Implementing Common Core Standards in California

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Supported with funding from the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund
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
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

- All 58%
- About half 18%
- A few 7%
- None 17%
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.