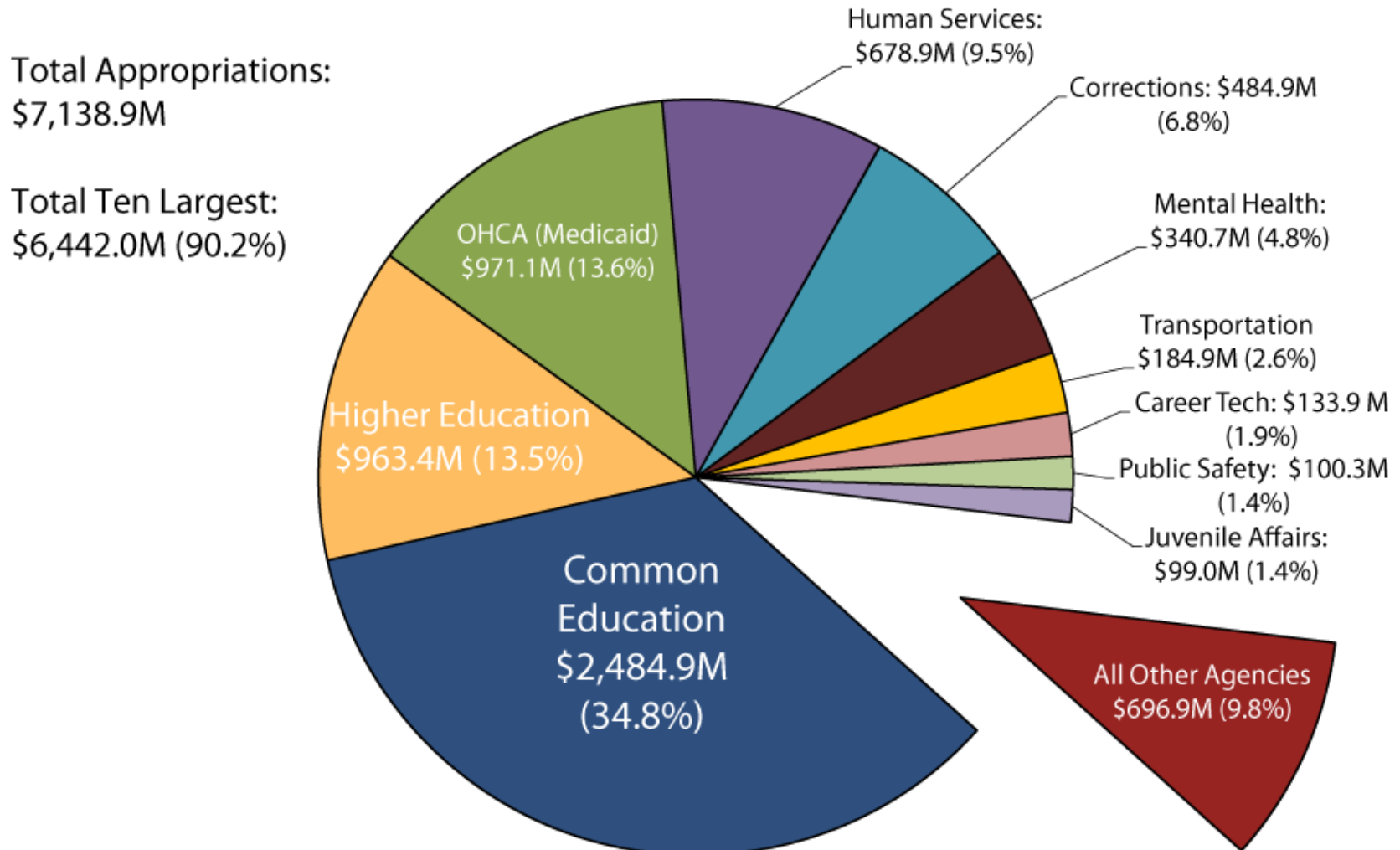




Oklahoma's Biggest Job

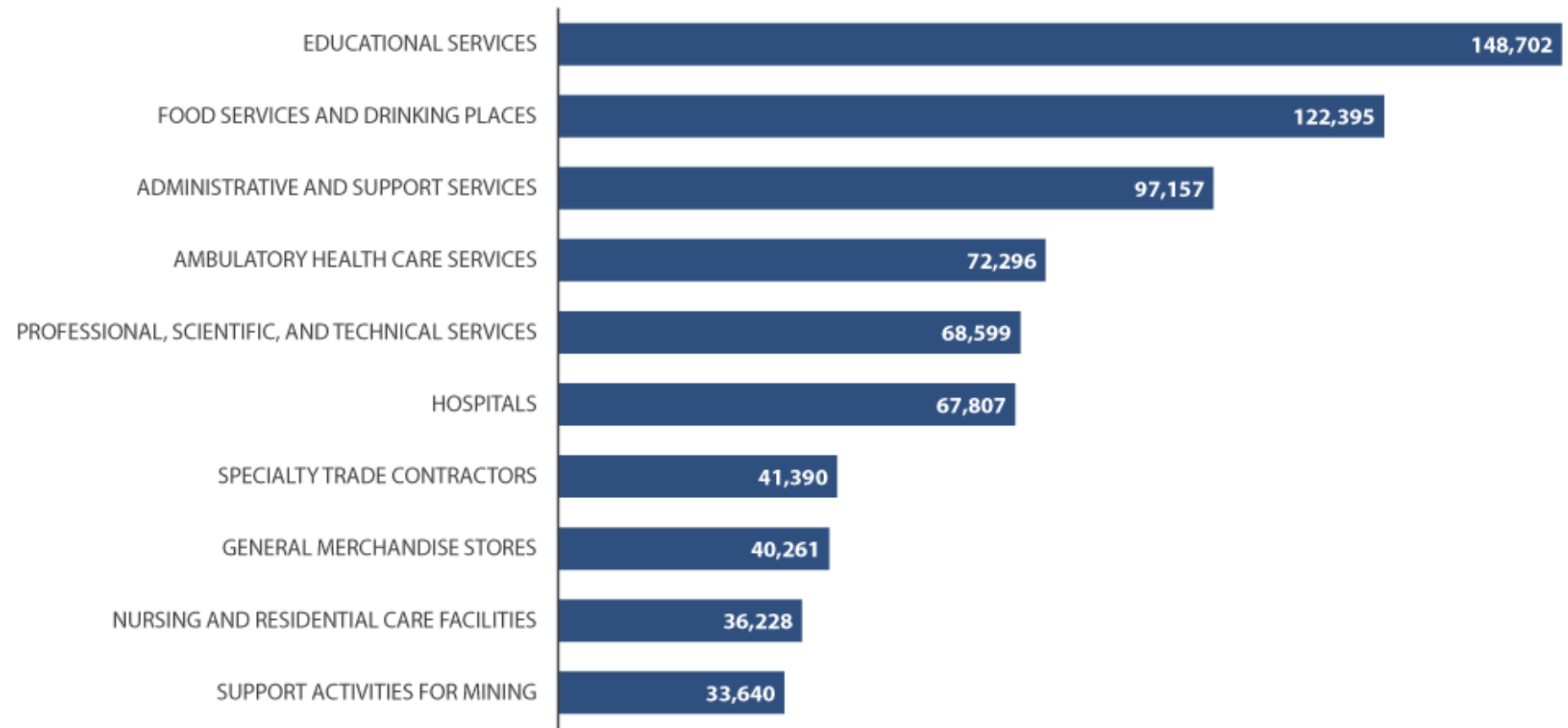
Common education gets the largest share of the state appropriations budget

FY 2016 Appropriations to Ten Largest Agencies



“Educational Services” is the single largest employment sector in Oklahoma

Oklahoma's Top Ten Employment Sectors, Q4 2013 - Q3 2014



Data Source: U.S. Census Quarterly Workforce Indicators

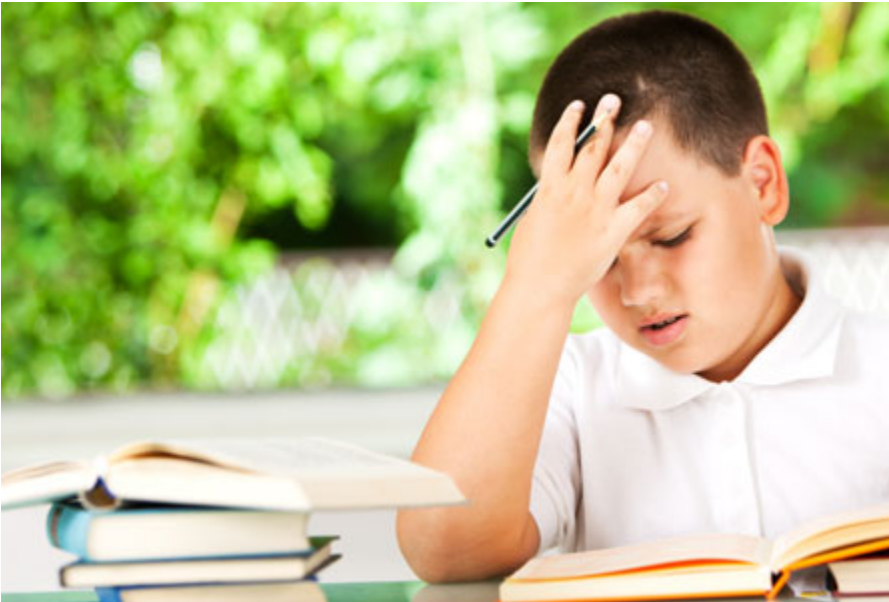
www.okpolicy.org

What Should Schools Do?

What Should Schools Do?

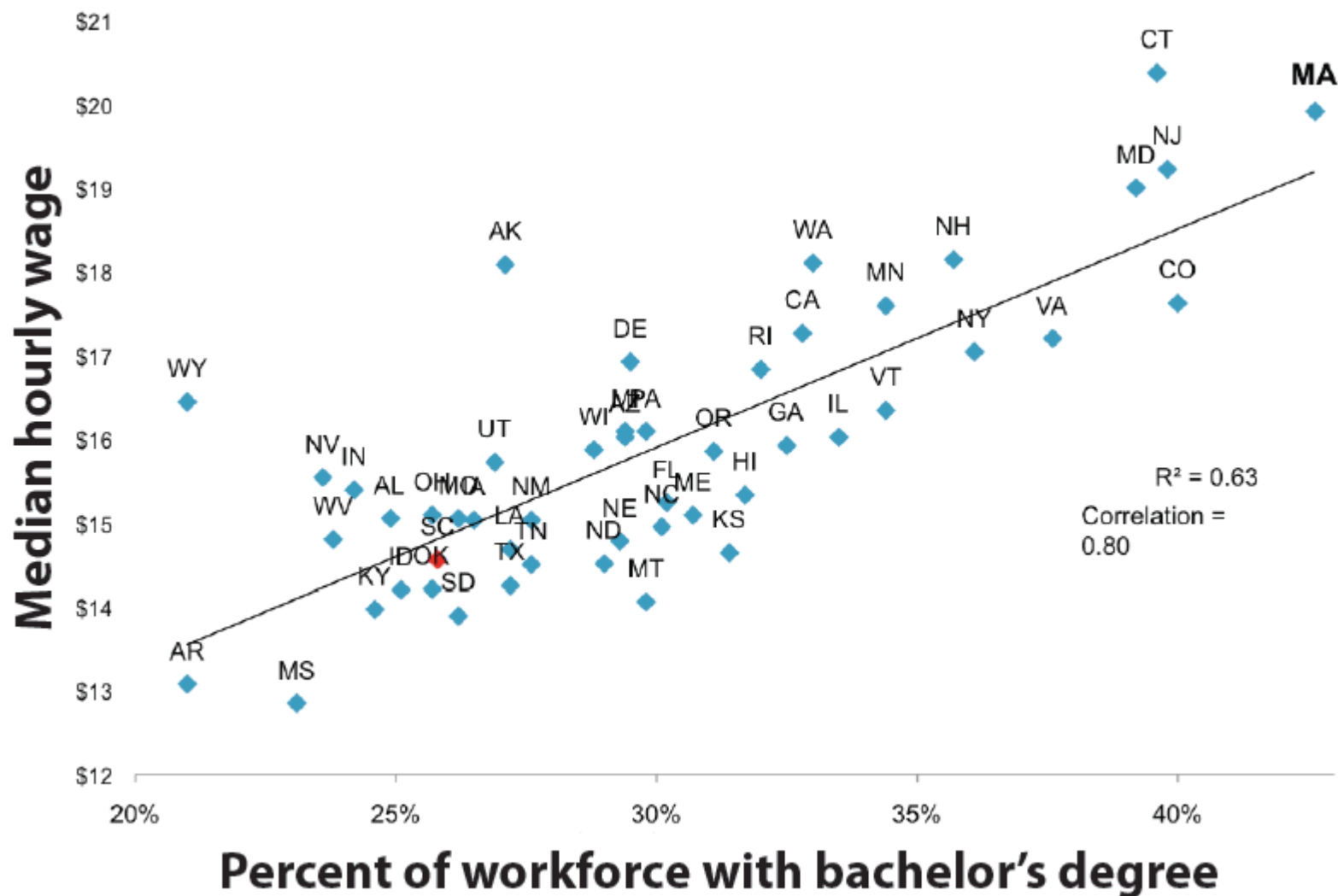
- Teach basic literacy and math skills
- Monitor children while parents are at work
- Improve children's health
- Teach critical thinking
- Teach life skills
- Prepare students for higher education
- Prepare students for the workforce
- Provide accommodation for all special needs and disabilities
- Leave No Child Behind
- Pass down values of community
- Respect diverse religious and cultural backgrounds
- Broaden kids' horizons
- Win at sports
- Foster creativity and a desire for life-long learning
- Teach discipline
- Create informed, self-governing citizens
- Create path out of poverty
- Achieve high test scores

Oklahoma has comparatively low student performance and educational attainment



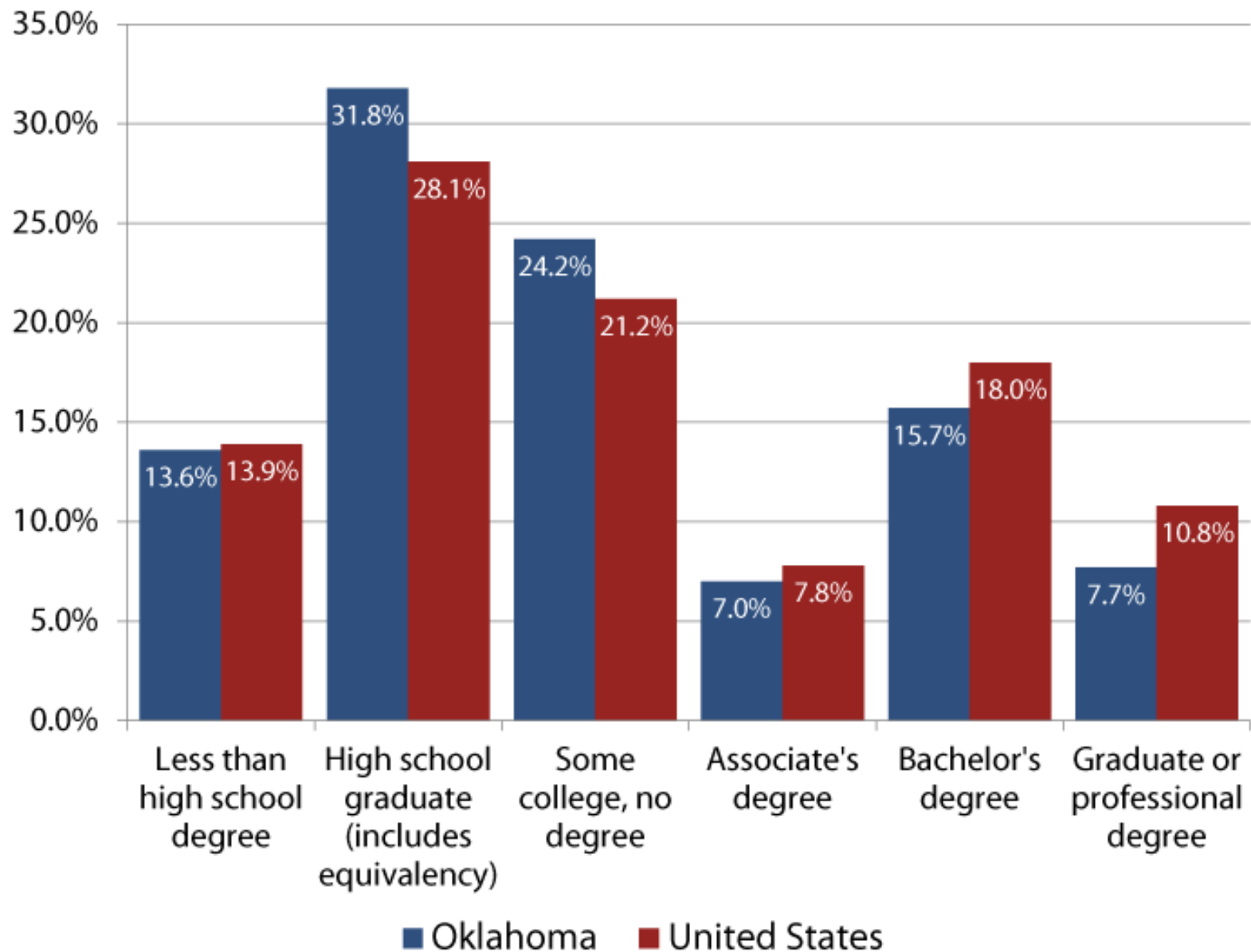
- 11th lowest 4th grade math scores and 12th lowest 4th grade reading scores out of all 50 states
(2013, National Center for Education Statistics)
- 30.4 percent of Oklahomans have an Associate's degree or better, below the national average of 37.2 percent
(2012, American Community Survey)

Strong Correlation Between Education and Wages



Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey

Educational Attainment: Oklahoma and United States



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2009-2013 5-year Estimates

The Big Debates

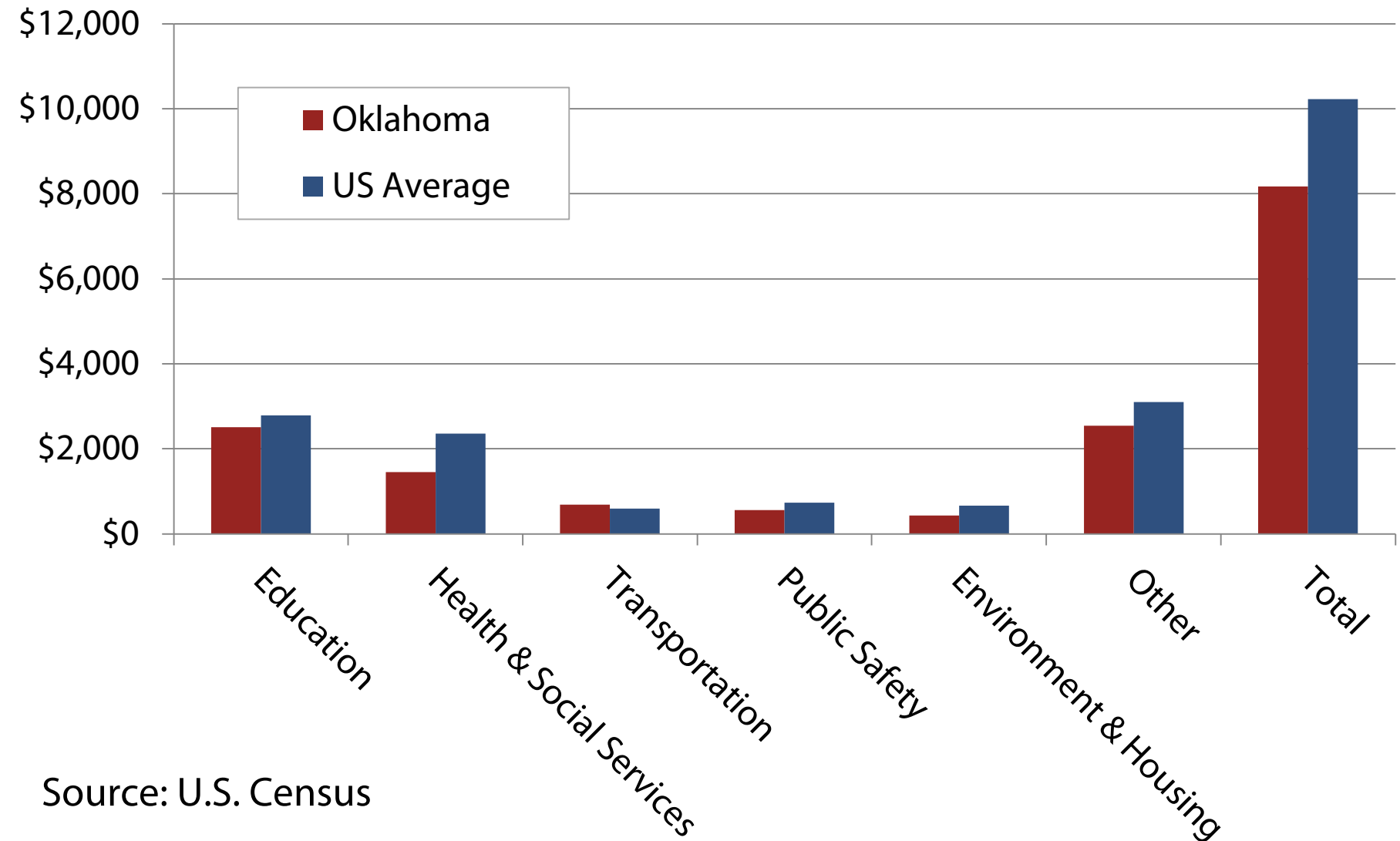
- Funding
- Testing
- School Choice

The Big Debates

- Funding
- Testing
- School Choice

Oklahoma invests less than most states in most public services.

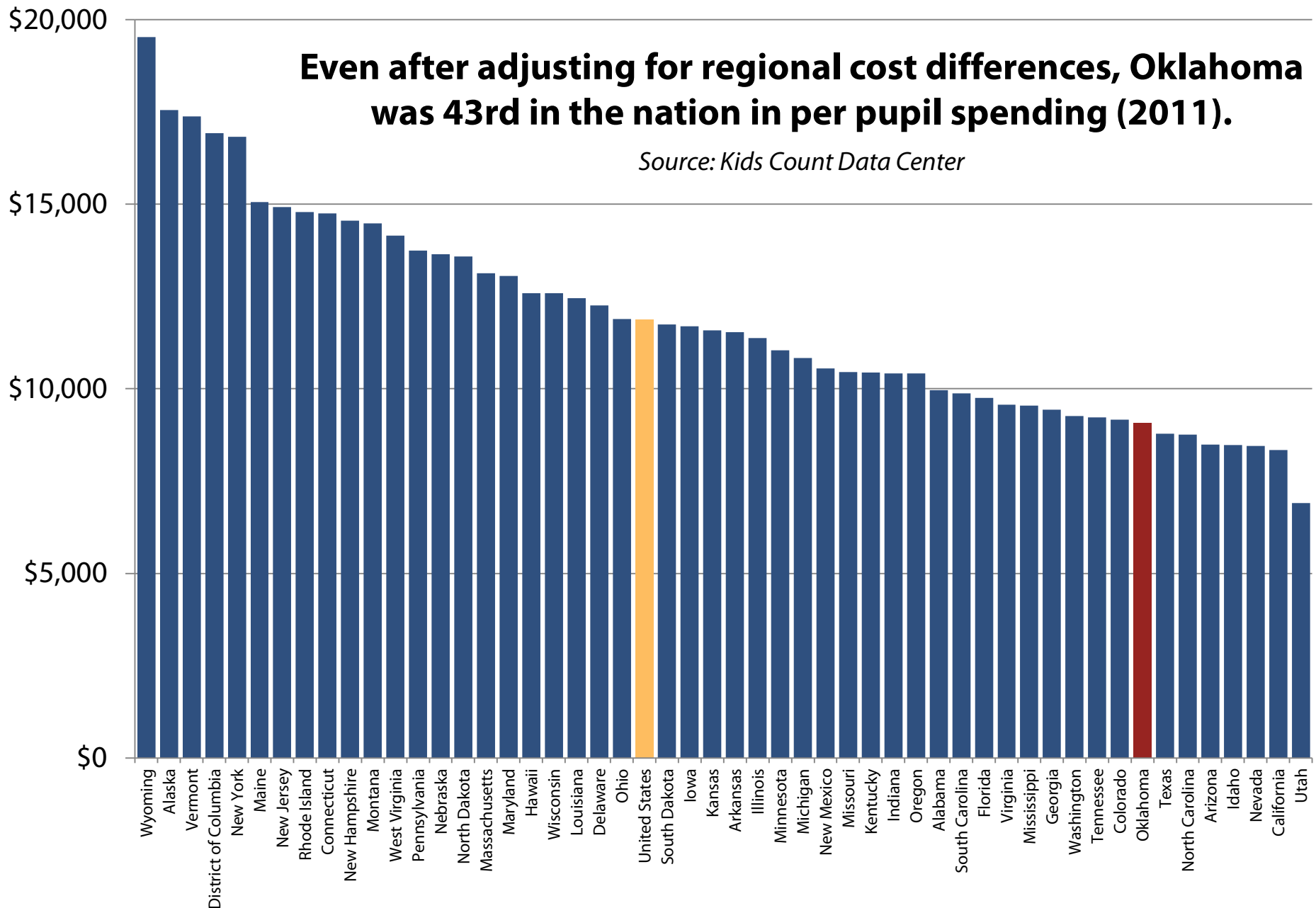
State and Local Spending Per Person by Function, 2010-11



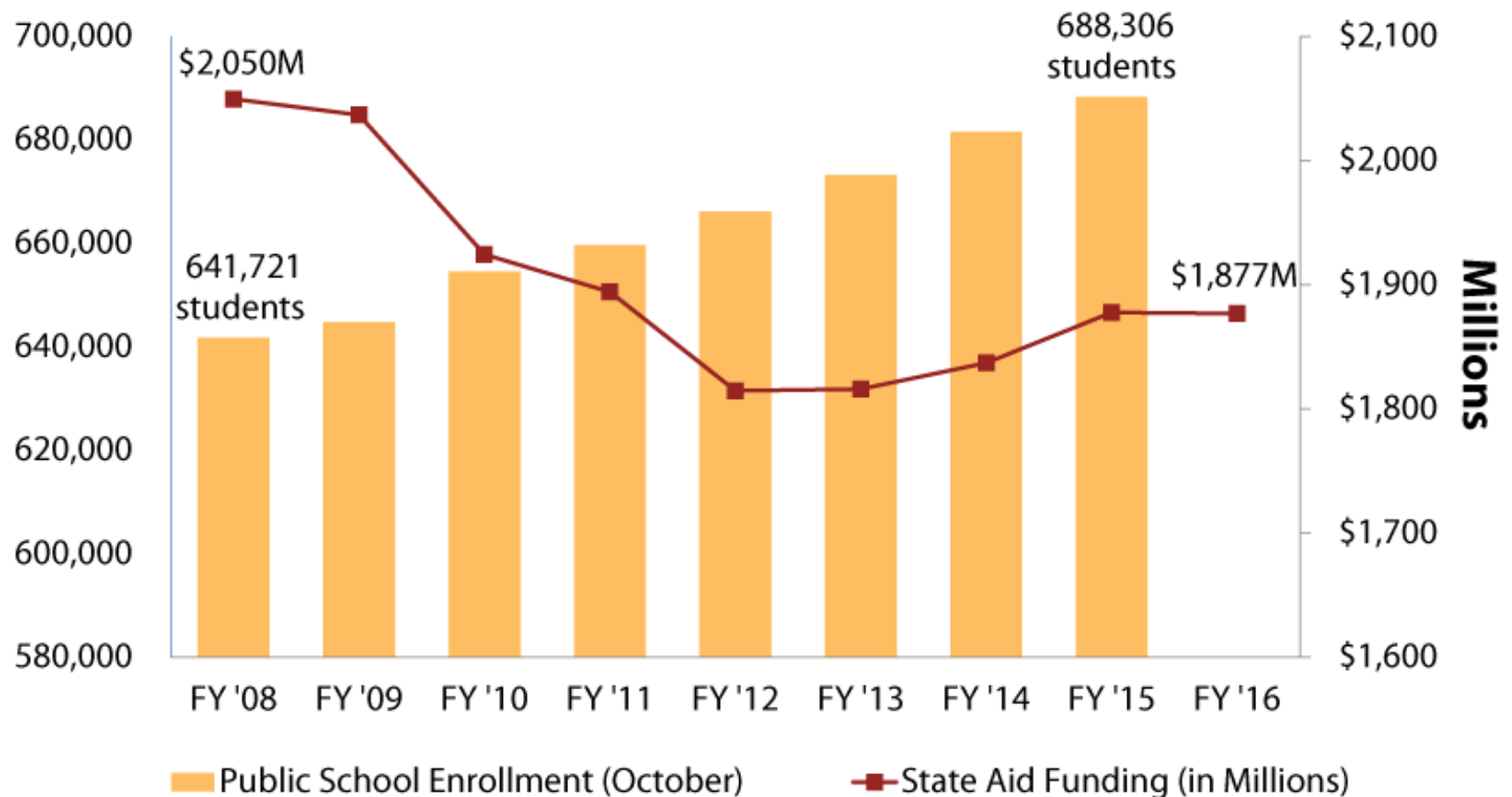
We spend less on education than most states

Even after adjusting for regional cost differences, Oklahoma was 43rd in the nation in per pupil spending (2011).

Source: Kids Count Data Center



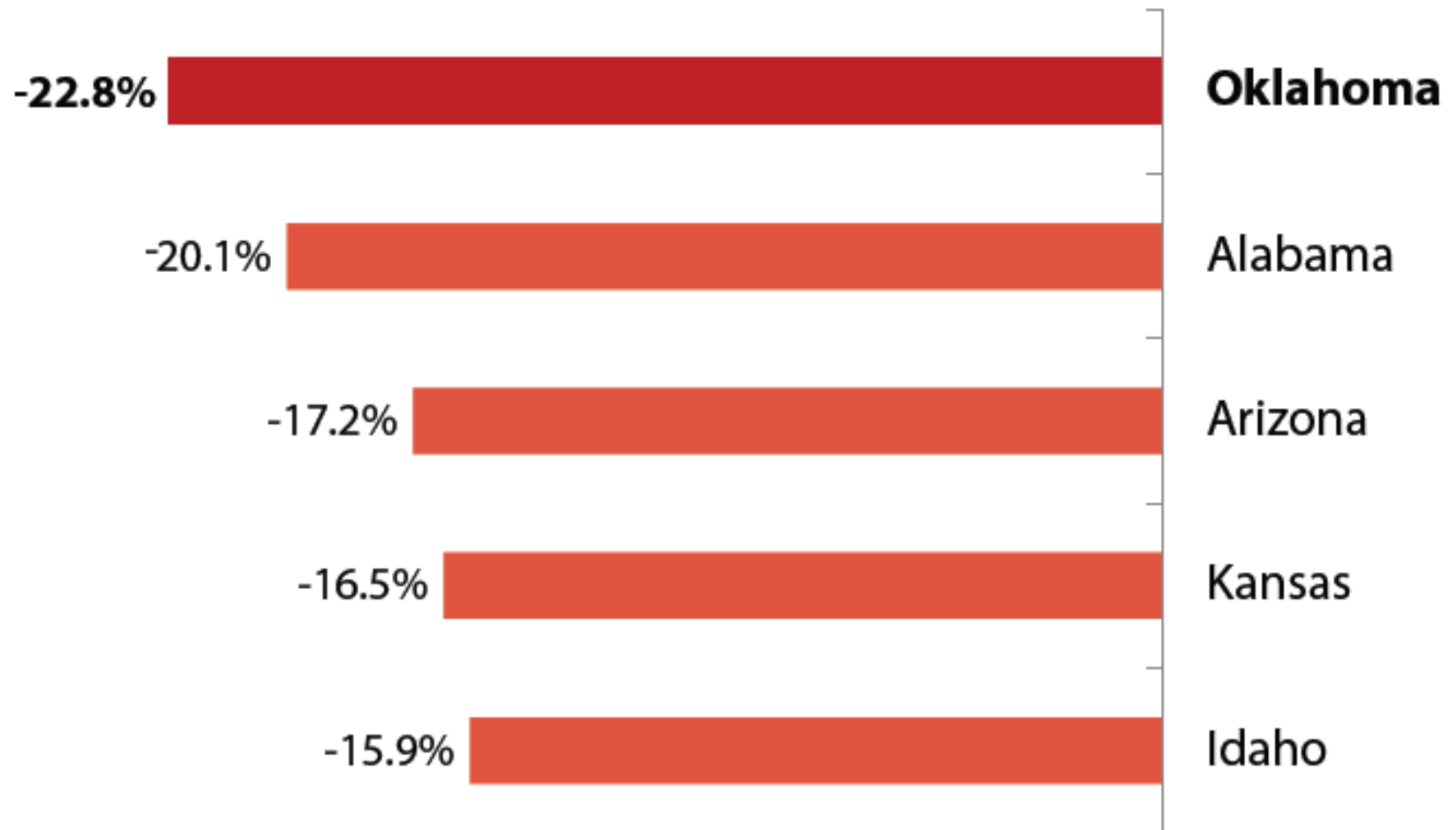
State aid funding has not kept up with enrollment.



Note: State Funding excludes money allocated for textbooks

Five Worst K-12 School Funding Cuts Since 2008

Percent change in spending per student, inflation adjusted, FY08 to FY14



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

77.8%

Average salary of Oklahoma public school teachers as a percentage of the national average, 2014-2015.

Source: National Education Association

89.1%

Cost of living in Oklahoma as a percentage of the national average, Q1 2015.

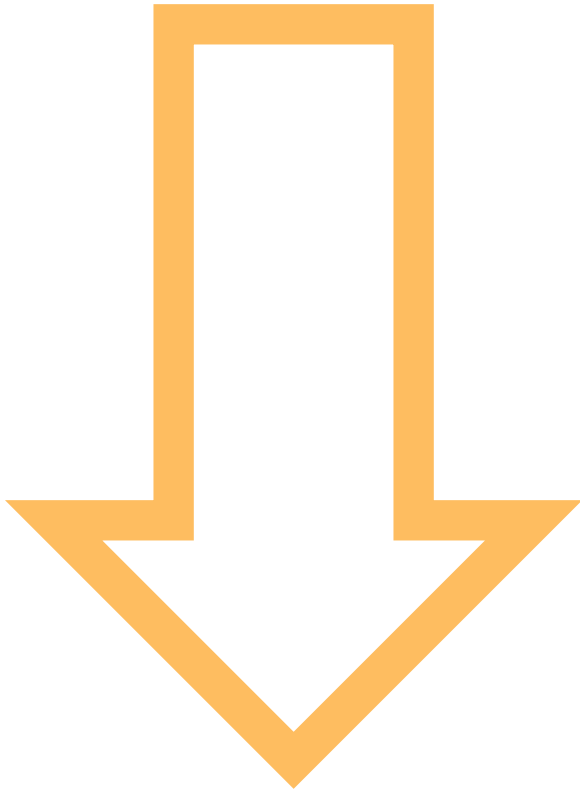
Source: Missouri Economic Research and Information Center

A third-level apprentice at Chipotle
can earn \$50,000 annually — **\$4,000**
more than a 25-year Oklahoma teacher
with a Ph.D.



Impact of Funding Cuts

42,355



41,949

Oklahoma lost more than 400 teachers from the 2009-2010 to the 2013-2014 school year.

Source: National Education Association

Impact of Funding Cuts

“It used to be if you posted a middle school teaching job with a coaching position attached to it or an elementary school job, you would get 40 applicants for the job. Now, we are getting four, maybe five. And some of those haven’t even passed their certification test yet.”

-Todd Garrison, superintendent at Lone Grove Public Schools

17.5%

Percentage of Oklahoma teachers categorized as “unqualified” because they do not have a standard teaching certification.

Source: Oklahoma State Department of Education

19.4% in high poverty schools and
20.5% in high minority schools

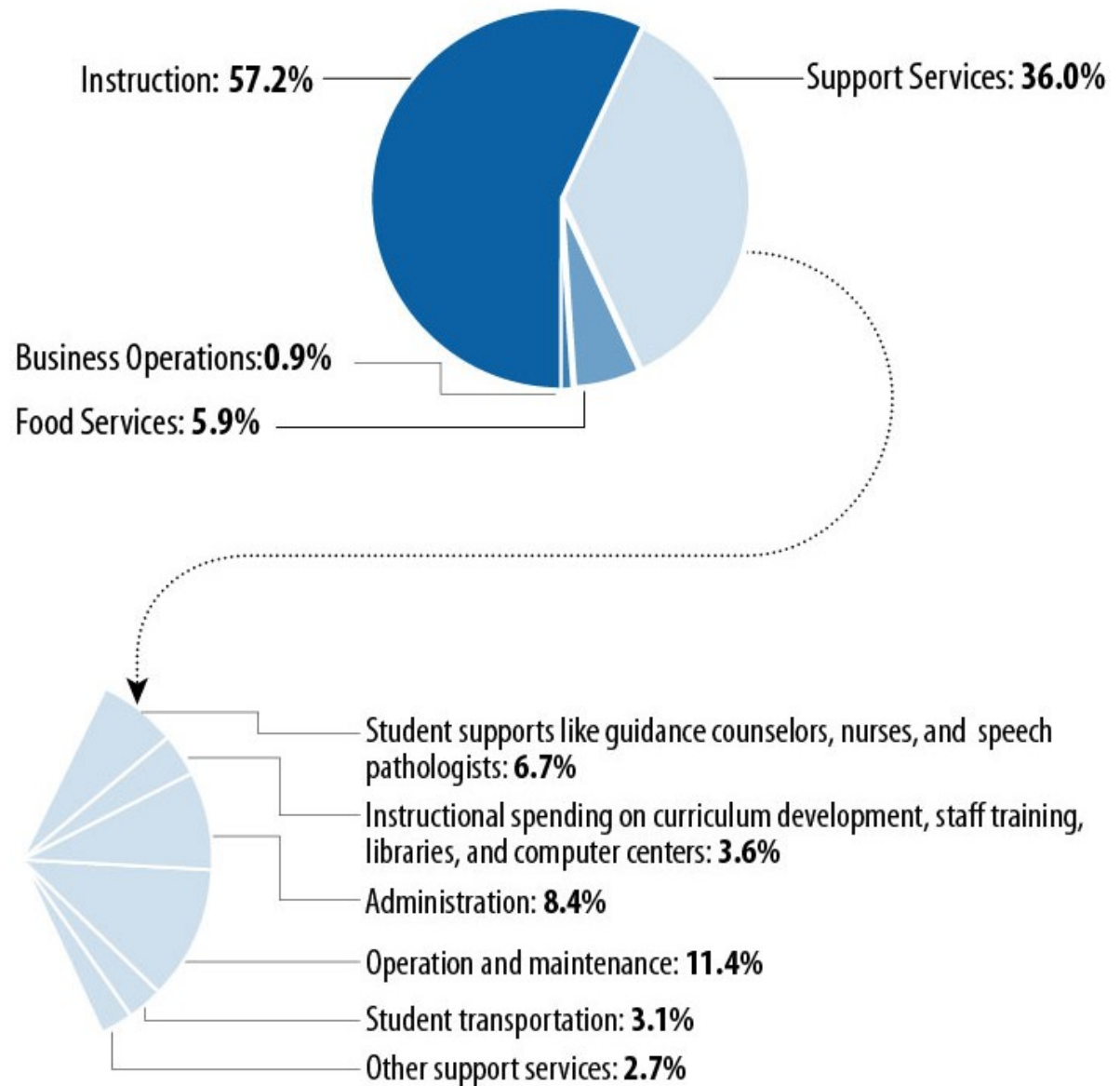
Impact of Funding Cuts



- Schools started the year with 1,000 teacher vacancies, and 856 classes had to be canceled despite the fact that more than 500 emergency teaching certificates had been issued for individuals who had not completed education and training requirements.
- Mandates to update textbooks, keep class sizes low, and maintain library and media resources have been suspended for six years.

Most Oklahoma Education Spending Goes to Instruction or Support Services

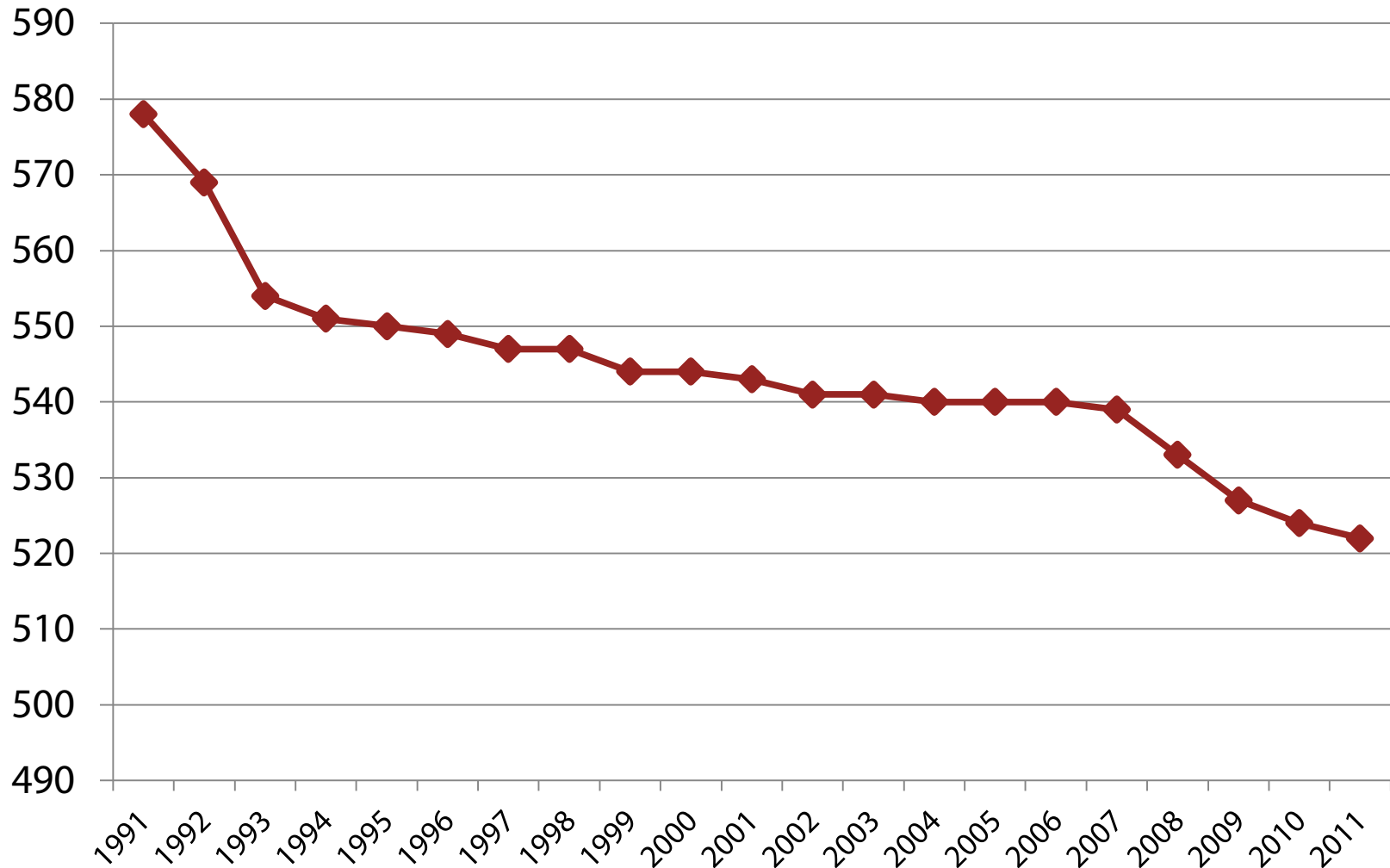
Spending as a portion of K-12 current expenditures



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

School Consolidation Is Happening

Number of School Districts in Oklahoma



The Big Debates

- Funding
- Testing
- School Choice

**The need
for data.**

The cost of data.

Table 2. Timeline, Oklahoma State Testing Program. Norm-referenced assessments are designated by blue font; criterion-referenced (and standards-referenced) tests designated by red font.

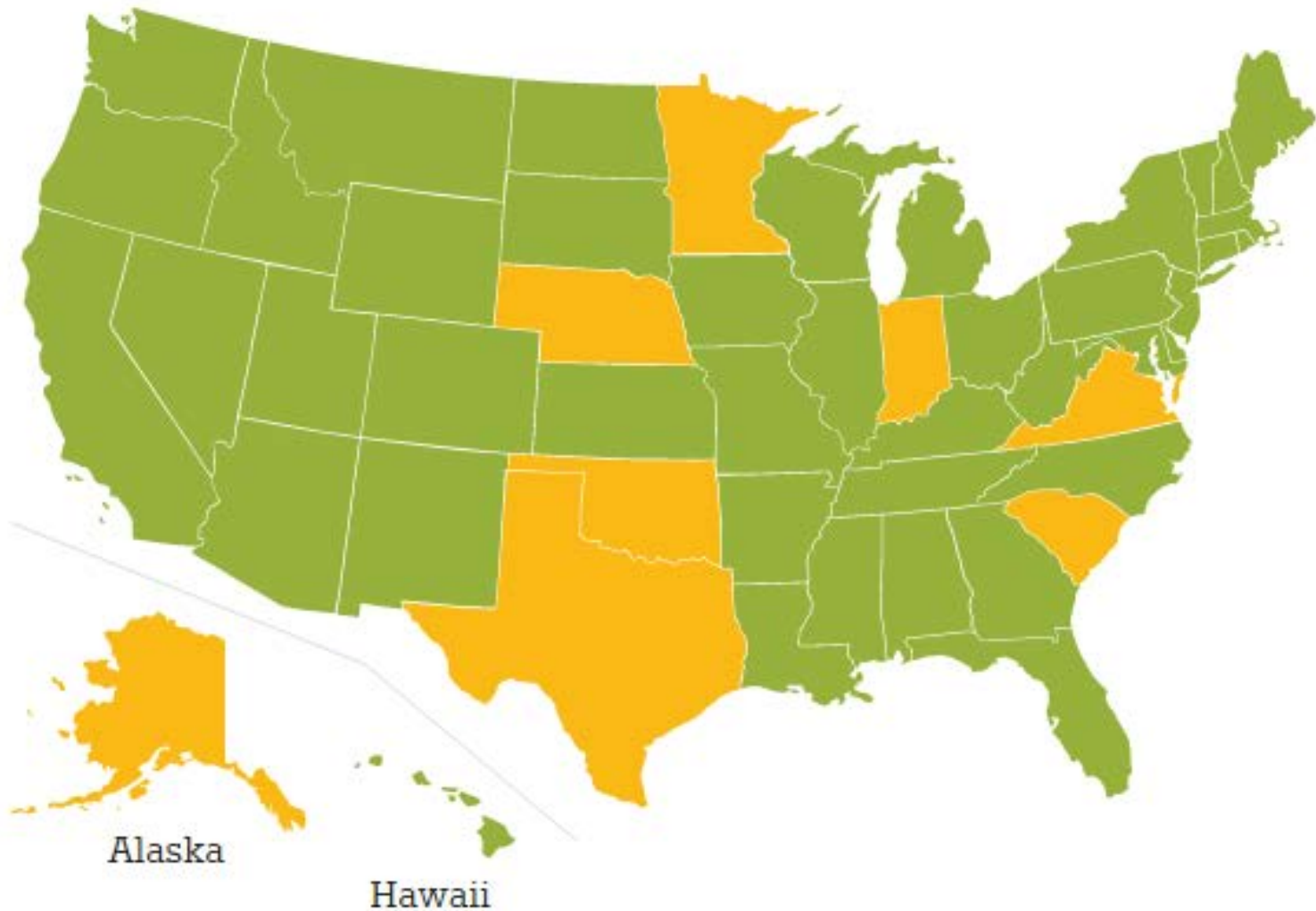
Year	Grade Level									
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1985	MAT6				MAT6			MAT6		
1987					MAT6 Writing			MAT6 Writing		
1989	Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program Initiated. 12 th -grade graduation test authorized.*									
1989	ITBS		ITBS		ITBS		ITBS		ITBS	
1989	Writing test (grades 7 and 10) changed to Stanford Writing Assessment									
1995	ITBS		OCCT		ITBS	OCCT			OCCT	
	OCCTs were phased in. Reading, Math and Sciece were tested in 1995. Writing was added in 1996 (replacing the Stanford), US History was added in 1997, and Geography and the Arts were added in 1998. Oklahoma History was added to the 11 th -grade test in 1998.									
1999	Oklahoma Performance Index created.									
2000	ITBS	NRT*	OCCT			OCCT	English II and US History EOIs replace 11 th -grade test.			
2001	Performance standards reset on the 5 th and 8 th grade OCCTs.**						Algebra I and Biology EOIs added.			
2002	API baseline year (state average API set to equal 1000).									
2003-2005	OCCT	OCCT	OCCT	OCCT	OCCT	OCCT				
	All NRTs discontinued and new OCCTs phased in for all grades 3-8. New math and reading tests created for Grade 4; Geography test for Grade 7. Arts tests discontinued. OCCTs will measure reading and math at all grades; science, writing, and US history in grades 5&8; geography at grade 7.									
2006	Grade 6 and 7 math and reading tests added. Standards reset for 5th and 8th grade Writing tests. **									
2007	New EOIs phased in: Algebra II, English III, Geometry. Standard reset for Algebra I.**									
2009	Standards reset for grade 3-8 reading and math tests.**						Standards reset on English II, Biology, and US History. **			
2010							Alternate assessments added.			
2012	Pearson replaced by CTB/McGraw Hill as the vendor for state assessments.									
2014	PARCC assessments will replace the OSTP Reading/Language Arts and Math tests.									

* Designates tests that were never implemented.

**Resetting standards means that results cannot be compared with those of prior years.

How Many States Have Adopted Common Core?

Adopted Not Adopted





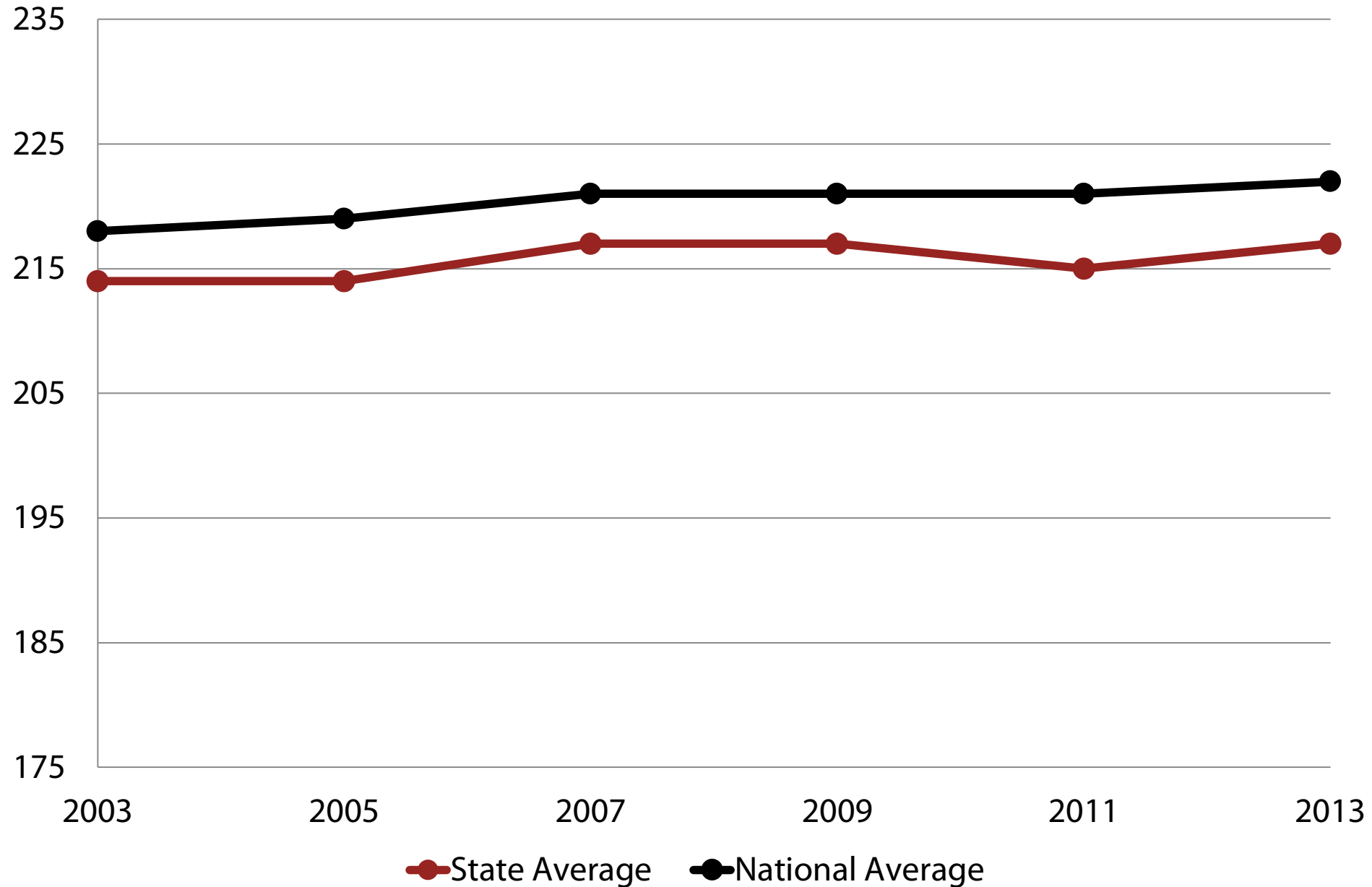
...what governors can do to more closely align common education, universities, community and technical colleges and workforce training providers with future labor demands.



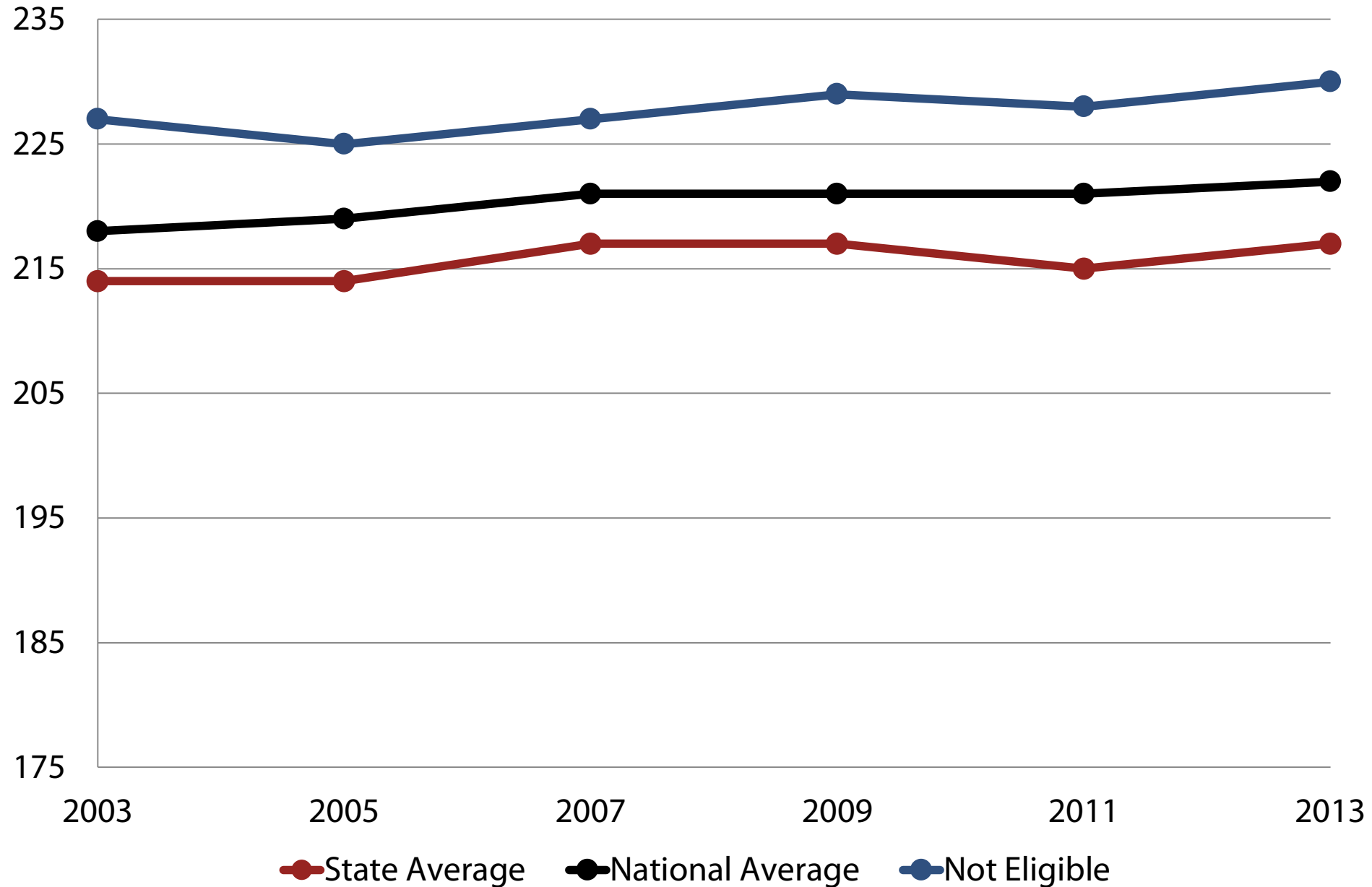
China need[s] to raise people's science awareness and education levels, and train skilled and qualified personnel in order to achieve modernization goals.

 **COMMON CORE
COMMUNIST STANDARDS?**
www.RestoreOkPublicEducation.com

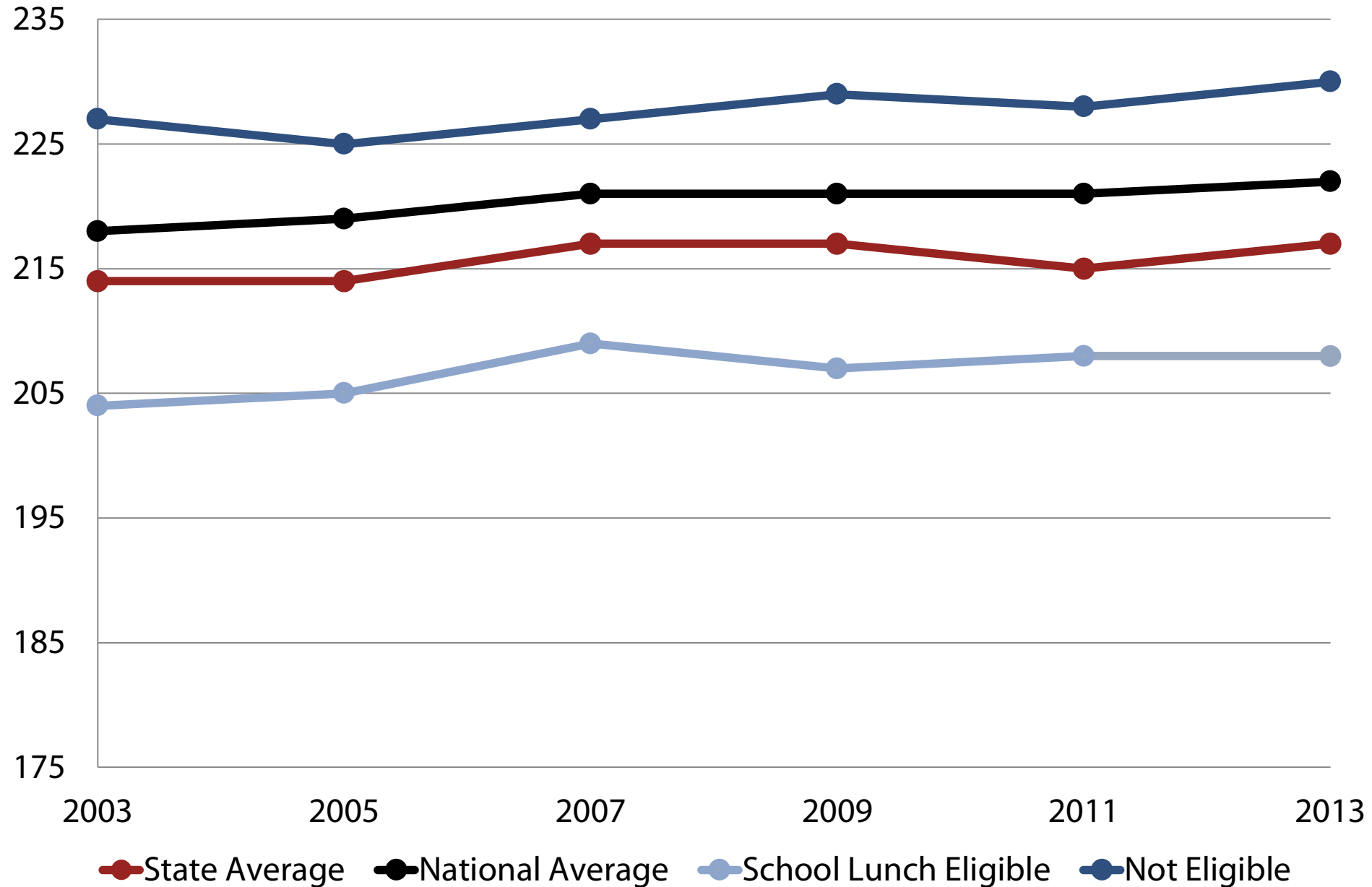
Oklahoma 4th Grade Reading NAEP Scores



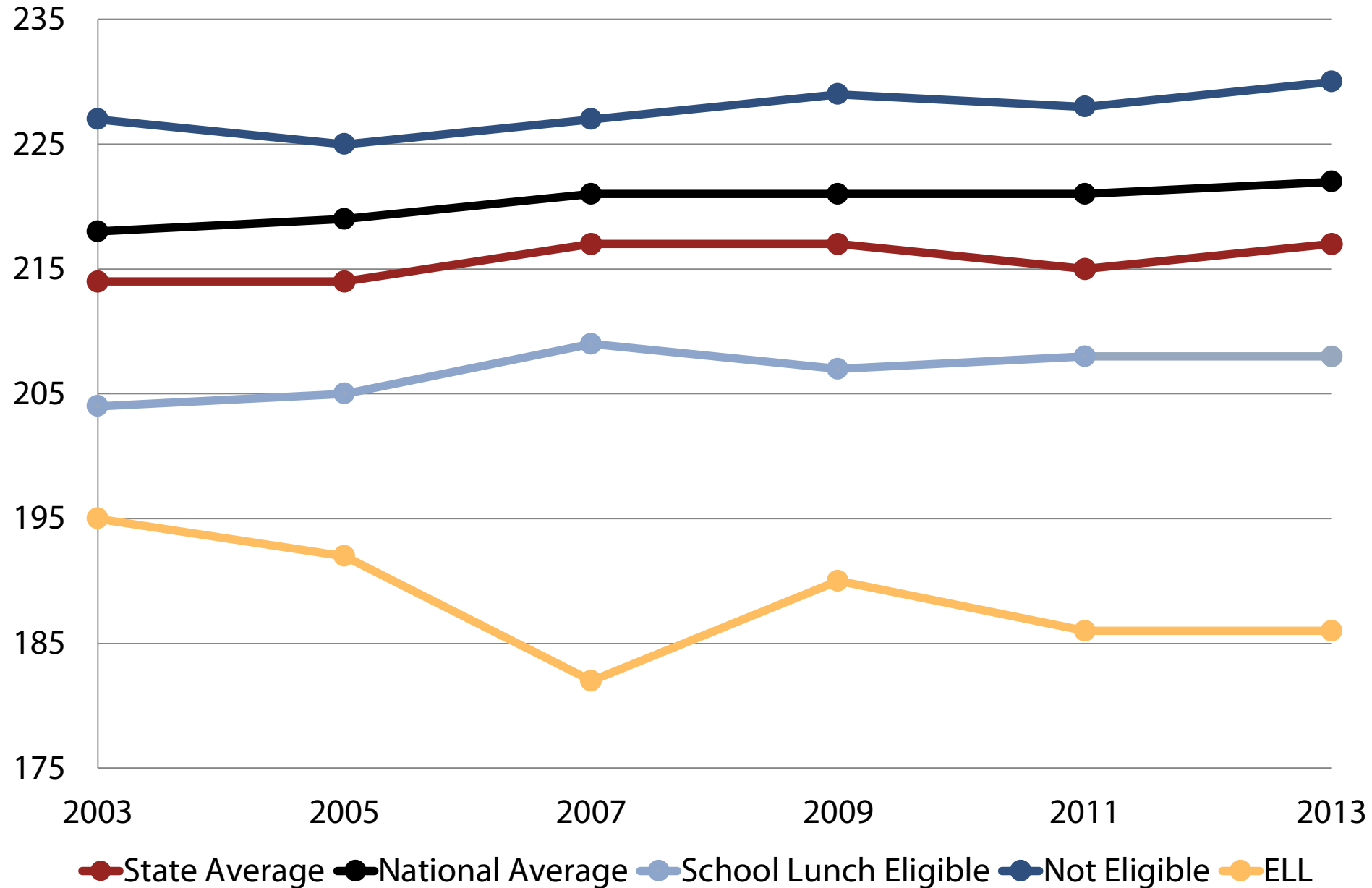
Oklahoma 4th Grade Reading NAEP Scores



Oklahoma 4th Grade Reading NAEP Scores



Oklahoma 4th Grade Reading NAEP Scores



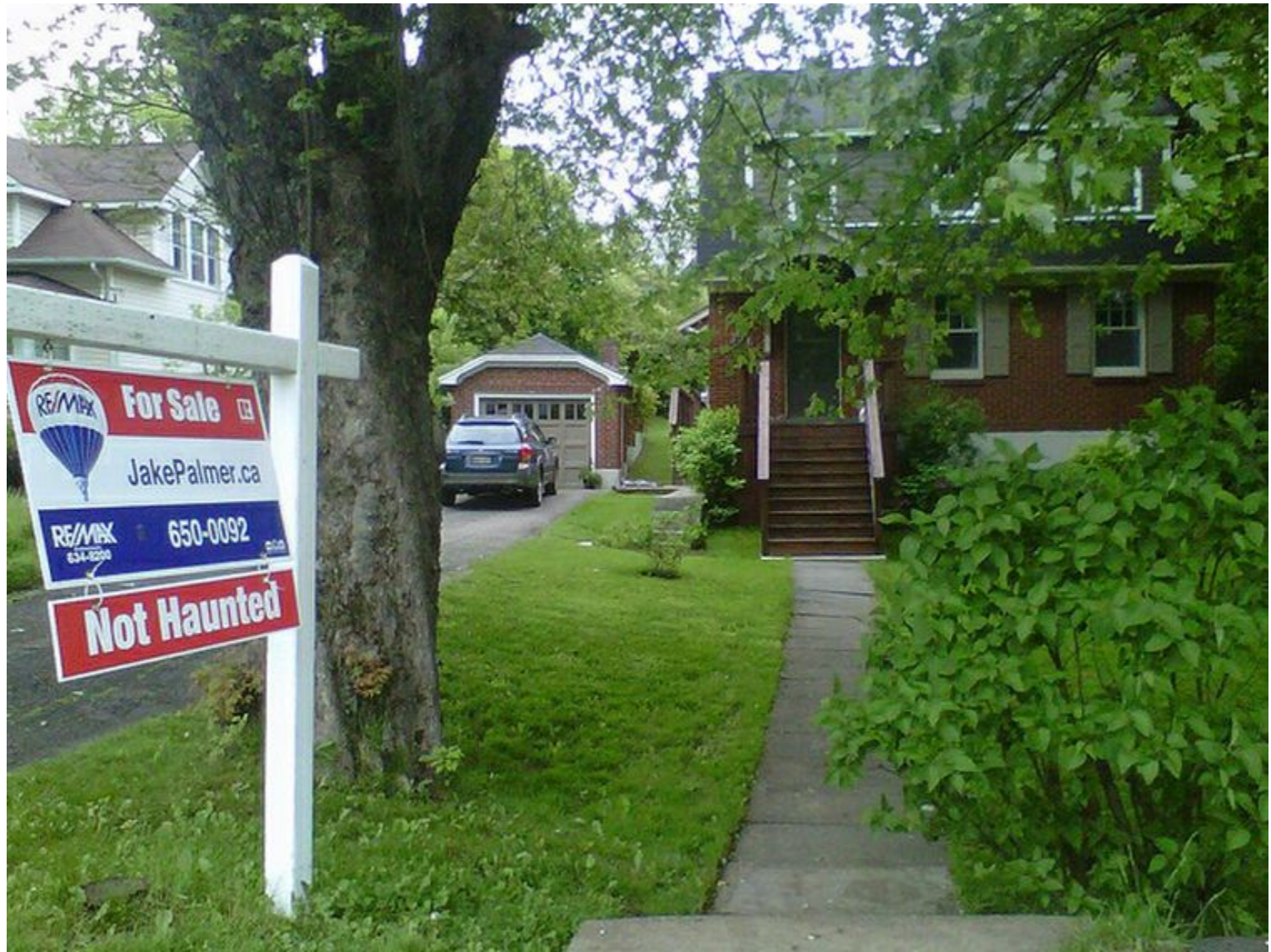


A-F **REPORT CARDS**

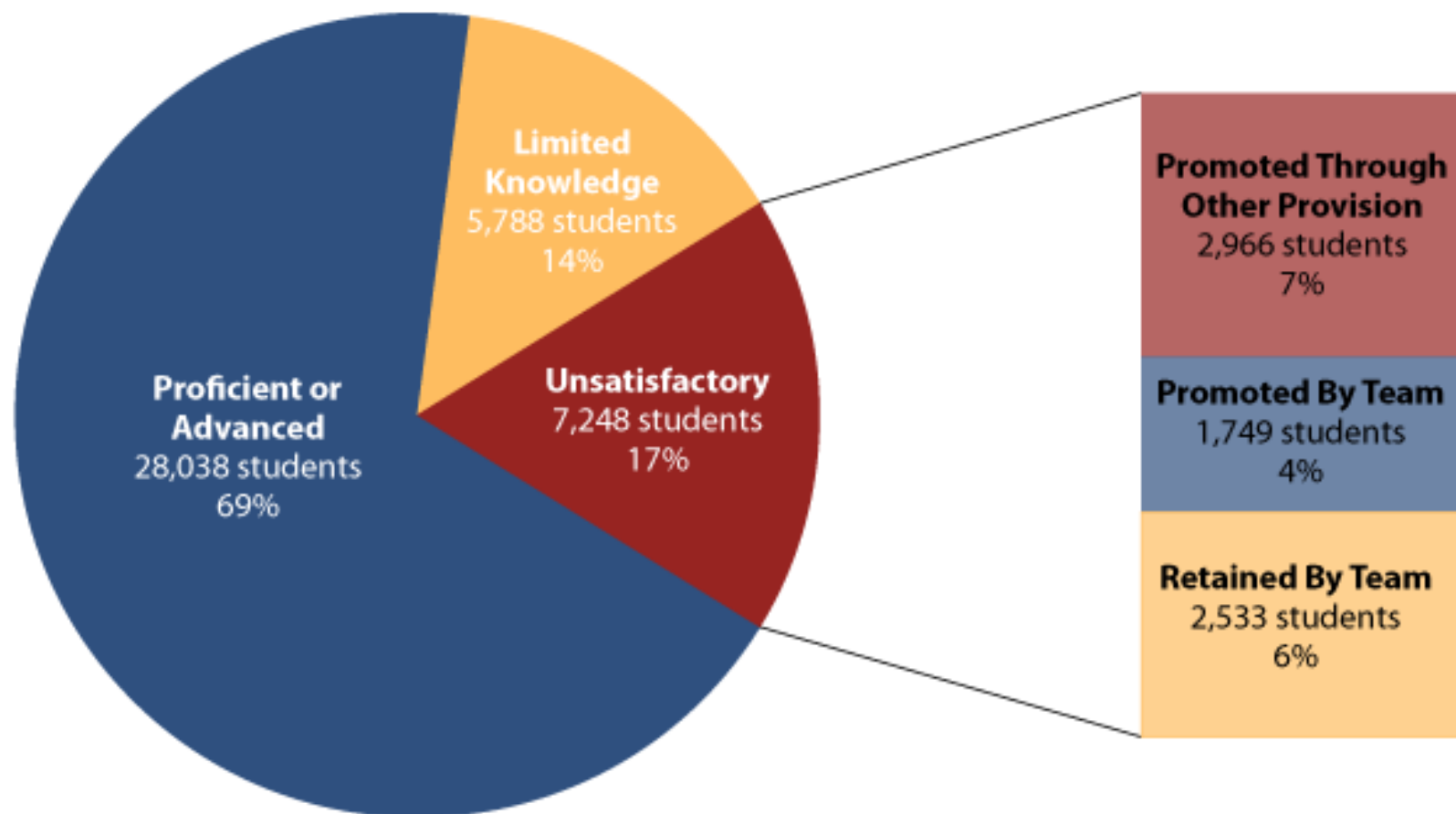
Explore A-F Report Cards for your school

“Despite good intentions, the features of the Oklahoma A-F grading system produce school letter grades that are neither clear, nor comparable; their lack of clarity makes unjustified decisions about schools. Further, A-F grades are not productive for school improvement because they do not explain the how or why of low performance.”

—Report by researchers at the Oklahoma Center for Education Policy (OU) and the Center for Educational Research and Evaluation (OSU)



Oklahoma Third Grade Reading Performance and Retention: 2014-2015



Data Source: Oklahoma State Department of Education

www.okpolicy.org

The Big Debates

- Funding
- Testing
- School Choice

Who Are Schools For?

- Michael is a white male student from a middle-income household. He wants to be an artist. He struggles at school because of dyslexia.
- Becky is an African-American female student. Her parents are college professors. She wants to be an engineer and builds robots in her garage at home.
- Ivan is a Hispanic male student from a lower-income household. He is an English Language Learner whose parents speak only Spanish. He wants to be a lawyer.
- Nancy is a white female student from a lower-income household. She often comes to school hungry and has trouble paying attention in class.

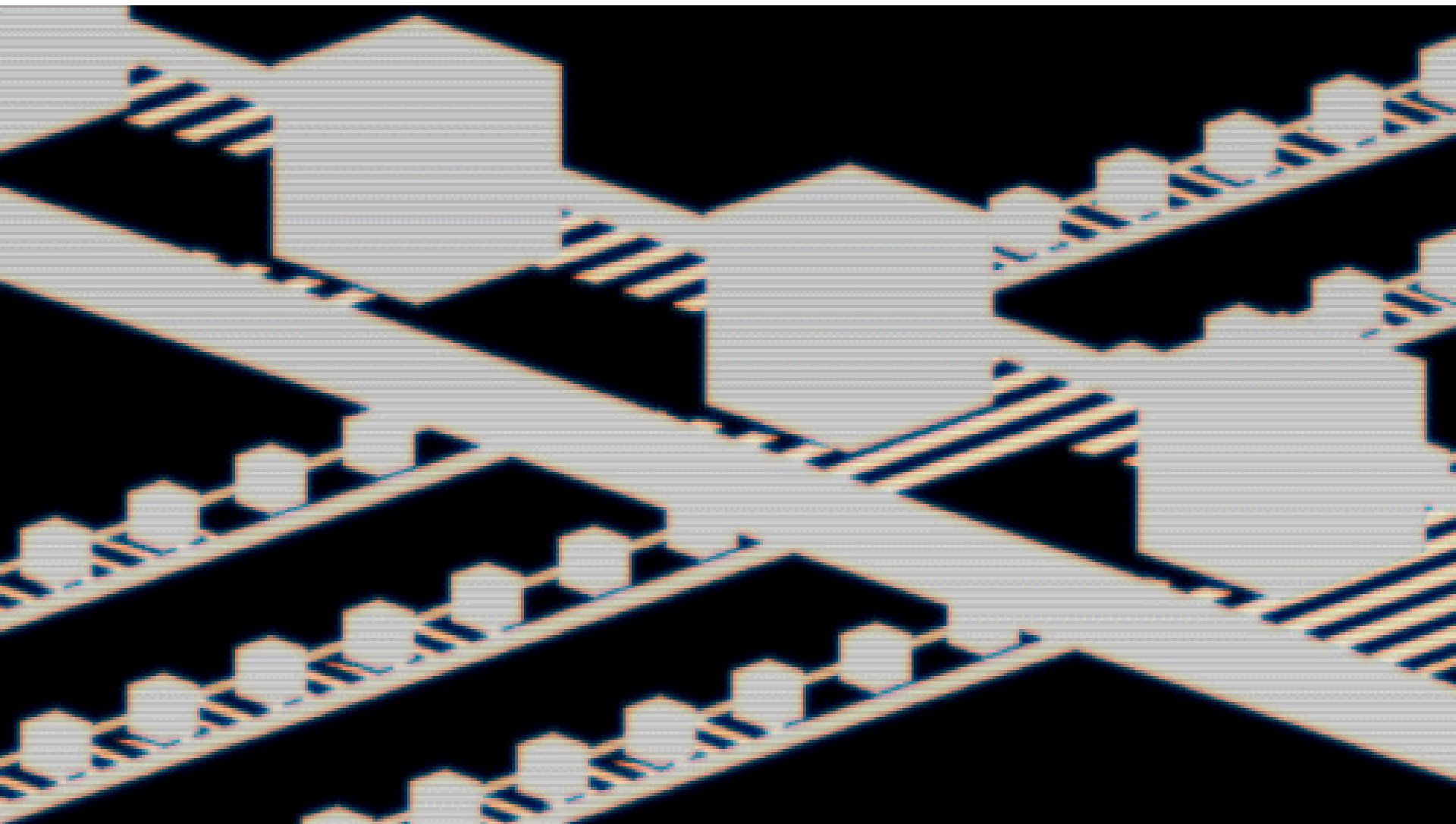
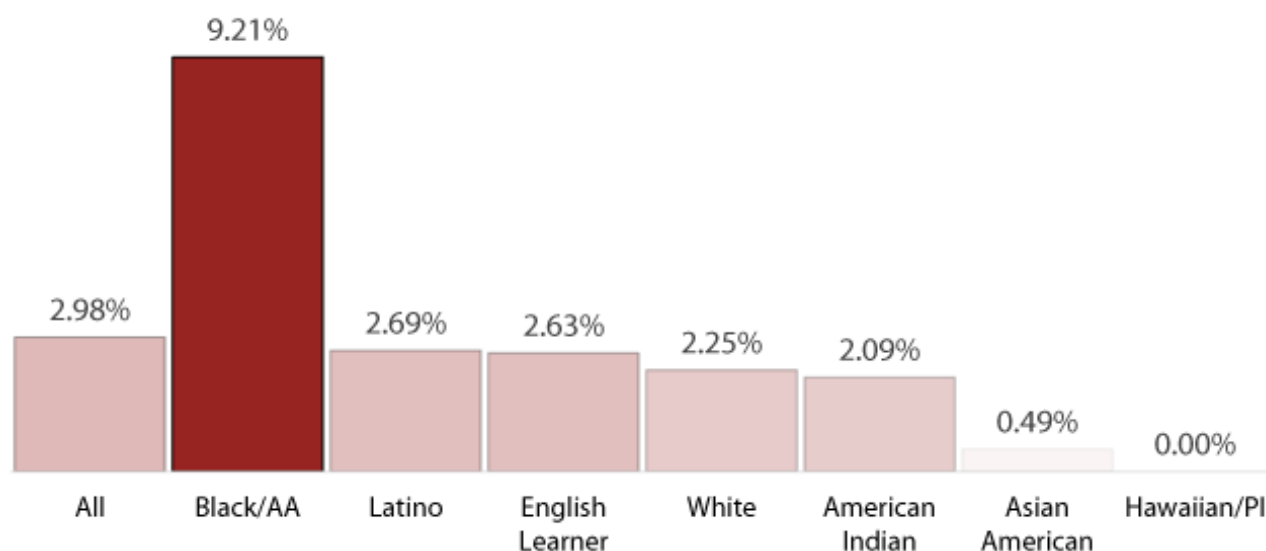


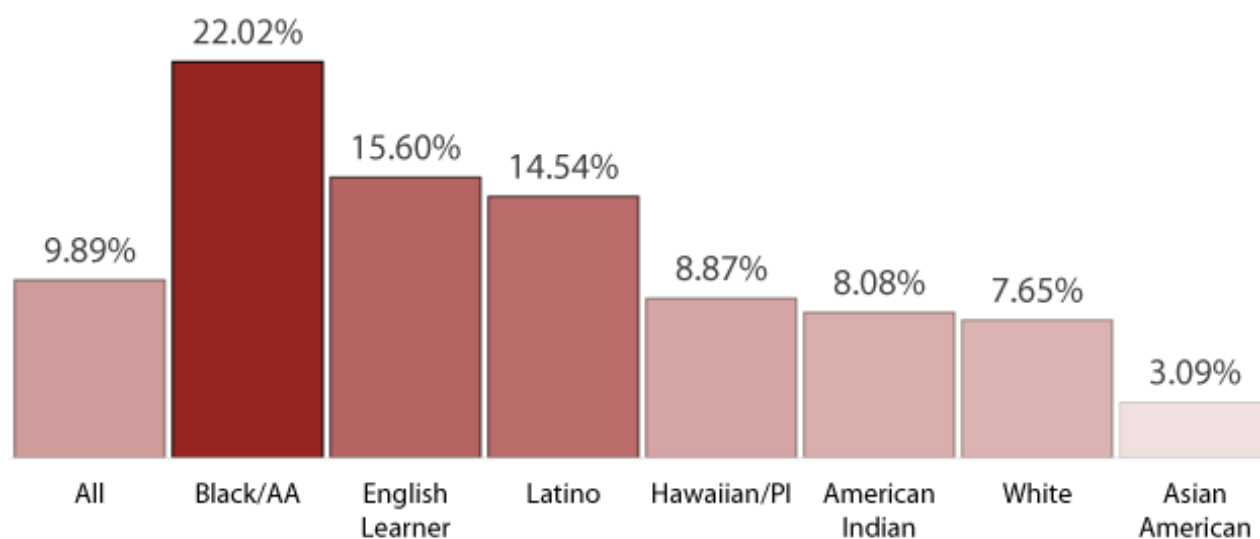


Illustration: Seth Tobacman / rethinkingschools.org

Oklahoma Elementary School Suspension Rates, 2011-2012

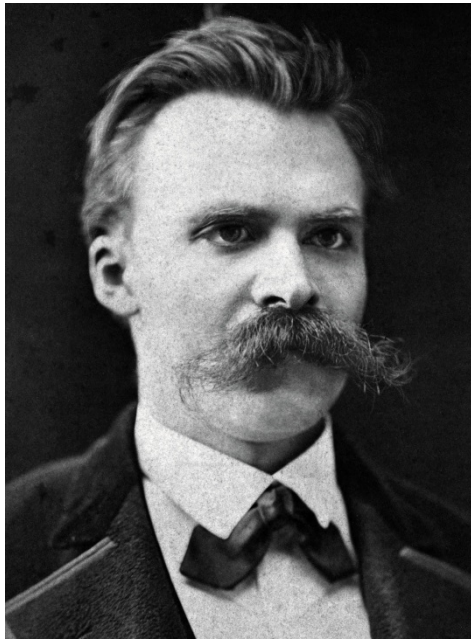


Oklahoma Secondary School Suspension Rates, 2011-2012









“In large states public education will always be mediocre, for the same reason that in large kitchens the cooking is usually bad.”

Friedrich Nietzsche



“Going to school is not the same as going shopping. Parents should not be burdened with locating a suitable school for their child. They should be able to take their child to the neighborhood public school as a matter of course and expect that it has well-educated teachers and a sound educational program.”

Diane Ravitch

What Should Schools Do?

- Teach basic literacy and math skills
- Monitor children while parents are at work
- Improve children's health
- Teach critical thinking
- Teach life skills
- Prepare students for higher education
- Prepare students for the workforce
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For More Information

- Updates on Oklahoma education and other policies at www.okpolicy.org



OKPOLICY.ORG
Oklahoma Policy Institute

- Join our grassroots coalition at www.togetherok.org

