

December 10, 2014

Contact: Lisa Cohen
Phone 310.395.2544
lisa@lisacohen.org

NORTH DAKOTA TEACHER PREPARATION IS NOT ALIGNED WITH COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READINESS STANDARDS

North Dakota's teacher preparation policies fail to ensure that new teachers are ready to help students achieve to the high levels necessary for college and careers.

December 10, 2014 (Washington, DC) — The National Council on Teacher Quality (NCTQ) today released its eighth annual *State Teacher Policy Yearbook*. This year's edition focuses on North Dakota's efforts to align their requirements for teacher preparation and licensure with the skills needed to prepare students for college and careers.

NCTQ Vice President and Managing Director for State Policy Sandi Jacobs said, "With such a profound change occurring in K-12 student standards across the country, it would stand to reason that parallel changes would occur on the teacher side. North Dakota needs to ensure that teachers are adequately supported in the transition and beyond. And there is no better place to start than where new teachers begin to learn their craft—in teacher preparation programs."

Key Yearbook Findings:

North Dakota's teacher preparation requirements are not explicit about preparing teachers for college- and career-readiness standards.

- North Dakota's standards for new teachers don't sufficiently articulate the instructional requirements of college- and career-readiness standards, such as using informational texts, cross-disciplinary literacy, and intervention for struggling readers.

State content knowledge requirements for prospective teachers in North Dakota aren't ambitious enough to meet the demands of college- and career-readiness standards.

- North Dakota does not require elementary teaching candidates to pass a content test that provides separate scores in each of the four core subject areas, which makes it difficult to ensure that teachers have mastered the content they will be licensed to teach.
- North Dakota does not require teachers to demonstrate their knowledge of the science of reading.
- North Dakota issues a grade 1-8 teaching license, which fails to differentiate between the preparation of elementary teachers and middle school teachers.
- North Dakota, along with 37 other states, has significant loopholes in its licensing requirements for high school teachers.

The preparation needs of special education teachers continues to be a largely neglected area, with the introduction of more challenging academic standards in North Dakota having little to no impact on requirements for teachers who educate special education students.

- North Dakota is one of 34 states that still offers or exclusively grants K-12 special education teacher licenses. North Dakota also does not require special education to demonstrate subject matter knowledge as a condition of licensure.

North Dakota's teacher preparation admissions requirements are not selective.

- With no minimum GPA or test of academic proficiency required for admission to teacher preparation programs, North Dakota sets a low bar for the academic performance of the state's prospective teachers.

North Dakota neither collects meaningful data about the quality of teacher prep programs nor holds programs accountable for the quality of the teachers they produce.

- North Dakota is one of 41 states that does not connect student achievement data to teacher preparation programs.
- North Dakota does not set explicit minimum performance standards for teacher preparation programs in the state.

Looking at NCTQ's traditional *Yearbook* metrics, North Dakota earns an overall grade of D for teacher preparation.

- The average grade for all states for teacher preparation in 2014 is a C, up from a D in 2011.

The [2014 North Dakota State Teacher Policy Yearbook](#) is immediately available for free download. The redesigned website also provides searchable access to the entire *Yearbook* dataset, including topical pages with up-to-date data on state teacher policy, a customized search tool and user-friendly options for generating graphic results that can be exported and shared.

The *State Teacher Policy Yearbook* was funded by private foundations across the United States, including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Gleason Family Foundation, J.A. and Kathryn Albertson Foundation, the Joyce Foundation and the Walton Family Foundation. NCTQ accepts no funding from the federal government. The National Council of Teacher Quality— comprised of reform-minded Democrats, Republicans, and Independents— is a non-partisan research and policy group committed to restructuring the teaching profession based on the belief that all children deserve effective teachers. More information about NCTQ, including a list of the Board of Directors and Advisory Board, can be found on the NCTQ website, www.nctq.org.