

Innovations that Nurture Success in Parent Involvement to Reach Excellence

What is an Equitable Education?

An education that prepares the individual for life in a diverse global society.

Learning opportunities exist throughout life and society, but it is the special responsibility of educational institutions to ensure that individuals receive the opportunity to:

- Learn and master the basic cognitive and social skills needed for success in life and the advanced knowledge and skills that will make them competitive with graduates of the best educational institutions in other states and nations;
- Develop an awareness and appreciation of cultural diversity
- Instill the social values of integrity, morality, discipline, and civic-mindedness;
- Develop an understanding of the impact of education on their lives and of the educational options available to them; and
- Nurture a love of learning and an enthusiasm for life-long learning.

An equitable education prepares students for work.

The obligation to work must be addressed by most people in their lifetime as the means by which they establish a desired lifestyle and wholesome families. We have a rapidly evolving global economy. Job skills today have a reliance on the ability to use knowledge, solve problems, and think creatively and independently. Various job categories are disappearing and new employment sectors are emerging at an increasingly rapid pace. To ensure that learners are prepared for work, educational institutions play a special role in ensuring that individuals:

- Develop the habits and talents needed to succeed in the workplace;
- Acquire an understanding of life and career options available to them; and
- Learn the life skills needed to be independent and to provide for their family.

An equitable education prepares for life long learning.

California has achieved international recognition for social, economic, and scientific achievement largely as a result of its commitment to learning. It has profited immensely from the diversity of its citizens and the contributions of its college-educated populace. Today, the state's commitment must be expanded beyond traditional college degree programs to meet increasing societal demands for life-long learning. Public educational institutions have a special responsibility to:

- Advance high quality teaching and learning at each educational level and facilitate the successful transition of students from one educational level to the next;
- Advance the frontiers of knowledge;
- Assist in the improvement of elementary and secondary education;
- Apply their combined resources to effectively respond to the challenges of growth; diversity, and change that periodically emerge in the global society.

ESEA History



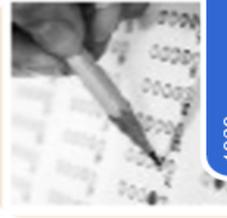
1965

- President Johnson signs the ESEA, with Title I funding for poor students as the focal point



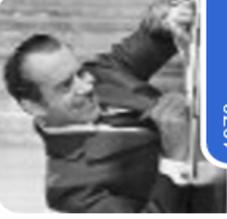
1968

- Expansion of ESEA programs, including the Bilingual Education Act.



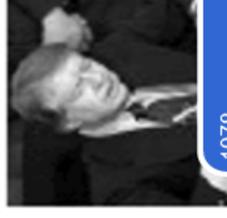
1969

- First National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) administered.



1970

- President Nixon requires that Title I schools receive state and local aid comparable to that of non-Title I schools.



1978

- President Carter signs reauthorization allowing Title I funds to be spent "schoolwide" if more than 75% of students are eligible.



1981

- President Reagan consolidates many programs into a block grant and reduces ESEA funding.



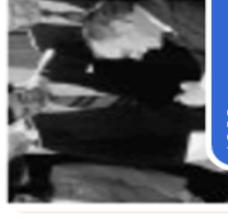
1983

- "A Nation at Risk" report details declining American educational achievement.



1988

- Districts are required to assess Title I schools based on standardized tests; Congress creates the National Assessment Governing Board, to set NAEP policy.



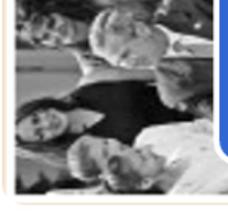
1989

- At Education Summit in Charlottesville, President Bush and governors convene to discuss federal role in education.



1994

- President Clinton reauthorizes the ESEA as the Improving America's Schools Act; states required to develop standards and aligned assessments for all students.



2002

- President George W. Bush signs the No Child Left Behind Act; ESEA's testing requirements expanded, along with its accountability measures.



2015

- President Obama signed the Every Student Succeeds Act ESSA reaffirming the ESEA, creating improvements and providing more responsibility to Locals and State.