

# 2012 State Teacher Policy Yearbook

## Improving Teacher Preparation in Wisconsin

### State Policies in Need of Attention

- Admission into Preparation Programs
- Elementary Teacher Preparation
- Middle School Teacher Preparation
- Secondary Teacher Preparation
- Special Education Teacher Preparation
- Student Teaching
- Teacher Preparation Program Accountability





## 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.

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### STAFF

Sandi Jacobs, *Project Director*

Sarah Brody, *Project Assistant*

Kathryn M. Doherty, *Special Contributor*

Kelli Lakis, *Lead Researcher*

Stephanie T. Maltz, *Researcher*

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National Council on Teacher Quality

# Improving Teacher Preparation in Wisconsin

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 Wisconsin'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 symbol indicates a score increase from 2011.

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

DOES NOT MEET 
 MEETS ONLY A SMALL PART 
 PARTIALLY MEETS 
 NEARLY MEETS 
 FULLY MEETS

## 2012 Policy Update for Wisconsin

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

### ■ Elementary and Special Education Teacher Preparation in Reading Instruction

New legislation now requires as a condition of initial licensure that all elementary and special education teachers pass an examination identical to the Foundations of Reading test administered as part of the Massachusetts Tests for Educator Licensure. The passing score on the examination will be set at a level no lower than the level recommended by the developer of the test, based on the state's standards.

*2011 Wisconsin Act 166, Section 21, 118.19(14)(a)*

<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2011/related/acts/166.pdf>

### ■ Teacher Preparation Program Accountability

Each teacher preparation program must submit a list of program completers who have been recommended for licensure. Also, a system will be developed to publicly report measures of performance for each prep program. Beginning in the 2013-2014 school year, each program must display a passage rate on the first attempt of recent graduates on licensure exams.

*2011 Wisconsin Act 166, Section 14, 25.79, Section 17, 115.28(7g)*

<https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2011/related/acts/166.pdf>

## Wisconsin 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).

Wisconsin noted that middle childhood—early adolescence elementary teachers are required to earn a subject-area minor. Wisconsin also included links and citations pertaining to content test requirements for adding to secondary certifications.

The state asserted that its alternate route programs require the same basic skills tests and passing scores for admission that are required for institutions of higher education (IHEs). The state added that alternate route programs are required to use the same content tests and passing scores as IHEs and that content tests are taken as an admissions requirement.

Wisconsin referred to its handbook and approval guidelines for alternate route programs and noted that the state has added a new pathway, "License based on Equivalency." The state noted that its new website, Pathways to Wisconsin Licensure, along with updated materials, will be posted in mid-August 2012 at <http://dpi.wi.gov/tepd/licpath.html>.

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



Figure 1

*Delivering well-prepared teachers*

	2012 Grade	2011 Grade
Alabama	B-	C
Alaska	F	F
Arizona	D-	D-
Arkansas	C	C
California	D	D
Colorado	D	D-
Connecticut	C+	C-
Delaware	D-	D-
District of Columbia	D	D
Florida	B-	B-
Georgia	C	C
Hawaii	D	D
Idaho	D	D
Illinois	D	D
Indiana	B-	C+
Iowa	D	D
Kansas	D+	D+
Kentucky	C+	C-
Louisiana	C	C
Maine	D+	D
Maryland	D+	D+
Massachusetts	C+	C+
Michigan	D+	D+
Minnesota	C+	C
Mississippi	C	C
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	C	C
Oregon	D-	D-
Pennsylvania	C	C
Rhode Island	C	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-
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	<b>D+</b>	<b>D</b>
Wyoming	F	F
<b>Average State Grade</b>	<b>D+</b>	<b>D</b>

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 **Wisconsin'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](http://www.nctq.org/p/edschools).

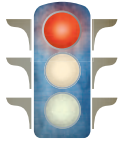
*For a sneak peek, see page 6.*

# Teacher Preparation Policy Checklist for States

1.	Raise admission standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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 style="list-style-type: none"> <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



Wisconsin 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, Wisconsin requires that approved undergraduate teacher preparation programs only accept teacher candidates who have passed a basic skills test (Praxis I).

Although the state sets the minimum score for passing the basic skills test, it is normed just to the prospective teacher population. To encourage diversity, programs are permitted to accept 10 percent of an entering class that has not passed a basic skills test. In addition, the state's current 2.5 GPA requirement (for which the 10 percent exception also applies) is too low to be considered a rigorous bar for program admission.

### NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

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

Wisconsin 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.

- **Increase the GPA requirement and consider implementing a sliding scale that considers both GPA and test scores.**

Requiring only a 2.5 GPA sets a very low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers. Wisconsin should consider using a higher GPA requirement for program admission in combination with a test of academic proficiency. A sliding scale of GPA and test scores would allow flexibility for candidates in demonstrating academic ability and could be helpful in meeting the state's goal of encour-

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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

1

Illinois

1

Texas

aging diversity among teacher candidates. When using such multiple measures, a sliding scale that still ensures minimum standards would allow students to earn program admission through a higher GPA and a lower test score, or vice-versa.

■ **Consider requiring that candidates pass subject-matter tests as a condition of admissions into teacher programs.**

In addition to ensuring that programs require a measure of academic performance for admission, Wisconsin might also want to consider requiring content testing prior to program admission as opposed to at the point of program completion. 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 Wisconsin's undergraduate teacher preparation programs in the *Review* sufficiently selective?

**67%** are not sufficiently selective.

The *Review* will be released in Spring 2013. Find out more at [www.nctq.org/p/edschools](http://www.nctq.org/p/edschools).

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

Figure 2

*Do states appropriately test teacher candidates' academic proficiency?*

	TEST NORMED TO COLLEGE-BOUND POPULATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO PREP PROGRAM	Test normed only to teacher candidates before admission to prep program	Test normed only to teacher candidates during or after completion of prep program	No test required
Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connecticut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District of Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Florida	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawaii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iowa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maryland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhode Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tennessee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Texas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WISCONSIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	1	23	18	9



## Critical Attention: Elementary Teacher Preparation



Wisconsin 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 Wisconsin, represent an effort to significantly raise expectations for the knowledge and skills American students will need for college readiness and global competitiveness. And Wisconsin, 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, Wisconsin’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. Commendably, elementary candidates in Wisconsin will now be required to pass an assessment “identical” to the Foundations of Reading test, which addresses science of reading instruction.

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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, **WISCONSIN**, Wyoming

6

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

1

Massachusetts

### NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

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

Wisconsin 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 Wisconsin requires some coursework in 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. Wisconsin 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.

■ **Monitor new science of reading assessment to ensure rigor.**

Wisconsin should set a meaningful passing score for its new science of reading test and then require all elementary candidates to meet this score as a condition of licensure.

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

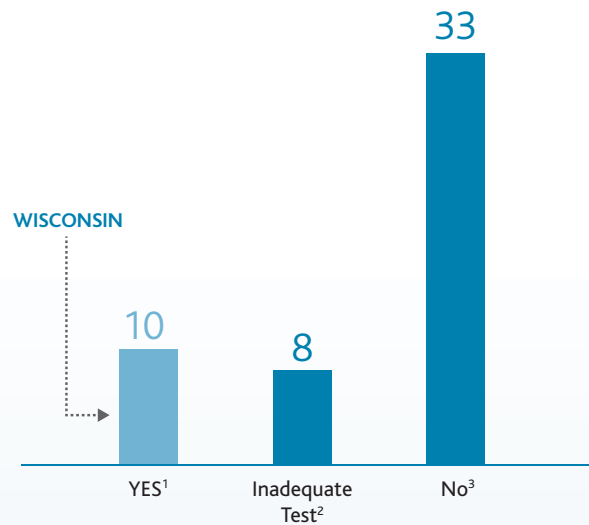
Wisconsin should either articulate a more specific set of standards or establish more comprehensive coursework requirements for elementary teacher candidates that align with the Common Core Standards to ensure that candidates will complete coursework relevant to the common topics in elementary grades. 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, Wisconsin's general education program includes sensible indicators of important curricular areas, but there is no guarantee that the courses used to meet these requirements will be relevant to the PK-6 classroom. Wisconsin has also articulated standards that preparation programs must use to frame their instruction of elementary teacher candidates. However, these standards are far too broad and too focused on general statements about teacher competencies to provide sufficient guidance on subject-matter preparation.

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

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



1. **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, Wyoming

4. Alabama's reading test spans the K-12 spectrum.

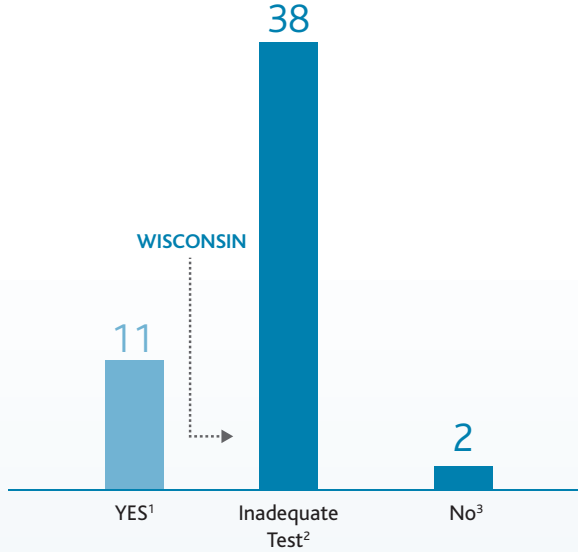
5. Based on the limited information available about the test on Minnesota's website.

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

Do states ensure that elementary teachers know core content?

	ELEMENTARY CONTENT TEST WITH SEPARATE SCORE FOR EACH SUBJECT	Elementary content test with separate passing score for some subjects	Elementary content test with composite score	No test required
Alabama	■	□	□	□
Alaska	□	□	□	■ <sup>1</sup>
Arizona	□	□	■	□
Arkansas	□	□	■	□
California	□	■	□	□
Colorado	□	□	■	□
Connecticut	■	□	□	□
Delaware	□	□	■	□
District of Columbia	□	□	■	□
Florida	□	□	■	□
Georgia	□	■	□	□
Hawaii	□	□	■	□
Idaho	□	□	■	□
Illinois	□	□	■	□
Indiana	■	□	□	□
Iowa	□	□	■	□
Kansas	□	□	■	□
Kentucky	■	□	□	□
Louisiana	□	□	■	□
Maine	□	□	■	□
Maryland	□	□	■ <sup>2</sup>	□
Massachusetts	□	□	■ <sup>3</sup>	□
Michigan	□	■	□	□
Minnesota	□	■	□	□
Mississippi	□	□	■	□
Missouri	□	□	■	□
Montana	□	□	□	■
Nebraska	□	□	□	■
Nevada	□	□	■ <sup>2</sup>	□
New Hampshire	■	□	□	□
New Jersey	■	□	□	□
New Mexico	□	□	■	□
New York	□	■	□	□
North Carolina	□	□	□	■ <sup>4</sup>
North Dakota	□	□	■	□
Ohio	□	□	■	□
Oklahoma	□	■	□	□
Oregon	□	■ <sup>5</sup>	□	□
Pennsylvania	□	■	□	□
Rhode Island	■	□	□	□
South Carolina	□	□	■ <sup>2</sup>	□
South Dakota	□	□	■	□
Tennessee	□	□	■	□
Texas	□	□	■	□
Utah	■	□	□	□
Vermont	■	□	□	□
Virginia	□	□	■	□
Washington	□	■	□	□
West Virginia	□	□	■	□
WISCONSIN	□	□	■	□
Wyoming	□	□	■	□
	9	9	29	4



Figure 6

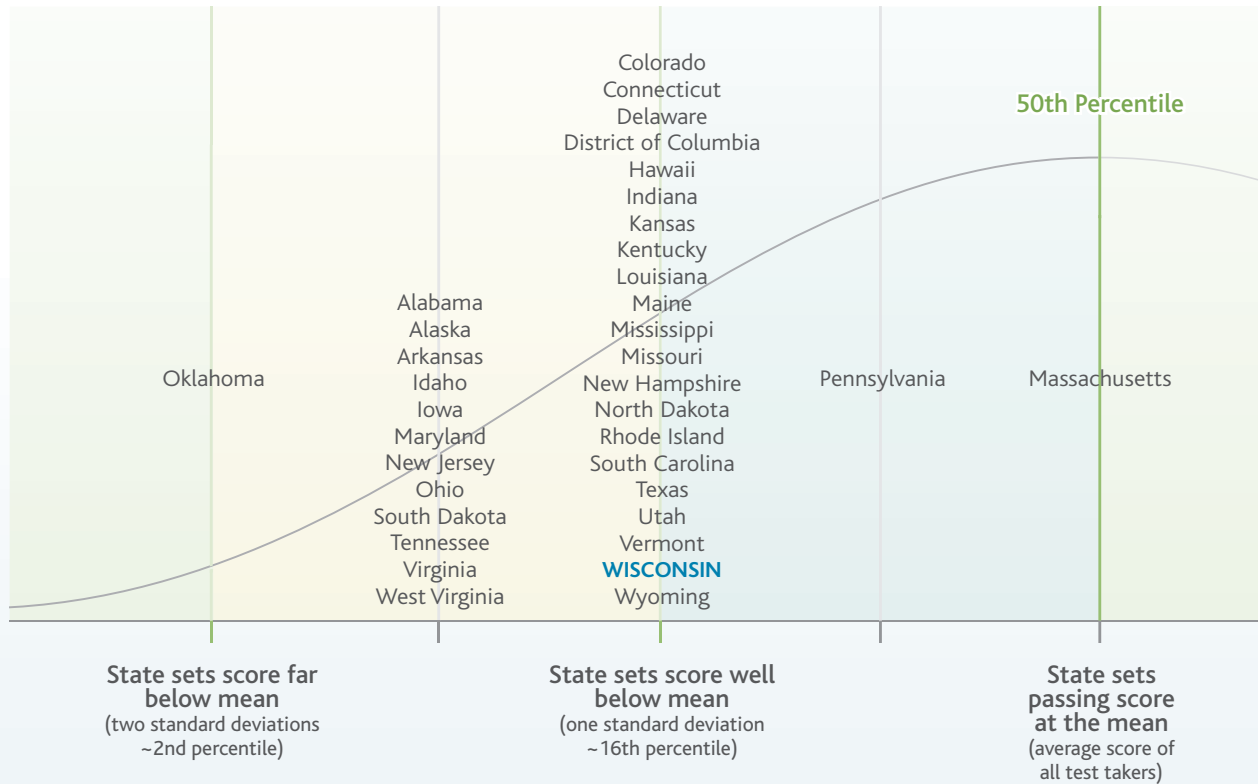
Do states expect elementary teachers to have in-depth knowledge of core content?

	ENGLISH				SCIENCE					SOCIAL STUDIES						FINE ARTS		
	American Literature	World/British Literature	Writing/Grammar/Composition	Children's Literature	Chemistry	Physics	General Physical Science	Earth Science	Biology/Life Science	American History I	American History II	American Government	World History (Ancient)	World History (Modern)	World History (Non-Western)	Geography	Art History	Music
Alabama			★				■	■	■			■				■		
Alaska							■	■	■							■		■
Arizona			★				★	★	★	★	★	■	■		★			★
Arkansas			■							■	■	■						■
California			★				★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★			★
Colorado			■									■				■		■
Connecticut										★	★							
Delaware							■	■	■							■		■
District of Columbia							■	■	■							■		■
Florida			★		★		★	★	★	■	■	★		■	■	★		■
Georgia			★				★	★	★	★	★		■		★	■		■
Hawaii							■	■	■							■		■
Idaho							■	■	■			■				■		■
Illinois	■	■	★	■			★	★	★	■		★		■		★		■
Indiana	■	■	★	■			★	★	★	■	■	★	★	★		★		★
Iowa				■			■	■	■			■				■		
Kansas			★	★			★	★	★			★				★		■
Kentucky							■	■	■							■		■
Louisiana																		
Maine																		
Maryland																		
Massachusetts			■	■			■		■	■	■	■		■		■		■
Michigan			★	★			★	★	★	■	■	★				★		■
Minnesota			★	★			★	★	★	■	■	★		■				
Mississippi							■	■	■							■		■
Missouri							■	■	■							■		■
Montana							■	■	■			■				■		■
Nebraska			★															
Nevada																		
New Hampshire							■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■			
New Jersey																		
New Mexico			★		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	★
New York																		
North Carolina																		
North Dakota							■	■	■							■		■
Ohio																		
Oklahoma			★	■			★	★	★	■	■	★		■		★		■
Oregon			★				★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			★
Pennsylvania			■				■	■	■	■	■	■		■		■		■
Rhode Island							■	■	■							■		■
South Carolina							■	■	■							■		■
South Dakota							■	■	■							■		■
Tennessee			★				★	★	★	■	■	★	■	■		★		■
Texas			★	■			★	★	★	★	★	■	■		★	★	★	★
Utah							■	■	■							■		■
Vermont			■				■	■	■							■		■
Virginia			★		★		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★			
Washington			★	■			★	★	★	■	■	★	■	■		★		★
West Virginia																		
WISCONSIN			■				■		■	■	■		■	■				
Wyoming							■	■	■							■		■

■ Subject mentioned ★ Subject covered in depth

Figure 7

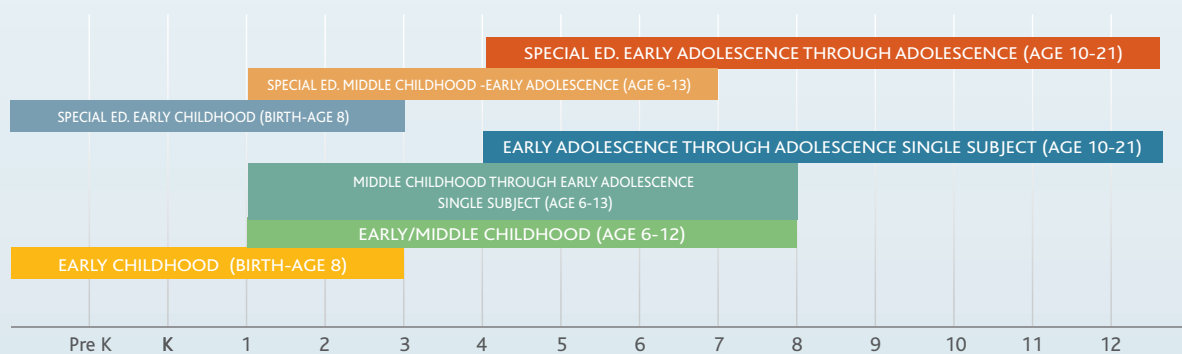
Where do states set the passing score on elementary content licensure tests<sup>1</sup>?



<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.

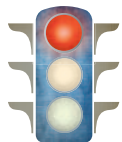
Figure 8

Teacher licensure structure in Wisconsin\*



\* WISCONSIN ALLOWS EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT TO DETERMINE THE EXACT AGE LEVEL BAND FOR EACH LICENSE. THE GRADE SPANS SHOWN HERE ARE APPROXIMATIONS BASED ON THE STATE'S DEFINITIONS.

## Critical Attention: Middle School Teacher Preparation



Wisconsin does not 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, including Wisconsin, 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.

Regrettably, Wisconsin allows middle school teachers to teach on a "middle childhood through early adolescence level" license, which is the equivalent of a generalist 1-8 license.

Candidates are required to complete a minor in a content-related area and must only earn a passing score on the general middle school content test, which does not report subscores in each subject area.

### NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

#### ■ Eliminate the generalist license.

Teachers with a 1-8 license are less likely to be adequately prepared to teach core academic areas at the middle school level because their preparation requirements are not specific to the middle or secondary levels. By requiring specific middle grades certification, Wisconsin will help ensure that students in those grades have teachers who are appropriately prepared to teach grade-level content, which is different and more advanced than what elementary teachers teach.

#### ■ Require content testing in all core areas.

As a condition of initial licensure, all candidates teaching middle grades in Wisconsin should have to pass a subject-matter test in every core academic area they intend to teach.

#### ■ Encourage middle school teachers licensed to teach multiple subjects to earn two subject-matter minors.

This would allow candidates to gain sufficient knowledge to pass state licensing tests and be highly qualified in both subjects, and it would increase schools' staffing flexibility. However, middle school candidates in Wisconsin who intend to teach a single subject should earn a major in that area.

25

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

3

Maryland, Massachusetts, New York

23

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



Figure 9

*Do states distinguish middle grade preparation from elementary preparation?*

	K-8 LICENSE NOT OFFERED	K-8 license offered for self-contained classrooms	K-8 license offered
Alabama	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colorado	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connecticut	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District of Columbia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Florida	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawaii	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iowa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maryland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Carolina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>3</sup>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>4</sup>
Pennsylvania	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhode Island	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Carolina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tennessee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Texas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virginia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
West Virginia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>5</sup>
Wyoming	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>

1. California offers a K-12 generalist license for self-contained classrooms.
2. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license and is in the process of revising middle school certification requirements.
3. With the exception of mathematics.
4. Oregon offers 3-8 license.
5. Wisconsin offers 1-8 license.

Figure 10

*Do middle school teachers have to pass an appropriate content test in every core subject they are licensed to teach?*

	YES	No, test does not report subscores for all core subjects	No, K-8 license requires only elementary test	No, testing of all subjects not required
Alabama	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup>
Colorado	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connecticut	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District of Columbia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Florida	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawaii	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>3</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iowa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>4</sup>
Kansas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maryland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>5</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>6</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>7</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pennsylvania	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhode Island	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Carolina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennessee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virginia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West Virginia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WISCONSIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	25	4	15	7

1. Candidates teaching multiple subjects only have to pass the elementary test.
2. For K-8 license, Idaho also requires a single-subject test.
3. Illinois has repealed its K-9 license. The state is in the process of revising its middle school certification requirements.
4. It is unclear how new legislation will affect testing requirements for middle school candidates.
5. Maryland allows elementary teachers to teach in departmentalized middle schools if not less than 50 percent of the teaching assignment is within the elementary education grades.
6. For nondepartmentalized classrooms, generalist in middle childhood education candidates must pass new assessment with three subtests.
7. Candidates opting for middle-level endorsement may either complete a major or pass a content test. Oregon allows "alternative assessment" for candidates who fail twice.

## Critical Attention: Secondary Teacher Preparation



Wisconsin 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, Wisconsin requires that its secondary teacher candidates pass a Praxis II content test to teach any core secondary subjects. However, Wisconsin offers secondary certifications in both broad field science and broad field social studies. Teachers with these licenses are not required to pass individual content tests for each discipline they are permitted to teach.

### NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

- **Require secondary science teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.**

By allowing a general science certification—and only requiring a general knowledge science exam—Wisconsin is not ensuring that these secondary teachers possess adequate subject-specific content knowledge. The state's required assessment combines all subject areas (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics) and does not report separate scores for each subject area.

12

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

36

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**

3

Indiana, Minnesota, Tennessee



■ **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—Wisconsin 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.

1. It is unclear at this point how new legislation will affect content test requirements for secondary teachers.

**Figure 11**  
*Do all secondary teachers have to pass a content test in every subject area they are licensed to teach?*

	YES	Loophole in science	Loophole in social studies	No
Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Colorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connecticut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District of Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Florida	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawaii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iowa <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maryland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhode Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennessee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
West Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>

## Critical Attention: Special Education Teacher Preparation



Wisconsin could do more to 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.

Commendably, Wisconsin does not offer a K-12 special education certification. Wisconsin also holds its elementary special education teachers to the same subject-matter 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. Secondary special education teachers are required to pass the Praxis II Middle School: Content Knowledge test.

### NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

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

Wisconsin 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 core-subject coursework relevant to the elementary classroom. Failure to ensure that teachers possess requisite content knowledge deprives special education students of the opportunity to reach their academic potential.

35

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

16

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

0

■ **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, Wisconsin's current policy of requiring middle-school level subject-matter testing is unacceptable and will not help special education students to meet rigorous learning standards. To provide a middle ground, Wisconsin should consider a customized HOUSE 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.

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

Figure 12

*Do states distinguish between elementary and secondary special education teachers?*

	DOES NOT OFFER A K-12 CERTIFICATION	Offers K-12 and grade-specific certification(s)	Offers only a K-12 certification
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	■ <sup>1</sup>	□	□
New Mexico	□	□	■
New York	■	□	□
North Carolina	□	□	■
North Dakota	□	■	□
Ohio	□	□	■
Oklahoma	□	□	■
Oregon	■	□	□
Pennsylvania	■	□	□
Rhode Island	■	□	□
South Carolina	□	□	■
South Dakota	□	■	□
Tennessee	□	□	■
Texas	■ <sup>1</sup>	□	□
Utah	□	□	■
Vermont	■	□	□
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> , <b>WISCONSIN</b>
Required for a K-12 special education license	Colorado, Idaho
Secondary Subject-Matter Test(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.
3. West Virginia also allows elementary special education candidates to earn dual certification in early childhood, which would not require a content test. Secondary special education candidates earning 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



Wisconsin 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.

Wisconsin commendably requires all teacher candidates to complete student teaching "consisting of full days for a full semester following the daily schedule and semester calendar of the cooperating school." However, although the state articulates some requirements for cooperating teachers, it does not address the most essential: cooperating teachers' classroom effectiveness.

### NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

- **Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.**

In addition to the ability to mentor an adult, cooperating teachers in Wisconsin should also be carefully screened for their capacity to further student achievement. 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.

48

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

0

3

Florida, Indiana, Tennessee

Figure 14

*Do states require the elements of a high-quality student teaching experience?*

	COOPERATING TEACHER SELECTED BASED ON EFFECTIVENESS	FULL TIME STUDENT TEACHING LASTS AT LEAST 10 WEEKS
Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connecticut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District of Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Florida	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawaii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana <sup>1</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Iowa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maryland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rhode Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennessee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
West Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>2</sup>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

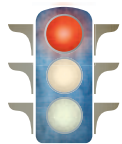
**3 28**

1. Based on new REPA II regulations.

2. Candidates can student teach for less than 12 weeks if determined to be proficient.



## Critical Attention: Teacher Preparation Program Accountability



Wisconsin 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.

Wisconsin now requires programs to submit a list of program completers who have been recommended for licensure. Beginning in 2013-2014, each program must display its passage rate on the first attempt of recent graduates on licensure exams, and a system will be developed to publicly report these measures of performance for each preparation program. However, the state has not set minimum standards for teacher preparation program performance for each category of data it collects that can be used for accountability purposes.

### NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

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

As one way to measure whether programs are producing effective classroom teachers, Wisconsin 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:

37

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

12

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

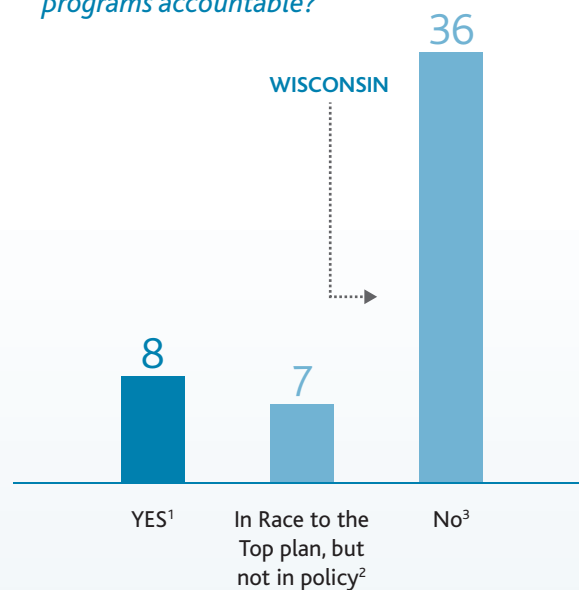
2

Florida, Louisiana

- 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 academic proficiency, subject matter and professional knowledge tests;
  - Number of times, on average, it takes teacher candidates to pass licensing tests; and
  - 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.

**Figure 15**  
*Do states use student achievement data to hold teacher preparation programs accountable?*



1. **Strong Practice:** Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas

2. Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island

3. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Figure 16

Do states hold teacher preparation programs accountable?

	OBJECTIVE PROGRAM, SPECIFIC DATA COLLECTED	MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PERFORMANCE SET	DATA PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON WEBSITE
Alabama	■	■ <sup>1</sup>	■ <sup>2</sup>
Alaska	□	□	□
Arizona	■	□	□
Arkansas	□	□	□
California	□	□	□
Colorado <sup>3</sup>	■	□	■
Connecticut	□	□	□
Delaware	■ <sup>4</sup>	□	□
District of Columbia	□	□	□
Florida	■	■	■ <sup>2</sup>
Georgia	■	□	■ <sup>2</sup>
Hawaii	□	□	□
Idaho	□	□	□
Illinois	■	□	□
Indiana <sup>5</sup>	■	□	□
Iowa	■	□	□
Kansas	□	□	□
Kentucky	■	□	■ <sup>2</sup>
Louisiana	■	■	■
Maine <sup>1</sup>	■	□	□
Maryland	■ <sup>4</sup>	□	□
Massachusetts	■	□	■
Michigan	■	■ <sup>1</sup>	■
Minnesota	■	□	□
Mississippi	■ <sup>1</sup>	□	□
Missouri	■	□	□
Montana	■ <sup>1</sup>	□	□
Nebraska	□	□	□
Nevada <sup>1</sup>	■	■	□
New Hampshire <sup>6</sup>	□	□	□
New Jersey <sup>1</sup>	■	□	□
New Mexico	□	□	□
New York	□	□	□
North Carolina	■	□	■ <sup>1</sup>
North Dakota	□	□	□
Ohio <sup>1</sup>	■	□	■
Oklahoma	□	□	□
Oregon	□	□	□
Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup>	■	□	□
Rhode Island <sup>1</sup>	■	□	■
South Carolina <sup>1</sup>	■	□	■
South Dakota	□	□	□
Tennessee	■	□	■
Texas	■	□	■
Utah	□	□	□
Vermont	■	□	□
Virginia <sup>1</sup>	■	□	□
Washington	■ <sup>4</sup>	□	□
West Virginia <sup>1</sup>	■	□	□
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	■	□	■
Wyoming	□	□	□
<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	

## TEACHER PRODUCTION IN WISCONSIN

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 decisions.

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

**Wisconsin teacher production data:** NCTQ was unable to find any published data on teacher production in Wisconsin that connects program completion, certification and hiring statistics.

1. Traditional preparation only.
2. Reported institutional data do not distinguish between candidates in the traditional and alternate route programs.
3. Required, but not yet available.
4. Alternate routes only.
5. Based on new REPA II regulations.
6. New Hampshire is in the process of adopting new reporting requirements.

Figure 17

What is the relationship between state program approval and national accreditation?

	STATE HAS ITS OWN APPROVAL PROCESS	Overlap of accreditation and state approval	National accreditation is required for program approval
Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connecticut	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
District of Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Florida	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawaii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Idaho	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iowa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maryland	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhode Island	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennessee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <sup>1</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WISCONSIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>



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, Wisconsin should **require secondary teachers who obtain certification in general science or general social studies 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.
- As a first step toward using an assessment for admission to a teacher preparation program that compares candidates to the general college-going population, Wisconsin should **allow teacher candidates to submit ACT/SAT/GRE scores that demonstrate academic proficiency**.



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.

Wisconsin has one alternate route program. Unfortunately, the state does not set admissions standards, nor does it ensure that its alternate pathway is flexible in admissions, focused and deliberate in preparation, and open to broad usage across subjects and grades. As a result, Wisconsin’s program does not offer a genuinely alternate route into the teaching profession (see Figure 19).

## NEXT STEPS FOR WISCONSIN:

- **Set high admissions standards for alternate routes and provide flexibility for meeting them.**

Wisconsin should establish minimum admissions requirements for its alternate route program. The standard should be higher than what is required of traditional teacher candidates, such as a GPA of at least 2.75. Some accommodation in this standard may be appropriate for career changers. 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.

The state is responsible for setting policy that ensures that nontraditional candidates have the academic ability and subject-matter knowledge required to teach. Wisconsin should require applicants to pass a subject-matter test for admission. The concept behind alternate routes is that the nontraditional candi-

date is able to concentrate on acquiring professional knowledge and skills because he or she has strong subject-area knowledge. Teachers without sufficient subject-matter knowledge place students at risk.

In addition, Wisconsin should offer flexibility in fulfilling subject-matter coursework requirements. The state should allow any candidate who already has the requisite knowledge and skills to demonstrate such by passing a rigorous test. Rigid coursework requirements could dissuade talented individuals who lack precisely the right courses from pursuing a career in teaching.

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

Wisconsin provides no specific guidelines about the nature or quantity of coursework for its alternate route. There is no limit on the amount of coursework that can be required overall nor on the amount of coursework a candidate can be required to take while also teaching.

The state should articulate guidelines regarding the nature and amount of coursework required of candidates. Requirements should be manageable 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.

In addition, while Wisconsin requires mentoring for new teachers, the state could do more to provide an alternate route with streamlined preparation that meets the immediate needs of new teachers, including giving candidates a chance to hone classroom skills by practice teaching prior to beginning teaching.

■ **Eliminate restrictions on alternate route usage.**

Although Wisconsin does not place restrictions on providers, authorizing colleges or universities, schools, school districts, Cooperative Education Service Agencies, consortia, technical colleges and/or private enterprises or agencies to provide alternate route programs, the state does limit the usage of its alternate routes. Candidates may only apply to critical shortage content fields and difficult-to-staff geographic locations. Alternate routes can help expand the teacher pipeline throughout the state, and such geographic, subject and grade-level limits are unnecessary and counterproductive to this goal.

Figure 18

*Do states provide real alternate pathways to certification?*

	GENUINE OR NEARLY GENUINE ALTERNATE ROUTE	Alternate route that needs significant improvements	Offered route is disingenuous
Alabama	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alaska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arizona	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arkansas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colorado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connecticut	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delaware	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
District of Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Florida	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawaii	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Idaho	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illinois	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Iowa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kentucky	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Louisiana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Maryland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Massachusetts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minnesota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mississippi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Missouri	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Montana	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nebraska	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nevada	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Hampshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Jersey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Mexico	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New York	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ohio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oklahoma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oregon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pennsylvania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhode Island	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Carolina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Dakota	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennessee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Texas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vermont	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West Virginia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wyoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>



Figure 19

What are the characteristics of states' alternate routes?

	PREREQUISITE OF STRONG ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	VERIFICATION OF SUBJECT-MATTER KNOWLEDGE	AVAILABILITY OF TEST OUT OPTIONS	STREAMLINED COURSEWORK	RELEVANT COURSEWORK	REASONABLE PROGRAM LENGTH	PRACTICE TEACHING AND/OR INTENSIVE MENTORING	BROAD USAGE	DIVERSITY OF PROVIDERS
Alabama	▣	★	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
Alaska	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★	▣	▣
Arizona	▣	★	★	▣	▣	★	▣	★	★
Arkansas	▣	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
California	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	▣	★	★
Colorado	▣	▣	★	★	▣	★	▣	★	★
Connecticut	★	★	▣	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	★
District of Columbia	★	★	★	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★
Florida	▣	★	★	▣	▣	★	★	★	★
Georgia	▣	▣	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hawaii	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
Idaho	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
Illinois	★	★	▣	▣	★	★	▣	★	★
Indiana	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	▣
Iowa	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	★	★	▣	▣
Kansas	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	▣
Kentucky	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★
Louisiana	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★
Maine	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
Maryland	★	▣	▣	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts	▣	★	★	▣	★	▣	★	★	★
Michigan	★	★	★	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★
Minnesota	★	★	★	▣	▣	★	▣	★	▣
Mississippi	▣	★	★	★	★	★	▣	▣	▣
Missouri	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
Montana	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	▣
Nebraska	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	▣	▣
Nevada	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★
New Hampshire	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	▣	★	★	★	★	★	▣
New Mexico	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★	▣
New York	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★
North Carolina	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★
North Dakota	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
Ohio	▣	★	★	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★
Oklahoma	▣	★	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★
Oregon	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
Pennsylvania	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	★	▣	★	★	★
South Carolina	▣	★	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣
South Dakota	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	★
Tennessee	★	▣	★	▣	▣	▣	★	★	★
Texas	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	★	▣	★	★
Utah	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	▣
Vermont	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★	▣	▣
Virginia	▣	▣	▣	★	▣	▣	★	★	★
Washington	▣	★	★	▣	▣	★	▣	★	★
West Virginia	▣	★	▣	▣	★	★	★	▣	★
WISCONSIN	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	★
Wyoming	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣	▣

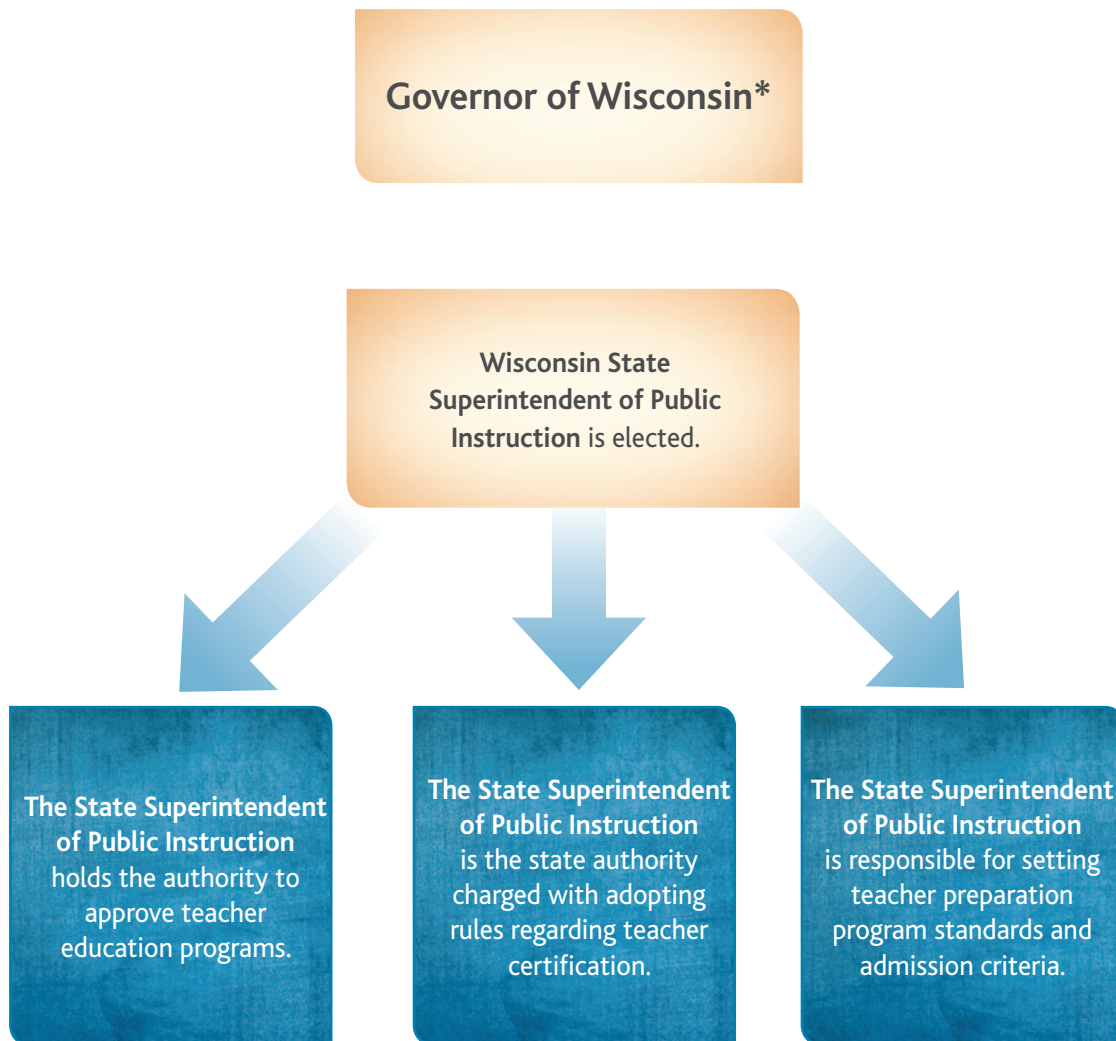
▣ For some alternate routes   ▣ For most or most widely used alternate routes   ★ For all alternate routes

# Alternate Route Policy Checklist for States

1.	Set high standards and provide flexibility for meeting them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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 style="list-style-type: none"><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 style="list-style-type: none"><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 Wisconsin*



\*Note: May 2011 legislation that would require state agencies to get gubernatorial approval before they can proceed with drafting new administrative rules, including regarding teacher licensing was ruled unconstitutional in October 2012.

# Critical Attention Summary for Wisconsin



Red		AUTHORITY
<b>ADMISSION INTO PREPARATION PROGRAMS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require that preparation programs use a common admissions test normed to the general college-bound population and limit acceptance to those candidates demonstrating academic ability in the top 50th percentile.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
<b>ELEMENTARY TEACHER PREPARATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>Monitor reading test to ensure rigor.</li> <li>Require a content specialization in an academic subject area.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
<b>MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER PREPARATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eliminate the generalist 1-8 license.</li> <li>Require middle school candidates to pass a content test in every core area they intend to teach.</li> <li>Encourage two subject-matter minors for candidates who are licensed to teach multiple subjects; those who teach single subjects should earn a content major.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
<b>STUDENT TEACHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that cooperating teachers have demonstrated evidence of effectiveness as measured by student learning.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
<b>TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect performance data to monitor programs.</li> <li>Set minimum standards for program performance with consequences for failure to meet those standards.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Public Instruction



Yellow		AUTHORITY
<b>SECONDARY TEACHER PREPARATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require secondary science and social studies teachers to pass a content test for each discipline they are licensed to teach.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
<b>SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that secondary special education teachers possess adequate content knowledge.</li> </ul>	State Superintendent of Public Instruction






National Council on Teacher Quality

1420 New York Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005

Tel: 202-393-0020 Fax: 202-393-0095 Web: [www.nctq.org](http://www.nctq.org)

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**For more information, please contact:**

Sandi Jacobs

*Vice President*

[sjacobs@nctq.org](mailto:sjacobs@nctq.org)

202-393-0020