

Acknowledgments

STATES

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

FUNDERS

The primary funders for the 2015 Yearbook were:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- The Joyce Foundation
- The Walton Family Foundation

The National Council on Teacher Quality does not accept any direct funding from the federal government.

NCTQ PROJECT TEAM

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

Special thanks to Leigh Zimnisky and Lauren DeSha at Ironmark for their design of the 2015 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



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.

Wisconsin at a Glance



Overall 2015 Yearbook Grade

2013

2011

2009







2015 Wisconsin Area Goal Scores

2013 Wisconsill Alea Goat Scores	•
AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers	C-
Admission into Teacher Preparation	•
Elementary Teacher Preparation	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	
Early Childhood Teacher Preparation	•
Middle School Teacher Preparation	0
Secondary Teacher Preparation	
Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science and Social Studies	
Special Education Teacher Preparation	
Special Education Preparation in Reading	•
Assessing Professional Knowledge	• •
Student Teaching	
Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	•
AREA 2: Expanding the Teacher Pool	D-
Alternate Route Eligibility	
Alternate Route Preparation	
Alternate Route Usage and Providers	
Part-Time Teaching Licenses	•
Licensure Reciprocity	

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

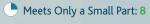
Goal Summary

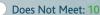


Fully Meets: 1









Progress on Goals Since 2013



Progress Increased: 2



Progress Decreased: 2

Teacher Policy Priorities for Wisconsin

AREA 1: Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

Admission into Teacher Preparation

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

- As a condition of initial licensure, require that all elementary candidates pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all core subjects and require a meaningful passing score for each area.
- Ensure all new elementary 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.
- Establish equivalent requirements for teachers who may teach elementary grades on an early childhood license.

Middle School Teacher Preparation

- Eliminate the I-8 generalist license.
- Require middle school teacher candidates to pass a content test in every core area they are licensed to teach as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure that all new middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Special Education Teacher Preparation

Require elementary special education candidates to pass a rigorous content test as a condition of initial licensure, as well as a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.

- Ensure secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge for the grades and subjects they teach.
- Ensure that all new special education candidates are prepared to meet the instructional shifts related to informational text and incorporating literacy into all content areas associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Student Teaching

■ Ensure that student teachers are only placed with cooperating teachers who have demonstrated effectiveness as measured by student learning.

Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

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

AREA 2: Expanding the Teaching Pool

Alternate Routes to Certification

- Increase admission requirements to alternate route programs, including a high bar for academic proficiency and passage of a subject-matter test.
- Establish guidelines for alternate route programs that require preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Ensure programs provide intensive induction support to alternate route teachers.

License Reciprocity

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

AREA 3: Identifying Effective Teachers

State Data Systems

Strengthen data link between teachers and students, and publish data on teacher production.

Teacher Evaluation

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

Tenure

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

Licensure Advancement

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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

AREA 4: Retaining Effective Teachers

New Teacher Induction

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

Professional Development

■ Link professional development activities to findings in individual teacher evaluations. Place teachers with less than effective ratings on structured improvement plans.

Compensation

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

AREA 5: Exiting Ineffective Teachers

Extending Emergency Licenses

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

Dismissal for Poor Performance

■ Make classroom ineffectiveness grounds for dismissal.

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
	9 J.	0.5	0.5	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
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 Pennsylvania	C-	C C-	D+ D+	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

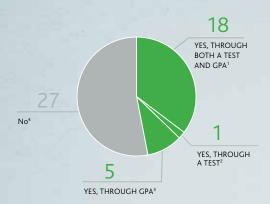
BAR RAISED FOR THIS GOAL



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



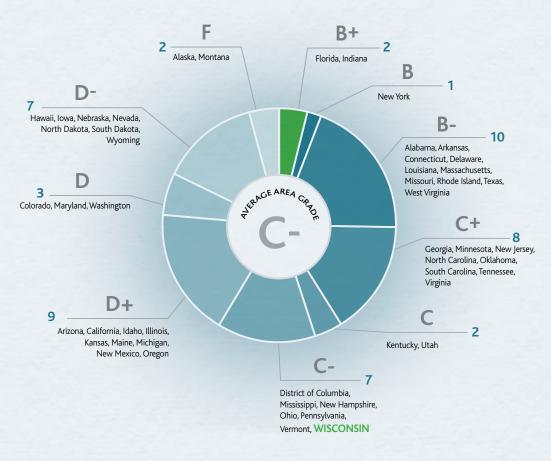
as a comprehensive set of tables and graphs that provide a national overview of the teacher policy landscape.

Area 1 Summary



How States are Faring on Delivering Well-Prepared Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

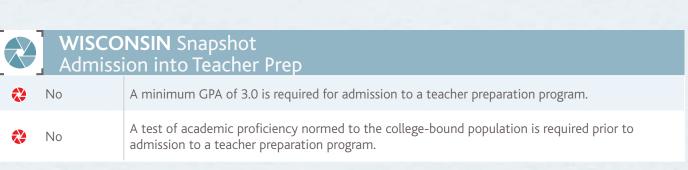
- Admission into Teacher Preparation
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

Admission into Teacher Prep

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





WISCONSIN Adn	nission into Teacher Prep Characteristics
Test Requirement	Praxis I Core Academic Skills for Educators is required for admission
GPA Requirement	The GPA admission requirement is 2.5 for undergraduate and 2.75 for advanced programs

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ADMISSION INTO TEACHER PREP POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

Increase admissions requirements.

Wisconsin should raise the bar for admission to teacher preparation programs by requiring a test of academic proficiency normed to the general college-bound population or a minimum GPA of 3.0. The state's current requirements do not set a high enough standard for admissions. Further, even though the state's policy that permits programs to admit up to 10 percent of students who have not passed the basic skills test is part of a laudable goal to promote diversity, allowing this exemption is risky because of the low bar set by the Praxis I.

 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, Wisconsin 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

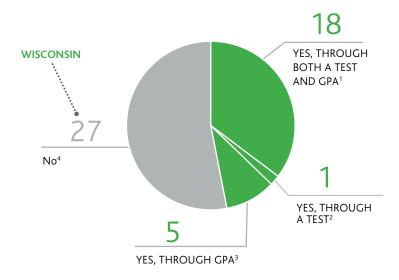
Other admission figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

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

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

Elementary Teacher Preparation

WISCONSIN 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

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

WISCONSIN Elen	nentary Teacher Preparation Characteristics
Elementary Licenses	Early childhood to middle childhood license (EC-MC) covers birth to age 11 (grade 6); Early childhood license covers birth to age 8 (grade 3).
Content Tests	Praxis II (5014) Elementary Education: Content Knowledge EC-MC and Birth to age 8
Science of Reading Requirements	MTEL Foundations of Reading EC-MC and Birth to age 8
Academic Specialization	Not required
Instructional Shifts Associated with College-and Career-Readiness Standards	Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Fully addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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.

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

SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

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

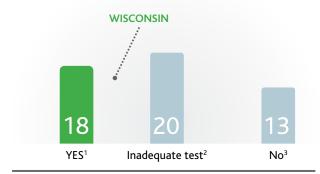
EEMENTARY CONTENT PASSING SCORE FOR ECT Elementary content test for some subjects Elementary content test Figure 2 Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content? Alabama Alaska 1 Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia П П П Florida Georgia Hawaii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

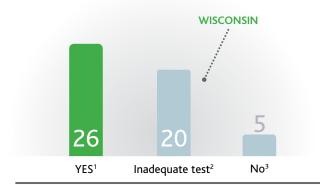


- Strong Practice: Alabama⁴, California, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina⁵, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee⁶, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, 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 Are states ensuring that new elementary teachers are prepared for the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards? Alabama	Figure 4		TEXT	12 / 12 / NO.
Adaska	Are states ensuring that new	/	¾	
Alaska		v 	Q / Q	
Alaska		epared	· / /	C.S.
Alaska		<i>Q</i>	1 8	o` / <u>₹</u>
Alaska	associated with college- and	d €	/ 8 ×	
Alaska	career-readiness standards?	?		15 SC / SC
Alaska		5 /	· \(\sigma \)	/ '&
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 Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Harpshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wissonisi Wyoming	Alaska			
California				
Colorado	Arkansas			
Connecticut <td< td=""><td>California</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	California			
Delaware	Colorado			
District of Columbia	Connecticut			
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New Hork Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina So	Delaware			
Georgia	District of Columbia			
Hawaii	Florida			
Idaho	Georgia			
Illinois	Hawaii			
Indiana	Idaho			
Iowa	Illinois			
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wissonsi Maine I	Indiana			
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wissonsi Maryland Massachusetts Maryland A	lowa			
Louisiana	Kansas			
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming Missouri A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A				
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming Missouri A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A				
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Missouri Montana Montana				
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming Montana I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I				
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming				
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	• •			
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I				
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming				
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 Wyoming				
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming				
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wyoming Wyoming				
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming				
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	3			
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				
Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	South Dakota			
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Tennessee			
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Texas			
Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Utah			
Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Vermont			
Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Virginia			
West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				
WISCONSIN	West Virginia			
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
	Wyoming			
Fully addresses instructional component <a> Partially addresses instructional component				

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.

		1
Figure 6	* *	
What do states require	\$ 5	/ 5
of early childhood	15 8 18 8	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
teachers who teach	V7.71 ES.F.	17 J
elementary grades?	£ 0 h	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
ctementary grades.	SUBSCORESTORES	40ECUATESGENCE
	2 % /	4 Q
Alabama		
Alaska ¹		
Arizona		
Arkansas ¹		
California ¹		
Colorado		
Connecticut Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida	□ 2	
Georgia ¹	2	
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky ¹		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan ¹		$\overline{}$
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 **MISCONSIN** 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**

WISCONSIN 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









♠ Progress increased since 2013





Rar raised for this goal



WISCONSIN Snapshot Middle School Teacher Preparation

*	No	Middle school teachers must pass a content test for each subject they are licensed to teach.
	No	Middle school teachers must hold a middle grade-specific or secondary license.
4	Comowhat	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers include the instructional

Somewhat shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

WISCONSIN Middle School Teacher Preparation Characteristics

Middle School Licenses	Middle childhood through early adolescence level (grades 1-8)
Content Tests	Praxis II Middle School: Content Knowledge (5146) test
Academic Requirements	A subject area minor is required.
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 WISCONSIN

- Eliminate the 1-8 generalist license.
 - Wisconsin should not allow middle school teachers to teach on a generalist license that does not differentiate between the preparation of middle school teachers and that of elementary teachers.
- Require content testing in all core areas.
 - Wisconsin should require subject-matter testing for all middle school teacher candidates in every core academic area they intend to teach as a condition of initial licensure.
- Ensure that middle school teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards for students.

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

Although Wisconsin is on the right track with its requirement of the Foundations of Reading test, which addresses knowledge of informational texts, the in-depth coverage of the topic is presented as examples. Wisconsin is encouraged to make certain that its framework ensures that all middle school candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

igure 7	4	TER.	Suo
Do statos distinguish	07.0		, ssp.
Do states distinguish	<i>\$</i>		7 / 8
middle grade preparation from	*** /	ense Itain	1
elementary preparation?	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFF	K-8 license offered for	K-8 license of
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			1
Arkansas			
California		2	
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota		ī	
Mississippi		ī	
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
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			on Rubje	ïes.
Do middle school teachers		No test does not ro.	No, K-8 license E.	No, tec.
have to pass an appropriate		8,00)]]e	[\$\frac{1}{2}\]
content test in every core		1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,		Į / ;
subject they are licensed		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	4 7
to teach?	ZES /	2 3 3 V	/ <i>3 \text{\text{F}}</i>	/ ≥,
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho			3	
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	5			
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire			6	
New Jersey		- i	$\overline{\Box}$	
New Mexico				
New York	7			
North Carolina	8			
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee	9			
Texas				
Utah Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
WISCONSIN				
Wyoming				
	26	2	14	9
	20	2	14	9

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

Figure 9 Are states ensuring that new	LSE OF MFORM	MCORPORATMELTER SKILLSINTO	SUPPLY
middle school teachers are	2	Z / 👰	4 ⁴ 4.
prepared for the instructional	Ş _O	\ \dig \\ \dig) / ,
shifts associated with college-	04		1
and career-readiness standards	? 🕇 /	* 3 ×	/ %
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana Iowa			
			L
Kansas			_
Kentucky Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska	П		
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			L
West Virginia			_
Wisconsing			
Wyoming			L

Secondary Teacher Preparation

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

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

	WISCO Second	NSIN Snapshot ary Teacher Preparation
	Yes	Secondary teachers must pass a content test to teach any single core subject.
	No No	Only single-subject science certifications are offered or general science license has appropriate requirements to ensure teachers know each included subject.
₹	No 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.
*	No No	Teacher preparation and licensure requirements for secondary school teachers include the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.

Early adolescence through adolescence level (ages of 10 through 21)
Praxis II single-subject content test required for initial licensure
Broad field science licenses offered. Regardless of the area of the broad field license (biology, chemistry, earth and space science, life and environmental science, physics, or physical science), only the Praxis II General Science content test is required.
General social studies license offered; requires only general social studies test
Content tests are required to add endorsements; broad field science and general social studies endorsements require same tests as licenses
Complex informational text: Partially addressed Incorporating literacy into core subjects: Not addressed Struggling readers: Not addressed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

Require subject-matter testing for all secondary teacher candidates.

Wisconsin requires subject-matter tests for most secondary teachers but should address any loopholes that undermine this policy. This applies to the addition of endorsements as well.

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

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

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

Incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction.

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

Incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

To ensure that secondary students are capable of accessing varied information about the world around them, Wisconsin should also include specific requirements regarding literacy skills and using text as a means to build content knowledge in history/social studies, science, technical subjects and the arts.

Support struggling readers.

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

Examples of Best Practice

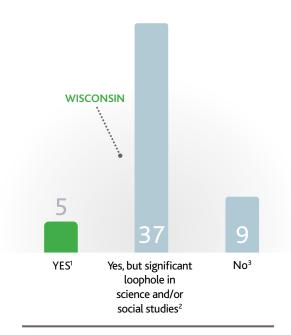
Missouri requires that secondary teacher candidates pass a content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Of particular note, Missouri ensures that its secondary science teachers know the content they teach by taking a dual approach to general secondary science certification. The state offers general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

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

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		£ /	\$ \ \
Are states ensuring that		Ž / 5	
new secondary teachers			
are prepared for the	Ž	Z / Z	¥ / Ş
instructional shifts associated	d ≱	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	5 / 18
with college-and career-	.6	10,5	PPC
readiness standards?	<i>3</i> 5	INCORPORATING	\ 35 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alabama		INCORPORATING.	SUPPORTING STRIFF
Alaska			
Arizona		- H	
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
WISCONSIN			
Wyoming			
, ,			

Special Education Teacher Preparation

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

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WISCONSIN 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

	WISCO Special	NSIN Snapshot Education Teacher Preparation
*	Yes	Only discrete elementary and secondary special education licenses are offered.
	Somewhat	Elementary subject-matter test is required for elementary special education license.
*	Somewhat	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.

WISCONSIN Special Education Teacher Preparation Characteristics		
Special Education License(s)	Birth through age 8; ages 6-13; ages 10-21	
Content Tests	Birth through age 8: Praxis II: Elementary Education Content Knowledge (5014) test Middle childhood-early adolescence (ages 6-12 or 13) and the early adolescence through adolescence (ages 10-21): Praxis II Middle School: Content Knowledge (5146) test These tests do not report subscores for each area.	
Science of Reading Test	Foundations of Reading 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 SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

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

 Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

While it may be unreasonable to expect multi-subject secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements as single-subject teachers, Wisconsin's current policy of only requiring a middle school-level general content test is problematic and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards.

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION FIGURES

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

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

Science of reading tests (p. 39)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate informational text of increasing complexity into classroom instruction. Although Wisconsin is on the right track with its requirement of the Foundations of Reading test, which addresses knowledge of informational texts, the in-depth coverage of the topic is presented as examples. Wisconsin is encouraged to make certain that its framework captures the major instructional shifts of collegeand career-readiness standards, thereby ensuring that all special education candidates have the ability to adequately incorporate complex informational text into classroom instruction.
- Ensure that new special education teachers are prepared to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject.

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

Examples of Best Practice

Unfortunately, NCTQ cannot award "best practice" honors to any state's policy in the area of special education. However, **New York** and **Rhode Island** are worthy of mention for taking steps in the right direction in ensuring that all special education teachers know the subject matter they are licensed to teach. These states require that elementary special education candidates pass the same elementary content tests, which are comprised of individual subtests, as general education elementary teachers.

Secondary special education teachers in New York must pass a multi-subject content test for special education teachers comprised of three separately scored sections. Rhode Island requires its secondary special education teachers to hold certification in another secondary area.

In addition, California ensures that all special education teachers are prepared to meet the instructional requirements of college- and careerreadiness standards for students. All special education candidates must pass a comprehensive assessment that specifically tests the five elements of scientifically based reading instruction: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. California's test frameworks go further than most states and ensure that special education teacher candidates have the ability to not only build content knowledge and vocabulary through careful reading of informational and literary texts but also to challenge students with texts of increasing complexity. Candidates also must know how to incorporate literacy skills as an integral part of every subject and are prepared to intervene and support students who are struggling.

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

Figure 12	DOSSNOT OFFER	Offers K-12 and	ication(s)
Do states distinguish	FER		ertif.
between elementary	0 4	Z / Z Z	3/ 3/5
and secondary special	FRY S	13 / 28 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 / 3 /	Soy.
education teachers?	00°	Offe.	Offers only a K-12
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri	1		
Montana	$\overline{\Box}$		
Nebraska	П		
Nevada	Ē	$\overline{}$	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	2		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			3
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
WISCONSIN			
Wyoming			

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.
- 2. Although New Jersey does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.
- 3. Candidates must meet requirements for both the K-8 and 7-12 special education licenses.

Figure 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.

gure 14	the Sollege-	MCORPORATMC :	SUPPORTING STREETS READERS READERS
re states ensuring that new special	Š	Z / Z	ALL 5
ducation teachers are prepared for	the 👸	· / 8 &	
structional shifts associated with co	llege- ≦	185	
nd career-readiness standards?	JSE	/ ¥\\\	
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia	- ī		
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
WISCONSIN Wyoming			
wwmmo			

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

Assessing Professional Knowledge

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



Yes

All new teachers must pass a pedagogy test.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

 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, Wisconsin should carefully monitor and collect data about the validity of the edTPA.

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.

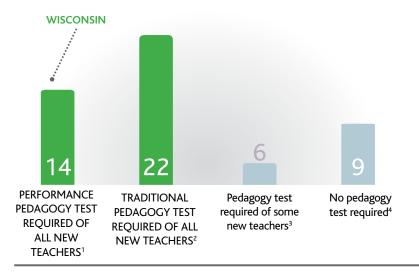
SUMMARY OF ASSESSING PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE FIGURES

Figure 15 Pedagogy tests

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

Figure 15

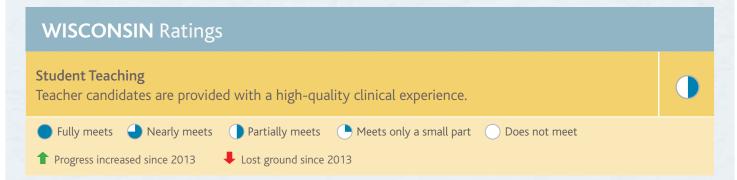
Do states measure new teachers' knowledge of teaching and learning?

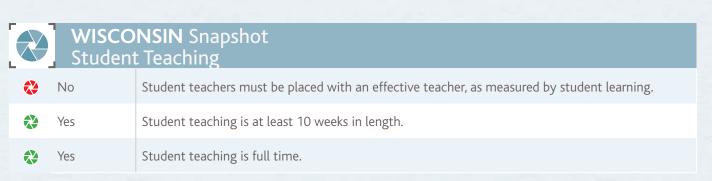


- 1. Strong Practice: California, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois⁵, Iowa⁶, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee⁶, Washington, Wisconsin
- Strong Practice: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota,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

Student Teaching

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





WISCONSIN Student Teaching Characteristics		
Duration of Student Teaching	A full semester	
Selection of Cooperating Teachers Connected to Effectiveness	No specific requirements	
Other Criteria for Selection of Cooperating Teachers	Must hold a valid license, have volunteered for the assignment, have at least 3 years of experience with 1 year at the current assignment and have completed training	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT TEACHING POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

 Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.
 In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Wisconsin should also be carefully screened for their

capacity to further student achievement.

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

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

Rhode Island and Tennessee not only require teacher candidates to complete at least 10 weeks of 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 WISCONSIN's student teaching policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Do states ensure a high-quality student teaching experience? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	STUDENT TEACHING
high-quality student teaching experience? 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	STUDENT CASTS AT 41
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	
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	
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississisppi	
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississispi	
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississispi	
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	
Minnesota Mississippi	
Mississippi	
Montana	
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	
New Mexico	
New York	
North Carolina	
North Dakota	
Ohio	
Oklahoma	
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	
South Dakota	
Tennessee	
Texas Utah	
Vermont	
Virginia	
Washington	
West Virginia	
WISCONSIN	
Wyoming	
, ,	34

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

↑ Progress increased since 2013

Teacher Prep Program Accountability

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

Lost ground since 2013

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

WISCONSIN Tead	cher Prep Program Accountability Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data	None
Other Data Collected	Passage rate on the first attempt of recent graduates on licensure exams
Performance Standards for Data Collected	None
Program Report Cards	None
Role of National Accreditation	State maintains authority over teacher preparation program approval

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

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

 Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER PREP PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY FIGURES

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

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

National accreditation (p. 49)

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

accountable for meeting.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

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

Figure 17

Do states connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs?



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

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

Figure 18	OBJECTIVE PROCERM.	MINIMUM STANDARDS	DATA PUBLICY AVAILABLE ON US.
Do states hald too show	% \ O O C	NAYS NAW	
Do states hold teacher	18 J.	1 3 6	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
preparation programs accountable?	SEC.	S PER	Z Z Z
accountable:	ð & /	z 5 /	Q 4/7,
Alabama		■ ¹	
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			2
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			3
Kansas			
Kentucky			4
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		1	1
Minnesota			
Mississippi	1		
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	1	■ ¹	
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		1
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina	6		6
North Dakota			
Ohio Oklahoma	1		1
Oregon Pennsylvania	1		
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			3
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia	1		
Washington			
West Virginia	1		
WISCONSIN			
WISCONSIN			
Wyoming			

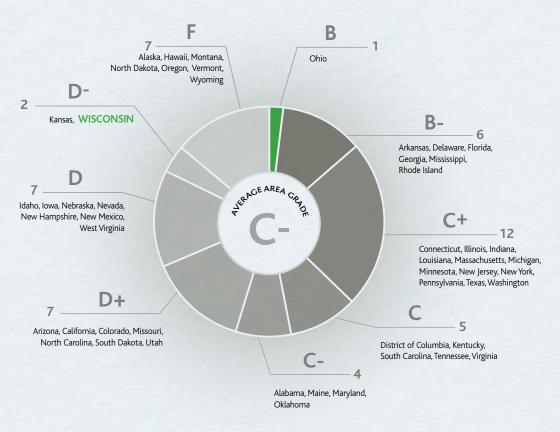
- $1. \ For \ traditional \ preparation \ programs \ only.$
- 2. Report cards only include limited data.
- 3. Report cards are at the institution rather than the program level.
- ${\it 4.\ Non-university\ based\ alternate\ route\ programs\ are\ not\ included}.$
- $5. \ For \ alternate \ route \ programs \ only.$
- 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
WISCONSIN and other states'
alternate routes to certification
policies, including full narrative
analyses, recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

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

Preparation
Alternate route programs provide efficient preparation that is relevant to the immediate needs of new teachers, as well as adequate mentoring and support.

Usage and Providers
Alternate routes are free from limitations on usage, and a diversity of providers is allowed.

Fully meets

Nearly meets

Partially meets

Meets only a small part

Does not meet

Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013

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

WISCONSIN Alte	ernate Routes to Certification Characteristics
Name of Route(s)	Alternate Route and License Based on Equivalency (LBE)
Academic Requirements for Entry	None
Subject-Matter Requirements for Entry	Alternate Route: major in the intended teaching area; LBE: subject-matter exam
Coursework Requirements	None
Practice Teaching/Mentoring Requirements	None
Usage	Alternate Route candidates may only apply to critical-shortage content fields
Eligible Providers	Colleges, universities, schools, school districts, and other public or private organizations

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

- Screen candidates for academic ability. Wisconsin should require that candidates to its alternate routes provide some evidence of good academic performance, such as the GRE or a GPA of 3.0 or higher.
- Require applicants to pass a subjectmatter test for admission.

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

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE ROUTES TO CERTIFICATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Offer flexibility in fulfilling coursework requirements.

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

 Establish coursework guidelines for alternate route preparation programs.

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

Ensure program completion in less than two years.

Wisconsin should consider the length of time for an alternate route teacher to earn standard certification. The route should allow candidates to earn full certification no later than the end of the second year of teaching.

■ Ensure that new teachers are supported in the first year of teaching.

Wisconsin should provide more detailed mentoring and field-experience guidelines to ensure that new teachers will receive the support they need to facilitate their success in the classroom. The state should consider strategies like practice teaching prior to teaching in the classroom or intensive mentoring with full classroom support in the first few weeks or months of school.

Broaden usage for all alternate routes.

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

Examples of Best Practice

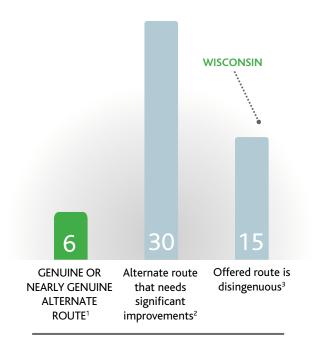
No state can be singled out for its overall alternate route policies. There are, however, states that offer best practices in individual alternate route policy areas.

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

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

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

Figure 19
Do states provide real alternative pathways to certification?



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

igure 20	,	υ / ₄				KOR,	ر \ ا	AIN/C	
	1. C.		ž / 5			35 / E		0 / 1	, / 8
/hat are the	7. S. Z.	Z / Z	غ \ <u>الإ</u>		<i>¥</i> / ˌS		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	, \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	7 / 6
haracteristics of states'		\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	2 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		\ \ \ \ \	/ 5	/ 1/5	/ 3	1 5
ternate routes?	PREREQUISITE OF PERFOM, AGAIL	VERIFICATION OF KNOWN CF.	AVAILABILITY OF TE	STREAMLINED	RELEVANT COLL	PRACTICE TEAC.	INTENSIVE MEN.	BROAD USAGE	DIVERSITY OF PROJ
Alabama			*						
Alaska									
Arizona			*			*		*	*
Arkansas		*	*	*	*		*		*
California							*	*	*
Colorado			*	*				*	*
Connecticut	*			*	*	*		*	*
Delaware				*	*	*	*		*
District of Columbia	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Florida		*	*					*	*
Georgia			*	*	*		*	*	*
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	*	*						*	*
Indiana				*				*	*
lowa				*					
Kansas		*							
Kentucky							*	*	*
Louisiana		*	*					*	*
Maine		*	*						
Maryland					*	*	*	*	*
Massachusetts		*	*		*	*		*	*
Michigan	*	*	*						*
Minnesota	*	*	*				*	*	
Mississippi		*	*	*	*				
Missouri							*		
Montana								*	
Nebraska				*		*			
Nevada			*					*	*
New Hampshire		*						*	*
New Jersey	*	*		*	*		*	*	
New Mexico		*				*		*	
New York	*	*	□ ★					★	*
North Carolina									*
North Dakota Ohio		*	*	*		<u></u> ★		<u></u> ★	*
Oklahoma		*	*	*					*
Oregon Pennsylvania		*						*	*
Rhode Island	*		*	*		*		*	*
South Carolina		*		*	*		<u></u> ★		*
South Carolina South Dakota		*							
Tennessee			*					*	*
Texas	*		*					*	*
Utah								*	
Vermont						*		*	
Virginia		*		*				*	*
•		*	*				★	*	*
Washington West Virginia		*			*				*
WISCONSIN									*
Wyoming									
**yoning									

For more information about
WISCONSIN 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

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



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

WISCONSIN Part	WISCONSIN Part-Time Teaching Licenses Characteristics					
Name of License	Professional Teaching Permit					
Subject-Matter Requirements	Bachelor's degree in engineering, music, art, foreign language, computer science, mathematics or science; five years of experience as a professional in the degree subject area and demonstration of subject-area competency through a subject-matter exam.					
Other Requirements	Enroll in a100-hour alternative teacher training program					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PART-TIME TEACHING LICENSES POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

It is unclear whether the Professional Teaching Permit 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 may be the intent of this 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.

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

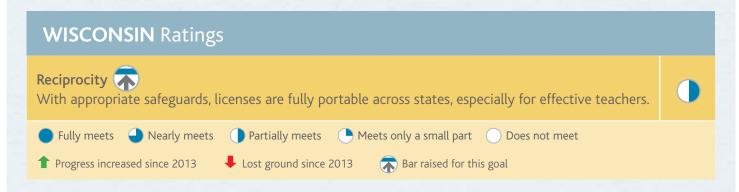
■ Figure 21 Part-time licenses

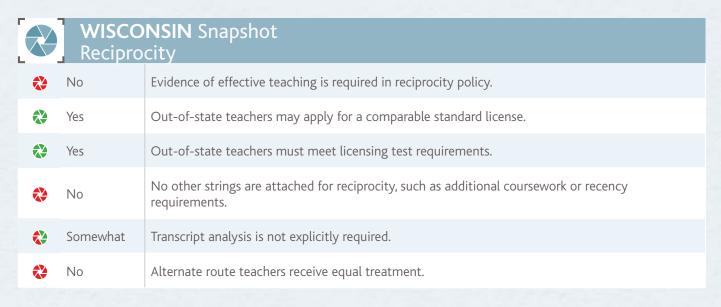
For more information about WISCONSIN's part-time teaching licenses policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

igure 21		/	e),
Do states offer a license		7 7	Ø /
with minimal requirements		ορ,	, e
hat allows content experts		Se o	
o teach part time?	YES	Restricted or van	/ {
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah	_		
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
WISCONSIN			
Wyoming			

Licensure Reciprocity

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





WISCONSIN Reci	iprocity Characteristics
License Available to Fully Certified Out-of-State Teachers	Professional, with five years of experience
Effectiveness Requirements	None
Testing Requirements	Must meet Wisconsin's testing requirements, including a passing score on its Foundations of Reading test.
Coursework and/or Recency Requirements	Either five years of experience just prior to application or six credits from a regionally accredited college or university.
Additional Alternate Route Requirements	Not allowed to apply as out-of-state applicants. Must apply through the "License Based on Equivalency Pathway," which relies on three years of teaching experience and performance-based assessment process to determine competency.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE RECIPROCITY POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

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

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

Wisconsin should reconsider its recency requirement regarding experience, as it may deter talented teachers from applying for certification. In addition, transcript analysis is likely to result in additional coursework requirements, even for traditionally prepared teachers; alternate route teachers, on the other hand, may have to virtually begin anew.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

Figure 22		PASSAGE OF LICE.	STACLES
What do states require of teachers transferring from	'IDENCE OF	PASSAGE OF LICE	NO OTHER OBSTACLES
other states?	EF.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	₹0
Alabama			
Alaska		2	
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York	\Box		
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee		3	
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
WISCONSIN			
Wyoming			
	2	20	21

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

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

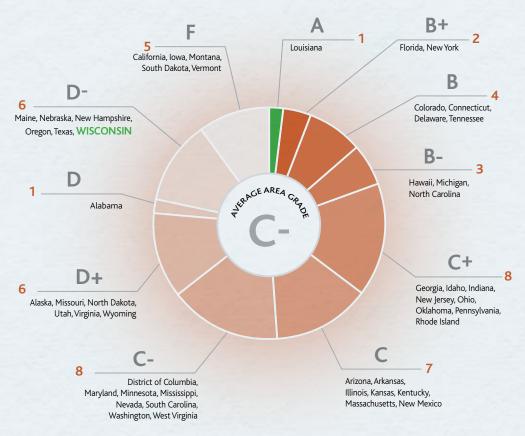
^{3.} Allows up to three years to submit passing scores.

Area 3 Summary



How States are Faring in Identifying Effective Teachers

State Area Grades



Topics Included In This Area

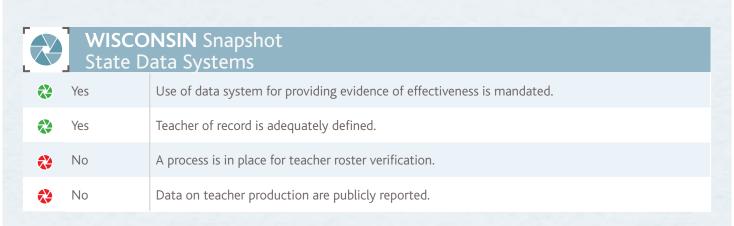
- State Data Systems
- Teacher Evaluation
- Tenure

- · Licensure Advancement
- · Equitable Distribution of Teachers

State Data Systems

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

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



WISCONSIN Stat	te 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 employee whose primary responsibilities include managing a classroom environment and planning for, delivering and assessing student instruction over time.
Other Characteristics	Ability to connect multiple teachers to a single student
Teacher Production Data/ Hiring Statistics	Not reported

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATE DATA SYSTEM POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

Strengthen data link between teachers and students.

Although the Wisconsin's teacher-student data link can connect more than one educator to a particular student in a given course, the state should put in place a process for teacher roster verification, which is of particular importance for using the data system to provide evidence of teacher effectiveness.

Publish data on teacher production.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF STATE DATA SYSTEMS FIGURES

Figure 23 Using data system elements to assess teacher effectiveness

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

Teacher production data (p. 77)

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

Figure 23		CAN CONNECT MOS	* & /
Do states' data systems	Ó		\$ / &
include elements needed	7	W	
to assess teacher	A. A. A.		2 / 8 E
effectiveness?	<i>2</i> ,000	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	#
	RECOVATE TEAC	\ O \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	TEACHER ROSTER
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas			
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut Delaware			
District of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii			
Idaho			
Illinois			
Indiana			
Iowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine ¹			
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			
Missouri Montana ¹			
Nebraska			
Nevada ¹			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota ¹ Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
WISCONSIN			
Wyoming			
	29	34	26
	29	54	20

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

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

Teacher Evaluation

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

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

WISCONSIN Tead	cher Evaluation Characteristics
Use of Student Achievement Data in Evaluation	"Student outcomes" must count for 50 percent; includes little objective evidence
Types of Required Student Data	Student outcomes portion is comprised of one student learning outcomes (SLO) goal (95%) and schoolwide value-added or graduation rate (5%). The SLOs are self-scored by the teacher being evaluated.
Other Required Measures	50 percent is based on professional practice, which includes classroom observations.
Number of Rating Categories	None; reports a teacher's practice and student outcomes scores on a graph, with the axes representing these two scores.
Frequency of Evaluations	All teachers must be evaluated during the first year of employment, and then at least every third (summary) year thereafter.
Number of Observations	During summary year, one announced observation, plus 3-5 unannounced mini observations.
System Structure	State provides presumptive evaluation model for districts; approval required to use alternate district-designed system.
Surveys (Parent, Student, Peer)	Student and parent surveys explicitly allowed
Evaluator Requirements	Training; certification

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TEACHER EVALUATION POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

Ensure student growth measures are objective.

Although Wisconsin requires that 50 percent of the evaluation score is comprised of student outcomes, the fact that 95 percent of that portion consists of a self-scored SLO undermines the value of incorporating student data into an evaluation score, thereby rejecting better sources of objective evidence. The state is encouraged to rethink its SLO scoring policy and only allow objective student growth data to factor into a teacher evaluation rating.

For more information about WISCONSIN's teacher evaluation policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

Require annual formal evaluations for all teachers.

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

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

Wisconsin should require districts to utilize multiple rating categories, such as highly effective, effective, needs improvement and ineffective. The state's new system merely provides a "general sense of effectiveness," which is inadequate and does not allow any sort of meaningful differentiation among levels of performance.

 Base evaluations on multiple observations.

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF TEACHER EVALUATION FIGURES

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

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

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

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.

Figure 24	REQUIRES THAT STUDENT	Requires that student senticentent growth	Requires that student	richout explicit guidelines Requires some pri	Student achievens
Destates	75.5	Requires that student senicement grown.	2 (ex	idelii	76ct, 716ea,
Do states consider	Z 2 2	\$ \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \			
classroom effectiveness	SES VOIE	\ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	rest sime		
as part of teacher	Z # 4 0 1				ind felling for the state of th
evaluations?	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	[] & & .& &	. S.		Student achie
Alabama					1
Alaska					
Arizona			- H		
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia			Ä		
Florida					
Georgia			- H		
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa	П				
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota	П				
Mississippi			- H		
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada	$\overline{\Box}$		$\overline{\Box}$		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey		2	\Box		
New Mexico		Ē			
New York			\Box		
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					1
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia		3			
Washington					
West Virginia					
WISCONSIN					
Wyoming					
	10	11	0	0	C
	16	11	8	8	8

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

 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	,	CHERS ON
Do states require districts	74 T	V 75 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 / 25 /
to evaluate all teachers	74.6	\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \
each year?	1, E.	488
	AMWALENALUATIO	ANN EACHER
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts	$\overline{\Box}$	
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		_
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
WISCONSIN		
Wyoming		
	27	45

Tenure

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



	WISCO Tenure	NSIN Snapshot
₹	No	Evidence of effectiveness is the preponderant criterion in tenure decisions.
*	No	Tenure is not automatically awarded.
*	No	Probationary period is at least four years.

WISCONSIN Tenure Characteristics					
Consideration of Teacher Effectiveness	Evidence of effectiveness not considered.				
Length of Probationary Period	3 years (only applies to teachers in populous counties: those with more than 500,000 residents)				

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE TENURE POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

- End the automatic awarding of tenure.

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

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

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

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

■ Require a longer probationary period.

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF TENURE FIGURES

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

For more information about WISCONSIN's tenure policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 26	ŽŽ.	FRION /	cher red	٨ /
How are tenure	2	, []	, real 1	ricall
decisions made?	0 7 5 Y	<i>\</i>		
decisions made.	EVDENCE OF STUDENT	Some evidence of	Virtually autom	No policy/No tenure
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida	1			
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho				
Illinois				
Indiana Iowa				
Kansas				2
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York North Carolina		3		
North Dakota				<u> </u>
Ohio				
Oklahoma	5			
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island			ī	
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
WISCONSIN				
Wyoming				
	9	14	26	2

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

How long before a teacher							
earns tenure?					/		
	4				/ ,	/ (2	/ eli
	No policy	1 Year	< Years /	3 Years	4 YEARS	SYEARS	No tenure
Alabama							
Alaska Arizona							
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado							
Connecticut							
Delaware							
District of Columbia		$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	\Box	П	-
Florida							1
Georgia							
Hawaii							
Idaho				2			
Illinois							
Indiana							
lowa							
Kansas							3
Kentucky							
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan				Ш			Ц
Minnesota							
Mississippi Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska							
Nevada				ī			
New Hampshire							
New Jersey				П		$\overline{\Box}$	
New Mexico							
New York							
North Carolina							4
North Dakota							
Ohio						5	
Oklahoma				6			
Oregon							
Pennsylvania							
Rhode Island							
South Carolina							
South Dakota Tennessee							
Texas		_					
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia				7			
Washington				8			
West Virginia							
WISCONSIN							
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
WISCONSIN and other states'
ilcensure advancement policies,
including full narrative analyses,
recommendations and state
responses, see
http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WISCONSIN Ratings Licensure Advancement Licensure advancement is based on evidence of teacher effectiveness. Partially meets • Meets only a small part Fully meets • Nearly meets Does not meet Lost ground since 2013 1 Progress increased since 2013 **WISCONSIN** Snapshot Licensure Advancement Advancement from a probationary to a professional license is based on evidence of No teacher effectiveness. 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. Yes

WISCONSIN Licensure Advancement Characteristics Performance Requirements to Advance from a Probationary None to Professional License Professional: Must complete a professional development plan, a timeline for achieving goals, evidence of peer collaboration and an assessment plan specifying growth indicators. Acceptable Other Requirements for documentation includes evidence of student performance measured by state assessments, Advancement mentor comments and lesson plans. Master Educator (optional): Must complete certification from the National Board or the Wisconsin Master Educator Assessment Process. Initial Certification Period 3 years Performance Requirements to None Renew a Professional License Other Requirements for Must complete a professional development plan. Renewal Renewal Period 5 years

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF LICENSURE ADVANCEMENT FIGURES

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

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

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

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

Figure 28 Do states require teachers to show evidence of effectivenss before conferring professional licensure? Alabama Alaska Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Ildinois	Figure 28		SEE /	ر بع	
Alaska	Do states require teachers	ع ح	1 O / 1		The tried
Alaska		(A)	, / S		
Alaska		E EL			. is for significant in the sign
Alaska			4,6%		79. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.
Alaska		BJE FC7	nne onsi	\ & £	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Alaska	incerisure:	Q# 1	\ \sigma_2 \cdot \sigma_2 \cdot \	, 32 .9	Class / Pe / Se
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Coloriona Indiana Indian	Alabama				
California Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Coloreticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Ildaho Ildinois Ildinois Ildinois Ildinois Ildinois Indiana Ildinois Ildinois Indiana Ildinois Ildinois Ildinois Ildinois Indiana Ildinois Ildinois Indiana Ildinois Ild	Alaska				
California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Iowa Indiana Iowa Iowa Indiana Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iowa Iow	Arizona				
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Illi	Arkansas				
Connecticut	California				
Delaware	Colorado				
District of Columbia	Connecticut				
Florida	Delaware				
Georgia	District of Columbia				
Hawaii	Florida				
Idaho	•	1			
Illinois	Hawaii				
Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wassington Wissiona					
Iowa	Illinois		2		
Kentucky	Indiana				
Kentucky	lowa				
Louisiana	Kansas				
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nevada New Hampshire New Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Washington Wyoming	Kentucky				
Maryland 3 4 Massachusetts 4 4 Michigan 4 4 Minnesota 5 4 Mississispi 6 6 Missouri 7 6 Montana 7 7 Montana 7 7 Nevada 7 7 New Hampshire 7 7 New Jersey 7 7 New Mexico 7 7 New York 7 7 North Carolina 7 7 North Dakota 7 7 Ohio 7 7 Oklahoma 7 7 Oregon 7 7 Pennsylvania 7 7 Rhode Island 7 7 South Carolina 7 7 South Dakota 7 7 Texas 7 7 Utah 7 7 We	Louisiana				
Massachusetts	Maine				
Michigan	Maryland		3		
Minnesota	Massachusetts				
Mississippi	Michigan				4
Missouri	Minnesota				
Montana Nebraska New Ada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Washington West Virginia Wyoming	Mississippi				
Nebraska	Missouri				
Nevada	Montana				
New Hampshire	Nebraska				
New Jersey	Nevada				
New Mexico	New Hampshire				
New York	New Jersey				
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	New Mexico				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	New York				
Ohio	North Carolina				
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	North Dakota				
Oregon	Ohio				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Oklahoma				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Oregon				4
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Pennsylvania				
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Rhode Island				
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	South Carolina				
Texas	South Dakota				
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Tennessee				5
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Texas				
Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming	Utah				
Washington	Vermont				
Washington	Virginia				
West Virginia	_				
WISCONSIN	_				
6 4 13 30	Wyoming				
6 4 12 29		6	4	12	29

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

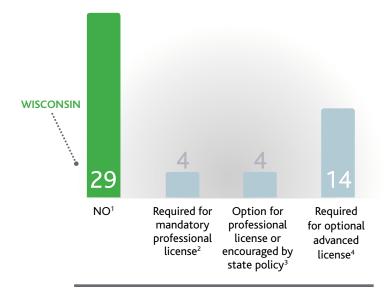
^{2.} Illinois allows revocation of licenses based on ineffectiveness.

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

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

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

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



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

Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

WISCONSIN 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





WISCONSIN Snapshot Equitable Distribution of Teachers

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

WISCONSIN Equitable Distribution of Teachers Characteristics

Public Reporting of Teacher Effectiveness Data	Not reported
Other Public Reporting Related to Teacher Distribution	Reports percentages of teachers on emergency credentials and highly qualified teachers for each school.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

 Report school-level teacher effectiveness data.

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

Publish other data that facilitate comparisons across schools.

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

Provide comparative data based on school demographics.

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS FIGURES

Figure 30 Reporting of teacher effectiveness data

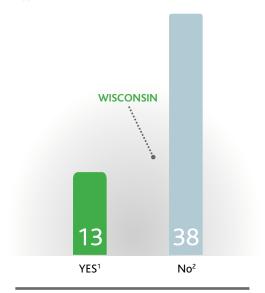
Other equitable distribution of teachers figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Data reporting requirements (p. 99)

For more information about WISCONSIN'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?



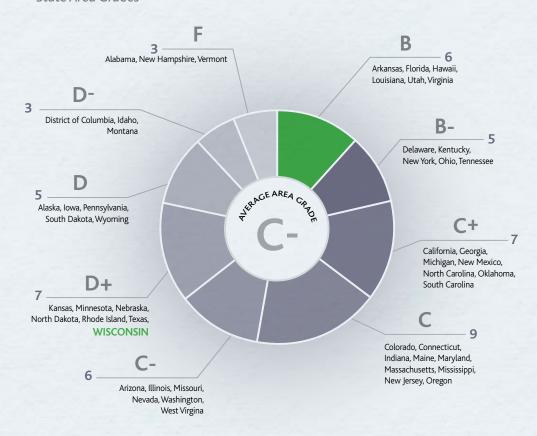
- Strong Practice: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania
- Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland,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

WISCONSIN 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





WISCONSIN Snapshot New Teacher Induction

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

WISCONSIN New Teacher Induction Characteristics

Induction Program	All new teachers receive mentoring.			
Requirements for Mentor/ New Teacher Contact	Not specified			
Selection Criteria for Mentors	Mentors must hold professional or master education licenses			
Other Mentor Requirements	Mentors must be trained			
Required Induction Strategies Other than Mentoring	Program guidelines suggest districts make release time a priority for participants in the induction program.			

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE NEW TEACHER INDUCTION POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

- Ensure high quality mentors.
 - Wisconsin should articulate minimum guidelines for the selection of high-quality mentors. Of particular importance is that mentors themselves are effective teachers. Teachers without evidence of effectiveness should not be able to serve as mentors.
- Set more specific parameters.
 - To ensure that all teachers receive high-quality mentoring, Wisconsin should specify how long the program lasts for a new teacher, who selects the mentors and a method of performance evaluation.
- Require induction strategies that can be successfully implemented, even in poorly managed schools.
 - Wisconsin should make certain that induction includes strategies such as intensive mentoring, seminars appropriate to grade level or subject area and a reduced teaching load.

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

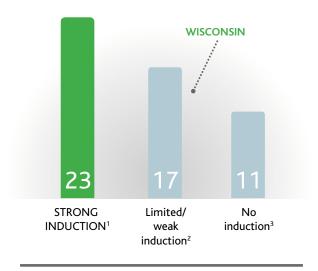
Other new teacher induction figures available in the *Yearbook* National Summary at http://www.nctq.org/2015NationalYearbook

Elements of induction (p. 104)

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

Figure 31

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



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

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

Professional Development

WISCONSIN 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



WISCONSIN Snapshot <u>Professiona</u>l Development

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

WISCONSIN Professional Development Characteristics

Connection Between Evaluation and Professional Development	No required connection
Evaluation Feedback	Provides post-observation conferences; mid-year review; annual conference
Improvement Plan	Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

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

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

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

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FIGURES

Figure 32 Connecting teacher evaluation to continuous improvement

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

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

For more information about WISCONSIN's professional development policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 32		FVALUATION INFORMS TEACL. COMMENT	MPROVENTIORALL REQUIRED FOR PLANS WITH POOR RATE ECHES
Do states ensure that	_	<u>کے</u> \ کے جا	
evaluations are used to	ERS DR		
help teachers improve?	Z H	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
, ,	ALL TEACHERS RECEIVE FEEDEN	7.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	REOU, WITH P
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			■ 1
Arkansas			1
California			
Colorado			
Connecticut			
Delaware District of Columbia			
Florida			<u></u> 1
Georgia Hawaii			_
Idaho			
Illinois			1
Indiana			<u> </u>
lowa			
Kansas			
Kentucky			1
Louisiana			_
Maine			1
Maryland			
Massachusetts			
Michigan			
Minnesota			
Mississippi			1
Missouri			
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			_
New Mexico			1
New York North Carolina			
North Carolina North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			2
Tennessee			
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
WISCONSIN			
WISCONSIN Wyoming			

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

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

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

WISCONSIN Compensation Characteristics						
Authority for Salary Schedule	Controlled by local districts					
Performance Pay Initiatives	None					
Role of Experience and Advanced Degrees in Salary Schedule	Not explicitly discouraged					
Differential Pay for Shortage Subjects	None					
Differential Pay for High-Need Schools	Teachers who are National Board Certified and teach in high-needs schools are eligible to receive an additional \$2,500 stipend per year.					
Pay for Prior Work Experience	None					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE COMPENSATION POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FIGURES

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

 Support differential pay initiatives for effective teachers in subject-shortage areas.

Wisconsin should encourage districts to link compensation to district needs. Such policies can help districts achieve a more equitable distribution of teachers.

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

Wisconsin 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

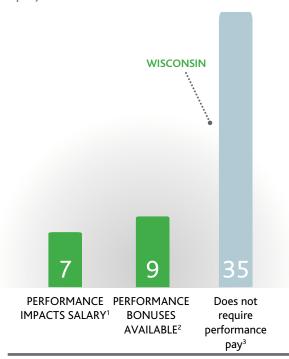
Florida allows local districts to develop their own salary schedules while preventing districts from prioritizing elements not associated with teacher effectiveness. Local salary schedules must ensure that the most effective teachers receive salary increases greater than the highest salary adjustment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

Figure 33

Do states ensure pay is structured to account for performance?



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

Figure 34

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

Figure 34 Do states prevent districts from basing teacher pay on advanced degrees? Alabama	Figure 34	\$ 7	Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z /	ž /	/ ;
Alaska	Do states prevent districts	Z,		G. \ E.	#tio
Alaska		£0,			Sens,
Alaska		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	2 \ \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \frac{\fir}{\fin}}}}}}}}}{\frac}}}}}}}}}}{\frac}\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}	
Alaska	advanced degrees:	\$ 5 T	18,5%	, / & 8, 6, 40, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Alaska	á	502	8 5 8 8		red to
Alaska	Alahama		7 4 4 /	7 % /	- P
Arizona					
Arkansas			H		H
California					
Colorado			-		_
Delaware					
Delaware	Connecticut		-		
Florida					
Florida	District of Columbia		-		ī
Hawaii					
Idaho	Georgia				
Idaho	•				
Indiana					
Iowa					
Iowa	Indiana				
Kentucky	Iowa				
Louisiana	Kansas				
Maine	Kentucky				
Maryland <	-		1		
Massachusetts					
Michigan	Maryland				
Minnesota	Massachusetts				
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wisconsin Image: Incompare to the properties of the proper	Michigan				
Missouri	Minnesota			2	
Montana Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	Mississippi				
Nebraska	Missouri				
Nevada	Montana				
New Hampshire	Nebraska				
New Jersey	Nevada				
New Mexico	New Hampshire				
New York	New Jersey				
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I					
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming					
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming			3		
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming					
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming					
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming					
South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming				4	
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming					
Texas 5 Utah					
Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming Utah Under State of Control of Contro					
Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia WISCONSIN Wyoming Umath					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia				_	
WISCONSIN					
Wyoming					
3 2 31 15	wyoming				

Figure 35		HIGH-NEED SCHOOLS	/	SHORTAGE SUBJECT	
Do states provide				\ ADEAC	
incentives to teach in		1 PA	/	283	
high-need schools		Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z / Z /	/ 4	Zi, 431,	/ 5
or shortage subject	i,	Loan forgiveness		AREAS SOUNDED TO THE POPULAR OF THE	No support
areas?	D/E/	/ _(Pe)	DIF.	/ veo;	/ §
Alabama	П			7	
Alaska					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut	ī				
Delaware					
District of Columbia	П	П			
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa					1
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	2				
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska	П				
Nevada					
New Hampshire	ī				
New Jersey	П				
New Mexico					
New York		Ē			$\overline{\Box}$
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina					
South Dakota					3
Tennessee –					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
WISCONSIN	H				
Wyoming					
	22	9	15	12	20

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

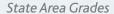
Maryland offers tuition reimbursement for teacher retraining in specified shortage subject areas and offers a stipend for alternate route candidates teaching in shortage subject areas.

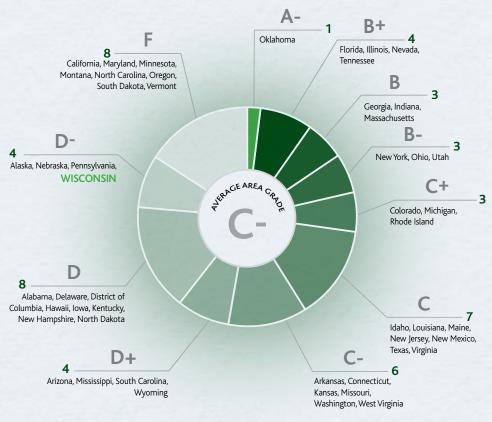
^{3.} South Dakota offers scholarships to teachers in highneed schools.

Area 5 Summary



How States are Faring in Exiting Ineffective Teachers





Topics Included In This Area

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

Extended Emergency Licenses

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





WISCONSIN Extended Emergency License Characteristics					
Emergency License Emergency license or permit					
Minimum Requirements	Emergency license and permit require program enrollment				
Duration	1 year				
Renewal Requirements 6 credit hours towards program completion					

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSE POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

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

■ Limit exceptions to one year.

There might be limited and exceptional circumstances under which conditional or emergency licenses need to be granted. Wisconsin's current policy puts students at risk by allowing teachers to teach on emergency certificates for more than one year without passing required subject-matter tests.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF EXTENDED EMERGENCY LICENSES FIGURES

Figure 36 Time to pass licensure tests

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

Emergency licenses (p. 127)

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		/	/	Jeansormore (or unspecifed)
licensing tests?	Ž	/ *	/ &	10 July 1
ticerising tests:	FER	/ 🔏	/ 🕺	so _r
	PE	/ o ₁	/ 2	/ Kea/
	NO DEFERRAL	Up to Tyear	Up to 2 years	/ ゕ゚ゟ <u>゙</u>
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				_
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida		1		
Georgia				
Hawaii				
Idaho	2			
Illinois				
Indiana				
lowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan			\Box	
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				3
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia	2			
WISCONSIN				
Wyoming				
· · · youring				
	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 WISCONSIN and other states' dismissal policies, including full harrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Dismissal for Poor Performance

WISCONSIN Ratings

Dismissal

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



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

- ↑ Progress increased since 2013
- Lost ground since 2013



WISCONSIN Snapshot

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

WISCONSIN Dismissal Characteristics

Dismissal for Ineffectiveness	Ineffectiveness not grounds for dismissal		
Due Process Rights of Teachers	Same regardless of the grounds for cancellation, which include "inefficiency or immorality, for willful and persistent violation of reasonable regulations of the governing body of the school system or school or for other good cause"		
Length of Appeals Process	One opportunity to appeal: After written notice, the teacher may request a hearing with the governing body of the school system, which must occur within 30 days. The decision of this appeal is final.		

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE DISMISSAL POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

Specify that classroom ineffectiveness is grounds for dismissal.

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

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

Wisconsin should differentiate between loss of employment and issues with far-reaching consequences that could permanently affect a teacher's right to practice. Appeals related to effectiveness should only be decided by those with educational expertise.

Examples of Best Practice

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

SUMMARY OF DISMISSAL FIGURES

Figure 37 Dismissal due to ineffectiveness

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

Dismissal appeals (p. 130)

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

Figure 37	YES, THROUGH SALUSALAND SALUATICAND	/
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	
	787	/ %
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		1
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri		
Montana Nebraska		
Nevada		2
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
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 WISCONSIN and other states' reductions in force policies, including full narrative analyses, recommendations and state responses, see http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

WISCONSIN Ratings

Reductions in Force

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



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

♠ Progress increased since 2013

Lost ground since 2013



WISCONSIN 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.

WISCONSIN Reductions in Force Characteristics Not considered for counties with populations of 500,000 or more and for teachers hired Use of Teacher Performance before 1995. All others, consideration of performance not required Sole factor for counties with populations of 500,000 or more and for teachers hired before Use of Seniority 1995. All others, determined by determined by districts Other Factors Determined by districts

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE REDUCTIONS IN FORCE POLICIES IN WISCONSIN

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

Wisconsin 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, Wisconsin'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 WISCONSIN's reductions in force policies, including detailed recommendations, full narrative analysis and state response, see

http://nctq.org/StatePolicyDashboard

Figure 38	5	SEWORITY CONNY CONNY CONNY CONNY CONNY CONNY FACTOR RE
Do states prevent districts	EMC	/ 3/5
from basing layoffs solely	4VC ERE	7 2 2
on "last in, first out"?	78/V V5/C	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
•	PERFORMANCE MUST	SENIC THE O.
Alabama		
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas		
California		
Colorado		
Connecticut Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida		
Georgia		
Hawaii		
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana		
lowa		
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Minnesota		
Mississippi		
Missouri Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia Washington		
West Virginia		
WISCONSIN		
Wyoming		
Hyoning	40	22
	19	22





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

Follow NCTQ on Twitter 🕒 and Facebook 🚮

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

For more information, please contact:

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