

## 2021 - 2022

All data in this report are from 2021 - 2022 unless otherwise noted.

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The Arts Education Data Project is a partnership between the State Education Agency Directors of Arts Education and Quadrant Research. The nationwide project coordinates with participating state departments of education to collect and report arts education data from State Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS) and other state department of education data sets on an annual basis. © 2022 Quadrant Research

### Data Notes

The Arts Education Data Project is a partnership between the State Education Agency Directors of Arts Education and Quadrant Research. The nationwide project coordinates with participating state departments of education to collect and report arts education data from State Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS) and other state department of education data sets on an annual basis.

Demographic data is from the Common Core of Data file from the National Center for Education Statistics.

The Oklahoma Department of Education captures enrollment by grade level for arts courses delivered in traditional public and charter schools.

Oklahoma policy does not require arts courses in any discipline.

	# of Schools	% of Schools	School Enrollment	% of Students	Arts Teachers
Elementary	941	54.7%	365,868	52.5%	930
Middle	313	18.2%	134,495	19.3%	986
High	448	26.0%	187,690	26.9%	1,283
Mixed	19	1.1%	8,393	1.2%	92
Grand Total	1,721	100.0%	696,446	100.0%	3,291

#### Basic Information by Grade Level for 2021-2022

## Key Findings from the Arts Education Data Project Oklahoma 2021-2022

• Most students (83%) had access to at least one arts discipline. Surprisingly, the access rate was lowest in elementary schools (71%).

• More than a quarter of schools (26%) did not offer any arts courses; only data from traditional schools are included in this report.

• Just over half (55%) of all students participated in arts education. This represents almost 390,000 students.

• Arts enrollment was highest in middle schools at 61%, and lowest in high schools, 49%.

• 16.8% of students did not have access to any arts instruction, which is better than the prior year's rate of 18.5%.

• Schools where a high proportion of students were eligible for free or reduced price lunch (FRL) were the most likely to lack access to arts education (35%).

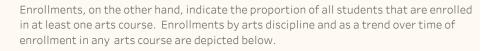
• However, overall arts participation was lowest in schools with a mid-high FRL-eligible population (51%).

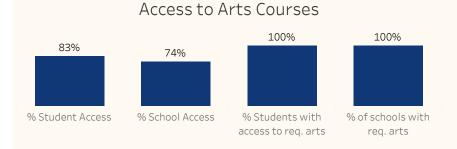
• The arts participation rate was highest in schools where the majority of students are Hispanic (80%) and was lowest in majority-White schools (24%).

• The arts participation rate was much higher in cities, 72%, than in rural areas, 39%.

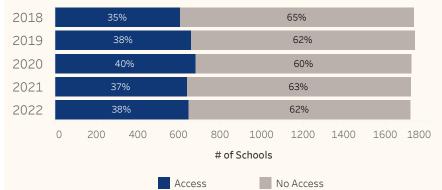
## Access to and Enrollment in the Arts

"Access" is the lowest threshold measure for arts education. It is used to determine if a school offers at least one arts discipline with any student enrollment. This only indicates presence of program, not breadth, and is used primarily to determine where schools may be operating without arts instruction.

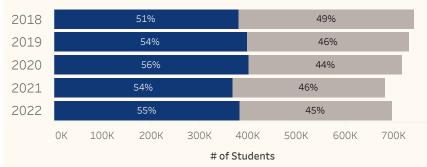


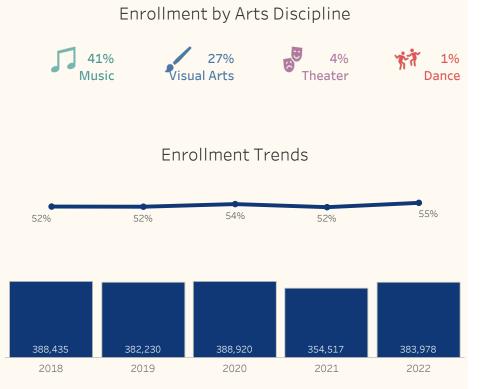


## School Access to Music <u>and</u> Visual Arts

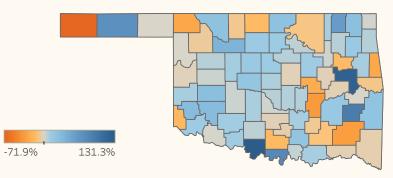


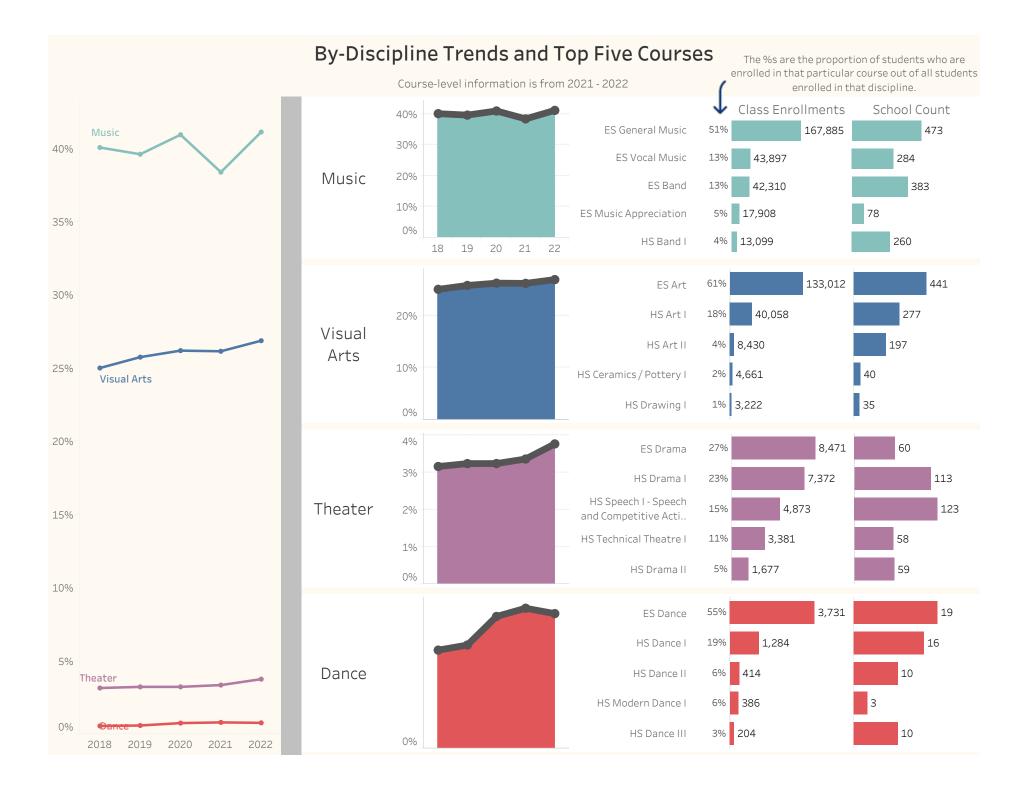
### Student Access to Music and Visual Arts





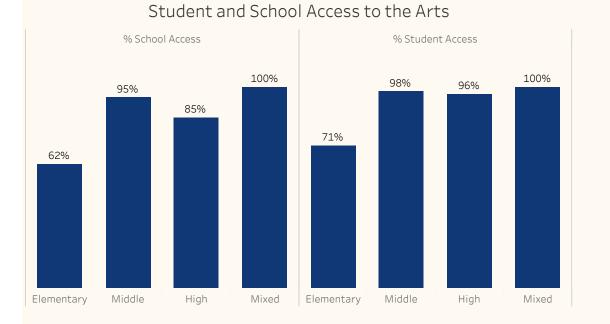
## County-Level Change in Arts Enrollment: 2021 vs. 2022



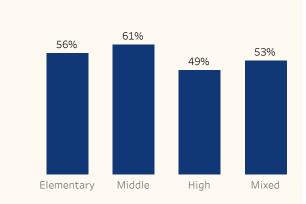


## Arts Enrollments by Grade Level

Elementary = grades K - 5 | Middle = grades 6 - 8 | High = grades 9 - 12 | Mixed = grade spans that cross these boundaries, such as K-8



#### Arts Enrollments



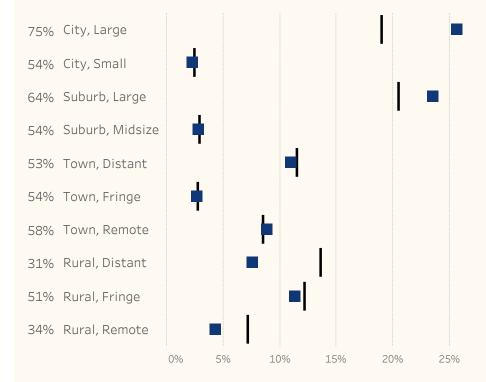
#### Arts Enrollments by Discipline



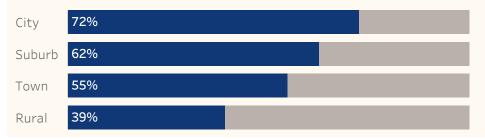
## Arts Enrollments by School and Student Characteristics

#### Student Enrollment vs. Arts Enrollment by Locale

The %s on the left show the overall arts enrollment within that locale. The vertical black lines () show the % of all students by locale type; the blue squares ( $\blacksquare$ ) show the % of students enrolled in the arts across locales. If the blue square is further to the right than the black line, then more students participate in the arts in that locale than would be expected based on the overall distribution of students.



#### Arts Enrollment by School Locale Type



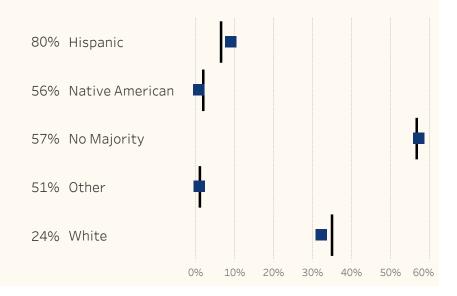
#### Discipline Enrollment by Student Gender

The colored portion of each pie represents the % of students who are female



# **Student Enrollment** vs. **Arts Enrollment** by School-Majority Race/Ethnicity

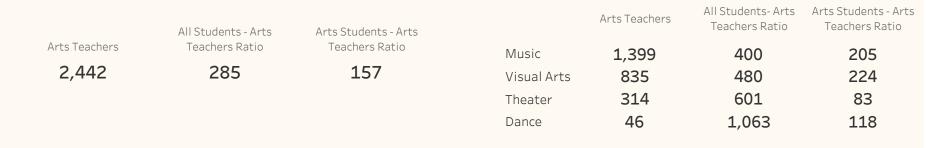
The %s on the left show the overall arts enrollment within schools where the majority of students are of that race/ethnicity. The vertical black lines (|) show the % of all students by school-majority race/ethnicity; the blue squares ( $\blacksquare$ ) show the % of students enrolled in the arts in those schools. If the blue square is further to the right than the black line, then more students participate in the arts than would be expected based on the overall distribution of students.



## **Arts Teachers**

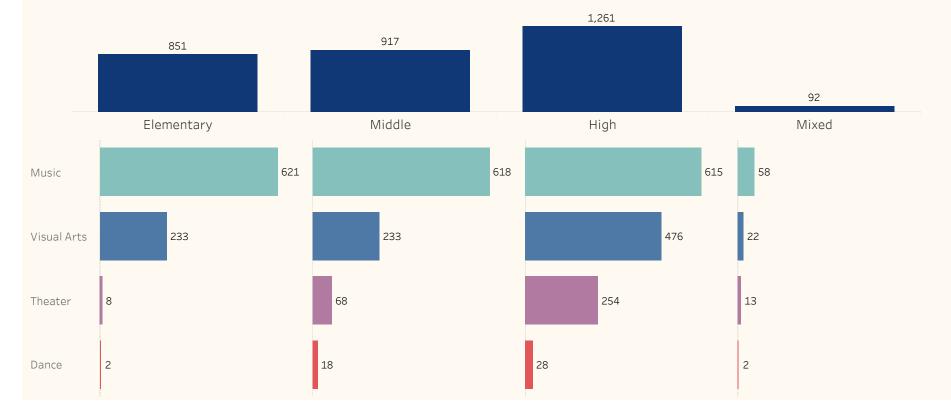
Teachers may be counted in more than one discipline and/or more than one grade level in the Big Numbers and bar charts below if they teach multiple courses or in multiple buildings. But each teacher is only counted once in the overall "Arts Teachers" total.

The student-teacher ratios were calculated by dividing the number of students (in schools offering the arts | enrolled in the arts) by the number of arts teachers. A ratio of 250 means there are 250 students to every one arts teacher; low ratios are better.



#### Arts Teachers by Grade Level and Discipline

► High schools have the most arts teachers.



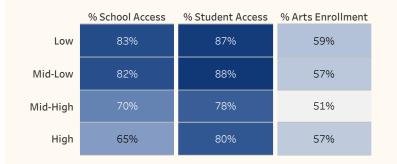
## Arts Access and Enrollment by School-Level Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Program Participation

The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL) under the National School Lunch Program provides a proxy measure for the concentration of low-income students within a school. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals; incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent are eligible for reduced-price meals.

- Low-poverty = 25.0% or less are eligible
- Mid-low poverty = 25.1% to 50.0% are eligible

#### Access to Arts Education and Enrollment

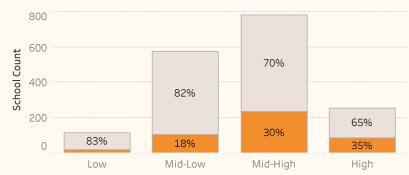
► arts enrollment is **lowest** in schools with mid-high FRPL eligibility



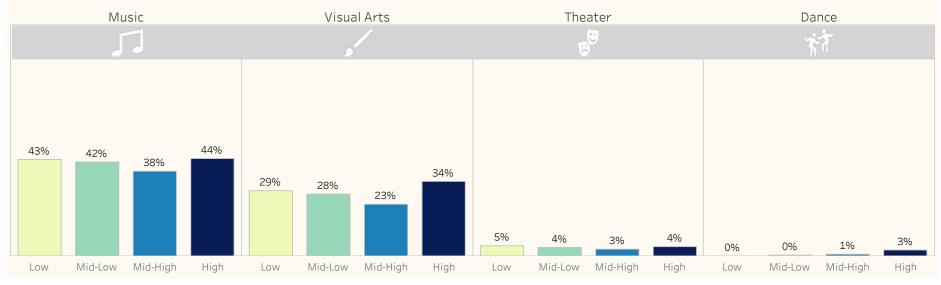
- Mid-high poverty = 50.1% to 75.0% are eligible
- High-poverty schools = more than 75.0% of the students are eligible for FRPL

#### Schools With vs. Without Arts, by FRPL Category

The height of the bars shows how many schools are in each category; the coloring shows the % of those schools that do vs. do not offer any arts curricula; most schools <u>do</u> offer the arts.



#### Arts Enrollments by Discipline and Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Program Category



## Schools Without Arts Programs and the Students Affected

Some schools do not offer any arts courses, meaning the students in those schools do not have the opportunity to participate in the arts through their school.

Schools Without Arts

% of Schools Without Arts

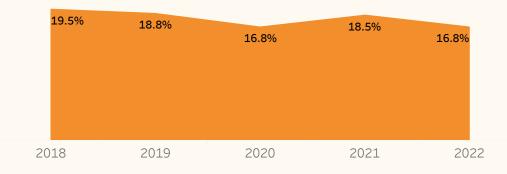
26.0%

Enrollment in Schools Without Arts % of Students Without Arts Access

116,943

16.8%

Trend Over Time: Students Without Arts Access

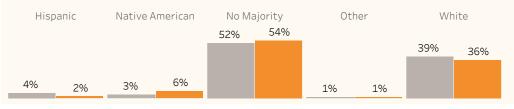


#### Students Without Arts Access, By Grade Level

► Students in **elementary** schools are the most likely to not have access to an arts program.

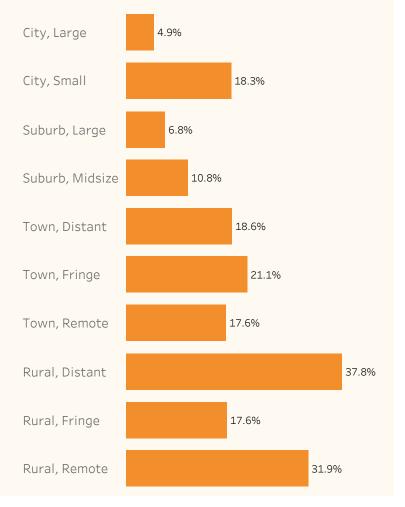


# Proportion of All Schools vs. No Arts Schools by School-Majority Race/Ethnicity

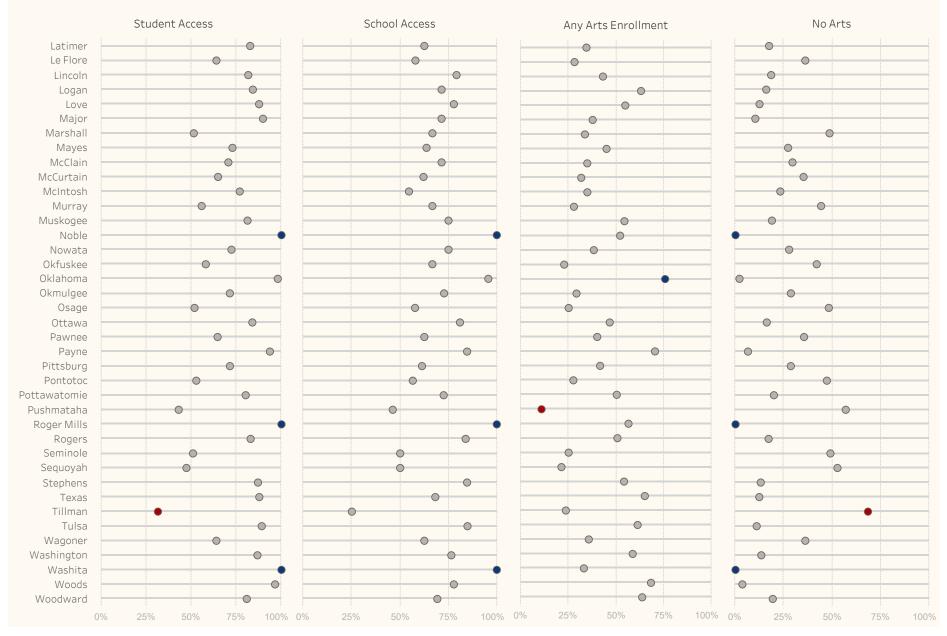


Students Without Arts Access, By Locale

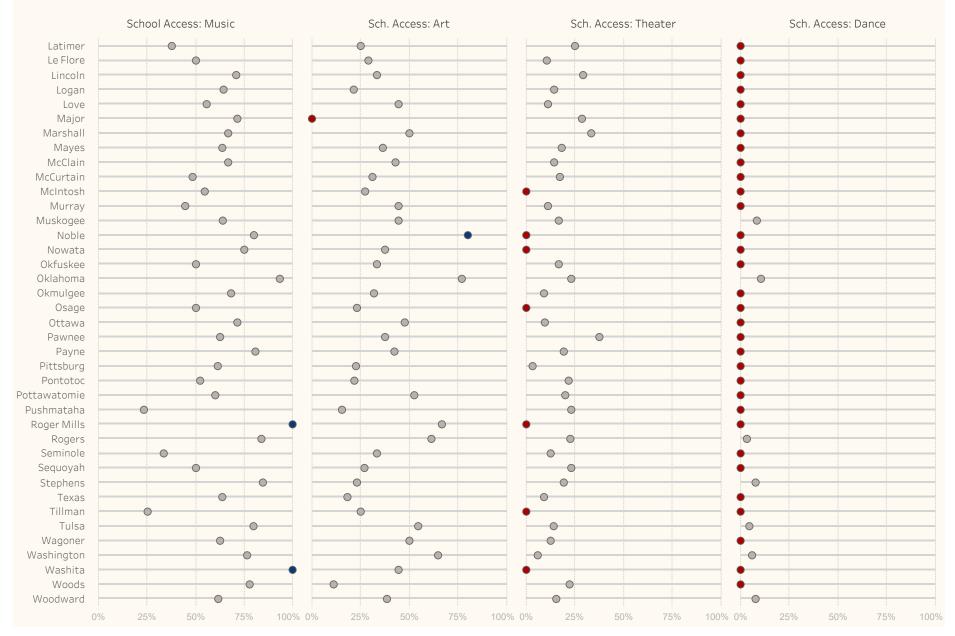
More students who attend schools located in large and mid-sized cities do not have access to any Arts programs as compared to other locale types.











## Supplemental Data: Number and Percent of Schools by Category and Year

## School-Majority Race/Ethnicity

Locale Type

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hispanic		<b>61</b> 4%	<b>67</b> 4%	<b>70</b> 4%	<b>71</b> 4%	<b>77</b> 5%	City, Large	<b>217</b> 12%	<b>219</b> 13%	<b>201</b> 12%	<b>196</b> 11%	<b>196</b> 11%
Native American		<b>57</b> 3%	<b>58</b> 3%	<b>64</b> 4%	<b>53</b> 3%	<b>56</b> 3%	City, Small	<b>26</b> 1%	<b>26</b> 1%	<b>26</b> 2%	<b>26</b> 2%	<b>25</b> 1%
lo Majority	,	<b>798</b> 47%	<b>794</b> 46%	<b>771</b> 45%	<b>861</b> 50%	<b>898</b> 53%		186	185	186	186	186
other	Black/African American	<b>26</b> 100%	<b>25</b> 100%	<b>18</b> 100%	<b>16</b> 100%	<b>15</b> 100%	Suburb, Large	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Vhite		<b>795</b> 46%	<b>797</b> 46%	<b>803</b> 47%	<b>721</b> 42%	<b>675</b> 40%	Suburb, Midsize	<b>30</b> 2%	<b>30</b> 2%	<b>30</b> 2%	<b>30</b> 2%	<b>30</b> 2%
Grand Total		<b>1,737</b> 100%	<b>1,741</b> 100%	<b>1,726</b> 100%	<b>1,722</b> 100%	<b>1,721</b> 100%	Town, Distant	<b>180</b> 10%	<b>180</b> 10%	<b>178</b> 10%	<b>179</b> 10%	<b>176</b> 10%
Free or	Reduced Price						Town, Fringe	<b>41</b> 2%	<b>41</b> 2%	<b>41</b> 2%	<b>41</b> 2%	<b>41</b> 2%
Low	2018 103 6%	2019 80 5%	<b>2020</b> <b>89</b> 5%		<b>98</b> 6%	2022 115 7%	Town, Remote	<b>153</b> 9%	<b>153</b> 9%	<b>152</b> 9%	<b>152</b> 9%	<b>153</b> 9%
Vid-Low	<b>499</b> 29%	<b>506</b> 29%	<b>490</b> 28%		<b>545</b> 32%	<b>573</b> 33%	Rural, Distant	<b>432</b> 25%	<b>431</b> 25%	<b>434</b> 25%	<b>433</b> 25%	<b>432</b> 25%
/lid-High	<b>672</b> 39%	<b>910</b> 52%	<b>877</b> 51%		<b>849</b> 49%	<b>780</b> 45%	Rural, Fringe	<b>172</b> 10%	<b>176</b> 10%	<b>178</b> 10%	<b>179</b> 10%	<b>182</b> 11%
ligh	<b>455</b> 26%	<b>243</b> 14%	<b>266</b> 15%		<b>228</b> 13%	<b>252</b> 15%						
Jull	<b>8</b> 0%	<b>2</b> 0%	<b>4</b> 0%		<b>2</b> 0%	<b>1</b> 0%	Rural, Remote	<b>300</b> 17%	<b>300</b> 17%	<b>300</b> 17%	<b>300</b> 17%	<b>300</b> 17%
Grand Total	<b>1,737</b> 100%	<b>1,741</b> 100%	<b>1,726</b> 100%		<b>1,722</b> 100%	<b>1,721</b> 100%	Grand Total	<b>1,737</b> 100%	<b>1,741</b> 100%	<b>1,726</b> 100%	<b>1,722</b> 100%	<b>1,721</b> 100%

## Laws, Policies, and Requirements Associated with Arts Education

#### How to View the Data

When reviewing the data contained in the summary report it is critical to understand what the state policies or expectations are regarding arts education. This will provide important context in which to view the data.

#### **Oklahoma State Education Policy**

Oklahoma statute includes the following: School districts shall develop and implement curriculum, courses, and instruction in order to ensure that students meet the skills and competencies as set forth in this section and in the subject matter standards adopted by the State Board of Education. Students, therefore, shall study social studies, literature, languages, **the arts**, mathematics, and science (70 O.S. 11-103.6).

#### Oklahoma State Graduation Requirement

In Oklahoma, one fine arts course credit is required for high school graduation (70 O.S. 11-103.6).

Oklahoma high school college preparatory/work ready students shall complete the following college preparatory/work ready curriculum units or sets of competencies at the secondary level:

\* One unit or set of competencies of fine arts, such as music, art, or drama, or one unit or set of competencies of speech.

Oklahoma high school core students shall complete the following core curriculum units or sets of competencies at the secondary level:

\* Arts - One unit or set of competencies which may include, but is not limited to, courses in visual arts and general music.

Fine arts include dance, drama/theatre, music, or visual art. Classes in any of the four subject areas will meet graduation requirements for either graduation pathway.

#### Course Names

Throughout the report, Oklahoma State Department of Education subject code names are used for dance, drama/theatre, music, and visual art. The current codes are available on the <u>OSDE Accreditation site</u> under Documents-Subject Codes. More information on fine arts course codes and course descriptions may be found on the <u>OSDE Fine Arts Course Codes site</u>.

## Definitions

#### School Locales

Locale codes are derived from a classification system originally developed by NCES in the 1980s to describe a school's location based on matching the physical address of the school against a geographic database maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau. This database is the Topographically Integrated and Geographically Encoded Referencing system, or TIGER.

City, Large	Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population of 250,000 or more
City, Midsize	Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population less than 250,000 and greater than or equal to 100,000
City, Small	Territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city with population less than 100,000
Rural, Distant	Census-defined rural territory that is more than 5 miles but less than or equal to 25 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is more than 2.5 miles but less than or equal to 10 miles from an urban cluster
Rural, Fringe	Census-defined rural territory that is less than or equal to 5 miles from an urbanized area, as well as rural territory that is less than or equal to 2.5 miles from an urban cluster
Rural, Remote	Census-defined rural territory that is more than 25 miles from an urbanized area and is also more than 10 miles from an urban cluster
Suburb, Large	Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population of 250,000 or more
Suburb, Midsize	Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population less than 250,000 and greater than or equal to 100,000
Suburb, Small	Territory outside a principal city and inside an urbanized area with population less than 100,000
Town, Distant	Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 10 miles and less than or equal to 35 miles from an urbanized area
Town, Fringe	Territory inside an urban cluster that is less than or equal to 10 miles from an urbanized area
Town, Remote	Territory inside an urban cluster that is more than 35 miles from an urbanized area

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#### State Support for the Oklahoma Arts Education Data Project









# About the Data Project

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Please visit https://www.artseddata.org to access an interactive dashboard for Oklahoma and the other states participating in this project