

Summary of Georgia Teacher Policies:



2015	2013
B-	B-
2011	2009
C	C-

- ★ Best Practice
- Meets Goal
- ◐ Nearly Meets Goal
- ◑ Partly Meets Goal
- ◒ Meets a Small Part of Goal
- Does Not Meet Goal

Progress on Goals Since 2015

- ⬆ Progress Increased: 1
- ⬇ Progress Decreased: 2

A state's progress on policy was tracked solely for goals that remained constant between 2015 and 2017.

AREA 1: General Teacher Preparation	C+
Program Entry	◐
Teacher Shortages and Surpluses	○
Program Performance Measures	◐
Program Reporting Requirements	◐
Student Teaching/Clinical Practice	★
AREA 2: Elementary Teacher Preparation	D
Content Knowledge	◐
Teaching Mathematics	◐
Teaching Reading	◐
Licensure Deficiencies	NA
AREA 3: Secondary Teacher Preparation	C+
Middle School Content Knowledge	★
Middle School Licensure Deficiencies	●
Adolescent Literacy	◐
Secondary Content Knowledge	◐
Secondary Licensure Deficiencies	◐
AREA 4: Special Education Teacher Preparation	F
Content Knowledge	◐
Teaching Reading	○
Licensure Deficiencies	○
AREA 5: Alternate Route Teacher Preparation	B
Program Entry	◐ ⬆
Preparation for the Classroom	◐

AREA 6: Hiring	C
Requirements for Out-of-State Teachers	◐
Provisional and Emergency Licensure	◐
AREA 7: Teacher and Principal Evaluation	B
Measures of Student Growth	◐
Measures of Professional Practice	◐
Frequency of Evaluation and Observation	◐
Linking Evaluation to Professional Growth	●
Data Systems Needed for Evaluation	★
Distributing Teacher Talent Equitably	○
Principal Effectiveness	●
Principal Evaluation and Observation	●
AREA 8: Teacher Compensation	C
Performance	◐
High-Need Schools and Subjects	◐ ⬇
Prior Work	◐
AREA 9: Retaining Effective Teachers	C
Licensure Advancement	◐ ⬇
Tenure	○
Leadership Opportunities	●
Dismissal	◐
Layoffs	★

Teacher Policy Strengths and Areas for Growth Georgia

POLICY AREA	GEORGIA'S STRENGTHS	GEORGIA'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH
AREA 1: GENERAL TEACHER PREPARATION		
Program Entry		The state should require that all teacher preparation programs limit admission to individual applicants with either a minimum 3.0 GPA or those who have scored in the top half of all college-going students on tests of academic proficiency.
Teacher Shortages and Surpluses		The state should publish data on teacher production that connect program completion, certification, and district hiring statistics, and also provide guidance regarding program acceptance numbers.
Program Performance Measures		The state should connect program graduates' student growth data to their teacher preparation programs.
Program Reporting Requirements		The state should set meaningful minimum standards of performance for the data it collects from teacher preparation programs in order to measure programs against these standards.
Student Teaching/ Clinical Practice	The state requires that cooperating teachers are selected based on evidence of effectiveness and that the clinical practice experience is at least 10 weeks, full time, and that candidates for licenses with broad grade spans have experience in at least two different developmental grade levels.	
AREA 2: ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION		
Content Knowledge		The state should require elementary teacher candidates to pass a content test with individually scored subtests in each of the core content areas and to complete a content specialization in an academic subject area.
Teaching Mathematics		The state should require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous elementary math content exam in order to attain licensure.
Teaching Reading		The state should require that elementary teacher candidates pass a science of reading test to ensure knowledge of effective reading instruction and candidates are fully prepared to meet the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
Licensure Deficiencies	Not applicable; the state does not offer a standalone early childhood certification that includes elementary grades.	
AREA 3: SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION		
Middle School Content Knowledge	The state requires middle school teachers to pass a rigorous single-subject content test.	
Middle School Licensure Deficiencies	The state does not allow middle school teachers to teach on a K-8 generalist license.	
Adolescent Literacy		The state should require that all middle school and secondary candidates are fully prepared to meet the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
Secondary Content Knowledge	The state requires all secondary teachers to pass a single-subject content test as a condition of initial licensure.	
Secondary Licensure Deficiencies	The state does not offer a general social studies license.	
AREA 4: SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION		
Content Knowledge		The state should require elementary special education teachers to pass the same content test as general elementary education teachers and that secondary special education teachers demonstrate content knowledge in core subjects at the secondary level.

Teaching Reading		The state should require that all new special education teachers who teach elementary grades pass a rigorous elementary test of scientifically based reading instruction and are fully prepared to meet the instructional shifts associated with college- and career-readiness standards.
Licensure Deficiencies		The state should require elementary or secondary special education certification.
AREA 5: ALTERNATE ROUTE TEACHER PREPARATION		
Program Entry	The state maintains high academic standards for admission to alternate route programs.	
Preparation for the Classroom	The state's alternate route programs prepare new teachers for the classroom through manageable and relevant coursework and intensive mentoring and induction.	
AREA 6: HIRING		
Requirements for Out-of-State Teachers		The state should require evidence of effective teaching during previous employment for licensure reciprocity, and ensure out-of-state teachers meet the state's testing requirements.
Provisional and Emergency Licensure	The state does not grant emergency or provisional licenses for more than one year.	
AREA 7: TEACHER AND PRINCIPAL EVALUATION		
Measures of Student Growth		The state should ensure objective evidence of student growth is the determinative factor in teacher evaluations.
Measures of Professional Practice	The state requires that all teacher evaluations include observations, and be conducted by trained and certified evaluators; student survey data are explicitly allowed.	
Frequency of Evaluation and Observation	The state requires that all teachers are evaluated annually and observed multiple times.	
Linking Evaluation to Professional Growth	The state requires that teachers are supported with adequate evaluation feedback, aligned professional development, and improvement plans (for ineffective teachers), under a system with four rating categories.	
Data Systems Needed for Evaluation	The state adequately defines teacher of record, has a process in place for teacher roster verification, has the capacity to link student-level data and teacher performance, and publishes teacher mobility data.	
Distributing Teacher Talent Equitably		The state should report school-level data about teacher performance to help support the equitable distribution of teacher talent.
Principal Effectiveness	The state requires that principal effectiveness is determined, in part, by objective measures of student growth and teacher effectiveness/instructional leadership, and survey data, and that ineffective principals participate in improvement planning.	
Principal Evaluation and Observation	The state requires all principals to be annually evaluated by trained and certified evaluators, and requires all principals to be observed/visited on-site.	
AREA 8: TEACHER COMPENSATION		
Performance		The state should give districts the flexibility to determine pay structures, and discourage districts from tying compensation to advanced degrees or experience.
High-Need Schools and Subjects	The state enables teachers to earn additional pay for teaching in shortage subject areas.	
Prior Work		The state should encourage additional compensation for all new teachers with relevant prior work experience.
AREA 9: RETAINING EFFECTIVE TEACHERS		
Licensure Advancement		The state should base licensure advancement and renewal on teacher effectiveness.
Tenure		The state should connect tenure decisions to evidence of teacher effectiveness.
Leadership Opportunities	The state supports teacher leadership opportunities.	
Dismissal	The state enables ineffective classroom performance to be a basis for dismissal.	
Layoffs	The state requires evidence of effectiveness to be the most important factor districts use when determining which teachers to lay off during reductions in force.	

State Grades

State Grades 2009 – 2017

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
ALABAMA	C-	C-	C-	D+	C
ALASKA	D	D	D	D-	D-
ARIZONA	D+	D+	C-	C-	D
ARKANSAS	C-	C	B-	B-	C+
CALIFORNIA	D+	D+	D+	D	D+
COLORADO	D+	C	C+	C	D+
CONNECTICUT	D+	C-	B-	B-	C+
DELAWARE	D	C	C+	B-	B-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	D-	D	D+	D+	D+
FLORIDA	C	B	B+	B+	B+
GEORGIA	C-	C	B-	B-	B-
HAWAII	D-	D-	D+	D+	D+
IDAHO	D-	D+	D+	C-	C
ILLINOIS	D+	C	C+	C+	C+
INDIANA	D	C+	B-	B	B-
IOWA	D	D	D	D	D+
KANSAS	D-	D	D	D+	D+
KENTUCKY	D+	D+	C	C	C-
LOUISIANA	C-	C-	B	B	B+
MAINE	F	D-	C-	C-	D+
MARYLAND	D	D+	D+	D+	D+
MASSACHUSETTS	D+	C	B-	B-	B-
MICHIGAN	D-	C+	B-	C+	C
MINNESOTA	D-	C-	C-	C-	C-
MISSISSIPPI	D+	D+	C	C	C
MISSOURI	D	D	C-	C-	C
MONTANA	F	F	F	F	F
NEBRASKA	D-	D-	D-	D	D
NEVADA	D-	C-	C-	C-	C-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	D-	D-	D	D	D+
NEW JERSEY	D+	D+	B-	C+	B
NEW MEXICO	D+	D+	D+	C	C
NEW YORK	D+	C	B-	B	B
NORTH CAROLINA	D+	D+	C	C-	C+
NORTH DAKOTA	D-	D	D	D	D
OHIO	D+	C+	B-	B-	B-
OKLAHOMA	D+	B-	B-	B-	D+
OREGON	D-	D-	D	D	D-
PENNSYLVANIA	D	D+	C-	C-	C
RHODE ISLAND	D	B-	B	B-	B
SOUTH CAROLINA	C-	C-	C-	C	C+
SOUTH DAKOTA	D	D	D-	D-	F
TENNESSEE	C-	B-	B	B	B
TEXAS	C-	C-	C-	C-	B-
UTAH	D	C-	C	C+	C
VERMONT	F	D-	D-	D-	D
VIRGINIA	D+	D+	C+	C+	C+
WASHINGTON	D+	C-	C-	C-	C-
WEST VIRGINIA	D+	D+	C-	C-	C+
WISCONSIN	D	D	D+	D	D+
WYOMING	D-	D	D	D	D

Best Practices

AREA 1: General Teacher Preparation

Program Entry - *None*

Teacher Shortages and Surpluses - *None*

Program Performance Measures - *Alabama, Florida*

Program Reporting Requirements - *Delaware, Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas*

Student Teaching/Clinical Practice - *Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Tennessee*

AREA 2: Elementary Teacher Preparation

Content Knowledge - *None*

Teaching Mathematics - *Massachusetts*

Teaching Reading - *Arkansas, California*

Licensure Deficiencies - *None*

AREA 3: Secondary Teacher Preparation

Middle School Content Knowledge - *Arkansas, Georgia, Ohio*

Middle School Licensure Deficiencies - *None*

Adolescent Literacy - *Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana*

Secondary Content Knowledge - *Indiana, Minnesota*

Secondary Licensure Deficiencies - *Minnesota*

AREA 4: Special Education Teacher Preparation

Content Knowledge - *None*

Teaching Reading - *California*

Licensure Deficiencies - *None*

AREA 5: Alternate Route Teacher Preparation

Program Entry - *Illinois, Michigan*

Preparation for the Classroom - *Delaware, New Jersey*

AREA 6: Hiring

Requirements for Out-of-State Teachers - *None*

Provisional and Emergency Licensure - *Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina*

AREA 7: Teacher and Principal Evaluation

Measures of Student Growth - *Indiana*

Measures of Professional Practice - *Iowa*

Frequency of Evaluation and Observation - *Idaho, New Jersey, Washington*

Linking Evaluation to Professional Growth - *Louisiana, New York, North Carolina*

Data Systems Needed for Evaluation - *Georgia*

Distributing Teacher Talent Equitably - *None*

Principal Effectiveness - *Connecticut, Florida, South Dakota*

Principal Evaluation and Observation - *New York*

AREA 8: Teacher Compensation

Performance - *None*

High-Need Schools and Subjects - *Florida, New Mexico, Utah*

Prior Work - *Louisiana, North Carolina*

AREA 9: Retaining Effective Teachers

Licensure Advancement - *Louisiana*

Tenure - *Hawaii, Indiana, Nevada, New York*

Leadership Opportunities - *Ohio, Utah*

Dismissal - *Nevada, New York*

Layoffs - *Colorado, Georgia, Louisiana*