# 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

# Improving Teacher Preparation in Kansas



### **Acknowledgments**

### **STATES**

State education agencies remain our most important partners in this effort, and their continued cooperation has helped to ensure the factual accuracy of the final product. Although this year's edition did not require the extensive review that the comprehensive editions require, we still wanted to make sure that we captured all relevant policy changes and that states' perspectives were represented. Every state formally received a draft of the policy updates we identified in July 2012 for comment and correction; states also received a final draft of their reports a month prior to release. All but one state responded to our inquiries. We thank the states for their ongoing willingness to engage in dialogue with us.

### **FUNDERS**

The primary funders for the 2012 Yearbook were:

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

■ The Joyce Foundation

Carnegie Corporation of New York

■ The Walton Family Foundation

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

### STAFF

Sandi Jacobs, *Project Director*Sarah Brody, *Project Assistant*Kathryn M. Doherty, *Special Contributor*Kelli Lakis, *Lead Researcher*Stephanie T. Maltz, *Researcher* 

Thank you to the team at CPS Gumpert for their design of the 2012 *Yearbook*. Thanks also to Colleen Hale and Jeff Hale at EFA Solutions for the original *Yearbook* design and ongoing technical support.



# Improving Teacher Preparation in Kansas

The 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook puts a spotlight on the critical issue of teacher preparation. The 2011 edition of the Yearbook provided a comprehensive review of all aspects of states' teacher policies, and although considerable progress was noted in areas related to teacher effectiveness, the same could not be said for teacher preparation. While many states have made advancements in teacher evaluation and tenure requirements, teacher preparation has yet to capture states' attention.

Good preparation does not guarantee that teachers will ultimately be effective, but there is much more that can be done to help ensure that new teachers are "classroom ready." This edition of the Yearbook offers states a roadmap of their teacher preparation policies, identifying priorities that need critical attention and also identifying low-hanging fruit, policy changes that states can implement in relatively short order.



## Current Status of Kansas's Teacher Preparation Policy

Last year's State Teacher Policy Yearbook provided an in-depth analysis of each of the topics identified below. The 2012 score includes any policy changes identified in the last year. The n symbol indicates a score increase from 2011.

Yearbook Goal	Торіс	2012 Score
1-A	Admission into Preparation Programs	
1-B	Elementary Teacher Preparation	0
1-C	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction	
1-D	Elementary Teacher Preparation in Mathematics	<u> </u>
1-E	Middle School Teacher Preparation	
1-F	Secondary Teacher Preparation	
1-G	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Science	
1-H	Secondary Teacher Preparation in Social Studies	
1-I	Special Education Teacher Preparation	
1-J	Assessing Professional Knowledge	
1-K	Student Teaching	
1-L	Teacher Preparation Program Accountability	0



# 2012 Policy Update for Kansas

Based on a review of state legislation, rules and regulations, NCTQ has identified the following recent policy changes in Kansas:

No policy updates were identified for Kansas in the area of teacher preparation.

### Kansas Response to Policy Update

States were asked to review NCTQ's identified updates and also to comment on policy changes related to teacher preparation that have occurred in the last year, pending changes or teacher preparation in the state more generally. States were also asked to review NCTQ's analysis of teacher preparation authority (See Figure 20).

As noted in the 2011 State Teacher Policy Yearbook, Kansas pointed out that the GPA admission requirement for its alternate route has increased from 2.5 to 2.75 GPA and that candidates now have to pass a subject-matter test for admission. Candidates must also complete supervised practical training, and the state no longer requires districts to "exhaust reasonable attempts to locate and hire a licensed person for the position" before hiring an alternate route teacher. Kansas also indicated that it is in the process of revising standards that will have a large impact on math preparation for elementary teachers.

In addition, Kansas was helpful in providing NCTQ with further information about state authority for teacher preparation and licensing.

igure 1		
Delivering well- Prepared teachers	2012 Grade	2011 Grade
Alabama	B-	С
Alaska	F	F
Arizona	D-	D-
Arkansas	С	С
California	D	D
Colorado	D	D-
Connecticut	C+	C-
Delaware	D-	D-
District of Columbia	D	D
Florida	B-	B-
Georgia	С	С
Hawaii	D	D
Idaho	D	D
Illinois	D	D
Indiana .	B-	C+
lowa	D	D
KANSAS	D+	D+
Kentucky	C+	C-
Louisiana	С	С
Maine	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	С
Mississippi	С	С
Missouri	D+	D+
Montana	F	F
Nebraska	D-	D-
Nevada	D-	D-
New Hampshire	C-	D
New Jersey	C-	D+
New Mexico	D+	D+
New York	C-	D+
North Carolina	D-	D-
North Dakota	D	D
Ohio	C-	D+
Oklahoma	С	С
Oregon	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	С	С
Rhode Island	С	D+
South Carolina	C-	C-
South Dakota	D	D
Tennessee	B-	B-
Texas	C+	C+
Utah	D	D
Vermont	C-	D+
Virginia	C-	C-
Washington	D+	D+
West Virginia	C-	C-
Wisconsin	D+	D
Wyoming	F	F
Average State Grade	D+	D

### **COMING SOON**

### NCTQ Teacher Prep Review

Preparing teachers to be effective and successful in the classroom requires both the strong state policy framework described in the Yearbook and quality implementation by states' teacher preparation programs.

How are Kansas's programs doing? NCTQ will soon answer that question with our forthcoming review of the nation's higher education-based teacher preparation programs that produce 99 percent of traditionally-prepared teachers. The Review will find the programs that are doing the best job preparing tomorrow's educators, those that need to improve and those that need to be radically restructured.

The Review will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools.

For a sneak peek, see page 6.

# **Teacher Preparation Policy Checklist for States**

1.	Raise admission standards.	<ul> <li>Require teacher candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, writing and mathematics skills as a criterion for admission into teacher preparation programs.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to use a common test normed to the general college-bound population.</li> </ul>
2.	Align teacher preparation with Common Core State Standards.	<ul> <li>Ensure that coursework and subject-matter testing for elementary teacher candidates are well aligned with standards.</li> <li>Ensure that teacher preparation programs prepare elementary teaching candidates in the science of reading instruction and require a rigorous assessment of reading instruction.</li> <li>Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers.</li> </ul>
3.	Improve clinical preparation.	<ul> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> <li>Require summative clinical experience for all prospective teachers that includes at least 10 weeks of full-time student teaching.</li> </ul>
4.	Raise licensing standards.	<ul> <li>✓ Eliminate K-8 generalist licenses.</li> <li>✓ Require subject-matter testing for middle school teacher candidates.</li> <li>✓ Require subject-matter testing for secondary teacher candidates.</li> <li>✓ Require middle school and secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a test of content knowledge that ensures sufficient knowledge of the subjects taught.</li> </ul>
5.	Don't lower the bar for special education teachers.	<ul> <li>✓ Do away with K-12 special education teacher licenses.</li> <li>✓ Require special education teachers to pass a subject-matter test for licensure that is no less rigorous than what is required of general education candidates.</li> </ul>
6.	Hold teacher preparation programs accountable.	<ul> <li>Collect data that connect student achievement gains to teacher preparation programs.</li> <li>Gather other meaningful data that reflect program performance.</li> <li>Establish the minimum standard of performance for each category of data.</li> <li>Produce and publish an annual report card for each teacher preparation program.</li> </ul>

# **Critical Issues for State Teacher Preparation Policy**

# **Critical Attention:** Admission into Teacher Preparation Programs



Kansas does not ensure that teacher preparation programs admit candidates with strong academic records.

The demands of K-12 classrooms today require teachers with strong academic backgrounds who can positively affect student learning. To ensure that such strong candidates enter classrooms, it is important to set rigorous standards for entry into the teacher pipeline. This begins with teacher preparation program admissions.

Looking to international examples, such top-performing countries as Finland and South Korea admit prospective teacher candidates from the top 10 percent of the college-going population. While a bar that high is a long way from average standards in the United States, it seems reasonable and appropriate that states should limit access to teacher preparation programs to those who are in the top half of the college-going population in terms of academic achievement.

Most states limit their academic screening to basic skills tests, which generally assess only middle school-level skills and which are generally only normed to the prospective teacher population.

At present, Kansas does not require prospective teachers to pass a test of academic proficiency as a criterion for admission to teacher preparation programs or any time thereafter.

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

Texas

### **NEXT STEPS FOR KANSAS:**

■ Require that teacher preparation programs screen candidates for academic proficiency prior to admission.

Teacher preparation programs that do not screen candidates invest considerable resources in individuals who may not be able to successfully complete the program and pass licensing tests. Candidates in need of additional support should complete remediation before entering the program to avoid the possibility of an unsuccessful investment of significant public tax dollars. Kansas should require candidates to pass a test of academic proficiency that assesses reading, mathematics and writing prior to program admission. Importantly, candidates should be permitted to submit comparable scores on such rigorous tests as the SAT/ACT/GRE.

Require that programs use a common admissions test normed to the general college-bound population.

Kansas should require programs to use an assessment that demonstrates that candidates are academically competitive with all peers, regardless of their intended profession. Requiring a common test normed to the general college population would allow for the selection of applicants in the top half of their class while also facilitating program comparison.

### Consider requiring candidates to pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admission into teacher programs.

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Kansas might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. Program candidates are likely to have completed coursework that covers related test content in the prerequisite classes required for program admission. Thus, it would be sensible to have candidates take content tests while this knowledge is fresh rather than wait two years to fulfill the requirement, and candidates lacking sufficient expertise would be able to remedy deficits prior to entering formal preparation.

# SNEAK PEEK: Teacher Prep Review

Are Kansas's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the *Review* sufficiently selective?

84% are not sufficiently selective.

The *Review* will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at www.nctq.org/p/edschools.

New Hampshire is in the process of adopting a requirement that will make the test a condition of admission.

PESTNORMED TO COLLEGE.
ADMISSION TO PREP PROPERTO Figure 2 Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency? Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California П П Colorado Connecticut П Delaware П П District of Columbia Г П П Florida П П Georgia П П П Hawaii Idaho Illinois П П П Indiana П П Iowa П П П **KANSAS** Kentucky П П П Louisiana П Maine Maryland Massachusetts П Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana П П Nebraska Nevada П П New Hampshire П New Jersey Г П П New Mexico П New York П П П North Carolina North Dakota Ohio П П Oklahoma Oregon П П П Pennsylvania Rhode Island П П П South Carolina П П South Dakota П Tennessee Texas П Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia П Wisconsin Wyoming 1 23 18 9

# **Critical Attention:** Elementary Teacher Preparation



Kansas does not ensure that new elementary teachers are ready to teach to the Common Core Standards

To be effective, elementary teacher candidates need liberal arts coursework relevant to the K-6 classroom, and they should also be required to pass a rigorous content test that ensures appropriate subject-matter knowledge.

The Common Core State Standards, adopted by nearly all states including Kansas, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And Kansas, like all states, must ensure that its teachers are prepared to teach to these high standards.

Although a "standards-based" approach grants greater flexibility to teacher preparation programs regarding program design, it is difficult to monitor or enforce absent a rigorous test. Further, alignment of preparation program instruction with student learning standards should be augmented with a broader and deeper content perspective than what will actually be taught in the elementary classroom.

Unfortunately, Kansas's policies fail to ensure that elementary teacher candidates will have the subject-area knowledge necessary to teach to these standards. The

state does not require a subject-matter test that reports subscores in all areas, and its coursework requirements lack the specificity to guarantee relevancy to the elementary classroom. In addition, Kansas does not ensure that teachers will be adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction, another key element of the Common Core State Standards.

**NEXT STEPS FOR KANSAS:** 

Require elementary teacher candidates to pass a subject-matter test designed to ensure sufficient content knowledge of all subjects.

Kansas should ensure that its elementary content test is appropriately aligned with the Common Core State Standards and require separate, meaningful passing scores for each area on the test. Use of a composite passing score offers no assurance of adequate knowledge in each subject area. A candidate may achieve a passing score and still be seriously deficient in a particular subject area.

Require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment.

Although Kansas requires some knowledge in key areas of mathematics, the state should require teacher preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers. This includes specific coursework in foundations, algebra and geometry, with some statistics. Kansas should also require a rigorous assessment that reports a separate subscore for and evaluates mathematics knowledge beyond an elementary school level and challenges candidates' understanding of underlying mathematics concepts.

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, KANSAS, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, 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,

Alabama, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire

Wisconsin, Wyoming

Massachusetts

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

Kansas should require a rigorous reading assessment to ensure that its elementary teacher candidates are adequately prepared in the science of reading instruction before entering the classroom. The assessment should clearly test knowledge and skills related to the science of reading, and if it is combined with an assessment that also tests general pedagogy or elementary content, it should report a subscore for the science of reading specifically.

### Ensure that teacher preparation programs deliver a comprehensive program of study in broad liberal arts coursework.

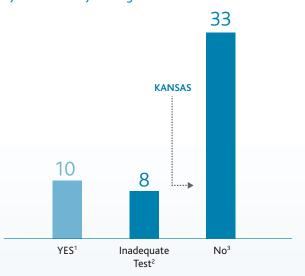
Kansas should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. An adequate curriculum is likely to require approximately 36 credit hours in the core subject areas of English, science, social studies and fine arts. Presently, Kansas does not specify any coursework requirements for general education or elementary teacher candidates, and although the state has articulated general education standards that require all teacher candidates to be acquainted with a comprehensive list of topics, there are a number of gaps in significant areas.

### 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 Kansas take higher-level academic coursework. This requirement also provides an important safeguard in the event that candidates are unable to successfully complete clinical practice requirements. With an academic concentration (or better still a major or minor), candidates who are not ready for the classroom and do not pass student teaching can still be on track to complete a degree.

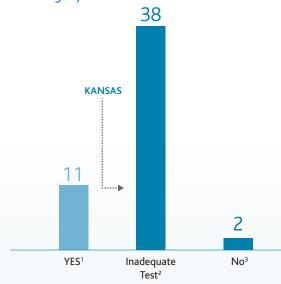
Figure 3

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



- Strong Practice: Alabama<sup>4</sup>, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota<sup>5</sup>, New Hampshire, New Mexico<sup>6</sup>, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin
- 2. California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas
- 3. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina<sup>7</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyorning
- 4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.
- 5. Based on the limited information available about the test on Minnesota's website.
- 6. Test is under development and not yet available for review.
- 7. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Foundations of Reading test. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.

Figure 4 Do states measure new elementary teachers' knowledge of math?

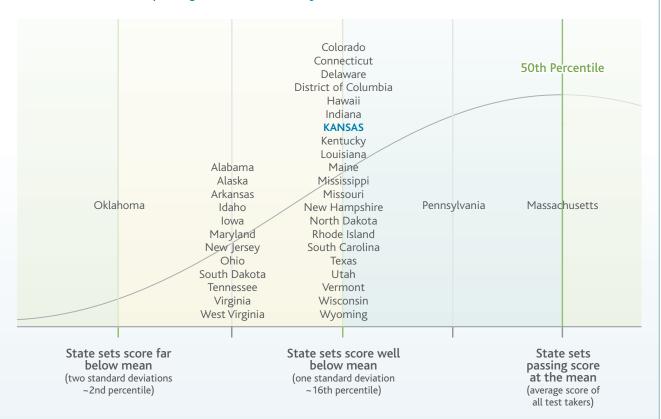


- 1. Strong Practice: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont
- 2. Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York<sup>4</sup>, North Carolina<sup>5</sup>, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming
- 3. Montana, Nebraska
- 4. New York is in the process of developing a stand-alone math test.
- 5. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum, including the math subtest. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
  - 1. Testing is not required for initial licensure.
  - 2. The required test is a questionable assessment of content knowledge, instead emphasizing methods and instructional strategies.
  - 3. Massachusetts requires a general curriculum test that does not report scores for each elementary subject. A separate score is reported for math (see Figure 4).
  - 4. North Carolina has adopted a task force recommendation to require the Massachusetts Test of General Curriculum. Rules have yet to be promulgated, including whether the test will be required for initial licensure. Current rules require such tests for professional licensure only.
  - 5. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

Figure 5	ELEMENTARY CONTENT SCORE FOR SEPARA	Comentary Content teet	Elementary content for	/ with	
Do states ensure that	\$	24.55 A.S.S.	, 6 for		
Do states ensure that	NA TE		\$60, 37t 1	′/.	
elementary teachers	7 6	£/5!	s / sont	, / .jj	
know core content?	14 P. S.			, requ	
	T. W. T. W.	arate	nent Posit	No test required	
	# \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Sep. 64.00	Eler	/ %	
Alabama	~ ~	,			
Alaska				1	
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Hawaii					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
lowa	_				
KANSAS			_		
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland			2		
Massachusetts			3		
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada			2		
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico	$\overline{}$				
New York			$\overline{\Box}$		
North Carolina				4	
North Dakota		$\overline{\Box}$			
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon		5			
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina		$\Box$	2		
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
	9	9	29	4	
		_		•	

Figure 6				GLISH		/			NCE						JDIE:			/	FINE ARTS
Do states expect elementary teachers		World/Brit.	Writing/C	"Position mar/ Children's Literatu	e <sub>dh</sub> //		/ ,	Earth Science	Biology/Life Science	٧ /	3	/# /	World Li	World H:	World Hist	$\rangle$	/ / /	/ /	/ /
to have in-depth		itera,	, rit	itera	"//	/		VSica	6 / S	/ .	listo,	listo)	,0/e/	20/	5/	20.05		. /	
knowledge of	. 8			sitic	/ /	٤/ رَ	, / 2	£,/ ;	, .c.e.,	9		· /	)   []	5 / ž		Kest Phy			
core content?	4meri	World	SX iti	Children's Literat.	Chemic	Physic.	Sener.	Earth C.	Biolog	American	American J	Ameri	Korlo	World	X X	Geograph,	Art Histor	Music	/
Alabama			*																
Alaska																			
Arizona			*				*	*	*	*	*	*				*		*	
Arkansas																			
California			*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	
Colorado																			
Connecticut						Ш		Ш		*			Ц						
Delaware																			
District of Columbia																		_	
Florida			<b>X</b>		*			*				X				*			
Georgia								X		*									
Hawaii																			
Idaho	Ш																		
Illinois								X											
Indiana			X															*	
lowa																			
KANSAS																			
Kentucky																			
Louisiana Maine																			
Maryland Massachusetts																			
Michigan									_			_				_			
Minnesota																			
Mississippi																			
Missouri																			
Montana																			
Nebraska																			
Nevada																			
New Hampshire																			
New Jersey											ī								
New Mexico			*															<b>*</b>	
New York																			
North Carolina																			
North Dakota																			
Ohio																			
Oklahoma			*				*	*	*			•				*			
Oregon			*				*	*	<b>*</b>	*	*	1	•	<u></u>	•	*		*	
Pennsylvania										â									
Rhode Island																			
South Carolina								ī											
South Dakota																			
Tennessee			*				*	*	*			*				*			
Texas			*				*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	
Utah																			
Vermont																			
Virginia			*		*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Washington			*				*	*	*			*				*		*	
West Virginia																			
_						П													
Wisconsin			_																

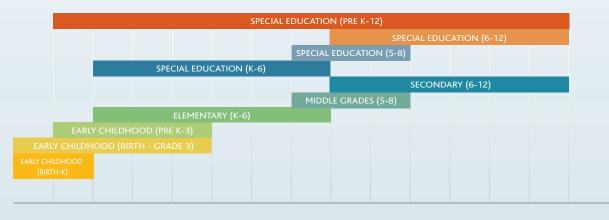
Figure 7
Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests<sup>1</sup>?



<sup>1</sup> Based on the most recent technical data that could be obtained; data not available for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon and Washington. Montana and Nebraska do not require a content test. Colorado score is for Praxis II, not PLACE. Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Utah and Vermont now require the Multiple Subjects test and Maryland, Nevada and South Carolina now require the Instructional Practice and Applications test. Both are new Praxis tests for which technical data are not yet available; analysis is based on previously required test.

Figure 8

Teacher licensing structure in Kansas



# **Critical Attention:** Middle School Teacher Preparation



Kansas is on track to ensure that new middle school teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

The middle school years are critical to students' education, yet the preparation and licensure requirements for middle school teachers often do not ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to teach grade-level content.

Too many states fail to distinguish the knowledge and skills needed by middle school teachers from those needed by an elementary teacher. Whether teaching a single subject in a departmentalized setting or teaching multiple subjects in a self-contained classroom, middle school teachers must be able to teach significantly more advanced content than what elementary teachers are expected to teach.

Commendably, Kansas does not offer a K-8 generalist license, and all new middle school teachers are required to pass a Praxis II single-subject content test to attain licensure.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Maryland, Massachusetts, New York

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, **KANSAS**, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia

gure 9 o states distinguish mid rade preparation from ementary preparation?  Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
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 Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
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 New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
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 Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
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 New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
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			
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			
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			
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			
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			_
Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota			
New York North Carolina North Dakota			
North Carolina North Dakota			
North Dakota	_		
	_		
Ohio			3
Oklahoma			3
Oregon			
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	_	_	
South Carolina			
South Carolina South Dakota		_	
South Dakota Tennessee		_	
Texas			
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia		<u> </u>	
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			5
Wyoming		_	
,	The second secon		14

Delaware District of Columbia				
Florida Georgia				
Hawaii Idaho Illinois		2		
Indiana Iowa		3	4	
KANSAS Kentucky				
Louisiana Maine				
Maryland Massachusetts	5			
Michigan Minnesota				
Mississippi Missouri				
Montana Nebraska				
Nevada New Hampshire				
New Jersey New Mexico				
New York North Carolina	6			Candidates teaching multiple subjects only to pass the elementary test.
North Dakota Ohio				For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a single-subject test.
Oklahoma Oregon		7		Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The state is in the process of revising its middle school certification requirements.
Pennsylvania Rhode Island				4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect testing requirements for middle school
South Carolina South Dakota				candidates.  5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to tea
Tennessee Texas				in departmentalized middle schools if not le than 50 percent of the teaching assignment within the elementary education grades.
Utah Vermont				6. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, general in middle childhood education candidates n
				pass new assessment with three subtests.  7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorser may either complete a major or pass a cont
Virginia		_		
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin				test. Oregon allows "alternative assessment candidates who fail twice.

# **Critical Attention:** Secondary Teacher Preparation



Kansas could do more to ensure that new secondary teachers will be prepared to teach appropriate grade-level content.

Secondary teachers must be experts in the subject matter they teach, and only a rigorous test ensures that teacher candidates are sufficiently and appropriately knowledgeable in their content area. Coursework is generally only indicative of background in a subject area; even a major offers no certainty of what content has been covered.

Yet not all states ensure that secondary teachers have sufficient content knowledge in the subjects they are licensed to teach. And nearly all states—even those that do generally require content testing for secondary teachers—allow some science and/or social studies teachers to teach with broad licenses that have significant loopholes.

Most high school science courses are specialized, and the teachers of these subjects are not interchangeable. Nonetheless, most states allow teachers to obtain general science or combination licenses across multiple science disciplines, and, in most cases, these teachers need only pass a general knowledge science exam that does not ensure subject-specific content knowledge. This means that a teacher with a background in biology could be fully certified to teach advanced chemistry or

physics having passed only a general science test—and perhaps answering most of the chemistry or physics questions incorrectly.

Just as with broad field science, most states offer a general social studies license at the secondary level. For this certification, teachers can have a background in a wide variety of fields, ranging from history and political science to anthropology and psychology. Under such a license a teacher who majored in psychology could teach history to high school students having passed only a general knowledge test and answering most—and perhaps all—history questions incorrectly.

Commendably, Kansas requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects. Kansas does not offer secondary certification in general science. However, the state only offers secondary social studies certification in "history and government." Teachers with this license are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR KANSAS:**

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

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

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, KANSAS, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina. South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin

Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee



# **Critical Attention:** Special Education Teacher Preparation



Kansas does not ensure that new special education teachers will know the subject matter that they will be required to teach.

Across the country, states are raising performance expectations to ensure that students who graduate from high school are college and career ready. These more rigorous standards apply to special education students just as they do to other students.

The challenge of ensuring that teachers are prepared to teach to the new Common Core State Standards is even more pronounced for special education teachers, who typically have had to meet an even lower bar for content preparation than general educators. And certification rules for special education teachers that do not differentiate between teaching at the elementary and secondary levels only exacerbate the problem.

Allowing a generic K-12 special education certification makes it virtually impossible and certainly impractical for states to ensure that these teachers know all the subject matter they are expected to teach; this issue is just as valid in terms of pedagogical knowledge.

While a K-12 special education license may be appropriate for low-incidence special education students, such as those with severe cognitive disabilities, it is deeply problematic for the overwhelming majority of high-incidence special education students who are expected to learn grade-level content.

Regrettably, Kansas offers a generic K-12 special education certification, in addition to grade-specific options. The state requires dual certification; therefore, candidates choosing elementary special education certification are held to the same preparation and testing requirements as general elementary teachers. However, as noted in the elementary section, these standards are insufficient to ensure that teachers will be prepared to teach to the Common Core State Standards. Candidates opting for secondary special education certification are required to pass a single content test, which, although not ensuring content knowledge of every subject that will be taught, does more to ensure subject-matter preparation than the requirements of most states.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR KANSAS:**

■ Eliminate licenses for special education that do not differentiate between the preparation of elementary teachers and that of secondary teachers.

Kansas's current model does little to protect some of its most vulnerable students. Failure to ensure that special education teachers are well trained in specific content areas deprives these students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential. Kansas should limit high-incidence special education certifications to elementary or secondary grades.

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, KANSAS, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming

Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin

0

NCTQ STATE TEACHER POLICY YEARBOOK 2012: 17

### Provide a broad liberal arts program of study to elementary special education candidates.

Kansas should ensure that special education teacher candidates who will teach elementary grades possess not only knowledge of effective learning strategies but also relevant knowledge of the subject matter at hand by requiring coresubject coursework relevant to the elementary classroom.

### Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.

Secondary special education teachers are frequently generalists who teach many core subject areas. While it may be unreasonable to expect secondary special education teachers to meet the same requirements for each subject they teach as other teachers who teach only one subject, Kansas's current policy of requiring limited subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Kansas should consider a customized HOUSSE route for new secondary special education teachers and look to the flexibility offered by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which allows for a combination of testing and coursework to demonstrate requisite content knowledge in the classroom.

<sup>1.</sup> Although the state does issue a K-12 certificate, candidates must meet discrete elementary and/or secondary requirements.

		ر. ر	,
Figure 12		Pecifi,	
Do states distinguish	DOES NOT OFFER A K. 72 CENTIFICATION	Offess K-12 and 8rade-specific	
between elementary	FFER 4770		K 23
and secondary special	7.00 / 1.00 /	72 ar	₹, 6 ~
education teachers?	S N	rsk	rs or, atio,
education teachers.	DOE 12	Offe ertifi	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			
Montana Nebraska			
Nevada			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey	1		
New Mexico			
New York			
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	1		
Utah			
Vermont		Ц	
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
	16	10	25

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

Elementary Subject-Matter	Test
Required for an elementary special education license	Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, KANSAS, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oregon <sup>1</sup> , Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia <sup>3</sup> , Wisconsin
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho
Secondary Subject-Matter T	est(s)
Tests in all core subjects required for secondary special education license	None
Test in at least one subject required for secondary special education license	Arkansas, KANSAS, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York <sup>4</sup> , Oregon <sup>1</sup> , Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup> , Rhode Island, West Virginia <sup>3</sup>
Required for a K-12 special education license	None

- 1. Although Oregon requires testing, the state allows an "alternative assessment" option for candidates who fail twice.
- 2. In Pennsylvania, a candidate who opts for dual certification in elementary or secondary special education and as a reading specialist does not have to take a content test.
- 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 dual certification as a reading specialist are similarly exempted from the content test.
- 4. New York requires a multi-subject content test specifically geared to secondary special education candidates. It is divided into three subtests.

# **Critical Attention:** Student Teaching



Kansas does not ensure that teacher preparation programs will provide teacher candidates with a high-quality summative clinical experience.

The importance of clinical practice in teacher preparation has become a major area of focus. Student teaching is the final clinical experience of teacher preparation, and teacher candidates have only one chance to experience the best possible placement. Student teaching will shape candidates' own performance as teachers and help determine the type of school in which they will choose to teach. A mediocre student teaching experience, let alone a disastrous one, can never be undone.

Central to the quality of the student teaching experience is the classroom teacher who serves as the teacher candidate's mentor, or cooperating teacher. Only strong teachers with evidence of their effectiveness, as assessed by objective measures of student learning and the teachers' principals, should be able to serve as cooperating teachers. Yet placement is much more likely to be the luck of the draw. NCTQ's study *Student Teaching in the United States* found that three out of four teacher preparation programs fail to require that cooperating teachers must be effective instructors.

Kansas commendably requires its candidates to complete at least 12 weeks of student teaching. However, the state fails to articulate any requirements for cooperating teachers.

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

5

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

### **NEXT STEPS FOR KANSAS:**

■ 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 Kansas should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement. Research indicates that the only aspect of a student teaching arrangement that has been shown to have an impact on student achievement is the positive effect of selection of the cooperating teacher by the preparation program, rather than by the student teacher or school district staff.

	Figure 14		/
	Do states require	COOPERATING TEACHER  SELECTED BASED ON	/ 5.
	the elements of a	¥ 8	FUL TIME STUDENT LEACHING CASTS 10 WEEKS AT
	high-quality student	Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	15 25 X
	teaching experience?	\$ 5 E	\ \[ \sqrt{\sq}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}\eqiintites\sintitex{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}
1 '	leaching experience:		12 22 E
١.		18.5	ELT
	Alabama		
	Alaska		
	Arizona		
	Arkansas		
	California		
	Colorado		
	Connecticut		
	Delaware		
	District of Columbia		
	Florida		
	Georgia		
	Hawaii		
	Idaho		
	Illinois		
П	Indiana <sup>1</sup>		
1	lowa		
	KANSAS		
Ι.	Kentucky		
П	Louisiana		
ľ	Maine		
	Maryland		
ľ	Massachusetts		
П	Michigan		
ľ	Minnesota		
	Mississippi		
Г	Missouri		
н	Montana		
Н	Nebraska		
١.			
Н	Nevada		
١.	New Hampshire		
Ш	New Jersey		
١.	New Mexico		
Ш	New York		Ц
١.	North Carolina		
Н	North Dakota		
١.	Ohio		
Ш	Oklahoma		
١.	Oregon		
Н	Pennsylvania		
١.	Rhode Island		
Н	South Carolina		
١.	South Dakota		
Ш	Tennessee		
١.	Texas		
Ш	Utah		
١.	Vermont		
Ш	Virginia		
١.	Washington		
	West Virginia		2
	Wisconsin		
	Wyoming		
		3	28
		9	

# **Critical Attention:** Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



Kansas does not hold its teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce.

Teacher preparation programs operate by virtue of state approval. As such, it is up to states to connect that approval to accountability measures that ensure that all approved programs meet minimum performance standards. Such an accountability system informs the public—including prospective teachers seeking a program as well as districts hiring graduates—by shining a light on high performers as well as identifying those programs performing poorly.

Further, as more states begin to raise expectations for teachers by way of evaluations focused on effectiveness, there is an even greater need to hold teacher preparation programs accountable for the effectiveness of the teachers they produce. Although the quality of both the subject-matter preparation and professional sequence is crucial, there are also additional measures that can provide the state and the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing when it comes to preparing teachers to be successful in the classroom.

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, KANSAS, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Florida, Louisiana

Kansas currently requires "performance-based evidence" as part of its preparation program's review process for approval; however, none of the listed requirements focus on the quality of the teachers coming out of the program. Kansas neither collects program-specific, objective data that reflect program performance, nor has it established minimum performance standards that can be used for accountability purposes. Further, the state does not provide the public with meaningful, readily understandable indicators of how well programs are doing.

### **NEXT STEPS FOR KANSAS:**

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Kansas should consider the academic achievement gains of students taught by programs' graduates, averaged over the first three years of teaching. Data that are aggregated to the institution (e.g., combining elementary and secondary programs) rather than disaggregated to the specific preparation program are not useful for accountability purposes. Such aggregation can mask significant differences in performance among programs.

### Collect other meaningful, program-level data that reflect program performance.

Although measures of student growth are an important indicator of program effectiveness, they cannot be the sole measure of program quality for several reasons, including the fact that many programs may have graduates whose students do not take standardized tests. The accountability system must therefore include other objective measures that show how well programs are preparing teachers for the classroom, such as:

- Evaluation results from the first and/or second year of teaching;
- Satisfaction ratings by school principals and teacher supervisors of programs' student teachers, using a standardized form to permit program comparison;
- Average raw scores of teacher candidates on licensing tests, including basic skills, subject matter and professional knowledge tests;
- Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests;
- Five-year retention rates of graduates in the teaching profession.

### Establish minimum standards of performance.

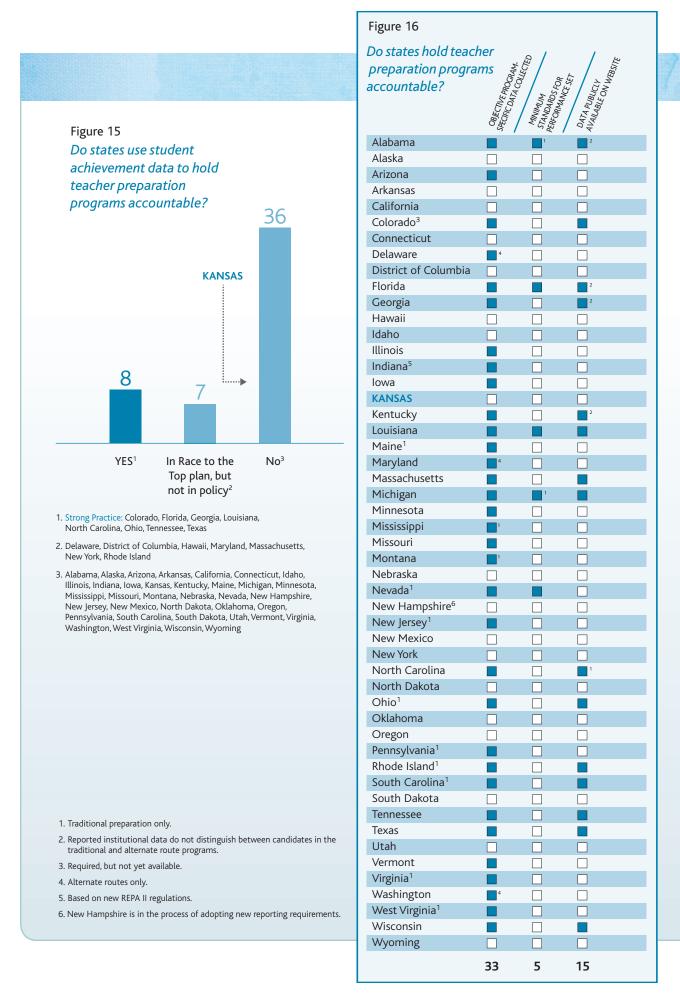
Merely collecting the types of data described above is insufficient for accountability purposes. The next and perhaps more critical step is for the state to establish precise minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data. Programs should then be held accountable for meeting these standards, and there should be consequences for failing to do so, including loss of program approval.

### Publish an annual report card on the state's website.

Kansas should produce an annual report card that shows all the data the state collects on individual teacher preparation programs, which should be published on the state's website at the program level for the sake of public transparency. Data should be presented in a manner that clearly conveys whether programs have met performance standards.

### Maintain full authority over teacher preparation program approval.

There appears to be considerable overlap between the public process of state program approval and the private process of national accreditation in Kansas. While it is not unreasonable that the state may wish to coordinate these processes for institutions also seeking national accreditation, Kansas should ensure that it is the state that considers the evidence of program performance and makes the decision about whether programs should continue to be authorized to prepare teachers.



### **TEACHER PRODUCTION IN KANSAS**

States have long established requirements for teacher preparation and licensure and have lately turned their attention toward accountability systems for preparation programs. But one topic that has received little attention from states is the issue of teacher production. From the number of teachers who graduate from preparation programs each year, only a subset are certified and only some of those certified are actually hired in the state; the relationship between these numbers has important implications for related policymaking.

States are rightly focused on areas of chronic teacher shortages, such as secondary mathematics and science, but little consideration is given to areas of consistent oversupply, particularly the overproduction in most states of elementary teachers. While it is certainly desirable to produce a big enough pool to give districts choice in hiring, the substantial oversupply in some teaching areas is not good for the profession. Limited resources are squandered on individuals who will not go on to teach, most critically the scarce supply of student teaching placements with effective cooperating teachers. Admissions criteria, licensure requirements and program accountability standards may be unnecessarily depressed if the dots are not connected from graduation to certification to actual employment in a district.

Maryland's "Teacher Staffing Report" provides a model for other states. Published biennially, the report has been tracking staffing trends in the state for almost three decades. While its primary purpose is to determine teacher shortage areas, it also identifies areas of surplus. By collecting hiring data from districts, Maryland has a rich set of data that can inform policy

The latest edition of the "Teacher Staffing Report" can be found at: http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/divisions/ certification/progapproval/mtsr.

Kansas teacher production data: NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in Kansas that con-

Figure 17  What is the relationship between state program approval and national accreditation?  Alabama	Figure 17				~.
Arizona	_		/,	5 / 5	Prova
Arizona		Š	ج \ الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	etion	Te LLI
Arizona	, ,	50			,
Arizona		1 × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	10 de 1	, / jan	
Arizona	accreditation?	STATE, PPROL	Overlands	Nation, Pquired	
Arizona	Alabama		•		
Arkansas	Alaska				
California	Arizona				
Colorado	Arkansas				
Connecticut	California		1		
Delaware	Colorado				
District of Columbia	Connecticut				
Florida	Delaware				
Georgia	District of Columbia				
Hawaii					
Idaho	Georgia				
Illinois					
Indiana lowa  KANSAS  Kentucky  Louisiana  Maine  Maryland  Massachusetts  Michigan  Minnesota  Mississippi  Missouri  Montana  Nebraska  Nevada  New Hampshire  New Jersey  New Mexico  New York  North Carolina  North Dakota  Ohio  Oklahoma  Oregon  Pennsylvania  Rhode Island  South Carolina  South Carolina  South Dakota  Tennessee  Texas  Utah  Vermont  Virginia  Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  Wyoming	Idaho				
Iowa					
KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin Wisconsin Wisconsin I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Indiana				
Kentucky                     Louisiana                     Maine                     Maryland                     Maryland                     Maryland                     Maryland                     Michigan                     Michigan                     Minnesota                     Mississispi                     Missouri                     Montana                     Nebraska                     Nevada                     New Hampshire                     New Jersey                     New Mexico                     New Mexico                     New York                     North Carolina                     North Dakota                     Oregon                     Pennsylvania                     Rhode Island                     South Carolina                     South Dakota                     Tennessee                     Texas                     Utah                     Vermont                     Virginia </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
Louisiana	KANSAS				
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	Kentucky				
Maryland  Massachusetts  Michigan  Minnesota  Mississippi  Missouri  Montana  Nebraska  Nevada  New Hampshire  New Jersey  New Mexico  New York  North Carolina  North Dakota  Ohio  Oklahoma  Oregon  Pennsylvania  Rhode Island  South Carolina  South Carolina  South Dakota  Tennessee  Texas  Utah  Vermont  Virginia  Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  Wyoming	Louisiana				
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                     Wyscorsin                     Wysoming	Maine		1		
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	Maryland				
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	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 Wyoming	Michigan				
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					
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	7.7		1		
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 West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming					
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					
New Jersey	1101000				
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	-				
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					
North Carolina  North Dakota  Ohio  Oklahoma  Oregon  Pennsylvania  Rhode Island  South Carolina  South Dakota  Tennessee  Texas  Utah  Vermont  Virginia  Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  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 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					
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming					
Texas					
Utah  Vermont  Virginia  Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  Wyoming					
Vermont  Virginia  Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  Wyoming					
Virginia  Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  Wyoming					
Washington  West Virginia  Wisconsin  Wyoming			1		
West Virginia	_				
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	_				
8 31 12	Tryoning				
		8	31	12	



There are some areas where a small adjustment would result in significantly stronger policy. Here are some issues that represent low-hanging fruit, policies that can be addressed in relatively short order.

To ensure adequate subject-area knowledge, Kansas should require secondary teachers who obtain certification in history and government to pass individual content tests (or a composite test that reports individual subscores) for each discipline they will be licensed to teach, as noted in the secondary critical attention section.



1. National accreditation can be substituted for state approval.

# **Alternate Routes to Certification**

The policies discussed in the "Critical Attention" section of this report primarily focus on traditional teacher preparation programs because such programs presently train the vast majority of new teachers. Of course, there are some teachers that attain licensure outside of these traditional programs. Alternate routes to certification were developed based on the idea that there should be pathways into the teaching profession for nontraditional candidates who are able to demonstrate strong subject-area knowledge and an above-average academic background.

Unfortunately, most states have considerable work to do to make their alternate routes viable pathways into the teaching profession. Considerable variation remains in both the quality of states' routes and how much of an alternative to traditional preparation such routes actually provide.

A high-quality, genuinely alternative licensure pathway should be rigorous yet flexible in admissions, focused and deliberate in preparation, and open to broad usage across subjects and grades.

State policy for alternate routes to teacher licensure should ensure that:

- Strong academic performance and subject-matter-knowledge testing are prerequisites for program admission.
- Subject-area majors are not required or candidates have the option to test out of any subject-area coursework requirements.
- Coursework is streamlined and not overly burdensome, and it meets the immediate needs of new teachers.
- Program length is reasonable (no more than two years).Practice teaching and/or intensive mentoring is required.
- Limits are not placed on the subjects and/or grades an alternate route teacher can teach, and alternate route providers are not restricted to colleges and universities; districts and nonprofits should be permitted to offer programs as well.

Kansas has one alternate route program: the Kansas Restricted Licensure Program. A high-quality, alternative licensure pathway should be rigorous yet flexible in admissions, focused and deliberate in preparation, and open to broad usage across subjects and grades. Unfortunately, the Restricted Licensure Program fails to meet these criteria and therefore does not offer a genuinely alternate route into the teaching profession (see Figure 19).

### **NEXT STEPS FOR KANSAS:**

■ Set high standards for alternate routes and provide flexibility for meeting them.

While a minimum GPA requirement is a first step toward ensuring that candidates are of good academic standing, the current standard in Kansas of 2.75 in the last 60 credit hours is too low. The state should set a GPA requirement of at least 2.75 or higher overall. Alternatively, the state could require one of the standardized tests of academic proficiency commonly used in higher education for graduate admissions, such as the GRE.

While Kansas requires candidates to pass a subject-matter test to demonstrate content knowledge as a condition for admission, the state should provide flexibility by allowing candidates to use this test in lieu of having a major or meeting subject-matter coursework requirements.

### ■ Ensure that preparation coursework and support target the immediate needs of new teachers.

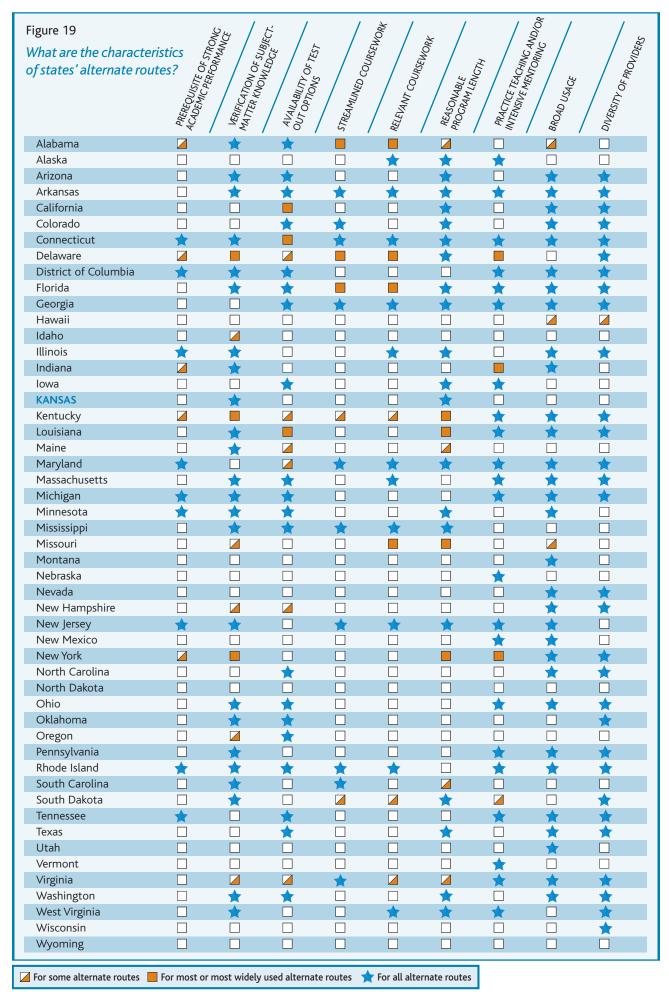
Kansas does not ensure that its alternate route candidates will receive streamlined and relevant preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers. Kansas should provide specific guidelines about the nature or quantity of coursework for its alternate route. All coursework requirements should be manageable for career changers and other nontraditional candidates and contribute to the immediate needs of new teachers. Appropriate coursework should include grade-level or subject-level seminars, methodology in the content area, classroom management, assessment and scientifically based early reading instruction.

While Kansas districts are now required to provide mentoring support to alternate route candidates, Kansas should ensure that it is an intensive mentoring experience, beginning with a trained mentor assigned full time to the new teacher for the first critical weeks of school and then gradually reduced. Alternatively, Kansas should give candidates a chance to hone classroom skills by providing an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program.

### ■ Eliminate restrictions on alternate route usage and providers.

Kansas's alternate route is true to its name: the Restricted Licensure Program. It is only for secondary content teachers and for a limited number of K-12 subject-area teachers. Furthermore, Kansas universities are the only institutions authorized to provide programs. Alternate routes can help expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state, and subject and grade-level limits are counterproductive to this goal. Further, Kansas should specifically authorize alternate route programs run by local school districts and nonprofits, as well as institutions of higher education. A good diversity of providers helps all programs, both university- and nonuniversity-based, to improve.

Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas		Alternate coute the significant coute the		<i>luss</i>
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
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 Hexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Florida Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Illinois Indiana Iowa KANSAS Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Indiana Iowa  KANSAS  Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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		_		
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas	_	_		
New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas	_			
Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
South Dakota Tennessee Texas				
Tennessee Texas	_			
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin Wyoming				
vvyorimig				
			19	



# **Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States**

	nate Route Foliey Check	
1.	Set high standards and provide flexibility for meeting them.	<ul> <li>Screen candidates based on academic ability.</li> <li>Set a higher standard for entry than is set for traditional teacher preparation.</li> <li>Require candidates to pass the state's subject-matter licensing test.</li> <li>Don't require a major in the intended subject area; instead, allow candidates to demonstrate subject-matter knowledge on a rigorous test.</li> </ul>
2.	Provide streamlined preparation.	<ul> <li>Limit coursework (ideally to no more than 12 credits a year).</li> <li>Require that the alternate route is an accelerated course of study.</li> <li>Ensure that all coursework requirements target the immediate needs of the new teacher</li> <li>Offer candidates an opportunity to practice teach in a summer training program.</li> <li>Provide intensive mentoring.</li> </ul>
3.	Remove regulatory obstacles.	<ul> <li>✓ Allow for a diversity of alternate route providers.</li> <li>✓ Don't limit the use of alternate routes to shortage areas or to certain grades or subjects.</li> </ul>

Figure 20
Authority for Teacher Preparation in Kansas

### Governor of Kansas

Members of the The Commissioner of Members of the Professional **Education** is appointed Kansas State Board of Standards Board are by the State Board Education are elected. appointed by the State of Education. Board of Education. Based on The Kansas State recommendations The Kansas State **Board of Education** from the Professional **Board of Education** is holds the authority Standards Board, the the state authority for setting teacher **Kansas State Board** charged with adopting of Education holds preparation program rules regarding teacher standards and the authority to certification. admission criteria. approve teacher education programs. There is overlap between NCATE accreditation and state approval of teacher

education programs.

# Critical Attention Summary for Kansas



# Red

		AUTHORITY
ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS	Require that preparation programs screen candidates prior to admission by using a common test normed to the general college-bound population and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.	State Board of Education
ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Require all elementary teacher candidates to pass a rigorous content test that assesses knowledge of all subjects.</li> <li>Require preparation programs to provide mathematics content specifically geared to the needs of elementary teachers, and require candidates to pass a rigorous math assessment.</li> <li>Require a rigorous assessment in the science of reading instruction.</li> <li>Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Eliminate the K-12 special education certificate, and require licenses that differentiate between preparation of elementary and secondary teacher candidates.</li> <li>Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education
STUDENT TEACHING	<ul> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education
TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul> <li>Collect performance data to monitor programs.</li> <li>Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.</li> <li>Publicly report performance data.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education



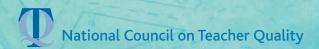
# Yellow

		AUTHORITY
SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION	<ul> <li>Require secondary social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.</li> </ul>	State Board of Education



# Green

	AUTHORITY
MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER	State Board of Education
PREPARATION	



1420 New York Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005
Tel: 202-393-0020 Fax: 202-393-0095 Web: www.nctq.org

Subscribe to NCTQ's blog PDQ 🔊

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 Vice President sjacobs@nctq.org 202-393-0020