



NEXT GENERATION

SCIENCE

STANDARDS

For States, By States



The Need to Improve Science Education: Why Now? An Overview

Science Skills are in Demand



- Students will face unprecedented competition in the workforce not only within their home states, but also from foreign countries.
 - By 2015, nearly 60% of the new jobs being created will require skills currently being mastered by only 20% of the population, according to a recent report from the American Society for Training and Development.
 - According to the same report, job skills in STEM—science, technology, engineering and math—are among the skills experiencing the greatest increase in demand. In 1991, fewer than 50% of U.S. jobs required skilled workers. By 2015, 76% of all newly created U.S. jobs will require highly-skilled workers, with some proficiency in STEM.

Science Literacy in the 21st Century



- The definition of what it means to be “literate” in science continues to grow and includes the use of technology, critical thinking and analytical skills.
- As citizens, we are increasingly asked to make decisions on issues ranging from healthcare to the environment, where literacy in science is essential.
- Science literacy and the skills developed in the science classroom will help students improve performance and understanding in other subjects, including math and reading.

U.S. Students are Lagging Behind



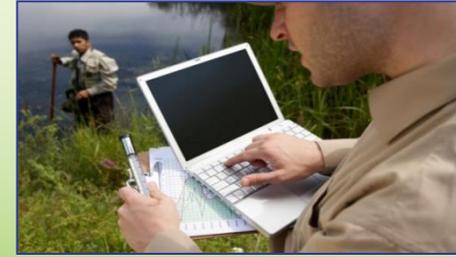
- According to 2012 results from the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), U.S. students ranked 20th in science compared to their peers in other countries.
- According to a 2011 ACT report, only 30% of U.S. high school graduates in 2011 were ready for college coursework in science.

Since States Last Updated their Science Standards...



- GPS goes mainstream
- Text messaging introduced by AT&T
- Pluto is reclassified as a dwarf planet
- Apple releases the iPhone
- NASA Rovers discover evidence of water on Mars
- Robotic limbs with advanced movement by connecting electrodes and wires to human nerve endings
- Creation of the first synthetic genome for a bacterial cell
- Google was founded

Strong Science Education = College and Career Readiness



- A high-quality, robust science education means students learn more and will develop skills -- communication, collaboration, inquiry, problem-solving, flexibility -- that will serve them throughout their educational and professional lives.
- Teachers who apply the principles of high quality STEM instruction are able to teach students in the ways they learn best – in a hands-on, collaborative, and integrated environment rooted in inquiry and discovery.



The History of Standards

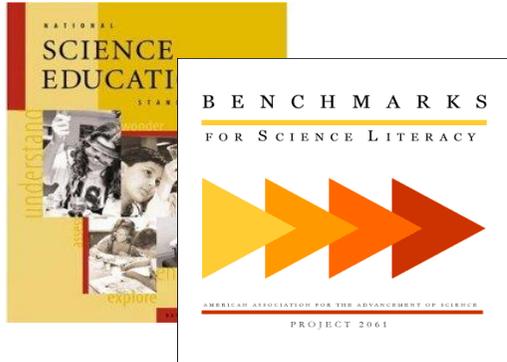
History of State Standards



State standards have been part of the education policy landscape for more than 20 years.

- **1983:** *A Nation at Risk* issues a call to arms for state leaders to raise the expectations for their education systems — the defining moment for the standards-based education reform movement.
- **1989:** Education Summit establishes education goals in core subject areas and calls on states to set academic standards as a first step in restructuring K–12 education systems.
- **By 2000:** Nearly every state has developed standards in core subject areas, and many have revised standards at least once.

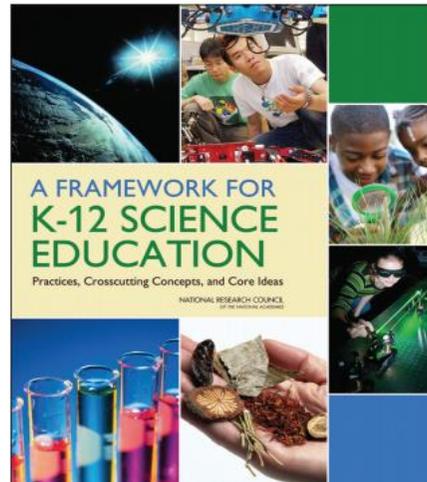
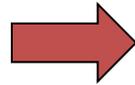
Evolution of State Science Standards



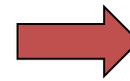
1990s

Phase I

Phase II

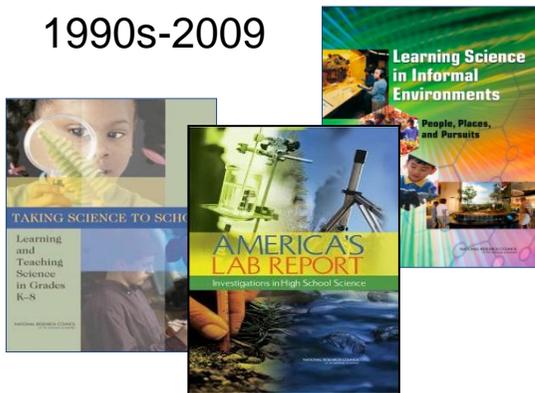


1/2010 - 7/2011

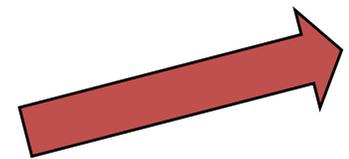
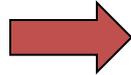
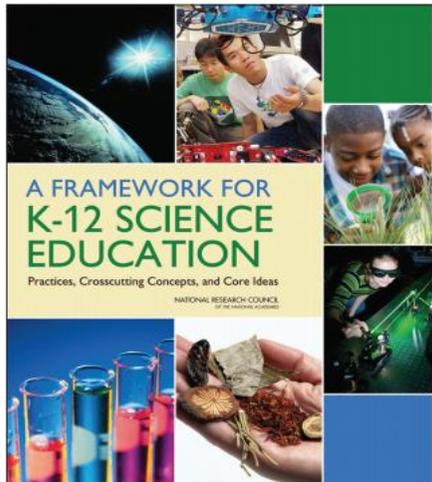


7/2010 – April 2013

1990s-2009



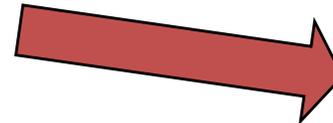
Purpose of State Standards



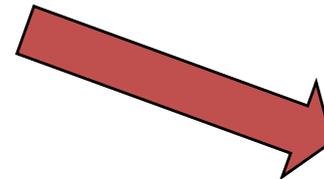
Assessment



Curricula



Instruction



Teacher development



Developing the NGSS

Partners in the Development of the Framework and NGSS



ADVANCING SCIENCE, SERVING SOCIETY



By States, For States



- The NGSS are a new set of K-12 science education standards developed by states, for states.
- The NGSS identify science and engineering practices and content that all K-12 students should master in order to be prepared for success in college and 21st-century careers.
- The NGSS are based on *A Framework for K-12 Science Education* developed by the National Research Council.

By States, For States



- The NGSS were built upon a vision for quality science education for ALL students, not just a select few.
- The NGSS are not curricula. The standards articulate what students need to know and be able to do by the end of each grade level.
- The NGSS were benchmarked against countries whose students perform well in science and engineering.

Process for Development of Next Generation Science Standards



- **States and other key stakeholders were engaged in the development and review of the NGSS**
 - State-Led Process
 - 26 Volunteer Lead State Partners
 - Writing Team
 - 41 educators, scientists, and engineers from across the country
 - Critical Stakeholder Team
 - Education, science, business and industry, as well as the general public -- including, in some cases, parents and students.

Incorporating Feedback



- 3 State and Critical Stakeholder Review Periods
 - Winter 2012, Fall 2012, Winter 2013
- 2 Public Review Periods
 - Spring 2012, Winter 2013

The draft standards received comments from more than 10,000 individuals

Release and Adoption



- The NGSS were released April 2013 after passing a fidelity review by the National Research Council which ensured the NGSS were consistent with the vision outlined in *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*.
- As of December 2014, 13 states and the District of Columbia have adopted: California, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.



A Framework for K-12 Science Education

Framework Vision (Summary)



- New learning builds on previous knowledge, skills and instruction
- Focuses on a limited number of core ideas, but each in greater depth
- Emphasizes integration of content knowledge and the practices

Principles of the Framework



- Children are born investigators
- Understanding builds over time
- Science and engineering require both knowledge and practice
- Connecting to students' interests and experiences is essential
- Focusing on core ideas and practices
- Promoting equity



Scientific and Engineering Practices

Scientific and Engineering Practices



- Asking questions and defining problems
- Developing and using models
- Planning and carrying out investigations
- Analyzing and interpreting data
- Using mathematics, information and computer technology, and computational thinking
- Constructing explanations and designing solutions
- Engaging in argument from evidence
- Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information



Crosscutting Concepts

Crosscutting Concepts



- Patterns
- Cause and effect
- Scale, proportion, and quantity
- Systems and system models
- Energy and matter
- Structure and function
- Stability and change

Framework pp.83-102

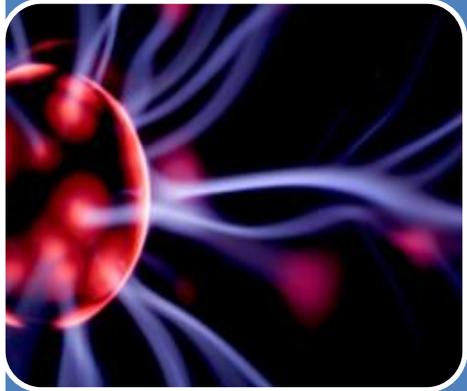


Disciplinary Core Ideas

Disciplinary Core Ideas



Physical Science



- PS1: Matter and Its Interactions
- PS2: Motion and Stability: Forces and Interactions
- PS3: Energy
- PS4: Waves and Their Applications in Technologies for Information Transfer

Life Science



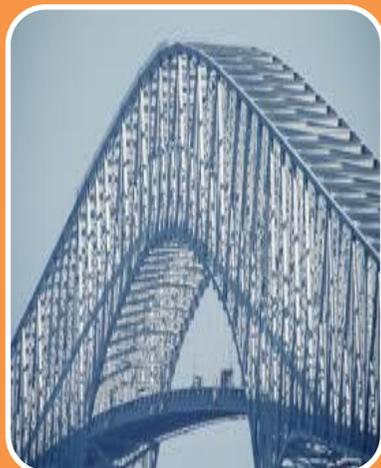
- LS1: From Molecules to Organisms: Structure and Processes
- LS2: Ecosystems: Interactions, Energy, and Dynamics
- LS3: Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits
- LS4: Biological Evolution: Unity and Diversity

Disciplinary Core Ideas (cont.)



Earth and Space Science

- ESS1: Earth's Place in the Universe
- ESS2: Earth's Systems
- ESS3: Earth and Human Activity



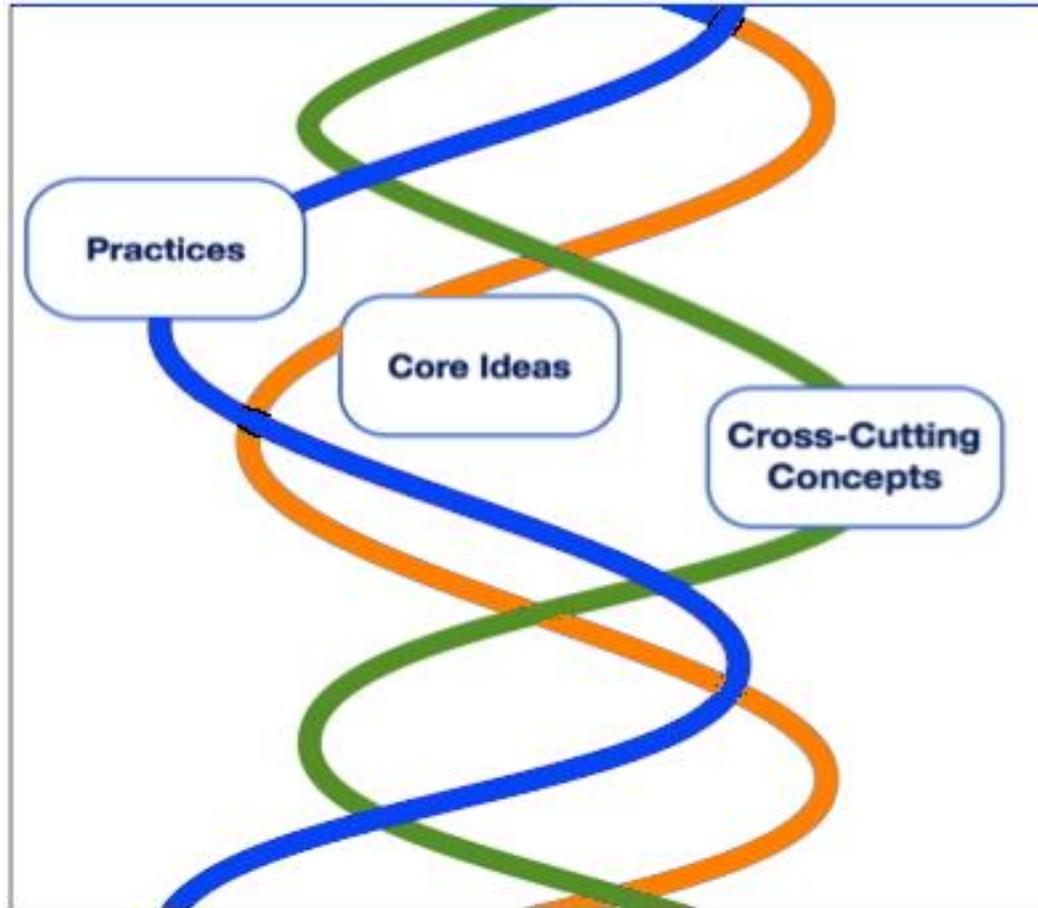
Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science

- ETS1: Engineering Design
- ETS2: Links Among Engineering, Technology, Science, and Society



What's Different about the Next Generation Science Standards?

Three Dimensions Intertwined



- Performance Expectations
- The Framework requires contextual application of the three dimensions by students.
- Focus is on how and why as well as what

Conceptual Shifts in the NGSS



- K-12 science education should reflect the interconnected nature of science as it is practiced and experienced in the real World.
- The Next Generation Science Standards are student performance expectations – NOT curriculum.
- The science concepts build coherently from K-12.
- The NGSS focus on deeper understanding of content as well as application of content.
- Science and engineering are integrated in the NGSS from K–12.
- NGSS content is focused on preparing students for the next generation workforce.
- The NGSS and Common Core State Standards (English Language Arts and Mathematics) are aligned.



Moving from Standards to Instruction

Instruction Builds Toward PEs



Performance Expectation



Instructional Shifts in the NGSS



- Focus on big picture, not lessons
- New learning builds on previous knowledge, skills and instruction
- Evidence of learning

What's Next in Our State?



- Curriculum is being developed locally; classroom materials will be selected locally.
- State and districts supporting schools and teachers in the upcoming transition to new standards
- Professional development opportunities for teachers around higher expectations in K-12 science
- Parents engaged early on about changes coming to science classrooms and how they can support students