Support K-12 Computer Science Education in Texas

Computer science drives job growth and innovation throughout our economy and society. Computing occupations are the **number 1 source of all new wages in the U.S.** and make up over half of all projected new jobs in STEM fields, making Computer Science one of the most in-demand college degrees. And computing is used all around us and in virtually every field. It’s foundational knowledge that all students need. But computer science is marginalized throughout education. Only 45% of U.S. high schools teach any computer science courses and only 10% of STEM graduates study it. We need to improve access for all students, including groups who have traditionally been underrepresented.

### Support K-12 Computer Science Education in Texas

- **Texas currently has 39,355 open computing jobs** (3.5 times the average demand rate in Texas).
- The average salary for a computing occupation in TX is **$94,779**, which is significantly higher than the average salary in the state ($49,720). The existing open jobs alone represent a **$3,730,043,089 opportunity** in terms of annual salaries.
- Texas had only **3,563 computer science graduates** in 2017; only **19%** were female.
- Only **12,394 exams were taken in AP Computer Science by high school students in** Texas in 2019 (6,550 took AP CS A and 5,844 took AP CSP).
- Only 27% were female (23% for AP CS A and 32% for AP CSP); only 3,317 exams were taken by Hispanic or Latino students (1,467 took AP CS A and 1,850 took AP CSP); only 488 exams were taken by Black students (242 took AP CS A and 246 took AP CSP); only 22 exams were taken by American Indian or Alaska Native students (13 took AP CS A and 9 took AP CSP); only 11 exams were taken by Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander students (6 took AP CS A and 5 took AP CSP).
- Only **462 schools** in TX (25% of TX schools with AP programs) offered an AP Computer Science course in 2017-2018 (22% offered AP CS A and 15% offered AP CSP), which is 63 more than the previous year. There are fewer AP exams taken in computer science than in any other STEM subject area.
- Universities in Texas only graduated 33 new teachers prepared to teach computer science in 2017.
- According to a representative survey from Google/Gallup, school administrators in TX support expanding computer science education opportunities: 70% of principals surveyed think CS is just as or more important than required core classes.
What can you do to support K-12 CS education in Texas?

- Nominate a teacher for professional learning: [www.code.org/nominate](http://www.code.org/nominate)
- Send a letter:
  - To your school/district asking them to expand computer science offerings at every grade level: [www.code.org/promote/letter](http://www.code.org/promote/letter)
  - To your elected officials asking them to support computer science education policy in Texas: [www.votervoice.net/Code/campaigns/58463/respond](http://www.votervoice.net/Code/campaigns/58463/respond)
- Find out if your school teaches computer science or submit information about your school's offerings at [www.code.org/yerschool](http://www.code.org/yerschool).
- Visit [www.code.org/educate/3rdparty](http://www.code.org/educate/3rdparty) to find out about courses and curriculum from a variety of providers, including Code.org.

Who can you connect with locally to talk about K-12 CS education policy?

- You can reach Code.org's policy contact for your state, Alexis Harrigan, at alexis@code.org.
- The Expanding Computing Education Pathways (ECEP) Alliance ([www.ecepalliance.org](http://www.ecepalliance.org)), an NSF funded Broadening Participation in Computing Alliance, seeks to increase the number and diversity of students in computing and computing-intensive degrees by promoting state-level computer science education reform. ECEP supports 22 states and the territory of Puerto Rico to develop effective and replicable interventions to broaden participation in computing and to create state-level infrastructure to foster equitable computing education policies. You can reach your ECEP point of contact Dr. Carol Fletcher from the University of Texas at Austin at Cfletcher@tacc.utexas.edu.

Code.org's impact in Texas

- In Texas, Code.org's curriculum is used in
  - 16% of elementary schools
  - 18% of middle schools
  - 13% of high schools
- There are 45,691 teacher accounts and 1,575,624 student accounts on Code.org in Texas.
- Of students in Texas using Code.org curriculum last school year,
  - 63% attend high needs schools
  - 20% are in rural schools
  - 43% are female students
  - 63% are underrepresented minority students (Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian, or Hawaiian)
- Code.org, its regional partner(s) Texas Advanced Computing Center at the University of Texas at Austin and Rice University, and 33 facilitators have provided professional learning in Texas for
  - 10,080 teachers in CS Fundamentals (K-5)
  - 297 teachers in Exploring Computer Science or Computer Science Discoveries
  - 227 teachers in Computer Science Principles
“Computer Science is a liberal art: it’s something that everybody should be exposed to and everyone should have a mastery of to some extent.”
— Steve Jobs

What can your state do to improve computer science education?

States and local school districts need to adopt a broad policy framework to provide all students with access to computer science. The following nine recommendations are a menu of best practices that states can choose from to support and expand computer science. Not all states will be in a position to adopt all of the policies. Read more about these 9 policy ideas at https://code.org/files/Making_CS_Fundamental.pdf and see our rubric for describing state policies at http://bit.ly/9policiesrubric.

Texas is in the process of developing a state plan for K-12 computer science.

Texas does not yet have rigorous computer science standards publicly available across K-12. Computer science has often been confused with broader technology education in schools. The state could strengthen its computer science programs by publicly adopting discrete standards for computer science focused on both the creation and use of software and computing technologies at all levels of K-12 education. These standards can be guided by the concepts, practices, and recommendations in the K-12 Computer Science Framework, found at http://www.k12cs.org.

Texas provides state funding through the CTE weighted funding allotment to districts that enroll students in high school computer science courses. This weighted funding can be used for teacher professional development. Texas has an opportunity to support the entire computer science pipeline by designating state funds for K-8 computer science as well.

Texas has clear certification pathways for computer science teachers.

Texas has established programs at institutions of higher education to offer computer science to preservice teachers.

Texas does not yet have dedicated computer science positions in state or local education agencies. Creating a statewide computer science leadership position within the state education agency can help expand state-level implementation of computer science education initiatives. Similar positions at the local level could support districts’ expansion of course offerings and professional development.

Texas requires that all secondary schools offer computer science.

Texas allows computer science to count for a core graduation requirement. Find out how Texas allows computer science to count towards graduation at http://bit.ly/9policies.

Texas allows computer science to count as a core admission requirement at institutions of higher education.

Follow us!

Join our efforts to give every student in every school the opportunity to learn computer science. Learn more at code.org, or follow us on Facebook and Twitter.

Launched in 2013, Code.org® is a nonprofit dedicated to expanding access to computer science, and increasing participation by women and underrepresented students of color. Our vision is that every student in every school should have the opportunity to learn computer science.

Data is from the Conference Board for job demand, the Bureau of Labor Statistics for state salary and national job projections data, the College Board for AP exam data, the National Center for Education Statistics for university graduate data, the Gallup and Google research study Education
Trends in the State of Computer Science in U.S. K-12 Schools for parent demand, the 2018 Computer Science Access Report for schools that offer computer science, and Code.org for its own courses, professional learning programs, and participation data.