

Response to Findings of the National C ouncil on Teacher Quality (NCTQ)

January10, 2013

NCTQ's methodology is a paper review of published course requirements and course syllabi against a check list that does not consider the actual quality of instruction that the programs offer, evidence of what their students learn, or whether graduates can actually teach.¹

Moreover, the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education observes that:

This [NCTQ] review is a public relations campaign. It does not seek to improve teacher preparation, nor is it a helpful or reliable guide for parents, prospective teacher candidates and the public. NCTQ promotes to the public that its goal is to help improve teacher preparation. Yet NCTQ outright refuses to make rubrics available publicly or individually to institutions to show where programs did and did not meet standards. It does, however, make recommendations to policy makers on how they should regulate preparation programs. If NCTQ's goal was to help improve teacher preparation, rubrics should be released so that programs could utilize that information.

All of the teacher preparation programs at UA hold specialized accreditation through CAEP (Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation, formerly known as NCATE, http://caepnet.org/), which is the accreditation required by DEED. CAEP-accredited institutions meet rigorous standards for *both* curriculum and student learning outcomes. CAEP is nationally regarded as the most rigorous accreditor of education programs. However, NCTQ does not consider CAEP standards to be sufficient.

The University of Alaska response to the 2013 National Council for Teacher Quality (NCTQ) reviews is divided into two sections. First we address the review of Alaska state policy and then we specifically address the review of University of Alaska teacher education programs. A summary of national comments on NCTQ and the NCTQ process was prepared by Diane Hirshberg at the Center for Alaska Education Policy Research and is included in the appendix.

¹ Strauss, Valerie. 2013 "Why the NCTQ teacher prep ratings are nonsense." *The Washington Post, June 18, 2013.* Reporting the comments of Linda Darling-Hammond, chair of the California Commission on Teacher Credentialing and the Charles E. Ducommun Professor of Education at Stanford University.

undergraduate teacher preparation programs in Alaska are insufficiently selective, failing to ensure that candidates come from the top half of the college-going population. That NCTQ report is discussed in the following section.

NCTQ Ratings on University of Alaska Teacher Education Programs: Issues and Responses

The first edition of the NCTQ Teacher Prep Review, an evaluation of more than 2,000 teacher education programs in colleges and universities around the country, was published on June 18, 2013

(http://www.nctq.org/dmsView/Teacher_Prep_Review_2013_Report). Given that UA programs are largely based on state teacher preparation policies that NCTQ already rated as deficient, it is no surprise that UA's three programs were not highly rated. Nationally most teacher preparation programs did not meet NCTQ expectations. Of the 2420/oBxf (m)10.1(s)-2(

Summary of NCTQ Ratings and UA Responses to NCTQ Critiques.

Note: NA=Not Applicable. NR=Not Reviewed by NCTQ.

		Element	ary Education			
NCTQ Key Criteria		UAA	ĺ	JAF	UAS	
NCTQ Key Criteria Selection Criteria: The program selects teacher candidates of strong academic caliber. The standard evaluates admissions requirements for teacher candidates to determine if they help ensure that programs are drawing from the top half of the college-going population. Prospective teachers should have above average SAT or ACT scores, or at least a 3.0 grade point average (GPA).	No Stars				UAS had no Elementary Education report from NCTQ; there is no explanation fre aveo	exhav tQ

		options: BIOL 104x Natural History of Alaska; OR BIOL 100x Human Biology and CHEM 100x Chemistry in Complex Systems; OR PHYS 115x Physical Science GEOS 101x The Dynamic Earth; OR GEOS 120x Glaciers, Earthquakes	
Student Teaching: The program ensures	No Stars	and Volcanoes The three courses that the students choose equate to 12 credit hours that span life, physical, and earth sciences. In the final internship year, teacher candidates complete a three-credit course ED 479 Science Methods & Curriculum Development. No Stars	
that teacher candidates have a strong student teaching experience. The standard examines programs' standards for selecting cooperating teachers, programs' role in the selection process and the frequency with which the programs' supervisors observe and provide written feedback to student teachers. Other Criteria	are unaffordable for UA candidates who to use a variety of strategies to enrich the eweekly seminars and classes where com All UA teacher candidates are carefully publications. Placements are based upon ur	rently, not willing to consider that UA monthly teach in communities that are not accessible experience including but not limited to, Skype mon issues, concerns and experiences are staced with mentor teachers with a minimum conversity faculty recommendations and appropriated and counseled by university faculty as	by road. UA teacher education programs observations of interns in their classrooms, hared and analyzed. of 3 years experience and a track record of val from site administrators. Placements are
English Language Learners: The	No Stars	No Stars	UAS had no Elementary Education report
program prepares elementary teacher candidates to teach reading to English language learners. Struggling Readers: The program	UAA teacher preparation programs have explicit course work related to ELL. No Stars	NCTQ apparently was looking for a specific course in this area. UAF does not have one specific course designated just for teaching reading to ELL students, but strategies for working with ELL students are part of our required reading courses. UAF needs to make sure this is clearly evident in our syllabi.	from NCTQ; there is no explanation from NCTQ for this omission.

prepares elementary teacher candidates to teach reading skills to students at risk of reading failure.

UAA teacher preparation programs have explicit coursework related to teaching reading within a range of contexts and with a range of students.

Assessment and Data: The program trains teacher candidates in how to assess learning and use student performance data to inform instruction. Coursework and assignments representing the culmination of a candidate's preparation are examined to check that elementary and secondary teacher candidates have an opportunity to practice developing their own assessments, analyzing student assessment results and applying their analysis to lesson planning. We also check to see that candidates have an opportunity to practice analyzing student data in teams, because schools are increasingly fostering a collaborative approach to teaching. Equity: The program ensures that	NA Teacher candidates complete "key assessments" in each required course of the teacher preparation programs. These submissions are reviewed and graded using college wide rubrics and standards and stored in a college wide "task stream" based system.	Elementary students are required to use this lesson plan template and it was submitted to NCTQ. UAF also submitted samples of the required lesson plan templates and the rubrics used to assess lesson plans for several of the methods courses. Integrating technology is a requirement that occurs in all courses. No Stars UAF submitted syllabi, assignments and rubrics that demonstrated that these criteria are met in nearly every intern year course. UAF will include far more than requested syllabi this year – UAF will attach copies of all required major assignments and the rubrics used to assess them.	
Equity: The program ensures that teacher candidates experience schools that are successful in serving students who have been traditionally underserved.		in serving all learners and in preparing our	
Outcomes: The program and institution collect and monitor data on their graduates.	teacher candidates to meet the needs of	their students.	

Common Core High School: The	One Star	No Stars	No Stars
program ensures that teacher candidates	All UAA Secondary candidates have a	All UAF secondary candidates are	
have the content preparation necessary to	degree in their content area and are	prepared in a variety of classes, especially	
successfully teach to the Common Core	required to take and pass the PRAXIS	General Methods and Content Methods	
State Standards.	II test of content knowledge.	classes, to successfully design and teach	
	· ·	tessons based on Alaska's Common Core	

		Student Learning: Classroom Climate:	
		Creating a climate that promotes fairness. Establishing and maintaining rapport	
		with students. 3. Communicating challenging learning expectations to each student.	
		Establishing and maintaining consistent standards of classroom behavior.	
		Making the physical environment as safe and conducive to learning as possible.	
Lesson Planning: The program trains	No Stars	No Stars	No Stars

Lesson Planning: The program trains teacher candidates on how to plan lessons. Requirements for all culminating assignments, such as those pertaining to the content of lesson plans used in student teaching, are examined to ensure that elementary and secondary teacher candidates must demonstrate that they can make the necessary adjustments to accommodate diverse students and to use technology effectively.

As with all of the UAA teacher preparation programs, candidates in the secondary education program are

required to submit and pass key assessments in each of the required courses in the teacher preparation

curriculum. These kew37.12 35[e(-h2.1(ed)-2.1(ep(h)-2.8(c4157 T7.12 3tT)-5(hsTc 0.00-0.001 Tw 9.96 -0 TD [(as)2.3(s)ddpar)-2.12.4(k)2.3(eya t)1.1(i)n san0.前gv/24(5t1)0.6(2h17.157vaes96se2.4(ex)273((as))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)273((ds))26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(ex)26(

assessments, analyzing student assessment results and applying their analysis to lesson planning. We also check to see that candidates have an opportunity to practice analyzing student data in teams, because schools are increasingly fostering a collaborative	candidate's individual remarks and responses to his/her students. Finally, candidates must provide reflections based on the efficacy of the lessons.
approach to teaching.	

Equity:

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teacher candidates of strong academic		was not issued for UAF. No explanation	was not issued for UAS. No explanation
caliber. The standard evaluates		was provided by NCTQ for this omission.	was provided by NCTQ for this omission.
admissions requirements for teacher			
candidates to determine if they help			
ensure that programs are drawing from			
the top half of the college-going			
population. Prospective teachers should			
have above average SAT or ACT scores,			
or at least a 3.0 grade point average			
(GPA).			
Early Reading: The program trains	No Stars		
teacher candidates to teach reading as			
prescribed by the Common Core State			
Standards.			
Common Core Elementary	No Stars		
Mathematics: The program prepares			
teacher candidates to successfully teach			
to the Common Core State Standards for			
elementary math. This standard evaluates			
the specialized coursework teachers			
should take to gain the deep conceptual			
understanding of elementary math topics			
required to teach to the Common Core			
Math Standards.			
Common Core Special Ed Content:	No Stars		
The program ensures that teacher			
candidates' content preparation aligns			
with the Common Core State Standards			
in the grades they are certified to teach.			
Student Teaching: The program ensures	No Stars		
that teacher candidates have a strong			
student teaching experience. The			
standard examines programs' standards			
for selecting cooperating teachers,			
programs' role in the selection process			
and the frequency with which the			
programs' supervisors observe and			
provide written feedback to student			
teachers.			
Instructional Design for Special Ed:	Two Stars		

The program trains teacher candidates to design instruction for teaching students with special needs.		
Other Criteria		
Outcomes: The program and institution	Two Stars	

collect and monitor data on their graduates.

NCTQ Strategies for Improvement: UA Responses

NCTQ also suggests a set of strategies that they believe would improve the quality of teacher education programs in the state. These are listed below in **bold type**, followed by the relevant UA standards and practices in *italic type*.

• Make it tougher to get into a teacher preparation program. The admission standards for UA baccalaureate level teacher education programs are the same as the admission standards for general baccalaureate admission. At UAF, the requirement is a high school GPA of 3.0 or a high school GPA of 2.5 in combination with an ACT or SAT score indicating minimal college readiness; this is apparently somewhat close to the NCTQ standard, resulting in two stars. UAA and UAS are less selective for baccalaureate admissions, proudly accepting students at all points on the learning continuum and then working with them to ensure that they have the requisite skills and knowledge to be successful in a P-12 classroom. However, for all three universities, students must pass the PRAXIS I examination of basic competencies and have a 3.0 GPA in teacher preparation coursework to become a 'teacher candidate', el haaaurc0.5(a)..4(ur)2(t)11.6(i)-1.8(v)-2(e f)0(s)-2(t)1udard

colleagues in the K-12 schools and are confident that they recommend only the best teachers. The NCTQ standard includes selecting mentor teachers based on their student's performance on standardized tests; UA does not have access to this information.

Base state funding on the quality of

Appendix

Critiques of NCTQ from outside of Alaska

In the past year a number of critiques of NCTQ have been published by faculty members and administrators from major universities across the nation. The following is a summary of three of these critiques, written by faculty and