

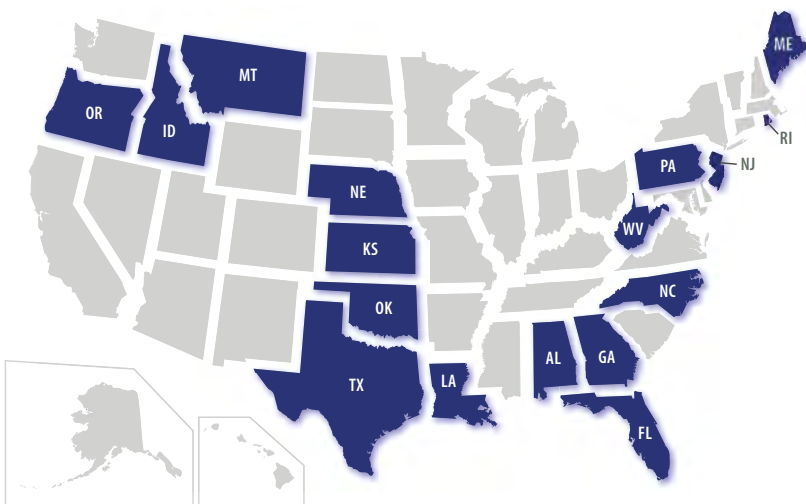


STANDARDS

The Standards tab of the State of the States tool, available through the Center for Standards, Assessment, and Accountability (CSAA) website, provides information on the design, development, and implementation of state content standards. The State of the States content was reviewed and revised in September 2022 through review of publicly available state documents and direct outreach to state education agency staff. This CSAA update provides results from the most recent scan of states' content standards systems.

The September 2022 scan found that most states (34) made no changes to their content standards between 2019 and 2022. Of the 28 states that revised their standards, seven states revised English language arts (ELA), nine states revised mathematics standards, seven states revised social studies standards, and eight states revised science standards. This brief provides an overview of states' content standards changes and available insights into states' processes for updating standards. ■

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Updates to State Content Standards

17 Changes to State Content Standards

STATE CHANGES TO CONTENT STANDARDS]

Alabama revised **ELA** standards in 2021 and categorized them into Literacy Foundations, Expression, and Reception, which are topics adapted from the Reading Framework for the 2019 National Assessment of Educational Framework (NAEP) and the Alabama Literacy Act. In addition, revisions to the **mathematics** standards in 2019 were based on the content areas in the 2025 NAEP mathematics framework. The three required high school courses (Geometry with Data Analysis, Algebra I with Probability, and Algebra II with Statistics) focus on critical content and are aligned with the “essential concepts” described by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) in *Catalyzing Change in High School Mathematics: Initiating Critical Conversations* (2018).

Florida’s Benchmarks for Excellent Student Thinking (B.E.S.T.) standards for **mathematics** were adopted by the State Board of Education on February 12, 2020.

Georgia adopted new mathematics standards in 2021. The **ELA** Standards are currently in the revision process.

Idaho’s state legislature ordered the revision of **ELA**, **mathematics**, and **science** standards in 2020. Standards in all three subjects were revised and adopted in 2022.

Kansas developed new **social studies** standards in 2020 and revised them in 2021. The standards document encourages the focus on the discipline-specific application of content in authentic situations rather than specific content, and is intended as a framework for curriculum, instruction, assessment, and teacher preparation.

Louisiana developed student standards for **social studies** that create a sequence of content that is chronologically coherent, raises expectations for elementary students, balances the acquisition of disciplinary skills and content knowledge, and better integrates the historical perspectives of people from all backgrounds.

Maine revised **ELA**, **mathematics**, and **science** standards in 2020. **Texas** revised **science** standards for

K-8 and high school in 2021 while **Pennsylvania** and **West Virginia** adopted revised **science** standards in 2022.

Montana updated **social studies** standards in 2020. The new standards integrate Montana’s **Indian Education for All** into the learning expectations for students.

Nebraska revised and adopted **ELA** standards in 2021 and **math** standards in 2022. Standards are revised on a seven-year cycle with **science** due to be revised in 2023 and **social studies** which was adopted in 2019 to be revised in 2025.

New Jersey revised **social studies** standards in 2020. The study of social studies focuses on deep understanding of concepts that enable students to think critically and systematically about local, regional, national, and global issues. Authentic learning experiences that enable students to apply content knowledge, develop social studies skills, and collaborate with students from around the world prepare New Jersey students for college, careers, and civic life. In addition, the state revised standards in **science** in 2020. The foundation of the New Jersey Student Learning Standards-S reflects three dimensions — science and engineering practices, disciplinary core ideas, and crosscutting concepts. The performance expectations are derived from the interplay of these three dimensions.

North Carolina revised state-developed standards in **social studies** in 2021. There are updated standards in American history 1 and 2, world history, economics and personal finance, and Founding Principles of the United States and North Carolina: Civic Literacy Standards.

Oklahoma revised standards in **ELA** in 2021 after intensive research, collaboration, and advocacy among Oklahoma teachers, administrators, district representatives, multiple education stakeholders, and community members. **Mathematics** standards were revised in 2022, drawing on the work of the

STATE CHANGES TO CONTENT STANDARDS CONTINUED]

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics standards documents, and standards documents and curriculum framework guides from other states. **Science** standards were revised in 2020. These standards are three-dimensional performance expectations, integrating scientific and engineering practices with crosscutting concepts and core content from physical science, life science, and earth and space science.

Oregon revised standards in all four subjects: **ELA**, **mathematics**, **science**, and **social studies**. The State Board of Education adopted the new **Ethnic Studies Integrated Social Science** Standards February 2021. Based on current legislation, the new standards will include: ethnic studies, Holocaust/genocide studies, and revamped civics as well as history, geography, economics, and financial literacy. **ELA** standards focused on closing gaps where standards made too big of a leap from one grade level to the next; adding skills to foundational literacy standards that were missed in the original common core state standards; removing

parenthetical references to streamline the standards statements; removing specific text examples from the standards; and removing white, hegemonic language. **Mathematics** standards were revised in 2021. High school standards were drafted using the 2+1 course framework with a core two credit expectation for all students that transition to specialized third credit options (e.g., plus one courses). **Science** standards were revised and adopted in 2022 based on the Next Generation Science Standards.

Rhode Island has completed a review and revision of the content standards for **ELA** and **mathematics** resulting in the endorsement of the Rhode Island Core Standards for ELA/Literacy and mathematics by the Council on Elementary and Secondary Education on March 9, 2021. ■



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