PUBLIC SCHOOLING IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

2010-2011

Public Policy Forum

moving the region forward

ABOUT THE PUBLIC POLICY FORUM

The Milwaukee-based Public Policy Forum, established in 1913 as a local government watch-dog, is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness of government and the development of Southeastern Wisconsin through objective research of regional public policy issues.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is intended to provide citizens and policymakers with useful statistical information regarding the K-12 public education system in southeastern Wisconsin. We hope this report's findings will be used to inform education discussions and policy debates in the region and in Madison.

We wish to thank several school district administrators, K-12 educators, Department of Public Instruction staff members, and researchers with the Value-Added Research Center of the University of Wisconsin, who graciously shared their knowledge and expertise.

We also wish to acknowledge the sponsors of this research: Alverno College, Multiple Listing Service, Northwestern Mutual Foundation, Southeastern Wisconsin Schools Alliance, Stifel Nicolaus, and Waukesha County Technical College.

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September 2011

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INTRODUCTION

For the past 25 years, the Public Policy Forum has compiled and analyzed data from southeast Wisconsin's public school districts to produce an annual report on trends in educational performance and demographics. This year's report, however, may take on greater importance than those of previous years in light of the monumental impacts of the new state budget and budget repair bill.

With an 8.4% cut in their general school aids, a 5.5% reduction in the state revenue cap, and greatly enhanced flexibility to establish fringe benefit levels and administrative practices, local school districts in southeast Wisconsin face new financial and operational realities. Some of those may allow for improved educational methods in the classroom and greater accountability for teachers and school administrators, while others may exacerbate the day-to-day challenges faced by local educators. There is certain to be an emotional and fierce debate in the years to come over the fairness and effectiveness of the changes engendered by recent state budget actions, and it is critical that the debate maintain a focus on facts.

Our analysis of data for southeast Wisconsin's public schools should provide a solid baseline from which to engage in such debate. By analyzing trends in performance indicators such as WKCE reading and math scores, ACT scores, and graduation rates – and breaking down the numbers by minority group and gender – this year's report provides a basic understanding of the strengths, weaknesses, and challenges of individual districts. Comparing these data with those from future years should provide insight into the impacts of the historic changes recently adopted at the state level.

In addition, this year's report contains a new section detailing results from a new evaluation tool – value-added analysis – for 29 school districts in the region. This information provides a sense of how much students are learning over time while controlling for both measurement error and factors outside of the school's control, thus allowing for improved evaluation of the effect of teachers and schools on student growth. Moving forward, this type of analysis also should be useful for evaluating the impacts of state budget and budget repair bill actions, as well as new reforms and accountability measures being pursued by state leaders.

The following are key findings from our analysis of educational data for K-12 public schools in southeast Wisconsin:

- Our examination of the region's student cohort that began 4th grade in the fall of 2006 shows slight improvement in WKCE reading scores during the past year, with the percentage of students who scored advanced or proficient rising 0.6 percentage points. That was slightly better than the 0.4 percentage point increase in the rest of the state, and it reverses a downward trend from the prior year. More notable is the Milwaukee Public School district's climb of 1.2 points, which is double the increase experienced by the region as a whole. The region's second and third largest districts – Kenosha and Racine Unified – declined by 1.6 and 2.6 percentage points, respectively.

- Less promising is a comparison of average WKCE proficiency rates in southeast Wisconsin for reading, math, and science with the rest of the state. While the previous two years showed a narrowing of the gap in all three subjects, results from 2010-11 show the region trails the rest of the state by wider margins in several categories compared to the previous year. The most profound disparity is in science, where the gap increases from a difference of 2.7 percentage points in 4th grade in 2009-10 to 4.2 points in 2010-11. In addition, the data show a progressively wider disparity between the region and the state in all subjects at the higher grades, raising a red flag in the context of current efforts to drive educational reform toward college and career readiness.

- Measures of college preparation show mostly good news. For the third straight year, the most recent data show the average ACT score in the region held steady at 22.8 (even as the number of students tested rose by 6.3%), while the statewide average score dropped slightly. The region's percentage of students passing Advanced Placement exams (13.6%) also is well above that of the rest of the state (10.7%). The region's high school completion rate of 86.1% is below that of the state (89.9%), but increased more over the previous year than the statewide rate.

- Individual districts in southeast Wisconsin continue to compare favorably with state averages for attendance, truancy, and dropout rates, with 41 of the 50 districts achieving an attendance rate of 95% or better, and 36 posting truancy rates below 3% and high school dropout rates at 1% or lower. The region's three largest districts – MPS, Kenosha and Racine Unified – lag well behind the rest of the region in all three indicators, however.

- Southeast Wisconsin school districts continue to rely more on property taxes and federal aid than those in the rest of the state. Meanwhile, regional spending allocations among categories such as instruction and administration mirror the rest of the state, but the region's per-pupil spending of $12,422 exceeds the statewide average by nearly $1,000. Overall, per-pupil spending in the region rose slightly compared to the 2009-10 academic year.

- Enrollment in the region's public schools tilted slightly upward for the first time in more than five years, which is primarily attributable to growth in 10 moderately-sized districts of between 2% and 7%. Amid this relatively steady overall enrollment, minority enrollment is accelerating. Minority enrollment in the region exceeded 40% in 2010-11 and grew 1.3%, whereas the last several years saw growth levels of below 1%.

In total, the data from 2010-11 continue to show a region whose largest and poorest school districts continue to struggle, and one in which the racial achievement gap remains large and static. The data also show several instances of individual success, however, such as notable spikes in Brown Deer and Delavan-Darien in reading achievement, suggesting that efforts to explore success in individual districts may yield insights into approaches that are suitable for replication elsewhere.

The following sections examine several specific data sets that allow the reader to pursue further analysis of the characteristics and achievement of individual school districts throughout southeast Wisconsin, with corresponding tables and charts for comparison and tracking. We hope this information is widely utilized by school administrators and policymakers in the new academic year.

STATE BUDGET AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

During the past year, the fiscal climate for school districts in southeast Wisconsin has undergone dramatic shifts that will present both challenges and opportunities. Legislative changes in the state budget, coupled with economic pressures from the economic downturn, have changed the financial landscape. The following section presents an overview of the political and economic context that will shape fiscal decision-making in the region's school districts for the foreseeable future.

Major state budget provisions that will affect local school districts

I. Reduced general state aid to schools and 5.5% reduction in school districts' revenue cap

State assistance to Wisconsin's school districts is the largest program expenditure in the state budget and makes up almost 40% of the state's general fund[1]. Thus, it is no surprise that recent efforts to close the state budget gap include significant cuts in education expenditures. Local school districts will feel the pinch in a variety of ways. For example, general aid to schools statewide for the 2011-12 school year will be down 8.4% from the previous year.[2] This constitutes a $398.7 million cut for the 2011-12 school year.[3]

Although the majority of the state's school districts (410 out of 424) will receive less funding in 2011-12 than in 2010-11, one will maintain current levels, and 13 will receive an increase in funding due to growing enrollments, below-average property value growth, or other impacts related to the formula used to determine school district aid.[4][5]

Throughout southeast Wisconsin, the effects also will range widely. For example, the Pewaukee school district will see an increase of 11.3% (or $115,000), the largest percentage gain in the state. Meanwhile, the Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), the largest recipient of state general aid ($529.5 million), will shoulder the biggest cut in dollars, losing $54.6 million (9.3%) for the 2011-12 school year.[6] The Racine Unified School District (RUSD), facing a cut of $13.1 million, will lose approximately 9% of its previous year's aid.[7]

The second major state budget provision affecting local school districts is a 5.5% reduction in the state-imposed revenue cap.[8] This means school districts will have to reduce by 5.5% the combined total revenue they can collect through local school property tax levies and general

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[1] http://www.doa.state.wi.us/category.asp?linkcatid=973&linkid=185&locid=167
[2] http://dpi.wi.gov/eis/pdf/dpinr2011_78.pdf
[3] http://budget.wispolitics.com/2011/07/dpi-releases-report-on-budgets-aid.html
[4] http://budget.wispolitics.com/2011/07/dpi-releases-report-on-budgets-aid.html , http://dpi.state.wi.us/eis/pdf/dpinr2011_78_district_estimates.pdf
[5] For a complete list of DPI's estimates of general state aid to each district, see http://dpi.state.wi.us/eis/pdf/dpinr2011_78_district_estimates.pdf.
[6] http://budget.wispolitics.com/2011/07/dpi-releases-report-on-budgets-aid.html, http://www.jsonline.com/blogs/news/124821374.html
[7] http://www.postcrescent.com/article/20110702/APC0101/107020493/Wisconsin-schools-get-less-state-money?odyssey=mod|newswell|text|APC-News|s)
[8] http://www.thewheelerreport.com/releases/June11/0623/0623lfbschools.pdf

school aid from the state. This is the first reduction of its kind since revenue limits were introduced almost two decades ago.[9] The combination of general aid from the state and property tax revenues comprises, on average, about 75% of school district funding.[10]

Because this revenue limit is a percentage – as opposed to the conventional dollar amount used in past state budgets – its effects are intended to be equitable across districts and proportionate to their revenue and spending levels. At first glance, this across-the-board percentage cut does provide a moderate advantage to lower-revenue districts, requiring them to cut relatively less in combined general aid and property tax revenue compared to higher-revenue districts.[11]

The state budget includes additional provisions to help mitigate the impact of large aid cuts and wealth disparities between districts. For instance, it limits to 10% the amount a district can lose in state aid in a given year. According to DPI, cuts in state aid will cause this special adjustment to kick in for nearly 70% of school districts statewide.[12] The state budget also establishes a low revenue ceiling that would provide additional revenue limit authority to districts whose per pupil revenues fall below $9,000.[13] This ceiling, however, is down from $9,800 in the previous budget. Finally, a limited number of districts that face cuts in state aid large enough to exceed their reduction in revenue limits would be able to make up at least some of the difference by raising property taxes. According to one analysis, this option would apply to fewer than 100 of the state's 424 school districts.[14]

Despite these softening measures, it turns out that districts with the highest percentage of students from poor families (i.e. those eligible for free and reduced price lunch) will absorb the highest cuts in school funding from the state. Ironically, this is likely a result of the complex formula the state uses to equitably distribute school funding. Ordinarily, districts with higher property wealth receive less state aid because they can raise more revenue through property taxes. The converse is also true in that the state provides relatively more assistance to districts with lower property wealth. In southeast Wisconsin, for example, MPS received half of its 2008-2009 per pupil revenue of $14,211 from the state ($7,237), while Fox Point-Bayside, with a comparable per pupil revenue of $14,240, draws only $747 from state aid. The unintended result of the large cut in school aids is that poorer districts that are more dependent on state aid are impacted to a far greater extent.[15]

In some cases, the revenue cap constrains districts from making up for cuts in state aid with property tax increases. Generally, these are smaller districts faced with cuts in state aid due to declining enrollment. Many of these districts will make cuts in programs and staffing in order to come into balance with the cap. In addition, an estimated two-thirds of districts statewide face

[9] http://host.madison.com/wsj/news/local/education/local_schools/article_de7c67c0-444c-11e0-bfd0-001cc4c03286.html
[10] http://www.wistax.org/taxpayer/09School03Rev.pdf
[11] http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/2011-13%20Budget/Budget%20Papers/527.pdf
[12] http://dpi.wi.gov/eis/pdf/dpinr2011_78.pdf, http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/124896984.html
[13] http://www.thewheelerreport.com/releases/June11/0623/0623lfbschools.pdf
[14] http://www.lafollette.wisc.edu/publications/workingpapers/reschovsky2011-012.pdf
[15] http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/2011-13%20Budget/Budget%20Papers/526.pdf, http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/116544713.html

the prospect of *cutting* their property tax levies to comply with the new revenue cap.[16] Some of these districts are larger, wealthier districts that do not expect major cuts in state funding, but that will need to cut their own property tax collections.

In cases like these, districts could defer to the voters in district-wide referenda to request additional funding for education. However, this tool could have the unintended consequence of widening wealth disparities between districts, as wealthier districts may be better positioned to gain voter support for additional funding to shore up state budget losses.[17]

II. Budget Repair Bill: Provisions to give districts more fiscal flexibility

While the 2011-13 state budget provisions described above will have negative impacts on the budgets of many school districts, the state budget repair bill contains several measures that could offset some or all of those impacts. In particular, the bill shifts some of the costs associated with employee pension and health benefits from the school districts to their employees, and significantly scales back the scope of labor union collective bargaining, thus allowing school districts to unilaterally adopt administrative changes that may reduce costs.

Under the new law, school district employees will be required to contribute 5.8% of their salaries to the state retirement system, thus decreasing the contribution previously paid by school districts. In addition, employees of districts that participate in the state health insurance plan will be required to contribute 12% of their health care premiums, while districts that do not participate in the state plan will be able to unilaterally establish plan design and the level of employee contributions, as such actions no longer will be subject to collective bargaining.[18] The new limits on collective bargaining also apply to annual increases in employee wages, which are still negotiable but capped at the rate of inflation. It should be noted, however, that these provisions only take effect at the expiration of existing collective bargaining agreements, which means that districts with existing contracts generally will see little immediate fiscal relief.

Whether the fiscal savings made possible by the budget repair bill will exceed the losses incurred under the state budget provisions likely will differ by individual school district, and perhaps by the near-term versus the long-term. Some southeast Wisconsin districts already are pointing to net savings, such as the Hartland-Lakeside district, where the newly gained flexibility to unilaterally shift employee health insurance coverage from the WEA Trust to a private insurance provider has produced substantial cost savings in the next fiscal year that are projected to exceed the district's cut in state aid. In Brown Deer, meanwhile, despite an expectation of larger class sizes, the district will leverage the budget repair bill tools to maintain its educational offerings, asking its employees to pay more in pension and health benefits, but making no cuts to common cost-cutting targets such as art, music, and library programs.[19]

Some argue, however, that the promise of the budget repair bill to help school districts offset state budget cuts is limited. For example, in districts where employees already pay all or part of

[16] http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/124896984.html
[17] http://www.jsonline.mobi/more/news/politics?cid=117472818
[18] http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/2011-13%20Budget/Budget%20Papers/525.pdf
[19] http://www.wuwm.com/programs/news/view_news.php?articleid=8882

their health and retirement costs, the budget repair bill will have little current impact.[20] Likewise, some districts already will have considerably scaled back many other types of costs in response to revenue limits in previous years, leaving little opportunity to improve efficiency without threatening educational quality. Many districts also will confront rising fixed costs related to maintenance, utilities, and retirement benefit obligations that could exceed the money-saving tools contained in the budget repair bill, particularly after the most substantial wage and benefit savings are realized in the first year of the bill's application.[21]

III. Expansion of school choice throughout Milwaukee County and into the Racine Unified School District

The 2011-13 state budget expands the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program by lifting the enrollment limit, extending the program's geography, and raising income eligibility. Prior to this year, the program was limited to 22,500 Milwaukee students with family incomes below 175% of the federal poverty level. Under the new budget provisions, the enrollment cap will be removed, the income limit will rise to 300% of the federal poverty level, and the program will be extended beyond city borders. [22] Milwaukee students will now be able to attend private schools throughout Milwaukee County, while 250 students residing in the Racine Unified School District will be able to attend private schools in Racine.[23]

The expansion of state subsidies to pay for students to attend private schools as part of the school voucher program accounts for $3.2 million (5.9%) of MPS' $54.6 million cut in state aid. RUSD will lose $618,400 as a result of the program's expansion, which comprises about 4.7% of its $13.1 million decrease in general school aids.[24]

Impact of recent economic downturn and emerging recovery on region's school districts

End of Federal Stimulus Funding

Many school districts pulled through the worst of the recent recession with the help of federal stimulus funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) and will use the last of the funds to close current budget gaps.[25] However, the prospect of future federal appropriations is extremely uncertain.[26] This compounds the challenges posed by cuts to state education funding and decreased revenue caps.

Unemployment

[20] http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/2011-13%20Budget/Budget%20Papers/525.pdf
[21] http://www.lafollette.wisc.edu/publications/workingpapers/reschovsky2011-012.pdf, http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/2011-13%20Budget/Budget%20Papers/595.pdf, http://budget.wispolitics.com/2011/03/evers-says-tools-not-enough-to-make-up.html
[22] http://www.wispolitics.com/1006/110626budgetbill.pdf
[23] http://www.jsonline.com/blogs/news/125848333.html
[24] http://dpi.wi.gov/eis/pdf/dpinr2011_78.pdf
[25] http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/125696138.html
[26] http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/07/05/us-usa-states-schools-idUSTRE7644ID20110705

Unemployment throughout southeast Wisconsin has shown some signs of recovery, but it continues to pose challenges to the region's students, schools, and districts. For families who have lost both income and health insurance as a result of job loss, the search for stable employment often forces children to switch schools repeatedly. Research shows student mobility adversely affects educational achievement for students as well as schools, and that the longer it takes for families to establish stable employment and residence, the higher their children's risk of long-term failure in school.[27] This can have severe implications for schools in high-poverty areas that serve highly mobile student populations and that are struggling to meet No Child Left Behind standards and avoid the law's severe remedies for failure to meet adequate yearly progress.

Home Foreclosures

Overall, the rate of home foreclosures in southeast Wisconsin declined in 2011, dropping 14.4% during the first seven months of 2011.[28] There were 21% fewer foreclosures in July 2011 than in July 2010, the lowest foreclosure total since June 2007. This is a promising trend, as foreclosures tend to have a ripple effect throughout the local economy, suppressing employment, putting a drag on consumer demand, and shrinking property and income tax revenues.[29] However, foreclosures are still high relative to their pre-recession levels, which continues to put a financial strain on local governments and on families struggling to maintain financial stability.

Property Values

Property values in southeast Wisconsin continued their downward trend in 2010 (the latest year for which complete data are available), with every county in the region experiencing a decrease in overall property values. A school district's tax levy is determined by both the total property value in the district and the tax rate that is applied to that value. Property values are established annually and the values from the previous year are used to determine the subsequent year's tax levies and rates.

This relationship has changed dramatically in the aftermath of the economic downturn. Five years ago, for example, property values in southeast Wisconsin increased nearly 11%, allowing the region's local governments and school districts to collectively increase tax levies by 5%, while at the same time *decreasing* the aggregate tax rate by $1.10 per $1,000 of assessed value. In 2011, a 4% decline in property values precipitated an *increase* of $1.22 in the aggregate gross tax rate, and even this substantial rate increase only was able to generate a 1.5% increase in the amount of property tax levied. School districts account for 45% of the gross tax levy in 2011, the largest share of any taxing body. If property values in the region stagnate or continue to decline, school districts and local governments will have a reduced ability to increase their tax levies, which may negatively affect services in the future.

[27] http://www.ncrel.org/policy/pubs/html/rmobile/effect.htm
[28] http://www.jsonline.com/business/126521163.html
[29] http://www.usatoday.com/money/economy/housing/2007-11-27-foreclosures_N.htm

Fiscal conditions for schools in southeast Wisconsin reflect national trends

These recent economic and policy shifts are part of a broad national trend. Across the country, school districts relied on federal stimulus funding in 2009 and 2010 to stave off budget impacts produced by contracting revenue streams. According to a 2011 national survey[30], 70% of the nation's school districts faced funding cuts during the 2010-11 school year, while 84% project cuts during the 2011-12 school year.

As is the case in Wisconsin, such drops in funding affected schools in every type of setting – from cities and towns to suburbs and rural communities. To cope with the combined fiscal pressures of budget shortfalls and disappearing stimulus funding, school districts nationally have confronted the same difficult choices as districts in southeast Wisconsin. The same survey finds an estimated 85% of districts that faced budget cuts in 2010-11 reduced teaching and administrative staffing and benefits, while 61% of those that anticipate cuts in 2011-12 plan to make similar reductions in the coming year. Despite its fiscal woes, however, Wisconsin's momentum toward educational accountability reforms has not slowed. An estimated two-thirds of school districts nationwide that saw cuts during the 2010-11 school year were not as fortunate, with progress toward educational reform efforts in such districts slowing or stopping altogether.

[30] Center on Education Policy. (June 2011). *Districts Foresee Budget Cuts, Teacher Layoffs, and a Slowing of Education Reform Efforts.* http://www.cep-dc.org/

SCHOOL FINANCES

Southeast region relies more on property taxes and federal aid than the rest of Wisconsin

In light of a tightened state budget, shrinking federal resources, and capped local property tax revenues, the policy implications of school district finances in southeast Wisconsin are more important than ever. The following tables and charts describe district revenue and spending levels at the county level. **Tables B5-B8** in **Appendix B** contain financial figures specific to each district.

Wisconsin's school districts receive funding from three main sources: local property taxes, state aid, and federal aid. **Table 1** indicates that school districts in southeast Wisconsin receive the majority of their revenue from the state (44.9%) and property tax levies (40.2%), with only about 10% coming from federal sources. This revenue distribution is generally consistent with the pattern in the rest of the state and across the state as a whole. The main difference between southeast Wisconsin and the rest of the state is that **the region uses a slightly higher proportion of property taxes and federal aid, and a slightly lower proportion of state aid than the rest of the state**. As shown in **Table 2**, southeast Wisconsin received more in overall per-pupil revenue ($13,000) than did the rest of the state ($11,853) or the state as a whole ($12,258) for the 2010-11 school year.

Table 1: Budgeted school district revenue distribution, by county (2010-11)

	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Other Revenue
Kenosha County	33.3%	55.8%	8.0%	2.9%
Milwaukee County	30.8%	50.5%	15.4%	3.4%
Ozaukee County	59.2%	29.6%	3.7%	7.5%
Racine County	32.4%	53.8%	8.5%	5.3%
Walworth County	56.4%	33.3%	4.6%	5.7%
Washington County	49.1%	40.4%	5.5%	5.0%
Waukesha County	60.8%	28.5%	4.5%	6.3%
Southeast Wisconsin	**40.2%**	**44.9%**	**10.4%**	**4.4%**
Rest of Wisconsin	**37.2%**	**52.1%**	**6.3%**	**4.4%**
State of Wisconsin	**38.3%**	**49.4%**	**7.9%**	**4.4%**

Table 1 and **Chart 1** indicate that districts in counties with a greater capacity to raise property tax revenue due to greater per-pupil property values (e.g. Ozaukee, Walworth, and Waukesha) tended to rely more heavily on this source. In counties with large urban districts, such as Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee, state and federal aid accounted for larger shares of total operations revenue.

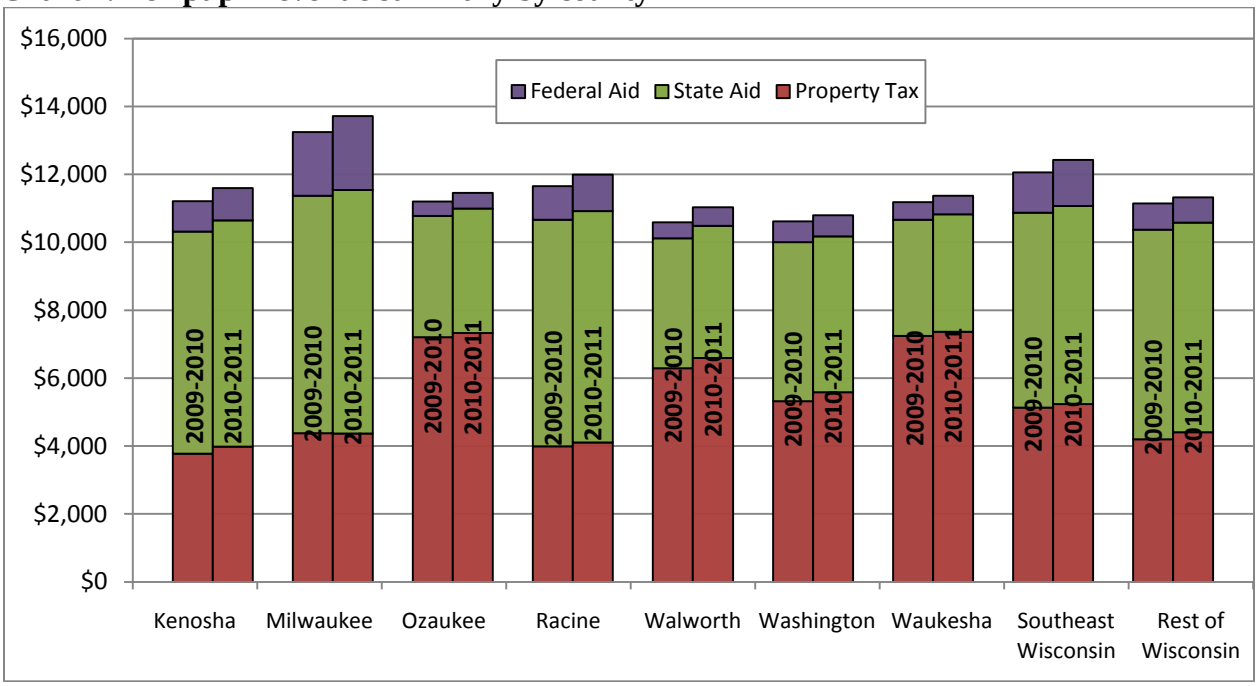
Currently, federal aid tends to flow toward large urban districts for programs that address specific needs like high poverty concentration or large percentages of English language learners. However, as the U.S. Congress works to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), this distribution of federal dollars could shift. There is recognition among some

policymakers and education advocates that the formulas used to distribute ESEA's Title I grants for school districts that serve low-income students unfairly favor large urban districts. Consequently, there is movement toward revising the formulas to shift some Title I funding toward smaller rural and suburban districts that serve large percentages of low-income students. This policy trend has the potential to eventually divert federal funds away from traditional recipients.[31]

Table 2: Budgeted school district per-pupil revenue summary, by county (2010-11)

	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Other Revenue	Total Operations Revenue
Kenosha County	$3,980	$6,662	$951	$350	$11,944
Milwaukee County	$4,369	$7,168	$2,180	$479	$14,196
Ozaukee County	$7,331	$3,660	$460	$925	$12,377
Racine County	$4,105	$6,814	$1,073	$677	$12,669
Walworth County	$6,592	$3,896	$540	$669	$11,697
Washington County	$5,581	$4,589	$627	$571	$11,368
Waukesha County	$7,370	$3,458	$543	$761	$12,131
Southeast Wisconsin	**$5,232**	**$5,839**	**$1,352**	**$578**	**$13,000**
Rest of Wisconsin	**$4,405**	**$6,172**	**$750**	**$526**	**$11,853**
State of Wisconsin	**$4,697**	**$6,055**	**$963**	**$544**	**$12,258**

Chart 1: Per-pupil revenue summary by county



[31] http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/02/bitter_pill.html

Regional spending allocations mirror state, but per-pupil spending exceeds state average

Tables 3 and **4** present a snapshot of both total operations spending and spending allocations across the major spending categories. Following past trends, districts throughout the region and state allocate by far the largest share of their expenditures to instruction, and the smallest share to general administration. As a whole, southeast Wisconsin districts' spending patterns mirror those across the state, which show that districts allocate about 60% of total expenditures to instruction and much smaller proportions (1%-7%) to the remaining spending categories.

Table 3: Budgeted school district expenditure distribution, by county (2010-11)

	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Administration	Building Administration	Transportation	Other Spending
Kenosha County	65.4%	5.4%	5.1%	1.4%	5.2%	3.3%	14.2%
Milwaukee County	59.9%	5.5%	6.8%	2.3%	4.9%	4.1%	16.5%
Ozaukee County	62.8%	4.6%	4.8%	1.5%	5.3%	3.9%	17.0%
Racine County	63.3%	5.6%	5.1%	1.4%	4.6%	3.9%	16.0%
Walworth County	63.0%	4.2%	4.1%	2.8%	4.7%	4.2%	17.0%
Washington County	63.6%	4.2%	5.1%	2.1%	4.2%	4.4%	16.4%
Waukesha County	62.7%	4.4%	4.6%	1.6%	4.8%	4.6%	17.4%
SE Wisconsin	**61.7%**	**5.1%**	**5.7%**	**2.0%**	**4.8%**	**4.1%**	**16.4%**
Rest of WI	**62.2%**	**4.7%**	**5.1%**	**2.0%**	**5.1%**	**4.2%**	**16.7%**
State of WI	**62.0%**	**4.9%**	**5.3%**	**2.0%**	**5.0%**	**4.2%**	**16.6%**

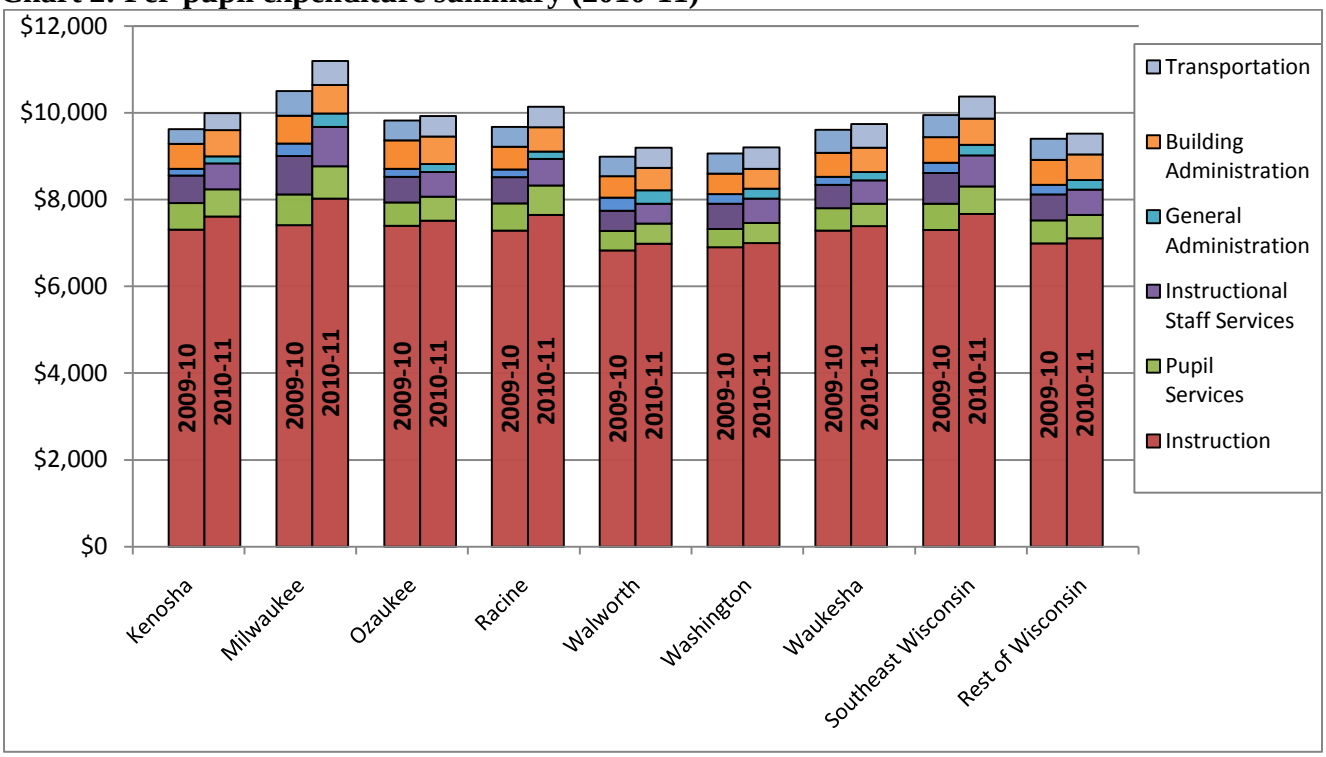
Although the fraction of spending allocated to each category remained largely constant, per-pupil spending in dollar terms rose slightly relative to the 2009-10 academic year. **In comparison to statewide averages, southeast Wisconsin spends more per pupil in every expenditure category**.

Table 4: Budgeted school district per-pupil expenditure summary, by county (2010-11)

	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Administration	Building Administration	Transportation	Other Spending	Total Operations Spending
Kenosha County	$7,609	$629	$595	$163	$609	$390	$1,648	$11,643
Milwaukee County	$8,023	$742	$909	$310	$658	$551	$2,211	$13,404
Ozaukee County	$7,511	$553	$573	$181	$639	$468	$2,034	$11,958
Racine County	$7,647	$679	$615	$165	$559	$476	$1,932	$12,074
Walworth County	$6,983	$463	$459	$309	$519	$464	$1,882	$11,080
Washington County	$7,001	$459	$565	$227	$459	$489	$1,800	$11,001
Waukesha County	$7,388	$514	$541	$192	$562	$542	$2,052	$11,791
SE Wisconsin	**$7,670**	**$637**	**$712**	**$246**	**$602**	**$513**	**$2,042**	**$12,422**
Rest of Wisconsin	**$7,111**	**$538**	**$577**	**$224**	**$588**	**$482**	**$1,913**	**$11,433**
State of Wisconsin	**$7,309**	**$573**	**$625**	**$231**	**$593**	**$493**	**$1,959**	**$11,782**

As shown in **Chart 2**, Milwaukee County again ranks highest in terms of per-pupil spending within the seven-county region at $13,404 per pupil. Washington ($11,001) and Walworth ($11,080) counties posted the lowest figures, placing their spending below that of the rest of the state.

Chart 2: Per-pupil expenditure summary (2010-11)



SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM

The current NCLB-based system has sparked calls for reforms

The federal school accountability law, No Child Left Behind (NCLB), was premised on a desire by federal lawmakers to place a national emphasis on ensuring the success of all children in school. NCLB also raised the profile of school accountability and the use of quantifiable results to assess school quality. Some argue, however, that because of an array of imperfections in the law's design, structure, and implementation, it has failed to deliver the improvements in student achievement that its proponents sought. These perceived failures have sparked a contentious effort to overhaul school accountability in Wisconsin.

Critics of NCLB say it lacks meaningful standards, strips down and narrows school curricula, imposes punishment rather than reforms, and sets unrealistic goals. In Wisconsin, NCLB requires that 100% of students achieve a score of proficient or above on the statewide WKCE test by 2014, a target many deem impossible to meet as benchmarks are raised each year. Further, many have criticized NCLB because schools labeled as failing face severe sanctions, but garner no direct funding or support to make required improvements.

MPS has failed to meet NCLB math and reading proficiency requirements for at least five years, while Racine and Madison failed during the past two years. With repeated results like these in some of the largest districts, it will be exceedingly difficult for the state to meet the federal performance targets.[32]

Critics also contend that the law's limited focus on testing benchmarks gives no credit for growth and provides no insight on the quality of the learning process. Furthermore, it has been argued that because the law's structure effectively encourages educator attention on students performing just below proficient in an effort to get them to cross the proficiency cut point and boost the school's proficiency percentages, school focus is diverted away from both high-performing students and those at the bottom of the attainment distribution. Finally, many in Wisconsin have argued that NCLB overlooks progress in indicators such as graduation rates and advanced coursework, which directly relate to college and career readiness.

Marked momentum toward an overhaul of school accountability in Wisconsin

In response, leaders from the education, policy, and business sectors have initiated a number of reforms in educational quality. The overarching shift is from the institution-level system of accountability of NCLB, which judges schools and districts, to a new system that also incorporates personnel-level accountability, thereby focusing more attention on teachers and principals.

A catalyst for curricular and accountability reform was Wisconsin's adoption in June 2010 of the Common Core State Standards, a multi-state initiative to define the skills and knowledge

[32] http://host.madison.com/wsj/news/local/education/local_schools/article_156cccf2-aaf5-11e0-b160-001cc4c002e0.html, http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/123426294.html

students need to acquire before high school graduation to prepare them for success in the workforce or post-secondary education.[33] Reflecting the common belief that Wisconsin's current standards are insufficient, the new Common Core Standards are intended to raise achievement benchmarks and form the bedrock on which a new integrated system of curriculum, instruction, and assessment will rest.

Fueled in part by the adoption of the Common Core Standards, the 31-state SMARTER Balanced Assessment Consortium, of which Wisconsin is a governing member, won a federal Race to the Top Grant in September 2010 to develop a new testing system to replace the WKCE. This computer-adaptive assessment aims to improve student achievement and classroom instruction by supplying timely, accurate information about student progress, allowing teachers to access fresh data about their students and tailor instruction to their specific needs. The up-to-date flow of information also would allow administrators to better monitor outcomes and support teachers and schools with appropriate resource allocation. The first version of the new assessment is slated to roll out for the 2014-15 academic year.[34]

More recently, Governor Scott Walker, State Superintendent Tony Evers, and a variety of statewide leaders took another step toward reform by convening a team to overhaul the current school accountability policy, replacing it with a new, comprehensive framework that will seek to ensure that all Wisconsin students graduate from high school ready to succeed in college or careers. The system will emphasize high-quality, transparent, and complete information to assess and drive improvement in student, school, and educator performance. The new statewide testing system will be one of several sources of this information.[35] The new approach in accountability also will purportedly emphasize the development of a solid support system to ensure that schools not meeting proficiency and growth standards receive support to progress toward such goals, rather than be labeled failures and face sanctions, as occurred under NCLB.

The accountability plan invests $15 million to establish a statewide longitudinal student information databank that, ostensibly, would create transparency regarding where schools are making progress and where they are falling short relative to expected standards. Analogous to the testing system's link to teacher and principal accountability, this information system is designed to hold educational administrators accountable for expected results at the school, district, and state levels.[36] In so doing, it not only would flag problems to be addressed, but also would highlight the successful efforts that are achieving results, thereby encouraging replication.

Finally, one of the most controversial policy developments is the prospect of incorporating student achievement data into teacher and principal performance evaluation. The intent is to include such linkages in decisions regarding how educators are evaluated, compensated, tenured, and dismissed.[37] This effort reflects growing consensus that teaching quality is the most

[33] http://corestandards.org/assets/WI_Adoption_CCS_2_June_2010_dpinr2010_75.pdf
[34] http://dpi.wi.gov/eis/pdf/dpinr2010_113.pdf, http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb/2011-13%20Budget/Budget%20Papers/552.pdf
[35] http://dpi.wi.gov/eis/pdf/dpinr2011_80.pdf, http://www.jsonline.com/news/opinion/125246789.html, http://host.madison.com/wsj/news/local/education/local_schools/article_156cccf2-aaf5-11e0-b160-001cc4c002e0.html
[36] http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/125270508.html
[37] http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/125270508.html

significant school-based determinant of student achievement, and that teachers are not uniformly effective.[38]

This type of reform is controversial because its effective enactment is extremely complex, it has only a mixed record of success, and it is a departure from the traditional seniority-based system. Nevertheless, many education stakeholders support this movement toward teacher accountability as a possible step toward improved student achievement, provided that the evaluation methods yield an accurate assessment of teacher effectiveness and acknowledge classroom realities (especially in low-income and/or urban schools).

Pending approval from the U.S. Department of Education, which has signaled support for such reform efforts, the Walker-Evers team hopes to launch the new system in time to evaluate the current school year's outcomes (2011-12) for all publicly-funded schools, including charter schools, virtual schools, and private schools participating in the Parental Choice programs.

[38] http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/106830878.html

STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Beginning with the 2004-05 academic year, NCLB required districts and schools to implement yearly student testing. In order to meet that requirement, school districts in Wisconsin administer the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Exam (WKCE) in various subjects to students on an annual basis from 3rd to 8th grade and again in 10th grade. Student performance on the tests is categorized into four achievement classifications: minimal, basic, proficient, or advanced. The intent of NCLB is for all students to achieve the proficient level or higher in reading and math by the 2013-14 school year.

Cohort analysis: Tracking district performance for a distinct group of students

The annual testing requirement makes it possible to follow the progress of students as they move from grade to grade. **Table 5** displays the aggregate performance on the WKCE reading test of the cohort of students in southeast Wisconsin that was in 4th grade in 2006-07, continuing through 2010-11 when the cohort was in 8th grade.[39] The first five columns show the percentage of students who scored either proficient or advanced on the reading test. The last four columns indicate the year-to-year percentage point change in the number of students in that cohort that achieved proficiency.

Table 5 shows that when aggregated regionally, the proficiency level of this cohort of students rose slightly from 7th to 8th grade, going up 0.6 percentage points, slightly better than the 0.4 point increase in the rest of the state. **Chart 3** further compares the region's reading proficiency levels for this cohort to the similar cohort for the rest of the state, showing that **the region has shown a slightly greater rate of improvement over the five years, but still stands below the rest of the state in terms of overall proficiency**.

Like the cohort in the rest of the state, the cohort's progress in southeast Wisconsin appears volatile over time. The slight progress between 7th and 8th grades stands in contrast both to the dip of 1.6 points in proficiency between 5th and 6th grades, and the spike of 3.5 points from 6th to 7th grade. In last year's report, we found that the equivalent cohort dropped 0.5 points from 7th to 8th grade, so this group's steady showing is an improvement.[40]

More notable is Milwaukee's climb of 1.2 points from 7th to 8th grade. This is double the 7th to 8th grade increase of 0.6 percentage points for the region and 0.8 points better than the change in the rest of the state. Waukesha and West Allis, the fourth- and fifth-largest districts in the region, improved marginally, going up by 0.4 and 0.5 percentage points between 7th and 8th grade. But the second- and third-largest districts – Kenosha and Racine – declined by 1.6 and 2.6 points, respectively.

[39] Because students enter and leave districts throughout their school career, these data do not present a true cohort analysis, such as that discussed later in the report in the section on value-added analysis.
[40] http://www.publicpolicyforum.org/pdfs/2010SchoolingReport-UpdatedOct21.pdf

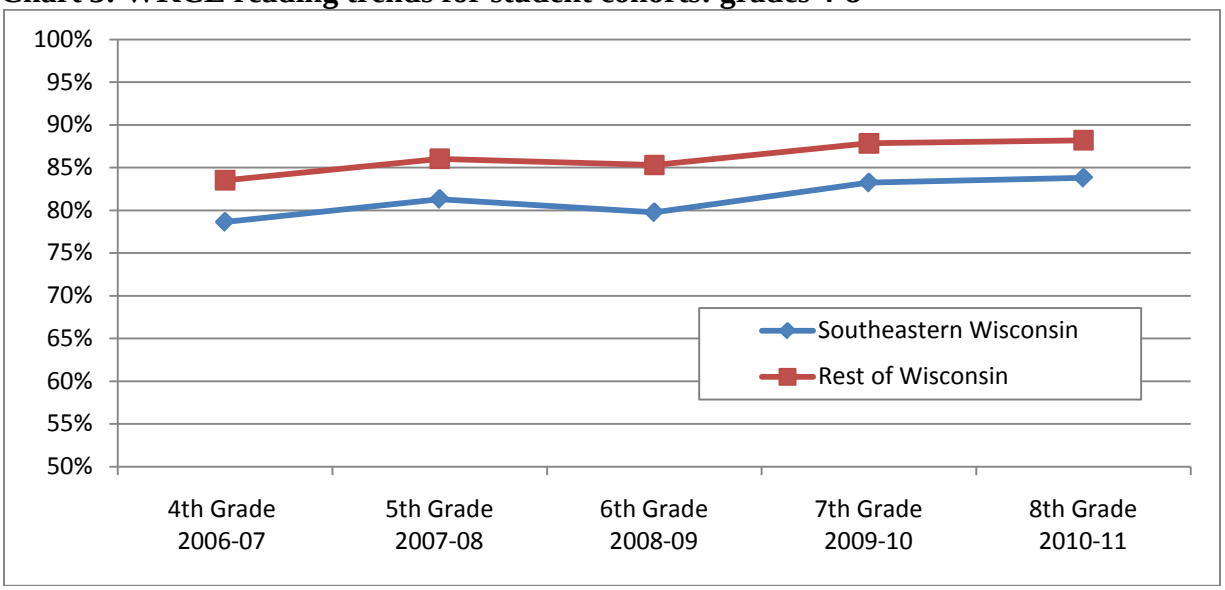
Table 5: WKCE reading score trends for district cohort between 2006 and 2011 (Grades 4-8)

	Percentage of Proficient/Advanced Reading					Percentage Point Difference			
District	4th Grade 2006-07	5th Grade 2007-08	6th Grade 2008-09	7th Grade 2009-10	8th Grade 2010-11	4th to 5th	5th to 6th	6th to 7th	7th to 8th
Kenosha County									
Central/Westosha Union	86.5%	88.6%	89.0%	90.3%	93.1%	2.1	0.4	1.3	2.7
Brighton	100.0%	100.0%	88.9%	100.0%	95.2%	0.0	-11.1	11.1	-4.8
Bristol	80.0%	79.3%	85.0%	81.0%	83.1%	-0.7	5.7	-4.0	2.1
Central/Westosha UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paris	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salem	83.8%	88.1%	90.1%	92.2%	94.6%	4.3	2.0	2.1	2.4
Wheatland	90.0%	93.2%	87.5%	91.3%	100.0%	3.2	-5.7	3.8	8.7
Kenosha	80.6%	82.7%	80.9%	85.4%	83.7%	2.1	-1.8	4.4	-1.6
Wilmot Union	83.9%	87.2%	85.5%	90.2%	89.4%	3.3	-1.7	4.8	-0.8
Randall	87.7%	91.9%	93.0%	96.0%	93.2%	4.2	1.1	3.0	-2.8
Silver Lake	83.3%	85.2%	82.8%	86.0%	96.4%	1.9	-2.4	3.2	10.4
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	N/A	85.2%	82.1%	87.7%	83.3%	N/A	-3.0	5.6	-4.4
Twin Lakes	76.5%	83.3%	80.0%	88.9%	80.0%	6.9	-3.3	8.9	-8.9
Wilmot UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee County									
Brown Deer	80.4%	84.8%	83.5%	82.8%	89.3%	4.3	-1.3	-0.7	6.6
Cudahy	80.0%	79.7%	83.9%	84.1%	83.9%	-0.3	4.2	0.2	-0.2
Franklin Public	92.3%	92.8%	95.4%	93.4%	94.7%	0.5	2.6	-2.0	1.3
Greendale	93.5%	98.7%	96.4%	99.5%	99.0%	5.2	-2.3	3.0	-0.5
Greenfield	83.1%	87.8%	88.3%	84.6%	86.7%	4.7	0.5	-3.7	2.1
Milwaukee	61.5%	63.0%	57.9%	62.9%	64.1%	1.5	-5.0	4.9	1.2
Nicolet Union	90.5%	89.7%	90.1%	87.6%	89.1%	-0.8	0.4	-2.5	1.5
Fox Point-Bayside	92.8%	90.5%	93.6%	91.7%	92.8%	-2.3	3.1	-2.0	1.1
Glendale-River Hills	86.0%	86.2%	85.2%	79.1%	81.7%	0.2	-1.0	-6.1	2.6
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	94.6%	95.1%	92.0%	94.4%	94.7%	0.5	-3.1	2.4	0.3
Nicolet UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oak Creek-Franklin	85.0%	89.6%	88.4%	91.7%	91.0%	4.7	-1.3	3.3	-0.7
Saint Francis	72.9%	82.6%	81.2%	85.1%	89.3%	9.8	-1.4	4.0	4.2
Shorewood	95.1%	97.7%	95.9%	96.2%	94.4%	2.6	-1.7	0.2	-1.7
South Milwaukee	83.9%	88.0%	88.0%	91.8%	91.2%	4.0	0.1	3.8	-0.6
Wauwatosa	92.0%	94.0%	90.0%	92.1%	90.4%	1.9	-4.0	2.1	-1.7
West Allis	79.7%	81.9%	77.8%	83.7%	84.2%	2.2	-4.1	5.9	0.5
Whitefish Bay	94.2%	95.2%	96.4%	96.1%	93.3%	1.0	1.1	-0.2	-2.8
Whitnall	88.1%	93.4%	94.1%	92.4%	94.0%	5.3	0.6	-1.7	1.6
Ozaukee County									
Cedarburg	98.4%	99.0%	96.2%	94.2%	97.0%	0.6	-2.8	-2.0	2.8
Grafton	95.8%	97.5%	94.5%	91.3%	94.9%	1.8	-3.1	-3.2	3.6
Mequon-Thiensville	97.2%	97.3%	97.0%	96.7%	98.4%	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	1.7
Northern Ozaukee	92.5%	95.3%	94.5%	90.1%	89.5%	2.8	-0.8	-4.4	-0.6
Port Washington-Saukville	89.1%	92.2%	91.2%	92.8%	92.1%	3.1	-1.0	1.6	-0.6
Racine County									
Burlington Area	91.7%	93.4%	92.0%	92.2%	90.4%	1.7	-1.4	0.2	-1.8
Racine	68.8%	71.9%	71.4%	78.9%	76.3%	3.0	-0.4	7.4	-2.6
Union Grove Union	86.3%	92.9%	90.7%	92.1%	93.7%	6.7	-2.2	1.4	1.6
Dover	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
Raymond	87.5%	91.5%	90.0%	91.1%	94.8%	4.0	-1.5	1.1	3.8
Union Grove	82.8%	91.7%	89.9%	91.9%	93.0%	8.9	-1.8	2.0	1.2
Union Grove UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yorkville	87.5%	97.7%	91.7%	92.5%	92.7%	10.2	-6.0	0.8	0.3
Waterford Union	91.3%	91.9%	95.9%	96.8%	97.3%	0.6	4.0	0.9	0.5
North Cape	85.0%	90.9%	91.7%	95.7%	100.0%	5.9	0.8	4.0	4.3
Norway	83.3%	83.3%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	6.7	10.0	0.0
Washington-Caldwell	81.3%	92.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	11.6	7.1	0.0	0.0
Waterford Graded	93.7%	92.6%	96.5%	96.6%	96.7%	-1.1	3.9	0.1	0.1
Waterford UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 5: WKCE reading score trends for district cohort *continued…*

District	Percentage of Proficient/Advanced Reading					Percentage Point Difference			
	4th Grade 2006-07	5th Grade 2007-08	6th Grade 2008-09	7th Grade 2009-10	8th Grade 2010-11	4th to 5th	5th to 6th	6th to 7th	7th to 8th
Walworth County									
Big Foot Union	82.1%	85.0%	82.7%	84.6%	85.2%	2.8	-2.2	1.9	0.5
Big Foot UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fontana	88.5%	88.9%	92.0%	88.9%	89.3%	0.4	3.1	-3.1	0.4
Linn J6	100.0%	70.0%	87.5%	100.0%	92.3%	-30.0	17.5	12.5	-7.7
Sharon	73.3%	81.5%	69.2%	73.1%	74.1%	8.1	-12.3	3.8	1.0
Walworth	81.6%	87.8%	84.3%	85.7%	86.7%	6.1	-3.4	1.4	1.0
Delavan-Darien	63.6%	69.2%	67.7%	68.5%	73.6%	5.5	-1.4	0.7	5.1
East Troy Community	91.2%	90.6%	88.3%	91.5%	95.0%	-0.6	-2.3	3.2	3.5
Elkhorn Area	89.9%	89.3%	87.7%	92.3%	91.3%	-0.7	-1.6	4.6	-0.9
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	76.1%	82.7%	82.9%	85.1%	86.1%	6.6	0.2	2.2	1.0
Geneva	86.7%	100.0%	94.4%	90.0%	94.1%	13.3	-5.6	-4.4	4.1
Genoa City	83.3%	90.9%	88.2%	88.2%	88.1%	7.6	-2.7	0.0	-0.2
Lake Geneva	72.8%	78.2%	81.2%	85.0%	84.7%	5.4	3.0	3.9	-0.3
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Linn J4	78.6%	86.7%	68.8%	61.5%	90.0%	8.1	-17.9	-7.2	28.5
Whitewater	76.0%	81.7%	77.0%	84.5%	84.3%	5.7	-4.7	7.5	-0.2
Williams Bay	91.7%	92.3%	83.7%	95.5%	95.7%	0.6	-8.6	11.7	0.3
Washington County									
Germantown	93.9%	96.6%	90.7%	92.0%	92.3%	2.6	-5.9	1.4	0.3
Hartford Union	88.0%	92.5%	91.1%	92.6%	94.6%	4.5	-1.4	1.5	2.0
Erin	81.3%	93.9%	93.9%	89.2%	94.4%	12.7	0.0	-4.8	5.3
Friess Lake	100.0%	96.9%	100.0%	97.1%	100.0%	-3.1	3.1	-2.9	2.9
Hartford	87.6%	91.8%	89.6%	92.9%	95.0%	4.2	-2.3	3.4	2.0
Hartford UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Herman	50.0%	77.8%	90.0%	90.9%	100.0%	27.8	12.2	0.9	9.1
Neosho	94.7%	88.2%	84.2%	83.3%	83.3%	-6.5	-4.0	-0.9	0.0
Richfield	89.2%	94.6%	91.9%	92.1%	89.7%	5.4	-2.7	0.2	-2.4
Rubicon	88.9%	94.7%	89.5%	100.0%	100.0%	5.8	-5.3	10.5	0.0
Kewaskum	82.0%	88.8%	87.6%	90.5%	89.9%	6.8	-1.2	2.9	-0.6
Slinger	94.5%	94.3%	90.0%	94.0%	90.5%	-0.2	-4.3	4.0	-3.6
West Bend	88.0%	90.9%	86.3%	89.1%	89.7%	2.9	-4.7	2.8	0.6
Waukesha County									
Arrowhead Union	92.9%	94.1%	92.4%	94.6%	95.4%	1.2	-1.7	2.3	0.8
Arrowhead UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hartland-Lakeside	88.7%	93.3%	90.9%	91.4%	91.9%	4.6	-2.4	0.5	0.6
Lake Country	95.7%	94.2%	94.4%	94.8%	94.8%	-1.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
Merton Community	94.2%	94.3%	95.5%	95.6%	98.3%	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.7
North Lake	96.7%	96.7%	93.3%	97.0%	97.0%	0.0	-3.3	3.6	0.0
Richmond	96.0%	94.2%	90.0%	95.2%	95.2%	-1.8	-4.2	5.2	-0.1
Stone Bank	91.4%	91.9%	85.7%	94.6%	94.1%	0.5	-6.2	8.9	-0.5
Swallow	94.8%	95.2%	93.9%	98.5%	98.6%	0.4	-1.3	4.6	0.0
Elmbrook	93.2%	94.7%	94.0%	94.7%	95.9%	1.5	-0.8	0.8	1.2
Hamilton	91.1%	94.6%	93.3%	93.8%	97.0%	3.5	-1.4	0.5	3.2
Kettle Moraine	91.8%	94.5%	92.6%	94.7%	94.9%	2.7	-1.9	2.2	0.1
Menomonee Falls	88.1%	88.4%	89.7%	94.0%	93.2%	0.3	1.3	4.3	-0.8
Mukwonago	91.6%	93.0%	92.1%	94.6%	94.1%	1.4	-1.0	2.5	-0.5
Muskego-Norway	91.0%	91.9%	91.2%	94.7%	93.9%	0.9	-0.7	3.5	-0.9
New Berlin	93.4%	91.9%	93.9%	92.2%	92.4%	-1.5	2.0	-1.8	0.3
Oconomowoc Area	87.6%	89.1%	87.9%	91.5%	90.5%	1.5	-1.2	3.6	-1.0
Pewaukee	90.3%	92.8%	92.0%	90.2%	91.8%	2.5	-0.8	-1.8	1.5
Waukesha	83.8%	87.3%	89.7%	86.8%	87.2%	3.4	2.5	-2.9	0.4
Southeast Wisconsin	**78.6%**	**81.3%**	**79.7%**	**83.2%**	**83.8%**	**2.7**	**-1.6**	**3.5**	**0.6**
Rest of Wisconsin	**83.5%**	**86.0%**	**85.3%**	**87.8%**	**88.2%**	**2.5**	**-0.7**	**2.5**	**0.4**

Chart 3: WKCE reading trends for student cohorts: grades 4-8



While performance by the region's largest school districts is mixed, **there are some bright spots with regard to other districts with high poverty concentration and minority enrollment**. Brown Deer, which ranks second to Milwaukee in African-American enrollment, posted one of the most dramatic spikes in reading achievement, increasing 6.6 percentage points between 7th and 8th grade to 89.3% proficient. Similarly, the number two district in terms of the free and reduced price lunch poverty measure, Delavan-Darien, jumped 5.1 percentage points between 7th and 8th grade to 73.6% proficient.

While many of the districts that consistently show high test scores tend to be located in affluent communities with relatively low minority enrollments, some of those districts that were at 90% proficiency or higher in 7th grade dropped or improved very little in 8th grade. This highlights the difficulty that high-achievement districts can encounter in maintaining or improving proficiency rates over time. Some notable examples of such districts and the proficiency losses they sustained over the past year include: Randall (-2.8), Shorewood (-1.7), Wauwatosa (-1.7), Whitefish Bay (-2.8), Burlington Area (-1.8), Linn J6 (-7.7), Richfield (-2.4), and Slinger (-3.6).

At the same time, some high-performing districts managed to continue to increase proficiency levels between 7th and 8th grades, with Central/Westosha Union, Fox Point-Bayside, Whitnall, and Elmbrook raising their proficiency levels for two years in a row. Identifying what distinguishes these high-performing districts from those that lost ground could present an opportunity to identify best practices that could apply in other districts. Some examples of high achievement districts that demonstrated average proficiency gains between 7th and 8th grade are: Central/Westosha Union (2.7), Fox Point-Bayside (1.1), Whitnall (1.6), Grafton (3.6), Union Grove Union (1.6), East Troy Community (3.5), Hartford Union (2.0), and Elmbrook (1.2).[41]

[41] Note that for very small districts there is a greater likelihood of variance in test scores from year to year, as even a small change in the student cohort could result in a big difference in achievement.

Several union feeder districts already have hit the NCLB target of 100% proficiency by 2014-15, as shown by their 8th grade reading scores. These districts are Paris, Wheatland, Dover, North Cape, Norway, Washington-Caldwell, Fries Lake, Herman, and Rubicon. Moreover, all of the high schools corresponding to these districts achieved at least 93% proficiency. Again, it may be worth pursuing what distinguishes these districts from those that struggle and whether any of these distinguishing factors could be replicated for better outcomes elsewhere.

After two years of narrowing, some achievement gaps between region and state widen

Table 6 presents average WKCE proficiency rates in southeast Wisconsin and the rest of the state for reading, math, and science at various grade levels. This year's results indicate possible cause for concern. While the previous two years showed a narrowing of the gap between the region and the rest of the state in all three subjects, results from the 2010-11 school year show that the region trails the rest of the state by wider margins in some instances compared to the 2009-10 school year.

The most profound disparity is in science, where the gap ranges from a difference of 4.2 percentage points in 4th grade to 5.0 points in 8th grade to 7.0 points in 10th grade. These gaps represent an increase over last year's gaps of 1.5, 1.6, and 2.1 percentage points, respectively. In all three subjects the gap gets wider in progressively higher grades.

In light of the fact that the achievement gap between the region and state had been improving for the previous two years, this year's widening in some grades deserves continued monitoring. In addition, regardless of whether the year-to-year gap grows, **the progressively greater disparity in higher grades itself is a red flag, especially in the context of the state's current efforts to drive educational reform toward college and career readiness**.

Table 6: WKCE gap between southeast Wisconsin and the rest of the state

	Reading				Math			Science		
	3rd	4th	8th	10th	4th	8th	10th	4th	8th	10th
Southeastern Wisconsin % Prof. or Adv. 2010-11	77.9%	79.9%	83.8%	70.8%	76.5%	74.6%	65.8%	73.8%	72.8%	68.5%
Rest of Wisconsin % Prof. or Adv. 2010-11	79.7%	83.2%	86.5%	75.4%	79.3%	78.8%	72.3%	78.0%	77.8%	75.5%
Difference 2007-08	-3.0	-3.6	-4.9	5.5	-4.7	-7.5	-7.0	-5.4	-7.7	-7.5
Difference 2008-09	-3.5	-3.5	-2.5	-4.8	-3.0	-4.6	-6.5	-4.4	-5.6	-7.6
Difference 2009-10	-2.5	-2.3	-2.1	-4.7	-3.3	-3.2	-6.7	-2.7	-3.4	-4.9
Difference 2010-11	**-1.8**	**-3.3**	**-2.7**	**-4.6**	**-2.8**	**-4.2**	**-6.5**	**-4.2**	**-5.0**	**-7.0**

Racial achievement gaps persist in southeast Wisconsin

The cohort analysis of district-level WKCE proficiency scores also provides a lens into the average performance of student subgroups, such as those related to race, poverty, English language proficiency, or disability. In the following tables, we analyze the same aggregate student cohort as in **Table 5**, this time comparing how African American and white students performed on the WKCE for reading (**Table 7**) and math (**Table 8**) for each of the past five years.

The first two columns for each grade level indicate the percentage of students in the two race categories that scored proficient or advanced on the exam. The third column shows the difference between the two percentages, pointing to the racial achievement gap in a particular district for this cohort of students when they were in grades 4 through 8.

For example, when the cohort was in 4th grade (during the 2006-07 academic year), 41.9% of the African-American students in the Menomonee Falls district earned a proficient or advanced score on the math exam, compared to 89.6% of the white students. The result is a 47.7 percentage point performance difference between the two races. The districts listed in **Tables 7** and **8** were selected because their African-American student populations were large enough to allow for meaningful analysis. Missing data indicate a district did not have enough African-American students in that grade to properly compare with other districts.

Tables 7 and **8** reinforce past findings that **in both subject areas in almost all districts, white students achieve proficient or advanced scores at substantially higher rates throughout their school careers than do their African-American classmates**. Even more troubling is the absence of any sustained trend toward improvement. Although there were a few examples of districts that managed to narrow the racial achievement gap at one point in time, these initial signs of improvement invariably were followed by a spike in the achievement gap within one or two school years.

As an example, analysis of the racial gap between 7th and 8th grades shows that more than half of the districts that could be compared widened the gap in reading. In math, only four districts showed a noticeable (more than 0.1 percentage points) decrease in the gap. Taking a longer-range perspective, we can discern how many districts closed the gap between 4th and 10th grade. This yields a similar picture, with about half of the districts narrowing the gap in reading, and only four doing so in math. It is important to note, however, that a narrower gap resulting from lost achievement among the higher performing student group is less preferable than one resulting from higher achievement among the lower performing student group.

Table 7: Racial achievement gap (reading)

	4th Grade (2006-07) % Prof.+Adv.			5th Grade (2007-08) % Prof.+Adv.			6th Grade (2008-09) % Prof.+Adv.			7th Grade (2009-10) % Prof.+Adv.			8th Grade (2010-11) % Prof.+Adv.		
	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap
Brown Deer	75.0%	82.7%	7.7	80.5%	86.3%	5.8	79.1%	85.1%	6.0	82.1%	88.9%	6.7	88.3%	85.7%	-2.6
Elmbrook	86.4%	78.8%	-7.5	92.0%	94.9%	2.9	84.0%	94.7%	10.7	82.1%	95.2%	13.0	86.2%	96.6%	10.4
Franklin	78.6%	75.8%	-2.8	64.3%	94.7%	30.5	75.0%	79.6%	4.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germantown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.7%	92.1%	19.4	76.9%	93.1%	16.2	64.7%	94.7%	30.0
Glendale-River Hills	80.0%	87.5%	7.5	65.2%	94.7%	29.5	60.0%	94.5%	34.5	56.7%	88.5%	31.8	66.7%	88.2%	21.6
Greenfield	36.4%	82.9%	46.6	78.6%	89.2%	10.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	73.3%	86.3%	13.0	64.7%	86.4%	21.7
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.8%	94.1%	16.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.0%	97.3%	17.3
Kenosha	67.5%	87.7%	20.2	67.7%	88.4%	20.6	66.1%	88.0%	21.9	72.3%	91.5%	19.2	66.7%	91.3%	24.6
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0%	92.3%	-7.7	100.0%	92.5%	-7.5
Menomonee Falls	41.9%	89.6%	47.7	72.1%	92.0%	19.9	86.7%	90.7%	4.0	90.2%	94.3%	4.1	85.4%	94.7%	9.3
Mequon-Thiensville	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.6%	97.4%	18.9	31.3%	97.5%	66.3	37.5%	96.6%	59.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee	55.3%	78.8%	23.5	55.9%	79.3%	23.4	51.6%	74.0%	22.4	56.6%	78.4%	21.7	56.9%	79.6%	22.7
Northern Ozaukee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.3%	92.7%	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oak Creek-Franklin	60.0%	87.9%	27.9	65.0%	94.4%	29.4	40.0%	91.4%	51.4	51.9%	94.1%	42.2	50.0%	93.7%	43.7
Pewaukee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.3%	91.6%	8.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Racine	53.2%	81.5%	28.3	53.1%	85.0%	31.9	57.7%	82.7%	25.0	68.1%	87.8%	19.7	62.3%	86.1%	23.8
Shorewood	57.1%	95.9%	38.7	93.3%	99.0%	5.7	73.3%	94.7%	21.4	88.9%	96.9%	8.0	85.7%	96.1%	10.4
Waukesha	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.3%	89.3%	41.0	66.7%	89.8%	23.1
Wauwatosa	83.6%	80.1%	-3.6	84.6%	96.7%	12.1	75.8%	93.4%	17.6	74.7%	96.4%	21.7	73.7%	95.1%	21.5
West Allis	68.4%	80.7%	12.3	60.7%	83.6%	22.9	56.3%	80.6%	24.4	42.9%	86.4%	43.6	59.1%	86.3%	27.2
West Bend	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.7%	91.4%	-0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.4%	89.8%	18.4
Whitefish Bay	88.9%	94.5%	5.6	89.3%	95.9%	6.6	93.1%	97.3%	4.2	96.8%	96.2%	-0.6	87.5%	94.2%	6.7
SE WI	**57.0%**	**83.1%**	**26.1**	**58.4%**	**89.0%**	**30.6**	**55.2%**	**87.1%**	**31.9**	**60.7%**	**90.1%**	**29.4**	**60.7%**	**90.2%**	**29.5**
State	**57.4%**	**82.7%**	**25.3**	**58.8%**	**89.2%**	**30.5**	**55.2%**	**87.0%**	**31.9**	**61.8%**	**89.2%**	**27.4**	**61.6%**	**89.7%**	**28.1**

Table 8: Racial achievement gap (math)

	4th Grade (2006-07) % Prof.+Adv.			5th Grade (2007-08) % Prof.+Adv.			6th Grade (2008-09) % Prof.+Adv.			7th Grade (2009-10) % Prof.+Adv.			8th Grade (2010-11) % Prof.+Adv.		
	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap
Brown Deer	77.8%	84.6%	6.8	58.5%	82.4%	23.8	86.0%	89.4%	3.3	80.4%	84.4%	4.1	80.0%	90.5%	10.5
Elmbrook	72.7%	78.6%	5.8	72.0%	92.9%	20.9	60.0%	92.5%	32.5	75.0%	93.3%	18.3	72.4%	93.3%	20.8
Franklin Public	71.4%	75.8%	4.3	64.3%	92.1%	27.8	75.0%	74.5%	-0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germantown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.9%	91.2%	0.3	61.5%	91.8%	30.2	58.8%	92.3%	33.5
Glendale-River Hills	70.0%	91.1%	21.1	65.2%	84.2%	19.0	36.0%	72.7%	36.7	43.3%	82.7%	39.4	36.4%	80.4%	44.0
Greenfield	27.3%	83.7%	56.4	57.1%	89.2%	32.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.0%	82.2%	22.2	47.1%	82.5%	35.4
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.6%	94.5%	39.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.0%	96.2%	46.2
Kenosha	53.6%	83.8%	30.2	57.3%	85.2%	28.0	50.8%	85.6%	34.8	62.8%	89.0%	26.2	56.2%	86.4%	30.1
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.5%	92.3%	29.8	80.0%	87.5%	7.5
Menomonee Falls	45.2%	90.4%	45.2	55.8%	87.0%	31.2	71.1%	89.6%	18.5	76.5%	93.2%	16.8	77.1%	92.3%	15.2
Mequon-Thiensville	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.6%	92.3%	13.7	31.3%	95.0%	63.8	37.5%	94.6%	57.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee	41.5%	72.2%	30.7	37.0%	68.2%	31.2	36.6%	64.5%	27.9	42.9%	72.1%	29.2	35.1%	65.7%	30.6
Northern Ozaukee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.3%	78.8%	-4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oak Creek-Franklin	60.0%	88.6%	28.6	50.0%	85.0%	35.0	25.0%	85.2%	60.2	40.7%	83.1%	42.4	20.6%	82.6%	62.1
Pewaukee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.3%	92.4%	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Racine	39.8%	74.6%	34.8	34.6%	71.8%	37.2	38.0%	71.3%	33.3	48.4%	80.9%	32.5	38.2%	75.4%	37.2
Shorewood	50.0%	87.6%	37.6	80.0%	96.0%	16.0	60.0%	96.8%	36.8	94.4%	94.9%	0.5	82.1%	92.2%	10.0
Waukesha	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.3%	85.2%	36.9	59.5%	81.7%	22.2
Wauwatosa	74.5%	80.1%	5.5	73.8%	95.7%	21.8	69.7%	92.7%	23.0	69.3%	96.7%	27.4	66.3%	94.2%	27.9
West Allis	68.4%	81.6%	13.2	42.9%	80.4%	37.5	50.0%	76.5%	26.5	34.3%	77.0%	42.7	45.5%	78.8%	33.3
West Bend	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.3%	86.7%	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.4%	85.0%	13.6
Whitefish Bay	81.5%	94.5%	13.0	92.9%	94.6%	1.7	89.7%	95.9%	6.3	90.3%	95.5%	5.2	81.3%	94.2%	12.9
SE WI	**43.8%**	**80.1%**	**36.3**	**40.7%**	**82.9%**	**42.3**	**40.4%**	**82.5%**	**42.1**	**47.4%**	**85.6%**	**38.2**	**40.8%**	**83.8%**	**43.0**
State	**43.9%**	**79.5%**	**35.6**	**41.8%**	**82.6%**	**40.8**	**40.6%**	**81.8%**	**41.2**	**49.1%**	**85.3%**	**36.3**	**42.1%**	**84.0%**	**41.9**

Charts 4 and **5** illustrate the seemingly intractable nature of the regional achievement gap since this cohort was in 4th grade. In math, the southeast Wisconsin districts collectively produced racial achievement gaps that ranged from 36.3 points for the cohort when they were in 4th grade in 2006-07, to 43 points when they were in 8th grade in 2010-11. The gap in reading was somewhat less pronounced, but still concerning. The lowest regional gap occurred when the cohort was in 4th grade, when the percentage point difference between the fraction of white and African-American students scoring proficient or better was 26.1 points. The gap was highest when the cohort was in 6th grade, at which time the difference was 31.9 points. The racial achievement gap at the state level follows a parallel pattern.

Chart 4: Racial disparity among southeast Wisconsin student cohort (reading)

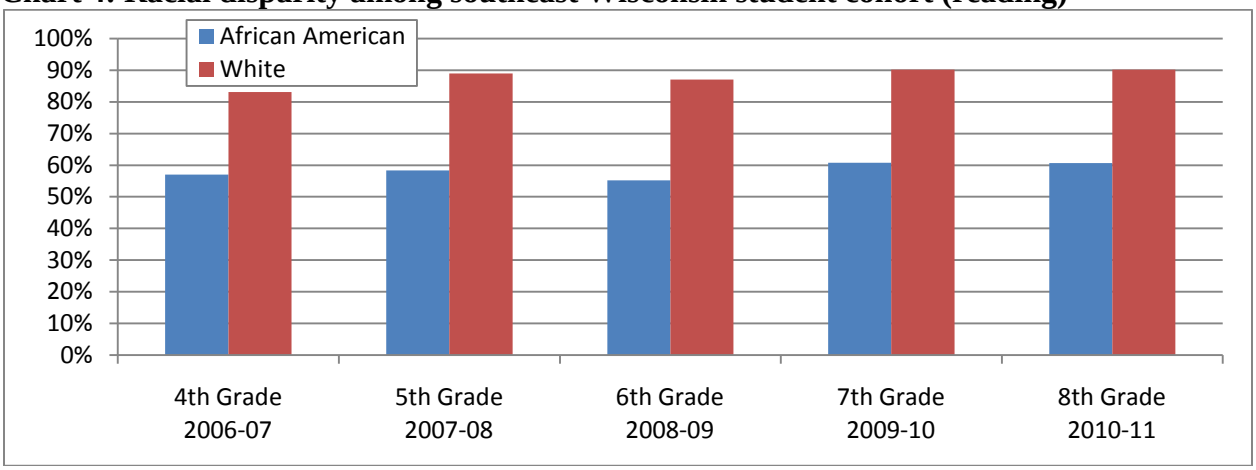
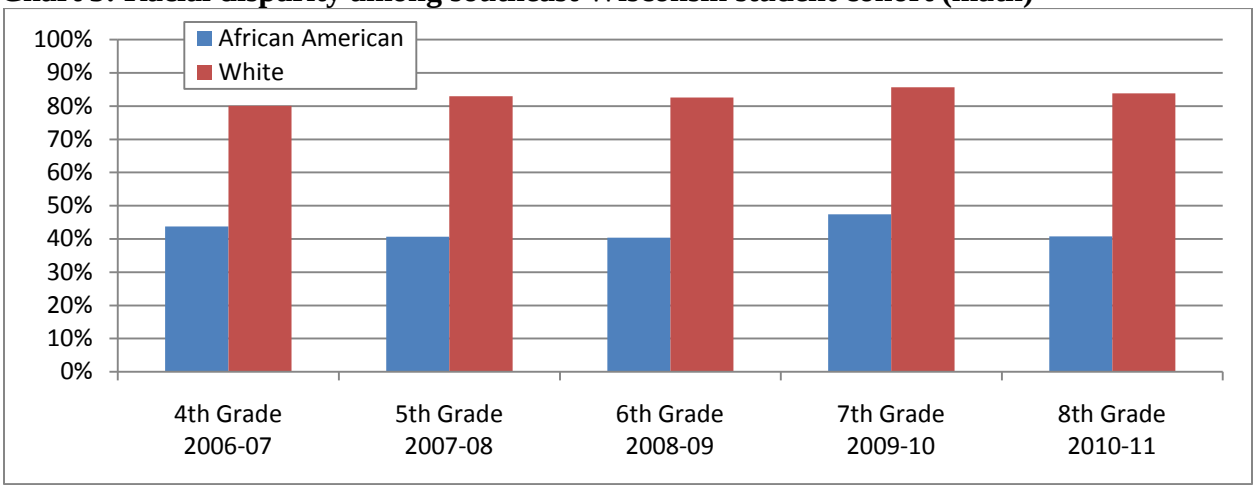


Chart 5: Racial disparity among southeast Wisconsin student cohort (math)



These findings are consistent with Wisconsin's marked racial achievement gap as demonstrated on the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP). Also known as the "nation's report card", the NAEP is a standardized test administered to a sample of students in each state every two to four years. A 2009 national study of NAEP scores found that Wisconsin was the only one of all 50 states that had a racial achievement gap wider than the national average gap for both reading and math in 4th and 8th grades.[42]

[42] http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/studies/2009455.pdf

Gender achievement gaps show girls outperform boys in reading, but math performance is comparable

In contrast to the previous quasi-cohort analyses, the following four tables display a "point in time" snapshot of how well students at several grade levels in each district performed on reading and math tests during the 2010-11 academic year. In particular, **Tables 9** and **10** present such results by gender.

Nationally, education leaders and policymakers have shown increased interest in gender achievement gaps, placing particular emphasis on monitoring the educational achievement of young boys. The common perception is that girls are achieving at higher rates than boys, and that the gap is larger for younger students. Last year, for the first time, we analyzed the region's WKCE results by gender. In reviewing the most recent test scores, we confirm earlier findings that point to a regional gender achievement gap in reading.

With few exceptions, **Table 9** shows **that girls across the region's districts outperform boys in reading at every grade level**. This is also true for the state as a whole. While the gap was wider in elementary and middle school than in high school in the 2009-10 school year, this year's results indicate the gaps across the grades are relatively comparable and that, with the exception of 8th grade, they have widened across the board both regionally and statewide.

In 2010-11, the percentage of girls in southeast Wisconsin who achieved reading scores of proficient or advanced was 7.4 points higher than for boys in Grade 3, 6.6 points higher in Grade 4, 6.7 points higher in Grade 8, and 7 points higher in Grade 10. The gap in 10th grade reading reflected the largest one-year jump of 4.1 percentage points. Although the trends and magnitudes of gender achievement gaps in southeast Wisconsin and at the state level are largely comparable, the gap at the state level outpaces that of southeast Wisconsin in 3rd and 10th grades, while the regional gap exceeds the state's in 4th and 8th grades.

The math scores paint a different picture. As was the case in the 2009-10 analysis, **Table 10** illustrates that **there is no meaningful regional or state gender achievement gap in math**, which corroborates some analyses at the national level.[43] Average math scores for boys in the region appear slightly higher those of girls in 10th grade only, while at the state level they score higher in 4th grade as well. These gaps are small enough, however, that they could be attributable to measurement error, rather than actual performance differences.

There is considerably more variation in the gender gap among individual districts in math than in reading, especially in the earlier grades. In the case of 3rd grade math, for example, the gender gap ranges from 44.4 percentage points in favor of girls in the Rubicon district, to 28.6 points in favor of boys in the Geneva district. It is difficult to identify the factors behind this variability. It could signal differences in mathematics instruction, differences in the way boys and girls perform on math tests, or differences that arise from varying measurement practices.

[43] Center for Education Policy: *State Test Score Trends Through 2008-09, Part 2:* Slow and Uneven Progress in Narrowing Gaps: Found at http://educationresearchreport.blogspot.com/2011/01/student-achievement-gaps-by-race.html

Table 9: WKCE gender achievement gap (reading)

	Grade 3 Reading			Grade 4 Reading			Grade 8 Reading			Grade 10 Reading		
	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap
Kenosha County												
Central/Westosha Union	83.3%	95.7%	12.3	87.2%	90.4%	3.1	91.3%	94.7%	3.4	75.8%	86.8%	11.0
Brighton	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	88.9%	100.0%	11.1	*	*	*
Bristol	83.7%	97.3%	13.6	82.9%	90.0%	7.1	82.1%	83.8%	1.6	*	*	*
Central/Westosha UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	75.8%	86.8%	11.0
Paris	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	90.9%	100.0%	9.1	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	*	*	*
Salem	76.5%	92.7%	16.2	88.0%	85.4%	-2.6	91.4%	98.1%	6.7	*	*	*
Wheatland	90.0%	92.9%	2.9	83.3%	94.4%	11.1	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	*	*	*
Kenosha	75.3%	81.9%	6.6	77.2%	81.5%	4.2	80.1%	87.6%	7.5	65.9%	73.6%	7.8
Wilmot Union	82.2%	83.8%	1.6	84.9%	93.7%	8.8	85.7%	93.9%	8.2	80.1%	90.2%	10.0
Randall	85.4%	87.5%	2.1	90.2%	97.7%	7.5	87.2%	100.0%	12.8	*	*	*
Silver Lake	78.8%	93.9%	15.2	75.0%	95.2%	20.2	94.6%	100.0%	5.4	*	*	*
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	92.9%	75.9%	-17.0	83.3%	85.7%	2.4	81.0%	84.8%	3.9	*	*	*
Twin Lakes	62.5%	73.7%	11.2	90.0%	94.4%	4.4	72.7%	92.3%	19.6	*	*	*
Wilmot UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	80.1%	90.2%	10.0
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	81.4%	94.4%	13.0	74.0%	87.2%	13.2	80.3%	98.4%	18.0	71.9%	69.9%	-2.0
Cudahy	83.8%	71.0%	-12.8	77.4%	85.3%	7.9	82.7%	85.5%	2.8	67.5%	76.3%	8.8
Franklin Public	88.5%	92.4%	4.0	89.2%	91.7%	2.5	92.4%	97.4%	5.0	80.0%	86.5%	6.5
Greendale	86.6%	97.0%	10.4	95.2%	94.9%	-0.3	98.9%	99.1%	0.2	84.6%	93.9%	9.3
Greenfield	74.7%	89.5%	14.8	85.6%	92.8%	7.2	81.5%	92.5%	11.0	65.3%	79.7%	14.4
Milwaukee	54.6%	66.1%	11.5	55.4%	66.4%	11.0	58.9%	69.5%	10.6	34.4%	43.5%	9.1
Nicolet Union	91.6%	92.9%	1.3	85.2%	89.4%	4.2	85.8%	92.9%	7.1	82.7%	86.5%	3.8
Fox Point-Bayside	90.0%	94.3%	4.3	93.0%	97.6%	4.5	88.5%	97.8%	9.3	*	*	*
Glendale-River Hills	92.7%	92.0%	-0.7	81.4%	82.1%	0.7	77.8%	87.2%	9.4	*	*	*
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	91.7%	92.9%	1.2	79.3%	92.3%	13.0	96.4%	93.1%	-3.3	*	*	*
Nicolet UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	82.7%	86.5%	3.8
Oak Creek-Franklin	75.0%	92.9%	17.9	85.2%	84.6%	-0.6	89.7%	90.8%	1.1	81.0%	83.0%	2.0
Saint Francis	64.7%	71.4%	6.7	84.8%	76.2%	-8.7	88.9%	90.0%	1.1	61.0%	61.0%	0.0
Shorewood	83.3%	98.0%	14.7	89.7%	92.3%	2.7	87.9%	98.8%	10.9	84.8%	84.4%	-0.4
South Milwaukee	82.7%	89.5%	6.8	83.5%	82.7%	-0.9	90.4%	92.2%	1.8	82.5%	83.5%	1.0
Wauwatosa	84.7%	88.9%	4.2	84.3%	90.2%	5.9	86.6%	94.1%	7.4	75.0%	83.2%	8.2
West Allis - West Milwaukee	81.1%	84.1%	3.0	79.9%	89.1%	9.2	77.6%	91.1%	13.5	73.8%	83.5%	9.7
Whitefish Bay	89.7%	95.2%	5.5	88.5%	95.9%	7.4	94.3%	92.3%	-2.0	88.9%	98.2%	9.3
Whitnall	86.3%	92.6%	6.3	88.6%	95.6%	7.0	91.0%	97.2%	6.2	81.6%	91.0%	9.4
Ozaukee County												
Cedarburg	92.4%	97.9%	5.5	91.6%	96.2%	4.6	95.9%	98.2%	2.3	87.5%	95.9%	8.4
Grafton	78.6%	95.1%	16.5	91.8%	90.4%	-1.4	95.8%	93.8%	-2.0	82.1%	90.1%	8.0
Mequon-Thiensville	90.3%	92.7%	2.4	95.1%	99.0%	3.9	96.5%	99.3%	2.8	84.6%	90.6%	6.0
Northern Ozaukee	73.9%	88.6%	14.7	76.8%	93.3%	16.5	92.6%	86.7%	-5.9	66.1%	80.0%	13.9
Port Washington-Saukville	86.7%	88.9%	2.1	88.2%	96.2%	8.0	88.5%	96.3%	7.8	75.9%	91.7%	15.7
Racine County												
Burlington Area	82.8%	79.2%	-3.7	79.8%	89.4%	9.6	87.6%	93.6%	6.0	83.2%	81.3%	-1.9
Racine	59.1%	71.9%	12.9	68.4%	76.6%	8.2	73.2%	79.8%	6.7	46.1%	58.4%	12.3
Union Grove Union	79.5%	91.7%	12.2	84.2%	90.8%	6.6	92.0%	94.6%	2.5	65.4%	81.2%	15.8
Dover	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Raymond	70.0%	88.9%	18.9	93.3%	96.4%	3.1	89.7%	100.0%	10.3	*	*	*
Union Grove	71.9%	89.7%	17.9	74.4%	86.0%	11.6	97.1%	90.2%	-6.9	*	*	*
Union Grove UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	65.4%	81.2%	15.8
Yorkville	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	95.5%	100.0%	4.5	87.5%	96.8%	9.3	*	*	*
Waterford Union	83.9%	86.9%	3.0	89.8%	92.4%	2.5	95.0%	99.0%	4.0	84.0%	95.0%	11.1
North Cape	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	92.3%	100.0%	7.7	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	*	*	*
Norway	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington-Caldwell	92.3%	87.5%	-4.8	81.3%	90.0%	8.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waterford Graded	81.1%	85.6%	4.5	90.9%	91.3%	0.4	94.5%	98.9%	4.4	*	*	*
Waterford UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	84.0%	95.0%	11.1

Table 9: WKCE gender achievement gap (reading), *continued*

	Grade 3 Reading			Grade 4 Reading			Grade 8 Reading			Grade 10 Reading		
	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap
Walworth County												
Big Foot Union	67.4%	85.5%	18.0	75.0%	80.4%	5.4	80.6%	89.6%	9.0	70.2%	78.3%	8.2
Big Foot UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	70.2%	78.3%	8.2
Fontana	77.8%	92.3%	14.5	90.0%	90.9%	0.9	88.9%	90.0%	1.1	*	*	*
Linn J6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sharon	62.5%	82.4%	19.9	58.8%	66.7%	7.8	64.3%	84.6%	20.3	*	*	*
Walworth	65.4%	84.0%	18.6	79.3%	82.6%	3.3	82.9%	92.0%	9.1	*	*	*
Delavan-Darien	51.8%	50.8%	-1.0	63.3%	74.7%	11.4	71.9%	74.7%	2.8	58.3%	68.8%	10.5
East Troy Community	73.4%	86.3%	12.8	84.9%	83.6%	-1.3	91.7%	98.4%	6.7	89.2%	90.0%	0.8
Elkhorn Area	82.3%	84.9%	2.6	85.9%	93.3%	7.5	86.8%	95.1%	8.4	82.1%	83.9%	1.8
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	79.2%	89.1%	9.9	78.6%	81.0%	2.5	80.4%	91.3%	10.9	69.8%	85.3%	15.5
Geneva	100.0%	85.7%	-14.3	87.5%	100.0%	12.5	100.0%	88.9%	-11.1	*	*	*
Genoa City	78.6%	85.2%	6.6	74.2%	79.3%	5.1	80.0%	94.6%	14.6	*	*	*
Lake Geneva	77.8%	90.4%	12.6	79.1%	80.4%	1.3	79.1%	90.4%	11.2	*	*	*
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	69.8%	85.3%	15.5
Linn J4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whitewater	67.7%	73.0%	5.3	89.5%	88.8%	-0.7	84.6%	83.9%	-0.7	79.5%	87.1%	7.6
Williams Bay	94.1%	89.5%	-4.6	100.0%	94.4%	-5.6	92.9%	100.0%	7.1	84.2%	81.3%	-3.0
Washington County												
Germantown	96.0%	94.4%	-1.6	92.9%	96.3%	3.3	92.5%	92.1%	-0.3	93.5%	93.1%	-0.4
Hartford Union	84.2%	89.8%	5.6		92.8%	92.8	90.8%	96.8%	5.9	90.2%	90.7%	0.4
Erin	90.5%	72.7%	-17.7	100.0%	95.7%	-4.3	87.5%	100.0%	12.5	*	*	*
Friess Lake	84.6%	95.0%	10.4	92.3%	100.0%	7.7	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	*	*	*
Hartford	82.0%	86.8%	4.9	78.9%	91.4%	12.5	92.0%	97.8%	5.9	*	*	*
Hartford UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	90.2%	90.7%	0.4
Herman	*	*	*	100.0%	71.4%	-28.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neosho	71.4%	100.0%	28.6	*	*	*	83.3%	83.3%	0.0	*	*	*
Richfield	90.9%	100.0%	9.1	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	87.5%	87.5%	0.0	*	*	*
Rubicon	77.8%	100.0%	22.2	90.0%	83.3%	-6.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kewaskum	84.7%	90.8%	6.0	81.3%	84.5%	3.2	84.7%	95.0%	10.3	66.7%	72.3%	5.6
Slinger	91.8%	91.8%	-0.1	91.6%	93.2%	1.6	89.2%	91.7%	2.6	77.8%	87.4%	9.6
West Bend	81.0%	86.1%	5.1	86.1%	87.4%	1.4	85.7%	93.0%	7.4	72.7%	83.0%	10.3
Waukesha County												
Arrowhead Union	86.7%	93.7%	7.1	94.8%	94.8%	0.0	93.1%	94.0%	0.9	93.3%	96.4%	3.1
Arrowhead UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	93.3%	96.4%	3.1
Hartland-Lakeside	71.9%	84.3%	12.4	96.7%	90.2%	-6.5	86.6%	83.6%	-3.0	*	*	*
Lake Country	86.4%	100.0%	13.6	100.0%	95.8%	-4.2	90.6%	100.0%	9.4	*	*	*
Merton Community	87.9%	98.0%	10.1	94.2%	100.0%	5.8	100.0%	96.6%	-3.4	*	*	*
North Lake	87.5%	100.0%	12.5	78.9%	80.0%	1.1	92.3%	100.0%	7.7	*	*	*
Richmond	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	91.7%	100.0%	8.3	97.4%	91.3%	-6.1	*	*	*
Stone Bank	100.0%	94.1%	-5.9	94.4%	100.0%	5.6	86.7%	100.0%	13.3	*	*	*
Swallow	92.3%	89.2%	-3.1	100.0%	95.8%	-4.2	97.1%	100.0%	2.9	*	*	*
Elmbrook	87.8%	91.2%	3.4	90.0%	93.1%	3.1	95.4%	96.6%	1.2	83.0%	90.5%	7.5
Hamilton	88.6%	94.7%	6.1	90.6%	96.9%	6.2	96.1%	97.9%	1.8	88.4%	90.8%	2.3
Kettle Moraine	85.0%	89.5%	4.5	89.8%	93.0%	3.2	91.2%	98.2%	6.9	85.4%	87.8%	2.4
Menomonee Falls	91.7%	93.3%	1.7	93.1%	95.4%	2.3	91.4%	95.0%	3.5	82.0%	85.4%	3.4
Mukwonago	84.0%	93.3%	9.2	90.3%	94.6%	4.3	93.4%	94.8%	1.5	87.3%	92.3%	5.0
Muskego-Norway	89.5%	93.1%	3.6	88.6%	92.9%	4.3	91.6%	95.7%	4.1	87.0%	90.6%	3.7
New Berlin	87.3%	89.2%	1.9	90.9%	92.3%	1.4	89.2%	94.3%	5.0	88.0%	88.7%	0.6
Oconomowoc Area	91.3%	87.5%	-3.8	84.6%	93.6%	9.0	89.9%	90.6%	0.8	76.7%	87.3%	10.6
Pewaukee	92.1%	94.4%	2.3	95.1%	95.2%	0.1	91.3%	92.3%	1.0	69.4%	85.2%	15.7
Waukesha	78.0%	87.5%	9.5	81.6%	89.1%	7.5	81.1%	89.2%	8.0	71.1%	79.3%	8.3
Southeast Wisconsin	**73.7%**	**81.1%**	**7.4**	**76.4%**	**83.0%**	**6.6**	**80.3%**	**86.9%**	**6.7**	**67.3%**	**74.3%**	**7.0**
State of Wisconsin	**75.6%**	**83.2%**	**7.6**	**79.7%**	**85.0%**	**5.3**	**83.3%**	**89.6%**	**6.2**	**72.0%**	**79.3%**	**7.2**

Table 10: WKCE gender achievement gap (math)

	Grade 3 Math			Grade 4 Math			Grade 8 Math			Grade 10 Math		
	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap
Kenosha County												
Central/Westosha Union	80.8%	81.7%	0.9	85.0%	85.1%	0.1	77.2%	86.4%	9.2	72.5%	76.4%	3.9
Brighton	100.0%	92.3%	-7.7	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	77.8%	91.7%	13.9	*	*	*
Bristol	88.4%	89.2%	0.8	78.0%	80.0%	2.0	67.9%	75.7%	7.8	*	*	*
Central/Westosha UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	72.5%	76.4%	3.9
Paris	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	90.9%	100.0%	9.1	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	*	*	*
Salem	64.7%	73.2%	8.5	82.0%	79.2%	-2.8	82.8%	92.5%	9.7	*	*	*
Wheatland	100.0%	64.3%	-35.7	94.4%	94.4%	0.0	69.2%	80.0%	10.8	*	*	*
Kenosha	74.0%	69.5%	-4.5	81.9%	77.7%	-4.1	77.1%	78.3%	1.3	62.9%	60.6%	-2.3
Wilmot Union	79.7%	75.2%	-4.4	79.0%	82.9%	3.9	84.0%	88.9%	4.9	81.5%	73.2%	-8.3
Randall	85.4%	79.2%	-6.2	87.8%	84.1%	-3.7	84.6%	85.7%	1.1	*	*	*
Silver Lake	75.8%	78.8%	3.0	71.4%	90.5%	19.0	86.5%	100.0%	13.5	*	*	*
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	85.7%	75.9%	-9.9	80.0%	82.1%	2.1	85.7%	84.8%	-0.9	*	*	*
Twin Lakes	62.5%	63.2%	0.7	70.0%	72.2%	2.2	77.3%	92.3%	15.0	*	*	*
Wilmot UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81.5%	73.2%	-8.3
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	72.1%	83.3%	11.2	72.0%	78.7%	6.7	77.0%	95.1%	18.0	70.3%	60.2%	-10.1
Cudahy	78.4%	66.7%	-11.7	73.1%	76.0%	2.9	84.0%	67.7%	-16.2	72.7%	66.7%	-6.1
Franklin Public	90.0%	90.2%	0.2	94.9%	95.9%	1.0	87.6%	92.2%	4.6	81.1%	83.1%	2.0
Greendale	85.1%	83.6%	-1.5	97.6%	89.9%	-7.7	98.9%	95.3%	-3.5	88.0%	87.8%	-0.2
Greenfield	73.6%	79.0%	5.5	86.6%	85.6%	-1.0	77.3%	82.2%	4.9	61.1%	62.4%	1.3
Milwaukee	46.8%	49.9%	3.0	54.6%	55.1%	0.5	46.7%	44.7%	-1.9	31.7%	29.0%	-2.7
Nicolet Union	88.2%	83.8%	-4.4	81.7%	84.6%	2.8	77.6%	84.1%	6.5	83.5%	78.9%	-4.5
Fox Point-Bayside	92.5%	85.7%	-6.8	93.0%	92.7%	-0.3	86.5%	95.6%	9.0	*	*	*
Glendale-River Hills	85.5%	82.0%	-3.5	74.4%	76.8%	2.4	63.0%	69.2%	6.3	*	*	*
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	87.5%	85.7%	-1.8	75.9%	88.5%	12.6	89.3%	86.2%	-3.1	*	*	*
Nicolet UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	83.5%	78.9%	-4.5
Oak Creek-Franklin	65.8%	77.0%	11.2	81.8%	74.7%	-7.0	82.0%	75.7%	-6.2	72.7%	74.5%	1.7
Saint Francis	76.5%	85.7%	9.2	78.8%	76.2%	-2.6	75.6%	66.7%	-8.9	69.5%	53.2%	-16.2
Shorewood	80.0%	90.0%	10.0	91.4%	93.8%	2.5	87.9%	92.9%	5.0	92.4%	83.3%	-9.1
South Milwaukee	76.5%	84.2%	7.7	79.1%	75.5%	-3.6	86.5%	78.9%	-7.6	76.3%	75.5%	-0.8
Wauwatosa	81.5%	81.2%	-0.3	87.3%	85.5%	-1.8	86.6%	89.8%	3.2	75.4%	75.6%	0.3
West Allis - West Milwaukee	78.2%	72.9%	-5.2	86.2%	79.4%	-6.8	72.8%	78.0%	5.2	71.0%	65.9%	-5.1
Whitefish Bay	87.6%	91.7%	4.0	86.2%	92.8%	6.6	95.3%	90.4%	-4.9	86.5%	91.8%	5.3
Whitnall	88.2%	87.0%	-1.2	90.0%	94.1%	4.1	85.9%	85.9%	0.0	85.4%	80.0%	-5.4
Ozaukee County												
Cedarburg	89.5%	90.6%	1.1	90.4%	93.3%	2.9	95.0%	90.9%	-4.1	84.0%	90.2%	6.2
Grafton	81.4%	91.8%	10.4	89.0%	88.5%	-0.6	90.3%	86.2%	-4.1	82.1%	85.6%	3.5
Mequon-Thiensville	90.3%	95.5%	5.1	93.4%	96.1%	2.7	94.8%	96.5%	1.7	87.4%	90.6%	3.2
Northern Ozaukee	76.1%	79.5%	3.5	71.4%	80.0%	8.6	81.5%	66.7%	-14.8	60.7%	71.4%	10.7
Port Washington-Saukville	88.0%	71.6%	-16.3	81.2%	84.8%	3.6	89.6%	87.8%	-1.8	83.3%	81.0%	-2.4
Racine County												
Burlington Area	79.8%	76.0%	-3.8	77.8%	85.1%	7.3	84.5%	78.2%	-6.3	80.0%	70.9%	-9.1
Racine	58.5%	58.2%	-0.3	65.5%	67.1%	1.6	60.1%	61.0%	0.9	42.4%	43.2%	0.9
Union Grove Union	79.5%	77.8%	-1.7	86.8%	80.5%	-6.4	81.8%	79.3%	-2.5	65.4%	71.3%	5.9
Dover	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Raymond	85.0%	66.7%	-18.3	100.0%	89.3%	-10.7	79.3%	86.2%	6.9	*	*	*
Union Grove	65.6%	79.5%	13.9	79.5%	78.0%	-1.5	91.4%	82.4%	-9.1	*	*	*
Union Grove UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	65.4%	71.3%	5.9
Yorkville	95.2%	86.7%	-8.6	90.9%	66.7%	-24.2	70.8%	67.7%	-3.1	*	*	*
Waterford Union	90.3%	86.9%	-3.4	89.8%	89.1%	-0.7	83.2%	91.2%	8.0	78.6%	82.6%	4.0
North Cape	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	84.6%	92.3%	7.7	90.0%	100.0%	10.0	*	*	*
Norway	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington-Caldwell	92.3%	75.0%	-17.3	68.8%	90.0%	21.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waterford Graded	89.2%	86.7%	-2.5	93.9%	88.4%	-5.5	82.4%	90.0%	7.6	*	*	*
Waterford UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	78.6%	82.6%	4.0

Table 10: WKCE gender achievement gap (math), *continued*

	Grade 3 Math			Grade 4 Math			Grade 8 Math			Grade 10 Math		
	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap
Walworth County												
Big Foot Union	72.1%	80.0%	7.9	78.6%	76.1%	-2.5	71.6%	81.3%	9.6	71.9%	65.0%	-6.9
Big Foot UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	71.9%	65.0%	-6.9
Fontana	77.8%	92.3%	14.5	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	83.3%	90.0%	6.7	*	*	*
Linn J6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sharon	75.0%	76.5%	1.5	70.6%	75.0%	4.4	71.4%	76.9%	5.5	*	*	*
Walworth	69.2%	76.0%	6.8	75.9%	65.2%	-10.6	65.7%	80.0%	14.3	*	*	*
Delavan-Darien	56.6%	43.1%	-13.5	63.3%	62.7%	-0.6	74.2%	66.7%	-7.5	69.4%	55.9%	-13.5
East Troy Community	70.3%	78.4%	8.1	84.9%	90.2%	5.3	88.3%	91.8%	3.5	87.7%	80.0%	-7.7
Elkhorn Area	72.6%	71.7%	-0.9	81.8%	84.4%	2.6	81.1%	88.3%	7.2	88.7%	79.8%	-8.8
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	80.0%	80.5%	0.5	76.0%	70.8%	-5.2	78.4%	75.6%	-2.8	69.8%	70.6%	0.8
Geneva	100.0%	71.4%	-28.6	87.5%	83.3%	-4.2	75.0%	77.8%	2.8	*	*	*
Genoa City	85.7%	74.1%	-11.6	67.7%	65.5%	-2.2	80.0%	86.5%	6.5	*	*	*
Lake Geneva	76.7%	83.0%	6.3	77.4%	71.6%	-5.8	78.3%	71.9%	-6.3	*	*	*
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	69.8%	70.6%	0.8
Linn J4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whitewater	64.6%	60.3%	-4.3	82.5%	83.8%	1.3	83.1%	74.2%	-8.9	72.6%	79.0%	6.4
Williams Bay	94.1%	73.7%	-20.4	86.7%	83.3%	-3.3	85.7%	100.0%	14.3	63.2%	62.5%	-0.7
Washington County												
Germantown	93.7%	96.3%	2.6	91.0%	99.3%	8.2	89.7%	87.9%	-1.9	91.5%	91.9%	0.5
Hartford Union	85.7%	86.1%	0.4	83.0%	83.5%	0.4	84.3%	89.1%	4.8	89.7%	72.0%	-17.7
Erin	90.5%	72.7%	-17.7	87.5%	87.0%	-0.5	81.3%	95.0%	13.8	*	*	*
Friess Lake	84.6%	90.0%	5.4	84.6%	100.0%	15.4	100.0%	95.5%	-4.5	*	*	*
Hartford	85.2%	84.2%	-1.0	78.9%	77.1%	-1.8	83.9%	87.0%	3.0	*	*	*
Hartford UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	89.7%	72.0%	-17.7
Herman	*	*	*	83.3%	57.1%	-26.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neosho	85.7%	100.0%	14.3	*	*	*	66.7%	83.3%	16.7	*	*	*
Richfield	100.0%	93.3%	-6.7	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	87.5%	87.5%	0.0	*	*	*
Rubicon	44.4%	88.9%	44.4	80.0%	83.3%	3.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kewaskum	84.7%	84.6%	-0.1	85.9%	72.4%	-13.5	83.1%	86.7%	3.6	80.0%	74.7%	-5.3
Slinger	85.5%	89.4%	4.0	89.5%	90.7%	1.2	91.0%	88.1%	-2.9	87.8%	90.1%	2.3
West Bend	78.6%	78.7%	0.0	85.7%	85.2%	-0.5	81.7%	86.5%	4.7	76.3%	78.4%	2.2
Waukesha County												
Arrowhead Union	83.8%	90.1%	6.4	91.7%	89.3%	-2.4	91.6%	89.9%	-1.7	91.2%	89.2%	-1.9
Arrowhead UHS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	91.2%	89.2%	-1.9
Hartland-Lakeside	68.4%	82.4%	13.9	88.3%	83.6%	-4.7	82.9%	79.1%	-3.8	*	*	*
Lake Country	86.4%	93.3%	7.0	89.7%	87.5%	-2.2	93.8%	100.0%	6.3	*	*	*
Merton Community	87.9%	89.8%	1.9	96.2%	95.7%	-0.4	100.0%	86.4%	-13.6	*	*	*
North Lake	95.8%	94.1%	-1.7	84.2%	80.0%	-4.2	92.3%	95.0%	2.7	*	*	*
Richmond	93.9%	95.5%	1.5	91.7%	95.7%	4.0	94.9%	91.3%	-3.6	*	*	*
Stone Bank	91.7%	94.1%	2.5	88.9%	94.4%	5.6	73.3%	100.0%	26.7	*	*	*
Swallow	76.9%	91.9%	15.0	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	*	*	*
Elmbrook	91.3%	88.1%	-3.2	92.1%	93.1%	0.9	93.2%	91.3%	-2.0	86.1%	84.8%	-1.3
Hamilton	88.6%	92.4%	3.8	91.2%	94.3%	3.1	95.5%	93.0%	-2.4	86.7%	87.2%	0.5
Kettle Moraine	87.2%	84.2%	-3.0	91.8%	88.8%	-3.0	87.8%	93.3%	5.4	88.2%	88.8%	0.6
Menomonee Falls	91.7%	90.0%	-1.7	91.5%	95.4%	3.9	88.8%	92.2%	3.4	80.8%	81.3%	0.5
Mukwonago	87.6%	90.2%	2.6	91.3%	94.6%	3.3	89.5%	89.7%	0.2	87.8%	88.8%	1.0
Muskego-Norway	89.5%	86.9%	-2.6	85.6%	91.6%	6.0	85.5%	88.2%	2.7	89.6%	89.7%	0.1
New Berlin	86.1%	87.2%	1.1	90.9%	91.7%	0.8	89.2%	91.1%	1.9	88.6%	88.1%	-0.4
Oconomowoc Area	94.8%	86.8%	-8.0	89.3%	89.6%	0.2	86.9%	85.4%	-1.5	80.4%	86.0%	5.6
Pewaukee	92.1%	92.1%	0.1	96.3%	91.6%	-4.8	90.2%	88.5%	-1.8	81.9%	86.4%	4.5
Waukesha	75.8%	81.2%	5.4	77.9%	78.0%	0.1	77.4%	77.9%	0.5	72.7%	71.6%	-1.1
Southeast Wisconsin	**70.9%**	**71.1%**	**0.3**	**76.0%**	**76.2%**	**0.2**	**74.1%**	**74.6%**	**0.5**	**66.6%**	**64.8%**	**-1.9**
State of Wisconsin	**73.2%**	**73.9%**	**0.7**	**79.2%**	**78.3%**	**-0.9**	**78.6%**	**78.9%**	**0.3**	**72.5%**	**71.7%**	**-0.8**

Relative performance of school districts in southeast Wisconsin

The following two tables present a similar point-in-time cross section, this time showing each district's aggregate 2010-11 performance on WKCE reading and math tests for the same four grade levels. In the first column, the tables indicate how districts compare with the regional average, indicating with a plus or minus sign whether the district performed better or worse than the region overall. The second column under each heading shows the percentage of students rated proficient or better for the indicated test in that district. In **Table 11**, for example, 89.4% of Central/Westosha Union's 3rd grade students scored proficient or advanced. Because this was higher than the regional rate of 77.9% (listed near the bottom of the table), the first column contains a '+' sign. **Table 12** presents the math scores in a similar fashion.

This manner of analyzing annual school district performance affirms several past trends. Consistent with findings from previous reports, **these tables point to a continued struggle in the Milwaukee, Racine, and Delavan-Darien districts where, for at least the past three years, performance in both subjects has fallen below the regional average for at least three grade levels**. On the other hand, with the exception of Northern Ozaukee's somewhat inconsistent math performance, virtually all districts across Ozaukee and Waukesha counties maintain solid performance that has exceeded the regional average at all grade levels in both subjects. In addition, Brown Deer is showing signs of reversing a trend of below-average reading scores, especially in the lower grades, bringing performance considerably above the regional average in all grades but 10th. A handful of districts – including Glendale-River Hills, Kenosha, Saint Francis, and Whitewater – showed a general tendency to exceed the average, with some inconsistencies across grades and subject areas.

Findings from these tables also reveal that the few districts with consistently low test scores represent a large number of students, thus skewing analysis of the data. Outside of the Milwaukee, Racine, and Delavan-Darien districts, the vast majority of districts across the region consistently perform above the regional average. If these three districts were removed from the calculations, the regional average would rise and place additional districts below the revised average, providing a more informative picture of how districts perform with respect to the regional average.

This complication in analyzing southeast Wisconsin's regional average also carries implications for its performance relative to the state. The region consistently lags behind the state in both reading and math across all grades. As found in previous analyses, the gap appears largest in 10th grade for both subject areas, sitting at 3.1 percentage points for reading and 4.3 points for math for the 2010-11 school year. In terms of trends, southeast Wisconsin largely followed the state's patterns. Except for 10th grade math, which rose this year, the region's math scores reversed their 2009 one-year increase, posting lower average scores in 2010-11 compared to the previous year. The converse was true for the region's reading scores, which increased for all grades but 10th. The region-state disparity in achievement between the current and prior years expanded for 4th grade reading and 8th grade reading and math, while the gap narrowed for 3rd grade reading and math, 4th grade math, and 10th grade math. The 10th grade reading gap remained at 3.1 points.

Table 11: Percentage of proficient or advanced WKCE reading scores (2010-11)

District	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Kenosha County								
Central/Westosha Union	+	89.4%	+	88.7%	+	93.1%	+	80.3%
Brighton	+	100.0%	+	100.0%	+	95.2%	N/A	N/A
Bristol	+	90.0%	+	85.9%	-	83.1%	N/A	N/A
Central/Westosha UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	80.3%
Paris	+	100.0%	+	95.5%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Salem	+	83.7%	+	86.7%	+	94.6%	N/A	N/A
Wheatland	+	91.7%	+	88.9%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Kenosha	+	78.5%	-	79.3%	-	83.7%	-	69.6%
Wilmot Union	+	83.0%	+	89.1%	+	89.4%	+	84.5%
Randall	+	86.2%	+	94.1%	+	93.2%	N/A	N/A
Silver Lake	+	86.4%	+	83.7%	+	96.4%	N/A	N/A
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	+	84.2%	+	84.5%	-	83.3%	N/A	N/A
Twin Lakes	-	68.6%	+	92.1%	-	80.0%	N/A	N/A
Wilmot UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	84.5%
Milwaukee County								
Brown Deer	+	87.3%	+	80.4%	+	89.3%	-	70.7%
Cudahy	+	78.7%	+	81.4%	+	83.9%	+	72.4%
Franklin Public	+	91.6%	+	90.5%	+	94.7%	+	83.2%
Greendale	+	92.5%	+	95.7%	+	99.0%	+	89.2%
Greenfield	+	84.6%	+	89.6%	+	86.7%	+	72.5%
Milwaukee	-	60.3%	-	60.7%	-	64.1%	-	39.0%
Nicolet Union	+	92.2%	+	87.4%	+	89.1%	+	84.6%
Fox Point-Bayside	+	92.0%	+	95.2%	+	92.8%	N/A	N/A
Glendale-River Hills	+	92.4%	+	81.8%	-	81.7%	N/A	N/A
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	+	92.1%	+	85.5%	+	94.7%	N/A	N/A
Nicolet UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	84.6%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	85.2%	+	85.8%	+	91.0%	+	82.0%
Saint Francis	-	67.3%	+	81.5%	+	89.3%	-	61.0%
Shorewood	+	90.8%	+	91.1%	+	94.4%	+	85.6%
South Milwaukee	+	86.9%	+	84.0%	+	91.2%	+	83.0%
Wauwatosa	+	86.9%	+	88.2%	+	90.4%	+	78.8%
West Allis - West Milwaukee	+	82.6%	+	84.0%	+	84.2%	+	78.5%
Whitefish Bay	+	92.3%	+	93.9%	+	93.3%	+	93.2%
Whitnall	+	89.5%	+	92.7%	+	94.0%	+	86.2%
Ozaukee County								
Cedarburg	+	95.5%	+	94.6%	+	97.0%	+	91.7%
Grafton	+	88.3%	+	91.9%	+	94.9%	+	86.2%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	91.8%	+	96.9%	+	98.4%	+	87.4%
Northern Ozaukee	+	81.3%	+	84.2%	+	89.5%	+	72.0%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	89.4%	+	94.4%	+	92.1%	+	83.2%
Racine County								
Burlington Area	+	81.0%	+	84.5%	+	90.4%	+	82.4%
Racine	-	65.6%	-	72.3%	-	76.3%	-	52.2%
Union Grove Union	+	86.3%	+	88.8%	+	93.7%	+	73.2%
Dover	+	100.0%	+	100.0%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Raymond	+	78.9%	+	95.3%	+	94.8%	N/A	N/A
Union Grove	+	81.7%	+	81.8%	+	93.0%	N/A	N/A
Union Grove UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	73.2%
Yorkville	+	100.0%	+	96.8%	+	92.7%	N/A	N/A
Waterford Union	+	88.4%	+	92.2%	+	97.3%	+	89.3%
North Cape	+	100.0%	+	96.2%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Norway	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Washington-Caldwell	+	95.0%	+	84.6%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Waterford Graded	+	86.6%	+	92.7%	+	96.7%	N/A	N/A
Waterford UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	89.3%

Table 11: Percentage of proficient or advanced WKCE reading scores (2010-11), *continued*

District	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Walworth County								
Big Foot Union	+	78.2%	-	78.3%	+	85.2%	+	74.4%
Big Foot UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	74.4%
Fontana	+	86.4%	+	90.5%	+	89.3%	N/A	N/A
Linn J6	+	83.3%	+	84.6%	+	92.3%	N/A	N/A
Sharon	-	76.0%	-	62.1%	-	74.1%	N/A	N/A
Walworth	-	74.5%	+	80.8%	+	86.7%	N/A	N/A
Delavan-Darien	-	58.8%	-	70.5%	-	73.6%	-	64.6%
East Troy Community	+	79.1%	+	84.2%	+	95.0%	+	90.4%
Elkhorn Area	+	85.5%	+	91.8%	+	91.3%	+	83.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	84.6%	+	81.8%	+	86.1%	+	77.7%
Geneva	+	92.9%	+	92.9%	+	94.1%	N/A	N/A
Genoa City	+	81.8%	-	76.7%	+	88.1%	N/A	N/A
Lake Geneva	+	85.2%	+	82.9%	+	84.7%	N/A	N/A
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	77.7%
Linn J4	-	75.0%	-	72.7%	+	90.0%	N/A	N/A
Whitewater	-	70.3%	+	89.7%	+	84.3%	+	83.0%
Williams Bay	+	91.7%	+	97.0%	+	95.7%	+	82.9%
Washington County								
Germantown	+	95.7%	+	95.8%	+	92.3%	+	93.5%
Hartford Union	+	87.7%	+	88.5%	+	94.6%	+	90.4%
Erin	+	84.4%	+	97.4%	+	94.4%	N/A	N/A
Friess Lake	+	90.9%	+	96.4%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Hartford	+	85.9%	+	84.2%	+	95.0%	N/A	N/A
Hartford UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	90.4%
Herman	+	87.5%	+	84.6%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Neosho	+	84.6%	-	73.3%	-	83.3%	N/A	N/A
Richfield	+	94.6%	+	100.0%	+	89.7%	N/A	N/A
Rubicon	+	88.9%	+	87.5%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Kewaskum	+	88.2%	+	84.2%	+	89.9%	-	69.6%
Slinger	+	92.3%	+	92.9%	+	90.5%	+	83.1%
West Bend	+	85.6%	+	88.6%	+	89.7%	+	77.7%
Waukesha County								
Arrowhead Union	+	92.9%	+	94.8%	+	95.4%	+	95.0%
Arrowhead UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	95.0%
Hartland-Lakeside	+	89.8%	+	93.4%	+	91.9%	N/A	N/A
Lake Country	+	94.2%	+	98.1%	+	94.8%	N/A	N/A
Merton Community	+	92.2%	+	97.0%	+	98.3%	N/A	N/A
North Lake	+	92.7%	-	79.4%	+	97.0%	N/A	N/A
Richmond	+	100.0%	+	95.7%	+	95.2%	N/A	N/A
Stone Bank	+	96.6%	+	97.2%	+	94.1%	N/A	N/A
Swallow	+	90.5%	+	98.1%	+	98.6%	N/A	N/A
Elmbrook	+	90.1%	+	91.7%	+	96.7%	+	87.0%
Hamilton	+	92.4%	+	93.9%	+	97.0%	+	89.7%
Kettle Moraine	+	88.5%	+	92.7%	+	94.9%	+	86.6%
Menomonee Falls	+	92.5%	+	94.3%	+	93.2%	+	83.8%
Mukwonago	+	90.1%	+	93.3%	+	94.1%	+	89.7%
Muskego-Norway	+	92.4%	+	93.2%	+	93.9%	+	88.7%
New Berlin	+	89.0%	+	92.3%	+	92.4%	+	88.6%
Oconomowoc Area	+	90.4%	+	90.0%	+	90.5%	+	81.4%
Pewaukee	+	93.4%	+	95.2%	+	91.8%	+	77.8%
Waukesha	+	82.6%	+	85.1%	+	87.2%	+	75.2%
Southeastern Wisconsin		**77.9%**		**79.9%**		**83.8%**		**70.8%**
Rest of Wisconsin		**79.7%**		**83.2%**		**86.5%**		**75.4%**
State of Wisconsin		**79.2%**		**82.1%**		**85.6%**		**73.9%**

Table 12: Percentage of proficient or advanced WKCE math scores (2010-11)

District	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Kenosha County								
Central/Westosha Union	+	81.3%	+	85.0%	+	81.9%	+	74.1%
Brighton	+	95.2%	+	100.0%	+	85.7%	N/A	N/A
Bristol	+	88.8%	+	78.9%	-	72.3%	N/A	N/A
Central/Westosha UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	74.1%
Paris	+	100.0%	+	95.5%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Salem	-	68.5%	+	80.6%	+	87.4%	N/A	N/A
Wheatland	+	79.2%	+	94.4%	-	73.9%	N/A	N/A
Kenosha	+	71.8%	+	79.9%	+	77.7%	-	61.8%
Wilmot Union	+	77.6%	+	80.9%	+	86.2%	+	77.9%
Randall	+	83.1%	+	85.9%	+	85.1%	N/A	N/A
Silver Lake	+	77.3%	+	79.6%	+	90.9%	N/A	N/A
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	+	80.7%	+	81.0%	+	85.2%	N/A	N/A
Twin Lakes	-	62.9%	-	71.1%	+	82.9%	N/A	N/A
Wilmot UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	77.9%
Milwaukee County								
Brown Deer	+	77.2%	-	75.3%	+	86.1%	-	64.6%
Cudahy	+	73.8%	-	74.9%	+	76.9%	+	69.4%
Franklin Public	+	90.4%	+	95.6%	+	89.6%	+	82.3%
Greendale	+	85.0%	+	94.4%	+	96.9%	+	87.9%
Greenfield	+	78.2%	+	86.5%	+	79.6%	-	62.0%
Milwaukee	-	48.4%	-	54.9%	-	45.7%	-	30.4%
Nicolet Union	+	86.2%	+	83.2%	+	80.6%	+	81.2%
Fox Point-Bayside	+	89.3%	+	92.9%	+	90.7%	N/A	N/A
Glendale-River Hills	+	83.8%	-	75.8%	-	65.6%	N/A	N/A
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	+	86.8%	+	81.8%	+	87.7%	N/A	N/A
Nicolet UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	81.2%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	72.6%	+	79.3%	+	79.8%	+	73.6%
Saint Francis	+	80.0%	+	77.8%	-	72.0%	-	60.3%
Shorewood	+	85.3%	+	92.7%	+	90.9%	+	88.6%
South Milwaukee	+	81.2%	+	78.1%	+	83.0%	+	75.9%
Wauwatosa	+	81.5%	+	87.4%	+	88.2%	+	75.5%
West Allis - West Milwaukee	+	75.5%	+	83.2%	+	75.4%	+	68.5%
Whitefish Bay	+	89.5%	+	91.2%	+	92.9%	+	89.0%
Whitnall	+	87.6%	+	92.7%	+	85.9%	+	82.8%
Ozaukee County								
Cedarburg	+	90.5%	+	92.5%	+	93.1%	+	87.2%
Grafton	+	88.3%	+	89.5%	+	88.3%	+	83.9%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	93.1%	+	94.7%	+	96.1%	+	88.9%
Northern Ozaukee	+	78.0%	-	75.2%	-	73.7%	-	64.5%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	81.4%	+	85.0%	+	88.8%	+	82.7%
Racine County					-			
Burlington Area	+	77.9%	+	81.3%	+	81.6%	+	75.8%
Racine	-	58.3%	-	66.3%	-	60.5%	-	42.8%
Union Grove Union	+	79.1%	+	84.7%	+	80.0%	+	68.3%
Dover	+	87.5%	+	100.0%	-	66.7%	N/A	N/A
Raymond	+	76.3%	+	93.0%	+	82.8%	N/A	N/A
Union Grove	+	73.2%	+	79.5%	+	86.0%	N/A	N/A
Union Grove UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	68.3%
Yorkville	+	91.7%	+	83.9%	-	69.1%	N/A	N/A
Waterford Union	+	91.5%	+	90.8%	+	88.5%	+	80.6%
North Cape	+	100.0%	+	88.5%	+	95.5%	N/A	N/A
Norway	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Washington-Caldwell	+	90.0%	+	76.9%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Waterford Graded	+	90.9%	+	93.3%	+	86.2%	N/A	N/A
Waterford UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	80.6%

Table 12: Percentage of proficient or advanced WKCE math scores (2010-11), *continued*

District	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Walworth County								
Big Foot Union	+	78.2%	+	80.0%	+	78.1%	+	68.4%
Big Foot UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	68.4%
Fontana	+	86.4%	+	100.0%	+	85.7%	N/A	N/A
Linn J6	+	91.7%	+	100.0%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Sharon	+	76.0%	-	72.4%	-	74.1%	N/A	N/A
Walworth	+	72.5%	-	71.2%	-	71.7%	N/A	N/A
Delavan-Darien	-	55.4%	-	65.3%	-	71.2%	-	62.2%
East Troy Community	+	73.9%	+	87.7%	+	90.1%	+	85.1%
Elkhorn Area	+	73.8%	+	85.3%	+	85.1%	+	84.3%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	80.3%	-	74.8%	+	77.7%	+	70.4%
Geneva	+	85.7%	+	85.7%	+	76.5%	N/A	N/A
Genoa City	+	80.0%	-	66.7%	+	83.6%	N/A	N/A
Lake Geneva	+	80.8%	+	76.5%	+	75.1%	N/A	N/A
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	70.4%
Linn J4	-	62.5%	-	72.7%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Whitewater	-	62.5%	+	83.8%	+	78.7%	+	75.6%
Williams Bay	+	83.3%	+	84.8%	+	91.5%	-	62.9%
Washington County								
Germantown	+	95.3%	+	96.2%	+	88.8%	+	91.9%
Hartford Union	+	85.9%	+	82.4%	+	87.1%	+	81.5%
Erin	+	84.4%	+	87.2%	+	88.9%	N/A	N/A
Friess Lake	+	87.9%	+	92.9%	+	97.2%	N/A	N/A
Hartford	+	85.9%	+	78.2%	+	85.5%	N/A	N/A
Hartford UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	81.5%
Herman	-	62.5%	-	69.2%	+	75.0%	N/A	N/A
Neosho	+	92.3%	-	73.3%	-	72.2%	N/A	N/A
Richfield	+	97.3%	+	100.0%	+	89.7%	N/A	N/A
Rubicon	-	66.7%	+	81.3%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Kewaskum	+	85.3%	+	80.8%	+	84.9%	+	77.2%
Slinger	+	87.6%	+	90.6%	+	89.5%	+	89.1%
West Bend	+	79.8%	+	87.3%	+	84.5%	+	77.3%
Waukesha County								
Arrowhead Union	+	89.3%	+	91.2%	+	92.7%	+	90.4%
Arrowhead UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	90.4%
Hartland-Lakeside	+	87.0%	+	86.0%	+	87.9%	N/A	N/A
Lake Country	+	90.4%	+	88.7%	+	96.6%	N/A	N/A
Merton Community	+	88.7%	+	96.0%	+	93.2%	N/A	N/A
North Lake	+	95.1%	+	82.4%	+	93.9%	N/A	N/A
Richmond	+	94.5%	+	93.6%	+	93.5%	N/A	N/A
Stone Bank	+	93.1%	+	91.7%	+	88.2%	N/A	N/A
Swallow	+	85.7%	+	100.0%	+	100.0%	N/A	N/A
Elmbrook	+	90.3%	+	92.8%	+	92.9%	+	85.8%
Hamilton	+	91.4%	+	93.0%	+	94.3%	+	87.0%
Kettle Moraine	+	87.2%	+	91.6%	+	90.7%	+	88.5%
Menomonee Falls	+	90.8%	+	93.6%	+	90.4%	+	81.1%
Mukwonago	+	90.4%	+	93.9%	+	89.6%	+	88.3%
Muskego-Norway	+	89.6%	+	91.0%	+	87.1%	+	89.6%
New Berlin	+	87.4%	+	91.9%	+	90.8%	+	88.6%
Oconomowoc Area	+	92.0%	+	90.3%	+	86.4%	+	82.9%
Pewaukee	+	92.1%	+	93.9%	+	89.4%	+	84.3%
Waukesha	+	78.4%	+	77.9%	+	79.0%	+	72.1%
Southeastern Wisconsin		**71.4%**		**76.5%**		**74.6%**		**65.8%**
Rest of Wisconsin		**83.7%**		**79.3%**		**78.8%**		**72.3%**
State of Wisconsin		**80.1%**		**78.4%**		**77.4%**		**70.1%**

The number of schools identified for improvement under NCLB has stabilized

As described earlier in this report, the stated goal of NCLB is to assure that all public school students be proficient in reading and math by 2014. In specifying that *all students* reach academic proficiency, the law aspires to close racial and economic achievement gaps that persist nationwide.

To address this goal, NCLB's main provisions require that public schools not only achieve overall annual increases in math and reading proficiency, but also do so for every student subgroup they serve. Student subgroups that must meet NCLB criteria include: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian Pacific Islander, African American, Hispanic, White, Limited English Proficient, Students with Disabilities, and Economically Disadvantaged. The law also requires schools to ensure that at least 95% of their students take the tests, that they maintain high attendance rates, and that a high percentage of students graduate from high school. Schools that do not meet adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward meeting *any one* of these requirements for two consecutive years are labeled as "schools in need of improvement."

Under NCLB, this label carries progressively more severe consequences for every additional consecutive year a school misses AYP goals. Furthermore, the 100% proficiency deadline of 2014-15 causes the yearly targets to be raised in line with the deadline.[44] The consequences for missing AYP targets range from requirements to allow students to transfer to schools that made AYP, to major restructuring and reorganization.[45] A school must meet AYP for two consecutive years to be removed from the list of schools needing improvement.

When examining AYP results, it is important to note that the larger and more diverse a school system, the more chances the schools within it will have to miss AYP goals, even if they are making commendable progress or serving some subgroups especially well. In light of this, a school's missing AYP should raise a red flag alerting observers to possible problems, but it requires deeper investigation to understand the true nature of the problems and the sources of possible solutions.

Table 13 shows that **the rate of schools identified for improvement in 2010-2011 in southeast Wisconsin districts is not increasing, a notable sign given the progressively higher proficiency targets required by NCLB**. This year's totals in the region and across the state remain flat, a sharp improvement over last year's spike in this figure statewide. The table also illustrates the small group of districts that traditionally confront challenges in meeting AYP. Three of the four districts that have appeared on this list over the past several years are all large, urban districts with diverse student populations in terms of race, ethnicity, and economic status.

[44] http://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2011/07/26/444435lfailingschools_ap.html?tkn=WVUF2Ee6uuwl6Siqd9aD9bVuzKwVVuWaMjHI&cmp=ENL-EU-NEWS2

[45] Manna, Paul. (2011). *Collision course: Federal education policy meets state and local realities*. Washington, DC: CQ Press. (pp. 25-28).

Table 13: Schools identified for improvement (2010-11)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Milwaukee Public Schools	37	34	32	38	51	62	61
Racine	2	1	1	1	5	5	5
Kenosha	1	0	4	4	1	1	2
Menomonee Falls	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Southeast Wisconsin	**40**	**35**	**37**	**43**	**58**	**69**	**69**
Rest of Wisconsin	**5**	**3**	**8**	**11**	**21**	**20**	**20**
State of Wisconsin	**45**	**38**	**45**	**54**	**79**	**89**	**89**

Measures of College Preparation

The annual WKCE exam is one useful measure of district performance and student progress, particularly for elementary school students. Because it is administered only once at the high school level, however, it provides less insight into the academic performance and growth of high school students than it does for grade school students. Three additional metrics – ACT scores, results from Advanced Placement (AP) exams, and high school completion (graduation) rates – all offer insights related to how well students are prepared for higher education or employment after graduation. **Table 14** highlights district performance in terms of each of these metrics and indicates how they compare to the regional average.

Table 14: District achievement and college preparation (2009-10)

District	ACT Composite Score 2009-10			AP Exams Passed as a % of Enrollment 2009-10		High School Completion Rate 2009-10	
	Percent Tested	Above/Below Regional Average	District Score	Above/Below Regional Percent	District Percent	Above/Below Regional Percent	District Percent
Kenosha County							
Central/Westosha Union	68.5%	+	22.9	+	16.7%	+	96.5%
Kenosha	60.5%	-	21.7	-	8.0%	+	87.1%
Wilmot Union	53.1%	-	22.4	+	14.3%	+	89.7%
Milwaukee County							
Brown Deer	63.0%	-	21.0	-	8.6%	+	95.4%
Cudahy	50.3%	-	21.2	-	3.7%	+	96.2%
Franklin Public	67.8%	-	22.7	+	17.9%	+	96.4%
Greendale	73.6%	+	24.0	+	29.6%	+	97.8%
Greenfield	65.4%	-	20.9	-	8.9%	+	90.2%
Milwaukee	83.9%	-	15.8	-	1.4%	-	66.7%
Nicolet Union	81.4%	+	24.4	+	31.4%	+	97.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	58.9%	-	21.6	+	17.0%	+	98.6%
Saint Francis	59.3%	-	20.7	-	3.3%	+	91.1%
Shorewood	81.3%	+	24.9	+	25.1%	+	97.5%
South Milwaukee	65.8%	-	22.0	-	7.7%	+	96.2%
Wauwatosa	64.4%	+	24.1	+	16.0%	+	97.2%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	46.6%	-	21.8	-	11.7%	+	97.3%
Whitefish Bay	90.7%	+	25.7	+	45.4%	+	97.9%
Whitnall	75.7%	-	22.5	-	11.2%	+	99.6%
Ozaukee County							
Cedarburg	81.4%	+	24.4	+	38.2%	+	98.7%
Grafton	69.8%	+	24.2	+	32.7%	+	94.6%
Mequon-Thiensville	83.7%	+	25.9	+	31.4%	+	99.2%
Northern Ozaukee	50.5%	-	22.3	-	6.4%	+	92.6%
Port-Washington-Saukville	68.1%	+	23.0	+	21.4%	+	100.0%
Racine County							
Burlington Area	63.9%	-	21.7	-	5.5%	+	93.5%
Racine	36.8%	-	20.8	-	3.0%	-	73.0%
Union Grove Union	59.3%	-	22.3	+	14.0%	+	94.0%
Waterford Union	62.0%	+	23.4	+	20.2%	+	95.8%
Walworth County							
Big Foot Union	59.9%	-	22.4	-	7.1%	+	92.9%
Delavan-Darien	52.0%	-	20.8	-	7.5%	+	88.4%
East Troy Community	65.8%	-	22.4	-	9.9%	+	95.0%
Elkhorn Area	55.1%	-	22.3	=	13.6%	+	94.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	51.6%	-	22.2	+	16.0%	+	87.6%
Whitewater	66.2%	-	21.3	-	12.1%	+	92.0%
Williams Bay	75.9%	+	24.0	+	18.5%	+	100.0%
Washington County							
Germantown	81.4%	+	23.7	+	25.3%	+	94.4%
Hartford Union	65.6%	-	22.4	+	20.3%	+	95.5%
Kewaskum	66.8%	-	21.0	-	6.1%	+	96.4%
Slinger	66.4%	=	22.8	-	12.8%	+	98.3%
West Bend	65.2%	+	23.6	+	24.7%	+	93.8%
Waukesha County							
Arrowhead Union	80.5%	+	24.8	+	34.1%	+	96.6%
Elmbrook	85.1%	+	24.8	+	46.2%	+	98.2%
Hamilton	73.4%	+	24.1	+	21.6%	+	96.2%
Kettle Moraine	84.0%	+	24.0	+	31.3%	+	98.1%
Menomonee Falls	69.1%	+	23.0	-	9.8%	+	98.9%
Mukwonago	65.5%	+	23.7	+	23.6%	+	98.2%
Muskego-Norway	66.7%	+	23.2	+	18.3%	+	97.8%
New Berlin	81.1%	+	23.8	+	32.4%	+	98.0%
Oconomowoc Area	66.9%	+	23.0	-	7.0%	+	96.5%
Pewaukee	78.7%	+	23.2	+	16.3%	+	98.9%
Waukesha	54.2%	+	23.0	+	18.4%	+	97.4%
Southeastern Wisconsin	**67.2%**		**22.8**		**13.6%**		**86.1%**
State of Wisconsin	**59.6%**		**22.0**		**10.7%**		**89.9%**

ACT in region outpaces state, but economic disparities persist

As part of the college application process, many students (but not all) take the ACT exam. Although not required for high school completion, the ACT assesses students in English, math, reading, and science, and affords a view on general district performance trends in these subject areas at the high school level. **For the third straight year, the 2009-10 average ACT score in southeast Wisconsin was 22.8, holding steady even as the number of students tested rose by 6.3 percentage points**. Meanwhile, the statewide average score dropped slightly, with a smaller increase (2.4 points) in the percentage of students tested.

Consistent with past trends, the highest scores were clustered in North Shore suburbs and parts of Waukesha, including Mequon-Thiensville (25.9), Whitefish Bay (25.7), Shorewood (24.9), Arrowhead UHS and Elmbrook (24.8) and Nicolet UHS (24.4). The lowest ACT performances also followed patterns from prior years, with the Milwaukee district average of 15.8 significantly trailing the region's next highest-performing districts, such as Racine and Delavan-Darien at 20.8 and Greenfield at 20.9. It should be noted that one reason for the wide disparity between MPS and the rest of the region may be that MPS is the *only* district that requires all of its students to take the ACT, not just those who are college-bound, and therefore tests many more students than any other district.

Advanced Placement pass rate in southeast Wisconsin surpasses the state average

Research shows that students who have access to Advanced Placement (AP) courses have an increased probability of being prepared to succeed in college.[46] As such, one useful measure of a district's progress toward the statewide goal of college and career readiness is its students' performance on AP exams. The center section of **Table 14** shows 2009-10 AP exam pass rates (the number of students who had an AP exam score of 3 or above, as a percentage of high school enrollment) for all the districts in the region as well as how each district compares to the regional average pass rate.

AP performance throughout the region and compared to the state average remains consistent with past trends. As in the prior year, Elmbrook (46.2%), Whitefish Bay (45.4%), and Cedarburg (38.2%) had the highest passing rates in the region, while Milwaukee (1.4%) and Racine (3%) had the lowest. **The regional percentage (13.6%) is both well above that of the rest of the state (10.7%) and in keeping with the upward AP pass rate trend over the past several years**. These results should be interpreted with care, however, as schools vary widely in the number of AP classes they offer. Consequently, the AP pass rate could be capturing differences in opportunities offered to students as well as differences in exam performance.

High school completion (graduation) rates continue to trail the state average

Unlike results from ACT and AP exams, which apply disproportionately to college-bound students and are not mandatory or uniformly used for all students in all districts, high school completion (graduation) rates provide a universal basis for assessing the success of all of the

[46] http://www.propublica.org/article/opportunity-gap-schools-data

region's school districts in preparing their students for higher education or other post-graduation endeavors. As in prior years, the region's high school completion rate of 86.1% is below that of the state (89.9%), trailing the state by 3.8 percentage points. Like the state, the region's high school completion rate had been falling for the past three years. This year the region's rate *improved* 1.3 percentage points, while the state's rate stayed relatively steady with a small 0.5 point increase. Among the region's 50 districts, just Milwaukee and Racine fell below the region's average rate of 86.1%. At the same time, 33 districts graduated at least 95% of their students, while an additional nine districts reached the 90% high school completion mark.

Districts with the highest high school completion rates in 2009-10 were Williams Bay (100), Port Washington-Saukville (100), Whitnall (99.6), and Mequon-Thiensville (99.2). The Milwaukee (66.7) and Racine (73.0) districts graduated the lowest percentages of students. Milwaukee's graduation rate declined 0.5 percentage points for the second year in a row. Racine's graduation rate for 2009-10 was 1.4 percentage points lower than the previous year's.

As shown in the table, this geographic distribution of high and low graduation rates echoes a theme throughout this and past reports. **Educational achievement gaps are largely linked to the extent to which districts are located in large urban areas, maintain higher than average minority enrollment, and serve a high percentage of low-income families**.

VALUE-ADDED ANALYSIS: A NEW EVALUATION TOOL

While the multi-year analysis of standardized test scores provides insight into big-picture trends, users have long acknowledged the limitations associated with such data. The WKCE is a snap-shot measurement that permits a point-in-time analysis of student learning. This is called attainment analysis. In Wisconsin, it measures the academic attainment of each student relative to the state's standards of proficiency at that grade level.

Attainment measures are especially useful for identifying areas of need where students and schools are performing far below minimal expected performance. Without more sophisticated analysis, however, attainment measures do not provide a clear picture of how well a student is *progressing* year to year, and over the course of his or her school career. Furthermore, they do not supply a valid or fair method for comparing student growth across districts, nor do they accurately distinguish which factors within the school environment (and within teacher and administrator control) directly influence student growth. Because of these limitations, this year's report presents a new section focused on a promising method for measuring student growth: value-added growth analysis.

Benefits of using value-added methods

In simple terms, value-added growth analysis measures how much a student has learned over time. Put another way, a value-added growth model tells us the difference between expected and actual growth. To do this, it measures the change in student achievement by comparing a student's scores from one year to the next. This analysis complements attainment analysis because it focuses on the degree of individual student achievement gains, rather than differences in test scores among a diverse population of students, or between a student and the standard for the grade.

Moreover, this method measures student growth by controlling for both measurement error and factors outside of the school's or teacher's control. These controls strengthen the model's validity because certain environmental factors can vary across districts or schools, and can influence a student's attainment scores in ways that are separate from teaching and instruction quality. Value-added analysis can be used to estimate the effect of teachers and schools on student growth by accounting for a student's prior achievement level, race, gender, family income, mobility, or other factors. In fact, in separating out these factors, researchers also can use value-added analysis to estimate what effect such demographics have on a student's learning growth, apart from the teacher or school effects.

Value-added models also can use such control variables to make it possible to discern differences in growth between districts and between student subgroups. As such, value-added analysis has the potential to address head-on what many consider to be the single-most intractable problem in education in southeastern Wisconsin: racial and economic achievement gaps. Furthermore, given the capacity of value-added indicators to track the change in these gaps *that are attributable to school factors, and not external factors*, this approach can provide actionable data to education policymakers, district officials, and teachers.

The value-added growth model also serves as a more reliable basis for assessing the performance of teachers and schools by removing from the equation pre-existing demographics, performance levels, and economics. In this way, it helps identify what works well even with the toughest student populations. From there, decision makers can delve further to discern practices in successful schools that can be replicated more widely.

Finally, because value-added growth measurements are not based on arbitrary definitions of proficiency, they can illuminate an entire spectrum of performance levels within a group of students, classrooms, schools, or districts. As such, officials can distinguish not only low- and high-performing schools, but also schools that fall in the middle of the range, a level of information that was virtually unavailable with the traditional proficiency attainment analysis. The effect of having information that can help move schools between the performance extremes to higher levels of performance could reverberate throughout a school system, bringing momentum to reform efforts and raising morale and achievement at all levels, from student to superintendent.[47]

Limitations to value-added analysis

Value-added analysis also has limitations given that classrooms are not tightly controlled laboratories, students are not randomly assigned to teachers or schools, and standardized tests are not perfectly reliable predictors of student knowledge. In general, while such analysis can provide a deeper understanding of how student growth trends might be broadly related to the influence of teachers and schools, there is a vast array of unobservable and dynamic variables that contribute to student growth that make it difficult to quantify the exact contribution of teachers or the school environment.

In addition, in Wisconsin, value-added methods do not tell us much about student growth in high schools. As noted earlier, schools only are required to administer WKCE tests to high school students in 10th grade. The absence of at least one additional test score in a subsequent year makes it impossible to measure value-added in student growth at the high school level. For these and other reasons, most education researchers advise against the *exclusive* use of value-added data to drive important decision-making such as teacher evaluation, tenure, and compensation.[48]

A decision by The Los Angeles Times in August 2010 to publish teacher value-added scores in the Los Angeles Unified School District is a case in point.[49] While parents might have appreciated what appeared to be an objective measure for teacher comparison, the decision sparked outrage among school officials because there was extremely limited understanding on the part of parents and the general public about what value-added scores can and cannot convey. Although value-added models are good predictors of the general relationship between teaching and student growth, they do not isolate the effect of teachers or schools on student performance with perfect precision. Thus, they alone are not sufficient to distinguish "good" from "bad" teachers.

[47] http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/119127734.html
[48] Armour-Garb, A. (2009), Should "value-added" models be used to evaluate teachers? Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, 28: 692–693.
[49] http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=129456212

Rather, value-added analysis is most constructive when it is used in conjunction with other measures. Principal observations, for example, have been shown to correlate with value-added indicators.[50] Value-added analysis also can play a beneficial role in resource-allocation decisions by alerting teachers, parents, and school administrators about opportunities for improvement and gaps where resources could be better invested for improved student growth, especially for at-risk students.[51] In short, the benefit of value-added analysis is its use as a tool to help teachers and schools improve, not as a stand-alone form of reward or punishment.

Current work on value-added analysis in southeast Wisconsin

Although value-added analysis does not currently align with NCLB reporting requirements, the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) acknowledges the potential benefits of value-added growth analysis as a source of better school performance measurement. In addition, current school accountability reform efforts led by Governor Walker and Superintendent Evers likely will incorporate some form of value-added analysis in student, teacher, and school evaluation models.

In fact, the value-added growth model has already gained considerable momentum in Wisconsin. Even before these current reform efforts, DPI formed a partnership with the Value Added Research Center (VARC) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison to conduct a pilot project that allows researchers to analyze the yearly growth in WKCE scores from every district in the state. As a result of the work of VARC and the growing recognition of the need for better education performance indicators, districts have gained a deeper understanding of how value-added analysis works and what benefit it confers on their efforts to assess educational performance.

Orientation to value-added tables

Currently, DPI defers the decision to publicly disseminate value-added information to the districts themselves. Last year, this report introduced the value-added concept by analyzing value-added data in Milwaukee and Madison. Because of districts' growing faith in value-added analysis as a useful measure, 29 districts in southeast Wisconsin have consented to release their value-added data for use in this year's report. In the tables that follow, we present three years of 3rd grade WKCE reading and math growth data, as provided by VARC, for these 29 school districts.

Charts 6-8 present data regarding students' WKCE score growth between the fall of 3rd grade and the fall of 4th grade in both reading and math. To chart student growth over one school year, the analysis uses pairs of scores from the four most recent WKCE testing periods (fall 2007 to fall 2008, fall 2008 to fall 2009, and fall 2009 to fall 2010).

The relevant value-added figure for each district is the "District Effect." This number, as indicated by the red and blue bars in each chart, expresses how many WKCE scale score points

[50] Armour-Garb, A. (2009), Should "value-added" models be used to evaluate teachers? Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, 28: 692–693.
[51] http://varc.wceruw.org/pubs/AEFP_2011/Meyer%20&%20Dokumaci%20AEFP% 20Seattle%202011.pdf

the district is estimated to contribute to average student growth compared with the state average, which is represented by the horizontal axis in each chart. The district effect is expressed *relative* to the state average, after controlling for prior achievement on WKCE tests and demographic factors, which include race, ethnicity, gender, disability, whether a student has limited English proficiency, and whether a student qualifies for free or reduced-price lunch.

For example, as shown in **Chart 6**, the district effect figure of -1.15 for Brown Deer indicates that, controlling for prior achievement and demographics, on average, the year-to-year gain for Brown Deer district students in reading from 3rd grade in 2007 to 4th grade in 2008 was 1.15 scale score points lower than the average score for all students statewide. In practical terms, this means that for the 2007-2008 growth year, an average school in the Brown Deer district contributes 1.15 fewer 3rd grade WKCE reading scale score points than the average school in the state. As shown in this example, the value-added growth scores reported in these tables always indicate growth *relative* to the average growth in the state. As such, a negative sign on a value-added growth score indicates a district's effect on student growth is less than the average effect statewide. Likewise, a positive sign indicates a district's effect is greater than the state average.

The full set of value-added data is shown in **Appendix C**. The tables contain the district effect column along with standard error and confidence levels.

Chart 6: 3rd grade value-added growth: fall 2007 to fall 2008

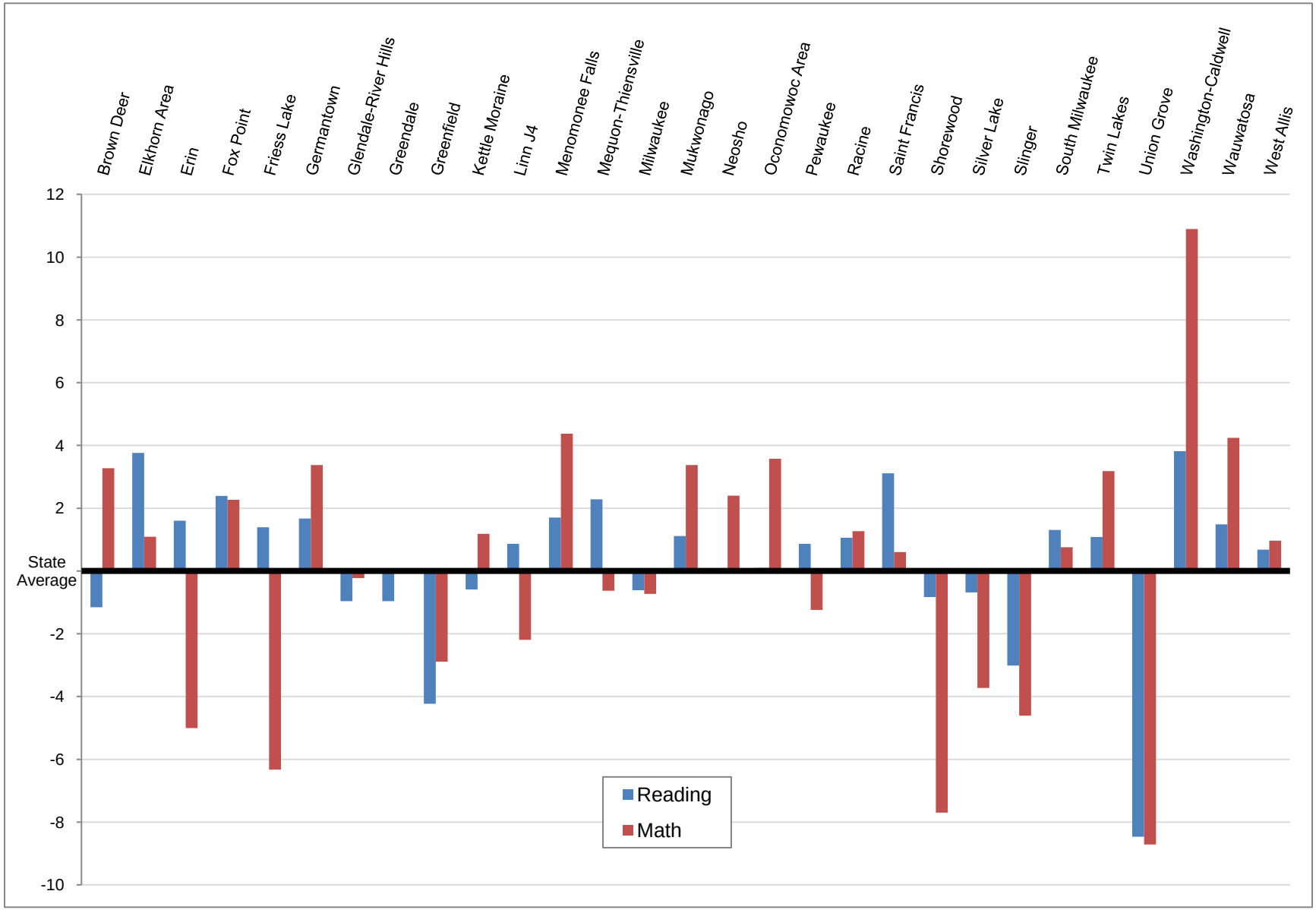


Chart 7: 3rd grade value-added growth: fall 2008 to fall 2009

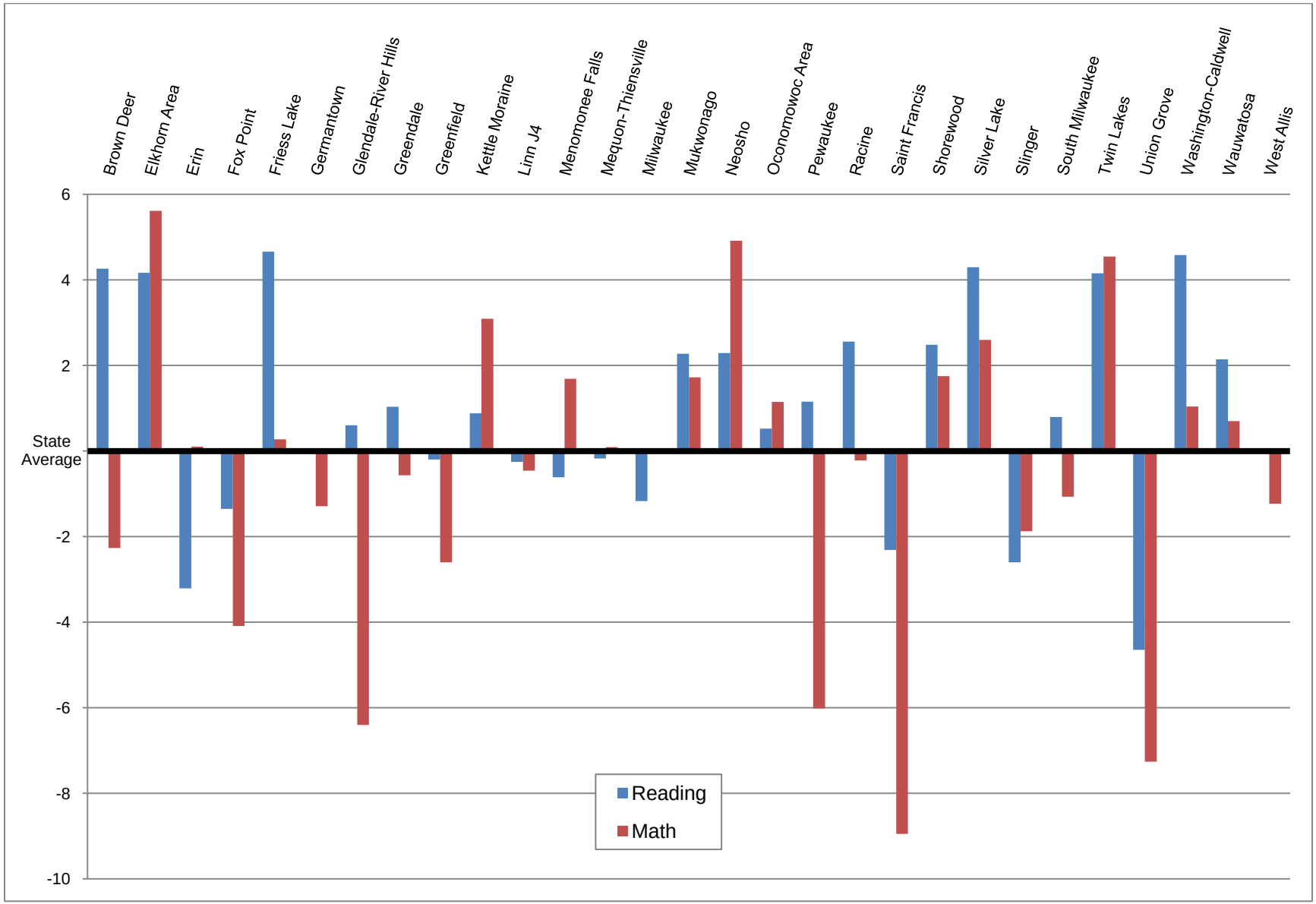
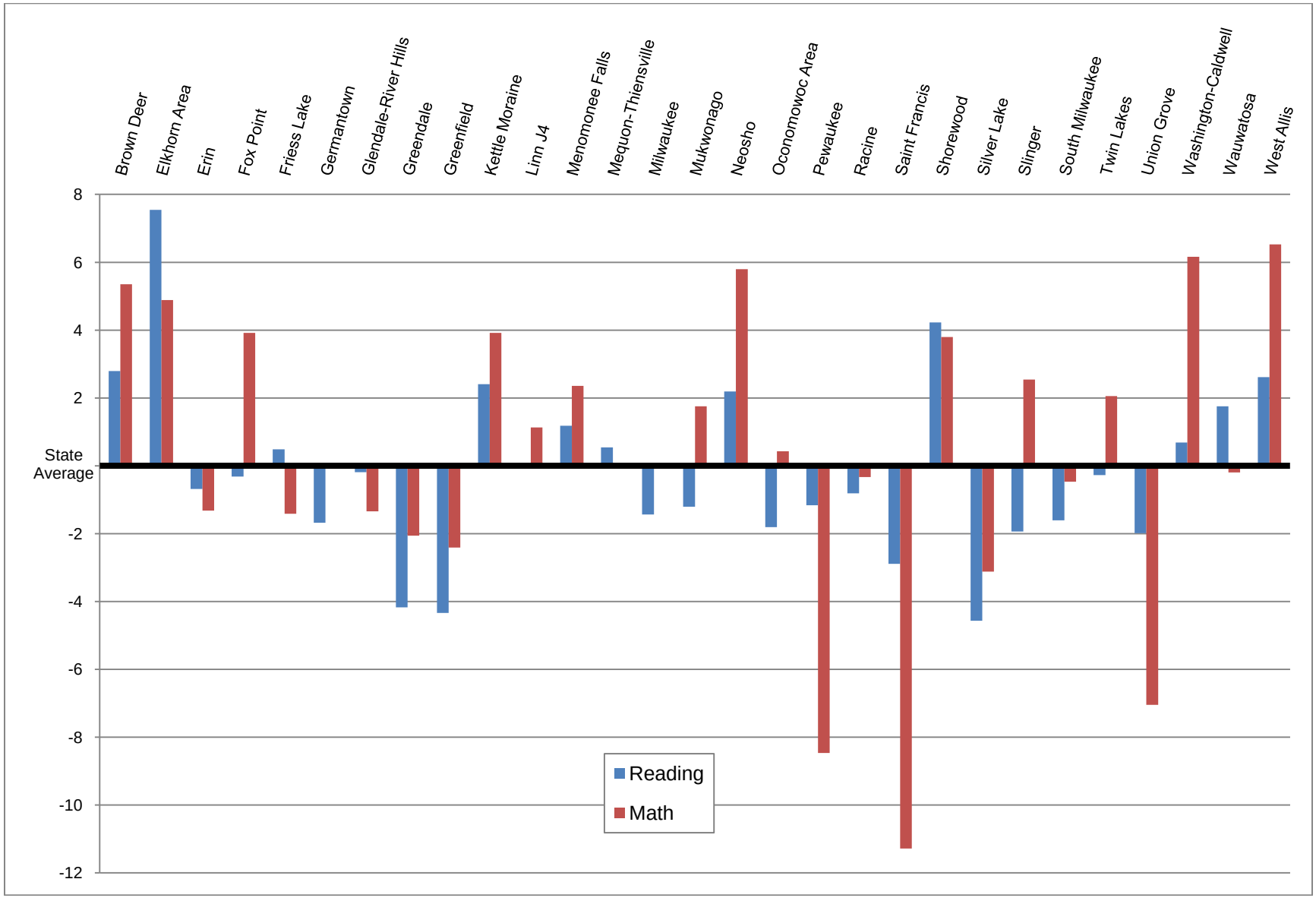


Chart 8: 3rd grade value-added growth: fall 2009 to fall 2010



Interpretation of value-added data for a selection of districts in southeast Wisconsin

A quick scan of these charts immediately draws attention to the distinct function of value-added analysis versus attainment analysis when comparing between districts or comparing district performance to the state average. In some cases, districts considered "high attainment" show low value-added scores relative to the state (i.e. they show a negative district effect). Alternatively, they may have low value-added scores relative to other districts often thought of as "low-attainment" districts.

In addition, there is considerable variation in these results. It is not uncommon to find dramatically different value-added scores for a given district when comparing reading to math in a single growth year, when comparing subject scores across growth years, or when comparing relative value-added between districts across subjects and growth years. Please refer to the appendices in the back of the report for the standard error figures for each district. A larger standard error requires more caution when interpreting the results.

To illustrate some of these results, we compare three historically high-attainment districts (Shorewood, Fox Point-Bayside, and Mequon-Thiensville) with three historically low-attainment districts (Milwaukee, Racine, and West Allis).

During the 2007-08 growth year, Shorewood contributed 7.70 fewer points to 3rd grade math scale scores than the state average, and 0.83 fewer points to reading scores. While Milwaukee's value-added scores also were negative (meaning Milwaukee's value-added was below the state average), Milwaukee's contribution to 3rd grade math growth far surpassed that of Shorewood, at just 0.73 points behind the state. Milwaukee's contribution to reading growth was 0.61 points below the state average, still higher than Shorewood's value-added score in reading. In the following two growth years, both districts improved their value-added scores, but Shorewood surpassed Milwaukee in both subjects.

A similar phenomenon is observable during the 2008-09 growth year when comparing Fox Point-Bayside with Racine. Fox Point-Bayside's effect on 3rd grade student growth was 4.09 fewer scale score points in math, and 1.35 fewer points in reading than the average for the state, whereas Racine contributed only 0.22 fewer points in math compared to the statewide average, and 2.56 *additional* points in reading than the average for the state. During the next growth year, however, the tables were turned, with Fox Point-Bayside raising its value-added scores in both reading and math and Racine losing ground in both measures.

Finally, the 2009-10 growth year presents similar dynamics, with Mequon-Thiensville serving as the high-attainment district in the comparison, and West Allis the low-attainment district. Mequon-Thiensville's 3rd grade math value-added score was .05, and its reading score was slightly higher at .55. In both cases, Mequon-Thiensville surpasses the state average, but West Allis adds considerably more value in both reading and math. West Allis' 3rd grade math value-added is the highest among this group of districts, topping the list at 6.53 scale score points higher than the state average. In reading, West Allis is among the top five on this list with a value-added score of 2.62.

These comparisons do not suggest that all high-attainment districts always struggle to deliver superior value-added, nor that all low-attainment districts always show substantial growth. Indeed, there are numerous districts that periodically show both high attainment and high value-added, such as Kettle Moraine, Elkhorn Area, and Washington Caldwell. These could serve as models to peer districts that struggle to maintain high growth when already performing at high attainment levels. Similarly, there are instances of districts that exhibit both low attainment and low value-added (such as Silver Lake). These are districts that could look to peer districts that confront similar challenges, but that nonetheless have achieved value-added successes.

As districts become more familiar with the meaning and merits of value-added analysis as a tool for improving school performance, we will be able to incorporate more information about the mechanisms that create achievement gaps into future editions of this report. For instance, whereas in this report, we isolate the effect of teachers and schools on growth from the effects of demographics, in the future, it will be possible to reverse this analysis: we could show the specific impact of demographic factors such as race, ethnicity, poverty status, and gender on value-added scores, isolated from school effects. Given the achievement disparities related to these factors that exist throughout the region, such data will contribute rich and valuable information for all who are invested in improving educational outcomes for children.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Student participation remains high overall

Measures of student participation add an important dimension to the overall picture of school performance. **Table 15** presents three indicators of student participation: attendance rate, truancy rate, and high school dropout rate (Please refer to **Appendix A: Glossary** for participation definitions and **Appendix B: Table B4** for union district figures). The table displays each district's rate as well as how it compares to the regional average.

On the whole, individual districts in southeast Wisconsin continue to compare favorably with state and regional averages for attendance, truancy, and dropout rates. Forty-seven of the 50 districts – and all of the districts in Ozaukee, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha counties – performed better than the regional average in all three indicators. Analysis of each individual measure shows that 41 districts achieved an attendance rate of 95% or better; more than 70% of the districts posted truancy rates below 3% (well below the state average of 8.9%); and the same proportion of the region's districts (36 out of 50) kept high school dropout rates at 1% or lower.

The regional average, however, is slightly worse than the statewide average for dropouts and attendance, and almost double the state average for truancy. In light of the large majority of districts that perform better than the regional average, this confirms that the few that fall short do so by a relatively wide margin. Not surprisingly, the few districts that lag behind are concentrated in Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine counties. In particular, Milwaukee and Racine fare worse than the regional average in all three participation indicators. Milwaukee's truancy rate of 45.8% soars above the already high regional average of 15.7% (as compared to the state average of 8.9%). South Milwaukee (23.6%), Kenosha (18.0%), and Racine (15.5%) also contribute to the region's high truancy rate.

Similarly, the region's dropout rate of 2.3% dropped slightly over the previous year (2.5% in 2008-09), but still exceeds the state average of 1.6%, which remained flat during the same period. Again, dropout rates in the majority of districts fall well below the average for the region. Milwaukee (5.9%), and Racine (4.6%) skew the overall regional average, which would be between 0.0% and 2.1% without these outliers. Attendance rates display far less variation from the average. The lowest rates in the region were no more than five percentage points below the regional average of 93.2%, with Milwaukee at 88.2%, St. Francis at 88.6%, and Racine almost reaching the average at 93.0%. St. Francis' attendance rate is notable, having dropped below 90% for the first time in recent years.

Table 15: Student participation rates (2009-10)

District	Attendance Rate (All Grades)		Truancy Rate (District)		Dropout Rate (Grades 7-12)	
	Above/Below Region	District Percent	Above/Below Region	District Percent	Above/Below Region	District Percent
Kenosha County						
Central/Westosha Union	+	95.0%	-	3.4%	-	0.9%
Kenosha	+	93.5%	+	18.0%	-	1.5%
Wilmot Union	+	95.2%	-	2.3%	-	1.3%
Milwaukee County						
Brown Deer	+	95.3%	-	2.2%	-	0.5%
Cudahy	+	95.3%	-	2.6%	-	1.4%
Franklin Public	+	95.3%	-	2.0%	-	0.4%
Greendale	+	96.1%	-	1.1%	-	0.2%
Greenfield	+	94.7%	-	4.5%	-	1.0%
Milwaukee	-	88.2%	+	45.8%	+	5.9%
Nicolet Union	+	96.4%	-	3.6%	-	1.2%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	94.7%	-	2.0%	-	0.0%
Saint Francis	-	88.6%	-	10.4%	-	1.3%
Shorewood	+	94.9%	-	1.1%	-	0.8%
South Milwaukee	+	94.1%	+	23.6%	-	1.4%
Wauwatosa	+	95.4%	-	3.1%	-	0.3%
West Allis	+	93.6%	-	8.2%	-	0.5%
Whitefish Bay	+	96.8%	-	2.1%	-	0.2%
Whitnall	+	95.0%	-	0.7%	-	0.1%
Ozaukee County						
Cedarburg	+	96.7%	-	0.2%	-	0.3%
Grafton	+	96.3%	-	1.1%	-	0.4%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	94.9%	-	1.9%	-	0.1%
Northern Ozaukee	+	98.7%	-	0.1%	-	0.7%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	95.7%	-	0.5%	-	0.0%
Racine County			-			
Burlington Area	+	94.1%	-	4.8%	-	0.5%
Racine	-	93.0%	-	15.5%	+	4.6%
Union Grove Union	+	95.5%	-	2.6%	-	0.9%
Waterford Union	+	96.2%	-	1.1%	-	1.0%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	94.4%	-	2.3%	-	0.9%
Delavan-Darien	+	94.1%	-	6.1%	-	1.8%
East Troy Community	+	96.3%	-	1.2%	-	0.8%
Elkhorn Area	+	95.5%	-	1.9%	-	0.8%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	95.0%	-	5.8%	-	1.2%
Whitewater	+	94.7%	-	1.9%	-	2.1%
Williams Bay	+	95.1%	-	1.1%	-	0.0%
Washington County						
Germantown	+	96.2%	-	1.4%	-	0.6%
Hartford Union	+	96.7%	-	2.7%	-	0.9%
Kewaskum	+	95.2%	-	1.2%	-	0.5%
Slinger	+	96.8%	-	0.5%	-	0.2%
West Bend	+	96.7%	-	2.7%	-	1.1%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	96.5%	-	0.2%	-	0.1%
Elmbrook	+	96.0%	-	0.9%	-	0.1%
Hamilton	+	95.7%	-	1.9%	-	0.4%
Kettle Moraine	+	95.4%	-	0.5%	-	0.4%
Menomonee Falls	+	95.0%	-	3.3%	-	0.2%
Mukwonago	+	95.8%	-	0.8%	-	0.3%
Muskego-Norway	+	95.9%	-	0.7%	-	0.3%
New Berlin	+	95.9%	-	0.9%	-	0.3%
Oconomowoc Area	+	95.1%	-	1.0%	-	0.6%
Pewaukee	+	95.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Waukesha	+	94.5%	-	1.1%	-	1.0%
Southeast Wisconsin		**93.2%**		**15.7%**		**2.3%**
State of Wisconsin		**94.4%**		**8.9%**		**1.6%**

DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in the region moves slightly upward for the first time in over five years

Table 16 shows enrollment data for both the 2010-11 and 2009-10 academic years. The first four columns list the total enrollment for each school district and the district's rank, with the largest district in terms of enrollment (Milwaukee) ranked at one, and the smallest (Williams Bay) ranked at 50. The last column shows the percentage change in enrollment between the two school years. **Table B1** in **Appendix B** provides detailed enrollment figures for the feeder districts that comprise the union districts listed here.

In general, enrollment in southeast Wisconsin follows statewide trends and remains steady. With a slight regional uptick of 0.2%, **enrollment in 2010-11 exceeds last year's level, the first positive enrollment change in the region in more than five years**. This is notable considering that 28 of the region's 50 districts posted lower enrollment this year than last year, including Milwaukee (-1.4%), Racine (-0.8%), and Waukesha (-0.8%), which are the districts with the first, third, and fourth-highest enrollments. A major contributor to the region's overall upswing, however, was growth in the second- and fifth-largest districts, Kenosha and West Allis. West Allis posted a relatively steep climb from .8 to 2.6%, while Kenosha saw a 0.2% increase.

Although only 22 of the 50 districts experienced increased enrollment over the previous year, 10 of those that did so are moderately-sized districts that experienced between two and seven percentage points of growth. The Greenfield district, for example, ranks in the middle of the pack with its 3,462 students, but charted the highest enrollment growth (7.5%) of any district in the region.

Enrollment at the county level mirrors the pattern of consistency at the regional and state level, revealing modest changes over the previous year. Kenosha, Washington, and Waukesha counties posted slight gains, while Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Walworth counties balanced the scale with small enrollment reductions.

Growth in regional enrollment merits careful monitoring in the coming years, particularly in the region's rural districts. According to a recent report released by the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance[52], there is a statewide trend of declining enrollment in rural school districts, where per capita enrollment is already much lower than in metropolitan areas. This trend could pose significant fiscal challenges to rural districts because of enrollment-driven state funding formulas and revenue limits. Moreover, per-pupil costs in rural districts typically are higher than in urban districts, large part because of enrollment-related transportation and staffing costs. Finally, federal funding formulas for aid to districts with low-income and economically disadvantaged students are effectively enrollment-driven, putting rural districts at a distinct disadvantage relative to urban districts when competing for such funding.[53]

[52] https://wistax.org/publication/challenges-facing-rural-schools
[53] http://www.csgdc.org/MemberServices/documents/RuralSchool-FederalExpendituresandStatePerspectives.pdf

Table 16: School district enrollment (2010-11)

	2009-2010		2010-2011		%
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Change
Kenosha County		**30,109**		**30,174**	**0.2%**
Central/Westosha Union	28	3,653	22	3,767	3.1%
Kenosha	2	22,933	2	22,986	0.2%
Wilmot Union	22	3,523	27	3,421	-2.9%
Milwaukee County		**134,384**		**133,877**	**-0.4%**
Brown Deer	46	1,764	47	1,718	-2.6%
Cudahy	35	2,655	36	2,669	0.5%
Franklin Public	20	4,200	20	4,300	2.4%
Greendale	36	2,646	35	2,699	2.0%
Greenfield	26	3,462	23	3,723	7.5%
Milwaukee	1	82,096	1	80,934	-1.4%
Nicolet Union	24	3,597	25	3,559	-1.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	10	6,132	10	6,146	0.2%
Saint Francis	49	1,285	49	1,276	-0.7%
Shorewood	44	1,935	43	2,010	3.9%
South Milwaukee	27	3,379	28	3,348	-0.9%
Wauwatosa	7	7,133	8	7,208	1.1%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	5	8,750	5	8,976	2.6%
Whitefish Bay	32	2,976	32	2,989	0.4%
Whitnall	40	2,374	40	2,322	-2.2%
Ozaukee County		**13,344**		**13,123**	**-1.7%**
Cedarburg	31	3,107	31	3,028	-2.5%
Grafton	41	2,208	41	2,199	-0.4%
Mequon-Thiensville	23	3,675	24	3,696	0.6%
Northern Ozaukee	48	1,641	48	1,500	-8.6%
Port-Washington-Saukville	34	2,713	34	2,700	-0.5%
Racine County		**30,613**		**30,411**	**-0.7%**
Burlington Area	25	3,565	26	3,504	-1.7%
Racine	3	21,276	3	21,100	-0.8%
Union Grove Union	38	2,565	37	2,642	3.0%
Waterford Union	29	3,207	29	3,165	-1.3%
Walworth County		**16,337**		**16,252**	**-0.5%**
Big Foot Union	45	1,814	45	1,797	-0.9%
Delavan-Darien	37	2,636	38	2,582	-2.0%
East Troy Community	47	1,757	46	1,738	-1.1%
Elkhorn Area	30	3,110	30	3,083	-0.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	18	4,403	17	4,473	1.6%
Whitewater	42	2,033	42	2,022	-0.5%
Williams Bay	50	584	50	557	-4.6%
Washington County		**20,517**		**20,635**	**0.6%**
Germantown	21	3,943	21	4,034	2.3%
Hartford Union	15	4,670	14	4,709	0.8%
Kewaskum	43	2,008	44	1,980	-1.4%
Slinger	33	2,909	33	2,949	1.4%
West Bend	9	6,987	9	6,963	-0.3%
Waukesha County		**63,411**		**63,645**	**0.4%**
Arrowhead Union	8	7,018	6	7,012	-0.1%
Elmbrook	6	7,239	7	7,212	-0.4%
Hamilton	16	4,536	16	4,600	1.4%
Kettle Moraine	19	4,260	19	4,367	2.5%
Menomonee Falls	17	4,487	18	4,411	-1.7%
Mukwonago	11	4,993	13	4,955	-0.8%
Muskego-Norway	12	4,921	11	5,068	3.0%
New Berlin	14	4,743	15	4,687	-1.2%
Oconomowoc Area	13	4,856	12	5,044	3.9%
Pewaukee	39	2,449	39	2,493	1.8%
Waukesha	4	13,909	4	13,796	-0.8%
Southeast Wisconsin		**308,715**		**309,196**	**0.2%**
State of Wisconsin		**872,436**		**872,286**	**0.0%**

Amid steady overall enrollment, minority enrollment is accelerating

Table 17 breaks down enrollment by different minority groups, and shows that **enrollment of minority students as a percentage of total public school enrollment in southeast Wisconsin exceeded 40% in the 2010-11 school year. This represents a larger one-year increase (1.3 percentage points) than in several previous years, in which such growth was below one percentage point**. **Table 17** also shows, however, that minority enrollment growth in the region was slower than in the rest of state (1.8 percentage points) and in Wisconsin as a whole (1.6 percentage points). With the exception of three districts with small drops (St. Francis, Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union, and Williams Bay) every district in the region experienced varying degrees of overall growth in the proportion of enrollment comprised of minority students. **Table B2** in **Appendix B** shows minority enrollment figures for union feeder districts.

Table 17 also shows the geographic distribution of minority enrollment. Four of the five districts with the highest percentages of enrolled African-American students were located in Milwaukee County, while the fifth was located in Racine County. In contrast, the five districts with the highest percentages of Hispanic populations were distributed across Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine and Walworth Counties. African-American student enrollment was highest in the Milwaukee, Brown Deer, Racine, Nicolet Union, and Wauwatosa districts. Districts with the highest proportion of Hispanic students were Delavan-Darien, Racine, Whitewater, Milwaukee, and Kenosha. The districts with the lowest percentages of overall minority populations are located predominantly in Washington and Waukesha counties, while Ozaukee is the only county with no districts ranking in the top five of any of the minority categories.

Fifteen districts had overall minority enrollment exceeding 25%, with Oak Creek and Waukesha joining this list since last year. MPS, Brown Deer, and RUSD maintained their positions as the three districts with more than 50% minority enrollment, due in large part to their large African-American student bodies. This list could soon add a fourth member, as the Delevan-Darien district, driven by 43.8% Hispanic enrollment, is now up to overall minority enrollment of 49%.

Among these districts with large minority populations, the most significant change over last year took place in the Brown Deer district, which ranks second overall in terms of minority enrollment, and which saw a spike of 5.2 percentage points this year. A notable aspect of this change is that it derives not from any substantial increase in the number of minority students, but from a decrease of 5.2 percentage points in white student enrollment. This suggests the need to consider minority enrollment figures within the context of a district's overall enrollment trends.

Indeed, although minority enrollment in southeast Wisconsin increased 1.3 percentage points since last year, public school enrollment itself only increased by 0.8 percentage points. Most of the districts that have enrolled large percentages of minority students remain the same this year compared to previous years. Some of the rankings have changed, however, possibly indicating burgeoning demographic shifts throughout the region. For the second year in a row, Wauwatosa has replaced Kenosha as the district with the region's fifth largest African American population, while Elmbrook has emerged as the district with the highest percentage of Asian students. In addition, Whitewater moved up from the fifth-largest Hispanic population to the third-largest.

Table 17: School district minority enrollment (2010-11)

	American Indian		Asian		African - American		Hispanic		Pacific Islander		Two or More Races		White		Minority	
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll
Kenosha County																
Central/Westosha Union	30	0.4%	42	0.8%	28	1.9%	25	5.4%	7	0.2%	41	0.5%	14	90.7%	37	9.3%
Kenosha	38	0.3%	27	1.6%	6	15.5%	5	22.8%	22	0.1%	8	2.4%	46	57.3%	5	42.7%
Wilmot Union	21	0.6%	50	0.4%	37	1.2%	31	4.5%	26	0.1%	36	0.8%	8	92.5%	43	7.5%
Milwaukee County																
Brown Deer	14	0.6%	3	9.0%	2	43.8%	22	5.7%	27	0.1%	1	7.2%	49	33.6%	2	66.4%
Cudahy	3	1.2%	28	1.5%	11	6.8%	6	19.6%	43	0.0%	15	1.7%	40	69.2%	11	30.8%
Franklin Public	10	0.7%	2	10.2%	18	4.6%	20	5.9%	46	0.0%	50	0.0%	32	78.6%	19	21.4%
Greendale	12	0.7%	15	4.6%	24	2.6%	18	8.6%	4	0.3%	35	0.9%	27	82.3%	24	17.7%
Greenfield	6	1.1%	6	6.3%	19	4.4%	8	18.3%	1	0.4%	3	4.5%	45	64.9%	6	35.1%
Milwaukee	8	0.8%	12	5.0%	1	55.9%	4	23.2%	42	0.0%	48	0.1%	50	15.0%	1	85.0%
Nicolet Union	17	0.6%	9	5.8%	4	19.6%	27	4.9%	17	0.1%	16	1.7%	43	67.3%	8	32.7%
Oak Creek-Franklin	5	1.2%	10	5.8%	13	5.3%	15	11.4%	19	0.1%	27	1.3%	36	75.0%	15	25.0%
Saint Francis	4	1.2%	19	3.9%	14	5.1%	12	15.3%	21	0.1%	46	0.2%	37	74.2%	14	25.8%
Shorewood	32	0.4%	5	6.7%	7	15.0%	30	4.7%	31	0.0%	2	4.7%	42	68.5%	9	31.5%
South Milwaukee	1	1.5%	26	1.8%	17	4.6%	14	11.5%	45	0.0%	44	0.4%	29	80.3%	22	19.7%
Wauwatosa	29	0.4%	17	4.2%	5	16.0%	24	5.5%	2	0.4%	4	4.5%	41	69.0%	10	31.0%
West Allis - West Milwaukee	2	1.4%	21	3.1%	9	9.3%	9	18.2%	33	0.0%	12	2.2%	44	65.7%	7	34.3%
Whitefish Bay	45	0.2%	8	6.1%	8	10.5%	42	3.4%	39	0.0%	17	1.6%	33	78.2%	18	21.8%
Whitnall	9	0.8%	18	4.0%	27	2.3%	19	8.4%	15	0.1%	5	3.2%	28	81.2%	23	18.8%
Ozaukee County																
Cedarburg	49	0.1%	23	2.4%	45	0.8%	48	2.1%	23	0.1%	10	2.2%	10	92.3%	41	7.7%
Grafton	41	0.3%	22	2.5%	30	1.7%	40	3.6%	8	0.2%	13	2.1%	16	89.6%	35	10.4%
Mequon-Thiensville	47	0.2%	11	5.2%	12	6.0%	44	3.2%	29	0.1%	14	1.7%	25	83.7%	26	16.3%
Northern Ozaukee	7	0.9%	39	0.9%	23	3.0%	46	3.1%	50	0.0%	45	0.3%	12	91.8%	39	8.2%
Port Washington-Saukville	16	0.6%	30	1.3%	21	3.4%	28	4.8%	12	0.1%	38	0.7%	17	89.1%	34	10.9%
Racine County																
Burlington Area	23	0.5%	31	1.3%	36	1.6%	16	9.2%	40	0.0%	37	0.8%	22	86.6%	29	13.4%
Racine	34	0.4%	29	1.5%	3	26.8%	2	24.1%	41	0.0%	23	1.4%	48	46.0%	3	54.0%
Union Grove Union	11	0.7%	33	1.1%	46	0.7%	29	4.8%	48	0.0%	42	0.4%	11	92.2%	40	7.8%
Waterford Union	19	0.6%	47	0.6%	43	1.0%	36	3.8%	13	0.1%	30	1.1%	7	92.8%	44	7.2%
Walworth County																
Big Foot Union	27	0.4%	45	0.7%	38	1.2%	7	19.1%	28	0.1%	33	0.9%	34	77.6%	17	22.4%
Delavan-Darien	25	0.5%	46	0.7%	33	1.7%	1	43.8%	36	0.0%	9	2.3%	47	51.0%	4	49.0%
East Troy Community	18	0.6%	49	0.5%	42	1.0%	21	5.8%	11	0.1%	21	1.6%	15	90.4%	36	9.6%
Elkhorn Area	43	0.3%	37	1.0%	44	0.8%	13	13.0%	44	0.0%	6	2.5%	26	82.4%	25	17.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	40	0.3%	38	1.0%	34	1.7%	10	17.8%	10	0.1%	47	0.2%	31	78.8%	20	21.2%
Whitewater	28	0.4%	24	2.4%	26	2.4%	3	23.3%	6	0.2%	29	1.1%	39	70.1%	12	29.9%
Williams Bay	50	0.0%	40	0.9%	40	1.1%	17	9.0%	3	0.4%	49	0.0%	19	88.7%	32	11.3%
Washington County																
Germantown	42	0.3%	16	4.4%	20	3.8%	45	3.2%	32	0.0%	20	1.6%	21	86.7%	30	13.3%
Hartford Union	35	0.4%	43	0.8%	31	1.7%	26	5.0%	25	0.1%	24	1.3%	13	90.7%	38	9.3%
Kewaskum	15	0.6%	48	0.6%	41	1.1%	49	2.0%	5	0.3%	25	1.3%	2	94.1%	49	5.9%
Slinger	46	0.2%	44	0.8%	39	1.2%	50	1.6%	38	0.0%	39	0.5%	1	95.8%	50	4.2%
West Bend	13	0.6%	32	1.2%	25	2.6%	23	5.6%	47	0.0%	28	1.2%	18	88.7%	33	11.3%
Waukesha County																
Arrowhead Union	48	0.1%	25	1.9%	47	0.7%	47	2.4%	30	0.0%	31	1.1%	3	93.8%	48	6.2%
Elmbrook	44	0.2%	1	10.5%	15	5.0%	39	3.6%	18	0.1%	18	1.6%	30	79.0%	21	21.0%
Hamilton	24	0.5%	13	4.9%	22	3.2%	43	3.3%	24	0.1%	22	1.4%	23	86.5%	28	13.5%
Kettle Moraine	33	0.4%	35	1.1%	50	0.4%	41	3.5%	14	0.1%	19	1.6%	4	93.0%	47	7.0%
Menomonee Falls	20	0.6%	7	6.1%	10	9.2%	33	4.1%	49	0.0%	7	2.4%	35	77.6%	16	22.4%
Mukwonago	39	0.3%	41	0.9%	49	0.6%	34	4.0%	34	0.0%	26	1.3%	6	92.9%	45	7.1%
Muskego-Norway	37	0.3%	34	1.1%	48	0.7%	37	3.8%	9	0.2%	32	0.9%	5	93.0%	46	7.0%
New Berlin	22	0.6%	4	6.8%	29	1.8%	38	3.8%	16	0.1%	40	0.5%	24	86.5%	27	13.5%
Oconomowoc Area	26	0.5%	36	1.1%	32	1.7%	35	3.8%	20	0.1%	43	0.4%	9	92.4%	42	7.6%
Pewaukee	36	0.4%	14	4.8%	35	1.6%	32	4.2%	35	0.0%	11	2.2%	20	86.8%	31	13.2%
Waukesha	31	0.4%	20	3.8%	16	4.8%	11	16.8%	37	0.0%	34	0.9%	38	73.2%	13	26.8%
Southeast WI		**0.6%**		**3.6%**		**20.4%**		**14.4%**		**0.1%**		**1.2%**		**59.9%**		**40.1%**
Rest of Wisconsin		**1.7%**		**3.5%**		**4.2%**		**6.5%**		**0.1%**		**1.7%**		**82.3%**		**17.7%**
State of Wisconsin		**1.3%**		**3.5%**		**9.9%**		**9.3%**		**0.1%**		**1.5%**		**74.4%**		**25.6%**

Growth in use of free and reduced-price lunch slower this year

The poverty level associated with each school district is a crucial factor influencing both academic performance and school financial capacity to support strong performance. One standard indicator of school district poverty is the percentage of students who receive free or reduced-price lunch through the National School Lunch Program. Participation in the program is based on families' income levels. For example, a child in a family of four that earns less than $28,655 (below 130% of the federal poverty line) will be able to access free meals. If the family earns below $40,793, it will be eligible for reduced-price meals.[54]

Table 18 shows the top 10 districts in southeast Wisconsin in terms of the percentage of students who received free or reduced-price lunch during the 2010-11 school year. The table reveals very little variation in the specific districts that have appeared on this list since 2007. It confirms past observations that higher poverty rates are prevalent in large urban districts where minority enrollment also is greatest, such as Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, West Allis-West Milwaukee, and Cudahy.

In addition, many of the districts that did not have percentages high enough to reach the top 10 of this year's list had significant increases in their percentages of students who benefited from the free and reduced-price lunch program. For example, Brown Deer, whose minority enrollment is second in the region, saw its low income enrollment spike by 6.5 percentage points compared to last year, a dramatic jump compared to the one-year change for the top 10 districts.[55] It should be noted, however, that poverty and minority enrollment do not occur in lock step, as evidenced by higher poverty in some districts with relatively lower minority enrollment such as South Milwaukee, Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union, and Big Foot Union.

Table 18: Districts with the highest free/reduced-price lunch percentages

District	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent
Milwaukee	1	77.2%	1	76.8%	1	80.7%	1	82.6%
Delavan-Darien	3	48.8%	2	55.0%	2	59.8%	2	62.5%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	2	41.9%	3	42.8%	4	54.7%	3	58.6%
Racine	4	49.2%	5	47.8%	3	56.6%	4	58.5%
Cudahy	5	41.5%	4	44.8%	5	46.9%	5	51.4%
Kenosha	6	40.9%	6	40.5%	6	45.3%	6	48.3%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	7	35.4%	7	37.8%	7	43.1%	7	47.0%
South Milwaukee	8	32.0%	8	34.4%	8	42.5%	8	45.1%
Big Foot Union	9	27.7%	9	32.9%	9	38.3%	9	41.5%
Whitewater	11	27.1%	11	28.2%	11	35.4%	10	41.0%
Southeast Wisconsin	**-**	**37.4%**	**-**	**37.7%**	**-**	**43.3%**	**-**	**46.0%**
Rest of Wisconsin	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31.3%**	**-**	**37.2%**	**-**	**39.2%**
State of Wisconsin	**-**	**32.1%**	**-**	**33.6%**	**-**	**39.4%**	**-**	**42.1%**

[54] http://dpi.wi.gov/eis/pdf/dpinr2011_25.pdf

[55] Rankings for the remainder of the region's districts are listed in the 2010-11 Southeast Wisconsin School District Performance Poster that was published on the Public Policy Forum's Web site accompanying this report.

Overall, this information indicates that **since last year, the percentage of students that received free or reduced-price lunch rose steadily in southeast Wisconsin, in the rest of the state, and across the state as a whole. Yet, in each of those categories, the upward trend is less pronounced this year than it was last year**. For example, in southeast Wisconsin, this poverty measure climbed only 2.7 percentage points, from 43.3% in 2009-10 to 46% in 2010-11. The jump the previous year was 5.6 points, more than double the current year's increase.

The slowdown of growth in this indicator is good news that could be seen as evidence of modest signs of economic recovery. Still, as the poverty rate in southeast Wisconsin continues to rise, questions about how income disparities are related to educational achievement gaps remain salient for administrators, policymakers, business leaders, parents, and citizens.

CONCLUSION

Many of the trends and gaps observed from 2010-11 data are similar to those observed in southeast Wisconsin in recent years. In general, the region continues to lag the rest of the state in overall performance on WKCE tests, with the gap improving in some subjects at some grade levels, but increasing in others. Meanwhile, AP and ACT test performance continues to be comparatively strong, and several measures of participation continue to trend positively.

Also, as in previous years, the fortunes of the region's largest school districts – particularly MPS – continue to drive overall performance in the region. Academic and student participation gaps between the region's urban school districts and their suburban counterparts remain of great concern and reflect an intractable academic achievement gap between African-American and white students across virtually all districts, grades, and subjects areas.

As local school districts continue to grapple with the new challenges and opportunities presented by recent state budget actions, a rich array of data will be necessary to appropriately evaluate the impacts of new policies and fiscal realities. This report highlights one such promising data tool – value-added growth analysis – that hopefully will be instrumental in allowing policymakers and practitioners to focus not only on those students and schools that are performing far below minimum expectations on standardized tests, but also those that are failing to promote adequate growth in student learning, even in school districts where academic achievement is generally high.

Our analysis of value-added data in this report demonstrates that certain school districts that are lagging in performance on traditional indicators are doing relatively well in enhancing student growth, and vice versa. This demonstrates the great care that will need to be taken to consider a wide variety of data sources in order to answer the increasingly emotional and political questions regarding educational progress that are sure to emerge.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following is a list of select terms and their definitions as they apply to this report. Questions regarding any terms not explained in the text or defined in this glossary can be referred to the Public Policy Forum.

ACT Scores: ACT data are reported for the class of 2010. Most students take the test to fulfill admissions requirements for colleges and universities. If a student has taken the test more than once (in either his or her junior or senior year), the most recent score was reported. The maximum possible score on any individual section is 36. The four sections of the test are English, math, reading and science reasoning. The composite score is the weighted average of the subject area scores, out of a possible 36. The percentage of students tested is the number of students tested divided by the 12^{th} grade enrollment.

Advanced Placement (AP) Tests: If a high school student receives a score of three, four or five on an AP exam, he or she passed the test and may receive college credit. Students can take 29 exams in 16 fields. Schools may or may not offer formal courses in preparation for these exams. Enrollment data are used to calculate the percentage of students taking the tests.

Attendance: Based upon the state-required 180 school days, and with attendance taken twice daily, the attendance rate (expressed as a percentage) is computed by dividing the aggregate number of days students are in school by the aggregate number of possible student days in the school year. An attendance rate of 95% means that 5 out of every 100 students enrolled were not in school on a typical day.

Dropouts: According to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, the definition of a dropout is a student who was enrolled in school at some point during the reported school year, was not enrolled at the beginning of the following school year, has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district-approved educational program and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: transfer to another public school district, private school, or state or district-approved educational program; temporary absence due to expulsion, suspension, or school-approved illness; or death. Starting with the 2003-04 academic year, the dropout rate is the number of students who dropped out during the school term divided by the total number of students who were expected to complete the school term in that school or district. The latter number may be more or less than the enrollment due to student transfers in and out after the fall enrollment count date. "Total number of students expected to complete the school term" is the denominator used to calculate all dropout rates and is the sum of students who actually completed the school term plus dropouts.

Enrollment: Two types of enrollment data are important: 1)the enrollment as of the third Friday in September, a head count of how many children are enrolled in school on a specific day, and 2) the fill-time equivalent enrollment, which accounts for pre-school and kindergarten children in school for only a portion of the day to calculate state aid and other financial data. In this report head count enrollments are reported in the tables, but full-time equivalents are the basis for calculation of spending and revenue per pupil.

4th, 8th and 10th grade Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Exams (WKCE): These tests measure student knowledge in the areas of reading, language arts, mathematics, science and social studies. Proficiency levels describe how well students performed on the statewide tests. The proficiency levels are a*dvanced, proficient, basic, and minimal performance.* WKCE scores only are reported in the analysis. The Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS) also includes the Wisconsin Alternate Assessments (WAA) for students with more severe disabilities and students at early levels of English language proficiency. Students scoring proficient or advanced on the WAA exam are not included in the proficient and advanced percentages in this report.

3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th grade WKCE: These tests measure student knowledge in the areas of reading and mathematics. The 2005-06 year was the first year in which Knowledge and Concept Examinations were administered to students in 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th grades. As a result, historical comparisons beyond that date are not available for these grades.

Free or Reduced Lunch: The only available measure of the income level of pupils. It is the percentage of pupils who receive free or reduced-price lunch, and, therefore, roughly measures the percentage of low-income children in a school.

Habitual Truancy: According to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, the definition of a habitual truant is a student who is absent from school without an acceptable excuse for part or all of five or more days on which school is held during a semester. The habitual truancy rate (expressed as a percentage) is the number of habitual truants divided by kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment counted on the third Friday in September.

High School Completion Rate: High school completion rates are defined as the number of graduates divided by an estimate of the total cohort group measured from the beginning of high school, expressed as a percentage. This cohort group includes graduates, other high school graduates and other students who reached the age of 21 in the school year. The cohort group also includes cohort dropouts over four years. Prior to 2003-04, it was calculated by taking the number of graduates divided by the number of graduates plus dropouts over four years, expressed as a percentage.

Property Taxes: An equalized school tax rate, which makes it possible to compare the school tax efforts from one community to another. The equalized rate is the amount property taxpayers were charged in December 2010 (for the 2010-11 academic year) for each $1,000 of property value at full market value.

Retention Rates: Retentions are students who, by local district policy, must either repeat a grade or need additional time to complete the prescribed program. The number of retentions is reported for all grades except pre-kindergarten. The retention rate is the number of retentions divided by the kindergarten through 12th grade enrollment.

Revenue per Pupil: Each autumn, school districts file reports on budgeted revenue and spending. Data in this report were taken from those reports filed in fall 2010. The two principal sources of revenue for schools—property taxes and state aid—are reported on a per-pupil basis

(using full-time equivalent enrollments). Also reported are the per-pupil revenues from federal sources.

Spending per Pupil: Operations spending per pupil refers to the cost of running the system on a daily basis. It is more useful to look at operations spending for comparative purposes because capital spending and debt service can vary dramatically from year to year (depending on whether a district is building new schools). Operations spending is divided into six categories for the purposes of this report:

- Instruction—Direct spending on educational programs that generally take place in the classroom.
- Pupil Services—A wide variety of services outside the classroom, such as guidance counseling, social work, curriculum development, libraries, vocational services and extracurricular activities.
- Instructional Staff Services—Includes spending on improvement to instructional staff, library media and supervision and coordination staff.
- General Administration—Central office expenses related to district administration, such as the superintendent's office and the school board.
- Building Administration—Expenses related to the administration of each school building, primarily the principal's office.
- Transportation.
- Other—All expenses not included in the above categories, including community recreation programs, staff services, maintenance, utilities and other overhead functions.

Southeast Wisconsin: For the purposes of this report, southeast Wisconsin includes school districts in the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha.

Suspension: Suspension is an administrative action that temporarily excludes a student from school. Suspensions are recorded three ways: 1) the number of individual students suspended at least once during a school year, 2) the number of suspensions (a larger number because some students are suspended more than once), and 3) the number of days lost because of suspension. This report measures suspensions as the number of days lost because of suspension. The measurement is reported as a percentage of total possible school days lost to suspension.

Truant: A truant, according to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, is defined as a student who is absent from school for part or all of five or more school days during a semester without an excuse.

APPENDIX B: UNION DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

The tables below present union district numbers as well as the individual district numbers that contribute to the union totals. Similar to the general tables shown earlier, the component districts are identified by italic and indented text.

Table B1: Separated union district enrollment (2010-11)

District	2009-10 Total	2010-11 Total	% Change
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha Union	3,653	3,767	3.1%
Brighton	192	205	6.8%
Bristol	664	659	-0.8%
Central/Westosha UHS	1,201	1,219	1.5%
Paris	182	219	20.3%
Salem	998	1,052	5.4%
Wheatland	416	413	-0.7%
Wilmot Union	3,523	3,421	-2.9%
Randall	768	752	-2.1%
Silver Lake	565	544	-3.7%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	588	581	-1.2%
Twin Lakes	444	408	-8.1%
Wilmot UHS	1,158	1,136	-1.9%
Milwaukee County			
Nicolet Union	3,597	3,559	-1.1%
Fox Point	911	923	1.3%
Glendale-River Hills	1,002	1,013	1.1%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	500	516	3.2%
Nicolet UHS	1,184	1,107	-6.5%
Racine County			
Union Grove Union	2,565	2,642	3.0%
Dover	91	88	-3.3%
Raymond	434	430	-0.9%
Union Grove	762	790	3.7%
Union Grove UHS	867	915	5.5%
Yorkville	411	419	1.9%
Waterford Union	3,207	3,165	-1.3%
North Cape	205	204	-0.5%
Norway	87	83	-4.6%
Washington-Caldwell	199	207	4.0%
Waterford Graded	1,645	1,616	-1.8%
Waterford UHS	1,071	1,055	-1.5%

District	2009-10 Total	2010-11 Total	% Change
Walworth County			
Big Foot Union	1,814	1,797	-0.9%
Big Foot UHS	537	524	-2.4%
Fontana	278	272	-2.2%
Linn J6	130	137	5.4%
Sharon	308	303	-1.6%
Walworth	561	561	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	4,403	4,473	1.6%
Geneva	170	182	7.1%
Genoa City	635	623	-1.9%
Lake Geneva	2,119	2,149	1.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	1,354	1,397	3.2%
Linn J4	125	122	-2.4%
Washington County			
Hartford Union	4,670	4,709	0.8%
Erin	349	344	-1.4%
Friess Lake	298	292	-2.0%
Hartford	1,657	1,761	6.3%
Hartford UHS	1,511	1,494	-1.1%
Herman	101	102	1.0%
Neosho	180	175	-2.8%
Richfield	412	398	-3.4%
Rubicon	162	143	-11.7%
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead Union	7,018	7,012	-0.1%
Arrowhead UHS	2,246	2,280	1.5%
Hartland-Lakeside	1,413	1,365	-3.4%
Lake Country	547	540	-1.3%
Merton Community	1,049	1,026	-2.2%
North Lake	367	348	-5.2%
Richmond	499	494	-1.0%
Stone Bank	332	358	7.8%
Swallow	565	601	6.4%
Southeast Wisconsin (Entire)	**308,715**	**308,117**	**-0.2%**
State of Wisconsin	**872,436**	**872,286**	**0.0%**

Table B2: Separated union district minority enrollment

	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	White	Minority
Kenosha County								
Central/Westosha Union	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%	5.4%	0.2%	0.5%	90.7%	9.3%
Brighton	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.6%	3.4%
Bristol	0.3%	0.2%	2.9%	7.3%	1.4%	0.0%	88.0%	12.0%
Central/Westosha UHS	0.7%	1.0%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	92.6%	7.4%
Paris	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	10.0%	0.0%	2.3%	87.2%	12.8%
Salem	0.5%	1.1%	1.2%	6.7%	0.0%	1.3%	89.1%	10.9%
Wheatland	0.0%	1.0%	2.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.2%	92.3%	7.7%
Wilmot Union	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	4.5%	0.1%	0.8%	92.5%	7.5%
Randall	0.1%	1.1%	1.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	94.8%	5.2%
Silver Lake	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	3.5%	0.4%	1.8%	91.7%	8.3%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	4.6%	0.0%	1.4%	92.4%	7.6%
Twin Lakes	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	10.0%	0.0%	1.0%	86.8%	13.2%
Wilmot UHS	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.5%	93.3%	6.7%
Milwaukee County								
Nicolet Union	0.6%	5.8%	19.6%	4.9%	0.1%	1.7%	67.3%	32.7%
Fox Point	0.5%	6.8%	12.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.4%	77.4%	22.6%
Glendale-River Hills	0.7%	4.8%	28.1%	5.8%	0.2%	0.7%	59.6%	40.4%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	0.2%	8.7%	14.0%	4.1%	0.0%	1.4%	71.7%	28.3%
Nicolet UHS	0.7%	4.6%	20.6%	6.2%	0.1%	3.8%	64.0%	36.0%
Racine County								
Union Grove Union	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	4.8%	0.0%	0.4%	92.2%	7.8%
Dover	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	95.5%	4.5%
Raymond	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	6.0%	0.0%	0.7%	90.5%	9.5%
Union Grove	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	92.7%	7.3%
Union Grove UHS	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	4.2%	0.0%	0.8%	93.1%	6.9%
Yorkville	0.7%	2.6%	0.5%	5.3%	0.0%	0.2%	90.7%	9.3%
Waterford Union	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	3.8%	0.1%	1.1%	92.8%	7.2%
North Cape	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.0%	85.8%	14.2%
Norway	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.0%	6.0%
Washington-Caldwell	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%	95.7%	4.3%
Waterford Graded	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	4.6%	0.1%	1.9%	91.3%	8.7%
Waterford UHS	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%	4.3%
Walworth County								
Big Foot Union	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%	19.1%	0.1%	0.9%	77.6%	22.4%
Big Foot UHS	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	14.5%	0.0%	1.3%	82.4%	17.6%
Fontana	0.0%	1.5%	1.8%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	91.5%	8.5%
Linn J6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	0.0%	2.2%	83.9%	16.1%
Sharon	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	26.4%	0.3%	1.0%	71.3%	28.7%
Walworth	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%	27.6%	0.0%	0.7%	68.1%	31.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	0.3%	1.0%	1.7%	17.8%	0.1%	0.2%	78.8%	21.2%
Geneva	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	9.9%	0.0%	4.4%	84.1%	15.9%
Genoa City	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	88.6%	11.4%
Lake Geneva	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%	24.6%	0.3%	0.0%	71.8%	28.2%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	0.1%	1.4%	1.9%	11.9%	0.0%	0.1%	84.7%	15.3%
Linn J4	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	19.7%	0.0%	0.8%	77.0%	23.0%
Washington County								
Hartford Union	0.4%	0.8%	1.7%	5.0%	0.1%	1.3%	90.7%	9.3%
Erin	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	4.9%	0.0%	1.5%	91.3%	8.7%
Friess Lake	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	92.8%	7.2%
Hartford	0.2%	0.9%	2.6%	7.7%	0.2%	1.4%	87.0%	13.0%
Hartford UHS	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.9%	92.1%	7.9%
Herman	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Neosho	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	4.6%	94.3%	5.7%
Richfield	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	3.3%	0.0%	1.0%	93.7%	6.3%
Rubicon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%	97.2%	2.8%
Waukesha County								
Arrowhead Union	0.1%	1.9%	0.7%	2.3%	0.1%	1.0%	93.9%	6.1%
Arrowhead UHS	0.1%	1.5%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.4%	95.6%	4.4%
Hartland-Lakeside	0.2%	1.9%	1.4%	3.2%	0.1%	1.5%	91.7%	8.3%
Lake Country	0.0%	1.7%	0.4%	3.9%	0.0%	2.8%	91.3%	8.7%
Merton Community	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	3.1%	0.0%	1.7%	93.2%	6.8%
North Lake	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%	94.8%	5.2%
Richmond	0.0%	4.7%	0.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	92.3%	7.7%
Stone Bank	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	97.5%	2.5%
Swallow	0.2%	3.3%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	94.3%	5.7%
Southeast Wisconsin (Entire)	**0.6%**	**3.6%**	**20.4%**	**14.4%**	**0.1%**	**1.2%**	**59.8%**	**40.2%**
State of Wisconsin	**1.3%**	**3.5%**	**9.9%**	**9.3%**	**0.1%**	**1.5%**	**74.4%**	**25.6%**

Table B3: Free and reduced lunch price lunch percentages

	Percent
Kenosha County	
Central/Westosha Union	26.6%
Brighton	26.0%
Bristol	23.6%
Central/Westosha UHS	22.7%
Paris	11.9%
Salem	28.7%
Wheatland	45.7%
Kenosha	48.3%
Wilmot Union	33.4%
Randall	24.7%
Silver Lake	40.6%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	34.7%
Twin Lakes	46.8%
Wilmot UHS	30.6%
Milwaukee County	
Brown Deer	38.5%
Cudahy	51.4%
Franklin	12.9%
Greendale	19.4%
Greenfield	37.9%
Milwaukee	82.6%
Nicolet Union	20.5%
Fox Point	12.8%
Glendale-River Hills	33.3%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	17.4%
Nicolet UHS	17.3%
Oak Creek-Franklin	21.2%
St. Francis	39.1%
Shorewood	19.2%
South Milwaukee	45.1%
Wauwatosa	22.9%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	58.6%
Whitnall	18.7%
Ozaukee County	
Cedarburg	7.8%
Grafton	17.4%
Mequon-Thiensville	7.6%
Northern Ozaukee	23.4%
Port Washington-Saukville	24.3%
Racine County	
Burlington	37.4%
Racine	58.5%
Union Grove Union	19.0%
Dover	29.1%
Raymond	14.9%
Union Grove	27.6%
Union Grove UHS	15.1%
Yorkville	14.0%
Waterford Union	16.2%
North Cape	12.3%
Norway	21.4%
Washington-Caldwell	13.9%
Waterford Graded	16.7%

	Percent
Walworth County	
Big Foot Union	41.5%
Big Foot UHS	30.6%
Fontana	25.0%
Linn J6	29.7%
Sharon	61.8%
Walworth	51.2%
Delavan-Darien	62.5%
East Troy	29.6%
Elkhorn Area	33.5%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	47.0%
Lake Geneva	55.1%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	38.6%
Linn J4	43.0%
Whitewater	41.0%
Williams Bay	32.8%
Washington County	
Germantown	14.2%
Hartford Union	25.8%
Erin	9.7%
Friess Lake	4.9%
Hartford	39.5%
Hartford UHS	21.8%
Herman	41.6%
Neosho	30.4%
Richfield	8.7%
Rubicon	21.6%
Kewaskum	20.7%
Slinger	16.9%
West Bend	33.9%
Waukesha County	
Arrowhead Union	8.8%
Arrowhead UHS	6.6%
Hartland	17.5%
Lake Country	7.3%
Richmond	3.2%
Stone Bank	9.8%
Swallow	1.3%
Elmbrook	11.3%
Hamilton	13.9%
Kettle Moraine	9.4%
Menomonee Falls	19.7%
Mukwonago	12.9%
Muskego-Norway	13.9%
Oconomowoc	20.9%
Pewaukee	12.3%
Waukesha	34.9%
Southeastern Wisconsin	**44.0%**
State of Wisconsin	**42.1%**

Table B4: K-8 district participation rates (2009-10)

	Attendance Rate		Truancy Rate		Dropout Rate (Grades 7-12)	
	Above/Below Region Percent	District Percent	Above/Below Region Percent	District Percent	Above/Below Region Percent	District Percent
Kenosha County						
Central/Westosha Union	+	95.0%	-	3.4%	-	0.9%
Brighton #1	+	96.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Bristol #1	+	95.6%	-	0.2%	-	0.0%
Central/Westosha UHS	=	93.2%	-	9.4%	-	1.0%
Paris J1	+	96.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Salem	+	95.6%	-	0.6%	-	1.6%
Wheatland J1	+	96.4%	-	0.5%	-	0.0%
Wilmot Union	+	95.2%	-	2.3%	-	1.3%
Randall J1	+	95.0%	-	0.1%	-	0.6%
Silver Lake J1	+	94.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.8%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	+	95.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Twin Lakes #4	+	94.6%	-	4.7%	-	0.0%
Wilmot UHS	+	95.8%	-	4.8%	-	1.7%
Milwaukee County					-	
Nicolet Union	+	96.4%	-	3.6%	-	1.2%
Fox Point J2	+	95.8%	-	1.0%	-	0.0%
Glendale-River Hills	+	95.4%	-	1.6%	-	0.5%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	+	95.3%	-	0.7%	-	0.0%
Nicolet UHS	+	98.1%	-	8.1%	-	1.5%
Racine County						
Union Grove Union	+	95.5%	-	2.6%	-	0.9%
Dover #1	+	94.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Raymond #14	+	96.0%	-	0.9%	-	0.0%
Union Grove J1	+	96.3%	-	1.1%	+	2.9%
Union Grove UHS	+	94.0%	-	6.1%	-	0.7%
Yorkville J2	+	96.4%	-	0.2%	-	0.0%
Waterford Union	+	96.2%	-	1.1%	-	1.0%
North Cape	+	96.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Norway J7	+	96.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Washington-Caldwell	+	96.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Waterford Graded J1	+	97.0%	-	0.7%	-	1.8%
Waterford UHS	+	94.8%	-	2.1%	-	0.8%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	94.4%	-	2.3%	-	0.9%
Big Foot UHS	+	93.6%	-	1.1%	-	1.3%
Fontana J8	+	93.7%	-	0.4%	-	0.0%
Linn J6	+	95.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Sharon J11	+	95.1%	-	1.1%	-	0.0%
Walworth J1	+	94.8%	-	5.8%	-	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	95.0%	-	5.8%	-	1.2%
Geneva J4	+	94.9%	-	0.6%	-	0.0%
Genoa City J2	+	94.9%	-	0.3%	-	0.0%
Lake Geneva J1	+	95.4%	-	4.7%	-	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	+	94.5%	-	11.1%	-	1.8%
Linn J4	+	94.8%	-	0.9%	-	0.0%
Washington County						
Hartford Union	+	96.7%	-	2.7%		0.9%
Erin	+	96.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Friess Lake	+	96.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Hartford J1	+	96.4%	-	4.1%	-	0.0%
Hartford UHS	+	97.0%	-	3.7%	-	1.3%
Herman #22	+	96.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Neosho J3	+	96.1%	-	0.6%	-	0.0%
Richfield J1	+	96.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Rubicon J6	+	96.0%	-	0.6%	-	0.0%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	96.5%	-	0.2%	-	0.1%
Arrowhead UHS	+	97.1%	-	0.4%	-	0.1%
Hartland-Lakeside J3	+	95.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Lake Country	+	96.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.0%
Merton Community	+	97.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
North Lake	+	96.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Richmond	+	95.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Stone Bank	+	96.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Swallow	+	96.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Southeastern Wisconsin		**93.2%**		**15.7%**		**2.3%**
State of Wisconsin		**94.4%**		**8.9%**		**1.6%**

Table B5: Budgeted per-pupil revenue summary (2010-11)

	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Other Revenue	Total Operations Revenue
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha Union	$5,556	$4,846	$326	$998	$11,727
Brighton	$8,626	$4,189	$368	$4,645	$17,828
Bristol	$5,819	$3,978	$378	$1,719	$11,893
Central/Westosha UHS	$5,714	$4,914	$132	$610	$11,369
Paris	$10,355	$2,202	$303	$1,956	$14,817
Salem	$3,818	$5,727	$383	$581	$10,509
Wheatland	$6,220	$4,893	$652	$734	$12,499
Kenosha	$3,440	$7,145	$1,142	$162	$11,889
Wilmot Union	$5,870	$5,427	$363	$897	$12,557
Randall	$6,046	$4,091	$574	$1,676	$12,387
Silver Lake	$4,565	$5,972	$471	$972	$11,980
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	$3,607	$8,779	$287	$765	$13,437
Twin Lakes	$7,285	$3,157	$464	$573	$11,479
Wilmot UHS	$6,872	$5,187	$200	$622	$12,881
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	$7,723	$4,672	$962	$1,197	$14,554
Cudahy	$3,561	$7,640	$1,076	$1,123	$13,399
Franklin Public	$7,255	$4,594	$477	$765	$13,091
Greendale	$6,000	$5,057	$827	$1,398	$13,282
Greenfield	$6,653	$3,893	$676	$1,461	$12,684
Milwaukee	$3,247	$8,285	$2,984	$148	$14,662
Nicolet Union	$12,900	$5,977	$439	$1,538	$20,854
Fox Point	$11,648	$2,413	$440	$1,799	$16,301
Glendale-River Hills	$10,968	$1,422	$393	$1,620	$14,402
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	$15,045	$1,680	$794	$1,643	$19,163
Nicolet UHS	$14,605	$14,330	$329	$1,237	$30,501
Oak Creek-Franklin	$4,671	$5,251	$588	$589	$11,100
Saint Francis	$6,077	$5,191	$1,166	$3,162	$15,596
Shorewood	$9,276	$2,905	$1,066	$1,203	$14,450
South Milwaukee	$3,115	$7,259	$639	$874	$11,886
Wauwatosa	$6,729	$4,280	$931	$1,546	$13,485
West Allis	$5,012	$5,760	$875	$857	$12,505
Whitefish Bay	$7,347	$4,387	$544	$544	$12,822
Whitnall	$7,757	$4,202	$532	$642	$13,133
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	$6,255	$4,273	$418	$523	$11,470
Grafton	$7,073	$4,177	$601	$704	$12,555
Mequon-Thiensville	$10,543	$1,227	$366	$491	$12,627
Northern Ozaukee	$6,075	$3,856	$722	$5,939	$16,593
Port Washington-Saukville	$4,909	$5,706	$440	$510	$11,564
Racine County					
Burlington Area	$5,372	$5,569	$715	$512	$12,168
Racine	$3,444	$7,371	$1,276	$439	$12,530
Union Grove Union	$5,951	$5,284	$377	$1,968	$13,580
Dover	$4,584	$6,904	$41	$1,826	$13,355
Raymond	$7,365	$3,901	$644	$1,708	$13,619
Union Grove	$3,491	$7,311	$377	$1,617	$12,795
Union Grove UHS	$6,616	$4,913	$382	$2,106	$14,018
Yorkville	$8,752	$2,634	$180	$2,788	$14,353
Waterford Union	$5,851	$5,518	$591	$1,537	$13,498
North Cape	$6,480	$4,641	$614	$1,154	$12,889
Norway	$9,674	$4,356	$890	$1,913	$16,834
Washington-Caldwell	$5,941	$5,365	$617	$820	$12,743
Waterford Graded	$5,271	$5,557	$595	$863	$12,285
Waterford UHS	$6,242	$5,760	$553	$2,709	$15,264

Table B5: Budgeted per-pupil revenue summary (2010-11), *continued*

	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Other Revenue	Total Operations Revenue
Walworth County					
Big Foot Union	$7,986	$3,706	$530	$1,267	$13,489
Big Foot UHS	$12,612	$909	$288	$1,379	$15,188
Fontana	$12,196	$426	$437	$1,884	$14,942
Linn J6	$12,773	$485	$872	$2,723	$16,854
Sharon	$2,820	$8,167	$1,043	$718	$12,749
Walworth	$3,498	$6,084	$447	$873	$10,901
Delavan-Darien	$5,375	$4,378	$721	$425	$10,899
East Troy Community	$7,153	$2,854	$328	$542	$10,877
Elkhorn Area	$4,641	$4,969	$607	$651	$10,868
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	$7,594	$3,477	$405	$727	$12,203
Geneva	$13,866	$319	$550	$4,018	$18,753
Genoa City	$1,777	$7,744	$429	$258	$10,208
Lake Geneva	$6,900	$3,657	$504	$579	$11,640
Lake Geneva-Genoa UHS	$10,408	$1,622	$234	$824	$13,088
Linn J4	$14,273	$509	$366	$1,638	$16,785
Whitewater	$5,962	$4,495	$755	$392	$11,604
Williams Bay	$12,375	$239	$225	$1,129	$13,968
Washington County					
Germantown	$7,070	$3,661	$509	$353	$11,592
Hartford Union	$6,426	$4,604	$763	$832	$12,625
Erin	$7,896	$3,083	$800	$2,303	$14,082
Friess Lake	$10,378	$2,538	$635	$3,036	$16,587
Hartford	$4,345	$5,673	$776	$336	$11,130
Hartford UHS	$7,873	$4,193	$761	$683	$13,511
Herman	$8,002	$4,136	$732	$2,360	$15,229
Neosho	$5,244	$5,614	$872	$751	$12,481
Richfield	$7,280	$2,756	$702	$437	$11,175
Rubicon J6	$8,104	$6,086	$787	$4,635	$19,612
Kewaskum	$4,881	$5,265	$516	$509	$11,171
Slinger	$4,510	$5,151	$313	$1,126	$11,101
West Bend	$4,761	$4,701	$758	$319	$10,539
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead Union	$7,222	$3,515	$469	$1,255	$12,461
Arrowhead UHS	$8,003	$2,744	$407	$1,491	$12,645
Hartland-Lakeside	$6,764	$4,437	$693	$418	$12,311
Lake Country	$10,958	$786	$451	$1,859	$14,054
Merton Community	$3,824	$5,729	$392	$1,337	$11,282
North Lake	$8,005	$2,651	$381	$1,975	$13,012
Richmond	$4,436	$6,325	$529	$977	$12,267
Stone Bank	$11,055	$280	$450	$2,380	$14,164
Swallow	$8,107	$2,424	$324	$996	$11,850
Elmbrook	$11,048	$1,716	$539	$1,447	$14,749
Hamilton	$6,110	$4,645	$22	$335	$11,112
Kettle Moraine	$6,994	$3,307	$787	$557	$11,645
Menomonee Falls	$8,586	$3,396	$519	$887	$13,389
Mukwonago	$4,875	$5,022	$456	$491	$10,844
Muskego-Norway	$5,995	$4,667	$342	$405	$11,410
New Berlin	$8,686	$2,183	$556	$887	$12,312
Oconomowoc Area	$8,283	$1,746	$809	$409	$11,247
Pewaukee	$9,694	$853	$367	$941	$11,855
Waukesha	$6,038	$4,492	$717	$642	$11,890
Southeastern Wisconsin	**$5,232**	**$5,839**	**$1,352**	**$578**	**$13,000**
Rest of Wisconsin	**$4,405**	**$6,172**	**$750**	**$526**	**$11,853**
State of Wisconsin	**$4,697**	**$6,055**	**$963**	**$544**	**$12,258**

Table B6: Budgeted revenue distribution

	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Other Revenue
Kenosha County				
Central/Westosha Union	47.4%	41.3%	2.8%	8.5%
Brighton	48.4%	23.5%	2.1%	26.1%
Bristol	48.9%	33.4%	3.2%	14.5%
Central/Westosha UHS	50.3%	43.2%	1.2%	5.4%
Paris	69.9%	14.9%	2.0%	13.2%
Salem	36.3%	54.5%	3.6%	5.5%
Wheatland	49.8%	39.1%	5.2%	5.9%
Kenosha	28.9%	60.1%	9.6%	1.4%
Wilmot Union	46.7%	43.2%	2.9%	7.1%
Randall	48.8%	33.0%	4.6%	13.5%
Silver Lake	38.1%	49.9%	3.9%	8.1%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	26.8%	65.3%	2.1%	5.7%
Twin Lakes	63.5%	27.5%	4.0%	5.0%
Wilmot UHS	53.3%	40.3%	1.6%	4.8%
Milwaukee County				
Brown Deer	53.1%	32.1%	6.6%	8.2%
Cudahy	26.6%	57.0%	8.0%	8.4%
Franklin Public	55.4%	35.1%	3.6%	5.8%
Greendale	45.2%	38.1%	6.2%	10.5%
Greenfield	52.5%	30.7%	5.3%	11.5%
Milwaukee	22.1%	56.5%	20.3%	1.0%
Nicolet Union	61.9%	28.7%	2.1%	7.4%
Fox Point	71.5%	14.8%	2.7%	11.0%
Glendale-River Hills	76.2%	9.9%	2.7%	11.2%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	78.5%	8.8%	4.1%	8.6%
Nicolet UHS	47.9%	47.0%	1.1%	4.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	42.1%	47.3%	5.3%	5.3%
Saint Francis	39.0%	33.3%	7.5%	20.3%
Shorewood	64.2%	20.1%	7.4%	8.3%
South Milwaukee	26.2%	61.1%	5.4%	7.4%
Wauwatosa	49.9%	31.7%	6.9%	11.5%
West Allis	40.1%	46.1%	7.0%	6.9%
Whitefish Bay	57.3%	34.2%	4.2%	4.2%
Whitnall	59.1%	32.0%	4.1%	4.9%
Ozaukee County				
Cedarburg	54.5%	37.3%	3.6%	4.6%
Grafton	56.3%	33.3%	4.8%	5.6%
Mequon-Thiensville	83.5%	9.7%	2.9%	3.9%
Northern Ozaukee	36.6%	23.2%	4.3%	35.8%
Port Washington-Saukville	42.4%	49.3%	3.8%	4.4%
Racine County				
Burlington Area	44.1%	45.8%	5.9%	4.2%
Racine	27.5%	58.8%	10.2%	3.5%
Union Grove Union	43.8%	38.9%	2.8%	14.5%
Dover	34.3%	51.7%	0.3%	13.7%
Raymond	54.1%	28.6%	4.7%	12.5%
Union Grove	27.3%	57.1%	2.9%	12.6%
Union Grove UHS	47.2%	35.0%	2.7%	15.0%
Yorkville	61.0%	18.3%	1.3%	19.4%
Waterford Union	43.4%	40.9%	4.4%	11.4%
North Cape	50.3%	36.0%	4.8%	9.0%
Norway	57.5%	25.9%	5.3%	11.4%
Washington-Caldwell	46.6%	42.1%	4.8%	6.4%
Waterford Graded	42.9%	45.2%	4.8%	7.0%
Waterford UHS	40.9%	37.7%	3.6%	17.7%

Table B6: Budgeted revenue distribution, *continued*

	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Other Revenue
Walworth County				
Big Foot Union	59.2%	27.5%	3.9%	9.4%
Big Foot UHS	83.0%	6.0%	1.9%	9.1%
Fontana	81.6%	2.9%	2.9%	12.6%
Linn J6	75.8%	2.9%	5.2%	16.2%
Sharon	22.1%	64.1%	8.2%	5.6%
Walworth	32.1%	55.8%	4.1%	8.0%
Delavan-Darien	49.3%	40.2%	6.6%	3.9%
East Troy Community	65.8%	26.2%	3.0%	5.0%
Elkhorn Area	42.7%	45.7%	5.6%	6.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	62.2%	28.5%	3.3%	6.0%
Geneva	73.9%	1.7%	2.9%	21.4%
Genoa City	17.4%	75.9%	4.2%	2.5%
Lake Geneva	59.3%	31.4%	4.3%	5.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa UHS	79.5%	12.4%	1.8%	6.3%
Linn J4	85.0%	3.0%	2.2%	9.8%
Whitewater	51.4%	38.7%	6.5%	3.4%
Williams Bay	88.6%	1.7%	1.6%	8.1%
Washington County				
Germantown	61.0%	31.6%	4.4%	3.0%
Hartford Union	50.9%	36.5%	6.0%	6.6%
Erin	56.1%	21.9%	5.7%	16.4%
Friess Lake	62.6%	15.3%	3.8%	18.3%
Hartford	39.0%	51.0%	7.0%	3.0%
Hartford UHS	58.3%	31.0%	5.6%	5.1%
Herman	52.5%	27.2%	4.8%	15.5%
Neosho	42.0%	45.0%	7.0%	6.0%
Richfield	65.1%	24.7%	6.3%	3.9%
Rubicon	41.3%	31.0%	4.0%	23.6%
Kewaskum	43.7%	47.1%	4.6%	4.6%
Slinger	40.6%	46.4%	2.8%	10.1%
West Bend	45.2%	44.6%	7.2%	3.0%
Waukesha County				
Arrowhead Union	58.0%	28.2%	3.8%	10.1%
Arrowhead UHS	63.3%	21.7%	3.2%	11.8%
Hartland-Lakeside	54.9%	36.0%	5.6%	3.4%
Lake Country	78.0%	5.6%	3.2%	13.2%
Merton Community	33.9%	50.8%	3.5%	11.9%
North Lake	61.5%	20.4%	2.9%	15.2%
Richmond	36.2%	51.6%	4.3%	8.0%
Stone Bank	78.0%	2.0%	3.2%	16.8%
Swallow	68.4%	20.5%	2.7%	8.4%
Elmbrook	74.9%	11.6%	3.7%	9.8%
Hamilton	55.0%	41.8%	0.2%	3.0%
Kettle Moraine	60.1%	28.4%	6.8%	4.8%
Menomonee Falls	64.1%	25.4%	3.9%	6.6%
Mukwonago	45.0%	46.3%	4.2%	4.5%
Muskego-Norway	52.5%	40.9%	3.0%	3.6%
New Berlin	70.5%	17.7%	4.5%	7.2%
Oconomowoc Area	73.6%	15.5%	7.2%	3.6%
Pewaukee	81.8%	7.2%	3.1%	7.9%
Waukesha	50.8%	37.8%	6.0%	5.4%
Southeastern Wisconsin	**40.2%**	**44.9%**	**10.4%**	**4.4%**
Rest of Wisconsin	**37.2%**	**52.1%**	**6.3%**	**4.4%**
State of Wisconsin	**38.3%**	**49.4%**	**7.9%**	**4.4%**

Table B7: Budgeted per-pupil expenditure summary (2010-11)

	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Transportation	Other Spending	Total Operations Spending
Kenosha County								
Central/Westosha Union	$6,567	$443	$326	$386	$541	$464	$1,865	$10,592
Brighton	$9,324	$507	$668	$135	$1,176	$904	$4,004	$16,718
Bristol	$7,080	$381	$636	$486	$382	$425	$1,608	$10,998
Central/Westosha UHS	$6,741	$537	$253	$351	$629	$403	$1,579	$10,492
Paris	$7,309	$216	$400	$34	$1,464	$661	$3,061	$13,145
Salem	$5,634	$484	$261	$256	$414	$528	$1,952	$9,528
Wheatland	$6,626	$240	$153	$882	$265	$326	$1,688	$10,178
Kenosha	$7,798	$663	$657	$73	$660	$366	$1,570	$11,787
Wilmot Union	$7,499	$609	$480	$521	$334	$468	$1,934	$11,844
Randall	$7,548	$376	$804	$676	$0	$482	$1,900	$11,787
Silver Lake	$7,738	$559	$386	$613	$224	$359	$1,768	$11,648
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	$8,055	$639	$322	$379	$715	$729	$1,666	$12,505
Twin Lakes	$6,141	$344	$300	$968	$282	$310	$1,516	$9,861
Wilmot UHS	$7,614	$841	$484	$297	$402	$443	$2,305	$12,385
Milwaukee County								
Brown Deer	$7,743	$450	$530	$487	$804	$437	$3,039	$13,491
Cudahy	$8,310	$897	$500	$163	$697	$117	$2,311	$12,995
Franklin Public	$8,486	$586	$298	$262	$658	$482	$2,145	$12,916
Greendale	$8,390	$555	$685	$168	$804	$176	$2,757	$13,535
Greenfield	$7,612	$506	$589	$168	$684	$405	$2,222	$12,185
Milwaukee	$8,117	$824	$1,103	$369	$644	$668	$1,916	$13,641
Nicolet Union	$9,143	$827	$1,029	$420	$730	$1,012	$7,277	$20,438
Fox Point	$10,106	$687	$925	$479	$691	$1,151	$2,299	$16,337
Glendale-River Hills	$7,772	$757	$1,021	$319	$529	$900	$2,725	$14,024
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	$10,120	$670	$1,202	$434	$861	$1,158	$3,202	$17,648
Nicolet UHS	$9,268	$1,055	$1,037	$460	$883	$951	$16,535	$30,188
Oak Creek-Franklin	$6,920	$526	$374	$148	$529	$598	$1,739	$10,832
Saint Francis	$9,326	$648	$646	$642	$751	$192	$2,767	$14,973
Shorewood	$8,970	$518	$634	$353	$724	$117	$2,951	$14,266
South Milwaukee	$7,465	$515	$571	$170	$621	$53	$2,037	$11,431
Wauwatosa	$8,093	$597	$703	$114	$756	$133	$2,577	$12,972
West Allis	$7,398	$574	$452	$128	$687	$269	$2,621	$12,129
Whitefish Bay	$7,713	$595	$788	$174	$714	$101	$2,527	$12,612
Whitnall	$7,034	$627	$443	$211	$611	$475	$2,874	$12,275
Ozaukee County								
Cedarburg	$6,643	$574	$750	$190	$532	$399	$2,163	$11,251
Grafton	$7,841	$523	$647	$231	$736	$494	$1,732	$12,203
Mequon-Thiensville	$7,714	$667	$517	$132	$687	$580	$1,940	$12,238
Northern Ozaukee	$9,946	$421	$526	$331	$802	$547	$2,720	$15,292
Port Washington-Saukville	$7,162	$446	$415	$147	$568	$353	$2,029	$11,120
Racine County								
Burlington Area	$7,246	$610	$403	$117	$631	$578	$1,401	$10,986
Racine	$7,802	$719	$683	$105	$542	$418	$1,948	$12,217
Union Grove Union	$7,554	$383	$417	$560	$472	$462	$2,345	$12,193
Dover	$6,134	$328	$373	$153	$524	$476	$1,646	$9,634
Raymond	$8,826	$168	$443	$943	$0	$657	$1,264	$12,301
Union Grove	$6,826	$322	$315	$346	$691	$172	$2,377	$11,050
Union Grove UHS	$7,445	$657	$445	$550	$546	$571	$2,957	$13,171
Yorkville	$8,480	$150	$565	$763	$344	$625	$2,374	$13,301
Waterford Union	$7,107	$701	$532	$343	$662	$773	$2,105	$12,223
North Cape	$5,989	$757	$430	$129	$947	$626	$2,363	$11,241
Norway	$8,909	$1,253	$486	$214	$2,484	$743	$2,232	$16,321
Washington-Caldwell	$6,569	$537	$759	$652	$153	$655	$1,325	$10,649
Waterford Graded	$6,920	$285	$529	$350	$623	$406	$2,023	$11,136
Waterford UHS	$7,572	$1,281	$512	$318	$629	$1,357	$2,332	$14,001

Table B7: Budgeted per-pupil expenditure summary (2010-11), *continued*

	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Transportation	Other Spending	Total Operations Spending
Walworth County								
Big Foot Union	$7,782	$649	$758	$1,194	$72	$482	$1,644	$12,582
Big Foot UHS	$8,607	$1,071	$785	$1,119	$0	$708	$2,031	$14,320
Fontana	$8,345	$333	$620	$1,991	$0	$595	$1,920	$13,802
Linn J6	$8,848	$554	$797	$2,807	$0	$824	$1,439	$15,269
Sharon	$7,534	$474	$922	$1,416	$0	$209	$1,129	$11,684
Walworth	$6,652	$504	$694	$443	$229	$292	$1,478	$10,293
Delavan-Darien	$6,327	$471	$410	$129	$606	$471	$1,848	$10,261
East Troy Community	$5,948	$448	$333	$355	$442	$450	$2,349	$10,325
Elkhorn Area	$6,832	$484	$429	$144	$556	$464	$1,526	$10,433
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	$7,378	$384	$411	$195	$571	$469	$2,046	$11,455
Geneva	$10,218	$617	$682	$1,650	$972	$671	$3,057	$17,866
Genoa City	$6,153	$273	$337	$392	$499	$391	$1,517	$9,561
Lake Geneva	$7,306	$397	$356	$87	$567	$401	$1,772	$10,886
Lake Geneva-Genoa UHS	$7,708	$418	$473	$144	$443	$588	$2,569	$12,343
Linn J4	$9,050	$156	$801	$124	$2,173	$552	$2,822	$15,677
Whitewater	$6,882	$437	$513	$204	$547	$479	$1,855	$10,917
Williams Bay	$9,449	$493	$531	$529	$1,040	$329	$2,097	$14,467
Washington County								
Germantown	$6,853	$582	$490	$165	$451	$675	$1,962	$11,178
Hartford Union	$7,423	$388	$643	$392	$379	$529	$2,109	$11,864
Erin	$8,342	$442	$582	$149	$1,152	$546	$2,216	$13,429
Friess Lake	$11,096	$366	$609	$802	$0	$759	$2,297	$15,929
Hartford	$7,334	$343	$767	$251	$420	$371	$1,293	$10,777
Hartford UHS	$7,122	$489	$679	$328	$409	$488	$3,069	$12,584
Herman	$7,617	$76	$521	$544	$238	$1,001	$3,223	$13,220
Neosho	$6,860	$499	$202	$1,242	$5	$809	$1,079	$10,695
Richfield	$5,898	$215	$253	$469	$90	$952	$2,192	$10,069
Rubicon	$11,643	$387	$734	$1,759	$15	$754	$2,653	$17,945
Kewaskum	$6,582	$340	$448	$291	$514	$578	$1,860	$10,614
Slinger	$7,230	$556	$523	$148	$500	$539	$1,443	$10,940
West Bend	$6,828	$434	$605	$161	$485	$310	$1,617	$10,441
Waukesha County								
Arrowhead Union	$7,559	$481	$646	$467	$351	$400	$2,102	$12,006
Arrowhead UHS	$7,416	$723	$643	$191	$552	$486	$2,239	$12,251
Hartland-Lakeside	$7,285	$372	$604	$263	$571	$368	$2,391	$11,855
Lake Country	$10,032	$502	$533	$1,020	$0	$567	$1,991	$14,645
Merton Community	$7,476	$256	$595	$436	$279	$276	$1,523	$10,841
North Lake	$7,647	$568	$863	$897	$0	$540	$1,881	$12,396
Richmond	$6,856	$476	$1,028	$746	$154	$331	$1,790	$11,380
Stone Bank	$8,993	$193	$543	$1,277	$0	$381	$2,017	$13,404
Swallow	$6,791	$286	$543	$729	$0	$215	$2,386	$10,950
Elmbrook	$9,340	$766	$692	$176	$485	$601	$2,475	$14,535
Hamilton	$6,347	$447	$464	$219	$519	$528	$2,311	$10,835
Kettle Moraine	$6,700	$538	$525	$142	$509	$666	$2,349	$11,429
Menomonee Falls	$8,525	$587	$606	$154	$648	$672	$1,922	$13,116
Mukwonago	$7,131	$475	$644	$90	$619	$574	$1,127	$10,661
Muskego-Norway	$7,229	$509	$621	$217	$583	$490	$1,450	$11,100
New Berlin	$6,642	$310	$431	$128	$631	$603	$3,348	$12,093
Oconomowoc Area	$6,129	$411	$411	$154	$526	$488	$2,097	$10,217
Pewaukee	$7,013	$456	$507	$226	$591	$441	$2,222	$11,456
Waukesha	$7,557	$539	$452	$136	$671	$535	$1,740	$11,631
Southeastern Wisconsin	**$7,670**	**$637**	**$712**	**$246**	**$602**	**$513**	**$2,042**	**$12,422**
Rest of Wisconsin	**$7,111**	**$538**	**$577**	**$224**	**$588**	**$482**	**$1,913**	**$11,433**
State of Wisconsin	**$7,309**	**$573**	**$625**	**$231**	**$593**	**$493**	**$1,959**	**$11,782**

Table B8: Budgeted expenditure distribution (2010-11)

	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Transportation	Other Spending
Kenosha County							
Central/Westosha Union	62.0%	4.2%	3.1%	3.6%	5.1%	4.4%	17.6%
Brighton	55.8%	3.0%	4.0%	0.8%	7.0%	5.4%	24.0%
Bristol	64.4%	3.5%	5.8%	4.4%	3.5%	3.9%	14.6%
Central/Westosha UHS	64.2%	5.1%	2.4%	3.3%	6.0%	3.8%	15.0%
Paris	55.6%	1.6%	3.0%	0.3%	11.1%	5.0%	23.3%
Salem	59.1%	5.1%	2.7%	2.7%	4.3%	5.5%	20.5%
Wheatland	65.1%	2.4%	1.5%	8.7%	2.6%	3.2%	16.6%
Kenosha	66.2%	5.6%	5.6%	0.6%	5.6%	3.1%	13.3%
Wilmot Union	63.3%	5.1%	4.1%	4.4%	2.8%	4.0%	16.3%
Randall	64.0%	3.2%	6.8%	5.7%	0.0%	4.1%	16.1%
Silver Lake	66.4%	4.8%	3.3%	5.3%	1.9%	3.1%	15.2%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	64.4%	5.1%	2.6%	3.0%	5.7%	5.8%	13.3%
Twin Lakes	62.3%	3.5%	3.0%	9.8%	2.9%	3.1%	15.4%
Wilmot UHS	61.5%	6.8%	3.9%	2.4%	3.2%	3.6%	18.6%
Milwaukee County							
Brown Deer	57.4%	3.3%	3.9%	3.6%	6.0%	3.2%	22.5%
Cudahy	64.0%	6.9%	3.8%	1.3%	5.4%	0.9%	17.8%
Franklin Public	65.7%	4.5%	2.3%	2.0%	5.1%	3.7%	16.6%
Greendale	62.0%	4.1%	5.1%	1.2%	5.9%	1.3%	20.4%
Greenfield	62.5%	4.1%	4.8%	1.4%	5.6%	3.3%	18.2%
Milwaukee	59.5%	6.0%	8.1%	2.7%	4.7%	4.9%	14.0%
Nicolet Union	44.7%	4.0%	5.0%	2.1%	3.6%	4.9%	35.6%
Fox Point	61.9%	4.2%	5.7%	2.9%	4.2%	7.0%	14.1%
Glendale-River Hills	55.4%	5.4%	7.3%	2.3%	3.8%	6.4%	19.4%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	57.3%	3.8%	6.8%	2.5%	4.9%	6.6%	18.1%
Nicolet UHS	30.7%	3.5%	3.4%	1.5%	2.9%	3.1%	54.8%
Oak Creek-Franklin	63.9%	4.9%	3.5%	1.4%	4.9%	5.5%	16.1%
Saint Francis	62.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	5.0%	1.3%	18.5%
Shorewood	62.9%	3.6%	4.4%	2.5%	5.1%	0.8%	20.7%
South Milwaukee	65.3%	4.5%	5.0%	1.5%	5.4%	0.5%	17.8%
Wauwatosa	62.4%	4.6%	5.4%	0.9%	5.8%	1.0%	19.9%
West Allis	61.0%	4.7%	3.7%	1.1%	5.7%	2.2%	21.6%
Whitefish Bay	61.2%	4.7%	6.3%	1.4%	5.7%	0.8%	20.0%
Whitnall	57.3%	5.1%	3.6%	1.7%	5.0%	3.9%	23.4%
Ozaukee County							
Cedarburg	59.0%	5.1%	6.7%	1.7%	4.7%	3.5%	19.2%
Grafton	64.3%	4.3%	5.3%	1.9%	6.0%	4.0%	14.2%
Mequon-Thiensville	63.0%	5.5%	4.2%	1.1%	5.6%	4.7%	15.9%
Northern Ozaukee	65.0%	2.8%	3.4%	2.2%	5.2%	3.6%	17.8%
Port Washington-Saukville	64.4%	4.0%	3.7%	1.3%	5.1%	3.2%	18.2%
Racine County							
Burlington Area	66.0%	5.6%	3.7%	1.1%	5.7%	5.3%	12.8%
Racine	63.9%	5.9%	5.6%	0.9%	4.4%	3.4%	15.9%
Union Grove Union	62.0%	3.1%	3.4%	4.6%	3.9%	3.8%	19.2%
Dover	63.7%	3.4%	3.9%	1.6%	5.4%	4.9%	17.1%
Raymond	71.7%	1.4%	3.6%	7.7%	0.0%	5.3%	10.3%
Union Grove	61.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	6.2%	1.6%	21.5%
Union Grove UHS	56.5%	5.0%	3.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	22.4%
Yorkville	63.8%	1.1%	4.3%	5.7%	2.6%	4.7%	17.8%
Waterford Union	58.1%	5.7%	4.4%	2.8%	5.4%	6.3%	17.2%
North Cape	53.3%	6.7%	3.8%	1.2%	8.4%	5.6%	21.0%
Norway	54.6%	7.7%	3.0%	1.3%	15.2%	4.6%	13.7%
Washington-Caldwell	61.7%	5.0%	7.1%	6.1%	1.4%	6.1%	12.4%
Waterford Graded	62.1%	2.6%	4.8%	3.1%	5.6%	3.6%	18.2%
Waterford UHS	54.1%	9.1%	3.7%	2.3%	4.5%	9.7%	16.7%

Table B8: Budgeted expenditure distribution (2010-11), *continued*

	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Transportation	Other Spending
Walworth County							
Big Foot Union	61.9%	5.2%	6.0%	9.5%	0.6%	3.8%	13.1%
Big Foot UHS	60.1%	7.5%	5.5%	7.8%	0.0%	4.9%	14.2%
Fontana	60.5%	2.4%	4.5%	14.4%	0.0%	4.3%	13.9%
Linn J6	57.9%	3.6%	5.2%	18.4%	0.0%	5.4%	9.4%
Sharon	64.5%	4.1%	7.9%	12.1%	0.0%	1.8%	9.7%
Walworth	64.6%	4.9%	6.7%	4.3%	2.2%	2.8%	14.4%
Delavan-Darien	61.7%	4.6%	4.0%	1.3%	5.9%	4.6%	18.0%
East Troy Community	57.6%	4.3%	3.2%	3.4%	4.3%	4.4%	22.8%
Elkhorn Area	65.5%	4.6%	4.1%	1.4%	5.3%	4.4%	14.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	64.4%	3.4%	3.6%	1.7%	5.0%	4.1%	17.9%
Geneva	57.2%	3.5%	3.8%	9.2%	5.4%	3.8%	17.1%
Genoa City	64.3%	2.9%	3.5%	4.1%	5.2%	4.1%	15.9%
Lake Geneva	67.1%	3.6%	3.3%	0.8%	5.2%	3.7%	16.3%
Lake Geneva-Genoa UHS	62.4%	3.4%	3.8%	1.2%	3.6%	4.8%	20.8%
Linn J4	57.7%	1.0%	5.1%	0.8%	13.9%	3.5%	18.0%
Whitewater	63.0%	4.0%	4.7%	1.9%	5.0%	4.4%	17.0%
Williams Bay	65.3%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	7.2%	2.3%	14.5%
Washington County							
Germantown	61.3%	5.2%	4.4%	1.5%	4.0%	6.0%	17.6%
Hartford Union	62.6%	3.3%	5.4%	3.3%	3.2%	4.5%	17.8%
Erin	62.1%	3.3%	4.3%	1.1%	8.6%	4.1%	16.5%
Friess Lake	69.7%	2.3%	3.8%	5.0%	0.0%	4.8%	14.4%
Hartford	68.0%	3.2%	7.1%	2.3%	3.9%	3.4%	12.0%
Hartford UHS	56.6%	3.9%	5.4%	2.6%	3.2%	3.9%	24.4%
Herman	57.6%	0.6%	3.9%	4.1%	1.8%	7.6%	24.4%
Neosho	64.1%	4.7%	1.9%	11.6%	0.0%	7.6%	10.1%
Richfield	58.6%	2.1%	2.5%	4.7%	0.9%	9.5%	21.8%
Rubicon	64.9%	2.2%	4.1%	9.8%	0.1%	4.2%	14.8%
Kewaskum	62.0%	3.2%	4.2%	2.7%	4.8%	5.4%	17.5%
Slinger	66.1%	5.1%	4.8%	1.4%	4.6%	4.9%	13.2%
West Bend	65.4%	4.2%	5.8%	1.5%	4.6%	3.0%	15.5%
Waukesha County							
Arrowhead Union	63.0%	4.0%	5.4%	3.9%	2.9%	3.3%	17.5%
Arrowhead UHS	60.5%	5.9%	5.3%	1.6%	4.5%	4.0%	18.3%
Hartland-Lakeside	61.5%	3.1%	5.1%	2.2%	4.8%	3.1%	20.2%
Lake Country	68.5%	3.4%	3.6%	7.0%	0.0%	3.9%	13.6%
Merton Community	69.0%	2.4%	5.5%	4.0%	2.6%	2.5%	14.0%
North Lake	61.7%	4.6%	7.0%	7.2%	0.0%	4.4%	15.2%
Richmond	60.2%	4.2%	9.0%	6.6%	1.4%	2.9%	15.7%
Stone Bank	67.1%	1.4%	4.1%	9.5%	0.0%	2.8%	15.0%
Swallow	62.0%	2.6%	5.0%	6.7%	0.0%	2.0%	21.8%
Elmbrook	64.3%	5.3%	4.8%	1.2%	3.3%	4.1%	17.0%
Hamilton	58.6%	4.1%	4.3%	2.0%	4.8%	4.9%	21.3%
Kettle Moraine	58.6%	4.7%	4.6%	1.2%	4.5%	5.8%	20.6%
Menomonee Falls	65.0%	4.5%	4.6%	1.2%	4.9%	5.1%	14.7%
Mukwonago	66.9%	4.5%	6.0%	0.8%	5.8%	5.4%	10.6%
Muskego-Norway	65.1%	4.6%	5.6%	2.0%	5.3%	4.4%	13.1%
New Berlin	54.9%	2.6%	3.6%	1.1%	5.2%	5.0%	27.7%
Oconomowoc Area	60.0%	4.0%	4.0%	1.5%	5.1%	4.8%	20.5%
Pewaukee	61.2%	4.0%	4.4%	2.0%	5.2%	3.8%	19.4%
Waukesha	65.0%	4.6%	3.9%	1.2%	5.8%	4.6%	15.0%
Southeastern Wisconsin	**61.7%**	**5.1%**	**5.7%**	**2.0%**	**4.8%**	**4.1%**	**16.4%**
Rest of Wisconsin	**62.2%**	**4.7%**	**5.1%**	**2.0%**	**5.1%**	**4.2%**	**16.7%**
State of Wisconsin	**62.0%**	**4.9%**	**5.3%**	**2.0%**	**5.0%**	**4.2%**	**16.6%**

APPENDIX C: DISTRICT VALUE-ADDED DATA

The following six tables provide context to help observers draw appropriate conclusions about the district effect estimates. The "District Standard Error" provides a measure of the precision of the estimate for the district effect, with smaller standard errors denoting greater precision in the estimate. It tells us how confident we can be that our estimate of the district effect is close to the true effect of the district on student growth. The size of the standard error is influenced by the number of students in the study and the amount of variation in scale score gain from year to year. The next two columns display the confidence interval, a measure that is constructed using the standard error. The confidence interval provides a range within which we can be 95 percent confident that the district effect listed falls. The wider the confidence interval, the less confident we can be that the district effect estimated is actually different than the average effect statewide.

Table C1: Reading value-added growth: Fall 2007 to fall 2008

Growth Year	Subject	District name	Grade 2007	District Effect	District Standard Error	Confidence Level Lower	Confidence Level Upper
F07-F08	Rdg	Brown Deer Sch Dist	3	-1.15	2.29	-5.63	3.33
F07-F08	Rdg	Elkhorn Area Sch Dist	3	3.76	1.55	0.73	6.79
F07-F08	Rdg	Erin Sch Dist	3	1.60	3.17	-4.61	7.82
F07-F08	Rdg	Fox Point J2 Sch Dist	3	2.39	2.40	-2.32	7.11
F07-F08	Rdg	Friess Lake Sch Dist	3	1.39	3.07	-4.63	7.41
F07-F08	Rdg	Germantown Sch Dist	3	1.67	1.41	-1.09	4.43
F07-F08	Rdg	Glendale-River Hills Sch Dist	3	-0.96	2.43	-5.73	3.81
F07-F08	Rdg	Greendale Sch Dist	3	-0.96	1.74	-4.36	2.45
F07-F08	Rdg	Greenfield Sch Dist	3	-4.23	1.51	-7.19	-1.27
F07-F08	Rdg	Kettle Moraine Sch Dist	3	-0.59	1.35	-3.24	2.05
F07-F08	Rdg	Linn J4 Sch Dist	3	0.86	3.83	-6.65	8.38
F07-F08	Rdg	Menomonee Falls Sch Dist	3	1.70	1.38	-1.00	4.41
F07-F08	Rdg	Mequon-Thiensville Sch Dist	3	2.28	1.48	-0.63	5.20
F07-F08	Rdg	Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	-0.61	0.42	-1.43	0.20
F07-F08	Rdg	Mukwonago Sch Dist	3	1.11	1.23	-1.30	3.53
F07-F08	Rdg	Neosho J3 Sch Dist	3	0.06	3.66	-7.12	7.23
F07-F08	Rdg	Oconomowoc Area Sch Dist	3	0.10	1.30	-2.44	2.64
F07-F08	Rdg	Pewaukee Sch Dist	3	0.87	1.95	-2.95	4.68
F07-F08	Rdg	Racine Sch Dist	3	1.06	0.69	-0.29	2.41
F07-F08	Rdg	Saint Francis Sch Dist	3	3.11	2.56	-1.91	8.14
F07-F08	Rdg	Shorewood Sch Dist	3	-0.83	1.94	-4.62	2.97
F07-F08	Rdg	Silver Lake J1 Sch Dist	3	-0.69	2.88	-6.33	4.96
F07-F08	Rdg	Slinger Sch Dist	3	-3.01	1.59	-6.14	0.11
F07-F08	Rdg	South Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	1.31	1.51	-1.65	4.26
F07-F08	Rdg	Twin Lakes #4 Sch Dist	3	1.08	2.93	-4.66	6.82
F07-F08	Rdg	Union Grove J1 Sch Dist	3	-8.47	2.41	-13.20	-3.74
F07-F08	Rdg	Washington-Caldwell Sch Dist	3	3.81	3.35	-2.75	10.38
F07-F08	Rdg	Wauwatosa Sch Dist	3	1.49	1.11	-0.69	3.67
F07-F08	Rdg	West Allis Sch Dist	3	0.68	0.98	-1.24	2.60

Table C2: Math value-added growth: Fall 2007 to fall 2008

Growth Year	Subject	District name	Grade 2007	Number of Students	District Effect	District Standard Error	Confidence Level Lower	Confidence Level Upper
F07-F08	Math	Brown Deer Sch Dist	3	105	3.28	2.48	-1.58	8.13
F07-F08	Math	Elkhorn Area Sch Dist	3	216	1.09	1.73	-2.30	4.48
F07-F08	Math	Erin Sch Dist	3	35	-5.00	3.76	-12.37	2.36
F07-F08	Math	Fox Point J2 Sch Dist	3	91	2.27	2.63	-2.89	7.42
F07-F08	Math	Friess Lake Sch Dist	3	40	-6.33	3.59	-13.37	0.72
F07-F08	Math	Germantown Sch Dist	3	259	3.37	1.59	0.26	6.49
F07-F08	Math	Glendale-River Hills Sch Dist	3	88	-0.22	2.67	-5.45	5.00
F07-F08	Math	Greendale Sch Dist	3	150	-0.06	2.01	-4.01	3.89
F07-F08	Math	Greenfield Sch Dist	3	212	-2.89	1.73	-6.28	0.50
F07-F08	Math	Kettle Moraine Sch Dist	3	293	1.18	1.51	-1.77	4.13
F07-F08	Math	Linn J4 Sch Dist	3	11	-2.19	5.05	-12.09	7.71
F07-F08	Math	Menomonee Falls Sch Dist	3	280	4.37	1.54	1.36	7.38
F07-F08	Math	Mequon-Thiensville Sch Dist	3	243	-0.63	1.65	-3.85	2.60
F07-F08	Math	Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	5309	-0.73	0.44	-1.59	0.13
F07-F08	Math	Mukwonago Sch Dist	3	343	3.37	1.39	0.64	6.10
F07-F08	Math	Neosho J3 Sch Dist	3	16	2.40	4.67	-6.76	11.56
F07-F08	Math	Oconomowoc Area Sch Dist	3	310	3.57	1.46	0.71	6.44
F07-F08	Math	Pewaukee Sch Dist	3	160	-1.24	2.06	-5.28	2.79
F07-F08	Math	Racine Sch Dist	3	1364	1.27	0.73	-0.16	2.70
F07-F08	Math	Saint Francis Sch Dist	3	75	0.60	2.84	-4.97	6.18
F07-F08	Math	Shorewood Sch Dist	3	129	-7.70	2.19	-11.98	-3.41
F07-F08	Math	Silver Lake J1 Sch Dist	3	51	-3.72	3.30	-10.19	2.74
F07-F08	Math	Slinger Sch Dist	3	199	-4.61	1.79	-8.13	-1.09
F07-F08	Math	South Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	212	0.76	1.73	-2.63	4.14
F07-F08	Math	Twin Lakes #4 Sch Dist	3	48	3.18	3.37	-3.43	9.79
F07-F08	Math	Union Grove J1 Sch Dist	3	90	-8.71	2.64	-13.89	-3.53
F07-F08	Math	Washington-Caldwell Sch Dist	3	27	10.90	4.07	2.91	18.88
F07-F08	Math	Wauwatosa Sch Dist	3	407	4.25	1.28	1.74	6.75
F07-F08	Math	West Allis Sch Dist	3	515	0.97	1.11	-1.20	3.14

Table C3: Reading value-added growth: Fall 2008 to fall 2009

Growth Year	Subject	District name	Grade 2008	District Effect	District Standard Error	Confidence Level Lower	Confidence Level Upper
2008-09	Rdg	Brown Deer Sch Dist	3	4.26	2.50	-0.63	9.15
2008-09	Rdg	Elkhorn Area Sch Dist	3	4.17	1.64	0.96	7.37
2008-09	Rdg	Erin Sch Dist	3	-3.21	3.48	-10.02	3.60
2008-09	Rdg	Fox Point J2 Sch Dist	3	-1.35	2.59	-6.43	3.73
2008-09	Rdg	Friess Lake Sch Dist	3	4.66	3.48	-2.15	11.47
2008-09	Rdg	Germantown Sch Dist	3	0.05	1.57	-3.02	3.12
2008-09	Rdg	Glendale-River Hills Sch Dist	3	0.60	2.68	-4.65	5.85
2008-09	Rdg	Greendale Sch Dist	3	1.03	1.88	-2.65	4.72
2008-09	Rdg	Greenfield Sch Dist	3	-0.20	1.67	-3.48	3.08
2008-09	Rdg	Kettle Moraine Sch Dist	3	0.88	1.53	-2.12	3.88
2008-09	Rdg	Linn J4 Sch Dist	3	-0.25	4.26	-8.60	8.09
2008-09	Rdg	Menomonee Falls Sch Dist	3	-0.61	1.52	-3.59	2.37
2008-09	Rdg	Mequon-Thiensville Sch Dist	3	-0.17	1.72	-3.55	3.20
2008-09	Rdg	Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	-1.17	0.46	-2.06	-0.27
2008-09	Rdg	Mukwonago Sch Dist	3	2.28	1.39	-0.45	5.01
2008-09	Rdg	Neosho J3 Sch Dist	3	2.29	3.70	-4.95	9.54
2008-09	Rdg	Oconomowoc Area Sch Dist	3	0.53	1.41	-2.24	3.29
2008-09	Rdg	Pewaukee Sch Dist	3	1.16	2.14	-3.03	5.34
2008-09	Rdg	Racine Sch Dist	3	2.56	0.76	1.07	4.05
2008-09	Rdg	Saint Francis Sch Dist	3	-2.31	2.89	-7.97	3.34
2008-09	Rdg	Shorewood Sch Dist	3	2.48	2.22	-1.87	6.84
2008-09	Rdg	Silver Lake J1 Sch Dist	3	4.30	2.94	-1.46	10.06
2008-09	Rdg	Slinger Sch Dist	3	-2.60	1.81	-6.15	0.95
2008-09	Rdg	South Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	0.79	1.66	-2.45	4.04
2008-09	Rdg	Twin Lakes #4 Sch Dist	3	4.16	3.50	-2.70	11.01
2008-09	Rdg	Union Grove J1 Sch Dist	3	-4.65	2.72	-9.98	0.69
2008-09	Rdg	Washington-Caldwell Sch Dist	3	4.58	3.90	-3.06	12.22
2008-09	Rdg	Wauwatosa Sch Dist	3	2.14	1.20	-0.20	4.49
2008-09	Rdg	West Allis Sch Dist	3	-0.03	1.14	-2.26	2.20

Table C4: Math value-added growth: Fall 2008 to fall 2009

Growth Year	Subject	District name	Grade 2008	Number of Students	District Effect	District Standard Error	Confidence Level Lower	Confidence Level Upper
F08-F09	Math	Brown Deer Sch Dist	3	108	-2.26	2.38	-6.93	2.40
F08-F09	Math	Elkhorn Area Sch Dist	3	249	5.62	1.54	2.59	8.64
F08-F09	Math	Erin Sch Dist	3	35	0.11	3.54	-6.84	7.05
F08-F09	Math	Fox Point J2 Sch Dist	3	97	-4.09	2.48	-8.96	0.78
F08-F09	Math	Friess Lake Sch Dist	3	35	0.27	3.54	-6.67	7.22
F08-F09	Math	Germantown Sch Dist	3	262	-1.29	1.48	-4.18	1.60
F08-F09	Math	Glendale-River Hills Sch Dist	3	88	-6.40	2.58	-11.46	-1.34
F08-F09	Math	Greendale Sch Dist	3	164	-0.56	1.81	-4.10	2.97
F08-F09	Math	Greenfield Sch Dist	3	219	-2.60	1.58	-5.70	0.50
F08-F09	Math	Kettle Moraine Sch Dist	3	279	3.09	1.44	0.27	5.92
F08-F09	Math	Linn J4 Sch Dist	3	9	-0.46	4.71	-9.69	8.77
F08-F09	Math	Menomonee Falls Sch Dist	3	290	1.69	1.42	-1.10	4.48
F08-F09	Math	Mequon-Thiensville Sch Dist	3	216	0.09	1.63	-3.11	3.29
F08-F09	Math	Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	5353	0.02	0.41	-0.79	0.82
F08-F09	Math	Mukwonago Sch Dist	3	335	1.73	1.30	-0.82	4.27
F08-F09	Math	Neosho J3 Sch Dist	3	26	4.92	3.84	-2.62	12.45
F08-F09	Math	Oconomowoc Area Sch Dist	3	336	1.15	1.32	-1.43	3.73
F08-F09	Math	Pewaukee Sch Dist	3	163	-6.02	2.00	-9.94	-2.10
F08-F09	Math	Racine Sch Dist	3	1448	-0.22	0.67	-1.54	1.10
F08-F09	Math	Saint Francis Sch Dist	3	70	-8.95	2.82	-14.47	-3.43
F08-F09	Math	Shorewood Sch Dist	3	116	1.75	2.15	-2.46	5.96
F08-F09	Math	Silver Lake J1 Sch Dist	3	66	2.60	2.88	-3.04	8.24
F08-F09	Math	Slinger Sch Dist	3	186	-1.87	1.73	-5.26	1.51
F08-F09	Math	South Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	222	-1.06	1.57	-4.14	2.01
F08-F09	Math	Twin Lakes #4 Sch Dist	3	34	4.55	3.57	-2.46	11.55
F08-F09	Math	Union Grove J1 Sch Dist	3	84	-7.26	2.63	-12.41	-2.11
F08-F09	Math	Washington-Caldwell Sch Dist	3	19	1.04	4.14	-7.07	9.15
F08-F09	Math	Wauwatosa Sch Dist	3	467	0.70	1.10	-1.45	2.85
F08-F09	Math	West Allis Sch Dist	3	525	-1.23	1.04	-3.26	0.80

Table C5: Reading value-added growth: Fall 2009 to fall 2010

Growth Year	Subject	District name	Grade 2009	District Effect	District Standard Error	Confidence Level Lower	Confidence Level Upper
F09-F10	Rdg	Brown Deer Sch Dist	3	2.79	2.29	-1.70	7.28
F09-F10	Rdg	Elkhorn Area Sch Dist	3	7.55	1.57	4.47	10.62
F09-F10	Rdg	Erin Sch Dist	3	-0.68	3.13	-6.82	5.45
F09-F10	Rdg	Fox Point J2 Sch Dist	3	-0.32	2.51	-5.24	4.60
F09-F10	Rdg	Friess Lake Sch Dist	3	0.49	3.46	-6.30	7.28
F09-F10	Rdg	Germantown Sch Dist	3	-1.68	1.29	-4.21	0.86
F09-F10	Rdg	Glendale-River Hills Sch Dist	3	-0.19	2.35	-4.79	4.41
F09-F10	Rdg	Greendale Sch Dist	3	-4.17	1.64	-7.38	-0.96
F09-F10	Rdg	Greenfield Sch Dist	3	-4.34	1.47	-7.21	-1.46
F09-F10	Rdg	Kettle Moraine Sch Dist	3	2.40	1.30	-0.15	4.95
F09-F10	Rdg	Linn J4 Sch Dist	3	0.04	3.94	-7.68	7.75
F09-F10	Rdg	Menomonee Falls Sch Dist	3	1.18	1.32	-1.40	3.76
F09-F10	Rdg	Mequon-Thiensville Sch Dist	3	0.55	1.49	-2.38	3.47
F09-F10	Rdg	Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	-1.43	0.33	-2.08	-0.78
F09-F10	Rdg	Mukwonago Sch Dist	3	-1.21	1.13	-3.42	1.01
F09-F10	Rdg	Neosho J3 Sch Dist	3	2.19	3.75	-5.15	9.54
F09-F10	Rdg	Oconomowoc Area Sch Dist	3	-1.81	1.20	-4.16	0.54
F09-F10	Rdg	Pewaukee Sch Dist	3	-1.16	1.88	-4.85	2.53
F09-F10	Rdg	Racine Sch Dist	3	-0.81	0.64	-2.07	0.44
F09-F10	Rdg	Saint Francis Sch Dist	3	-2.89	2.80	-8.38	2.60
F09-F10	Rdg	Shorewood Sch Dist	3	4.23	1.94	0.42	8.03
F09-F10	Rdg	Silver Lake J1 Sch Dist	3	-4.57	2.95	-10.34	1.21
F09-F10	Rdg	Slinger Sch Dist	3	-1.94	1.51	-4.91	1.03
F09-F10	Rdg	South Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	-1.61	1.49	-4.53	1.31
F09-F10	Rdg	Twin Lakes #4 Sch Dist	3	-0.27	3.06	-6.27	5.72
F09-F10	Rdg	Union Grove J1 Sch Dist	3	-1.99	2.43	-6.75	2.78
F09-F10	Rdg	Washington-Caldwell Sch Dist	3	0.69	3.57	-6.31	7.69
F09-F10	Rdg	Wauwatosa Sch Dist	3	1.76	0.94	-0.09	3.61
F09-F10	Rdg	West Allis Sch Dist	3	2.62	0.89	0.88	4.35

Table C6: Math value-added growth: Fall 2009 to fall 2010

Growth Year	Subject	District name	Grade 2009	Number of Students	District Effect	District Standard Error	Confidence Level Lower	Confidence Level Upper
F09-F10	math	Brown Deer Sch Dist	3	104	5.35	2.46	0.54	10.16
F09-F10	math	Elkhorn Area Sch Dist	3	197	4.89	1.73	1.50	8.27
F09-F10	math	Erin Sch Dist	3	41	-1.32	3.56	-8.29	5.65
F09-F10	math	Fox Point J2 Sch Dist	3	82	3.92	2.72	-1.42	9.25
F09-F10	math	Friess Lake Sch Dist	3	27	-1.41	4.06	-9.37	6.54
F09-F10	math	Germantown Sch Dist	3	297	0.04	1.41	-2.72	2.81
F09-F10	math	Glendale-River Hills Sch Dist	3	104	-1.34	2.52	-6.28	3.60
F09-F10	math	Greendale Sch Dist	3	169	-2.06	1.82	-5.63	1.51
F09-F10	math	Greenfield Sch Dist	3	205	-2.41	1.63	-5.61	0.80
F09-F10	math	Kettle Moraine Sch Dist	3	293	3.92	1.42	1.13	6.70
F09-F10	math	Linn J4 Sch Dist	3	13	1.13	4.87	-8.42	10.67
F09-F10	math	Menomonee Falls Sch Dist	3	287	2.36	1.44	-0.46	5.17
F09-F10	math	Mequon-Thiensville Sch Dist	3	224	0.05	1.63	-3.15	3.24
F09-F10	math	Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	5212	0.02	0.37	-0.70	0.75
F09-F10	math	Mukwonago Sch Dist	3	367	1.76	1.25	-0.69	4.20
F09-F10	math	Neosho J3 Sch Dist	3	18	5.80	4.53	-3.08	14.68
F09-F10	math	Oconomowoc Area Sch Dist	3	345	0.43	1.32	-2.16	3.02
F09-F10	math	Pewaukee Sch Dist	3	175	-8.46	1.98	-12.34	-4.59
F09-F10	math	Racine Sch Dist	3	1418	-0.33	0.56	-1.42	0.76
F09-F10	math	Saint Francis Sch Dist	3	59	-11.29	3.10	-17.36	-5.21
F09-F10	math	Shorewood Sch Dist	3	128	3.80	2.14	-0.40	8.00
F09-F10	math	Silver Lake J1 Sch Dist	3	50	-3.12	3.30	-9.58	3.34
F09-F10	math	Slinger Sch Dist	3	219	2.55	1.66	-0.70	5.79
F09-F10	math	South Milwaukee Sch Dist	3	201	-0.47	1.67	-3.75	2.80
F09-F10	math	Twin Lakes #4 Sch Dist	3	44	2.06	3.45	-4.71	8.82
F09-F10	math	Union Grove J1 Sch Dist	3	89	-7.05	2.63	-12.20	-1.90
F09-F10	math	Washington-Caldwell Sch Dist	3	24	6.16	4.23	-2.13	14.46
F09-F10	math	Wauwatosa Sch Dist	3	466	-0.20	1.06	-2.28	1.88
F09-F10	math	West Allis Sch Dist	3	555	6.53	0.99	4.58	8.47