

test results in only two core academic subjects has only served to reinforce this situation.

The Common Core's promise of higher and uniform standards among all states is in many ways a response to NCLB's consequences. Indeed, the U.S. Secretary of Education, Arne Duncan, has made higher state standards one of his top reform priorities. However, the standards themselves are necessary but insufficient for real improvement for each child. Standards, no matter how high, do not actually increase student achievement. Nor do they solve hunger. They cannot defeat bullying or boredom, ineffective teaching or leadership. Only when implemented within a more comprehensive, deliberate school improvement effort will they exert the influence on student success which past standards movements have failed to achieve.

The newer, higher standards will require schools and communities to better and more comprehensively support meaningful student learning. Paired with greater attention to and support of all core academic subjects, the Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts and Mathematics promote a level of academic preparedness responsive to the requirements of further education, the work force, and civic participation. They compel school instructional staff to develop and deliver effective, engaging instruction reflective of individual student needs and strengths. Perhaps most importantly, they necessitate understanding of all the factors related to learning—health, safety, connectedness to school, family engagement, personalization, relevance, and so forth—to successfully effect the long-term success of students.



Issues to Consider in Implementing the Common Core State Standards Within a Whole Child Approach

Integration and Alignment: Implementing the Common Core State Standards in isolation from a more comprehensive school improvement approach will have a minimal effect on student achievement. Schools, districts, and states must align their efforts to ensure each child is healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged.

A Well-Rounded Education: Effectively providing challenging, comprehensive curriculum across all content areas is essential for college, career, and civic preparation. Curriculum and instruction in all areas must demonstrate high expectations for students and reflect evidence-based strategies.

Assessment: Each time any assessment is conducted, it measures health, safety, engagement, support, and challenge, whether that is the intent of the instrument or not. A balanced approach to formative and summative assessment that is both qualitative and quantitative must be used to provide reliable, developmentally appropriate information about student learning.

Sustainability: Schools using a whole child approach use collaboration, coordination, and integration to ensure the approach's long-term success. Policies and practices, from professional development to the school master schedule to community partnerships, must reflect the central effort to ensure each child is healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged.

True school improvement is hard. It's not about a single passionate leader. It's not about "fixing" teachers and teaching or parents and parenting. It's not about poverty. It's not about money. And it's not about high standards. It's about all of them, and more. Only a whole child approach aligned across curriculum and instruction, school climate and structures, professional development and student learning, can truly ensure that each child, in each school, in each community, will be healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged for long-term success in college, career, and civic life.