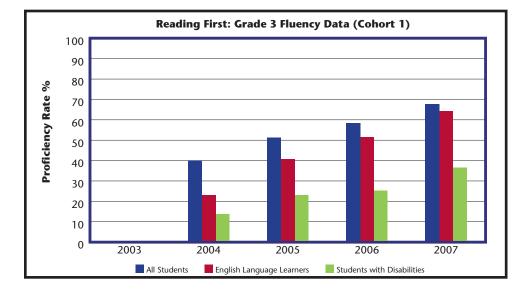
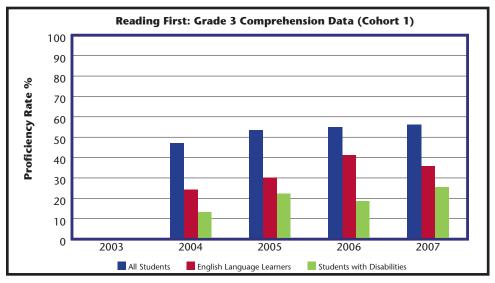
Reading First State Profile: **OKLAHOMA**







Source: Annual Performance Report. These graphs represent the data that the state provided. Proficiency rates where the number of students tested is 10 or fewer or where the proficiency rate is 0% or 100% are not shown. In some instances, data were not provided by the state.

Fluency Assessments						
Grade	Assessment	Subtest	Benchmark	LEA Gains*		
Grade 1	DIBELS	Oral Reading Fluency	40 WPM	72.0%		
Grade 2	DIBELS	Oral Reading Fluency	90 WPM	91.7%		
Grade 3	DIBELS	Oral Reading Fluency	110 WPM	92.3%		

Comprehension Assessments						
Grade	Assessment	Subtest	Benchmark	LEA Gains*		
Grade 1	ITBS	Comprehension	Top 2 Quartiles of 51–100	72.0%		
Grade 2	ITBS	Comprehension	Top 2 Quartiles of 51–100	41.7%		
Grade 3	ITBS	Comprehension	Top 2 Quartiles of 51–100	61.5%		

* LEA Gains indicates the percentage of LEAs that showed a gain of at least 5 percentage points from the state's first year of implementation to 2007.

Reading First State Profile: **OKLAHOMA**



Online Resources Reading First Participation Reading First Students by Race/Ethnicity State Reading First Website American Indian/ 2006-2007: 12,856 students http://sde.state.ok.us/Programs/Reading-Alaska Native 21.6% First/Default.aspx **Funded Districts and Schools** Asian **Annual Performance Report Data** White 0.9% http://www.ed.gov/programs/readingfirst/ 41.7% Districts Schools Year Hispanic data.html N/A 2003 N/A 19.6% Reading First Awards Database 36 52 2004 Black http://readingfirstdataonline.org 45 76 2005 16.2% 42 73 2006 2007 State Evaluation Report http://www.ed.gov/programs/readingfirst/ 41 70 2007 Sources: Annual Performance Report and Common Core of Data. Actual 2006–2007 parevaluationreports/index.html ticipation data are not available. Enrollment figures are estimated based on 2005–2006 CCD data for students enrolled in grades K–3 in Reading First Schools for 2006–2007.

Selected State Evaluation Findings

- □ In 2006–2007, teachers' self-reported changes from Reading First in the 2005–2006 school year include increased use of a dedicated, uninterrupted 90-minute reading block; more explicit attention to the five components of reading; frequent use of assessment to monitor student growth and plan instruction; and small-group teacher-led instruction.
- 2006–2007 DIBELS and ITBS data suggest that a number of schools have made significant gains in the percentage of students who have reached benchmark levels and who have improved their performance on both assessment measures. The successes are particularly evident among Cohort I schools, which have been implementing the program for one year longer than Cohort II schools. The gains among Cohort I schools on the ITBS include improvement among all racial and ethnic groups, both genders, and all grade levels.

Source: Censeo Group, LLC

Total Reading First Allocation

- □ Total state funding to date: **\$84,241,078**
- □ Amount of Yearly Funding

