

State Policy to Implement Common Core Standards: Almost Everything Changes

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SCOPE Brown Bag

History of the Common Core Standards

- Created by NGA & CCSSO
- Adopted by 45 states and D.C. in 2009-10
- Obama funds two state assessment development consortia (\$350 million)
- Political attacks on Common Core rebuffed

Goals of the Common Core Standards

- Fewer
- Higher
- Deeper

Key Aspects of the CCSS

- Reading increasingly complex texts closely
 - Communicating effectively across multiple media and content areas
 - Using evidence; interpreting with justification
 - Engaging in inquiry and research
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- Engaging in mathematical practices that use mathematical reasoning in application
 - Using mathematical skills across content areas and contexts

Common Core Standards – Math

- Students should be able:
 - “understand,” “describe,” “explain,” “justify,” “prove,” “derive,” “assess,” “illustrate,” and “analyze.”
- They also need to be able to:
 - “model,” “construct,” “compare,” “investigate,” “build,” “interpret,” “estimate,” “summarize,” “represent,” “evaluate,”
- Finally, students should be able to “extend,” and “apply” their learning to a wide range of real world problems
 - including uses in science, engineering, and technology problems

Common Core Standards – ELA Reading

- Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

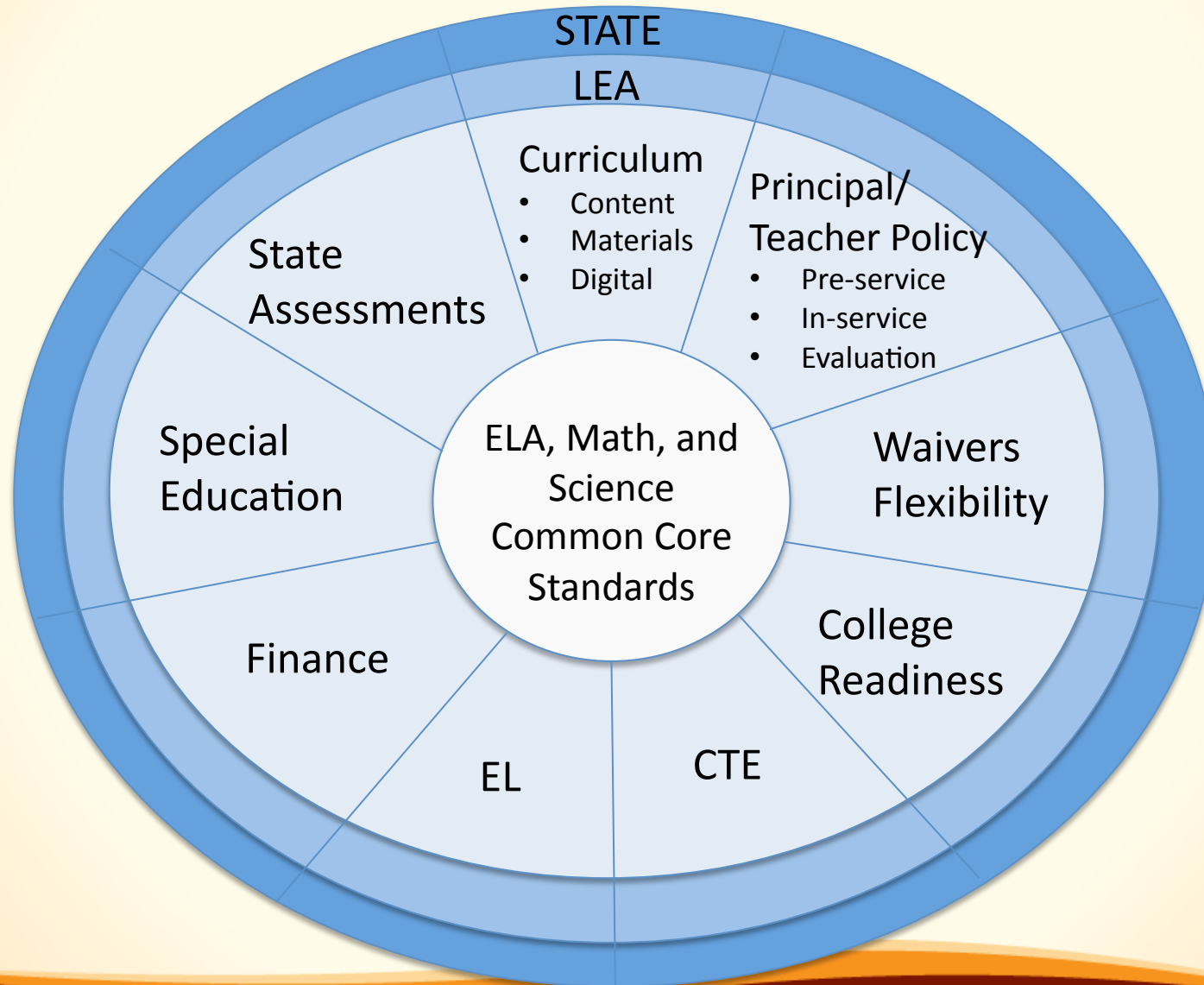


Common Core Standards and State Policy

- Common Core Standards reprise the 1990-2005 systemic standards-based reform
- All relevant state policies need to be aligned to Common Core
- Coherent state policy is essential

State Policy Alignment Strategy

- Look for policy gaps, conflicts, and lack of depth in relation to CCSS



Statewide Implementation System for Assessment, Standards, and Accountability Programs

