

READING SUFFICIENCY ACT

REPORT CARD

Issued pursuant to 70 O.S. § 1210.508C
Oklahoma State Department of Education Staff
December 2016



OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
— CHAMPION EXCELLENCE —

Table of Contents

- List of Tables ————— 3
- List of Figures ————— 4
- Background ————— 5
- Purpose ————— 6
- Organization ————— 6
- Limitations ————— 6
- Results and Analysis ————— 7
 - Question 1 ————— 7
 - Question 2 ————— 9
 - Question 3 ————— 11
 - Question 4 ————— 15
 - Question 5 ————— 22
- Conclusions ————— 37

List of Tables

Table 1: At-Risk Compared to Total Enrollment	7
Table 2: At-Risk at the End of Year	9
Table 3: At-Risk Compared to Successful Completion of Program	12
Table 4: State RSA Appropriation by School District	13
Table 5: 2013 Third Grade OCCT Scores	15
Table 6: 2014 Third Grade OCCT Scores	18
Table 7: 2015 Third Grade OCCT Scores	20
Table 8: RSA Funding Appropriated to Districts	22

List of Figures

Figure 1: At-Risk Beginning of Year Compared to Total Enrollment	8
Figure 2: At-Risk End of Year Compared to Total Enrollment	11
Figure 3: At-Risk Beginning of Year Compared to Completed Program	14
Figure 4: At-Risk Beginning of Year/At-Risk End of Year/Total Enrollment	14

Background

The Reading Sufficiency Act was introduced to ensure that all Oklahoma students read on grade-level by the end of third grade. Why such an emphasis on third grade? Third grade is the transition year in which the focus of reading instruction is on “learning to read” rather than “reading to learn.” Current legislation¹ mandates that the major determinant in assessing a third grader’s reading proficiency is the student’s score on the reading portion of the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test (OCCT). A student who scores at the unsatisfactory level, and who does not qualify for any of the good cause exemptions² is to be retained in third grade. Retention is a serious matter for everyone involved. Oklahoma students, families, teachers, schools, and communities are deeply affected by the consequences of students’ third grade reading test performance. The intentions of the law, its enforcement, and its implementation are well-placed: Oklahoma students must be able to read.

In preparation for the major OCCT assessment milestone, there are legislatively mandated screenings³ implemented from kindergarten through third grade which assess reading skills including phonemic awareness, phonics, reading fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. The purpose of these screenings is to identify students who are at-risk for reading difficulty. The students at-risk for reading difficulties are then placed on a program⁴ of reading instruction which is meant to prepare them to improve their literacy.

School districts report data to the Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE) concerning the number of students who are deemed to be at-risk according to the screening.⁴ School districts also report on the at-risk students’ participation and completion of a program of reading instruction. At the beginning of the year (BOY), districts report the number of students placed on a program of reading instruction. At the end of the year (EOY), districts report the number of students who left the program of reading instruction (the reason is not recorded); the number of students who entered the program of reading instruction (the reason is not recorded); and the number of students who complete the program of reading instruction.

Why report these data? It is important to acknowledge that more than 200,000 individual kindergarten through third grade students, each of whom has a unique story, were affected by the Reading Sufficiency Act in 2015 alone. Together, those unique stories contribute in creating the fabric of communities across the state of Oklahoma. Thriving communities are sustained by a quality public education system. It is through the dissemination of reports, such as this one, that Oklahomans are able to take an informed glance at our progress in continually improving our schools, our communities and our state.

¹ See *Retention - No Social Promotion* (70 O.S. § 1210.508C(H))

² See *Good Cause Exemptions* (70 O.S. § 1210.508C(J), § 1210.508C(K)) and *Probationary Promotion* (70 O.S. § 1210.508C(H)(4))

³ See *K-3 Screening and Assessments* (70 O.S. § 1210.508C(B))

⁴ See *Read Initiative* (70 O.S. § 1210.508C(O))

Purpose

Section 1210.508C of the Reading Sufficiency Act requires the State Department of Education to issue a Reading Report Card⁵ which reports information concerning the following: students who are at-risk for reading difficulty, students who have successfully completed a program of reading instruction, third grade students' performance on the statewide criterion-referenced reading test, and the funding for reading remediation received by each school district.

Organization

As per the request of a Report Card in 70 O.S. § 1210.508C, this report is organized around five central questions:

- *How many students (number and percent) in kindergarten through third grade have been determined as at-risk for reading difficulties as compared to the total number of students enrolled in each grade?*
- *How many students (number and percent) continue to be at-risk for reading difficulties by the end of the year, as determined by the year-end measurement of reading progress?*
- *How many students (number and percent) in kindergarten through third grade have successfully completed their RSA-funded program of instruction and are reading on grade level as determined by the results of approved reading assessments?*
- *How many students (number and percent) scored at each performance level on the reading portion of the statewide third grade criterion-referenced test?*
- *What funding was appropriated to each district for reading remediation?*

The data sources used to answer the questions are provided. The results are presented in tables and graphs.

Limitations

This report provides information that, when placed in the proper context, can help Oklahomans better understand the implementation and effectiveness of programs of reading instruction for kindergarten through third grade classrooms across the state. Current data reporting methods include self-reported data from districts, and thus, limit the conclusions which can be confidently drawn from this report.

⁵Individual district and site data can be produced upon request.

Results & Analysis

Question 1: *How many students (number and percent) in kindergarten through third grade have been determined as at-risk for reading difficulties as compared to the total number of students enrolled in each grade?*

To determine the number and percentage of students considered at-risk for reading difficulties at the beginning of the year as compared to the total number of students enrolled, we used district-reported data which delineated the number of students who were considered at-risk based on their enrollment in a program of reading instruction and the number of students enrolled. These numbers were directly reported to the OSDE by districts.

Table 1: The number and percentage of students in K-3 determined to be at-risk for reading difficulties compared to the total number of students enrolled in each grade.

	Grade	At-Risk BOY	Total Enrolled	Percent At-Risk BOY
2014	KG	19,831	53,277	37.2%
	1	21,593	54,323	39.7%
	2	21,191	49,896	42.4%
	3	20,162	48,358	41.7%
	All Grades	82,777	205,854	40.2%
2015	KG	18,316	53,360	34.3%
	1	21,739	54,241	40.1%
	2	21,129	52,045	40.6%
	3	21,574	51,339	42.0%
	All Grades	82,758	210,985	39.2%
2016	KG	18,146	49,951	36.3%
	1	20,684	52,155	39.7%
	2	19,977	49,874	40.1%
	3	20,269	50,597	40.1%
	All Grades	79,076	202,577	39.0%

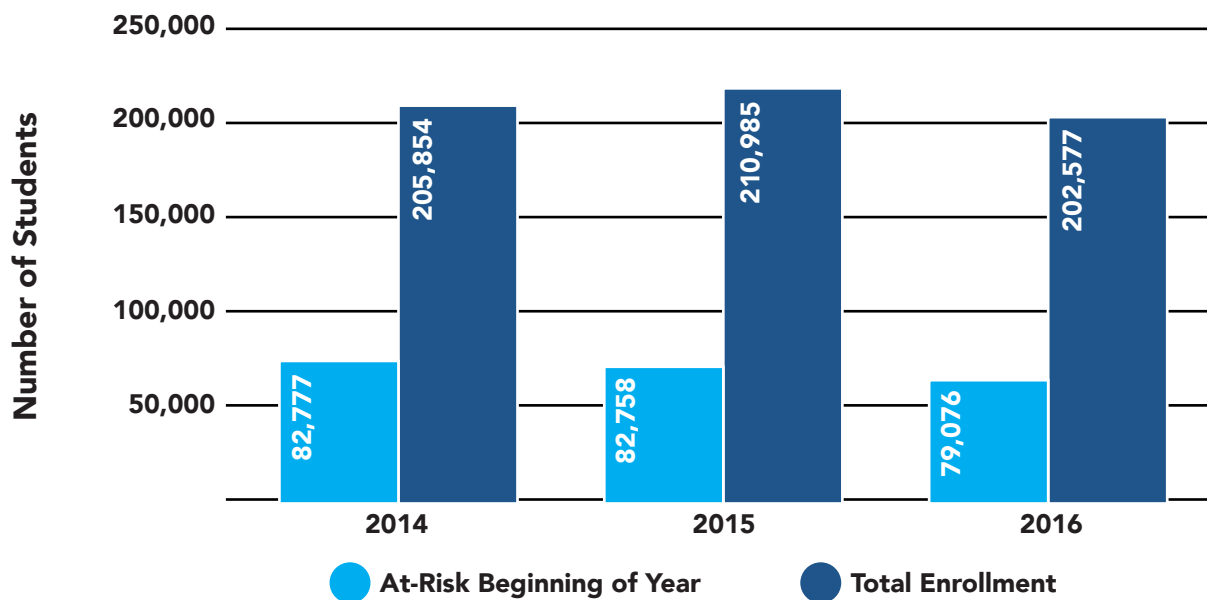
BOY = Beginning of Year

Points of interest:

- Second grade has a higher percentage of at-risk students in 2014 and 2016, and third grade has the highest percentage of at-risk students in 2015 and 2016.
- Following the first grade class of 2014, provides perspective. In 2014, 39.7% of third graders were at-risk at the beginning of the year. In 2015, as second graders, 40.6% were at-risk at the beginning of the year. In 2016, as third graders 40.1% were at-risk at the beginning of the year.
- Similarly, follow the kindergarten class of 2014. That year, 37.2% of kindergartners were at-risk at the beginning of the year. In 2015, as first graders, 40.1% were at-risk at beginning of year, and in 2016, as second graders, 40.1% were at-risk. Again, an increase between 2014 and 2015.
- Likewise, the second grade class of 2014 had 42.4% at-risk, and they moved to 42.0% at-risk in 2015 as third graders.
- When looking at the at-risk students for all grades, 2014 has the highest percentage at 40.2%. This figure does not drastically change in 2015 with 39.2% of all grades at-risk, and remains nearly the same in 2016 at 39.0%.

Figure 1

At-Risk Beginning of Year Compared to Total Enrollment



Question 2: *How many students (number and percent) continue to be at-risk for reading difficulties by the end of the year, as determined by the year-end measurement of reading progress?*

To determine the number and percentage of students considered at-risk for reading difficulties at the end of the year, a calculation was made using the number of students enrolled in a remediation program at the end of the year as compared to the number of students enrolled in the remediation program at the beginning of the year. These data were directly reported to the SDE by districts.

Table 2: The number and percentage of students in kindergarten through third grade who continue to be at-risk for reading difficulties as determined by the year-end measurement of reading progress.

	Grade	At-Risk EOY	Total Enrolled	Percent At-Risk EOY
2014	All Students	58,296	205,854	28.3%
	KG	12,300	53,277	23.1%
	1	15,920	54,323	29.3%
	2	15,477	49,896	31.0%
	3	14,599	48,358	30.2%
2015	All Students	56,204	210,985	26.6%
	KG	11,099	53,360	20.8%
	1	14,807	54,241	27.3%
	2	15,407	52,045	29.6%
	3	14,891	51,339	29.0%
2016	All Students	51,549	202,577	25.4%
	KG	11,249	49,951	22.5%
	1	13,814	52,155	26.5%
	2	13,592	49,874	27.3%
	3	12,894	50,597	25.5%

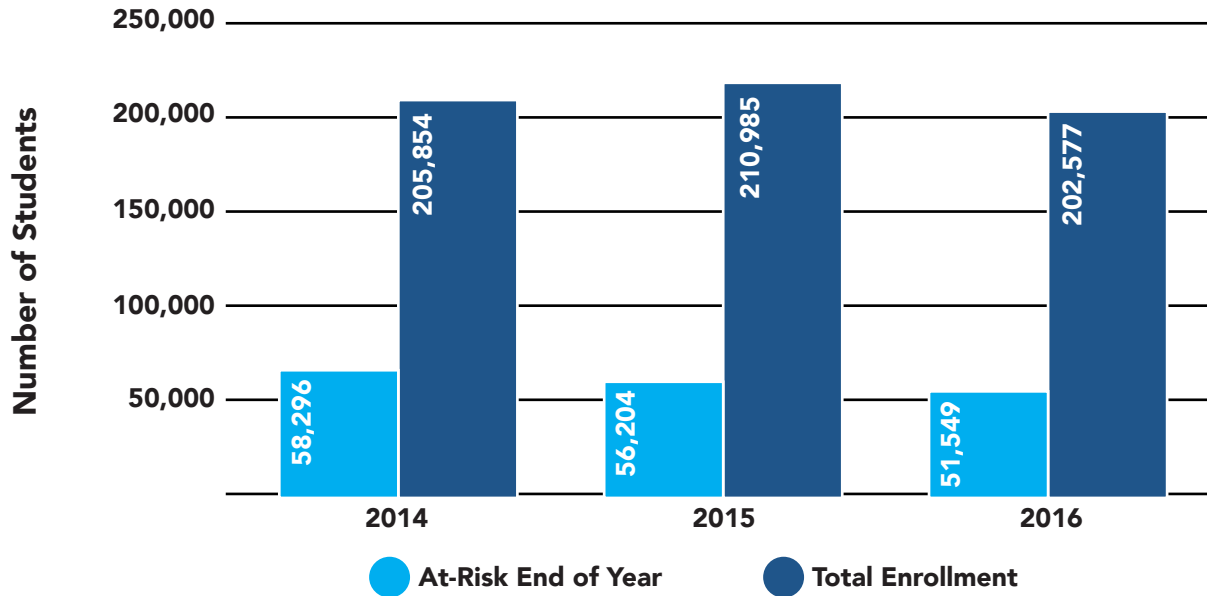
EOY = End of Year

Points of Interest:

- This table reflects the effectiveness of the remediation program in use, as the data considered are end of year accounts. This does not reflect the influence (if any) of a summer break.
- Following the kindergarten class of 2014, that year 23.1% were still at-risk at the end of the year. When they were first graders in 2015, 27.3% were at-risk by the end of the year. As second graders in 2016, 27.3% of their class was still considered at-risk.
 - The first grade class of 2014 was 29.3% at-risk; in 2015, as second graders, they were reported as 29.6% at-risk, in 2016, as third graders, 25.5% of the class was at-risk.
 - In 2014, the second grade class had 31% of the students at-risk by the end of the year. As third graders, in 2015, 29% were at-risk by the end of the year.
- In all three years reported, second grade has the highest percentage of students still at-risk by the end of the year.
- In 2014, the end of the year at-risk students in the first grade class was 6.2% higher than the kindergarten class. In 2015, the at-risk students at the end of the year in the first grade class was 6.5% higher than the percent of at-risk students in kindergarten. In 2016, the at-risk students at the end of the year in the first grade class was 4% higher than at-risk kindergartners at the end of the year.
 - First grade consistently has a higher percent of at-risk students than kindergartners at the end of the year.
- In 2014, the end of the year at-risk students in the second grade class was 1.7% higher than the first grade class. In 2015, the at-risk students at the end of the year in the second grade class was 2.3% higher than the percent of at-risk students in first grade. In 2016, the at-risk students at the end of the year in the second grade class was 0.8% higher than at-risk first graders at the end of the year.
 - Second grade consistently has a higher percent of at-risk students than first grade at the end of the year.
- In 2014, the end of the year at-risk students in the third grade class was 0.8% lower than the second grade class. In 2015, the at-risk students at the end of the year in the third grade class was 0.6% lower than the percent of at-risk students in second grade. In 2016, the at-risk students at the end of the year in the third grade class was 1.8% lower than at-risk first graders at the end of the year.
 - Third grade consistently has a lower percent of at-risk students than second grade at the end of the year.

Figure 2

At-Risk End of Year Compared to Total Enrollment



Question 3: *How many students (number and percent) in kindergarten through third grade have successfully completed their RSA-funded program of instruction and are reading on grade level as determined by the results of approved reading assessments?*

To determine the number and percentage of students who have successfully completed their reading remediation program, districts reported the number of students who completed the program. Another way of constructing an understanding of successful remediation plan completion is by looking at the percentage of students who are considered at-risk at the beginning of the year compared to the percentage of students considered at-risk at the end of the year. These data were reported by the districts.

Table 3: Students in K-3 grade who have successfully completed their program of instruction.

	Grade	Completed Plan	Total Enrolled	Percent Completed
2014	All Students	30,634	205,854	14.9%
	KG	9,051	53,277	17.0%
	1	8,000	54,323	14.7%
	2	6,603	49,896	13.2%
	3	6,980	48,358	14.4%
2015	All Students	30,163	210,985	14.3%
	KG	8,289	53,360	15.5%
	1	8,003	54,241	14.8%
	2	6,395	52,045	12.3%
	3	7,476	51,339	14.6%
2016	All Students	33,371	202,577	16.5%
	KG	8,707	49,951	17.4%
	1	8,779	52,155	16.8%
	2	7,443	49,874	14.9%
	3	8,442	50,597	16.7%

Points of Interest:

- Kindergarten consistently has the highest percentage of students who successfully complete their program of reading remediation.
- Second grade consistently has the lowest percentage of students who successfully complete their program of remediation.
- In 2016, 16.5% of all students completed their program of reading remediation. When juxtaposed against 2014 and 2015, both years had just over 14% of all students complete their reading program.

Table 4: At-Risk at Beginning of Year compared to At-Risk End of Year

	Grade	Percent At-Risk BOY	Percent At-Risk EOY	Difference	Change
2014	All Students	37.2%	28.3%	-8.9%	Decreased from BOY
	KG	39.7%	23.1%	-16.6%	Decreased from BOY
	1	42.5%	29.3%	-13.2%	Decreased from BOY
	2	41.7%	31.0%	-10.7%	Decreased from BOY
	3	40.2%	30.2%	-10.0%	Decreased from BOY
2015	All Students	34.3%	26.6%	-7.7%	Decreased from BOY
	KG	40.1%	20.8%	-19.3%	Decreased from BOY
	1	40.6%	27.3%	-13.3%	Decreased from BOY
	2	42.0%	29.6%	-12.4%	Decreased from BOY
	3	39.2%	29.0%	-10.2%	Decreased from BOY
2016	All Students	36.3%	25.4%	-10.9%	Decreased from BOY
	KG	39.7%	22.5%	-17.2%	Decreased from BOY
	1	40.1%	26.5%	-13.6%	Decreased from BOY
	2	40.1%	27.3%	-12.8%	Decreased from BOY
	3	39.0%	25.5%	-13.5%	Decreased from BOY

Points of Interest:

- This table demonstrates that the percent of students at-risk for reading difficulties decreased every year.
- The greatest decrease in the percentage of all students considered at-risk occurred in 2016.
- The kindergarten classes in all three years consistently had greater rates of improvement.
- The third grade classes in two of the three years displayed here consistently had the least improvement with the third grade class of 2014 only improving by 10.0%.

Figure 3

At-Risk Beginning of Year Compared to Completed Program

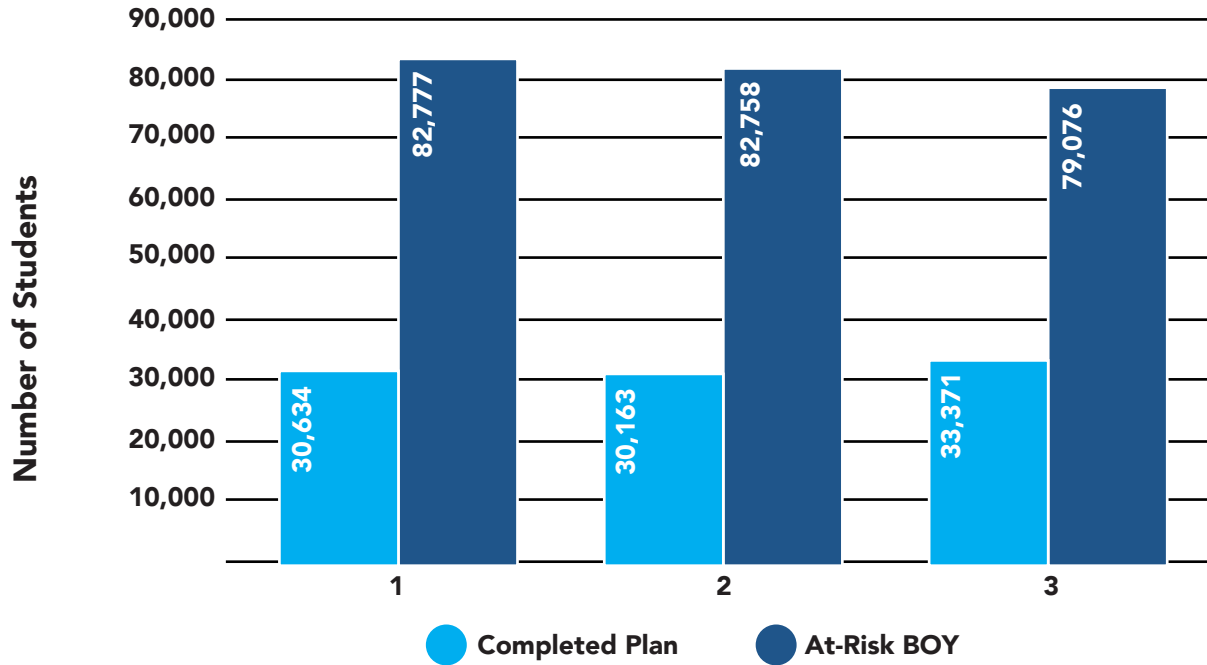
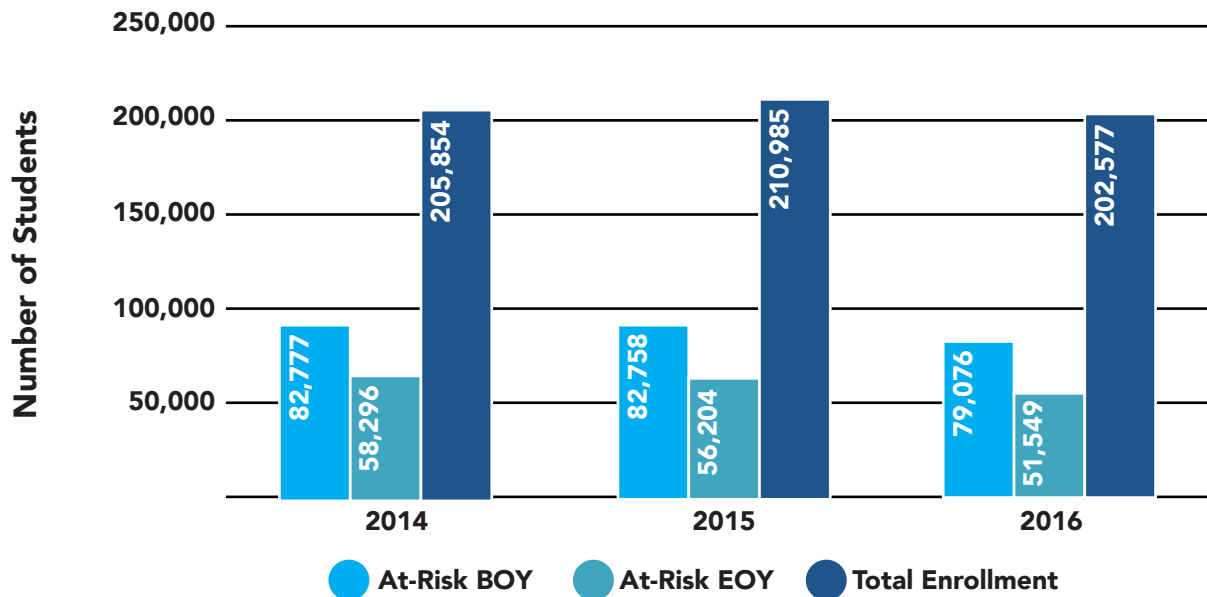


Figure 4

At-Risk Beginning of Year & End of Year Compared to Total Enrollment



Question 4: How many students (number and percent) scored at each performance level on the reading portion of the statewide third grade criterion-referenced test?⁶

To determine the number and percentage of students scoring at each performance level on the reading portion of the third grade criterion referenced test, we analyzed OCCT reading scores. Additionally, demographic data were analyzed to provide descriptive statistics on reading proficiency and retention by socio-economic status, learning disability status, English Language Learner status and race.

Table 5: 2014 OCCT 3rd Grade Scores

	Subgroup	Unsatisfactory	Limited Knowledge	Proficient	Advanced	Total
FRL	Not FRL	1,388 (7%)	1,848 (10%)	14,878 (78%)	858 (5%)	18,972 (100%)
	FRL	6,621 (22%)	5,450 (18%)	18,263 (59%)	374 (1%)	30,708 (100%)
IEP	Not on IEP	4,173 (10%)	5,665 (14%)	29,794 (73%)	1,060 (3%)	40,692 (100%)
	IEP	3,836 (24%)	1,633 (18%)	3,347 (37%)	172 (2%)	8,988 (100%)
ELL	Not ELL	6,129 (14%)	6,060 (14%)	30,853 (70%)	1,215 (3%)	44,257 (100%)
	ELL	1,880 (35%)	1,238 (23%)	2,288 (42%)	17 (<1%)	5,423 (100%)
Race/Ethnicity	African American	1,339 (29%)	900 (20%)	2,267 (50%)	42 (1%)	4,548 (100%)
	American Indian	1,109 (15%)	1,197 (16%)	4,837 (66%)	155 (2%)	7,298 (100%)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	151 (15%)	115 (11%)	713 (70%)	46 (4%)	1,025 (100%)
	Caucasian	2,806 (11%)	3,026 (12%)	18,606 (74%)	819 (10%)	25,257 (100%)
	Hispanic	2,063 (26%)	1,543 (19%)	4,317 (54%)	68 (1%)	7,991 (100%)
	Two or More	541 (15%)	517 (15%)	2,401 (68%)	91 (3%)	3,550 (100%)
All	All Students	8,009 (16%)	7,298 (15%)	33,141 (67%)	1,232 (2%)	49,680 (100%)

⁶ For the 2015-2016 school year only and for promotion purposes only: "To determine the promotion and retention of third-grade students pursuant to the Reading Sufficiency Act, the State Board of Education shall use only the reading comprehension and vocabulary scores portion of the statewide third-grade criterion-referenced test and shall not use the other language arts scores portions of the test." (70 O.S. § 1210.508C(H)(8))

Points of Interest:

- Free and Reduced Lunch status is the most commonly used indicator of socio-economic status. If a child qualifies for free and reduced school meals, it indicates that child's family is low income.
 - Higher percentages of students qualifying for FRL occurred in the unsatisfactory scoring band than the non-FRL qualifying students. In fact, there is a significant 15 percentage point difference between FRL and non-FRL in the unsatisfactory band.⁷
 - 78% of non-FRL students scored proficient, while only 59% of FRL students scored in the proficient category, indicating a 19 percent difference.
- Students on an IEP have been identified as having a learning disability. Students who are normally included as part of regular classroom instruction and are on an IEP are eligible for testing accommodations.⁸
 - Of students on an IEP, 24% scored in the unsatisfactory category. Contrast this with 10% of students not on an IEP.
 - Of students on an IEP, 37% scored in the proficient category, while 73% of students not on an IEP scored at the level of proficiency.
 - Federal law mandates that all students participate in state testing. Oklahoma offers two options for students with learning disabilities. Either the student qualifies for the Oklahoma Alternate Assessment Program (OAAP) or the student does not qualify and must take the regular assessment with or without accommodations.⁹
- English Language Learners are students with limited English proficiency.
 - Federal law stipulates that all students, including English Language Learners, with and without learning disabilities, participate in state testing. ELL students can qualify for testing accommodations¹⁰ that ensure the student is being assessed on his or her content knowledge rather than language proficiency.
 - A much higher percentage of ELL students scored unsatisfactory than those who are not ELL students: Contrast 35% of ELL students with 14% of non-ELL students. A twenty-one percentage point difference is notable.
 - Seventy percent of non-ELL students scored at the proficient level, while 42% of the English Language Learners scored at the proficient level.

⁷Oklahoma Administrative Code, OAC 210:10-13-2

⁸List of accommodations available in the Oklahoma School Testing Program (OSTP) report found online at: http://sde.ok.gov/sde/sites/ok.gov.sde/files/documents/files/OSTP-IEP-504-Accommodations%20%2815-16%29_1.pdf

⁹More information about the OAAP found online at: <http://sde.ok.gov/sde/sites/ok.gov.sde/files/documents/files/OSTP%20FAQ.pdf>

¹⁰More information found at: <http://sde.ok.gov/sde/sites/ok.gov.sde/files/documents/files/OSTP%20ELL%20Accommodations%20%2815-16%29.pdf>

- Oklahoma schools serve diverse student populations. It is pertinent to explore the differences in student subgroup population test scores.
- The scores show that African-American students have the highest percentage of students scoring at the unsatisfactory level.
 - African-American students have the lowest number of students scoring at the proficient level, with only 50% scoring at proficient in 2014.
- In 2014, 16% of all students scored at unsatisfactory.
 - It is important to compare year-to-year growth, and it is imperative to look at the scoring of student subgroups.

Table 6: 2015 OCCT 3rd Grade Scores

	Subgroup	Unsatisfactory	Limited Knowledge	Proficient	Advanced	Total
FRL	Not FRL	1,085 (6%)	1,732 (10%)	14,423 (79%)	928 (5%)	18,168 (100%)
	FRL	6,625 (19%)	6,613 (20%)	20,213 (60%)	394 (1%)	33,845 (100%)
IEP	Not on IEP	3,611 (9%)	6,326 (15%)	31,092 (74%)	1,218 (4%)	42,247 (100%)
	IEP	4,099 (42%)	2,019 (21%)	3,549 (36%)	104 (1%)	9,771 (100%)
ELL	Not ELL	6,002 (13%)	6,760 (15%)	31,950 (69%)	1,301 (3%)	46,013 (100%)
	ELL	1,708 (28%)	1,585 (26%)	2,691 (45%)	21 (1%)	6,005 (100%)
Race/Ethnicity	African American	1,337 (27%)	1,045 (21%)	2,493 (51%)	33 (1%)	4,908 (100%)
	American Indian	966 (13%)	1,267 (17%)	4,937 (68%)	140 (2%)	7,310 (100%)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	131 (12%)	158 (15%)	753 (69%)	47 (4%)	1,089 (100%)
	Caucasian	2,687 (11%)	3,197 (13%)	18,373 (73%)	904 (3%)	25,161 (100%)
	Hispanic	2,006 (22%)	1,994 (22%)	5,057 (55%)	84 (1%)	9,141 (100%)
	Two or More	583 (13%)	684 (16%)	3,028 (69%)	114 (2%)	4,409 (100%)
All	All Students	7,710 (15%)	8,345 (16%)	34,641 (67%)	1,322 (2%)	52,018 (100%)

Points of Interest:

- In 2015, 19% of students qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch status scored at the unsatisfactory level, which improved by three percentage points from 2014.
 - Sixty percent of FRL students scored at the proficient level, which improved by one percentage point from 2014.
- The percentage of students on an IEP scoring unsatisfactory is 42% - up eighteen points from the percentage of IEP students scoring unsatisfactory in 2014. Only 36% of IEP students tested with accommodations scored at the proficient level in 2015.
- ELL students again under-perform contrasted against the non-ELL students.
 - Twenty-eight percent of ELL students scored unsatisfactory, which improved from 2014 by seven percentage points.
- The scores show that African-American students have the highest percentage of students scoring at the unsatisfactory level. At 27% scoring unsatisfactory, they improved by two percentage points from the previous year.
 - African-American students again have the lowest number of students scoring at the proficient level, with only 51% scoring at proficient in 2015.
- Of all third grade students tested on the reading portion of the OCCT in 2015, 15% scored unsatisfactory. Sixty-seven percent of all third grade students scored in the proficient band.
 - This change is minimal from the previous year.
 - It is important to compare year-to-year growth, and it is imperative to look at the scoring of student subgroups.

Table 7: 2016 OCCT 3rd Grade Scores

	Subgroup	Unsatisfactory	Limited Knowledge	Proficient	Advanced	Total
FRL	Not FRL	1,013 (6%)	1,397 (8%)	14,051 (79%)	1,318 (7%)	17,779 (100%)
	FRL	6,560 (17%)	5,977 (17%)	21,679 (62%)	669 (2%)	34,885 (100%)
IEP	Not on IEP	3,817 (9%)	5,781 (13%)	32,407 (74%)	1,894 (4%)	43,899 (100%)
	IEP	3,756 (43%)	1,593 (18%)	3,323 (38%)	93 (1%)	8,765 (100%)
ELL	Not ELL	5,717 (12%)	5,972 (13%)	32,884 (71%)	1,958 (4%)	46,531 (100%)
	ELL	1,856 (30%)	1,402 (23%)	2,846 (46%)	29 (<1%)	6,133 (100%)
Race/Ethnicity	African American	1,390 (29%)	924 (19%)	2,427 (50%)	70 (1%)	4,811 (100%)
	American Indian	894 (13%)	1,028 (15%)	4,764 (69%)	196 (3%)	6,882 (100%)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	123 (11%)	138 (12%)	767 (68%)	102 (9%)	1,130 (100%)
	Caucasian	2,454 (10%)	2,844 (11%)	18,687 (74%)	1,273 (5%)	25,258 (100%)
	Hispanic	2,122 (22%)	1,753 (18%)	5,497 (58%)	162 (2%)	9,534 (100%)
	Two or More	590 (12%)	687 (14%)	3,588 (71%)	184 (4%)	5,049 (100%)
All	All Students	7,573 (14%)	7,374 (14%)	35,730 (68%)	1,987 (4%)	52,664 (100%)

Points of Interest: ¹¹

- In 2016, 17% of students qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch status scored at the unsatisfactory level. This improved by two percentage points from 2015, and by 5 percentage points from 2014.
 - Sixty-two percent of FRL students scored at the proficient level. This improved by two percentage points from 2015, and is a three percentage point improvement from 2014.
- Of students on an IEP, 43% scored at the unsatisfactory level in 2016 compared to nine percent of students who are not on an IEP scoring unsatisfactory.
 - Over the past three years, IEP students' scores have consistently declined.
- In 2015, 28% of the ELL students scored unsatisfactory; this is an improvement from 2014 by seven percentage points. However, 30% of ELL students scored unsatisfactory in 2016.
- In 2016, 46% scored at proficient; 45% of ELL students scored at the proficient level in 2015. In the past three years ELL scores have fluctuated.
- Considering the past three years, African-American students are the most likely to score unsatisfactory compared to the other racial and ethnic subpopulations. In 2016, 29% of African American students scored unsatisfactory, it was 27% in 2015. In 2014, 29% scored unsatisfactory.
- Of all third grade students tested on the reading portion of the OCCT in 2016, 14% scored unsatisfactory, which is an improvement from 15% in 2015 and was an improvement of 16% in 2014. Overall, third grade students are trending an improvement in unsatisfactory scores.

¹¹ According to 70 O.S. § 1210.508C(H)(8)), every student will receive one of two statuses on the third grade reading report: "Meets RSA Criteria" or "Does Not Meet RSA Criteria" In 2015-16, 12% of all students received the status "Does Not Meet RSA Criteria," while 88% received the status "Meets RSA Criteria." Additionally, the criteria for scoring proficient is based solely on performance on the Vocabulary and Comprehension portions of the OCCT, Standards 2 and 4.

Question 5: *What funding was appropriated to each district for reading remediation? The State Department of Education Office of State Aid keeps records of funding appropriated to each district. These amounts are reported here.*

Table 8: RSA funding appropriated to each district

County	District	Funds Received 2014	Funds Received 2015	Funds Received 2016
Adair	Cave Springs	\$1,612	\$1,341	\$1,307
Adair	Dahlongegah	\$1,075	\$894	\$1,230
Adair	Greasy	\$2,611	\$1,863	\$1,691
Adair	Maryetta	\$1,766	\$5,589	\$6,688
Adair	Peavine	\$2,073	\$1,714	\$1,922
Adair	Rocky Mountain	\$537	\$596	\$922
Adair	Stilwell	\$8,753	\$11,550	\$13,914
Adair	Watts	\$2,227	\$2,161	\$2,690
Adair	Westville	\$14,665	\$17,810	\$11,838
Adair	Zion	\$4,453	\$2,832	\$4,843
Alfalfa	Burlington	\$921	\$745	\$615
Alfalfa	Cherokee	\$3,071	\$3,502	\$2,767
Alfalfa	Timberlake	\$1,229	\$671	\$1,153
Atoka	Atoka	\$5,451	\$6,334	\$4,382
Atoka	Caney	\$2,380	\$2,310	\$2,383
Atoka	Harmony	\$3,455	\$2,161	\$846
Atoka	Lane	\$5,451	\$6,409	\$5,688
Atoka	Stringtown	\$998	\$522	\$384
Atoka	Tushka	\$1,843	\$2,012	\$1,845
Beaver	Balko	\$998	\$373	\$692
Beaver	Beaver	\$2,841	\$3,055	\$1,922
Beaver	Forgan	\$921	\$894	\$1,384
Beaver	Turpin	\$2,841	\$4,098	\$4,305
Beckham	Elk City	\$23,418	\$26,752	\$18,603
Beckham	Erick	\$845	\$820	\$2,229
Beckham	Merritt	\$4,837	\$2,608	\$3,459
Beckham	Sayre	\$5,375	\$3,279	\$4,766
Blaine	Canton	\$4,991	\$3,651	\$5,381
Blaine	Geary	\$3,916	\$4,620	\$3,844
Blaine	Okeene	\$2,918	\$1,490	\$2,921
Blaine	Watonga	\$2,227	\$9,315	\$5,458

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Bryan	Achille	\$1,152	\$1,639	\$1,768
Bryan	Bennington	\$3,455	\$3,502	\$2,844
Bryan	Caddo	\$2,457	\$3,428	\$3,382
Bryan	Calera	\$4,530	\$5,738	\$4,459
Bryan	Colbert	\$5,451	\$2,757	\$2,921
Bryan	Durant	\$27,027	\$28,838	\$35,130
Bryan	Rock Creek	\$2,303	\$2,683	\$2,306
Bryan	Silo	\$8,292	\$9,315	\$9,455
Caddo	Anadarko	\$25,875	\$20,567	\$21,447
Caddo	Binger-Oney	\$2,918	\$2,757	\$2,690
Caddo	Boone-Apache	\$4,607	\$2,906	\$3,767
Caddo	Carnegie	\$2,303	\$2,087	\$3,075
Caddo	Cement	\$1,766	\$1,043	\$1,153
Caddo	Cyril	\$1,152	\$969	\$538
Caddo	Fort Cobb-Broxton	\$2,994	\$2,161	\$2,152
Caddo	Gracemont	\$1,689	\$1,714	\$1,922
Caddo	Hinton	\$6,603	\$4,322	\$3,997
Caddo	Hydro-Eakly	\$3,071	\$3,130	\$1,922
Caddo	Lookeba Sickles	\$3,839	\$2,534	\$1,537
Canadian	Banner	\$691	\$1,788	\$1,537
Canadian	Calumet	\$1,459	\$1,937	\$1,537
Canadian	Darlington	\$3,762	\$522	\$1,691
Canadian	El Reno	\$28,639	\$29,509	\$31,902
Canadian	Maple	\$998	\$2,087	\$1,461
Canadian	Mustang	\$73,633	\$90,316	\$77,486
Canadian	Piedmont	\$11,671	\$11,178	\$11,992
Canadian	Riverside	\$3,532	\$1,267	\$1,153
Canadian	Union City	\$3,378	\$2,832	\$1,922
Canadian	Yukon	\$64,112	\$88,378	\$72,720
Carter	Ardmore	\$50,599	\$43,444	\$33,131
Carter	Dickson	\$20,040	\$4,695	\$5,535
Carter	Fox	\$2,994	\$1,565	\$2,152
Carter	Healdton	\$3,609	\$2,608	\$5,688
Carter	Lone Grove	\$11,517	\$7,973	\$11,608
Carter	Plainview	\$6,526	\$7,452	\$6,380
Carter	Springer	\$2,073	\$2,161	\$1,614
Carter	Wilson	\$2,150	\$4,993	\$4,997
Carter	Zaneis	\$3,839	\$4,098	\$4,382

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Cherokee	Briggs	\$2,534	\$9,911	\$3,767
Cherokee	Cherokee Immersion School	\$0	\$2,459	\$2,614
Cherokee	Grand View	\$7,755	\$7,005	\$9,916
Cherokee	Hulbert	\$5,528	\$5,961	\$3,305
Cherokee	Keys	\$2,994	\$3,726	\$3,767
Cherokee	Lowrey	\$1,382	\$969	\$1,384
Cherokee	Norwood	\$1,382	\$2,161	\$1,384
Cherokee	Peggs	\$2,841	\$3,800	\$2,844
Cherokee	Shady Grove	\$2,227	\$2,534	\$3,382
Cherokee	Tahlequah	\$38,084	\$29,211	\$33,593
Cherokee	Tenkiller	\$1,996	\$2,236	\$2,998
Cherokee	Woodall	\$5,682	\$6,334	\$6,073
Choctaw	Boswell	\$4,223	\$3,651	\$3,075
Choctaw	Fort Towson	\$3,686	\$2,683	\$2,460
Choctaw	Grant	\$3,071	\$2,534	\$1,999
Choctaw	Hugo	\$21,499	\$12,668	\$17,219
Choctaw	Soper	\$3,225	\$2,832	\$2,537
Choctaw	Swink	\$2,687	\$2,459	\$2,844
Cimarron	Boise City	\$3,225	\$2,012	\$2,306
Cimarron	Felt	\$998	\$447	\$307
Cimarron	Keyes	\$384	\$298	\$384
Cleveland	Lexington	\$7,141	\$11,699	\$10,454
Cleveland	Little Axe	\$10,519	\$13,860	\$10,531
Cleveland	Moore	\$120,931	\$119,303	\$116,306
Cleveland	Noble	\$35,089	\$30,329	\$31,517
Cleveland	Norman	\$111,486	\$103,058	\$98,011
Cleveland	Robin Hill	\$2,457	\$1,788	\$1,461
Coal	Coalgate	\$3,762	\$4,918	\$5,227
Coal	Cottonwood	\$921	\$1,565	\$1,153
Coal	Tupelo	\$2,687	\$2,608	\$2,076
Comanche	Bishop	\$5,451	\$5,067	\$5,381
Comanche	Cache	\$10,135	\$22,132	\$8,456
Comanche	Chattanooga	\$1,152	\$1,788	\$1,384
Comanche	Elgin	\$8,830	\$8,942	\$11,608
Comanche	Fletcher	\$1,996	\$2,310	\$3,459
Comanche	Flower Mound	\$3,378	\$4,546	\$3,459
Comanche	Geronimo	\$2,534	\$2,683	\$2,844
Comanche	Indianapolis	\$691	\$745	\$922

County	District	Funds Received 2014	Funds Received 2015	Funds Received 2016
Comanche	Lawton	\$196,867	\$176,607	\$192,178
Comanche	Sterling	\$1,843	\$2,087	\$1,999
Cotton	Big Pasture	\$1,305	\$1,267	\$1,461
Cotton	Temple	\$691	\$1,341	\$692
Cotton	Walters	\$4,837	\$3,279	\$3,536
Craig	Bluejacket	\$1,305	\$894	\$2,076
Craig	Ketchum	\$1,996	\$2,981	\$2,076
Craig	Vinita	\$13,667	\$30,031	\$12,684
Craig	Welch	\$1,075	\$820	\$1,076
Craig	White Oak	\$845	\$745	\$231
Creek	Allen-Bowden	\$5,375	\$6,707	\$7,918
Creek	Bristow	\$14,588	\$15,351	\$19,910
Creek	Depew	\$1,152	\$2,385	\$3,613
Creek	Drumright	\$3,532	\$6,781	\$3,690
Creek	Gypsy	\$2,841	\$969	\$922
Creek	Kellyville	\$13,514	\$14,158	\$11,069
Creek	Kiefer	\$5,759	\$4,695	\$5,535
Creek	Lone Star	\$8,907	\$6,483	\$11,761
Creek	Mannford	\$13,283	\$8,197	\$13,837
Creek	Mounds	\$7,525	\$3,130	\$2,383
Creek	Oilton	\$3,071	\$2,832	\$3,844
Creek	Olive	\$2,687	\$4,769	\$2,537
Creek	Pretty Water	\$2,150	\$1,863	\$1,230
Creek	Sapulpa	\$28,639	\$21,610	\$38,974
Custer	Arapaho-Butler	\$1,996	\$2,087	\$1,845
Custer	Clinton	\$18,888	\$20,865	\$22,831
Custer	Thomas-Fay-Custer Unified District	\$1,305	\$1,937	\$1,614
Custer	Weatherford	\$11,287	\$18,630	\$17,603
Delaware	Cleora	\$614	\$1,639	\$615
Delaware	Colcord	\$3,993	\$3,949	\$5,535
Delaware	Grove	\$40,387	\$37,855	\$35,745
Delaware	Jay	\$27,718	\$27,423	\$29,288
Delaware	Kansas	\$3,455	\$2,608	\$2,998
Delaware	Kenwood	\$1,920	\$1,043	\$1,076
Delaware	Leach	\$1,075	\$1,490	\$1,230
Delaware	Moseley	\$2,380	\$4,098	\$6,150
Delaware	Oaks-Mission	\$461	\$596	\$2,229

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Dewey	Seiling	\$3,686	\$4,322	\$4,151
Dewey	Taloga	\$768	\$596	\$846
Dewey	Vici	\$3,071	\$894	\$2,383
Ellis	Arnett	\$921	\$745	\$1,076
Ellis	Fargo	\$1,766	\$1,267	\$1,691
Ellis	Gage	\$691	\$522	\$231
Ellis	Shattuck	\$845	\$1,192	\$769
Garfield	Chisholm	\$6,526	\$5,589	\$6,380
Garfield	Covington-Douglas	\$3,455	\$2,534	\$1,614
Garfield	Drummond	\$3,839	\$1,490	\$1,768
Garfield	Enid	\$80,006	\$104,847	\$123,686
Garfield	Garber	\$2,227	\$2,757	\$2,998
Garfield	Kremlin-Hillsdale	\$1,843	\$1,341	\$1,845
Garfield	Pioneer-Pleasant Vale	\$5,682	\$6,409	\$7,380
Garfield	Waukomis	\$2,764	\$1,937	\$922
Garvin	Elmore City-Pernell	\$4,530	\$2,683	\$2,844
Garvin	Lindsay	\$8,523	\$12,296	\$10,685
Garvin	Maysville	\$1,229	\$522	\$1,999
Garvin	Paoli	\$1,766	\$671	\$999
Garvin	Pauls Valley	\$9,751	\$9,762	\$11,684
Garvin	Stratford	\$4,069	\$3,875	\$3,459
Garvin	Whitebead	\$3,071	\$3,651	\$3,920
Garvin	Wynnewood	\$5,068	\$4,546	\$4,843
Grady	Alex	\$2,457	\$1,788	\$2,229
Grady	Amber-Pocasset	\$3,839	\$7,079	\$7,303
Grady	Bridge Creek	\$11,287	\$16,319	\$5,996
Grady	Chickasha	\$15,203	\$17,661	\$14,836
Grady	Friend	\$614	\$2,087	\$2,537
Grady	Middleberg	\$1,459	\$2,385	\$2,998
Grady	Minco	\$5,605	\$3,130	\$2,998
Grady	Ninnekah	\$5,375	\$5,067	\$3,229
Grady	Pioneer	\$1,766	\$1,639	\$1,845
Grady	Rush Springs	\$3,609	\$2,981	\$6,611
Grady	Tuttle	\$7,832	\$5,067	\$8,840
Grady	Verden	\$1,075	\$1,490	\$3,920
Grant	Deer Creek-Lamont	\$845	\$671	\$922
Grant	Medford	\$4,069	\$3,353	\$3,152
Grant	Pond Creek-Hunter	\$2,457	\$3,055	\$1,845

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Greer	Granite	\$2,303	\$1,863	\$1,614
Greer	Mangum	\$3,225	\$3,577	\$3,536
Harmon	Hollis	\$1,536	\$2,832	\$2,537
Harper	Buffalo	\$2,457	\$1,416	\$1,614
Harper	Laverne	\$1,305	\$3,726	\$3,613
Haskell	Keota	\$3,071	\$2,459	\$4,612
Haskell	Kinta	\$384	\$820	\$1,384
Haskell	Mccurtain	\$1,459	\$1,863	\$1,461
Haskell	Stigler	\$8,139	\$7,303	\$11,223
Haskell	Whitefield	\$1,152	\$522	\$769
Hughes	Calvin	\$2,303	\$2,087	\$1,691
Hughes	Holdenville	\$14,512	\$9,166	\$8,148
Hughes	Moss	\$845	\$2,087	\$1,153
Hughes	Stuart	\$1,229	\$745	\$769
Hughes	Wetumka	\$3,839	\$3,055	\$2,690
Jackson	Altus	\$48,603	\$45,232	\$39,358
Jackson	Blair	\$2,611	\$2,459	\$1,999
Jackson	Duke	\$2,457	\$2,757	\$2,306
Jackson	Eldorado	\$614	\$745	\$615
Jackson	Navajo	\$3,225	\$3,353	\$3,229
Jackson	Olustee	\$998	\$1,118	\$1,230
Jefferson	Ringling	\$2,841	\$2,310	\$2,844
Jefferson	Ryan	\$1,996	\$894	\$615
Jefferson	Terral	\$845	\$1,267	\$769
Jefferson	Waurika	\$3,609	\$3,875	\$3,229
Johnston	Coleman	\$1,075	\$1,490	\$1,691
Johnston	Mannsville	\$1,766	\$969	\$1,153
Johnston	Milburn	\$230	\$745	\$769
Johnston	Mill Creek	\$998	\$1,714	\$1,614
Johnston	Ravia	\$1,382	\$1,267	\$922
Johnston	Tishomingo	\$9,674	\$10,433	\$8,994
Johnston	Wapanucka	\$2,303	\$1,043	\$2,537
Kay	Blackwell	\$11,901	\$14,158	\$16,758
Kay	Kildare	\$614	\$969	\$615
Kay	Newkirk	\$7,985	\$9,091	\$8,302
Kay	Peckham	\$1,152	\$1,639	\$846
Kay	Ponca City	\$61,732	\$59,987	\$67,032
Kay	Tonkawa	\$3,071	\$3,055	\$4,151

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Kingfisher	Cashion	\$2,764	\$6,483	\$4,305
Kingfisher	Dover	\$1,075	\$2,534	\$2,537
Kingfisher	Hennessey	\$9,905	\$9,538	\$7,841
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	\$4,991	\$4,322	\$2,844
Kingfisher	Lomega	\$2,150	\$1,788	\$1,691
Kingfisher	Okarche	\$921	\$2,459	\$3,152
Kiowa	Hobart	\$10,058	\$4,024	\$8,302
Kiowa	Lone Wolf	\$1,152	\$1,118	\$1,614
Kiowa	Mountain View-Gotebo	\$4,069	\$2,012	\$2,229
Kiowa	Snyder	\$4,146	\$3,875	\$2,614
Latimer	Buffalo Valley	\$1,459	\$894	\$769
Latimer	Panola	\$2,227	\$1,714	\$1,691
Latimer	Red Oak	\$4,377	\$1,341	\$538
Latimer	Wilburton	\$6,450	\$5,142	\$5,612
Le Flore	Arkoma	\$4,146	\$2,385	\$1,307
Le Flore	Bokoshe	\$2,150	\$3,949	\$2,767
Le Flore	Cameron	\$3,225	\$2,832	\$2,306
Le Flore	Fanshawe	\$0	\$894	\$922
Le Flore	Heavener	\$4,760	\$1,937	\$1,076
Le Flore	Hodgen	\$1,843	\$2,459	\$3,844
Le Flore	Howe	\$6,143	\$5,961	\$4,766
Le Flore	Le Flore	\$2,380	\$2,087	\$922
Le Flore	Monroe	\$921	\$969	\$1,076
Le Flore	Panama	\$3,455	\$6,334	\$8,994
Le Flore	Pocola	\$3,071	\$4,695	\$7,303
Le Flore	Poteau	\$14,051	\$11,848	\$12,453
Le Flore	Shady Point	\$2,227	\$1,788	\$538
Le Flore	Spiro	\$9,982	\$15,947	\$13,452
Le Flore	Talihina	\$4,530	\$3,577	\$4,459
Le Flore	Whitesboro	\$768	\$1,341	\$1,076
Le Flore	Wister	\$2,534	\$3,204	\$2,844
Lincoln	Agra	\$6,066	\$4,918	\$4,612
Lincoln	Carney	\$3,071	\$2,534	\$2,076
Lincoln	Chandler	\$6,143	\$9,985	\$9,301
Lincoln	Davenport	\$3,302	\$2,012	\$1,230
Lincoln	Meeker	\$5,451	\$4,695	\$10,301
Lincoln	Prague	\$4,146	\$3,800	\$1,845
Lincoln	Stroud	\$5,989	\$4,173	\$2,076

County	District	Funds Received 2014	Funds Received 2015	Funds Received 2016
Lincoln	Wellston	\$4,069	\$6,558	\$4,535
Lincoln	White Rock	\$2,841	\$1,341	\$2,152
Logan	Coyle	\$3,609	\$4,024	\$2,614
Logan	Crescent	\$8,216	\$4,471	\$4,766
Logan	Guthrie	\$34,014	\$36,514	\$31,748
Logan	Mulhall-Orlando	\$2,073	\$1,863	\$1,768
Love	Greenville	\$1,996	\$2,832	\$2,152
Love	Marietta	\$7,294	\$11,103	\$6,688
Love	Thackerville	\$2,073	\$4,471	\$2,844
Love	Turner	\$5,221	\$6,185	\$4,459
Major	Aline-Cleo	\$1,382	\$820	\$692
Major	Cimarron	\$1,305	\$2,385	\$2,998
Major	Fairview	\$7,371	\$6,632	\$5,919
Major	Ringwood	\$2,687	\$1,118	\$2,690
Marshall	Kingston	\$8,830	\$9,017	\$7,457
Marshall	Madill	\$12,131	\$8,346	\$6,688
Mayes	Adair	\$5,451	\$6,036	\$8,533
Mayes	Chouteau-Mazie	\$6,143	\$9,538	\$8,379
Mayes	Locust Grove	\$25,952	\$24,591	\$15,297
Mayes	Osage	\$2,227	\$2,534	\$1,691
Mayes	Pryor	\$20,808	\$15,574	\$14,067
Mayes	Salina	\$7,525	\$7,154	\$7,533
Mayes	Spavinaw	\$1,920	\$1,416	\$1,307
Mayes	Wickliffe	\$1,996	\$1,416	\$1,384
Mcclain	Blanchard	\$10,596	\$10,134	\$11,377
Mcclain	Dibble	\$7,141	\$5,291	\$6,457
Mcclain	Newcastle	\$6,834	\$7,154	\$6,765
Mcclain	Purcell	\$9,367	\$10,284	\$9,148
Mcclain	Washington	\$4,760	\$4,844	\$5,381
Mcclain	Wayne	\$4,991	\$3,800	\$3,229
Mccurtain	Battiest	\$2,457	\$1,937	\$2,614
Mccurtain	Broken Bow	\$32,402	\$13,264	\$11,454
Mccurtain	Denison	\$998	\$1,267	\$5,765
Mccurtain	Eagletown	\$2,073	\$969	\$1,768
Mccurtain	Forest Grove	\$2,227	\$1,490	\$1,691
Mccurtain	Glover	\$537	\$1,043	\$615
Mccurtain	Haworth	\$3,071	\$2,683	\$2,229
Mccurtain	Holly Creek	\$2,303	\$1,490	\$1,153

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Mccurtain	Idabel	\$12,746	\$11,848	\$10,531
Mccurtain	Lukfata	\$2,611	\$1,937	\$4,766
Mccurtain	Smithville	\$1,382	\$2,310	\$999
Mccurtain	Valliant	\$5,144	\$4,918	\$5,381
Mccurtain	Wright City	\$1,766	\$2,906	\$2,229
Mcintosh	Checotah	\$19,195	\$34,204	\$15,605
Mcintosh	Eufaula	\$9,444	\$10,060	\$9,532
Mcintosh	Hanna	\$461	\$224	\$231
Mcintosh	Midway	\$3,378	\$820	\$2,306
Mcintosh	Ryal	\$1,305	\$1,118	\$1,384
Mcintosh	Stidham	\$1,152	\$1,118	\$1,768
Murray	Davis	\$8,983	\$7,303	\$9,993
Murray	Sulphur	\$6,834	\$13,562	\$9,840
Muskogee	Braggs	\$1,996	\$969	\$2,460
Muskogee	Fort Gibson	\$7,448	\$9,091	\$8,225
Muskogee	Haskell	\$8,062	\$14,457	\$7,764
Muskogee	Hilldale	\$15,894	\$17,363	\$21,216
Muskogee	Muskogee	\$70,408	\$78,169	\$83,175
Muskogee	Oktaha	\$7,448	\$8,719	\$8,840
Muskogee	Porum	\$6,143	\$4,769	\$4,689
Muskogee	Wainwright	\$2,303	\$2,981	\$1,230
Muskogee	Warner	\$5,144	\$5,291	\$5,919
Muskogee	Webbers Falls	\$3,686	\$5,589	\$4,382
Noble	Billings	\$998	\$0	\$1,307
Noble	Frontier	\$4,530	\$3,428	\$2,998
Noble	Morrison	\$4,300	\$5,812	\$7,149
Noble	Perry	\$8,983	\$8,942	\$11,915
Nowata	Nowata	\$14,205	\$9,240	\$6,611
Nowata	Oklahoma Union	\$2,918	\$3,055	\$6,842
Nowata	South Coffeyville	\$1,459	\$1,118	\$1,845
Okfuskee	Bearden	\$461	\$373	\$461
Okfuskee	Graham-Dustin	\$1,229	\$1,043	\$999
Okfuskee	Mason	\$2,687	\$1,937	\$2,537
Okfuskee	Okemah	\$10,749	\$11,029	\$11,454
Okfuskee	Paden	\$307	\$671	\$461
Okfuskee	Weleetka	\$3,993	\$6,558	\$3,920
Oklahoma	Bethany	\$9,367	\$8,197	\$7,226
Oklahoma	Choctaw-Nicoma Park	\$33,477	\$35,247	\$51,427

County	District	Funds Received 2014	Funds Received 2015	Funds Received 2016
Oklahoma	Crooked Oak	\$18,351	\$22,952	\$21,063
Oklahoma	Crutch	\$8,676	\$8,942	\$13,222
Oklahoma	Deer Creek	\$32,095	\$31,149	\$29,134
Oklahoma	Edmond	\$125,154	\$110,585	\$112,462
Oklahoma	Epic One on One			\$32,978
Oklahoma	Harrah	\$19,656	\$17,363	\$21,601
Oklahoma	Insight School Of Oklahoma	N/A	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	John W Rex Charter School	N/A	\$2,012	\$5,688
Oklahoma	Jones	\$8,600	\$7,079	\$11,069
Oklahoma	Luther	\$7,141	\$7,601	\$13,837
Oklahoma	Midwest City-Del City	\$119,241	\$165,132	\$205,015
Oklahoma	Millwood	\$11,748	\$13,264	\$13,837
Oklahoma	Oakdale	\$1,996	\$1,714	\$1,384
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Astec Charters	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Dove Science Academy	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Dove Science Es	\$9,291	\$5,589	\$5,612
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Harding Charter	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Harding Fine Arts	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Harper Academy	N/A	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Hupfeld/W Village	\$8,753	\$8,570	\$9,148
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Independence Middle School	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Kipp Reach Coll.	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Santa Fe South High School	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Santa Fe South Jr	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	OKC Charter: Seeworth Academy	\$384	\$671	\$692
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	\$735,565	\$668,277	\$714,901
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Connections Academy	N/A	\$8,048	\$4,382

County	District	Funds Received 2014	Funds Received 2015	Funds Received 2016
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Virtual Charter Academy	N/A	\$17,959	\$19,910
Oklahoma	Putnam City	\$242,783	\$185,401	\$165,965
Oklahoma	Santa Fe South Es (Charter)	\$9,291	\$10,060	\$16,374
Oklahoma	Western Heights	\$46,990	\$46,201	\$66,801
Okmulgee	Beggs	\$7,141	\$11,327	\$10,839
Okmulgee	Dewar	\$7,371	\$1,118	\$2,767
Okmulgee	Henryetta	\$13,897	\$14,158	\$8,994
Okmulgee	Morris	\$6,526	\$9,091	\$12,069
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	\$18,581	\$24,665	\$26,136
Okmulgee	Preston	\$2,994	\$2,534	\$4,382
Okmulgee	Schulter	\$1,612	\$1,267	\$922
Okmulgee	Twin Hills	\$1,612	\$1,267	\$1,384
Okmulgee	Wilson	\$2,073	\$1,863	\$1,153
Osage	Anderson	\$5,068	\$3,875	\$5,073
Osage	Avant	\$1,536	\$1,341	\$1,384
Osage	Barnsdall	\$3,993	\$4,024	\$3,305
Osage	Bowring	\$768	\$447	\$154
Osage	Hominy	\$5,144	\$8,346	\$5,996
Osage	Mccord	\$4,914	\$4,844	\$4,920
Osage	Osage Hills	\$1,689	\$1,639	\$1,461
Osage	Pawhuska	\$8,676	\$10,060	\$8,917
Osage	Prue	\$1,766	\$2,087	\$3,152
Osage	Shidler	\$1,305	\$1,341	\$2,767
Osage	Woodland	\$4,300	\$4,397	\$4,766
Osage	Wynona	\$1,075	\$894	\$922
Ottawa	Afton	\$6,526	\$10,805	\$5,765
Ottawa	Commerce	\$6,450	\$6,260	\$7,687
Ottawa	Fairland	\$5,451	\$2,683	\$4,689
Ottawa	Miami	\$18,965	\$18,779	\$20,678
Ottawa	Quapaw	\$5,759	\$4,993	\$3,997
Ottawa	Turkey Ford	\$1,536	\$1,416	\$1,153
Ottawa	Wyandotte	\$6,373	\$6,707	\$6,765
Pawnee	Cleveland	\$9,828	\$11,103	\$18,757
Pawnee	Jennings	\$1,843	\$1,863	\$2,614
Pawnee	Pawnee	\$7,141	\$5,589	\$6,611
Payne	Cushing	\$8,600	\$9,836	\$6,918
Payne	Glencoe	\$3,686	\$2,906	\$2,614

County	District	Funds Received 2014	Funds Received 2015	Funds Received 2016
Payne	Oak Grove	\$1,996	\$2,012	\$1,768
Payne	Perkins-Tryon	\$11,364	\$17,437	\$12,376
Payne	Ripley	\$6,450	\$6,036	\$5,073
Payne	Stillwater	\$61,195	\$83,237	\$69,799
Payne	Yale	\$3,302	\$2,757	\$3,382
Pittsburg	Canadian	\$2,764	\$2,459	\$2,152
Pittsburg	Crowder	\$3,225	\$1,863	\$1,230
Pittsburg	Frink-Chambers	\$2,380	\$1,341	\$769
Pittsburg	Haileyville	\$3,609	\$3,353	\$5,612
Pittsburg	Hartshorne	\$4,530	\$5,589	\$7,457
Pittsburg	Haywood	\$1,382	\$894	\$2,076
Pittsburg	Indianola	\$1,536	\$1,714	\$2,076
Pittsburg	Kiowa	\$2,457	\$1,714	\$1,537
Pittsburg	Krebs	\$2,457	\$5,663	\$3,920
Pittsburg	Mcalester	\$38,084	\$35,396	\$40,127
Pittsburg	Pittsburg	\$461	\$373	\$922
Pittsburg	Quinton	\$2,687	\$2,683	\$2,614
Pittsburg	Savanna	\$1,152	\$820	\$1,307
Pittsburg	Tannehill	\$1,075	\$2,385	\$3,152
Pontotoc	Ada	\$26,720	\$21,759	\$23,830
Pontotoc	Allen	\$3,148	\$3,800	\$3,459
Pontotoc	Byng	\$11,364	\$7,824	\$8,917
Pontotoc	Latta	\$4,377	\$3,875	\$3,613
Pontotoc	Roff	\$3,532	\$3,353	\$3,459
Pontotoc	Stonewall	\$4,453	\$5,887	\$5,688
Pontotoc	Vanoss	\$3,378	\$2,683	\$3,844
Pottawatomie	Asher	\$537	\$820	\$1,153
Pottawatomie	Bethel	\$11,748	\$11,774	\$7,303
Pottawatomie	Dale	\$4,530	\$4,397	\$1,999
Pottawatomie	Earlsboro	\$1,766	\$1,490	\$1,614
Pottawatomie	Grove	\$3,071	\$2,832	\$4,535
Pottawatomie	Macomb	\$3,839	\$2,906	\$2,844
Pottawatomie	Maud	\$2,841	\$2,534	\$3,075
Pottawatomie	Mcloud	\$27,334	\$20,343	\$19,372
Pottawatomie	North Rock Creek	\$7,908	\$5,216	\$5,304
Pottawatomie	Pleasant Grove	\$2,303	\$2,012	\$3,229
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	\$53,133	\$34,204	\$40,972
Pottawatomie	South Rock Creek	\$5,835	\$2,608	\$3,382

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Pottawatomie	Tecumseh	\$16,969	\$26,230	\$13,145
Pottawatomie	Wanette	\$1,996	\$1,341	\$1,307
Pushmataha	Albion	\$691	\$522	\$615
Pushmataha	Antlers	\$13,974	\$14,009	\$7,687
Pushmataha	Clayton	\$2,994	\$3,055	\$4,074
Pushmataha	Moyers	\$921	\$671	\$1,076
Pushmataha	Nashoba	\$691	\$745	\$846
Pushmataha	Rattan	\$1,996	\$2,459	\$2,306
Pushmataha	Tuskahoma	\$1,229	\$2,385	\$846
Roger Mills	Cheyenne	\$2,303	\$2,608	\$2,537
Roger Mills	Hammon	\$3,225	\$969	\$1,230
Roger Mills	Leedey	\$921	\$894	\$1,076
Roger Mills	Reydon	\$1,536	\$1,788	\$1,614
Roger Mills	Sweetwater	\$1,459	\$820	\$1,614
Rogers	Catoosa	\$20,577	\$24,889	\$27,674
Rogers	Chelsea	\$10,442	\$10,433	\$10,454
Rogers	Claremore	\$30,022	\$32,266	\$35,438
Rogers	Foyil	\$4,146	\$3,577	\$6,227
Rogers	Inola	\$10,058	\$9,911	\$5,996
Rogers	Justus-Tiawah	\$2,994	\$2,981	\$4,074
Rogers	Oologah-Talala	\$19,502	\$24,293	\$11,531
Rogers	Sequoyah	\$7,141	\$7,452	\$14,529
Rogers	Verdigris	\$5,759	\$9,240	\$8,610
Seminole	Bowlegs	\$1,075	\$3,577	\$2,460
Seminole	Butner	\$2,918	\$1,863	\$1,922
Seminole	Justice	\$2,611	\$2,087	\$3,382
Seminole	Konawa	\$4,146	\$4,918	\$3,382
Seminole	New Lima	\$1,459	\$1,565	\$1,461
Seminole	Sasakwa	\$307	\$298	\$538
Seminole	Seminole	\$20,193	\$16,469	\$22,139
Seminole	Strother	\$4,223	\$4,322	\$3,690
Seminole	Varnum	\$2,227	\$2,385	\$2,229
Seminole	Wewoka	\$10,058	\$7,079	\$6,918
Sequoyah	Belfonte	\$3,455	\$3,875	\$3,844
Sequoyah	Brushy	\$4,837	\$5,589	\$6,765
Sequoyah	Central	\$4,607	\$3,428	\$1,999
Sequoyah	Gans	\$3,225	\$2,906	\$4,305
Sequoyah	Gore	\$2,918	\$9,911	\$19,986

County	District	Funds Received	Funds Received	Funds Received
		2014	2015	2016
Sequoyah	Liberty	\$2,687	\$2,385	\$3,382
Sequoyah	Marble City	\$998	\$1,639	\$1,076
Sequoyah	Moffett	\$2,764	\$2,534	\$1,384
Sequoyah	Muldrow	\$14,819	\$14,755	\$13,837
Sequoyah	Roland	\$6,450	\$7,154	\$6,457
Sequoyah	Sallisaw	\$14,435	\$13,637	\$11,531
Sequoyah	Vian	\$10,519	\$4,844	\$6,534
Stephens	Bray-Doyle	\$3,071	\$2,534	\$2,690
Stephens	Central High	\$2,303	\$1,490	\$1,384
Stephens	Comanche	\$9,214	\$7,154	\$4,689
Stephens	Duncan	\$32,402	\$32,937	\$30,441
Stephens	Empire	\$4,377	\$3,279	\$3,690
Stephens	Grandview	\$691	\$1,267	\$1,153
Stephens	Marlow	\$7,141	\$6,707	\$11,454
Stephens	Velma-Alma	\$1,996	\$2,832	\$2,460
Texas	Goodwell	\$2,764	\$2,757	\$2,690
Texas	Guymon	\$35,243	\$35,471	\$39,512
Texas	Hardesty	\$1,536	\$447	\$769
Texas	Hooker	\$6,219	\$6,110	\$6,534
Texas	Optima	\$768	\$671	\$2,152
Texas	Straight	\$1,152	\$1,267	\$1,307
Texas	Texhoma	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	Tyrone	\$2,303	\$2,757	\$1,922
Texas	Yarbrough	\$998	\$1,341	\$1,614
Tillman	Davidson	\$307	\$1,490	\$154
Tillman	Frederick	\$6,680	\$8,421	\$8,225
Tillman	Grandfield	\$1,766	\$2,012	\$1,537
Tillman	Tipton	\$5,912	\$6,185	\$4,997
Tulsa	Berryhill	\$11,440	\$8,048	\$8,533
Tulsa	Bixby	\$25,568	\$23,920	\$27,289
Tulsa	Broken Arrow	\$195,946	\$165,579	\$176,804
Tulsa	Collinsville	\$22,036	\$64,756	\$21,755
Tulsa	Deborah Brown (Charter)	\$2,918	\$4,397	\$1,307
Tulsa	Discovery Schools Of Tulsa	\$4,760	\$4,620	\$3,767
Tulsa	Glenpool	\$34,782	\$54,398	\$26,597
Tulsa	Jenks	\$59,966	\$58,497	\$54,655
Tulsa	Keystone	\$8,216	\$4,695	\$5,304
Tulsa	Liberty	\$5,451	\$5,216	\$4,535

County	District	Funds Received 2014	Funds Received 2015	Funds Received 2016
Tulsa	Owasso	\$83,922	\$85,323	\$80,638
Tulsa	Sand Springs	\$41,232	\$47,170	\$46,123
Tulsa	Sankofa	\$0	\$224	\$384
Tulsa	Skiatook	\$14,742	\$19,300	\$25,598
Tulsa	Sperry	\$13,590	\$11,029	\$17,065
Tulsa	Tulsa	\$648,726	\$579,749	\$544,632
Tulsa	Tulsa Charter: Kipp Tulsa	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tulsa	Tulsa Charter: Lighthouse Academy	\$5,221	\$4,024	\$6,765
Tulsa	Tulsa Charter: Schl. Arts/Science	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tulsa	Union	\$177,749	\$203,508	\$196,636
Wagoner	Coweta	\$18,044	\$23,846	\$39,127
Wagoner	Okay	\$7,755	\$4,769	\$5,535
Wagoner	Porter Consolidated	\$3,225	\$4,471	\$3,920
Wagoner	Wagoner	\$30,636	\$28,540	\$30,748
Washington	Bartlesville	\$49,217	\$65,203	\$44,278
Washington	Caney Valley	\$5,989	\$7,452	\$11,454
Washington	Copan	\$845	\$1,788	\$2,076
Washington	Dewey	\$6,450	\$7,899	\$8,686
Washita	Burns Flat-Dill City	\$5,605	\$5,961	\$9,686
Washita	Canute	\$2,918	\$3,875	\$3,767
Washita	Cordell	\$3,762	\$4,024	\$4,766
Washita	Sentinel	\$2,150	\$2,459	\$2,998
Woods	Alva	\$6,296	\$5,514	\$12,223
Woods	Freedom	\$691	\$969	\$307
Woods	Waynoka	\$1,766	\$1,192	\$769
Woodward	Fort Supply	\$921	\$522	\$1,230
Woodward	Mooreland	\$2,380	\$2,161	\$2,998
Woodward	Sharon-Mutual	\$1,920	\$2,683	\$3,767
Woodward	Woodward	\$32,862	\$53,578	\$32,209
State	All Districts	\$6,500,000	\$6,492,075	\$6,492,074

Points of Interest:

- In fiscal year 2013, no state funding was appropriated for RSA.
- In fiscal years 2014 and 2015, the RSA funds were allocated and paid without the districts submitting claims for reimbursement.
- RSA funds may be used for the following:
 - o Salaries for teachers and teacher assistants for before-school and after-school programs
 - o Summer school teachers and during-school reading interventionists
 - o Data processing services, software services, internet services
 - o Printing and binding
 - o Instructional materials for students identified and placed on a program of reading instruction
 - o Copy supplies, office supplies
 - o Approved screening assessments
 - o Books, state-adopted textbooks, supplemental non-state-adopted textbooks, workbooks, magazines, approved technology-related equipment and reading software
 - o Contracted services (non-payroll personnel) for offsite, onsite or online professional development training
 - o Travel and registration fees for teachers, paraprofessionals and interventionists to attend approved RSA professional development training
 - o Academic Student Assessment supplies and materials
 - o Salaries for bus drivers providing student transportation for before-and after-school programs or the Summer Academy Reading Program for RSA
- In Fiscal Year 2014, the allocation was \$76.78 per at-risk student.
- In Fiscal Year 2015, the allocation was \$74.52 per at-risk student.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, the allocation was \$76.87 per at-risk student.

Conclusions

The Reading Sufficiency Act has assisted in the overall reduction of students considered at-risk for reading difficulties in the early years of elementary school.¹² Every year since 2013, the percentage of students considered at-risk at the beginning of the year has decreased by the end of the year. This suggests that throughout a single school year, a combination of time and focus on improving reading proficiency targeted toward students considered at-risk yields positive results. RSA spotlights the necessity of reading proficiency in the earliest elementary years. The resources provided to schools to fund programs of reading instruction through the Reading Sufficiency Act make it possible for teachers and schools to develop the needed focus on learning to read targeted toward those students who need the most help.

¹² See December 2015 Reading Sufficiency Act Report Card.