



Annual Report Card on California Teacher Preparation Programs for the Academic Year 2019-20

Commission on Teacher Credentialing

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This handbook is available on the [Commission's website](#)

State of California
Commission on Teacher Credentialing
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Annual Report Card on California Teacher Preparation Programs for the Academic Year 2019-20

Introduction

This agenda item presents the Annual Report Card on California Teacher Preparation Programs for the Academic Year 2019-20 as required by Title II of the 2008 Reauthorization of the federal Higher Education Act. It is the twenty-first annual report and includes a description of credentialing requirements to teach in California public schools and qualitative and quantitative information on teacher preparation programs.

Background

In 2008, the Higher Education Opportunities Act reauthorized the 1965 Higher Education Act to provide resources to colleges and universities and financial assistance to their students. The reauthorization also made changes to the Title II data collection and reporting requirements regarding teacher preparation. Section 207 of Title II requires institutions to submit annual reports to state agencies on the quality of their teacher preparation programs, and states are required to collect the information contained in these institutional reports and submit an annual report to the U.S. Department of Education (USDOE) on the success of teacher preparation programs and efforts to improve teacher quality. These report cards are also intended to inform the public of the status of teacher preparation programs. The reporting requirements for Title II impact (1) the sponsors of all teacher preparation programs; (2) the state agencies that certify new teachers for service in public schools; and (3) the U.S. Secretary of Education.

Institutional and Program Report Cards for 2019-20

USDOE with the help of the federal contractor, developed a web-based data entry tool called the Institutional and Program Report Card (IPRC). All California teacher preparation institutions that have approved Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Education Specialist initial (i.e., Provisional) credential programs submitted their institutional and program report cards to the federal contractor on or before April 30, 2021, in compliance with federal reporting deadlines set forth in Title II. Table 1 below lists the sections and contents that are reported in IPRCs. Most of the information from the IPRCs and additional statewide information are presented in the consolidated state report (see Table 2 for sections in the state report).

Table 1: Institutional and Program Report Card's Sections and Content

Section	Content
Section I	Program Information (List of Programs), Program Requirements (Undergraduate requirements, Postgraduate requirements, Supervised Clinical Experience), Enrollment and Program Completers, Teachers Prepared (by Subject Area and Academic Major), and Program Completers
Section II	Program Assurances; Annual Goals for mathematics, science, special education, and Instruction of Limited English Proficient Students
Section III	Assessment Pass Rates and Summary Pass Rates
Section IV	Low-Performing Teacher Preparation Institutions
Section V	Use of Technology
Section VI	Teacher Training (General Education and Special Education)
Section VII	Contextual Information (Optional)

The State Report Card for 2019-20

Sections 205 through 208 of the Title II of the Higher Education Act, as amended in 2008 (PL 110-315), call for increased or different types of accountability for programs that prepare teachers. Section 205 of Title II requires annual reports from each institution of higher education (IHE) that conducts a traditional initial teacher preparation program or an alternative route program to state certification or that enrolls students receiving federal assistance under the Higher Education Act.

Note: Title II specifically calls out the need for IHEs (and not non-IHE programs) to report through the IPRC in 205(a). However, in the State Report Cards (205(b)), Title II specifically requires states to report on all teacher preparation programs, and specifically mentions alternative routes not based at IHEs (205(b)(1)(E)). So, even though Title II doesn't specifically require an IPRC from non-IHE-based programs, it is still necessary for them to report through the IPRC so the required data are included in the State Report Card.

States are responsible for coordinating the IHE traditional route, IHE-based alternative route, and LEA-based alternative route data collection. There are many common data reporting elements in the IPRC and state Title II data collection. Much of the data that teacher preparation institutions report to the state are included in the state report to the USDOE. States report through a web-based reporting system called the State Report Card (SRC) system. The SRC is an online tool, developed and maintained by the federal contractor, used by all states to meet the annual Title II reporting requirements.

Title II data is intended to inform students and aspiring teachers, the education community, institutions of higher education, Congress, researchers, policymakers, and the public about the quality of teacher preparation in the United States. Title II reporting is intended to encourage transparency and accountability for preparation programs, as well as a national conversation on teacher quality. The Title II report submitted by each state is made available at the federal [Title II website](#). Table 2 below lists the sections and contents that are reported in the SRC and summarized in this agenda item.

Table 2: State Report Card's Sections and Content

Section	Content
Section I	Program Information, Program Requirements (Admissions requirements – Entry/Exit and Grade Point Average by Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels), Supervised Clinical Experience, Enrollment, Teachers Prepared by Subject Area, Teachers Prepared by Academic Major, Program Completers, and Initial teaching credentials issued
Section II	Annual Goals; Assurances
Section III	Credential Requirements
Section IV	Standards and Criteria
Section V	Assessment Information and Pass rate data by routes
Section VI	Alternative Routes
Section VII	Program Performance
Section VIII	Low Performing Teacher Preparation Programs
Section IX	Teacher Shortages
Section X	Use of Technology
Section XI	Statewide Improvement Efforts

Summary tables are provided in the agenda item and detailed information by individual teacher preparation institution are provided via the Title II data dashboards at the [Title II web page](#).

The final version of the report will be available on the Commission website for public access in accordance with federal reporting guidelines. In order to meet the federal reporting deadlines, submission of the report to the USDOE must be completed via the web-based Title II Data Collection System by October 31, 2021.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Commission approve the 2019-20 Annual Report Card on California Teacher Preparation Programs.

Next Steps

Staff will transmit the reformatted web-based version of the report to the USDOE on or before October 31, 2021.

Section I: Program Information

Section I of the state report includes information on the following topics – program information, admission requirements, supervised clinical experience, enrollment by gender and race/ethnicity, teachers prepared by subject area, teachers prepared by academic major, program completers, and number of credentials issued. Every data element collected and reported in the Institution and Program Report Cards (IPRCs) comes directly from the Higher Education Act (HEA) and the specific section of HEA is listed in *italics* with each section requirement.

For the academic year 2019-20, a total of [153 IPRCs](#) were submitted to the USDOE in April 2021. Teacher preparation programs at institutions of higher education with alternative routes are required to submit two separate reports: one for the Traditional route only and a second report for the Alternative route only. There were 83 Traditional route reports, 57 IHE-based Alternative route (University Intern) reports, and 13 not IHE-based Alternative route (District Intern, LEA) reports. Table 3 below displays the number of institutions and number of reports submitted by the four teacher preparation segments (California State University, University of California, Private/Independent Institutions, and Local Education Agency) and three different routes (Traditional, Alternative IHE-based, and Alternative LEA-based). Note these totals are of institutions sponsoring any combination of Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and/or Education Specialist preliminary programs. The table shows a total of institutions, not educator preparation programs.

Table 3. Distribution of Title II Institutions and Reports, by Route

Name of Higher Education Segment	Number of institutions	Number of Traditional route reports	Number of Alternative, IHE-based route reports	Number of Alternative, LEA-based route reports	Total number of reports
California State University	23	23	22	Not applicable	45
University of California	9	9	3	Not applicable	12
Private/Independent institutions	50	50	32	Not applicable	82
Local Education Agency	14	1	Not applicable	13	14
Statewide Total	96	83	57	13	153

Program Requirements: Admissions

Section I requires programs (institutions) to report the following information about the teacher preparation programs’ entry and exit requirements, at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. (§205(a)(1)(C)(i))

- Are there initial certification programs at the postgraduate level?
If yes, for each element listed below, indicate if it is required for admission into or exit from any of your teacher preparation program(s) at the postgraduate level.
 - Transcript
 - Fingerprint check
 - Background check
 - Minimum number of courses/credits/semester hours completed
 - Minimum GPA
 - Minimum GPA in content area coursework
 - Minimum GPA in professional education coursework
 - Minimum ACT score
 - Minimum SAT score
 - Minimum basic skills test score
 - Subject area/academic content test or other subject matter verification
 - Recommendation(s)
 - Essay or personal statement
 - Interview
 - Other requirements
- What is the minimum GPA required for admission into the program?
- What is the minimum GPA required for completing the program?

Table 4a below presents the minimum GPA requirements for IHE Traditional, Alternative IHE-based, and Alternative LEA-based routes. The minimum GPA required for admission into the program (Entry) as well as completing the program (Exit) varied slightly by routes.

Table 4a. Grade Point Average Requirements for Postgraduate Program, by Route, 2019-20

Grade Point Average Requirements	IHE Traditional route	Alternative IHE-based route	Alternative LEA-based route
Minimum GPA required for admission into the program (Entry)	2.77	2.77	2.74
Minimum GPA required for completing the program (Exit)	2.98	2.98	2.83

Table 4b below presents GPA for postgraduate candidates by higher education segments. The minimum GPA required for admission into the programs (Entry) varied slightly by IHE segments - 2.69 for California State University to 3.00 for University of California. The minimum GPA required for completing the program (Exit) also showed slight variation by segments – 2.97 for Private/Independent Institution to 3.00 for University of California.

Table 4b. Grade Point Average Distribution by Higher Education Segment, 2019-20

Grade Point Average Requirements	California State University	University of California	Private/Independent Institution
Minimum GPA required for admission into the program (Entry)	2.69	3.00	2.78
Minimum GPA required for completing the program (Exit)	2.99	3.00	2.97

Program Requirements: Supervised Clinical Experience

Provide the following information about supervised clinical experience in 2019-20.

(§205(a)(1)(C)(iii), §205(a)(1)(C)(iv))

- Number of clock hours of supervised clinical experience required prior to student teaching
- Number of clock hours required for student teaching
- Number of clock hours of supervised clinical experience required prior to teaching as the teacher of record in a classroom
- Years required for teaching as the teacher of record in a classroom
- Number of full-time equivalent faculty supervising clinical experience during this academic year (IHE staff)
- Number of adjunct faculty supervising clinical experience during this academic year (IHE staff)
- Number of cooperating teachers/K-12 staff supervising clinical experience during this academic year
- Number of students in supervised clinical experience during this academic year

Table 5a below presents data on supervised clinical experience requirements by routes. At the state level, the supervised clinical experience requirements differed by routes. For Traditional route, the average number of clock hours of supervised clinical experience required prior to student teaching was 106 hours and the average number of clock hours required for student teaching was 566 hours. The average number of clock hours of supervised clinical experience required prior to teaching as the teacher of record was 120 hours for Alternative IHE-based and 69 hours for Alternative LEA-based route. The average number of years required for teaching as the teacher of record ranged from one and a half to two years for alternative routes.

For the Traditional route, more than 1,000 full-time equivalent faculty members, 2,400 adjunct faculty, and nearly 14,000 K-12 staff provided supervised clinical experience. For the Alternative IHE-based route, 265 full-time equivalent faculty, 1,300 adjunct faculty, and 4,100 K-12 staff provided supervised clinical experience. For the Alternative LEA-based route, 27 full-time faculty, 187 adjunct faculty, and 299 K-12 provided supervised clinical experience. Statewide, more than 21,000 candidates participated in supervised clinical experience during the 2019-20 academic year.

Table 5a. Supervised Clinical Experience Requirements, by Route, 2019-20

Requirements	IHE Traditional route	Alternative IHE-based route	Alternative LEA-based route
Number of clock hours of supervised clinical experience required prior to student teaching (student teaching model)	106 hours	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of clock hours required for student teaching (student teaching model)	566 hours	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of clock hours of supervised clinical experience required prior to teaching as the teacher of record in a classroom (intern model)	Not applicable	120 hours	69 hours
Years required for teaching as the teacher of record in a classroom (intern model)	Not applicable	1.5 years	2 years
Number of full-time equivalent faculty supervising clinical experience during this academic year (IHE staff)	1,064	265	27
Number of adjunct faculty supervising clinical experience during this academic year (IHE staff)	2,481	1,333	187
Number of cooperating teachers/K-12 staff supervising clinical experience during this academic year	13,971	4,116	299
Number of candidates in supervised clinical experience during this academic year	14,546	5,465	1,597

Note: Data are reported by individual institution by route and the summary data are provided here. Definitions for Supervised Clinical Experience and questions to collect data for Supervised Clinical Experience come directly from the Title II Higher Education Act.

Table 5b below displays the distribution of teacher preparation institutions by total clinical experience hours. At the statewide level, there were three institutions (4 percent) that reported total clinical hours in the range of 500 to 599 hours. More than two-thirds of the institutions (70 percent) reported total clinical hours in the range of 600 to 699 hours. About one-third (28 percent) of the institutions reported more than 700 hours of total clinical hours.

Table 5b. Distribution of Total Clinical Hours Reported by Higher Education Segment, 2019-20

Total Hours of Clinical Experience	IHE Traditional route	California State University	University of California	Private/ Independent Institution
500 to 599 hours	3	2	-	1
600 to 699 hours	57	17	7	33
700 to 799 hours	13	2	2	9
800 to 899 hours	6	2	-	4
Above 900 hours	3	-	-	3

Note: Total number of clinical experience hours include hours required for prior to student teaching and for student teaching. Total clinical hours are reported for Traditional route only; candidates in the Alternative routes are considered teacher of record so the student teaching hours are not applicable. Governor’s Executive [Order N-66-20](#) provided flexibilities to teacher preparation programs regarding supervised clinical hours for 2019-20.

Program Information: Total Enrollment, 2019-20

Provide the total number of individuals enrolled in teacher preparation programs for an initial teaching credential and the subset of individuals enrolled who also completed the program during the academic year. (§205(a)(1)(C)(ii)(H))

Tables 6a through 6h provide demographic information for total enrollment by route and higher education segments. In addition, there are tables to show five-year trend of total enrollment by demographic data by segments. Table 6a displays total enrollment by gender, race/ethnicity for the reporting year 2019-20. Data indicate that both Alternative routes had more male candidates enrolled (30.4 percent and 31.5 percent, respectively) compared to the Traditional route (25.8 percent). There were variations in the ethnic distribution of total enrollment by route as well. Hispanic candidates consisted of about one-third enrollment – 33.1 percent for Traditional route, 30 percent for Alternative IHE-based route, and 31.7 percent for Alternative LEA-based route. The proportion of candidates who identified themselves as White was less than half the total enrollment for all three routes – 38.8 percent for Traditional route, 42.5 percent for Alternative IHE-based route, and 45.5 percent for Alternative LEA-based route. The proportion of Asian candidates was higher in the Traditional route compared to Alternative routes, while the proportion of Black or African American candidates was higher in the Alternative routes (by about one to two percentage points) compared to the Traditional route.

Table 6a. Gender, Race/Ethnicity of Total Enrollment (Enrolled Candidates and Program Completers) by Route, 2019-20

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	IHE Traditional route (n=27,766)	Alternative IHE-based route (n=6,588)	Alternative LEA-based route (n=1,729)
Female	72.1%	68.6%	66.2%
Male	25.8%	30.4%	31.5%
Non-binary/Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Gender not reported	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	IHE Traditional route (n=27,766)	Alternative IHE-based route (n=6,588)	Alternative LEA-based route (n=1,729)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%
Asian	7.9%	6.2%	5.4%
Black or African American	3.5%	5.0%	5.3%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	33.1%	30.0%	31.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%
Race/Ethnicity not reported	11.4%	10.2%	6.4%
Two or more races	4.3%	4.7%	3.0%
White	38.8%	42.5%	45.5%

Note: For the purpose of Title II reporting, an enrolled candidate is defined as a candidate who has been admitted to a teacher preparation program, but who has not yet completed the program during the academic year being reported. An individual who completed the program during the academic year being reported is counted as a program completer. Programs must report on the number of candidates by ethnicity and race separately. Individuals who are non-Hispanic/Latino will be reported in one of the race categories. Individuals can belong to one or more racial groups, so the sum of the members of each racial category may not add up to the total number of candidates enrolled.

Table 6b below provides gender and race/ethnicity distribution by higher education segments. Of the total enrollment at California State University segment, more than one-third (38.1 percent) were Hispanic candidates and less than two-fifths (36.5 percent) were White candidates. Of the total enrollment at University of California segment, more than one-fourth (27.7 percent) were Hispanic candidates, and about one-fifth (16.8 percent) were Asian candidates. Of the total enrollment at Private/Independent Institutions, more than one-fourth (28.8 percent) were Hispanic candidates. Overall, all three higher education segments reported that more than half their candidates identified themselves as non-White in the academic year 2019-20.

Table 6b. Gender, Race/Ethnicity of Total Enrollment (Enrolled Candidates plus Program Completers) by Higher Education Segment, 2019-20

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	California State University (n=14,210)	University of California (n=945)	Private/Independent Institution (n=19,270)
Female	73.7%	67.4%	70.0%
Male	26.1%	25.0%	27.1%
Non-binary/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gender not reported	0.1%	7.6%	2.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.5%	1.5%	0.7%
Asian	9.1%	16.8%	6.0%
Black or African American	2.8%	2.0%	4.6%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	38.1%	27.7%	28.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%
Race/Ethnicity not reported	8.4%	3.8%	13.5%

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	California State University (n=14,210)	University of California (n=945)	Private/Independent Institution (n=19,270)
Two or more races	4.5%	10.1%	4.0%
White	36.5%	36.8%	41.9%

Local Education Agency (LEA) refers to the Alternative LEA-based route presented in Table 6a above.

Program Information: Demographic information Five-Year Trend, by Segment

Table 6c below provides enrolled candidates gender, race/ethnicity data by segments for the past five years. For California State University (CSU), the gender makeup of candidates stayed steady over the past five years, about three-fourths female and little over one-fourth male. The gender makeup of candidates at CSU reflects the current teaching workforce. There has been a significant change in the proportion of candidates who identified themselves as Hispanic – 30.8 percent in 2015-16 to 42.1 percent in 2019-20, an increase of 11.3 percentage points between 2015-16 and 2019-20. In addition, there has been decreases in the proportions of Asian candidates (by 1.0 percent) and for Black or African American candidates (by 0.3 percent) in the past five years. About one-tenth (8.7 percent) did not provide race/ethnicity information in 2019-20.

Table 6c. Five-year Trend of Enrolled Candidates for California State University

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Female	73.0%	71.7%	72.0%	72.7%	72.8%
Male	27.0%	28.3%	28.0%	27.0%	26.9%
Non-binary/Other				0.0%	0.0%
Gender not reported				0.3%	0.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Asian	10.2%	9.9%	10.5%	9.8%	9.2%
Black or African American	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%	3.7%	3.2%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	30.8%	31.6%	36.6%	38.6%	42.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Race/Ethnicity not reported				8.1%	8.7%
Two or more races	13.3%	13.6%	5.3%	4.3%	3.5%
White	40.9%	40.0%	42.9%	34.6%	32.6%

Note: For the purpose of Title II reporting, an enrolled candidate is defined as a candidate who has been admitted to a teacher preparation program, but who has not yet completed the program during the academic year being reported. Starting in 2018-19, demographic data were reported for total enrollment (enrolled candidates and program completers). New options “Non-binary/Other” “Gender not reported” and “Race/Ethnicity not reported” became available starting in the 2018-19 reporting year.

Table 6d below displays enrolled candidates at University of California (UC) segment by gender, race/ethnicity for the past five years. For UC segment, the proportion of candidates who were

male showed a decrease of 3.9 percent between 2015-16 and 2019-20. The gender not reported category was 25.5 percent of the total candidates in 2019-20. There has been an increasing trend in the proportion of American Indian or Alaska Native (by 5.8 percent), Asian candidates (by 5.8 percent), and candidates belonging to Two or more race (by 6.1 percent) in the past five years. There has been a decline (by 16.9 percent) in the proportion of candidates who identified themselves as White in the past five years.

Table 6d. Five-year Trend of Enrolled Candidates for University of California

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Female	69.9%	73.3%	74.8%	75.3%	48.3%
Male	30.1%	26.7%	25.2%	24.1%	26.2%
Non-binary/Other				0.0%	0.0%
Gender not reported				0.6%	25.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	5.8%
Asian	10.0%	16.8%	17.6%	20.9%	15.8%
Black or African American	2.9%	4.1%	3.7%	4.4%	2.9%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	35.4%	34.9%	29.6%	28.5%	30.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Race/Ethnicity not reported				5.1%	5.8%
Two or more races	5.4%	4.7%	13.1%	7.0%	11.5%
White	45.0%	37.0%	35.2%	32.9%	28.1%

Note: For the purpose of Title II reporting, an enrolled candidate is defined as a candidate who has been admitted to a teacher preparation program, but who has not yet completed the program during the academic year being reported. Starting in 2018-19, demographic data were reported for total enrollment (enrolled candidates and program completers). New options “Non-binary/Other” “Gender not reported” and “Race/Ethnicity not reported” became available starting in the 2018-19 reporting year.

Table 6e below displays total enrollment at Private/Independent Institutions by gender, race/ethnicity for the past five years. There has been decreases in the proportion of Asian candidates (by 0.9 percent), Black or African American candidates (by 1.0 percent), and Hispanic candidates (by 1.5 percent) in the past five years. The proportion of candidates whose “Race/ethnicity not reported” was 15.0 percent of the total enrollment in 2019-20 and this category has increased in the past two years. The biggest decline (by 13.3 percent) in the past five years was observed in the proportion of candidates who identified themselves as White.

Table 6e. Five-year Trend of Enrolled Candidates for Private/Independent Institutions

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Female	70.9%	70.2%	69.7%	69.3%	69.5%
Male	29.1%	29.8%	30.3%	28.3%	26.8%
Non-binary/Other				0.0%	0.0%
Gender not reported				2.4%	3.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Asian	6.3%	6.0%	6.4%	5.5%	5.4%
Black or African American	6.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	29.1%	29.1%	30.7%	29.3%	30.6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Race/Ethnicity not reported				9.6%	15.0%
Two or more races	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	4.5%	3.8%
White	52.2%	52.9%	51.2%	44.6%	38.9%

Note: For the purpose of Title II reporting, an enrolled candidate is defined as a candidate who has been admitted to a teacher preparation program, but who has not yet completed the program during the academic year being reported. Starting in 2018-19, demographic data were reported for total enrollment (enrolled candidates and program completers). New options “Non-binary/Other” “Gender not reported” and “Race/Ethnicity not reported” became available starting in the 2018-19 reporting year.

Table 6f below displays total enrollment at teacher preparation programs that are offered by Local Education Agencies for past five years. There has been a decreasing trend in the proportion of male candidates, 37.4 percent in 2015-16 down to 32.1 percent in 2019-20. There has been an increase (by 4.5 percent) in the candidates who identified themselves as Hispanic between 2015-16 and 2019-20. The biggest decline (by 10.6 percent) in the past five years was in the proportion of candidates who identified themselves as White. The proportion of candidates whose “Race/ethnicity not reported” was 6.7 percent of the total enrollment in 2019-20.

Table 6f. Five-year Trend of Enrolled Candidates for Local Education Agencies

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Female	62.6%	63.8%	67.1%	69.2	65.3%
Male	37.4%	36.2%	32.9%	29.9%	32.1%
Non-binary/Other				0.2%	0.8%
Gender not reported				0.6%	1.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%
Asian	6.4%	7.2%	6.2%	4.8%	4.7%
Black or African American	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	4.9%	5.0%
Hispanic/Latino of any race	28.7%	28.6%	24.6%	32.9%	33.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%
Race/Ethnicity not reported				5.2%	6.7%
Two or more races	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.9%	3.4%
White	54.6%	52.6%	57.1%	46.9%	44.0%

Note: For the purpose of Title II reporting, an enrolled candidate is defined as a candidate who has been admitted to a teacher preparation program, but who has not yet completed the program during the academic year being reported. Starting in 2018-19, demographic data were reported for total enrollment (enrolled candidates and program completers). New options “Non-binary/Other” “Gender not reported” and “Race/Ethnicity not reported” became available starting in the 2018-19 reporting year.

Table 6g below displays total enrollment in the teacher preparation programs for the past five years. Data include both enrolled candidates as well as program completers in the same academic year to provide a full picture of total enrollment at teacher preparation programs. There have been significant increases for both alternative routes – 42.7 percent for Alternative IHE-based and 93 percent for Alternative LEA-based. There has been a small increase (by 2.6 percent) for the Traditional route as well. When all three routes were combined, there has been an increase of 3,500 candidates (by 10.8 percent) between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

Table 6g. Total Enrollment (Enrolled Candidates and Program Completers) 5-year Trend by Route, 2015-16 to 2019-20

Route	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Percent Change in 5 years
IHE Traditional route	27,061	28,118	28,606	26,761	27,766	2.6%
Alternative IHE-based route	4,616	6,555	7,453	6,312	6,588	42.7%%
Alternative LEA-based route	896	1,207	1,498	1,395	1,729	93.0%
Total enrollment	32,573	35,880	37,557	34,468	36,083	10.8%

Table 6h below displays total enrollment (enrolled candidates and program completers) by higher education segments for the past five years. California State University showed an increase of 10.8 percent between 2015-16 and 2019-20 and Private/Independent Institution also showed an increase of 8.2 percent. However, University of California showed a decline of 15.5 percent in the total enrollment between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

Table 6h. Total Enrollment (Enrolled Candidates plus Program Completers) 5-year Trend by Higher Education Segment, 2015-16 to 2019-20

IHE Segment	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Percent Change in 5 years
California State University	12,745	14,074	14,212	13,496	14,120	10.8%
University of California	1,119	1,252	1,130	911	945	-15.5%
Private/Independent Institution	17,813	19,347	20,717	18,649	19,270	8.2%

Local Education Agency (LEA) refers to the Alternative LEA-based route presented in Table 6g above.

Program Information: Teachers Prepared by Subject Area

Provide the number of teachers prepared by subject area. "Subject area" refers to the subject area category in which the program completer is prepared to teach. An individual can be counted in more than one subject area. (§205(a)(1)(C)(v))

Table 7a below presents the percentage of program completers (prepared teachers) by subject area and route. For the Traditional route, nearly half (49.5 percent) of the program completers were prepared in elementary education. Program completers prepared in English and World Languages constituted more than one-tenth (13.6 percent), followed by another one-tenth (11.5 percent) in Mathematics and Science. For the Alternative IHE-based route, more than one-third (37.2 percent) were prepared in elementary education, followed by another one-third (32.5 percent) in special education. For the Alternative LEA-based route, about two-thirds (61.9 percent) of the program completers were prepared in special education and more than one-fifth (20.4 percent) in elementary education. Program completers' subject area was in Mathematics and Science accounted for more than one-tenth in all three routes.

Table 7a. Teachers Prepared by Subject Area by Route, 2019-20

Subject Area	IHE Traditional route	Alternative IHE-based route	Alternative LEA-based route
Multiple Subject (Elementary education)	49.5%	37.2%	20.4%
Special Education	8.9%	32.5%	61.9%
Single Subject (SS)-Mathematics and Science	11.5%	11.5%	10.0%
SS-Social Sciences	8.5%	3.7%	0.5%
SS-English and World Languages	13.6%	7.8%	5.4%
SS-Agriculture, Art, Business, ITE, Music, PE	8.0%	7.3%	1.8%

Table 7b below presents teachers prepared by subject area data by higher education segments. California State University prepared nearly half (49.1 percent) in elementary education followed by more than one-tenth (14.1 percent) in English and World Languages. University of California prepared more than one-third (37 percent) in elementary education followed by more than one-fourth (28.4 percent) in Mathematics and Science subject area. Private/Independent Institutions prepared more than two-fifths (44.2 percent) in elementary education followed by more than one-fifth (21.2 percent) in special education. Overall, the proportion of program completers by subject area differed by higher education segments. University of California prepared nearly two-thirds (60 percent) candidates in single subject credential areas while both California State University and Private/Independent Institutions prepared nearly two-thirds in elementary education and special education combined (60.7 percent and 65.4 percent, respectively).

Table 7b. Teachers Prepared by Subject Area by Higher Education Segment, 2019-20

Subject Area	California State University	University of California	Private/Independent Institution
Multiple Subject (Elementary education)	49.1%	37.0%	44.2%
Special Education	11.6%	2.9%	21.2%
Single Subject (SS)-Mathematics and Science	9.5%	28.4%	11.3%
SS-Social Sciences	7.3%	10.3%	6.5%
SS-English and World Languages	14.1%	19.7%	8.8%

Subject Area	California State University	University of California	Private/ Independent Institution
SS-Agriculture, Art, Business, ITE, Music, PE	8.4%	1.7%	7.9%

Local Education Agency (LEA) refers to the Alternative LEA-based route presented in Table 7a above.

Program Information: Teachers Prepared by Academic Major

Provide the number of teachers prepared by academic major. “Academic major” refers to the actual major(s) declared by the program completer. An individual can be counted in more than one academic major. (§205(b)(1)(H)(ii))

Table 7c below presents teachers prepared by their academic major. This section asks for teacher preparation programs who offered an undergraduate degree, so this section is not applicable to the Alternative LEA-based route. Only a few teacher preparation programs offer a degree at the end of the programs, most of them offer credentials. More than half of the teachers prepared had an academic major in Social Sciences – 52.3 percent for the Traditional route and 58.1 percent for Alternative IHE-based route. Nearly one-fourth had “Other” academic majors – 17.4 percent for Traditional route and 15.6 percent for Alternative IHE-based route. More than one-tenth had academic major in English and World Languages (12.2 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively). Less than one-tenth of the candidates had academic major in Mathematics and Science (8.4 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively).

Table 7c. Teachers Prepared by Academic Major by Route, 2019-20

Academic Major	IHE Traditional route	Alternative IHE-based route
Social Sciences	52.3%	58.1%
Other	17.4%	15.6%
English and World Languages	12.2%	11.4%
Mathematics and Science	8.4%	5.4%
Liberal Arts	6.0%	4.0%
Agriculture, Art, Business, ITE, Music, PE	3.5%	5.4%
Career Technical Education	0.2%	0.1%

Note: Local Education Agencies do not offer undergraduate degree; no academic major data to report. Academic Major identified as “Other” includes non-teaching majors, combined majors, non-subject specific majors and advanced degrees.

Table 7d below displays teachers prepared by academic major by higher education segments. Nearly half (47.4 percent) of California State University’s teachers prepared had academic major in Social Sciences followed by one-fourth (24.2 percent) in Liberal Arts. For University of California, nearly half (48.6 percent) had an academic major in “Other” and about one-third (27.1 percent) had academic majors in Social Science. Private/Independent Institutions reported more than half (58.4 percent) in Social Science followed by more than one-tenth (13.1 percent) in “Other” academic majors.

Table 7d. Teachers Prepared by Academic Major by Higher Education Segment, 2019-20

Academic Major	California State University	University of California	Private/ Independent Institution
Social Sciences	47.4%	27.1%	58.4%
Other	10.9%	48.6%	13.1%
English and World Languages	8.0%	8.4%	13.0%
Mathematics and Science	3.6%	11.3%	7.7%
Liberal Arts	24.2%	2.3%	3.4%
Agriculture, Art, Business, ITE, Music, PE	5.8%	1.6%	4.3%
Career Technical Education	0%	0.6%	0.1%

Note: Academic Major identified as "Other" includes non-teaching majors, combined majors, non-subject specific majors and advanced degrees.

Program Information: Teaching Credentials Issued for 2019-20

The federal regulations mandate that the states report on the total number of initial credentials issued in 2019-20 as part of the state report. For Title II purposes, only initial teaching credentials are reported; secondary authorizations or additional credentials earned are not included. The Commission's annual [Teacher Supply Report](#) has detailed data on credentials issued for the 2019-20 academic year.

Table 8 below provides summary data on the total number of initial credentials earned in the state and individuals who completed their teacher preparation outside of California during the 2019-20 academic year. Out of the 17,979 new teaching credentials issued in 2019-20 (by completion of a California-prepared and out-of-state/county prepared programs), more than three-fourths of the teaching credentials were issued to candidates who were prepared in-state while about one-fifth of the teaching credentials were issued to teachers who were trained out-of-state/out-of-country. More than half (53.6 percent) of the new credential holders came through the IHE Traditional route, 25 percent through the Alternative IHE-based route, three (3) percent via the Alternative LEA-based route, and the remaining 18.5 percent were issued to teachers who were prepared out-of-state/out-of-country. When analyzed by the type of teaching credentials, 43.2 percent were issued in Multiple Subject (elementary education), another 36.2 percent were issued in Single Subject and the remaining 20.6 percent were issued in Education Specialist (special education) credentials.

Table 8. Number of Initial Teaching Credentials Issued, by Route, 2019-20

Credential Type	IHE Traditional route	Alternative IHE-based route	Alternative LEA-based route	Out-of-state/Out-of-country Prepared	Total credentials
Multiple Subject	4,781	1,460	158	1,374	7,773
Single Subject	3,806	1,331	113	1,255	6,505
Education Specialist	1,042	1,697	268	694	3,701
Total	9,629	4,488	539	3,323	17,979

[Teacher Supply Report, 2019-20](#)

Section II: Assurances

Please certify that your institution is in compliance with the following assurances. (§205(a)(1)(A) (iii)), (§206(b)) Note: Be prepared to provide documentation and evidence for your responses, when requested, to support the following assurances.

- Preparation responds to the identified needs of the local educational agencies or states where the program completers are likely to teach, based on past hiring and recruitment trends.
- Preparation is closely linked with the needs of schools and the instructional decisions new teachers face in the classroom.
- Prospective special education teachers are prepared in core academic subjects and to instruct in core academic subjects.
- Prospective general education teachers are prepared to provide instruction to students with disabilities.
- Prospective general education teachers are prepared to provide instruction to limited English proficient students.
- Prospective general education teachers are prepared to provide instruction to students from low-income families.
- Prospective teachers are prepared to effectively teach in urban and rural schools, if applicable.
- Describe your institution's most successful strategies in meeting the assurances listed above.

Detailed responses by each teacher preparation program to Section II: Assurances are presented via the Title II data dashboards at [Title II web page](#).

Section II: Annual Goals

Each institution of higher education (IHE) that conducts a traditional teacher preparation program (including programs that offer any ongoing professional development programs) or alternative route to the state credential program, and that enrolls students receiving Federal assistance under this Act, shall set annual quantifiable goals for increasing the number of prospective teachers trained in teacher shortage areas designated by the Secretary or by the state educational agency, including mathematics, science, special education, and instruction of limited English proficient students. (§205(a)(1)(A) (i), (§205(a)(1)(A) (ii), (§206(a))

Provide information about your program's goals to increase the number of prospective teachers in mathematics, science, and special education:

- Did your institution offer a program in this subject?
- Describe your goals.
- Did your program meet the annual goal set for this subject?
- Description of strategies used to achieve goal.
- Description of steps to improve performance in meeting goal or lessons learned in meeting goal.

All teacher preparation programs were asked to answer the questions listed above for mathematics, science, special education, and limited English proficient students (LEP). Data for LEP is not included here because all Commission-approved teacher preparation programs embed English learner (EL) authorization preparation in their initial teaching credential programs. Hence all current program completers and future program completers will be authorized to teach English learners. In other words, for LEP, one hundred percent of the annual goals will be met for all institutions.

Tables 9a and 9b below summarize the annual goals data from the individual IPRC reports for all three subjects (mathematics, science, and special education) by route and by higher education segment. The annual goals section requires that institutions offering teaching credentials in mathematics, science, and special education indicate whether or not goals to increase prospective teachers in shortage areas are set, if goals are met, and which strategies were used to meet annual goals.

When data were analyzed by route, the Traditional route programs indicated that for mathematics, 68 percent of the programs met their goals, 71 percent for science, and 69 percent for special education programs. For Alternative IHE-based programs, 67 percent of the programs met goals for mathematics, 69 percent for science, and 78 percent for special education. For the Alternative LEA-based route, 75 percent of the programs met goals for mathematics, 88 percent for science, and 92 percent for special education. More than two-thirds of Traditional and Alternative, IHE-based routes met their goals for Mathematics, Science, and Special Education. Alternative LEA-based route has smaller number of programs, and that route was able to meet their goals between 75 percent for Mathematics and 92 percent for Special Education in 2019-20.

Table 9a. Annual Goals to Increase Number of Prospective Teachers in Mathematics, Science, Special Education, by route, 2019-20

Program	Subject Area	IHE Traditional route	Alternative IHE-based route	Alternative LEA-based route
Number of current programs	Mathematics	69	43	8
Number met goals	Mathematics	47	29	6
Percent met goals	Mathematics	68%	67%	75%
Number of current programs	Science	70	45	8
Number met goals	Science	50	31	7
Percent met goals	Science	71%	69%	88%
Number of current programs	Special Education	55	46	12
Number met goals	Special Education	38	36	11
Percent met goals	Special Education	69%	78%	92%

When data were analyzed by higher education segments, California State University indicated that 60 percent of the programs met goals for mathematics, 59 percent met goals for science, and 68 percent met goals for special education. For University of California, 67 percent met goals for mathematics, 67 percent for science, and 50 percent for special education. For Private/Independent Institutions, 74 percent of mathematics programs met goals, 79 percent for science, and 79 percent met goals for special education. When looking at the subject areas, special education programs were able to meet their goals at a higher percentage compared to mathematics and science. When looking at higher education segments, Private/Independent intuitions were able to meet the goals at a higher rate compared to public segments.

Table 9b. Annual Goals to Increase Number of Prospective Teachers in Mathematics, Science, Special Education, by Higher Education Segment, 2019-20

Program	Subject Area	California State University	University of California	Private/Independent Institution
Number of current programs ¹	Mathematics	42	12	58
Number met goals	Mathematics	25	8	43
Percent met goals	Mathematics	60%	67%	74%
Number of current programs	Science	41	12	62
Number met goals	Science	24	8	49
Percent met goals	Science	59%	67%	79%
Number of current programs	Special Education	41	4	56
Number met goals	Special Education	28	2	44
Percent met goals	Special Education	68%	50%	79%

¹ an IHE is identified as having 2 programs when both a traditional and alternative (Intern) are offered.

Detailed responses by each teacher preparation program to annual goals for shortage areas such as mathematics, science, and special education are presented via the Title II data dashboards at [Title II webpage](#).

Section III: Credential Requirements

List each teaching credential (certificate, license or other) currently issued by the state and answer the questions about each. Include all teaching credentials including initial, emergency, temporary, provisional, permanent, professional, and master teacher licenses as well as any credentials given specifically to those participating in or completing alternative routes to certification or licensure. Do not include credentials for principals, administrators, social workers, guidance counselors, speech/language pathologists, or any other school support personnel. (§205(b)(1)(A))

In order to be employed in a California public school district, teachers must hold a credential issued by the Commission. California's credential structure is organized by subject matter and classroom setting. Within this structure, the state has established certification requirements that ensure candidates are prepared for their initial teaching credential and that each candidate must satisfy additional requirements, complete Teacher Induction, before advancing to the second level or Clear teaching credential.

There are four basic credentials that authorize individuals to teach in TK-12 public school settings: the Multiple Subject teaching credential, the Single Subject teaching credential, the Education Specialist Instruction credential, and the Designated Subjects teaching credential. The Commission also issues credentials for other educational service occupations requiring state certification, such as school counselors, psychologists, nurses, librarians, and administrators. But the Title II legislation does not require reporting of data related to Designated Subjects credentials, child development permits, or the services credentials. In addition, for general education (Multiple Subject and Single Subject) and special education (Education Specialist Instruction) the Title II report requires reporting only the initial teaching credential.

Subject Matter and Classroom Setting

California's teaching credential structure emphasizes both content knowledge, pedagogical competence, and the TK-12 students' developmental status. Candidates earning a Multiple Subject, Single Subject, or Education Specialist credential must hold a bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university. Candidates must also acquire knowledge and demonstrate preparation to teach by completing a Commission-approved teacher preparation program. A formal recommendation to the Commission from the Commission-approved college, university, or local educational agency where candidates completed the teacher preparation program is made. The State offers multiple routes to teaching certification, including traditional one-year post baccalaureate programs at institutions of higher education, district or university sponsored intern programs, and four-to five-year "blended" programs that allow for the concurrent completion of a baccalaureate degree (including subject matter requirements) and professional preparation. All credential programs, **no matter the delivery mode**, are held to the same standards of quality and effectiveness, and all programs include instruction in pedagogy, as well as a supervised teaching experience.

The credential most often held by those teaching in an elementary school classroom is the Multiple Subject teaching credential. This credential authorizes individuals to teach all subjects in a self-contained classroom in kindergarten, grades 1 through 12, and classes organized primarily for adults.

The appropriate credential to teach a specific subject such as mathematics or English in a departmentalized (single subject) classroom at the middle or high school level is the Single Subject teaching credential. This credential authorizes public school teaching in a departmentalized classroom in kindergarten, grades 1 through 12, and classes organized primarily for adults. A Single Subject teaching credential authorizes an individual to teach in one of the specific content areas listed on Table 10.

Table 10: List of Subject Content Areas for Single Subject teaching credential

Agriculture	Art
Business	Chemistry
Earth and Space Sciences	English
General Science - Foundational Level	Health Science
Home Economics	Industrial and Technology Education
Life Sciences	Mathematics
Mathematics – Foundational Level	Music
Physical Education	Physics
Social Science	World Languages*

* *World Languages include American Sign Language, Arabic, Armenian, Cantonese, ELD, Farsi, Filipino, French, German, Hebrew, Hmong, Italian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Latin, Mandarin, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese.*

***Single Subject credential in Dance and Theatre will be added in the 2021-22 reporting year.*

The Education Specialist Instruction credential authorizes individuals to teach students with disabilities. This credential is currently organized in seven distinct authorizations: Mild/Moderate Disabilities, Moderate/Severe Disabilities, Visual Impairments, Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing, Physical and Health Impairments, Early Childhood Special Education, and Language and Academic Development. Individuals seeking the Education Specialist Instruction credential complete a special education preparation program that includes student teaching in the area of their chosen specialization plus verification of subject matter competency.

Requirements for Initial Certification

Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Education Specialist Instruction initial credentials, known as Preliminary credentials in California, are issued to beginning teachers for a maximum of five years and are non-renewable. Candidates are expected to complete Teacher Induction to earn the Clear credential within the five-year period of the initial credential.

Teaching Permits and Waivers

In addition to the teaching credentials (Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Education Specialist), there are teaching permits and waivers that allow individuals to teach in California’s K-12 classrooms. The requirements are different for permits and waivers. Detailed information on teaching permits and waivers are displayed in [Teacher Supply data dashboards](#).

Short-Term Staff Permit

A Short-Term Staff Permit (STSPs) may be requested by an employing agency when there is an acute staffing need. An “acute staffing need” exists when an employer needs to fill a classroom immediately based on an unforeseen need. STSPs are restricted to service in the employing agency that requests issuance of the permit, are valid for one school year and are not renewable. In 2019-20, more than 3,700 STSPs were issued. Detailed information on the requirements is available in credential information leaflet CL-858: [STSP leaflet](#).

Provisional Internship Permit

Provisional Internship Permits (PIPs) may be requested by an employing agency when there is an anticipated need. An “anticipated staffing need” exist when a district is aware that an opening is going to occur and conducts a diligent search for a credentialed teacher, but, is unable to recruit one. PIPs are restricted to service within the employing agency that requests issuance of the permit and are issued for one calendar year. In 2019-20, more than 2,300 PIPs were issued. Detailed information on the requirements is available in credential information leaflet CL-856: [PIP leaflet](#).

Limited Assignment Teaching Permit

Limited Assignment Teaching Permits are designed to allow fully credentialed teachers to teach outside their authorized areas while completing the requirements to earn an added authorization, supplementary authorization, or subject matter authorization. Limited Assignment Teaching Permits are issued at the request of, and are restricted to service with, a California public school employer to fill vacancies. These permits allow employing agencies flexibility, especially in rural and remote areas of the state, to assign individuals to teach in more than one subject area. The Commission issues General Education Limited Assignment Teaching Permits (GELAPs) in any statutory subject area available on a Single Subject or Multiple Subject teaching credential. The Special Education Limited Assignment Teaching Permit (SELAP) was added to Title 5 Regulations effective July 3, 2009. A SELAP may be issued in any of the seven Education Specialist Instruction Credential specialty areas while the holder completes the requirements for an added authorization in special education or a full education specialist authorization. In 2019-20, more than 1,500 GELAPs and 400 SELAPs were issued. Detailed information on the requirements of GELAP is available in credential information leaflet CL-828: [GELAP leaflet](#) and requirements of SELAP is available in credential information leaflet CL-889: [SELAP leaflet](#).

Variable Term Waivers

Waivers are the final option for public school employers within the hiring priority. Waivers give the employer the ability to meet the staffing needs when a suitable fully qualified credentialed employee cannot be found. Employing agencies must complete a diligent search for a suitable credentialed teacher or qualified intern teacher before requesting a credential waiver. In 2019-20, more than 400 new waivers were issued.

Teaching Permit for Statutory Leave

In spring 2016, the Commission developed the Teaching Permit for Statutory Leave (TPSL) to address the teacher shortage. The TPSL allows an employing agency to fill a position where the teacher of record is unable to teach due to a statutory leave (medical or otherwise) with a temporary teacher of record for the duration of the leave. TPSL may be issued with one or more

authorizations in the areas of Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Special Education, depending on an individual's qualifications. The permit is renewable upon verification from the employing agency that specific requirements have been completed. In 2019-20, more than 850 TPSLs were issued. Detailed information on the requirements is available in credential information leaflet CL-902: [TPSL Leaflet](#).

Detailed data on interns, permits, and waivers are available at the following dashboard [Intern Permit Waivers Dashboard](#).

Specific Assessment Requirements

California uses a variety of examinations to assess candidates' competencies in basic skills, subject matter proficiency, and professional knowledge. California law required candidates to demonstrate subject matter knowledge by passage of a Commission-approved subject-matter assessment or by completing a Commission-approved subject-matter program of coursework in the field in which they will be teaching. For initial teacher certification or licensure, California uses the following written tests or performance assessments:

- Assessment of Basic Skills (CBEST, other options; see [Basic Skills Requirement](#))
- Assessment of Subject Matter Knowledge (CSET)
- Assessment of the Methods for Teaching Reading (RICA)
- Assessment of Teaching Performance (TPA)

Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Education Specialist teacher candidates are required to satisfy the basic skills requirement in order to obtain an initial teaching credential. The California Basic Educational Skills Test (CBEST) provides an assessment of a candidate's basic knowledge and skills in reading, writing, and mathematics. While California Education Code §44252(f) requires candidates to take CBEST prior to admission to a program of professional preparation for diagnostic purposes, if the candidate has not yet met the basic skills requirement, programs are required to assure that candidates demonstrate proficiency in basic skills before advancing them to daily student teaching responsibilities. Candidates admitted to university or district intern programs are required to satisfy the basic skills requirement prior to assuming their teaching responsibilities. All candidates must pass the CBEST, or the equivalent, before recommended for teaching credentials.

Since the Ryan Act of 1970, California has required candidates to demonstrate competency in the content area they will teach. Historically, candidates have had two options to demonstrate subject matter competence - passage of a subject matter examination or completion of a Commission-approved subject matter preparation program. Candidates are required to demonstrate subject matter competency in the specific content area(s) they plan to teach. Content knowledge is typically assessed prior to a candidate's entry into a program of professional preparation, and verification of subject matter competency is required prior to the commencement of student teaching. Multiple Subject candidates can fulfill the subject matter requirement either by passing CSET Multiple Subjects exams (Exam route) or by completing a Commission-approved elementary subject matter program (Program route). From 2004 to 2017, the exam route was the only option for Multiple Subject credential candidates to fulfill subject matter requirement before obtaining a Multiple Subject credential. Recent Commission action to approve institutions to offer elementary subject matter programs now provides

candidates the option of fulfilling subject matter requirement through a Commission-approved program. Educational Specialist candidates have the option of passing the CSET Multiple Subject or a core content area in the CSET Single Subject exam. They also have an option to complete the elementary subject matter program or a core area in the Single Subject matter program. In 2019-20, 76 percent of Single Subject credential candidates and 85 percent of Multiple Subject credential candidates used the CSET examination option to demonstrate subject matter requirement. All other candidates satisfied this requirement by completion of a Commission-approved subject matter program. All teacher candidates satisfying subject matter requirements for California certification by examination are required to take the California Subject Examination for Teachers (CSET).

The Reading Instruction Competence Assessment (RICA) is designed specifically for testing professional knowledge in the area of teaching reading. This knowledge is typically acquired by candidates through a program of professional preparation. All Multiple Subject and Education Specialist preparation programs are required to include instruction in the teaching of reading in their methodology courses. Their candidates must pass the RICA to obtain certification. These candidates must pass the RICA before they can be recommended for an initial credential, but passage is not required for candidates to complete a teacher preparation program. The Title II reports require institutions to provide pass rate information on all program completers. An individual may be a 'program completer' but may not yet have passed the RICA examination. California Education Code section 44283 requires that candidates for an initial Multiple Subject Teaching Credential and candidates for the initial Education Specialist Instruction Credential must pass the RICA prior to receiving their credential. Passage of this assessment is not a requirement for the Single Subject teaching credential or for the Education Specialist in Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE).

Pursuant to SB 1209 (Chap. 517, Stats. 2006), Multiple Subject and Single Subject preparation programs were required to embed a Teaching Performance Assessment (TPA) in their preparation program by July 1, 2008. Candidates enrolled in the program on or after July 1, 2008 are required to satisfy this requirement. This law requires that the initial Multiple Subject and Single Subject teacher preparation programs include a performance assessment of each credential candidate's teaching ability. The Education Code allows for multiple models of a TPA to be used, including both the Commission-developed TPA and other TPA models that meet the Commission's Assessment Design Standards. Preparation for the TPA, regardless of TPA model selected by the program, must be embedded into the teacher preparation program. All TPA models include both formative assessment as well as summative assessment for each credential candidate.

There are three commission-approved models used by the teacher preparation programs. They are listed below:

- California Teaching Performance Assessment (CalTPA) originally developed by Educational Testing Service (ETS) and owned by the Commission, revised by a Design Team with a contractor (Evaluation Systems group of Pearson)
- edTPA is a national model owned by Stanford University, with a contractor (Evaluation Systems group of Pearson)

- Fresno Assessment of Student Teachers (FAST), owned and operated by California State University, Fresno

Table 11 below displays the distribution of teacher preparation institutions by Credential type and TPA models. Nearly two-thirds of teacher preparation institutions use CalTPA and one-third use edTPA. California State University, Fresno uses its own model called FAST.

Table 11. Distribution of Institution by Credential Type and TPA models

Credential Type	TPA Model	CSU	UC	Private/ Independent Institution	LEA	Total	Percent of Credential Type
Multiple Subject	CalTPA	14	4	35	9	62	68.9%
Multiple Subject	edTPA	8	5	13	1	27	30.0%
Multiple Subject	FAST	1	-	-	-	1	1.1%
Single Subject	CalTPA	13	4	33	8	58	67.4%
Single Subject	edTPA	8	5	13	1	27	31.4%
Single Subject	FAST	1	-	-	-	1	1.2%

Note: a few institutions use more than one TPA model.

The Commission’s model, **CalTPA**, was redeveloped based on the work of the CalTPA Design Team between 2015-18. The newly redeveloped CalTPA has a task-based structure with two cycles of instruction.

Cycle 1: Learning about Students and Planning Instruction

Cycle 1 focuses on getting to know students’ assets and needs and using this information for instructional planning. Candidates demonstrate their knowledge of student and instructional strategies including developing academic language, monitoring student learning, and making appropriate accommodations and/or modifications during the teaching of a lesson to meet individual student needs. They establish a positive learning environment and provide social and emotional supports through interactions with students. Candidates reflect on their teaching and on what students learned and apply insights to future instructional planning.

Cycle 2: Assessment-Driven Instruction

Cycle 2 focuses on assessing student learning during instruction using outcomes from multiple assessments to plan for and promote learning for all students. Candidates use what they know about students and the learning context to enact the plan, teach and assess sequence based on California content standards for students. They must also demonstrate how their students use educational technology to enhance their learning. Candidates provide feedback to students about their performance from both informal and formal assessments. Based on what the candidate learns about their students’ skills and

competencies and/or content knowledge, candidates either reteach or develop a connecting, extension activity to build on the instruction provided.

The field test for the redeveloped CalTPA was conducted in the spring of 2018. A standard setting panel concluded its work by recommending a passing score at the June 2019 Commission meeting: [Passing Score Standards for the Redeveloped California Teaching Performance Assessment](#).

edTPA's common architecture consists of three interconnected tasks embedded in clinical practice – Planning, Instruction, and Assessment. Each task has five rubrics, and there are three different types of handbooks used (15-rubric, 13-rubric and 18-rubric).

A majority of the content fields use the 15-rubric handbooks. The 13-rubric handbooks are used by World Language and Classical language as they do not have the two academic language rubrics. The 18-rubric handbooks are used by Elementary education and have one additional task for either Mathematics or Literacy so that the candidate is assessed in both Mathematics and Literacy on the assessment. A candidate completes all tasks for the edTPA in one submission and can then retake by task(s) or as a whole.

Detailed information on edTPA for California including passing scores can be found at: [edTPA webpage](#).

General information on edTPA is available at: [Why edTPA](#) and [Using edTPA](#).

FAST assesses the pedagogical competence of teacher candidates, including interns, with respect to the Teaching Performance Expectations (TPEs). FAST consists of two projects:

- *Site Visitation Project*: This task assesses teacher candidates' ability to plan, implement, and evaluate instruction. The three parts of the project include:
 - (1) Planning: planning documentation for a single lesson incorporating state-adopted content standards and English language development,
 - (2) implementation: an in-person observation and videotaping of the teaching of the lesson, and
 - (3) Reflection: a review of the entire video, selection of a 3- to 5-minute video segment, and a written evaluation of the lesson. Single Subject and Multiple Subject candidates complete the Site Visitation Sample Project during their initial student teaching placements.
- *Teaching Sample Project*: This task assesses teacher candidates' ability to:
 - (a) identify the context of the classroom,
 - (b) plan and teach a series of at least five cohesive lessons with a focus on content knowledge and literacy,
 - (c) assess students' learning related to the unit, and
 - (d) document their teaching and their students' learning and reflect on the effectiveness of their teaching.

Candidates and interns complete the Teaching Sample Project during final student teaching (including internship).

Each assessment evaluates multiple TPEs using a task-specific rubric for each section of the task. The tasks are scored by trained faculty and supervisors using a task-specific four-point rubric. Candidates must earn a minimum score of “2” on each of the three sections evaluated in the Site Visitation project and the seven sections evaluated in the Teaching Sample Project.

Detailed information about FAST can be found at [FAST webpage](#).

Detailed information about TPA models is available on the Commission’s [TPA web page](#).

Section IV: Standards and Criteria

Provide a brief background of California's recent teacher preparation reform efforts including a description of state standards for programs and teachers. (§205(b)(1)(B), §205(b)(1)(C))

Standards and Criteria for General Education Teacher Certification

After extensive input from California educators, administrators, and policymakers, the Commission adopted three sets of standards¹ consistent with the provisions of SB 2042. These sets of standards are the:

- [Standards of Quality and Effectiveness for Teacher Preparation Programs](#), adopted December 2015, TPEs adopted June 2016, Handbook revised June 2017
- [Standards of Quality and Effectiveness for Teacher Induction Programs](#), adopted October 2016, Handbook revised June 2017
- [Standards of Quality and Effectiveness for Elementary Subject Matter Preparation Programs](#), adopted October 2016

Through its accreditation review process the Commission holds institutions accountable for ensuring that programs meet standards of quality and effectiveness and for ensuring that candidates meet prescribed competence standards. In addition to the requirements identified in the *Teacher Certification in California* section of this report, the Commission established Teaching Performance Expectations (TPEs) that described what beginning teachers should know and be able to do regardless of pupil level or content area. These expectations defined the levels of pedagogical competence and performance the Commission expects all candidates to attain as a condition of earning an initial teaching credential. The Commission expects institutions preparing prospective teachers to verify individual attainment of the performance expectations prior to recommending a candidate for a teaching credential. In June 2016, the Commission adopted updated TPEs. The TPEs are organized in two sections, as outlined below. The first includes six broad areas, aligned with the California Standards for the Teaching Profession (CSTP), and the second section relates to subject specific pedagogy.

The Teaching Performance Expectations (TPEs) 2016

TPE 1: Engaging and Supporting All Students in Learning

TPE 2: Creating and Maintaining Effective Environments for Student Learning

TPE 3: Understanding and Organizing Subject Matter for Student Learning

TPE 4: Planning Instruction and Designing Learning Experiences for All Students

TPE 5: Assessing Student Learning

TPE 6: Developing as a Professional Educator

In addition to the six TPEs, there are additional sections of the TPEs that apply to all teachers but is viewed through the lens of the teacher's content area:

- Content Specific Pedagogy
- Literacy Teaching Performance Expectations

¹ Information about the Commission's program standards are found at [Commission Program Standards](#).

- All Candidates
- Multiple Subject and Education Specialist Candidates
- Single Subject English Candidates
- Developmentally Appropriate Practices in Relation to Subject-Specific Pedagogy
- English Language Development in Relation to Subject-Specific Pedagogy
- Subject-Specific Pedagogical Skills for Multiple Subject Teaching Assignments
- Subject-Specific Pedagogical Skills for Single Subject Teaching Assignments

Standards and Criteria for Special Education Teacher Certification

A Standards Design Team was appointed by the Executive Director of the Commission in 2016 to review the credential requirements and program standards for preparing special education teachers. Draft program standards, TPEs, and a revised credential structure were developed by the Design Team and were adopted by the Commission in [June 2018](#) and [August 2018](#).

Education Specialist (2018) – Preliminary Education Specialist Teaching Credential Program Standards and Teaching Performance Expectation are found at the following URL: [Commission Educator Preparation Program Standards](#)

Standards and Criteria for Subject Matter Preparation Programs

The [Standards of Program Quality and Effectiveness for the Subject Matter Requirement for the Multiple Subject Teaching Credential](#) includes standards related to the substance of subject matter program curriculum, qualities of the subject matter program curriculum, leadership and implementation of the subject matter programs, and content specifications for the Subject Matter Requirement (SMR) for the Multiple Subject teaching credential. Completion of this (SMR) prepares Multiple Subject candidates for the CSET: Multiple Subject examination and effective April 2017 completing a Commission-approved subject matter program waives candidates from the requirement to pass the examination.

In June 2002, the Commission adopted new SMRs for mathematics, science, social science, and English. In January 2004, the Commission adopted new SMRs and standards in four additional subject areas: art, languages other than English (now called World Languages), music, and physical education. The requirements for these eight subject matter areas were aligned with the state student content standards and consistent with standards established by national teacher associations in each subject area (i.e., National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, National Council for the Social Sciences, National Art Education Association, and American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Language.) In addition, the Commission developed new SMRs and standards in five additional subject areas: agriculture, business, health science, home economics, and industrial and technology education. Subsequently, based on legislation, SMRs were developed for six additional world languages, and following that, for American Sign Language (ASL).

In 2013, SMRs were updated to align with the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) in Multiple Subjects, Mathematics, and English. In 2017, the SMRs for prospective elementary teachers and science teachers were revised to ensure alignment with the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS).

Alignment of Teacher Credential Standards with California Student Content Standards

Pursuant to subdivision (a) of California Education Code §60605, California requires that each candidate recommended for a credential demonstrates satisfactory ability to assist students to meet or exceed state content and performance standards for pupils. The standards-based credential system is intended to hold programs and candidates accountable for teaching and learning and reflect congruence with California's K-12 academic content standards. Each of the various pathways for earning an initial credential (integrated programs of subject matter preparation and professional preparation, post baccalaureate programs of professional preparation, and intern programs of professional preparation) reflect this requirement. Induction programs continue to support candidates as they work with their mentor to refine practice with respect to teaching the K-12 student content standards.

Section V: Assessment Information

This section of the report provides statewide information about the number of individuals who completed programs of professional preparation in the 2019-20 academic year along with information about the performance of those candidates who took any assessments required for initial certification in California. The performance data are based on the institutional report card data submitted by more than 90 postsecondary institutions and school districts approved by the Commission to offer Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and/or Education Specialist teacher preparation programs in California for the 2019-20 academic year.

Statewide Assessments Used for Certification

In accordance with the federal reporting guidelines of the Higher Education Act, this report provides pass rates for the basic skills, subject matter content examinations, TPA, and the RICA. Table 12 below indicates the specific California examinations used in the reporting of the assessment categories and a description of the state requirements for those examinations.

Table 12: Description of the Assessments Used

Assessment Categories	Description of the Examination	Who takes the Examination?	When is passage of the Examination required?
Basic Skills*	Assessment of basic skills in reading, writing, and math	Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Education Specialist credential candidates	Before recommendation for the credential or prior to teacher placement for intern positions
Content Knowledge*	Assessment of subject matter content knowledge for subject area taught in grades K-12	Multiple Subject, Single Subject and Education Specialist credential candidates who choose the examination option in the specified content areas to fulfill the subject matter requirement for teachers	Before advancement to the supervised classroom teaching portion of the teacher preparation program or teacher placement for intern positions
Professional Knowledge/ Pedagogy**	RICA: The assessment of the skills and knowledge necessary for the effective teaching of K-8 reading	Multiple Subject and Education Specialist credential candidates	Before recommendation for the credential

Assessment Categories	Description of the Examination	Who takes the Examination?	When is passage of the Examination required?
Pedagogical Knowledge***	TPA: assessment of the pedagogical performance of prospective teachers.	Multiple and Single Subject credential candidates	Before recommendation for the credential

**The knowledge assessed by the basic skills and subject matter examinations is not typically acquired through the teacher preparation program. Verification of basic skills is required prior to beginning supervised teaching for the credential while subject matter knowledge is required before advancement to the supervised classroom-teaching portion of a teacher preparation program.*

***RICA is required for certification and is designed to test a portion of the professional knowledge acquired through a program of professional preparation. Since passage of this exam is not a requirement for the Single Subject Teaching Credential, the RICA performance data in this report are specific to candidates completing Multiple Subject or Education Specialist credential programs only.*

****TPA is a program completion and a credential requirement.*

Institutional Pass-Rate Data for Academic Year 2019-20

For purposes of Title II reporting, the federal law makes a distinction between candidates who completed programs of teacher preparation and those recommended for credentials. Program completers are defined as candidates who completed all the academic requirements of a Commission-approved teacher preparation program. These program requirements do not include any of the following legislated California credential requirements:

- Possession of a baccalaureate degree or higher degree from a regionally-accredited institution of postsecondary education;
- Completion of a basic skills requirement before student teaching;
- Completion of subject matter requirement either by passing a subject matter examination or completing an approved program, as applicable to the particular credential;
- Completion of a course or passage of an examination in the principles and provisions of the United States Constitution;
- A criminal background clearance as specified by the Commission; and
- Passage of the RICA as a state requirement for the Multiple Subject Teaching Credential and the Education Specialist Instruction Credential.

Pass rate information represents aggregate data for candidates who have completed a teacher preparation program in California and have taken any examination to fulfill any of their credential requirements. Although California considers California’s University and District intern programs to be equivalent to Traditional programs associated with institutions of higher education, Title II reporting requirements mandate that pass rate data for Alternative (Intern) routes to certification be reported separately from those of Traditional routes. Pass rate information for programs and subject areas with fewer than ten program completers is not reported. Pass rates are calculated for each subtest in CSET, CalTPA, and edTPA.

Table 13. Assessments Used and Reported for 2019-20

Assessment Name	State Passing Score Standard	Score Range
Basic Skills - CBEST <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading • Mathematics • Writing 	A scaled score of 41 in each of the three sections (a score as low as 37 on any section is acceptable if the minimum total score is 123)	20 – 80 for each section
Basic Skills - CSET: Multiple Subjects plus Writing	220 on the CSET Multiple Subjects examination and 220 on the Writing Skills examination	100 - 300
Content Knowledge – CSET for all Single Subjects	220	100 - 300
Professional Knowledge - RICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written Exam • Video Performance Assessment 	220	100 - 300
California Teaching Performance Assessment (CalTPA)	Cycle One includes 8 rubrics Cycle Two includes 9 rubrics	Minimum score of 2 across all rubrics and no more than one rubric with a score of 1 on each cycle
edTPA	Multiple Subject has 18 rubrics Single Subject has 15 rubrics	Multiple Subject - overall score of 49 across 18 rubrics Single Subject - overall score of 41 across 15 rubrics
Fresno Assessment of Student Teachers (FAST)	Site Visitation Project – 3 sections Teaching Sample Project – 7 sections	Minimum score of 2 on each of 10 rubrics

Table 14a below displays the overall summary pass rate for all assessments by route. The pass rates for program completers for the 2019-20 academic year varied slightly by routes. For Traditional route, the pass rate was 86 percent for RICA, 100 percent for CBEST and 99 percent for CSET. For Alternative IHE-based route, the pass rate was 88 percent for RICA, and 100 percent for CBEST and CSET. For Alternative LEA-based route, the pass rate was 77 percent for RICA, and 100 percent CBEST and CSET.

CBEST is one of the options to fulfill basic skills requirement (BSR). Nearly 90 percent of the candidates fulfill BSR by taking CBEST, and the Title II contractor matches the exam data for CBEST along with other exams (CSET, TPA, RICA). For candidates who fulfill BSR by using other options, the teacher preparation programs maintain that information. When providing individual-level information for the contractor to match for all exams, teacher preparation programs provide the non-CBEST option data to the contractor. Therefore, pass rate data for non-CBEST option is not available. It is assumed that for the candidates who used the non-CBEST options' the pass rate would be 100 percent also.

Table 14a. Summary Pass Rate for Program Completers, by Route, 2019-20

Assessment	Traditional route	Alternative IHE-based route	Alternative LEA-based route
CBEST	100%	100%	100%
CSET	99%	100%	100%
RICA	86%	88%	77%
TPA	92%	90%	95%

Note: CBEST is the main option to fulfill basic skills requirement and pass rate is provided here. Non-CBEST option pass rate data is not available. TPA pass rate includes data from all three models (CalTPA, edTPA, and FAST). RICA pass rate includes both RICA Written and RICA Video data. RICA is not a program completion requirement; it is a licensure or credential requirement. Due to [COVID-19 flexibilities](#) offered in 2019-20, CBEST and CSET requirements were deferred for program completers and candidates must complete those requirements prior to obtaining their preliminary credentials. TPA and RICA requirements were deferred from Preliminary credential requirements to Clear credential.

Table 14b below displays the average pass rate for all assessments by higher education segment. The pass rate varied by higher education segment as well. For California State University, the pass rate was 80 percent for RICA, and 100 percent for CBEST and CSET. For University of California, the pass rate was 90 percent for RICA, and 100 percent for CBEST and CSET. For Private/Independent institution, the pass rate was 81 percent for RICA, and 99 percent for CBEST and CSET.

Table 14b. Average Pass Rate for Program Completers, by Higher Education Segment, 2019-20

Assessment	California State University	University of California	Private/Independent Institution
CBEST	100%	100%	99%
CSET	100%	100%	99%
RICA	80%	90%	81%
TPA	96%	98%	90%

Note: Local Education Agency (LEA) refers to the Alternative LEA-based route presented in Table 14a above.

Detailed information on all other Commission-approved assessments, the structure, cut score, total volume, and examinees demographic data are presented in the annual exams pass rate report at [Annual Passing Rate Report](#).

Detailed pass rate data are published via the Title II data dashboards: [Title web page](#).

Section VI: Alternative Routes

For all state-approved Alternative routes, list each Alternative route and answer the questions about each route. (§205(b)(1)(E))

Within the California context, it is critical to distinguish between alternative certification and Alternative routes to certification. While California has *Alternative routes* to the teaching credential, it does not have *alternative credentials*. As previously discussed, there are four types of teaching credentials in California: (1) Multiple Subject (2) Single Subject (3) Education Specialist and (4) Designated Subjects credentials. Title II reports information for Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Education Specialist credentials only and candidates obtain one of these teaching credentials through alternative (intern) route. Regardless of whether an individual has met all the necessary requirements for one of the four types of teaching credentials through Traditional means, such as a one-year post-baccalaureate program at an institution of higher education, or a four- to five-year “blended” program that allows for the concurrent completion of subject matter and professional preparation, or through alternative means such as a district or university sponsored intern program, the resulting credentials issued are the same. Further, all programs, including intern programs, are required to meet uniform standards of program quality and effectiveness established by the Commission. All programs include instruction in pedagogy and supervised teaching experiences. All programs are required to ensure that prospective teachers meet the *Teaching Performance Expectations* prior to completing the program.

The alternative route to teaching in California is enrollment in an intern preparation program. Intern programs are designed to provide formal teacher preparation to qualifying individuals who concurrently serve as the teacher of record and are paid a salary by the district. Intern programs may be up to three years in length. Interns benefit from a close linkage between their teacher preparation and classroom experience, as they apply newly acquired skills and knowledge into practice in the classroom immediately. California allows two types of intern programs, those offered by universities and those offered by local education agencies.

University intern programs provide one- or two-year internships leading to basic teaching credentials, specialist teaching credentials, and/or service credentials. University intern programs must meet the same standards of program quality and effectiveness as traditional university teacher preparation programs. School districts and county offices of education collaborate with local universities in the planning and implementation of professional instruction, support, supervision, and assessment of interns.

District intern programs are two or three-year programs operated by local school districts, charter organizations, or county offices of education in consultation with accredited colleges and universities. District intern programs must meet the same standards of program quality and effectiveness as university sponsored intern programs. All intern programs are required to provide each intern with the support and assistance of a mentor teacher or other experienced

educator, and to create and fulfill a professional development plan for the interns in the program.

In December 2007, the Commission took action to require confirmation that Multiple Subject, Single Subject, and Education Specialist interns completed 120 clock hours (or the semester and quarter unit equivalent) of initial teacher preparation prior to issuance of an Intern credential. This pre-service component must include foundational preparation in pedagogy, including classroom management and planning, reading/language arts, content-specific pedagogy, human development, and teaching English learners.

At its April 2013 meeting, the Commission took action to identify the range of content that is required to be included in the preservice portion of the Intern program related to the teaching of English learners. The content is a subset of the Commission's program standard addressing the teaching of English learners, which must be addressed comprehensively in the full Intern [Program Sponsor Alerts \(see PSA-13-06\)](#).

In addition, the Commission acted in 2014 to enhance the support and supervision provided to interns. Regulations took effect April 1, 2014, mandating that all interns be provided with an annual minimum of 144 hours of general support and supervision and 45 hours of support and supervision specific to teaching English learners (California Code of Regulations §80033).

California statutes allow qualified individuals to become Multiple and Single Subject teachers through an Early Completion Option (ECO). Within this option, candidates who successfully complete a Commission-approved teaching foundations exam in their field, which includes teaching methods, learning development, diagnosis and intervention, classroom management and reading instruction (currently the National Evaluation Series (NES) Assessment of Professional Knowledge) and pass the Teaching Performance Assessment in their first attempt within the academic year may be granted an initial credential. Under SB 57, credential candidates still need to meet the existing legislated requirements of a bachelor's degree, subject matter competence, U.S. Constitution, computer technology, basic skills, and character fitness to qualify for a credential. Those seeking the Multiple Subjects credential or Education Specialist credential also need to pass the RICA.

Section VII: Program Performance

*Criteria for assessing the performance of teacher preparation programs in the state.
(§205(b)(1)(F), §207(a))*

Since the Ryan Act of 1970, the Commission has been responsible for oversight of programs that prepare future educators. The Commission's accreditation system holds all educator preparation programs to its standards of quality and effectiveness. Since the adoption of the first *Accreditation Framework* in 1993, the Commission has maintained, with the exception of two temporary suspensions due to lean budget years, a comprehensive accreditation system that includes regular, rigorous reviews of the colleges and universities, school districts, county offices of education, and other entities that prepare educators for California's public schools.

The Commission spent 2014-15 reviewing its accreditation system and adopted a revised *Accreditation Framework* in 2015. The revised system increases the focus on program outcomes, including performance assessment data, more streamlined accreditation processes, enhanced clinical experiences for most candidates, clearer expectations for mentors and master teachers, and requires all programs to submit data annually. A major focus of 2016-17 was to provide the institutions with extensive technical assistance to ensure that new expectations and requirements would be implemented in accordance with state policy. Accreditation site visits resumed in 2017-18. Other new and revised aspects of the accreditation system were also implemented in 2017-18 such as annual data submission, program review, Common Standards review, and preconditions review. In addition, the Commission modified its process to review and approve institutions not previously approved to sponsor educator preparation programs in California. The revised process has five (5) stages an entity must complete including a two or three-year Provisional Approval stage prior to full approval and inclusion in the Commission's seven-year accreditation cycle.

Having implemented the revised system for four years, the Commission adopted refinements to the Accreditation Framework in 2020. Although minor changes were made to the Framework, the major aspects of the system created in 2014-16 remains largely intact.

Procedures for Assessing the Performance of Educator Preparation Programs

Under the Commission's accreditation system, institutions are required to meet Common Standards that apply to all educator preparation programs, as well as specific program standards of quality and effectiveness that apply to each educator preparation program offered by the institution.

In order to determine the quality of educator preparation programs, several different activities provide insight into the accreditation decision. These include annual data submission, the collection and use of survey data, Program Review, Common Standards review, and a site visit. Each of the activities is explained below.

Annual Data Submission

For a number of years, programs have been required to collect, analyze, and use data for program improvement purposes as part of the accreditation system. Data must have included both candidate assessment and program effectiveness data. This expectation continues in the current system. The Commission is seeking to provide transparency, to enhance the use of data in accreditation decisions, and to make the types of data collected be more consistent across programs. In 2016-17, the Commission established the infrastructure for the Accreditation Data System (ADS). In addition, staff worked with representatives from educator preparation programs to identify some of the data elements that will be submitted on an annual basis. In fall 2017, the Commission began implementation of this system with institutions submitting some limited data such as enrollment and completion data, number and types of pathways offered by the institution, admissions requirements, and candidate demographic information. The Commission has built upon this system with examination pass rates and survey data results as well as the inclusion of data visualizations that are used by accreditation teams and institutions. The Commission anticipates continuing to improve this system over time by include additional outcomes data including candidate performance assessment data.

Survey Data

As part of the effort to obtain more outcomes data about program quality, the Commission has significantly enhanced its survey information with input from stakeholders for the teaching and services credential programs. In addition, there are a couple of surveys – Master Teacher survey and Employer survey – that receive feedback from master teachers and employers who worked with new teachers. After several years of piloting the surveys, the response rates were in the 90 percent range for the program completer surveys. Because of the continued high response rate, the Commission can provide survey information to institutions for program improvement purposes and to accreditation review teams to inform their work. This data was used for the first time in a significant manner starting with the 2017-18 accreditation site visits and has continued to be used since.

Use by Review Teams

The Commission's current accreditation system is intended to be less focused on institutional and programmatic inputs and more on outcomes data that indicate that the program is effectively preparing competent and effective educators. Data submitted by programs are used by both program review teams as well as site visit teams to provide them with a more comprehensive representation of the institution's activities over time. Reports are used by these review teams as another source of information upon which standards findings and accreditation recommendations are based.

Program Review

Program Review takes place in year five of the accreditation cycle and examines each approved educator preparation program individually. The purpose of this activity is to evaluate whether an institution's approved program meets the standards, either the approved California program standards, experimental program standards, or national or professional program standards. The Commission's new accreditation system is focused on specific types of evidence, including syllabi, advising materials, and assessments. Program Review informs the Site Visit, which takes place in year six of the accreditation cycle. All programs, regardless of credential area, must provide course matrices that identify where specific required competencies are introduced,

practiced, and assessed. These matrices must be linked to course syllabi and assessments to ensure that the program is providing candidates with the opportunity to learn, practice, and be assessed on the required competencies.

Review Process

Teams of two trained content area experts read each Program Review document to determine if the standard can be deemed initially aligned prior to collecting additional evidence at the Site Visit. To ensure alignment with credential program standards, the evidence submitted by the program is reviewed by trained educators who have expertise in the specific program area. In addition, the reviewers have access to the annual data submitted by the program. Programs receive feedback on the review and, if the standard has not been deemed to be preliminarily aligned, the program must submit additional information for the Site Visit. If reviewers identify issues that warrant further review or if questions remain unanswered at the conclusion of the Program Review, the sixth year Site Visit may include a more detailed review of such programs.

Common Standards Review

The Commission's Common Standards ensure that institutions have the capacity and resources to effectively operate its educator preparation programs. The Common Standards address the institutional Infrastructure of the educator preparation unit, the implementation and monitoring of the candidate recruitment and support mechanisms, the course of study and its integration with clinical practice, the continuous improvement process at the program and institution level, and the program impact the institution is having on TK-12 education.

Review Process

The review of Common Standards mirrors the Program Review process with teams of trained experts reviewing materials such as organizational charts, faculty vitae, documents demonstrating the type of resources devoted to support the credential program, and determine whether the Common Standards are preliminarily aligned or whether the institution must submit additional information prior to the Site Visit.

Site Visits

An accreditation team visits each institution in the sixth year of the accreditation cycle. The results of the Program Review process and Common Standards review, annual data, survey data and any available evidence are made available to the Site Review team. The Site Visit results in an accreditation recommendation for consideration and action by the Committee on Accreditation (COA).

Review Process

The accreditation Site Visit team is composed of three to seven Board of Institutional (BIR) members, responsible for reviewing all programs at an institution. The site team examines evidence that substantiates and confirms, or contradicts, the initial findings of Program Review. The team also reviews evidence to determine if the educational unit meets the Common Standards. Evidence comes from a variety of sources representing the full range of stakeholders, including written documents and interviews with representative samples of significant stakeholders. Each program in operation participates fully in the interview schedule. The COA may include additional members on the team with expertise in specific program areas(s) identified as needing additional study during the Site Visit. The Site Visit team makes an

accreditation recommendation to the COA, which has the responsibility for making the accreditation decision, as described below.

Procedures for Determining Educator Preparation Program Accreditation

After reviewing the recommendation of a Site Visit team that includes information from all the accreditation activities, the COA makes a decision about the accreditation of educator preparation programs at an institution. The [Accreditation Framework](#), which guides the accreditation process, calls for three categories of accreditation decisions: Accreditation, Accreditation with Stipulations, and Denial of Accreditation. Within that rubric, the COA makes one of five decisions pertaining to each institution:

- *Accreditation* – The institution has demonstrated that, when judged as a whole, it meets or exceeds the Common and Program Standards. The institution is judged to be effective in preparing educators and demonstrates overall quality in its programs and general operations.
- *Accreditation with Stipulations* – The institution has been found to have some Common Standards or Program Standards not met or not fully met. The deficiencies are primarily technical in nature and generally relate to operational, administrative, or procedural concerns. The institution is judged to be effective overall in preparing educators and general operations.
- *Accreditation with Major Stipulations* – The institution has been found to have significant deficiencies in Common Standards or Program Standards. Areas of concern are tied to matters of curriculum, field experience, or candidate competence. The institution demonstrates quality and effectiveness in some of its credential programs and general operations, but effectiveness is reduced by the identified areas of concern.
- *Accreditation with Probationary Stipulations* – The institution has been found to have serious deficiencies in Common Standards or Program Standards. Significant areas of concern have been identified and tied to matters of curriculum, field experience, or candidate competence in one or more programs. A probationary stipulation may require that severely deficient programs be discontinued. The institution may demonstrate quality and effectiveness in some of its credential programs and general operations, but the effectiveness is overshadowed by the identified areas of concern.
- *Denial of Accreditation* – The COA can deny accreditation upon either an initial visit or a revisit to an institution. Although a recommendation of Denial of Accreditation typically comes after a finding of probationary status at an initial visit and after the institution has been provided with an opportunity to institute improvements a review team can recommend Denial of Accreditation at any time if the situation warrants the finding in accordance with this section of the Accreditation Framework.

a) Initial Visits

A COA decision of Denial of Accreditation upon an accreditation site visit means that extremely serious and pervasive issues exist at an institution. In these instances, the COA has determined that it is highly unlikely that the issues and concerns identified by a review team and COA can be successfully addressed and rectified in a timely manner. The particular facts, the leadership and/or the infrastructure indicate that a significant amount of time and work must be devoted should the institution choose to address the

identified issues, during which time it is not prudent to have candidates enrolled in the credential program.

b) Revisits

If an accreditation team, upon conducting a revisit to an institution that received major or probationary stipulations, finds that the stipulations have not been adequately addressed or remediated, or determines that significant and sufficient progress has not been made towards addressing the stipulations, a revisit would be required. If an accreditation team finds that: (a) sufficient progress has been made, and/or (b) special circumstances described by the institution justify a delay, the COA may, if requested by the institution, permit an additional period of time for the institution to remedy its severe deficiencies. If the COA votes to deny accreditation, all credential programs must close at the end of the semester or quarter in which the decision has taken place. In addition, the institution's institutional approval ceases to be valid at that time and the institution will no longer be a CTC approved credential program sponsor.

Institutions accredited with stipulations are required to address the stipulations within one calendar year. Institutions are required to prepare a written report with appropriate documentation that they have taken action to address the stipulations. In the case of major or probationary stipulations, institutions are also required to prepare for a revisit that focuses on the areas of concern noted by the accreditation team during the original visit and progress reports are often required within months, sometimes weeks, from when the COA has taken action. Throughout this process, institutions receive technical assistance from Commission staff in developing responses and preparing for revisits.

In 2016, the COA changed its policy such that it could close individual programs within an accredited institution rather than having to close down the entire institution. This action could be taken when an institution operates multiple programs and an accreditation team has identified one program with extensive and significant issues, but the remainder of the programs have been otherwise deemed to meet standards. This new policy provides greater flexibility for the accreditation teams and COA to address problematic programs.

An institution receiving Denial of Accreditation is required to take immediate steps to close all credential programs at the end of the semester or quarter in which the COA decision took place. The institution is prohibited from re-applying for accreditation for two years. Denial of Accreditation is an option for accreditation teams and the COA upon an initial visit or after a revisit.

Commission Review

Summary information about each of the accreditation activities is included in the Annual Report on Accreditation submitted by the COA to the Commission. The accreditation reports can be found at [COA Reports](#).

Section VIII: Low Performing

Please provide the following information about low performing teacher preparation programs in your state. (§207(a))

Criteria Used to Classify Low Performing Preparation Programs

The Commission monitors the quality of educator preparation programs through its accreditation system. Accreditation is granted to those institutions that meet the Commission's standards of quality and effectiveness. Institutions that do not meet Commission standards are precluded from offering educator preparation programs in California.

The state uses its accreditation procedures to identify and assist low-performing institutions and those at risk of becoming low performing programs of teacher preparation. California revised its definitions of Low Performing and At Risk of Becoming Low Performing in 2011. For the purpose of meeting the requirements of Title II, section 208(a) of the Higher Education Act, California uses the following procedures and criteria concerning low-performing institutions:

Low Performing Institutions

An institution that is determined by an Accreditation Review team and the COA to have failed to meet a significant number of the Commission's standards of quality and effectiveness and receives an accreditation decision of **Probationary Stipulations** would be designated as low performing. Such an institution would be required to respond to the stipulations and provide evidence within one calendar year that the concerns noted by the review team have been addressed. Institutions receiving Accreditation with Probationary Stipulations are required to have a revisit that focuses on the areas of concern noted by the Accreditation team during the original visit. If the institution does not address the stipulations, the COA would deny accreditation.

At Risk of Becoming Low Performing

An institution that is determined by an accreditation team and the COA to receive **Accreditation with Major Stipulations** is at risk of becoming a low-performing institution. Such an institution is required to respond to the stipulations and provide evidence within one calendar year that the concerns noted by the review team have been addressed. Institutions receiving Accreditation with Major Stipulations are required to have a revisit that focuses on the areas of concern noted by the accreditation team during the original visit.

For 2020-21, the Bay Area School of Enterprise (REACH Institute) has been designated as "at risk of becoming low performing institution."

For detailed information about the accreditation status including most recent accreditation reports, next Site Visit, etc. please see the following link: [Accreditation Reports](#)

Section IX: Teacher Shortage

The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act in 2008 included new provisions addressing teacher shortage.

The 2008 Reauthorized Higher Education Act states the following:

Each institution of higher education (IHE) that conducts a traditional teacher preparation program (including programs that offer any ongoing professional development programs) or alternative route to state credential program, and that enrolls students receiving Federal assistance under this Act, shall set annual quantifiable goals for increasing the number of prospective teachers trained in teacher shortage areas designated by the Secretary or by the state educational agency, including mathematics, science, special education, and instruction of limited English proficient students. (§205(a)(1)(A)(ii)), (§206(a)).

Tables 9a and 9b on Page 20 provides data of annual goals to increase the number of prospective teachers in mathematics, science, and special education by teacher preparation programs for 2019-20. Detailed responses by each program sponsor to annual goals for shortage areas such as mathematics, science, and special education are presented via the Title II data dashboards at [Title II web page](#).

State Grants to Recruit New Teachers

The Commission administers four state-funded grant programs—the Classified School Employee Teacher Credentialing Program, the Integrated Undergraduate Teacher Preparation Grants, Local Solutions to the Shortage of Special Education Teachers, and the Teacher Residency Grant Program. Together, these grant programs help to recruit, prepare, support, and retain more individuals into the teaching profession, provide expanded and streamlined options for earning a California teaching credential, support induction of teachers and principals into the profession, and support the continued professional learning of teachers, principals and other school professionals.

The 2020-21 state budget has earmarked \$492 million to the Commission to continue to administer grants to address teacher shortages. \$350 million in grants was provided to support teacher residency programs to support teachers in designated shortage fields which includes special education, bilingual education, science, computer science, technology, engineering, mathematics, transitional kindergarten and any other fields identified by the commission based on an annual analysis of hiring and vacancy data and for recruiting, developing support systems for, providing outreach and communication strategies to, and retaining a diverse teacher workforce that reflects the LEA community's diversity. \$125 million in grants was appropriated for the Classified School Employee Teacher Credentialing Program, which provides grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) to recruit and support current classified staff who already hold an associate or higher degree to earn a teaching credential. Additionally, the state budget included \$15 million to increase the number of current teachers authorized to teach Computer Science and \$2 million to Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) to update program curriculum and course offerings to align with the common trunk Teacher Performance Expectations and

the updated Education Specialist Teacher Performance Expectations and include pedagogy on dyslexia.

Information on the state-funded grant programs is available at: [Grant Funded Programs webpage](#).

Section X: Use of Technology

The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act in 2008 included new provisions addressing the use of technology. Beginning with the 2008-09 reporting year, all preparation programs and each state are required to respond to these new provisions. This section addresses these new requirements. (*§205(b)(1)(K)*)

Provide the following information about the use of technology in your teacher preparation program. Please note that choosing “yes” indicates that your teacher preparation program would be able to provide evidence upon request.

Does your program prepare teachers to:

- Integrate technology effectively into curricula and instruction?
- Use technology effectively to collect data to improve teaching and learning?
- Use technology effectively to manage data to improve teaching and learning?
- Use technology effectively to analyze data to improve teaching and learning?

Provide a description of the evidence that your program uses to show that it prepares teachers to integrate technology effectively into curricula and instruction, and to use technology effectively to collect, manage, and analyze data in order to improve teaching and learning for the purpose of increasing student academic achievement. Include a description of the evidence your program uses to show that it prepares teachers to use the principles of universal design for learning, as applicable. Include planning activities and a timeline if any of the four elements listed above are not currently in place.

The Commission’s standards require all programs to address the use of technology to support instruction. In addition, the Commission’s newly adopted TPEs enhance and update California expectations for candidates to be able to effectively use instructional technology in their classrooms.

Detailed responses to the Technology questions by each teacher preparation program are available at the data dashboards: [Title II web page](#).

Section XI: Statewide Improvement Efforts

List and describe any steps taken by the state during the past year to improve the quality of the current and future teaching force. (§205(d)(2)(A)).

Development of California Subject Examinations for Teachers (CSET) Theatre and Dance for Single Subject credentials

A new Single Subject credential in Theatre and single subject credential in Dance were added to existing Single Subject authorizations in 2019-20. Subject Matter Requirements (SMRs) and Teaching Performance Expectations (TPEs) were developed. The first statewide administration of both examinations will be in October 2021. A standard setting study will be conducted in September 2021 and a recommended passing standard would be presented to the Commission at the December 2021 meeting.

Teaching Performance Assessment Comparability Study

A comparability study of the three commission-approved Teaching Performance Assessment (TPA) models was conducted and the findings of the study was presented at the [June 2020](#) commission meeting. The final [Comparability study](#) can be found on HumRRO's website.

Improving Teacher Preparation in Special Education

In 2018, the Commission adopted a new credential structure for special education as part of an larger reform effort in the state to improve outcomes for students with disabilities. Through this effort, the Commission focused on revamping standards, accreditation processes, and teacher preparation. As part of that adoption, the Commission reduced the number of preliminary Education Specialist credentials it issues from seven to five.

- Education Specialist: Mild to Moderate Support Needs
- Education Specialist: Extensive Support Needs
- Education Specialist: Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Education Specialist: Early Childhood Special Education
- Education Specialist: Visual Impairments

New program standards for Education Specialist educator preparation programs were adopted as well as a set of Teaching Performance Expectations for each of the preliminary credentials to be issued. The Commission determined that the subject matter competency requirements for Education Specialist teachers were sufficient and kept the requirements that were in place prior to the new adoption. All educator preparation programs are expected to transition to the 2018 Education Specialist program standards by fall 2022.

Currently, the Commission is working with experts in the field to design a Teaching Performance Assessment for teachers seeking an Education Specialist credential. Pilot and field tests are being conducted during 2021 and the spring of 2022 with candidates in approved Education Specialist credential programs to inform the development of a TPA for special education teachers. Education Specialist credential programs will be implementing a commission approved TPA as part of the new standards beginning in the summer or fall 2022.

Improving Teacher Preparation to Teach English Learners

In 2020, the Commission convened a panel to review and update the Bilingual Authorization program standards. The work is currently in progress and includes bilingual experts from across the state. The panel has reviewed a statewide district survey to better understand how LEAs are building and implementing their K-12 bilingual programs since Prop 58 passed. Draft program standards and performance expectations were shared in a survey for stakeholder review and feedback. Draft standards and performance expectations will be presented for possible adoption in October 2021.

Recent Legislation Impacting Teacher Preparation

In the period of July 1, 2020 – June 31, 2021, the legislature passed, and the governor signed into law, the following bills impacting teacher preparation.

- AB 128 (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2021) includes a provision waiving application fees for most initial issuances of teaching and services credentials from July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022. Waivers are not available for renewal costs associated with currently licensed credential holders. California appropriated \$20 million for the costs of the waivers.
- AB 128 (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2021) includes a provision providing \$2 million to update program curriculum and course offerings to align with the common trunk Teacher Performance Expectations and the updated Education Specialist Teacher Performance Expectations and include pedagogy on dyslexia.
- AB 128 (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2021) includes a provision expanding the Golden State Teacher Grant program. Grantees may receive up to \$20,000 per participating teacher candidate to establish new, or expand existing, teacher residency programs in designated shortage fields, including but not limited to special education, bilingual education, science, computer science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and Career Technical Education in STEM fields, multiple subject instruction, and transitional kindergarten.
- SB 820 (Chap. 110, Stats. 2020) extends through August 31, 2021, the temporary flexibilities adopted as part of Executive Order N-66-20 signed by the Governor in May 2020. These include:
 - Postponing Assessments Required for a Preliminary Credential – RICA, TPA, and CalAPA.
 - Suspending Requirement to Complete CBEST Prior to Enrollment in a Preparation Program; requires passage for the Preliminary Credential.
 - Waiving Subject Matter Requirement to teach as an Intern; requires passage for the Preliminary Credential.

On July 9, 2021, the Legislature the legislature passed, and the governor signed into law, the following bill impacting teacher preparation.

- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that appropriates \$350 million for the Teacher Residency Grant Program, which pairs a new teacher with an experienced mentor teacher for one year and supports LEAs to establish or expand teacher residency programs in designated shortage fields.
- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that appropriates \$125 million for the Classified School Employee Teacher Credentialing Program, which supports current classified school employees holding an associate degree or higher to earn a teaching

credential. Funds may be used to complete a bachelor's degree if the participant does not already hold one.

- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that appropriates \$15 million for the Computer Science Supplementary Authorization grant program, which provides awards of up to \$2,500 to current teachers who earn an authorization to teach Computer Science.
- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that appropriates \$1.7 million for continued support of the California Center on Teaching Careers.
- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that extends the end date of the SB 820 flexibilities through the 2021-22 school year for the CalTPA and CalAPA and through December 31, 2021, for the RICA, CBEST, and CSET. The Commission may extend the RICA, CBEST, and CSET flexibilities through June 30, 2022, without legislative action, if necessary due to testing center closures or access issues.
- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that creates a new option for the Commission and Commission-approved preparation programs to verify the basic skills proficiency requirement through qualifying college-level coursework that meets specified conditions. Teacher candidates would also be able to mix and match from all available options.
- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that creates new options for Commission-approved preparation programs to verify the subject matter competence requirement. Candidates can demonstrate subject matter knowledge through the successful completion of an academic major in the subject they will teach, successful completion of college-level coursework that addressed all the subject matter domains, or by combining coursework and examination options to meet or exceed the subject matter domains.
- AB 130 (Chap. 44, Stats. 2021) includes a provision that expands Transitional kindergarten to include all five-year-olds by June 2025-26.

Annual Data Collection System

The Commission developed an annual data system, the Accreditation Data System (ADS) in spring 2017. The purpose of the ADS is to collect detailed data from all Commission-approved program sponsors each year and to make that information available for program improvement purposes as well as to inform the accreditation team. This annual data collection system will help to collect and analyze data in a timely manner. ADS was piloted in the 2017-18 academic year with full implementation in the 2018-19 year. Commission staff made revisions of the data elements collected as well as made the definitions clearer. Commission staff continue to provide technical assistance to all approved programs via assigned office hours specifically designated to answer questions related to ADS. The goal is to make the ADS user-friendly based on the feedback from the approved programs. Staff are also beginning to analyze the data collected during the first implementation year. Data elements collected via ADS will be displaced in the form of data dashboards. Commission staff developed a comprehensive set of data dashboards that were-tested during the 2019-20 accreditation site visits and will continue with all accreditation visits going forward. An [annual update](#) on ADS was presented to the commission in April 2021. More details about the ADS are available at [ADS webpage](#).

Data Dashboards

Commission staff continue to develop and publish data in the form of dashboards to make the data transparent and easily accessible to the general public. The 2019-20 Title II dashboards are available on the Commission's [Title II web page](#).

Statewide Data Collaboration

Commission staff continue to collaborate with staff from other state agencies to provide data for various statewide data projects. California Statewide Assignment Accountability System (CalSASS) is a new system of assignment monitoring allowing annual monitoring of all certificated educator assignments. CalSASS works through the comparison of the California Department of Education's California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) assignment data and the Commission's Credential authorization data by educator's California Statewide Educator Identifier (SEID). Through this comparison the system identifies questionable assignments, referred to as "exceptions", and provides Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) and County Offices of Education (COE) with an opportunity to address anomalies and correct misassignments.

Commission's Executive Director, Chair, Division Directors, and data staff were actively involved in the statewide data system ([Cradle-to-Career](#)) that is in the development stage in 2020.

Cradle-to-Career Data System: [Final Report to the Legislature](#) was submitted in June 2021.

Commission's Response to COVID-19

Commission staff developed a specific [COVID-19 web page](#) to provide assistance to all stakeholder groups. The web page provides information related to Commission actions taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commission is continuing to work closely with the administration and legislature to address issues arising from the current situation. The Commission will continue to monitor and provides updates as information becomes available. Commission staff provided technical assistance and webinars to discuss various flexibilities provided to all educator preparation programs. Commission staff continue to provide support by setting up regular office hours to address questions on credential requirements and TPA requirements.

Starting in April 2020, Commission staff have been bringing agenda items related to COVID-19 flexibilities and the impact on teacher preparation programs to the commissioners for discussion.

- [April 2020](#) – Consideration of Actions to Assist Applicants, Educators, and Credential Candidates Impacted by Emergency Health and Safety Conditions Related to COVID-19
- [June 2020](#) – Update on Actions Addressing the COVID-19 crisis, Considerations for 2020-21, and Possible Additional Actions for Commission Consideration
- [August 2020](#) – Strengthening and Adapting Educator Preparation for Virtual Teaching and Learning: Issues and Options for 2020-21
- [October 2020](#) – Collaboration between Preparers of Educators and the Local Education Agencies that Employ Program Completers
- [December 2020](#) – Supporting 2020-21 Program Completers Move into Practice
- [February 2021](#) – Recommendations for Supporting 2020-21 Program Completers as They Move into Practice

- [April 2021](#) – COVID Flexibilities: Recommendation to Extend the Waiver of Preconditions Related to Demonstration of Subject Matter Competence and Student Teaching
- [June 2021](#) – Request to Extend Specific Flexibilities Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic through Academic Year 2021-22