

Acknowledgments

STATES

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

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NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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Executive Summary

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

New York at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 New York Area Goal Scores

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

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

Goal Summary



Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 6



Teacher Policy Priorities for New York

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- As a condition of initial licensure, require that all elementary candidates pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects and require a meaningful passing score for each area.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license.
- Ensure all new early childhood teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text, incorporating literacy into all content areas and supporting struggling readers associated with college- and careerreadiness standards.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

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

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Student Teaching

Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

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

License Reciprocity

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

Licensure Advancement

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

Compensation

While leaving districts flexibility to determine their own pay scales, support pay systems that recognize teachers for their effectiveness and discourage systems tied to advanced degrees and/or experience.

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Reductions in Force

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

Figure A	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State	Overall State Grade 2009
	Overa Gade	Overa Grade	C Pera O Gade	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+	С	D+
Michigan	C+	B-	C+	D-
New Jersey	C+	B-	D+	D+
Utah	C+	С	C-	D
Virginia	C+	C+	D+	D+
Colorado	С	C+	С	D+
Kentucky	С	С	D+	D+
Mississippi	С	С	D+	D+
New Mexico	С	D+	D+	D+
South Carolina	С	C-	C-	C-
Arizona	C-	C-	D+	D+
Idaho	C-	D+	D+	D-
Maine	C-	C-	D-	F
Minnesota	C-	C-	C-	D-
Missouri	C-	C-	D	D
Nevada	C-	C-	C-	D-
North Carolina	C-	С	D+	D+
Pennsylvania	C-	C-	D+	D
Texas	C-	C-	C-	C-
Washington	C-	C-	C-	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-	D+	D+
Alabama	D+	C-	C-	C-
District of Columbia	D+	D+	D	D-
Hawaii	D+	D+	D-	D-
Kansas	D+	D	D	D-
Maryland	D+	D+	D+	D
California	D	D+	D+	D+
lowa	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

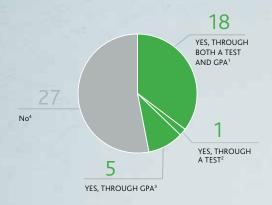
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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



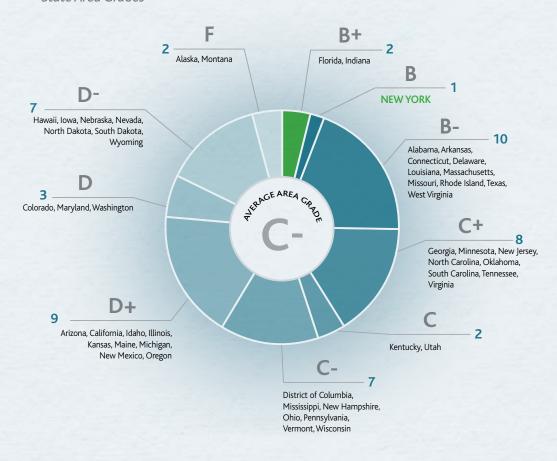
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

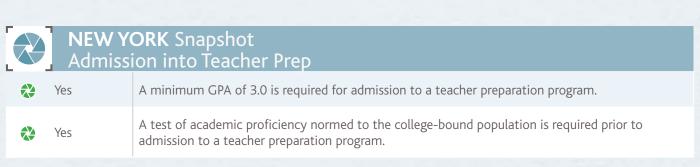
- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Admission into Teacher Prep

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





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

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN NEW YORK

- Establish rigorous admission criteria independent of accreditation process.

 While the CAEP standards set an admirably high bar for admission to teacher preparation programs, New York should enact its own policy articulating rigorous criteria for admission. Clear state policy would send an unequivocal message to programs about the state's expectations.
- 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 York might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP FIGURES

Figure 1 Academic proficiency requirements

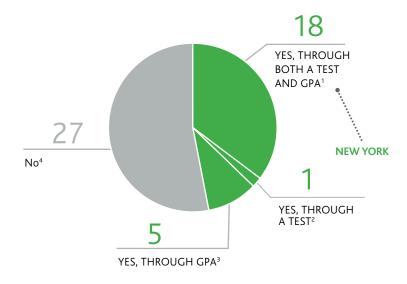
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

For more information about NEW YORK'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?

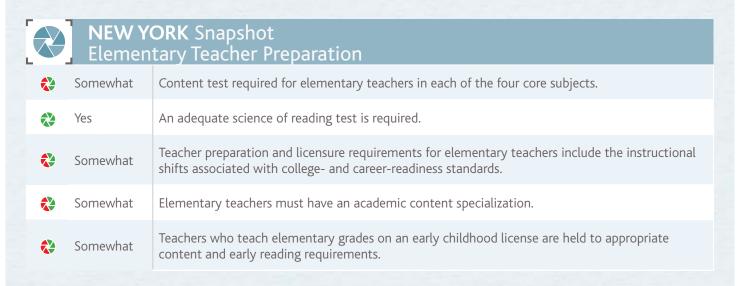


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama⁵, Arkansas⁵, Delaware⁶, District of Columbia⁵, Indiana⁵, Louisiana⁵, Michigan⁵, New Jersey⁷, New York³, North Carolina⁵, Oklahoma⁵, Oregon⁵, Rhode Island, South Carolina⁵, Tennessee⁵, Utah⁶, Virginia⁵, West Virginia
- 2. Strong Practice: Texas
- 3. Strong Practice: Georgia, Hawaii⁸, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania⁹
- 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.
- 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 YORK and other states'
elementary teacher preparation
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations
and state responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Elementary Teacher Preparation

NEW YORK 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 YORK Elem	entary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	1-6; Birth to grade 2
Content Tests	NYSTCE Multi-Subject Teachers of Childhood (1-6); NYSTCE Multi-Subject Teachers of Early Childhood (Birth to grade 2)
Science of Reading Requirements	NYSTCE Multi-Subject Teachers of Childhood and Early Childhood qualify as standalone reading tests
Academic Specialization	A major, concentration or the equivalent is required in one or more of the liberal arts and sciences.
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Fully addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

Although New York a is on the right track

Although New York a is on the right track by administering three-part licensing tests to both early childhood and elementary candidates, thus making it harder for teachers to pass if they fail some subject areas, the state is encouraged to further strengthen its policy and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each subject on its licensing test.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that new elementary teachers are prepared to 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 York 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.

Although New York's policy requires that elementary teacher candidates have at least an arts and sciences concentration, the state's language does not ensure that these teachers will earn a content specialization in an academic subject area.

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.

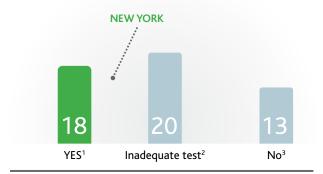
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR EACH Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii 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 П Utah П Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming 5 22 9 15

Figure 2

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

Figure 3

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

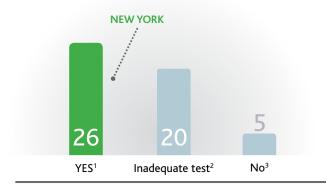


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky,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

Figure 4	pared 787	TEXT /	SUPPORTING STRUGGING
Are states ensuring that new		M/4 /	
		<u>2</u> / 3	
elementary teachers are prep	pared	¥ / 🙎	44
for the instructional shifts	Ő	18	o` / 🐔
associated with college- and	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	/ & &	\$\\\\ \&\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
career-readiness standards?) se		1 2 3
	š' /	\ X	1 2 %
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			
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North Carolina			
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Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington Wash Virginia			
West Virginia			
West Virginia Wisconsin			
West Virginia			

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.

F1		1
Figure 6	* *	
What do states require	\$ 5	/ 5
of early childhood	15 8 8 8	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
teachers who teach	V7.77 ES.F.	17 J
elementary grades?	# 5 K	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
ctementary grades:	Q Z X X \	DE FRE
Alabama	ONTENTIET WITH SUBSCORES FOR EACH	40EQUATESGENCE
Alabama Alaska ¹		
Arizona Arkansas ¹		
California ¹ Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia Florida	2	
Georgia ¹ Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky ¹		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan ¹		
Minnesota		
Mississippi ¹		
Missouri		
Montana ¹		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
NEW YORK		
North Carolina ¹		
North Dakota		
Ohio ¹		
Oklahoma		
Oregon ¹		
Pennsylvania ¹		
Rhode Island	3	
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		4
Texas ¹		
Utah	3	
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	7	13

For more information about **NEW YORK** 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 YORK 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





Bar raised for this goal



NEW YORK Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

Yes	Middle school teachers must pass a content test for each subject they are licensed to teach.
Yes	Middle school teachers must hold a middle grade-specific or secondary license.
Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

NEW YORK Midd	le School Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Middle School Licenses	5-9
Content Tests	New York State Teacher Certification Examination (NYSTCE) middle school multi-subject content specialty test
Academic Requirements	No requirements for major or minors
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 MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

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 YORK's middle school teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 7	K-8 LICENSE N.C.	K-8 license office of or	ooms /
Do states distinguish	Ś		K-8 license of
middle grade preparation from	SE	, e of	, e o
elementary preparation?	Ţ.	, icens	
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Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			<u></u> 1
Arkansas			
California	Ц	2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
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Maine			
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New Mexico			
NEW YORK			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			1
Ohio			
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington West Virginia			
Wisconsin			1
Wyoming			
	32	6	13

^{1.} Offers 1-8 license.

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

Figure 8			No. K.8 license to	No, test:
Do middle school teachers		No, test doen not not not not not not not not not no	S 6 6 8	test test
have to pass an appropriate		8,00)]se / se	
content test in every core		5.65		Ē/:
subject they are licensed		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \	/ te
to teach?	ZZ /	88	/ 2 ⁶ 5	/ & ?
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
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District of Columbia				
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Rhode Island				
South Carolina South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
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Utah				
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West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				

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

Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new	LYECK-WORK	MCORPORATING IT	SUPPLY SUBJECTS
middle school teachers are	;		7577
prepared for the instructional	ð	, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	7
shifts associated with college-	75	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	/ ද
and career-readiness standards	25 /		/ \$
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

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

NEW YORK Secondary Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Secondary Licenses	7-12	
Content Tests	New York State Teacher Certification Examination (NYSTCE) single-subject test required for initial licensure	
General Science License and Testing Requirements	Not offered	
General Social Studies License and Testing Requirements	General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test	
Endorsement Requirements	Content tests are required to add endorsements; general social studies endorsement only requires general social studies test	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

By allowing a general social studies certification—and only requiring a general knowledge social studies exam—New York is not ensuring that its 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 York's required secondary English language arts content test addresses informational texts, the state should strengthen its policy and ensure that teachers are able to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity.

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

New York is on the right track with the its draft social studies test framework that includes literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge. The state should strengthen this policy and include literacy skills and using text to build content knowledge in science, technical subjects and the arts.

Examples of Best Practice

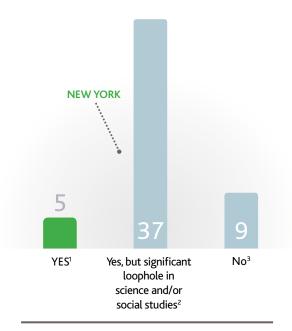
Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general 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 YORK's secondary teacher prep policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see
... http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 10

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



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

Figure 11		2/2	\$ 5.
Are states ensuring that		X / 5	
new secondary teachers	ż		13/8
are prepared for the	. 8	4 / 4	\$ \\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
instructional shifts associate	d ≱		182
with college-and career-	6	10/57	13 de 19 de
readiness standards?	J USE OF INFORM.	/ <i>< X</i>	\ \gamma_{\text{R}} \ \gam
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Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
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Delaware		П	
District of Columbia		\Box	
Florida			
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Idaho			
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Kansas			
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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			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

NEW YORK Ratings	
Content Knowledge New special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach.	
Reading Instruction New elementary teachers know the science of reading instruction and understand the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards	•
 Fully meets → Nearly meets → Partially meets → Meets only a small part → Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 → Lost ground since 2013 	

	NEW YORK Snapshot Special Education Teacher Preparation				
<	Yes	Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered.			
₩	Yes	Elementary subject-matter test is required for elementary special education license.			
₩	Yes	Secondary-level test in at least one subject area is required for secondary special education license.			
*	Yes	An adequate test on the science of reading is required for elementary special education teachers.			
₹	Somewhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for special education teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.			

NEW YORK Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Special Education License(s)	Birth to grade 2; 1-6, 5-9; 7-12	
Content Tests	Birth to grade 2: New York State Teacher Certification Examination (NYSTCE) Multi-Subject: Teachers of Early Childhood assessment 1-6: NYSTCE Multi-Subject Teachers of Childhood test 5-9 or 7-12: NYSTCE Multi-Subject middle school and secondary content tests consist of three separately scored sections: literacy and English language arts, math, and arts and sciences.	
Science of Reading Test	NYSTCE Elementary multi-subject content specialty test contains equivalent of standalone reading test.	
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career- Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Fully addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Middle school and secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While New York is on the right track in requiring content testing with separately scored subtests, the state should monitor the rigor of this new test to ensure that it guarantees requisite knowledge needed in both middle and secondary classrooms.

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

New York should expand its already strong policy and include specific requirements for all special education teachers regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

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)

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

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.

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.

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and secondary special	SN.	15 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	, so, leaf
education teachers?	900		Offers only a K-12
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Wyoming			
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Figure 13
Which states require subject-matter testing for special education teachers?

Elementary Subject-Matter Test				
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Louisiana, Massachusetts, 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.

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nstructional shifts associated with colleg	ae- ዿื	786	18 8
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South Carolina			
South Dakota Tennessee			
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Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			

Assessing Professional Knowledge

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





Yes Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

NEW YORK Pedagogy Characteristics		
Pedagogy Test	edTPA	
Type of Test	Performance assessment	
Teachers Included	All new teachers	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

Since additional research is needed to determine how the Teacher Performance Assessment compares to other teacher tests as well as whether the test's scores are predictive of student achievement, New York should carefully monitor and collect data about the validity of the edT-PA.

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.

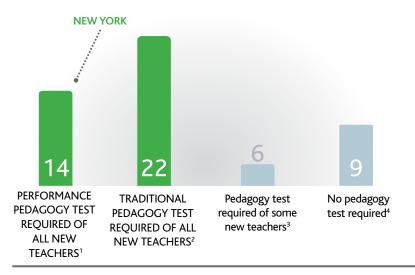
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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

Figure 15

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



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

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

Student Teaching

NEW YORK Ratings Student Teaching Teacher candidates are provided with a high-quality clinical experience. Fully meets Nearly meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

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

NEW YORK Student Teaching Characteristics		
Duration of Student Teaching	At least two 20-day or one 40-day student teaching experiences	
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	Cooperating teachers must be rated effective or highly effective in their most recent annual professional performance review	
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	If not rated at least effective on their most recent evaluation, must be designated by the school or district as a teacher mentor or coach, or hold a national board certificate	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN NEW YORK

- Require teacher candidates to spend at least 10 weeks student teaching.
 - New York should require a full-time, summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers; this ensures both adequate classroom experience and exposure to a variety of ancillary 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 full-time student teaching, but they also require that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning. Further, both of these states ensure that student teaching is completed locally, which better ensures teacher training on relevant state instructional frameworks and allows a higher degree of program oversight and feedback to the teacher candidate.

SUMMARY OF STUDENT TEACHING FIGURES

■ Figure 16 Student teaching requirements

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

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

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

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Figure 16	COOPERATING TEACHER FRECTIO BASES DON	STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST TO WEEK
Do states ensure a	A SED S	457 1
high-quality student	7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 27 7
teaching experience?		354
teaching experience.		45
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
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Louisiana		
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Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
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Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
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Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
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Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	13	34

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

Program Accountability The approval process for teacher preparation programs holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce. Prully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

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

ner Prep Program Accountability Characteristics
None
None
None
None
National accreditation required for state approval

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

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

■ Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

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

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 York should establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data, which programs should be held accountable for meeting.
- Publish an annual report card on the state's website.
 - New York 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.
- Maintain full authority over the process for approving teacher preparation programs.
 - New York should ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.

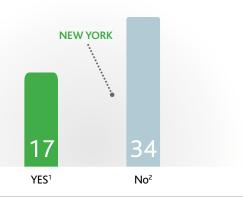
Examples of Best Practice

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 YORK's teacher prep program accountability policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 18	A.	CHECTED DARDS	CF SET
Do states hold teacher	\$ '4 ? ?	STAN.	
	7 2	1 3 6	/ 878
preparation programs accountable?	OBJECTIVE PROCESSAY.	FOR PERFORMANDARDS	DATA PUBLICIY
Alabama		■ ¹	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			2
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	■¹	■¹	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	<u></u> 1		<u></u> 1
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NEW YORK	6		6
North Carolina North Dakota			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Ohio	1		1
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Rhode Island			
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South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
			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.

 $^{{\}it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$

 $^{5. \} For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$

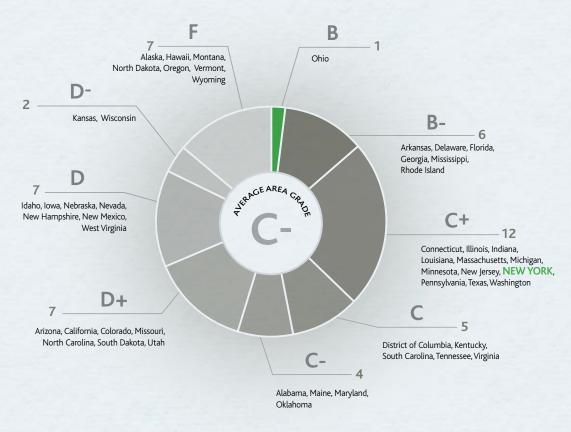
^{6.} University-based programs only; state does not distinguish between alternate route programs and traditional programs in public reporting.

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

NEW YORK Ratings	
Eligibility Alternate route programs only admit candidates with strong academic records while also providing flexibility for nontraditional candidates.	1
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	

	NEW You	ORK Snapshot te Routes to Certification
*	Yes	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.
*	Somewhat	Intensive mentoring is required to support new teachers.
*	Somewhat	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.
A.	103	Troviders outlet unan institutions of ingree education are permitted.

NEW YORK Alternate Routes to Certification Characteristics					
Name of Route(s)	Alternative Teacher Preparation (ATP) Program-Transitional B; Intensive Program-Transitional C; Transitional G				
Academic Requirements for Entry	Cumulative 3.0 GPA and passing score on the GRE or equivalent admissions exam				
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Pass a subject-matter exam; Transitional B: must have an appropriate major for the intended teaching area; Transitional C: advanced academic or professional degree; Transitional G: degree in intended teaching area, two years of teaching experience at a post-secondary institution				
Coursework Requirements	Transitional B: 200 clock hours of coursework on a wide range of topics, including instructional planning and classroom management; Transitional C: no specific coursework requirements; Transitional G: workshops and training in pedagogy				
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	Transitional B: intensive mentoring during the candidate's first eight weeks and continued mentoring for the entirety of the program; Transitional C: two years of mentoring which occurs daily for the candidate's first 20 days; Transitional G: mentor required				
Usage	No limit with regard to subject, grade or geographic area				
Eligible Providers	Diverse providers allowed				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

 Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

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

 Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

New York 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.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Ensure that coursework meets the immediate needs of new teachers.

The nature of coursework outlined for Transition B candidates reflects the preparation of a traditional program, not a streamlined one designed to meet the immediate needs of new teachers. Any course that is not fundamentally practical and immediately necessary should be eliminated as a requirement.

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

While it is commendable that Transitional C and G candidates are eligible to receive standards certification after two years, New York should consider extending this same policy to its Transitional B candidates.

Extend intensive mentoring to all alternate route teachers.

While New York is recognized for requiring Transitional B and C teachers with an intensive mentor experience, Transitional G teachers should also receive this support.

■ Offer practice opportunities to teach.

While New York is commended for offering high-quality mentoring support to some of its alternate route teachers, the state may want to consider providing all its candidates with a practice-teaching opportunity prior to their placement in the classroom.

Examples of Best Practice

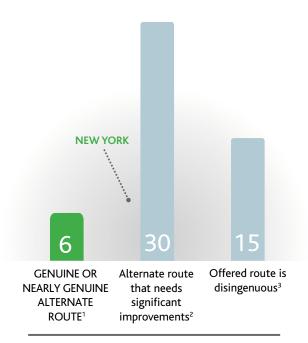
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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?



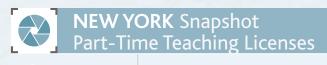
- 1. Strong Practice: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
- Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New 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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lternate routes?	PREREQUISITE OF PERFOM, AGAIN	VERIFICATION OF KNOWN CF.	AVAILABILITY OF TE	STREAMLINED	RELEVANT COLL	PRACTICE TEAC.	INTENSIVE ME.	BROAD USAGE	DIVERSITY OF PRO.
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Virginia		*		*				*	*
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West Virginia		*			*				*
Wisconsin									*
Wyoming									

For more information about
NEW YORK 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. Pully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013



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

NEW YORK Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics				
Name of License	Visiting Lecturer			
Subject-Matter Requirements	"At the request of a superintendent of schools, a license may be issued to an individual who has unusual qualifications in a specific subject."			
Other Requirements	No additional guidelines			

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

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

It is unclear whether the Visiting Lecturer License serves as a vehicle for individuals with deep subject-area knowledge to teach a limited number of courses without fulfilling a complete set of certification requirements. It appears that this may be the intent of the license; however, state policy does not describe the conditions of employment, whether it is for part-time or full-time teaching or requirements that candidates must fulfill.

 Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test.

New York should require that Visiting Lecturer License candidates pass a subject-matter test to ensure expertise in a content area. Only a subject-matter test ensures that Visiting Lecturer License teachers know the specific content they will need to teach.

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

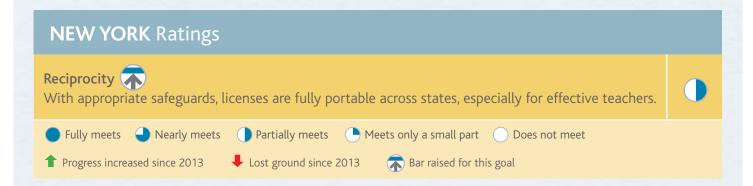
For more information about NEW YORK's

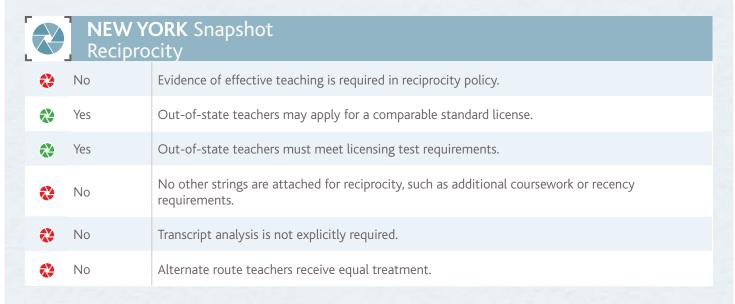
part-time teaching licenses policies, including
detailed recommendations, full narrative
analysis and state response, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Do states offer a license		Restricted or Van.	978
Do states offer a license with minimal requirements		/ 2	/ وم
that allows content experts		<i>b</i> ₉ <i>y</i> ₂	· /
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to teach part time:	YES	/ & /	/ -
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Licensure Reciprocity

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





NEW YORK Reciprocity Characteristics				
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Initial or professional			
Effectiveness Requirements	None			
Testing Requirements	Must meet the state's passing scores on licensing tests. May teach on a conditional initial certificate for one year to pass the edTPA test.			
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Must have three years of experience within five years of the application date. Must also have earned at least a 2.5 GPA, and completed several workshops in areas such as child abuse identification and school violence prevention. Transcripts are required for all candidates.			
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	Transcript analysis is likely to result in additional coursework.			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

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

SUMMARY OF RECIPROCITY FIGURES

Figure 22 Requirements for licensing teachers from other states

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

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

For more information about NEW YORK'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 York should reconsider its policy regarding submission of transcripts, as it would appear to imply that, lacking a clear match with its own professional requirements, the teacher would have to begin anew, repeating some, most or all of a preparation program. The state should also reconsider its recency requirement regarding experience, as it may deter talented teachers from applying for certification, and it may preclude fully certified alternate route teachers who have completed their preparation from obtaining reciprocal licensure.

Examples of Best Practice

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

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICE	NO OTHER OBSTACE
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114			
Wyoming			

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.

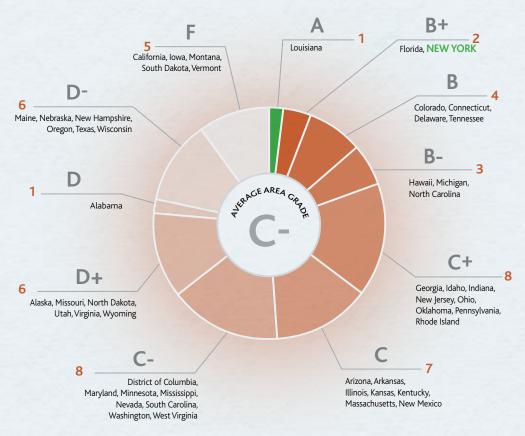
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

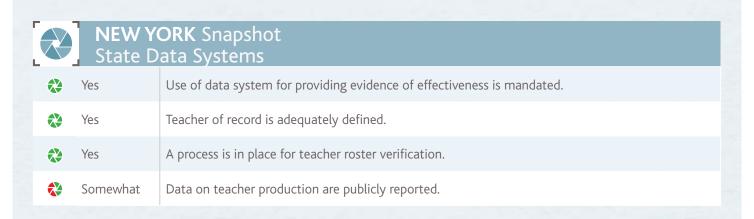
- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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

NEW YORK Ratings State Data Systems The state's data system contributes some of the evidence needed to assess teacher effectiveness. Prully meets Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013 Bar raised for this goal



NEW YORK State Data System Characteristics						
Teacher Student Data Link Capacity to connect student identifiers to teacher identifiers and match records over time						
Teacher of Record Definition	An individual who has been assigned responsibility for a student's learning in a subject/course with aligned performance measures.					
Other Characteristics	r Characteristics Roster verification; Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student					
Publishes an annual Teacher Supply and Demand report, which includes data on the total number of new teacher hires for a particular year. Data also show the number of new teacher hires broken down by both region and endorsement, along with the number of initial certificates issued. Most recent report is from 2008.						

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN NEW YORK

■ Ensure published supply data is recent.

Although New York's Teacher Supply and Demand report commendably reports information regarding teacher production, the state should ensure that the most up-to-date data is available and accessible.

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

Figure 23		6 /	7 × 7
Do states' data systems		1 S / 5	8/
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North Dakota Ohio			
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Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
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South Carolina			
South Dakota ¹			
Tennessee			
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Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	29	34	26

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

Teacher Evaluation

NEW YORK Ratings	
Evaluation of Effectiveness Instructional effectiveness is the preponderant criterion of any teacher evaluation.	O 1
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 YORK Snapshot Teacher Evaluation							
*	Yes	Objective student data is the preponderant or a significant criterion of teacher evaluations.					
*	Yes	All teachers are evaluated annually.					
*	Yes	Multiple observations are required for all teachers.					
*	Yes	More than two rating categories are used.					
	No	New teachers receive feedback early in the school year.					
	No	Surveys (student, parent, peer) are explicitly required or allowed.					

NEW YORK Teacher Evaluation Characteristics					
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	reponderant criterion. Student performance counts for half of a teacher's evaluation score, erived using a matrix system.				
Types of Required Student Data	The first subcomponent is either the growth score or, for teachers in nontested grades and subjects, a student learning objective (SLO) that results in a growth score. Districts may add a second subcomponent, which may either be another growth score on a state test or a growth score based on a supplemental state assessment.				
Other Required Measures	Observations				
Number of Rating Categories	4				
Frequency of Evaluations	Annual for all teachers				
Number of Observations	Multiple observations required but timing is not mandated.				
System Structure	State provides criteria for and approves district-designed evaluation systems				
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Explicitly prohibited				
Evaluator Requirements	Training; must be effective teacher				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

New York 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.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	Requires that student achievement student senifoan our Bown.	Requires that student	rithout explicit criterion Requires some con-	Student achievenen
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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	ć	WUALEVALUATON
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to evaluate all teachers	Z	\$ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
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Tenure

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

NEW YORK Ratings Tenure Tenure decisions are based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. → Best Practice Fully meets Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet → Progress increased since 2013 Lost ground since 2013

	NEW You	ORK Snapshot
<	Yes	Evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
*	Yes	Tenure is not automatically awarded.
*	Yes	Probationary period is at least four years.

NEW YORK Tenure Characteristics						
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Must be rated effective or highly effective for 3 of 4 years. If rated effective or highly effective for the first 3 years but then ineffective in the fourth year, then no tenure; eligible for a 1-year extension to show progress.					
Length of Probationary Period	4 years					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN NEW YORK

 As a result of New York's strong tenure policies, no recommendations are provided.

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

. http://netq.org/stateroneyDashboard

Figure 26	<i>X</i> 3	ERION	cher red	_ /
How are tenure	57.00°		nside,	ericali nure
decisions made?	EVDENCE OF STUDENT	Some evidence of *	Virtually autom	No Polisy No tenure
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Vermont				
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Wyoming				

- 1. Florida only awards annual contracts; decisions are connected to effectiveness.
- 2. Kansas only awards annual contracts; decisions are not connected to effectiveness.
- 3. North Carolina generally awards only one-year contracts, except that teachers can be awarded a two- or four-year contract if they have "shown effectiveness as demonstrated by proficiency on the evaluation instrument." However, no student growth measures required.
- 4. No state-level policy.
- Oklahoma has created a loophole by essentially waiving student learning requirements and allowing the principal of a school to petition for career-teacher status.

low long before a teacher							
arns tenure?				/			/_
	<i>(i)</i>	/ ,	/ 6	/ 6	/ Sy	8	/ _{Jule}
	No policy	7 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 YEARS	SYEARS	No tenure
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Arizona							
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California Colorado							
Connecticut							
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Wyoming							

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

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

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

NEW YORK Licensure Advancement Characteristics		
Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary to Professional License	None	
Other Requirements for Advancement	Must complete various mentoring and teaching experiences and earn a master's degree.	
Initial Certification Period	5 years	
Performance Requirements to Renew a Professional License	None	
Other Requirements for Renewal	Must complete 100 professional development hours.	
Renewal Period	5 years	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

New York should require evidence of teacher effectiveness to be a factor in determining whether teachers can renew their licenses or advance to a higher-level license.

 Discontinue license requirements with no direct connection to classroom effectiveness.

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

 End requirement tying teacher advancement to master's degrees.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

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

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

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

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

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

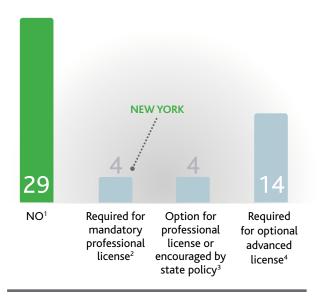
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

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

^{4.} An optional license requires evidence of effectiveness.

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

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

NEW YORK 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 YORK Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

*	Yes	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.
*	Yes	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 YORK Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Requires districts to publicly report aggregate school-level data about teacher performance.
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports on the ratio of new to veteran teachers and the percentage of teachers without appropriate certification for each school. Also reports on the percentage of highly qualified teachers and teacher turnover at the school level.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN NEW YORK

 As a result of New York's strong equitable distribution policies, no recommendations are provided.

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

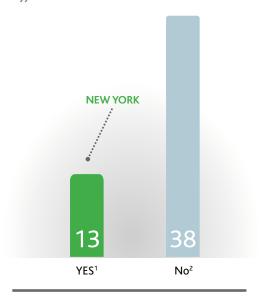
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about NEW YORK'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?



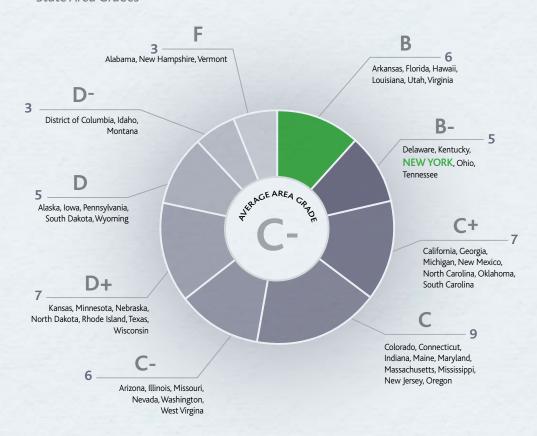
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,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

NEW YORK 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





NEW YORK Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

NEW YORK New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All teachers receive mentoring. Districts design their own programs or may participate in state Teacher-Mentorship Induction Program.
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not specified
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Determined at the local level for district-designed programs. For Teacher-Mentorship Induction program example criteria provided such as mastery of subject-matter skills and interpersonal relationship qualities; also must be licensed in the same area as the new teacher
Other Mentor Requirements	Not specified
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	State mentoring requirements include: modeling teaching instruction, observations, instructional planning, and release time from instructional and noninstructional duties for both teacher and mentor

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

New York 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.

Ensure high quality mentors.

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

Set more specific parameters.

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

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

Figure 31

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



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

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

Professional Development

NEW YORK 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 YORK Snapshot Professional Development

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

NEW YORK Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	Performance reviews must be a "significant factor" in professional development.
Evaluation Feedback	Must include "timely and constructive feedback on all criteria evaluated"
Improvement Plan	Required for teachers rated developing and ineffective

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN NEW YORK

 As a result of New York's strong professional development policies, no recommendations are provided.

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)

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

Figure 32		EVALUATION INFORMS TEACH	MPROVEMENT PLANS WITH POOR RAT. TEACHER
Do states ensure that		٧ / الح	
evaluations are used to	ERS		
help teachers improve?	7. T.	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	\$ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\
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Does not require improvement plans for all less-than-effective teachers; just those in the lowest rating category.

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

Compensation

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

NEW YORK 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	
↑ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013 ♠ Bar Raised for this Goal	

	NEW You	ORK 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.
*	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching shortage subjects.
*	Yes	Teachers can earn additional compensation by teaching in high-need schools.
*	No	Districts are encouraged to provide compensation for related prior subject-area work experience.

NEW YORK 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	Eligible for an annual award of \$3,400, renewable each year for three additional years, per the Teachers of Tomorrow Teacher Recruitment and Retention Program				
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Eligible for an annual award of \$3,400, renewable each year for three additional years, per the Teachers of Tomorrow Teacher Recruitment and Retention Program				
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

While still leaving districts the flexibility to establish their own pay scales, New York 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 York should ensure that performance pay structures thoughtfully measure classroom performance and connect student achievement to teacher effectiveness.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

New York 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

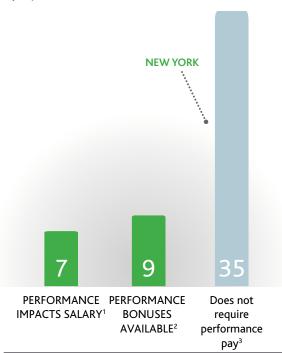
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment 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 YORK'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
- 8. Performance bonuses are available for teachers in schools deemed "academically deficient."

Figure 34

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

Figure 34		PROHIBITS ADDITION	, \$ /	Requires compensation for
Do states prevent districts	28		<u> </u>	
from basing teacher pay or			₹ \ <i>\</i>	ું / જું કૃ
advanced degrees?	\$ \$	G 85 8	2 \ \frac{2}{5}	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
advanced degrees:	302	7 / 3 8 8	S / S . S	. / Salli
	#502 202	\$ 4° 8		1.69. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
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Louisiana		1		
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Texas			5	
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Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	3	2	31	15
	J	_	٠.	.5

Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT AREAS Solution	/
Do states provide				⇒ AREAS	
incentives to teach in	n	14 p.	/	12 px	/
high-need schools			/ .		140
or shortage subject	FER	Loan forgiveness	FERE	AREAS SSALEAGE OF THE AREAS SSALEAGE OF THE AREAS	$N_{osupport}$
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North Carolina					
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Oregon					
Pennsylvania Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					3
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					

^{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.

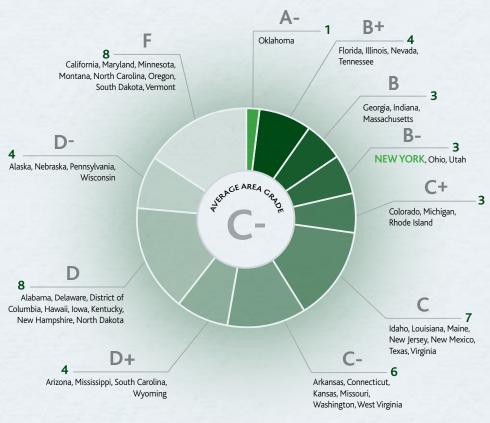
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in high-need schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers

State Area Grades



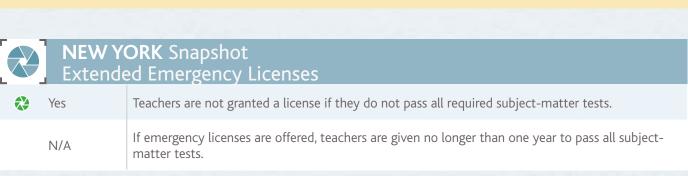
Topics Included In This Area

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

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





NEW YORK Extended Emergency License Characteristics					
Emergency License Conditional Initial License: Granted to out-of-state teachers who have met all of New York's content testing requirements, but have not yet taken the edTPA.					
Minimum Requirements	Generally no emergency licenses, but conditional initial certificate available to out-of-state teachers who meet all New York's requirements have not passed the edTPA				
Duration	Not applicable				
Renewal Requirements	Not applicable				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN NEW YORK

 As a result of New York's strong extended emergency licensing policies, no recommendations are provided.

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)

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	/ *	/ 5	
recrising tests:	FER	/ %	/ 🕺	/ 0 2 O
	30	2.	2	/ % / S
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Arizona				
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California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
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				
Onio Oklahoma				
Oregon Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				3
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
	9	18	6	18

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

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

Dismissal for Poor Performance

NEW YORK Ratings

Dismissal

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















↑ Progress increased since 2013 ↓ Lost ground since 2013





NEW YORK Snapshot Dismissal

₹	Yes	Teacher ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.
*	Yes	Terminated teachers have one opportunity to appeal.
<	Yes	Appeals process occurs within a reasonable timeframe.
*	Yes	The due process rights of teachers dismissed for ineffective performance are different from those facing license revocation.

NEW YORK Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Charges of incompetence may be brought 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 of Teachers	Teachers with a "pattern of ineffective teaching or performance" have an expedited hearing.			
Length of Appeals Process	For teachers who have received two consecutive ineffective ratings, the process must not take longer than 90 days. For teachers who have received three consecutive ineffective ratings, that timeline must not be longer than 30 days.			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN NEW YORK

 As a result of New York's strong dismissal policies, no recommendations are provided.

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

Figure 37	YES, THROUGH SALUSALANDO SALUATICANDO	/
Do states articulate that	7.5	55 /
ineffectiveness is grounds	24	00 /
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$ \frac{1}{2} \fra	5 /
for dismissal?	5 5 7 7 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	
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Florida		
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lowa		
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Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
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Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana Nebraska		
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New Jersey		
New Mexico		
NEW YORK		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	28	23

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

NEW YORK 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 O Nearly meets Partially meets Meets only a small part Does not meet



♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



NEW YORK Snapshot Reductions in Force



No

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



No

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

NEW YORK Reductions in Force Characteristics Use of Teacher Performance Performance not considered Use of Seniority Must be considered; sole factor Other Factors None

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN NEW YORK

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

New York should give districts the flexibility to determine their own layoff policies, but it should do so within a framework that ensures that classroom performance is considered.

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF REDUCTIONS IN FORCE FIGURES

Figure 38 Layoff criteria

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

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

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 38	5	
Do states prevent districts	EMUS	/ N
from basing layoffs solely	F. F	\ \2\4
on "last in, first out"?	Z QS	1 5 3
on tasem, just out .	PERFORMANCE MUST	SEWORITY CANNOT IN
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West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Wyoming		
	19	22





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

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