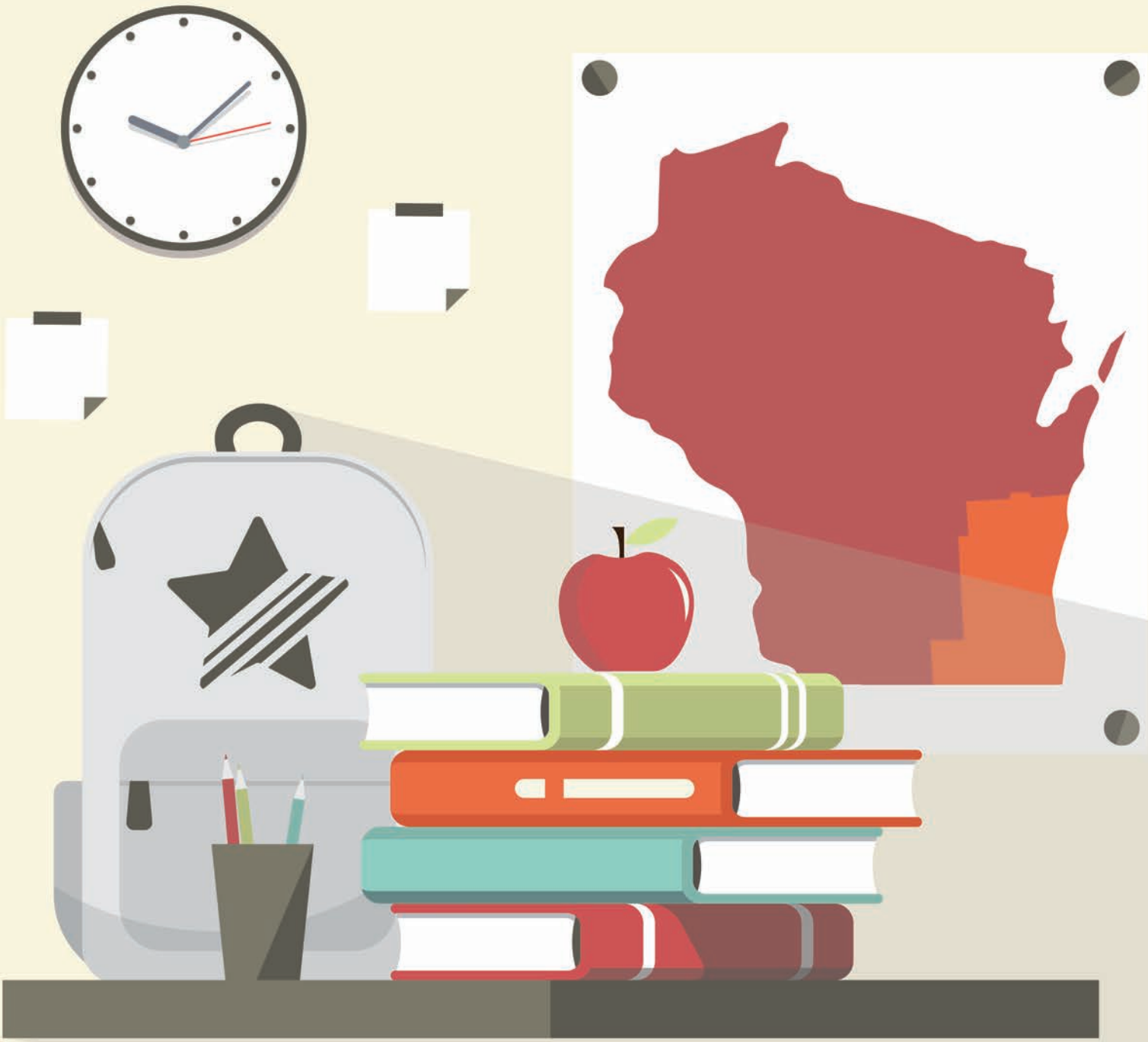
PUBLIC SCHOOLING

IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

2016-2017



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, policymakers, and school leaders with useful data, information, and analysis 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, in Madison, and throughout Wisconsin.

We wish to thank school district administrators and Department of Public Instruction staff members for answering our questions and informing our research. We also thank the K-12 stakeholders who sit on our education research advisory committee for graciously sharing their knowledge and expertise.

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

PUBLIC SCHOOLING IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

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INTRODUCTION

For the past 32 years, the Public Policy Forum has collected and analyzed a wide range of data to produce an annual report on the demographics, academic performance, and finances of public school districts in southeast Wisconsin. Our intent is to provide a useful snapshot for education leaders and citizens that can be used to track and assess performance in the region and individual districts. The district-by-district breakdowns also provide comparative context with which to view both progress and ongoing challenges.

In this year's analysis – which primarily covers the 2016-17 academic year – we again find reason for cautious optimism with regard to certain measures of academic achievement, while we find that other longstanding challenges endure. For example, some college readiness indicators and district report cards point to progress for the region, while math and reading proficiency levels and academic achievement gaps remain as challenging as ever.

Aided by recent provisions in the 2017-19 state budget, the "public schooling" landscape in Wisconsin continues to grow and diversify. Enrollment in both public charter schools and in private schools through parental choice programs stands to accelerate in future years across both the state and region. Meanwhile, enrollment in public school districts continues to fall, though the pace of decline appears to be diminishing.

With regard to accountability and assessment, 2016-17 marks a year of relative stability. School and district report cards are structured much as they were in the 2015-16 school year, and Wisconsin administered the same statewide assessment of math and English Language Arts for elementary grades (the Wisconsin Forward Exam) for the second consecutive year. This makes year-over-year comparisons of academic performance possible for the first time since 2014-15.

Although we present a number of distinct indicators in this report that provide insight into specific elements of school district and student performance, we also suggest that they be interpreted collectively as part of a wider context. Similar to the state accountability report card scores, which aggregate numerous indicators of performance, the metrics in this report should be viewed both individually and collectively to gain a complete understanding of how individual districts are faring.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2017 ANALYSIS OF THE REGION'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- **Pace of school district enrollment decline abating.** Public school district enrollment continues to fall, but at a slower rate than in the recent past. Districts enrolled 817 fewer students in 2016-17 relative to the previous year, a loss of only 0.3%. This comes on the heels of larger one-year losses over the past two years (1.2% in 2015-16 and 0.8% in 2014-15).

- **Minority enrollment continues to grow steadily.** Students of color now make up 44.4% of all students in the region. This reflects a steady upward climb in recent years (from 42.7% in 2014-15 and 43.3% in 2015-16).

- **Second year of state accountability report cards delivers good news**. For the second year in a row, 68 districts in the region were rated as exceeding or significantly exceeding expectations. For the first time since the inception of state report cards, no districts failed to meet expectations, and only three were rated as meeting few expectations.

- **Proficiency levels in math and English Language Arts (ELA) remain alarmingly low**. Similar to the prior year, at every grade between 3rd and 8th grades, the share of the region's students who demonstrate proficiency or higher in either math or ELA is well below 50%. This stubborn trend has persisted since 2011 as measured by three distinct statewide assessments (WKCE, Badger, and Forward).

- **News mixed on college readiness indicators**: The composite ACT score for the region in 2015-16 was 21.1, a slight uptick (0.2 points) over 2014-15 and a point higher than the statewide score of 20.1. Meanwhile, participation in AP exams continues to grow (to 19.6%), though the pass rate fell by 2.3 percentage points to 63.8%. Graduation rates in the region declined for the second year in a row to 83.2%.

- **No regional progress on achievement gaps**. Gaps in proficiency levels for 3rd and 8th grade math and ELA have not budged since 2015-16, ranging from 40 to 47 points between African American and white students, and a somewhat narrower range between Hispanic students and their white peers (26 to 33 points). Similar gaps persist for AP pass rates. Racial and income-based achievement disparities on graduation rates (16 to 30 percentage points) and ACT scores (2.6 to 4.9 points) also are large and persistent.

- **Attendance is down but so is truancy**. Truancy in the region dropped by 1.8 points to 16.5% after a slight uptick the previous year. Meanwhile, attendance rates dropped slightly from the previous year to 93.9%, but dropouts inched up to 2.4%.

- **Both per-pupil revenues and spending continue to climb**. Average spending in the region was $12,551 per pupil in 2015-16, the highest level since 2010-11. Average revenue per pupil was $12,613, also part of an upward trend since 2011-12. Both measures increased over the previous year in six out of the seven counties in the region.

DATA & METHODOLOGY

This analysis of public school districts in the seven-county southeast Wisconsin region [1] 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 2016-17 school year – although some data from the previous school year (2015-16) are used because of late release dates. The dates for each dataset are noted in the relevant text or tables.

This report provides specific analysis of school district performance using a number of distinct metrics such as Forward Exam data, ACT results, graduation rates, and so on. We also provide a section on Wisconsin accountability report card data, which encompasses calculations and indexes using a number of the same indicators. Because of the complexity of the calculations that feed many of the report card data points, it is possible that report card data for a given district might not match our analyses of data downloaded for a specific indicator.

Unless otherwise noted, all data pertaining to the southeast Wisconsin region correspond with public school districts and do not contain data from non-district charter schools. It is important to note, however, that statewide figures in public school enrollment that appear in this report do include numbers from non-district charter schools, although our regional analyses do not. Non-district charter schools, as reported by DPI, do not include any schools chartered by school districts, regardless of whether they are instrumentality or non-instrumentality charters.

In past editions of this report, we estimated the number of low-income students using data related to eligibility for free or reduced price lunch under the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) because they provided relatively accurate estimations of economically disadvantaged students. However, since 2014-15, districts and schools in Wisconsin in which at least 40% of students qualify for free meals have had the option of participating in the NSLP without having to submit NSLP applications for each student (through what is known as the Community Eligibility Program). As a result, this year's edition of this report is the first to use DPI's economically disadvantaged status data to assess enrollment of low-income students. Trend data from prior years, therefore, are similar but not equal to those provided in this year's report.

Southeast Wisconsin contains a collection of different schools with different grade levels and students groups. Consequently, difficulties emerge when comparing kindergarten-8th grade or 9th-12th 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.[2] The method allows for the most accurate comparison of the K-12 district performance in the region given the limitations of the data. Following are the nine union districts and their number of component

[1] For the purposes of this analysis, the southeast Wisconsin region consists of the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha.
[2] Disaggregating the union districts, there are 48 schools that make up their own district. Therefore, there are technically 90 districts in southeast Wisconsin including the Herman-Neosho-Rubicon district in Dodge County that feeds into Hartford UHS.

districts: Central/Westosha (6), Wilmot (5), Nicolet (4), Union Grove (5), Waterford (5), Big Foot (5), Lake Geneva-Genoa City (5), Hartford (8 in 2015-16 and 6 in 2016-17), 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. Although 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**.

Tables used in this report were circulated to district officials for review, and we manually corrected any errors they brought to our attention.

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

POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING K-12 EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

Our analysis of the finances, academic achievement, and demographics of southeast Wisconsin's public school districts would not be complete without some perspective on how the State of Wisconsin and federal budgets and policies are impacting those local districts. In this section, we highlight key policy developments that shaped the 2016-17 school year for the region and state and that will continue to impact the public education landscape over the next two years and beyond.[3] [4]

State aid for public and Choice schools increased, but funding formula will be under review

The 2017-2019 biennial state budget increased both general equalization aid and a number of categorical aids. Most notable was an increase in per-pupil aid payments, which are categorical aids distributed to school districts outside of their revenue limits and which were first introduced in the 2013-2015 budget. The 2017-2019 budget adds about $200 in per-pupil aid in both years of the biennium, bringing school districts up to $450 in 2018 and $654 in 2019. Charter and Choice schools were not excluded from these increases, as they will receive $207 in 2018 and $217 in 2019 above their 2017 base per-pupil allocations.

The combined increase in funding in this budget brings nominal state spending on public education to its highest level ever. However, when adjusted for inflation, the buying power of these increases and those contained in the previous two biennial budgets still have not offset deep cuts to equalization aids that occurred in the 2011-2013 biennial budget. Those cuts, of course, accompanied the enactment of Wisconsin Act 10, which benefited school districts on the expenditure side by giving them greater leeway to reduce the cost of employee salaries and benefits without being subject to collective bargaining.

Meanwhile, legislative leaders are calling for a review of Wisconsin's overall approach to K-12 funding with the creation of the Blue Ribbon Commission on School Funding.[5] The task force is charged with addressing a funding formula that many believe has become outdated and overly complex. The commission will conduct public hearings and analysis starting early in 2018 and will make recommendations to the legislature by the end of next year.

Special Needs Scholarship Program and Special Education Open Enrollment

The 2017-2019 budget made a number of changes to special education open enrollment and the special education voucher program known as the Special Needs Scholarship Program (SNSP). The changes affect the program's eligibility rules, scholarship payment amounts, and share of scholarship payments that resident school districts and DPI (through the general fund) must cover. The scholarship amount was statutorily set at $12,000 per pupil for the 2016-17 school year, which

[3] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. 2017-19 Biennial budget information. https://dpi.wi.gov/policy-budget/biennial-budget/current

[4] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (September 19, 2017) Veto recommendations for the 2017-19 Budget Bill (ASA1 to AB 64]. https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/policy-budget/pdf/9%2019%2017%20Veto%20Recs%20to%20Governor%20memo.pdf

[5] Wisconsin Legislature (December 6 2017) Legislative leaders announce Blue Ribbon Commission on School Funding. Media release. http://www.thewheelerreport.com/wheeler_docs/files/1206vosfitz.pdf

is the same amount that applies to special education students who open enroll. The payment adjusts upward annually based on the same indexing mechanism that determines voucher amounts for the state's three parental choice programs and independent charter schools.

However, as of the 2019-20 school year, schools and districts participating in either program have the option of accepting the standard indexed payment under current law or requesting payment for all documented actual costs. Resident school districts as well as taxpayers statewide (through reductions in the general fund) could, at that point, be responsible to cover costs at much higher levels than the standard per-pupil payment. Specifically, through a state aid reduction (recoverable through the property tax), resident districts would be obligated to cover up to up to $30,000 for special education open enrollment or 150% of the statutory per-pupil payment amount for SNSP students. DPI would cover 90% of any remaining costs directly through the state's general fund.

Eligibility rules also change as of the 2019-20 school year. Currently, students only are eligible for a scholarship if they attend a public school or were denied a seat to open enroll in a public school the year before they sought the scholarship. With these two criteria eliminated, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau projects enrollment could expand by 50% or an increase of 250 students (some of whom may already be attending a private school, as there is no income limit for the SNSP program).

Continued expansion of parental choice and independent charter schools statewide

School vouchers became available statewide in 2013 through the creation of the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program (WPCP). Since that time, the program has expanded in various ways. The 2017-2019 budget expands the program's income eligibility from 185% to 220% of the federal poverty level (still below the Racine Unified and Milwaukee Parental Choice Program income limits of 300%). The budget also expands eligibility for WPCP by relaxing a number of prior provisions (e.g., allowing students to move from out of state into the WPCP or to move between any of the three choice programs without having to verify income).

This budget also builds on provisions in the 2015-2017 budget to expand charter schools throughout the state by allowing any University of Wisconsin Chancellor or technical college district board to establish an independent charter school (previously, the only UW and technical colleges authorized to do so were UW-Milwaukee, UW-Parkside, MATC, and Gateway Technical College). In addition, the Director of Educational Opportunity in the UW System is no longer restricted on where he or she can authorize a charter school in the state.

Finally, Wisconsin is one of nine states to win a competitive federal grant to expand charter schools statewide. The grant will allow DPI to distribute up to $95.8 million over the next five years to create and replicate high-quality charter schools. Grantmaking priority will be placed on high schools that serve economically disadvantaged students.

Changes to teacher licensure and preparation address teacher supply concerns

In an effort to alleviate teacher shortages confronting public school districts across the state in recent years, the 2017-2019 budget enacts several changes to teacher licensure and teacher preparation policy, the thrust of which are to enhance flexibility and remove barriers around who can teach and in what settings.

On the licensure side, the budget directs DPI to streamline the state's teacher licensure system (under PI 34, Wisconsin's administrative code for teacher licensing, education, and professional development) to facilitate efforts to deploy teachers where they are most needed, without reducing quality. Some of the key objectives that the new rules must address include broadening the grade levels and subjects allowed under a given license; enabling school districts to offer teaching internships and residencies to those enrolled in teacher preparation programs; simplifying reciprocity for teachers from out of state; and allowing those with existing licenses to teach in geographic or subject areas where positions are especially hard to fill.[6]

Additional measures aim to ease the process for obtaining a teaching license. Among them, current teacher and administrator licenses no longer have expiration dates; newly hired teachers can obtain a lifetime license after three years of teaching experience; faculty at higher institutions can teach in high schools without a license; and teachers and administrators licensed out of state can now obtain a license in Wisconsin without having first secured employment and can teach an online course without a Wisconsin license.

With regard to teacher preparation, the budget expands an appropriation previously specified for Teach for America to include other eligible organizations that focus on preparing teachers to serve in low-income urban schools. It also creates a new teacher development program in which schools in any sector can partner with an approved teacher preparation program to train certain school employees who work closely with students (but who lack a teaching license) to become fully licensed teachers. Rural teacher shortages are addressed as well, through grant funding for new programs that offer opportunities for undergraduates to work in rural schools through practicums or as student teachers and interns.

State and federal accountability systems taking root

It could be argued that much of the recent controversy and uncertainty surrounding efforts to establish new state and federal accountability systems has begun to reach resolution. On the state front, the school and district report card system has evolved significantly since it was established in 2012 but consistency now is being established. With the second administration of the Wisconsin Forward Exam, the 2016-17 report cards mark the first year the state has had two consecutive years of the same K-8 assessment data since the WKCE was abolished as of 2014-15. We discuss the current status of the state report card system in further detail in the school district performance section of this report.

Just after the state passed its 2017-2019 budget, Wisconsin submitted to the U.S Department of Education its proposed Consolidated State Plan under the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Signed into law in 2015, ESSA is the latest iteration of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and replaces No Child Left Behind (NCLB). ESSA resembles NCLB in a number of ways. For example, like NCLB, it requires states to identify and provide targeted support to improve low-performing schools. But unlike NCLB, ESSA places much more authority in states to establish accountability goals and strategies to meet those goals. ESSA also seeks to identify funding

[6] The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction has submitted a new proposed PI 34 rule for public comment available to view at https://dpi.wi.gov/policy-budget/administrative-rules/pi-34.

inequities by requiring states and school districts to provide annual reports that break down expenditures of federal, state, and local funds on a per-pupil basis.

To a large extent, Wisconsin fulfills ESSA requirements through provisions in its state accountability report card system, which uses the same academic standards and many of the same metrics. Compliance under ESSA qualifies Wisconsin to receive funding from the largest source of federal funds for education, largely intended to reduce educational disparities.

Dramatic expansion of funding for youth mental health services

Addressing rising mental health needs of children in Wisconsin (including youth suicide rates ranking among the highest in the nation)[7], the 2017-2019 budget includes substantial expansions in funding for school-related mental health services. A new Mental Health Categorical Aid Program will provide $3 million in 2018-19 to expand social worker staffing and mental health services in public, charter, or Choice schools. In addition, $3.25 million is allocated for a new grant program that rewards school-community partnerships to bring services closer to the students who need them most, such as housing mental health clinics inside school buildings; $420,000 is appropriated in both years of the biennium for training school staff to identify and refer for further intervention students with mental health needs; and $610,000 was set aside, pending federal approval, to reimburse mental health professionals for time spent working with school staff and others in establishing treatment plans for Medicaid-enrolled children.

Opportunity Schools and Partnerships Program on hold

Introduced in the 2015-2017 budget, the Opportunity Schools and Partnership Program (OSPP) was intended to transfer up to three of the lowest-performing MPS schools each year to be managed by a new charter or private school operator. MPS' accountability score on its 2016-17 district report card no longer qualifies it for the OSPP, but the current budget creates new eligibility criteria that could have put the OSPP in motion for Racine Unified School District if the district's report card accountability score had placed it in the "fails to meet expectations" rating category. However, as explained later in this report, Racine Unified's 2016-17 report card rating advanced to the "meets few expectations" rating, making it ineligible for OSPP until after the 2019-20 school year at the earliest.

As a result, the OSPP will not be activated for any district for the 2018-19 school year. However, should MPS' district rating revert to the "fails to meet expectations" rating in 2018-19, the state's largest district (which is subject to unique OSPP eligibility criteria) would be the only district that could trigger the OSPP provision in 2019-20.

[7] Linnane, Rory (July 21, 2017) Kids in Crisis tackles teen suicide. Milwaukee Journal Sentinel. https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/local/2016/01/13/guide-full-kids-crisis-coverage/78738532/

STUDENT ENROLLMENT & DEMOGRAPHICS

Student enrollment and demographics are fundamental factors that affect the finances and performance of school districts. For example, these factors drive funding formulas, and they can affect school or district capacity to provide staffing, facilities, programming, and services. This section provides enrollment and demographic data from the 2016-17 school year accompanied by brief analysis. For those interested in detailed trend data, the report page on our website provides a series of tables that show enrollment and demographic trends over time for various individual districts.

ENROLLMENT

Table 1 shows enrollment data for the 50 school districts in each of the seven counties in southeast Wisconsin for the past two school years.[8] During the 2016-17 school year, schools in the region enrolled 297,035 students, which accounts for 34.4% of all public school students in the state.[9] It represents a 0.3% decrease over the 2015-16 school year (or 817 students), which is smaller than the 1.2% drop in enrollment between 2014-15 and 2015-16. Statewide enrollment decreased by 0.4% for the second consecutive year to 863,881 students.

Enrollment in public school districts in southeast Wisconsin has declined 3.6% overall since the 2010-11 school year (a decrease of just over 11,000 students). Over the same period, enrollment across the state dropped by only 0.9%. However, removing regional enrollment figures from statewide totals illustrates how changes in the region's enrollment exert considerable impact on statewide enrollment. In fact, enrollment in the rest of the state *increased* by 0.5% over this period, from 556,081 students in 2010-11 to 558,932 students in 2016-17.

Of the 50 school districts in the region, 28 districts experienced a decline in enrollment over the past year, while 22 saw an increase. The single largest decline occurred in Saint Francis, with an enrollment drop of 5.6%. West Allis' decline of 3.9% also was notable. Cedarburg experienced the largest *increase* in enrollment (5.3%), closely followed by Williams Bay (3.8%) and Slinger (3.2%).

Many districts with small enrollment numbers exhibit larger percentage changes from year to year. Conversely, larger districts with higher numbers of students often show smaller percentage changes. Of the *five largest* school districts in the region, four experienced a decrease in enrollment. In addition to the aforementioned 3.9% decline in West Allis, Kenosha (-1.5%), Racine Unified (-0.4%), and Waukesha (-0.5%) also saw declines. The fifth district -- Milwaukee – experienced a modest increase of 0.6% after consecutive enrollment declines of 2.0% in 2015-16 and 1.5% in 2014-15. Among the 10 largest districts, two additional districts experienced enrollment upticks, West Bend (0.1%) and Oak Creek (0.2%). Wauwatosa (-2.6%), Arrowhead (-1.4%), and Elmbrook (-1.3%) all experienced decreases, reflecting the overall slight downward regional trend in enrollments.

[8] All enrollment figures cited from this point forward represent data DPI obtained from districts measuring pupil headcount from the 3rd Friday in September.
[9] This closely mirrors the region's share of overall population. According to the 2010 Census, the seven counties in Southeast Wisconsin accounted for 35.8% of the state's population. The region had a population of 2,038,764, compared to the state's 5,686,986.

Table 1: Southeast Wisconsin school district enrollment, 2016-17

District	2015-2016 Rank	2015-2016 Enroll	2016-2017 Rank	2016-2017 Enroll	% Change
Kenosha County		**29,177**		**28,813**	**-1.2%**
Central/Westosha Union	22	3,841	22	3,859	0.5%
Kenosha	2	22,160	2	21,825	-1.5%
Wilmot Union	28	3,176	29	3,129	-1.5%
Milwaukee County		**129,649**		**129,389**	**-0.2%**
Brown Deer	47	1,581	47	1,614	2.1%
Cudahy	39	2,519	39	2,446	-2.9%
Franklin Public	16	4,446	15	4,559	2.5%
Greendale	37	2,641	36	2,664	0.9%
Greenfield	24	3,618	24	3,526	-2.5%
Milwaukee	1	75,749	1	76,207	0.6%
Nicolet Union	25	3,539	25	3,467	-2.0%
Oak Creek-Franklin	9	6,582	9	6,598	0.2%
Saint Francis	48	1,194	48	1,127	-5.6%
Shorewood	42	2,146	41	2,161	0.7%
South Milwaukee	27	3,266	28	3,230	-1.1%
Wauwatosa	6	7,271	6	7,081	-2.6%
West Allis	5	9,545	5	9,172	-3.9%
Whitefish Bay	32	3,031	33	3,035	0.1%
Whitnall	38	2,521	38	2,502	-0.8%
Ozaukee County		**12,658**		**12,685**	**0.2%**
Cedarburg	33	2,932	31	3,088	5.3%
Grafton	41	2,208	41	2,161	-2.1%
Mequon-Thiensville	23	3,720	23	3,714	-0.2%
Northern Ozaukee	49	1,141	49	1,100	-3.6%
Port Washington-Saukville	36	2,657	37	2,622	-1.3%
Racine County		**28,365**		**28,099**	**-0.9%**
Burlington Area	29	3,165	30	3,103	-2.0%
Racine Unified	3	19,184	3	19,109	-0.4%
Union Grove Union	35	2,875	35	2,837	-1.3%
Waterford Union	31	3,141	32	3,050	-2.9%
Walworth County		**16,002**		**16,013**	**0.1%**
Big Foot Union	45	1,681	46	1,632	-2.9%
Delavan-Darien	40	2,312	40	2,240	-3.1%
East Troy Community	46	1,647	45	1,663	1.0%
Elkhorn Area	26	3,315	26	3,382	2.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	18	4,427	17	4,398	-0.7%
Whitewater	43	1,940	43	1,992	2.7%
Williams Bay	50	680	50	706	3.8%
Washington County		**20,279**		**20,308**	**0.1%**
Germantown	21	3,931	21	3,951	0.5%
Hartford Union	15	4,527	18	4,427	-2.2%
Kewaskum	44	1,847	44	1,844	-0.2%
Slinger	30	3,160	27	3,262	3.2%
West Bend	8	6,814	8	6,824	0.1%
Waukesha County		**61,722**		**61,728**	**0.0%**
Arrowhead Union	10	6,485	10	6,394	-1.4%
Elmbrook	7	7,005	7	6,912	-1.3%
Hamilton	14	4,711	14	4,744	0.7%
Kettle Moraine	20	3,989	19	4,020	0.8%
Menomonee Falls	19	4,041	20	4,018	-0.6%
Mukwonago	13	4,872	12	4,916	0.9%
Muskego-Norway	12	4,889	13	4,905	0.3%
New Berlin	17	4,445	16	4,410	-0.8%
Oconomowoc Area	11	5,264	11	5,376	2.1%
Pewaukee	34	2,876	34	2,950	2.6%
Waukesha	4	13,145	4	13,083	-0.5%
Southeast Wisconsin		**297,852**		**297,035**	**-0.3%**
State of Wisconsin		**867,137**		**863,881**	**-0.4%**

PUBLIC SCHOOL LANDSCAPE

Although most of this report's analysis relates to the 50 traditional public school districts in southeast Wisconsin, it is important to note the K-12 public education landscape in the region has expanded over the past several decades to include increasing numbers of both charter schools and private schools that participate in one of the State's parental choice programs. Because enrollment in traditional public schools is part of this broader context, this section presents a brief overview of recent enrollment patterns in the charter and voucher school arena.

Table 2 displays overall K-12 enrollment between 2010-11 and 2016-17, breaking out traditional public, charter, choice, and non-choice private school enrollment to identify trends by sector.

Table 2: K-12 Landscape in Southeast Wisconsin - Enrollment By Sector, 2010-11 to 2016-17

Student Setting	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	6-Year Change
Public Schools								
District Public Schools	308,117	305,804	304,046	303,821	301,446	297,870	297,035	-11,082
Non-District Charter	7,299	7,156	7,814	8,412	8,839	9,337	7,900	601
TOTAL - Public Schools	315,416	312,960	311,860	312,233	310,285	307,207	304,935	-10,481
Private schools								
MPCP	20,996	23,198	24,708	25,734	26,868	27,651	27,982	6,986
RPCP	-	228	509	1,240	1,733	2,126	2,351	-
WPCP (SE WI Enrollment Only)	-	-	-	27	62	511	810	-
TOTAL Choice enrollment	20,996	23,426	25,217	27,001	28,663	30,288	31,143	10,147
Non-Choice enrollment	45,332	44,030	41,836	38,307	38,838	37,601	36,473	-8,859
TOTAL - Private schools	66,328	67,456	67,053	65,308	67,501	67,889	67,616	1,288
Total public and choice enrollment	**336,412**	**336,386**	**337,077**	**339,234**	**338,948**	**337,495**	**336,078**	**-334**
Total K-12 enrollment SE WI	**381,744**	**380,416**	**378,913**	**377,541**	**377,786**	**375,096**	**372,551**	**-9,193**

In the 2016-17 school year, **non-district public charter schools** enrolled 7,900 students in the region.[10] This represents a decrease of 1,437 students from the previous school year, but an increase of 601 students (8.2%) since 2010-11. At the beginning of this period, only Milwaukee and Racine had non-district charter schools, with 18 of the 19 schools residing in Milwaukee County. As of the 2016-17 school year, the number of non-district charters in the region grew slightly to 23 schools, with 21 in Milwaukee County, one in Racine County, and one in Waukesha County. The 2015-2017 state budget expanded the number of authorizers allowed to create charter schools. As a result of this legislation, five new entities were given authorization powers, including the Waukesha County Executive and the UW System's Office of Educational Opportunity.

With regard to overall **private school enrollment**, which includes the subset of private school enrollment that consists of Parental Choice program participants, 121,500 students were enrolled statewide, a decrease of 3.1% since 2010-11. Private school enrollment in southeast Wisconsin increased, however, from 66,328 in 2010-11 to 67,616 in 2016-17 (1.9%). Private school enrollment in the region reached its 7-year peak in the 2015-16 school year at 67,889 students. The

[10] It is important to note that statewide figures in public school enrollment that appear in this report do include numbers from non-district charter schools, although our regional analyses do not. Non-district charter schools, as reported by DPI, do not include any schools chartered by Milwaukee Public Schools, regardless of whether they are instrumentality or non-instrumentality charters.

2016-17 regional private school enrollment level represents a slight drop (0.4%) from that peak level.

Enrollment in Wisconsin's three **parental choice** programs (also known as voucher programs) is a key factor driving some portion of both overall private and public enrollment trends.

- The Milwaukee Parental Choice Program (MPCP) was established in 1989, with the first students enrolling in private schools under the program in the 1990-91 school year.[11] Since 2010-11, enrollment in the MPCP has increased by 33.3%, from 20,996 students to 27,982.

- With an initial enrollment cap of 250, the Racine Parental Choice Program (RPCP) enrolled its first 228 students in the 2011-12 school year. That cap was lifted in 2013-14 and by 2016-17, enrollment had surged to 2,351.

- Also in 2013-14, the school choice program expanded statewide with the introduction of the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program (WPCP). In its first year, the WPCP enrolled 511 students and now has grown to 3,057 students across the state, an increase of almost 500%. WPCP enrollment of students from southeast Wisconsin increased from 27 students in 2013-14 to 810 students in 2016-17.

Overall, 31,143 students in the region attended private schools using public funds in 2016-17, an increase of 2.8% from the previous year, but a jump of close to 50% since 2010-11.

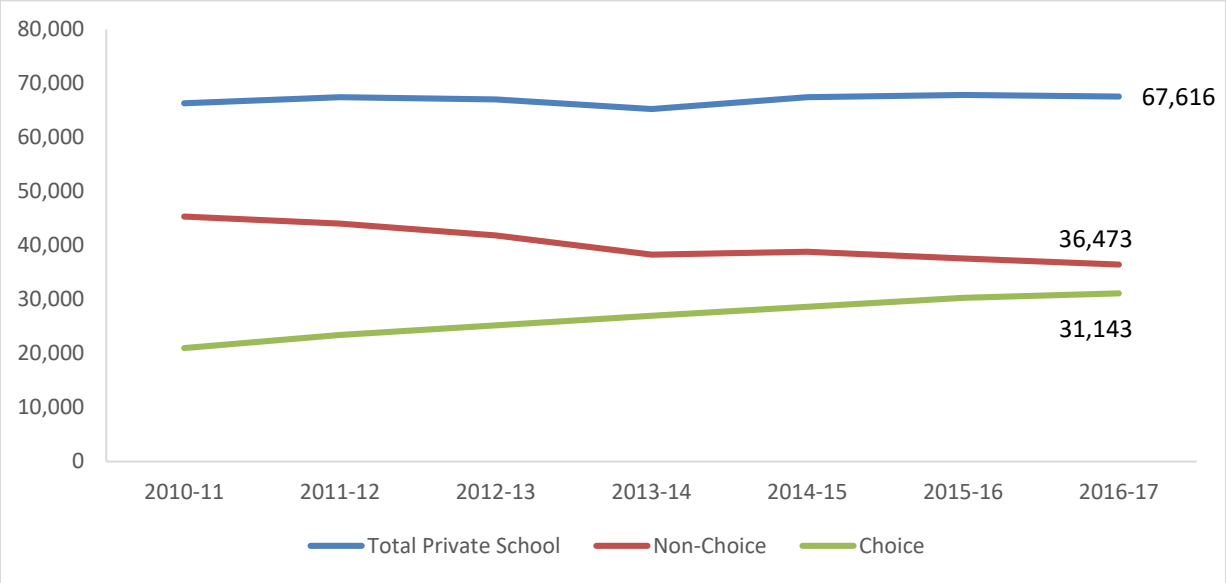
As shown in **Chart 1**, regional enrollment in the choice programs has steadily risen since 2010-11 as non-choice private school enrollment has declined. Overall private school enrollment has seen a slight uptick over the six-year period (growth of just under 2%). Not counting choice students, however, private school enrollment declined by almost 20% in that time. Accordingly, total enrollment by choice program participants in southeast Wisconsin across all three parental choice programs has surged upward by almost 50% since 2010-11.

It is important to note that some of the increase in Choice enrollment includes students who were enrolled in private schools before the Choice program was available or who converted their private school enrollment to Choice enrollment (and thus had not previously been part of the public school system). For example, in the first year of the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program (2013-14) 370 of the 511 (72.4%) participants were enrolled in a Wisconsin Private school during the previous school year.[12]

[11] Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau (January 2017) Information paper 25: Private School Choice Programs. https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/misc/lfb/informational_papers/january_2017/0025_private_school_choice_programs_informational_paper_25.pdf

[12] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. WPCP enrollment and payment history. https://dpi.wi.gov/sms/choice-programs/data/wpcp-historical

Chart 1: Private school enrollment in Southeast Wisconsin, 2010-11 to 2016-17



Despite the growth in Parental Choice programs, it is difficult to determine the distinct effect Choice enrollment has had on public school enrollment. Public sector declines in enrollment in southeast Wisconsin have outpaced gains in the Choice sector during the past two years (even as the WPCP was first established). In addition, aggregate K-12 enrollment in the region across all sectors has been falling slightly over the past two years and is down about 2.4% since 2010-11. Even across all sectors statewide, aggregate enrollment has fallen by 11,541 students (1.2%), from 996,922 students in 2010-11 to 985,381 students in 2016-17. These trends appear to suggest that school district enrollment declines reflect similar downward trends in the overall number of school-age children statewide,[13] and not just shifts between sectors.

[13] Kids Count Data Center. Wisconsin Child population (Accessed on November 26, 2017) http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/8208-child-population?loc=51&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/573,869,36,868,867/any/16726

STUDENTS OF COLOR

The share of students of color enrolled in public school districts in the region and throughout the state have been increasing at a similar steady pace, as shown in **Chart 2.** Students of color made up 44.4% of enrollments in the region in 2016-17, an increase of 1.1 percentage points from the previous year and 4.2 points from 2010-11. Across the state, students of color constituted 29.6% of enrollments in 2016-17, which is an increase of 0.8 percentage points from the 2015-16 school year and a 4.0-point increase over 2010-11.

Chart 2: Growth in minority student enrollment, 2010-11 to 2016-17

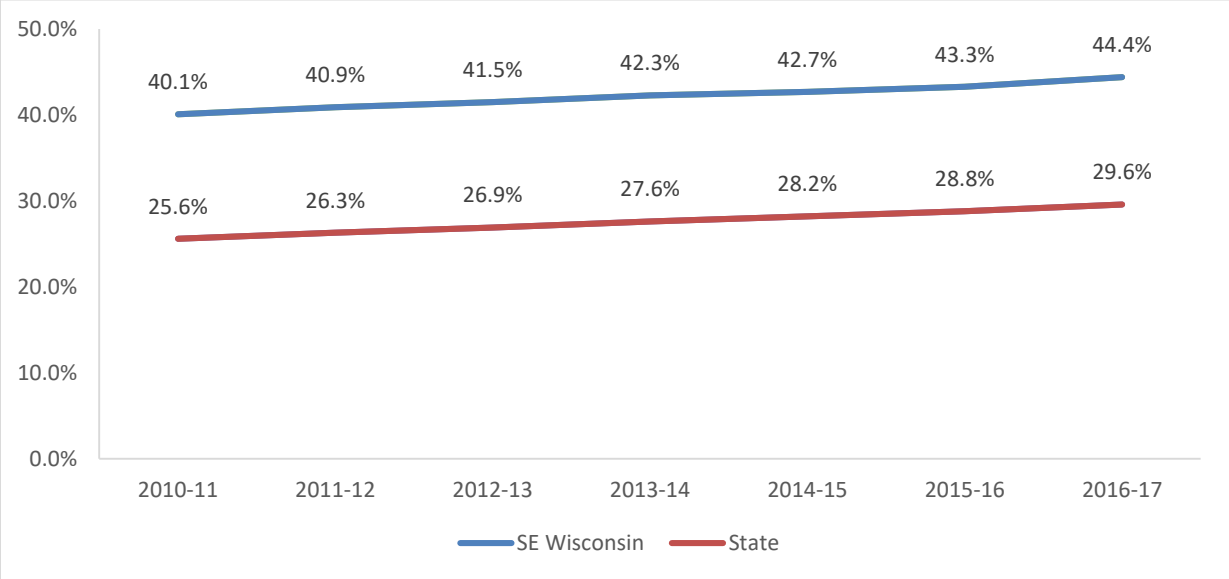


Chart 2 also shows that southeast Wisconsin school districts enroll a concentrated share of the state's students of color. Removing minority enrollment in southeast Wisconsin, we find that in the rest of the state, only 20.8% of public school students are students of color, a 0.4 percentage point decrease over the previous school year (compared to the increase of 1.1 points in the region). The share of minority enrollment in the rest of the state, however, has increased by 4.2 percentage points over time from 16.6% in the 2010-11 school year, the same percentage-point growth as seen in the region.

Table 3 provides an in-depth look at student enrollment broken down by race and ethnicity for individual districts, the region, and the state as a whole. African American students continue to comprise the largest share of enrollment for students of color in Southeast Wisconsin with 19.1% of total regional enrollments. This is down 0.2 points from the previous year, continuing the declining trend observed in recent years. In the 2010-11 school year, the share of African American student enrollment was 20.4%, or 1.3 percentage points higher than in 2016-17.

Hispanic students represent the second-largest share of regional minority enrollment at 17.2% of total regional enrollment. This is an increase of 0.6 percentage points from the 2015-16 school year, contributing to an overall upward trend in the share of Hispanic student enrollment since 2010-11

(up 2.8 percentage points since that time). Of the 50 districts in the southeast Wisconsin region, only seven have fallen over the past year in their share of Hispanic student enrollment. This indicates that the increase in Hispanic student enrollment is relatively well distributed throughout the region. If this regional trend continues, Hispanic students could soon become the largest minority student group in the region. That is already the case for the state as a whole; African American students constitute 9.2% of total state enrollment, while Hispanic students comprise 11.8%.

Student diversity varies greatly across the region. This variation, however, does not necessarily follow urban, rural, and suburban divisions. Large urban districts do possess some of the highest percentages of minority students, including MPS (88.4%), Racine Unified (60.5%), and Kenosha (50.0%). Some Milwaukee suburbs also enroll relatively high percentages of students of color, such as Brown Deer (73.7%) and West Allis (47.2%). Delavan-Darien is a rural district with significant minority enrollment (55.8%), driven in large part by its rank as number one in the share of its student body comprised of Hispanic students (51.1%).

Saint Francis and Williams Bay experienced the largest changes in minority student enrollment, with 3.8 and 3.0 percentage point increases, respectively. Out of the 50 school districts in southeast Wisconsin, only five experienced decreases in their minority student enrollment over the past year. These included Whitnall, Cedarburg, Burlington Area, and Kewaskum school districts. Of these four districts, Kewaskum experienced the largest single year drop with a decrease of 0.7 points to a 7.5% minority student enrollment level.

Table 3: Southeast Wisconsin school district enrollment by race, 2016-17

District	African American		Hispanic		White		Other		Minority	
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll
Kenosha County		**11.2%**		**23.4%**		**59.1%**		**6.3%**		**40.9%**
Central/Westosha Union	38	1.1%	21	8.1%	15	87.3%	39	3.6%	36	12.7%
Kenosha	6	14.5%	2	28.3%	46	50.0%	23	7.2%	5	50.0%
Wilmot Union	47	0.8%	23	7.8%	13	88.0%	41	3.5%	39	12.0%
Milwaukee County		35.2%		21.3%		33.3%		10.2%		66.7%
Brown Deer	2	46.3%	24	7.7%	49	26.3%	1	19.7%	2	73.7%
Cudahy	11	7.2%	12	21.6%	41	63.7%	22	7.6%	10	36.4%
Franklin Public	20	2.9%	20	8.3%	32	73.6%	3	15.2%	19	26.4%
Greendale	22	2.9%	18	12.4%	28	75.6%	18	9.2%	23	24.4%
Greenfield	16	4.5%	6	25.1%	44	57.1%	5	13.3%	7	42.9%
Milwaukee	1	52.8%	5	26.1%	50	11.6%	16	9.6%	1	88.4%
Nicolet Union	4	21.5%	27	6.8%	43	60.0%	11	11.7%	8	40.0%
Oak Creek-Franklin	17	4.0%	15	13.6%	34	72.3%	13	10.1%	17	27.7%
Saint Francis	12	6.9%	8	23.5%	42	61.5%	20	8.1%	9	38.5%
Shorewood	7	13.1%	22	8.0%	40	64.9%	4	13.9%	11	35.1%
South Milwaukee	14	5.8%	13	18.8%	36	71.3%	34	4.1%	15	28.7%
Wauwatosa	5	16.7%	30	6.6%	38	65.0%	8	11.8%	13	35.0%
West Allis	8	11.0%	7	24.8%	45	52.8%	10	11.3%	6	47.2%
Whitefish Bay	9	8.5%	37	5.2%	27	76.1%	14	10.1%	24	23.9%
Whitnall	26	2.5%	17	13.5%	30	74.7%	17	9.3%	21	25.3%
Ozaukee County		**3.3%**		**4.6%**		**84.8%**		**7.3%**		**15.2%**
Cedarburg	38	1.1%	50	2.8%	3	91.2%	28	4.9%	47	8.8%
Grafton	30	1.6%	45	4.6%	18	86.1%	21	7.8%	33	13.9%
Mequon-Thiensville	13	6.7%	38	5.1%	26	76.6%	9	11.6%	25	23.4%
Northern Ozaukee	28	2.1%	26	7.2%	19	85.1%	26	5.6%	32	14.9%
Port Washington-Saukville	21	2.9%	40	5.0%	14	87.7%	32	4.5%	37	12.3%
Racine County		**18.3%**		**21.5%**		**54.7%**		**5.5%**		**45.3%**
Burlington Area	32	1.4%	16	13.5%	23	81.3%	36	3.8%	28	18.7%
Racine Unified	3	26.4%	3	27.6%	48	39.6%	25	6.4%	3	60.5%
Union Grove Union	38	1.1%	28	6.7%	10	89.0%	45	3.2%	41	11.0%
Waterford Union	42	0.9%	41	4.8%	6	91.0%	43	3.3%	45	9.0%
Walworth County		**1.5%**		**22.8%**		**72.2%**		**3.5%**		**27.8%**
Big Foot Union	42	0.9%	10	22.0%	33	73.2%	35	3.9%	18	26.8%
Delavan-Darien	27	2.3%	1	51.1%	47	44.2%	50	2.4%	4	55.8%
East Troy Community	41	1.0%	33	5.8%	9	89.4%	37	3.8%	42	10.6%
Elkhorn Area	35	1.2%	14	14.3%	24	80.9%	40	3.5%	27	19.1%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	36	1.2%	11	21.6%	31	74.0%	44	3.2%	20	26.0%
Whitewater	23	2.6%	4	27.6%	39	65.0%	29	4.9%	12	35.0%
Williams Bay	34	1.3%	19	9.8%	16	86.3%	49	2.7%	35	13.7%
Washington County		**2.2%**		**5.7%**		**87.4%**		**4.7%**		**12.6%**
Germantown	18	4.0%	44	4.7%	21	82.4%	19	9.0%	30	17.6%
Hartford Union	33	1.4%	25	7.4%	12	88.3%	46	2.9%	38	11.7%
Kewaskum	37	1.1%	49	3.5%	1	92.5%	47	2.9%	50	7.5%
Slinger	44	0.9%	47	4.2%	2	92.1%	48	2.8%	49	7.9%
West Bend	25	2.6%	29	6.6%	17	86.2%	31	4.6%	34	13.8%
Waukesha County		**2.7%**		**8.7%**		**80.3%**		**8.3%**		**19.7%**
Arrowhead Union	48	0.7%	48	3.8%	7	90.4%	27	5.1%	44	9.6%
Elmbrook	19	3.1%	31	5.9%	35	71.8%	2	19.3%	16	28.2%
Hamilton	24	2.6%	36	5.7%	22	82.0%	15	9.8%	29	18.0%
Kettle Moraine	49	0.4%	39	5.1%	8	90.2%	33	4.4%	43	9.8%
Menomonee Falls	10	7.3%	45	4.6%	29	75.1%	6	13.0%	22	24.9%
Mukwonago	50	0.4%	42	4.8%	3	91.2%	38	3.7%	47	8.8%
Muskego-Norway	46	0.8%	43	4.7%	5	91.1%	42	3.4%	46	8.9%
New Berlin	31	1.4%	34	5.7%	20	82.4%	12	10.5%	31	17.6%
Oconomowoc Area	44	0.9%	35	5.7%	11	88.8%	30	4.7%	40	11.2%
Pewaukee	29	1.6%	31	5.9%	25	80.0%	7	12.5%	26	20.0%
Waukesha	15	5.6%	9	22.2%	37	65.4%	24	6.8%	14	34.6%
Southeast Wisconsin		**19.1%**		**17.2%**		**55.6%**		**8.1%**		**44.4%**
Rest of Wisconsin		**3.4%**		**8.5%**		**79.2%**		**8.9%**		**20.8%**
State of Wisconsin		**9.2%**		**11.8%**		**70.4%**		**8.6%**		**29.6%**

CHAPTER 220 AND OPEN ENROLLMENT

As discussed, annual school district enrollment changes largely are driven by shifts in the population of school-age children in a given district. However, two state programs also give families and students the choice to attend public schools outside of their home district – Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 – and the impact of these two programs can vary considerably by district.

Since its launch in 1997, Wisconsin's **Open Enrollment** program has afforded students the opportunity to attend public schools outside their resident district. Enrollment limits vary by district as the number of spots available for students through open enrollment is at the discretion of the district. Some districts rely on open enrollment to maintain stable enrollment patterns. Given that enrollment is linked to several State funding streams, attracting students through open enrollment can preserve a district's ability to maintain the amount and quality of programs, services, and facilities it offers to its students.

In January of each year, schools announce the number of seats they will provide to non-residents for the following school year. The application period typically lasts from February to April for the next school year. This enrollment option has grown increasingly popular in the 20 years since its inception. In the 2015-16 school year (the last year for which data were available), 18,340 students enrolled in districts in southeast Wisconsin as a result of the Open Enrollment program. This number represents an increase of 375 students over the previous year.

Although Open Enrollment is open to all students, the **Chapter 220 Voluntary Student Transfer program** was designed to facilitate racial diversity throughout the Milwaukee metro area. Chapter 220 allows students of color from Milwaukee to attend Greater Milwaukee suburban schools, while non-minority students from suburban districts may choose to attend public schools in Milwaukee. Unlike the Open Enrollment program, Chapter 220 additionally provides free transportation to its participants. As a result of provisions in the 2015-2017 state budget, however, the Chapter 220 program no longer accepts new students. Progressively decreasing funding will remain in the state budget to allow students who had previously enrolled in the program to finish their education in that same district.

Table 4 shows the number of students who transferred both into and out of each district as a result of both Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 in the 2015-16 school year. A total of 1,266 students from Milwaukee enrolled in suburban schools through Chapter 220, which is a decrease of 191 students from the previous school year. Whitefish Bay accepted the most students through Chapter 220 (186 students), followed by Nicolet (147 students), and Elmbrook (131 students). Only 161 students from outside of Milwaukee enrolled in MPS schools, which is 154 fewer students than 2014-15. West Allis (25), Oak Creek-Franklin (18), and Cudahy (15) sent the most students from within their districts to Milwaukee.

The Open Enrollment program is not exclusive to a specific subset of schools and impacts all 50 districts in the region (and in the case of Union districts, their constituent schools). A total of 18,340 students moved into a district in southeast Wisconsin through Open Enrollment in 2015-16, while

18,723 students moved out of districts in southeast Wisconsin.[14] Wauwatosa received the most students as a result of the Open Enrollment program (1,398). West Allis (1,292) and Milwaukee (1,191) also enrolled large numbers of students from other districts through the Open Enrollment program. In terms of districts that *lost* students to Open Enrollment, MPS tops the list with 6,438 students. Racine Unified (1,301) and West Allis (696) additionally lost large numbers of students to other districts. Delevan-Darien's loss of 533 students (23.1% of its total enrollment) shows that losses from Open Enrollment are not limited to urban districts, however.

When we look at the net effect on districts of both student transfer programs, we see that MPS experienced the largest reduction in its student population with a combined net loss of 6,352 students. To put this in perspective, net loss from Chapter 220 accounts for 1.4% of MPS' total enrollment, while the net loss from open enrollment represents 6.9% of MPS total student rolls. Other districts that experienced high net losses from both transfer programs include Racine Unified (1,267), Kenosha (350), and Franklin Pubic (348).

Wauwatosa experienced the largest influx of students from both programs, adding 1,297 students (17.8% of its total enrollment). Other districts that saw some of the largest combined net gains in 2015-16 include several suburban and outer ring districts (several of which are union districts), such as Union Grove (650), West Allis (587), Arrowhead union (437), Slinger (433), and Elmbrook (366). The district with the largest percentage of its enrollment represented by transfer programs (excluding Union and feeder districts) was Northern Ozaukee, where 31.1% of students were open enrolled. This is explained, in part, by the presence of the Wisconsin Virtual Learning charter school in that district.

[14] On a statewide level, the numbers of students moving into and out of other districts equal one another (55,737 students statewide this year). For the southeast Wisconsin region, the discrepancy results from students who enrolled in districts outside of the seven counties included in this analysis.

Table 4: Southeast Wisconsin open enrollment and Chapter 220, 2015-16

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
Kenosha County	N/A	N/A	1,253	1,274	-21	29,177	-0.1%
Central/Westosha Union	N/A	N/A	680	454	226	3,841	5.9%
Brighton	N/A	N/A	93	12	81	186	43.5%
Bristol	N/A	N/A	139	52	87	755	11.5%
Central/Westosha UHS	N/A	N/A	120	125	-5	1,153	-0.4%
Paris	N/A	N/A	133	9	124	281	44.1%
Salem	N/A	N/A	61	189	-128	970	-13.2%
Wheatland	N/A	N/A	134	67	67	496	13.5%
Kenosha	N/A	N/A	80	430	-350	22,160	-1.6%
Wilmot Union	N/A	N/A	493	390	103	3,176	3.2%
Randall	N/A	N/A	160	64	96	651	14.7%
Silver Lake	N/A	N/A	89	55	34	520	6.5%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	N/A	N/A	106	50	56	527	10.6%
Twin Lakes	N/A	N/A	30	146	-116	372	-31.2%
Wilmot UHS	N/A	N/A	108	75	33	1,106	3.0%
Milwaukee County	947	1,386	7,625	9,038	-1,852	130,107	-1.4%
Brown Deer	N/A	N/A	108	171	-63	1,581	-4.0%
Cudahy	9	15	204	278	-80	2,519	-3.2%
Franklin Public	37	12	425	102	348	4,446	7.8%
Greendale	49	7	316	60	298	2,641	11.3%
Greenfield	26	5	520	286	255	3,618	7.0%
Milwaukee	161	1,266	1,191	6,438	-6,352	76,207	-8.3%
Nicolet Union	147	2	288	96	337	3,539	9.5%
Fox Point	91	2	75	12	152	882	17.2%
Glendale-River Hills	0	0	145	35	110	1,068	10.3%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	17	0	44	8	53	474	11.2%
Nicolet UHS	39	0	24	40	23	1,115	2.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	75	18	418	272	203	6,582	3.1%
Saint Francis	20	12	475	125	358	1,194	30.0%
Shorewood	98	1	185	15	267	2,146	12.4%
South Milwaukee	14	9	340	203	142	3,266	4.3%
Wauwatosa	76	13	1,398	164	1,297	7,271	17.8%
West Allis	16	25	1,292	696	587	9,545	6.1%
Whitefish Bay	186	1	38	21	202	3,031	6.7%
Whitnall	33	0	427	111	349	2,521	13.8%
Ozaukee County	124	0	1,136	557	703	12,658	5.6%
Cedarburg	N/A	N/A	155	58	97	2,932	3.3%
Grafton	N/A	N/A	199	95	104	2,208	4.7%
Mequon-Thiensville	124	0	70	67	127	3,720	3.4%
Northern Ozaukee	N/A	N/A	543	188	355	1,141	31.1%
Port Washington-Saukville	N/A	N/A	169	149	20	2,657	0.8%
Racine County	N/A	N/A	1,291	2,009	-718	28,365	-2.5%
Burlington Area	N/A	N/A	115	302	-187	3,165	-5.9%
Racine	N/A	N/A	34	1,301	-1,267	19,184	-6.6%
Union Grove Union	N/A	N/A	807	157	650	2,875	22.6%
Dover	N/A	N/A	40	55	-15	95	-15.8%
Raymond	N/A	N/A	107	20	87	418	20.8%
Union Grove	N/A	N/A	198	42	156	848	18.4%
Union Grove UHS	N/A	N/A	291	24	267	1,028	26.0%
Yorkville	N/A	N/A	171	16	155	486	31.9%
Waterford Union	N/A	N/A	335	249	86	3,141	2.7%
North Cape	N/A	N/A	57	57	0	194	0.0%
Norway	N/A	N/A	32	21	11	100	11.0%
Washington-Caldwell	N/A	N/A	41	32	9	174	5.2%
Waterford Graded	N/A	N/A	139	71	68	1,565	4.3%
Waterford UHS	N/A	N/A	66	68	-2	1,108	-0.2%

Table 4: Southeast Wisconsin open enrollment and Chapter 220, 2015-16 *(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
Walworth County	N/A	N/A	1,563	1,771	-208	16,002	-1.3%
Big Foot Union	N/A	N/A	281	238	43	1,681	2.6%
Big Foot UHS	N/A	N/A	46	66	-20	509	-3.9%
Fontana	N/A	N/A	101	42	59	271	21.8%
Linn J6	N/A	N/A	47	15	32	122	26.2%
Sharon	N/A	N/A	24	16	8	290	2.8%
Walworth	N/A	N/A	63	99	-36	489	-7.4%
Delavan-Darien	N/A	N/A	46	517	-471	2,312	-20.4%
East Troy Community	N/A	N/A	95	214	-119	1,647	-7.2%
Elkhorn Area	N/A	N/A	353	141	212	3,315	6.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	N/A	N/A	487	453	34	4,427	0.8%
Geneva	N/A	N/A	99	15	84	210	40.0%
Genoa City	N/A	N/A	26	132	-106	571	-18.6%
Lake Geneva	N/A	N/A	222	204	18	2,079	0.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	N/A	N/A	113	71	42	1,461	2.9%
Linn J4	N/A	N/A	27	31	-4	106	-3.8%
Whitewater	N/A	N/A	105	129	-24	1,940	-1.2%
Williams Bay	N/A	N/A	192	63	129	680	19.0%
Washington County	43	9	1,368	1,492	-90	20,279	-0.4%
Germantown	43	9	93	99	28	3,931	0.7%
Hartford Union	N/A	N/A	457	709	-252	4,527	-5.6%
Erin	N/A	N/A	151	36	115	358	32.1%
Friess Lake	N/A	N/A	62	16	46	191	24.1%
Hartford	N/A	N/A	59	341	-282	1,781	-15.8%
Hartford UHS	N/A	N/A	53	160	-107	1,401	-7.6%
*Herman***	N/A	N/A	21	23	-2	64	-3.1%
*Neosho***	N/A	N/A	44	27	17	231	7.4%
Richfield	N/A	N/A	48	68	-20	429	-4.7%
*Rubicon***	N/A	N/A	19	38	-19	72	-26.4%
Kewaskum	N/A	N/A	130	190	-60	1,847	-3.2%
Slinger	N/A	N/A	528	95	433	3,160	13.7%
West Bend	N/A	N/A	160	399	-239	6,814	-3.5%
Waukesha County	313	32	4,104	2,582	1,803	61,722	2.9%
Arrowhead Union	N/A	N/A	859	422	437	6,485	6.7%
Arrowhead UHS	N/A	N/A	174	69	105	2,219	4.7%
Hartland-Lakeside	N/A	N/A	119	176	-57	1,138	-5.0%
Lake Country	N/A	N/A	151	12	139	515	27.0%
Merton Community	N/A	N/A	106	53	53	905	5.9%
North Lake	N/A	N/A	66	25	41	344	11.9%
Richmond	N/A	N/A	58	27	31	474	6.5%
Stone Bank	N/A	N/A	116	32	84	362	23.2%
Swallow	N/A	N/A	69	28	41	528	7.8%
Elmbrook	131	10	341	96	366	7,005	5.2%
Hamilton	96	5	122	128	85	4,711	1.8%
Kettle Moraine	N/A	N/A	513	184	329	3,989	8.2%
Menomonee Falls	76	12	294	65	293	4,041	7.3%
Mukwonago	N/A	N/A	460	223	237	4,872	4.9%
Muskego-Norway	N/A	N/A	148	134	14	4,889	0.3%
New Berlin	10	5	42	119	-72	4,445	-1.6%
Oconomowoc Area	N/A	N/A	187	445	-258	5,264	-4.9%
Pewaukee	N/A	N/A	235	95	140	2,876	4.9%
Waukesha	N/A	N/A	903	671	232	13,145	1.8%
Total	1,266	161	18,340	18,723	722	298,310	0.2%

*The Chapter 220 totals for MPS IN equal the sum of the suburban district Chapter 220 OUT (1266) column. The MPS OUT total equals the sum of the suburban district IN (161) column

**Herman, Neosho, and Rubicon school districts appear separately as a part of Hartford Union as the most recent Open Enrollment/Chapter 220 data is from 2015-16. These districts merged in July 2016.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS

Socioeconomic status has been linked to a variety of student outcomes, ranging from early childhood literacy to dropout rates to career aspirations.[15] Moreover, expenditures and funding streams for individual districts can fluctuate based on the number of low-income students they serve. As such, our analysis seeks to provide perspective on the extent to which districts in the region are serving students with economic disadvantages.

The source for this analysis is data collected by DPI that defines certain students as "economically disadvantaged." The main criterion for meeting that definition is eligibility under the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) for free or reduced price lunch.[16] The current federal guideline for reduced-price lunch eligibility is a family income at or below 185% of the federal poverty guideline, while a family income at or below 130% qualifies a student for free lunch. For the 2016-17 school year, a Wisconsin family of four is deemed eligible for reduced price lunch if their annual income falls at or below $44,955 and for free lunch if their annual income falls at or below $31,590.[17]

Chart 4 shows that enrollment of economically disadvantaged students in southeast Wisconsin (on a percentage basis) increased in 2016-17 after a large drop the previous year, growing 2.5 percentage points to 42.6%. It is important to point out, however, that the sharp drop in 2015-16 likely was attributed to a change in which MPS began providing free lunch to all students, regardless of their economic status, because the district met a new standard contained in the Community Eligibility Program. The steep drop-off in percentage of economically disadvantaged students likely was an artifact of temporary underreporting as officials worked through implementation of new policy and procedure changes, and not a true drop in enrollment of low-income students.

The state, meanwhile, experienced a decrease in its percentage enrollment of economically disadvantaged students for the fourth year in a row, declining 1.1 percentage points in 2016-17 to 38.4%. This marks the lowest enrollment of economically disadvantaged students in the state since the 2009-10 school year.

[15] American Psychological Association. Education and socioeconomic status. http://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/education.aspx

[16] As noted in the data and methodology section, in past editions of this report, we used actual NSLP eligibility data to estimate the number of economically disadvantaged students. However, since 2014-15, districts and schools in Wisconsin in which at least 40% of students qualify for free meals have had the option of participating in the NSLP without having to submit NSLP applications for each student (through what is known as the Community Eligibility Program). As a result, we now use DPI's economically disadvantaged status data to assess enrollment of low-income students. Trend data from prior years, therefore, are similar but not equal to those provided in this year's report.

[17] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. Income eligibility guidelines announced for school and day care meals. https://dpi.wi.gov/news/releases/2016/income-eligibility-guidelines-announced-school-and-day-care-meals

Chart 4: Economically disadvantaged students as percent of total enrollment, 2010-11 to 2016-17

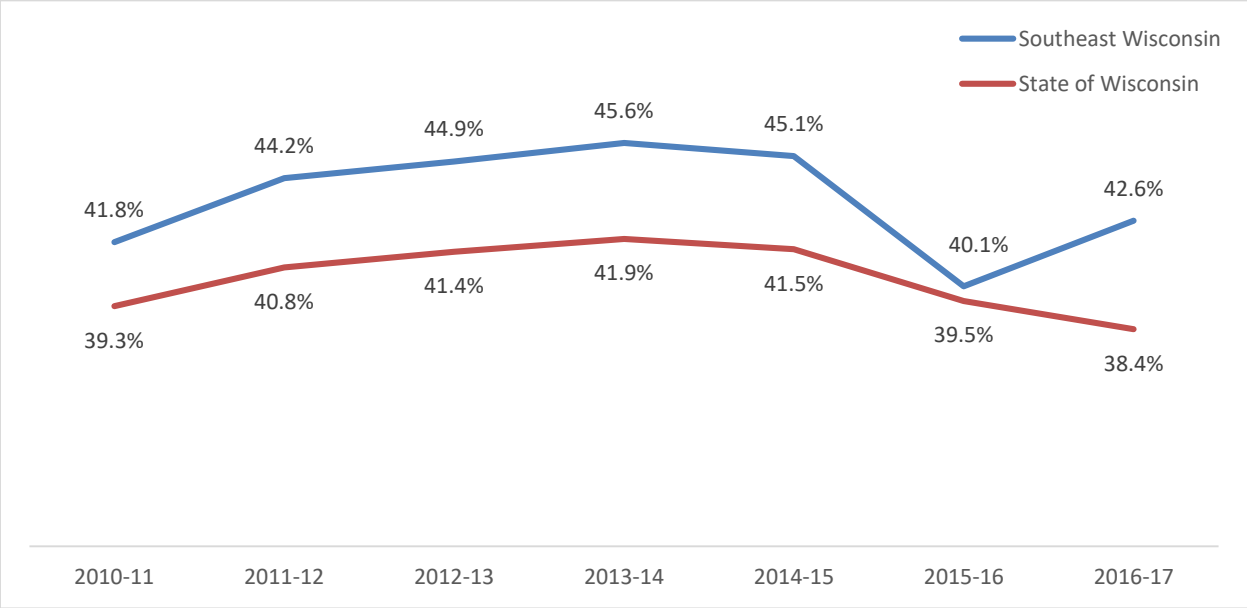


Table 5 shows the number and percentage of students classified as economically disadvantaged in each of the 50 districts in southeast Wisconsin. MPS enrolls the highest percentage of economically disadvantaged students at 81.2% of total enrollment, an increase of 13.9 points from the previous year, but a slight drop of 1.5 percentage points since the 2014-15 school year (which may be a better measure of comparison given that the 2015-16 drop presumably was linked to the new use of the Community Eligibility Program). Delavan-Darien and Racine Unified additionally enroll high numbers of economically disadvantaged students at 67.2% and 62.4%, respectively. Of the 50 districts in southeast Wisconsin, Whitefish Bay (2.1%) and Cedarburg (7.1%) enroll the lowest numbers of economically disadvantaged students.

Although the region saw a one-year increase of 2.5 percentage points in the proportion of economically disadvantaged students, only 8 districts in the region (five of which are in Milwaukee County) increased their share.[18] Delving deeper, the relatively high total number of students enrolled by MPS, Racine Unified, and Kenosha help explain the observed percentage increase in economically disadvantaged students seen in the region. MPS educated 10,869 more economically disadvantaged students, increasing from 51,003 students last year to 61,872 students this year. To put this in perspective, this single year change in enrollment of low-income students at MPS alone is greater than the *total enrollment* of all but four districts in southeast Wisconsin.[19]

[18] These districts included Greenfield, Milwaukee, Cudahy, Racine Unified, Mequon-Thiensville, Kenosha, Franklin Public, and Whitefish Bay.
[19] These districts include Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine Unified, and Waukesha.

Table 5: Economically Disadvantaged Students in Southeast Wisconsin, 2016-17

District	Number of Econ Disadv Students	% Econ Disadv 2016-17	+/- Region Percent	Percent Rank
Kenosha County	**12,978**	**45.0%**	+	
Central/Westosha Union	896	23.2%	-	23
Kenosha	11,224	51.4%	+	6
Wilmot Union	858	27.4%	-	17
Milwaukee County	**78,435**	**60.6%**	+	
Brown Deer	690	42.8%	+	9
Cudahy	1,345	55.0%	+	5
Franklin Public	551	12.1%	-	39
Greendale	623	23.4%	-	21
Greenfield	1,492	42.3%	-	11
Milwaukee	61,872	81.2%	+	1
Nicolet Union	609	17.6%	-	29
Oak Creek-Franklin	1,572	23.8%	-	20
Saint Francis	480	42.6%	=	10
Shorewood	354	16.4%	-	30
South Milwaukee	1,576	48.8%	+	7
Wauwatosa	1,599	22.6%	-	25
West Allis	5,077	55.4%	+	4
Whitefish Bay	64	2.1%	-	50
Whitnall	531	21.2%	-	26
Ozaukee County	**1,537**	**12.1%**	-	
Cedarburg	219	7.1%	-	49
Grafton	296	13.7%	-	34
Mequon-Thiensville	376	10.1%	-	46
Northern Ozaukee	141	12.8%	-	36
Port Washington-Saukville	505	19.3%	-	27
Racine County	**13,707**	**48.8%**	+	
Burlington Area	1,005	32.4%	-	14
Racine Unified	11,915	62.4%	+	3
Union Grove Union	424	14.9%	-	32
Waterford Union	363	11.9%	-	41
Walworth County	**5,986**	**37.4%**	-	
Big Foot Union	732	44.9%	+	8
Delavan-Darien	1,506	67.2%	+	2
East Troy Community	383	23.0%	-	24
Elkhorn Area	1,060	31.3%	-	15
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	1,353	30.8%	-	16
Whitewater	780	39.2%	-	12
Williams Bay	172	24.4%	-	19
Washington County	**4,174**	**20.6%**	-	
Germantown	539	13.6%	-	35
Hartford Union	1,033	23.3%	-	22
Kewaskum	355	19.3%	-	28
Slinger	416	12.8%	-	37
West Bend	1,831	26.8%	-	18
Waukesha County	**9,605**	**15.6%**	-	
Arrowhead Union	454	7.1%	-	48
Elmbrook	541	7.8%	-	47
Hamilton	590	12.4%	-	38
Kettle Moraine	445	11.1%	-	43
Menomonee Falls	615	15.3%	-	31
Mukwonago	588	12.0%	-	40
Muskego-Norway	519	10.6%	-	44
New Berlin	503	11.4%	-	42
Oconomowoc Area	748	13.9%	-	33
Pewaukee	300	10.2%	-	45
Waukesha	4,302	32.9%	-	13
Southeast Wisconsin	**126,422**	**42.6%**		
State of Wisconsin	**331,713**	**38.4%**		

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

English Language Learners (ELLs) are students whose first language – or parents' or guardians' first language – is not English, and whose level of English proficiency requires specially designed instruction and teaching credentials. Potential ELL students are identified through a Home Language Survey, as well as analysis of previous academic history. Students are then classified as ELLs subject to the results of a WIDA-ACCESS Placement Test (W-APT) in grades K-12. Those scoring below a threshold on the assessment are placed into ELL classes. ELL students speak a variety of languages as their first language. In MPS alone, the ELL population speaks more than 60 languages.[20]

Table 6 shows the number of ELL students in each district and their respective percentages of total enrollment in the district. In southeast Wisconsin, 6.3% of all students are classified as ELL, or 18,575 students. This is an increase of 619 students from the 2015-16 school year, the first one-year increase in ELL enrollment in the past several years. The region still is down by 1,626 ELL students relative to the 2010-11 school year, however.

Across the state, 5.5% of all students are classified as ELL, or 47,567 students, illustrating how ELL students are more concentrated in the region than across the state. Following the regional pattern, statewide ELL enrollment increased by 716 over the previous year, but still lags 2010-11 ELL enrollment level by 1,976 students. More recently however, the state appears to be growing faster in ELL enrollment than the region. Compared to 2013-14, the regional total is down by 476 ELL students, whereas the state has seen an increase of 150 students.

Unsurprisingly, the largest districts in southeast Wisconsin have the highest numbers of ELL students. MPS tops the list with 7,832, followed by Racine Unified (2,491), Kenosha (2,099), and Waukesha (1,144). More surprising, perhaps, is the concentration of ELL students by county. Racine County has the highest proportion of ELL students (9.4%), followed by Walworth (9.0%), and Milwaukee (7.7%). Finally, the percentage of ELL students in each district elicits a different list. Delavan-Darien has the largest concentration at 17.5% (a drop from 18.3% in 2015-16). Whitewater (13.1%), Racine Unified (13.0%), and Big Foot Union (10.4%) also enroll relatively highest percentages of ELL students.

Although ELL enrollment rose both statewide and in southeast Wisconsin, only 18 individual districts saw an increase in 2016-17. Twenty-eight districts saw a single-year decrease in their percentage of ELL students, and four experienced no change. MPS' ELL enrollment increased for the second year in a row, with 578 more students in 2016-17 than the previous year. Racine Unified reversed a two-year decline with a gain of 210 ELL students. Saint Francis and Delavan-Darien experienced the largest decreases in proportional terms; each saw a 2.1 point reduction. Only 13 of the 50 districts in the region were above the regional average of 6.3% ELL enrollment.

Until 2016-17, there had been a relatively steady decline in both the region and state in the number of ELL students over time. It is unclear what has driven either the prior downward trend or the 2016-17 reversal. Two potential contributing factors could be an influx of new ELL students, or a decline in the number of ELL students who have been able to test out of ELL instruction.

[20] Milwaukee Public Schools (April 26, 2017) Superintendent's proposed budget. Fiscal year July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018. http://mps.milwaukee.k12.wi.us/MPS-English/CFO/Budget--Finance/BudgetinBrief.pdf

Table 6: Southeast Wisconsin English Language Learners, 2016-17

District	Number of ELL Students	Percent ELL 2016-17	+/- Region Percent	Percent Rank
Kenosha County	**2,191**	**7.6%**	+	
Central/Westosha Union	66	1.7%	-	30
Kenosha	2,099	9.6%	+	6
Wilmot Union	26	0.8%	-	42
Milwaukee County	**9,936**	**7.7%**	+	
Brown Deer	90	5.6%	-	15
Cudahy	164	6.7%	+	9
Franklin Public	181	4.0%	-	18
Greendale	138	5.2%	-	16
Greenfield	225	6.4%	+	12
Milwaukee	7,832	10.3%	+	5
Nicolet Union	90	2.6%	-	23
Oak Creek-Franklin	419	6.4%	+	13
Saint Francis	65	5.8%	-	14
Shorewood	139	6.4%	+	10
South Milwaukee	123	3.8%	-	19
Wauwatosa	95	1.3%	-	35
West Allis	262	2.9%	-	22
Whitefish Bay	49	1.6%	-	32
Whitnall	64	2.6%	-	24
Ozaukee County	**238**	**1.9%**	-	
Cedarburg	25	0.8%	-	41
Grafton	41	1.9%	-	28
Mequon-Thiensville	107	2.9%	-	21
Northern Ozaukee	25	2.3%	-	26
Port Washington-Saukville	40	1.5%	-	33
Racine County	**2,650**	**9.4%**	+	
Burlington Area	125	4.0%	-	17
Racine Unified	2,491	13.0%	+	3
Union Grove Union	19	0.7%	-	45
Waterford Union	15	0.5%	-	47
Walworth County	**1,434**	**9.0%**	+	
Big Foot Union	169	10.4%	+	4
Delavan-Darien	391	17.5%	+	1
East Troy Community	19	1.1%	-	38
Elkhorn Area	227	6.4%	+	11
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	362	8.2%	+	8
Whitewater	261	13.1%	+	2
Williams Bay	5	0.7%	-	44
Washington County	**315**	**1.6%**	-	
Germantown	51	1.3%	-	36
Hartford Union	107	2.4%	-	25
Kewaskum	21	1.1%	-	38
Slinger	24	0.7%	-	43
West Bend	112	1.6%	-	31
Waukesha County	**1,811**	**2.9%**	-	
Arrowhead Union	27	0.4%	-	49
Elmbrook	261	3.8%	-	20
Hamilton	58	1.2%	-	37
Kettle Moraine	26	0.7%	-	46
Menomonee Falls	81	2.0%	-	27
Mukwonago	20	0.4%	-	48
Muskego-Norway	14	0.3%	-	50
New Berlin	42	1.0%	-	40
Oconomowoc Area	96	1.8%	-	29
Pewaukee	42	1.4%	-	34
Waukesha	1,144	8.7%	+	7
Southeast Wisconsin	**18,575**	**6.3%**		
State of Wisconsin	**47,567**	**5.5%**		

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

"Students with disabilities" is an umbrella term describing a wide variety of disabilities, medical conditions, and educational needs that meet eligibility criteria outlined in the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Examples of these conditions include speech and language delays, autism, traumatic brain injuries, hearing or visual impairments, emotional behavioral disabilities, intellectual disabilities, and more. Students with disabilities frequently require more specialized instruction and resources (often referred to as special education). Enrollment of students with disabilities drives specific district revenue streams (largely from federal sources), and can have an impact on a districts' staffing, facilities, and programmatic needs.

Table 7 shows the number and percentage of students with disabilities enrolled in the region's school districts in 2016-17. Across the region, 41,415 students, or 13.9%, are classified as students with disabilities. This represents a decrease of 1,264 students (3.0%) from the 2015-16 school year and 3,082 students (6.9%) since 2010-11. Across the state, 116,890 students with disabilities were educated in 2016-17, which comprises 13.5% of total state enrollments (down 1.3% since 2015-16 and 2.0% since 2010-11). Most of these statewide decreases are driven by declines in the southeast Wisconsin region.

MPS enrolled both the highest number and concentration of students with disabilities in the region. Its 14,303 students with disabilities represents 34.5% of the region's total and 18.8% of its own overall student population. This represents a decrease of 1.6 percentage points from the previous year, the single largest one-year percentage point decrease in the share of any district's enrollment of students with disabilities. The districts enrolling the next three largest numbers of students with disabilities are: Racine Unified (3,156), Kenosha (2,685), and Waukesha (1,825). Delavan-Darien (17.3%), Whitewater (16.8%), and Cudahy (16.7%), although among the smallest districts in the region, educate relatively high percentages of students with disabilities. Twenty-three districts witnessed an increase in their share of students with disabilities, while 25 districts saw a decrease, and one saw no change.

Table 7: Southeast Wisconsin Students with Disabilities, 2016-17

District	Number of Students w/ Disabilities	Percent SWD 2015-16	+/- Region Percent	Percent Rank
Kenosha County	**3,501**	**12.2%**	-	
Central/Westosha Union	442	11.5%	-	30
Kenosha	2,685	12.3%	-	18
Wilmot Union	374	12.0%	-	24
Milwaukee County	**20,641**	**16.0%**	+	
Brown Deer	254	15.7%	+	6
Cudahy	409	16.7%	+	4
Franklin Public	438	9.6%	-	43
Greendale	269	10.1%	-	38
Greenfield	407	11.5%	-	29
Milwaukee	14,303	18.8%	+	1
Nicolet Union	427	12.3%	-	18
Oak Creek-Franklin	594	9.0%	-	48
Saint Francis	138	12.2%	-	20
Shorewood	258	11.9%	-	25
South Milwaukee	445	13.8%	-	14
Wauwatosa	829	11.7%	-	27
West Allis	1,243	13.6%	-	15
Whitefish Bay	271	8.9%	-	49
Whitnall	356	14.2%	+	11
Ozaukee County	**1,553**	**12.2%**	-	
Cedarburg	301	9.8%	-	42
Grafton	339	15.7%	+	7
Mequon-Thiensville	399	10.7%	-	35
Northern Ozaukee	125	11.4%	-	31
Port Washington-Saukville	389	14.8%	+	10
Racine County	**4,266**	**15.2%**	+	
Burlington Area	478	15.4%	+	8
Racine Unified	3,156	16.5%	+	5
Union Grove Union	296	10.4%	-	37
Waterford Union	336	11.0%	-	33
Walworth County	**2,067**	**12.9%**	-	
Big Foot Union	230	14.1%	+	12
Delavan-Darien	388	17.3%	+	2
East Troy Community	174	10.5%	-	36
Elkhorn Area	414	12.2%	-	20
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	446	10.1%	-	38
Whitewater	335	16.8%	+	3
Williams Bay	80	11.3%	-	32
Washington County	**2,589**	**12.7%**	-	
Germantown	492	12.5%	-	17
Hartford Union	590	13.3%	-	16
Kewaskum	215	11.7%	-	28
Slinger	303	9.3%	-	46
West Bend	989	14.9%	+	9
Waukesha County	**6,798**	**11.0%**	-	
Arrowhead Union	633	9.9%	-	40
Elmbrook	652	9.4%	-	45
Hamilton	463	9.8%	-	41
Kettle Moraine	487	12.1%	-	22
Menomonee Falls	479	11.9%	-	26
Mukwonago	595	12.1%	-	23
Muskego-Norway	453	9.2%	-	47
New Berlin	418	9.5%	-	44
Oconomowoc Area	591	11.0%	-	34
Pewaukee	202	6.9%	-	50
Waukesha	1,825	14.0%	+	13
Southeast Wisconsin	**41,415**	**13.9%**		
State of Wisconsin	**116,890**	**13.5%**		

SCHOOL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE

In this section, we provide perspective on public school district performance in southeast Wisconsin by presenting data involving school report cards, test scores, college readiness metrics, achievement gaps, and school participation. No single measure can definitively determine how well districts are doing in achieving their core mission of educating students. Collectively, however, these data sets illuminate several aspects of districts' past performance and the challenges they face going forward, as well as comparative information that may be useful for policymakers, school leaders, and parents.

DISTRICT REPORT CARDS

Since 2012, as part of its state accountability system, DPI has published annual report cards for Wisconsin public schools. District report cards, which are the focus of this analysis, have been produced since 2013.

Current structure of district accountability report cards

District report cards incorporate data on several measures of academic performance over multiple years. For the 2016-17 report cards, between three and five years of data are included from a variety of sources such as Forward Exams, Badger testing, ACT Plus Writing, and graduation rates. These data are combined to determine an overall accountability score.

The scores are indexed on a 100-point scale to assign one of five accountability ratings. Schools and districts scoring between 83 and 100 receive a rating of *significantly exceeds expectations*; those between 73 and 82.9 are rated *exceeds expectations*; schools and districts falling between 63 and 72.9 are rated *meets expectations*; those between 53 and 62.9 rate at *meets few expectations*; and any school or district with an overall score below 52.9 receives a rating of *fails to meet expectations*.

The overall accountability score has two components: a weighted average of four academic indicators and a set of student engagement indicators.[21] 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 numerous state assessments over multiple years (such as Forward Exam, ACT plus Writing, Badger, and WKCE). *Student Growth* uses a value-added approach to create a school growth measure based on gains in knowledge (as measured by the Forward Exam) from year to year. *Closing gaps* refers to narrowing gaps over a three-to-five year period in English Language Arts (ELA) and math achievement and high school graduation rates between high- and low-performing student subgroups. Finally, the *on-track and postsecondary readiness* indicator includes high school graduation rates, attendance, and measures of 3rd grade ELA and 8th grade math achievement.

The student engagement indicators include absenteeism and dropout rate. If a school or district has an engagement indicator that lands above state-determined thresholds, five points are deducted from the overall accountability score for each. The threshold for absenteeism[22] is a rate of less than

[21] 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

[22] District absenteeism is the percentage of students who are chronically absent, which is defined as having an attendance rate of 84% or less.

13%, and the threshold for dropout is a rate of less than 6%. However, if the engagement indicators fall below the state thresholds, then no points are added.

It is important to note that the district report card scores 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. This ensures that all students in a given district have equal weight in the calculations, no matter how large the enrollment of the school they attend.

Important recent changes to report card structure and content

Numerous legislative and regulatory provisions have changed the structure, format, content, and calculations of report cards since they were introduced, Changes affecting the 2015-16 and 2016-17 report cards are especially important to consider in interpreting 2016-17 accountability report card results.

Since the Wisconsin Legislature passed a bill to forgo releasing report cards for the 2014-15 school year, there have been a number of changes affecting both the 2015-16 and 2016-17 school and district report cards. For example, private schools participating in a parental choice program with at least 20 students were included in the accountability structure for the first time in 2015-16. Because the system requires multiple years of data to produce an accountability score, however, the 2016-17 Choice school report cards are the first time private schools in the Choice program will be assigned priority scores, ratings, and overall scores. In addition, the 2016-17 report cards no longer include test participation rates under student engagement indicators. Test participation data, therefore, no longer influence a school or district's overall accountability score, but they are provided for reference on the last page of report cards.

Additionally, several technical changes to the accountability report cards over the past two years affect how schools and districts are evaluated. First, the report card structure was changed in 2015-16 to adjust the weighting for the student achievement and student growth metrics to reflect the percentage of economically disadvantaged students enrolled. Districts with a high concentration of low-income students have more weight placed on the student growth score and less on student achievement. Conversely, districts with a low concentration of low-income students have more weight placed on student achievement and less on the student growth score. According to DPI, the overall effect of this methodology is that districts whose economically disadvantaged students make up at least 35% of their enrollment generally will see higher growth than achievement scores, and vice-versa.

A second change involves the student growth indicator. Prior to 2015-16, 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. By taking into account student demographic factors that are outside of a school's control, the value-added model seeks to enable an "apples to apples" comparison of performance among schools and districts with dissimilar student populations. Although the 2016-17 report cards continue to use the value-added model to calculate school and district growth scores, small changes were made to the model affecting the 2016-17 growth scores such that it is not valid to compare them to 2015-16 growth scores.

DPI has advised caution in reviewing 2016-17 report card results, especially for a number of districts that experienced large changes in both overall and growth scores relative to 2015-16. The department attributed some of this volatility to the variable weighting used to place more weight on growth for schools and districts with high concentrations of low-income students. Another possible source of volatility is the change from the Badger to the Forward exam. The department expects that continued use of the Forward exam in subsequent years will mitigate, somewhat, the statistical volatility that characterizes the differences between 2015-16 and 2016-17 report card results.

2016-17 district accountability report card results

Chart 5 provides an overview of the number of districts in the region that fell into each accountability category based on the state report cards for 2016-17 (with the prior year included for comparison). Interestingly, despite the DPI warning of data fluctuations, the distribution of 2016-17 ratings across the region have not changed dramatically from the previous year. The principal change is that no districts received the "fails to meet expectations" rating this year, with Racine Unified having moved from that rating in 2015-16 to "meets few expectations" in 2016-17.

On the whole, the distribution of report card ratings across southeast Wisconsin districts is almost identical to 2015-16, with 68 districts exceeding or significantly exceeding expectations, 18 meeting expectations, and three meeting few expectations. One recently consolidated district, Herman-Neosho-Rubicon, was too new to meet the criteria to be included in the standard state report card system this year.

Chart 5: Overall accountability ratings for southeast Wisconsin districts, 2015-16 and 2016-17

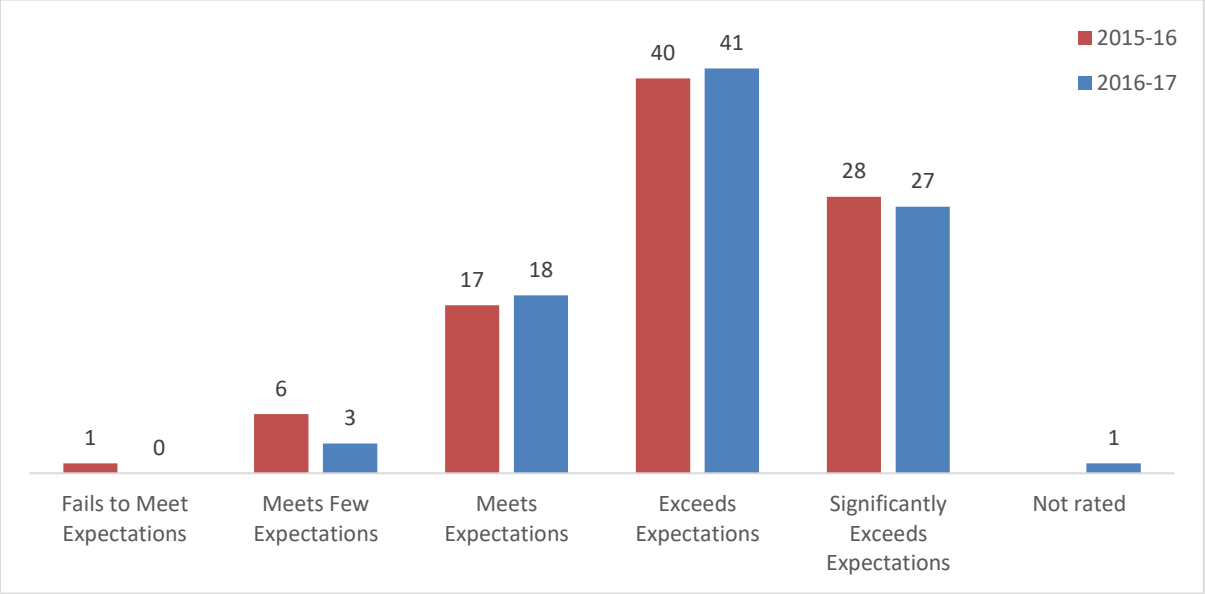


Table 8 provides report card data for each district in the region, including the district's overall accountability rating and score as well as the component priority area scores. As was the case in 2015-16, the highest overall accountability or individual priority area scores are commonly found among smaller union feeder districts. Arrowhead Union claimed the top spot on all but one of the five score categories, and Linn and Erin were two union districts that got a score of 100 in the Closing Gaps category.

Not surprisingly, many of the other districts near the top of the range for overall accountability scores are among the districts that rank lowest in terms of enrollment of economically disadvantaged students. These include Whitefish Bay (88.3), Muskego-Norway (87.1), Hamilton (88.1), Slinger (87.9), Elmbrook (86.8), and Mequon-Thiensville (86.7), to name a few. Interestingly, Delevan-Darien, which ranked second among districts with highest concentration of low-income students, received a relatively high accountability score of 82.3. However, this is almost certainly a result of the statistical volatility in district growth scores that DPI forewarned, as it represents a one-year spike in the district's growth score of 40.8 points.

MPS had the lowest overall accountability (56), student achievement (35.2), and on-track scores (68). However, MPS generally saw slight improvement or no change in all five categories. Interestingly, Hartford Union, whose feeder district (Erin) topped the list in Closing Gaps, also took the bottom spot with its union high school. With a growth score of 50.8, Racine Unified had the lowest district growth score. Even so, it represents a jump of 24.7 percentage points over its 2015-16 growth score of 26.1, and invokes the official DPI warning to interpret it with caution. The inverse relationship between economic disadvantage and educational achievement is just as apparent when looking at the 10 districts with highest concentration of low-income students in the region.[23] None received a rating above "meets expectations" except South Milwaukee, whose growth score was flagged by DPI as an outlier.

The ongoing adjustments to the report card calculation methods and formulae, coupled with the volatility between 2015-16 and 2016-17 data, present difficulties for drawing clear conclusions about how well districts are performing or progressing over time. Moreover, overall district accountability scores continue to serve as a proxy for the socioeconomic status of their students, although the movement of MPS and Racine Unified from a failing rating to a "meets few expectations" rating could be a sign that the accountability system is making effective changes on this front.

On the whole, Wisconsin's report card system has room to improve. As the accountability system continues to be refined in the coming years, the hope is that valid, reliable longitudinal data will become increasingly available and meaningful for evaluating school and district performance.

[23] The 10 districts with highest concentration of economically disadvantaged students in the region in 2016-17 include: Milwaukee, Delavan-Darien, Racine Unified, West Allis-West Milwaukee, Cudahy, Kenosha, South Milwaukee, Big Foot Union, Brown Deer, and Saint Francis.

Table 8: District report card scores, 2016-17

District	Overall Accountability Rating	Overall Accountability Score	Student Achievement Score	Student Growth Score	Closing Gaps Score	On-Track and Postsecondary Readiness Score
Kenosha County						
Central/Westosha Union						
Brighton #1	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	92.6	96	74.6	90.4	97.4
Bristol #1	Exceeds Expectations	79.8	88.1	76.5	57.4	92.1
Central/Westosha UHS	Meets Expectations	64.6	63.1	NA	51.4	93.9
Paris J1	Exceeds Expectations	79.4	81.8	83.2	58.7	94.8
Salem	Exceeds Expectations	75.4	71.3	67	73.9	89
Wheatland J1	Exceeds Expectations	77.1	82	63.2	74.4	92.2
Kenosha	Meets Expectations	70.8	59.8	66.1	69.4	85.1
Wilmot Union						
Randall J1	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.2	82.9	91.6	82	91.1
Silver Lake J1	Exceeds Expectations	76.9	76.9	75.5	66.2	88.9
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	Exceeds Expectations	82.1	83.9	73.7	77.7	91.7
Twin Lakes #4	Meets Expectations	69.7	56.9	64.2	69.6	86.1
Wilmot UHS	Meets Few Expectations	62.3	58.4	NA	52.4	90
Milwaukee County						
Brown Deer	Meets Expectations	72.4	61.8	59.4	77.4	91.3
Cudahy	Meets Expectations	63.5	52.1	51.8	64.3	86
Franklin Public	Exceeds Expectations	80.2	87.4	67	66.8	87.3
Greendale	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	84.7	86.7	79.4	76.2	94.3
Greenfield	Meets Expectations	69.4	62.5	66	63.1	85.4
Milwaukee	Meets Few Expectations	56	35.2	61.3	58.8	68
Nicolet Union						
Fox Point J2	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	92	96	79.4	87.1	94.9
Glendale-River Hills	Exceeds Expectations	73.3	74.4	53.7	74.6	89.3
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	Exceeds Expectations	78.7	82.9	72.7	60.5	91.9
Nicolet UHS	Exceeds Expectations	78.7	82.1	NA	67.1	95.3
Oak Creek- Franklin Joint	Exceeds Expectations	77.6	74.6	68.9	73.7	91.8
Saint Francis	Meets Expectations	72.3	60.4	77.4	60.8	86.7
Shorewood	Exceeds Expectations	82.1	85.1	72.7	71.9	92.6
South Milwaukee	Exceeds Expectations^	73.3	57.6	73.6	69	87.1
Wauwatosa	Exceeds Expectations	78.5	81	68.9	67.8	92.6
West Allis- West Milwaukee	Meets Expectations	68.1	59	63.2	61.5	86.3
Whitefish Bay	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	88.3	94.3	68.9	72.9	96.6
Whitnall	Exceeds Expectations	77.6	76.3	61.2	74.8	92.7
Ozaukee County						
Cedarburg	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	83.7	92.5	61.3	62.4	95.5
Grafton	Exceeds Expectations	81.2	83.7	68	70.2	93.8
Mequon-Thiensville	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.9	93.2	67.9	74.5	95.4
Northern Ozaukee	Exceeds Expectations	75.8	73.7	80.3	60.5	91.3
Port Washington-Saukville	Exceeds Expectations	78.9	80	57.4	76.2	92.6
Racine County						
Burlington Area	Exceeds Expectations	77.9	76.1	74.6	70	90.8
Racine Unified	Meets Few Expectations^	59.3	39.2	50.8	63	75.4
Union Grove Union						
Dover #1	Exceeds Expectations	77.6	71.3	82.2	NA	87.4
Raymond #14	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.2	79.6	98.2	88.7	91.7
Union Grove J1	Exceeds Expectations	78.2	74.7	75.6	72	90.9
Union Grove UHS	Meets Expectations	70.6	61.3	NA	65.9	98.6
Yorkville J2	Exceeds Expectations	79.7	78.7	69.9	72	92.5
Waterford Union						
North Cape	Exceeds Expectations	81.2	80.4	67	NA	91.4
Norway J7	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.3	83.8	82.2	NA	91
Washington-Caldwell	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	88.3	90.4	69.8	90.1	91.6
Waterford Graded J1	Exceeds Expectations	79.2	84.1	54.6	68.6	92
Waterford UHS	Meets Expectations	69.2	74	NA	50.6	96.8

Table 8: District report card scores, 2016-17 *(continued)*

District	Overall Accountability Rating	Overall Accountability Score	Student Achievement Score	Student Growth Score	Closing Gaps Score	On-Track and Postsecondary Readiness Score
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union						
Big Foot UHS	Meets Expectations	66.6	58.9	NA	60.2	94.6
Fontana J8	Exceeds Expectations	79.6	75	77.5	NA	90.3
Linn J6	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.3	94.1	68.9	100	96.8
Sharon J11	Meets Expectations	72.9	62.4	59.4	83.3	87.9
Walworth J1	Exceeds Expectations	78.5	65.4	75.5	78.3	89.1
Delavan-Darien	Exceeds Expectations^	82.3	48.7	90.7	70.2	86.1
East Troy Community	Meets Expectations	72	65.6	58.5	73.4	88.4
Elkhorn Area	Exceeds Expectations	75.9	71.4	73.6	68.5	90.2
Lake Geneva- Genoa City Union						
Geneva J4	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.6	85.7	57.5	NA	93.6
Genoa City J2	Exceeds Expectations	78.7	73.5	67.9	83.7	90.7
Lake Geneva J1	Exceeds Expectations	76.9	69.8	74.6	NA	89
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	Meets Expectations	66.4	59.6	NA	59.2	94.6
Linn J4	Exceeds Expectations	73.9	73.2	54.6	81.8	94.9
Whitewater Unified	Meets Expectations	72.2	65.2	62.3	73.8	87.9
Williams Bay	Meets Expectations	72.5	68.4	71.7	60.3	90.5
Washington County						
Germantown	Exceeds Expectations	76.7	80.2	60.4	61.5	93.5
Hartford Union						
Erin	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.1	86.4	77.4	100	94.1
Friess Lake	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85	84.4	67	NA	92.2
Hartford J1	Exceeds Expectations	81.6	72.9	78.4	85.9	89.1
Hartford UHS	Meets Expectations	63	63.9	NA	47.8	91.8
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	Not Rated*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Richfield J1	Exceeds Expectations	80	88.4	83.1	50.5	94
Kewaskum	Exceeds Expectations	78.7	78.1	68.9	72.7	91.3
Slinger	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	87.9	90.3	74.6	81.8	95.5
West Bend	Exceeds Expectations	76.2	74.6	73.6	65.1	91.2
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union						
Arrowhead UHS	Exceeds Expectations	81.7	88.5	NA	66.2	99.3
Hartland-Lakeside J3	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	96.9	97	100	97.5	94.5
Lake Country	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	92.5	99.2	85.1	80.3	95
Merton Community	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	92.2	93.4	89.8	88	94.8
North Lake	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.8	96.9	57.4	84.3	96.8
Richmond	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	90	92.5	71.7	83.9	95.1
Stone Bank	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.8	97.8	83	80.6	95.1
Swallow	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	91.2	99.6	86.9	71.8	96.5
Elmbrook	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.8	91.7	64.1	76.9	94.4
Hamilton	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	88.1	94.5	73.7	76.4	95.6
Kettle Moraine	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	84.5	88.4	77.5	70.8	94.3
Menomonee Falls	Exceeds Expectations	80.9	81.9	71.7	72.9	92
Mukwonago	Exceeds Expectations	81.8	85.4	62.3	71.5	93.8
Muskego-Norway	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	87.1	87.8	76.5	81.8	94.8
New Berlin	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	84.7	89.7	67	73.2	94.6
Oconomowoc Area	Exceeds Expectations	78.6	75.4	74.6	73.3	90.7
Pewaukee	Exceeds Expectations	78.8	84.4	65.1	59.2	93.7
Waukesha	Meets Expectations	69.7	66.2	63.2	62.2	87.2

FORWARD EXAM

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 through 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 long-standing WKCE exam prior to that.

The spring 2017 Forward Exam scores mark the first time since 2013-14 that school and districts proficiency scores can be compared from one year to the next. To the extent that the Forward Exam remains in place over time, it could become one of a number of meaningful indicators of school and district performance on student academic proficiency. In addition, now that schools that participate in Wisconsin's three Parental Choice Programs have been required for two years to report Forward Exam scores for accountability purposes, the measure allows for more robust comparisons between all schools supported by public funding.

Students are grouped into four categories based on their Forward Exam score: below basic, basic, proficient, and advanced. The top two categories – proficient and advanced – signify a student is on grade level for the subject area. Below, we provide data on the *combined* percentage of students who scored either proficient or advanced for each assessment. (As such, in the narrative, we use the term "proficient" or "proficiency" to refer to all students whose scores placed them in either the proficient or advanced categories.) We compare the region to the state as a whole for each grade. At the district level, we focus on data for 3rd and 8th grade ELA and math scores.

As illustrated below, this year's Forward Exam results paint an alarming picture of academic achievement among students in the region and across Wisconsin. At every grade in both math and ELA, the aggregate share of students who demonstrate proficiency or higher is well below 50%. It is important to remember that Wisconsin's proficiency levels have hovered in this low range since 2011, at which point they plummeted from about 80% to below 50%. That was the year Wisconsin raised the proficiency benchmarks to align with those of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), as part of a new school accountability plan approved under a federal waiver to divert from requirements under No Child Left Behind.

At that time, NAEP-adjusted WKCE cut scores elicited statewide average proficiency levels of 35.8% in ELA and 48.1% in math.[24] The most recent statewide Forward Exam results offer little reassurance of meaningful improvement since that time, with only 41.5% of Wisconsin's students scoring at proficient or above in ELA, and slightly less doing so in math (40.3%).[25] As we also will discuss below, these low average achievement levels are driven, in large part, by wide disparities among students of disparate race and income backgrounds, rather than low achievement levels across the board.

Chart 6 displays student performance on the ELA section of the Forward Exam, broken out for each grade. Whether comparing the state to the region, one grade to another, or 2016-17 results to the

[24] Richards, Erin (July 17, 2012) Student scores slip with new proficiency benchmarks. Milwaukee Journal Sentinel. http://archive.jsonline.com/news/education/student-scores-slip-with-new-proficiency-benchmarks-1l65315-162681856.html/

[25] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (September 27, 2017) Results steady for statewide testing. https://dpi.wi.gov/news/releases/2017/results-steady-statewide-testing

previous year, differences in proficiency rates are not dramatic. What is striking, however, is that 2016-17 ELA proficiency levels in every grade in both the state and region are well below 50% (as was the case in 2015-16, as well).

Some meaningful distinctions can be made, however. First, ELA proficiency rates in southeast Wisconsin rose in 2016-17 in every grade except 3rd grade and 8th grade, with the 3rd grade dropping 1.7 percentage points, and 8th grade slipping by 0.3 points. Although the rise in proficiency in multiple grades is good news, a drop of any magnitude in 3rd grade ELA proficiency rates is concerning, as 3rd grade reading proficiency is considered a critical benchmark predictive of future academic success such as high school graduation.

It is encouraging, however, that the region's largest one-year increase over 2015-16 was in 4th grade proficiency rates, which climbed 3.5 percentage points (compared to the state's increase of 3.7 points). The state's largest jump was in 5th grade at 4.3 points, compared to the region's 5th grade increase of 3.0 points. Despite these increases over the previous year, the definitive downward slope in 2016-17 proficiency levels from 4th to 8th grade is cause for concern.

Chart 6: Forward Exam ELA percent proficient and advanced, 2016-17

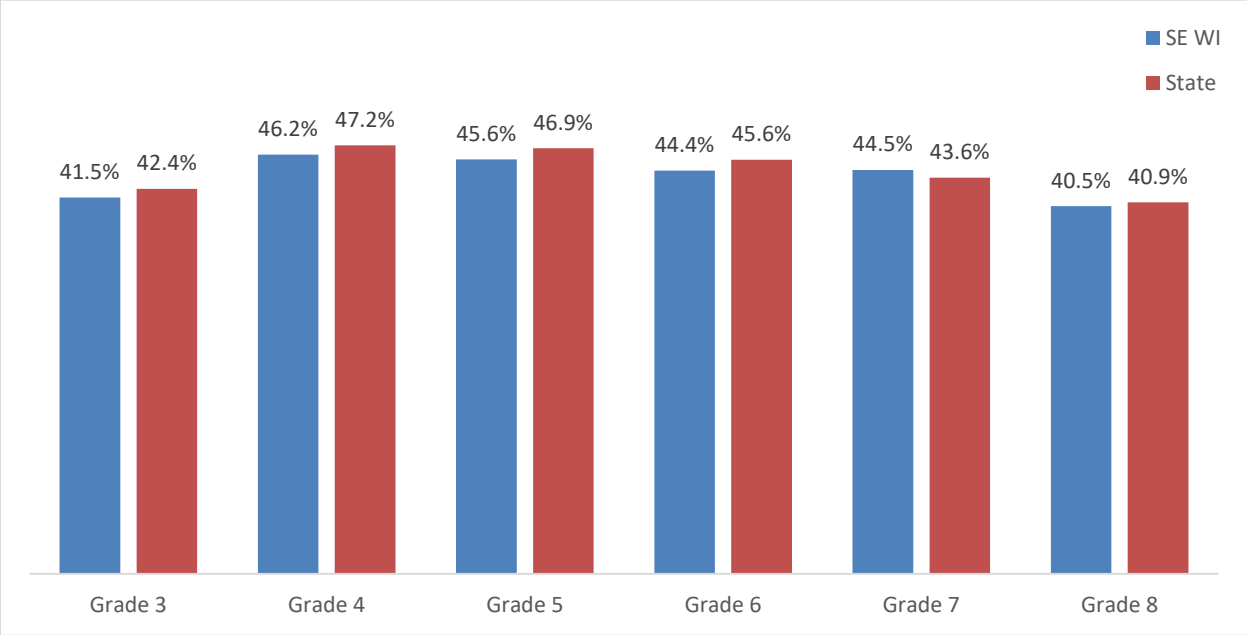


Chart 7 provides a similar look at the math section of the Forward Exam. Again, less than half of all students in both the state and southeast Wisconsin are proficient in math, and proficiency drops precipitously from 3rd grade to 8th grade. For southeast Wisconsin, math proficiency drops 12.6 percentage points, from 47.6% in 3rd grade to 35.0% in 8th grade. Although proficiency rates tend to be lower in the region than statewide, the statewide plunge in math proficiency is 14.0 percentage points. Proficiency levels, on the whole, increased marginally or remained relatively flat relative to 2015-16 levels. The largest change was southeast Wisconsin's 5th grade math proficiency, which increase 1.7 percentage points from the previous year.

Chart 7: Forward Exam Math percent proficient and advanced, 2016-17

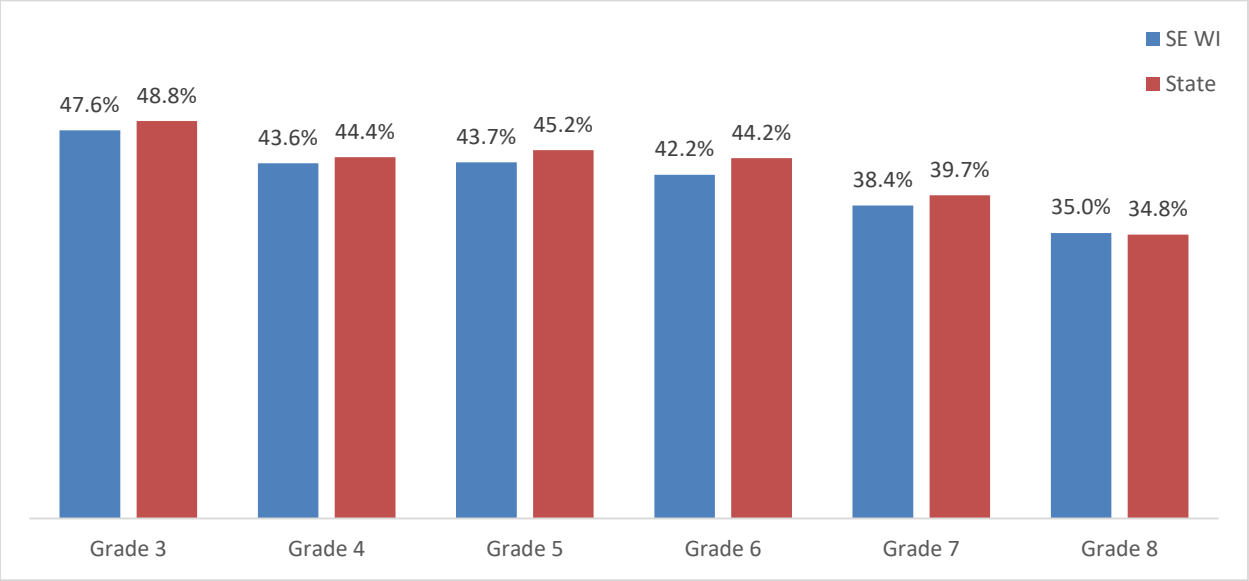


Table 9 gives a district level look at proficiency rates for ELA and math for 3rd grade and 8th grade students in the region. In just over 60% of the districts, 3rd graders showed higher proficiency levels in ELA than 8th graders, while 85% saw math proficiency among 3rd graders outpace 8th grade rates.

As was the case with 2015-16 results, Forward Exam proficiency rates in both ELA and math vary considerably across districts in southeast Wisconsin. Racine Unified stands out with moderate improvements in 3rd grade ELA (2.3 percentage points) and 3rd grade math proficiency (5.8 percentage points). Unfortunately, by 8th grade, its proficiency rates plummeted more than 37 points in both ELA and math (to 17.0% and 9.4%, respectively).

Among several of the relatively affluent school districts, we observe large swings both up and down between grades and subjects and compared to 2015-16 results. Whitefish Bay showed solid improvement in 8th grade ELA with a 6.3-point rise, but the district's 3rd grade ELA proficiency levels dropped by 11.8 points and its 3rd grade math proficiency fell by 7.6 points. Mequon-Thiensville saw its 3rd grade ELA proficiency fall by 6.4 points, but in both 8th grade ELA and 8th grade math, proficiency levels soared upward by 24.5 and 16.5 points, respectively. Meanwhile, proficiency levels among 3rd graders in Saint Francis jumped considerably in both ELA (30.3 points) and math (16.4 points), but the district's 8th graders saw math proficiency levels decline by 13.8 points.

Such volatility, the relative newness of the Forward exam as an accountability measure, and the fact that state report card ratings often run counter to proficiency levels attributed to a single grade and subject all underscore the importance of considering multiple measures when analyzing and drawing conclusions about school and district performance.

Table 9: Southeast Wisconsin Forward Exam Results, 2016-17

District	3rd Grade		8th Grade	
	ELA Proficient / Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced	ELA Proficient / Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced
Kenosha County	**44.6%**	**48.8%**	**44.3%**	**34.3%**
Brighton #1	81.0%	76.2%	82.4%	100.0%
Bristol #1	52.5%	53.8%	73.9%	47.7%
Paris J1	74.2%	64.5%	55.2%	62.1%
Salem	44.9%	62.6%	57.3%	30.0%
Wheatland J1	56.5%	80.4%	49.3%	49.3%
Kenosha	41.4%	44.9%	39.5%	29.9%
Randall J1	61.8%	54.4%	61.3%	40.0%
Silver Lake	47.1%	58.6%	55.3%	53.2%
Trevor- Wilmot Consolidated	74.4%	74.4%	58.6%	69.0%
Twin Lakes #4	27.9%	34.9%	44.7%	34.2%
Milwaukee County	**31.0%**	**35.2%**	**31.5%**	**24.4%**
Brown Deer	59.0%	67.5%	30.4%	32.4%
Cudahy	41.3%	37.8%	21.2%	15.4%
Franklin Public	66.6%	70.4%	46.8%	51.5%
Greendale	65.0%	75.2%	63.4%	51.5%
Greenfield	48.1%	39.4%	30.6%	21.6%
Milwaukee	16.8%	21.5%	19.4%	10.5%
Fox Point J2	77.1%	74.7%	75.3%	55.9%
Glendale-River Hills	43.0%	49.0%	40.9%	29.1%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	57.5%	65.0%	60.4%	54.7%
Oak Creek-Franklin	50.5%	54.6%	52.8%	41.1%
Saint Francis	75.6%	64.4%	40.6%	29.7%
Shorewood	63.8%	73.7%	53.9%	53.9%
South Milwaukee	30.2%	39.5%	28.6%	27.8%
Wauwatosa	61.4%	64.6%	53.5%	45.8%
West Allis	42.9%	46.6%	36.2%	29.3%
Whitefish Bay	66.8%	64.8%	71.4%	78.8%
Whitnall	56.2%	65.4%	37.4%	41.2%
Ozaukee County	**66.4%**	**67.7%**	**60.3%**	**49.8%**
Cedarburg	68.9%	67.9%	62.6%	64.5%
Grafton	67.5%	65.0%	62.0%	50.8%
Mequon-Thiensville	70.1%	76.9%	67.7%	54.5%
Northern Ozaukee	49.2%	47.5%	50.0%	31.4%
Port Washington-Saukville	64.2%	64.2%	47.4%	28.8%
Racine County	**29.4%**	**38.8%**	**28.0%**	**19.1%**
Burlington Area	54.1%	58.4%	60.9%	46.2%
Racine Unified	24.1%	34.5%	17.0%	9.4%
Dover #1	33.3%	50.0%	85.7%	57.1%
Raymond #14	55.6%	57.8%	62.3%	50.9%
Union Grove J1	40.0%	48.8%	41.4%	37.4%
Yorkville J2	54.3%	57.2%	61.8%	45.6%

Table 9: Southeast Wisconsin Forward Exam Results, 2016-17 *(continued)*

District	3rd Grade		8th Grade	
	ELA Proficient / Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced	ELA Proficient / Advanced	Math Proficient/ Advanced
Walworth County	**44.9%**	**50.6%**	**44.4%**	**37.9%**
North Cape	38.5%	38.5%	55.6%	33.3%
Norway J7	50.0%	43.8%	75.0%	62.5%
Washington-Caldwell	23.1%	53.8%	77.8%	72.2%
Waterford Graded J1	53.9%	67.8%	42.9%	41.8%
Fontana J8	48.3%	58.6%	39.1%	47.8%
Linn J6	64.3%	71.4%	*	*
Sharon J11	42.3%	57.7%	36.1%	16.7%
Walworth J1	23.6%	43.6%	51.0%	41.2%
Delavan-Darien	39.2%	33.1%	27.9%	31.8%
East Troy Community	41.2%	52.9%	34.8%	31.9%
Elkhorn Area	43.9%	53.3%	45.8%	35.6%
Geneva J4	47.4%	47.4%	73.9%	69.6%
Genoa City J2	36.5%	36.5%	58.8%	31.4%
Lake Geneva J1	51.6%	56.4%	49.3%	42.9%
Linn J4	30.0%	40.0%	62.5%	37.5%
Whitewater	50.0%	51.5%	40.6%	33.8%
Williams Bay	41.2%	33.3%	60.0%	41.8%
Washington County	**59.7%**	**64.4%**	**46.8%**	**45.5%**
Germantown	52.5%	56.4%	41.9%	51.6%
Erin	43.6%	64.1%	73.0%	67.6%
Friess Lake	94.7%	68.4%	63.2%	21.1%
Hartford J1	59.5%	54.9%	43.5%	28.8%
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	48.4%	45.2%	39.4%	27.3%
Richfield J1	48.6%	71.4%	53.5%	34.9%
Kewaskum	58.2%	55.5%	47.1%	55.7%
Slinger	71.8%	80.7%	63.4%	66.4%
West Bend	59.5%	67.4%	40.1%	35.5%
Waukesha County	**57.1%**	**68.9%**	**52.4%**	**53.1%**
Hartland-Lakeside J3	62.8%	71.7%	72.8%	86.4%
Lake Country	83.7%	89.8%	77.4%	74.2%
Merton Community	60.3%	73.1%	70.8%	68.9%
North Lake	71.0%	71.0%	70.7%	70.7%
Richmond	55.3%	66.0%	67.9%	62.5%
Stone Bank	56.8%	77.3%	76.3%	47.4%
Swallow	57.4%	83.3%	80.8%	84.9%
Elmbrook	62.0%	79.8%	47.0%	53.2%
Hamilton	73.0%	82.1%	64.1%	55.9%
Kettle Moraine	63.4%	74.8%	52.6%	55.5%
Menomonee Falls	46.1%	66.1%	54.1%	48.8%
Mukwonago	60.5%	70.9%	50.0%	46.1%
Muskego-Norway	64.8%	67.5%	60.7%	63.2%
New Berlin	57.2%	77.3%	53.0%	62.4%
Oconomowoc Area	53.7%	61.5%	47.0%	44.5%
Pewaukee	61.1%	60.6%	48.5%	48.1%
Waukesha	41.9%	54.5%	39.2%	40.6%
Southeastern Wisconsin	**41.5%**	**47.6%**	**40.5%**	**35.0%**
State of Wisconsin	**42.4%**	**48.8%**	**40.9%**	**34.8%**

COLLEGE READINESS: ACT, ADVANCED PLACEMENT, AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

College readiness refers to a student's ability to be successful in a college environment. Although the typical metric for college readiness is high school completion, other metrics can effectively estimate district performance in preparing students for postsecondary academic success. In this section, we consider three main indicators of college readiness: ACT exam performance, Advanced Placement (AP) exam participation and performance, and high school graduation rates.

Aside from these conventional indicators focused primarily on college readiness, recent developments in the local, state, and national policy environment have broadened the emphasis and indicators used to measure "readiness" to include metrics of college, career, and life readiness.

In Wisconsin, the legislature took a significant step in 2013 with a new law requiring all school districts – by the 2017-18 school year – to provide academic and career planning (ACP) services to students beginning in 6th grade through 12th grade.[26] Alongside this development, DPI has placed particular emphasis on developing and supporting school districts across the state to develop a robust Career and Technical Education (CTE) program that blends academic knowledge, career-oriented skills, and often workplace experiential learning.

These developments align with recent efforts on the part of stakeholders statewide to explore expanding the indicators used to measure college and career readiness through a national initiative called Redefining Ready! Efforts aligned with this initiative in Wisconsin aim to shift both state accountability indicators and those used within school districts to incorporate a cohesive set of interrelated academic and career readiness benchmarks. Examples of such indicators include enrollment in a career-oriented course sequence, workplace learning, industry credentials, community service, extra-curricular activities, and dual enrollment in college courses.[27] In future editions of this report, we hope to include analysis of any program data that may become available from these efforts.

ACT exam

In past years, most high school students took the state-specific assessment (WKCE, last administered in the 2013-14 school year) in addition to the ACT Aspire (9th and 10th grade), ACT WorkKeys (11th grade), and ACT with writing (11th grade) exams. Collectively, these provided a measure of college and career readiness. Because the Forward Exam that replaced the WKCE (first administered in 2015-16) does not have a high school component, the suite of ACT exams is now the sole set of state-mandated assessments for measuring high school achievement in compliance with both state and federal accountability requirements.

The ACT exam, along with the SAT, is a common measure of college readiness and is used in the college admissions process. Since the 2014-15 school year, all juniors in Wisconsin have been required to take the ACT,[28] although some elect to take it more than once. The version of the exam

[26] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. ACP. Background. https://dpi.wi.gov/acp/background
[27] National College and Career Indicators. https://www.redefiningready.org/
[28] According to DPI, approximately 1% of students with cognitive disabilities are not required to take the ACT, but take an alternate assessment, Dynamic Learning Maps. https://dpi.wi.gov/wisedash/about-data/act

administered to all 11th graders in Wisconsin includes five subject area tests in English, mathematics, reading, science, and writing and is a continuation of the ACT Aspire Assessment currently given to 9th and 10th graders in the state.

Except for the writing portion, ACT subject-area tests are scored from a range of 1 to a perfect 36. The national average score was 20.8 in the 2015-16 school year, and 21.0 in 2016-17. ACT has developed College Readiness Benchmark scores in each subject area that indicate the extent to which a student's ACT score predicts his or her readiness to succeed in postsecondary coursework. A student who reaches these cut scores is thought to have a 50% change of earning a B or higher or 75% chance of earning a C or higher in the corresponding college-level course. These career readiness indicators are as follows: 18 for English, 22 for reading, 22 for math, 20 for ELA (English, reading, and writing combined), and 23 for science.[29]

With the addition of compulsory 11th grade ACT participation in 2014-15 as a result of statewide testing protocol, two sets of ACT data exist concurrently. First, DPI's ACT Statewide dataset reflects performance by high school juniors who take the ACT exam as a part of the mandatory state assessment. Second, the ACT Graduate dataset reflects the average scores of students who are graduating in a given year (typically high school seniors who were required to take the test during their junior year and possibly elected to take it multiple times in an effort to raise scores for college admission applications).

Because the ACT Statewide dataset did not exist before 2014-15, past editions of this report included analysis of the ACT Graduate dataset. In this edition -- and from this point forward – **we will use the ACT Statewide dataset for our analysis. This near-universal administration allows us to compare districts' scores more accurately, as differing participation rates are no longer a factor.**

As a result, ACT data and analysis in this report are not comparable to those appearing in the 2015-16 edition. Moreover, because of changes ACT made to the ELA scoring methodology in 2015-16, composite scores from the 2015-16 statewide dataset are not strictly comparable to those from 2014-15. DPI estimates the effect on ELA scores to be relatively small (0.7 points lower in 2015-16 relative to 2014-15).[30] As such, we do make some comparisons between DPI's ACT Statewide *composite* results between the two years.

As shown in **Table 10**, the average ACT composite score for southeast Wisconsin in 2015-16 was 21.1 (0.2 points above 2014-15). The region's average composite score exceeded the state score of 20.1 (up slightly from 20.0 in 2014-15). Both the regional and statewide averages hover near the national averages for both 2015-16 (20.8) and 2016-17 (21.0), with the region slightly outpacing national results and the state slightly behind them.

According to ACT, Inc., only 25% of Wisconsin's students who took the test in 2015-16 met college readiness benchmarks in all four subject areas in 2015-16, and 37% met at least three of the

[29] ACT. ACT College and career readiness benchmarks: Setting the bar for excellence. https://www.act.org/content/act/en/college-and-career-readiness/benchmarks.html

[30] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. About the Data – ACT. Cautions. https://dpi.wi.gov/wisedash/about-data/act

benchmarks.[31] Although college and career readiness arguably should be measured according to a variety of measures, this particular indicator suggests a large majority of Wisconsin's high schoolers are not on track to graduate with the requisite skills to be successful in postsecondary or workplace environments.

Regional results among individual districts in the region vary widely. The district is about split in terms of the number that exceeded or fell below the regional average, with 24 falling below, 23 exceeding, and 3 equal to it. Relative to 2014-15, 33 of the 50 districts experienced an increase in their average composite score. Whitefish Bay posted the highest average ACT composite score with a score of 25.7 (a 1.0 point increase from the year before). Cedarburg (24.8), Mequon-Thiensville (24.3), and Elmbrook (24.0) followed closely behind. MPS had the lowest average ACT composite score with a score of 16.5, followed closely by Racine Unified (17.7), West Allis (17.9), and Delavan-Darien (18.1).

A large majority (36) of the region's districts had composite scores above 20, ACT's minimum cut score to indicate college readiness in ELA. Only 19 had an average of 22 or above, however, which is ACT's college readiness benchmark for math.

[31] The ACT Profile Report – State. Graduating Class 2017. Wisconsin.https://www.act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/cccr2017/P_50_509999_S_S_N00_ACT-GCPR_Wisconsin.pdf

Table 10: ACT composite scores and participation rates, 2015-16

District	ACT Composite Score	
	Above/Below Regional Avg	District Score
Kenosha County	-	19.7
Central/Westosha UHS	-	20.6
Kenosha	-	18.4
Wilmot UHS	-	20.2
Milwaukee County	-	20.4
Brown Deer	-	18.9
Cudahy	-	18.6
Franklin Public	+	21.8
Greendale	+	22.0
Greenfield	-	19.5
Milwaukee	-	16.5
Nicolet UHS	+	22.3
Oak Creek-Franklin	-	19.6
Saint Francis	-	18.3
Shorewood	+	22.8
South Milwaukee	-	19.4
Wauwatosa	+	21.5
West Allis	-	17.9
Whitefish Bay	+	25.7
Whitnall	=	21.1
Ozaukee County	+	22.6
Cedarburg	+	24.8
Grafton	+	22.1
Mequon-Thiensville	+	24.3
Northern Ozaukee	-	20.3
Port Washington-Saukville	+	21.5
Racine County	-	20.1
Burlington Area	-	20.1
Racine Unified	-	17.7
Union Grove UHS	-	20.6
Waterford UHS	+	22.0
Walworth County	-	20.1
Big Foot UHS	-	19.1
Delavan-Darien	-	18.1
East Troy Community	-	20.5
Elkhorn Area	-	19.8
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	-	20.8
Whitewater	-	20.2
Williams Bay	+	22.5
Washington County	+	21.4
Germantown	+	22.4
Hartford UHS	-	20.8
Kewaskum	-	20.1
Slinger	+	22.0
West Bend	+	21.4
Waukesha County	+	22.4
Arrowhead UHS	+	23.7
Elmbrook	+	24.0
Hamilton	+	22.8
Kettle Moraine	+	22.6
Menomonee Falls	+	22.4
Mukwonago	+	21.7
Muskego-Norway	+	21.8
New Berlin	+	23.2
Oconomowoc Area	+	21.5
Pewaukee	+	22.6
Waukesha	-	20.1
Southeast Wisconsin		**21.1**
State of Wisconsin		**20.1**

Advanced Placement exams

Advanced Placement (AP) exams are administered by the College Board, a nonprofit organization dedicated to providing students with success in college settings.[32] AP exams traditionally correspond to advanced-level high school courses. Exams are offered in 36 distinct subject areas, ranging from English literature to Calculus, Music Theory, and Chemistry.

Students typically take the AP exam after enrolling in its counterpart course. A score of three or above (on a five-point scale) on the College Board's internationally-administered exam indicates a passing grade and often can be used to obtain college credit.

Students can enroll in an AP course but choose not to take the College Board's AP exam or, conversely, they can self-study for the exam rather than enroll in the associated course. Therefore, the percentage of students who took an AP exam does not necessarily equate to enrollment in AP classes. Nevertheless, schools that offer higher numbers of AP classes are more likely to see higher percentages of students who take AP exams, as courses are specifically designed to prepare students for the exam.

It is also important to note that although AP classes do provide a good indication of academic rigor, the AP program is not the only one recognized by colleges. For example, the International Baccalaureate (IB) program is an internationally-recognized program with three separate degree opportunities for primary, middle, and high school-aged students, with an additional career-related program for high school students.[33]

Table 11 provides a district-level view of the percentage of students who took an AP exam in the 2015-16 school year. In southeast Wisconsin, 19.6% of students took at least one AP exam, an increase of 1.7 percentage points from the previous year and a marked increase since the 2010-11 school year, when only 12.8% of students in the region took at least one AP exam. Statewide, 15.4% of students in 2015-16 took at least one AP exam, an increase of one percentage point from the 2014-15 school year and a 5-point increase from 2010-11. Cedarburg had the highest rate of AP participation in the region with 50.9% of students taking at least one AP exam in 2015-16, followed by New Berlin (46.8%), Arrowhead UHS (34.5%), and Oconomowoc (34.1%). Racine Unified had the lowest AP participation rate with only 5.5% of students taking at least one AP exam. Northern Ozaukee (8.7%) and MPS (9.1%) also had low AP participation.

Thirty-four of the 50 districts (68%) in the region experienced an increase in the percentage of students taking at least one AP exam, compared to 35 districts the previous year. Kewaskum experienced the biggest annual increase at 11.1 percentage points, with Burlington Area (8.4 points) and Waukesha (8.0 points) also posting spikes in participation. Fifteen districts saw a decline in the percentage of students participating, with Big Foot UHS seeing the steepest decline with a 5.4 percentage point drop. Hartford and Slinger also saw sharp reductions of 4.4 and 3.3 percentage points, respectively.

Table 11 also shows the percentage of AP exams that students passed (i.e., score of 3 or above) out of the total number of exams taken. In the region, 63.8% of exams received passing scores, a 2.3

[32] College Board. About us. https://www.collegeboard.org/about
[33] International Baccalaureate. Programmes. http://www.ibo.org/en/programmes/

point decline from the 2014-15 school year. Statewide, 65.6% of AP exams were passed, a 1.0 percentage point decrease from the previous year. Because average participation rates and scores often move in opposing directions, these declines in passing rates in 2015-16 could be related to the increase in AP participation over the previous year.

Whitefish Bay had the highest pass rates out of any district, with 92.5% of exams receiving passing scores. Arrowhead (89.2%) and Shorewood (85.4%) also had high pass rates. MPS had the lowest pass rate in the region, with 19.6% of students receiving a score of three or higher. Cudahy (40.1%) and Oconomowoc (38.1%) additionally had low pass rates.

Across the region, 32 districts saw their AP pass rates fall, while 18 districts saw their rates rise. Cudahy experienced the most notable reduction in its AP pass rate with a 20.5 point decrease from the previous year (the district also posted a relatively high increase in the participation rate of 7.1 percentage points). Northern Ozaukee (-18.0 points) and Waukesha (-9.9 points) also experienced substantial decreases.

Big Foot UHS experienced the largest increase with 18.9% more exams receiving passing scores than in the previous year (it also saw a 5.4 point decrease in an already low participation rate, falling from 13.7% to 8.3% participation). Whitnall (9.3%) and Port Washington-Saukville (8.2%) additionally posted large increases in passing scores.

Table 11: AP exam participation and pass rates, 2015-16

District	Percent of Grade 9-12 Enrollment Taking an AP exam	AP Exams Passed as % of Exams Taken	Above/Below Regional Percent
Kenosha County	**14.2%**	**61.2%**	**-**
Central/Westosha UHS	26.0%	63.4%	-
Kenosha	12.1%	60.0%	-
Wilmot UHS	14.6%	64.0%	+
Milwaukee County	**14.4%**	**52.7%**	-
Brown Deer	17.4%	40.9%	-
Cudahy	15.9%	40.1%	-
Franklin Public	27.3%	74.2%	+
Greendale	22.9%	82.9%	+
Greenfield	18.8%	61.5%	-
Milwaukee	9.1%	19.6%	-
Nicolet UHS	30.8%	69.2%	+
Oak Creek-Franklin	20.5%	57.6%	-
Saint Francis	12.7%	46.3%	-
Shorewood	16.9%	85.4%	+
South Milwaukee	13.7%	50.4%	-
Wauwatosa	21.1%	65.1%	+
West Allis	17.6%	55.0%	-
Whitefish Bay	30.5%	92.5%	+
Whitnall	14.4%	72.7%	+
Ozaukee County	**33.0%**	**77.3%**	**+**
Cedarburg	50.9%	82.9%	+
Grafton	30.7%	71.7%	+
Mequon-Thiensville	33.9%	72.8%	+
Northern Ozaukee	8.7%	60.0%	-
Port Washington-Saukville	21.1%	84.7%	+
Racine County	**11.1%**	**62.9%**	**-**
Burlington Area	24.9%	70.4%	+
Racine Unified	5.5%	42.3%	-
Union Grove UHS	16.7%	67.5%	+
Waterford UHS	21.0%	80.2%	+
Walworth County	**17.7%**	**61.4%**	**-**
Big Foot UHS	8.3%	72.4%	+
Delavan-Darien	14.6%	44.8%	-
East Troy Community	20.8%	68.3%	+
Elkhorn Area	28.3%	49.4%	-
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	15.5%	76.4%	+
Whitewater	13.5%	68.2%	+
Williams Bay	25.4%	62.1%	-
Washington County	**22.9%**	**72.5%**	**+**
Germantown	26.4%	79.0%	+
Hartford UHS	19.6%	67.0%	+
Kewaskum	25.8%	47.9%	-
Slinger	19.6%	71.8%	+
West Bend	23.4%	76.2%	+
Waukesha County	**31.7%**	**68.3%**	**+**
Arrowhead UHS	34.5%	89.2%	+
Elmbrook	32.8%	74.8%	+
Hamilton	23.6%	86.1%	+
Kettle Moraine	26.2%	69.0%	+
Menomonee Falls	29.6%	74.0%	+
Mukwonago	25.2%	71.2%	+
Muskego-Norway	27.3%	75.7%	+
New Berlin	46.8%	72.4%	+
Oconomowoc Area	34.1%	38.1%	-
Pewaukee	26.3%	78.2%	+
Waukesha	33.5%	52.0%	-
Southeast Wisconsin	**19.6%**	**63.8%**	
State of Wisconsin	**15.4%**	**65.6%**	

High School Graduation Rates

The high school graduation rate provides another view of academic achievement and is an important indicator for both college and career readiness. This analysis focuses on high school graduation (receiving a traditional diploma) as opposed to high school completion, which can include high school equivalency diplomas and other completion certificates.

Students are placed in a cohort group based on the year they begin 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 2012-13 and earned a regular diploma.[34] **Table 12** shows the four-year graduation rate for each district in southeast Wisconsin for students who graduated in 2016, the latest year for which data were available.[35] It is worth noting that DPI also collects data for 5-year and 6-year cohort graduation rates, and that many districts see significant improvement in their graduation rates with this wider time frame, as it allows for students with disparate learning or life circumstances to earn their high school diploma.

In southeast Wisconsin, 83.2% of students in the cohort graduated in four years, trailing the state's rate of 88.2% by 5.0 percentage points. For both the region and the state, however, graduation rates declined for the second consecutive year. The region experienced a decrease of 0.7 points from 2014-15, while the state saw a 0.2 point dip in its graduation rate.

With 100% of its students graduating in four years, Williams Bay tops the list among the region's districts. Arrowhead UHS (99.0%) and Greendale (98.6%) were not far behind. Milwaukee had the lowest four-year graduation rate in the region with 60.9% of students in the 2016 cohort graduating in four years. This represents a 2.7 point increase from the 2015 cohort, however. Racine Unified (76.8%) and Northern Ozaukee (79.8%) had the next lowest graduation rates for the 2016 cohort.

Just over half (26) of the individual districts experienced decreases in their graduation rate over the prior year, while 24 districts experienced increases. This marks the third year in a row to show a year-over year climb in the number of districts with declines in their graduation rates. Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS experienced the largest single-year gain (10.1 points) in its graduation rate, followed by Williams Bay (7.0 points) and West Bend (5.3 points). Conversely, Kewaskum experienced the largest single-year decrease in graduation rate between cohorts (5.4 points). Shorewood (5.3 points) and Nicolet UHS (5.0 points) additionally experienced notable decreases.

[34] 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 his or her 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.

[35] In July 2017, DPI released a statement announcing the 2015-16 graduation rate dataset used for this analysis contains known errors. To the extent districts submitted corrections to DPI before district report cards were final, they have been corrected in the district report cards. Tables used in this report were circulated to district officials for review, and we manually corrected any errors they brought to our attention.
https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/cst/pdf/DPI_Graduation_Errata_2015_2016.pdf

Table 12: High school graduation rates, 2015-16

District	4-Year Adjusted Cohort Rate	
	Above/Below Region Percent	District Percent
Kenosha County		
Central/Westosha UHS	+	93.9%
Kenosha	+	87.1%
Wilmot UHS	+	88.6%
Milwaukee County		
Brown Deer	+	93.6%
Cudahy	+	90.5%
Franklin Public	=	83.2%
Greendale	+	98.6%
Greenfield	-	82.2%
Milwaukee	-	59.7%
Nicolet UHS	+	93.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	98.2%
Saint Francis	+	90.3%
Shorewood	+	91.7%
South Milwaukee	+	96.2%
Wauwatosa	+	92.6%
West Allis	+	91.0%
Whitefish Bay	+	96.4%
Whitnall	+	97.5%
Ozaukee County		
Cedarburg	+	96.9%
Grafton	+	98.4%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	98.2%
Northern Ozaukee	-	79.8%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	98.1%
Racine County		
Burlington Area	+	94.3%
Racine Unified	-	76.8%
Union Grove UHS	+	98.4%
Waterford UHS	-	98.3%
Walworth County		
Big Foot UHS	+	92.6%
Delavan-Darien	+	95.0%
East Troy Community	+	94.9%
Elkhorn Area	+	95.2%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	+	93.5%
Whitewater	+	90.6%
Williams Bay	+	100.0%
Washington County		
Germantown	+	95.0%
Hartford UHS	+	89.2%
Kewaskum	+	89.6%
Slinger	+	96.9%
West Bend	+	93.7%
Waukesha County		
Arrowhead UHS	+	99.0%
Elmbrook	+	96.2%
Hamilton	+	97.5%
Kettle Moraine	+	97.1%
Menomonee Falls	+	96.4%
Mukwonago	+	97.7%
Muskego-Norway	+	96.2%
New Berlin	+	97.3%
Oconomowoc Area	+	93.9%
Pewaukee	+	95.3%
Waukesha	-	82.3%
Southeast Wisconsin		83.2%
State of Wisconsin		88.2%

ACHIEVEMENT GAPS

The schools and districts in southeast Wisconsin vary widely in the demographics and socioeconomic characteristics of their student populations. Some districts frequently outperform the regional and state averages, but focusing solely on district-level metrics can obscure the performance of different student groups. In fact, previous editions of this report have revealed significant gaps in achievement for low-income students and students of color as compared to their more affluent and/or white peers. In this section, we highlight achievement gaps at the regional level while calling out promising and concerning examples in individual districts. We hope the data presented here stimulate inquiry among school leaders and policy makers about what may be driving achievement gaps in specific communities, regions, and the state as a whole.

Understanding the scope of these gaps is important for the region as a whole, which will not make educational progress if certain student subgroups are not succeeding. As noted previously, Wisconsin's state report cards reflect the importance of this indicator by placing specific emphasis on "closing the gaps" as a way to measure overall school and district accountability. In addition, in its proposed state plan under the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), Wisconsin sets a goal of cutting in half within six years achievement gaps in math, ELA, and graduation rates for each student subgroup.[36]

In this section, we explore selected achievement gaps by race/ethnicity and economic status for districts in southeast Wisconsin. The principal statewide 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 from DPI data reports. Results for cohort sizes that are below 20 students should be interpreted with particular caution.

There are a few considerations to keep in mind regarding gap analysis. First, achievement gaps are not limited to certain districts, as every district in the region has them. Second, districts with smaller gaps may have one or both student groups in a comparison performing poorly, which is not the intended outcome. Similarly, achievement gaps can shrink from year to year if both comparative groups show declining performance but the higher-achieving group shows a sharper decline than the other. Again, this cannot be considered a sign of progress.

Achievement gaps on the Forward exam

As the only statewide exam given to students in 3rd through 8th grades, the Forward Exam is uniquely positioned to convey differences in achievement and proficiency between distinct student subgroups in the elementary grades. **With two years of Forward Exam data now available, we can begin to track over time the performance and gaps among specific student subgroups.**

[36] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. Office of Educational Accountability. Crosswalk of Accountability in Wisconsin. https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/accountability/pdf/State%20vs%20Federal%20Accountability%20Crosswalk-June2017.pdf

In this section, we present a district-level perspective on Forward Exam results broken out by race/ethnicity and economic status. As noted, data can vary greatly based on the size of a given district cohort, and many districts included in this section have student groups with small cohort sizes. DPI redacts data from districts with especially low numbers of students in specific subgroups (marked with "NA" in the tables).

Forward Exam achievement gaps: African American and white students

Table 13 compares Forward Exam proficiency levels of African American and white students in 3rd and 8th grades. Overall, ELA and math achievement gaps persist in 2016-17 with very little change from the previous year's results.

Across both grades and both subject areas, African American students in southeast Wisconsin consistently demonstrate extremely low proficiency rates. In 2016-17, math proficiency among African American students in the region dropped from an already low 15.6% in 3rd grade to only 7.1% by 8th grade. In ELA, the range is much narrower, but the rates remain alarmingly low – 13.1% in 3rd grade and 12.2% in 8th grade. ELA rates dropped slightly from 2015-16, and math rates saw slight upticks. White students' ELA proficiency levels are higher but also signal a need for improvement, with 56.1% of students proficient in 3rd grade and 52% in 8th grade. Math proficiency for white students was 62% in 3rd grade and 47.5% in 8th grade.

Overall, the region shows achievement gaps between the two student groups of 40 percentage points or higher for each grade and subject, while gaps range between 34.0 points and 41.5 points at the state level. At the district level, however, there is considerable variability in terms of which grades or subjects demonstrate the largest achievement gaps.

Maple Dale-Indian Hill had the largest gap in either grade or subject with 3rd grade ELA proficiency among white students at 93.3%, which was 77.9 percentage points higher than the proficiency rate of African American students (15.4%). West Bend showed the smallest gap – in fact, while its proficiency levels were well below 50%, African American 8th grade students averaged higher proficiency levels on ELA (41.7%) than their white peers (41.0%). Fox Point saw the highest African American proficiency level in the region with 58.3% of its 3rd grade African American students reaching proficiency in ELA, but the achievement gap in that district still is considerable as 78.8% of their white peers were proficient. The lowest African American achievement level is found in Waukesha, where only 2.2% of African American 8th graders scored proficient or higher in math, compared to 48.8% of white students, a gap of 46.6 points.

Table 13: Forward Exam achievement gaps for African American and white students, 2016-17

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
Kenosha County												
Kenosha	17.1%	57.1%	40.0	13.5%	78.2%	64.7	15.7%	62.4%	46.7	9.0%	41.0%	32.0
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	47.4%	68.2%	20.8	18.9%	41.7%	22.8	50.0%	86.4%	36.4	17.0%	45.8%	28.8
Cudahy	28.6%	44.5%	15.9	5.9%	28.2%	22.3	28.6%	44.5%	15.9	11.8%	21.4%	9.6
Fox Point J2	58.3%	78.8%	20.5	57.1%	83.9%	26.8	50.0%	76.9%	26.9	21.4%	66.1%	44.7
Glendale-River Hills	26.5%	52.1%	25.6	22.7%	55.3%	32.6	26.5%	64.6%	38.1	9.1%	42.6%	33.5
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	15.4%	93.3%	77.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.1%	93.3%	70.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee	10.5%	37.1%	26.6	10.6%	41.4%	30.8	13.6%	40.9%	27.3	5.5%	28.5%	23.0
Oak Creek-Franklin	37.0%	53.4%	16.4	25.0%	56.8%	31.8	37.0%	58.5%	21.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shorewood	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.6%	68.1%	38.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2%	70.2%	48.0
South Milwaukee	22.2%	32.6%	10.4	20.0%	32.4%	12.4	11.1%	45.4%	34.3	20.0%	33.5%	13.5
Wauwatosa	35.9%	68.9%	33.0	19.0%	63.5%	44.5	32.8%	74.5%	41.7	15.0%	53.6%	38.6
West Allis- West Milwaukee	38.7%	51.5%	12.8	16.7%	46.3%	29.6	27.4%	58.9%	31.5	9.5%	39.9%	30.4
Whitefish Bay	31.6%	69.1%	37.5	16.7%	79.4%	62.7	21.1%	70.5%	49.4	33.3%	83.9%	50.6
Ozaukee County												
Mequon- Thiensville	35.7%	69.4%	33.7	23.5%	70.8%	47.3	35.7%	76.5%	40.8	11.8%	57.5%	45.7
Racine County												
Racine Unified	9.4%	37.7%	28.3	6.9%	29.5%	22.6	14.4%	52.8%	38.4	3.8%	16.8%	13.0
Washington County												
Germantown	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.3%	45.6%	31.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4%	54.0%	32.6
West Bend	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.7%	41.0%	-0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.7%	37.5%	20.8
Waukesha County												
Elmbrook	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.3%	44.5%	17.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.3%	53.2%	25.9
Menomonee Falls	36.0%	49.5%	13.5	52.0%	57.5%	5.5	40.0%	71.7%	31.7	36.0%	53.3%	17.3
New Berlin	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.6%	53.9%	25.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.9%	63.0%	20.1
Waukesha	21.8%	51.5%	29.7	13.3%	46.7%	33.4	23.6%	66.9%	43.3	2.2%	48.8%	46.6
SE Wisconsin	**13.1%**	**56.1%**	**43.0**	**12.2%**	**52.0%**	**39.8**	**15.6%**	**62.9%**	**46.9**	**7.1%**	**47.5%**	**40.4**
State of Wisconsin	**13.7%**	**50.2%**	**36.5**	**12.6%**	**47.5%**	**34.9**	**16.1%**	**57.6%**	**41.5**	**7.5%**	**41.5%**	**34.0**

Forward Exam achievement gaps: Hispanic and white students

Table 14 provides a similar view comparing Forward Exam proficiency rates among Hispanic and white students. In this comparison, overall patterns again did not change substantially relative to 2015-16. As was the case last year, Hispanic students in the region consistently outpace African American students, on average, but overall achievement gaps between Hispanic and white students still range from 26.4 percentage points for 8th grade ELA to 32.5 points for 3rd grade math. Gaps in the region also tend to exceed those observed statewide.

ELA proficiency among 3rd grade Hispanic students in the region as a whole declined by 2.6 percentage points, from 27.2% in 2015-16 to 24.6% in 2016-17. Both 3rd grade and 8th grade math rates for Hispanic students inched upward by less than one percentage point to 30.4% and 16.5%, respectively. Eight grade ELA proficiency rates decreased slightly from 2015-16.

At the district level, Hispanic students had the highest proficiency rate at Maple Dale-Indian Hill, where 83.3% scored proficient or higher in 3rd grade math. A number of districts saw Forward Exam proficiency among Hispanic students equal or exceed that of white students, including Whitefish Bay, where 76.5% of Hispanic students were proficient in 3rd grade ELA as compared to 69.1 % of white students. Similarly, Grafton saw 72.7% of Hispanic students reach proficient levels in 8th grade math, compared to 51.3% of their white peers.

Racine Unified's Hispanic student proficiency rate in 8th grade math was the lowest in the region by a substantial margin, at only 4.0%. The white proficiency rate also was quite low in that district at 16.8%. Cudahy (7.1%), South Milwaukee (7.1%), and Saint Francis (9.1%) also saw very low proficiency rates for Hispanic students in 8th grade math.

Table 14: Forward Exam achievement gaps for Hispanic and white students, 2016-17

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
Kenosha County												
Kenosha	26.8%	57.1%	30.3	28.0%	78.2%	50.2	28.9%	62.4%	33.5	16.6%	41.0%	24.4
Salem	14.3%	51.8%	37.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.7%	69.4%	33.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee County												
Cudahy	29.2%	44.5%	15.3	9.5%	28.2%	18.7	12.5%	44.5%	32.0	7.1%	21.4%	14.3
Fox Point J2	66.7%	78.8%	12.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7%	76.9%	10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Franklin Public	44.0%	67.6%	23.6	33.3%	47.4%	14.1	44.0%	72.9%	28.9	27.3%	54.4%	27.1
Glendale-River Hills	54.5%	52.1%	-2.4	70.0%	55.3%	-14.7	54.6%	64.6%	10.0	50.0%	42.6%	-7.4
Greendale	73.7%	65.3%	-8.4	50.0%	68.0%	18.0	68.4%	78.0%	9.6	42.9%	54.3%	11.4
Greenfield	38.3%	53.5%	15.2	24.1%	33.1%	9.0	28.3%	44.0%	15.7	10.3%	22.8%	12.5
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	50.0%	93.3%	43.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	83.3%	93.3%	10.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee	16.0%	37.1%	21.1	23.9%	41.4%	17.5	23.7%	40.9%	17.2	11.1%	28.5%	17.4
Oak Creek- Franklin Joint	38.5%	53.4%	14.9	41.7%	56.8%	15.1	40.4%	58.5%	18.1	25.0%	46.5%	21.5
Saint Francis	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.2%	54.6%	36.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.1%	36.4%	27.3
Shorewood	61.5%	64.7%	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	76.9%	74.8%	-2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Milwaukee	27.0%	32.6%	5.6	16.7%	32.4%	15.7	29.7%	45.4%	15.7	7.1%	33.5%	26.4
Wauwatosa	43.8%	68.9%	25.1	31.7%	63.5%	31.8	37.5%	74.5%	37.0	39.0%	53.6%	14.6
West Allis- West Milwaukee	29.0%	51.5%	22.5	27.5%	46.3%	18.8	33.5%	58.9%	25.4	19.7%	39.9%	20.2
Whitefish Bay	76.5%	69.1%	-7.4	61.5%	79.4%	17.9	64.7%	70.5%	5.8	61.5%	83.9%	22.4
Whitnall	59.1%	59.3%	0.2	25.0%	37.2%	12.2	59.1%	68.1%	9.0	31.3%	43.6%	12.3
Ozaukee County												
Cedarburg	55.6%	71.5%	15.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7%	69.8%	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grafton	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.5%	63.8%	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.7%	51.3%	-21.4
Mequon-Thiensville	77.8%	69.4%	-8.4	45.5%	70.8%	25.3	83.3%	76.5%	-6.8	27.3%	57.5%	30.2
Port Washington- Saukville	44.4%	66.1%	21.7	42.9%	49.6%	6.7	44.4%	67.3%	22.9	14.3%	30.2%	15.9
Racine County												
Burlington	26.5%	59.9%	33.4	34.6%	64.2%	29.6	38.2%	63.4%	25.2	26.9%	48.0%	21.1
Racine Unified	18.1%	37.7%	19.6	8.4%	29.5%	21.1	26.1%	52.8%	0.0	4.0%	16.8%	12.8
Raymond #14	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.3%	66.0%	32.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.7%	55.3%	38.6
Union Grove J1	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.4%	42.9%	-1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.4%	39.3%	-5.1
Waterford Graded J1	44.4%	54.1%	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.6%	69.6%	14.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walworth County												
Delavan-Darien	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9%	N/A	N/A
Elkhorn Area	29.3%	46.9%	17.6	40.5%	45.7%	5.2	29.3%	58.8%	29.5	24.3%	37.1%	12.8
Genoa City J2	N/A	N/A	N/A	62.5%	58.1%	-4.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.0%	32.6%	7.6
Lake Geneva J1	40.3%	59.1%	18.8	35.3%	51.3%	16.0	43.3%	62.7%	19.4	23.5%	46.1%	22.6
Walworth J1	15.8%	34.5%	18.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.3%	55.2%	28.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Whitewater Unified	46.3%	51.2%	4.9	23.1%	48.9%	25.8	43.9%	53.6%	9.7	15.4%	42.0%	26.6
Washington County												
Germantown	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.8%	45.6%	24.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.8%	54.0%	8.2
Hartford J1	36.8%	60.5%	23.7	29.4%	46.5%	17.1	31.6%	56.5%	24.9	5.9%	32.5%	26.6
Slinger	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2%	66.5%	44.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.3%	69.3%	36.0
West Bend	27.3%	62.7%	35.4	18.2%	41.0%	22.8	36.4%	70.4%	34.0	18.2%	37.5%	19.3
Waukesha County												
Elmbrook	48.5%	61.9%	13.4	48.3%	44.5%	-3.8	81.8%	78.2%	-3.6	37.9%	53.2%	15.3
Hamilton	59.3%	74.6%	15.3	57.1%	67.2%	10.1	66.7%	82.3%	15.6	50.0%	59.1%	9.1
Hartland- Lakeside J3	33.3%	62.4%	29.1	42.9%	76.4%	33.5	33.3%	72.3%	39.0	71.4%	90.0%	18.6
Kettle Moraine	53.8%	64.3%	10.5	52.6%	52.3%	-0.3	69.2%	75.3%	6.1	31.6%	57.0%	25.4
Menomonee Falls	12.5%	49.5%	37.0	40.0%	57.5%	17.5	12.5%	71.7%	59.2	20.0%	53.3%	33.3
Mukwonago	50.0%	60.8%	10.8	40.9%	50.0%	9.1	50.0%	71.7%	21.7	45.5%	45.9%	0.4
Muskego- Norway	53.8%	65.6%	11.8	60.0%	59.9%	-0.1	38.5%	69.1%	30.6	50.0%	63.5%	13.5
New Berlin	50.0%	58.2%	8.2	14.3%	53.9%	39.6	75.0%	77.6%	2.6	38.1%	63.0%	24.9
Oconomowoc Area	22.2%	54.9%	32.7	43.5%	46.8%	3.3	27.8%	64.0%	36.2	17.4%	46.2%	28.8
Pewaukee	53.9%	62.7%	8.8	31.6%	48.4%	16.8	61.5%	61.5%	0.0	26.3%	49.5%	23.2
Waukesha	23.6%	51.5%	27.9	23.4%	46.7%	23.3	32.2%	66.9%	34.7	23.4%	48.8%	25.4
SE Wisconsin	**24.6%**	**56.1%**	**31.5**	**25.6%**	**52.0%**	**26.4**	**30.4%**	**62.9%**	**32.5**	**16.5%**	**47.5%**	**31.0**
State of Wisconsin	**25.4%**	**50.2%**	**24.8**	**24.2%**	**47.5%**	**23.3**	**29.7%**	**57.6%**	**27.9**	**16.4%**	**41.5%**	**25.1**

Forward Exam achievement gaps: Economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students

For the past several years, this report also has analyzed achievement gaps based on economic status. As shown in **Table 15**, regional achievement gaps between students determined by DPI to be economically disadvantaged and those who are not ranged from 41.2 percentage points in 3rd grade math to 31.6 points in 8th grade ELA. In addition, achievement gaps in all four areas widened by between four and eight percentage points relative to 2015-16.

Economically disadvantaged students struggled most in 8th grade math, with only 13.7% students meeting the cut score for proficiency (this was the area with lowest proficiency for non-disadvantaged students, as well). The largest gap (41.2 percentage points) is evident in 3rd grade math, where only 25.9% of economically disadvantaged students were proficient, as compared to 67.1% of their non-economically disadvantaged peers. Economically disadvantaged students saw relatively low proficiency levels in ELA as well in both 3rd grade (20.5%) and 8th grade (20.7%).

Among individual districts in the region, Waterford displayed the largest single gap of 56.5 percentage points in 3rd grade math (17.6% proficiency for economically disadvantaged students compared to 74.1% of their non-disadvantaged peers). The lowest overall proficiency rate for economically disadvantaged students was found in Racine Unified, where only 3.1% were proficient in 8th grade math. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the Lake Country district saw 85.7% of its low-income students achieve proficiency in 3rd grade ELA, surpassing their non-disadvantaged peers (83.3%).

Table 15: Forward Exam scores by socioeconomic status, 2016-17

District	3rd Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			3rd Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced		
	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap
Kenosha County												
Bristol #1	26.3%	60.7%	34.4	54.5%	77.8%	23.3	21.1%	63.9%	42.8	18.2%	53.7%	35.5
Kenosha	25.4%	61.8%	36.4	25.5%	54.9%	29.4	27.9%	66.4%	38.5	16.9%	44.2%	27.3
Paris J1	57.1%	79.2%	22.1	N/A	55.2%	N/A	57.2%	66.7%	9.5	N/A	62.1%	N/A
Randall J1	45.0%	68.8%	23.8	46.7%	64.6%	17.9	30.0%	64.6%	34.6	26.7%	43.1%	16.4
Salem	31.6%	52.2%	20.6	50.0%	59.4%	9.4	57.9%	65.2%	7.3	25.0%	27.5%	2.5
Silver Lake J1	32.1%	57.1%	25.0	45.5%	64.0%	18.5	39.3%	71.4%	32.1	45.5%	60.0%	14.5
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	69.2%	76.7%	7.5	68.8%	54.8%	-14.0	76.9%	73.3%	-3.6	75.0%	66.7%	-8.3
Twin Lakes #4	13.6%	42.9%	29.3	30.0%	61.1%	31.1	22.7%	47.6%	24.9	25.0%	44.4%	19.4
Wheatland J1	22.2%	78.6%	56.4	27.3%	60.0%	32.7	72.2%	85.7%	13.5	36.4%	55.6%	19.2
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	52.6%	64.5%	11.9	24.0%	36.5%	12.5	55.3%	77.8%	22.5	24.0%	40.4%	16.4
Cudahy	26.7%	62.0%	35.3	11.3%	33.3%	22.0	22.8%	59.2%	36.4	10.3%	21.8%	11.5
Fox Point J2	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.5%	79.3%	33.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.2%	61.0%	42.8
Franklin Public	45.5%	70.0%	24.5	23.9%	50.2%	26.3	56.8%	72.6%	15.8	26.1%	55.3%	29.2
Glendale-River Hills	35.9%	47.5%	11.6	33.3%	45.1%	11.8	28.2%	62.3%	34.1	15.4%	36.6%	21.2
Greendale	47.6%	71.3%	23.7	42.9%	69.9%	27.0	52.4%	83.5%	31.1	36.7%	56.2%	19.5
Greenfield	36.4%	60.4%	24.0	24.3%	35.5%	11.2	27.3%	51.9%	24.6	16.8%	25.4%	8.6
Milwaukee	11.8%	42.6%	30.8	15.6%	36.2%	20.6	17.4%	42.7%	25.3	7.4%	24.6%	17.2
Oak Creek- Franklin	35.2%	56.4%	21.2	33.0%	58.3%	25.3	41.4%	59.6%	18.2	14.6%	48.4%	33.8
Saint Francis	65.2%	86.4%	21.2	33.3%	44.2%	10.9	52.2%	77.3%	25.1	19.1%	34.9%	15.8
Shorewood	57.9%	64.7%	6.8	27.8%	61.9%	34.1	73.7%	73.7%	0.0	25.0%	62.7%	37.7
South Milwaukee	20.2%	45.7%	25.5	21.4%	33.8%	12.4	29.0%	55.6%	26.6	12.2%	39.0%	26.8
Wauwatosa	31.7%	69.7%	38.0	31.1%	61.1%	30.0	35.6%	72.7%	37.1	21.5%	54.0%	32.5
West Allis- West Milwaukee	29.7%	62.1%	32.4	25.5%	50.0%	24.5	33.6%	65.4%	31.8	19.5%	42.1%	22.6
Whitnall	32.5%	63.9%	31.4	27.8%	39.7%	11.9	42.5%	73.0%	30.5	41.7%	41.1%	-0.6
Ozaukee County												
Cedarburg	56.3%	70.0%	13.7	38.9%	64.8%	25.9	43.8%	70.0%	26.2	33.3%	67.4%	34.1
Grafton	42.9%	72.6%	29.7	47.6%	63.9%	16.3	52.4%	67.7%	15.3	42.9%	51.9%	9.0
Mequon Thiensville	43.5%	73.0%	29.5	48.2%	69.9%	21.7	47.8%	80.1%	32.3	18.5%	58.6%	40.1
Northern Ozaukee	55.6%	48.1%	-7.5	62.5%	48.4%	-14.1	22.2%	51.9%	29.7	50.0%	29.0%	-21.0
Port Washington- Saukville	46.3%	69.2%	22.9	40.0%	49.2%	9.2	48.8%	68.5%	19.7	16.7%	31.7%	15.0
Racine County												
Burlington Area	32.0%	69.1%	37.1	39.7%	70.8%	31.1	41.3%	70.0%	28.7	30.9%	53.5%	22.6
Racine Unified	13.3%	45.5%	32.2	7.6%	32.6%	25.0	23.5%	56.4%	32.9	3.1%	19.9%	16.8
Raymond #14	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7%	61.7%	-5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7%	48.9%	-17.8
Union Grove J1	20.0%	44.6%	24.6	13.3%	46.4%	33.1	33.3%	52.3%	19.0	6.7%	42.9%	36.2
Waterford Grade J1	11.8%	59.3%	47.5	34.8%	43.9%	9.1	17.6%	74.1%	56.5	30.4%	43.4%	13.0
Yorkville J2	50.0%	55.2%	5.2	50.0%	63.3%	13.3	33.3%	62.1%	28.8	N/A	51.7%	N/A

Table 15: Forward Exam scores by socioeconomic status, 2016-17 (continued)

District	3rd Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade ELA Proficient/ Advanced			3rd Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced			8th Grade Math Proficient/ Advanced		
	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap
Walworth County												
Delavan-Darien	38.1%	42.9%	4.8	22.8%	37.7%	14.9	26.6%	54.3%	27.7	25.7%	43.4%	17.7
East Troy Community	25.0%	47.5%	22.5	18.2%	40.0%	21.8	33.3%	60.7%	27.4	15.2%	37.1%	21.9
Elkhorn Area	30.0%	52.3%	22.3	36.0%	49.7%	13.7	38.8%	62.1%	23.3	20.0%	41.8%	21.8
Fontana J8	38.5%	56.3%	17.8	16.7%	47.1%	30.4	46.2%	68.8%	22.6	33.3%	52.9%	19.6
Genoa City J2	13.0%	50.0%	37.0	45.0%	67.7%	22.7	21.7%	45.0%	23.3	30.0%	32.3%	2.3
Lake Geneva J1	42.3%	61.5%	19.2	32.5%	59.1%	26.6	47.4%	65.9%	18.5	26.3%	52.6%	26.3
Sharon J11	36.8%	57.2%	20.4	40.0%	31.3%	-8.7	57.9%	57.1%	-0.8	15.0%	18.8%	3.8
Walworth J1	25.8%	20.8%	-5.0	48.0%	53.8%	5.8	38.7%	50.0%	11.3	36.0%	46.2%	10.2
Whitewater Unified	40.0%	60.3%	20.3	26.5%	48.8%	22.3	37.1%	66.2%	29.1	16.3%	44.0%	27.7
Washington County												
Germantown	22.2%	56.5%	34.3	21.4%	45.0%	23.6	25.9%	60.3%	34.4	28.6%	55.0%	26.4
Hartford J1	49.1%	64.4%	15.3	29.8%	49.6%	19.8	45.5%	59.3%	13.8	14.0%	35.4%	21.4
Kewaskum	46.7%	62.5%	15.8	25.0%	51.7%	26.7	36.7%	62.5%	25.8	37.5%	59.5%	22.0
Slinger	48.2%	75.0%	26.8	33.3%	67.3%	34.0	59.3%	83.7%	24.4	33.3%	70.7%	37.4
West Bend	44.9%	66.2%	21.3	25.4%	45.4%	20.0	52.0%	74.5%	22.5	23.8%	39.8%	16.0
Waukesha County												
Elmbrook	33.3%	64.4%	31.1	31.2%	49.1%	17.9	64.1%	81.1%	17.0	36.1%	55.5%	19.4
Hamilton	58.5%	75.9%	17.4	46.3%	66.7%	20.4	64.2%	85.7%	21.5	39.0%	58.4%	19.4
Hartland -Lakeside J3	50.0%	65.6%	15.6	52.6%	76.4%	23.8	50.0%	76.3%	26.3	79.0%	87.7%	8.7
Kettle Moraine	51.4%	65.4%	14.0	34.2%	55.4%	21.2	56.8%	77.9%	21.1	31.7%	59.1%	27.4
Lake Country	85.7%	83.3%	-2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.4%	92.9%	21.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Menomonee Falls	25.9%	51.2%	25.3	30.4%	58.7%	28.3	37.0%	73.3%	36.3	26.1%	53.2%	27.1
Mukwonago	44.2%	63.1%	18.9	32.6%	52.4%	19.8	55.8%	73.4%	17.6	26.1%	48.8%	22.7
Muskego-Norway	48.9%	67.2%	18.3	43.3%	62.1%	18.8	57.8%	68.9%	11.1	36.7%	65.3%	28.6
New Berlin	31.3%	60.6%	29.3	43.6%	54.2%	10.6	59.4%	79.7%	20.3	41.0%	64.9%	23.9
Oconomowoc Area	34.6%	57.1%	22.5	28.6%	49.6%	21.0	36.5%	65.9%	29.4	24.5%	47.3%	22.8
Pewaukee	20.8%	66.5%	45.7	20.8%	51.7%	30.9	25.0%	65.4%	40.4	25.0%	50.7%	25.7
Waukesha	21.7%	55.1%	33.4	18.1%	48.5%	30.4	30.8%	69.9%	39.1	15.5%	51.5%	36.0
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**20.5%**	**60.2%**	**39.7**	**20.7%**	**52.3%**	**31.6**	**25.9%**	**67.1%**	**41.2**	**13.7%**	**47.9%**	**34.2**
State of Wisconsin	**25.4%**	**55.6%**	**29.9**	**23.0%**	**51.5%**	**28.5**	**30.9%**	**62.6%**	**31.7**	**16.3%**	**45.7%**	**29.4**

Achievement gaps on the ACT exam

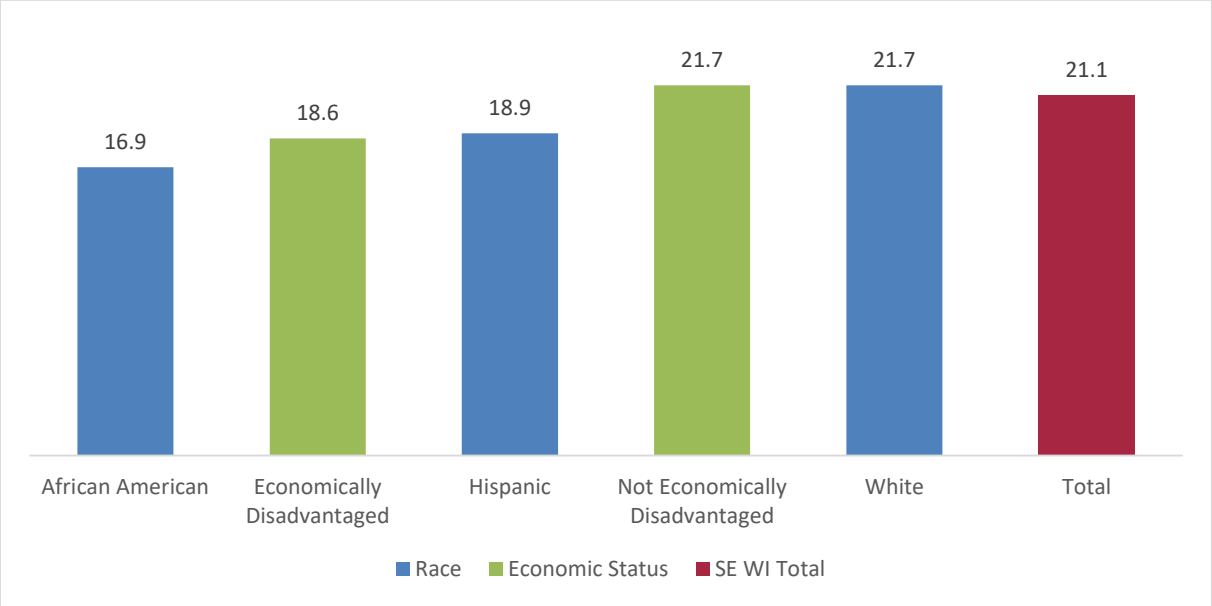
As previously discussed, the ACT exam measures college and career readiness, and Wisconsin has required all juniors to take the test since 2014-15 (except for students with cognitive disabilities, who take an alternate test). Composite scores vary widely among southeast Wisconsin districts, as well as among student groups within the same district. Because this measure now applies to all high school juniors statewide, analysis of ACT achievement gaps becomes especially meaningful.

Chart 8 shows the average composite score for districts in the region broken down by race and socioeconomic status and reveals significant achievement gaps for low-income students and students of color. The average composite scores for African American students (16.9), Hispanic students (18.9), and economically disadvantaged students (18.6) are substantially lower than the average composite scores for white and non-economically disadvantaged students (21.7). in

addition, all fall well below state (20.1) and regional (21.1) averages, as well as ACT college readiness benchmarks (20 for ELA and 22 for math).

Despite these significant gaps, each of these regional subgroups scored higher than their statewide peers - African American students by 1.1 points, Hispanic students by 1.6 points, and economically disadvantaged students by 1.2 points.

Chart 8: Southeast Wisconsin composite ACT sores by student group, 2015-16



ACT achievement gaps: African American and white students

Table 16 compares ACT composite scores of African American and white students among those districts in southeast Wisconsin for which sufficient data were available in 2015-16 (several districts did not have a sufficient number of African American students take the exam for their scores to be reported). Menomonee Falls saw the highest average ACT score for African American students (19.3), followed by Hamilton, Mequon-Thiensville, and Oak Creek-Franklin (each at 18.2). West Allis experienced the lowest average composite score for this group (15.2), with MPS (15.3) and Racine Unified (15.4) not far behind.

Whitefish Bay had the largest *gap* at 9.5 points, while St. Francis had the smallest (1.8 points). Shorewood (8.2), Nicolet UHS (7.0), and Mequon-Thiensville (6.4) also had relatively large African American-white achievement gaps for the ACT.

Table 16: ACT composite scores for African American and White Students, 2015-16

District	African American	White	Gap
Kenosha County			
Kenosha	15.5	19.8	4.3
Milwaukee County			
Brown Deer	16.6	21.9	5.3
Cudahy	16.4	19.0	2.6
Greendale	17.4	22.6	5.2
Milwaukee	15.3	20.0	4.7
Nicolet UHS	17.4	24.4	7.0
Oak Creek	18.2	20.2	2.1
Saint Francis	17.0	18.8	1.8
Shorewood	16.1	24.3	8.2
South Milwaukee	15.5	19.9	4.4
Wauwatosa	17.7	22.9	5.3
West Allis	15.2	19.2	4.0
Whitefish Bay	17.5	27.0	9.5
Ozaukee County			
Mequon-Thiensville	18.2	24.5	6.4
Racine County			
Burlington Area	17.7	20.3	2.6
Racine Unified	15.4	19.4	4.1
Washington County			
Germantown	17.6	22.8	5.1
Hartford Union	16.3	21.2	4.8
West Bend	17.7	21.6	3.8
Waukesha County			
Elmbrook	18.0	24.3	6.4
Hamilton	18.2	23.3	5.0
Menomonee Falls	19.3	22.9	3.5
Waukesha	15.5	21.2	5.7
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**16.9**	**21.8**	**4.9**
State of Wisconsin	**15.8**	**20.8**	**5.0**

ACT achievement gaps: Hispanic and white students

Table 17 similarly compares ACT graduate scores for Hispanic and white students. Forty-four districts had sufficient information to report Hispanic students' scores in the 2015-16 school year. At 22.3 points, Mequon-Thiensville saw the highest average score for Hispanic students, followed by Grafton (22.1) and Menomonee Falls (21.8). Hartford UHS and Racine Unified had the lowest average composite scores for Hispanic students, each with a score of 16.2. Nicolet UHS experienced the largest *gap* of 5.4 points, while Grafton had the smallest with no gap. Hartford UHS (5.0), Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS (4.5), and Waukesha (4.5) also had substantial Hispanic-white achievement gaps for the ACT.

Table 17: ACT composite scores for Hispanic and White Students, 2015-16

District	Hispanic	White	Gap
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha UHS	18.9	20.9	2.0
Kenosha	16.4	19.8	3.4
Wilmot Union	19.1	20.3	1.2
Milwaukee County			
Brown Deer	20.1	21.9	1.8
Cudahy	18.0	19.0	1.0
Franklin Public	19.5	22.0	2.5
Greendale	20.7	22.6	1.9
Greenfield	18.2	20.1	2.0
Milwaukee	17.1	20.0	2.9
Nicolet UHS	19.0	24.4	5.4
Oak Creek-Franklin	18.0	20.2	2.2
Saint Francis	17.5	18.8	1.4
Shorewood	20.4	24.3	3.9
South Milwaukee	17.5	19.9	2.4
Wauwatosa	20.7	22.9	2.2
West Allis	16.8	19.2	2.4
Whitnall	19.7	21.6	1.9
Ozaukee County			
Grafton	22.1	22.1	0.0
Mequon-Thiensville	22.3	24.5	2.3
Port Washington	19.7	21.8	2.1
Racine County			
Burlington	19.1	20.3	1.2
Racine Unified	16.2	19.4	3.2
Union Grove UHS	16.8	20.8	4.1
Waterford UHS	18.0	22.2	4.2
Walworth County			
Big Foot Union	17.0	19.7	2.7
Delavan-Darien	16.6	19.2	2.6
East Troy Community	19.3	20.8	1.5
Elkhorn Area	17.7	20.3	2.6
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	16.9	21.4	4.5
Whitewater	18.0	21.2	3.2
Washington County			
Germantown	20.0	22.8	2.8
Hartford UHS	16.2	21.2	5.0
West Bend	20.2	21.6	1.3
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead UHS	20.9	23.8	2.9
Elmbrook	20.8	24.3	3.5
Hamilton	19.6	23.3	3.7
Kettle Moraine	20.0	22.7	2.7
Menomonee Falls	21.8	22.9	1.1
Mukwonago	21.1	21.8	0.7
Muskego-Norway	18.9	22.0	3.1
New Berlin	20.5	23.2	2.7
Oconomowoc Area	19.3	21.5	2.2
Pewaukee	20.4	22.9	2.5
Waukesha	16.7	21.2	4.5
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**18.9**	**21.5**	**2.6**
State of Wisconsin	**17.4**	**20.8**	**3.5**

ACT achievement gaps: Economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students

Table 18 displays the relevant data for the 48 districts for which data are available with regard to socioeconomic achievement gaps. Williams Bay witnessed the highest score for economically disadvantaged students (21.7), followed closely by Mequon-Thiensville and Cedarburg (each at 21.0). The districts trailing the region in average ACT scores among economically disadvantaged students were MPS (15.4), Racine Unified (15.9), Kenosha (16.5), and West Allis (16.5).

The largest achievement gap in this area occurred in the Nicolet UHS district at 5.6 points. Elmbrook was next with a 5.3-point gap. On the positive side, Northern Ozaukee was the only district where the average composite ACT score for economically disadvantaged students exceeded that of students who were not economically disadvantaged. Cudahy was next with a 0.6-point gap.

Although ACT achievement gaps continue to persist across the region, it is important to note that Wisconsin's adoption of the ACT as a universal measure of college and career readiness among 11th graders provides free access to the test, removing cost of the test as a potential barrier to pursuing higher education among students from low income families. ACT, Inc. estimates that statewide administration of the ACT in the spring of 2015 resulted in an additional 20,000 students gaining access to the exam.[37]

[37] ACT, Inc. (2016) The condition of college and career readiness 2016: Wisconsin Key Findings. https://www.act.org/content/dam/act/unsecured/documents/state50_Wisconsin_Web_Secured.pdf

Table 18: ACT composite scores for students by socioeconomic status, 2015-16

District	Econ Disadv	Not Econ Disadv	Gap
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha UHS	19.1	20.9	1.8
Kenosha	16.5	19.7	3.2
Wilmot UHS	17.9	20.9	2.9
Milwaukee County			
Brown Deer	18.1	19.4	1.4
Cudahy	18.3	18.9	0.6
Franklin Public	19.0	22.2	3.2
Greendale	19.1	22.7	3.6
Greenfield	17.5	20.4	2.9
Milwaukee	15.4	18.0	2.6
Nicolet UHS	17.7	23.3	5.6
Oak Creek-Franklin	17.6	20.4	2.8
Saint Francis	17.5	18.9	1.3
Shorewood	19.4	23.5	4.2
South Milwaukee	17.4	20.8	3.4
Wauwatosa	18.5	22.5	4.0
West Allis	16.5	19.8	3.3
Whitnall	18.7	21.8	3.2
Ozaukee County			
Cedarburg	21.0	25.1	4.1
Grafton	19.7	22.4	2.8
Mequon-Thiensville	21.0	24.6	3.5
Northern Ozaukee	20.4	20.3	-0.1
Port Washington-Saukville	19.0	22.1	3.1
Racine County			
Burlington Area	17.9	20.8	2.9
Racine Unified	15.9	19.1	3.3
Union Grove UHS	18.3	21.0	2.6
Waterford UHS	18.6	22.5	3.9
Walworth County			
Big Foot UHS	17.8	20.4	2.6
Delavan-Darien	17.0	19.6	2.6
East Troy Community	17.6	21.0	3.3
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	18.6	22.1	3.4
Whitewater	18.6	20.9	2.3
Williams Bay	21.7	22.8	1.1
Washington County			
Germantown	18.6	23.0	4.4
Hartford UHS	17.4	21.8	4.4
Kewaskum	18.2	20.4	2.2
Slinger	20.8	22.1	1.3
West Bend	19.3	22.2	3.0
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead UHS	20.9	23.8	2.9
Elmbrook	19.2	24.5	5.3
Hamilton	20.1	23.2	3.1
Kettle Moraine	20.6	22.8	2.2
Menomonee Falls	19.0	23.0	4.0
Mukwonago	18.9	22.1	3.2
Muskego-Norway	19.2	22.1	3.0
New Berlin	19.7	23.8	4.1
Oconomowoc Area	19.0	21.9	2.8
Pewaukee	18.9	23.0	4.1
Waukesha	17.2	21.4	4.2
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**18.6**	**21.7**	**3.0**
State of Wisconsin	**17.4**	**21.3**	**3.9**

Achievement gaps on AP exams

Because AP exams are not mandatory (as is the ACT), AP participation and pass rates provide important information for college readiness and preparedness among students who intend to pursue post-secondary education. As such, determining achievement gaps among this student subset complements the analysis of ACT achievement data. As previously noted, 19.6% of students across the region took at least one AP exam in 2015-16, while 63.8% of those exams received passing scores.

AP achievement gaps: African American and white students

Table 19 shows AP participation and pass rates for African American and white students in the 11 districts in the region with sufficient information for both cohorts. The participation gap among these districts was 17.4 points, as 23.3% of white students took at least one AP exam as compared to 6.1% of African American students. White students in the region passed 61.2% of their exams, while African American students passed only 18.0% for a gap of 43.2 percentage points.

MPS experienced the lowest pass rate for African American students (10.8%) and was among the lowest in participation (6.4%). In terms of gaps, the highest pass rate gap (41.9 points) occurred at Nicolet UHS, where African American students passed only 30.8% of their AP exams. Nicolet did have the second highest African American participation rate in the region, however, with 12.1% of the district's African American students taking at least one exam. A particularly notable positive finding shows Menomonee Falls with *no gap in terms of pass* rate *while leading the region in both participation (13.4%) and pass (75%) rates for African American students*.

Table 19: AP participation and pass rates among African American and White students, 2015-16

District	African American		White		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
Kenosha County					
Kenosha	2.9%	52.2%	16.2%	61.3%	9.1
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	7.9%	25.0%	31.8%	44.7%	19.7
Milwaukee	6.4%	10.8%	11.9%	32.3%	21.5
Nicolet UHS	12.1%	30.8%	36.9%	72.5%	41.8
Wauwatosa	8.9%	50.7%	26.3%	68.9%	18.2
West Allis	5.8%	36.6%	24.6%	59.9%	23.3
Ozaukee County					
Mequon-Thiensville	10.0%	53.9%	36.0%	71.9%	18.1
Racine County					
Racine Unified	1.9%	25.5%	8.9%	48.3%	22.9
Washington County					
West Bend	9.8%	70.0%	24.6%	76.1%	6.1
Waukesha County					
Menomonee Falls	13.4%	75.0%	31.8%	74.6%	-0.4
Waukesha	10.9%	15.0%	38.4%	52.2%	37.2
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**6.1%**	**18.0%**	**23.3%**	**61.2%**	**43.2**
State of Wisconsin	**5.6%**	**25.4%**	**17.3%**	**68.0%**	**42.6**

AP achievement gaps: Hispanic and white students

Table 20 provides a similar comparison of AP participation and pass rates between Hispanic and white students for the 31 districts in the region with large enough Hispanic student groups to qualify. Among those districts, 11.6% of Hispanic students took at least one AP exam as compared to 25.6% of white students, a gap of 14.1 points. With regard to pass rates, 43.2% of exams taken by Hispanic students received passing scores as opposed to 66.4% taken by white students, a gap of 23.3 percentage points. Students in these districts participate in AP exams at higher rates than students across the state, but they pass at lower rates.

The largest Hispanic-white achievement gaps in terms of pass rates occurred in Whitnall (30.7 points) and Wauwatosa (26,1 points). Eight districts saw Hispanic students with higher pass rates than their white peers, with Central/Westosha UHS leading the way with a higher pass rate of 17.5 points for Hispanic students. Grafton's reverse gap of 17.0 points is noteworthy in that it also has relatively high participation among Hispanic students (27.6%).

Table 20: AP participation and pass rates among Hispanic and White students, 2015-16

District	Hispanic		White		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	13.1%	81.0%	26.7%	63.5%	-17.5
Kenosha	7.8%	51.8%	16.2%	61.3%	9.5
Milwaukee County					
Cudahy	12.0%	24.0%	17.8%	43.6%	19.6
Franklin	12.4%	65.2%	28.9%	75.3%	10.1
Greendale	14.9%	73.9%	24.7%	83.0%	9.1
Greenfield	13.0%	50.0%	21.2%	66.1%	16.1
Milwaukee	12.5%	27.2%	11.9%	32.3%	5.1
Nicolet UHS	27.5%	63.4%	36.9%	72.5%	9.1
Oak Creek-Franklin	17.6%	52.0%	21.7%	61.0%	9.0
South Milwaukee	3.6%	40.0%	15.8%	50.7%	10.7
Wauwatosa	23.4%	42.9%	26.3%	68.9%	26.1
West Allis	11.0%	35.8%	24.6%	59.9%	24.1
Whitnall	11.2%	47.1%	15.6%	77.8%	30.7
Ozaukee County					
Grafton	27.6%	88.5%	30.9%	71.5%	-17.0
Mequon-Thiensville	31.5%	76.5%	36.0%	71.9%	-4.6
Racine County					
Burlington Area	12.9%	52.6%	26.8%	70.8%	18.2
Racine Unified	3.3%	28.8%	8.9%	48.3%	19.6
Walworth County					
Delavan-Darien	10.1%	38.4%	17.4%	45.8%	7.4
Elkhorn Area	13.9%	48.0%	29.8%	49.9%	1.9
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	7.9%	55.6%	17.2%	78.3%	22.8
Washington County					
Germantown	18.8%	90.3%	26.5%	78.7%	-11.6
West Bend	12.2%	80.0%	24.6%	76.1%	-3.9
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	19.3%	78.1%	34.6%	89.5%	11.4
Elmbrook	20.2%	62.0%	33.6%	74.3%	12.3
Hamilton	14.8%	76.9%	24.7%	85.7%	8.8
Kettle Moraine	11.9%	72.7%	26.7%	68.6%	-4.2
Menomonee Falls	13.2%	87.5%	31.8%	74.6%	-12.9
Mukwonago	23.8%	54.6%	25.5%	71.8%	17.3
New Berlin	40.3%	59.5%	45.5%	71.8%	12.3
Oconomowoc Area	29.8%	37.8%	34.4%	37.5%	-0.4
Waukesha	17.0%	49.6%	38.4%	52.2%	2.6
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**11.6%**	**43.2%**	**25.6%**	**66.4%**	**23.3**
State of Wisconsin	**9.5%**	**49.3%**	**17.3%**	**68.0%**	**18.7**

AP achievement gaps: Economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students

Table 21 breaks down the differences in AP exam participation and pass rates by students' economic status. For this comparison, 47 districts in the region had sufficient data. Among those districts, only 9.8% of economically disadvantaged students took at least one AP exam as compared to 25.1% of those without economic disadvantages, a gap of 15.3 percentage points. When looking at the share of AP exams that received passing scores, we see that 37.5% of exams taken by economically disadvantaged students in the region received passing scores as compared to 68.3% of those taken by non-economically disadvantaged students, revealing a gap of 30.8 percentage points.

Among individual districts, the largest gaps in pass rates in the region between economically disadvantaged students and their peers occurred in Whitewater (36.6 points) and Cedarburg (30.1 points). Several districts did not have gaps, with Brown Deer leading the way with a 12-point difference between pass rates for economically disadvantaged students versus. those who were not economically disadvantaged.

Table 21: AP participation and pass rates by socioeconomic status, 2015-16

District	Economically Disadvantaged		Not Economically Disadvantaged		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	10.8%	65.8%	29.7%	63.2%	-2.6
Kenosha	6.4%	58.1%	16.4%	60.6%	2.5
Wilmot UHS	4.5%	69.2%	17.6%	63.7%	-5.6
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	8.1%	52.0%	23.5%	40.0%	-12.0
Cudahy	11.9%	42.9%	18.9%	38.8%	-4.0
Franklin Public	9.1%	62.1%	29.8%	74.7%	12.7
Greendale	4.9%	82.4%	27.2%	82.9%	0.5
Greenfield	10.1%	59.1%	23.3%	62.3%	3.2
Milwaukee	10.5%	17.4%	6.6%	25.0%	7.7
Nicolet UHS	10.8%	47.5%	35.0%	70.3%	22.8
Oak Creek-Franklin	9.8%	37.0%	24.5%	60.6%	23.5
Saint Francis	7.5%	25.9%	17.8%	53.1%	27.2
Shorewood	5.9%	80.0%	19.4%	85.8%	5.8
South Milwaukee	5.7%	50.0%	20.2%	50.5%	0.5
Wauwatosa	9.0%	41.7%	25.8%	67.9%	26.2
West Allis	8.6%	42.2%	30.6%	60.5%	18.3
Whitefish Bay	88.9%	94.9%	29.4%	92.3%	-2.6
Whitnall	5.8%	43.8%	17.0%	75.1%	31.4
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	19.7%	53.3%	53.0%	83.4%	30.1
Grafton	15.2%	62.5%	33.3%	72.3%	9.8
Mequon-Thiensville	14.9%	70.3%	35.6%	72.9%	2.6
Port Washington-Saukville	5.0%	72.7%	24.9%	85.2%	12.5
Racine County					
Burlington Area	10.0%	46.9%	31.3%	73.7%	26.8
Racine Unified	3.1%	29.3%	8.3%	48.3%	19.0
Union Grove UHS	9.1%	50.0%	18.2%	69.2%	19.2
Waterford UHS	10.5%	81.1%	22.5%	80.1%	-0.9
Walworth County					
Delavan-Darien	9.7%	33.3%	22.2%	52.2%	18.9
East Troy Community	8.7%	70.8%	24.3%	68.3%	-2.5
Elkhorn Area	6.7%	40.9%	36.3%	50.0%	9.1
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	5.9%	57.4%	21.8%	79.6%	22.2
Whitewater	4.2%	36.4%	18.4%	72.9%	36.6
Washington County					
Germantown	10.4%	77.5%	28.6%	79.0%	1.5
Hartford UHS	5.9%	67.6%	23.3%	67.0%	-0.6
Kewaskum	7.9%	27.3%	29.5%	48.2%	20.9
Slinger	6.5%	60.0%	21.7%	72.5%	12.5
West Bend	9.0%	67.9%	29.3%	77.3%	9.5
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	11.4%	77.8%	36.1%	89.4%	11.6
Elmbrook	11.3%	48.8%	35.0%	75.4%	26.7
Hamilton	6.9%	95.0%	26.2%	85.8%	-9.2
Kettle Moraine	10.1%	73.9%	27.8%	68.8%	-5.1
Menomonee Falls	10.1%	57.7%	32.8%	74.6%	16.9
Mukwonago	9.3%	60.7%	27.5%	71.6%	10.9
Muskego-Norway	17.5%	71.4%	28.3%	76.0%	4.6
New Berlin	23.0%	57.6%	50.2%	73.2%	15.6
Oconomowoc Area	14.8%	43.1%	38.0%	37.7%	-5.4
Pewaukee	16.1%	77.3%	27.5%	78.2%	0.9
Waukesha	14.0%	42.1%	42.3%	53.4%	11.2
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**9.8%**	**37.5%**	**25.1%**	**68.3%**	**30.8**
State of Wisconsin	**6.3%**	**44.2%**	**20.0%**	**68.8%**	**24.6**

Achievement gaps on high school graduation rates

Finally, we look at racial and socioeconomic achievement differences as they relate to high school graduation rates. As in our previous analysis, the data only include those students receiving a traditional high school diploma four years after entering high school. Also, the tables do not include school districts with less than five students in a particular subgroup. Like the state-mandated ACT outcomes, high school graduation rates encompass all students in a cohort, as opposed only to those intending to enroll in college.

High school graduation achievement gaps: African American and white students

Table 22 provides a comparison of graduation rates between African American and white students for the 23 districts in the region with available data in the 2015-16 school year. Among these districts, 61.2% of African American students in the 2016 cohort graduated in four years (trailing the statewide figure of 64.2% by 3.0 points). This creates an achievement gap of 30.7 percentage points, as white students in the region graduated at a rate of 91.9%.

District-specific graduation rates for African American students vary widely across the region. Mequon-Thiensville, Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS, Hamilton, and Menomonee Falls all saw 100% of their 2015-16 African American cohort graduate in four years (a claim those districts could not make for their white student populations). Graduating only 8.3% of its African American students in four years, Franklin Public had the lowest graduation rate in the region by far, which also created the largest achievement gap in the region (88.1 points). MPS (55.0%) and Racine Unified (62.2%), the districts with the two largest cohorts of African American students, had the next lowest graduation rates.

Compared to 2014-15, districts were roughly split, with nine seeing their African American graduation rates falling, eight increasing, and one staying constant. Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS experienced the largest single-year upward increase in its African American student graduation rate with a 25-point spike. West Bend (17.5 points) and Saint Francis (10.4 points) also posted strong improvements. Shorewood experienced the most dramatic single-year decrease, falling 18.9 percentage points from a 100% graduation rate in the 2014-15 school year. Franklin Public (11.4 points) and Whitefish Bay (6.3 points) also saw graduation rates fall considerably.

Other districts with large graduation rate achievements gaps (besides Franklin) include Racine Unified (25.5 points) and Kenosha (21.0 points). Not every district in the analysis had gaps in favor of white students, however, with six districts graduating higher percentages of African American students.

Table 22: High school graduation rates for African American and white students, 2015-16

District	African American		White		
	Grads	%	Grads	%	Gap
Kenosha County					
Kenosha	197	71.6%	918	92.6%	21.0
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	51	92.7%	32	94.1%	1.4
Cudahy	9	90.0%	136	91.9%	1.9
Franklin Public	5	8.3%	268	96.4%	88.1
Milwaukee	1,746	55.0%	396	72.1%	17.1
Nicolet UHS	66	95.7%	160	94.1%	-1.5
Oak Creek-Franklin	26	92.9%	346	98.6%	5.7
Saint Francis	11	91.7%	82	92.1%	0.5
Shorewood	30	81.1%	110	94.8%	13.7
South Milwaukee	16	94.1%	206	97.2%	3.1
Wauwatosa	115	87.1%	359	94.7%	7.6
West Allis	94	87.9%	406	94.4%	6.6
Whitefish Bay	14	87.5%	197	97.0%	9.5
Whitnall	8	88.9%	158	98.1%	9.2
Ozaukee County					
Mequon-Thiensville	24	100.0%	259	98.1%	-1.9
Racine County					
Racine Unified	234	62.2%	609	87.8%	25.5
Walworth County					
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	6	100.0%	226	93.0%	-7.0
Washington County					
West Bend	9	81.8%	469	93.4%	11.6
Waukesha County					
Elmbrook	34	97.1%	521	96.3%	-0.8
Hamilton	14	100.0%	301	97.7%	-2.3
Menomonee Falls	30	100.0%	251	96.9%	-3.1
New Berlin	12	92.3%	337	97.7%	5.4
Waukesha	53	72.6%	689	83.3%	10.7
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**2,804**	**61.2%**	**7,436**	**91.9%**	**30.7**
State of Wisconsin	**3,941**	**64.2%**	**43,431**	**92.7%**	**28.5**

High school graduation achievement gaps: Hispanic and white students

Table 23 compares four-year graduation rates for the 2016 cohort between Hispanic and white students. In the region, 77.1% of Hispanic students graduated in four years, an increase of 2.2 percentage points from the previous year. Across the state, 79.9% of Hispanic students graduated in four years. Graduation rates for Hispanic students in the region trailed those for white students by 16.1 points, which is substantial but not as severe as the 30.7-point gap between African American and white students.

As shown in Table 23, 12 of the 43 districts in the region for which there are data had Hispanic cohorts with a 100% graduation rate. MPS and Racine Unified, the districts with the largest Hispanic student populations in the region, had the lowest graduation rates for those students (62.1% and 69.9%, respectively).

Similar to patterns we observed comparing 2015-16 African American graduation rates to those from 2014-15, districts were roughly split between those that saw graduation rates among their

Hispanic students rise in 2015-14 relative to the previous year. Of the 38 districts with data available for both years, 18 districts saw their graduation rates for Hispanic students increase, 18 saw a decrease, and two experienced no change. The largest single-year increase was experienced by Northern Ozaukee (37.5 percentage points), yet that district still had one of the lowest Hispanic graduation rates in the region (75.0%). Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS (22.8 points) and Hartford UHS (22.7 points) also saw marked improvements. Pewaukee (19.0 points) experienced the largest single-year decrease in its graduation rate for Hispanic students, followed by Saint Francis (13.9 points) and Germantown (10.5 points).

In terms of achievement gaps on this measure, Racine Unified saw the largest at 17.9 points, followed by Pewaukee (15.6 points) and Franklin Public (12.4 points). In 16 districts, however, Hispanic students graduated at higher rates than their white counterparts, led by Whitewater (8.6 points), Wilmot UHS (6.9) points), and West Bend (6.6).

Table 23: High school graduation rates for Hispanic and white students, 2015-16

District	Hispanic Grads	Hispanic %	White Grads	White %	Gap
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	17	89.5%	231	94.7%	5.2
Kenosha	320	84.0%	918	92.6%	8.6
Wilmot UHS	19	95.0%	215	88.1%	-6.9
Milwaukee County					
Cudahy	33	84.6%	136	91.9%	7.3
Franklin Public	21	84.0%	268	96.4%	12.4
Greendale	18	100.0%	179	98.9%	-1.1
Greenfield	67	80.7%	162	86.2%	5.4
Milwaukee	715	62.1%	396	72.1%	10.1
Nicolet UHS	20	90.9%	160	94.1%	3.2
Oak Creek-Franklin	73	97.3%	346	98.6%	1.2
Saint Francis	20	83.3%	82	92.1%	8.8
Shorewood	12	92.3%	110	94.8%	2.5
South Milwaukee	44	91.7%	206	97.2%	5.5
Wauwatosa	26	89.7%	359	94.7%	5.1
West Allis	178	86.4%	406	94.4%	8.0
Whitefish Bay	9	100.0%	197	97.0%	-3.0
Whitnall	20	95.2%	158	98.1%	2.9
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	10	100.0%	253	96.6%	-3.4
Grafton	8	100.0%	169	98.3%	-1.7
Mequon-Thiensville	14	100.0%	259	98.1%	-1.9
Northern Ozaukee	6	75.0%	69	81.2%	6.2
Port Washington-Saukville	14	100.0%	186	98.4%	-1.6
Racine County					
Burlington Area	24	92.3%	229	94.2%	1.9
Racine Unified	255	69.9%	609	87.8%	17.9
Union Grove UHS	14	100.0%	226	98.3%	-1.7
Walworth County					
Delavan-Darien	79	94.0%	104	96.3%	2.2
Elkhorn Area	22	91.7%	187	96.4%	4.7
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	51	94.4%	226	93.0%	-1.4
Whitewater	31	96.9%	105	88.2%	-8.6
Washington County					
Germantown	17	89.5%	286	96.6%	7.1
Hartford UHS	16	94.1%	282	89.8%	-4.3
West Bend	24	100.0%	469	93.4%	-6.6
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	22	100.0%	517	98.9%	-1.1
Elmbrook	34	100.0%	521	96.3%	-3.7
Hamilton	16	94.1%	301	97.7%	3.6
Kettle Moraine	15	93.8%	302	97.1%	3.4
Menomonee Falls	13	92.9%	251	96.9%	4.1
Mukwonago	9	100.0%	346	97.5%	-2.5
Muskego-Norway	14	87.5%	373	96.6%	9.1
New Berlin	15	100.0%	337	97.7%	-2.3
Oconomowoc Area	18	90.0%	291	94.2%	4.2
Pewaukee	17	81.0%	169	96.6%	15.6
Waukesha	133	80.1%	689	83.3%	3.2
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**2,503**	**77.1%**	**12,317**	**93.2%**	**16.1**
State of Wisconsin	**4,692**	**79.9%**	**43,431**	**92.7%**	**12.8**

High school graduation achievement gaps: Economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students

Table 24 shows a similar graduation rate analysis instead broken down by socioeconomic status. In the region as a whole, 70.3% of economically disadvantaged students graduated in four years, which was 20.1 points lower than the four-year graduates rate of students who were not economically disadvantaged. This gap represents a slight improvement relative to the 2015 cohort (21.9 points). Across the state, 77.4% of economically disadvantaged students graduated in four years, almost equal to the 2015 rate (77.3%).

Grafton, Williams Bay, Arrowhead UHS, and Mukwonago all had 100% of their economically disadvantaged students in the 2016 cohort graduate in four years. With the two largest populations of economically disadvantaged students in the region, MPS and Racine Unified had the lowest percentages of economically disadvantaged students graduate in four years (56.4% and 65.4%, respectively).

Again, relative to 2014-15, the districts for which data are available for comparison are almost evenly split between those that saw increases and those that saw decreases in the graduation rate of this subgroup (23 districts decreased, 22 increased, and 2 saw no change in rate). Northern Ozaukee climbed 40.5 points to graduate 92.9% of its low-income students in 2015-16. Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS (14.1 points) and Kettle Moraine (13.8 points) also saw substantial improvements.[38] On the other hand, after graduating 100% of their economically disadvantaged students in the 2015 school year, Cedarburg and Shorewood saw that rate drop considerably to 75.0% and 79.4%, respectively.

Whitefish Bay experienced the largest achievement gap in graduation rate between students of disparate income levels with a difference of 37.7 points between the two groups. Racine Unified (24.4 points) and Cedarburg (23.2 points) also saw large disparities – demonstrating that achievement gaps persist in both high-poverty and affluent districts. Only six districts saw economically disadvantaged students with higher graduation rates than their non-economically disadvantaged peers.

[38] Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS experienced a large uptick in graduation rate for all groups. It has appeared on every list of increased graduation rate from the aggregate through the racial and income analyses.

Table 24: High school graduation rates by socioeconomic status, 2015-16

District	Economically Disadvantaged Grads	Economically Disadvantaged Rate	Not Economically Disadvantaged Grads	Not Economically Disadvantaged Rate	Gap
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	55	84.6%	207	96.7%	12.1
Kenosha	588	79.9%	928	92.4%	12.5
Wilmot UHS	33	84.6%	209	89.3%	4.7
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	43	91.5%	74	94.9%	3.4
Cudahy	85	83.3%	105	97.2%	13.9
Franklin Public	41	91.1%	300	82.2%	-8.9
Greendale	37	94.9%	182	99.5%	4.6
Greenfield	91	77.8%	173	84.8%	7.0
Milwaukee	2,185	56.4%	948	68.9%	12.5
Nicolet UHS	49	90.7%	221	93.6%	2.9
Oak Creek-Franklin	110	95.7%	370	98.9%	3.3
Saint Francis	43	86.0%	78	92.9%	6.9
Shorewood	27	79.4%	139	94.6%	15.1
South Milwaukee	108	94.7%	170	97.1%	2.4
Wauwatosa	120	90.9%	418	93.1%	2.2
West Allis	373	86.9%	356	95.7%	8.8
Whitefish Bay	13	61.9%	230	99.6%	37.7
Whitnall	36	94.7%	159	98.1%	3.4
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	12	75.0%	268	98.2%	23.2
Grafton	19	100.0%	169	98.3%	-1.7
Mequon-Thiensville	19	90.5%	305	98.7%	8.2
Northern Ozaukee	13	92.9%	70	77.8%	-15.1
Port Washington-Saukville	27	96.4%	181	98.4%	1.9
Racine County					
Burlington Area	82	93.2%	183	94.8%	1.6
Racine Unified	516	65.4%	623	89.8%	24.4
Union Grove UHS	44	95.7%	202	99.0%	3.4
Walworth County					
Big Foot UHS	30	83.3%	95	96.0%	12.6
Delavan-Darien	92	93.9%	100	96.2%	2.3
East Troy Community	25	89.3%	87	96.7%	7.4
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	96	93.2%	194	93.7%	0.5
Whitewater	47	97.9%	98	87.5%	-10.4
Williams Bay	9	100.0%	25	100.0%	0.0
Washington County					
Germantown	34	81.0%	311	96.9%	15.9
Hartford UHS	61	82.4%	253	91.0%	8.6
Kewaskum	26	81.3%	112	91.8%	10.6
Slinger	24	96.0%	197	97.0%	1.0
West Bend	123	87.9%	394	95.6%	7.8
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	46	100.0%	522	98.9%	-1.1
Elmbrook	51	96.2%	612	96.2%	0.0
Hamilton	52	92.9%	302	98.4%	5.5
Kettle Moraine	30	93.8%	305	97.4%	3.7
Menomonee Falls	47	94.0%	275	96.8%	2.8
Mukwonago	30	100.0%	345	97.5%	
Muskego-Norway	36	85.7%	366	97.3%	11.6
New Berlin	38	90.5%	355	98.1%	7.6
Oconomowoc Area	39	83.0%	284	95.6%	12.6
Pewaukee	22	84.6%	179	96.8%	12.1
Waukesha	215	74.4%	720	85.0%	10.6
SE Wisconsin (these districts)	**5,943**	**70.3%**	**13,401**	**90.3%**	**20.1**
State of Wisconsin	**15,678**	**77.4%**	**40,418**	**93.4%**	**16.0**

STUDENT PARTICIPATION: ATTENDANCE, TRUANCY, AND DROPOUT RATES

In addition to achievement data, our analysis of school district performance includes measures of student participation – attendance, truancy, and dropout rates. These measures are unique in their ability to capture continuous data, as attendance and truancy span the entire year as opposed to a single snapshot in time (such as ACT or AP exams).

High student participation is linked to better overall student performance. In fact, the State's accountability report cards incorporate measures of attendance (specifically, absenteeism) and dropout rates in school and district accountability ratings. Table 25 provides indicators of student participation by showing attendance, truancy, and dropout rates for districts in southeast Wisconsin.

Attendance

Schools in southeast Wisconsin had an overall attendance rate of 93.9% in 2015-16, slightly lower than the statewide rate of 94.9%. Regional attendance rates by district range only 9.0 percentage points, from 89.4% in MPS to 98.4% in West Bend. Racine Unified (91.9%), Saint Francis (93.8%), South Milwaukee and West Allis (both 93.8%) had the next lowest attendance rates in the region. Along with MPS, these districts were the only five to have attendance rates below the regional average, thus demonstrating the disproportionate downward pull MPS has on the regional average attendance rate.

Wisconsin state report cards, since their inception in 2011-12, have used chronic absenteeism (defined as the average number of students in a district whose attendance rates are 84% or less) as a measure of student engagement, not overall attendance. Chronic absenteeism also is included as one of five indicators in Wisconsin's proposed state plan for compliance with the federal education law, ESSA. Some research indicates that chronic absenteeism could serve as an early warning indicator of other adverse student outcomes, such as test scores and graduation rates, as well as contributing factors of such outcomes.[39] For these reasons, future editions of this report may include discussion of chronic absenteeism to the extent that district-specific data are available for analysis.

Truancy

The truancy rate describes the percentage of students with an unexcused absence for all or part of five or more days in a semester. The southeast Wisconsin truancy rate is 16.5% as of the 2015-16 school year. This represents a 1.8 percentage point drop since the 2014-15 school year, but it is still close to double the statewide rate of 9.5% (which dropped slightly from 9.9% the previous year). Five districts had truancy rates above 10%, with MPS (48.7%), Saint Francis (17.0%), and Burlington Area (15.5%) occupying the top three spots. Notably, Racine Unified demonstrated a dramatic drop to 6.0% (from 30% the prior year). Williams Bay and Arrowhead Union had no truancies, and Northern Ozaukee (0.4%), and Muskego-Norway (0.4%) also experienced extremely low truancy rates.

[39] Jacob, Brian A.; Lovett, Kelly (July 27, 2017) Chronic absenteeism: An old problem in search of new answers. https://www.brookings.edu/research/chronic-absenteeism-an-old-problem-in-search-of-new-answers/

Dropout

The dropout rate in the region stands at 2.4%, higher than the statewide dropout rate of 1.5% and a slight uptick from 2014-15 (0.3-points). On an individual district level, only five school districts have dropout rates at or above the regional average – Cudahy, Franklin Public, Milwaukee, Racine Unified, and Waukesha. Conversely, 36 districts have dropout rates of less than 1.0%. MPS had the region's highest dropout rate for the 2015-16 school year at 5.1%, with the next highest rate occurring in Racine Unified at 3.8%. Grafton, Williams Bay, and Slinger all had 0.0% dropout rates. Saint Francis experienced the largest single year decline in dropout rate with a 1.3-point reduction.

Table 25: Southeast Wisconsin student participation rates, 2015-16

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
Kenosha County						
Central/Westosha Union	+	96.0%	-	3.4%	-	1.0%
Kenosha	+	94.2%	-	12.7%	-	1.0%
Wilmot Union	+	95.1%	-	1.0%	-	0.5%
Milwaukee County						
Brown Deer	+	96.9%	-	4.3%	-	0.3%
Cudahy	+	96.9%	-	2.8%	+	3.2%
Franklin Public	+	95.5%	-	3.7%	+	3.6%
Greendale	+	96.7%	-	0.9%	-	0.1%
Greenfield	+	95.2%	-	5.3%	-	1.2%
Milwaukee	-	89.4%	+	48.7%	+	5.1%
Nicolet Union	+	96.4%	-	5.2%	-	0.5%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	95.2%	-	3.4%	-	0.4%
Saint Francis	-	93.8%	+	17.0%	-	1.8%
Shorewood	+	95.3%	-	1.1%	-	0.2%
South Milwaukee	-	93.8%	-	8.0%	-	0.3%
Wauwatosa	+	95.4%	-	2.3%	-	0.7%
West Allis	-	93.8%	-	12.5%	-	1.4%
Whitefish Bay	+	97.0%	-	0.5%	-	0.1%
Whitnall	+	95.1%	-	1.7%	-	0.6%
Ozaukee County						
Cedarburg	+	96.0%	-	1.2%	-	0.2%
Grafton	+	96.7%	-	1.2%	-	0.0%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	95.5%	-	0.1%	-	0.3%
Northern Ozaukee	+	98.1%	-	0.4%	-	1.5%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	95.7%	-	0.5%	-	0.3%
Racine County						
Burlington Area	+	95.2%	-	15.5%	-	0.1%
Racine Unified	-	91.9%	-	6.0%	+	3.8%
Union Grove Union	+	96.6%	-	0.7%	-	0.1%
Waterford Union	+	96.2%	-	1.4%	-	0.8%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	95.1%	-	4.3%	-	1.1%
Delavan-Darien	+	94.6%	-	7.4%	-	0.6%
East Troy Community	+	96.0%	-	4.1%	-	0.2%
Elkhorn Area	+	97.1%	-	0.4%	-	0.2%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	94.6%	-	5.7%	-	1.0%
Whitewater	+	94.8%	-	1.8%	-	1.0%
Williams Bay	+	95.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Washington County						
Germantown	+	97.7%	-	0.8%	-	0.4%
Hartford Union	+	96.7%	=	9.5%	-	0.6%
Kewaskum	+	96.3%	-	1.7%	-	0.5%
Slinger	+	96.8%	-	0.9%	-	0.0%
West Bend	+	98.4%	-	3.1%	-	0.5%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	97.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.1%
Elmbrook	+	96.6%	-	0.8%	-	0.2%
Hamilton	+	96.3%	-	2.9%	-	0.3%
Kettle Moraine	+	95.3%	-	2.2%	-	0.4%
Menomonee Falls	+	96.1%	-	4.4%	-	0.3%
Mukwonago	+	96.1%	-	0.9%	-	0.1%
Muskego-Norway	+	96.1%	-	0.4%	-	0.3%
New Berlin	+	96.4%	-	1.0%	-	0.2%
Oconomowoc Area	+	95.7%	-	2.9%	-	0.3%
Pewaukee	+	96.0%	-	1.1%	-	0.1%
Waukesha	+	95.7%	-	5.2%	=	2.4%
Southeast Wisconsin		**93.9%**		**16.5%**		**2.4%**
State of Wisconsin		**94.9%**		**9.5%**		**1.5%**

SCHOOL FINANCES

The school funding system in Wisconsin is complex, comprising federal, state, and local revenue sources. Uncertainty surrounding biennial state budgets, state-imposed limits on property taxes, and changing policy priorities often precludes schools and districts from engaging in effective long-term financial planning.

A thorough exploration of school funding mechanisms, revenue caps, and their impacts on districts is beyond the scope of this research. In this section, however, we present a broad, aggregate review of district finances as a way to provide insight into general K-12 funding trends in the southeast Wisconsin region.

The tables in this section display revenue and expenditure data for the 2015-16 school year, the most recent year for which data are available. The tables aggregate revenue and expenditure data from each district to provide information by county. (**Appendix Tables 7a** and **8a** display this information for each district.)

We present financial data on a per-pupil basis using total district enrollment figures, which combines resident and non-resident students. DPI generally calculates per-pupil figures using "membership" enrollment, which only accounts for students enrolled in a district who also reside in that district. DPI uses this approach because most state aid is awarded *per member*. For this analysis, we use *total* district enrollment of both resident and non-resident students to calculate per-pupil figures because district revenues must support all enrolled students, regardless of whether or not they reside in the district. Especially for districts that enroll large numbers of non-resident students through Open Enrollment and Chapter 220, our per-pupil numbers generally will be lower, therefore, than DPI's per-member numbers.

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. 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.[40]

[40] 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 includes 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.

SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES

Chart 9 shows the total per-pupil expenditures in the region for every year since 2009-10. In 2015-16, districts in the region spent, on average, $12,551 per student, an increase of $332 over the 2014-15 school year. This marks the highest level of per-pupil expenditure since 2010-11 ($12,718), the year before Wisconsin Act 10 went into effect.[41]

Chart 9: Total per-pupil expenditures in southeast Wisconsin, 2009-11 to 2015-16

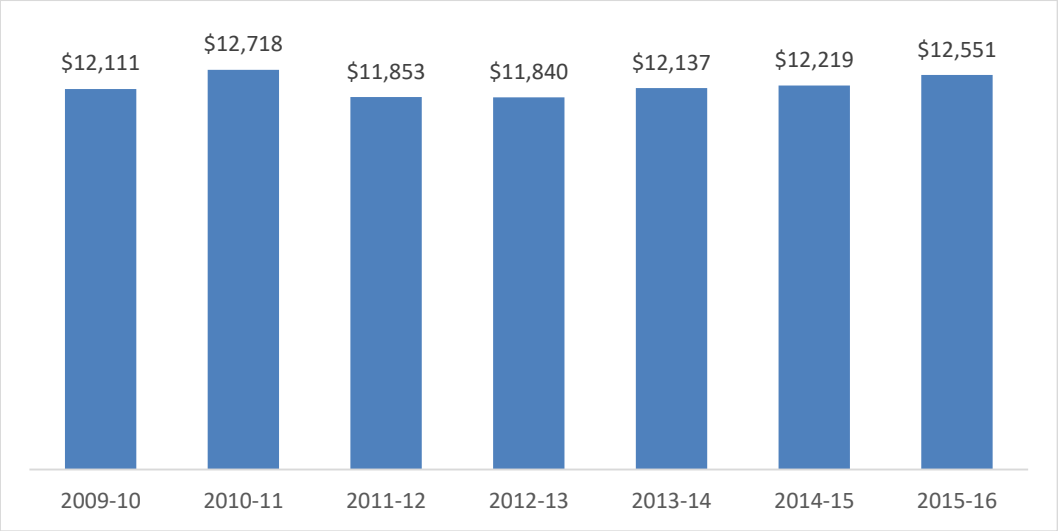


Table 26 provides a county-level overview of how southeast Wisconsin district spending is distributed across spending categories. The region dedicated a slight majority (53.9%) of its school expenditures to instruction, which includes teacher salaries and benefits. This is a 1.0 percentage point decrease from 2014-15 and slightly lower than the share of total expenditures devoted to instruction statewide (55.6%). Business administration made up the next largest category (16.4%), 0.1 points over the 2014-15 school year and 0.3 points more than the average allocation statewide.

Table 26: Percentage of expenditures by allocation area, 2015-16

County	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Trans-portation	Central Services
Kenosha County	60.9%	6.2%	5.2%	1.3%	5.3%	3.0%	2.7%
Milwaukee County	50.5%	5.2%	5.4%	2.1%	4.8%	4.6%	2.6%
Ozaukee County	57.2%	4.5%	5.1%	2.0%	5.2%	4.0%	2.3%
Racine County	54.5%	5.8%	5.9%	1.7%	4.8%	3.7%	2.8%
Walworth County	56.5%	4.3%	4.2%	2.5%	4.6%	4.0%	2.3%
Washington County	57.7%	4.1%	5.3%	2.4%	4.2%	4.5%	2.3%
Waukesha County	55.7%	4.3%	5.3%	1.7%	4.7%	4.3%	3.2%
Southeast Wisconsin	**53.9%**	**5.0%**	**5.4%**	**1.9%**	**4.8%**	**4.3%**	**2.7%**
State of Wisconsin	**55.6%**	**4.8%**	**5.1%**	**2.0%**	**4.9%**	**4.2%**	**2.7%**

[41] Wisconsin Act 10 allowed school districts greater flexibility to reduce personnel-related expenditures without being subjected to collective bargaining. In conjunction with that measure, the adopted biennial budget sharply reduced the per-pupil revenue cap.

Table 27 shows the values of total per-pupil expenditures broken down by allocation area for each county in southeast Wisconsin. Racine County had the highest total spending per pupil at $13,337, while Washington County spent the lowest per pupil at $11,121. Six out of the seven counties in the region experienced increases in per-pupil expenditures from the 2014-15 to 2015-16 school year, with Washington County being the exception with a slight decrease of $132. Waukesha County experienced the largest single year increase in per-pupil spending with an increase of $1,056 (though this is only $357 higher than Waukesha County's per-pupil spending in 2013-14)

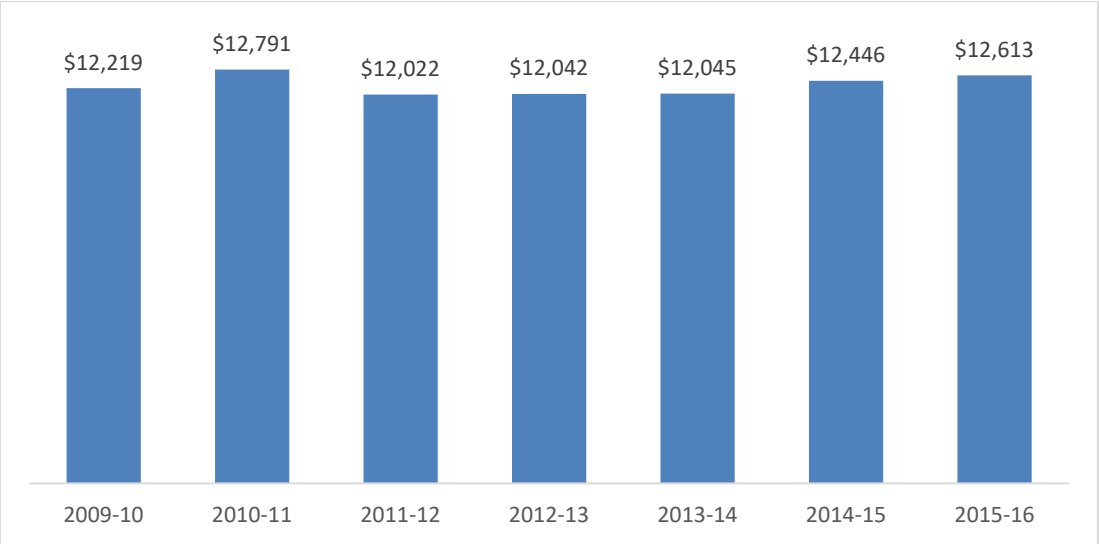
Table 27: Per-pupil expenditures by allocution area, 2015-16

County	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Trans-portation	Central Services	Total Operations Spending
Kenosha County	$7,285	$736	$627	$155	$635	$364	$322	$11,955
Milwaukee County	$6,686	$689	$721	$273	$640	$614	$347	$13,245
Ozaukee County	$6,561	$518	$583	$226	$602	$458	$262	$11,469
Racine County	$7,268	$777	$792	$222	$635	$488	$379	$13,337
Walworth County	$6,828	$518	$502	$308	$559	$487	$279	$12,096
Washington County	$6,420	$459	$594	$270	$470	$499	$256	$11,121
Waukesha County	$6,582	$505	$626	$202	$557	$509	$374	$11,825
Southeast Wisconsin	**$6,763**	**$632**	**$672**	**$242**	**$604**	**$534**	**$340**	**$12,551**
State of Wisconsin	**$6,677**	**$572**	**$614**	**$237**	**$593**	**$506**	**$328**	**$12,005**

SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES

School districts receive funding from three main sources: local property taxes, state aid, and federal aid. Chart 10 shows the trend in total revenue from the 2009-10 to 2015-16 school years. Districts in southeast Wisconsin received an aggregate $12,613 per pupil in 2015-16, the highest level of revenue since 2010-11. This also represents an increase of $167 from the 2015-16 school year, the fourth year in a row the region experienced an overall increase in per-pupil revenues after the initial decline following Act 10.

Chart 10: Total per-pupil revenues in southeast Wisconsin, 2009-11 to 2015-16



A large portion of district revenue comes in the form of equalization aid. 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 rely more on property tax revenue and receive lower amounts of state aid through the equalization formula. In addition to property taxes and state aid, districts receive federal aid through programs such as Title I, which supports underserved populations like low-income students. These federal funds are based on a formula that provides greater assistance to those districts with high populations of economically-disadvantaged students.

Table 28 aggregates by county the amount of revenue districts receive from each of the three major funding sources. Districts in the region are more reliant on property tax levies and federal aid and less reliant on state aid compared to their peers across the state. The urban counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine receive a majority of their revenue from state aids, while predominantly suburban and rural counties rely more on property taxes, as might be expected given the intent of the equalization formula. Milwaukee County's reliance on federal aid is the highest among the seven counties, with 8.6% of total revenue collected by its districts received through federal sources. Ozaukee, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties all receive the majority of their revenue from property tax levies.

Recent years have seen a shift in school funding away from property taxes and toward state aid. In 2015-16, that trend reversed slightly, with the percentage share of property taxes increasing slightly to 41.5% and state aids falling slightly to 45.9%. Districts have a cap on the amount of revenue they can generate from the combination of state equalization aids and property taxes. Consequently, additional state aid does not necessarily result in more money in the classroom, but may instead result solely in a reduction of property taxes.

Table 28: School district revenue by source, 2015-16

County	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid
Kenosha County	30.8%	59.2%	5.7%
Milwaukee County	32.9%	52.5%	8.6%
Ozaukee County	60.6%	28.1%	2.6%
Racine County	34.0%	54.8%	6.6%
Walworth County	54.0%	32.7%	3.6%
Washington County	47.3%	41.9%	3.7%
Waukesha County	62.1%	27.4%	3.1%
Southeast Wisconsin	**41.5%**	**45.9%**	**6.2%**
State of Wisconsin	**39.5%**	**48.8%**	**5.3%**

Table 29 displays per-pupil revenues by funding source for each of the seven counties in southeast Wisconsin. As mentioned, districts in the region received $12,613 in per-pupil revenue in the 2015-16 school year, $527 more than per-pupil revenues statewide. Racine County had the highest total per-pupil revenue in the region at $13,417 as well as the highest state-aid at $7,352 per pupil. Washington County saw the lowest total revenue overall with $11,235 per pupil. Waukesha County received the highest per-pupil property taxes in the region at $7,336, while Milwaukee County received the most federal aid in the region at $1,137 per pupil. Looking at the single year trend from the 2014-15 to 2015-16 school years, six of the seven counties saw their total operations revenue

increase. Ozaukee County was the only exception, with total revenue decreasing by $319 per pupil. Walworth County saw its total revenue increase by the largest amount with a $631 per-pupil increase in total revenue.

Table 29: Per-pupil school district revenue by source, 2015-16

County	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Operations Revenue
Kenosha County	$3,726	$7,165	$688	$12,111
Milwaukee County	$4,362	$6,970	$1,137	$13,268
Ozaukee County	$6,973	$3,229	$295	$11,497
Racine County	$4,567	$7,352	$880	$13,417
Walworth County	$6,755	$4,087	$456	$12,504
Washington County	$5,310	$4,711	$411	$11,235
Waukesha County	$7,336	$3,236	$370	$11,815
Southeast Wisconsin	**$5,240**	**$5,784**	**$788**	**$12,613**
State of Wisconsin	**$4,771**	**$5,899**	**$639**	**$12,087**

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. Wisconsin administers the ACT plus Writing to all 11th graders as part of its statewide mandated assessments. These scores appear in DPI's ACT Statewide dataset, and are now the scores used as one of the college readiness indicators in this report. DPI also publishes the ACT Graduate dataset, which consists of all results from students expected to graduate from high school that year. A brief description of each test is given below:

- ACT Aspire Early High School: An online assessment for 9th and 10th 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 11th and 12thgrade, 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 12th 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.

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.

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.

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 to the Forward Exam. 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 can be identified in a number of ways. Most commonly, this indicator is measured using the income eligibility guidelines of the federal 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 one of the most readily available measures of the income level of pupils, FRPL eligibility often 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 12th 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 Academic Standards: The Wisconsin Academic Standards outline what students should know and be able to do at each grade level and in each subject in order to be college and career ready.

Wisconsin Forward Exam: Aligned to the Wisconsin Academic Standards, the Wisconsin Forward Exam is the online statewide assessment introduced in the 2015-16 school year and replaces the Badger Exam and the WKCE previous to that. Students in grades 3-8 take the Forward exam annually each spring 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. The exam encompasses accommodations and support for English Language Learners and students with disabilities.

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 1a: Southeast Wisconsin school district enrollment, union districts, 2016-17

District	2015-16 Total	2016-17 Total	% Change
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha Union	3,841	3,859	0.5%
Brighton	186	182	-2.2%
Bristol	755	771	2.1%
Central/Westosha UHS	1,153	1,141	-1.0%
Paris	281	281	0.0%
Salem	970	969	-0.1%
Wheatland	496	515	3.8%
Wilmot Union	3,176	3,129	-1.5%
Randall	651	665	2.2%
Silver Lake	520	478	-8.1%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	527	534	1.3%
Twin Lakes	372	366	-1.6%
Wilmot UHS	1,106	1,086	-1.8%
Milwaukee County			
Nicolet Union	3,539	3,467	-2.0%
Fox Point	882	847	-4.0%
Glendale-River Hills	1,068	1,058	-0.9%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	474	486	2.5%
Nicolet UHS	1,115	1,076	-3.5%
Racine County			
Union Grove Union	2,875	2,837	-1.3%
Dover	95	107	12.6%
Raymond	418	429	2.6%
Union Grove	848	817	-3.7%
Union Grove UHS	1,028	1,012	-1.6%
Yorkville	486	472	-2.9%
Waterford Union	3,141	3,050	-2.9%
North Cape	194	173	-10.8%
Norway	100	90	-10.0%
Washington-Caldwell	174	169	-2.9%
Waterford Graded	1,565	1,535	-1.9%
Waterford UHS	1,108	1,083	-2.3%

District	2015-16 Total	2016-17 Total	% Change
Walworth County			
Big Foot Union	1,681	1,632	-2.9%
Big Foot UHS	509	482	-5.3%
Fontana	271	263	-3.0%
Linn J6	122	117	-4.1%
Sharon	290	278	-4.1%
Walworth	489	492	0.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	4,427	4,398	-0.7%
Geneva	210	195	-7.1%
Genoa City	571	575	0.7%
Lake Geneva	2,079	2,039	-1.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	1,461	1,481	1.4%
Linn J4	106	108	1.9%
Washington County			
Hartford Union*	4,527	4,427	-2.2%
Erin	358	380	6.1%
Friess Lake	191	177	-7.3%
Hartford	1,781	1,774	-0.4%
Hartford UHS	1,401	1,366	-2.5%
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	367	335	-8.7%
Richfield	429	395	-7.9%
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead Union	6,485	6,394	-1.4%
Arrowhead UHS	2,219	2,190	-1.3%
Hartland-Lakeside	1,138	1,148	0.9%
Lake Country	515	505	-1.9%
Merton Community	905	860	-5.0%
North Lake	344	341	-0.9%
Richmond	474	449	-5.3%
Stone Bank	362	373	3.0%
Swallow	528	528	0.0%
SE Wisconsin (Entire)	**297,870**	**297,035**	**-0.3%**
State of Wisconsin	**867,137**	**863,881**	**-0.4%**

Table 2a: Southeast Wisconsin enrollment by race, union districts, 2016-17

District	African American	Hispanic	White	Other	Minority
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha Union	1.1%	8.1%	87.3%	3.6%	12.7%
Brighton	0.0%	5.0%	92.9%	2.2%	7.1%
Bristol	0.4%	7.4%	89.2%	3.0%	10.8%
Central/Westosha UHS	1.1%	8.9%	86.3%	3.7%	13.7%
Paris	1.1%	10.7%	81.1%	7.1%	18.9%
Salem	2.2%	9.6%	85.2%	3.0%	14.8%
Wheatland	0.4%	3.9%	91.7%	4.1%	8.4%
Wilmot Union	0.8%	7.8%	88.0%	3.5%	12.0%
Randall	1.4%	2.7%	94.0%	2.0%	6.0%
Silver Lake	1.1%	6.1%	88.7%	4.2%	11.3%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	0.2%	11.4%	84.8%	3.6%	15.2%
Twin Lakes	0.8%	13.9%	80.9%	4.4%	19.1%
Wilmot UHS	0.6%	7.8%	87.9%	3.7%	12.1%
Milwaukee County					
Nicolet Union	21.5%	6.8%	60.0%	11.8%	40.0%
Fox Point	12.0%	5.6%	69.8%	12.6%	30.2%
Glendale-River Hills	34.0%	6.4%	49.1%	10.5%	51.0%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	12.6%	8.8%	64.0%	14.6%	36.0%
Nicolet UHS	20.5%	7.2%	61.3%	11.1%	38.8%
Racine County					
Union Grove Union	1.1%	6.7%	89.0%	3.3%	11.0%
Dover	4.7%	7.5%	82.2%	5.6%	17.8%
Raymond	1.2%	8.6%	87.2%	3.0%	12.8%
Union Grove	1.5%	6.2%	89.2%	3.1%	10.8%
Union Grove UHS	0.7%	6.1%	89.7%	3.5%	10.3%
Yorkville	0.4%	6.6%	90.0%	3.0%	10.0%
Waterford Union	0.9%	4.8%	91.0%	3.3%	9.0%
North Cape	1.2%	2.9%	93.6%	2.3%	6.4%
Norway	0.0%	13.3%	81.1%	5.6%	18.9%
Washington-Caldwell	0.6%	4.7%	89.9%	4.7%	10.1%
Waterford Graded	0.9%	4.8%	90.3%	4.0%	9.7%
Waterford UHS	0.9%	4.4%	92.6%	2.0%	7.4%
Walworth County					
Big Foot Union	0.9%	22.0%	73.2%	3.9%	26.8%
Big Foot UHS	0.6%	23.7%	72.4%	3.3%	27.6%
Fontana	0.0%	9.5%	87.5%	3.0%	12.6%
Linn J6	3.4%	8.6%	83.8%	4.3%	16.2%
Sharon	0.4%	20.1%	77.0%	2.5%	23.0%
Walworth	1.4%	31.3%	61.6%	5.7%	38.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	1.2%	21.6%	74.0%	3.2%	26.0%
Geneva	0.0%	15.9%	82.6%	1.5%	17.4%
Genoa City	0.5%	13.6%	84.2%	1.7%	15.8%
Lake Geneva	1.0%	26.2%	69.3%	3.6%	30.8%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	1.6%	18.8%	76.0%	3.6%	24.0%
Linn J4	4.6%	25.9%	67.6%	1.9%	32.4%
Washington County					
Hartford Union	1.4%	7.4%	88.3%	2.9%	11.7%
Erin	0.3%	5.0%	93.7%	1.1%	6.3%
Friess Lake	0.6%	0.6%	93.8%	5.1%	6.2%
Hartford	1.8%	11.1%	83.8%	3.3%	16.2%
Hartford UHS	1.8%	6.2%	89.3%	2.7%	10.7%
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	0.0%	4.2%	92.5%	3.3%	7.5%
Richfield	0.5%	3.3%	93.4%	2.8%	6.6%
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead Union	0.7%	3.8%	90.4%	5.1%	9.6%
Arrowhead UHS	0.6%	3.3%	92.1%	4.0%	7.9%
Hartland-Lakeside	0.9%	6.0%	87.5%	5.6%	12.5%
Lake Country	1.2%	4.0%	87.9%	6.9%	12.1%
Merton Community	0.5%	3.4%	93.6%	2.6%	6.4%
North Lake	0.3%	1.8%	88.3%	9.7%	11.7%
Richmond	0.5%	3.1%	89.3%	7.1%	10.7%
Stone Bank	0.0%	1.3%	96.5%	2.2%	3.5%
Swallow	1.3%	4.9%	84.9%	8.9%	15.2%

Table 3a: Economically Disadvantaged Students in Southeast Wisconsin, 2016-17 (Union Districts)

District	Number of Econ Disadv Students	Total Students	% Econ Disadv 2016-17
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha Union	896	3,859	23.2%
Brighton	25	182	13.7%
Bristol	138	771	17.9%
Central/Westosha UHS	196	1,141	17.2%
Paris	33	281	11.7%
Salem	288	969	29.7%
Wheatland	216	515	41.9%
Wilmot Union	858	3,129	27.4%
Randall	152	665	22.9%
Silver Lake	172	478	36.0%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	163	534	30.5%
Twin Lakes	162	366	44.3%
Wilmot UHS	209	1,086	19.2%
Milwaukee County			
Nicolet Union	609	3,467	17.6%
Fox Point	94	847	11.1%
Glendale-River Hills	343	1,058	32.4%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	49	486	10.1%
Nicolet UHS	123	1,076	11.4%
Racine County			
Union Grove Union	424	2,837	14.9%
Dover	20	107	18.7%
Raymond	28	429	6.5%
Union Grove	182	817	22.3%
Union Grove UHS	144	1,012	14.2%
Yorkville	50	472	10.6%
Waterford Union	363	3,050	11.9%
North Cape	20	173	11.6%
Norway	14	90	15.6%
Washington-Caldwell	23	169	13.6%
Waterford Graded	195	1,535	12.7%
Waterford UHS	111	1,083	10.3%
Walworth County			
Big Foot Union	732	1,632	44.9%
Big Foot UHS	197	482	40.9%
Fontana	79	263	30.0%
Linn J6	32	117	27.4%
Sharon	149	278	53.6%
Walworth	275	492	55.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	1,353	4,398	30.8%
Geneva	0	195	0.0%
Genoa City	231	575	40.2%
Lake Geneva	683	2,039	33.5%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	393	1,481	26.5%
Linn J4	46	108	42.6%
Washington County			
Hartford Union	1,033	4,427	23.3%
Erin	32	380	8.4%
Friess Lake	8	177	4.5%
Hartford	607	1,774	34.2%
Hartford UHS	278	1,366	20.4%
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	81	335	24.2%
Richfield	27	395	6.8%
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead Union	454	6,394	7.1%
Arrowhead UHS	123	2,190	5.6%
Hartland-Lakeside	200	1,148	17.4%
Lake Country	39	505	7.7%
Merton Community	47	860	5.5%
North Lake	0	341	0.0%
Richmond	4	449	0.9%
Stone Bank	28	373	7.5%
Swallow	13	528	2.5%

Table 4a: Southeast Wisconsin English Language Learners, 2016-17 (Union Districts)

District	Percent ELL
Kenosha County	
Central/Westosha Union	1.7%
Brighton	0.0%
Bristol	2.2%
Central/Westosha UHS	0.7%
Paris	3.6%
Salem	2.8%
Wheatland	0.8%
Wilmot Union	0.8%
Randall	0.0%
Silver Lake	0.8%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	1.1%
Twin Lakes	2.5%
Wilmot UHS	0.6%
Milwaukee County	
Nicolet Union	2.6%
Fox Point	2.2%
Glendale-River Hills	1.7%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	6.4%
Nicolet UHS	2.0%
Racine County	
Union Grove Union	0.7%
Dover	0.0%
Raymond	0.5%
Union Grove	0.5%
Union Grove UHS	0.8%
Yorkville	1.1%
Waterford Union	0.5%
North Cape	0.0%
Norway	0.0%
Washington-Caldwell	0.0%
Waterford Graded	0.9%
Waterford UHS	0.2%

District	Percent ELL
Walworth County	
Big Foot Union	10.4%
Big Foot UHS	4.2%
Fontana	3.0%
Linn J6	4.3%
Sharon	11.9%
Walworth	20.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	8.2%
Geneva	4.1%
Genoa City	3.1%
Lake Geneva	13.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	3.0%
Linn J4	13.0%
Washington County	
Hartford Union	2.4%
Erin	0.8%
Friess Lake	0.0%
Hartford	4.9%
Hartford UHS	0.7%
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	0.6%
Richfield	1.5%
Waukesha County	
Arrowhead Union	0.4%
Arrowhead UHS	0.2%
Hartland-Lakeside	1.2%
Lake Country	0.6%
Merton Community	0.0%
North Lake	0.0%
Richmond	0.0%
Stone Bank	1.3%
Swallow	0.2%
SE Wisconsin (Entire)	**6.3%**
State of Wisconsin	**5.5%**

Table 5a: Southeast Wisconsin students with disabilities, 2016-17 (Union Districts)

District	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
Kenosha County		
Central/Westosha Union	11.5%	442
Brighton	4.4%	8
Bristol	10.1%	78
Central/Westosha UHS	9.8%	112
Paris	9.6%	27
Salem	14.9%	144
Wheatland	14.2%	73
Wilmot Union	12.0%	374
Randall	13.1%	87
Silver Lake	11.5%	55
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	10.1%	54
Twin Lakes	10.7%	39
Wilmot UHS	12.8%	139
Milwaukee County		
Nicolet Union	12.3%	427
Fox Point	10.9%	92
Glendale-River Hills	14.5%	153
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	13.0%	63
Nicolet UHS	11.1%	119
Racine County		
Union Grove Union	10.4%	296
Dover	9.4%	10
Raymond	11.4%	49
Union Grove	13.1%	107
Union Grove UHS	8.4%	85
Yorkville	9.5%	45
Waterford Union	11.0%	336
North Cape	16.2%	28
Norway	5.6%	5
Washington-Caldwell	11.2%	19
Waterford Graded	12.1%	186
Waterford UHS	9.1%	98

District	Percent with Disability	Number with Disability
Walworth County		
Big Foot Union	14.1%	230
Big Foot UHS	14.5%	70
Fontana	8.4%	22
Linn J6	16.2%	19
Sharon	18.4%	51
Walworth	13.8%	68
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	10.1%	446
Geneva	7.2%	14
Genoa City	12.5%	72
Lake Geneva	12.0%	245
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	7.2%	107
Linn J4	7.4%	8
Washington County		
Hartford Union	13.3%	590
Erin	8.4%	32
Friess Lake	9.0%	16
Hartford	14.9%	264
Hartford UHS	14.2%	194
Herman-Neosho-Rubicon	9.6%	32
Richfield	13.2%	52
Waukesha County		
Arrowhead Union	9.9%	633
Arrowhead UHS	8.0%	174
Hartland-Lakeside	11.8%	135
Lake Country	12.7%	64
Merton Community	11.2%	96
North Lake	12.9%	44
Richmond	7.6%	34
Stone Bank	12.3%	46
Swallow	7.6%	40
SE Wisconsin (Entire)	**13.9%**	**41,415**
State of Wisconsin	**13.5%**	**116,890**

Table 6a: Student Participation Rates (Union Districts), 2015-16

District	Attendance Rate Above/Below Region Percent	Attendance Rate District Percent	Truancy Rate Above/Below Region Percent	Truancy Rate District Percent	Dropout Rate (Grades 7-12) Above/Below Region Percent	Dropout Rate (Grades 7-12) District Percent
Kenosha County						
Central/Westosha Union	+	96.0%			-	1.0%
Brighton	+	97.4%			-	0.0%
Bristol	+	96.2%			-	0.0%
Central/Westosha UHS	+	94.7%			-	1.2%
Paris	+	98.1%			-	0.0%
Salem	+	96.1%			-	1.5%
Wheatland	+	96.8%			-	0.0%
Wilmot Union	+	95.1%			-	0.5%
Randall	+	94.5%			-	0.0%
Silver Lake	-	93.6%			-	0.0%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	+	95.1%			-	0.0%
Twin Lakes	+	95.1%			-	0.0%
Wilmot UHS	+	96.1%			-	0.6%
Milwaukee County						
Nicolet Union	+	96.4%			-	0.5%
Fox Point	+	96.3%			-	1.0%
Glendale-River Hills	+	95.6%			-	0.4%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	+	95.5%			-	1.0%
Nicolet UHS	+	97.8%			-	0.4%
Racine County						
Union Grove Union	+	96.6%			-	0.1%
Dover	+	96.2%			-	0.0%
Raymond	+	96.6%			-	0.0%
Union Grove	+	96.5%			-	0.5%
Union Grove UHS	+	96.8%			-	0.0%
Yorkville	+	96.2%			-	0.0%
Waterford Union	+	96.2%			-	0.8%
North Cape	+	96.4%			-	0.0%
Norway	+	97.1%			+	10.0%
Washington-Caldwell	+	95.4%			-	0.0%
Waterford Graded	+	96.6%			-	0.3%
Waterford UHS	+	95.7%			-	0.9%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	95.1%			-	1.1%
Big Foot UHS	+	95.0%			-	1.6%
Fontana	+	94.1%			-	0.0%
Linn J6	+	96.4%			-	0.0%
Sharon	+	95.2%			-	0.0%
Walworth	+	95.4%			-	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	94.6%			-	1.0%
Geneva	+	95.0%			-	0.0%
Genoa City	+	96.3%			-	0.0%
Lake Geneva	-	93.4%			-	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	+	95.4%			-	1.5%
Linn J4	+	95.1%			-	0.0%
Washington County						
Hartford Union	+	96.7%			-	0.6%
Erin	+	96.7%			-	0.0%
Friess Lake	+	96.5%			-	0.0%
Hartford	+	96.0%			-	0.6%
Hartford UHS	+	97.4%			-	0.7%
Herman	+	96.5%			-	0.0%
Neosho	+	97.3%			-	0.0%
Richfield	+	97.0%			-	0.0%
Rubicon	+	96.7%			-	0.0%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	97.0%			-	0.1%
Arrowhead UHS	+	97.8%			-	0.1%
Hartland-Lakeside	+	95.6%			-	0.0%
Lake Country	+	96.3%			-	0.0%
Merton Community	+	97.0%			-	0.4%
North Lake	+	97.1%			-	0.0%
Richmond	+	97.2%			-	0.0%
Stone Bank	+	98.2%			-	0.0%
Swallow	+	97.0%			-	0.0%
Southeast Wisconsin		**93.9%**				**2.4%**
State of Wisconsin		**94.9%**				**1.5%**

Table 7a: School district per-pupil expenditures, 2015-16

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Trans-portation	Central Services	Total Expenditures
Kenosha County	**$7,285**	**$736**	**$627**	**$155**	**$635**	**$364**	**$322**	**$11,955**
Central/Westosha Union	$6,664	$467	$466	$437	$553	$451	$284	$12,116
Brighton	$5,943	$337	$321	$103	$954	$550	$438	$11,012
Bristol	$6,129	$327	$649	$621	$345	$313	$45	$10,539
Central/Westosha UHS	$7,320	$589	$380	$326	$792	$484	$624	$13,487
Paris	$5,528	$212	$750	$19	$853	$408	$60	$10,161
Salem	$6,572	$504	$422	$327	$425	$546	$155	$12,061
Wheatland	$7,051	$518	$364	$990	$243	$388	$177	$12,960
Kenosha	$7,398	$806	$653	$54	$692	$314	$319	$11,745
Wilmot Union	$7,248	$571	$639	$522	$340	$609	$392	$13,225
Randall	$6,255	$419	$655	$664	$0	$915	$471	$11,866
Silver Lake	$6,480	$558	$564	$384	$317	$271	$411	$11,195
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	$8,044	$502	$579	$434	$508	$602	$366	$14,101
Twin Lakes	$7,561	$340	$442	$1,103	$390	$434	$311	$14,608
Wilmot UHS	$7,708	$777	$759	$350	$454	$651	$376	$14,096
Milwaukee County	**$6,686**	**$689**	**$721**	**$273**	**$640**	**$614**	**$347**	**$13,245**
Brown Deer	$6,988	$434	$512	$421	$806	$416	$223	$13,300
Cudahy	$7,444	$605	$603	$207	$701	$70	$420	$12,698
Franklin Public	$7,100	$514	$219	$204	$576	$426	$272	$11,608
Greendale	$6,980	$500	$491	$272	$693	$152	$332	$11,244
Greenfield	$6,575	$415	$471	$166	$575	$352	$338	$11,217
Milwaukee	$6,611	$826	$834	$327	$656	$832	$378	$14,426
Nicolet Union	$8,510	$714	$1,035	$512	$658	$967	$330	$15,734
Fox Point-Bayside	$7,832	$630	$869	$499	$577	$1,002	$396	$13,826
Glendale-River Hills	$7,644	$556	$1,229	$368	$542	$920	$120	$13,767
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	$9,188	$678	$895	$675	$578	$969	$71	$16,489
Nicolet UHS	$9,588	$948	$1,041	$593	$866	$984	$588	$18,806
Oak Creek-Franklin	$6,292	$504	$268	$161	$507	$545	$195	$10,282
Saint Francis	$6,021	$511	$393	$557	$608	$138	$455	$11,269
Shorewood	$7,679	$503	$642	$365	$541	$59	$324	$12,341
South Milwaukee	$6,700	$483	$744	$180	$621	$67	$202	$11,239
Wauwatosa	$6,573	$484	$559	$76	$675	$112	$359	$10,570
West Allis	$6,425	$395	$754	$89	$622	$278	$282	$11,627
Whitefish Bay	$6,897	$532	$595	$130	$654	$94	$126	$11,113
Whitnall	$6,088	$568	$492	$210	$544	$341	$633	$11,142
Ozaukee County	**$6,561**	**$518**	**$583**	**$226**	**$602**	**$458**	**$262**	**$11,469**
Cedarburg	$6,394	$499	$611	$219	$519	$381	$357	$10,977
Grafton	$6,632	$493	$550	$288	$649	$431	$13	$11,340
Mequon-Thiensville	$6,774	$615	$700	$226	$674	$582	$371	$11,881
Northern Ozaukee	$4,481	$287	$370	$241	$499	$368	$153	$10,907
Port Washington-Saukville	$7,282	$522	$508	$177	$597	$428	$258	$11,784
Racine County	**$7,268**	**$777**	**$792**	**$222**	**$635**	**$488**	**$379**	**$13,337**
Burlington Area	$7,122	$587	$418	$129	$631	$664	$3	$12,240
Racine Unified	$7,484	$890	$967	$168	$669	$446	$445	$13,789
Union Grove Union	$6,271	$369	$363	$495	$404	$375	$360	$11,480
Dover	$7,477	$239	$442	$827	$421	$646	$30	$18,035
Raymond	$7,406	$202	$308	$1,070	$8	$500	$348	$13,175
Union Grove	$6,721	$365	$287	$283	$615	$228	$308	$11,423
Union Grove UHS	$5,599	$573	$441	$403	$462	$395	$403	$10,782
Yorkville	$5,693	$114	$362	$499	$253	$427	$435	$10,317
Waterford Union	$7,012	$657	$494	$392	$640	$670	$372	$13,380
North Cape	$7,242	$815	$646	$948	$961	$518	$277	$15,838
Norway	$6,024	$190	$210	$149	$1,603	$590	$63	$12,351
Washington-Caldwell	$7,607	$386	$971	$461	$823	$572	$251	$15,193
Waterford Graded	$6,352	$313	$423	$390	$555	$407	$633	$11,597
Waterford UHS	$7,898	$1,199	$519	$310	$589	$1,090	$66	$15,276

Table 7a: School district per-pupil expenditures, 2015-16, *continued*

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Trans-portation	Central Services	Total Expenditures
Walworth County	**$6,828**	**$518**	**$502**	**$308**	**$559**	**$487**	**$279**	**$12,096**
Big Foot Union	$8,070	$724	$647	$1,237	$72	$464	$221	$14,462
Big Foot UHS	$8,651	$1,260	$727	$1,329	$0	$615	$376	$16,851
Fontana	$7,874	$222	$337	$1,955	$0	$524	$93	$13,992
Linn J6	$7,944	$339	$707	$2,057	$0	$732	$0	$15,725
Sharon	$7,865	$708	$589	$1,485	$0	$222	$0	$12,802
Walworth	$7,726	$549	$756	$394	$246	$349	$318	$12,907
Delavan-Darien	$6,576	$596	$816	$154	$756	$504	$354	$13,161
East Troy Community	$5,894	$501	$498	$258	$554	$541	$646	$11,563
Elkhorn Area	$6,397	$498	$332	$158	$604	$484	$148	$10,178
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	$7,227	$416	$415	$177	$575	$474	$243	$12,399
Geneva	$5,585	$326	$448	$681	$578	$347	$574	$12,451
Genoa City	$5,910	$339	$395	$449	$548	$455	$585	$12,465
Lake Geneva	$7,501	$434	$401	$88	$531	$401	$139	$11,814
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	$7,296	$451	$435	$127	$581	$598	$224	$12,705
Linn J4	$11,235	$171	$431	$136	$1,468	$566	$70	$19,196
Whitewater	$6,462	$578	$585	$247	$572	$566	$313	$11,891
Williams Bay	$7,442	$373	$249	$407	$750	$221	$40	$11,891
Washington County	**$6,420**	**$459**	**$594**	**$270**	**$470**	**$499**	**$256**	**$11,121**
Germantown	$6,550	$577	$506	$217	$435	$665	$344	$11,533
Hartford Union	$6,599	$399	$524	$376	$456	$479	$331	$12,357
Erin	$5,869	$147	$686	$79	$928	$438	$255	$10,461
Friess Lake	$8,028	$347	$372	$914	$0	$780	$7	$13,171
Hartford	$6,678	$399	$717	$261	$438	$304	$59	$12,523
Hartford UHS	$6,599	$525	$363	$271	$541	$510	$839	$12,549
Herman	$8,837	$33	$415	$685	$419	$983	$242	$16,549
Neosho	$7,057	$507	$377	$1,302	$4	$623	$230	$12,788
Richfield	$5,678	$264	$251	$515	$295	$833	$75	$10,760
Rubicon	$6,543	$101	$684	$1,234	$547	$616	$361	$16,185
Kewaskum	$5,955	$365	$565	$252	$563	$579	$362	$11,306
Slinger	$6,095	$436	$555	$175	$407	$528	$37	$9,513
West Bend	$6,501	$465	$716	$280	$504	$382	$228	$10,757
Waukesha County	**$6,582**	**$505**	**$626**	**$202**	**$557**	**$509**	**$374**	**$11,825**
Arrowhead Union	$6,757	$494	$654	$443	$390	$383	$170	$12,061
Arrowhead UHS	$6,713	$641	$643	$204	$478	$455	$11	$12,205
Hartland-Lakeside	$7,191	$464	$748	$385	$616	$342	$166	$13,211
Lake Country	$7,743	$223	$323	$816	$0	$386	$61	$11,911
Merton Community	$5,975	$260	$505	$473	$300	$316	$339	$10,703
North Lake	$6,005	$463	$618	$950	$0	$431	$239	$11,465
Richmond	$6,231	$719	$1,000	$535	$298	$355	$252	$11,611
Stone Bank	$7,381	$636	$547	$715	$522	$338	$251	$12,468
Swallow	$6,924	$329	$857	$552	$319	$308	$490	$11,963
Elmbrook	$7,799	$714	$626	$232	$528	$540	$336	$12,985
Hamilton	$6,410	$469	$491	$228	$510	$614	$200	$11,505
Kettle Moraine	$6,566	$531	$528	$117	$508	$650	$585	$11,928
Menomonee Falls	$7,319	$594	$637	$165	$562	$505	$463	$12,515
Mukwonago	$6,117	$395	$586	$86	$547	$576	$68	$10,202
Muskego-Norway	$6,759	$401	$813	$268	$597	$508	$88	$11,316
New Berlin	$5,961	$366	$809	$165	$577	$594	$944	$13,082
Oconomowoc Area	$6,014	$484	$449	$228	$563	$484	$543	$11,517
Pewaukee	$5,930	$384	$694	$208	$559	$430	$526	$10,759
Waukesha	$6,372	$537	$628	$115	$662	$451	$391	$11,684
Southeast Wisconsin	**$6,763**	**$632**	**$673**	**$242**	**$604**	**$534**	**$340**	**$12,551**
State of Wisconsin	**$6,677**	**$572**	**$614**	**$237**	**$593**	**$506**	**$328**	**$12,005**

Table 8a: School district per-pupil revenues, 2015-16

District	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Operations Revenue
Kenosha County	**$3,726**	**$7,165**	**$688**	**$12,111**
Central/Westosha Union	$4,927	$5,390	$354	$12,206
Brighton #1	$5,043	$2,279	$567	$11,356
Bristol #1	$4,333	$4,348	$265	$10,368
Central/Westosha UHS	$5,730	$5,904	$324	$13,205
Paris J1	$5,825	$1,194	$358	$10,993
Salem	$3,883	$7,411	$336	$12,178
Wheatland J1	$5,452	$5,375	$515	$13,745
Kenosha	$3,206	$7,701	$779	$11,862
Wilmot Union	$5,901	$5,570	$457	$13,738
Randall J1	$6,746	$2,801	$333	$12,426
Silver Lake J1	$3,438	$6,193	$602	$11,251
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	$3,748	$8,041	$506	$15,048
Twin Lakes #4	$8,392	$6,259	$791	$16,223
Wilmot UHS	$6,751	$5,497	$327	$14,219
Milwaukee County	**$4,362**	**$6,970**	**$1,137**	**$13,268**
Brown Deer	$7,354	$4,928	$376	$13,482
Cudahy	$3,647	$7,542	$711	$12,898
Franklin Public	$6,637	$4,108	$292	$12,129
Greendale	$4,562	$5,239	$402	$11,419
Greenfield	$5,022	$4,479	$422	$11,181
Milwaukee	$3,688	$8,572	$1,633	$14,383
Nicolet Union	$12,370	$1,810	$409	$15,957
Fox Point J2	$10,432	$2,377	$291	$14,466
Glendale-River Hills	$10,589	$1,339	$545	$14,000
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	$13,034	$1,602	$449	$16,464
Nicolet UHS	$15,326	$1,901	$353	$18,796
Oak Creek-Franklin	$4,165	$5,233	$328	$10,372
Saint Francis	$4,459	$3,361	$481	$11,213
Shorewood	$6,999	$3,067	$304	$12,204
South Milwaukee	$2,523	$7,275	$466	$11,162
Wauwatosa	$4,808	$3,492	$340	$10,707
West Allis	$3,651	$6,118	$713	$11,593
Whitefish Bay	$6,656	$4,192	$248	$11,559
Whitnall	$6,306	$2,982	$430	$11,109
Ozaukee County	**$6,973**	**$3,229**	**$295**	**$11,497**
Cedarburg	$6,621	$3,583	$284	$11,102
Grafton	$6,488	$3,618	$288	$11,508
Mequon-Thiensville	$9,441	$1,247	$259	$11,657
Northern Ozaukee	$4,474	$3,125	$283	$11,087
Port Washington-Saukville	$5,385	$5,336	$369	$11,876
Racine County	**$4,567**	**$7,352**	**$880**	**$13,417**
Burlington Area	$5,877	$5,846	$380	$12,683
Racine Unified	$4,058	$8,509	$1,143	$13,850
Union Grove Union	$4,778	$3,999	$279	$11,406
Dover #1	$7,327	$7,598	$209	$18,881
Raymond #14	$6,863	$2,176	$364	$11,366
Union Grove J1	$2,752	$6,563	$292	$11,633
Union Grove UHS	$4,639	$3,705	$208	$11,047
Yorkville J2	$6,314	$1,014	$347	$10,344
Waterford Union	$6,168	$4,875	$334	$13,358
North Cape	$7,889	$4,188	$354	$15,513
Norway J7	$8,416	$2,442	$581	$13,491
Washington-Caldwell	$9,266	$4,559	$393	$16,319
Waterford Graded J1	$5,431	$4,335	$409	$11,337
Waterford UHS	$6,220	$6,027	$193	$15,358

Table 8a: School district per-pupil revenues, 2015-16, *continued*

District	Property Taxes	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Operations Revenue
Walworth County	**$6,755**	**$4,087**	**$456**	**$12,504**
Big Foot Union	$8,135	$4,057	$559	$14,412
Big Foot UHS	$13,504	$1,238	$468	$16,901
Fontana J8	$10,194	$725	$510	$13,977
Linn J6	$11,222	$727	$523	$15,716
Sharon J11	$2,054	$9,193	$637	$12,884
Walworth J1	$4,240	$6,624	$645	$12,644
Delavan-Darien	$6,100	$6,061	$691	$13,785
East Troy Community	$7,622	$3,043	$358	$11,865
Elkhorn Area	$4,362	$4,887	$282	$10,478
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	$7,752	$3,349	$462	$13,224
Geneva J4	$8,651	$281	$481	$12,474
Genoa City J2	$3,038	$8,579	$414	$12,458
Lake Geneva J1	$6,598	$3,951	$571	$12,855
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	$10,510	$1,083	$314	$13,738
Linn J4	$15,970	$709	$591	$18,971
Whitewater	$6,537	$4,284	$500	$11,966
Williams Bay	$9,265	$306	$319	$11,704
Washington County	**$5,310**	**$4,711**	**$411**	**$11,235**
Germantown	$7,025	$3,618	$278	$11,541
Hartford Union	$5,777	$5,149	$390	$12,496
Erin	$5,649	$1,596	$296	$10,372
Friess Lake	$9,267	$1,738	$457	$13,977
Hartford J1	$4,476	$7,176	$479	$12,659
Hartford UHS	$6,548	$4,473	$308	$12,435
Herman #22	$10,074	$3,149	$486	$18,381
Neosho J3	$4,841	$5,338	$513	$12,642
Richfield J1	$6,666	$3,607	$213	$11,526
Rubicon J6	$8,235	$5,233	$679	$16,348
Kewaskum	$5,082	$5,068	$473	$11,450
Slinger	$3,982	$4,338	$253	$10,061
West Bend	$4,688	$5,128	$559	$10,705
Waukesha County	**$7,336**	**$3,236**	**$370**	**$11,815**
Arrowhead Union	$7,373	$3,088	$324	$12,373
Arrowhead UHS	$7,529	$2,869	$283	$12,605
Hartland-Lakeside J3	$8,511	$3,374	$494	$13,306
Lake Country	$8,223	$734	$359	$11,669
Merton Community	$4,461	$4,959	$210	$10,857
North Lake	$7,916	$2,956	$357	$12,913
Richmond	$4,711	$6,186	$202	$12,017
Stone Bank	$8,464	$598	$442	$12,327
Swallow	$9,711	$1,487	$299	$12,675
Elmbrook	$9,965	$1,488	$348	$13,035
Hamilton	$6,011	$4,506	$275	$11,286
Kettle Moraine	$7,773	$2,663	$377	$11,963
Menomonee Falls	$8,757	$2,434	$378	$12,595
Mukwonago	$4,705	$4,240	$306	$10,174
Muskego-Norway	$5,894	$4,517	$292	$11,375
New Berlin	$9,606	$1,424	$350	$11,891
Oconomowoc Area	$8,484	$2,338	$395	$11,926
Pewaukee	$8,017	$1,799	$292	$10,953
Waukesha	$5,956	$4,646	$499	$11,684
Southeast Wisconsin	**$5,240**	**$5,784**	**$788**	**$12,613**
State of Wisconsin	**$4,771**	**$5,899**	**$639**	**$12,087**