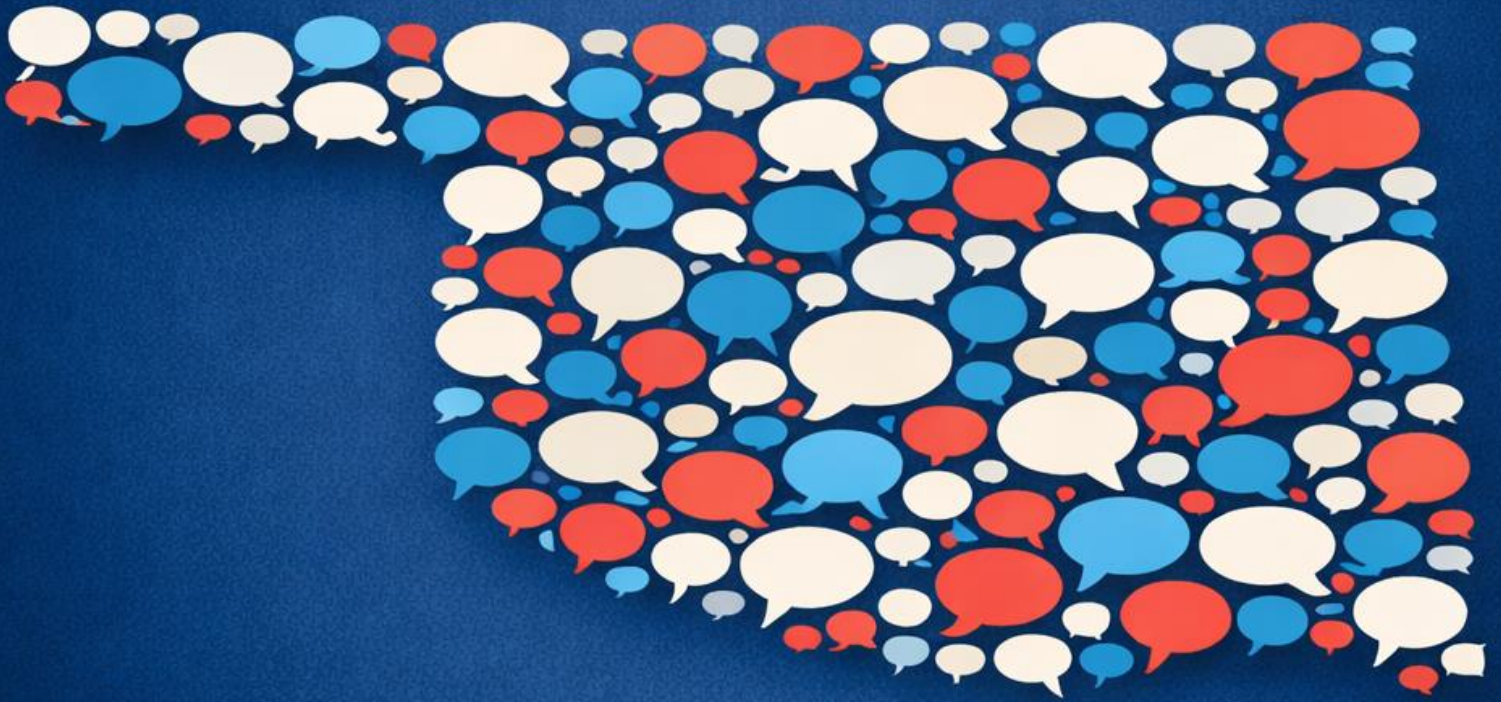


# The 2026 Oklahoma Education Poll



Oklahoma Center for Education Policy  
University of Oklahoma

April 2026

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## Oklahoma's Education System in 2026

Few issues matter more to Oklahoma's future than education, and few have generated more public attention in recent years. Whether through debates about the state's [educational ranking](#),<sup>1</sup> a U.S. Supreme Court decision on the fate of a [religious charter school](#) in the state,<sup>2</sup> or discussions about how to [recruit and retain](#) the best teachers,<sup>3</sup> public schools have been at the center of some of Oklahoma's most visible and heavily contested public conversations.

During this year's legislative session, lawmakers are considering major proposals related to early literacy, instructional time, school choice, and teacher compensation. Lawmakers are debating bills that would [mandate](#)<sup>4</sup> the [retention](#)<sup>5</sup> of third-grade students who are not reading proficiently; require schools using the hours-based calendar model to [provide a minimum of 173 instructional days](#);<sup>6</sup> make the state's temporary bell-to-bell student [cell phone ban permanent](#);<sup>7</sup> create a revolving low-interest loan program for [charter school capital needs](#);<sup>8</sup> raise the cap on the [Parental Choice Tax Credit](#);<sup>9</sup> expand growth-based [teacher compensation](#)<sup>10</sup> and National Board certification bonuses; and ask voters whether the State Superintendent of Public Instruction should [be appointed by the governor](#)<sup>11</sup> rather than elected. Oklahoma's school district structure also continues to shape these debates: the state has more than 500 school districts that are serving [declining student populations, especially in rural areas](#),<sup>12</sup> raising [questions](#)<sup>13</sup> about school district consolidation (i.e., the combining of small districts into one larger district).

As state leaders consider how to improve the education system, it is important to understand not only the policies under consideration, but also the views of the public those policies are meant to serve. The Oklahoma Education Poll was created for this purpose. Now in its third year, this annual survey offers a timely look at what Oklahomans think about their schools, their policy priorities, and the policies they believe could improve the state's education system.

The results from the 2026 poll suggest that Oklahomans view the state's education system as in need of major improvement and remain open to a wide range of policy reforms. Far from being wedded to the status quo, ordinary Oklahomans seem ready to consider changes across multiple domains of education policy, provided they are aimed at strengthening schools and improving outcomes for students.

### Public Opinion in Oklahoma

This year's poll was fielded in early March of 2026. It contains a random sample of 1,165 Oklahomans from across the state. Results have a margin of error of less than three percentage points at a 95 percent confidence level. To account for potential sampling bias, survey data are weighted to be representative of state population characteristics, ensuring, for example, that the views of the residents of large cities, suburbs, smaller towns, and rural areas are all incorporated.

For more details on the survey design, see the *Technical Appendix*, where the results of the 2024 and 2025 polls can also be found.

## Grading Oklahoma’s Schools

In Oklahoma, the state gives [schools A-to-F grades](#) that reflect academic achievement levels and growth, graduation rates, and post-secondary opportunities (e.g., Advanced Placement courses offered).<sup>14</sup> This year’s poll asked Oklahomans what grade they would give public schools in their community. It also asked what grade they would give the state in managing Oklahoma’s K-12 education system.

### Finding 1: Oklahomans have a strongly negative view of the state’s schools.

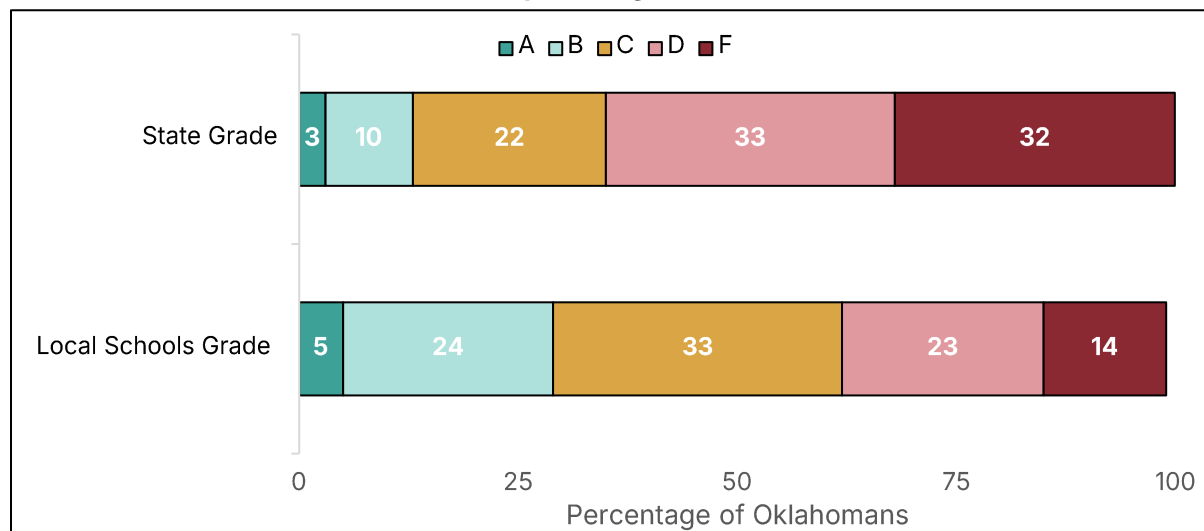
Overall, Oklahomans’ views of the state’s schools are negative. Oklahomans give either poor or mediocre ratings not only to schools in their community but also in evaluating the state’s management of the K-12 education system.

Figure 1 shows that just 29 percent of respondents give their local schools an A or B grade, which was down from 41 percent of respondents giving an A or B grade to their schools [two years ago](#).<sup>15</sup> The most common grade for local schools is a C (33 percent).

Oklahomans’ ratings of state management of the schools are even worse. Only 13 percent of respondents give the state an A or B grade this year, down from 22 percent [in 2024](#).<sup>16</sup> When rating the state’s management of the education system, respondents were most likely to assign a D grade (33 percent).

These grades are lower than those reported in [national surveys](#), where, for example, a B grade is most common when respondents assess their local schools.<sup>17</sup>

**Figure 1. Nearly two-thirds of Oklahomans give the state’s schools a grade of D or F, and views of local schools are also quite negative.**



Note. N = 1,165. Percentages may not equal 100 because of rounding.

## School Funding and Teacher Pay

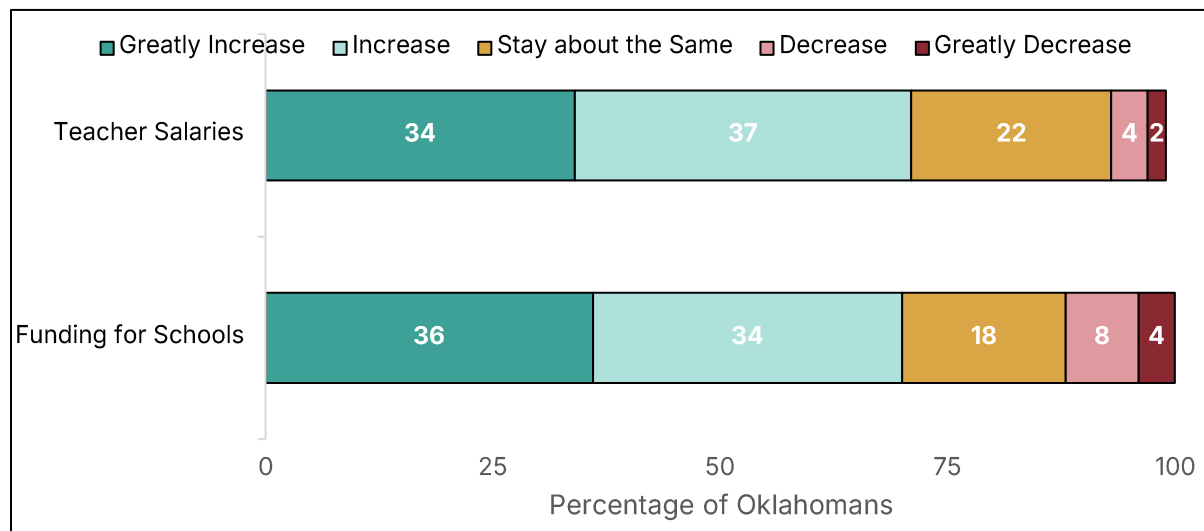
In the 2026 poll, respondents were told that public school teachers in Oklahoma are paid an average of about [\\$60,000 a year](#).<sup>18</sup> They were then asked whether they thought teachers' salaries should increase, decrease, or stay about the same.

### Finding 2: Oklahomans strongly support more investment in public education and higher teacher pay.

Figure 2 indicates strong support for increasing teachers' salaries, with 71 percent saying that compensation should "greatly increase" or, at least, "increase." Only 6 percent of Oklahomans think teacher pay is currently too high.

Respondents were also informed that about [\\$12,600 per child](#) was being spent on education in Oklahoma's public schools each year before being asked whether government funding for public schools should increase, decrease, or stay about the same.<sup>19</sup> Figure 2 shows that Oklahomans support increasing school funding by a wide margin. Just 12 percent of Oklahomans say school funding should decrease, but 70 percent say it should increase.

### Figure 2. Large majorities of Oklahomans say school funding and teacher pay should increase.



Note. N = 1,165. Percentages may not equal 100 because of rounding.

## Oklahomans' Views on Education Policy Issues

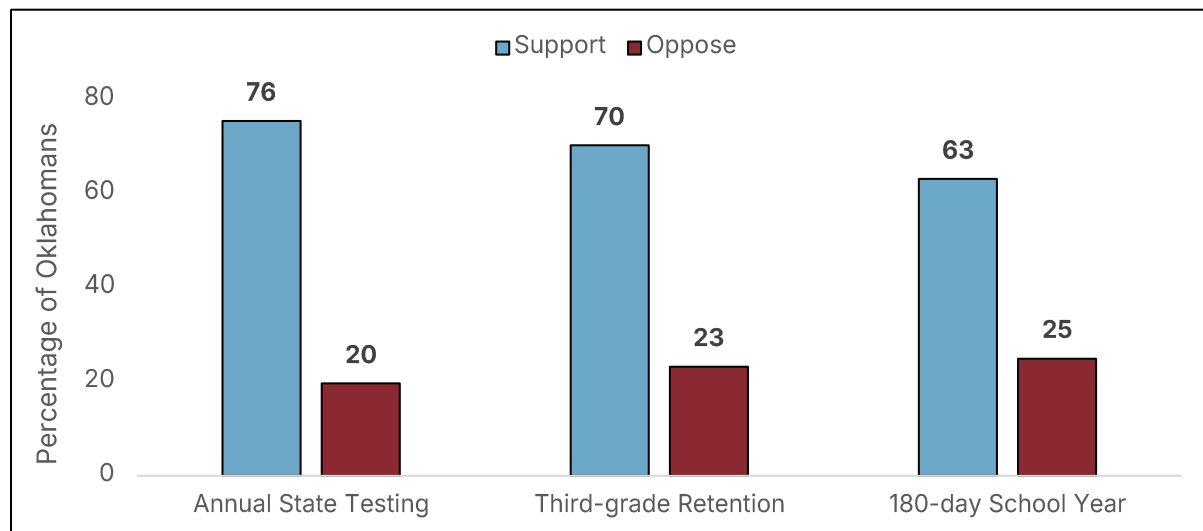
This year's poll asked Oklahomans about a range of actively debated education policies. The poll included questions about policies related to academic standards and accountability, governance, student-facing issues, school choice, and teacher performance pay.

**Finding 3: Oklahomans generally support many changes to state education policy that have been recently proposed by lawmakers, but most oppose making the state superintendent an appointed position. Also, their views on school choice initiatives are mixed.**

### Academic Standards and Accountability

Figure 3 shows that Oklahomans generally support the three policies assessed in the poll related to academic standards and accountability. For example, annual state testing receives the highest level of support, with 76 percent in favor of it and 20 percent opposed to it. Support is also high for mandatory third-grade retention for struggling readers, with 70 percent in favor and 23 percent opposed. An in-person 180-day school year is also popular with the public, with 63 percent expressing support for a longer school year and 25 percent opposed.

**Figure 3. Oklahomans support a longer school year, mandatory third-grade retention for struggling readers, and annual state testing by wide margins.**



Note. N = 1,165. Some respondents selected "neither support nor oppose," and these responses are excluded from this figure. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

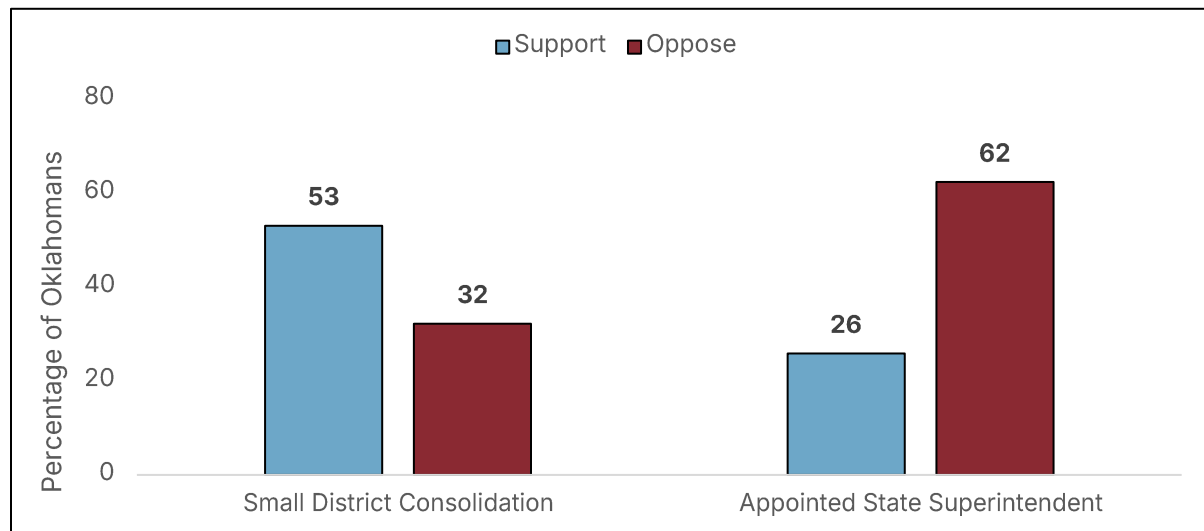
### School Governance

This year, the question of whether the state superintendent should be elected or appointed has become a prominent statewide issue, and Oklahoma's governor has voiced strong support for making the position an appointed one. Yet, Figure 4 shows that Oklahomans are generally opposed to making the state superintendent a governor-appointed position. Only 26 percent support this change, while 62 percent oppose it, making it the least popular proposal included in this year's poll.

Oklahomans' views on the other governance policy change included in the poll, small district consolidation, are generally more supportive. A majority of respondents support combining two small adjoining districts into a single district, with 53 percent in favor and 32 percent opposed.

District consolidation is a pressing issue in rural areas, where student populations are declining more rapidly than in other parts of the state. Although consolidation can lower costs and make more programs available to students, small town residents often see their school districts as the lifeblood of their communities. These diverging perspectives are reflected in our polling data. Respondents from small towns and rural areas express the least support for district consolidation (48 percent support vs. 41 percent oppose) of any geographic group. Oklahomans in large cities (56 percent support vs. 26 percent oppose), suburbs (55 percent support vs. 27 percent oppose), and small and midsize cities (58 percent support vs. 25 percent oppose) are all more likely to support district consolidation (data not pictured).

**Figure 4. Most Oklahomans support combining two small adjoining districts into a single district, but a large majority opposes making the state superintendent position a governor-appointed role.**

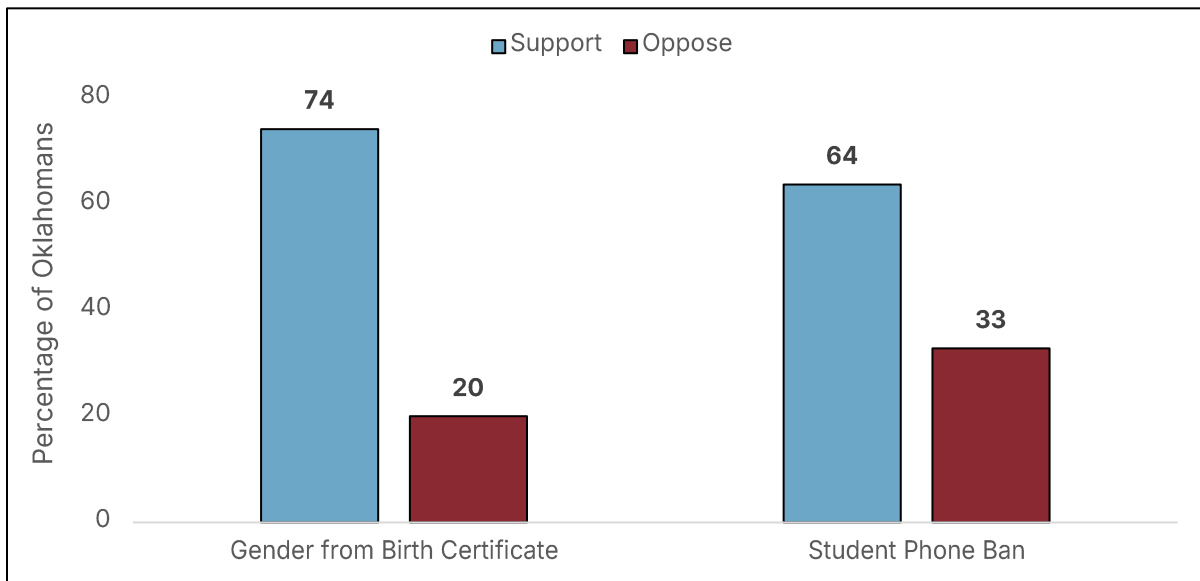


Note. N = 1,165. Some respondents selected "neither support nor oppose," and these responses are excluded from this figure. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

### Student-facing Policies

Figure 5 indicates that Oklahomans generally support both of the student-facing policies included in the poll. Requiring students to use bathrooms and locker rooms aligned with the sex on their birth certificates is very popular, backed by 74 percent of respondents and opposed by 20 percent. A student cell phone ban also receives support from nearly two-thirds of respondents.

**Figure 5. Large majorities of Oklahomans support a student cell phone ban in schools as well as requiring students to use the bathrooms matching the sex listed on their birth certificates.**

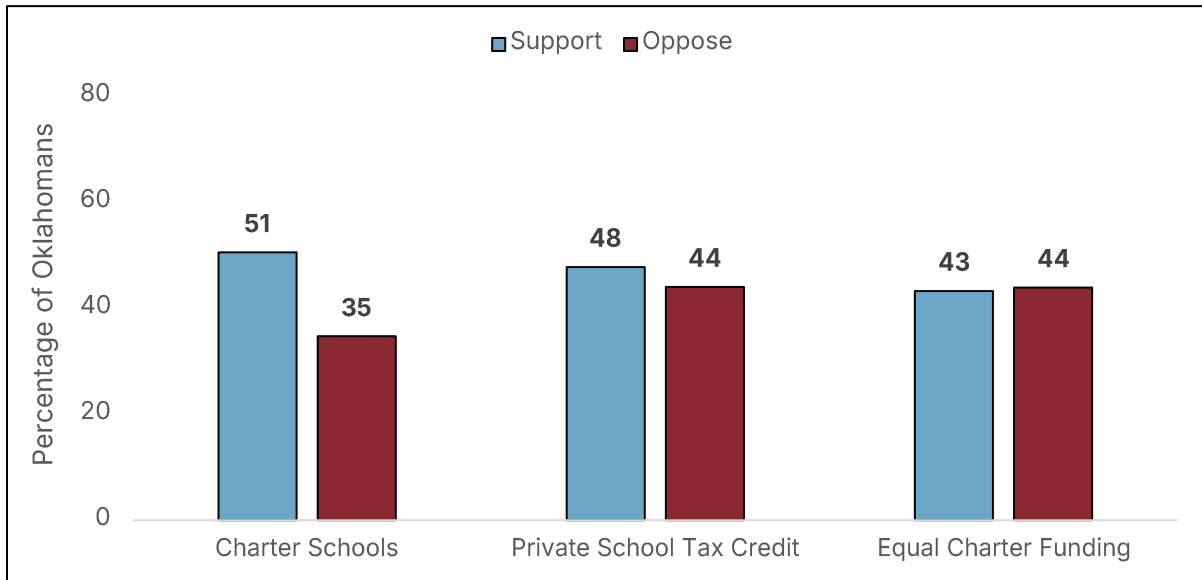


Note. N = 1,165. Some respondents selected "neither support nor oppose," and these responses are excluded from this figure. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

### School Choice

School choice is an area where Oklahomans hold more mixed views compared to other education policies in the poll. Charter schools receive modest net support, with 51 percent in favor and 35 percent opposed. Support for the state's private school tax credit, which helps eligible families cover the cost of private school tuition and fees, is weaker, with 48 percent in favor and 44 percent opposed. Views on equalizing charter school funding are essentially divided down the middle, with 43 percent in support and 44 percent opposed.

**Figure 6. Oklahomans are divided on major school choice initiatives.**

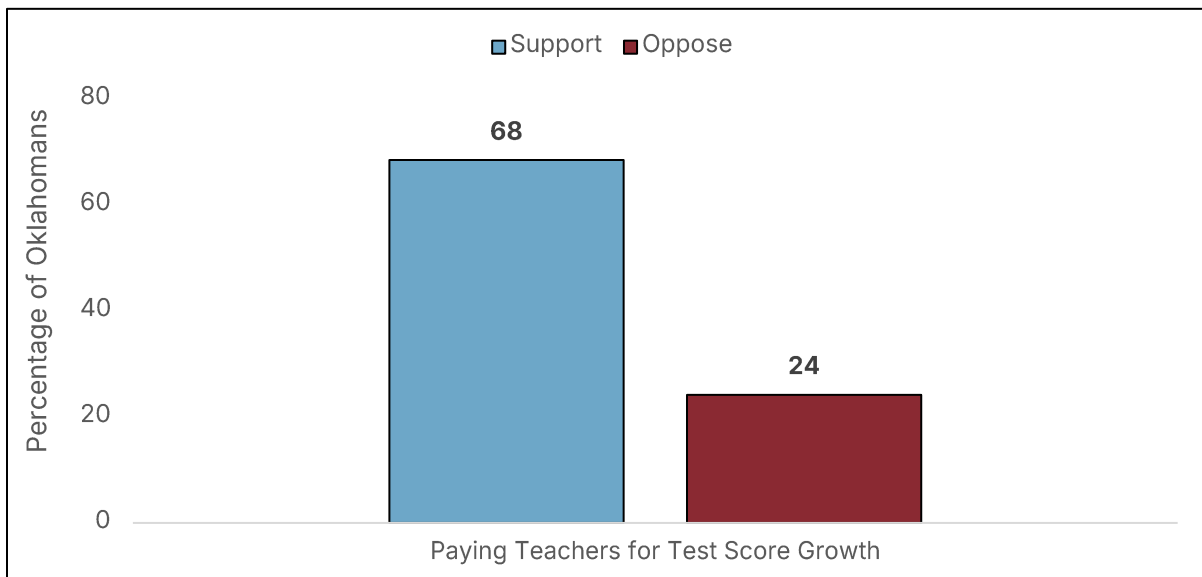


Note. N = 1,165. Some respondents selected "neither support nor oppose," and these responses are excluded from this figure. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

### Teacher Performance Pay

Compensating teachers based on their students' test score growth is broadly popular among respondents. As shown in Figure 7, 68 percent of Oklahomans support offering more pay to teachers whose students make large gains on state tests, while 24 percent oppose the idea.

**Figure 7. Oklahomans strongly support offering more pay to teachers whose students make large gains on state tests.**



Note. N = 1,165. Some respondents selected "neither support nor oppose," and these responses are excluded from this figure. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

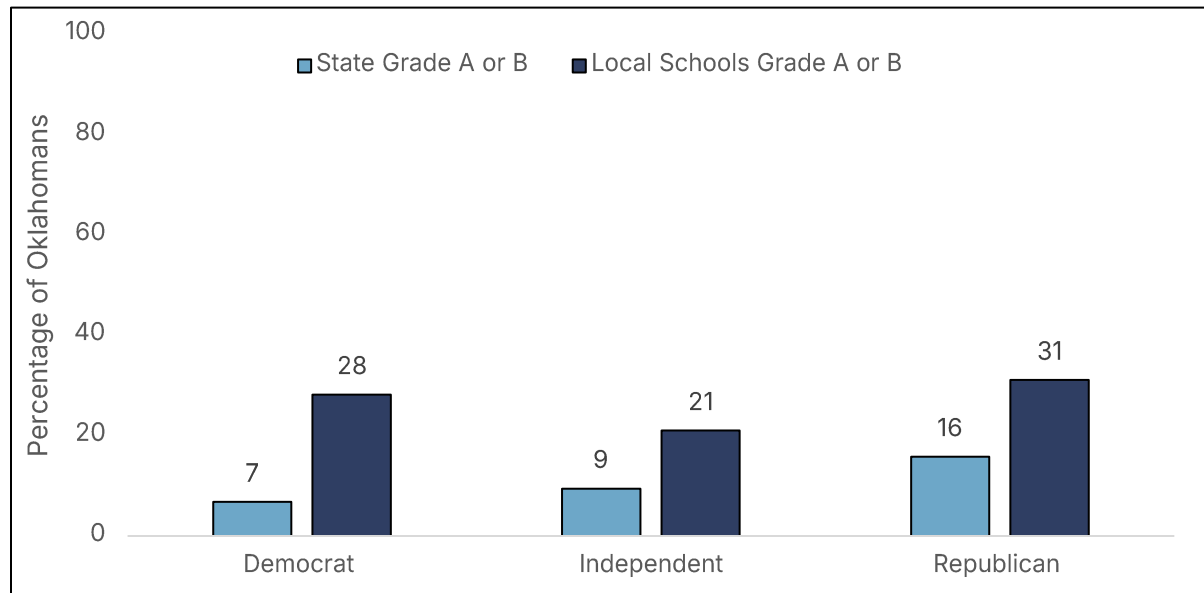
## Views on Education by Political Party

Partisan differences on education issues are pronounced in some areas, but there are notable similarities that span party lines. Democrats, independents, and Republicans all give relatively low marks to the state's education system, and majorities across these groups support increasing school funding and teacher pay. However, Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to favor greater public investment in schools, while Republicans are more likely to support specific policy reforms included in the poll.

**Finding 4: Democrats are even more favorable toward increasing public school funding and teacher pay than Republicans, and Republicans are more likely to favor most recently debated reforms than Democrats.**

Figure 8 shows that respondents across political parties are generally dissatisfied with Oklahoma's education system. Only small minorities of Democrats, independents, and Republicans give the state's management of schools an A or B grade. Ratings of local schools are somewhat more positive, but still low across party groups. In both cases, Republicans are somewhat more likely than Democrats to give schools positive marks.

**Figure 8. Republicans are more likely to award an A or B grade to the state's schools and to their local schools than Democrats are.**

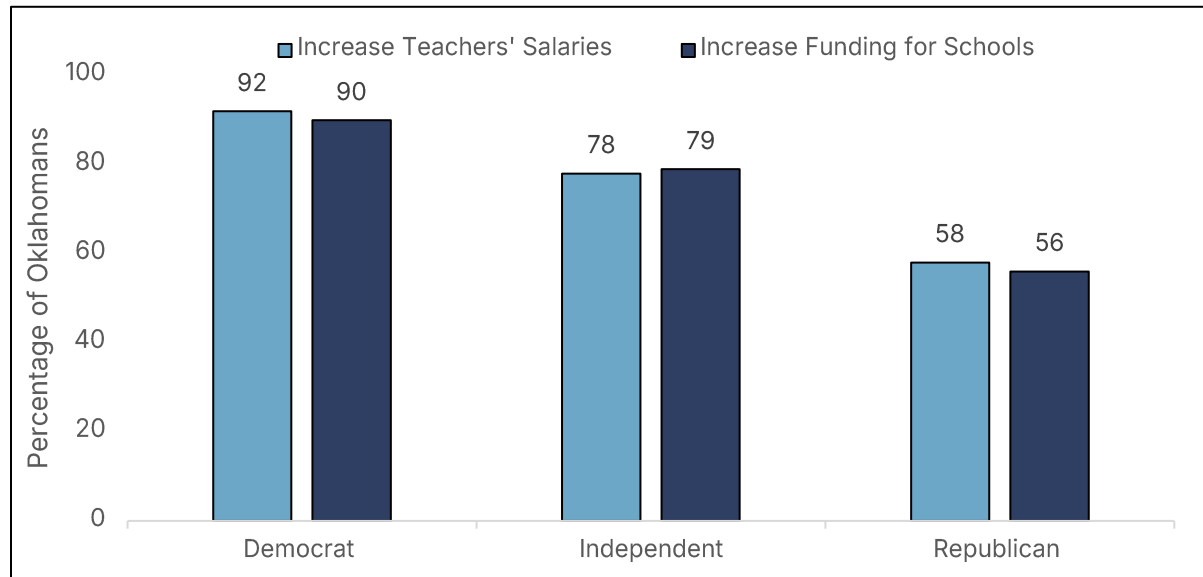


Note. Democrat N = 252; Independent N = 286; Republican N = 428. Respondents who indicated no preference for a political party and did not select "independent" are excluded from this figure. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

Figure 9 shows that support for increasing school funding and teacher salaries extends across party lines, but this is especially true among Democrats. More than nine in ten Democrats support increasing teacher pay and school funding, compared with roughly four in five independents and relatively slim majorities of Republicans. Even so,

Republicans are generally much less supportive of increasing education spending than Democrats, producing some of the largest partisan gaps in the poll.

**Figure 9. Majorities of Oklahomans across parties support increasing school funding and teacher pay, but Democrats support these policies much more than Republicans.**



Note. Democrat N = 252; Independent N = 286; Republican N = 428. Respondents who indicated no preference for a political party and did not select "independent" are excluded from this figure. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

Table 1 indicates that on specific reforms, Republicans are more supportive than Democrats, although the size of these differences varies.

The largest partisan gap appears on the question of whether schools should require students to use bathrooms and locker rooms aligned with the sex on their birth certificates. On that question, one-third of Democrats favor the policy while two-thirds of independents and nearly all (96 percent) Republicans support it.

Republicans are more favorable toward school choice than Democrats or independents, including favoring charter schools and private school tax credits. Yet, on equalizing charter school funding, Republicans are split. This policy is favored by only around a third of Democrats (31 percent) and independents (36 percent).

The least popular policy question is the idea of making the state superintendent of public instruction a governor-appointed position. Even though this proposal is opposed by large majorities of Oklahomans of all political stripes, it is considerably more popular with Republicans (36 percent) than with Democrats (12 percent).

And while Republicans and independents broadly support banning students from using cell phones at school (74 percent and 61 percent, respectively), Democrats are more divided on the issue, giving that policy just 54 percent support.

**Table 1. Republicans favor all the specific school policies included in the poll, some by wide margins.**

	DEMOCRAT SUPPORT (%)	INDEPENDENT SUPPORT (%)	REPUBLICAN SUPPORT (%)	PARTISAN DIFFERENCE
Restroom/Lockers of Sex on Birth Certificate	36	66	96	+60 Republican
Charter School Support	33	40	62	+29 Republican
Private School Tax Credit	32	43	57	+25 Republican
Appointed State Superintendent	12	15	36	+24 Republican
Banning Cell Phones in Class	54	61	74	+20 Republican
Charter School Funding Parity	31	36	49	+18 Republican
Third-grade Retention Mandate	61	71	77	+16 Republican
Teacher Performance Pay	60	71	71	+11 Republican
Annual State Testing Requirement	70	77	78	+8 Republican
180-day School Year Requirement	59	73	67	+8 Republican
District Consolidation	52	56	55	+3 Republican

Note. Democrat N = 252; Independent N = 286; Republican N = 428. Respondents who indicated no preference for a political party and did not select “independent” are excluded from this table. “Partisan Difference” refers only to the difference between Democrat and Republican respondents. See *Technical Appendix* for exact question wording.

On other issues queried in the poll, opinion is less polarized. Republicans and Democrats hold relatively similar views on third-grade retention, teacher performance pay, annual state testing, the length of the school year, and district consolidation. Likewise, differences between Oklahomans who are parents of school-aged children and others are mostly negligible. Taken together, these results suggest that while debates over education policy often seem to divide Oklahomans or surface partisan differences, not all issues divide the public.

## Implications

In this third annual Oklahoma Education Poll, Oklahomans express a similar set of views across a range of key education issues as in earlier years. The broad picture is one of dissatisfaction with the status quo, paired with openness to a number of policy changes. Several important implications are apparent from these new data on Oklahomans’ views of the state’s schools.

First, **most Oklahomans believe significant improvement is needed in the state’s schools.** Deep dissatisfaction with the state’s education system is not limited to one faction but is widespread. The [viral WalletHub report](#),<sup>20</sup> which ranked Oklahoma 50<sup>th</sup> in education, as well as the [recent OCEP report](#),<sup>21</sup> which ranked the state 48<sup>th</sup> based on national test score outcomes, suggest that this broad—and rising—concern may be underpinned by genuine challenges with the performance of the state’s public school system. This negative sentiment toward the educational status quo may create pressure for state leaders to show tangible progress alongside opportunities for aspiring leaders to elevate education as a campaign issue.

Second, considering discontent with the state's schools, **Oklahomans generally support many education policy reforms.** Across the political spectrum, banning student use of cell phones in class, retaining students who are struggling to read in third grade, and adding days to the school calendar are all popular with majorities of Oklahomans irrespective of political identity.

Third, **Oklahomans of all stripes generally support increasing school funding and raising teacher salaries.** Although increasing public sector spending is often anathema to the political right, in Oklahoma, even most Republicans favor increasing funding for schools as well as raising teacher pay. Among Oklahomans generally, support for these changes is considerable, at around 70 percent support, and Oklahomans also strongly back reforming teacher pay to be more closely tied to students' academic performance. Recent [inflation](#) and Oklahoma's regional context may be important factors shaping opinion as well.<sup>22</sup> Arkansas [recently raised](#) the minimum teacher salary to \$50,000 and put in place a teacher performance pay system tied to academic growth.<sup>23</sup> In Texas, the state's [Teacher Incentive Allotment Program](#)<sup>24</sup> has driven the salary of some high-performing teachers [over \\$100,000](#) a year.<sup>25</sup> These regional trends are arguably placing pressure on Oklahoma to raise and reform teacher pay to remain competitive and keep teachers [in state](#).<sup>26</sup>

Next, **the politics of school choice in Oklahoma is full of opportunities as well as potential risks.** Charter schools and private school tax credits enjoy essentially the same support from Republicans (around 60 percent)—and the same disapproval from independents and Democrats, with around one-third in support. With Democratic support nowhere near the floor, Republican support nowhere near the ceiling, and overall public support divided, school choice initiatives—and movements to oppose school choice policies—are likely to involve otherwise unlikely coalitions. (The same is true for district consolidation reform, where partisanship is not a strong predictor of support or opposition.) Public opinion on school choice policies may also suggest that, rather than promote or reject school choice per se, leaders may choose to focus their energy on the details of how the programs work, such as improving the charter school authorizing environment or ensuring that private schools receiving taxpayer funds are providing a high-quality education.

Finally, **Oklahomans seem to desire better information and greater empowerment.** A case in point is that the idea of making the state superintendent a governor-appointed position, as is done [in most states](#), is unpopular with all stripes of Oklahomans.<sup>27</sup> The controversial tenure of the most recently elected state superintendent, Ryan Walters, has not convinced Oklahomans to turn over to the governor the power to choose the holder of that office. Indeed, Democrats, with whom Walters was [deeply unpopular](#), oppose this policy change even more than independents or Republicans.<sup>28</sup> Oklahomans also do not want to eliminate state testing, which is one of the only ways to get granular and relatively impartial information about school performance.<sup>29</sup>

Overall, the message appears to be clear: the state's schools need to improve, and the public is open to significant reform. Oklahomans want better schools, not more of the same.

## Technical Appendix

This appendix includes details about the poll design, methods of analysis, and the exact question wording of each poll item.

### Poll Design and Analytic Methods

Administered by the Oklahoma Center for Education Policy (OCEP) at the University of Oklahoma through the Qualtrics survey research platform, this poll was fielded in March of 2026. To obtain a representative sample, Random Digit Dialing (RDD) methods were performed, generating a sample frame of 98,101 cell phone numbers gathered from cellular base stations in every part of the state. In the 2026 poll, 25 percent of respondents resided in large cities, 14 percent resided in small/midsize cities, 20 percent resided in suburbs, and 40 percent resided in small town/rural areas. The sample consisted of 1,165 respondents with complete responses for every survey item. Based on this sample, the poll results have a margin of error of less than three percentage points at a 95 percent confidence level.

**Table A1. Survey Respondent Demographics**

GEOGRAPHY		POLITICAL AFFILIATION	
Rural or Small Town	42%	Republican	52%
Large City	26%	Democrat	28%
Suburb	18%	No Preference	11%
Small City	12%	Independent	9%
Midsize City	2%	GENDER	
RACE		Male	50%
White	63%	Female	50%
Hispanic	10%	EDUCATION	
Native American	10%	High School or Less	41%
Black	8%	Some College	31%
Two or More	7%	College Degree	19%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3%	Graduate Degree	10%
OTHER INFORMATION			
Parent	69%		
Foreign-born	6%		

Note. N = 1,165. Percentages reflect the demographics of the survey respondents after applying post-stratification weighting.

The weighted sample provides estimates representative of Oklahomans aged 18 years and older. Post-stratification population weights were used to adjust the survey sample for non-response bias. The weights used for the full analytic sample ensure that the demographic characteristics of the sample match the characteristics of the adult population (18 and over) in Oklahoma. Responses were weighted according to the following characteristics: foreign-born status, racial/ethnic background, education level, age, political preference, parent/guardian status, and sex. To derive survey weights, population data were drawn from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

For subgroup analyses (e.g., Republicans vs. Democrats), results do not have the same level of representativeness as the full survey sample. The results presented for subgroups within the sample have larger margins of error depending on the sub-sample size. Therefore, caution is warranted when interpreting the results of the subgroup analyses. For the results presented in figures, percentage totals do not always add to 100 because of rounding to the nearest percentage point.

## Complete Survey Results

Table A2 presents the responses to all the questions included in the 2026 survey.

**Table A2. Responses to all survey questions.**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>
State Grade	3%	10%	22%	33%	32%
Local Schools Grade	5%	24%	33%	23%	14%
	<b>GREATLY INCREASE</b>	<b>INCREASE</b>	<b>STAY ABOUT THE SAME</b>	<b>DECREASE</b>	<b>GREATLY DECREASE</b>
School Funding	36%	34%	18%	8%	4%
Teacher Salaries	34%	37%	22%	4%	2%
	<b>STRONGLY SUPPORT</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>	<b>NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE</b>	<b>OPPOSE</b>	<b>STRONGLY OPPOSE</b>
Annual State Testing Requirement	42%	33%	5%	9%	11%
Restroom/Lockers of Sex on Birth Certificate	69%	5%	6%	7%	13%
Third-grade Retention Mandate	38%	32%	7%	13%	10%
Teacher Performance Pay	34%	34%	7%	11%	13%
Banning Cell Phones in Class	48%	16%	3%	12%	21%
180-day School Year Requirement	42%	21%	12%	9%	15%
District Consolidation	23%	30%	15%	16%	16%
Charter School Support	28%	22%	15%	15%	20%
Private School Tax Credit	30%	17%	8%	11%	33%
Charter School Funding Parity	24%	20%	13%	17%	27%
Appointed State Superintendent	9%	17%	12%	16%	46%

Note. N = 1,165. See *List of Questions* in this appendix for exact question wording.

## Prior Survey Results

Table A3 presents responses to the questions included in the [2024 survey](#)<sup>30</sup> and [2025 survey](#).<sup>31</sup>

**Table A3. Responses to questions included in 2024 and 2025 surveys.**

	2024 POLL		2025 POLL		2026 POLL	
	SUPPORT	OPPOSE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Restroom/Lockers of Sex on Birth Certificate	73%	22%	78%	16%	74%	20%
Teacher Performance Pay	--	--	71%	23%	69%	24%
Banning Cell Phones in Class	60%	34%	60%	35%	64%	33%
180-day School Year Requirement	--	--	66%	21%	63%	25%
District Consolidation	60%	30%	53%	34%	53%	32%
Charter School Support	48%	36%	51%	37%	51%	35%
Private School Tax Credit	47%	44%	46%	45%	48%	44%

Note. 2026 N = 1,165; 2025 N = 997; 2024 N = 601. See *List of Questions* in this appendix for exact question wording.

### List of Questions

**Q1.** "Schools in Oklahoma are given grades of A, B, C, D, or F on their overall performance. What overall grade would you give the public schools in your community?"

**Q2.** "What grade would you give the State in managing Oklahoma's K-12 education system?"

**Q3.** "Recent estimates show that about \$12,600/child is being spent each year in Oklahoma's public schools. Do you think that government funding for public schools should increase, decrease, or stay about the same?"

**Q4.** "Public school teachers in Oklahoma are paid an average of \$60,000 a year. Do you think that public school teachers' salaries should increase, decrease, or stay about the same?"

**Q5.** Teacher Performance Pay. "In other states, some schools offer performance pay for teachers if their students show high academic growth on state tests at the end of the school year. Do you support or oppose performance pay for teachers based on their students' academic growth?"

**Q6.** Appointed State Superintendent. "The Oklahoma State Superintendent runs the State Department of Education and supports the state's public schools. The legislature is considering changing the position from an elected office to one appointed by the Governor. Do you support or oppose allowing the Governor to appoint the State Superintendent?"

**Q7.** Third-grade Retention Mandate. "The state legislature is considering a new law that would require third-grade students who are not reading at grade level to repeat the 3rd grade. Do you support or oppose retaining third-grade students who are not reading on grade level for one additional year?"

**Q8.** Annual State Testing Requirement. "Federal law requires annual state testing in reading and math for public school students in grades 3-8. These tests are intended to ensure transparency and accountability for school performance. Do you support or oppose annual state testing requirements for public schools?"

**Q9.** Charter School Support. "Charter schools are publicly funded schools but are not managed by a school board like other public schools. Do you support or oppose allowing charter schools in Oklahoma?"

**Q10.** Charter School Funding Parity. "Public charter schools lack access to local tax revenues and other local funding sources for school facilities. Do you support or oppose a law ensuring that charter schools receive the same level of funding as other public schools?"

**Q11.** Private School Tax Credit. "Oklahoma allows families to get a tax refund of up to \$7,500 per child for private school expenses. Do you support or oppose allowing families to get a tax refund for their children's private school tuition?"

**Q12.** District Consolidation. "Oklahoma has over 500 school districts. Do you support or oppose combining two small neighboring districts into one larger school district?"

**Q13.** Banning Cell Phones in Class. "Some say that cell phones are too distracting for students to have in the classroom. However, others say that cell phones can support student learning during class. Do you support or oppose banning students from using their cell phones while in class?"

**Q14.** 180-day School Year Requirement. "Many states require schools to offer at least 180 days per school year. Most schools in Oklahoma offer 166 or fewer days per school year. Do you support or oppose requiring Oklahoma's schools to offer 180 days per school year?"

**Q15.** Restroom/Lockers of Sex on Birth Certificate. "Oklahoma recently passed a law requiring students to use the restrooms and locker rooms that match the sex (male or female) listed on their birth certificate. Do you support or oppose this law?"

## Endnotes

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