				3
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	0	10	c	10
	9	18	6	18

- 1. Teachers can have up to two additional years to pass licensing tests in the event of "extraordinary extenuating circumstances."
- 2. Out-of-state teachers can teach on a non-renewable license until all requirements are met.
- 3. Tennessee does not offer emergency licenses but candidates for initial practitioner license have three years to pass licensure tests.
- 4. Permits can be extended without passing licensing tests if districts receive hardship approval.

For more information about NEW HAMPSHIRE and other states' 🖫 dismissal policies, including full arrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

NEW HAMPSHIRE Ratings

Dismissal

Ineffective classroom performance is grounds for dismissal and the process for terminating ineffective teachers is expedient and fair to all parties.









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



↑ Progress increased since 2013





NEW HAMPSHIRE Snapshot Dismissal

<>	No	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
	No	Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.
	Somewhat	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.

NEW HAMPSHIR	IEW HAMPSHIRE Dismissal Characteristics			
Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Ineffectiveness not grounds for dismissal; decided by local school boards.			
Due Process Rights of Teachers	According to statute, "the school board may dismiss any teacher found by them to be immoral, or who has not satisfactorily maintained the competency standards established by the school district." The process is the same regardless of the grounds for cancellation.			
Length of Appeals Process	Multiple opportunities to appeal: After written notice, the teacher has 10 days to request a hearing, which must occur within 15 days. The school board must issue its opinion within 15 days. The teacher may, within 10 days, file an additional appeal with the state board, which must issue a final decision within 15 days. Alternately, the teacher can request arbitration under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. Grievance procedures can be bargained locally.			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

Rather than leaving it up to local school boards, New Hampshire 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.

New Hampshire should consider streamlining its process even more by disallowing multiple appeals. Further, the state should consider only permitting appeals through the state board, as the grievance procedures for arbitration can be locally bargained, which means that there is no assurance that such an appeal will occur 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, New Hampshire 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
NEW HAMPSHIRE's dismissal policies,
including detailed recommendations, full
narrative analysis and state response, see
... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 37		/
Do states articulate that	Ŧ	8 <u>5</u>
ineffectiveness is grounds	24	/
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ZZ Z	§ /
for dismissal?	FS THOUGH EVALUATED AND	· / »
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Alaska		
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NEW HAMPSHIRE		
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Utah		
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Virginia		
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West Virginia		
West Virginia Wisconsin		

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

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

Reductions in Force

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE 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





♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW HAMPSHIRE Snapshot Reductions in Force



No

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



Yes

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE Reductions in Force Characteristics Consideration of performance not required Use of Teacher Performance Use of Seniority Can be considered; must not be sole factor Other Factors Determined by districts

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

■ Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

For more information about
NEW HAMPSHIRE's reductions in force
policies, including detailed recommendations,
full narrative analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 38	55	SEMORITY CANNOT BE
Do states prevent districts	JW Q	/ <u>*</u> 6
from basing layoffs solely	ZAVC ERE	7 4
on "last in, first out"?	NS/E	NEY WEY
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NCTQ is available to work with individual states to improve teacher policies.

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