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ABSTRACT

Information on competency testing for teacher certification is reprinted exactly from four pages (70-71, 129-130) of a National Center for Education Statistics Publication (volume I of "The Condition of Education: Elementary and Secondary Education 1988," edited by J. D. Stern.) As of the fall of 1987, 45 states had enacted competency testing programs as part of the process of initially certifying teachers. In 31 states, regulations also required that students take an examination in order to be admitted to a teacher education program. Briefly described are subject coverage of competency tests, attitudes toward competency testing, and alternative routes to certification. A United States map is used to illustrate which states have and have not enacted testing programs for initially certifying teachers. In addition, a table lists the year each state enacted a testing program, the year the program became effective, and the test used. (JDD)

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Competency Testing for Teacher Certification

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Information on Personnel Supply and Demand

COMPETENCY TESTING FOR TEACHER CERTIFICATION

The following information is from:

Stern, J. D. (Ed.). (1988). The condition of education: Elementary and secondary education 1988, Volume I. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, pp. 70-71, 129-130. ED 294332

- By fall of 1987, 45 States had enacted competency testing programs as part of the process of initially certifying teachers.
- In 31 States, regulations had also required that students take an examination in order to be admitted to a teacher education program.

The States have taken the lead in the current educational reform movement and have been particularly active in seeking ways to improve the quality of teachers in elementary and secondary schools. To screen new teacher candidates, most States use competency testing, which had its beginnings among Southern States in the mid- to late 1970s. With these tests, States hope to exclude teaching candidates deficient in basic skills and knowledge.

One subject of debate concerns what competency tests should cover. No nationally accepted test exists, so some States use commercially developed tests, and some use tests of their own design. All tests cover basic skills, subject matter, pedagogy (i.e., teaching methods), or a combination.

While no one agrees which test or type of test is most suitable for competency testing, the concept of testing is generally viewed positively by the major teachers' unions and by teachers themselves. The Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy recently proposed a three-stage voluntary assessment process covering subject matter, education courses, and teaching performance, all under the aegis of a National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.²

Many States, perceiving a drop in the number and quality of graduates from teacher education programs, have created alternative routes to certification. The vast majority of teachers, however, will continue to come from traditional postsecondary schools of education. But one striking phenomenon that has become more prevalent in the 1980s is State requirements a student must meet just to be admitted to teacher training programs. Thirty-one States required or were developing a competency test for admission to undergraduate or 5-year teacher education programs as of June 1987.

SOURCES: Council of Chief State School Officers, Education in the States, Volume 1, 1987. Education Commission of the States; personal communication with the author. See also U.S. Department of Education, Office of Research, What's Happening in Teacher Testing—1987, August 1987.



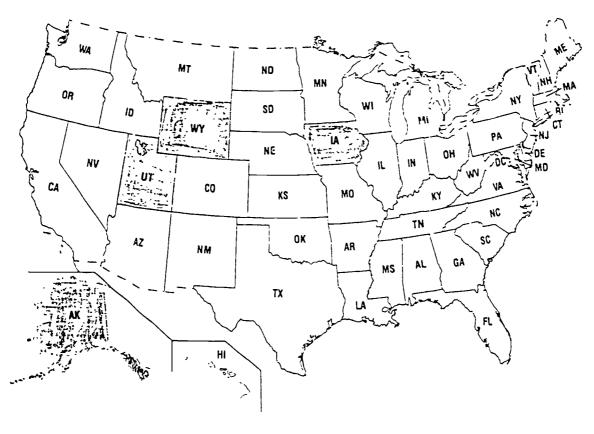
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¹ Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Louis Harris and Associates, *The American Teacher*, 1985 (New York City: 1986).

² Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, A Nation Prepared, 1986.

States that have enacted testing programs for initially certifying teachers: Fall 1987



☐ States with testing programs

States without testing programs

SOUPCE: Office of Research, What's Happening in Teacher Testing – 1987. Education Commission of the States, personal communication with the author.

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States that have enacted testing programs for initially certifying teachers: Fall 1987

State	Enacted	Effective	Test used ¹
Alabama	1980	1981	State
Arizona	1980	1980	State
Arkansas	1979	1983	NTE
California	1981	1982	CBEST
Colorado	1981	1983	CAT
Connecticut	1982	1985	St a te
Delaware	1982	1983	PPST
Florida	1978	1980	State
Georgia	1975	1980	State
Hawaii	1986	1986	NTE
daho	1987	1988	NTE
llinoıs	1985	1988	State
ndiana	1984	1985	NTE
Kansas	1984	1986	NTE and PPS
(ertucky	1984	1985	NTE
ouisiana.	1977	1978	NTE
Maine	1984	1988	NTE
Maryland	1986	1986	NTE
Massachusetts	1985	(2)	(²)
Michigan	1986	1991	(2)
finnesota .	1986	1988	PPST
Mississippi	1975	1977	NTE
Missouri	1985	1988	(2)
lontana	1985	1986	ŇŤE
lebraska	1984	1989	(2)

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States that have enacted testing programs for initially certifying teachers: Fall 1987—Continued

State	Enacted	Effective	Test Used1
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York	1984 1984 1984 1981	1989 1985 1985 1983	PPST and State PPST and NTE NTE NTE
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Cklahoma Oregon	1964 1986 1986 1980 1984	1984 1964 (²) 1987 1982 1985	NTE NTE (²) NTE State CBEST
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee	1985 1985 1979 1985 1980	1987 1986 1982 1986 1981	State NTE NTE and State NTE
exas /irginia Vashington Vest Virginia Visconsin	1981 1979 1984 1982 1986	1986 1980 (²) 1985 1990	NTE State NTE (²) State (²)

Tests:

CAT = California Achievement Test; CBEST = California Basic Skills Test, NTE = National Teacher Examination; PPST = Pre-Professional Skills Test; State = State-developed test.

²To be determined.

SOURCES, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Research, What's Happening in Teacher Testing – 1987, August 1987, Education Commission of the States: personal communication with the author

December 1988

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