Implementing Common Core Standards in California

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California adopted Common Core State Standards in 2010

- Developed by the National Governor's Association and the Council of Chief State School Officers

- Adopted by 45 states

- New goals for what K–12 students should know and be able to do in English and mathematics

California adopted new tests in 2013

- Developed by the 22-state Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC)

- Computer-based "adaptive" testing

- Field testing under way in spring 2014

- Full testing begins in spring 2015

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Goals of Common Core standards

- High-quality standards
  – "Learning progressions" based on child development research

- High-quality tests
  – Performance items, emphasis on concepts, problem solving

- Comparisons across states
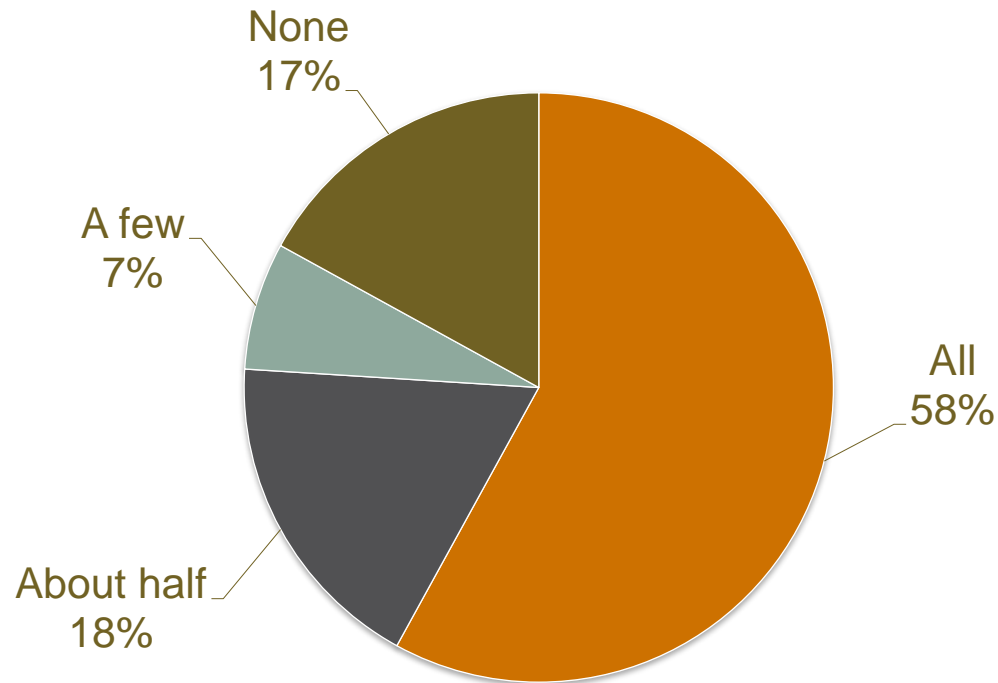
Districts need to transition to new curriculum

- Purchase or adapt existing instructional materials

- Develop new curriculum and lesson plans
  - Learning progressions
  - Higher-level skills

- Train teachers
  - Move away from "scripted" curriculum

The transition has been slow

Districts reporting whether teachers have reviewed CCSS

None
17%

A few
7%

About half
18%

All
58%

Districts need technology capacity

- Availability of computers or tablets

- Internet bandwidth at school sites

- Two-thirds of districts thought they would be ready; 6 percent not confident

- Large districts less confident

State implementation issues

- Some states are ahead of California (New York, Tennessee, Kentucky)

- California's strategy differs from that of other states

- SBAC test scores will be lower than CSTs

- Role of the state may change

Notes on the use of these slides

These slides were created to accompany a presentation. They do not include full documentation of sources, data samples, methods, and interpretations. To avoid misinterpretations, please contact:

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Thank you for your interest in this work.