

Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program

Excerpts from

Profiles 1999 District Report



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Oklahoma Department of Vocational & Technical Education
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs
ACT Corporation, The College Board
All Oklahoma Public Schools

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OKLAHOMA EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS PROGRAM OVERVIEW

“Profiles 1999” is the fulfillment of the reporting requirement of the Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program. The Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program was established in May of 1989 with the passage of Senate Bill 183 (SB 183), also known as the Oklahoma School Testing Program Act. It was codified as Section 1210.531 of Title 70 in the Oklahoma statutes. In this action, the State Board of Education was instructed to "develop and implement a system of measures whereby the performance of public schools and school districts will be assessed and reported without undue reliance upon any single type of indicator, and whereby the public, including students and parents, may be made aware of: the proper meaning and use of any tests administered under the Oklahoma School Testing Program Act, relative accomplishments of the public schools, and of progress being achieved." Also, "the Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program shall present information for comparisons of graduation rates, dropout rates, pupil-teacher ratios, and test results in the context of socioeconomic status and the finances of school districts."

In April of 1990, House Bill 1017 (HB 1017), also known as the Oklahoma Educational Reform Act, was signed into law by the Governor. The legislation was reaffirmed by a vote of the people the following year. The portions of the bill most directly affecting the Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program were codified under Oklahoma statutes Title 70, Sections 3-116 through 3-118. Section 3-118 created the Office of Accountability. Section 3-116 created the Education Oversight Board which "shall have oversight over implementation of this act (HB 1017) and shall govern the operation of the Office of Accountability." Section 3-117 provided that the Secretary of Education shall be the chief executive officer of the Office of Accountability and have executive responsibility for the Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program and the annual report required of the Education Oversight Board.

The Secretary of Education, through the Office of Accountability: (1) monitors the efforts of the public school districts to comply with the provisions of the Oklahoma Educational Reform Act and the Oklahoma School Testing Program Act; (2) identifies districts not making satisfactory progress towards compliance; (3) recommends appropriate corrective action; (4) analyzes revenues and expenditures relating to common education, giving close attention to expenditures for administrative expenses; (5) makes reports to the public concerning these matters when appropriate; and (6) submits recommendations regarding funding for education or statutory changes whenever appropriate.

In May of 1996, Section 3-116 and Section 1210.531 of Title 70 were both amended by Senate Bill 416 (SB 416), Sections 1 and 2. Section 1 provided the Education Oversight Board with full control of and responsibility for the Educational Indicators Program. Section 2 placed the Office of Accountability, its personnel, budget and expenditure of funds solely under the direction of the Education Oversight Board.

INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

“Profiles 1999” consists of three components: (1) the State Report; (2) the District Report and (3) individual School Report Cards. Each component of “Profiles 1999” divides the information presented into three major reporting categories: (I) community and environment information, (II) educational program and process information, and (III) student performance information. This methodology is meant to mirror the real-world educational process. Students have a given home and community life, they attend a school with a varied make up of teachers and administrators who deliver education through different processes and programs, and finally, all of these factors come to bear on student performance.

The specific scope of each “Profiles 1999” component is as follows:

State Report: This component contains many tables, graphs, and maps, all with accompanying text, concerning state-level information for the major categories of measurement. The most recent data covers the 1998-99 school year. Wherever possible, tables and graphs will cover multiple years in order that trends may be observed. Also, national comparisons have been added based on data availability and comparability.

District Report: This component contains a two-page spread for each school district in the state and depicts indicator information in graphic and tabular form for the 1998-99 school year.

School Report Cards: This component includes a report card for each of the 1,799 individual school sites in the State. The School Report Cards include demographic and financial information about the district and specific information about the individual school site. This information includes enrollment counts, achievement test scores, community involvement, information about teachers, and other site-specific information. Each report card also contains space for comments from the school principal. The principal is encouraged to provide information such as scores for any standardized testing conducted beyond the requirements of state law, highlights of a mission or policy that is unique to the school, and recognition of special programs or student and staff achievements. Once the principal has added his or her comments, it is required by state law that they distribute copies of the School Report Card to the parents.

Each of the three components has data organized into three major reporting categories:

- I) The Community Characteristics category includes community and contextual information. It features demographic data for persons residing within the boundaries of the school district as of April of 1990. In the District Report, communities have been placed into one of ten groups based on socioeconomic factors and the number of students the district serves. This grouping methodology allows districts to be compared to other districts serving similar communities, as well as to state averages in each of the three reporting sections.
- II) The District Educational Process category includes program and process information. It depicts how each school district delivers education to its students.

III) The Student Performance category provides a broad array of student performance information.

Each of the “Profiles 1999” components reports information using the same three categories and by design are directly comparable. For a comprehensive view of education in a given region of the state, one would start with the State Report, focus more closely by moving to the District Report, and then finally looking at the School Report Cards for information specific to each school within a given district. Each document reports information that is similar between the different levels of operation.

Regarding the gathering of data, the Office of Accountability is the secondary user of the majority of the information presented in the “Profiles 1999” reports. The Office of Accountability relies on agencies such as the Oklahoma State Department of Education, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the Oklahoma Department of Vocational and Technical Education, and several others to supply the required information in a timely, accurate and usable fashion. The information is then combined across agencies by the Office of Accountability to generate meaningful statewide statistics regarding the educational performance of students. Consequently, the Office of Accountability does not control the methods used to collect, or the categories used to report, the majority of the data presented.

As a general rule, information is reported a year after the fact. Statistics are collected at the close of the school year, and are then verified and analyzed prior to publication. While this process is taking place, there are schools closing and others opening. Only those public schools that were open during the reporting period are included in the indicator reports. Finally, because most educational indicators relate to mainstream public school students, the “Profiles 1999” reports exclude information pertaining to alternative schools and special education centers (except where specifically mentioned). For these reasons, some of the statistics included may vary from those reported by the state agency/office charged with collecting the information.

When evaluating education, it is important to remember that no single score, ratio, or measurement can quantify the academic soundness of a state, district, school, or student. The various factors that contribute to the educational process must be evaluated while paying attention to their interrelationship. Complicating this is the fact that people have differing views on what comprises quality education. Some feel small schools with low student-teacher ratios are most important. Others believe facilities and course offerings have the most influence; and yet, others may only be concerned with a particular test score or budgetary expenditure. Therefore, “Profiles 1999” presents a host of meaningful educational statistics, and readers are free to evaluate educational entities based on the factors they feel are most important in the educational process.

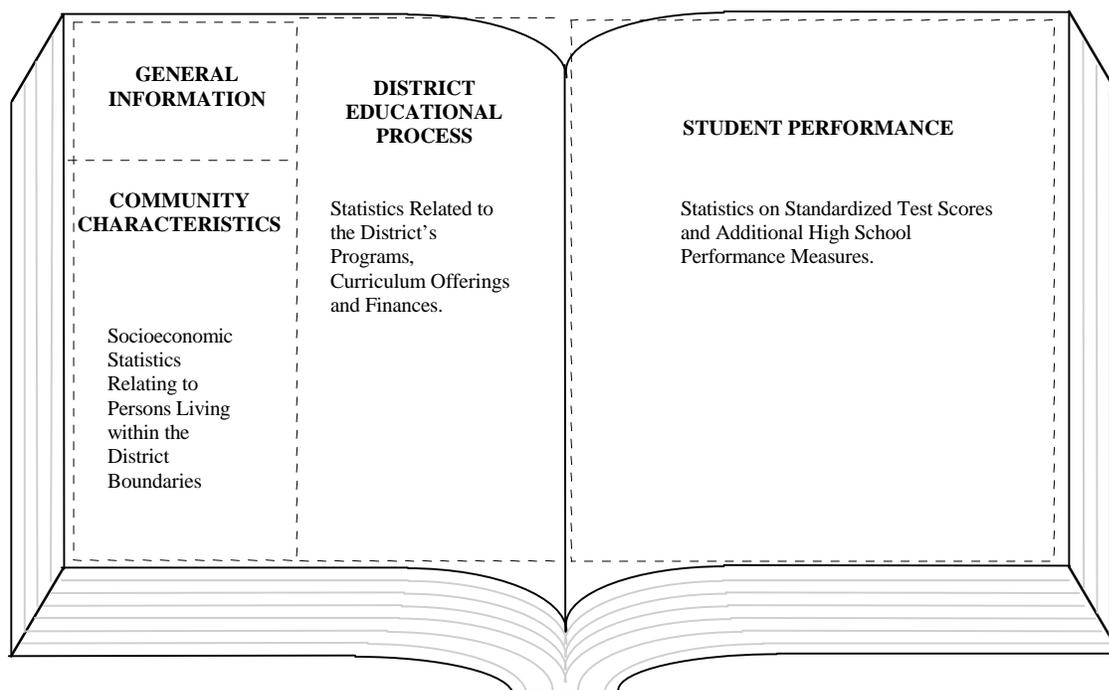
THE DISTRICT REPORT LAYOUT

The information presented in the “Profiles 1999 District Report” is divided into three major reporting categories: (1) Community Characteristics, (2) District Educational Process, and (3) Student Performance. Each of these categories represent a column of information on each school district’s report (see diagram below).

The first column has two parts. The first offers general information that identifies the district and gives the information required to contact the Superintendent. The second part, labeled Community Characteristics, provides a statistical sketch of the featured district’s community. This information has been obtained primarily from the 1990 census and has been specifically tabulated on those persons who live within the school district boundaries. Included is information about the educational attainment of adults, average household income, and other socioeconomic indicators.

The District Educational Process section reflects the learning environment provided by the school district. This section includes information on the credentials of teachers, the number of administrators and other staff, information on the various academic programs offered, and high school curriculum offerings. Additionally, a table in this section reports the amount of money the district spent in each of the major financial reporting categories.

The Student Performance section of the report contains information on test scores for both the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS) and the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests, also known as the Criterion-Referenced Tests (CRT). Additional data is included to show how graduating seniors fared in higher education, as well as the percentage of students who participated in Vo-Tech programs in conjunction with their high school course work.



EXPLANATION OF TERMS AND DATA

General Information

District Name

The name of the school district for which information is being presented.

County Name

The county in which the district resides, or the county in which the Superintendent's office resides if the district covers multiple counties.

Superintendent's Name, Address & Telephone Number

Information needed to contact the Superintendent of the featured district.

Community Characteristics [1990 census data except where noted]

The information presented in this section is based on persons living within each school district's boundaries and was collected during the 1990 census. A few districts have been annexed or consolidated since the data was originally tabulated. The data for consolidated districts has been re-distributed to the districts receiving their students. For those districts that consolidated with multiple districts, the re-distribution of data was based on what percentage of the consolidating district's average daily membership (ADM) transferred to each of the receiving districts.

Community Group

See explanation in previous section.

District Population

The number of residents living within the boundaries of the district in April of 1990.

Population per Square Mile

The number of residents living within the boundaries of the district divided by the district's area in square miles. This is meant to serve as a measure of population density or urbanization.

Ethnic Makeup

Ethnic makeup of the district as determined through the district's 1998 fall enrollment count, based on all sites including Alternative and Special Ed Centers. [State Department of Education (SDE)]

Average Household Income

The average income of households within the district. The figures are based on wages earned by all working members of the household in 1989.

Avg. Property Valuation per Student

Total assessed value of property within the boundaries of the district in 1999 divided by the district average daily membership (ADM), or average enrollment, for that same year. These figures were supplied on August 31,1999 and were current as of that date. [SDE]

Unemployment Rate

Percentage of unemployed persons age 16 and older in the work force in 1989.

Poverty Rate

Persons living below the poverty level in 1989 as a percentage of all persons for whom poverty status could be determined.

Teen Mothers w/o HS Diplomas

The percentage of 15- to 19-year-old females who had not yet graduated from high school, but who had given birth to one or more children as of April of 1990.

Single-Parent Families

The percentage of family households with children headed by a single parent, plus non-family households with children, expressed as a percentage of all households with children.

Population Age 55 and Above

The percentage of the population that was age 55 and older in 1990.

Juveniles Charged

The juvenile statistics are based on criminal offenses only. This number refers to those juveniles charged with an offense in school year 1998-99, who reported that they attended one of the schools in the district, expressed as a ratio of district enrollment (1998 fall enrollment excluding non-graded). The statewide averages are based on the 547 districts covered in this report series. For the purposes of generating statewide averages, schools with no information reported were assumed to have no juveniles charged with an offense in 1998-99. On the District Report these districts were listed as "None Reported." Alternative and special education centers are not included in the tabulation of data. [Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA)]

Offenses per Juvenile Charged

The juvenile statistics are based on criminal offenses only. The average number of offenses committed by each of the charged juveniles who reported that they attended one of the schools in the district in 1998-99. Excludes alternative and special education centers. [OJA]

The Number of Those Charged Who were Alleged Gang Members

The percent of juvenile offenders in 1998-99 who reported that they attended one of the schools in the district and were deemed to have gang affiliations. Excludes alternative and special education centers. [OJA]

Highest Educational Level for Adults

The percentage of the population age 20 and older having attained various levels of education.

Symbol Key

A key identifying all of the symbols or abbreviations used in the report. They are:

- ADM = Average Daily Membership (average enrollment)
- FTE = Full-Time Equivalent
- NA = Not Applicable
- ** = Data protected by privacy laws (small number of students tested)
- FTR = School/District Failed to Respond to Office of Accountability Survey
- DNA = Data Not Available from Providing Agency
- RM = Revised Methodology

District Educational Process [State Department of Education (1998-99) except where noted]

All of the statistics in this section are based on the 1,799 schools included in the “Profiles 1999” report series unless otherwise noted. Alternative and special education centers are excluded because of their specialized missions.

Grade Organization, Area, and Enrollment

The grades offered by the district and the number of school sites open at the beginning of the 1998-99 school year. The area of the district in square miles and student density expressed in students per square mile is also displayed in this section.

1997-98 Average Daily Membership (ADM)

The average number of students on the school roster throughout the 1997-98 school year. Also referred to as average enrollment. ADM is not reported at the site-level, therefore, alternative and special education centers cannot be isolated for removal from the count. ADM includes all sites.

1998-99 Average Daily Membership (ADM)

The average number of students on the school roster throughout the 1998-99 school year. Also referred to as average enrollment. ADM is not reported at the site level, therefore, alternative and special education centers cannot be isolated for removal from the count. ADM includes all sites.

Change in ADM from 97/98 to 98/99

The numeric and percentage change in average daily membership between the 1997-98 school year and the 1998-99 school year.

Students in Gifted and Talented

The number of students identified as Gifted and Talented divided by the district ADM.

Students in Special Education

The number of students in Special Education Programs divided by the district ADM.

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch

The number of students eligible for participation in the Federally Funded Free or Reduced Payment Lunch Program divided by the district ADM.

Advanced Placement Courses in which Students were Tested (1999 Seniors)

This denotes the number of subject areas that seniors from this district had tested in through the Advanced Placement (AP) program. The College Board offers AP tests in 31 different subject areas. Districts without data in the official AP database were considered to have zero courses tested. AP courses tested were averaged for districts with multiple high school sites. This methodology has been revised from previous years. [The College Board]

Regular Classroom Teachers

Regular Classroom Teachers are counted based on the percentage of the day they spend in the classroom and their contract length. In order to account for part-time positions, teachers are counted in full time equivalents (FTEs). Special Education Teachers are excluded from this count. Teaching principals were assumed to contribute half of their time to classroom teaching (counted as 0.5 teacher FTE). This count excludes the time teachers spend teaching at alternative and special education centers.

Students per Regular Classroom Teacher

District ADM (excluding non-graded students) divided by total Regular Classroom Teacher FTEs for the district.

Average Salary (w/ Fringe) of Regular Classroom Teachers

Teacher salaries are allocated to school sites based on the percentage of time spent at each school site (the majority of teachers in the state spend 100% of their time at one school site). The total of all salaries paid to regular classroom teachers in the district are then divided by total regular classroom teacher FTEs in the district to obtain the average salary per regular classroom teacher FTE. These figures include fringe benefits, but exclude extra duty pay.

Regular Classroom Teachers with Advanced Degree(s)

The percentage of regular classroom teachers in the district with a college degree beyond a bachelors degree. This calculation is weighted by teacher FTE.

Average Years of Experience for Regular Classroom Teachers

The district average is determined by weighting the average years of experience by the FTE for each regular classroom teacher in the district.

Special Education Teachers

Special Education teachers are counted based on the percentage of the day they spend in the classroom and their contract length. In order to account for part-time positions, teachers are counted in full time equivalents (FTEs). This count excludes the time Special Education teachers spend teaching at alternative and special education centers.

Other Professional Staff

Number of non-classroom certified staff (FTE). Includes Curriculum Consultant, Instructional Specialist, Counselor, Librarian, Nurse, Psychologist, Psychometrist, Occupational Therapist, Physical Therapist and persons identified as site-based Supervisors, Consultants, Directors. (See also School and District Administrators below.)

Teacher Assistants

Number of non-certified support staff (FTE) classified as Teaching Assistants. Teaching Assistant FTE's are calculated based on 1,440 classroom hours per year (8 hours X 180 school days).

School and District Administrators

Number of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, non-teaching Principals, non-teaching Assistant Principals and persons identified as district-wide Supervisors, Consultants or Directors (FTE). Teaching Principals and teaching Assistant Principals were designated as contributing 0.5 FTE toward administration.

Average Salary of Administrators

Total salary of administrators (school and district) divided by the total number of administrator FTEs (school and district). These figures include fringe benefits, but exclude extra duty pay.

Teachers per Administrator

Teacher FTE (regular classroom and special education) for the district divided by the Administrator FTE for the district.

District Revenue (ALL FUNDS)

There are many different "Funds" in which a school district may deposit revenue and from which it may make expenditures. "Profiles 1999" reports revenues and expenditures using "ALL FUNDS." The three basic sources of school district revenue in the state of Oklahoma are: Local & County, State, and Federal. (See Appendix C and the "Profiles 1999 State Report" for a further description of district finances.)

District Expenditures (ALL FUNDS)

There are many different "Funds" in which a school district may deposit revenue and from which it may make expenditures. "Profiles 1999" reports revenues and expenditures using "ALL FUNDS." ALL FUNDS excludes two fund categories: Bond Fund and Trust & Agency Fund. Also, note that Debt Service, which is the major component of the Sinking Fund, has been accounted for separately so as to not adversely affect expenditure percentages in other areas. (See Appendix C and the "Profiles 1999 State Report" for a further description of district finances.)

Expenditures Per ADM (\$/ADM)

Total expenditures using ALL FUNDS divided by district ADM.

Average 1998-99 HS Curriculum

Oklahoma high schools must offer a minimum of 34 units per year including: 4 units of language arts, 4 units of science, 4 units of math, 4 units of social studies, 2 units of fine arts, 2 units of languages, and 14 units of other electives. This curriculum table looks at only 20 of the 34 units. These 20 units are in the six core areas noted above. A more detailed explanation of course offerings can be found in the “Profiles 1999 State Report.” This information is based on those high school sites covered in the “Profiles 1999” report series which offer 10th grade and above. For districts with junior high schools, the 9th grade course offerings of each junior high were added to the course offerings for each high school in the district. For districts with multiple high school sites, the number posted reflects the average number of courses offered in each subject area. However, for districts with 9th-10th grade centers and 11th-12th grade centers, the course offerings were summed at the district level.

Student Performance

All of the statistics in this section are based on the 1,799 schools included in the “Profiles 1999” report series unless otherwise noted. Alternative and special education centers are excluded because of their specialized missions.

The Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS)

In 1998-99, for the first time ever, test results were released in three categories: 1) Regular Education, 2) Alternative Education, and 3) Special Education. The scores posted in Profiles 1999 include only the results of “Regular Education” students. Average scores are graphed for the 3rd and 7th grade Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS). The ITBS is a Norm-Referenced Test (NRT) and the scores shown are National Percentile Ranks (NPR). [SDE] This methodology has been revised from previous years.

Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests

In 1998-99, for the first time ever, test results were released in three categories: 1) Regular Education, 2) Alternative Education, and 3) Special Education. The scores posted in Profiles 1999 include only the results of “Regular Education” students. Results are graphed for the 5th, 8th, and 11th grade Oklahoma Core Curriculum tests, also referred to as the Criterion-Referenced Tests (CRT). Results are shown as the percentage of students scoring at, or above, the “Satisfactory” level set by the State Board of Education. [SDE] This methodology has been revised from previous years.

Percentage Tested as “Regular Education”

In 1998-99, test results were released in three categories: 1) Regular Education, 2) Alternative Education, and 3) Special Education. Percent Tested as “Regular Education” represents the maximum number of “Regular Education” students tested in any one of the subject areas (ITBS or CRT) divided by the current enrollment counts for that grade. Enrollment counts for the days that state mandated tests were administered (Current Enrollment) were supplied by the testing coordinator at each school site via a testing survey administered by the State Department of

Education. Some conflicts exist between the number of “Regular Education” tests scored by the testing company and the current enrollment counts provided by the testing coordinator. Consequently, some of the percent tested numbers may seem unreasonable. The numbers were allowed to range from a low of 0% tested to 200% tested. [SDE] This methodology has been revised from previous years.

Dropout Rate

The Oklahoma dropout rate is calculated on 9th through 12th graders that are under the age of 19. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of dropouts in a district (all sites) during the school year by 9th through 12th grade ADM for that district. [SDE]

Graduation Rate

This rate is computed by dividing the number of 1998-99 graduates in a district by the 9th grade ADM four years earlier (1995-96). Because Oklahoma does not have a statewide student identification system to monitor student migration, the graduation rate could easily be understated or overstated for virtually every district in the state. This fact should be strongly considered in an evaluation of district performance in reference to this indicator. This number, despite its inaccuracies, is required to be reported under current state law. [SDE]

Average GPA of HS Seniors

Principals at each high school in the state were requested to report the average Grade Point Average (GPA) for their senior class. All comparative numbers (averages) are based solely on information submitted by high schools responding to the survey. A weighted average based on 1999 12th graders was used for all comparative averages and for districts with multiple high school sites. [O of A]

Advanced Placement (AP) Participation Rate (1999 Seniors)

This refers to the number of students from the district’s 1999 senior class who had taken an Advanced Placement (AP) test, divided by 12th grade enrollment. For a further description of the AP program, see the “Profiles 1999 State Report”. This information is based on those high school sites covered in the “Profiles 1999” reports which offer 12th grade. This methodology has been revised from previous years. [The College Board]

AP Tests Scoring College Credit

Students taking AP tests can receive college credit at most colleges and universities across the country with a score of 3 or higher on a scale of 1 through 5. This number is a count of AP exams taken by the 1999 senior class that received a score of 3 or higher, divided by the total number of tests attempted. Individual students can test in more than one subject area in the AP program. This information is based on those high school sites covered in the “Profiles 1999” reports which offer 12th grade. If less than six students were tested this information is reported as ** to protect the privacy of students. This methodology has been revised from previous years. [The College Board]

Vo-Tech Occupationally-Specific Program Participation Rate

This refers to the percent of the senior class that had ever enrolled in an occupationally-specific Vo-Tech program during their high school career. The classes were followed for a four-year period. This number is the senior class Vo-Tech enrollments divided by total members of the senior class. The Vo-Tech performance measures are a three-year average based on the graduating classes of 1997 through 1999. This information is based on those high school sites covered in the “Profiles 1999” reports which offer 12th grade. A more detailed explanation of the methodology used can be obtained from the Office of Accountability. [Department of Vocational and Technical Education (Vo-Tech)]

Vo-Tech Occupationally-Specific Program Completion Rate

This rate is based on Occupationally-Specific Program (OSP) completers as a percentage of OSP enrollments. Completers are students who have completed one or more of the competencies required for the program. The Vo-Tech performance measures are a three-year average based on the graduating classes of 1997 through 1999. The classes were followed for a four-year period. This information is based on those high school sites covered in the “Profiles 1999” reports which offer 12th grade. A more detailed explanation of the methodology used can be obtained from the Office of Accountability. This methodology has been revised from previous years. [Vo-Tech]

ACT Participation Rate

Members of the Graduating Class of 1999 that have participated in the American College Testing (ACT) program divided by 1998-99 high school graduates. [Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education (OSRHE)]

Average ACT Score

The average ACT score of all 1998-99 HS seniors in the district having taken the ACT any time during their high school career. The ACT is scored on a scale of 1 to 36. A weighted average was used for districts with multiple high school sites. [OSRHE]

HS Graduates Completing Regents’ College-Bound Curriculum

Principals were asked to report the number of 1998-99 high school graduates having completed the 15 units required for admission to Oklahoma public colleges and universities. This number was then divided by the district’s 1998-99 graduates. High schools not responding to the survey were not included in the calculation. [O of A]

Out-of-State College-Going Rate

Principals were asked to report the number of 1998-99 high school graduates who were planning to attend out-of-state colleges. This number was then divided by the district’s 1998-99 graduates. High schools not responding to the survey were not included in the calculation. [O of A]

Oklahoma College-Going Rate

The average number of graduates from the district attending an Oklahoma public college or university during the last three years. The rate used is referred to as the “Linear Rate” because it only includes those students who went directly from high school to college. A three-year running average is used in order to represent most accurately the college-going trends of students from

smaller districts. The college years included in this calculation are 1996-97 through 1998-99. [OSRHE]

Oklahoma College Freshmen taking at least one remedial course in Math, English, Science, or Reading

The percentage of Oklahoma public college freshmen from each district who, during their freshman year, were required to take at least one remedial course in Math, English, Science, or Reading, before beginning college-level course work in these areas. This calculation is also a three-year running average. The college years included in this calculation are 1996-97 through 1998-99. [OSRHE]

Oklahoma College Freshmen with GPA of 2.0 or Above

The percentage of Oklahoma public college freshmen from each district who achieved a GPA of 2.0 or greater during their first semester in college. This calculation is also a three-year running average. The college years included in this calculation are 1996-97 through 1998-99. [OSRHE]

Oklahoma College Completion Rate

The college completion rate was calculated on students who enrolled for the fall semester after their graduation from high school and who were degree-seeking at that time. These students were then given three years to complete an associate's degree and six years to complete a bachelor's degree. The rate is based on a three-year running average, which means that some of the students involved in the study may have graduated from an Oklahoma high school as much as nine years ago. This calculation is based on students who were college freshmen in the years 1991-92 through 1993-94. Because some high schools may have closed since this time period, the rate includes only those students who graduated from a high school that was still open during the 1998-99 school year. [OSRHE]

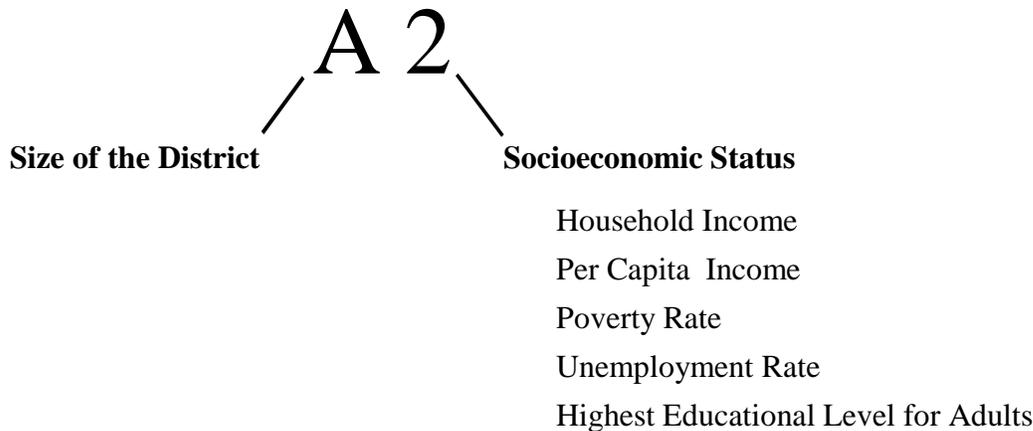
THE COMMUNITY GROUPING MODEL

In the District Report, communities have been placed into one of ten groups based on socioeconomic factors and the number of students the district serves. This grouping methodology allows districts to be compared to other districts serving similar communities, as well as to state averages in each of the three reporting sections. These community groups are identified by a letter/number combination.

The letter, A through E, represents the size of the district in terms of enrollment and number of school sites. “A” districts are the largest and “E” represents the smallest districts.

The numerical portion of the Community Group designation will be either “1” or “2.” The numerical designation “1” represents those district communities whose socioeconomic characteristics are generally above the state average. The numerical designation “2” represents communities whose socioeconomic characteristics generally fall below the state average. Socioeconomic status is determined by looking at the following five socioeconomic indicators: Household Income, Per Capita Income, Poverty Rate, Unemployment Rate, and the Highest Educational Level of Adults. If at least three of the five indicators are above the state average, the community is classified as a “1.” If at least three of the five indicators fall below the state average for the district’s community, it is classified as a “2” (see diagram below).

Because the Oklahoma City and Tulsa school districts have more than twice the enrollment of the next largest district, they have been placed into a group of their own labeled “AA.” Both districts have socioeconomic characteristics above the state average, so their classification, if assigned, would be “1.”



The “Profiles 1999 District Report,” in most cases, reports an indicator for the featured district and gives two comparative statistics. One is the State Average and the other is the Community Group Average. The Community Group Average is the average of all the districts in a given community group (districts serving similar communities). For a listing of districts within each group, see Appendix B “Index by Community Group.”

Breakdown of Oklahoma Cost Accounting System (OCAS) Codes Included in each of the Eight ALL FUNDS Expenditure Areas

- 1) **INSTRUCTION** INSTRUCTION (1000 Series)

- 2) **STUDENT SUPPORT** SUPPORT SERVICES (2000 Series)
 - SUPPORT SERVICES - STUDENTS (2100)
 - Attendance and Social Work Services
 - Guidance Services
 - Health Services
 - Psychological Educational Individual Services
 - Speech Pathology and Audiology Services
 - Other Support Services

- 3) **INSTR. SUPPORT** SUPPORT SERVICES (2000 Series)
 - SUPPORT SERVICES - INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (2200)
 - Improvement of Instruction Services
 - Educational Media Services
 - Other Support Services - Instr. Staff

- 4) **DISTRICT ADMIN.** SUPPORT SERVICES (2000 Series)
 - SUPPORT SERVICES - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (2300)
 - Board of Education Services
 - Executive Administration Services
 - Special Area Administration Services

- 5) **SCHOOL ADMIN.** SUPPORT SERVICES (2000 Series)
 - SUPPORT SERVICES - SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION (2400)
 - Office of the Principal Services (Independent Districts)
 - Other Support Services

- 6) **DISTRICT SUPPORT** SUPPORT SERVICES (2000 Series)
 - SUPPORT SERVICES - BUSINESS (2500)
 - Fiscal Services
 - Internal Services
 - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLANT SERVICES (2600)
 - Supervision of Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services
 - Operation of Buildings Services
 - Care and Upkeep of Grounds Services
 - Care and Upkeep of Equipment Services
 - Vehicle Operation and Maint. Services (Not Student Trans.)
 - Security Services
 - Asbestos Abatement Services
 - Other Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services
 - STUDENT TRANSPORTATION SERVICES (2700)
 - Supervision of Student Transportation Services
 - Vehicle Operation Services
 - Monitoring Services
 - Vehicle Servicing and Maintenance Services
 - Other Student Transportation Services

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SUPPORT SERVICES - CENTRAL (2800)

Planning, Research, Development, and Evaluation Services
Information Services
Staff Services
Data Processing Services
OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES (2900)

7) DEBT SERVICE

OTHER OUTLAYS (5000 Series)
DEBT SERVICE (5100)

8) OTHER

OPERATION OF NON-INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES (3000 Series)
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS OPERATIONS (3100)
Supervision of Child Nutrition Programs Operations
Food Preparation and Dispensing Services
Food and Supplies Delivery Services
Other Direct and/or Related Child Nutrition Programs
Food Procurement Services
Non-Reimbursable Services
Nutrition Education and Staff Development
Other Child Nutrition Programs Operations
OTHER ENTERPRISE SERVICES OPERATIONS (3200)
COMMUNITY SERVICES OPERATIONS (3300)
Supervision of Community Services Operations
Other Community Services Operations

FACILITIES ACQUISITION AND CONSTR. SERV. (4000 Series)
SUPERVISION OF FACILITIES ACQUISITION AND CONSTR. (4100)
SITE ACQUISITION SERVICES (4200)
SITE IMPROVEMENT SERVICES (4300)
ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING SERVICES (4400)
EDUCATIONAL SPECIFICATION DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (4500)
BUILDING ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES (4600)
BUILDING IMPROVEMENT SERVICES (4700)
OTHER FACILITIES ACQUISITION AND CONSTR. SERVICES (4900)

OTHER OUTLAYS (5000 Series)
DEBT SERVICE (5100)
FUND TRANSFER/REIMBURSEMENT (5200)
CLEARING ACCOUNT (5300 Series)
INDIRECT COST ENTITLEMENT (5400)
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT SCHOOLS (5500)
CORRECTING ENTRY (5600)

OTHER USES (7000 Series)
SCHOLARSHIPS (7100)
STUDENT AID (7200)
STAFF AWARDS (7300)
WORKER'S COMPENSATION CLAIMS (7400)
TORT LIABILITY CLAIMS (7500)
MEDICAL CARE CLAIMS (7600)
FLEX BENEFITS (7700)
LONG-TERM DISABILITY CLAIMS (7800)

REPAYMENT (8000 Series)
RESTRICTED FUNDS (8100)
OTHER REFUNDS (8900)