



# OKLAHOMA

## LOW PROFICIENCY AND HIGH ACCESS

**COMBINED NATIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN/PROFICIENCY STATE RANK: 32nd**

**Opportunity to Learn Index Score: 81% (Tied-5th)**

**Percentage of Students at National Proficient Level or Above: 26% (Tied-37th)**

<b>Disadvantaged Student Group<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Opportunity to Learn (compared to White, non-Latino students)</b>
Native American	109%
Black	45%
Latino	63%
Poverty (FARL) <sup>2</sup>	84%

Oklahoma ranks 32nd among the states when the Opportunity to Learn of the state’s disadvantaged students is combined with a measure of educational quality.<sup>3</sup> Oklahoma’s Native American, Black and Latino students, taken together, have approximately 80 percent of the opportunity to learn in the state’s best-supported, best-performing schools compared to the state’s White, non-Latino students. Black, non-Latino students have less than half and Asian American and Latino students approximately two-thirds the opportunities to learn as do all White, non-Latino students, without regard to income. Unusually, Native American students in Oklahoma have a better opportunity to learn than all other groups.

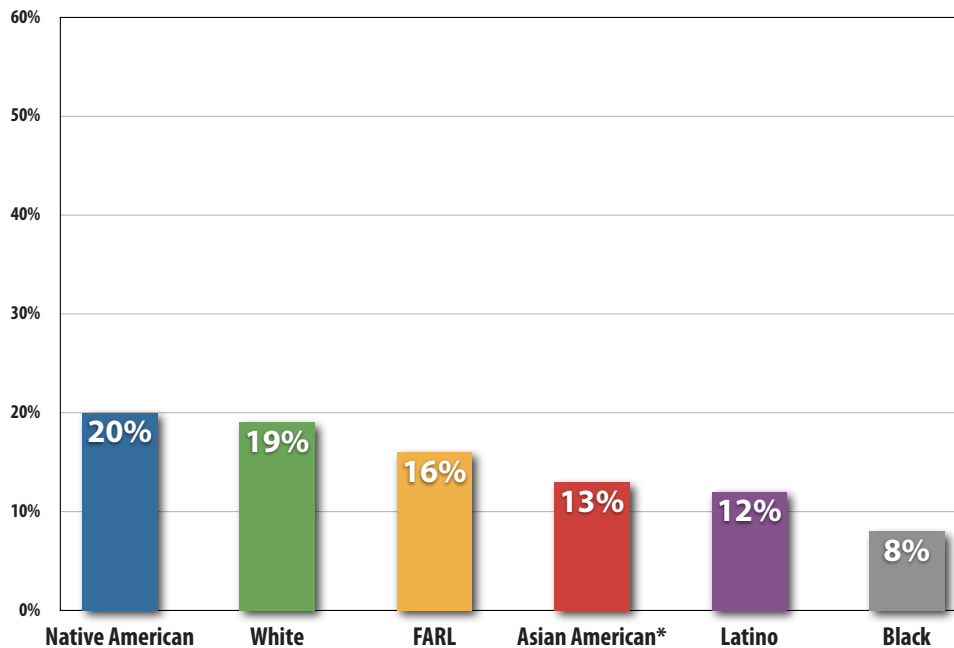
<b>Opportunity to Learn Core Resource</b>	<b>Resource Access Rank</b>
Access to High Quality Early Childhood Education <sup>4</sup>	4th
Access to Highly Qualified Teachers <sup>5</sup>	6th
Access to Instructional Materials <sup>6</sup>	49th
Access to College Preparatory Curriculum <sup>7</sup>	30th

The key Opportunity to Learn resources used in this report are high quality early childhood education, highly effective teachers, well-funded instructional materials and a college preparatory curriculum. All students must have equitable access to key educational resources if they are to have equitable opportunities for success.

*Key Research Findings: Oklahoma is one of a group of states with high graduation rates, average percentages of students from disadvantaged groups and comparatively low funding for instruction.*

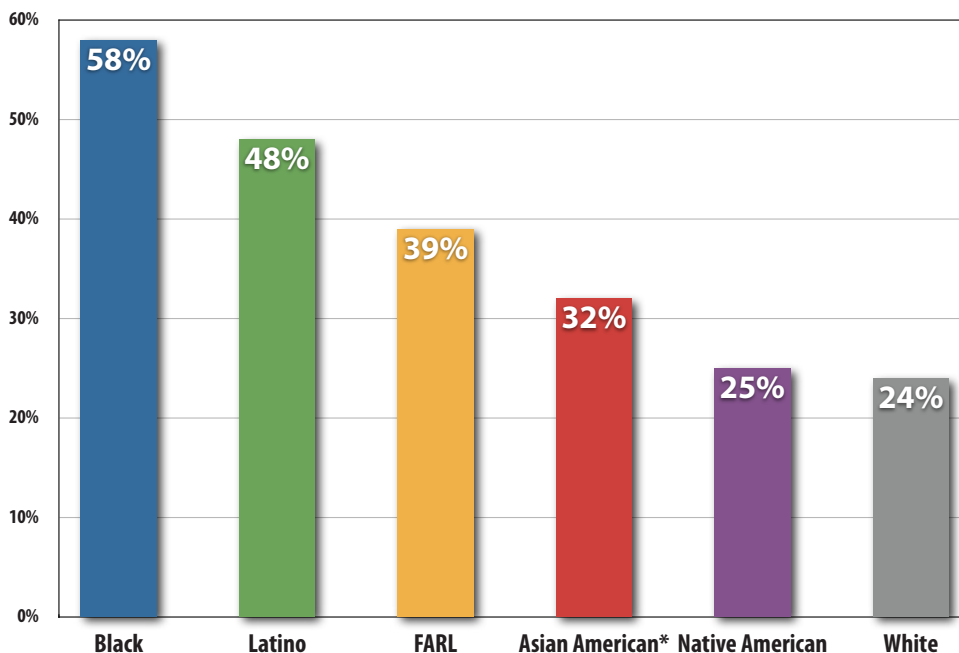
# OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESS

## Oklahoma Student Access to Well-Resourced, High-Performing Schools



Asian American, Black, Latino and low-income students are more likely than all White, non-Latino students in Oklahoma to be disadvantaged by attending schools where they have little chance of becoming proficient in basic skills and graduating on time. The state's Black, non-Latino and Latino students are twice as likely to be disadvantaged in this regard.

## Oklahoma Students in Poorly-Resourced, Low-Performing Schools



\* Performance for sub-groups of the Asian American populations (Hmong, Cambodian, etc.) varies drastically. Further federal and state disaggregation of data is needed to more accurately speak to performance results of Asian Americans.

Dividing the percentages of Native American, Black, Latino and low-income students in these “drop-out factories” by the percentage of White, non-Latino students in these schools gives us the comparative disadvantage of each group: (Higher numbers are worse: more of a disadvantage)

<b>Group</b>	<b>Comparative Disadvantage</b>
Native American students	130%
Asian American students*	130%
Black, non-Latino students	240%
Latino students	200%
Low income students	150%
Comparison is to all White, non-Latino students	100%

Taking steps to improve access to key resources, improving the teacher-to-student ratio and increasing the percentage of highly effective teachers in the state’s less effective schools will improve the Opportunity to Learn of the state’s minority and low-income students.

## **Economic Consequences<sup>8</sup>**







### **Total Annual Economic Burden to Taxpayers Because of Inequity: \$331 million<sup>9</sup>**

<b>Potential Return on School Improvement Investment</b>	<b>250%</b>
<b>State Annual Total Lifetime Health Loss</b>	<b>\$65 million</b>
<b>State Annual Crime-Related Loss</b>	<b>\$42 million</b>
<b>State Tax Losses (Lifetime)</b>	<b>\$223 million</b>
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<b>Annual Lost Lifetime Earnings</b> (Difference attributable to high school graduation per annual cohort)	<b>\$460 million</b>
<b>Net Annual Potential Revenue Increase from Equity</b> (After deducting estimated cost of improving schools)	<b>\$204 million</b>

\* Performance for sub-groups of the Asian American populations (Hmong, Cambodian, etc.) varies drastically. Further federal and state disaggregation of data is needed to more accurately speak to performance results of Asian Americans.

## SOCIAL AND CIVIC CONSEQUENCES

Changes attributable to educational equalization with White, non-Latino students

	<b>College Graduation (25 years of age +)<sup>10</sup></b> Increase Expected Attributable to Equitable Access Black, Latino, Native American (total)	84%
	<b>Employment<sup>11</sup></b> Increase Expected Attributable to Equitable Access  With High School Diploma Further Increase with Bachelor's Degree	5% 3%
	<b>Income<sup>12</sup></b> Increase Expected Attributable to Equitable Access With High School Diploma Further Increase with Bachelor's Degree	34% 66%
	<b>Health<sup>13</sup></b> Increase Expected Attributable to Equitable Access Black, non-Latino Latino	6% 35%
	<b>Civic Engagement<sup>14</sup> (National Election Participation)</b> Increase Expected Attributable to Equitable Access	2%
	<b>Incarceration<sup>15</sup></b> Decrease Expected Attributable to Equitable Access to Education Black, non-Latino Latino	-89% --%

<sup>1</sup> Enrollments (2005/6): Native American (120,122), Asian American (10,622), Black, non-Latino (69,090), Latino (56,375), White, non-Latino (378,530), FARL (346,070).

<sup>2</sup> Students eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch. This measure is similar to the state's percentage of children living in poverty: Native American (33%), Asian American (19%), Black, non-Latino (46%), Latino (37%), White, non-Latino (19%).

<sup>3</sup> The NAEP percentage of all public school students scoring at or above proficiency for Grade 8 Reading is used as a proxy for system quality.

<sup>4</sup> Access for 4-year-olds: NIEER Yearbook.

<sup>5</sup> Ratio of disadvantaged to advantaged student access: State Consolidated Performance Reports for School Year 2004/5 in Peske, Heather G. and Kati Haycock: Teaching Inequality: How Poor and Minority Students are Shortchanged on Teacher Quality. The Education Trust, June 2006.

<sup>6</sup> NCES.

<sup>7</sup> Access to AP Math; USED/OCR.

<sup>8</sup> Earnings and Revenue: Levin, Henry. The Costs and Benefits of an Excellent Education for All of America's Students. Columbia University, January 2007.

<sup>9</sup> Numbers are rounded.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2006.

<sup>11</sup> ACS.

<sup>12</sup> ACS.

<sup>13</sup> National Survey of Children's Health, Indicator 6.1. This report follows the practice of using the condition of health of White, non-Latinos as the baseline from which to measure the health of all groups. This is the meaning of the "100%," indicator. It does not mean that 100% of all White, non-Latinos are in good health. If the health of White, non-Latinos in a state were, in general, to improve (or deteriorate), the percentage indicators for historically disadvantaged groups would change proportionately.

<sup>14</sup> Potential Civic Engagement is represented by national voting rates by educational attainment applied to adult educational attainment of the state. U.S. Census Bureau. Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2004; American Community Survey, Educational Attainment Adult Population. 2004 Voting Turnout Rate from United States Election Project: [http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout\\_2004G.html](http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout_2004G.html)

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report: Education and Correctional Populations, January 2003.