



# PUBLIC SCHOOLING

IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

2015-2016



PUBLIC POLICY FORUM

## ABOUT THE PUBLIC POLICY FORUM

The Milwaukee-based Public Policy Forum, established in 1913 as a local government watchdog, 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, and Department of Public Instruction staff members, who graciously shared their knowledge and expertise.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge the sponsors of this research: Alverno College, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Concordia University, and Southeastern Wisconsin Schools Alliance. We also thank the Greater Milwaukee Foundation and the Northwestern Mutual Foundation for its continued support of our education research.





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## INTRODUCTION

For the 31<sup>st</sup> consecutive year, the Public Policy Forum has collected and analyzed education data to produce an annual report on the demographics, academic performance, and finances of public school districts in southeast Wisconsin. As in most previous years, we find that the region is making progress on some measures, but suffering declines on others.

School districts in southeast Wisconsin experienced a number of changes and transitions in the 2015-16 school year. The region enrolls the majority of public school students in the state, but those enrollments are declining and the student population is becoming more diverse. The Chapter 220 Integration Aid program is being phased out, while the Open Enrollment program continues to grow. Charter schools and parental choice programs (vouchers), once only found in Milwaukee, have expanded statewide, providing more options for students while clouding the enrollment picture for districts.

The school year was the first following adoption of the 2015-17 state budget, which included a number of provisions related to public education. Districts administered a new state assessment – the Forward Exam – in the spring, the third type of state assessment used in as many years. Students at private schools also took the Forward Exam, allowing an apples-to-apples comparison of student test scores across school sectors for the first time.

Moreover, the state created new school and district report cards with revised metrics designed to better capture *growth* in student achievement, as opposed only to achievement at a particular point in time. While the Forward Exam and new report cards are aligned to current academic standards and will provide opportunity for rich analysis in the future, the existence of only one year of data precluded us from analyzing performance trends in this year's report.

After cutting education spending in previous years, the recent budget included a per-pupil increase of \$150 in 2015-16, which increases to \$250 per student in the 2016-17 school year. Yet, despite these increases, 67 school funding referendum questions were put on ballots across the state in November seeking additional funds for operations, maintenance, and building projects.

Amid all the changes and transitions, school districts face significant staffing challenges as the teacher workforce continues to age. The Forum's recent three-part *Milwaukee Educator* series presented research showing an increase in teachers leaving the profession and a decrease in enrollment at teacher preparation programs. The coming teacher shortage will make each future vacancy more difficult to fill.

There are many challenges currently facing school and district leaders in southeast Wisconsin. The Governor and Legislature will debate and pass another biennial budget this spring. In addition to deliberating the need for further increases in state spending on K-12 education, policymakers likely will consider provisions that alter how public schools and districts operate.

The uncertainty related to state funding and regulations, coupled with the very real changes in student demographics and new accountability measures, combine to create a challenging environment for school and district leaders. The analyses in this report are intended to provide perspective on school district characteristics and performance that will be useful to leaders as they



seek to effectively navigate that environment, and that will set the stage for continued research and discussion among stakeholders as more data become available.

#### KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2016 ANALYSIS OF THE REGION'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

- **Regional enrollment decline quickens.** School district enrollment in southeast Wisconsin declined by 1.2 percentage points in 2015-16, a loss of 3,576 students. This follows a 0.8-point decrease in 2014-15.
- **Student diversity increases.** Students of color comprise 43.3% of enrollments in regional school districts, up from 42.7% in 2014-15. Hispanic students continue to increase in numbers, while African American and white student enrollment decreased in the past year.
- **New district report cards paint a largely positive picture.** DPI released new school and district report cards which feature a new formula for measuring performance. All but seven districts *met expectations*, with **28 districts significantly exceeding expectations**.
- **New state assessment shows low proficiency rates.** Despite the relatively strong showings on report cards, results of the new Forward Exam showed that less than half of students in the region are at grade level for English Language Arts and math.
- **Achievement gaps are particularly large.** Proficiency rates for African American students on the Forward Exam are 39 to 47 points lower than their white peers for 3rd and 8th grade English Language Arts and math. Hispanic students perform better, but still trail white students by at least 27 points across the two tests and grade levels.
- **College readiness measures stagnant or declining.** The composite ACT score for the region and state showed no change in 2015-16. More students participated in AP exams, though the pass rate fell 1.6 percentage points. The high school graduation rate in southeast Wisconsin is 83.9%, a decrease of 0.6 points, and trails the state average graduation rate of 88.4%.
- **Higher student attendance, but also higher truancy.** Districts in the region posted a 95.4% attendance rate, up 1.3 percentage points in the past year. However, the region also saw truancy rates tick up 0.4 points to 2.1%.
- **Per-pupil revenue and expenditures grow.** Six of the seven counties in the region spent more per student in 2014-15 (the latest year for which financial data are available). Additionally, average per-pupil revenue for the region was \$12,446, an increase of 3.3% from the prior year.

The subsequent sections will further investigate the aforementioned public schooling trends in the region. A brief overview will introduce each section to provide greater understanding in the larger context of current education policy in the region.



## DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This analysis of southeast Wisconsin's school districts primarily utilizes data obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI). The data were obtained from the Wisconsin Information System for Education Data Dashboard (WISEdash) and other divisions of DPI to examine public schooling trends in southeast Wisconsin. The data include the most recent information regarding public schools in the region – typically from the 2015-16 school year – though some data from the previous school year (2014-15) are used because of late release dates. The dates for each dataset are noted in the relevant text or tables.

We use data on students qualifying for the Free or Reduced-Price Lunch program to appropriately estimate the number of students in poverty. This calculation includes all students eligible for the program, not just those who participated.

Southeast Wisconsin contains a collection of different schools with different grade levels and students groups. Consequently, difficulties emerge when comparing kindergarten-8<sup>th</sup> grade or 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade schools with districts that serve a K-12 range. For that reason, this report consolidates separate union high school districts and their K-8 feeder districts into union districts. The process is admittedly imperfect, but it does allow for the most accurate comparison of the K-12 district performance in the region given the limitations of the data. The following are the nine union districts and their number of component districts: Central/Westosha (6), Wilmot (5), Nicolet (4), Union Grove (5), Waterford (5), Big Foot (5), Lake Geneva-Genoa City (5), Hartford (8), and Arrowhead (8).

When necessary, feeder and union high school districts are listed below their union district total and denoted by identified and italicized text. Though data are provided both for union districts and their component districts, the corresponding numbers only contribute to region and state totals once. Several tables specifically detailing component districts also are listed in **Appendix B**.

A glossary of selected terms and their definitions is provided in **Appendix A**.



# STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND DEMOGRAPHICS

This section provides enrollment data from the 2015-16 school year and analyzes enrollment changes, particularly among specific student subgroups.

## ENROLLMENT DECLINES CONTINUE

**Table 1** shows enrollment data for districts in each of the seven counties in southeast Wisconsin during the past two school years. Collectively, these districts enrolled 297,870 students in the 2015-16 school year, representing 34.4% of all public school students in the state. Enrollment levels in these districts have fallen for several consecutive years. The region saw a 0.8% decrease in enrollment from 2013-14 to 2014-15, and the decline accelerated with a 1.2% drop in the last year. Statewide enrollment levels also continue to fall with the 0.4% decrease in 2015-16 slightly outpacing the 0.3% drop experienced in 2014-15.

Looking at this trend over time, the number of students in southeast Wisconsin districts fell 3.4% since the 2009-10 school year. Over the same period, the total number of public school students in the state fell by 0.5%. Southeast Wisconsin has an outsized influence on statewide enrollment levels. Removing the region shows that school district enrollments in other parts of the state have grown 1.1% since 2009-10, revealing that the statewide decline is driven by changes in the region.

While this report focuses on public school districts, it is helpful to cast a wider net to better understand student enrollment patterns. The decrease in district enrollments in the region is partially explained by the increased number of students attending non-district public charter schools. The number of students attending a non-district charter school grew from 6,364 in 2009-10 to 9,337 in 2015-16, a 46.7% increase. During this period, only Milwaukee and Racine had non-district charter schools, though changes included in the last state budget allow for charter schools to expand statewide. Moving forward, it will be interesting to see if districts in other parts of the state experience enrollment shifts toward non-district charter schools that are similar to those that have taken place in the region.

Private schools are another piece of the enrollment puzzle, but their impact on public school district enrollments is less clear. Across Wisconsin, private schools enrolled 123,137 students in 2015-16, a 2.9% decrease from 2009-10. However, regional private schools saw a slight enrollment increase, growing from 67,012 students in 2009-10 to 67,889 students in the most recent year. Again, regional trends influence the statewide figures. Without southeast Wisconsin, statewide private school enrollment declined 7.6% to 55,248 students in 2015-16.

Part of the growth in private school enrollments in the region can be attributed to choice programs. In 2009-10, the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program – then the only one in the state – enrolled 21,062 students.<sup>1</sup> Choice programs expanded to Racine starting with the 2011-12 school year, and statewide in the 2013-14 school year. The three choice programs combined to serve 32,298 students in 2015-16, consisting of 27,651 students in the Milwaukee program, 2,126 in the Racine program, and 2,521 in the statewide program. The Wisconsin Parental Choice Program includes schools in the region that are not in Milwaukee or Racine Counties. The WPCP serves 503

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<sup>1</sup> Choice enrollment figures are the headcount on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Friday in September





students in southeast Wisconsin, meaning there are 30,280 students in the region attending a private school using public funding.

Enrollment in the choice programs has increased in the past several years, but that growth is not necessarily the result of students leaving public schools in favor of a private school education. Over time, the income threshold for program participation was raised, which made many more students eligible. There is evidence to suggest that increased choice enrollment was caused, in part, by students already attending private schools gaining eligibility for choice programs. As noted above, enrollment in the choice programs grew, but private school enrollment in the region only increased by 877 students over a six-year period. This suggests that the decline in public school district enrollments throughout southeast Wisconsin is not the result of large numbers of students switching to private schools.

Aggregating these different sectors and school types gives the overall picture of school-age children in the state. We see that the total number of students in all types of schools in Wisconsin has fallen from 992,884 in 2009-10 to 980,937 in 2015-16, a 0.9% decrease. There have been enrollment shifts within and between school sectors, though the data illustrate that the decrease in school district enrollments is largely the result of a statewide decrease in school-age children.

Among the 50 southeast Wisconsin public school districts in our analysis, 27 saw a decline in students over the past year, 21 saw an increase, and two districts showed no change. Northern Ozaukee saw the largest decrease in the region, with enrollments falling by 6.5% in the 2015-16 school year. This is the third straight year of large declines for Northern Ozaukee, which has lost 20.5% of its enrollments since 2012-13. The Big Foot Union and Greenfield districts also posted large declines, with enrollment falling 5.1% and 4.1% in 2015-16, respectively. The districts with enrollment gains were led by Mukwonago (4.3%), Mequon-Thiensville (3.9%), and Whitnall (3.1%).

Many of the districts in our analysis are small districts that can exhibit large percentage changes year to year; conversely, larger districts tend to show more moderate enrollment changes on a percentage basis. While the magnitude of change may be smaller in big districts, the trend is quite clear: each of the five largest districts in southeast Wisconsin enrolled fewer students in 2015-16. Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), the largest district in the state, saw enrollments fall 2%, after showing a 1.5% decline in 2014-15. Enrollment levels among the other large districts also decreased, including Kenosha Unified (-1.2%), Racine Unified (-3.2%), the School District of Waukesha (-2.6%), and West Allis (-3.5%). Among the 10 largest districts in the region, only Wauwatosa (0.6%), Elmbrook (0.2%), and Oak Creek-Franklin (0.1%) posted enrollment gains.



**Table 1: 2015-16 Southeast Wisconsin school district enrollment**

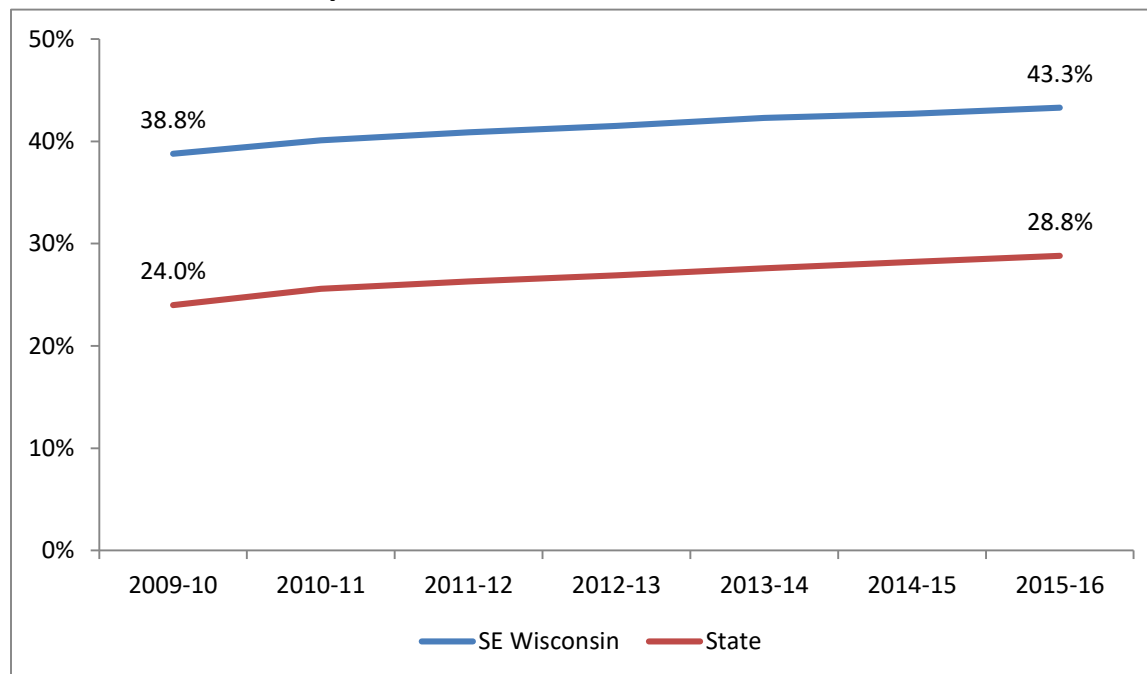
District	2014-2015		2015-2016		% Change
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	
<b>Kenosha County</b>		<b>29,608</b>		<b>29,177</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Central/Westosha Union	22	3,876	22	3,841	-0.9%
Kenosha	2	22,439	2	22,160	-1.2%
Wilmot Union	26	3,293	28	3,176	-3.6%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>		<b>131,521</b>		<b>129,667</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
Brown Deer	47	1,573	47	1,581	0.5%
Cudahy	38	2,527	39	2,519	-0.3%
Franklin Public	18	4,396	16	4,464	1.5%
Greendale	37	2,636	37	2,641	0.2%
Greenfield	23	3,771	24	3,618	-4.1%
Milwaukee	1	77,316	1	75,749	-2.0%
Nicolet Union	25	3,514	25	3,539	0.7%
Oak Creek-Franklin	10	6,577	9	6,582	0.1%
Saint Francis	49	1,196	48	1,194	-0.2%
Shorewood	42	2,118	42	2,146	1.3%
South Milwaukee	27	3,251	27	3,266	0.5%
Wauwatosa	6	7,227	6	7,271	0.6%
West Allis	5	9,890	5	9,545	-3.5%
Whitefish Bay	31	3,084	32	3,031	-1.7%
Whitnall	39	2,445	38	2,521	3.1%
<b>Ozaukee County</b>		<b>12,638</b>		<b>12,658</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Cedarburg	33	3,001	33	2,932	-2.3%
Grafton	41	2,191	41	2,208	0.8%
Mequon-Thiensville	24	3,580	23	3,720	3.9%
Northern Ozaukee	48	1,220	49	1,141	-6.5%
Port Washington-Saukville	36	2,646	36	2,657	0.4%
<b>Racine County</b>		<b>28,952</b>		<b>28,365</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
Burlington Area	29	3,223	29	3,165	-1.8%
Racine	3	19,819	3	19,184	-3.2%
Union Grove Union	34	2,838	35	2,875	1.3%
Waterford Union	32	3,072	31	3,141	2.2%
<b>Walworth County</b>		<b>16,208</b>		<b>16,002</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
Big Foot Union	45	1,771	45	1,681	-5.1%
Delavan-Darien	40	2,388	40	2,312	-3.2%
East Troy Community	46	1,680	46	1,647	-2.0%
Elkhorn Area	28	3,246	26	3,315	2.1%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	17	4,499	18	4,427	-1.6%
Whitewater	43	1,962	43	1,940	-1.1%
Williams Bay	50	662	50	680	2.7%
<b>Washington County</b>		<b>20,441</b>		<b>20,279</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
Germantown	21	3,931	21	3,931	0.0%
Hartford Union	15	4,626	15	4,527	-2.1%
Kewaskum	44	1,859	44	1,847	-0.6%
Slinger	30	3,109	30	3,160	1.6%
West Bend	8	6,916	8	6,814	-1.5%
<b>Waukesha County</b>		<b>62,078</b>		<b>61,722</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Arrowhead Union	9	6,581	10	6,485	-1.5%
Elmbrook	7	6,988	7	7,005	0.2%
Hamilton	13	4,720	14	4,711	-0.2%
Kettle Moraine	20	4,057	20	3,989	-1.7%
Menomonee Falls	19	4,098	19	4,041	-1.4%
Mukwonago	14	4,673	13	4,872	4.3%
Muskego-Norway	12	4,840	12	4,889	1.0%
New Berlin	16	4,528	17	4,445	-1.8%
Oconomowoc Area	11	5,264	11	5,264	0.0%
Pewaukee	35	2,835	34	2,876	1.4%
Waukesha	4	13,494	4	13,145	-2.6%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>		<b>301,446</b>		<b>297,870</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>		<b>870,652</b>		<b>867,137</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>



## STUDENTS OF COLOR COMPRISE LARGER SHARE OF ENROLLMENTS

Public school districts across the region continue to enroll larger percentages of students of color, as shown in **Chart 1**. Students of color comprised 43.3% of school district enrollments in the region in 2015-16, an increase of 0.6 percentage points over the previous year. Looking at statewide figures, we see that students of color make up 28.8% of public school enrollments, also a 0.6 point rise over the 2014-15 school year. Since 2009-10, minority student enrollments have increased 4.5 percentage points in the region and 4.8 points statewide.

**Chart 1: Growth in minority student enrollment from 2009-10 to 2015-16**



**Table 2** provides a look at students by race and ethnicity for districts, the region, and the state. We see that students of color largely are concentrated in southeast Wisconsin public school districts. If we remove the region from statewide figures, we find that 21.2% of enrollments in districts in the rest of Wisconsin are comprised of students of color. This figure has grown 5.5 percentage points over time, up from 15.7% in 2009-10. While statewide student diversity continues to lag behind our region, it is growing at a faster rate.

African American students remain the largest single minority group with 19.3% of school district enrollments. However, the percentage of African American student enrollments is down 0.4 points in the last year and has fallen 2.4 points since 2009-10. Hispanic students are the second-largest minority group with 16.6% of enrollments, and their proportion continues to grow. Hispanic student enrollments increased 0.5 points in the past year and 3.3 points since the 2009-10 school year. This growth is spread throughout the region with 43 of the 50 districts showing a rise in Hispanic enrollment. The data suggest this pattern will continue, which soon will result in Hispanic students becoming the largest minority group among school districts in southeast Wisconsin.



Table 2: 2015-16 Southeast Wisconsin enrollment by race

District	African American		Hispanic		White		Other		Minority	
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll
<b>Kenosha County</b>										
Central/Westosha Union	38	1.2%	20	7.5%	16	87.8%	36	3.5%	35	12.2%
Kenosha	6	14.9%	3	27.2%	46	51.0%	21	6.9%	5	49.0%
Wilmot Union	44	0.8%	24	6.7%	10	89.6%	46	2.9%	41	10.4%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>										
Brown Deer	2	46.2%	23	7.0%	49	28.8%	1	18.0%	2	71.2%
Cudahy	12	6.7%	11	20.8%	38	66.1%	24	6.4%	13	33.9%
Franklin Public	19	3.3%	21	7.2%	29	75.8%	4	13.7%	22	24.2%
Greendale	21	2.8%	18	12.0%	27	77.4%	19	7.8%	24	22.6%
Greenfield	17	4.1%	6	24.3%	44	58.2%	5	13.4%	7	41.8%
Milwaukee	1	53.4%	5	25.6%	50	12.9%	18	8.1%	1	87.1%
Nicolet Union	4	21.0%	30	6.0%	43	62.0%	9	11.0%	8	38.0%
Oak Creek-Franklin	16	4.4%	16	12.7%	35	73.4%	15	9.5%	16	26.6%
Saint Francis	11	7.3%	10	20.9%	40	65.3%	23	6.5%	11	34.7%
Shorewood	7	12.6%	26	6.2%	39	65.8%	3	15.4%	12	34.2%
South Milwaukee	14	5.7%	13	16.7%	33	74.3%	39	3.3%	18	25.7%
Wauwatosa	5	18.0%	28	6.1%	41	65.1%	10	10.8%	9	34.9%
West Allis	8	11.3%	7	24.0%	45	54.6%	12	10.1%	6	45.4%
Whitefish Bay	9	8.4%	40	4.7%	28	76.9%	13	10.0%	23	23.1%
Whitnall	24	2.7%	16	12.7%	32	74.5%	11	10.1%	19	25.5%
<b>Ozaukee County</b>										
Cedarburg	37	1.3%	50	2.8%	7	91.0%	27	4.9%	44	9.0%
Grafton	29	1.8%	42	4.6%	19	86.5%	20	7.1%	32	13.5%
Mequon-Thiensville	13	6.0%	39	4.8%	26	77.9%	8	11.3%	25	22.1%
Northern Ozaukee	21	2.8%	34	5.3%	18	86.7%	26	5.2%	33	13.3%
Port Washington-Saukville	21	2.8%	40	4.7%	14	88.9%	35	3.6%	37	11.1%
<b>Racine County</b>										
Burlington Area	29	1.8%	15	13.2%	23	81.2%	34	3.8%	28	18.8%
Racine	3	26.4%	4	27.0%	48	40.9%	25	5.7%	3	59.1%
Union Grove Union	34	1.4%	33	5.5%	8	90.8%	48	2.3%	43	9.2%
Waterford Union	47	0.6%	36	5.0%	6	91.1%	40	3.3%	45	8.9%
<b>Walworth County</b>										
Big Foot Union	38	1.2%	8	21.5%	34	74.1%	42	3.2%	17	25.9%
Delavan-Darien	28	2.0%	1	48.2%	47	46.6%	41	3.2%	4	53.4%
East Troy Community	41	0.9%	28	6.1%	11	89.5%	37	3.5%	40	10.5%
Elkhorn Area	40	1.0%	14	14.0%	24	81.0%	33	4.0%	27	19.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	31	1.7%	12	20.7%	30	75.6%	49	2.0%	21	24.4%
Whitewater	25	2.6%	2	27.6%	41	65.1%	28	4.7%	9	34.9%
Williams Bay	41	0.9%	19	8.4%	13	89.3%	50	1.4%	38	10.7%
<b>Washington County</b>										
Germantown	18	4.0%	42	4.6%	22	82.6%	17	8.8%	29	17.4%
Hartford Union	34	1.4%	21	7.2%	15	88.2%	43	3.2%	36	11.8%
Kewaskum	34	1.4%	47	3.7%	2	91.8%	45	3.1%	49	8.2%
Slinger	41	0.9%	47	3.7%	1	92.8%	47	2.6%	50	7.2%
West Bend	25	2.6%	25	6.6%	17	86.8%	32	4.0%	34	13.2%
<b>Waukesha County</b>										
Arrowhead Union	47	0.6%	49	3.6%	5	91.2%	29	4.6%	46	8.8%
Elmbrook	20	3.2%	31	5.7%	36	73.3%	2	17.8%	15	26.7%
Hamilton	25	2.6%	38	4.9%	21	83.2%	16	9.3%	30	16.8%
Kettle Moraine	50	0.3%	36	5.0%	9	90.3%	30	4.4%	42	9.7%
Menomonee Falls	10	8.0%	45	4.5%	31	75.4%	6	12.1%	20	24.6%
Mukwonago	49	0.5%	42	4.6%	3	91.7%	44	3.2%	48	8.3%
Muskego-Norway	46	0.7%	45	4.5%	4	91.4%	38	3.4%	47	8.6%
New Berlin	33	1.5%	35	5.2%	20	83.4%	14	9.9%	31	16.6%
Oconomowoc Area	44	0.8%	32	5.6%	12	89.4%	31	4.2%	39	10.6%
Pewaukee	32	1.6%	26	6.2%	25	80.1%	7	12.1%	26	19.9%
Waukesha	15	5.6%	9	21.0%	37	66.8%	22	6.6%	14	33.2%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>		<b>19.3%</b>		<b>16.6%</b>		<b>56.7%</b>		<b>7.4%</b>		<b>43.3%</b>
<b>Rest of Wisconsin</b>		<b>4.3%</b>		<b>8.4%</b>		<b>78.8%</b>		<b>8.5%</b>		<b>21.2%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>		<b>9.4%</b>		<b>11.3%</b>		<b>71.2%</b>		<b>8.1%</b>		<b>28.8%</b>



Student diversity varies throughout the region, though half of the districts enroll more than 22% students of color. Large, urban districts educate the highest percentages of students of color, including MPS (87.1%), Racine (59.1%), and Kenosha (49%). Several Milwaukee suburbs also enroll large numbers of minority students, such as Brown Deer (71.2%), West Allis (45.4%), and Greenfield (41.8%). There are a few rural districts with significant minority enrollment, including Delavan-Darien where students of color comprise 53.4% of enrollments. This largely results from a fast-growing Hispanic student population which now makes up 48.2% of the district's enrollment.

Racine experienced the most notable rise in minority enrollment, increasing 2.2 percentage points to 59.1%. Other districts with large increases include Elmbrook (1.6 points), West Allis (1.5 points), and Mequon-Thiensville (1.5 points). Only four districts in the region – East Troy, Union Grove, Whitefish Bay, and Williams Bay – saw a decrease in the percentage of minority students enrolled.

Over time, the growth in minority student enrollment has taken place in nearly every district in southeast Wisconsin. Only two of the 50 districts – MPS and Williams Bay – showed a decrease in the percentage of students of color since 2009-10. This same pattern presented itself last year and the causes remain the same. Williams Bay is a small district, which makes it prone to large percentage point changes. MPS, meanwhile, has experienced declining African American enrollment (down 5.8 points). While the Hispanic student population in MPS has increased over time, the growth is not enough to balance the decrease in African American students.

The growth of minority students in the region has accelerated in the past year. In the 2014-15 school year, the median increase in the percentage of students of color in a district since 2009-10 was 4.8 points, while in 2015-16 it had risen to 5.5 points. Greenfield posted the largest increase since 2009-10 (16.2 points), followed by West Allis (15 points), and Brown Deer (12 points).

## OPEN ENROLLMENT AND CHAPTER 220 IMPACT DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

While school district enrollments largely are determined by changes in the population of school-age children, two programs that enable students to attend school outside their home districts – Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 – also can affect enrollments. The magnitude of this impact can vary greatly from district to district.

Since its launch in 1997, Wisconsin's Open Enrollment program has allowed students the option to apply to attend a school outside of the district in which they reside. Enrollment is limited by the number of Open Enrollment students a district is willing to accept. One key provision is that parents and families are responsible for providing transportation to their participating student. In January, schools announce the number of seats they will provide to non-residents for the following school year, and interested students and families then follow an application process. The program has grown increasingly popular since its introduction 19 years ago, with almost 18,000 students in the region taking part in 2014-15 (the latest year for which data are available). That is an increase of nearly 500 students from the previous year.

While Open Enrollment is available to all students, the Chapter 220 Voluntary Student Transfer Program was set up specifically to encourage racial diversity among schools in the Milwaukee Metro area. The program provides students of color from Milwaukee the option to attend suburban schools, while non-minority students from suburban schools have the option to attend an MPS school. In



contrast to Open Enrollment, the Chapter 220 program provides free transportation to participating students.

In 2014-15, 1,457 Milwaukee students attended a suburban school through the Chapter 220 program, which is 155 fewer students than the previous year. Meanwhile, 215 suburban students attended an MPS school through the program in 2014-15, a decline of 21 students from the prior year. Legislation included in the 2015-17 State biennial budget calls for phasing out the Chapter 220 program over the next few years. Students who are currently in the program are able to remain enrolled in their district of choice; however, new students are not accepted into the program. As such, enrollment in Chapter 220 will diminish steadily with each passing year.

**Table 3** shows the number of students participating in the Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 programs in southeast Wisconsin districts in the 2014-15 school year. The table shows the number of students who transferred both into and out of each district as a result of each program. We also calculate the change in net enrollment for each district as a result of these transfer programs.

MPS sees the greatest number of students moving in and out of its district as a result of these programs. In 2014-15, the net enrollment change for MPS was a loss of 6,966 students, which equals 8% of total district enrollment. This is a sizable number of students, but it is a decrease from the change in net enrollment of 7,526 in the 2013-14 school year (9.7% of total enrollments). The reduction in net enrollment results from fewer students in the Chapter 220 program as well as fewer MPS students using Open Enrollment to attend suburban districts. Racine Unified also had a sizable net loss of 1,237 students (6.1% of total enrollments) in 2014-15. Unlike MPS, Racine also saw a larger net change, with an additional 80 students leaving the district in 2014-15 as compared the prior year. Since Racine does not participate in Chapter 220, the net changes result from greater numbers of Racine Unified students seeking to enroll in other districts.

A loss of a student for one district results in a gain of a student for another. In 2014-15, 33 of the 50 districts reported net enrollment increases from the Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 programs. The districts with the largest net gains include Wauwatosa (1,203 students), West Allis (815 students), and Union Grove (676 students). While many of the districts with net gains are located in immediate suburbs of Milwaukee and Racine, the programs also benefit some outer suburbs and rural districts. For example, more than half of students (54.8%) in Northern Ozaukee attend through Open Enrollment. This is in large part due to the Wisconsin Virtual Academy charter school located in the Northern Ozaukee district.



**Table 3: 2014-15 Southeast Wisconsin open enrollment and chapter 220**

District	Ch. 220 IN	Ch. 220 OUT	Open Enroll IN	Open Enroll OUT	Net Enrollment Change from 220 and Open Enroll	Total Enrollment	% Enrollment Due to Transfer Programs
<b>Kenosha County</b>							
Central/Westosha Union	N/A	N/A	650	452	198	3,841	5.2%
<i>Brighton</i>	N/A	N/A	91	13	78	186	41.9%
<i>Bristol</i>	N/A	N/A	145	60	85	755	11.3%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	107	113	-6	1,153	-0.5%
<i>Paris</i>	N/A	N/A	124	10	114	281	40.6%
<i>Salem</i>	N/A	N/A	62	179	-117	970	-12.1%
<i>Wheatland</i>	N/A	N/A	121	77	44	496	8.9%
Kenosha	N/A	N/A	76	434	-358	22,160	-1.6%
Wilmot Union	N/A	N/A	468	381	87	3,176	2.7%
<i>Randall</i>	N/A	N/A	148	64	84	651	12.9%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	N/A	N/A	93	44	49	520	9.4%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	N/A	N/A	84	57	27	527	5.1%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	N/A	N/A	42	138	-96	372	-25.8%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	101	78	23	1,106	2.1%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>							
Brown Deer	0	0	130	162	-32	1,581	-2.0%
Cudahy	10	16	176	230	-60	2,519	-2.4%
Franklin Public	55	27	413	102	339	4,464	7.6%
Greendale	63	8	322	48	329	2,641	12.5%
Greenfield	34	9	672	239	458	3,618	12.7%
Milwaukee	215*	1,457*	988	6,712	-6,966	75,749	-9.2%
Nicolet Union	146	3	288	105	326	3,539	9.2%
<i>Fox Point</i>	95	3	83	18	157	882	17.8%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	0	0	122	42	80	1,068	7.5%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	17	0	59	11	65	474	13.7%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	34	0	24	34	24	1,115	2.2%
Oak Creek-Franklin	106	24	384	248	218	6,582	3.3%
Saint Francis	23	16	442	114	335	1,194	28.1%
Shorewood	118	2	194	22	288	2,146	13.4%
South Milwaukee	20	12	326	173	161	3,266	4.9%
Wauwatosa	96	23	1,300	170	1,203	7,271	16.5%
West Allis	20	28	1,436	613	815	9,545	8.5%
Whitefish Bay	211	2	59	28	240	3,031	7.9%
Whitnall	42	3	416	105	350	2,521	13.9%
<b>Ozaukee County</b>							
Cedarburg	N/A	N/A	184	57	127	2,932	4.3%
Grafton	N/A	N/A	200	78	122	2,208	5.5%
Mequon-Thiensville	98	N/A	55	70	83	3,720	2.2%
Northern Ozaukee	N/A	N/A	625	184	441	1,141	38.7%
Port Washington-Saukville	N/A	N/A	141	129	12	2,657	0.5%

\* The Chapter 220 totals for MPS IN equal the sum of the suburban district Chapter 220 OUT (215) column. The MPS OUT total equals the sum of the suburban district IN (1,457) column.



Table 3: 2014-15 Southeast Wisconsin open enrollment and chapter 220, *continued*

District	Ch. 220 IN	Ch. 220 OUT	Open Enroll IN	Open Enroll OUT	Net Enrollment Change from 220 and Open Enroll	Total Enrollment	% Enrollment Due to Transfer Programs
<b>Walworth County</b>							
Big Foot Union	N/A	N/A	287	234	53	1,681	3.2%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	50	73	-23	509	-4.5%
<i>Fontana</i>	N/A	N/A	111	43	68	271	25.1%
<i>Linn J6</i>	N/A	N/A	49	16	33	122	27.0%
<i>Sharon</i>	N/A	N/A	18	14	4	290	1.4%
<i>Walworth</i>	N/A	N/A	59	88	-29	489	-5.9%
Delavan-Darien	N/A	N/A	40	484	-444	2,312	-19.2%
East Troy Community	N/A	N/A	79	181	-102	1,647	-6.2%
Elkhorn Area	N/A	N/A	261	133	128	3,315	3.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	N/A	N/A	468	408	60	4,427	1.4%
<i>Geneva</i>	N/A	N/A	103	9	94	210	44.8%
<i>Genoa City</i>	N/A	N/A	18	121	-103	571	-18.0%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	N/A	N/A	206	164	42	2,079	2.0%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	121	78	43	1,461	2.9%
<i>Linn J4</i>	N/A	N/A	20	36	-16	106	-15.1%
Whitewater	N/A	N/A	90	120	-30	1,940	-1.5%
Williams Bay	N/A	N/A	169	61	108	680	15.9%
<b>Washington County</b>							
Germantown	41	10	91	100	22	3,931	0.6%
Hartford Union	N/A	N/A	457	674	-217	4,527	-4.8%
<i>Erin</i>	N/A	N/A	148	29	119	358	33.2%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	N/A	N/A	72	14	58	191	30.4%
<i>Hartford</i>	N/A	N/A	47	316	-269	1,781	-15.1%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	53	151	-98	1,401	-7.0%
<i>Herman</i>	N/A	N/A	20	22	-2	64	-3.1%
<i>Neosho</i>	N/A	N/A	50	32	18	231	7.8%
<i>Richfield</i>	N/A	N/A	45	67	-22	429	-5.1%
<i>Rubicon</i>	N/A	N/A	22	43	-21	72	-29.2%
Kewaskum	N/A	N/A	97	172	-75	1,847	-4.1%
Slinger	N/A	N/A	453	80	373	3,160	11.8%
West Bend	N/A	N/A	145	376	-231	6,814	-3.4%
<b>Waukesha County</b>							
Arrowhead Union	N/A	N/A	825	405	420	6,485	6.5%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	158	62	96	2,219	4.3%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	N/A	N/A	120	166	-46	1,138	-4.0%
<i>Lake Country</i>	N/A	N/A	128	19	109	515	21.2%
<i>Merton Community</i>	N/A	N/A	111	57	54	905	6.0%
<i>North Lake</i>	N/A	N/A	64	33	31	344	9.0%
<i>Richmond</i>	N/A	N/A	57	22	35	474	7.4%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	N/A	N/A	109	31	78	362	21.5%
<i>Swallow</i>	N/A	N/A	78	15	63	528	11.9%
Elmbrook	152	4	384	99	433	7,005	6.2%
Hamilton	107	2	117	127	95	4,711	2.0%
Kettle Moraine	N/A	N/A	448	152	296	3,989	7.4%
Menomonee Falls	105	19	312	77	321	4,041	7.9%
Mukwonago	N/A	N/A	415	211	204	4,872	4.2%
Muskego-Norway	N/A	N/A	164	131	33	4,889	0.7%
New Berlin	10	7	55	125	-67	4,445	-1.5%
Oconomowoc Area	N/A	N/A	171	397	-226	5,264	-4.3%
Pewaukee	N/A	N/A	238	99	139	2,876	4.8%
Waukesha	N/A	N/A	996	628	368	13,145	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>17,965</b>	<b>18,285</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>301,446</b>	<b>0.4%</b>





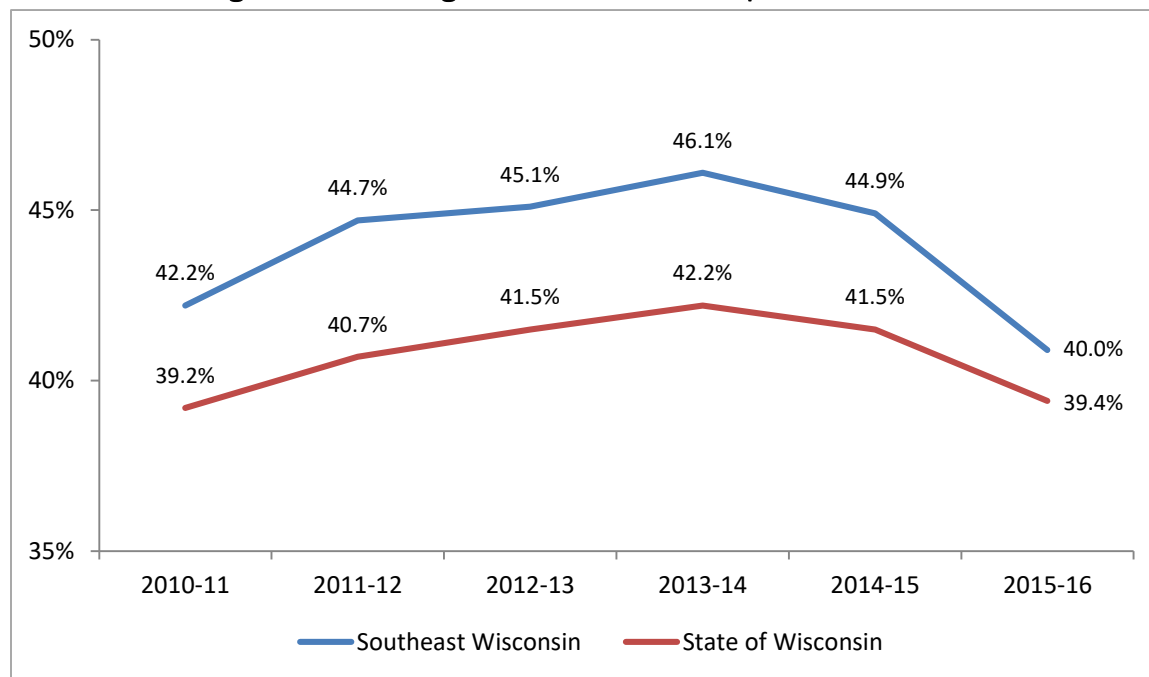
## NUMBER OF LOW-INCOME STUDENTS FALLS FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT YEAR

A growing body of academic research has revealed a significant relationship between poverty levels and educational attainment. Moreover, certain school district revenue streams can fluctuate based on the number of low-income students enrolled. Consequently, our analysis seeks to provide perspective on student poverty levels.

We use data from the national School Lunch Program to gauge student poverty levels using *eligibility* for free or reduced price lunch (FRPL) as a proxy (this is not the same as the number of students who actually *utilize* the FRPL). Students are eligible for reduced-price lunch if their family income is at or below 185% of the federal poverty line and free lunch if their family falls below 130% of the federal poverty level. For the 2015-16 school year, a Wisconsin family of four is deemed eligible for reduced-price lunch if its yearly income falls below \$44,955 and for free lunch if its yearly income falls below \$31,590.<sup>2</sup> DPI uses the same criteria to determine if a student is 'economically disadvantaged'.

**Chart 2** shows that FRPL eligibility in the region and state has declined for the second straight year. In fact, the regional eligibility level (40%) is now below the figure from the 2010-11 school year, while the state eligibility level has essentially returned to 2010-11 levels. The sharp decrease in FRPL eligibility should be interpreted with caution, however.

**Chart 2: Percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch**



<sup>2</sup> Wisconsin Department of Instruction. *Income Eligibility Guidelines Announced for School and Day Care Meals*. [https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/news-release/dpinr2016\\_74.pdf](https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/news-release/dpinr2016_74.pdf)



In 2015-16, MPS implemented a new policy allowing all students to eat for free, regardless of their eligibility for the FRPL program. In the past, families needed to file paperwork detailing their income to be eligible for the program. With universal meals, far fewer families completed this paperwork, meaning the number of economically disadvantaged students in MPS most likely is underreported. This helps to explain the sharp decline in economically disadvantaged students in MPS, as well as the sharp decrease in the regional and state rates.

That being said, 37 other districts saw a decrease in economically disadvantaged students. If we remove MPS from the calculations, we see that the percentage of low-income students in the region fell 1.4 percentage points, while the state rate fell 0.6 points.

**Table 4** shows the number and percentage of students eligible for FRPL for each district in southeast Wisconsin. As with students of color, economically disadvantaged students are found in every district in the region.

Of the 50 districts in our analysis, 38 saw a reduction in the percentage of economically disadvantaged students. MPS continues to educate the largest number (51,003 students), but that total decreased by 12,903 students from 2014-15. Moreover, the percentage of economically disadvantaged students in MPS fell from 82.7% to 67.3%. As discussed above, these changes are related to the adoption of a universal meal program, which is thought to significantly underreport actual poverty levels within MPS. Delavan-Darien has the highest concentration of poverty, with 68.6% of its enrollments consisting of economically disadvantaged students.



**Table 4: Economically Disadvantaged Students in Southeast Wisconsin, 2015-16**

District	Number of Econ Disadv Students	% Econ Disadv 2015-16	+/- Region Percent	Percent Rank
<b>Kenosha County</b>	<b>13,199</b>	<b>45.2%</b>		
Central/Westosha Union	1,036	27.0%	-	20
Kenosha	11,183	50.5%	+	6
Wilmot Union	980	30.9%	-	18
<b>Milwaukee County</b>	<b>68,331</b>	<b>52.7%</b>		
Brown Deer	721	45.6%	+	10
Cudahy	1,189	47.2%	+	7
Franklin Public	502	11.3%	-	45
Greendale	667	25.3%	-	24
Greenfield	866	23.9%	-	27
Milwaukee	51,003	67.3%	+	2
Nicolet Union	705	19.9%	-	30
Oak Creek-Franklin	1,771	26.9%	-	21
Saint Francis	547	45.8%	+	9
Shorewood	410	19.1%	-	31
South Milwaukee	1,699	52.0%	+	5
Wauwatosa	1,892	26.0%	-	23
West Allis	5,679	59.5%	+	4
Whitefish Bay	44	1.5%	-	50
Whitnall	636	25.2%	-	25
<b>Ozaukee County</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>14.4%</b>		
Cedarburg	248	8.5%	-	48
Grafton	354	16.0%	-	34
Mequon-Thiensville	336	9.0%	-	47
Northern Ozaukee	303	26.6%	-	22
Port Washington-Saukville	580	21.8%	-	29
<b>Racine County</b>	<b>13,586</b>	<b>47.9%</b>		
Burlington Area	1,160	36.7%	-	13
Racine	11,484	59.9%	+	3
Union Grove Union	499	17.4%	-	33
Waterford Union	443	14.10%	-	39
<b>Walworth County</b>	<b>6,814</b>	<b>42.6%</b>		
Big Foot Union	775	46.1%	+	8
Delavan-Darien	1,585	68.6%	+	1
East Troy Community	485	29.5%	-	19
Elkhorn Area	1,118	33.7%	-	15
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	1,826	41.2%	+	12
Whitewater	807	41.6%	+	11
Williams Bay	218	32.1%	-	16
<b>Washington County</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>23.2%</b>		
Germantown	558	14.2%	-	37
Hartford Union	1,117	24.7%	-	26
Kewaskum	406	22.0%	-	28
Slinger	463	14.7%	-	36
West Bend	2,155	31.6%	-	17
<b>Waukesha County</b>	<b>10,893</b>	<b>17.6%</b>		
Arrowhead Union	526	8.1%	-	49
Elmbrook	675	9.6%	-	46
Hamilton	667	14.2%	-	38
Kettle Moraine	505	12.7%	-	42
Menomonee Falls	638	15.8%	-	35
Mukwonago	678	13.9%	-	40
Muskego-Norway	561	11.5%	-	44
New Berlin	596	13.4%	-	41
Oconomowoc Area	942	17.9%	-	32
Pewaukee	342	11.9%	-	43
Waukesha	4,763	36.2%	-	14
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>119,343</b>	<b>40.1%</b>		
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>342,653</b>	<b>39.5%</b>		



**Table 5** shows the 10 districts with the highest concentration of economically disadvantaged students. This list includes large, urban districts such as Racine (59.6%) and Kenosha (46.4%), but also inner ring suburban districts like West Allis (59.5%), and rural districts including Big Foot Union (46.8%).

**Table 5: Ten districts with highest FRPL eligibility, 2010-11 through 2015-16**

District	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Five-year change
	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	
Delavan-Darien	2	66.3%	2	67.6%	2	68.6%	2	68.6%	1	69.7%	6.5
Milwaukee	1	83.5%	1	82.3%	1	82.8%	1	82.7%	2	67.5%	-10.0
Racine	4	62.1%	3	64.2%	3	65.2%	3	65.1%	3	59.6%	0.1
West Allis-West Milwaukee	3	49.6%	4	57.7%	4	56.6%	4	60.9%	4	59.5%	7.5
South Milwaukee	9	44.3%	7	47.1%	7	49.3%	6	50.7%	5	52.0%	10.3
Cudahy	6	48.9%	5	56.1%	5	53.7%	7	48.0%	6	50.0%	-0.5
Saint Francis	13	39.5%	10	43.3%	13	44.3%	12	42.3%	7	47.8%	8.8
Big Foot Union	10	42.2%	8	45.4%	9	46.2%	9	45.5%	8	46.8%	7.7
Kenosha	5	49.0%	6	50.6%	6	52.4%	5	51.6%	9	46.4%	-1.5
Brown Deer	15	39.5%	12	41.2%	10	45.2%	11	43.7%	10	45.6%	11.7
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	-	<b>44.7%</b>	-	<b>45.1%</b>	-	<b>46.1%</b>	-	<b>44.9%</b>	-	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	-	<b>40.7%</b>	-	<b>41.5%</b>	-	<b>42.2%</b>	-	<b>41.5%</b>	-	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Looking back over the past five years, we see that seven of these 10 districts have seen their percentage of low-income students grow. Brown Deer saw the largest change among this group with its percentage of economically disadvantaged students increasing 11.7 points since 2010-11. South Milwaukee and Saint Francis saw increases of 10.3 points and 8.8 points, respectively. Kenosha (-1.5 points) and Cudahy (-0.5 points) saw modest declines in the percentage of low-income students enrolled.

## FEWER ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

English Language Learners (ELL) are students whose first language – or parents’ or guardians’ first language – is not English, and whose level of English proficiency requires specially designed instruction. Students are classified as ELL based on the results of the WIDA-ACCESS Placement Test (W-APT) given to students in grades K-12. Those scoring below a threshold on the assessment are placed into ELL classes.

**Table 6** shows the number of ELL students in each district and their respective percentage of the district’s total enrollment. School districts across the region educate 17,956 ELL students, accounting for 6% of total enrollments. The State of Wisconsin serves 46,851 ELL students, which comprises 5.4% of statewide enrollment. The number of ELL students continues to decline, falling by 46 students in the region and 103 students statewide in the past year. Since the 2013-14 school year, ELL enrollment in the region has fallen by 1,095 students and statewide totals dropped by 566 students.



Large districts tend to have the highest number of ELL students, including MPS (7,254), Racine (2,281), Kenosha (2,137), and Waukesha (1,208). When looking at ELL students as a percentage of total enrollments, however, a different group of districts stands out. Delavan-Darien has the highest concentration of ELL students, representing 18.3% of enrollments. Other districts with large percentages of ELL students include Whitewater (15.2%), Big Foot Union (10.3%), and Lake Geneva-Genoa City (8.5%).

The state and region saw a reduction in ELL students over the past year, but this trend was not uniform across districts. Of the 50 districts in our analysis, 22 saw a decline in the percentage of ELL students, 22 had an increase, and six saw no change. MPS experienced a sizable increase of 602 ELL students in 2015-16, while Racine enrolled 418 fewer ELL students over the same period. Delavan-Darien has the highest concentration of ELL students, but its percentage of total enrollments decreased 3.1 points in the past year.

It is unclear what is causing the continued decrease in ELL students over time. One possible reason is that there are simply fewer students enrolling for whom English is not their first language. Another potential explanation is that more ELL students are attaining language proficiency as measured by the W-APT assessment and are testing out of ELL classes. Given the available data, we are unable to determine if these or other reasons, separately or combined, are driving the decrease in ELL numbers.



**Table 6: Southeast Wisconsin English Language Learners**

District	Number of ELL Students	Percent ELL 2015-16	+/- Region Percent	Percent Rank
<b>Kenosha County</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>+</b>	
Central/Westosha Union	64	1.7%	-	29
Kenosha	2,137	9.6%	+	5
Wilmot Union	38	1.2%	-	42
<b>Milwaukee County</b>	<b>9,384</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>+</b>	
Brown Deer	84	5.3%	-	17
Cudahy	198	7.9%	+	11
Franklin Public	182	4.1%	-	16
Greendale	116	4.4%	-	15
Greenfield	232	6.4%	+	13
Milwaukee	7,254	9.6%	+	8
Nicolet Union	82	2.3%	-	24
Oak Creek-Franklin	353	5.4%	-	14
Saint Francis	83	7.0%	+	10
Shorewood	184	8.6%	+	9
South Milwaukee	127	3.9%	-	18
Wauwatosa	114	1.6%	-	30
West Allis	275	2.9%	-	23
Whitefish Bay	31	1.0%	-	37
Whitnall	69	2.7%	-	22
<b>Ozaukee County</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>-</b>	
Cedarburg	24	0.8%	-	38
Grafton	28	1.3%	-	31
Mequon-Thiensville	126	3.4%	-	20
Northern Ozaukee	22	1.9%	-	32
Port Washington-Saukville	38	1.4%	-	35
<b>Racine County</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>-</b>	
Burlington Area	112	3.5%	-	21
Racine	2,281	11.9%	+	3
Union Grove Union	22	0.8%	-	46
Waterford Union	18	0.6%	-	48
<b>Walworth County</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>+</b>	
Big Foot Union	173	10.3%	+	4
Delavan-Darien	424	18.3%	+	1
East Troy Community	23	1.4%	-	27
Elkhorn Area	207	6.2%	+	12
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	375	8.5%	+	7
Whitewater	295	15.2%	+	2
Williams Bay	5	0.7%	-	34
<b>Washington County</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>-</b>	
Germantown	34	0.9%	-	43
Hartford Union	98	2.2%	-	26
Kewaskum	22	1.2%	-	39
Slinger	25	0.8%	-	45
West Bend	114	1.7%	-	28
<b>Waukesha County</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	
Arrowhead Union	25	0.4%	-	47
Elmbrook	261	3.7%	-	19
Hamilton	65	1.4%	-	33
Kettle Moraine	26	0.7%	-	44
Menomonee Falls	84	2.1%	-	25
Mukwonago	22	0.5%	-	49
Muskego-Norway	14	0.3%	-	50
New Berlin	55	1.2%	-	41
Oconomowoc Area	75	1.4%	-	40
Pewaukee	34	1.2%	-	36
Waukesha	1,208	9.2%	+	6
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>17,956</b>	<b>6.0%</b>		
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>46,851</b>	<b>5.4%</b>		



## REGION HAS A HIGHER RATE OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

This is the second year in which we are including students with disabilities in our analysis of school district demographics. Students with disabilities are defined as those who meet the eligibility criteria outlined in the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). As with English Language Learners, students with disabilities frequently require different and more specialized instruction and resources, which can impact a district's revenue and staffing needs.

**Table 7** shows the number and percentage of students with disabilities enrolled in the region's school districts in 2015-16. MPS has the highest number of students with disabilities (15,484), as well as the highest percentage (20.4%). The other large districts enroll sizable numbers of students with disabilities as well, including Racine (3,172), Kenosha (2,634), and Waukesha (1,831). Other districts with high concentrations of students with disabilities include Whitewater (17.3%), Brown Deer (17%), Delavan-Darien (16.8%), and Grafton (16.4%).

Overall, districts in southeast Wisconsin enrolled 42,679 students with disabilities in 2015-16, representing 14.3% of enrollment, a slightly higher percentage than the state as a whole (13.7%). The region has seen a decline in recent years with 2,050 fewer students with disabilities since 2009-10. The state has followed a similar pattern, with the number of students with disabilities falling 4,267 over the same period. However, there are 500 more students with disabilities enrolled across the state in 2015-16 than in the prior year. Though the state continues to follow the long-term trend of fewer students with disabilities, this is the first time in several years that enrollment of these students has increased.



Table 7: Southeast Wisconsin Students With Disabilities

District	Number of Students w/ Disabilities	Percent SWD 2015-16	+/- Region Percent	Percent Rank
<b>Kenosha County</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>11.9%</b>		
Central/Westosha Union	427	11.1%	-	31
Kenosha	2,634	11.9%	-	26
Wilmot Union	402	12.7%	-	20
<b>Milwaukee County</b>	<b>21,936</b>	<b>16.9%</b>		
Brown Deer	269	17.0%	+	3
Cudahy	391	15.5%	+	8
Franklin Public	425	9.5%	-	43
Greendale	265	10.0%	-	40
Greenfield	383	10.6%	-	35
Milwaukee	15,484	20.4%	+	1
Nicolet Union	398	11.2%	-	30
Oak Creek-Franklin	561	8.5%	-	48
Saint Francis	162	13.6%	-	15
Shorewood	269	12.5%	-	21
South Milwaukee	435	13.3%	-	17
Wauwatosa	899	12.4%	-	23
West Allis	1,369	14.3%	+	12
Whitefish Bay	246	8.1%	-	49
Whitnall	380	15.1%	+	9
<b>Ozaukee County</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>12.3%</b>		
Cedarburg	292	10.0%	-	41
Grafton	362	16.4%	+	6
Mequon-Thiensville	387	10.4%	-	36
Northern Ozaukee	137	12.0%	-	25
Port Washington-Saukville	375	14.1%	-	13
<b>Racine County</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>15.2%</b>		
Burlington Area	500	15.8%	+	7
Racine	3,172	16.5%	+	5
Union Grove Union	289	10.1%	-	38
Waterford Union	366	11.7%	-	28
<b>Walworth County</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>12.8%</b>		
Big Foot Union	249	14.8%	+	10
Delavan-Darien	388	16.8%	+	4
East Troy Community	178	10.8%	-	34
Elkhorn Area	364	11.0%	-	33
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	445	10.1%	-	38
Whitewater	335	17.3%	+	2
Williams Bay	87	12.8%	-	19
<b>Washington County</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>13.0%</b>		
Germantown	512	13.0%	-	18
Hartford Union	612	13.5%	-	16
Kewaskum	216	11.7%	-	29
Slinger	309	9.8%	-	42
West Bend	979	14.4%	+	11
<b>Waukesha County</b>	<b>6,726</b>	<b>10.9%</b>		
Arrowhead Union	594	9.2%	-	44
Elmbrook	726	10.4%	-	37
Hamilton	428	9.1%	-	45
Kettle Moraine	481	12.1%	-	24
Menomonee Falls	476	11.8%	-	27
Mukwonago	609	12.5%	-	22
Muskego-Norway	430	8.8%	-	46
New Berlin	381	8.6%	-	47
Oconomowoc Area	579	11.0%	-	32
Pewaukee	191	6.6%	-	50
Waukesha	1,831	13.9%	-	14
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>42,679</b>	<b>14.3%</b>		
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>118,417</b>	<b>13.7%</b>		





## SCHOOL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE

In this section, we provide perspective on public school district performance in southeast Wisconsin by presenting a variety of data involving school report cards, test scores, college readiness metrics, achievement gaps, and school participation. None of these data sets provides a definitive determination of how well districts are doing in achieving their core mission of educating students. Collectively, however, they offer important insights into both the past performance of districts and the challenges they face going forward, as well as comparative information that may be useful for policymakers, school leaders, and parents.

### REPORT CARDS

DPI creates report cards for schools and districts which provide several measures of academic performance that are combined to create an overall accountability score. The scores are indexed on a 100-point scale for each achievement category. Schools and districts scoring between 83 and 100 *significantly exceed expectations*; those between 73 and 82.9 *exceed expectations*; schools and districts falling between 63 and 72.9 *meet expectations*; those between 53 and 62.9 *meet few expectations*; and any school or district with an overall score below 53 is determined to *fail to meet expectations*.

The overall accountability score has two components: a weighted average of four academic indicators and a set of student engagement indicators.<sup>3</sup> The four academic components also are measured on a 100-point scale. *Student achievement* uses proficiency in mathematics and English Language Arts as measured by state assessment exams. *Student Growth* uses a value-added approach to create a school growth measure based on gains in knowledge from year to year. *Closing gaps* refers to narrowing achievement and high school graduation rate gaps between high- and low-performing student subgroups. Finally, the *on-track and postsecondary readiness* indicator includes high school graduation rates or attendance, and measures of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade reading or 8<sup>th</sup> grade math achievement.

The student engagement indicators include test participation rate, absenteeism, and dropout rate. The state standards are at least 95% of students participating in state assessment tests, an absenteeism rate of less than 13%, and a dropout rate of less than 6%. If a school or district has an engagement indicator that falls below state standards, points are deducted from the combined score of the four academic indicators. However, if the engagement indicators exceed the state standards, then no points are added and the overall accountability score will be the weighted average of the four academic indicators. It should be noted that students who opt out of state assessments negatively impact a school or district's test participation rate, potentially reducing the overall accountability score.

After the Wisconsin Legislature passed a bill to forgo releasing report cards for the 2014-15 school year, DPI made a number of changes for the 2015-16 school and district report cards. For example, private schools are included in the accountability structure for the first time and will have report

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<sup>3</sup> For detailed information on report card score calculations, please refer to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction District and School Report Card website: <http://dpi.wi.gov/accountability/report-cards>



cards, though they will not have ratings, since the system requires multiple years of data to produce an accountability score.

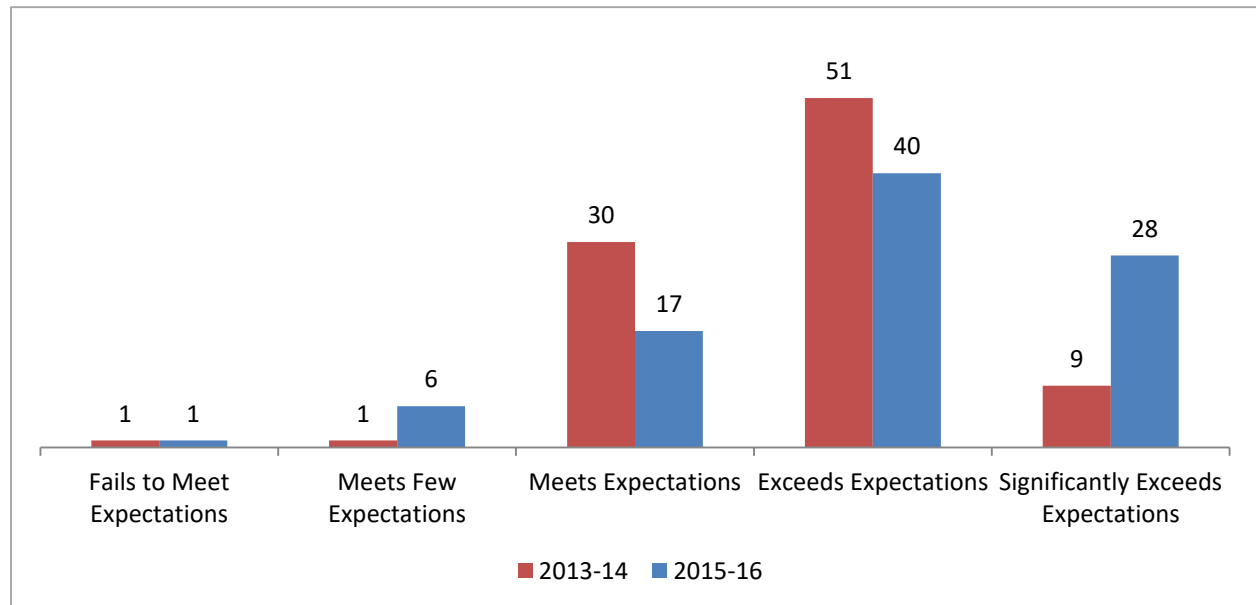
Additionally, there were two technical changes to how schools and districts are evaluated. First, the report card structure was changed to adjust the weighting for the student achievement and student growth metrics to reflect the percentage of low-income students enrolled. Districts with a high concentration of low-income students had more weight placed on the student growth score and less on student achievement. Conversely, districts with a low concentration of low-income students had more weight placed on student achievement and less on the student growth score.

The second change involves the student growth indicator. In prior years, this academic indicator measured student growth percentiles in reading and math. The new approach uses a value-added model to provide a school-based measure of growth. This was developed in conjunction with researchers at UW-Madison and will enable an “apples to apples” comparison of performance among schools and districts with dissimilar student populations.

DPI creates report cards at both the school and district level, though our analysis will focus solely on districts. The district report cards are not the average of scores from individual schools within the district, but rather are created as if all students in the district attended one big school.

**Chart 3** provides an overview of the number of districts in the region that fell into each accountability category based on the report cards for the 2015-16 school year. Across southeast Wisconsin, a majority of districts (68) exceed or significantly exceed expectations. Seventeen districts met expectations, while six met few expectations. Racine Unified was the only district in the region (and one of five in the state) that failed to meet expectations.

**Chart 3: Overall accountability ratings for southeast Wisconsin districts**



Given the change in the weighting structure, we cannot accurately compare the accountability scores between this and prior versions of the report cards. However, **Chart 3** does show the number of districts in each rating category in 2015-16 as compared to 2013-14. In 2013-14, there were only two districts at the low end of the scale and nine districts in the highest category, with most districts either meeting or exceeding expectations. The 2015-16 report cards show a pronounced shift towards the top two categories of exceeding and significantly exceeding expectations. This is certainly a positive outcome, though it should be noted that more districts also fell into the category of meeting few expectations.

**Table 8** provides report card data for each district in the region, including the district's overall accountability rating and score as well as the component scores. The highest accountability scores belong to several small districts, including North Lake (93.7), Stone Bank (92.5), and Hartland-Lakeside (91.9). Larger districts with high accountability scores include Whitefish Bay (89), Cedarburg (86.8), and Mequon-Thiensville (86.5). Districts with the lowest scores include Racine (48.1), Cudahy (55), and MPS (55.3). A number of smaller and rural districts also received low accountability scores, including Hartford UHS (59.4), Central/Westosha UHS (61.1), and Wilmot UHS (61.4).

It is clear from a cursory look at **Table 8** that districts in the highest accountability category are in affluent communities. A growing body of research points to the strong relationship between socio-economic status and educational achievement. However, the adjustments to the report card formula were intended to better reflect the education and value a school was providing students, rather than measuring students who entered school as high achieving.

The formula will likely become more robust with additional years of data, though there are signs that it is achieving its purpose. MPS enrolls arguably the most challenging student population in the region with high concentrations of low-income students, English Language Learners, and students with disabilities. Under the old report card structure, MPS always received the lowest rating, harmed in part by deductions for high absenteeism rates. The new report card reflects the challenges facing MPS and acknowledges the student growth being achieved. As a result, MPS improved to the second rating category. Much work remains to be done for our region's largest district, but many will argue that the new accountability structure better reflects MPS' actual performance and progress.



Table 8: District report card scores, 2015-16

District	Overall Accountability Rating	Overall Accountability Score	Student Achievement Score	Student Growth Score	Closing Gaps Score	On-Track and Postsecondary Readiness Score
<b>Kenosha County</b>						
Central/Westosha Union						
<i>Brighton</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.8	93.7	89.8	86.3	96.1
<i>Bristol</i>	Exceeds Expectations	77.7	87.8	68	74.1	92.9
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	Meets Few Expectations	61.1	66.4	NA	52.4	93.1
<i>Paris</i>	Exceeds Expectations	76.8	82.6	79.4	51.4	92.6
<i>Salem</i>	Exceeds Expectations	73.4	71.2	60.4	72	90.3
<i>Wheatland</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	83.2	80.4	76.4	85.6	93.3
Kenosha	Meets Expectations	71.6	59.5	70.8	66.2	85.1
Wilmot Union						
<i>Randall</i>	Exceeds Expectations	82.3	79.6	88.8	72.7	90.7
<i>Silver Lake</i>	Exceeds Expectations	75.1	77.8	63.2	69.8	92.1
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	Exceeds Expectations	80.6	80.2	75.6	75.3	90.9
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	Meets Expectations	68	61	61.3	63.4	86.3
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	Meets Few Expectations	61.4	52	NA	46.6	89.9
<b>Milwaukee County</b>						
Brown Deer	Exceeds Expectations	75	62.2	74.6	69.7	89.9
Cudahy	Meets Few Expectations	55	53.4	28	60.3	86.4
Franklin Public	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	83.4	88.4	85	70.4	87.9
Greendale	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.5	87.7	81.1	76.5	94.8
Greenfield	Meets Expectations	67.1	64.3	54.6	63.5	86.1
Milwaukee	Meets Few Expectations	55.3	35.9	60.3	57.4	68
Nicolet Union						
<i>Fox Point</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	90.5	95.1	79.4	83	95
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	Exceeds Expectations	79.1	78.5	61.3	84.5	90.5
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	Exceeds Expectations	79.6	85.6	51.8	66.7	92.7
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	Exceeds Expectations	76.1	81.2	NA	60.5	97
Oak Creek-Franklin	Exceeds Expectations	77.8	74.2	72.7	72.6	91.5
Saint Francis	Meets Expectations	70.4	61	69.8	62.8	86.7
Shorewood	Exceeds Expectations	82.8	86.8	73.6	70.9	94.2
South Milwaukee	Meets Expectations	63.1	58.9	45.2	67.4	87.2
Wauwatosa	Exceeds Expectations	77.4	82.3	64.2	66.1	92.8
West Allis	Meets Expectations	65.3	60.7	56.5	59.8	86.8
Whitefish Bay	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	89	95.3	78.4	72.3	96.4
Whitnall	Exceeds Expectations	79	78	72.7	70.8	93.2
<b>Ozaukee County</b>						
Cedarburg	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.8	94.2	58.5	73.9	95.5
Grafton	Exceeds Expectations	80.7	83.9	63.2	71.1	93.6
Mequon-Thiensville	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.5	94.3	64.2	70.6	96.4
Northern Ozaukee	Exceeds Expectations	77.7	74.4	90.6	59.1	90.1
Port Washington-Saukville	Exceeds Expectations	79.7	80.1	67	74.3	93
<b>Racine County</b>						
Burlington Area	Exceeds Expectations	79.9	75.7	85.1	69.2	89.2
Racine	Fails to Meet Expectations	48.1	41.2	26.1	60.8	74.4
Union Grove Union						
<i>Dover</i>	Exceeds Expectations	78.8	69.3	80.3	NA	94.9
<i>Raymond</i>	Exceeds Expectations	80.2	74.5	90.6	76.3	90.6
<i>Union Grove</i>	Exceeds Expectations	77.5	74	73.6	70.6	91.8
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	Exceeds Expectations	74.9	65.9	NA	72	98.8
<i>Yorkville</i>	Meets Expectations	72.8	78.6	73.6	44.4	91.1
Waterford Union						
<i>North Cape</i>	Exceeds Expectations	81.5	79.4	58.4	NA	94.1
<i>Norway</i>	Exceeds Expectations	82.8	84.3	66.1	NA	92
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.6	90.2	74.6	73.6	93.8
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	Exceeds Expectations	80.9	86.4	69.8	67.9	91.9
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	Meets Expectations	70	77.5	NA	49.4	96.4



Table 8: District report card scores, 2015-16, continued

District	Overall Accountability Rating	Overall Accountability Score	Student Achievement Score	Student Growth Score	Closing Gaps Score	On-Track and Postsecondary Readiness Score
<b>Walworth County</b>						
Big Foot Union						
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	Meets Expectations	68.9	62.3	NA	62.5	94.8
<i>Fontana</i>	Exceeds Expectations	79.3	72.7	79.3	NA	90.2
<i>Linn J6</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.6	89.1	82.2	100	93.7
<i>Sharon</i>	Exceeds Expectations	74.8	63.4	63.1	82.3	90.5
<i>Walworth</i>	Exceeds Expectations	79	66.9	76.5	77.5	89.1
Delavan-Darien	Meets Expectations	63.3	47.8	49.9	68.5	85.5
East Troy Community	Meets Expectations	71.8	68.2	59.4	68.5	89.7
Elkhorn Area	Exceeds Expectations	77.1	72.4	74.6	70.5	91
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union						
<i>Geneva</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	88.5	88	74.6	NA	94.2
<i>Genoa City</i>	Exceeds Expectations	78.5	74.2	62.3	87.7	91.3
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	Meets Expectations	71	66.8	64.1	NA	89
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	Meets Few Expectations	61.9	64.1	NA	56	94.5
<i>Linn J4</i>	Exceeds Expectations	75.3	74.5	51.7	90.3	96
Whitewater	Meets Expectations	70.2	65.4	61.3	67.5	87.2
Williams Bay	Exceeds Expectations	78.1	70.3	99.2	56.5	88.7
<b>Washington County</b>						
Germantown	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	83.7	83.4	98.2	66.3	94.9
Hartford Union						
<i>Erin</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	88.7	87.8	88.9	84.7	94.1
<i>Friess Lake</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.1	82.2	83.1	NA	93.4
<i>Hartford</i>	Exceeds Expectations	78.1	71.5	85.1	66.3	89.9
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	Meets Few Expectations	59.4	68.2	NA	46.4	92.8
<i>Herman</i>	Meets Expectations	68.1	65.5	51.8	NA	96.3
<i>Neosho</i>	Meets Expectations	68.1	63.8	64.1	52.9	91.5
<i>Richfield</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	83.6	90	78.2	62.5	95.2
<i>Rubicon</i>	Exceeds Expectations	75.1	77.8	63.2	69.8	92.1
Kewaskum	Exceeds Expectations	80	77.5	80.3	70.8	92.3
Slinger	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	84.8	88.5	78.4	71.3	95.5
West Bend	Meets Expectations	72.4	73.4	64.1	61.2	89.9
<b>Waukesha County</b>						
Arrowhead Union						
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	Exceeds Expectations	82.4	91.3	NA	65.9	97.8
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.9	90.7	98.2	88.2	93.5
<i>Lake Country</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	90.4	96.5	91.6	76.1	94
<i>Merton Community</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.1	90.3	63.2	71	94.3
<i>North Lake</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	93.7	95.3	72.7	92.4	96.3
<i>Richmond</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86	82.4	54.6	72.4	94.5
<i>Stone Bank</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	92.5	96.2	91.6	82.8	96.2
<i>Swallow</i>	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.5	97.7	88.8	76.8	95.7
Elmbrook	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.8	92.6	67	71.2	95
Hamilton	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.3	94	75.6	69.9	95.3
Kettle Moraine	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	84.2	88.5	75.5	70.3	94.9
Menomonee Falls	Exceeds Expectations	78.5	81.6	67	65.5	92.3
Mukwonago	Exceeds Expectations	82.9	86.8	78.4	67.5	94.2
Muskego-Norway	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	83.4	86.7	64.1	74.3	94.5
New Berlin	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.5	90.1	75.5	72.7	95.2
Oconomowoc Area	Exceeds Expectations	78.4	75.4	85.1	67.2	90.5
Pewaukee	Exceeds Expectations	79.1	86.2	55.6	60.6	94.4
Waukesha	Meets Expectations	71.2	67.4	68.9	61.3	87.2



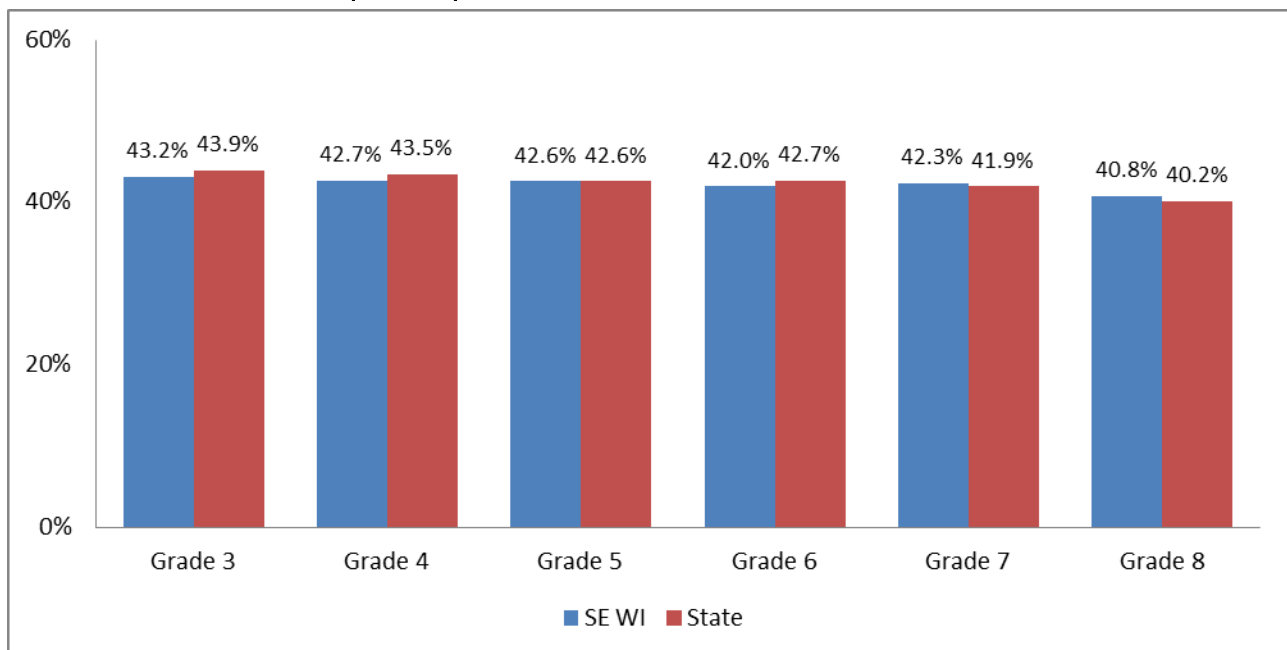
## SCHOOL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE: FORWARD EXAM SCORES

School districts across Wisconsin administered the Forward Exam for the first time in spring 2016. The Forward Exam is aligned to new state academic standards and tests students in grades 3-8 in English Language Arts (ELA) and math, grades 4 and 8 in science, and grades 4, 8, and 10 in social studies. It is the third type of assessment used in the past three years, following the short-lived Badger Exam in 2014-15, and the WKCE exam, which was the assessment used for many years before that. The decision to change the state assessment precludes our ability to use trend data to illustrate proficiency gains and losses over time. With only one year of data, the Forward Exams results still provide value, but it will take several years to have data sets that allow for robust measurement of school and district performance.

Students are grouped into four categories based on their Forward Exam score: below basic, basic, proficient, and advanced. Scoring into the top two categories – proficient and advanced – signifies the student is on grade level for the subject area. Below, we provide data on the percentage of students who scored proficient or advanced for each assessment. We compare the region to the state as a whole for each grade, though at the district level we focus on data for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade ELA and math.

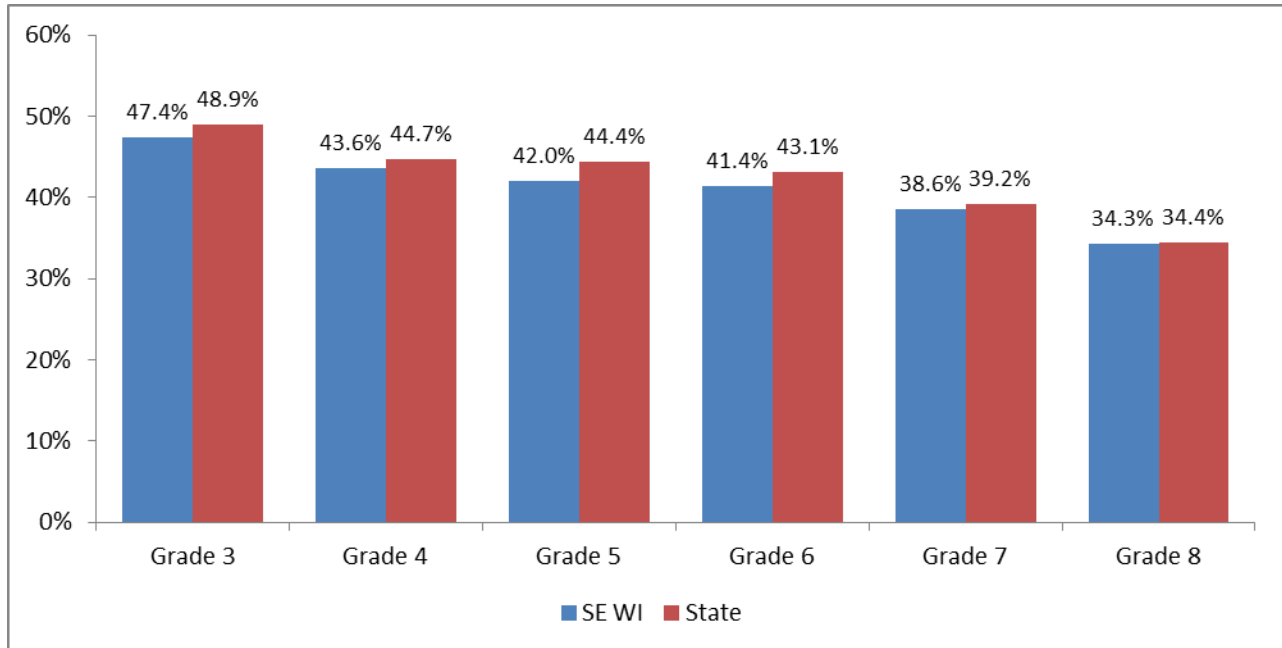
**Chart 4** illustrates student performance on the English Language Arts (ELA) section of the Forward Exam, broken out for each grade. On the whole, students in school districts in southeast Wisconsin performed at about the same level as students statewide on the ELA section. The state performed slightly better in grades 3, 4, and 6, while the region had higher proficiency rates in grades 7 and 8. Perhaps the larger takeaway is that, in both the region and state, more than half of students are performing below the ELA standards for their grade level.

**Chart 4: Forward Exam ELA percent proficient and advanced, 2015-16**



**Chart 5** provides a similar look at the math section of the Forward Exam. Across each grade level, districts in the region had lower percentages of students score proficient and advanced compared to the state. Proficiency levels for ELA were relatively consistent across grade levels. However, math proficiency decreased with each successive grade level in both the state and region. Based on these data, only a third of 8<sup>th</sup> graders in the region and state are on grade level for mathematics.

**Chart 5: Forward Exam math percent proficient and advanced, 2015-16**



**Table 9** gives a district level look at proficiency rates for ELA and math for 3<sup>rd</sup> grade and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in the region. In general, districts have higher proficiency rates among 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students than for 8<sup>th</sup> grade students.

Proficiency levels vary greatly throughout the region, with many districts surpassing the regional and state averages in both ELA and math. The districts with high report card ratings tend to be the districts with high proficiency rates, while those with low ratings tend to have lower proficiency rates. For example, roughly 75% of 3<sup>rd</sup> graders in Whitefish Bay are proficient or advanced in ELA and math, while approximately 20% of 3<sup>rd</sup> graders in MPS met the same benchmark. This is not coincidental, as state assessment results are a component of the report card rating.

One interesting finding is that a number of districts have high proficiency rates for 3<sup>rd</sup> graders, but have rates for 8<sup>th</sup> graders that are substantially lower, sometimes below regional and state averages. In Mequon-Thiensville, for example, 76.6% of 3<sup>rd</sup> graders were proficient or advanced in ELA, but only 61.1% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders achieved those levels. In the math section, 3<sup>rd</sup> graders had a proficiency rate of 83.7%, compared to just 44.6% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders. Though the district received the highest report card rating, there is a clear disconnect between achievement in lower and upper grades.



**Table 9: Southeast Wisconsin Forward Exams Results, 2015-16**

District	3rd Grade		8th Grade	
	ELA Proficient/ Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced	ELA Proficient/ Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced
<b>Kenosha County</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>
Brighton #1	76.2%	52.4%	78.3%	68.4%
Bristol #1	62.3%	46.4%	53.9%	36.8%
Paris J1	48.3%	55.2%	58.8%	50.0%
Salem	53.7%	60.0%	46.7%	20.8%
Wheatland J1	81.8%	84.1%	34.0%	44.7%
Kenosha	44.9%	46.0%	40.2%	27.3%
Randall J1	53.4%	67.2%	58.3%	45.8%
Silver Lake J1	61.8%	73.5%	50.7%	43.7%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	51.7%	55.0%	46.4%	42.6%
Twin Lakes #4	25.7%	17.1%	50.0%	19.2%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
Brown Deer	58.3%	53.4%	29.4%	32.5%
Cudahy	40.6%	40.4%	24.7%	14.0%
Franklin Public	64.4%	69.3%	58.8%	48.4%
Greendale	53.2%	66.2%	72.8%	55.9%
Greenfield	51.7%	42.7%	44.1%	34.7%
Milwaukee	18.9%	20.8%	21.7%	10.7%
Fox Point J2	75.8%	79.2%	60.2%	54.7%
Glendale-River Hills	46.5%	54.1%	46.6%	41.7%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	49.0%	53.1%	31.0%	52.8%
Oak Creek-Franklin	59.3%	69.1%	49.8%	45.8%
Saint Francis	45.3%	48.0%	39.7%	43.5%
Shorewood	63.6%	66.0%	42.3%	52.8%
South Milwaukee	36.9%	38.4%	37.9%	31.3%
Wauwatosa	60.7%	62.6%	45.0%	46.3%
West Allis	43.8%	50.7%	30.2%	19.2%
Whitefish Bay	78.6%	72.4%	65.1%	73.8%
Whitnall	58.6%	75.9%	47.3%	47.3%
<b>Ozaukee County</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>
Cedarburg	75.3%	71.1%	53.1%	57.9%
Grafton	67.4%	66.0%	50.0%	33.3%
Mequon-Thiensville	77.2%	84.4%	43.2%	38.0%
Northern Ozaukee	40.8%	40.8%	59.3%	46.0%
Port Washington-Saukville	68.2%	61.8%	48.4%	24.7%
<b>Racine County</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
Burlington Area	56.3%	58.6%	58.0%	38.4%
Racine	21.8%	28.7%	54.5%	46.7%
Dover #1	30.0%	30.0%	16.4%	9.1%
Raymond #14	37.0%	21.7%	45.0%	27.5%
Union Grove J1	60.0%	48.6%	40.0%	43.5%
Yorkville J2	71.1%	52.6%	65.7%	53.7%





**Table 9: Southeast Wisconsin Forward Exams Results, 2015-16, *continued***

District	3rd Grade		8th Grade	
	ELA Proficient/ Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced	ELA Proficient/ Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced
<b>Walworth County</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>
North Cape	73.3%	80.0%	70.4%	36.0%
Norway J7	50.0%	50.0%	63.6%	63.6%
Washington-Caldwell	61.5%	76.9%	55.0%	50.8%
Waterford Graded J1	50.3%	74.0%	53.1%	56.0%
Fontana J8	55.6%	66.7%	73.3%	73.3%
Linn J6	83.3%	75.0%	39.3%	25.0%
Sharon J11	45.8%	54.2%	63.0%	30.4%
Walworth J1	28.3%	30.2%	14.0%	23.8%
Delavan-Darien	22.6%	27.0%	36.3%	32.7%
East Troy Community	32.4%	33.3%	42.8%	32.3%
Elkhorn Area	50.0%	52.8%	60.0%	70.6%
Geneva J4	68.2%	50.0%	55.6%	50.0%
Genoa City J2	38.3%	72.3%	43.7%	39.7%
Lake Geneva J1	50.0%	54.4%	44.4%	66.7%
Linn J4	66.7%	55.6%	30.9%	28.1%
Whitewater	42.7%	53.8%	45.8%	36.6%
Williams Bay	32.6%	39.1%	58.0%	67.8%
<b>Washington County</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>47.1%</b>
Germantown	60.7%	60.7%	56.1%	65.8%
Erin	60.7%	53.6%	65.5%	34.5%
Friess Lake	78.6%	57.1%	62.6%	29.0%
Hartford J1	56.4%	53.3%	46.2%	200.0%
Herman #22	77.8%	44.4%	27.8%	16.7%
Neosho J3	72.7%	68.2%	79.1%	62.8%
Richfield J1	65.4%	57.7%	25.0%	16.7%
Rubicon J6	77.8%	100.0%	47.4%	54.0%
Kewaskum	63.8%	56.9%	33.3%	100.0%
Slinger	63.8%	74.8%	62.4%	61.1%
West Bend	62.5%	62.1%	48.1%	43.7%
<b>Waukesha County</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>
Hartland-Lakeside J3	67.6%	76.5%	67.5%	71.9%
Lake Country	55.4%	76.8%	67.6%	77.5%
Merton Community	71.0%	78.0%	44.9%	53.6%
North Lake	82.8%	75.9%	58.8%	68.6%
Richmond	56.8%	63.6%	60.0%	60.3%
Stone Bank	52.9%	76.5%	84.1%	73.8%
Swallow	64.4%	72.9%	81.4%	88.6%
Elmbrook	58.8%	71.4%	59.5%	54.5%
Hamilton	73.3%	75.0%	66.9%	54.1%
Kettle Moraine	64.3%	65.5%	56.1%	62.1%
Menomonee Falls	53.1%	71.9%	52.6%	31.3%
Mukwonago	59.5%	73.5%	52.7%	51.4%
Muskego-Norway	60.5%	73.5%	60.6%	65.9%
New Berlin	62.2%	78.0%	52.8%	60.7%
Oconomowoc Area	42.9%	54.6%	44.0%	44.4%
Pewaukee	75.0%	77.5%	48.0%	44.5%
Waukesha	43.1%	52.1%	39.5%	42.7%
<b>Southeastern Wisconsin</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>34.3%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>



## MEASURING COLLEGE READINESS: ACT, AP, AND HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION

College readiness typically refers to a student's ability to successfully complete the academic requirements associated with a college classroom without remedial assistance. A primary measure of college readiness, of course, is successful completion of high school, but additional metrics can be used to assess the performance of school districts in preparing their students for a college education. In this section, we consider three indicators of college readiness: participation and performance on the ACT exam; participation and performance on AP exams; and high school graduation rates.

### ACT exam

In past years, the state assessment (WKCE) was given to some high school students in addition to the ACT, Aspire, and WorkKeys exams. Collectively, these provided a measure of college and career readiness. Because the Forward Exams does not have a high school component, the suite of ACT exams now has become the sole set of assessments for high schoolers.

The ACT exam, along with the SAT, is a common measure of college readiness and is used in the college admissions process. The ACT is the prevalent test in Wisconsin and is typically taken by high school juniors. The exam includes four subject area tests in English, mathematics, reading, and science, and is a continuation of the ACT Aspire Assessment currently given to 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the state. The composite score is the average of the four subject tests, with scores ranging from a low of 1 to a perfect score of 36. The national average composite score in 2014-2015 was 21.0.

**Table 10** shows the composite ACT score for each school district in southeast Wisconsin for 2014-15, the most recent year for which data are available. The regional composite score of 22.9 exceeds the state score of 22.1, and both scores are unchanged from the prior year. With a composite score of 25.9, Mequon-Thiensville leads the region, followed by Whitefish Bay (25.8), Cedarburg (25.5) and Elmbrook (25.5). The MPS composite score improved from 2013-14, though at 16.2 it remains the lowest score in the region, followed by Racine (19.9) and Saint Francis (20).

Twenty-eight districts across southeast Wisconsin increased their ACT composite score, while 21 saw their score decrease, and one district had no change. Delavan-Darien posted a composite score gain of 0.8 points, while Greenfield and Kettle Moraine each increased their composite score by 0.7 points. Williams Bay had the biggest decrease in composite ACT score (-2 points), followed by Whitnall (-1.9 points), and Whitefish Bay (-0.9 points).

**Table 10** also shows the percentage of 12<sup>th</sup> graders in each district who took the ACT test at some point during high school. For districts in southeast Wisconsin, 72.2% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders took the ACT, which exceeds the statewide rate of 63.5%. Whitefish Bay has the highest participation rate in the region (92.9%), along with MPS (92.6%), and Mequon-Thiensville (91%). Conversely, Racine (42.8%), Delavan-Darien (49%), and Whitewater (50%) had the lowest ACT participation rates.

Slightly fewer 12<sup>th</sup> grade students took the ACT in 2014-15, with the regional participation rate decreasing 0.1 points. Among individual districts, however, 31 increased participation while 19 saw participation decrease. The biggest gains in ACT participation were found in Greenfield (11.5 points), Union Grove (10.1 points), and Kewaskum (9.6 points), while Kenosha (-13 points), West Bend (-



10.9 points), and Delavan-Darien (-8.1 points) experienced the largest decreases in ACT participation.

The 2014-15 school year was the last in which the ACT was an optional exam. Changes in the recent state budget resulted in adopting the ACT as the assessment exam for high schoolers. Consequently, we can expect to see participation rates increase significantly in the future. Expanding participation need not result in lower composite scores, however. In fact, of the 28 districts with composite score gains in 2014-15, 16 also increased participation.



Table 10: ACT composite scores and participation rates, 2014-15

District	ACT Composite Score		
	Percent Tested	Above/Below Regional Avg	District Score
<b>Kenosha County</b>			
Central/Westosha UHS	66.1%	+	23.2
Kenosha	50.4%	-	21.2
Wilmot UHS	54.9%	-	22.4
<b>Milwaukee County</b>			
Brown Deer	72.1%	-	20.1
Cudahy	57.6%	-	20.6
Franklin Public	79.1%	+	23.6
Greendale	90.7%	+	24.5
Greenfield	55.8%	-	21.9
Milwaukee	92.6%	-	16.2
Nicolet UHS	83.7%	+	24.1
Oak Creek-Franklin	70.6%	-	21.7
Saint Francis	67.5%	-	20.0
Shorewood	82.0%	+	24.9
South Milwaukee	57.6%	-	21.9
Wauwatosa	72.6%	+	23.7
West Allis	53.0%	-	20.1
Whitefish Bay	92.9%	+	25.8
Whitnall	74.1%	-	22.2
<b>Ozaukee County</b>			
Cedarburg	88.1%	+	25.5
Grafton	69.9%	+	24.2
Mequon-Thiensville	91.0%	+	25.9
Northern Ozaukee	58.3%	-	22.4
Port Washington-Saukville	69.1%	+	23.7
<b>Racine County</b>			
Burlington Area	62.4%	-	22.2
Racine	42.8%	-	19.9
Union Grove UHS	73.0%	-	21.9
Waterford UHS	61.8%	-	23.5
<b>Walworth County</b>			
Big Foot UHS	56.1%	-	21.5
Delavan-Darien	49.0%	-	20.7
East Troy Community	65.1%	+	23.2
Elkhorn Area	64.3%	-	22.1
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	55.6%	-	22.6
Whitewater	50.0%	+	23.5
Williams Bay	72.1%	+	24.1
<b>Washington County</b>			
Germantown	81.2%	+	23.7
Hartford UHS	66.1%	+	23.4
Kewaskum	63.3%	-	21.9
Slinger	72.1%	+	23.9
West Bend	88.7%	-	21.7
<b>Waukesha County</b>			
Arrowhead UHS	83.6%	+	25.1
Elmbrook	85.8%	+	25.5
Hamilton	79.7%	+	24.5
Kettle Moraine	78.7%	+	23.9
Menomonee Falls	78.8%	+	23.5
Mukwonago	73.9%	+	23.4
Muskego-Norway	80.6%	+	23.3
New Berlin	84.9%	+	24.1
Oconomowoc Area	74.6%	+	23.0
Pewaukee	80.9%	+	24.5
Waukesha	60.1%	-	22.7
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>72.2%</b>		<b>22.9</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>63.5%</b>		<b>22.1</b>



## Advanced Placement exams

The Advanced Placement (AP) program, run by the College Board, provides high school students the opportunity to take college-level courses and potentially receive college credit. Exams are offered in 36 subject areas, ranging from English and math, to environmental science and art history. Scores are reported on a five-point grading scale, with a score of three or above considered a passing grade and generally eligible to receive college credit.

Students typically take an AP test following a high school course in a specific subject area. However, enrolling in the class does not require taking the AP exam, and students also are able to take the exam without having been enrolled in the course. As a result, the percentage of students taking an AP exam is not a reflection of enrollment in AP classes, but rather is a reflection of those who sat for the test. Schools that offer a large number of AP courses are more likely to see a higher percentage of students taking the AP exam.

**Table 11** provides a district-level look at the percentage of students who took an AP exam in the 2014-15 school year. In southeast Wisconsin, 17.9% of high school students took at least one AP exam in 2014-15, which surpasses the state figure of 14.4%. Districts across the region saw a steady increase in AP participation of 1.5 points while the state showed a smaller increase of 0.6 points. Among districts, Cedarburg had the highest participation rate (45%), followed by Mequon-Thiensville (33.9%), and Elmbrook (33.2%). Conversely, Racine had the lowest rate with just 5% of students taking an AP exam, followed by MPS (7.9%), and Cudahy (8.8%).

AP exams continue to gain in popularity, as 35 of the 50 districts experienced an increase in AP participation. Slinger posted the highest one-year rise in participation (7.7 points), followed by Big Foot UHS (6.8 points), and Waukesha (6.5 points). Among the 15 districts with declining participation, Central/Westosha UHS had the biggest drop (-4.2 points), followed by Greendale (-3.7 points), and Whitnall (-3.6 points).

**Table 11** also shows the percentage of AP exams passed. Both the region and state experienced similar pass rates (66.1% and 66.6%, respectively), with rates declining for the region (-1.6 points) and the state (-1.1 points). Ninety percent of students taking AP exams in Whitefish Bay received a passing score, the highest in the region. Other districts with high pass rates include Arrowhead UHS (88.6%) and Shorewood (87.9%). MPS had the lowest pass rate (21.2%) followed by Saint Francis (39.8%) and Kewaskum (40.4%).

In southeast Wisconsin, 24 districts saw AP pass rates rise in the past year, while 26 districts saw a decrease. Union Grove UHS posted the biggest one-year gain (10.9 points), followed by Burlington (8.5 points) and Whitewater (8.5 points). Conversely, pass rates fell 16.8 points in Williams Bay, 12.8 points in Oconomowoc, and 8.7 points at Kettle Moraine and Whitnall. AP participation increased at Williams Bay and Oconomowoc, but not to the extent that would be associated with such steep declines in the pass rate.



Table 11: AP exam participation and pass rates, 2014-15

District	Percent of Grade 9-12 Enrollment Taking an AP exam	AP Exams Passed as % of Exams Taken	Above/Below Regional Percent
<b>Kenosha County</b>			
Central/Westosha UHS	21.0%	64.8%	-
Kenosha	11.6%	55.3%	-
Wilmot UHS	17.0%	61.8%	-
<b>Milwaukee County</b>			
Brown Deer	15.8%	41.2%	-
Cudahy	8.8%	60.6%	-
Franklin Public	29.1%	79.4%	+
Greendale	23.7%	86.7%	+
Greenfield	18.3%	62.4%	-
Milwaukee	7.9%	21.2%	-
Nicolet UHS	28.8%	71.1%	+
Oak Creek-Franklin	19.5%	61.6%	-
Saint Francis	11.6%	39.8%	-
Shorewood	18.2%	87.9%	+
South Milwaukee	13.4%	55.6%	-
Wauwatosa	21.9%	72.0%	+
West Allis	16.6%	55.0%	-
Whitefish Bay	31.3%	90.0%	+
Whitnall	12.9%	63.4%	-
<b>Ozaukee County</b>			
Cedarburg	45.0%	86.7%	+
Grafton	29.8%	74.3%	+
Mequon-Thiensville	33.9%	78.3%	+
Northern Ozaukee	9.8%	78.0%	+
Port Washington-Saukville	22.3%	76.5%	+
<b>Racine County</b>			
Burlington Area	16.5%	69.4%	+
Racine	5.0%	45.4%	-
Union Grove UHS	11.5%	60.4%	-
Waterford UHS	19.8%	80.9%	+
<b>Walworth County</b>			
Big Foot UHS	13.7%	53.5%	-
Delavan-Darien	10.4%	51.1%	-
East Troy Community	18.1%	68.7%	+
Elkhorn Area	21.6%	58.3%	-
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	14.7%	72.0%	+
Whitewater	12.2%	71.8%	+
Williams Bay	22.6%	62.5%	-
<b>Washington County</b>			
Germantown	22.9%	79.6%	+
Hartford UHS	24.0%	63.2%	-
Kewaskum	14.7%	40.4%	-
Slinger	22.9%	74.1%	+
West Bend	24.8%	74.3%	+
<b>Waukesha County</b>			
Arrowhead UHS	32.0%	88.6%	+
Elmbrook	33.2%	78.0%	+
Hamilton	25.0%	80.5%	+
Kettle Moraine	28.2%	60.9%	-
Menomonee Falls	25.0%	67.1%	+
Mukwonago	23.9%	73.8%	+
Muskego-Norway	23.6%	79.1%	+
New Berlin	39.6%	72.7%	+
Oconomowoc Area	27.0%	42.3%	-
Pewaukee	25.5%	74.8%	+
Waukesha	25.5%	61.9%	-
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>66.1%</b>	
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	



## High School Graduation Rates

The high school graduation rate provides a view of academic achievement that includes students who may not pursue a college education. Our analysis focuses on graduation (receiving a regular diploma) rather than high school completion, which counts high school equivalency diplomas and students who receive completion certificates. Students are placed in a cohort group based on the year they began high school and their outcomes are tracked for up to six years. Our analysis is based on the four-year adjusted cohort rate for students who began in 2011-12 and earned a regular diploma.<sup>4</sup> **Table 12** shows the four-year graduation rate for each district for students who graduated in 2015.

**Table 12: High school graduation rates, 2014-15**

District	4-Year Adjusted Cohort Rate	
	Above/Below Region Percent	District Percent
<b>Kenosha County</b>		
Central/Westosha UHS	+	92.9%
Kenosha	+	87.9%
Wilmot UHS	+	88.1%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>		
Brown Deer	+	95.2%
Cudahy	+	93.3%
Franklin Public	+	84.0%
Greendale	+	97.7%
Greenfield	+	86.1%
Milwaukee	-	58.2%
Nicolet UHS	+	98.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	96.9%
Saint Francis	+	91.9%
Shorewood	+	97.0%
South Milwaukee	+	97.3%
Wauwatosa	+	93.5%
West Allis	+	93.2%
Whitefish Bay	+	93.3%
Whitnall	+	96.8%
<b>Ozaukee County</b>		
Cedarburg	+	98.6%
Grafton	+	98.9%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	97.6%
Northern Ozaukee	-	76.2%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	96.2%
<b>Racine County</b>		
Burlington Area	+	95.8%
Racine	-	74.3%
Union Grove UHS	+	99.2%
Waterford UHS	+	94.6%

District	4-Year Adjusted Cohort Rate	
	Above/Below Region Percent	District Percent
<b>Walworth County</b>		
Big Foot UHS	+	92.2%
Delavan-Darien	+	96.1%
East Troy Community	+	98.5%
Elkhorn Area	+	94.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	-	83.4%
Whitewater	+	88.6%
Williams Bay	+	93.0%
<b>Washington County</b>		
Germantown	+	95.1%
Hartford UHS	+	92.2%
Kewaskum	+	95.0%
Slinger	+	97.9%
West Bend	+	88.4%
<b>Waukesha County</b>		
Arrowhead UHS	+	96.6%
Elmbrook	+	96.6%
Hamilton	+	96.7%
Kettle Moraine	+	96.1%
Menomonee Falls	+	98.0%
Mukwonago	+	97.2%
Muskego-Norway	+	95.8%
New Berlin	+	98.3%
Oconomowoc Area	+	97.3%
Pewaukee	+	95.2%
Waukesha	+	84.0%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>		<b>83.9%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>		<b>88.4%</b>

<sup>4</sup> Students are assigned to a single cohort group when they begin high school in Wisconsin public schools. To be counted as a graduate under the four-year adjusted cohort rate, a student must earn a regular diploma on or during the summer following their fourth year of high school. This includes early graduates. Adjustments are made at the end of the four-year period to exclude any non-graduates. DPI also provides data for five- and six-year adjusted cohort rates.



Among school districts in the region, 83.9% of students in the cohort graduated in four years. Southeast Wisconsin trails the state average of 88.4%, which is one of the highest nationwide. The regional graduation rate fell 0.6 points from 2013-14, while the state rate declined 0.2 points. This marks the first decline in regional and state graduation rates after five consecutive years of improvement.

At Union Grove UHS, 99.2% of students graduated high school in four years, the highest rate in the region. Other districts with high graduation rates include Grafton (98.9%), Cedarburg (98.6%), and East Troy (98.5%). MPS posted the lowest graduation rate in the region at 58.2%, which is a 2.7 point decrease after several years of growth. Other districts with low graduation rates include Racine (74.3%), Northern Ozaukee (76.2%), and Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS (83.4%).

Despite the overall decrease, 27 districts in southeast Wisconsin had rising graduation rates, while 20 saw declines, and three districts showed no change. Comparison to the previous year, when 33 districts showed improvement, shows that the rising graduation rates of the past several years have tapered off. Saint Francis experience the largest single year gain in the graduation rate (6.9 points), followed by East Troy (4.9 points), and Nicolet UHS (4.4 points). Graduation rates at Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS dropped 8.6 points, the largest decrease in the region. Other districts with substantial declines include Williams Bay (-7 points), Greenfield (-5.6 points), and Racine (-3.7 points). Despite this setback, Racine has made steady progress in raising graduation rates, improving 7.7 points since 2009-10.

## ACHIEVEMENT GAPS IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

The schools and districts in our region represent a wide variety of communities, from large and urban to small and rural. Individual districts frequently outperform the regional and state averages, but focusing solely on district-level metrics can obscure the performance of different student groups. Previous reports have revealed significant gaps in achievement for low-income students and students of color as compared to their more affluent and/or white peers. This is important for the region as a whole, which will not make educational progress if certain student subgroups are left behind. Moreover, there are regulatory concerns associated with achievement gaps, as a component of federal Title I funding involves an expectation that districts diminish racial achievement gaps.

Our analysis explores achievement gaps by race and economic status for districts in southeast Wisconsin. The state assessment – the Forward Exam – provides a measure of academic achievement in lower grades, while the ACT, AP exams, and high school graduation rates illustrate achievement at the high school level. As with any statistical analysis, data can vary greatly depending on sample size. Many districts included in this report have student groups with small cohort sizes, which may cause a district's data to be redacted and omitted from tables. Results for cohort sizes that are below 20 students particularly should be interpreted with caution.

There are a few considerations to keep in mind regarding gap analysis. First, achievement gaps are not limited to certain districts; in fact, every district in the region has achievement gaps. Second, a low gap can be produced by having both student groups performing poorly, which is not the ideal outcome.





## Achievement gaps on the Forward Exam

As the annual state assessment, the Forward Exam is uniquely positioned to provide an understanding of how different student groups meet levels of academic proficiency and achievement. With one year of data (2015-16), we are only able to present a snapshot view of achievement. Moving forward, however, we will be able to track the progress of 3<sup>rd</sup> graders when they take the same assessment as 4<sup>th</sup> graders, and so on. In this way, we will be able to see if achievement gaps have grown or narrowed for districts as well as for specific cohorts of students as they move through their academic careers.

In this section, we present a district-level look at Forward Exam results broken out by race and ethnicity as well as economic status. As noted, data can vary greatly based on the sample size. Many districts included in this section have student groups with small cohort sizes. As such, our narrative does not specifically mention districts if cohorts are less than 20 students.

**Table 13** provides the percentage of African American and white 3<sup>rd</sup> grade and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students who are proficient or advanced on the Forward Exam, as well as the gaps between these groups. Districts with small numbers of African American students have their data redacted, which limits the number of districts in this analysis.

Districts in southeast Wisconsin and across the state exhibit significant differences in proficiency rates between African American and white students. Regionally, 13.7% of African American 3<sup>rd</sup> graders are proficient in ELA, compared to 56.4% of white 3<sup>rd</sup> graders. Among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in southeast Wisconsin, 45.5% of white students are proficient in math, but just 6.1% of African American students are proficient.

The size of the achievement gap is particularly concerning. Across each grade level and subject area, African American students in the region have proficiency rates that are at least 39 points lower than their white peers. The regional gaps are larger than the state gaps, in part because African American students in the region perform below the state averages while white students perform above the state figures.

In every district with data, a substantially smaller percentage of African American students score proficient or advanced as compared to their white peers. Glendale-River Hills has a relatively high math proficiency rate among 3<sup>rd</sup> grade African American students (40.4%), but this still trails the proficiency of white students (64.3%), creating a 23.9 point achievement gap. Among districts with larger cohorts, Wauwatosa has some of the largest gaps in the region, with African American proficiency rates 42.8 points lower in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade ELA, 36.1 points lower in 8<sup>th</sup> grade ELA, 52.4 points lower in 3<sup>rd</sup> grade math, and 47.1 points lower in 8<sup>th</sup> grade math.



**Table 13: Forward Exam achievement gaps for African American and white students, 2015-16**

District	3rd Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			3rd Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced		
	African American	White	Gap	African American	White	Gap	African American	White	Gap	African American	White	Gap
<b>Kenosha County</b>												
Kenosha	22.8%	60.2%	37.4	17.5%	52.9%	35.3	23.4%	60.5%	37.2	8.1%	37.4%	29.3
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
Brown Deer	35.4%	70.0%	34.6	24.3%	36.0%	11.7	33.3%	70.0%	36.7	24.3%	40.0%	15.7
Franklin Public	60.0%	67.4%	7.4	NA	NA	NA	30.0%	70.8%	40.8	NA	NA	NA
Milwaukee	11.3%	39.4%	28.2	13.3%	45.6%	32.2	13.3%	39.6%	26.2	4.6%	27.6%	23.0
Fox Point J2	25.0%	76.8%	51.8	7.7%	72.3%	64.6	25.0%	81.2%	56.2	15.4%	63.1%	47.7
Glendale-River Hills	29.8%	64.3%	34.5	17.6%	64.5%	46.9	40.4%	64.3%	23.9	14.7%	51.6%	36.9
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1%	44.8%	33.7
Oak Creek-Franklin	43.8%	59.8%	16.1	27.8%	54.6%	26.8	50.0%	69.2%	19.2	22.2%	50.6%	28.4
Shorewood	21.1%	68.5%	47.4	15.6%	63.3%	47.7	26.3%	71.7%	45.4	12.5%	56.7%	44.2
South Milwaukee	25.0%	36.2%	11.2	23.1%	39.8%	16.7	12.5%	42.3%	29.8	23.1%	33.7%	10.6
Wauwatosa	30.4%	73.2%	42.8	19.8%	55.9%	36.1	22.8%	75.2%	52.4	8.8%	55.9%	47.1
West Allis	29.1%	50.0%	20.9	9.7%	37.5%	27.7	30.9%	59.0%	28.1	4.2%	23.6%	19.4
Whitefish Bay	46.2%	83.8%	37.6	33.3%	68.9%	35.5	38.5%	76.4%	37.9	22.2%	80.1%	57.9
<b>Ozaukee County</b>												
Mequon-Thiensville	50.0%	76.0%	26.0	28.6%	62.1%	33.6	50.0%	86.0%	36.0	28.6%	47.2%	18.7
<b>Racine County</b>												
Racine	8.6%	32.4%	23.8	4.6%	27.7%	23.1	11.4%	43.7%	32.3	1.4%	16.6%	15.2
<b>Washington County</b>												
Germantown	23.1%	62.6%	39.5	27.3%	60.5%	33.2	30.8%	62.1%	31.4	54.5%	68.2%	13.7
West Bend	NA	NA	NA	28.6%	50.1%	21.5	NA	NA	NA	21.4%	45.6%	24.2
<b>Waukesha County</b>												
Hamilton	NA	NA	NA	57.1%	71.9%	14.8	NA	NA	NA	28.6%	56.9%	28.4
Menomonee Falls	NA	NA	NA	16.7%	58.0%	41.4	NA	NA	NA	5.6%	34.6%	29.1
New Berlin	NA	NA	NA	30.0%	53.6%	23.6	NA	NA	NA	20.0%	60.5%	40.5
Pewaukee	NA	NA	NA	16.7%	50.3%	33.6	NA	NA	NA	16.7%	43.5%	26.8
Waukesha	20.5%	48.3%	27.8	20.9%	47.6%	26.7	18.2%	61.0%	42.9	16.3%	47.4%	31.1
<b>SE Wisconsin</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>33.0</b>

**Table 14** provides a similar look at achievement gaps for Hispanic students. In southeast Wisconsin, 29.7% of Hispanic 3<sup>rd</sup> graders are proficient in math, compared to 62.3% of white 3<sup>rd</sup> graders. Among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in southeast Wisconsin, 53.3% of white students are proficient in ELA, compared to only 26.6% of Hispanic students. Across the region and state, Hispanic students have higher proficiency rates than their African American peers, but still trail white students. Among the grades and subject areas, Hispanic students in the region had proficiency rates that were roughly 27 to 33 points lower than proficiency rates for white students.

Some districts with larger cohorts showed more parity in proficiency rates between Hispanic and white students. In Elmbrook, 52.9% of Hispanic 3<sup>rd</sup> graders were proficient or advanced in ELA, compared to 58.4% of white students, a gap of 5.5 points. Similarly, 67.4% of Hispanic 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students in Oak Creek-Franklin were proficient in math, compared to 69.2% of white students, a gap of just 1.7 points. As Oak Creek-Franklin shows, it is possible to narrow achievement gaps while having high proficiency rates.



**Table 14: Forward Exam achievement gaps for Hispanic and white students, 2015-16**

District	3rd Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			3rd Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced		
	Hispanic	White	Gap	Hispanic	White	Gap	Hispanic	White	Gap	Hispanic	White	Gap
<b>Kenosha County</b>												
Kenosha	32.3%	60.2%	27.9	NA	NA	NA	28.3%	60.5%	32.2	NA	NA	NA
Twin Lakes #4	14.3%	28.6%	14.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
Brown Deer	87.5%	70.0%	-17.5	NA	NA	NA	75.0%	70.0%	-5.0	NA	NA	NA
Cudahy	31.1%	46.0%	14.9	20.5%	29.4%	8.9	28.9%	48.4%	19.5	11.4%	16.5%	5.2
Franklin Public	26.7%	67.4%	40.7	51.7%	62.4%	10.7	26.7%	70.8%	44.1	48.3%	46.1%	-2.2
Greendale	45.0%	55.8%	10.8	54.5%	76.5%	22.0	70.0%	67.5%	-2.5	22.7%	60.5%	37.8
Greenfield	42.3%	59.4%	17.1	35.7%	49.0%	13.3	32.7%	50.3%	17.7	21.4%	39.9%	18.4
Milwaukee	19.4%	39.4%	20.0	26.1%	45.6%	19.4	21.9%	39.6%	17.7	11.4%	27.6%	16.2
Fox Point J2	87.5%	76.8%	-10.7	NA	NA	NA	87.5%	81.2%	-6.3	NA	NA	NA
Oak Creek-Franklin	53.5%	59.8%	6.3	25.8%	54.6%	28.8	67.4%	69.2%	1.7	19.4%	50.6%	31.2
Saint Francis	31.3%	53.2%	21.9	35.0%	51.2%	16.2	43.8%	55.3%	11.6	40.0%	51.2%	11.2
Shorewood	68.8%	68.5%	-0.3	NA	NA	NA	56.3%	71.7%	15.5	NA	NA	NA
South Milwaukee	40.0%	36.2%	-3.8	27.0%	39.8%	12.8	25.7%	42.3%	16.6	21.6%	50.6%	29.0
Wauwatosa	56.0%	73.2%	17.2	39.1%	55.9%	16.8	60.0%	75.2%	15.2	21.7%	55.9%	34.2
West Allis	34.9%	50.0%	15.1	20.6%	37.5%	16.9	36.8%	59.0%	22.1	11.5%	23.6%	12.1
Whitefish Bay	NA	NA	NA	42.9%	68.9%	26.0	NA	NA	NA	71.4%	80.1%	8.7
Whitnall	36.0%	60.7%	24.7	29.2%	51.5%	22.4	56.0%	79.5%	23.5	29.2%	50.8%	21.6
<b>Ozaukee County</b>												
Grafton	NA	NA	NA	40.0%	51.2%	11.2	NA	NA	NA	40.0%	29.5%	-10.5
Mequon-Thiensville	90.9%	76.0%	-14.9	65.0%	62.1%	-2.9	100.0%	86.0%	-14.0	25.0%	47.2%	22.2
Port Washington-Saukville	20.0%	71.9%	51.9	33.3%	60.1%	26.8	10.0%	66.2%	56.2	11.1%	39.2%	28.0
<b>Racine County</b>												
Burlington Area	30.2%	63.6%	33.4	53.6%	70.7%	17.1	32.6%	68.5%	36.0	32.1%	38.9%	6.8
Racine	18.4%	32.4%	14.0	10.3%	27.7%	17.4	22.5%	43.7%	21.2	4.2%	16.6%	12.4
<b>Walworth County</b>												
Waterford Graded J1	30.0%	52.7%	22.7	58.3%	55.3%	-3.0	70.0%	74.8%	4.8	25.0%	54.1%	29.1
Sharon J11	NA	NA	NA	27.3%	47.1%	19.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delavan-Darien	17.1%	24.1%	7.0	10.8%	NA	NA	20.0%	32.8%	12.8	21.7%	NA	NA
East Troy Community	33.3%	32.0%	-1.3	22.2%	41.7%	19.5	33.3%	32.0%	-1.3	33.3%	32.0%	-1.3
Elkhorn Area	27.7%	52.2%	24.5	34.9%	46.4%	11.5	23.4%	57.6%	34.2	14.0%	35.4%	21.4
Genoa City J2	50.0%	36.6%	-13.4	NA	NA	NA	66.7%	73.2%	6.5	NA	NA	NA
Lake Geneva J1	35.7%	56.0%	20.3	36.4%	46.5%	10.1	37.5%	60.3%	22.8	27.3%	44.1%	16.8
Whitewater	41.9%	42.5%	0.6	15.8%	39.4%	23.6	45.2%	57.5%	12.3	2.6%	38.3%	35.7
Williams Bay	NA	NA	NA	28.6%	58.1%	29.6	NA	NA	NA	14.3%	32.6%	18.3
<b>Washington County</b>												
Germantown	46.7%	62.6%	15.9	30.0%	60.5%	30.5	40.0%	62.1%	22.1	40.0%	68.2%	28.2
Hartford J1	37.5%	54.6%	17.1	35.7%	66.7%	31.0	31.3%	52.0%	20.7	7.1%	33.3%	26.2
Slinger	40.0%	65.8%	25.8	55.6%	63.4%	7.8	50.0%	76.7%	26.7	44.4%	60.4%	16.0
West Bend	55.6%	63.1%	7.6	42.3%	50.1%	7.8	33.3%	65.1%	31.8	23.1%	45.6%	22.5
<b>Waukesha County</b>												
Elmbrook	52.9%	58.4%	5.5	55.6%	62.1%	6.6	58.8%	72.2%	13.3	37.0%	54.4%	17.3
Hamilton	61.5%	72.1%	10.5	47.1%	71.9%	24.9	65.4%	75.3%	9.9	17.6%	56.9%	39.3
Kettle Moraine	38.5%	65.0%	26.5	72.7%	56.6%	-16.1	30.8%	66.2%	35.5	45.5%	62.0%	16.6
Menomonee Falls	40.0%	112.0%	72.0	NA	NA	NA	46.7%	74.5%	27.8	NA	NA	NA
Mukwonago	40.0%	59.5%	19.5	36.4%	58.0%	21.7	66.7%	72.9%	6.2	63.6%	34.6%	-29.0
Muskego-Norway	33.3%	62.4%	29.1	58.3%	61.0%	2.7	47.6%	76.3%	28.7	25.0%	67.0%	42.0
New Berlin	56.3%	61.3%	5.0	37.5%	53.6%	16.1	81.3%	77.9%	-3.4	37.5%	60.5%	23.0
Oconomowoc Area	50.0%	40.8%	-9.2	58.8%	43.8%	-15.0	50.0%	53.6%	3.6	52.9%	42.0%	-11.0
Pewaukee	NA	NA	NA	44.4%	50.3%	5.8	NA	NA	NA	33.3%	43.5%	10.2
Waukesha	27.0%	48.3%	21.3	23.8%	47.6%	23.8	30.4%	61.0%	30.6	23.8%	47.4%	23.6
<b>Southeastern Wisconsin</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>24.1</b>

Finally, we look at achievement gaps on the Forward Exam for students based on economic status, as shown in **Table 15**. In southeast Wisconsin, 24.2% of economically disadvantaged 3<sup>rd</sup> graders were proficient or advanced in ELA, compared to 55.7% of non-economically disadvantaged 3<sup>rd</sup>



graders. Among 8<sup>th</sup> grade students, 14.6% of low-income students were proficient in math, compared to 43.3% of their more affluent peers.

Low-income students in the region have lower proficiency rates than similar students statewide; because more affluent students in the region and state have similar proficiency rates, regional gaps are larger than state gaps. Across grade levels and subject areas, economically disadvantaged students in the region have proficiency rates that were nearly 28 to 33 points lower than non-economically disadvantaged students. This achievement gap is particularly striking considering that two in five students in the region are economically disadvantaged.

Despite the sizable regional achievement gap, some districts have smaller gaps in proficiency levels. Port Washington-Saukville showed 3<sup>rd</sup> grade ELA proficiency rates of 62.8% for economically disadvantaged students and 69.6% for non-economically disadvantaged students, a gap of 6.8 points. Among the same category, Pewaukee had a slightly higher proficiency rate for economically disadvantaged students (64%) but also a slightly larger gap (12.1 points).



**Table 15: Forward Exam scores by socioeconomic status**

District	3rd Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			3rd Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced		
	Non-			Non-			Non-			Non-		
	Econ	Econ	Gap	Econ	Econ	Gap	Econ	Econ	Gap	Econ	Econ	Gap
<b>Kenosha County</b>												
Bristol #1	69.2%	59.6%	-9.6	27.8%	61.4%	33.7	38.5%	47.4%	8.9	16.7%	41.4%	24.8
Paris J1	NA	NA	NA	55.6%	60.0%	4.4	NA	NA	NA	33.3%	56.0%	22.7
Salem	33.3%	60.3%	27.0	19.4%	62.7%	43.2	36.7%	67.6%	31.0	2.8%	29.9%	27.1
Wheatland J1	72.7%	87.0%	14.2	37.5%	32.3%	-5.2	63.6%	91.3%	27.7	43.8%	45.2%	1.4
Kenosha	29.1%	64.3%	35.2	25.0%	55.0%	30.1	31.8%	63.4%	31.6	14.6%	38.9%	24.3
Randall J1	23.5%	64.3%	40.8	50.0%	60.0%	10.0	41.2%	76.2%	35.0	33.3%	48.3%	15.0
Silver Lake J1	70.0%	43.8%	-26.3	48.1%	52.3%	4.1	75.0%	62.5%	-12.5	44.4%	43.2%	-1.3
Trevor-Wilmot												
Consolidated	47.6%	52.5%	4.9	12.5%	61.5%	49.0	23.8%	70.0%	46.2	12.5%	53.8%	41.3
Twin Lakes #4	11.8%	38.9%	27.1	35.7%	69.2%	33.5	11.8%	22.2%	10.5	7.1%	30.8%	23.6
<b>Milwaukee County</b>												
Brown Deer	40.8%	71.4%	30.6	19.0%	41.8%	22.8	34.7%	67.9%	33.2	20.6%	45.5%	24.8
Cudahy	27.4%	60.5%	33.2	20.3%	28.3%	8.0	23.9%	65.8%	41.9	10.1%	16.0%	5.9
Franklin Public	44.8%	65.5%	20.7	40.6%	63.2%	22.5	55.2%	69.8%	14.6	31.3%	48.4%	17.2
Greendale	38.8%	60.0%	21.2	65.4%	76.3%	10.9	57.1%	70.5%	13.3	38.5%	61.2%	22.7
Greenfield	44.4%	52.6%	8.1	34.8%	50.0%	15.2	22.2%	44.7%	22.4	23.9%	40.1%	16.2
Milwaukee	14.3%	39.2%	24.9	17.3%	40.5%	23.1	16.9%	38.6%	21.7	7.4%	21.8%	14.3
Fox Point J2	37.5%	77.5%	40.0	44.4%	62.8%	18.4	50.0%	80.9%	30.9	44.4%	55.1%	10.7
Glendale-River Hills	31.4%	53.8%	22.4	35.7%	52.4%	16.7	40.0%	60.0%	20.0	17.9%	47.6%	29.8
Oak Creek-Franklin	38.4%	66.8%	28.4	39.5%	53.9%	14.4	50.9%	75.6%	24.7	33.9%	49.9%	16.0
Saint Francis	0.4%	46.7%	46.2	29.4%	51.4%	21.9	40.0%	53.3%	13.3	29.4%	54.1%	24.6
Shorewood	48.6%	65.7%	17.1	23.5%	57.4%	33.9	48.6%	69.4%	20.8	11.8%	53.0%	41.3
South Milwaukee	30.7%	45.2%	14.5	27.8%	47.2%	19.4	30.7%	48.8%	18.1	17.4%	44.0%	26.6
Wauwatosa	30.4%	72.0%	41.6	25.2%	56.8%	31.6	34.4%	72.6%	38.2	19.7%	53.1%	33.3
West Allis	36.2%	55.3%	19.2	23.1%	39.1%	16.0	39.6%	66.8%	27.2	11.8%	27.7%	15.8
Whitefish Bay	66.7%	78.6%	11.9	NA	NA	NA	83.3%	71.7%	-11.7	NA	NA	NA
Whitnall	53.4%	61.5%	8.1	30.8%	52.7%	21.9	67.2%	80.8%	13.5	38.5%	49.6%	11.2
<b>Ozaukee County</b>												
Cedarburg	66.7%	74.4%	7.8	23.8%	59.6%	35.8	61.1%	70.5%	9.3	23.8%	58.0%	34.2
Grafton	66.7%	66.9%	0.3	32.0%	54.2%	22.2	52.4%	67.7%	15.4	12.0%	35.8%	23.8
Mequon-Thiensville	61.1%	77.8%	16.7	30.8%	64.0%	33.2	77.8%	84.2%	6.4	19.2%	47.1%	27.8
Northern Ozaukee	25.0%	42.9%	17.9	30.0%	54.3%	24.3	30.0%	40.0%	10.0	25.0%	24.3%	-0.7
Port Washington-Saukville	62.8%	69.6%	6.8	35.9%	66.1%	30.2	53.5%	64.3%	10.9	15.4%	45.5%	30.1
<b>Racine County</b>												
Burlington Area	35.0%	70.3%	35.3	54.0%	75.4%	21.4	37.5%	72.9%	35.4	27.0%	44.2%	17.2
Union Grove J1	28.6%	65.5%	36.9	13.3%	50.6%	37.3	21.4%	53.4%	32.0	10.0%	55.7%	45.7



**Table 15: Forward Exam scores by socioeconomic status, *continued***

District	3rd Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			3rd Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced		
	Non-			Non-			Non-			Non-		
	Econ	Econ	Gap	Econ	Econ	Gap	Econ	Econ	Gap	Econ	Econ	Gap
<b>Walworth County</b>												
Waterford Graded J1	20.8%	55.3%	34.5	51.6%	55.7%		50.0%	78.0%		25.8%	55.7%	
Fontana J8	NA	NA	NA	70.0%	52.6%	-17.4	NA	NA	NA	50.0%	47.4%	-2.6
Sharon J11	33.3%	58.3%	25.0	28.6%	50.0%	21.4	58.3%	50.0%	-8.3	NA	NA	NA
Walworth J1	10.7%	48.0%	37.3	52.0%	76.2%	24.2	10.7%	52.0%	41.3	16.0%	47.6%	31.6
Delavan-Darien	15.0%	50.0%	35.0	9.7%	30.0%	20.3	15.9%	66.7%	50.8	23.0%	26.7%	3.7
East Troy Community	20.6%	35.8%	15.2	28.2%	43.0%	14.8	20.6%	37.0%	16.4	23.1%	35.4%	12.4
Genoa City J2	32.0%	45.5%	13.5	48.0%	62.1%	14.1	72.0%	72.7%	0.7	32.0%	65.5%	33.5
Lake Geneva J1	40.0%	62.6%	22.6	37.2%	50.4%	13.2	46.1%	64.8%	18.7	30.1%	48.0%	17.9
Whitewater	37.9%	44.4%	6.5	17.0%	39.5%	22.6	39.7%	63.5%	23.8	11.3%	38.4%	27.1
Williams Bay	13.3%	41.9%	28.6	33.3%	65.6%	32.3	26.7%	45.2%	18.5	11.1%	40.6%	29.5
<b>Washington County</b>												
Germantown	39.1%	64.5%	25.4	39.5%	61.4%	21.8	43.5%	63.6%	20.2	46.5%	71.7%	25.2
Hartford J1	30.3%	65.8%	35.5	40.4%	72.2%	31.8	30.3%	61.3%	31.0	17.0%	34.3%	17.2
Neosho J3	80.0%	66.7%	-13.3	NA	NA	NA	50.0%	83.3%	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Kewaskum	54.5%	22.0%	-32.5	25.0%	51.3%	26.3	40.9%	60.6%	19.7	35.0%	57.3%	22.3
Slinger	53.8%	66.1%	12.2	48.0%	65.8%	17.8	56.4%	78.9%	22.5	52.0%	60.7%	8.7
West Bend	50.0%	69.1%	19.1	29.2%	57.5%	28.3	47.5%	69.7%	22.2	24.2%	51.7%	27.4
<b>Waukesha County</b>												
Hartland-Lakeside J3	41.7%	72.0%	30.3	42.1%	72.6%	30.5	58.3%	78.0%	19.7	52.6%	75.8%	23.2
Elmbrook	43.5%	59.7%	16.2	30.6%	64.7%	34.0	45.7%	73.5%	27.8	16.1%	59.1%	43.0
Hamilton	50.0%	75.6%	25.6	55.8%	70.0%	14.2	56.8%	76.6%	19.8	27.9%	57.0%	29.1
Kettle Moraine	28.6%	68.4%	39.8	39.5%	59.7%	20.2	25.0%	70.2%	45.2	34.2%	65.4%	31.2
Menomonee Falls	35.3%	55.8%	20.5	21.2%	60.6%	39.4	52.9%	74.4%	21.5	13.5%	35.3%	21.9
Mukwonago	43.6%	61.4%	17.8	41.8%	57.7%	15.9	58.2%	75.0%	16.8	36.4%	51.3%	14.9
Muskego-Norway	57.1%	60.8%	3.6	44.7%	63.4%	18.6	52.4%	76.6%	24.2	50.0%	67.0%	17.0
New Berlin	40.9%	65.3%	24.4	35.1%	55.6%	20.5	61.4%	80.2%	18.8	37.8%	62.1%	24.3
Oconomowoc Area	31.7%	45.0%	13.2	32.9%	48.0%	15.1	36.5%	58.1%	21.5	20.0%	45.2%	25.2
Pewaukee	64.0%	76.1%	12.1	22.2%	52.3%	30.0	60.0%	79.5%	19.5	11.1%	45.7%	34.6
Waukesha	27.2%	54.3%	27.1	27.1%	49.1%	22.0	33.8%	65.5%	31.7	18.9%	51.7%	32.9
<b>Southeastern Wisconsin</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>26.0</b>

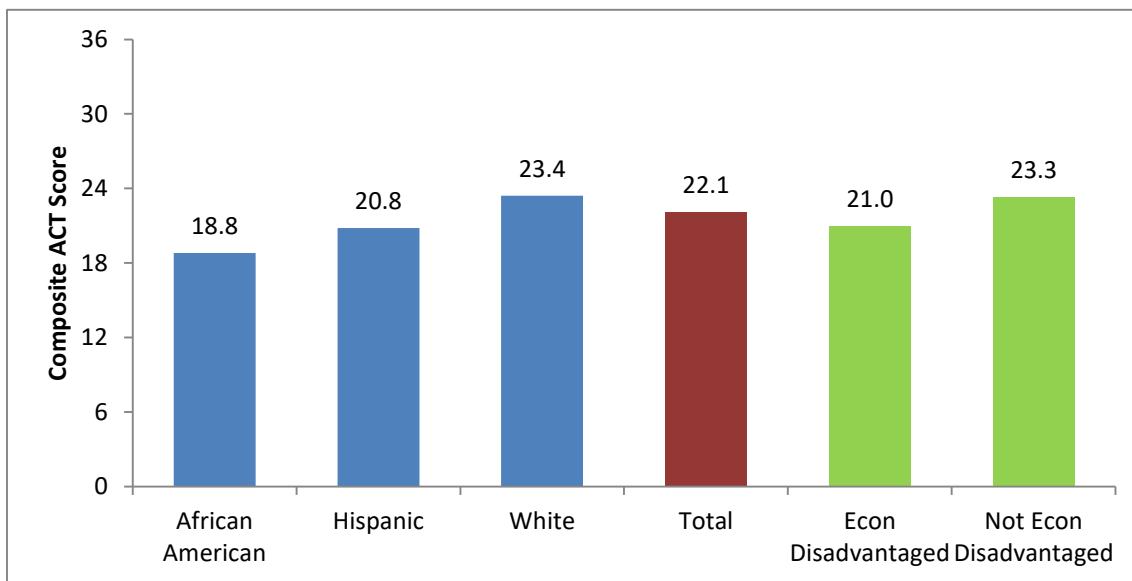


## Achievement gaps on the ACT Exam

As discussed above, the ACT exam provides a measure of whether a student is college- and career-ready. Composite scores vary greatly from district to district across our region, but scores also vary greatly among student groups within the same district. **Chart 6** shows the average composite score for districts in the region broken out by race and socioeconomic status.

Disaggregating ACT scores by student group reveals large achievement gaps for low-income students and students of color. African American students have average composite scores that are 4.6 points lower than their white peers. Hispanic students perform better, but still trail white students by 2.6 points. Similarly, average scores for economically disadvantaged students are 2.3 points below the average ACT of their more affluent peers.

**Chart 6: Southeast Wisconsin composite ACT scores by student group, 2014-15**



The following tables provide a district-by-district look at ACT participation rates and composite scores for African American, Hispanic, and white students, as well as for low-income and non low-income students. These tables illustrate that achievement gaps exist in every district in our region.

**Table 16** provides a comparison of African American and white students. DPI suppresses data if a district has fewer than five students in a cohort take the ACT in a given year. As a result, only 16 of the 50 districts in our analysis are included in this table and in **Chart 6** above. The average composite score for African American students of 18.8 reflects an increase of 0.3 points from the previous year, and the region outperformed the state average of 16.3 for this student group.

While this is good progress, the ACT scores of African American students vary considerably among the individual districts in southeast Wisconsin. African American students in Germantown and Mequon-Thiensville led the region with ACT scores of 22, while MPS had the lowest score (15.2). Among these districts, ACT scores for white students ranged from a high of 26.6 in Whitefish Bay to a low of 20 in MPS. Wauwatosa had the largest gap in the region, with African American students



scoring 7.5 points lower on ACT exams. Meanwhile, Saint Francis had the smallest achievement gap, with African American students scoring 1.7 points below their white peers.

**Table 16** also provides the percentage of students who have taken the ACT exam by the time of graduation. African American students participate in the ACT at lower rates in 12 of the 16 districts in our analysis. In Germantown, 83.1% of white students take the ACT as compared to only 42.9% of African American students, the largest participation gap in southeast Wisconsin. MPS and Whitefish Bay lead the region with 89.7% of African American students taking an ACT prior to graduating, while Racine (28.9%) had the lowest participation.

**Table 16: ACT exam for African American and White Students**

District	White % Tested	White Score	African American % Tested	African American Score	Score Gap
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Kenosha	61.6%	22.1	29.3%	17.4	4.7
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	67.4%	23.2	68.0%	18.0	5.2
Milwaukee	82.0%	20.0	89.7%	15.2	4.8
Nicolet UHS	86.1%	25.3	78.3%	18.6	6.7
Saint Francis	67.1%	20.4	100.0%	18.7	1.7
Shorewood	84.2%	26.0	65.6%	20.1	5.9
Wauwatosa	77.9%	25.3	57.4%	17.9	7.5
West Allis	57.5%	21.2	47.1%	17.2	4.0
Whitefish Bay	93.5%	26.6	89.7%	21.2	5.4
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Mequon-Thiensville	93.2%	26.2	75.0%	22.0	4.2
<b>Racine County</b>					
Racine	54.8%	21.3	28.9%	16.5	4.8
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	83.1%	24.0	42.9%	22.0	2.0
West Bend	89.0%	22.0	61.5%	18.1	3.9
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Elmbrook	85.4%	25.5	85.7%	20.0	5.5
Menomonee Falls	79.1%	24.2	71.4%	18.9	5.3
Waukesha	62.5%	23.2	48.2%	18.7	4.4
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>65.0%</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>

**Table 17** presents a similar comparison for Hispanic and white students. Hispanic students in southeast Wisconsin have an average composite ACT score of 20.8, which is higher than the statewide rate for Hispanic students (18.9), but 2.6 points lower than white students in the region. Districts with high composite scores for Hispanic students include Greendale (24.9), Oconomowoc (24.6), and Whitefish Bay (24.4). The districts with the lowest ACT scores for Hispanics are MPS (16.9), West Allis (17.2), and West Bend (18.1).

Once again, Wauwatosa has the largest gap, with Hispanic students scoring 4.8 points lower on the ACT than their white peers. At the other end of the spectrum, Central/Westosha UHS, Greendale, and Oconomowoc each closed their gaps, and their Hispanic students now have higher ACT scores than white students. Despite this progress, Hispanic students take the ACT at lower rates than white students. At Central/Westosha UHS, white students have an ACT participation rate of 68.2% but Hispanic students have a rate of 40.9%, one of the largest participation gaps in the region.





**Table 17: ACT exam for Hispanic and White Students**

District	White		Hispanic		Score Gap
	% Tested	Score	% Tested	Score	
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Central/Westosha UHS	68.2%	23.3	40.9%	23.4	-0.1
Kenosha	61.6%	22.1	35.9%	19.0	3.1
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	67.4%	23.2	100%	22.0	1.2
Franklin Public	82.9%	24.1	70.0%	21.5	2.6
Greendale	91.1%	24.4	78.6%	24.9	-0.5
Greenfield	58.6%	22.3	55.2%	21.0	1.4
Milwaukee	82.0%	20.0	91.0%	16.9	3.2
Oak Creek-Franklin	72.1%	22.2	64.8%	20.9	1.3
Saint Francis	67.1%	20.4	50.0%	19.0	1.4
Shorewood	84.2%	26.0	100%	22.1	3.9
South Milwaukee	61.1%	22.6	42.4%	19.0	3.6
Wauwatosa	77.9%	25.3	62.9%	20.5	4.8
West Allis	57.5%	21.2	41.7%	17.2	4.0
Whitefish Bay	93.5%	26.6	92.3%	24.4	2.2
Whitnall	76.3%	22.7	57.1%	19.8	2.9
<b>Racine County</b>					
Burlington	62.8%	22.7	62.5%	20.6	2.2
Racine	54.8%	21.3	33.5%	18.4	2.9
Union Grove UHS	71.9%	22.1	81.3%	19.2	2.9
Waterford UHS	61.0%	23.7	65.0%	21.7	2.0
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Delavan-Darien	55.1%	21.9	39.0%	18.3	3.6
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	58.4%	23.1	43.8%	19.5	3.6
Whitewater	66.7%	23.7	NA	19.6	4.1
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	83.1%	24.0	77.8%	21.3	2.7
Hartford UHS	69.1%	23.5	33.3%	20.9	2.6
West Bend	89.0%	22.0	66.7%	18.1	3.9
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Arrowhead UHS	84.2%	25.2	69.2%	21.3	3.9
Elmbrook	85.4%	25.5	72.7%	22.1	3.4
Kettle Moraine	78.1%	23.9	64.3%	22.2	1.7
Menomonee Falls	79.1%	24.2	68.4%	20.9	3.3
Mukwonago	74.0%	23.4	75.0%	23.0	0.4
Oconomowoc Area	76.0%	22.9	53.3%	24.6	-1.7
Pewaukee	79.6%	24.7	77.8%	22.3	2.4
Waukesha	62.5%	23.2	45.4%	20.1	3.1
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>

In **Table 18**, we provide ACT scores broken down by economic status. Economically disadvantaged students in southeast Wisconsin have an average composite score of 21, which slightly exceeds the 2013-14 composite score of 20.9. Despite this progress, scores for low-income students trail their more affluent peers by 2.3 points. Economically disadvantaged students in Cedarburg led the region with a composite score of 24.5, followed by Grafton and Port Washington, each with a score of 24.1.



Among this student group, MPS (15.8), Racine (18.1), and Northern Ozaukee (18.3) had the lowest composite scores.

Once again, we see districts across the region with achievement gaps between these student groups. Nicolet UHS has the largest gap in the region, with low-income students scoring 6.3 points lower on the ACT. Additionally, Waterford UHS (5.4) and Mequon-Thiensville (5.2) have large achievement gaps in composite ACT scores. Three districts in southeast Wisconsin – Central/Westosha UHS, Cudahy, and Port Washington – have closed the gap and economically disadvantaged students outperform their peers. Though there is equity in Cudahy, both low-income and non-low-income students have composite scores that trail the regional and state average.

Although Nicolet UHS has the largest gap in the region, it also has the highest participation rate, with 86% of economically disadvantaged 12<sup>th</sup> graders taking the ACT at some point during high school. Milwaukee (79%) and Mequon-Thiensville (78.6%) also have high participation rates. Conversely, less than one in five low-income students at Wilmot UHS takes the ACT, the lowest in the region. Whitewater (23.5%), Cedarburg (23.8%), and Northern Ozaukee (26.7%) have similarly low participation rates.

As noted above, the ACT exam is now the main assessment for high school students and the data will reflect this in the next edition of this report. As a result, we anticipate that ACT participation rates will significantly increase and that low-income students and students of color will take the exam at similar rates to white and more affluent students. The ACT is one of two exams – the other being the SAT – that are frequently required for college admission. Enabling all students to take the ACT for free will remove a potential barrier to higher education and could encourage more of these underrepresented students to continue their education beyond high school.



**Table 18: ACT exam by socioeconomic status**

District	Economically Disadvantaged		Not Economically Disadvantaged		Score
	% Tested	Score	% Tested	Score	Gap
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Central/Westosha UHS	61.9%	23.3	88.6%	23.1	-0.2
Kenosha	39.9%	19.1	56.6%	22.3	3.2
Wilmot UHS	18.8%	21.0	66.2%	22.6	1.6
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	57.1%	18.8	79.1%	20.8	2.0
Cudahy	43.9%	20.8	67.1%	20.5	-0.3
Franklin Public	61.1%	21.9	81.1%	23.8	1.9
Greendale	72.7%	23.7	93.5%	24.6	0.9
Greenfield	45.9%	21.5	60.4%	22.1	0.6
Milwaukee	79.0%	15.8	86.5%	18.7	2.9
Nicolet UHS	86.0%	19.1	81.5%	25.4	6.3
Oak Creek-Franklin	52.4%	19.7	74.4%	22.1	2.4
Saint Francis	66.7%	19.8	63.9%	20.2	0.4
Shorewood	64.9%	21.2	80.8%	25.8	4.6
South Milwaukee	43.2%	20.5	64.7%	22.4	1.9
Wauwatosa	42.3%	20.5	80.4%	24.2	3.7
West Allis	41.3%	18.4	66.7%	21.5	3.1
Whitnall	53.8%	20.6	80.7%	22.7	2.1
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Cedarburg	23.8%	24.5	75.8%	25.6	1.1
Grafton	42.3%	24.1	74.5%	24.2	0.1
Mequon-Thiensville	78.6%	21.1	90.8%	26.3	5.2
Northern Ozaukee	26.7%	18.3	68.0%	22.9	4.6
Port Washington-Saukville	27.0%	24.1	76.5%	23.7	-0.4
<b>Racine County</b>					
Burlington Area	33.8%	21.7	68.1%	22.4	0.7
Racine	28.4%	18.1	62.1%	21.0	2.9
Union Grove UHS	50.0%	20.2	72.2%	22.0	1.8
Waterford UHS	36.1%	18.5	64.9%	23.9	5.4
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Big Foot UHS	42.6%	19.9	59.8%	22.4	2.5
Delavan-Darien	41.8%	19.0	53.7%	21.9	2.9
East Troy Community	42.9%	22.3	72.0%	23.5	1.2
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	42.8%	21.0	61.4%	23.3	2.3
Whitewater	23.5%	23.3	61.3%	23.6	0.3
Williams Bay	63.6%	21.4	65.6%	25.6	
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	51.0%	20.6	85.0%	24.1	3.5
Hartford UHS	39.8%	22.9	71.7%	23.5	0.6
Slinger	50.0%	22.0	74.8%	24.2	2.2
West Bend	69.3%	19.2	91.2%	22.4	3.2
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Arrowhead UHS	64.7%	23.1	84.0%	25.2	2.1
Elmbrook	63.3%	21.5	88.6%	25.9	4.4
Hamilton	62.5%	23.3	79.7%	24.6	1.3
Kettle Moraine	65.4%	21.8	78.5%	24.1	2.3
Menomonee Falls	38.2%	20.8	86.2%	23.8	3.0
Mukwonago	52.1%	22.3	76.0%	23.6	1.3
Muskego-Norway	77.3%	20.2	78.4%	23.4	3.2
New Berlin	74.1%	21.6	85.6%	24.4	2.8
Oconomowoc Area	35.6%	20.8	80.3%	23.2	2.4
Pewaukee	50.0%	21.7	84.9%	24.7	3.0
Waukesha	41.0%	20.5	64.8%	23.3	2.8
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>71.6%</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>



## Achievement gaps on AP exams

Because students *choose* to take Advanced Placement exams (as opposed to the ACT, which is a universal measure), AP participation and pass rates can be considered as a measure of college readiness among students intending to pursue further education. It is important to understand whether achievement gaps exist within this group of students. As noted above, across the region, 17.9% of high school students took an AP exam in 2014-15, and 66.1% of the tests taken resulted in a passing score.

**Table 19** shows AP participation and pass rates for African American and white students in the small number of districts with sizable cohorts. White students statewide passed 68.8% of the AP exams taken, while African American students passed 24.8% of exams, producing an exceptionally large gap of 44 points. Southeast Wisconsin districts with data had an average AP pass rate of 45.7% for African American students, as compared to an average rate of 66.1% for white students. This produced a smaller gap (20.4 points) relative to the statewide figures, but is nonetheless quite sizable.

Whitefish Bay had the highest AP pass rate for African American students (77.8%) among districts in the region, followed by Oak Creek-Franklin (70.4%), and Mequon-Thiensville (69.4%). African American students in MPS had the lowest AP pass rate for African American students (7.4%) which resulted in one of the largest gaps in the region. Other districts with low African American pass rates include Brown Deer (20%) and Racine (24%). Racine also had the lowest participation in the region (1.3%), with only 21 of the 1,603 African American students taking an AP exam in 2014-15.

**Table 19: AP exams for African American and White Students, 2014-15**

District	White		African American		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Kenosha	15.7%	56.3%	2.9%	49.1%	7.2
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	29.0%	46.2%	6.8%	20.0%	26.2
Milwaukee	10.8%	42.2%	5.8%	7.4%	34.8
Nicolet UHS	34.5%	70.9%	8.8%	54.8%	16.1
Oak Creek-Franklin	20.5%	63.8%	13.8%	70.4%	-6.6
Wauwatosa	29.0%	74.3%	5.6%	33.3%	41.0
West Allis	23.0%	60.4%	5.6%	30.8%	29.6
Whitefish Bay	34.2%	90.6%	11.6%	77.8%	12.8
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Mequon-Thiensville	35.1%	78.5%	22.1%	69.4%	9.1
<b>Racine County</b>					
Racine	8.5%	48.4%	1.3%	24.0%	24.4
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Elmbrook	33.6%	78.6%	14.0%	56.5%	22.1
Hamilton	25.6%	80.5%	11.1%	60.0%	20.5
Menomonee Falls	26.5%	69.1%	7.8%	41.2%	27.9
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>44.0</b>

**Table 20** provides a similar look at participation and performance for Hispanic and white students. Hispanic students have higher participation and pass rates than African American students, but still trail their white peers. Across Wisconsin, 8.2% of Hispanic high school students took an AP exam in 2014-15



**Table 20: AP exams for Hispanic and White Students, 2014-15**

District	White		Hispanic		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Central/Westosha UHS	21.5%	64.8%	15.5%	67.7%	-2.9
Kenosha	15.7%	56.3%	5.9%	42.3%	14.0
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	29.0%	46.2%	26.7%	29.4%	16.8
Franklin	30.2%	79.8%	10.8%	66.7%	13.1
Greendale	25.8%	86.0%	9.1%	100.0%	-14.0
Greenfield	21.8%	65.6%	9.2%	44.4%	21.2
Milwaukee	10.8%	42.2%	11.1%	32.5%	9.7
Nicolet UHS	34.5%	70.9%	28.4%	76.7%	-5.8
Oak Creek-Franklin	20.5%	63.8%	17.8%	55.6%	8.2
Saint Francis	13.2%	36.1%	8.9%	40.0%	-3.9
West Allis	23.0%	60.4%	8.4%	32.5%	27.9
Whitefish Bay	34.2%	90.6%	23.3%	92.9%	-2.3
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Mequon-Thiensville	35.1%	78.5%	22.9%	95.7%	-17.2
<b>Racine County</b>					
Burlington Area	17.1%	69.5%	12.1%	80.0%	-10.5
Racine	8.5%	48.4%	2.1%	31.5%	16.9
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Elkhorn Area	22.0%	57.7%	15.5%	50.0%	7.7
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	17.1%	73.9%	4.8%	45.5%	28.4
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	24.1%	79.7%	17.6%	87.5%	-7.8
West Bend	26.1%	75.2%	15.0%	48.3%	26.9
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Arrowhead UHS	32.0%	88.8%	22.5%	80.0%	8.8
Elmbrook	33.6%	78.6%	23.9%	70.6%	8.0
Kettle Moraine	28.5%	61.4%	15.2%	35.7%	25.7
Menomonee Falls	26.5%	69.1%	17.5%	53.9%	15.2
Mukwonago	24.3%	73.5%	18.8%	69.6%	3.9
Muskego-Norway	23.9%	79.3%	18.5%	73.7%	5.6
New Berlin	38.7%	72.3%	39.1%	68.3%	4.0
Oconomowoc Area	26.8%	42.6%	32.2%	32.0%	10.6
Pewaukee	25.8%	75.7%	21.8%	70.4%	5.3
Waukesha	29.6%	62.1%	10.0%	60.8%	1.3
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>17.0</b>

and 51.8% of exams received a passing score, compared to 16.4% of white students and 68.8% of exams taken by white students. Among regional districts with data, the average pass rate for Hispanic students was 59.8%, compared to 67.2% for white students. Again, this gap of 7.4 points was smaller than the state gap (17 points), but is still noteworthy.

Districts in southeast Wisconsin have AP participation rates for Hispanic students that are more than double the state figure, 16.7% compared to 8.2%. Despite this increased participation, seven districts have participation rates below 10%, including Racine (2.1%), Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS (4.8%), and Kenosha (5.9%). AP participation for Hispanic students has increased in the region and state over the past year, but still trails participation among white students.



**Table 21** gives AP participation and pass rates for students based on economic status. Statewide, 46% of exams from economically disadvantaged students received a passing score, which is 23.7 points lower than the pass rate for students who are not economically disadvantaged (69.7%). Regionally, low-income students had a 58.2% pass rate, compared to 67.7% for their more affluent peers, a gap of 9.5 points.

As with students of color, a lower percentage of low-income students in Wisconsin took an AP exam (5.6%) than students who are not low-income (19.4%), a participation gap of 13.8 points. The participation rates are higher in southeast Wisconsin for students who are economically disadvantaged (9.6%) and those who are not (24.6%), though the participation gap of 15 points surpasses the state figure.

Among individual districts, Greendale had the highest pass rate for low-income students (92.7%), along with Muskego-Norway (88%), and Germantown (82.8%). Economically disadvantaged students in MPS had a 17.1% pass rate on AP exams, the lowest in the region. Other districts with low pass rates include Brown Deer (23.1%), Big Foot UHS (27.3%), and Union Grove UHS (30%). Union Grove also had the largest gap in AP pass rates (32.1 points), followed by Big Foot (28.3 points), and Arrowhead UHS (26.6 points). Conversely, nine districts in the region produced higher AP pass rates for low-income students than their peers.

Performance on the exam is one measure of achievement, but this is predicated on students first taking an AP exam. AP participation rates for low-income students varied greatly across the region, from districts such as Arrowhead (20.8%) and New Berlin (20.4%), to Racine (2.5%) and Whitewater (3.8%). It is quite telling that the districts which are most inclusive still only have one in five economically disadvantaged students taking an AP exam. In many cases, more affluent students take AP exams at rates double or triple that of low-income students.



Table 21: AP exams by socioeconomic status, 2014-15

District	Economically Disadvantaged		Not Economically Disadvantaged		% Pass
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	Gap
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Central/Westosha UHS	9.8%	46.0%	24.1%	66.8%	20.8
Kenosha	6.0%	46.5%	15.8%	58.0%	11.5
Wilmot UHS	6.8%	52.2%	20.8%	62.6%	10.4
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	7.3%	23.1%	21.7%	44.4%	21.3
Cudahy	4.8%	52.2%	11.8%	64.0%	11.8
Franklin Public	9.7%	77.8%	32.1%	79.4%	1.6
Greendale	12.2%	92.7%	26.6%	85.9%	-6.8
Greenfield	11.2%	52.5%	22.1%	65.1%	12.6
Milwaukee	7.1%	17.1%	10.6%	32.3%	15.2
Nicolet UHS	12.7%	60.4%	32.0%	71.7%	11.3
Oak Creek-Franklin	14.4%	45.0%	21.1%	64.5%	19.5
Saint Francis	9.1%	46.4%	13.2%	36.7%	-9.7
Shorewood	6.6%	72.7%	20.8%	89.3%	16.6
South Milwaukee	6.2%	52.9%	18.8%	56.3%	3.4
Wauwatosa	7.7%	68.4%	26.7%	72.5%	4.1
West Allis	8.3%	40.2%	28.9%	61.6%	21.4
Whitnall	7.1%	40.9%	14.8%	66.5%	25.6
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Cedarburg	19.8%	75.0%	46.8%	87.1%	12.1
Grafton	14.4%	69.7%	32.9%	74.6%	4.9
Mequon-Thiensville	12.1%	82.6%	35.7%	78.1%	-4.5
Port Washington-Saukville	6.5%	52.9%	26.2%	77.8%	24.9
<b>Racine County</b>					
Burlington Area	6.4%	60.0%	21.1%	70.5%	10.5
Racine	2.5%	33.8%	8.7%	49.5%	15.7
Union Grove UHS	5.5%	30.0%	12.5%	62.1%	32.1
Waterford UHS	9.0%	66.7%	21.5%	82.0%	15.3
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Big Foot UHS	4.8%	27.3%	19.0%	55.6%	28.3
Delavan-Darien	6.4%	50.0%	15.7%	51.7%	1.7
East Troy Community	12.8%	72.2%	20.0%	67.8%	-4.4
Elkhorn Area	6.3%	45.0%	27.4%	59.3%	14.3
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	5.6%	61.1%	20.9%	73.8%	12.7
Whitewater	3.8%	81.8%	16.8%	70.8%	-11.0
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	8.8%	82.8%	25.3%	79.4%	-3.4
Hartford UHS	8.7%	57.6%	28.6%	63.8%	6.2
Slinger	12.6%	81.8%	24.5%	73.5%	-8.3
West Bend	9.1%	64.7%	31.2%	75.4%	10.7
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Arrowhead UHS	20.8%	62.8%	32.7%	89.4%	26.6
Elmbrook	11.6%	57.6%	35.8%	78.9%	21.3
Hamilton	13.3%	80.0%	26.4%	80.8%	0.8
Kettle Moraine	9.3%	42.9%	30.4%	61.5%	18.6
Menomonee Falls	8.1%	63.3%	28.5%	67.4%	4.1
Mukwonago	11.5%	75.6%	25.7%	73.7%	-1.9
Muskego-Norway	12.6%	88.0%	24.7%	78.7%	-9.3
New Berlin	20.4%	63.5%	42.6%	73.2%	9.7
Oconomowoc Area	12.2%	35.9%	30.1%	42.9%	7.0
Pewaukee	10.3%	68.8%	27.4%	75.2%	6.4
Waukesha	10.7%	57.4%	31.6%	62.4%	5.0
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>23.7</b>



## Achievement gaps on high school graduation rates

High school graduation rate is the final measure of academic performance that we can disaggregate by race and income level. The following tables indicate the number of students who received a regular diploma four years after entering high school. The tables do not include school districts with less than five students in a particular subgroup. Because the graduation rate measures outcomes for all students in the cohort, rather than students on a college preparation track, they provide a more complete picture of high school academic achievement for a district.

**Table 22** provides a district-level comparison of graduation rates for African American and white students in 2014-15, the most recent year of data. In southeast Wisconsin, 61% of African American students graduated high school in four years, as compared to 64% of their peers statewide. Moreover, African American students graduated at a substantially lower rate than white students (92.8%), a gap of 31.8 points. The achievement gap in the region is larger than the gap statewide; in fact, the gap widened by 2.6 points in the past year, the direct result of a 2.6-point decline in the African American graduation rate in the region.

**Table 22: Graduation rates for African American and White Students, 2014-15**

District	White		African American		Gap
	Grads	Rate	Grads	Rate	
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Kenosha	880	92.2%	205	76.5%	15.7
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	38	95.0%	71	93.4%	1.6
Franklin Public	286	96.3%	13	19.7%	76.6
Milwaukee	347	67.9%	1,801	54.7%	13.2
Nicolet UHS	185	98.4%	40	95.2%	3.2
Oak Creek-Franklin	348	97.5%	40	93.0%	4.5
Saint Francis	79	90.8%	13	81.3%	9.5
Shorewood	109	96.5%	31	100.0%	-3.5
Wauwatosa	316	94.9%	95	92.2%	2.7
West Allis	413	92.6%	74	92.5%	0.1
Whitefish Bay	188	93.5%	30	93.8%	-0.3
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Mequon-Thiensville	255	98.1%	26	92.9%	5.2
Port Washington-Saukville	182	97.8%	6	75.0%	22.8
<b>Racine County</b>					
Racine	619	83.0%	262	63.0%	20.0
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	290	85.8%	6	75.0%	10.8
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	270	95.1%	12	85.7%	9.4
West Bend	463	89.2%	9	64.3%	24.9
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Elmbrook	500	96.7%	27	90.0%	6.7
Menomonee Falls	305	97.8%	43	100.0%	-2.2
Waukesha	740	86.3%	45	70.3%	16.0
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>13,104</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>31.8</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>45,696</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>28.9</b>





African American graduation rates vary greatly throughout southeast Wisconsin. Two districts, Menomonee Falls and Shorewood, graduated 100% of the African American students in the cohort. Brown Deer and Wauwatosa have larger cohorts and similarly high levels of achievement, with graduation rates of 93.4% and 92.2%, respectively. MPS has the largest cohort of African American students in the region but also the lowest graduation rate (54.7%). In the Franklin Public district, only 13 African American students from a cohort of 66 earned a diploma in four years – a 19.7% graduation rate.

Eight of the districts narrowed the graduation gaps in the past year, though nearly all of them did so with rates falling for one group. For example, Oak Creek-Franklin saw its gap narrow 1.2 points, but its white graduation rate fell 1.3 points. Success for one group need not come at the expense of another, however. The gap narrowed by 7.2 points in West Allis, though the white graduation rate declined 0.9 points, a result of raising the African American graduation rate by 6.2 points in the past year. In doing so, the district nearly succeeded in closing its achievement gap, which is now just a 0.1 point difference between these student groups.

**Table 23** shows graduation rates of white students and their Hispanic classmates. Although smaller than the gap between African American and white students, the gap between Hispanic students and white students still is significant. The graduation rate for Hispanic students in southeast Wisconsin is 74.9%, which is 17.9 percentage points lower than the rate for white students (92.8%) and 2.6 points lower than the statewide graduation rate for Hispanic students (77.5%). The white graduation rates for the region and state did not change in the past year, though the Hispanic rate dropped 0.5 points for the region and 0.6 for the state, causing the graduation rate gap to increase by the same amount for the region and state.

Nine districts in the region had a 100% graduate rate for Hispanic students, though these districts tend to have small cohort sizes. Among districts with larger cohorts, Oak Creek-Franklin (98.6%), Delavan-Darien (96.1%), and West Allis (93.1%) all graduate Hispanic students at high levels. MPS has a 58.7% graduation rate for Hispanic students, which is 4 percentage points higher than the rate for African American students but 9.2 points below white students. Racine and Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS also graduate Hispanics students at low rates of 67.9% and 71.6%, respectively.

Across the region, 19 of the 42 districts with cohorts of Hispanic students saw their graduation gaps narrow in 2014-15. Many of these districts have small cohort sizes, which can result in large changes in the graduation rate from year to year. Delavan-Darien, however, has a sizable Hispanic cohort and saw its graduation rate rise 4.1 percentage points, which caused the gap to narrow by 3 points. Additionally, Kenosha narrowed the gap by 0.9 points; though this might seem like a small gain, the district raised graduation rates 4.3 points for Hispanic students and 3.4 points for white students. This shows it is possible to narrow gaps while raising achievement and educating all students at high levels.



Table 23: Graduation rates for Hispanic and White Students, 2014-15

District	White		Hispanic		Gap
	Grads	Rate	Grads	Rate	
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Central/Westosha UHS	215	93.5%	21	91.3%	2.2
Kenosha	880	92.2%	280	84.6%	7.6
Wilmot UHS	208	88.5%	9	90.0%	-1.5
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	38	95.0%	8	100.0%	-0.5
Cudahy	116	95.9%	25	86.2%	9.7
Franklin Public	286	96.3%	23	92.0%	4.3
Greendale	175	97.8%	14	93.3%	4.5
Greenfield	188	87.0%	57	83.8%	3.2
Milwaukee	347	67.9%	639	58.7%	9.2
Oak Creek-Franklin	348	97.5%	71	98.6%	-1.1
Saint Francis	79	91.0%	35	97.2%	-6.2
South Milwaukee	199	98.5%	30	93.8%	4.7
Wauwatosa	316	95.0%	28	82.4%	12.6
West Allis	413	92.6%	148	93.1%	-0.5
Whitefish Bay	188	93.5%	12	92.3%	1.2
Whitnall	141	96.6%	20	95.2%	1.4
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Grafton	157	98.7%	6	100.0%	-1.3
Northern Ozaukee	87	81.3%	3	37.5%	43.8
Port Washington-Sauville	182	97.8%	7	77.8%	20.0
<b>Racine County</b>					
Burlington Area	229	96.2%	29	100.0%	-3.8
Racine	619	83.0%	243	67.9%	15.1
Union Grove UHS	218	99.1%	19	100.0%	-0.9
Waterford UHS	212	94.6%	23	92.0%	2.6
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Big Foot UHS	91	93.8%	23	88.5%	5.3
Delavan-Darien	111	96.5%	74	96.1%	0.4
East Troy Community	121	98.4%	8	100.0%	-1.6
Elkhorn Area	181	95.3%	26	96.3%	-1.0
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	290	85.8%	48	71.6%	14.2
Whitewater	89	89.0%	22	84.6%	4.4
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	270	95.1%	9	100.0%	-4.9
Hartford UHS	305	94.4%	15	71.4%	23.0
West Bend	463	89.2%	19	79.2%	10.0
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Arrowhead UHS	514	97.0%	10	83.3%	13.7
Elmbrook	500	96.7%	20	90.9%	5.8
Hamilton	274	96.1%	10	100.0%	-3.9
Kettle Moraine	327	96.5%	12	92.3%	4.2
Menomonee Falls	305	97.8%	19	100.0%	-2.2
Mukwonago	347	97.7%	18	94.7%	3.0
Muskego-Norway	340	95.8%	12	92.3%	3.5
Oconomowoc Area	331	97.6%	18	94.7%	2.9
Pewaukee	151	94.4%	9	100.0%	-5.6
Waukesha	740	86.3%	125	77.6%	8.7
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>13,104</b>	<b>92.8%</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>45,696</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>15.4</b>



Finally, we analyzed high school graduation rates by economic status, as shown in **Table 24**. Students are considered economically disadvantaged if they are eligible for the Free or Reduced-Price Lunch program. School districts in southeast Wisconsin graduate economically disadvantaged students at substantially lower rates (69.9%) than other districts throughout the state (77.3%). Moreover, economically disadvantaged students graduate at a much lower rate than their more affluent peers, resulting in a 21.9-point gap, which itself is larger than the gap statewide (16.4 points).

As we have shown, graduation rates in the region overall and for student subgroups were lower in 2014-15 than in the previous year. This pattern holds for both economically and non-economically disadvantaged students in southeast Wisconsin. The graduation rate for economically disadvantaged students in the region fell 1.6 points from 2013-14 to 2014-15, while the rate for their more affluent peers fell 0.6 points, causing the gap to widen by a point.

Within the sample, 39 of the 47 districts had lower graduation rates for economically disadvantaged students. Several districts with large cohorts graduate low-income students at high levels, including New Berlin (98.2%), Brown Deer (98.1%), and Franklin (98.1%). The graduation rate for economically disadvantaged students in MPS – where they comprise nearly three out of four graduates – is 56.3%, which is 8 points lower than the rate for more affluent students. What is more troubling is that the graduation rate for both students groups in MPS has fallen in the past year, down 2.4 points for economically disadvantaged students and 4.4 points for their more affluent peers. The graduation gap for these MPS students technically narrowed in 2014-15, though this is not the kind of progress for which school and district leaders are striving.

Some districts, however, have made significant progress in narrowing and closing gaps. West Bend raised its graduation rate by 0.3 points for non-economically disadvantaged students and 15.5 points for economically disadvantaged students in 2014-15, closing the achievement gap in the process. New Berlin had similar success by raising the graduation rate for economically disadvantaged students by 15.7 points; its gap now stands at just 0.1 points.



Table 24: High school graduation rates by socioeconomic status, 2014-15

District	Economically Disadvantaged		Not Economically Disadvantaged		Gap
	Grads	Rate	Grads	Rate	
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Central/Westosha UHS	41	75.9%	209	97.2%	21.3
Kenosha	625	81.7%	802	93.4%	11.7
Wilmot UHS	40	80.0%	182	90.1%	10.1
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	52	98.1%	86	93.5%	-4.6
Cudahy	71	88.8%	81	97.6%	8.8
Franklin Public	51	98.1%	316	82.1%	-16.0
Greendale	36	100.0%	173	97.2%	-2.8
Greenfield	98	76.6%	193	91.9%	15.3
Milwaukee	2,236	56.3%	824	64.3%	8.0
Nicolet UHS	50	96.2%	214	98.6%	2.4
Oak Creek-Franklin	122	94.6%	377	97.7%	3.1
Saint Francis	60	87.0%	77	96.3%	9.3
Shorewood	32	100.0%	129	96.3%	-3.7
South Milwaukee	84	94.4%	164	98.8%	4.4
Wauwatosa	89	81.7%	416	96.5%	14.8
West Allis	397	90.2%	299	97.4%	7.2
Whitnall	42	95.5%	139	97.2%	1.7
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Cedarburg	17	100.0%	267	98.5%	-1.5
Grafton	23	100.0%	154	98.7%	-1.3
Mequon-Thiensville	24	92.3%	296	98.0%	5.7
Northern Ozaukee	11	52.4%	82	81.2%	28.8
Port Washington-Saukville	26	92.9%	175	96.7%	3.8
<b>Racine County</b>					
Burlington Area	59	90.8%	216	97.3%	6.5
Racine	539	64.8%	632	85.1%	20.3
Union Grove UHS	22	95.7%	231	99.6%	3.9
Waterford UHS	29	82.9%	215	96.4%	13.5
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Big Foot UHS	35	83.3%	84	96.6%	13.3
Delavan-Darien	98	95.1%	99	97.1%	2.0
East Troy Community	36	97.3%	99	99.0%	1.7
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	125	79.1%	226	85.9%	6.8
Whitewater	42	87.5%	75	89.3%	1.8
Williams Bay	10	100.0%	30	90.9%	-9.1
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	42	87.5%	270	96.4%	8.9
Hartford UHS	57	79.2%	272	95.4%	16.2
Slinger	27	93.1%	201	98.5%	5.4
West Bend	111	93.3%	393	91.2%	-2.1
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Arrowhead UHS	34	89.5%	507	97.1%	7.6
Elmbrook	69	94.5%	549	96.8%	2.3
Hamilton	29	82.9%	289	98.3%	15.4
Kettle Moraine	24	80.0%	324	97.6%	17.6
Menomonee Falls	49	98.0%	341	98.0%	0.0
Mukwonago	46	93.9%	337	97.7%	3.8
Muskego-Norway	24	85.7%	342	96.6%	10.9
New Berlin	55	98.2%	345	98.3%	0.1
Oconomowoc Area	45	88.2%	315	98.7%	10.5
Pewaukee	17	85.0%	160	96.4%	11.4
Waukesha	234	75.2%	722	87.3%	12.1
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>16,238</b>	<b>77.3%</b>	<b>41,460</b>	<b>93.7%</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>6,085</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>13,140</b>	<b>91.8%</b>	<b>21.9</b>



## STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Our analysis of school district performance includes measures of student participation – attendance, truancy and dropout rates – in addition to measures of academic achievement. The measures of academic quality – e.g. state assessments, ACT and AP exams, and graduation rates – are measured once per year in the spring, and districts with high student participation tend to perform well. Student participation can be measured on a more real-time basis and provide school and district leaders with indicators likely to influence performance. **Table 25** provides indicators of student participation by showing attendance, truancy, and dropout rates for districts in southeast Wisconsin.

School districts in southeast Wisconsin had an attendance rate of 95.4% in 2014-15, which is a 1.3 percentage point improvement over 2013-14 and surpasses the state rate of 94.7%. Among individual districts, Northern Ozaukee (98.2%) had the highest attendance rate in the region, followed closely by West Bend (97.9%) and Germantown (97.4%). Districts with the lowest attendance rates, including MPS (89.3%), Racine (92.4%), and Saint Francis (92.8%), are relatively close to the highest-performing districts. In fact, most districts are clustered together with attendance rates in the mid-90s. As such, changes from one year to the next are relatively muted. Saint Francis posted the highest gain in attendance rate (1.8 points), while Menomonee Falls had the largest decline (2.6 points).

The truancy rate describes the percentage of students with an unexcused absence for all or part of five or more days in a semester. Regionally, 18.3% of students are truant, which is nearly double the state rate of 9.9%. Six districts experienced truancy rates greater than 10%, including MPS (46.2%), Racine (30%), and Saint Francis (20.7%), while two districts – Slinger and Williams Bay – had no truantries. The regional and state figures have not changed in the past year, though figures for individual districts did. Though MPS had the highest truancy rate, it experienced a 7.5 percentage point decrease from 2013-14.

The dropout rate is 2.1% in southeast Wisconsin, surpassing the statewide rate of 1.3%. Within the region, 41 of the 50 districts experienced dropout rates of less than 1%, with four districts showing no dropouts. This illustrates that the dropout rate is fueled by a small number of large districts. MPS had the highest dropout rate in the region at 5.8%, though this does represent a 0.2 point decrease from the 2013-14 rate. Racine (3.9%), Saint Francis (3.1%), and Franklin (2.6%) also showed high dropout rates. Meanwhile, several districts saw their rates decline in 2014-15. Northern Ozaukee had the largest change with dropout rates falling 3.5 points to a current level of 0.8%.



Table 25: Southeast Wisconsin student participation rates, 2014-15

District	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
<b>Kenosha County</b>						
Central/Westosha Union	+	95.9%	-	1.2%	-	0.6%
Kenosha	-	93.8%	-	12.3%	-	0.7%
Wilmot Union	+	95.8%	-	4.2%	-	0.9%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>						
Brown Deer	-	95.4%	-	2.1%	-	0.4%
Cudahy	+	95.8%	-	2.7%	-	1.3%
Franklin Public	+	95.7%	-	2.3%	+	2.6%
Greendale	+	96.5%	-	0.9%	-	0.5%
Greenfield	-	94.3%	-	8.2%	-	1.9%
Milwaukee	-	89.3%	+	46.2%	+	5.8%
Nicolet Union	+	96.9%	-	5.2%	-	0.7%
Oak Creek-Franklin	-	95.0%	-	1.2%	-	0.2%
Saint Francis	-	92.8%	+	20.7%	+	3.1%
Shorewood	-	95.0%	-	4.0%	-	0.1%
South Milwaukee	-	93.6%	-	8.3%	-	0.4%
Wauwatosa	-	94.9%	-	2.7%	-	0.7%
West Allis	-	93.9%	-	10.7%	-	0.5%
Whitefish Bay	+	96.8%	-	0.3%	-	0.1%
Whitnall	-	95.0%	-	2.7%	-	0.1%
<b>Ozaukee County</b>						
Cedarburg	-	95.2%	-	1.0%	-	0.0%
Grafton	+	96.7%	-	1.4%	-	0.3%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	96.3%	-	0.5%	-	0.1%
Northern Ozaukee	+	98.2%	-	0.5%	-	0.8%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	95.5%	-	0.5%	-	0.1%
<b>Racine County</b>						
Burlington Area	-	93.4%	-	11.8%	-	0.3%
Racine	-	92.4%	+	30.0%	+	3.9%
Union Grove Union	+	95.8%	-	0.1%	-	0.4%
Waterford Union	-	93.9%	-	3.8%	-	0.6%
<b>Walworth County</b>						
Big Foot Union	-	94.9%	-	2.5%	-	0.4%
Delavan-Darien	-	94.6%	-	8.1%	-	0.8%
East Troy Community	+	95.9%	-	4.6%	-	0.2%
Elkhorn Area	+	96.3%	-	2.0%	-	0.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	-	94.7%	-	4.1%	-	0.4%
Whitewater	-	95.1%	-	1.5%	-	1.0%
Williams Bay	-	95.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Washington County</b>						
Germantown	+	97.4%	-	1.2%	-	0.4%
Hartford Union	+	96.5%	-	5.0%	-	0.9%
Kewaskum	+	96.5%	-	1.9%	-	0.7%
Slinger	+	96.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
West Bend	+	97.9%	-	2.2%	-	1.1%
<b>Waukesha County</b>						
Arrowhead Union	+	96.8%	+	0.7%	-	0.1%
Elmbrook	+	96.5%	-	3.4%	-	0.2%
Hamilton	+	96.1%	-	3.2%	-	0.1%
Kettle Moraine	-	95.3%	-	1.2%	-	0.1%
Menomonee Falls	-	93.6%	-	5.9%	-	0.1%
Mukwonago	+	96.0%	-	1.2%	-	0.0%
Muskego-Norway	+	96.2%	-	1.4%	-	0.2%
New Berlin	+	95.7%	-	1.4%	-	0.3%
Oconomowoc Area	-	95.0%	-	2.9%	-	0.4%
Pewaukee	+	96.1%	-	1.2%	-	0.2%
Waukesha	+	95.5%	-	3.7%	-	1.6%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>		<b>95.4%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>		<b>2.1%</b>	
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>		<b>94.7%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>		<b>1.3%</b>	



## SCHOOL FINANCES

The school funding mechanism in Wisconsin is complex, with districts receiving money from federal, state, and local resources. Moreover, districts are limited in how much local revenue they can generate by a state-imposed cap on their combined amount of per-pupil property taxes and state aids. While a complete understanding of how school funding formulae and revenue caps affect individual districts requires in-depth analysis of each district, a broader review of financial data can provide insight into financial trends and the financial performance of local districts.

In this section, we attempt to glean such insights by presenting revenue and expenditure data for school districts in southeast Wisconsin. Our analysis uses data from the 2014-15 school year, which is the most recent data available. The information is presented on a countywide basis (i.e. we aggregate revenue and expenditure data for school districts within each county), though **Tables B6** and **B7** in the Appendix provide district-level financial data.

We present financial data on a per-pupil basis based on total district enrollment, which combines resident and non-resident students. DPI generally calculates per-pupil figures using “membership” enrollment, which accounts only for students enrolled in a district who also reside in that district. DPI uses this approach because most state aid is awarded *per member*. This report uses *total* enrollment of both resident and non-resident students to calculate per-pupil financial figures since a district’s revenues must support all enrolled students, not just those who reside in the district. Our per-pupil figures generally will be lower than DPI’s per-member figures, especially for districts that enroll large numbers of non-resident students through Open Enrollment and Chapter 220.

In our analysis, “operations” revenues and expenditures refer to the accounting entries each district made to its general and special projects funds. The general fund accounts for all financial transactions dealing with the district’s current operations unless meant for a specific purpose, while the special projects funds account for activities that are funded by specific federal or state grant programs. The general fund includes major expenditures like salaries and employee benefits, and revenues like state equalization aid and high poverty aid. The special projects funds include the special education fund and other instructional funds related to federal and state programs. Additional funds not included in this report include debt service, capital projects, food and community service, and trust funds.<sup>5</sup>

### SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES

**Chart 7** illustrates the overall per-pupil spending in southeast Wisconsin since 2009-10. In 2014-15 districts across the region spent an average of \$12,219 per student, an increase of \$82 from the 2013-14 level. This represents the fourth consecutive year in which per-pupil expenditures increased, though per-pupil spending still is below a high point of \$12,718 in 2010-11, which is the

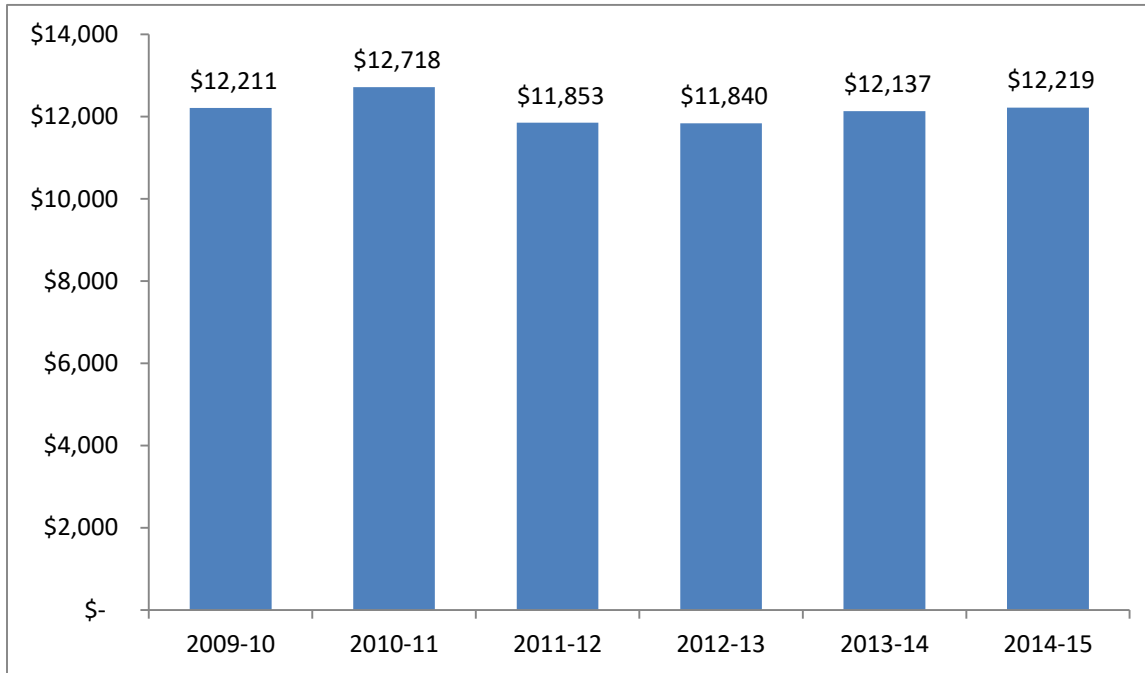
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<sup>5</sup> The debt service fund accounts for the repayment of general obligation debt, while the capital projects fund includes expenditures on projects that are financed by school district borrowing. The food and community service fund details revenues and expenditures of districts for district food service, and for projects and activities open to the whole community. Finally, several trust funds exist within school district budgets to account for items like gifts and donations and to establish reserves for retiree benefits.



year before the Wisconsin Legislature and Governor approved Wisconsin Act 10. That legislation allowed school districts greater flexibility to reduce personnel-related expenditures without being subjected to collective bargaining, while the biennial budget adopted that year sharply reduced the per-pupil revenue cap.

**Chart 7: Total per-pupil expenditures in southeast Wisconsin, 2009-10 to 2014-15**



**Table 26** provides an overview of how districts within southeast Wisconsin counties spend their money. Slightly more than half (54.9%) of all regional spending is directed to instruction, which includes teacher salaries and benefits. This represents a smaller portion than in 2013-14 (55.2%) and also is smaller than the statewide portion (55.8%). Business administration is the next largest category, accounting for 16.3% of expenditures, nearly mirroring the state average of 16.2%. The remaining expenses are attributed to pupil services, instructional staff services, general administration, building administration, transportation, and central services.

**Table 26: Percent of per-pupil expenditures by allocation area, 2014-15**

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services
Kenosha County	60.6%	6.0%	5.4%	1.2%	5.3%	15.0%	3.0%	2.4%
Milwaukee County	50.9%	5.2%	5.6%	1.8%	4.8%	15.7%	4.5%	2.6%
Ozaukee County	56.7%	4.6%	5.1%	2.0%	5.2%	15.3%	4.1%	2.5%
Racine County	54.5%	5.6%	5.6%	1.5%	4.6%	16.8%	3.7%	2.8%
Walworth County	57.4%	3.9%	4.2%	2.5%	4.5%	15.0%	4.1%	2.1%
Washington County	56.0%	4.0%	5.1%	2.2%	3.9%	18.8%	4.6%	2.4%
Waukesha County	60.8%	4.6%	6.0%	1.8%	5.0%	18.1%	4.7%	3.0%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>





**Table 27** shows total per-pupil spending and also breaks down spending by category for each of the seven counties. Total expenditures ranged from a high of \$13,142 per pupil in Milwaukee County to a low of \$10,769 in Waukesha County. Six of the seven counties saw an increase in per-pupil spending as compared to the 2013-14 school year. Milwaukee County saw the largest increase with per-pupil expenditures rising \$402 in 2014-15, while Waukesha County showed a decrease of \$699. While districts in Milwaukee spent the most overall per pupil, districts in Racine, Kenosha, and Walworth counties spent more per pupil on instruction.

**Table 27: Per-pupil expenditures by allocation area, 2014-15**

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Operations Spending
Kenosha County	\$7,080	\$705	\$635	\$144	\$622	\$1,750	\$356	\$285	\$11,683
Milwaukee County	\$6,692	\$683	\$739	\$238	\$628	\$2,061	\$595	\$337	\$13,142
Ozaukee County	\$6,456	\$519	\$583	\$228	\$594	\$1,744	\$463	\$284	\$11,385
Racine County	\$7,113	\$733	\$728	\$198	\$602	\$2,193	\$484	\$359	\$13,039
Walworth County	\$6,705	\$460	\$485	\$289	\$525	\$1,750	\$481	\$248	\$11,678
Washington County	\$6,299	\$452	\$578	\$242	\$441	\$2,117	\$522	\$267	\$11,253
Waukesha County	\$6,545	\$499	\$649	\$196	\$535	\$1,946	\$503	\$322	\$10,769
<b>SE Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$6,704</b>	<b>\$618</b>	<b>\$678</b>	<b>\$219</b>	<b>\$586</b>	<b>\$1,993</b>	<b>\$526</b>	<b>\$319</b>	<b>\$12,219</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$6,617</b>	<b>\$560</b>	<b>\$608</b>	<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$582</b>	<b>\$1,924</b>	<b>\$506</b>	<b>\$310</b>	<b>\$11,867</b>

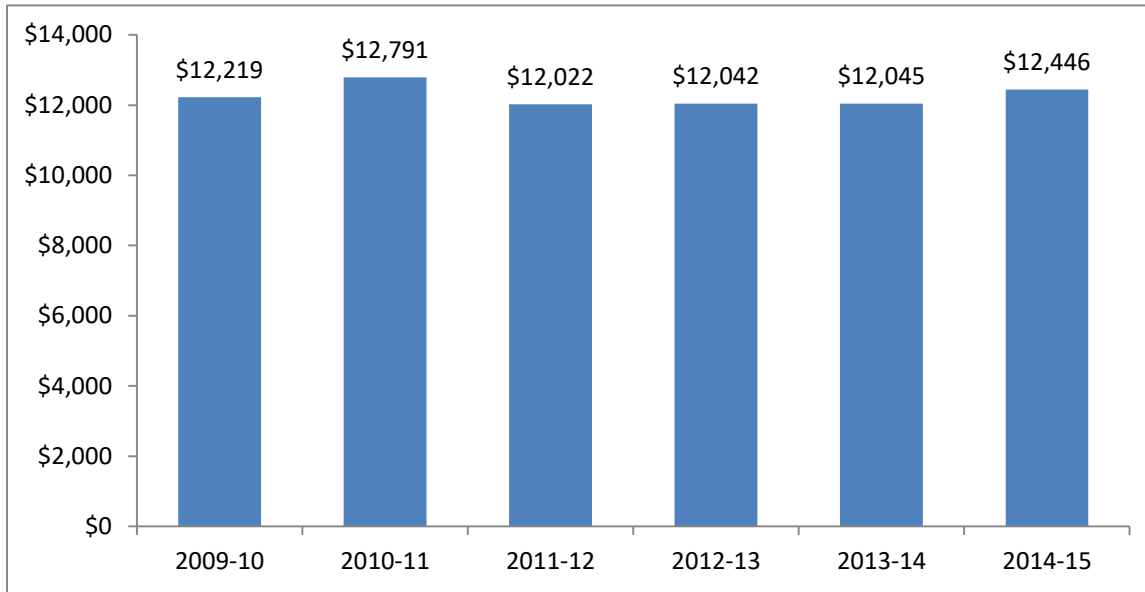
## SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES

School districts receive funding from three main sources: local property taxes, state aid, and federal aid. **Chart 8** shows the trend in overall per-pupil revenue since 2009-10. Districts in southeast Wisconsin received more funding per student in 2014-15 (\$12,446) than at any other time in the past six years, except for a high point in 2010-11 (\$12,791). The per-pupil revenue for the most recent year is \$401 more than in 2013-14, an increase of 3.3%. When adjusting for inflation, however, the 2009-10 revenue level is worth \$13,499 in 2015 dollars – \$1,053 more than the current per-pupil funding level.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> CPI Inflation Calculator. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Department of Labor.  
[http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm)



**Chart 8: Total per-pupil revenues in southeast Wisconsin, 2009-10 to 2014-15**



A large portion of district revenue comes in the form of equalization aid from the state. The formula is designed to provide more state aid to districts with lower property values and a smaller tax base. Districts with higher property values receive lower amounts of equalization aid and typically rely more on property tax revenue. In addition to property taxes and state aid, districts receive federal aid through programs such as Title I, which supports underserved populations, such as low-income students. These federal funds are based on a formula which provides greater assistance to districts serving large numbers of disadvantaged students.

**Table 28** highlights the percentage of revenue by source for the seven counties in southeast Wisconsin. Districts in the region are more reliant on local property taxes and federal aid, and less reliant on state aid, than Wisconsin as a whole. The urban counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine receive a majority of their revenue from the state, while the suburban counties rely more on property taxes, as intended by the equalization formula. The urban counties also receive federal aid in higher proportions than their suburban peers.

**Table 28: School district revenue by source, 2014-15**

District	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid
Kenosha County	31.8%	58.6%	5.6%
Milwaukee County	32.9%	52.5%	9.5%
Ozaukee County	59.2%	27.1%	2.4%
Racine County	32.4%	54.6%	7.0%
Walworth County	56.2%	32.7%	4.1%
Washington County	47.0%	42.7%	3.7%
Waukesha County	60.8%	28.5%	3.1%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>



While at one time the region received about the same amount of funding from property taxes and state aid, there has been a shift away from property taxes and towards state aid as the main funding source for education in Wisconsin in recent years. In 2012-13, districts in southeast Wisconsin received 43.2% of revenues from property taxes and 43.9% from state aid. By 2013-14, property taxes represented a smaller portion of revenue (43.1%), while state aid accounted for a larger percentage (45.1%). The trend has continued in the most recent year, where state aid now accounts for 46% of revenue, compared to 41.2% from property taxes. Since districts have a cap on the amount of revenue they can generate from state equalization aids and property taxes, increases in state aid often must be accommodated with reductions in property taxes. Therefore, additional state aid does not necessarily result in more money in the classroom, but often results in lower taxes for property owners.

**Table 29** provides a per-pupil look at the revenue amounts by funding source for districts in each county, as well as the state. Districts in the region received more than \$500 more in total revenue per student than the state average. Waukesha County derives the most per student revenue from property taxes (\$7,127), while Kenosha County generates the least (\$3,775). Racine County has the highest amount of state aid per pupil (\$7,161), while Ozaukee County has the lowest (\$3,200). Milwaukee County receives the highest amount of federal aid per student (\$1,242), while Racine County also receives a significant amount (\$916).

**Table 29: Per-pupil school district revenue by source, 2014-15**

District	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Operations Revenue
Kenosha County	\$3,775	\$6,963	\$669	\$11,883
Milwaukee County	\$4,305	\$6,870	\$1,242	\$13,096
Ozaukee County	\$6,990	\$3,200	\$283	\$11,816
Racine County	\$4,253	\$7,161	\$916	\$13,109
Walworth County	\$6,677	\$3,888	\$483	\$11,873
Washington County	\$5,245	\$4,761	\$418	\$11,157
Waukesha County	\$7,127	\$3,344	\$368	\$11,730
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$5,133</b>	<b>\$5,724</b>	<b>\$838</b>	<b>\$12,446</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$4,663</b>	<b>\$5,856</b>	<b>\$677</b>	<b>\$11,935</b>

Each county in southeast Wisconsin saw an increase in per-pupil revenue in 2014-15. Districts in Racine County had the largest increase, with an additional \$714 per student as compared to 2013-14 levels. This increase was mostly driven by an increase in state aid of \$572 per student. Kenosha County had the smallest increase in the region, with per-pupil revenues growing \$299 in the past year.



## 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 Suite:** A package of three tests developed by ACT, Inc. These three tests replaced the WKCE as the new measures of academic achievement, college readiness and work preparedness for grades 9-11. The ACT Aspire and ACT Plus Writing consist of English, math, reading, science, and writing sections. The maximum possible score on any individual section is 36. The composite score is the weighted average of the subject area scores, out of a possible 36. A brief description of each test is given below:

- **ACT Aspire Early High School:** An online assessment for 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade students in Wisconsin, testing knowledge in the five subject areas. It replaced the ACT Plan and ACT Explore tests. A paper and pencil version of the test is available for students who require special academic attention.
- **ACT Plus Writing:** Administered in 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade, the ACT Plus Writing is taken to fulfill admissions requirements for most colleges and universities. If a student has taken the test more than once, the most recent score is reported (for DPI's purposes). The percentage of students tested is the number of students tested divided by the 12<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment. The ACT Plus Writing also is the last measure in the College and Career Readiness System.
- **WorkKeys:** A job skills assessment meant to help employers identify and hire highly talented workers. The test portions include Applied Mathematics, Locating Information, and Reading for Information. Those who successfully complete the tests are awarded ACT's National Career Readiness Certificate (NCRC).

**ACT's College Readiness Standards:** As part of ACT's College and Career Readiness System, these standards were established as a more thorough measure of student achievement and an attempt to establish a link between how much curriculum a student comprehends and the score he or she receives. The benchmark scores are broken down by subject and serve as the threshold for what students should learn in preparation for relevant college courses. In essence, they serve as early indicators of success in relevant courses, with the ACT defining success as a 50% or higher chance of earning a B or higher in the aforementioned courses. The following are the College Readiness Benchmark Scores by subject test: English (18), Mathematics (22), Reading (21), and Science (24).

**Advanced Placement (AP) Tests:** If a high school student receives a score of three, four, or five on an AP exam, he or she passes the test and may receive college credit. Students can take 37 exams in 16 fields. Schools may or may not offer formal courses in preparation for these exams. Enrollment data is used to calculate the percentage of students taking the tests.



**Attendance:** Based upon the state-required 175 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.

**Badger Exam:** A new assessment from the SMARTER Balanced Consortium that is aligned to the CCSS. Administered in spring 2015, the Badger Exam replaced the reading, math, and language arts portions of the WKCE for grades 3-8 and grade 11. A provision of 2015-17 biennial budget prohibited the use of any assessment from the SMARTER Balanced Consortium. As a result, the Badger Exam was discontinued and was replaced by the Wisconsin Forward Exam beginning in the 2015-16 school year.

**Common Core State Standards (CCSS):** Developed by the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers, the CCSS are standards for English language arts (ELA) and mathematics curriculums. CCSS builds upon prior school standards by detailing what knowledge and skills students of each grade level should be expected to master. These standards replaced the previous WMAS standards, placing an added emphasis on college and career readiness. The CCSS were adopted by Wisconsin in 2010 and implemented in recent years. The standards are now known as the Wisconsin Academic Standards.

**Common Core Essential Elements (CCEE):** Modeled closely after the CCSS, the CCEE are alternative achievement standards in math and ELA for students with significant cognitive disabilities. These standards, much like the CCSS, identify essential skills for each grade level that students should be expected to master. The CCEE fulfill a requirement by the U.S. Department of Education that school districts have alternative achievement standards for students with significant cognitive disabilities. They replaced the Extended Grade Band Standards and guide the formation of the state's new alternative assessment for students with significant cognitive disabilities. The standards are now known as the Wisconsin Essential Elements.

**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 2003-2004 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.



**Dynamic Learning Map (DLM) Alternate Assessment:** DLM is part of the Common Core Essential Elements (CCEE) that was created for students with significant cognitive disabilities as an alternative assessment package to the CCSS. Eligible students must meet specific criteria as determined by their Individualized Education Program (IEP) teams. The DLM examination was new to the State of Wisconsin's assessment package for the 2014-15 school year.

**Economically Disadvantaged:** Economically disadvantaged students are measured using the income eligibility guidelines of the Free or Reduced Price Lunch Program (see below). Students whose families qualify for either free or reduced meals in the National School Lunch Program are considered "economically disadvantaged." Students who do not qualify are labeled as "not economically disadvantaged" for purposes of comparison in this report.

**English Language Learners (ELL):** ELLs include any students whose first language, or parents' or guardians' first language, is not English, and whose level of English proficiency requires specially designed instruction. As part of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) requirements, these students are required to partake in all state and federal required language and academic assessments, including the W-APT and ACCESS for ELL. In addition to a preliminary evaluation where the students' academic history is assessed, students must complete an at-home language survey and receive a score of less than 6 on the W-APT assessment in order to be deemed an ELL. A brief description of each test is given below:

- **ACCESS for ELL:** Once deemed ELL, all ELLs must take this assessment each year until they receive a score of at least 6 and are thus no longer classified as ELL.
- **Alternate ACCESS for ELL:** The alternative assessment to the ACCESS for ELL for students in grades 1-12 with significant cognitive disabilities.
- **WIDA-ACCESS Placement Test (W-APT):** This screened assessment identifies incoming students for eligibility and placement in English language and bilingual programs.

**Enrollment:** Two types of enrollment data are important: 1) 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 full-time equivalent of 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.

**Free or Reduced Priced Lunch (FRPL):** As the only available measure of the income level of pupils, FRPL eligibility is used as a proxy for measuring poverty. The number of eligible pupils (not the number of participants) is the number used for this report. To qualify for free meals, a student's family income must be equal or less than 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. In 2015-16, this equated to \$31,590 for a family of four. To qualify for reduced-price meals, a student's family income must be equal or less than 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. In 2015-16, this equated to \$44,955 for a family of four.



**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 12<sup>th</sup> grade enrollment counted on the third Friday in September.

**High School Graduation Rates:** High school graduation 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 report analyzes just the four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate as measured by DPI, although DPI provides data for five- and six-year graduation rates as well. A brief explanation of adjusted cohort rates is given below:

- Adjusted cohort rates (four, five, and six-year): These rates count the number of students in the cohort who graduate (earn a regular diploma) within four, five, or six years divided by the number of students constituting the respective adjusted cohort for the graduating class.

**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 2015. 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

**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.



**Wisconsin Forward Exam:** The Wisconsin Forward Exam is the new, online, statewide assessment and replaces the Badger Exam as required by the 2015-17 biennial budget. Students in grades 3-8 take the Forward exam annually for English language arts and mathematics. Students in grades 4 and 8 have an additional section for science, while students in grades 4, 8, and 10 have an additional section for social studies.

**Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations (WKCE):** These tests were the primary state assessment of 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 WKCE was pared down to just science and social studies in 2014-15, as the Badger Exam assessed reading language arts and mathematics. With the transition to the Forward Exam in the 2015-16 school year, the WKCE was discontinued entirely.





## APPENDIX B: UNION DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

Table B1: Union district enrollment

District	2014-15 Total	2015-16 Total	% Change
<b>Kenosha County</b>			
Central/Westosha Union	3,876	3,841	-0.9%
<i>Brighton</i>	202	186	-7.9%
<i>Bristol</i>	737	755	2.4%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	1,146	1,153	0.6%
<i>Paris</i>	282	281	-0.4%
<i>Salem</i>	1,012	970	-4.2%
<i>Wheatland</i>	497	496	-0.2%
Wilmot Union	3,293	3,176	-3.6%
<i>Randall</i>	660	651	-1.4%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	555	520	-6.3%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	560	527	-5.9%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	409	372	-9.0%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	1,109	1,106	-0.3%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>			
Nicolet Union	3,514	3,539	0.7%
<i>Fox Point</i>	914	882	-3.5%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	1,028	1,068	3.9%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	458	474	3.5%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	1,114	1,115	0.1%
<b>Racine County</b>			
Union Grove Union	2,838	2,875	1.3%
<i>Dover</i>	98	95	-3.1%
<i>Raymond</i>	437	418	-4.3%
<i>Union Grove</i>	796	848	6.5%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	1,020	1,028	0.8%
<i>Yorkville</i>	487	486	-0.2%
Waterford Union	3,072	3,141	2.2%
<i>North Cape</i>	197	194	-1.5%
<i>Norway</i>	89	100	12.4%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	177	174	-1.7%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	1,519	1,565	3.0%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	1,090	1,108	1.7%

District	2014-15 Total	2015-16 Total	% Change
<b>Walworth County</b>			
Big Foot Union	1,771	1,681	-5.1%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	539	509	-5.6%
<i>Fontana</i>	287	271	-5.6%
<i>Linn J6</i>	132	122	-7.6%
<i>Sharon</i>	296	290	-2.0%
<i>Walworth</i>	517	489	-5.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	4,499	4,427	-1.6%
<i>Geneva</i>	218	210	-3.7%
<i>Genoa City</i>	586	571	-2.6%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	2,126	2,079	-2.2%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	1,468	1,461	-0.5%
<i>Linn J4</i>	101	106	5.0%
<b>Washington County</b>			
Hartford Union	4,626	4,527	-2.1%
<i>Erin</i>	352	358	1.7%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	227	191	-15.9%
<i>Hartford</i>	1,786	1,781	-0.3%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	1,423	1,401	-1.5%
<i>Herman</i>	67	64	-4.5%
<i>Neosho</i>	242	231	-4.5%
<i>Richfield</i>	455	429	-5.7%
<i>Rubicon</i>	74	72	-2.7%
<b>Waukesha County</b>			
Arrowhead Union	6,581	6,485	-1.5%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	2,257	2,219	-1.7%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	1,159	1,138	-1.8%
<i>Lake Country</i>	488	515	5.5%
<i>Merton Community</i>	893	905	1.3%
<i>North Lake</i>	354	344	-2.8%
<i>Richmond</i>	506	474	-6.3%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	349	362	3.7%
<i>Swallow</i>	575	528	-8.2%
<b>SE Wisconsin (Entire)</b>	<b>301,446</b>	<b>297,870</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>870,652</b>	<b>867,137</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>



Table B2: Union district enrollment by race, 2015-16

District	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White	Two or More Races	Other	Minority
<b>Kenosha County</b>									
Central/Westosha Union	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%	7.5%	0.2%	87.8%	1.4%	3.5%	12.2%
<i>Brighton</i>	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	1.6%	0.0%	94.6%	0.0%	3.3%	5.4%
<i>Bristol</i>	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	7.5%	1.0%	88.9%	0.3%	2.9%	11.1%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	7.3%	0.1%	87.8%	1.6%	3.5%	12.2%
<i>Paris</i>	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	11.0%	0.4%	82.6%	2.6%	5.3%	17.4%
<i>Salem</i>	0.4%	1.2%	1.8%	10.1%	0.0%	84.3%	2.0%	3.8%	15.7%
<i>Wheatland</i>	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	3.0%	0.0%	93.1%	1.5%	3.3%	6.9%
Wilmot Union	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	6.7%	0.2%	89.6%	1.4%	2.9%	10.4%
<i>Randall</i>	0.4%	1.2%	1.4%	3.2%	0.1%	92.8%	0.0%	2.6%	7.2%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	6.7%	0.4%	88.5%	2.7%	3.8%	11.5%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	6.3%	0.0%	90.7%	0.9%	2.4%	9.3%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	12.9%	0.3%	84.7%	0.8%	1.9%	15.3%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	6.9%	0.1%	89.3%	2.0%	3.2%	10.7%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>									
Nicolet Union	0.5%	6.1%	21.0%	6.0%	0.2%	62.0%	3.5%	11.0%	38.0%
<i>Fox Point</i>	0.2%	7.3%	12.2%	5.3%	0.0%	71.5%	2.6%	11.0%	28.5%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	0.7%	5.6%	31.8%	5.9%	0.4%	51.6%	4.1%	10.7%	48.4%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	0.2%	7.3%	13.3%	6.8%	0.0%	67.5%	2.9%	12.4%	32.5%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	0.7%	4.9%	20.8%	6.2%	0.3%	62.2%	4.0%	10.8%	37.8%
<b>Racine County</b>									
Union Grove Union	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	5.5%	0.2%	90.8%	1.3%	2.3%	9.2%
<i>Dover</i>	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	7.4%	0.0%	85.3%	4.2%	3.1%	17.3%
<i>Raymond</i>	0.7%	0.2%	1.4%	6.0%	0.0%	90.7%	0.9%	1.9%	9.3%
<i>Union Grove</i>	0.3%	1.1%	2.2%	4.8%	0.6%	91.4%	0.0%	1.6%	8.6%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	5.8%	0.0%	90.5%	1.3%	2.8%	9.5%
<i>Yorkville</i>	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	5.1%	0.0%	91.8%	3.0%	2.9%	8.2%
Waterford Union	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	5.0%	0.1%	91.1%	1.4%	3.3%	8.9%
<i>North Cape</i>	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	6.2%	0.0%	90.2%	1.9%	2.6%	9.8%
<i>Norway</i>	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	81.0%	0.0%	5.0%	19.0%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	2.9%	1.1%	91.4%	0.5%	4.6%	8.6%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	5.4%	0.0%	90.4%	1.6%	3.4%	9.6%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%	3.9%	0.0%	93.2%	1.2%	2.6%	6.8%
<b>Walworth County</b>									
Big Foot Union	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	21.5%	0.0%	74.1%	1.3%	3.2%	25.9%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	21.4%	0.0%	76.2%	0.6%	2.0%	23.8%
<i>Fontana</i>	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	6.3%	0.0%	90.0%	1.0%	3.3%	10.0%
<i>Linn J6</i>	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	8.2%	0.0%	85.2%	0.8%	4.1%	14.8%
<i>Sharon</i>	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	23.8%	0.0%	72.8%	1.8%	2.4%	27.2%
<i>Walworth</i>	1.4%	1.3%	2.2%	32.1%	0.0%	61.1%	2.2%	4.6%	38.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	20.7%	0.2%	75.6%	0.5%	2.0%	24.4%
<i>Geneva</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	82.4%	3.2%	2.8%	17.6%
<i>Genoa City</i>	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	11.9%	0.2%	87.0%	0.0%	0.7%	13.0%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	0.4%	1.3%	1.7%	25.3%	0.2%	70.9%	0.4%	2.1%	29.1%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	0.7%	1.3%	2.3%	18.2%	0.1%	77.5%	0.3%	2.0%	21.5%
<i>Linn J4</i>	3.6%	0.0%	2.8%	25.5%	0.0%	67.9%	0.0%	3.8%	32.1%
<b>Washington County</b>									
Hartford Union	0.3%	0.9%	1.4%	7.2%	0.1%	88.2%	1.8%	3.2%	11.8%
<i>Erin</i>	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	3.6%	0.0%	94.4%	1.2%	1.4%	5.6%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	0.0%	2.2%	0.5%	2.6%	0.0%	92.1%	3.1%	4.8%	7.9%
<i>Hartford</i>	0.2%	1.0%	1.7%	10.4%	0.1%	84.3%	2.3%	3.6%	15.7%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	6.0%	0.1%	89.2%	1.5%	2.9%	10.8%
<i>Herman</i>	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	96.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
<i>Neosho</i>	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	95.7%	2.5%	3.0%	4.3%
<i>Richfield</i>	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	2.6%	0.0%	94.4%	1.1%	2.3%	5.6%
<i>Rubicon</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	93.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
<b>Waukesha County</b>									
Arrowhead Union	0.2%	2.0%	0.6%	3.6%	0.1%	91.2%	2.0%	4.6%	8.8%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	0.2%	1.4%	0.6%	3.7%	0.0%	91.5%	1.7%	4.2%	8.5%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	0.2%	2.2%	1.0%	5.7%	0.2%	88.2%	2.7%	5.1%	11.8%
<i>Lake Country</i>	0.6%	2.5%	1.4%	4.3%	0.0%	87.6%	3.4%	6.7%	12.4%
<i>Merton Community</i>	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	95.4%	1.2%	2.1%	4.6%
<i>North Lake</i>	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	91.0%	4.1%	6.7%	9.0%
<i>Richmond</i>	0.0%	5.9%	0.4%	2.7%	0.0%	90.7%	1.8%	6.2%	9.3%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	97.0%	1.1%	1.3%	3.0%
<i>Swallow</i>	0.0%	3.0%	0.8%	2.8%	0.5%	89.8%	0.5%	6.6%	10.2%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin (Entire)</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>44.1%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>71.2%</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>



Table B3: English language learners in union districts, 2015-16

District	Percent ELL
<b>Kenosha County</b>	
Central/Westosha Union	1.7%
<i>Brighton</i>	*
<i>Bristol</i>	1.9%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	1.2%
<i>Paris</i>	3.9%
<i>Salem</i>	2.4%
<i>Wheatland</i>	0.4%
Wilmot Union	1.2%
<i>Randall</i>	0.3%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	0.8%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	1.3%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	3.2%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	1.2%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>	
Nicolet Union	2.3%
<i>Fox Point</i>	2.5%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	2.3%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	3.2%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	1.8%
<b>Racine County</b>	
Union Grove Union	0.8%
<i>Dover</i>	*
<i>Raymond</i>	0.2%
<i>Union Grove</i>	1.1%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	0.6%
<i>Yorkville</i>	1.2%
Waterford Union	0.6%
<i>North Cape</i>	0.0%
<i>Norway</i>	0.0%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	0.0%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	1.0%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	0.2%

District	Percent ELL
<b>Walworth County</b>	
Big Foot Union	10.3%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	4.1%
<i>Fontana</i>	1.1%
<i>Linn J6</i>	7.4%
<i>Sharon</i>	11.7%
<i>Walworth</i>	21.7%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	8.5%
<i>Geneva</i>	5.2%
<i>Genoa City</i>	3.2%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	13.4%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	3.0%
<i>Linn J4</i>	21.7%
<b>Washington County</b>	
Hartford Union	2.2%
<i>Erin</i>	0.8%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	0.0%
<i>Hartford</i>	4.4%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	0.8%
<i>Herman</i>	3.0%
<i>Neosho</i>	0.0%
<i>Richfield</i>	0.9%
<i>Rubicon</i>	0.0%
<b>Waukesha County</b>	
Arrowhead Union	0.4%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	0.2%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	1.0%
<i>Lake Country</i>	0.4%
<i>Merton Community</i>	0.1%
<i>North Lake</i>	0.0%
<i>Richmond</i>	0.0%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	1.4%
<i>Swallow</i>	0.4%
<b>SE Wisconsin (Entire)</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>5.4%</b>



**Table B4: Free or reduced lunch eligibility percentages by district**

District	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2011-12	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2012-13	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2013-14	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2014-15	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2015-16
<b>Kenosha County</b>					
Central/Westosha Union	28.1%	28.7%	28.1%	28.3%	27.0%
<i>Brighton</i>	28.6%	28.0%	21.5%	21.8%	21.0%
<i>Bristol</i>	20.2%	23.4%	19.6%	20.9%	19.2%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	24.7%	23.9%	22.9%	22.3%	20.9%
<i>Paris</i>	15.9%	22.5%	23.3%	22.0%	20.3%
<i>Salem</i>	32.8%	34.0%	37.6%	36.6%	35.5%
<i>Wheatland</i>	46.2%	43.0%	40.0%	42.3%	42.3%
Kenosha	49.0%	50.6%	52.4%	51.6%	50.5%
Wilmot Union	34.8%	33.8%	34.0%	34.9%	30.9%
<i>Randall</i>	26.3%	19.4%	21.4%	28.0%	24.7%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	40.0%	39.6%	38.4%	45.6%	41.0%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	35.8%	35.1%	35.1%	35.2%	31.3%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	48.1%	51.6%	52.6%	53.8%	52.4%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	32.4%	32.4%	52.2%	26.6%	22.2%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>					
Brown Deer	39.5%	41.2%	45.2%	43.7%	45.6%
Cudahy	48.9%	56.1%	53.7%	48.0%	47.2%
Franklin Public	13.1%	14.8%	15.2%	12.4%	11.3%
Greendale	23.9%	25.5%	23.4%	25.4%	25.3%
Greenfield	39.5%	36.1%	43.4%	37.2%	23.9%
Milwaukee	83.5%	82.3%	82.8%	82.7%	67.3%
Nicolet Union	34.5%	18.9%	21.8%	19.2%	19.9%
<i>Fox Point</i>	11.7%	9.7%	15.3%	11.1%	12.4%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	26.0%	29.2%	30.6%	30.5%	31.8%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	14.0%	13.9%	16.0%	12.0%	11.2%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	19.0%	19.4%	21.6%	18.4%	18.2%
Oak Creek-Franklin	24.3%	24.5%	27.5%	24.6%	26.9%
Saint Francis	39.5%	43.3%	44.3%	42.3%	45.8%
Shorewood	17.8%	19.4%	22.2%	21.0%	19.1%
South Milwaukee	44.3%	47.1%	49.3%	50.7%	52.0%
Wauwatosa	26.1%	22.0%	23.6%	22.5%	26.0%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	49.6%	57.7%	56.6%	60.9%	59.5%
Whitefish Bay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.5%
Whitnall	25.5%	25.6%	25.6%	25.9%	25.2%
<b>Ozaukee County</b>					
Cedarburg	9.6%	9.2%	9.5%	9.2%	8.5%
Grafton	18.4%	17.8%	18.9%	17.5%	16.0%
Mequon-Thiensville	7.8%	8.9%	8.5%	8.4%	9.0%
Northern Ozaukee	20.0%	30.5%	30.9%	29.1%	26.6%
Port Washington-Saukville	25.3%	25.2%	25.3%	24.9%	21.8%
<b>Racine County</b>					
Burlington Area	36.9%	38.6%	38.5%	38.4%	36.7%
Racine	62.1%	64.2%	65.2%	65.1%	59.9%
Union Grove Union	20.5%	20.2%	19.9%	17.7%	17.4%
<i>Dover</i>	34.1%	33.3%	37.9%	34.7%	34.7%
<i>Raymond</i>	14.6%	10.5%	12.1%	8.9%	83.7%
<i>Union Grove</i>	29.3%	30.2%	29.3%	26.9%	26.4%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	17.1%	16.3%	16.5%	14.3%	16.0%
<i>Yorkville</i>	16.0%	18.1%	15.5%	14.2%	8.9%
Waterford Union	15.8%	17.8%	18.1%	16.7%	14.1%
<i>North Cape</i>	14.1%	18.4%	18.7%	13.2%	*
<i>Norway</i>	30.0%	31.4%	47.6%	19.1%	16.0%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	11.1%	12.1%	13.0%	11.3%	10.9%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	20.3%	21.7%	22.0%	19.4%	17.6%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	9.3%	11.8%	12.4%	14.3%	12.0%



Table B4: Free or reduced lunch eligibility percentages by district, *continued*

District	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2011-12	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2012-13	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2013-14	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2014-15	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2015-16
<b>Walworth County</b>					
Big Foot Union	42.2%	45.4%	46.2%	45.5%	46.1%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	34.8%	35.9%	36.6%	38.4%	39.1%
<i>Fontana</i>	28.3%	35.2%	35.0%	30.3%	30.6%
<i>Linn J6</i>	28.2%	34.5%	28.8%	28.8%	27.9%
<i>Sharon</i>	57.3%	62.0%	62.0%	63.2%	60.7%
<i>Walworth</i>	51.5%	53.2%	56.9%	55.5%	57.9%
Delavan-Darien	66.3%	67.6%	68.6%	68.6%	68.6%
East Troy Community	28.6%	29.1%	29.3%	29.6%	29.5%
Elkhorn Area	33.6%	35.4%	34.0%	33.6%	33.7%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	46.9%	39.8%	48.6%	46.5%	41.2%
<i>Geneva</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*
<i>Genoa City</i>	40.1%	0.0%	41.7%	42.3%	40.5%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	54.8%	52.0%	57.2%	51.2%	45.8%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	43.3%	41.7%	44.8%	41.1%	40.7%
<i>Linn J4</i>	47.8%	51.4%	52.3%	48.5%	45.3%
Whitewater	45.5%	44.0%	45.0%	45.0%	41.6%
Williams Bay	30.1%	30.4%	27.1%	31.7%	32.1%
<b>Washington County</b>					
Germantown	15.4%	15.8%	16.7%	16.0%	14.2%
Hartford Union	25.7%	26.5%	26.4%	26.2%	24.7%
<i>Erin</i>	8.7%	10.1%	11.7%	13.1%	12.9%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	5.5%	9.8%	11.7%	11.0%	6.3%
<i>Hartford</i>	36.7%	36.1%	36.9%	37.2%	34.1%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	23.5%	22.6%	24.1%	23.4%	22.9%
<i>Herman</i>	36.1%	38.3%	27.9%	20.9%	21.9%
<i>Neosho</i>	27.9%	31.3%	26.6%	28.1%	28.6%
<i>Richfield</i>	8.4%	11.0%	11.4%	9.0%	8.4%
<i>Rubicon</i>	25.5%	30.0%	22.5%	29.7%	19.4%
Kewaskum	21.7%	22.0%	23.0%	23.1%	22.0%
Slinger	16.6%	17.2%	17.1%	16.0%	14.7%
West Bend	33.8%	33.4%	33.2%	32.5%	31.6%
<b>Waukesha County</b>					
Arrowhead Union	7.6%	8.5%	8.9%	8.4%	8.1%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	7.2%	8.0%	8.6%	7.0%	7.1%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	19.6%	21.6%	21.1%	22.3%	20.1%
<i>Lake Country</i>	6.6%	5.6%	7.8%	7.4%	7.8%
<i>Merton Community</i>	0.4%	3.7%	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%
<i>North Lake</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	*
<i>Richmond</i>	1.8%	0.0%	3.8%	1.4%	1.5%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	10.5%	10.4%	7.5%	8.9%	9.9%
<i>Swallow</i>	3.0%	4.2%	3.8%	3.1%	3.8%
Elmbrook	12.0%	12.2%	11.4%	10.7%	9.6%
Hamilton	15.1%	13.9%	16.1%	13.0%	14.2%
Kettle Moraine	10.4%	12.0%	13.1%	12.6%	12.7%
Menomonee Falls	19.1%	19.2%	17.8%	16.3%	15.8%
Mukwonago	12.4%	14.0%	15.2%	15.1%	13.9%
Muskego-Norway	14.3%	14.3%	14.4%	12.6%	11.5%
New Berlin	12.1%	13.8%	14.5%	14.8%	13.4%
Oconomowoc Area	18.8%	19.5%	19.0%	19.7%	17.9%
Pewaukee	12.8%	13.1%	12.2%	12.2%	11.9%
Waukesha	29.4%	34.5%	35.6%	35.4%	36.2%
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>40.1%</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>



Table B5: Union district student participation rates, 2014-15

District	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
<b>Kenosha County</b>						
Central/Westosha Union	+	95.9%	-	1.2%	-	0.6%
<i>Brighton</i>	+	97.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Bristol</i>	+	96.2%	-	0.0%	-	1.2%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	+	94.9%	-	2.7%	-	0.8%
<i>Paris</i>	+	95.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Salem</i>	+	96.4%	-	2.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Wheatland</i>	+	97.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Wilmot Union	+	95.8%	-	4.2%	-	0.9%
<i>Randall</i>	+	95.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	+	95.5%	-	0.0%	+	5.1%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	+	95.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	+	93.8%	-	7.6%	-	0.0%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	+	97.2%	-	9.4%	+	2.3%
<b>Milwaukee County</b>						
Nicolet Union	+	96.9%	-	5.2%	-	0.7%
<i>Fox Point</i>	+	95.5%	-	0.1%	+	2.5%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	+	95.3%	-	2.3%	-	0.9%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	+	94.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	+	99.9%	+	13.6%	-	0.4%
<b>Racine County</b>						
Union Grove Union	+	95.8%	-	0.1%	-	0.4%
<i>Dover</i>	+	95.1%	-	1.2%	-	0.0%
<i>Raymond</i>	+	96.7%	-	0.0%	-	2.0%
<i>Union Grove</i>	+	96.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.5%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	+	95.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.2%
<i>Yorkville</i>	+	95.2%	-	0.7%	-	0.0%
Waterford Union	+	93.9%	-	3.8%	-	0.6%
<i>North Cape</i>	+	95.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Norway</i>	+	97.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	+	96.2%	-	1.2%	-	0.0%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	+	96.2%	-	5.8%	-	0.0%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	-	89.7%	-	2.4%	-	0.9%
<b>Walworth County</b>						
Big Foot Union	+	94.9%	-	2.5%	-	0.6%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	+	94.0%	-	1.5%	-	0.9%
<i>Fontana</i>	+	93.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Linn J6</i>	+	95.6%	-	4.3%	-	0.0%
<i>Sharon</i>	+	96.9%	-	1.5%	-	0.0%
<i>Walworth</i>	+	95.1%	-	5.2%	-	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	94.7%	-	4.1%	-	0.4%
<i>Geneva</i>	+	94.4%	-	2.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Genoa City</i>	+	96.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	+	95.3%	-	3.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	-	93.1%	-	11.5%	-	0.6%
<i>Linn J4</i>	+	96.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Washington County</b>						
Hartford Union	+	96.5%	-	5.0%	-	0.9%
<i>Erin</i>	+	96.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	+	96.3%	-	1.9%	-	0.0%
<i>Hartford</i>	+	95.8%	-	10.4%	-	0.0%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	+	97.2%	-	3.4%	-	1.3%
<i>Herman</i>	+	96.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Neosho</i>	+	97.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Richfield</i>	+	97.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Rubicon</i>	+	95.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Waukesha County</b>						
Arrowhead Union	+	96.8%	-	0.7%	-	0.1%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	+	97.6%	-	0.5%	-	0.1%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	+	95.4%	-	2.6%	-	0.0%
<i>Lake Country</i>	+	95.7%	-	0.2%	-	0.0%
<i>Merton Community</i>	+	96.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>North Lake</i>	+	96.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Richmond</i>	+	97.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	+	98.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<i>Swallow</i>	+	96.0%	-	0.4%	-	0.0%
<b>SE Wisconsin (Entire)</b>		<b>93.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>		<b>2.1%</b>	
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>		<b>94.7%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>		<b>1.3%</b>	



**Table B6: School district per pupil expenditures, 2014-15**

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Expenditures
<b>Kenosha County</b>	<b>\$7,080</b>	<b>\$705</b>	<b>\$635</b>	<b>\$144</b>	<b>\$622</b>	<b>\$1,750</b>	<b>\$356</b>	<b>\$285</b>	<b>\$11,683</b>
Central/Westosha Union	\$6,776	\$441	\$489	\$373	\$568	\$2,092	\$512	\$103	\$12,211
<i>Brighton</i>	\$5,303	\$360	\$629	\$82	\$865	\$1,562	\$539	\$589	\$10,319
<i>Bristol</i>	\$6,095	\$321	\$726	\$407	\$347	\$1,291	\$326	\$46	\$10,064
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	\$8,101	\$528	\$337	\$336	\$809	\$2,084	\$474	\$26	\$13,586
<i>Paris</i>	\$5,563	\$188	\$1,021	\$19	\$820	\$2,269	\$399	\$75	\$10,701
<i>Salem</i>	\$6,514	\$497	\$410	\$314	\$461	\$2,828	\$512	\$143	\$12,869
<i>Wheatland</i>	\$6,551	\$477	\$287	\$846	\$298	\$1,911	\$931	\$101	\$12,510
Kenosha	\$7,147	\$766	\$659	\$51	\$671	\$1,624	\$315	\$304	\$11,439
Wilmot Union	\$6,981	\$594	\$643	\$509	\$350	\$1,883	\$452	\$368	\$12,726
<i>Randall</i>	\$6,117	\$377	\$839	\$780	\$0	\$1,620	\$345	\$414	\$11,565
<i>Silver Lake</i>	\$6,468	\$477	\$570	\$319	\$300	\$1,312	\$264	\$382	\$10,686
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	\$7,425	\$476	\$321	\$432	\$484	\$2,053	\$539	\$336	\$12,914
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	\$6,902	\$574	\$1,682	\$859	\$372	\$1,535	\$475	\$331	\$14,110
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	\$7,558	\$848	\$342	\$352	\$509	\$2,367	\$558	\$364	\$13,833
<b>Milwaukee County</b>	<b>\$6,692</b>	<b>\$683</b>	<b>\$739</b>	<b>\$238</b>	<b>\$628</b>	<b>\$2,061</b>	<b>\$595</b>	<b>\$337</b>	<b>\$13,142</b>
Brown Deer	\$7,065	\$352	\$582	\$412	\$778	\$2,486	\$397	\$324	\$13,278
Cudahy	\$7,562	\$595	\$575	\$219	\$742	\$1,686	\$49	\$409	\$12,890
Franklin Public	\$7,180	\$514	\$233	\$200	\$603	\$2,550	\$444	\$268	\$12,183
Greendale	\$7,352	\$531	\$567	\$185	\$719	\$1,430	\$166	\$305	\$11,627
Greenfield	\$6,344	\$405	\$448	\$159	\$572	\$1,655	\$352	\$416	\$10,695
Milwaukee	\$6,653	\$814	\$875	\$269	\$633	\$2,208	\$794	\$345	\$14,156
Nicolet Union	\$8,418	\$703	\$1,011	\$508	\$708	\$3,144	\$1,050	\$322	\$15,905
<i>Fox Point-Bayside</i>	\$7,344	\$586	\$780	\$439	\$587	\$3,137	\$1,086	\$282	\$13,624
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	\$7,629	\$474	\$1,240	\$376	\$556	\$2,473	\$979	\$92	\$13,915
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	\$9,834	\$676	\$890	\$575	\$692	\$3,270	\$1,046	\$62	\$17,374
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	\$9,445	\$1,021	\$1,038	\$658	\$953	\$3,716	\$1,088	\$676	\$19,009
Oak Creek-Franklin	\$6,198	\$481	\$254	\$148	\$496	\$1,624	\$537	\$167	\$10,059
Saint Francis	\$5,883	\$499	\$350	\$515	\$590	\$1,622	\$97	\$459	\$10,911
Shorewood	\$7,309	\$472	\$660	\$355	\$503	\$1,913	\$110	\$293	\$12,103
South Milwaukee	\$6,432	\$428	\$707	\$179	\$569	\$1,581	\$77	\$253	\$11,070
Wauwatosa	\$6,530	\$510	\$533	\$84	\$685	\$1,528	\$107	\$341	\$10,829
West Allis	\$6,378	\$420	\$720	\$117	\$627	\$1,789	\$265	\$357	\$12,016
Whitefish Bay	\$6,848	\$586	\$552	\$133	\$604	\$1,539	\$108	\$119	\$11,053
Whitnall	\$6,342	\$577	\$402	\$188	\$580	\$1,907	\$355	\$795	\$11,445
<b>Ozaukee County</b>	<b>\$6,456</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$583</b>	<b>\$228</b>	<b>\$594</b>	<b>\$1,744</b>	<b>\$463</b>	<b>\$284</b>	<b>\$11,385</b>
Cedarburg	\$6,035	\$492	\$616	\$206	\$502	\$1,810	\$370	\$322	\$10,476
Grafton	\$6,752	\$523	\$611	\$262	\$643	\$1,520	\$410	\$48	\$11,187
Mequon-Thiensville	\$6,836	\$625	\$687	\$240	\$643	\$1,957	\$630	\$420	\$12,168
Northern Ozaukee	\$4,213	\$257	\$359	\$258	\$558	\$1,402	\$379	\$173	\$11,132
Port Washington-Saukville	\$7,209	\$523	\$486	\$194	\$607	\$1,725	\$427	\$303	\$11,637
<b>Racine County</b>	<b>\$7,113</b>	<b>\$733</b>	<b>\$728</b>	<b>\$198</b>	<b>\$602</b>	<b>\$2,193</b>	<b>\$484</b>	<b>\$359</b>	<b>\$13,039</b>
Burlington Area	\$7,094	\$588	\$406	\$134	\$613	\$1,916	\$679	\$5	\$12,375
Racine	\$7,297	\$818	\$873	\$144	\$617	\$2,306	\$436	\$415	\$13,393
Union Grove Union	\$6,300	\$372	\$355	\$438	\$390	\$1,696	\$384	\$355	\$11,244
<i>Dover</i>	\$7,851	\$216	\$309	\$322	\$375	\$2,204	\$588	\$27	\$16,663
<i>Raymond</i>	\$6,724	\$207	\$309	\$912	\$0	\$1,301	\$459	\$174	\$10,904
<i>Union Grove</i>	\$7,215	\$414	\$304	\$280	\$648	\$1,767	\$262	\$483	\$12,538
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	\$5,520	\$552	\$406	\$355	\$434	\$1,814	\$403	\$327	\$10,300
<i>Yorkville</i>	\$5,748	\$105	\$384	\$466	\$226	\$1,583	\$432	\$435	\$10,322
Waterford Union	\$6,689	\$675	\$480	\$390	\$690	\$2,221	\$683	\$375	\$13,109
<i>North Cape</i>	\$6,659	\$740	\$670	\$81	\$1,490	\$2,258	\$532	\$154	\$14,385
<i>Norway</i>	\$6,055	\$227	\$311	\$157	\$1,767	\$2,980	\$745	\$66	\$14,493
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	\$7,810	\$439	\$877	\$789	\$509	\$2,295	\$592	\$171	\$15,531
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	\$6,119	\$291	\$370	\$444	\$631	\$1,546	\$386	\$667	\$11,295
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	\$7,360	\$1,274	\$547	\$325	\$568	\$3,080	\$1,134	\$65	\$14,901



Table B6: School district per pupil expenditures, 2014-15, *continued*

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Expenditures
<b>Walworth County</b>	<b>\$6,705</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$485</b>	<b>\$289</b>	<b>\$525</b>	<b>\$1,750</b>	<b>\$481</b>	<b>\$248</b>	<b>\$11,678</b>
Big Foot Union	\$7,462	\$605	\$586	\$1,185	\$61	\$2,123	\$448	\$249	\$13,784
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	\$8,310	\$1,119	\$722	\$1,209	\$0	\$3,463	\$605	\$315	\$17,079
<i>Fontana</i>	\$7,302	\$237	\$328	\$1,990	\$0	\$1,803	\$513	\$76	\$13,298
<i>Linn J6</i>	\$7,143	\$273	\$588	\$1,800	\$0	\$1,798	\$690	\$0	\$12,864
<i>Sharon</i>	\$7,616	\$391	\$485	\$1,441	\$0	\$1,263	\$193	\$0	\$12,198
<i>Walworth</i>	\$6,660	\$482	\$645	\$408	\$208	\$1,479	\$332	\$482	\$11,761
Delavan-Darien	\$6,563	\$496	\$755	\$197	\$694	\$1,776	\$503	\$352	\$12,443
East Troy Community	\$5,652	\$390	\$515	\$254	\$530	\$1,790	\$522	\$469	\$11,000
Elkhorn Area	\$6,469	\$493	\$363	\$160	\$597	\$1,573	\$487	\$150	\$10,410
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	\$7,132	\$368	\$382	\$169	\$511	\$1,590	\$463	\$189	\$11,714
<i>Geneva</i>	\$5,877	\$317	\$171	\$568	\$560	\$1,831	\$340	\$804	\$10,535
<i>Genoa City</i>	\$6,802	\$350	\$387	\$443	\$540	\$1,572	\$450	\$50	\$11,633
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	\$7,038	\$387	\$372	\$88	\$516	\$1,264	\$370	\$145	\$11,008
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	\$7,349	\$367	\$423	\$119	\$416	\$1,969	\$612	\$226	\$12,420
<i>Linn J4</i>	\$10,571	\$198	\$404	\$130	\$1,516	\$2,536	\$598	\$63	\$19,333
Whitewater	\$6,338	\$532	\$561	\$175	\$566	\$2,009	\$563	\$298	\$11,484
Williams Bay	\$7,200	\$358	\$244	\$410	\$764	\$1,733	\$238	\$42	\$11,542
<b>Washington County</b>	<b>\$6,299</b>	<b>\$452</b>	<b>\$578</b>	<b>\$242</b>	<b>\$441</b>	<b>\$2,117</b>	<b>\$522</b>	<b>\$267</b>	<b>\$11,253</b>
Germantown	\$6,470	\$560	\$527	\$160	\$432	\$2,111	\$696	\$354	\$11,376
Hartford Union	\$6,399	\$392	\$537	\$353	\$391	\$2,154	\$491	\$366	\$12,234
<i>Erin</i>	\$6,074	\$161	\$677	\$80	\$929	\$1,359	\$462	\$404	\$10,317
<i>Friess Lake</i>	\$7,226	\$327	\$369	\$801	\$0	\$2,389	\$669	\$0	\$11,842
<i>Hartford</i>	\$6,482	\$403	\$716	\$252	\$400	\$2,151	\$311	\$163	\$12,790
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	\$6,566	\$533	\$489	\$241	\$438	\$1,977	\$531	\$805	\$12,198
<i>Herman</i>	\$8,248	\$37	\$290	\$645	\$403	\$3,717	\$1,038	\$271	\$15,973
<i>Neosho</i>	\$6,293	\$416	\$230	\$1,138	\$4	\$1,690	\$620	\$136	\$10,995
<i>Richfield</i>	\$5,028	\$209	\$183	\$493	\$203	\$3,218	\$834	\$70	\$11,216
<i>Rubicon</i>	\$7,309	\$67	\$396	\$1,156	\$318	\$2,263	\$620	\$434	\$16,719
Kewaskum	\$5,908	\$340	\$703	\$270	\$512	\$1,907	\$612	\$299	\$10,892
Slinger	\$6,290	\$492	\$574	\$108	\$419	\$1,550	\$552	\$45	\$9,944
West Bend	\$6,242	\$443	\$604	\$256	\$471	\$2,407	\$405	\$243	\$11,214
<b>Waukesha County</b>	<b>\$6,545</b>	<b>\$499</b>	<b>\$649</b>	<b>\$196</b>	<b>\$535</b>	<b>\$1,946</b>	<b>\$503</b>	<b>\$322</b>	<b>\$10,769</b>
Arrowhead Union	\$6,832	\$521	\$641	\$450	\$368	\$2,020	\$373	\$159	\$12,067
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	\$6,713	\$658	\$620	\$199	\$485	\$2,626	\$436	\$14	\$11,946
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	\$7,526	\$466	\$744	\$417	\$564	\$1,678	\$349	\$159	\$13,177
<i>Lake Country</i>	\$8,271	\$224	\$394	\$979	\$0	\$1,598	\$403	\$71	\$12,681
<i>Merton Community</i>	\$6,230	\$249	\$413	\$483	\$309	\$2,032	\$267	\$196	\$11,248
<i>North Lake</i>	\$6,509	\$576	\$688	\$946	\$0	\$1,957	\$435	\$233	\$12,264
<i>Richmond</i>	\$5,858	\$702	\$1,032	\$486	\$277	\$1,287	\$385	\$201	\$11,359
<i>Stone Bank</i>	\$7,468	\$676	\$578	\$733	\$284	\$1,484	\$341	\$506	\$12,898
<i>Swallow</i>	\$6,289	\$481	\$746	\$492	\$272	\$1,674	\$283	\$458	\$11,054
Elmbrook	\$7,854	\$743	\$622	\$203	\$501	\$1,958	\$547	\$304	\$13,316
Hamilton	\$6,319	\$491	\$479	\$217	\$502	\$2,735	\$644	\$194	\$11,477
Kettle Moraine	\$6,420	\$506	\$539	\$108	\$467	\$2,075	\$636	\$522	\$11,600
Menomonee Falls	\$7,352	\$563	\$622	\$155	\$555	\$2,178	\$505	\$485	\$12,451
Mukwonago	\$6,264	\$398	\$705	\$84	\$577	\$1,635	\$586	\$41	\$10,736
Muskego-Norway	\$6,772	\$402	\$756	\$244	\$571	\$1,780	\$493	\$55	\$11,213
New Berlin	\$5,764	\$382	\$685	\$167	\$541	\$2,833	\$582	\$747	\$11,937
Oconomowoc Area	\$5,966	\$477	\$431	\$208	\$526	\$1,795	\$491	\$441	\$11,169
Pewaukee	\$5,698	\$386	\$685	\$215	\$566	\$1,806	\$452	\$584	\$10,597
Waukesha	\$6,277	\$485	\$671	\$112	\$628	\$1,475	\$419	\$297	\$11,163
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$6,704</b>	<b>\$618</b>	<b>\$678</b>	<b>\$219</b>	<b>\$586</b>	<b>\$1,993</b>	<b>\$526</b>	<b>\$319</b>	<b>\$12,219</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$6,617</b>	<b>\$560</b>	<b>\$608</b>	<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$582</b>	<b>\$1,924</b>	<b>\$506</b>	<b>\$310</b>	<b>\$11,867</b>





**Table B7: School district per pupil revenues, 2014-15**

District	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Operations Revenue
<b>Kenosha County</b>	<b>\$3,775</b>	<b>\$6,963</b>	<b>\$669</b>	<b>\$11,883</b>
Central/Westosha Union	\$5,154	\$5,270	\$328	\$12,232
Brighton #1	\$4,590	\$1,861	\$409	\$10,433
Bristol #1	\$4,522	\$4,158	\$279	\$10,488
Central/Westosha UHS	\$5,600	\$6,171	\$174	\$13,014
Paris J1	\$6,331	\$1,163	\$396	\$11,125
Salem	\$4,702	\$7,010	\$394	\$12,592
Wheatland J1	\$5,547	\$5,010	\$551	\$13,642
Kenosha	\$3,244	\$7,507	\$760	\$11,675
Wilmot Union	\$5,775	\$5,246	\$449	\$12,885
Randall J1	\$6,545	\$2,821	\$384	\$11,485
Silver Lake J1	\$3,062	\$5,886	\$605	\$10,820
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	\$3,682	\$7,404	\$431	\$13,036
Twin Lakes #4	\$7,914	\$5,023	\$790	\$14,623
Wilmot UHS	\$6,943	\$5,362	\$293	\$14,033
<b>Milwaukee County</b>	<b>\$4,305</b>	<b>\$6,870</b>	<b>\$1,242</b>	<b>\$13,096</b>
Brown Deer	\$7,397	\$4,488	\$414	\$13,269
Cudahy	\$3,544	\$7,537	\$577	\$12,516
Franklin Public	\$6,531	\$4,331	\$319	\$12,434
Greendale	\$4,475	\$5,291	\$364	\$11,913
Greenfield	\$4,682	\$4,225	\$461	\$10,749
Milwaukee	\$3,629	\$8,407	\$1,800	\$14,134
Nicolet Union	\$12,140	\$1,901	\$415	\$15,939
Fox Point J2	\$9,331	\$2,281	\$332	\$13,423
Glendale-River Hills	\$10,524	\$1,544	\$499	\$14,091
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	\$14,222	\$1,795	\$566	\$18,227
Nicolet UHS	\$15,080	\$1,963	\$344	\$18,769
Oak Creek-Franklin	\$4,106	\$5,174	\$329	\$10,244
Saint Francis	\$4,261	\$3,780	\$451	\$11,219
Shorewood	\$6,903	\$2,932	\$355	\$12,410
South Milwaukee	\$2,447	\$7,313	\$540	\$11,197
Wauwatosa	\$5,227	\$3,713	\$357	\$10,774
West Allis	\$3,609	\$5,699	\$685	\$11,109
Whitefish Bay	\$6,380	\$4,155	\$255	\$11,324
Whitnall	\$6,704	\$2,996	\$469	\$11,630
<b>Ozaukee County</b>	<b>\$6,990</b>	<b>\$3,200</b>	<b>\$283</b>	<b>\$11,816</b>
Cedarburg	\$6,485	\$3,446	\$278	\$10,889
Grafton	\$6,965	\$3,177	\$306	\$11,380
Mequon-Thiensville	\$9,695	\$1,314	\$211	\$13,067
Northern Ozaukee	\$4,578	\$2,695	\$242	\$11,219
Port Washington-Saukville	\$5,037	\$5,723	\$386	\$11,811
<b>Racine County</b>	<b>\$4,253</b>	<b>\$7,161</b>	<b>\$916</b>	<b>\$13,109</b>
Burlington Area	\$5,826	\$5,469	\$555	\$12,417
Racine	\$3,622	\$8,183	\$1,146	\$13,351
Union Grove Union	\$4,672	\$4,218	\$340	\$11,697
Dover #1	\$6,269	\$8,592	\$448	\$18,781
Raymond #14	\$6,765	\$2,274	\$353	\$11,465
Union Grove J1	\$2,755	\$7,180	\$366	\$12,488
Union Grove UHS	\$4,418	\$3,782	\$215	\$10,952
Yorkville J2	\$6,137	\$1,158	\$524	\$10,746
Waterford Union	\$6,281	\$5,057	\$347	\$13,575
North Cape	\$7,367	\$4,777	\$376	\$14,592
Norway J7	\$8,990	\$2,779	\$739	\$14,670
Washington-Caldwell	\$9,262	\$5,211	\$400	\$16,590
Waterford Graded J1	\$5,595	\$4,651	\$358	\$11,809
Waterford UHS	\$6,335	\$5,834	\$285	\$15,275



**Table B7: School district per pupil revenues, 2014-15, *continued***

District	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Operations Revenue
<b>Walworth County</b>	<b>\$6,677</b>	<b>\$3,888</b>	<b>\$483</b>	<b>\$11,873</b>
Big Foot Union	\$7,951	\$3,712	\$533	\$13,750
Big Foot UHS	\$13,703	\$1,126	\$406	\$17,055
Fontana J8	\$9,756	\$610	\$478	\$13,428
Linn J6	\$10,092	\$543	\$431	\$13,574
Sharon J11	\$2,181	\$8,532	\$675	\$12,150
Walworth J1	\$3,708	\$6,180	\$640	\$11,445
Delavan-Darien	\$5,704	\$5,661	\$747	\$12,411
East Troy Community	\$7,731	\$2,522	\$341	\$11,148
Elkhorn Area	\$4,756	\$4,639	\$365	\$10,452
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	\$7,274	\$3,548	\$445	\$12,240
Geneva J4	\$8,669	\$277	\$484	\$12,503
Genoa City J2	\$2,243	\$8,255	\$431	\$11,272
Lake Geneva J1	\$5,899	\$4,311	\$546	\$11,549
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	\$10,419	\$1,226	\$287	\$13,074
Linn J4	\$16,688	\$998	\$621	\$19,697
Whitewater	\$6,710	\$3,813	\$556	\$11,676
Williams Bay	\$9,362	\$286	\$373	\$11,815
<b>Washington County</b>	<b>\$5,245</b>	<b>\$4,761</b>	<b>\$418</b>	<b>\$11,157</b>
Germantown	\$6,914	\$3,693	\$293	\$11,445
Hartford Union	\$6,000	\$5,149	\$377	\$12,480
Erin	\$5,684	\$1,564	\$289	\$10,296
Friess Lake	\$7,808	\$1,658	\$159	\$12,175
Hartford J1	\$5,007	\$7,118	\$444	\$12,890
Hartford UHS	\$7,375	\$4,754	\$313	\$13,222
Herman #22	\$10,301	\$3,308	\$578	\$16,307
Neosho J3	\$4,458	\$4,747	\$502	\$11,324
Richfield J1	\$4,959	\$3,524	\$276	\$9,783
Rubicon J6	\$7,033	\$5,937	\$1,147	\$16,536
Kewaskum	\$5,177	\$4,908	\$516	\$11,145
Slinger	\$3,867	\$4,557	\$264	\$9,965
West Bend	\$4,429	\$5,162	\$559	\$10,647
<b>Waukesha County</b>	<b>\$7,127</b>	<b>\$3,344</b>	<b>\$368</b>	<b>\$11,730</b>
Arrowhead Union	\$7,094	\$3,269	\$384	\$12,225
Arrowhead UHS	\$7,082	\$2,909	\$316	\$12,015
Hartland-Lakeside J3	\$8,179	\$3,753	\$622	\$13,501
Lake Country	\$9,027	\$909	\$426	\$12,544
Merton Community	\$4,503	\$5,371	\$282	\$11,336
North Lake	\$7,342	\$3,276	\$348	\$12,531
Richmond	\$4,059	\$6,049	\$220	\$11,159
Stone Bank	\$8,953	\$667	\$503	\$12,955
Swallow	\$8,725	\$1,572	\$387	\$11,893
Elmbrook	\$9,797	\$1,518	\$363	\$12,892
Hamilton	\$5,928	\$4,516	\$251	\$11,226
Kettle Moraine	\$7,337	\$3,094	\$435	\$11,795
Menomonee Falls	\$8,298	\$2,708	\$354	\$12,472
Mukwonago	\$4,942	\$4,594	\$375	\$10,854
Muskego-Norway	\$5,954	\$4,616	\$299	\$11,478
New Berlin	\$9,360	\$1,489	\$337	\$11,689
Oconomowoc Area	\$8,165	\$2,443	\$356	\$11,518
Pewaukee	\$7,969	\$1,701	\$266	\$10,826
Waukesha	\$5,607	\$4,615	\$449	\$11,498
<b>Southeast Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$5,133</b>	<b>\$5,724</b>	<b>\$838</b>	<b>\$12,446</b>
<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>\$4,663</b>	<b>\$5,856</b>	<b>\$677</b>	<b>\$11,935</b>

