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AUTHOR Mauser, A. J.; Cranston-Gingras, A. M.
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ABSTRACT

A nationwide study was conducted to examine the trend toward or away from noncategorical teacher certification in special education, as well as patterns and limits of existing state certification systems. Responses from both State Directors of Special Education and State Certification Officers were obtained at a rate of 100% and 98% respectively. Major findings show that: (1) two distinct models of special education teacher certification (categorical and noncategorical) exist, with no regional patterns noted; (2) a slow trend toward noncategorical certification was evident; (3) 12 states offer a separate certification category for the language learning disabled; (4) 60% of states include all levels of mental retardation in a single category endorsement; (5) 20% of the states offer adapted physical education as a separate certification category; (6) 25% of the states require secondary special education teachers to have teaching certification in a specific academic/content area; (7) 30% of the states require special education teachers to have valid certification in regular elementary and/or secondary education; and (8) 50% of the states require a teacher competency examination for special education teacher certification, while 30% include an observation measurement system as part of teacher certification. The bulk of the paper presents responses to specific survey questions. A chart showing noncategorical, categorical, or both types of certification models by state is also presented. (JDD)

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A nationwide study examining the trend toward or away from non-categorical teacher certification in special education, as well as patterns and limits of existing state certification systems was conducted. Responses from both State Directors of Special Education and State Certification Officers were obtained at a rate of 100% and 98% respectively. The following is a summary of the major findings of this study:

1. As expected two distinct models of special education teacher certification, categorical and noncategorical, were found to exist throughout the United States with no regional patterns noted. As reported by State Special Education Directors, 17 states (33%) certify teachers along traditional categorical lines; 13 states (25%) utilize a noncategorical system, certifying special education teachers generically and the remaining 21 states (41%) offer both categorical and noncategorical certification options. While some inconsistencies were found, responses of State Directors of Teacher Certification were generally in accordance with those reported by State Special Education Directors. Twenty-two (43%) of these respondents report adherence to a categorical model; 11 (22%) indicate exclusive use of noncategorical systems and 17 (33%) report both categorical and noncategorical certification options. These findings in conjunction with those of Belch (1979) and Chapey, Pyszkowski and Trimarco (1985) suggest a slow trend toward noncategorical certification.

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2. As reported by State Special Education Directors, 12 states (24%) currently offer a separate certification category specifically for the Language Learning Disabled (LLD).
3. As reported by both State Special Education Directors and State Directors of Teacher Certification, approximately 60% of all states include all levels of mental retardation in a single category endorsement.
4. Approximately 20% of the states offer Adapted Physical Education as a separate certification category as reported by both State Special Education Directors and State Directors of Teacher Certification.
5. Approximately 25% of the states require secondary special education teachers to have teaching certification in a specific academic/content area as reported by State Special Education Directors and State Directors of Teacher Certification.
6. As reported by State Special Education Directors and State Directors of Teacher Certification, approximately 30% of the states require special education teachers to have valid certification in regular elementary and/or secondary education.
7. Approximately 50% of the states require a teacher competency examination for special education teacher certification, while approximately 30% include an observation measurement system as part of their special education teacher certification process.

SELECTED SPECIAL EDUCATION CERTIFICATION INVESTIGATIONS

Belch (1979)

- 11 states non-categorical
- 12 states categorical, but headed in direction of non-categorical
- 27 states strictly categorical

Chapey, Pyszkowski & Trimarco (1985)

- 25 states currently certifying non-categorically
- 26 states currently certifying categorically
- 35 states would prefer to certify non-categorically

Mauser & Cranston-Gingras (1987)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| State Special
Education Directors | < | 13 states strictly non-categorical
17 states strictly categorical
21 states both categorical and non-categorical |
| State Directors of
Teacher Certification | < | 11 states strictly non-categorical
22 states strictly categorical
17 states both categorical and non-categorical |

INVESTIGATORS' PERCEPTIONS
(Mauser & Cranston-Gingras)

1. Overall lack of consensus on teacher certification in special education throughout the United States.
2. Discrepancies between responses of State Special Education Directors and State Directors of Teacher Certification.
3. Current preference for categorical certification.
4. Slow trend toward non-categorical certification options, particularly for mildly handicapped.

INVESTIGATORS' RECOMMENDATIONS

(Mauser & Cranston-Gingras)

1. Encourage interstate collaboration on teacher competencies covering a range of handicapping conditions.
2. Utilize a needs-based perspective.
3. Match identified student needs across categories with specific teaching competencies.
4. Train prospective teachers in competencies across handicapping conditions allowing for adaptation to categorical and/or non-categorical systems.
5. Encourage flexibility in current certification practices across states to adapt to the mobility of special education teachers trained under various models.

STATE CERTIFICATION MODELS

State Special Education
 Director

State Director of
 Teacher Certification

	State Special Education Director			Comments	State Director of Teacher Certification			Comments
	Non-Categorical	Categorical	Both		Non-Categorical	Categorical	Both	
Alabama		x				x		
Alaska		x					x	
Arizona		x					x	
Arkansas			x	All new are NC				No response
California		x		NC resource specialist		x		
Colorado	x						x	
Connecticut	x				x			
Delaware			x			x		
D.C.			x	NC covers mild			x	NC covers mild
Florida			x	Varying excep. cert.			x	
Georgia		x					x	NC is RC resource
Hawaii	x						x	
Idaho	x						x	
Illinois		x		Most have 1-3			x	
Indiana		x					x	
Iowa		x		Multi. disab. offered			x	
Kansas		x					x	
Kentucky			x	All NC except TMH			x	
Louisiana			x	No new C			x	Change from C to NC
Maine			x				x	
Maryland			x			x		
Massachusetts	x			By degree of disab.		x		
Michigan		x					x	
Minnesota		x					x	
Mississippi			x				x	

C = Categorical

RC = Regular Class

NC = Non-Categorical

STATE CERTIFICATION MODELS

State Special Education
 Director

State Director of
 Teacher Certification

	State Special Education Director			Comments	State Director of Teacher Certification			Comments
	Non-Categorical	Categorical	Both		Non-Categorical	Categorical	Both	
Missouri			x			x		
Montana	x				x			
Nebraska			x	NC for UG; C for G			x	
Nevada			x	C for resource		x		
New Hampshire			x				x	
New Jersey	x				x			
New Mexico	x				x			
New York	x				x			
North Carolina		x					x	
North Dakota		x				x		
Ohio		x				x		
Oklahoma		x				x		
Oregon			x				x	
Pennsylvania	x				x			
Rhode Island			x				x	
South Carolina			x	RC for LD, EH, EMH		x		NC pending
South Dakota	x				x			
Tennessee			x		x			
Texas			x				x	
Utah			x	NC mild; C self-con.		x		
Vermont	x						x	
Virginia			x			x		
Washington	x				x			
West Virginia		x				x		
Wisconsin		x				x		
Wyoming			x				x	

C = Categorical
 NC = Non-Categorical

RC = Regular Class
 UG = Undergraduate
 G = Graduate

3. Does your state have a separate category specifically for the Language Learning Disabled (LLD)?

State Special Education Director	12 Yes
	39 No

State Director of Teacher Certification	17 Yes
	33 No

4. For the purposes of teacher certification in your state, are all levels of mental retardation covered by a single category?

State Special Education Director	31 Yes
	20 No

State Director of Teacher Certification	32 Yes
	18 No

5. Is Adapted Physical Education a separate teacher certification category in your state?

State Special Education Director	10 Yes
	41 No

State Director of Teacher Certification	10 Yes
	40 No

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6. Does *your* state require secondary special education
teachers to have teaching certification in a
specific academic/content area?

State Special Education Director

13 Yes

38 No

State Director of Teacher Certification:

11 Yes

39 No

7. Does your state require special education teachers to have valid certification in regular elementary and/or secondary education?

State Special Education Director	15 Yes
	36 No

State Director of Teacher Certification	14 Yes
	36 No

10. Is a teacher competency examination required for special education teacher certification in your state?

State Special Education Director	29 Yes
	22 No

State Director of Teacher Certification	28 Yes
	22 No

11. Is an *o*bservation measurement system part of
your *s*pecial education teacher certification
process?

State Special Education Director	18 Yes
	33 No

State Director of Teacher Certification	14 Yes
	36 No

12. Does your state recognize teacher training offered by agencies other than colleges or universities (i.e., school or district based inservice, state department of education) for purposes of certification or recertification?

State Special Education Director	27 Yes
	21 No
State Director of Teacher Certification	18 Yes
	32 No