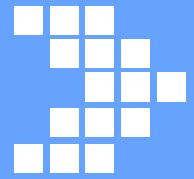


PUBLIC SCHOOLING IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

2012-2013



Public Policy Forum
Impartial research. Informed debate.

ABOUT THE PUBLIC POLICY FORUM

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

We wish to thank several school district administrators, K-12 educators, and Department of Public Instruction staff members, who graciously shared their knowledge and expertise.

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



Sponsors

The Forum would like to acknowledge the generosity of the **Herzfeld Foundation**, one of our 2013 Pillars of Public Policy. The Foundation has provided a substantial grant to the Forum to support our educational policy research in honor of our 100th anniversary. This grant will provide the capacity for enhanced research activities in all facets of Milwaukee's education landscape, from early childhood to postsecondary. Founded by Richard and Ethel Herzfeld, the Foundation focuses its grants in the areas of arts and culture, education, and arts education, and also makes limited investments in civic improvements. The Herzfeld Foundation has been one of the Public Policy Forum's most stalwart supporters and is widely known as one of Milwaukee's true community champions in its support for education (particularly early childhood education) and the arts. It served as lead funder for the Forum's award-winning, five-year research project on high-quality early childhood education and its multi-year projects on afterschool programming and arts education, and it also has generously supported the Forum's work on Milwaukee County government finances.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLING IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

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INTRODUCTION

For the past 27 years, the Public Policy Forum has compiled and analyzed data on southeast Wisconsin's public school districts for the purpose of producing a report on trends in the region's academic performance and demographics. We continue that tradition this year with updated trend analysis using new accountability standards, as well as additional performance metrics, to provide greater understanding of academic performance and challenges in the region.

As context for this year's analysis, we provide overviews of important fiscal and policy changes adopted as part of the 2013-15 state budget, and of the evolving standards and methods of assessment that are impacting Wisconsin's education environment. Changes to standardized testing and accountability metrics will bring greater opportunity to evaluate the performance of school districts and individual schools, but they also complicate efforts to understand trends and gauge proficiency.

This report presents standardized test score data from the past five years that are tied to new proficiency standards Wisconsin adopted which are more in line with National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) standards, allowing for a more consistent cohort analysis of academic progress in southeastern Wisconsin. One-year snapshots of the past year's grade-level performance on state standardized test scores are included as well.

School report cards developed by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) also receive attention in this year's report. Because these report cards now serve as a primary metric for school accountability in Wisconsin, we provide an explanation of what they measure and how they are scored. This also is the first year that district-wide report cards have been issued by DPI, and our analysis contains commentary on their strengths and weaknesses.

A few additional metrics of student achievement have been added to this year's report, strengthening our ability to compare district and state performance. For example, we use an analysis of standardized test performance and high school graduation rates to explore racial and economic achievement gaps. Additionally, measures of college readiness including ACT scores, Advanced Placement scores, and student participation rates are highlighted in a more comprehensive overview of student performance.

The report closes with a review of student enrollment and demographics in southeastern Wisconsin. Special attention is given to Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 Student Transfer Program data, as well as a glimpse into student poverty levels using data on those eligible for free and reduced-priced meals under the National School Lunch Program.



Key findings from this year's analysis of the region's public schools:

- **The number of low-income students in the region grew for a fifth straight year.** About 47% of students in southeast Wisconsin were eligible for free or reduced price-lunch this past year, a 0.9 percentage point increase from the year before and a 9.8 percentage point increase since the 2008-09 school year.
- **Achievement gaps still are omnipresent in southeast Wisconsin and the state as a whole.** The most recent WKCE test score data and graduation rate data show that white students still are outperforming their African-American classmates at an alarming rate. In addition, **new to this year's report are data revealing a vast regional and state economic achievement gap** in these same areas of student performance. Not surprisingly, both the racial and economic achievement gap data tend to move in tandem.
- Our cohort analysis reveals that, on the whole, **students are posting gains in proficiency levels from year to year.** With few exceptions, the percentage of students in any district scoring "proficient and advanced" for both reading and math increases from 4th to 8th grade.
- College readiness – often measured by ACT and AP scores, as well as graduation rates – is the long-term goal that shapes the state's new accountability system. **ACT scores in the region showed little movement in the 2011-12 school year** (though regional and state scores and test-taking continue to exceed national averages), while **AP passage rates continued to increase** and the **regional four-year graduation rate now has shown three consecutive years of growth.**
- **Applying national standards of proficiency to standardized test scores paints a different picture of academic achievement.** While little has changed with regard to actual student achievement in the region and state, the adjustment of state achievement test scores to national standards used by NAEP sets the bar for "proficiency" much higher and portrays a much steeper hill for districts to climb to meet future accountability standards.
- **Student participation rates stumbled a bit.** Attendance rates in southeastern Wisconsin fell by 0.1 percentage points in the past year, while the attendance rate for the state as a whole grew by 0.1 percentage points. Southeast Wisconsin also saw an increase in truancy rates (15.9%) and an unchanged dropout rate (2%) over the past year.
- **Enrollment in the region continues to fall, but at a decreasing rate.** Though not as pronounced as last year's 0.8 percentage point decline in enrollment, this past year's 0.5 percentage point decline continues the trend of fewer public school students in the region. In fact, 2010-11 is the only year in which enrollment increased in the past five years. While



overall enrollment in the region continues to decline, minority enrollment continues to climb, growing 0.6 percentage points over the past year to reach 41.5% of the student population.

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



DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This analysis of southeastern Wisconsin's school districts primarily utilizes data obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI). The data were obtained from the DPI District Report Cards, Wisconsin Information System for Education Data Dashboard (WISEdash) and other divisions of the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to examine public schooling trends in southeast Wisconsin. The data includes the most recent information regarding public schools in the region – typically from the 2012-13 school year – though some data from the previous school year (2011-12) are used because of late release dates. The dates for each data set are noted in the relevant text or tables.

To be more consistent with the DPI District Report Cards, calculations for the WSAS percent proficient and advanced do not include non-tested students. The denominator includes only tested students that were enrolled the full academic year.

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

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

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



STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

New flexibility under federal law opens gates for major state accountability reforms

Wisconsin's standards and accountability measures are changing, in large part because of the U.S. Department of Education's July 2012 approval of the state's request for a waiver from major provisions of the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) law. The waiver proposal commits the state to several major accountability reforms – some still in development – which focus on preparing all Wisconsin high school students to graduate with the skills and knowledge needed for college and careers. To facilitate progress towards this goal, the waiver grants Wisconsin the freedom to establish alternative standards and measures of student and educator performance and to develop state-designed systems of school and district accountability. This section summarizes four reforms that form the backbone of Wisconsin's new accountability system.

New standards: Common Core State Standards

One major component of the new state accountability system is full implementation of the Common Core State Standards (CCSS), formally adopted by the state in 2010. The CCSS will replace the state's current proficiency standards, the Wisconsin Model Academic Standards (WMAS).

CCSS standards have been adopted for several reasons. They are grade-level specific for grades K-12 while the WMAS described what students should know and do only at grades 4, 8, and 12. At the time that CCSS standards were being developed, Wisconsin's Department of Public

Common Core State Standards (CCSS)

-Standards for English language arts and math created by the National Governor's Association for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers

-Adopted by Wisconsin in 2010

-Replaces Wisconsin Model Academic Standards with standards for annual K-12 student achievement and college readiness

Common Core Essential Elements (CCEE)

-Alternative achievement standards in math and English language arts for students with significant cognitive disabilities

-Implemented in 2013-14, replacing Extended Grade Band Standards

Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA)

-New assessment aligned with Common Core State Standards developed by a consortium of states

-Replaces reading, math and language arts portions of WKCE starting 2014-15

-Summative test administered in last 12 weeks of the school year

-Computer adaptive benchmark/interim tests to track student progress

Dynamic Learning Maps (DLM)

-Multi-state consortium to develop alternative assessment to replace WAA-SwD

-Aligned with CCEE



Instruction (DPI) was already looking at replacing or revising the decade-old WMAS and thus the in-process CCSS initiative was a natural fit. Finally, adoption of CCSS allows a much more robust comparison of achievement scores among states.

Although all school districts will adopt and develop their own curricula to meet the standards, the CCSS establishes a baseline at each grade level for what students should know and be able to do.

New assessments: Greater emphasis on college and career readiness

A second major reform shaping Wisconsin's public education environment is the development and implementation of the SMARTER Balanced Assessment (SBA) system. The SBA is designed to measure student proficiency on the CCSS and will replace the written Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS), which includes the WKCE, put in place to assess progress toward the WMAS, adopted in the same year.

Administered in grades 3 through 8 and grade 11, the SBA will be a computer-adaptive system containing components for multiple types of student evaluation, both for benchmarking student progress during the school year and to assess student knowledge at year's end. The SBA is slated to be fully implemented in 2014-2015. In the interim, Wisconsin students continue with assessments using the WSAS.

In addition to the SBA administered in 11th grade, the 2013-2015 state budget includes a provision requiring that parts of the ACT suite be administered to all high school students as a way to gauge progress toward college and career readiness. Starting with the 2014-2015 school year, these assessments will be administered as follows: 9th graders will take the ACT Explore in both the fall and spring, 10th graders will take the ACT Plan in the spring, and 11th graders will take the ACT in the spring.¹ Along with the 11th grade administration of the SBA, the ACT suite of assessments effectively replaces the reading, math, and English language portions of the WKCE.

Higher standards of proficiency

In anticipation of the full roll-out of the CCSS and SBA in 2014-2015, WSAS reading and math scores from the fall 2012 and fall 2013 test administrations will have been calibrated to reflect higher proficiency standards, as defined by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). As a result, proficiency scores in reading and mathematics will show a significant decrease, as the NAEP standards are more rigorous than those defined under the WMAS. By measuring proficiency on the WSAS using NAEP standards, state officials are hoping to gain an understanding of what the CCSS-based SBA proficiency levels will look like. These student

¹ Wisconsin DPI Summary of 2013 Budget Act 20 Final 2013-15 Budget with vetoes, Provisions related to elementary and secondary education and state agency operations
http://pb.dpi.wi.gov/files/pb/pdf/Act_20_final_summary_2013-15.pdf



scores factor heavily into calculating school and district ratings for both state and federal accountability.

The WSAS includes the WKCE, which is the portion of the WSAS that most Wisconsin students are required to take. Students with cognitive disabilities take the Wisconsin Alternate Assessment for Students with Disabilities (WAA-SwD). Together, the WKCE and the WAA-SwD make up the testing portions of the WSAS. The curriculum requirements for students with cognitive disabilities under CCSS are the Common Core Essential Elements (CCEE).

As these and other accountability reforms are implemented over the next several years, it will be important for parents, educators, and policymakers to understand how the changes will affect analysis of trends in student achievement and evaluation of school and district performance.

School and district accountability: report cards

To monitor and disclose school and district performance, Wisconsin's accountability reforms include the creation of an accountability index rating system and annual release of school and district report cards. The rating system assesses school and district performance along multiple dimensions and assigns a score and corresponding rating. A school or district's accountability rating determines the type and level of support it will receive from the state, including recognition for high performance or state intervention and resources to mitigate and improve low performance.

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) released its first round of school report cards in the fall of 2012. It released a second round of school report cards and the first district report cards in fall 2013. The next section provides more detail on the content and scoring of the school report cards, as well as selected data from recently released report cards for districts in southeast Wisconsin.



SCHOOL AND DISTRICT PERFORMANCE: REPORT CARDS

Wisconsin's new school and district report cards contain several forms of performance information, the most prominent of which is the accountability index score. The accountability index gives each school or district a score on a scale of 0 to 100. Schools and districts that receive a score between 83 and 100 are determined to significantly exceed expectations; those receiving a score of 73-82.9 exceed expectations; those scoring between 63 and 72.9 meet expectations; those receiving a score of 53-62.9 meet few expectations; and those scoring lower than 53 fail to meet expectations. The overall accountability score is comprised of two components: a weighted average of several academic performance indicators and a set of student engagement indicators, as described below.

District report cards closely resemble school report cards, but include a few differences related to the structural differences between a school and a district. District report card indicators are calculated as if all of the students in the district attended one big school, not as an average of the individual scores of the district's schools. In addition, district report cards include both attendance and graduation rates (whereas school report cards show one or the other but not both), informational summaries about school performance in the district, and within-district data related to student mobility between schools.

Academic performance indicator

The academic performance indicator is a weighted average of scores in *four priority areas*, also ranging from 0 to 100: **Student achievement**, as measured on state proficiency assessments in reading and mathematics; **student growth**, which is the change in knowledge from year to year in reading and mathematics, irrespective of students' starting points; **closing gaps** in achievement and high school graduation between high- and low- performing student subgroups; and indicators of **on-track and postsecondary readiness** including high school graduation rates or attendance, ACT participation and performance, and measures of 3rd grade reading or 8th grade mathematics.

The calculation of priority area scores for each school or district can vary depending on the specific school, the composition of its enrollment, and the corresponding availability of applicable data. Most notably, scores for elementary, middle, and high schools are comprised of a different mix of variables due to the different ages of students they instruct. For example, although the On-Track and Postsecondary Readiness area makes up 25% of any school's overall accountability, the way that 25% is broken down is distinct for each educational level. In elementary schools, for instance, 20% of the overall score comes from attendance measures, and 5% comes from 3rd grade reading achievement data. Middle school calculations vary from elementary school calculations in that 5% comes from 8th grade mathematics scores, as opposed to reading achievement scores. Finally, 20% of high school accountability scores come from graduation rates and 5% come from ACT participation and performance data.



Other data variations could also affect individual school calculations. For example, schools with no minority enrollment of specific student subgroups would not be able to post a corresponding closing gaps score. A second example is elementary schools, which would not have a graduation or dropout rate, affecting closing gaps, postsecondary readiness, and student engagement scores. Similarly, growth measures can be affected by the grades level taught. High schools, for instance, only administer the WKCE in 10th grade, making it impossible to demonstrate a rate of student growth, which, in turn, causes the other three priority areas to be weighed more heavily.

Although these variations introduce considerable complexity into the rating system, the intent behind them is to use only school performance variables that relate directly to the school in question and avoid holding schools accountable for factors that do not apply to them. These variations explain why a school's overall rating is a weighted average of scores on available indicators for each school, instead of a simple average of the raw scores in each of the four priority areas. As such, a school's rating only applies to its overall accountability score, as opposed to any of the four priority area scores.

Student engagement indicator

The second component of the accountability index score is comprised of scores on a set of three *student engagement indicators*: test participation, absenteeism, and dropout rates. Schools with engagement indicators below statewide standards have points deducted from their weighted average score for the four academic priority areas. To avoid deductions on their accountability scores, schools and districts must achieve test participation rates of at least 95%, absenteeism rates of 14% or below, and dropout rates below 6%. Schools with engagement indicators at or above the state standards, however, do not have points added to their weighted average academic indicator score. Thus, if a school's engagement indicators all meet or exceed the state benchmark, then the school's final overall accountability score will simply be its weighted average score for the four academic priority areas.

Strengths and limitations of school and district report cards

Among the advantages of the new report card cited by its proponents is its new approach to addressing low performance in struggling schools. Rather than label such schools as failing without providing support for improvement, it aims to target performance incentives and intervention measures to schools according to their need. In addition, the inclusion of multiple priority measures in the calculation of accountability scores provides a more detailed view into individual school performance than the previous system, which focused its emphasis the percentage of students receiving a minimum rating of proficient on the WKCE. Also, the new scoring process aims for more fairness and reliability specifically in assessing schools by attempting to account for differences between them such as grade levels instructed and minority enrollment.



The new system is not free from challenges, however. As explained previously, available data are not uniform across all schools, a factor that can cause some priority areas to be over- or under-represented depending on the particular mix available for a given school. The new report card does provide more diverse and nuanced information about school performance than the previous NCLB-governed system (based almost exclusively on a school or district's adequate yearly progress (AYP) on state assessment averages). Yet, like the old AYP system, the new overall accountability index scores rely heavily on standardized achievement test scores, which some argue have inherent problems and biases. For example, like proficiency rates under the old system, the overall accountability score used to rate a school on whether it meets expectations tends to be higher for wealthy, predominantly white districts, and lower for schools with high poverty and minority enrollment. In essence, the new system provides informative additional indicators of school performance such as student growth, closing gaps, and student engagement, and, at the same time, affirms the well-known link between socioeconomic context and academic outcomes such as math and reading proficiency.

Notably, the vast majority (86%) of schools and districts throughout the state met or exceeded expectations according to the latest report card release,^{2 3} while less than half of Wisconsin's students demonstrated proficiency in WKCE reading or math in the fall of 2012, as measured by the new NAEP-adjusted higher proficiency state benchmarks.⁴ This discrepancy could bring out numerous responses. Among such responses, it could suggest that the benchmark for schools meeting expectations is set too low. To others, it could mean the report card may be effectively capturing current efforts toward higher school performance that have not yet revealed themselves in standardized test scores. No matter what the interpretation, at minimum these findings offer an opportunity for policymakers, school officials, community leaders, parents, and others to engage in discussions about whether the new report card system measures school and district performance fairly and accurately; whether it provides the information needed to make sound policy decisions toward higher achievement for all Wisconsin students; and what policy and administrative adjustments might be made in pursuit of these objectives.

Finally, the effectiveness of the system may be suffering from the fact that it is being implemented against a backdrop of shifting related reforms. Notably, the second round of school report cards, just recently released, exhibit several substantive changes in the way accountability scores are calculated from the first set of report cards issued in the fall of 2012. Some of those key changes include the following:

- Calculations of the absenteeism and dropout rates have been aligned with the test participation indicator in that they now consider either current year rates or a three-year

² Richards, Erin (September 18, 2013) 5 reasons to keep watching Wisconsin's new school report cards. <http://www.jsonline.com/blogs/news/224253731.html>

³ Overview of Gov. Walker's 2013-15 Budget Proposal, presentation slides. <http://pb.dpi.wi.gov/>

⁴ Richards, Erin (July 17, 2012) Student scores slip with new proficiency benchmarks. <http://www.jsonline.com/news/education/student-scores-slip-with-new-proficiency-benchmarks-1165315-162681856.html>



calculation (the first release only considered the current year rate). Schools can now meet either indicator and avoid receiving a deduction.

- The student achievement indicator now includes only tested students enrolled for a full academic year, whereas the first version included non-tested students in a school's average.
- The closing gaps calculation compares a given school's target subgroup achievement with the achievement of the comparison group at the state level, rather than that of the school's comparison group. For example, student achievement in a given school or district for specific racial/ethnic groups, such as African American students, is compared to the statewide average of white student achievement, as opposed to white student achievement in the individual school or district.⁵

These issues highlight an important, though time-limited, challenge in using the new report cards to assess school performance. Thus far, some of the changes in accountability scores have been produced by changes in the calculation formulae, as opposed to changes in actual school performance. Another “growing pain” in the new system is the upcoming implementation of the brand new SMARTER Balanced assessment system. When the WKCE and WAA-SwD are finally phased out, DPI will need to have in place a new rubric for calculating priority area scores using SBA results. At the moment, those changes are still in development.

Chart 1 and Table 1 present report card data for the districts in southeast Wisconsin. **Chart 1**, which summarizes 2012-2013 report card data for the region's districts, shows that all but one district in the region met or exceeded overall accountability score expectations. The Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) is the one exception.

Meanwhile, **Table 1**, which provides district-by-district report card information,⁶ shows that there is an inverse relationship between poverty rates and school performance. The nine districts that earned a “significantly exceeds expectations” rating generally rank extremely low in terms of percentage of students designated as economically disadvantaged. In fact, five of them – North Lake, Richmond, Swallow, Merton Community, and Mequon-Thiensville – fall within the top 10 districts in the state in terms of lowest percentage of economically disadvantaged students. Conversely, MPS has a student population that is 82.3% economically disadvantaged (fourth highest in the state), while Racine, the one district in the region to receive a “Meets Few Expectations” rating, has a student population that is 65.5% economically disadvantaged.⁷

⁵ For more information on the changes in school report card calculations between the first and second years of release, please refer to the DPI document, “What's New for the 2012-13 Accountability Report Cards?” located at <http://reportcards.dpi.wi.gov/files/oea/pdf/What%27s%20New%20for%202012-13%20Report%20Cards.pdf>.

⁶ For detailed information on report card score calculations, please refer to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction District and School Report Card website at <http://reportcards.dpi.wi.gov/>.

⁷ Information regarding rates of economically disadvantaged enrollment were obtained from DPI's Wisconsin Information Network for Successful Schools (WINSS) database, located at http://winss.dpi.wi.gov/winss_home.



Chart 1: Overall accountability ratings for southeast Wisconsin districts

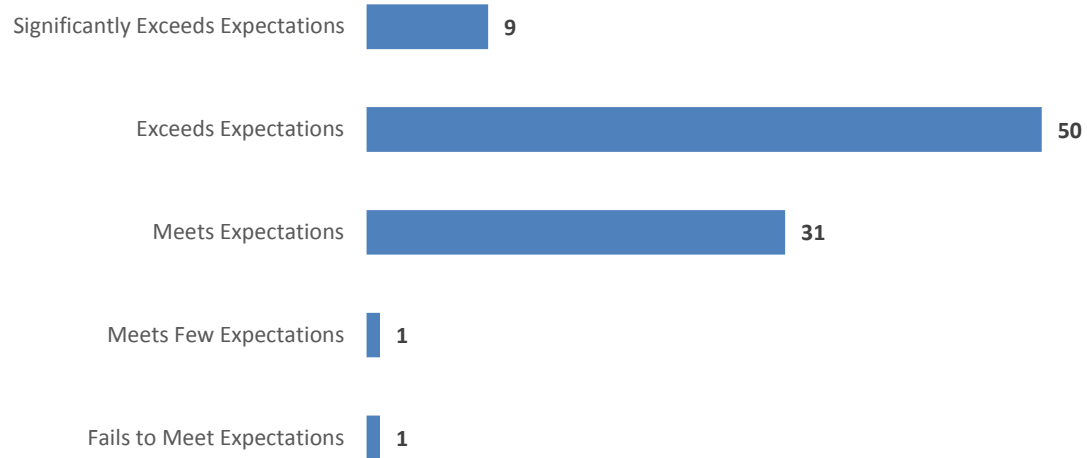


Table 1: District Report Card Scores

District	Overall Accountability Rating	Overall Accountability Score	District Student Achievement Score	District Student Growth Score	District Closing Gaps Score	District On-Track and Postsecondary Readiness Score
Kenosha County						
Central/Westosha Union						
Brighton #1	Exceeds Expectations	74.4	81.2	69.0	53.6	93.7
Bristol #1	Exceeds Expectations	80.2	77.1	67.9	84.2	91.4
Central/Westosha UHS	Exceeds Expectations	74.3	70.8	n/a	69.6	86.7
Paris J1	Exceeds Expectations	77.0	83.4	66.3	64.9	93.4
Salem	Meets Expectations	66.7	65.9	55.3	56.3	89.3
Wheatland J1	Exceeds Expectations	74.9	63.8	71.4	72.1	92.2
Kenosha	Meets Expectations	65.0	59.6	54.3	64.8	81.1
Wilmet Union						
Randall J1	Meets Expectations	70.8	72.7	56.6	64.4	89.4
Silver Lake J1	Exceeds Expectations	75.6	73.1	66.4	71.7	91.3
Trevor-Wilmet Consolidated	Exceeds Expectations	74.9	68.7	69.3	71.3	90.2
Twin Lakes #4	Meets Expectations	68.8	63.8	56.7	66.9	87.7
Wilmet UHS	Meets Expectations	70.1	68.8	n/a	62.3	83.8
Milwaukee County						
Brown Deer	Meets Expectations	67.3	61.4	56.7	65.4	85.8
Cudahy	Meets Expectations	65.8	56.8	56.9	64.5	85.0
Franklin Public	Exceeds Expectations	77.3	82.6	68.0	75.2	83.6
Greendale	Exceeds Expectations	76.0	82.4	65.7	63.9	92.0
Greenfield	Meets Expectations	68.4	64.0	56.2	67.2	86.0
Milwaukee	Fails to Meet Expectations	51.4	37.3	53.3	66.0	69.2
Nicolet Union						
Fox Point J2	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	85.0	90.2	81.7	74.2	94.0
Glendale-River Hills	Exceeds Expectations	73.9	71.0	57.3	76.5	91.0
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	Exceeds Expectations	79.9	82.8	79.3	66.1	91.2
Nicolet UHS	Exceeds Expectations	75.6	83.9	n/a	58.2	89.4
Oak Creek-Franklin	Exceeds Expectations	74.5	66.3	65.0	77.4	89.3
Saint Francis	Meets Expectations	69.3	60.3	56.4	76.4	84.3
Shorewood	Exceeds Expectations	79.2	86.7	76.2	61.9	91.9
South Milwaukee	Meets Expectations	68.4	62.1	60.9	65.8	84.5
Wauwatosa	Exceeds Expectations	78.6	81.3	74.0	68.8	90.2
West Allis	Meets Expectations	71.1	66.1	61.8	71.6	85.1
Whitefish Bay	Exceeds Expectations	82.0	90.9	72.6	70.6	93.9
Whitnall	Exceeds Expectations	78.1	75.7	64.5	81.7	90.5
Ozaukee County						
Cedarburg	Exceeds Expectations	82.4	88.6	74.3	72.2	94.7
Grafton	Exceeds Expectations	73.5	81.0	62.4	59.7	90.7
Mequon-Thiensville	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.4	93.0	75.4	82.5	94.5
Northern Ozaukee	Meets Expectations	68.9	71.3	64.1	73.3	86.7
Port Washington-Saukville	Exceeds Expectations	77.6	74.6	61.0	82.5	92.1
Racine County						
Burlington Area	Exceeds Expectations	74.3	68.0	69.3	71.9	87.9
Racine	Meets Few Expectations	61.2	47.3	53.8	69.4	74.1
Union Grove Union						
Dover #1	Meets Expectations	72.2	61.4	71.1	n/a	95.9
Raymond #14	Exceeds Expectations	73.3	67.9	63.4	70.4	91.2
Union Grove J1	Exceeds Expectations	73.8	70.5	63.8	70.2	90.6
Union Grove UHS	Exceeds Expectations	76.4	63.2	n/a	81.2	88.9
Yorkville J2	Meets Expectations	70.5	73.0	64.0	54.2	90.9
Waterford Union						
North Cape	Exceeds Expectations	74.6	80.0	64.6	60.5	93.4
Norway J7	Significantly Exceeds Expectations	86.6	74.3	92.6	n/a	96.1
Washington-Caldwell	Meets Expectations	72.0	77.9	67.1	51.1	91.6
Waterford Graded J1	Exceeds Expectations	79.6	83.2	70.5	72.9	91.5
Waterford UHS	Exceeds Expectations	76.5	75.0	n/a	70.2	88.3



Table 1: District Report Card Scores *continued*

District	Overall Accountability Rating	Overall Accountability Score	District Student Achievement Score	District Student Growth Score	District Closing Gaps Score	District On-Track and Postsecondary Readiness Score
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union						
Big Foot UHS	Meets Expectations	67.2	64.0	n/a	60.0	82.9
Fontana J8	Exceeds Expectations	79.2	75.8	73.8	76.9	90.2
Linn J6	Exceeds Expectations	77.2	80.9	62.0	n/a	94.3
Sharon J11	Meets Expectations	66.8	53.9	62.6	65.2	85.5
Walworth J1	Meets Expectations	66.2	58.7	54.4	63.7	88.1
Delavan-Darien	Meets Expectations	68.3	51.0	65.7	71.5	85.0
East Troy Community	Exceeds Expectations	73.6	74.3	65.0	66.1	89.0
Elkhorn Area	Meets Expectations	71.7	72.3	58.8	69.0	86.5
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union						
Geneva J4	Exceeds Expectations	75.7	68.0	74.5	n/a	89.0
Genoa City J2	Meets Expectations	72.3	62.6	68.1	70.9	87.4
Lake Geneva J1	Meets Expectations	72.1	66.4	62.0	70.8	89.1
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	Exceeds Expectations	73.0	68.4	n/a	67.2	88.4
Linn J4	Meets Expectations	70.8	61.9	66.6	66.7	88.0
Whitewater	Meets Expectations	70.2	62.7	64.1	69.2	84.9
Williams Bay	Meets Expectations	72.6	76.5	58.4	66.9	88.7
Washington County						
Germantown	Exceeds Expectations	81.1	84.8	67.1	80.2	92.3
Hartford Union						
Erin	Meets Expectations	64.3	75.8	44.2	45.7	91.6
Friess Lake	Exceeds Expectations	75.4	80.0	62.0	66.1	93.6
Hartford J1	Meets Expectations	68.7	70.4	52.6	60.3	91.3
Hartford UHS	Exceeds Expectations	74.6	74.1	n/a	67.0	86.7
Herman #22	Exceeds Expectations	76.3	60.1	70.4	85.4	89.3
Neosho J3	Meets Expectations	68.5	62.0	68.6	56.8	86.8
	Significantly Exceeds					
Richfield J1	Expectations	83.2	90.7	71.0	75.1	95.8
Rubicon J6	Meets Expectations	67.4	66.9	57.6	55.6	89.6
Kewaskum	Meets Expectations	72.5	69.8	63.9	68.9	87.7
Slinger	Exceeds Expectations	74.4	80.3	61.3	64.0	91.9
West Bend	Exceeds Expectations	74.7	71.7	59.6	78.9	88.7
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union						
Arrowhead UHS	Exceeds Expectations	81.1	90.7	n/a	63.3	93.4
Hartland-Lakeside J3	Exceeds Expectations	80.3	81.9	75.2	72.2	91.8
Lake Country	Exceeds Expectations	80.7	92.2	77.4	58.3	94.7
	Significantly Exceeds					
Merton Community	Expectations	83.8	89.2	73.5	78.0	94.6
	Significantly Exceeds					
North Lake	Expectations	85.1	85.5	79.4	n/a	93.0
	Significantly Exceeds					
Richmond	Expectations	83.6	90.8	73.8	73.6	96.0
Stone Bank	Exceeds Expectations	80.4	83.1	74.0	71.2	93.2
	Significantly Exceeds					
Swallow	Expectations	86.2	90.9	73.5	84.7	95.8
Elmbrook	Exceeds Expectations	81.6	88.1	74.3	71.0	93.2
	Significantly Exceeds					
Hamilton	Expectations	83.0	86.8	70.4	82.3	92.5
Kettle Moraine	Exceeds Expectations	79.5	84.2	72.5	69.0	92.4
Menomonee Falls	Exceeds Expectations	78.9	81.6	65.9	76.6	91.4
Mukwonago	Exceeds Expectations	80.8	85.0	75.5	71.0	91.7
Muskego-Norway	Exceeds Expectations	75.3	78.9	58.5	72.7	91.1
New Berlin	Exceeds Expectations	77.1	84.0	68.9	63.1	92.5
Oconomowoc Area	Exceeds Expectations	77.1	77.6	60.1	80.3	90.2
Pewaukee	Exceeds Expectations	77.9	82.4	72.5	64.2	92.7
Waukesha	Meets Expectations	69.9	65.7	62.7	66.3	85.0



The summary data shown above demonstrate the wide variety of school and district performance data now available through the release of annual report cards. The data also illustrate how this new accountability system, despite its growing pains and complexity, might provide a deeper and more nuanced understanding of school performance than previous systems of school accountability.

For example, by reviewing the rankings of districts in Milwaukee County, we see that the highest ranking district in the closing gaps indicator is Whitnall, a district whose overall student achievement score is in the middle of the pack among Milwaukee County districts. In the previous accountability system, Whitnall's unexceptional ranking in student achievement might have eclipsed its success in closing achievement gaps. Conversely, we also see that the lowest-ranking district in Milwaukee County in closing gaps is Nicolet Union High School, a finding that might have been obscured under the old system because the district's overall rating shows that it exceeds expectations.

Looking at the second-highest and second-lowest district overall rankings – as a way to avoid only considering possible outliers – reveals some interesting findings as well. For example, the Oak Creek-Franklin district, with relatively low student achievement and student growth scores, demonstrates exceptional progress among its peer districts in narrowing the gaps between high- and low- student subgroups.⁸ We also see that Shorewood, with traditionally high student achievement and an overall score of “exceeds expectations,” is the second lowest-ranking district in closing gaps.

Clearly, the new accountability system and report cards still are in development and need to undergo further refinement to become fair and accurate reflections of school performance. However, the sample cases discussed above provide a few examples of the way the new system provides easily accessible information that opens opportunities for targeted policy interventions that would not have been possible with previous accountability systems.

⁸ The accountability system incorporates a fail-safe mechanism that prevents a school or district from receiving a positive closing gaps score due to a decline in the growth rate of the state comparison group greater than a decline in the growth rate of a school or district's student subgroup.



STUDENT PERFORMANCE: WSAS AND COLLEGE READINESS

As in previous annual schooling reports, we analyze student proficiency using two methods: 1) we track proficiency trends by analyzing the scores of a cohort of students as they progress through their school careers; and 2) we track changes in the point-in-time proficiency rates for specific grade levels over the previous school year. For our cohort analysis, we focus on the cohort of students who entered 4th grade during the 2008-2009 school year and 8th grade during the 2012-2013 school year. This cohort analysis includes aggregate proficiency rates over time. It does not, therefore, use changes in individual student proficiency rates in its calculation.

This report also continues the practice of analyzing the racial achievement gap between African-American and white students in the areas of reading and math proficiency and graduation rates. New to this year's report is an additional achievement gap analysis examining the same measures between economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students. This section concludes with a district-by-district breakdown of data on college readiness measures and student participation rates.

Another change in our analysis this year is that the data used for our calculations mirror those used for the new district report cards in that they include the WSAS scores, which combine both the WKCE and WAA-SwD. Furthermore, our calculations do not include students who did not take the assessment. In the past, we calculated the proficiency rates on the WKCE only and included both test takers and non-test-takers in the average.

Finally, all proficiency rates that appear in this report, whether for point-in-time grade level averages or historical trend data for the cohort analysis, reflect the redefined proficiency levels based on NAEP benchmarks. This allows us to provide a meaningful analysis of changes in the proficiency levels of the cohort that finished 8th grade in the 2011-12 school year. A disadvantage, however, is that these changes in the proficiency calculations – and in the makeup of the population of students included in the analysis – make it difficult to attribute performance differences that are observed between this year and previous reports to actual changes in student performance or policy decisions.

District-level performance cohort analysis

Reading proficiency levels in the region for the cohort of students who entered 4th grade in 2008-2009 appear far lower than in previous years as a consequence of the new NAEP-based cut scores, as shown in **Table 2**. Although this cohort generally posted incremental increases every year and a 20% increase in its rate of reading proficiency between 4th and 8th grade, the overall reading proficiency rate in 8th grade was just below 40%. Largely because of the change in proficiency cut scores, this is about half of the proficiency rate we reported in last year's report for the cohort finishing 8th grade in 2011-12. Regardless, it highlights the considerable ground to be covered in the coming years for southeast Wisconsin's students to achieve college and career readiness as defined by the new higher standards.



As in the past, this table shows that there is little relationship between the direction and magnitude of the change in proficiency for a given district's cohort and their achievement level at any one time. For example, MPS' 2012-2013 8th graders achieved only about 17% proficiency but showed a slight increase over their 4th grade rate. By contrast, about 60% of 8th graders in Whitefish Bay achieved reading proficiency in 2012-2013, but this represented a 9% decline over their 4th grade performance – one of only 12 instances in which a district's cohort declined in reading proficiency between 4th and 8th grades.



Table 2: WSAS reading proficiency trends, 2008-2013

	Percentage of Proficient/Advanced Reading					Percentage Point Difference			
	2008-09 Grade 4	2009-10 Grade 5	2010-11 Grade 6	2011-12 Grade 7	2012-13 Grade 8	4th to 5th	5th to 6th	6th to 7th	7th to 8th
Kenosha County	30.7%	30.7%	31.0%	34.1%	34.1%	0.0%	0.3%	3.1%	-0.1%
Central-Westosha Union	43.2%	39.8%	41.3%	45.7%	50.9%	-3.5%	1.5%	4.4%	5.3%
Brighton #1	59.1%	52.2%	41.7%	45.8%	52.2%	-6.9%	-10.5%	4.1%	6.4%
Bristol #1	42.0%	34.2%	39.7%	47.7%	51.2%	-7.8%	5.5%	8.0%	3.5%
Central-Westosha UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paris J1	50.0%	51.9%	65.4%	50.0%	53.1%	1.9%	13.5%	15.4%	3.1%
Salem	42.7%	41.5%	38.7%	49.5%	52.4%	-1.2%	-2.8%	10.8%	2.9%
Wheatland J1	32.4%	26.7%	34.3%	22.6%	42.4%	-5.7%	7.6%	11.7%	19.8%
Kenosha	28.2%	28.4%	28.1%	31.0%	29.3%	0.2%	-0.3%	2.9%	-1.7%
Wilmot Union	34.5%	36.8%	39.0%	41.7%	46.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.7%	4.6%
Randall J1	44.3%	50.0%	57.5%	51.3%	59.5%	5.7%	7.5%	-6.2%	8.2%
Silver Lake J1	32.7%	30.8%	25.5%	36.0%	48.1%	-1.9%	-5.3%	10.5%	12.1%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	32.3%	33.9%	32.8%	43.1%	41.7%	1.6%	-1.1%	10.3%	-1.4%
Twin Lakes #4	22.2%	23.3%	28.6%	30.4%	28.9%	1.1%	5.3%	1.8%	-1.5%
Wilmot UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Milwaukee County	23.8%	23.5%	24.7%	27.1%	29.1%	-0.3%	1.2%	2.4%	2.0%
Brown Deer	21.6%	21.4%	31.3%	29.8%	34.9%	-0.2%	9.9%	-1.5%	5.1%
Cudahy	30.3%	26.8%	31.6%	36.4%	33.0%	-3.5%	4.8%	4.8%	-3.4%
Franklin Public	48.2%	49.5%	48.1%	50.9%	56.9%	1.3%	-1.4%	2.8%	6.0%
Greendale	53.1%	46.0%	51.3%	45.5%	50.5%	-7.1%	5.3%	-5.8%	5.0%
Greenfield	34.5%	37.4%	35.3%	39.8%	35.6%	2.9%	-2.1%	4.5%	-4.2%
Milwaukee	14.2%	13.5%	13.1%	15.0%	16.7%	-0.7%	-0.4%	1.9%	1.7%
Nicolet Union	51.9%	47.1%	52.7%	54.1%	56.9%	-4.8%	5.5%	1.4%	2.7%
Fox Point J2	56.5%	56.0%	63.2%	64.4%	68.8%	-0.5%	7.2%	1.2%	4.4%
Glendale-River Hills	44.0%	32.1%	41.1%	39.8%	42.9%	-11.9%	9.0%	-1.3%	3.1%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	59.4%	59.5%	53.8%	62.5%	60.0%	0.1%	-5.7%	8.7%	-2.5%
Nicolet UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oak Creek-Franklin Joint	34.0%	28.9%	33.6%	36.6%	42.8%	-5.1%	4.7%	3.0%	6.2%
Saint Francis	30.9%	33.3%	26.9%	31.5%	30.4%	2.4%	-6.4%	4.6%	-1.1%
Shorewood	52.3%	54.1%	59.4%	56.8%	56.3%	1.8%	5.3%	-2.6%	-0.5%
South Milwaukee	30.2%	33.2%	30.9%	37.9%	38.5%	3.0%	-2.3%	7.0%	0.6%
Wauwatosa	46.7%	47.7%	44.6%	45.7%	53.5%	1.0%	-3.1%	1.1%	7.8%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	30.6%	27.5%	30.2%	34.6%	32.9%	-3.1%	2.7%	4.4%	-1.7%
Whitefish Bay	66.7%	63.5%	71.5%	67.9%	60.7%	-3.2%	8.0%	-3.6%	-7.2%
Whitnall	41.7%	47.0%	47.4%	44.6%	41.1%	5.3%	0.4%	-2.8%	-3.5%
Ozaukee County	52.1%	53.4%	52.2%	57.6%	61.5%	1.3%	-1.2%	5.5%	3.9%
Cedarburg	54.2%	60.9%	58.3%	61.6%	67.0%	6.7%	-2.6%	3.3%	5.4%
Grafton	46.3%	53.5%	35.1%	43.8%	54.5%	7.2%	-18.4%	8.7%	10.7%
Mequon-Thiensville	56.8%	59.8%	66.4%	68.6%	71.1%	3.0%	6.6%	2.2%	2.5%
Northern Ozaukee	48.2%	43.7%	50.0%	52.4%	60.8%	-4.5%	6.3%	2.4%	8.4%
Port Washington-Saukville	49.7%	42.9%	39.1%	50.3%	46.2%	-6.8%	-3.8%	11.2%	-4.1%
Racine County	28.8%	27.9%	31.4%	33.9%	35.6%	-1.0%	3.5%	2.6%	1.6%
Burlington Area	36.9%	31.8%	36.8%	41.6%	43.4%	-5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	1.8%
Racine Unified	23.2%	24.2%	25.8%	26.8%	28.8%	1.0%	1.6%	1.0%	2.0%
Union Grove Union	43.2%	41.6%	44.0%	53.0%	55.0%	-1.6%	2.4%	9.0%	2.0%
Dover #1	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Raymond #14	43.9%	33.3%	34.7%	50.9%	52.9%	-10.6%	1.4%	16.2%	2.0%
Union Grove J1	43.8%	44.8%	50.6%	50.5%	56.7%	1.0%	5.8%	-0.1%	6.2%
Union Grove UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yorkville J2	41.3%	43.5%	41.7%	59.3%	59.6%	2.2%	-1.8%	17.6%	0.3%
Waterford Union	45.3%	36.1%	50.8%	53.3%	48.8%	-9.1%	14.6%	2.6%	-4.5%
North Cape	61.9%	55.0%	61.9%	57.1%	61.9%	-6.9%	6.9%	-4.8%	4.8%
Norway J7	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington-Caldwell	38.5%	26.9%	45.8%	36.0%	47.8%	-11.6%	18.9%	-9.8%	11.8%
Waterford Graded J1	44.1%	35.2%	50.0%	55.7%	48.7%	-8.9%	14.8%	5.7%	-7.0%
Waterford UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 2: WSAS reading proficiency trends, 2008-2013 *continued*

	Percentage of Proficient/Advanced Reading					Percentage Point Difference			
	2008-09 Grade 4	2009-10 Grade 5	2010-11 Grade 6	2011-12 Grade 7	2012-13 Grade 8	4th to 5th	5th to 6th	6th to 7th	7th to 8th
Walworth County	34.5%	30.4%	32.7%	37.0%	40.7%	-4.1%	2.3%	4.4%	3.7%
Big Foot Union	27.5%	22.7%	22.5%	26.3%	39.5%	-4.8%	-0.1%	3.7%	13.2%
Big Foot UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fontana	57.1%	37.5%	37.5%	31.8%	57.7%	-19.6%	0.0%	-5.7%	25.9%
Linn J6	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sharon J11	18.8%	22.6%	21.9%	17.2%	20.0%	3.8%	-0.7%	-4.7%	2.8%
Walworth J1	20.4%	15.7%	16.4%	29.2%	44.9%	-4.7%	0.7%	12.8%	15.7%
Delavan-Darien	21.1%	15.0%	23.9%	23.0%	32.0%	-6.1%	8.9%	-0.9%	9.0%
East Troy Community	39.6%	46.7%	42.3%	44.9%	53.4%	7.1%	-4.4%	2.6%	8.5%
Elkhorn Area	44.5%	31.8%	40.6%	42.8%	40.3%	-12.7%	8.8%	2.2%	-2.5%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	32.0%	32.9%	32.4%	38.8%	40.7%	0.9%	-0.5%	6.4%	1.9%
Geneva J4	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Genoa City J2	29.2%	28.3%	30.6%	39.3%	40.0%	-0.9%	2.3%	8.7%	0.7%
Lake Geneva J1	33.0%	34.4%	33.0%	38.7%	39.6%	1.4%	-1.4%	5.7%	0.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Linn J4	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Whitewater Unified	37.2%	33.9%	26.6%	37.9%	36.1%	-3.3%	-7.3%	11.3%	-1.8%
Williams Bay	46.7%	33.3%	55.6%	51.9%	59.4%	-13.4%	22.3%	-3.7%	7.5%
Washington County	46.7%	44.2%	42.9%	47.0%	49.9%	-2.5%	-1.3%	4.1%	2.8%
Germantown	57.1%	54.1%	46.6%	53.4%	53.6%	-3.0%	-7.5%	6.8%	0.2%
Hartford Union	45.7%	46.5%	45.6%	53.0%	52.1%	0.9%	-1.0%	7.5%	-0.9%
Erin	57.1%	54.1%	55.3%	53.7%	51.2%	-3.0%	1.2%	-1.6%	-2.5%
Friess Lake	55.0%	56.4%	51.3%	61.5%	52.5%	1.4%	-5.1%	10.2%	-9.0%
Hartford J1	38.2%	45.6%	40.0%	49.7%	49.7%	7.4%	-5.6%	9.7%	0.0%
Hartford UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Herman #22	NA	NA	NA	NA	60.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neosho J3	NA	NA	NA	NA	60.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Richfield J1	57.1%	43.8%	53.8%	57.5%	62.5%	-13.3%	10.0%	3.7%	5.0%
Rubicon J6	NA	25.0%	NA	NA	41.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kewaskum	40.4%	27.9%	31.4%	39.2%	46.0%	-12.5%	3.5%	7.8%	6.8%
Slinger	50.5%	47.8%	52.2%	53.5%	59.4%	-2.7%	4.4%	1.3%	5.9%
West Bend	41.0%	39.0%	37.2%	37.9%	42.0%	-2.0%	-1.8%	0.7%	4.1%
Waukesha County	45.5%	47.3%	49.2%	51.8%	54.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%
Arrowhead Union	51.6%	58.1%	60.8%	65.4%	68.4%	6.5%	2.6%	4.6%	3.0%
Arrowhead UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hartland-Lakeside J3	42.9%	49.3%	56.7%	64.0%	67.6%	6.4%	7.4%	7.3%	3.6%
Lake Country	59.6%	68.0%	72.7%	59.6%	62.3%	8.4%	4.7%	-13.1%	2.7%
Merton Community	59.6%	63.2%	67.0%	71.6%	72.5%	3.6%	3.8%	4.6%	0.9%
North Lake	47.6%	53.7%	54.8%	66.7%	75.0%	6.1%	1.1%	11.9%	8.3%
Richmond	57.5%	61.0%	64.4%	60.0%	62.2%	3.5%	3.4%	-4.4%	2.2%
Stone Bank	40.0%	43.9%	46.2%	52.6%	66.7%	3.9%	2.3%	6.4%	14.1%
Swallow	47.4%	63.2%	60.0%	74.2%	69.6%	15.8%	-3.2%	14.2%	-4.6%
Elmbrook	55.2%	57.5%	52.2%	58.6%	60.2%	2.3%	-5.3%	6.4%	1.6%
Hamilton	46.2%	49.4%	52.4%	55.4%	58.0%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%
Kettle Moraine	46.0%	45.8%	46.7%	54.6%	59.6%	-0.2%	0.9%	7.9%	5.0%
Menomonee Falls	44.7%	45.7%	49.3%	53.0%	50.7%	1.0%	3.6%	3.7%	-2.3%
Mukwonago	44.9%	54.6%	54.8%	51.1%	54.9%	9.7%	0.2%	-3.7%	3.8%
Muskego-Norway	41.0%	35.9%	41.0%	46.6%	49.5%	-5.1%	5.1%	5.6%	2.9%
New Berlin	49.4%	53.7%	55.3%	56.8%	60.2%	4.3%	1.6%	1.5%	3.4%
Oconomowoc Area	49.2%	47.0%	48.8%	52.7%	49.4%	-2.2%	1.8%	3.9%	-3.3%
Pewaukee	54.4%	55.2%	59.5%	46.4%	54.7%	0.8%	4.3%	-13.1%	8.3%
Waukesha	35.5%	35.1%	37.7%	39.3%	41.4%	-0.4%	2.6%	1.6%	2.1%
Southeast Wisconsin	32.7%	32.8%	34.3%	37.3%	39.4%	0.1%	1.5%	3.0%	2.1%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 3 – which provides a similar analysis for math proficiency – paints a slightly different picture. Unlike the upward trend in reading proficiency, the trend in math proficiency for the region’s cohort declines between 6th and 8th grades but is higher than reading proficiency, as shown in **Chart 2**. Overall, math proficiency declines by 3.6% between 4th and 8th grades, with 32 individual districts posting a decline in proficiency for this cohort between 4th and 8th grade. For the region as a whole, while math proficiency exceeds reading proficiency, it is still below 45% by 8th grade. Thus, in this academic area as well, the region confronts significant challenges in preparing its students for success in high school and beyond.

Chart 2: Southeast Wisconsin WSAS reading and math proficiency, 2008-2013

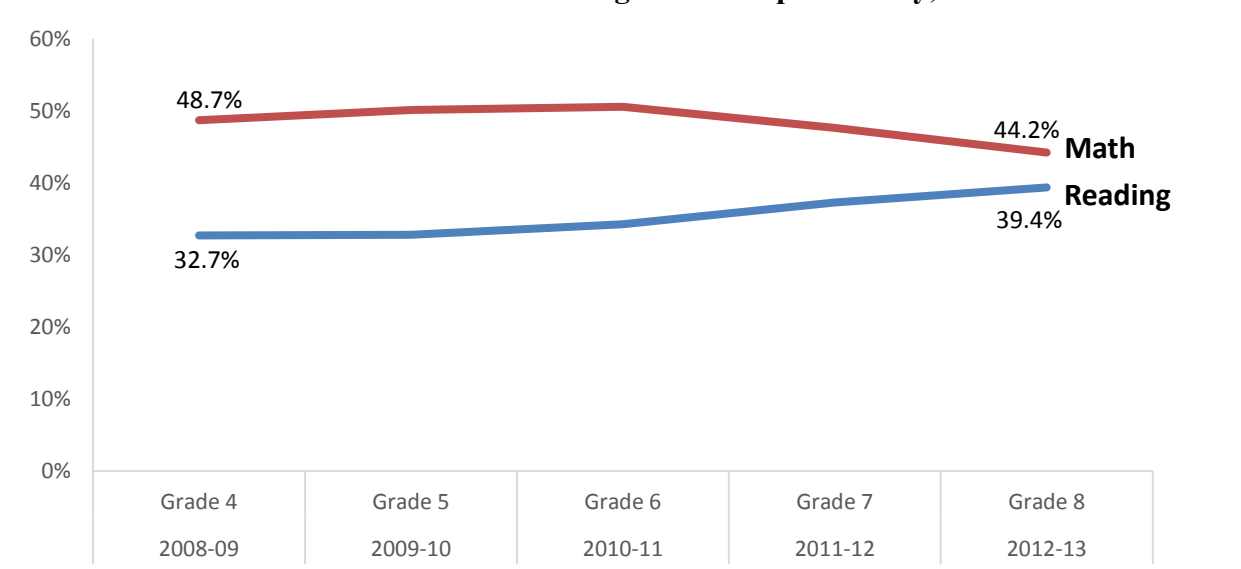


Table 3: WSAS math proficiency trends, 2008-2013

	Percentage of Proficient/Advanced Math					Percentage Point Difference			
	2008-09 Grade 4	2009-10 Grade 5	2010-11 Grade 6	2011-12 Grade 7	2012-13 Grade 8	4th to 5th	5th to 6th	6th to 7th	7th to 8th
Kenosha County	48.7%	51.1%	50.2%	50.4%	41.1%	2.3%	-0.8%	0.2%	-9.3%
Central-Westosha Union	48.4%	56.4%	59.9%	55.4%	52.3%	7.9%	3.5%	-4.4%	-3.1%
Brighton #1	59.1%	78.3%	66.7%	62.5%	69.6%	19.2%	-11.6%	-4.2%	7.1%
Bristol #1	58.0%	58.9%	66.7%	68.6%	60.7%	0.9%	7.8%	1.9%	-7.9%
Central-Westosha UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paris J1	50.0%	70.4%	46.2%	70.0%	56.3%	20.4%	-24.2%	23.8%	-13.7%
Salem	37.9%	48.1%	58.5%	46.7%	45.7%	10.2%	10.4%	-11.8%	-1.0%
Wheatland J1	52.9%	50.0%	54.3%	29.0%	36.4%	-2.9%	4.3%	-25.3%	7.4%
Kenosha	48.7%	49.7%	47.3%	48.4%	37.0%	1.0%	-2.4%	1.1%	-11.4%
Wilmot Union	49.4%	54.7%	58.9%	58.3%	55.8%	5.3%	4.2%	-0.6%	-2.5%
Randall J1	55.7%	52.5%	61.3%	59.2%	48.6%	-3.2%	8.8%	-2.1%	-10.6%
Silver Lake J1	42.9%	61.5%	49.0%	48.0%	61.1%	18.6%	-12.5%	-1.0%	13.1%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	51.6%	52.5%	63.8%	69.0%	61.7%	0.9%	11.3%	5.2%	-7.3%
Twin Lakes #4	42.2%	53.5%	59.5%	54.3%	53.3%	11.3%	6.0%	-5.2%	-1.0%
Wilmot UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Milwaukee County	39.0%	39.6%	37.0%	34.5%	32.2%	0.6%	-2.6%	-2.5%	-2.3%
Brown Deer	46.4%	55.1%	53.9%	54.4%	49.2%	8.7%	-1.2%	0.5%	-5.2%
Cudahy	43.9%	39.9%	42.4%	31.5%	34.1%	-4.0%	2.5%	-10.9%	2.6%
Franklin Public	72.6%	76.8%	72.6%	74.7%	69.1%	4.2%	-4.2%	2.1%	-5.6%
Greendale	74.5%	67.3%	71.1%	66.0%	57.7%	-7.2%	3.8%	-5.1%	-8.3%
Greenfield	61.5%	58.1%	42.2%	42.5%	41.1%	-3.4%	-15.9%	0.3%	-1.4%
Milwaukee	26.7%	26.7%	23.4%	19.4%	16.5%	0.0%	-3.3%	-4.0%	-2.9%
Nicolet Union	69.2%	68.9%	63.4%	64.7%	62.5%	-0.3%	-5.5%	1.3%	-2.2%
Fox Point J2	76.1%	80.2%	76.8%	81.1%	76.0%	4.1%	-3.4%	4.3%	-5.1%
Glendale-River Hills	58.3%	52.4%	47.8%	45.5%	50.5%	-5.9%	-4.6%	-2.3%	5.0%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	78.1%	78.4%	66.7%	70.0%	57.5%	0.3%	-11.7%	3.3%	-12.5%
Nicolet UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oak Creek-Franklin Joint	51.2%	44.8%	42.2%	40.1%	43.9%	-6.4%	-2.6%	-2.1%	3.8%
Saint Francis	55.9%	44.4%	37.3%	42.5%	31.9%	-11.5%	-7.1%	5.2%	-10.6%
Shorewood	68.8%	72.6%	73.9%	67.4%	59.3%	3.8%	1.3%	-6.5%	-8.1%
South Milwaukee	45.7%	47.2%	37.3%	38.8%	43.1%	1.5%	-9.9%	1.5%	4.3%
Wauwatosa	69.4%	75.1%	67.1%	62.3%	61.0%	5.7%	-8.0%	-4.8%	-1.3%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	50.6%	46.7%	48.7%	46.7%	43.3%	-3.9%	2.0%	-2.0%	-3.4%
Whitefish Bay	76.4%	76.8%	80.8%	74.1%	69.4%	0.4%	4.0%	-6.7%	-4.7%
Whitnall	66.7%	75.0%	60.7%	66.9%	58.6%	8.3%	-14.3%	6.2%	-8.3%
Ozaukee County	64.8%	62.4%	67.0%	64.5%	65.2%	-2.4%	4.6%	-2.6%	0.7%
Cedarburg	68.0%	65.2%	68.2%	63.7%	69.2%	-2.8%	3.0%	-4.5%	5.5%
Grafton	69.1%	66.1%	65.7%	71.2%	62.2%	-3.0%	-0.4%	5.5%	-9.0%
Mequon-Thiensville	69.7%	79.1%	85.0%	77.5%	75.0%	9.4%	5.9%	-7.5%	-2.5%
Northern Ozaukee	52.7%	44.4%	39.5%	42.7%	55.7%	-8.3%	-4.9%	3.2%	13.0%
Port Washington-Saukville	59.2%	46.6%	55.2%	51.3%	51.6%	-12.6%	8.6%	-3.9%	0.3%
Racine County	36.8%	42.4%	42.1%	36.2%	35.2%	5.6%	-0.4%	-5.9%	-1.0%
Burlington Area	49.0%	44.8%	48.8%	38.2%	49.0%	-4.2%	4.0%	-10.6%	10.8%
Racine Unified	29.2%	37.4%	32.2%	27.4%	24.4%	8.2%	-5.2%	-4.8%	-3.0%
Union Grove Union	50.5%	52.8%	69.8%	58.1%	58.8%	2.2%	17.0%	-11.7%	0.7%
Dover #1	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Raymond #14	58.5%	60.0%	65.3%	50.9%	58.8%	1.5%	5.3%	-14.4%	7.9%
Union Grove J1	48.3%	51.7%	75.3%	62.6%	58.9%	3.4%	23.6%	-12.7%	-3.7%
Union Grove UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yorkville J2	47.8%	47.8%	64.6%	57.4%	63.2%	0.0%	16.8%	-7.2%	5.8%
Waterford Union	63.0%	65.4%	75.6%	70.8%	62.4%	2.4%	10.2%	-4.9%	-8.3%
North Cape	71.4%	75.0%	71.4%	85.7%	71.4%	3.6%	-3.6%	14.3%	-14.3%
Norway J7	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington-Caldwell	61.5%	53.8%	66.7%	64.0%	73.9%	-7.7%	12.9%	-2.7%	9.9%
Waterford Graded J1	62.1%	66.2%	77.7%	69.8%	60.0%	4.1%	11.5%	-7.9%	-9.8%
Waterford UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 3: WSAS math proficiency trends, 2008-2013 *continued*

	Percentage of Proficient/Advanced Math					Percentage Point Difference			
	2008-09 Grade 4	2009-10 Grade 5	2010-11 Grade 6	2011-12 Grade 7	2012-13 Grade 8	4th to 5th	5th to 6th	6th to 7th	7th to 8th
Walworth County	44.7%	43.5%	51.9%	46.8%	42.2%	-1.1%	8.4%	-5.1%	-4.6%
Big Foot Union	45.1%	41.5%	37.8%	42.4%	42.1%	-3.6%	-3.7%	4.6%	-0.3%
Big Foot UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fontana	71.4%	62.5%	62.5%	68.2%	57.7%	-8.9%	0.0%	5.7%	-10.5%
Linn J6	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sharon J11	37.5%	41.9%	31.3%	31.0%	26.7%	4.4%	-10.6%	-0.3%	-4.3%
Walworth J1	38.8%	31.4%	30.9%	37.5%	38.8%	-7.4%	-0.5%	6.6%	1.3%
Delavan-Darien	27.2%	24.2%	46.5%	31.4%	31.4%	-3.0%	22.3%	-15.1%	0.0%
East Troy Community	62.4%	69.5%	75.0%	60.2%	50.8%	7.1%	5.5%	-14.8%	-9.4%
Elkhorn Area	52.1%	42.7%	55.7%	49.3%	36.1%	-9.4%	13.0%	-6.4%	-13.2%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	39.9%	43.3%	50.4%	43.7%	42.0%	3.4%	7.1%	-6.7%	-1.7%
Geneva J4	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Genoa City J2	52.3%	48.3%	51.6%	47.5%	51.7%	-4.0%	3.3%	-4.1%	4.2%
Lake Geneva J1	35.6%	41.7%	50.0%	42.7%	39.6%	6.1%	8.3%	-7.3%	-3.1%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Linn J4	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Whitewater Unified	45.5%	44.1%	46.0%	57.3%	58.2%	-1.4%	1.9%	11.3%	0.9%
Williams Bay	53.3%	63.3%	63.0%	55.6%	43.8%	10.0%	-0.3%	-7.4%	-11.8%
Washington County	65.9%	67.1%	64.7%	61.3%	54.5%	1.2%	-2.4%	-3.4%	-6.8%
Germantown	83.8%	83.2%	82.1%	66.1%	62.2%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-16.0%	-3.9%
Hartford Union	50.5%	54.5%	52.0%	61.5%	53.0%	4.0%	-2.6%	9.5%	-8.5%
Erin	51.4%	70.3%	52.6%	58.5%	48.8%	18.9%	-17.7%	5.9%	-9.7%
Friess Lake	55.0%	61.5%	69.2%	71.8%	67.5%	6.5%	7.7%	2.6%	-4.3%
Hartford J1	45.2%	46.3%	39.4%	53.4%	40.5%	1.1%	-6.9%	14.0%	-12.9%
Hartford UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Herman #22	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neosho J3	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Richfield J1	68.6%	68.8%	87.2%	87.5%	85.0%	0.2%	18.4%	0.3%	-2.5%
Rubicon J6	NA	55.0%	NA	NA	58.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kewaskum	66.1%	62.2%	51.7%	62.4%	53.2%	-3.9%	-10.5%	10.7%	-9.2%
Slinger	61.9%	70.0%	66.2%	58.6%	58.1%	8.1%	-3.8%	-7.6%	-0.5%
West Bend	66.5%	65.3%	63.5%	58.9%	48.9%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-4.6%	-10.0%
Waukesha County	67.1%	68.0%	72.2%	68.0%	64.4%	0.9%	4.2%	-4.2%	-3.6%
Arrowhead Union	74.3%	76.2%	83.1%	84.4%	77.6%	1.9%	6.9%	1.3%	-6.8%
Arrowhead UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hartland-Lakeside J3	66.7%	64.3%	82.1%	84.6%	77.0%	-2.4%	17.8%	2.5%	-7.6%
Lake Country	83.0%	84.0%	89.1%	88.5%	81.1%	1.0%	5.1%	-0.6%	-7.4%
Merton Community	84.0%	80.0%	90.4%	82.1%	76.9%	-4.0%	10.4%	-8.3%	-5.2%
North Lake	59.5%	68.3%	69.0%	76.2%	66.7%	8.8%	0.7%	7.2%	-9.5%
Richmond	85.0%	92.7%	88.9%	86.7%	75.6%	7.7%	-3.8%	-2.2%	-11.1%
Stone Bank	48.6%	58.5%	61.5%	76.3%	69.4%	9.9%	3.0%	14.8%	-6.9%
Swallow	78.9%	84.2%	88.3%	92.4%	89.9%	5.3%	4.1%	4.1%	-2.5%
Elmbrook	76.1%	79.3%	75.1%	74.3%	71.3%	3.2%	-4.2%	-0.8%	-3.0%
Hamilton	73.4%	73.7%	79.5%	76.9%	72.0%	0.3%	5.8%	-2.6%	-4.9%
Kettle Moraine	78.7%	85.5%	80.1%	76.4%	75.9%	6.8%	-5.4%	-3.7%	-0.5%
Menomonee Falls	71.6%	73.8%	71.9%	70.7%	69.2%	2.2%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-1.5%
Mukwonago	67.6%	79.0%	80.1%	75.3%	67.3%	11.4%	1.1%	-4.8%	-8.0%
Muskego-Norway	68.8%	60.7%	71.9%	56.1%	57.6%	-8.1%	11.2%	-15.8%	1.5%
New Berlin	78.1%	75.7%	77.6%	73.0%	68.8%	-2.4%	1.9%	-4.6%	-4.2%
Oconomowoc Area	71.5%	70.5%	73.8%	76.3%	66.3%	-1.0%	3.3%	2.5%	-10.0%
Pewaukee	70.1%	65.0%	72.6%	63.1%	59.5%	-5.1%	7.6%	-9.5%	-3.6%
Waukesha	45.2%	43.6%	53.3%	46.5%	45.4%	-1.6%	9.7%	-6.8%	-1.1%
Southeast Wisconsin	48.7%	50.1%	50.6%	47.6%	44.2%	1.4%	0.4%	-2.9%	-3.4%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



District-level performance over the past year

The analyses below draw from WSAS results for the 2012-2013 school year only. Individual WKCE student scores are classified by DPI as “minimal,” “basic,” “proficient,” and “advanced.” **Charts 3 and 4** report the percentage of students scoring either proficient or advanced in WSAS reading and math (“proficiency rate”) for the 2012-2013 school year for the southeast Wisconsin region compared to scores for the state as a whole. As mentioned previously, these percentages reflect the new NAEP cut scores, as reflected on school and district report cards. Note that although we focus here on students in the proficient and advanced categories, the data do not suggest that students who fall below these categories are in need of substantial remediation.

Proficiency rates for individual districts in the region for 3rd, 4th, 8th and 10th grade students are provided in **Tables 4 and 5**.⁹ The tables also indicate whether each district’s proficiency rate is at, above, or below the southeast Wisconsin regional average. Union high school district percentages are calculated as an aggregate of their feeder school districts.

Reading

Analysis of the 2012-2013 WSAS reading scores reflected on **Chart 3** shows that the state slightly outperformed the region in each grade level except 10th grade, and that the region’s 3rd grade reading proficiency rate is almost identical to that of the state. The state’s new report cards emphasize 3rd grade reading as an indicator of students being on track for postsecondary readiness, citing evidence that links 3rd grade reading ability to high school performance, graduation rates, and college enrollment. In southeast Wisconsin, more than 60 districts beat the 3rd grade reading proficiency average for the region. However, with an overall reading proficiency rate of only about 35%, the region still needs to improve in this area.

Given the state’s emphasis on college and career readiness, the decline for both the state and the region in reading proficiency between 8th and 10th grade raises concern as well. Although the decline for the region is relatively small, any decline in reading proficiency as students near the end of their high school careers could signal the need for a district- or state-level policy response aimed at strengthening reading proficiency at both lower grades and the high school level to smooth the transition to college or training programs.

Math

As shown in **Chart 4**, overall proficiency in math in each grade for both the state and region was markedly higher than reading proficiency, cresting at just over 50% in Grade 6, after which rates trend downward. The falling trend and the relatively low proficiency rate for the region could raise questions for administrators and policymakers in that, like 3rd grade reading, proficiency in 8th grade mathematics is one of the on-track and postsecondary readiness indicators used to rate

⁹ The selection of 4th, 8th and 10th grades in these tables reflect a desire for comparability with scores on science tests, which are only taken in those grades. Third grade also is included because of the emphasis on 3rd grade reading in state assessments.



schools and districts in the new report card system. In general, grade-level proficiency rates in the region were at or slightly below those of the state.

Chart 3: 2012-13 WSAS reading proficiency, southeast Wisconsin and State of Wisconsin

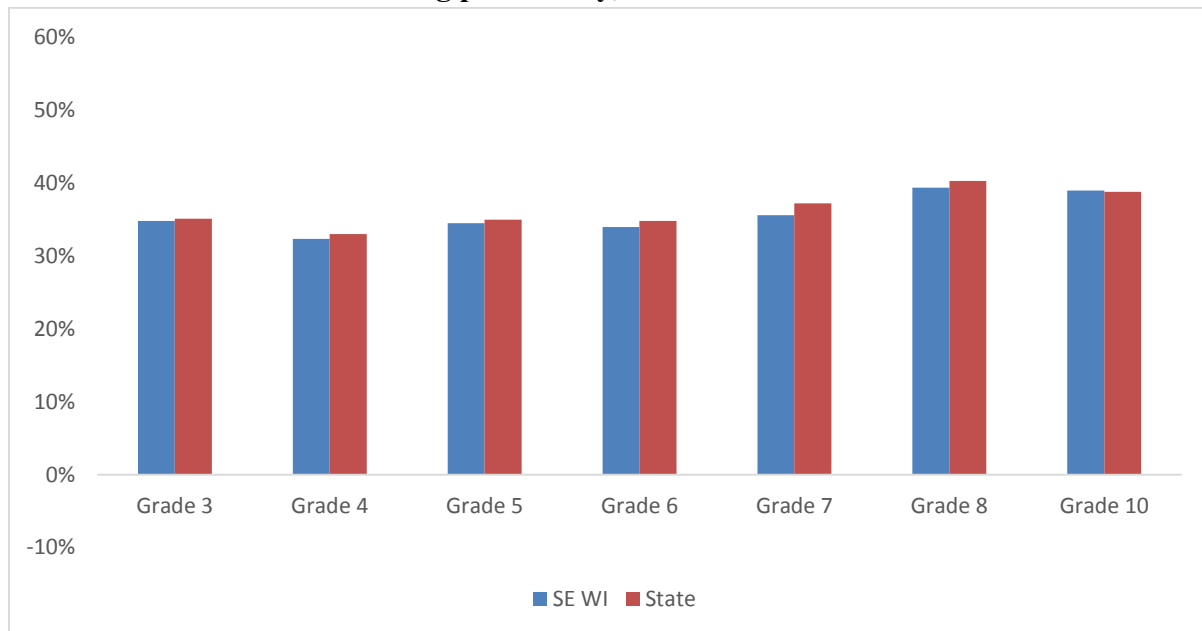


Chart 4: 2012-13 WSAS math proficiency, southeast Wisconsin and State of Wisconsin

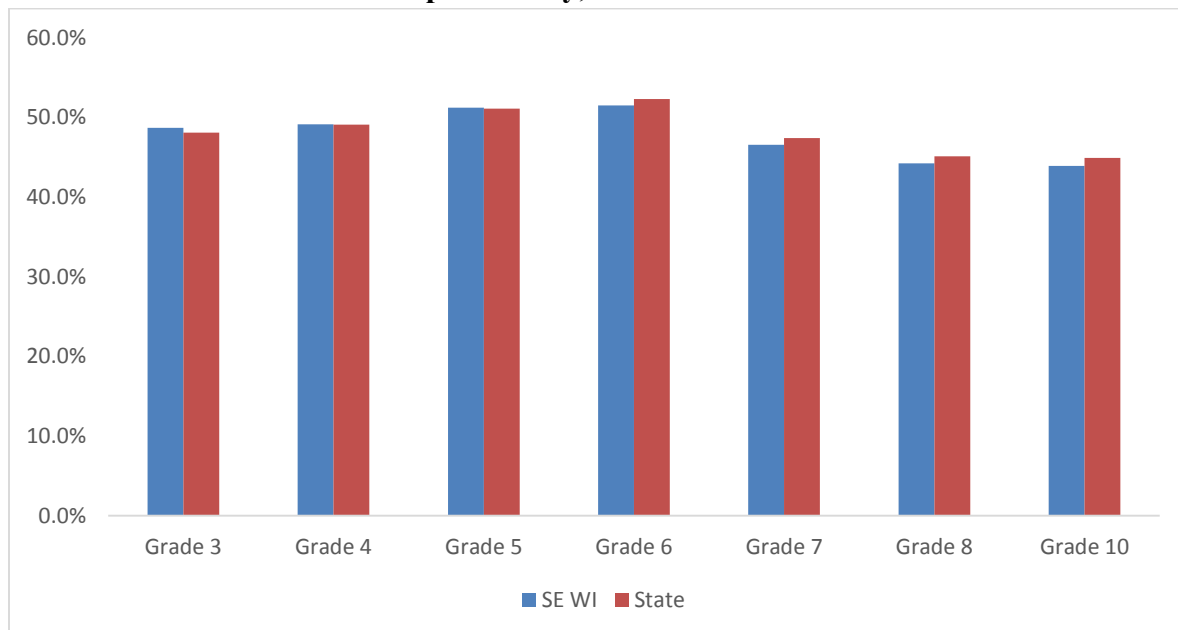


Table 4: WSAS reading proficiency, 2012-13

	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Kenosha County	-	28.7%	-	30.3%	-	34.1%	-	36.3%
Central-Westosha Union	+	42.6%	+	38.4%	+	50.9%	+	47.0%
Brighton #1	-	31.6%	+	48.0%	+	52.2%	+	NA
Bristol #1	+	59.0%	+	35.2%	+	51.2%	+	NA
Central-Westosha UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	47.0%
Paris J1	+	63.2%	+	53.8%	+	53.1%	+	NA
Salem	-	33.3%	+	35.8%	+	52.4%	+	NA
Wheatland J1	-	34.1%	-	31.6%	+	42.4%	+	NA
Kenosha	-	25.4%	-	27.6%	-	29.3%	-	32.6%
Wilmot Union	+	38.0%	+	41.7%	+	46.4%	+	46.6%
Randall J1	+	36.2%	+	40.5%	+	59.5%	+	NA
Silver Lake J1	+	53.5%	+	47.5%	+	48.1%	+	NA
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	+	40.9%	+	45.6%	+	41.7%	+	NA
Twin Lakes #4	-	18.9%	-	31.4%	-	28.9%	+	NA
Wilmot UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	46.6%
Milwaukee County	-	27.3%	-	24.8%	-	29.1%	-	29.4%
Brown Deer	-	33.7%	-	20.9%	-	34.9%	-	38.7%
Cudahy	-	32.9%	-	26.6%	-	33.0%	-	25.9%
Franklin Public	+	44.7%	+	44.2%	+	56.9%	+	52.7%
Greendale	+	43.6%	+	47.3%	+	50.5%	+	59.2%
Greenfield	+	36.6%	-	22.8%	-	35.6%	-	36.0%
Milwaukee	-	16.2%	-	14.4%	-	16.7%	-	14.3%
Nicolet Union	+	53.5%	+	46.4%	+	56.9%	+	58.3%
Fox Point J2	+	63.6%	+	60.2%	+	68.8%	+	NA
Glendale-River Hills	+	52.0%	+	33.7%	+	42.9%	+	NA
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	+	45.1%	+	42.6%	+	60.0%	+	NA
Nicolet UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	58.3%
Oak Creek-Franklin Joint	+	40.3%	-	32.1%	+	42.8%	+	39.5%
Saint Francis	+	36.7%	-	30.4%	-	30.4%	-	32.3%
Shorewood	+	49.2%	+	60.0%	+	56.3%	+	57.4%
South Milwaukee	+	37.3%	-	26.9%	-	38.5%	+	39.9%
Wauwatosa	+	54.4%	+	53.2%	+	53.5%	+	52.6%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	+	36.2%	+	36.3%	-	32.9%	-	31.3%
Whitefish Bay	+	55.8%	+	54.8%	+	60.7%	+	65.6%
Whitnall	+	35.0%	+	43.0%	+	41.1%	-	34.7%
Ozaukee County	+	57.2%	+	50.7%	+	61.5%	+	60.7%
Cedarburg	+	60.6%	+	51.4%	+	67.0%	+	67.4%
Grafton	+	60.9%	+	46.5%	+	54.5%	+	51.2%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	60.0%	+	58.7%	+	71.1%	+	68.9%
Northern Ozaukee	+	45.7%	+	51.7%	+	60.8%	+	52.2%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	52.5%	+	42.2%	+	46.2%	+	50.0%
Racine County	-	26.0%	-	27.4%	-	35.6%	-	29.7%
Burlington Area	+	44.7%	+	40.6%	+	43.4%	+	40.5%
Racine Unified	-	19.8%	-	20.5%	-	28.8%	-	23.2%
Union Grove Union	+	36.0%	+	35.7%	+	55.0%	-	33.3%
Dover #1	-	14.3%	+	50.0%	-	30.8%	+	NA
Raymond #14	+	36.8%	+	36.4%	+	52.9%	+	NA
Union Grove J1	-	32.9%	-	31.6%	+	56.7%	+	NA
Union Grove UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	-	33.3%
Yorkville J2	+	45.9%	+	40.5%	+	59.6%	+	NA
Waterford Union	+	40.0%	+	53.8%	+	48.8%	+	49.6%
North Cape	-	30.8%	+	50.0%	+	61.9%	+	NA
Norway J7	+	66.7%	+	NA	-	27.3%	+	NA
Washington-Caldwell	-	30.8%	+	38.9%	+	47.8%	+	NA
Waterford Graded J1	+	40.8%	+	55.7%	+	48.7%	+	NA
Waterford UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	49.6%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 4: WSAS reading proficiency, 2012-13 *continued*

	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Walworth County	+	39.1%	-	30.4%	+	40.7%	+	45.1%
Big Foot Union	+	35.7%	-	26.1%	+	39.5%	-	34.8%
Big Foot UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	-	34.8%
Fontana	+	45.0%	+	50.0%	+	57.7%	+	NA
Linn J6	-	25.0%	+	50.0%	-	22.2%	+	NA
Sharon J11	-	22.2%	-	6.7%	-	20.0%	+	NA
Walworth J1	+	41.5%	-	19.6%	+	44.9%	+	NA
Delavan-Darien	-	30.5%	-	19.3%	-	32.0%	-	33.0%
East Troy Community	+	45.7%	+	38.3%	+	53.4%	+	61.4%
Elkhorn Area	+	44.4%	+	37.0%	+	40.3%	+	48.1%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	37.4%	-	29.7%	+	40.7%	+	45.5%
Geneva J4	-	21.1%	+	35.0%	+	57.1%	+	NA
Genoa City J2	-	25.9%	-	26.7%	+	40.0%	+	NA
Lake Geneva J1	+	42.4%	-	30.4%	+	39.6%	+	NA
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	45.5%
Linn J4	+	37.5%	-	26.7%	+	50.0%	+	NA
Whitewater Unified	+	37.9%	-	27.2%	-	36.1%	+	42.7%
Williams Bay	+	47.1%	+	39.0%	+	59.4%	+	64.1%
Washington County	+	44.9%	+	42.6%	+	49.9%	+	46.5%
Germantown	+	50.5%	+	50.9%	+	53.6%	+	55.3%
Hartford Union	+	45.9%	+	37.5%	+	52.1%	+	50.9%
Erin	+	35.7%	+	40.0%	+	51.2%	+	NA
Friess Lake	+	57.9%	+	45.5%	+	52.5%	+	NA
Hartford J1	+	47.5%	+	36.5%	+	49.7%	+	NA
Hartford UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	50.9%
Herman #22	-	10.0%	+	44.4%	+	60.0%	+	NA
Neosho J3	-	8.7%	-	31.6%	+	60.0%	+	NA
Richfield J1	+	61.5%	+	41.0%	+	62.5%	+	NA
Rubicon J6	-	30.8%	-	25.0%	+	41.2%	+	NA
Kewaskum	+	40.7%	+	39.1%	+	46.0%	-	36.8%
Slinger	+	52.4%	+	39.5%	+	59.4%	+	48.3%
West Bend	+	39.7%	+	43.1%	+	42.0%	+	40.4%
Waukesha County	+	48.4%	+	44.2%	+	54.1%	+	51.1%
Arrowhead Union	+	49.6%	+	47.8%	+	68.4%	+	65.3%
Arrowhead UHS	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	65.3%
Hartland-Lakeside J3	+	36.3%	+	40.9%	+	67.6%	+	NA
Lake Country	+	60.8%	+	66.1%	+	62.3%	+	NA
Merton Community	+	58.1%	+	52.2%	+	72.5%	+	NA
North Lake	+	37.5%	+	43.2%	+	75.0%	+	NA
Richmond	+	65.5%	+	42.6%	+	62.2%	+	NA
Stone Bank	+	61.3%	-	29.3%	+	66.7%	+	NA
Swallow	+	55.9%	+	56.3%	+	69.6%	+	NA
Elmbrook	+	54.8%	+	47.0%	+	60.2%	+	62.6%
Hamilton	+	58.3%	+	54.5%	+	58.0%	+	57.2%
Kettle Moraine	+	51.1%	+	49.8%	+	59.6%	+	46.1%
Menomonee Falls	+	43.4%	+	47.0%	+	50.7%	+	40.6%
Mukwonago	+	53.6%	+	40.7%	+	54.9%	+	56.3%
Muskego-Norway	+	52.4%	+	43.8%	+	49.5%	+	50.3%
New Berlin	+	53.3%	+	44.7%	+	60.2%	+	51.2%
Oconomowoc Area	+	46.8%	+	42.0%	+	49.4%	-	38.2%
Pewaukee	+	56.5%	+	46.4%	+	54.7%	+	51.1%
Waukesha	+	35.3%	+	36.3%	+	41.4%	+	42.5%
Southeast Wisconsin		34.8%		32.3%		39.4%		39.0%
State of Wisconsin		35.1%		33%		40.3%		38.8%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 5: WSAS math proficiency, 2012-13

	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Kenosha County	-	43.5%	-	48.0%	-	41.1%	-	37.9%
Central-Westosha Union	+	59.1%	+	60.7%	+	52.3%	+	49.2%
Brighton #1	+	68.4%	+	80.0%	+	69.6%	NA	NA
Bristol #1	+	70.5%	+	57.4%	+	60.7%	NA	NA
Central-Westosha UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	49.2%
Paris J1	+	68.4%	+	88.5%	+	56.3%	NA	NA
Salem	+	55.2%	-	45.7%	+	45.7%	NA	NA
Wheatland J1	-	43.2%	+	65.8%	-	36.4%	NA	NA
Kenosha	-	40.1%	-	44.1%	-	37.0%	-	34.0%
Wilmot Union	+	50.9%	+	63.6%	+	55.8%	+	48.5%
Randall J1	-	42.6%	+	56.8%	+	48.6%	NA	NA
Silver Lake J1	+	65.1%	+	70.0%	+	61.1%	NA	NA
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	+	61.4%	+	78.9%	+	61.7%	NA	NA
Twin Lakes #4	-	32.4%	-	45.7%	+	53.3%	NA	NA
Wilmot UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	48.5%
Milwaukee County	-	39.1%	-	38.8%	-	32.2%	-	30.6%
Brown Deer	+	48.8%	-	30.2%	+	49.2%	-	37.9%
Cudahy	-	42.7%	-	36.1%	-	34.1%	-	34.3%
Franklin Public	+	61.8%	+	70.8%	+	69.1%	+	55.3%
Greendale	+	61.7%	+	70.7%	+	57.7%	+	69.5%
Greenfield	+	54.6%	-	47.9%	-	41.1%	-	38.8%
Milwaukee	-	24.5%	-	23.9%	-	16.5%	-	12.8%
Nicolet Union	+	63.8%	+	60.7%	+	62.5%	+	62.8%
Fox Point J2	+	73.7%	+	81.6%	+	76.0%	NA	NA
Glendale-River Hills	+	57.0%	-	46.7%	+	50.5%	NA	NA
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	+	60.8%	-	44.7%	+	57.5%	NA	NA
Nicolet UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	62.8%
Oak Creek-Franklin Joint	+	55.9%	+	56.4%	-	43.9%	-	37.2%
Saint Francis	+	65.0%	+	50.0%	-	31.9%	-	31.5%
Shorewood	+	70.5%	+	74.2%	+	59.3%	+	73.5%
South Milwaukee	+	51.9%	+	50.3%	-	43.1%	-	39.4%
Wauwatosa	+	68.1%	+	67.5%	+	61.0%	+	61.0%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	+	58.7%	+	60.9%	-	43.3%	-	33.3%
Whitefish Bay	+	71.0%	+	72.6%	+	69.4%	+	66.4%
Whitnall	+	64.3%	+	75.8%	+	58.6%	-	42.0%
Ozaukee County	+	68.9%	+	67.2%	+	65.2%	+	62.6%
Cedarburg	+	74.9%	+	73.1%	+	69.2%	+	70.7%
Grafton	+	85.9%	+	67.5%	+	62.2%	+	52.9%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	74.4%	+	76.6%	+	75.0%	+	71.1%
Northern Ozaukee	-	43.2%	-	48.3%	+	55.7%	+	48.9%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	54.8%	+	53.7%	+	51.6%	+	51.6%
Racine County	-	40.3%	-	41.8%	-	35.2%	-	33.0%
Burlington Area	+	56.7%	+	54.8%	+	49.0%	+	53.9%
Racine Unified	-	34.6%	-	34.8%	-	24.4%	-	21.5%
Union Grove Union	-	46.6%	+	50.6%	+	58.8%	+	50.4%
Dover #1	-	14.3%	+	66.7%	-	38.5%	NA	NA
Raymond #14	-	47.4%	-	47.7%	+	58.8%	NA	NA
Union Grove J1	+	50.6%	-	43.4%	+	58.9%	NA	NA
Union Grove UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	50.4%
Yorkville J2	-	43.2%	+	64.3%	+	63.2%	NA	NA
Waterford Union	+	56.9%	+	68.6%	+	62.4%	+	54.6%
North Cape	-	38.5%	+	58.3%	+	71.4%	NA	NA
Norway J7	+	55.6%	+	NA	+	54.5%	NA	NA
Washington-Caldwell	-	42.3%	+	55.6%	+	73.9%	NA	NA
Waterford Graded J1	+	61.3%	+	70.7%	+	60.0%	NA	NA
Waterford UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	54.6%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 5: WSAS math proficiency, 2012-13 *continued*

	Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 8		Grade 10	
	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %	+/- Region Percent	District %
Walworth County	+	49.8%	-	48.3%	-	42.2%	+	45.6%
Big Foot Union	-	45.5%	-	41.2%	-	42.1%	-	42.3%
Big Foot UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	42.3%
Fontana	+	55.0%	+	53.1%	+	57.7%	NA	NA
Linn J6	+	50.0%	+	83.3%	+	66.7%	NA	NA
Sharon J11	-	29.6%	-	36.7%	-	26.7%	NA	NA
Walworth J1	+	49.1%	-	31.4%	-	38.8%	NA	NA
Delavan-Darien	-	33.1%	-	37.7%	-	31.4%	-	35.7%
East Troy Community	+	58.1%	+	60.8%	+	50.8%	+	55.3%
Elkhorn Area	+	61.4%	+	57.4%	-	36.1%	+	56.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	-	46.0%	-	42.8%	-	42.0%	-	41.2%
Genova J4	-	31.6%	-	35.0%	-	35.7%	NA	NA
Genoa City J2	-	38.9%	-	40.0%	+	51.7%	NA	NA
Lake Geneva J1	+	50.0%	-	44.8%	-	39.6%	NA	NA
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	41.2%
Linn J4	-	37.5%	-	40.0%	+	50.0%	NA	NA
Whitewater Unified	-	46.8%	-	47.2%	+	58.2%	-	43.5%
Williams Bay	+	70.6%	+	61.0%	-	43.8%	+	53.8%
Washington County	+	59.0%	+	61.8%	+	54.5%	+	56.2%
Germantown	+	73.2%	+	70.8%	+	62.2%	+	70.0%
Hartford Union	+	55.5%	+	56.9%	+	53.0%	+	52.1%
Erin	+	64.3%	+	56.7%	+	48.8%	NA	NA
Friess Lake	+	57.9%	+	54.5%	+	67.5%	NA	NA
Hartford J1	+	54.3%	+	53.4%	-	40.5%	NA	NA
Hartford UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	52.1%
Herman #22	-	10.0%	-	44.4%	+	70.0%	NA	NA
Neosho J3	-	21.7%	-	47.4%	+	66.7%	NA	NA
Richfield J1	+	71.8%	+	79.5%	+	85.0%	NA	NA
Rubicon J6	-	46.2%	+	56.3%	+	58.8%	NA	NA
Kewaskum	+	66.4%	+	63.2%	+	53.2%	+	47.9%
Slinger	+	63.8%	+	52.4%	+	58.1%	+	63.0%
West Bend	+	51.3%	+	62.9%	+	48.9%	+	50.0%
Waukesha County	+	66.8%	+	66.3%	+	64.4%	+	64.3%
Arrowhead Union	+	70.0%	+	77.1%	+	77.6%	+	71.8%
Arrowhead UHS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	71.8%
Hartland-Lakeside J3	+	61.8%	+	70.0%	+	77.0%	NA	NA
Lake Country	+	80.4%	+	85.7%	+	81.1%	NA	NA
Merton Community	+	71.8%	+	77.2%	+	76.9%	NA	NA
North Lake	+	62.5%	+	81.1%	+	66.7%	NA	NA
Richmond	+	74.5%	+	74.1%	+	75.6%	NA	NA
Stone Bank	+	80.6%	+	78.0%	+	69.4%	NA	NA
Swallow	+	81.4%	+	81.3%	+	89.9%	NA	NA
Elmbrook	+	77.4%	+	72.8%	+	71.3%	+	69.8%
Hamilton	+	82.5%	+	76.6%	+	72.0%	+	74.8%
Kettle Moraine	+	70.9%	+	74.5%	+	75.9%	+	72.2%
Menomonee Falls	+	67.7%	+	68.5%	+	69.2%	+	63.6%
Mukwonago	+	69.1%	+	73.0%	+	67.3%	+	66.8%
Muskego-Norway	+	73.7%	+	62.0%	+	57.6%	+	66.4%
New Berlin	+	68.4%	+	70.3%	+	68.8%	+	65.7%
Oconomowoc Area	+	65.7%	+	66.4%	+	66.3%	+	51.5%
Pewaukee	+	66.7%	+	63.5%	+	59.5%	+	67.2%
Waukesha	-	48.6%	-	48.4%	+	45.4%	+	52.2%
Southeast Wisconsin		48.7%		49.2%		44.2%		43.9%
State of Wisconsin		48.1%		49.1%		45.1%		44.9%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Science

Proficiency rates in science are significantly higher than those for reading and mathematics, as shown in **Table 6**, which largely reflects the fact that adjustments made to the cut scores that determine proficiency levels only were applied to reading and mathematics. As with reading and math proficiency, the state's science proficiency rate consistently but marginally outperforms that of the region, exceeding the southeast Wisconsin average rate by 2.4 percentage points in 4th grade, 3.2 points in 8th grade, and 2.3 points in 10th grade. These results do represent smaller margins between the state and the region than those reported in last year's analysis. They also reflect year-over-year increases in two of the three grade levels when compared to last year, including a seven percentage point increase in 10th grade over last year's science proficiency rate.



Table 6: WSAS science proficiency, 2012-13

District	2012-13 Science WSAS Percent Proficient Advanced Grade 4	2012-13 Science WSAS Percent Proficient Advanced Grade 8	2012-13 Science WSAS Percent Proficient Advanced Grade 10
Kenosha County	71.8%	73.0%	73.0%
Central/Westosha Union	88.3%	87.0%	86.8%
Brighton #1	96.0%	95.7%	n/a
Bristol #1	88.9%	82.1%	n/a
Central/Westosha UHS	n/a	n/a	86.8%
Paris J1	100.0%	84.4%	n/a
Salem	88.9%	92.4%	n/a
Wheatland J1	73.0%	78.8%	n/a
Kenosha	67.6%	68.4%	68.0%
Wilmot Union	85.9%	87.6%	87.3%
Randall J1	85.1%	87.8%	n/a
Silver Lake J1	87.5%	92.6%	n/a
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	93.0%	88.3%	n/a
Twin Lakes #4	74.3%	80.0%	n/a
Wilmot UHS	n/a	n/a	87.3%
Milwaukee County	65.0%	63.2%	60.3%
Brown Deer	70.9%	68.3%	71.8%
Cudahy	76.8%	69.3%	78.3%
Franklin Public	93.2%	88.2%	85.1%
Greendale	87.0%	91.3%	93.0%
Greenfield	81.1%	77.8%	80.4%
Milwaukee	51.4%	49.1%	38.8%
Nicolet Union	88.6%	87.2%	87.4%
Fox Point J2	95.9%	90.6%	n/a
Glendale-River Hills	80.4%	81.3%	n/a
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	89.4%	92.5%	n/a
Nicolet UHS	n/a	n/a	87.4%
Oak Creek-Franklin	85.7%	82.0%	80.8%
Saint Francis	67.9%	78.3%	71.8%
Shorewood	91.6%	86.7%	89.0%
South Milwaukee	73.7%	83.0%	79.0%
Wauwatosa	88.2%	85.0%	85.6%
West Allis	81.6%	70.9%	69.9%
Whitefish Bay	92.7%	89.3%	87.5%
Whitnall	89.7%	79.6%	81.7%
Ozaukee County	90.5%	91.3%	90.4%
Cedarburg	90.9%	96.5%	95.8%
Grafton	90.8%	86.5%	88.3%
Mequon-Thiensville	93.1%	92.6%	91.2%
Northern Ozaukee	85.0%	84.8%	82.4%
Port Washington-Saukville	88.3%	89.7%	87.0%
Racine County	72.9%	70.1%	67.3%
Burlington Area	84.8%	82.9%	81.9%
Racine	66.4%	61.4%	58.6%
Union Grove Union	86.8%	88.6%	80.5%
Dover #1	100.0%	92.3%	n/a
Raymond #14	88.6%	92.2%	n/a
Union Grove J1	84.2%	86.7%	n/a
Union Grove UHS	n/a	n/a	80.5%
Yorkville J2	87.8%	87.7%	n/a
Waterford Union	92.8%	89.8%	85.4%
North Cape	75.0%	95.2%	n/a
Norway J7	n/a	100.0%	n/a
Washington-Caldwell	94.4%	100.0%	n/a
Waterford Graded J1	93.9%	86.7%	n/a
Waterford UHS	n/a	n/a	85.4%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 6: WSAS science proficiency, 2012-13 *continued*

District	2012-13 Science WSAS Percent Proficient Advanced Grade 4	2012-13 Science WSAS Percent Proficient Advanced Grade 8	2012-13 Science WSAS Percent Proficient Advanced Grade 10
Walworth County	82.0%	80.0%	79.8%
Big Foot Union	82.2%	84.2%	64.0%
Big Foot UHS	n/a	n/a	64.0%
Fontana J8	87.5%	88.5%	n/a
Linn J6	100.0%	88.9%	n/a
Sharon J11	73.3%	76.7%	n/a
Walworth J1	82.0%	85.7%	n/a
Delavan-Darien	70.4%	65.6%	66.9%
East Troy Community	89.2%	87.3%	91.7%
Elkhorn Area	89.6%	81.5%	89.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	81.2%	79.8%	80.6%
Geneva J4	75.0%	100.0%	n/a
Genoa City J2	80.0%	68.3%	n/a
Lake Geneva J1	81.3%	82.0%	n/a
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	n/a	n/a	80.6%
Linn J4	93.3%	66.7%	n/a
Whitewater	76.4%	81.7%	76.3%
Williams Bay	83.3%	90.6%	94.9%
Washington County	88.4%	86.8%	86.7%
Germantown	94.8%	88.2%	91.0%
Hartford Union	88.3%	88.4%	88.8%
Erin	100.0%	90.2%	n/a
Friess Lake	86.4%	100.0%	n/a
Hartford J1	84.5%	83.2%	n/a
Hartford UHS	n/a	n/a	88.8%
Herman #22	88.9%	90.0%	n/a
Neosho J3	89.5%	100.0%	n/a
Richfield J1	92.3%	87.5%	n/a
Rubicon J6	93.8%	100.0%	n/a
Kewaskum	88.6%	83.3%	83.3%
Slinger	89.6%	92.2%	91.7%
West Bend	84.2%	83.1%	81.6%
Waukesha County	88.4%	87.1%	87.4%
Arrowhead Union	93.8%	94.2%	93.4%
Arrowhead UHS	n/a	n/a	93.4%
Hartland-Lakeside J3	94.3%	94.2%	n/a
Lake Country	94.6%	94.3%	n/a
Merton Community	94.6%	93.4%	n/a
North Lake	94.6%	85.4%	n/a
Richmond	94.4%	97.8%	n/a
Stone Bank	85.4%	97.2%	n/a
Swallow	95.3%	97.1%	n/a
Elmbrook	89.4%	90.1%	93.0%
Hamilton	94.4%	92.6%	93.5%
Kettle Moraine	90.6%	92.5%	87.2%
Menomonee Falls	88.4%	86.7%	82.3%
Mukwonago	89.9%	91.2%	92.8%
Muskego-Norway	88.3%	84.4%	87.7%
New Berlin	87.2%	89.4%	88.9%
Oconomowoc Area	87.5%	86.4%	79.4%
Pewaukee	89.6%	81.0%	84.5%
Waukesha	82.0%	77.9%	80.7%
Southeast Wisconsin	75.0%	74.1%	73.2%
State of Wisconsin	77.4%	77.3%	75.5%

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Measuring college readiness: ACT, AP and high school completion

College readiness is the long-term goal that shapes the state's new school accountability system. For the purposes of this report, the main metrics used to quantify college readiness are ACT scores, Advanced Placement (AP) exam passage rates, and high school graduation rates.

ACT scores

The ACT is part of a package of standardized tests aimed at assessing college and career readiness at different grade levels. The ACT itself measures student knowledge in four subject areas (English, mathematics, reading, and science). As explained previously, beginning with the 2014-2015 school year, all Wisconsin high school students will take a series of ACT-based assessments throughout their high school careers (ACT Explore in 9th grade, ACT Plan in 10th grade, and ACT in 11th grade).

In this year's report, as shown in **Table 7**, we again show ACT average scores as a composite of all subject areas for all students who took the tests in each school district.¹⁰ We also show the percentage of students who took the ACT in each district. While there is relatively little variation in composite ACT scores across the districts, percentages of students taking the ACT fluctuate and produce wide variations across the region. In southeast Wisconsin, 66.7% of 12th grade students took the ACT while in high school, compared to a 60.7% rate for the state as a whole. It should be noted that higher numbers of test-takers – while positive for promoting college and career readiness – may produce negative impacts on overall test scores.

ACT scores in southeast Wisconsin remained unchanged at an average composite score of 22.7, while the average score for the state as a whole declined by 0.1 percentage points to 22.0. The region continues to outperform the state as a whole, with Whitefish Bay (25.9), Elmbrook (25.4) and Mequon-Thiensville (25.2) comprising the top-three performing school districts as they did last year. Milwaukee (15.9), Brown Deer (20.0) and Saint Francis (20.2) recorded the three lowest average scores in the region.

Wilmot Union saw the largest decline in ACT scores over the past year, dropping a full point to fall under the regional average. On the other side of the performance spectrum, Delavan-Darien (one of the three lowest-performing districts last year) increased its average composite score by one point, the second largest increase in the region. Overall, 58% of school districts scored at or above the regional average, slightly lower than last year's 60%.

Finally, it is worth noting that the average composite score of 22.7 for students in the region and 22.0 for the state as a whole both exceed the national average of 21.1. In addition, the percentages of ACT test-takers for the region (66.7%) and state (60.7%) also exceed the national average of 52%.

¹⁰ We use ACT test score data for the 2011-12 school year despite the fact that 2012-13 data for Wisconsin recently became available. We do so 1) because national ACT test score data are not yet available; and 2) because last year's report used 2010-11 ACT test score data and we wanted to avoid a gap in the data for our annual commentary on trends.



Table 7: High school completion and college preparation (2011-12)

District	ACT Composite Score Above/Below			AP Exams Passed as a % of Enrollment Above/Below		4-Year High School Completion Rate Above/Below	
	Percent Tested	Regional Average	District Score	Regional Percent	District Percent	Regional Percent	District Percent
Kenosha County							
Central/Westosha Union	60.5%	-	22.7	+	17.2%	+	91.0%
Kenosha	60.9%	-	21.3	-	10.2%	-	80.2%
Wilmot Union	51.3%	-	21.7	-	14.0%	+	89.7%
Milwaukee County							
Brown Deer	66.7%	-	20.0	-	5.4%	+	90.5%
Cudahy	46.8%	-	22.0	-	10.2%	+	90.0%
Franklin Public	71.1%	+	23.5	+	26.6%	+	97.3%
Greendale	82.4%	+	24.3	+	35.6%	+	94.2%
Greenfield	73.1%	-	20.9	-	13.2%	+	89.4%
Milwaukee	83.5%	-	15.9	-	1.6%	-	61.8%
Nicolet Union	81.8%	+	24.9	+	47.6%	+	91.7%
Oak Creek-Franklin	65.3%	-	21.7	+	21.3%	+	97.1%
Saint Francis	59.4%	-	20.2	-	2.5%	+	93.4%
Shorewood	77.9%	+	24.4	+	23.0%	+	96.4%
South Milwaukee	65.1%	-	21.7	-	10.3%	+	87.7%
Wauwatosa	68.7%	+	23.5	+	20.0%	+	90.3%
West Allis	48.8%	-	20.7	-	15.4%	+	91.1%
Whitefish Bay	82.9%	+	25.9	+	44.2%	+	97.6%
Whitnall	70.5%	+	23.4	-	11.6%	+	96.8%
Ozaukee County							
Cedarburg	82.9%	+	25.2	+	50.6%	+	99.2%
Grafton	68.6%	+	23.6	+	37.8%	+	93.0%
Mequon-Thiensville	79.7%	+	25.2	+	35.1%	+	98.5%
Northern Ozaukee	48.6%	+	22.9	-	8.4%	+	86.1%
Port Washington-Saukville	74.0%	+	23.7	+	26.4%	+	97.0%
Racine County							
Burlington Area	58.1%	-	22.3	-	9.8%	+	95.0%
Racine	43.0%	-	20.2	-	4.6%	-	69.8%
Union Grove Union	55.6%	-	22.7	-	10.3%	+	94.7%
Waterford Union	68.7%	-	22.6	+	25.1%	+	95.4%
Walworth County							
Big Foot Union	*	-	21.0	-	7.0%	+	87.0%
Delavan-Darien	55.7%	-	21.3	-	11.0%	+	92.5%
East Troy Community	70.6%	-	22.1	-	12.3%	+	94.8%
Elkhorn Area	*	-	20.9	-	15.5%	+	91.3%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	54.7%	+	23.0	-	15.7%	+	94.0%
Whitewater	63.6%	-	21.7	-	16.2%	+	88.7%
Williams Bay	65.9%	+	23.7	+	24.8%	+	100.0%
Washington County							
Germantown	77.9%	+	23.2	+	28.1%	+	97.4%
Hartford Union	64.0%	-	22.6	+	20.5%	+	92.5%
Kewaskum	65.6%	-	21.0	-	13.1%	+	95.3%
Slinger	71.1%	+	23.6	-	13.0%	+	95.5%
West Bend	68.1%	+	23.2	+	30.2%	+	90.1%
Waukesha County							
Arrowhead Union	83.2%	+	25.0	+	43.5%	+	98.0%
Elmbrook	84.5%	+	25.4	+	48.8%	+	97.2%
Hamilton	74.6%	+	23.7	+	27.0%	+	95.9%
Kettle Moraine	83.0%	+	24.1	+	36.9%	+	96.1%
Menomonee Falls	73.1%	+	22.9	-	12.4%	+	97.4%
Mukwonago	69.2%	+	23.3	+	21.6%	+	96.7%
Muskego-Norway	67.5%	+	23.7	+	23.8%	+	95.4%
New Berlin	80.4%	+	24.6	+	48.2%	+	96.9%
Oconomowoc Area	67.3%	-	22.7	-	9.3%	+	95.0%
Pewaukee	77.6%	+	23.7	+	21.5%	+	99.5%
Waukesha	57.2%	-	22.5	+	17.4%	+	84.8%
Southeast Wisconsin	66.6%		22.7		16.6%		82.7%
State of Wisconsin	60.7%		22.0		12.8%		87.5%



Advanced placement exams

Advanced Placement (AP) courses offer students a college-level curriculum that provides an opportunity for students to taste the rigors of the college experience and the chance to earn college credit. More than 30 courses are available from the College Board (the creator of the AP program) in statistics, calculus, biology, English, and several other fields. Each course culminates in an exam that is designed to measure college-level aptitude in the subject area.

AP exams are scored on a point system that ranges from one to five, with a grade of three considered a passing grade. The 2011-12 school year marked the sixth straight year of a regional increase in the percentage of students passing AP exams. In addition, as shown in **Table 7**, the regional average of 16.6% exceeded the state average of 12.8%. Only two districts—Brown Deer (-5.1) and Shorewood (-5.9)—recorded declines of more than five percentage points, while several districts – including Nicolet Union (+9.8) and Germantown (+8.2) – recorded significant gains over the previous year.

High school graduation rates

While ACT and AP testing data provide useful insight into college preparedness, high school graduation rates still serve as a uniform measure for student achievement. Reporting of high school graduation rates changed during the 2009-2010 school year, and **Table 8** has been formatted to report the four rates currently collected by DPI. Each “cohort rate” indicates the percentage of students in the 2011-2012 school year who completed high school in the corresponding number of years, while the legacy rate measures the number of all graduates divided by those expected to graduate in that year.

The U.S. Department of Education now requires the use of a four-year adjusted cohort rate to measure graduation. Consequently, the four-year adjusted cohort rate will be the primary focus of our analysis. Please see **Appendix A** for a further explanation of each graduation rate.

The 2011-12 school year marks the third consecutive year in which the four-year adjusted cohort rate increased both for the region and the state. Though southeast Wisconsin has some catching up to do, it increased at a slightly faster rate than did the rate for the state as a whole over the past year, at 0.7 percentage points compared to the state’s 0.5 percentage point increase. Only Waukesha recorded a significant decrease in its four-year adjusted cohort rate over the past year (- 5.7 percentage points), while several districts—including Williams Bay (+9.1), Whitewater (+8.2), and Saint Francis (+7.7)—posted significant gains. In all, 34 of the region’s 50 districts saw an increase in their four-year adjusted cohort rates.

Over the past three years, the four-year adjusted cohort rate for the region and state increased 1.7 and 1.8 percentage points respectively. Only two southeast Wisconsin districts—Central/Westosha Union (-2.9) and Waukesha (-1.4)—recorded a decline over the past three years, while multiple districts reported significant increases, including Williams Bay at 12.1 percentage points.



Table 8: High school graduation rates

District	4-Year Adjusted Cohort Rate 2011-12		5-Year Adjusted Cohort Rate 2011-12		6-Year Adjusted Cohort Rate 2011-12		Legacy Rate 2011-12	
	Above/Below Region	District Percent	Above/Below Region	District Percent	Above/Below Region	District Percent	Above/Below Region	District Percent
Kenosha County								
Central/Westosha Union	+	91.0%	+	93.2%	+	96.1%	+	94.9%
Kenosha	-	80.2%	-	85.3%	-	87.3%	+	90.4%
Wilmot Union	+	89.7%	+	91.9%	+	92.4%	+	94.1%
Milwaukee County								
Brown Deer	+	90.5%	+	92.4%	+	94.3%	+	95.4%
Cudahy	+	90.0%	+	92.4%	+	90.5%	+	91.9%
Franklin Public	+	97.3%	+	97.3%	+	97.7%	+	98.5%
Greendale	+	94.2%	+	98.3%	+	97.7%	+	97.3%
Greenfield	+	89.4%	+	94.8%	+	93.6%	+	94.7%
Milwaukee	-	61.8%	-	70.8%	-	72.7%	-	66.2%
Nicolet Union	+	91.7%	+	95.8%	+	95.3%	+	92.8%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	97.1%	+	97.3%	+	99.2%	+	98.8%
Saint Francis	+	93.4%	+	89.9%	+	89.9%	+	91.9%
Shorewood	+	96.4%	+	95.0%	+	96.9%	+	95.8%
South Milwaukee	+	87.7%	+	92.9%	+	92.1%	+	89.9%
Wauwatosa	+	90.5%	+	96.8%	+	97.4%	+	95.5%
West Allis	+	91.1%	+	94.9%	+	95.7%	+	96.8%
Whitefish Bay	+	97.6%	+	99.5%	+	95.4%	+	99.5%
Whitnall	+	96.8%	+	96.6%	+	98.3%	+	97.3%
Ozaukee County								
Cedarburg	+	99.2%	+	98.9%	+	99.0%	+	99.6%
Grafton	+	93.0%	+	90.9%	+	92.7%	+	94.6%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	98.5%	+	97.7%	+	99.4%	+	99.7%
Northern Ozaukee	+	86.1%	+	88.6%	-	85.7%	+	94.3%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	97.0%	+	99.5%	+	99.5%	+	98.7%
Racine County								
Burlington Area	+	95.0%	+	92.7%	+	94.2%	+	94.9%
Racine	-	69.8%	-	72.3%	-	73.1%	-	71.4%
Union Grove Union	+	94.7%	+	91.0%	+	96.4%	+	95.2%
Waterford Union	+	95.4%	+	96.6%	+	94.3%	+	98.5%
Walworth County								
Big Foot Union	+	87.0%	+	89.7%	+	92.5%	+	95.2%
Delavan-Darien	+	92.5%	+	90.2%	+	91.8%	+	89.7%
East Troy Community	+	94.8%	+	94.6%	+	95.7%	+	97.4%
Elkhorn Area	+	91.3%	+	94.6%	+	92.4%	+	92.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	94.0%	+	95.5%	+	89.2%	+	96.3%
Whitewater	+	88.6%	-	86.2%	+	89.2%	+	88.1%
Williams Bay	+	100.0%	+	93.9%	+	94.4%	+	95.0%
Washington County								
Germantown	+	97.4%	+	98.6%	+	98.3%	+	99.7%
Hartford Union	+	92.5%	+	95.1%	+	93.8%	+	95.4%
Kewaskum	+	95.3%	+	96.3%	+	96.4%	+	97.4%
Slinger	+	95.5%	+	98.3%	+	97.9%	+	96.4%
West Bend	+	90.1%	+	93.7%	+	92.4%	+	95.1%
Waukesha County								
Arrowhead Union	+	98.0%	+	95.8%	+	96.4%	+	98.6%
Elmbrook	+	97.2%	+	97.7%	+	96.9%	+	98.8%
Hamilton	+	95.9%	+	99.3%	+	98.1%	+	99.1%
Kettle Moraine	+	96.1%	+	95.5%	+	98.3%	+	96.4%
Menomonee Falls	+	97.4%	+	97.4%	+	97.1%	+	97.9%
Mukwonago	+	96.7%	+	98.3%	+	97.8%	+	98.2%
Muskego-Norway	+	95.4%	+	94.5%	+	96.4%	+	95.1%
New Berlin	+	96.9%	+	97.1%	+	97.3%	+	97.4%
Oconomowoc Area	+	95.0%	+	95.3%	+	96.4%	+	97.1%
Pewaukee	+	99.5%	+	98.1%	+	99.4%	+	100.0%
Waukesha	+	84.8%	+	91.5%	+	92.3%	+	92.4%
Southeast Wisconsin		83.3%		87.0%		87.7%		86.6%
State of Wisconsin		87.5%		90.4%		90.4%		90.6%



Achievement gaps in southeast Wisconsin

Closing achievement gaps, especially by race and economic status, remains an integral component of Wisconsin's post-NCLB accountability system. In fact, closing gaps is one of the four priority areas that determine a school or district's overall accountability rating, and it is a key requirement driving federal Title I funding, which is critical to the fiscal health of many of the region's schools.

In this year's report, we continue to document achievement gaps in southeast Wisconsin districts by race, but we add a first-time review of achievement gaps by economic status. The analysis draws upon 2012-13 WSAS scores and 2011-12 four-year adjusted cohort high school graduation rates. The WSAS scores by race and economic status reflect the new NAEP definitions of proficiency.

Racial achievement gap

Tables 9 and 10 show the achievement gaps in WSAS scores and graduation rates between white and African-American students during the 2012-13 school year. While the data do not allow for a cohort analysis, they do provide a point-in-time snapshot for comparing student achievement between white and African-American students.

Only districts with an African-American student population large enough to register a separate score were included in the tables. Cells marked "N/A" indicate that the data for that cell are not available.

The gap in reading and math WSAS scores between white and African-American students is apparent in nearly all districts and across all grade levels. In fact, in only one case did African-American students outperform their white counterparts, and that was in Grafton with regard to 3rd grade math scores. In addition, all regional gaps are wider than state gaps.

The regional gap in 3rd grade reading appears to be linked to Milwaukee County districts. Without exception, districts outside Milwaukee County achieved gap scores that were *lower* than the state average, while within the county the picture is mixed. Greenfield and Shorewood had gaps of 45.2 and 41.6 percentage points respectively (compared to the state average of 27.8 percentage points), while the Maple Dale-Indian Hills gap score was 12.8. By 10th grade, however, districts across the entire region experienced gaps that were larger than the state average, with the largest (40.8) appearing in Menomonee Falls.

The gaps are larger, but the overall picture more mixed, when considering math achievement gaps. Gaps that are larger than the state average appear in multiple counties and in multiple grades (the largest is in Shorewood, which experienced a gap of 66.9 percentage points for 3rd grade math). The pattern across grades also seems more volatile than for reading. For example, in West Bend, 47.1% of African-American students were proficient in 3rd grade, but only 14.3% in eighth grade. Similar "swings" are evident in other districts as well, such as Cudahy. Since



this is not a cohort analysis and represents new NAEP achievement scores, these large swings suggest that care must be taken in interpreting these data.

It also is important to note that by definition, a gap is the *percentage point* difference between the percentage of white students scoring proficient or advanced and the percentage of African-American students scoring proficient or advanced. That gap may change over time or be different at various grade levels for several reasons. What parents and policymakers should hope is that the gap will narrow as *all* students receive higher scores, with African-American student scores rising more quickly than their white counterparts (either over time or in higher grades). The reading gap for several districts, including Shorewood and Mequon-Thiensville, narrows between 3rd and 10th grades for this reason.

The gap also could also narrow, however, if the scores of white students fall while those of African Americans remain unchanged or fall less precipitously. Greenfield, for example, reports a 59.3% math score for white students in 3rd grade, and a 44.3% score in 10th grade, while the score for African-American students remains below 10% in both years. In this case, the achievement gap narrows because white students are performing worse, not because African-American children are showing improvement and catching up.

Finally, it is important to note that our analysis of racial achievement gap data is limited by the fact that minority enrollment in many districts – and in many grade levels within districts – can be extremely small and thus can provide a very limited sample size from which to draw meaningful conclusions. Consequently, the existence of substantial racial achievement gaps in several districts – including those cited above – should be seen as grounds for further analysis, but not necessarily as evidence that classroom practices need to be improved.



Table 9: WSAS reading scores by race

District Name	3rd Grade % Prof. & Adv.			4th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			8th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			10th Grade % Prof. & Adv.		
	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap
Kenosha County												
Kenosha	10.6%	38.4%	27.8	14.1%	37.0%	22.9	12.0%	39.4%	27.4	13.8%	40.8%	27.0
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	16.2%	63.6%	47.4	15.6%	33.3%	17.8	25.4%	48.7%	23.3	23.8%	61.0%	37.2
Cudahy	30.0%	30.8%	0.8	0.0%	31.0%	31.0	28.6%	33.1%	4.5	N/A	28.7%	N/A
Fox Point	41.7%	69.7%	28.1	23.1%	68.1%	45.0	20.0%	78.9%	58.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glendale-River Hills	28.6%	56.7%	28.1	4.3%	42.1%	37.8	28.9%	57.8%	28.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greenfield	0.0%	45.2%	45.2	10.5%	24.8%	14.3	27.3%	38.8%	11.6	10.5%	41.3%	30.8
Maple Dale-Indian Hills	33.3%	46.2%	12.8	N/A	44.4%	N/A	25.0%	81.8%	56.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee	10.3%	41.5%	31.2	9.2%	35.6%	26.3	11.2%	37.8%	26.7	9.3%	38.9%	29.6
Nicolet UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.8%	64.5%	32.7
Oak Creek-Franklin	N/A	43.0%	N/A	11.1%	33.9%	22.7	21.6%	47.4%	25.8	14.3%	43.5%	29.2
Shorewood	11.1%	52.7%	41.6	33.3%	68.8%	35.4	28.6%	64.1%	35.5	29.0%	67.0%	37.9
South Milwaukee	N/A	38.9%	N/A	N/A	29.9%	N/A	18.2%	40.9%	22.7	N/A	44.2%	N/A
Wauwatosa	28.1%	59.9%	31.9	36.0%	60.0%	24.0	21.1%	61.6%	40.5	20.7%	64.1%	43.3
West Allis-West Milwaukee	11.5%	42.0%	30.5	19.4%	42.8%	23.5	10.3%	40.1%	29.9	14.9%	37.0%	22.2
Whitefish Bay	33.3%	58.8%	25.5	36.4%	58.7%	22.4	13.0%	66.7%	53.6	41.0%	70.5%	29.4
Ozaukee County												
Grafton	20.0%	38.2%	18.2	N/A	47.8%	N/A	N/A	54.1%	N/A	N/A	52.9%	N/A
Mequon-Thiensville	35.7%	61.7%	26.0	18.2%	59.5%	41.3	20.0%	72.5%	52.5	45.2%	72.3%	27.1
Port Washington-Saukville	33.3%	38.7%	5.4	N/A	30.0%	N/A	N/A	45.9%	N/A	N/A	50.6%	N/A
Racine County												
Racine	11.0%	31.8%	20.8	12.5%	31.0%	18.6	13.4%	43.2%	29.8	9.1%	35.1%	26.0
Walworth County												
West Bend	31.3%	43.2%	12.0	31.3%	44.5%	13.2	14.3%	42.6%	28.3	8.3%	42.7%	34.3
Washington County												
Germantown	N/A	52.2%	N/A	0.0%	52.2%	52.2	N/A	56.6%	N/A	18.8%	59.1%	40.4
Waukesha County												
Elmbrook	N/A	53.4%	N/A	N/A	48.0%	N/A	30.3%	62.9%	32.6	25.0%	65.5%	40.5
Hamilton	38.5%	59.7%	21.2	20.0%	48.8%	28.8	46.2%	60.1%	13.9	27.8%	60.3%	32.5
Menomonee Falls	22.6%	48.4%	25.8	32.3%	50.2%	18.0	32.1%	54.8%	22.7	6.5%	47.4%	40.8
Waukesha	N/A	43.4%	N/A	16.7%	42.9%	26.2	23.3%	47.7%	24.5	25.9%	47.2%	21.3
Southeast WI	11.9%	44.7%	32.8	11.6%	42.4%	30.8	13.2%	48.8%	35.6	12.2%	49.5%	37.3
State of WI	13.9%	41.7%	27.8	12.7%	38.9%	26.2	15.1%	46.6%	31.5	13.1%	44.1%	31.0

*Percentages are based on number of proficient and advanced scores divided by enrollment minus those excused from WSAS
 Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 10: WSAS math scores by race

District Name	3rd Grade % Prof. & Adv.			4th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			8th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			10th Grade % Prof. & Adv.		
	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap	African-American	White	Gap
Kenosha County												
Kenosha	19.5%	55.6%	36.0	23.4%	54.6%	31.2	15.3%	47.9%	32.7	9.8%	43.8%	34.0
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	18.9%	75.8%	56.8	17.8%	54.2%	36.4	30.5%	71.8%	41.3	20.6%	56.1%	35.5
Cudahy	30.0%	40.4%	10.4	5.9%	41.6%	35.7	0.0%	39.2%	39.2	N/A	39.8%	N/A
Fox Point	50.0%	77.6%	27.6	46.2%	87.0%	40.8	30.0%	84.2%	54.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glendale-River Hills	25.0%	68.3%	43.3	26.1%	54.4%	28.3	34.2%	64.4%	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greenfield	9.1%	59.3%	50.2	42.1%	50.4%	8.3	9.1%	47.6%	38.6	5.3%	44.3%	39.0
Maple Dale-Indian Hills	33.3%	69.2%	35.9	N/A	47.2%	N/A	16.7%	77.3%	60.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee	15.5%	50.7%	35.2	15.0%	49.5%	34.5	9.9%	36.8%	26.9	6.5%	35.0%	28.5
Nicolet UHS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.0%	70.3%	45.3
Oak Creek-Franklin	N/A	58.9%	N/A	22.2%	59.8%	37.6	21.6%	49.4%	27.8	11.4%	40.9%	29.5
Shorewood	11.1%	78.0%	66.9	22.2%	90.0%	67.8	35.7%	64.1%	28.4	29.0%	85.3%	56.3
South Milwaukee	N/A	53.5%	N/A	N/A	52.8%	N/A	18.2%	47.7%	29.5	N/A	43.5%	N/A
Wauwatosa	38.2%	72.6%	34.4	44.9%	76.6%	31.7	31.5%	68.9%	37.4	24.8%	74.1%	49.3
West Allis-West Milwaukee	31.1%	64.6%	33.5	41.9%	67.3%	25.3	9.0%	53.2%	44.2	10.8%	40.5%	29.7
Whitefish Bay	37.5%	76.4%	38.9	36.4%	75.0%	38.6	21.7%	74.1%	52.4	35.9%	73.6%	37.7
Ozaukee County												
Grafton	60.0%	57.8%	-2.2	N/A	66.7%	N/A	N/A	61.7%	N/A	N/A	55.5%	N/A
Mequon-Thiensville	35.7%	76.0%	40.3	45.5%	76.8%	31.3	26.7%	76.4%	49.7	29.0%	76.5%	47.5
Port Washington-Saukville	33.3%	38.7%	5.4	N/A	40.0%	N/A	N/A	54.1%	N/A	N/A	52.3%	N/A
Racine County												
Racine	21.3%	50.6%	29.2	20.0%	47.5%	27.5	10.4%	36.8%	26.5	4.7%	35.0%	30.2
Walworth County												
West Bend	47.1%	54.8%	7.7	25.0%	65.1%	40.1	14.3%	51.7%	37.4	16.7%	51.4%	34.8
Washington County												
Germantown	N/A	72.6%	N/A	28.6%	72.4%	43.8	N/A	65.5%	N/A	31.3%	74.1%	42.8
Waukesha County												
Elmbrook	N/A	78.8%	N/A	N/A	74.3%	N/A	30.3%	74.4%	44.1	34.4%	71.3%	36.9
Hamilton	61.5%	82.6%	21.0	33.3%	68.3%	35.0	15.4%	76.1%	60.7	38.9%	78.0%	39.1
Menomonee Falls	37.5%	73.3%	35.8	38.7%	74.1%	35.4	39.3%	72.4%	33.1	23.9%	69.7%	45.8
Waukesha	N/A	57.1%	N/A	14.3%	55.3%	41.0	20.9%	52.6%	31.7	25.9%	57.8%	31.8
Southeast WI	18.4%	60.1%	41.7	18.4%	60.4%	42.0	12.6%	55.0%	42.5	9.7%	55.6%	45.9
State of WI	20.3%	55.4%	35.1	20.4%	56.3%	35.9	14.6%	52.2%	37.6	11.2%	51.4%	40.2

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 11 shows the racial achievement gap between white and African-American students through the lens of four-year adjusted cohort graduation rates. Most of the region's districts show higher high school graduation rates among white students compared to African-American students. The widest percentage-point gaps appear in Waukesha (23.3), Kenosha (22.6), and Racine (20.3). Of note is that in four relatively affluent districts, the reverse is true – African American students outperformed white students in terms of graduation rates. Those districts are Shorewood (-0.4), Whitefish Bay (-2.5), Mequon-Thiensville (-1.8) and Mukwonago (-3.5).

Table 11: 2011-2012 High school completion rates by race

District Name	White Grads	African-American Grads	White %	African-American %	Gap
Kenosha County					
Kenosha	951	193	87.2%	64.5%	22.6
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	42	71	93.3%	88.8%	4.6
Franklin Public	267	*	97.8%	90.9%	6.9
Greenfield	180	11	90.5%	73.3%	17.1
Milwaukee	479	2,270	69.8%	59.1%	10.8
Nicolet UHS	192	40	94.1%	81.6%	12.5
Oak Creek-Franklin Joint	383	21	97.5%	91.3%	6.2
Shorewood	*	*	95.8%	96.2%	-0.4
Saint Francis	96	5	93.2%	83.3%	9.9
South Milwaukee	214	13	89.5%	86.7%	2.9
Wauwatosa	359	80	93.0%	82.5%	10.5
West Allis-West Milwaukee	503	*	93.8%	78.5%	15.3
Whitefish Bay	156	26	97.5%	100.0%	-2.5
Ozaukee County					
Mequon-Thiensville	277	23	98.2%	100.0%	-1.8
Racine County					
Racine	581	251	78.0%	57.7%	20.3
Washington County					
Germantown	297	13	97.7%	86.7%	11.0
Waukesha County					
Elmbrook	540	23	96.9%	96.0%	0.9
Hamilton	289	10	97.0%	83.3%	13.6
Menomonee Falls	290	42	98.0%	93.3%	4.6
Mukwonago	387	6	96.5%	100.0%	-3.5
Oconomowoc Area	293	7	95.1%	87.5%	7.6
Waukesha	*	38	86.6%	63.3%	23.3
State of WI	48,636	4,271	92.2%	62.7%	29.5

Economic achievement gap

To measure achievement gaps by socioeconomic status, we use eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch as established by the National School Lunch Program to determine rates of economically disadvantaged students. As was the case with the racial achievement gap data, these data are point-in-time measures, not cohort trend data.

The region also maintains sizable economic achievement gaps in reading and math in most districts across the region, as shown in **Tables 12** and **13**. The reading achievement gap between



economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students ranges across grades from 27.5 to 32.8 percentage points, while its math achievement gap across different grade levels ranges from 33.8 to 36.8 percentage points. The economic achievement gaps for the state as a whole are lower than those for the region, ranging across grades from 24.1 to 27.7 for reading and 29.3 to 30.7 for math.

Reverse achievement gaps, though certainly not common among districts, are more numerous when analyzing the economic achievement gap. In eight instances for reading and seven for math, more economically disadvantaged students in a district score in the proficient and advanced ranges than their non-economically disadvantaged counterparts. This occurs only once in WSAS achievement gaps by race.

The same limitations that apply to the racial achievement gap data apply to the economic achievement gap data. Many districts enroll few economically disadvantaged students as a percentage of the student body. For instance, Elmbrook's eighth grade consists of 58 economically disadvantaged test-takers and 462 non-economically disadvantaged test-takers. In cases like these, the scores of each economically disadvantaged student are amplified. Moreover, enrollment can vary year to year, which can alter the WSAS scores included in the data. These particular data also are subject to regional economic trends.



Table 12: 2012-2013 WSAS reading by economic status

District Name	3rd Grade % Prof. & Adv.			4th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			8th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			10th Grade % Prof. & Adv.		
	ED	NED	Gap	ED	NED	Gap	ED	NED	Gap	ED	NED	Gap
Kenosha County												
Central/Westosha Union	27.5%	47.2%	19.6	15.4%	46.6%	31.2	36.4%	55.1%	18.7	46.4%	47.1%	0.7
Kenosha	12.4%	40.2%	27.7	15.3%	41.6%	26.3	14.9%	42.6%	27.7	18.6%	41.9%	23.3
Wilmot Union	31.9%	39.0%	7.0	39.4%	43.0%	3.5	38.9%	49.7%	10.8	32.9%	52.4%	19.6
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	21.2%	41.5%	20.3	12.5%	28.3%	15.8	33.3%	36.2%	2.9	38.1%	39.0%	0.9
Cudahy	30.7%	36.5%	5.8	16.3%	39.4%	23.1	32.2%	33.7%	1.5	21.3%	30.9%	9.5
Franklin Public	15.8%	42.7%	27.0	16.7%	29.3%	12.7	35.3%	60.7%	25.4	46.2%	53.9%	7.7
Greendale	23.5%	54.1%	30.6	23.1%	55.7%	32.6	28.0%	57.6%	29.6	48.9%	61.5%	12.6
Greenfield	19.5%	45.5%	26.0	15.9%	26.7%	10.8	26.0%	41.2%	15.2	23.5%	43.1%	19.6
Milwaukee	11.7%	38.8%	27.2	10.1%	37.4%	27.3	13.4%	33.4%	20.1	10.6%	26.7%	16.2
Nicolet Union	28.9%	61.0%	32.1	10.9%	54.5%	43.6	31.6%	61.9%	30.3	30.0%	65.2%	35.2
Oak Creek-Franklin	22.6%	45.7%	23.1	23.5%	34.1%	10.5	22.3%	50.1%	27.8	30.0%	42.6%	12.6
Saint Francis	29.2%	41.7%	12.5	28.6%	32.1%	3.6	26.5%	34.3%	7.8	22.4%	38.7%	16.2
Shorewood	20.8%	55.6%	34.7	36.4%	65.3%	28.9	33.3%	59.2%	25.8	42.9%	60.6%	17.8
South Milwaukee	33.7%	40.4%	6.7	16.9%	36.0%	19.2	25.3%	48.8%	23.5	32.0%	45.0%	13.1
Wauwatosa	28.6%	61.0%	32.5	28.8%	60.6%	31.8	27.6%	59.7%	32.1	23.4%	60.9%	37.5
West Allis	26.9%	48.3%	21.4	32.1%	41.0%	8.8	21.6%	47.6%	26.0	22.3%	40.4%	18.1
Whitefish Bay	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.3%	55.4%	22.1	0.0%	63.0%	63.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Whitnall	34.1%	34.3%	0.2	25.7%	48.4%	22.7	25.0%	46.8%	21.8	20.9%	39.1%	18.2
Ozaukee County												
Cedarburg	47.4%	62.0%	14.6	30.0%	34.2%	4.2	47.4%	68.8%	21.4	60.0%	67.9%	7.9
Grafton	42.9%	66.0%	23.1	37.5%	47.2%	9.7	40.7%	57.4%	16.6	48.3%	51.7%	3.5
Mequon-Thiensville	36.4%	62.4%	26.0	13.6%	40.3%	26.7	44.4%	33.5%	-11.0	33.3%	72.6%	39.2
Northern Ozaukee	39.3%	49.1%	9.8	37.5%	61.1%	23.6	61.1%	60.7%	-0.5	33.3%	58.0%	24.6
Port Washington-Saukville	35.8%	59.7%	23.8	41.5%	41.5%	0.0	27.8%	50.7%	22.9	30.2%	55.0%	24.8
Racine County												
Burlington Area	28.1%	56.3%	28.2	25.5%	45.6%	20.1	31.8%	49.7%	17.9	30.0%	44.1%	14.1
Racine	12.9%	35.4%	22.5	12.7%	37.3%	24.6	17.0%	50.2%	33.2	14.0%	35.6%	21.6
Union Grove Union	25.0%	42.5%	17.5	10.0%	39.3%	29.3	52.9%	59.3%	6.4	25.7%	34.6%	8.9
Waterford Union	17.4%	24.4%	7.0	38.9%	58.8%	19.9	24.2%	55.6%	31.3	17.4%	53.0%	35.6
Walworth County												
Big Foot Union	14.3%	47.6%	33.3	12.7%	36.2%	23.5	23.6%	60.0%	36.4	22.0%	42.3%	20.3
Delavan-Darien	22.8%	45.1%	22.3	12.0%	37.2%	25.2	25.7%	42.3%	16.6	24.5%	42.0%	17.6
East Troy Community	31.4%	52.9%	21.4	27.0%	43.4%	16.3	39.1%	56.8%	17.7	57.6%	62.6%	5.1
Elkhorn Area	29.9%	53.5%	23.6	25.3%	44.1%	18.8	24.3%	47.9%	23.7	40.4%	51.0%	10.6
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	26.3%	44.4%	18.1	16.5%	41.3%	24.7	27.4%	51.6%	24.1	29.9%	56.5%	26.6
Whitewater	19.7%	55.6%	35.9	10.0%	43.1%	33.1	23.5%	45.1%	21.5	32.1%	50.7%	18.5
Williams Bay	40.0%	50.0%	10.0	10.0%	50.0%	40.0	25.0%	70.8%	45.8	55.6%	66.7%	11.1
Washington County												
Germantown	50.0%	49.5%	-0.5	34.3%	52.5%	18.3	23.4%	59.1%	35.7	30.6%	59.8%	29.2
Hartford Union	32.0%	46.7%	14.7	17.7%	50.0%	32.3	37.5%	57.5%	20.0	37.0%	54.7%	17.7
Kewaskum	22.2%	38.9%	16.7	21.4%	38.1%	16.7	26.3%	49.5%	23.2	16.0%	41.2%	25.2
Slinger	40.0%	34.8%	-5.2	27.8%	25.5%	-2.3	51.2%	61.5%	10.3	51.6%	47.7%	-3.9
West Bend	26.6%	46.9%	20.3	31.9%	46.9%	15.0	28.9%	49.1%	20.2	24.1%	45.0%	20.8
Waukesha County												
Arrowhead Union	23.5%	37.5%	14.0	26.9%	46.7%	19.8	31.8%	69.1%	37.3	42.9%	66.8%	23.9
Elmbrook	30.0%	57.8%	27.8	24.1%	50.5%	26.4	25.9%	64.5%	38.6	35.1%	66.2%	31.0
Hamilton	38.1%	61.2%	23.1	23.7%	58.7%	35.0	47.2%	59.4%	12.1	31.6%	60.6%	29.0
Kettle Moraine	25.0%	40.0%	15.0	27.8%	38.1%	10.3	45.0%	61.6%	16.6	9.5%	44.4%	34.9
Menomonee Falls	22.7%	46.4%	23.6	25.9%	41.0%	15.2	27.8%	57.8%	30.0	22.9%	44.5%	21.6
Mukwonago	42.6%	41.6%	-0.9	51.0%	38.0%	-13.0	51.8%	55.5%	3.7	33.3%	59.3%	26.0
Muskego-Norway	35.3%	54.4%	19.1	25.0%	37.5%	12.5	30.4%	52.2%	21.7	31.1%	53.0%	21.8
New Berlin	34.2%	56.1%	21.9	35.4%	39.7%	4.3	39.1%	62.9%	23.8	28.8%	53.8%	24.9
Oconomowoc Area	41.2%	48.1%	6.9	39.7%	41.8%	2.1	36.1%	52.4%	16.3	21.2%	42.0%	20.8
Pewaukee	45.5%	58.2%	12.8	37.0%	47.9%	10.8	41.7%	56.6%	14.9	23.1%	56.1%	33.0
Waukesha	14.5%	49.1%	34.7	17.9%	46.4%	28.5	20.1%	51.6%	14.5	23.4%	48.9%	25.5
Southeast WI	17.1%	46.6%	29.5	15.8%	43.3%	27.5	19.6%	52.4%	32.8	19.2%	48.6%	29.4
State of WI	20.8%	46.4%	25.6	19.5%	43.6%	24.1	23.7%	51.4%	27.7	22.2%	47.4%	25.2

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Table 13: 2012-2013 WSAS math by economic status

District Name	3rd Grade % Prof. & Adv.			4th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			8th Grade % Prof. & Adv.			10th Grade % Prof. & Adv.		
	ED	NED	Gap	ED	NED	Gap	ED	NED	Gap	ED	NED	Gap
Kenosha County												
Central/Westosha Union	40.6%	66.9%	26.3	41.5%	64.7%	23.1	30.9%	56.3%	25.4	35.7%	52.9%	17.1
Kenosha	25.0%	57.3%	32.4	30.1%	60.1%	29.9	22.3%	50.5%	28.2	17.0%	45.4%	28.4
Wilmot Union	53.2%	54.5%	1.4	54.9%	68.1%	13.2	43.1%	61.5%	18.4	35.7%	53.9%	18.2
Milwaukee County												
Brown Deer	33.3%	58.5%	25.2	12.5%	45.7%	33.2	42.1%	55.1%	13.0	33.3%	40.2%	6.9
Cudahy	35.6%	54.0%	18.3	24.5%	50.7%	26.2	28.7%	39.3%	10.6	25.3%	44.1%	18.8
Franklin Public	42.1%	52.9%	10.8	42.9%	48.3%	5.4	54.9%	71.6%	16.7	26.9%	60.3%	33.3
Greendale	47.1%	69.4%	22.3	51.9%	75.7%	23.7	34.0%	65.2%	31.2	57.8%	72.2%	14.4
Greenfield	40.2%	61.9%	21.7	36.4%	55.0%	18.6	25.0%	50.6%	25.6	23.5%	47.5%	24.0
Milwaukee	19.3%	50.5%	31.2	18.9%	50.1%	31.2	13.5%	31.7%	18.2	9.4%	24.0%	14.7
Nicolet Union	35.6%	70.7%	35.2	26.1%	68.6%	42.5	36.8%	67.7%	30.9	30.6%	70.6%	40.0
Oak Creek-Franklin	34.4%	62.4%	28.0	38.8%	60.2%	21.4	24.8%	50.4%	25.7	25.8%	40.9%	15.1
Saint Francis	50.0%	75.0%	25.0	42.9%	57.1%	14.3	20.6%	42.9%	22.3	24.5%	36.0%	11.5
Shorewood	33.3%	78.7%	45.4	59.1%	76.5%	17.4	33.3%	62.5%	29.2	53.6%	78.0%	24.4
South Milwaukee	44.2%	57.6%	13.4	36.0%	62.8%	26.8	24.2%	57.7%	33.5	33.7%	43.0%	9.4
Wauwatosa	41.0%	75.1%	34.1	40.5%	75.8%	35.2	39.5%	66.1%	26.6	32.4%	69.3%	36.8
West Allis	49.9%	69.4%	19.5	52.0%	70.5%	18.5	30.5%	58.9%	28.3	24.0%	42.9%	19.0
Whitefish Bay	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.7%	74.2%	57.5	0.0%	72.0%	72.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Whitnall	56.1%	66.7%	10.6	60.0%	80.6%	20.6	42.5%	64.3%	21.8	25.6%	47.4%	21.8
Ozaukee County												
Cedarburg	84.2%	73.9%	-10.3	50.0%	49.7%	-0.3	52.6%	70.7%	18.0	57.1%	71.8%	14.6
Grafton	67.9%	91.0%	23.1	53.1%	68.0%	14.9	55.6%	63.6%	8.0	44.8%	54.5%	9.7
Mequon-Thiensville	31.8%	78.4%	46.5	45.5%	50.5%	5.1	33.3%	37.2%	3.9	40.0%	74.3%	34.3
Northern Ozaukee	35.7%	47.2%	11.5	33.3%	58.3%	25.0	50.0%	57.4%	7.4	33.3%	53.6%	20.3
Port Washington-Saukville	35.8%	62.9%	27.1	46.3%	54.7%	8.4	33.3%	56.1%	22.7	32.6%	56.4%	23.8
Racine County												
Burlington Area	36.0%	71.4%	35.5	39.4%	59.2%	19.9	40.9%	53.4%	12.5	40.0%	59.3%	19.3
Racine	25.5%	55.3%	29.8	26.4%	53.0%	26.5	15.4%	40.8%	25.4	12.1%	34.0%	21.9
Union Grove Union	41.7%	51.3%	9.6	20.0%	51.8%	31.8	47.1%	64.6%	17.5	34.3%	53.1%	18.8
Waterford Union	43.5%	38.7%	-4.8	41.7%	77.9%	36.2	39.4%	65.8%	26.4	17.4%	58.5%	41.1
Walworth County												
Big Foot Union	30.4%	57.4%	27.0	23.6%	53.4%	29.8	23.6%	58.0%	34.4	35.0%	46.5%	11.5
Delavan-Darien	29.7%	39.2%	9.5	35.2%	45.5%	10.3	24.8%	42.3%	17.6	23.4%	48.9%	25.5
East Troy Community	37.1%	68.6%	31.4	40.5%	69.9%	29.3	47.8%	51.6%	3.8	39.4%	60.6%	21.2
Elkhorn Area	46.4%	70.1%	23.7	46.0%	64.3%	18.4	24.3%	41.8%	17.5	51.8%	58.7%	6.9
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	38.6%	52.1%	13.5	29.3%	54.5%	25.2	34.8%	47.8%	13.0	25.9%	52.2%	26.3
Whitewater	27.9%	65.1%	37.2	30.0%	63.1%	33.1	49.0%	64.8%	15.8	25.0%	57.3%	32.3
Williams Bay	50.0%	79.2%	29.2	30.0%	71.9%	41.9	0.0%	58.3%	58.3	44.4%	56.7%	12.2
Washington County												
Germantown	66.7%	72.1%	5.4	48.6%	72.5%	23.9	40.4%	66.1%	25.7	40.8%	75.0%	34.2
Hartford Union	34.0%	56.3%	22.3	38.7%	64.0%	25.2	22.5%	62.1%	39.6	36.5%	56.4%	19.9
Kewaskum	50.0%	55.8%	5.8	35.7%	61.9%	26.2	26.3%	57.9%	31.6	40.0%	49.6%	9.6
Slinger	43.3%	40.0%	-3.3	44.4%	32.9%	-11.6	25.6%	66.1%	40.5	54.8%	64.3%	9.5
West Bend	38.5%	58.4%	19.9	47.5%	67.6%	20.1	28.5%	60.1%	31.6	34.5%	54.3%	19.8
Waukesha County												
Arrowhead Union	52.9%	58.0%	5.0	53.8%	75.7%	21.9	40.9%	73.3%	32.4	40.0%	74.0%	34.0
Elmbrook	34.0%	82.7%	48.7	48.3%	76.6%	28.3	39.7%	75.3%	35.6	44.6%	72.8%	28.2
Hamilton	64.3%	84.2%	19.9	39.5%	81.0%	41.5	55.6%	74.1%	18.5	44.7%	78.7%	34.0
Kettle Moraine	43.8%	52.7%	8.9	50.0%	54.5%	4.5	70.0%	76.7%	6.7	33.3%	69.0%	35.7
Menomonee Falls	36.4%	72.4%	36.0	39.7%	58.0%	18.4	54.2%	73.9%	19.7	40.0%	68.8%	28.8
Mukwonago	55.3%	51.4%	-4.0	72.5%	72.3%	-0.2	46.4%	71.1%	24.7	46.7%	69.5%	22.8
Muskego-Norway	58.8%	75.4%	16.6	37.5%	50.9%	13.4	30.4%	61.1%	30.7	37.8%	70.4%	32.6
New Berlin	42.1%	72.3%	30.2	50.0%	61.4%	11.4	47.8%	71.9%	24.1	40.4%	68.6%	28.2
Oconomowoc Area	47.1%	70.1%	23.0	55.9%	67.9%	12.0	44.3%	71.2%	27.0	31.8%	55.9%	24.1
Pewaukee	50.0%	69.2%	19.2	48.1%	66.1%	17.9	41.7%	62.0%	20.3	38.5%	72.3%	33.8
Waukesha	24.9%	64.4%	39.5	31.3%	57.8%	26.5	24.6%	55.4%	30.8	29.3%	60.0%	30.7
Southeast WI	27.6%	63.7%	36.1	28.3%	62.1%	33.8	21.9%	58.8%	36.8	19.9%	55.8%	35.9
State of WI	31.8%	61.1%	29.3	32.6%	62.1%	29.5	26.7%	57.4%	30.7	24.6%	55.3%	30.7

Note: Non-test taking students are not included in any PPF calculations using WSAS data.



Economic achievement gaps as measured by four-year graduation rates are shown in **Table 14**. Echoing the findings from the racial achievement gap data, results across districts vary substantially, ranging from Franklin Public's gap of 2.3 percentage points to Racine's gap of 22.2 percentage points. Overall, 40 districts reported a graduation rate gap based on economic disadvantage, three reported a reverse gap, and one reported no gap. For the region as a whole, the gap separating the graduation rates of economically disadvantaged students (74.9%) and their cohorts (92.9%) is 18 percentage points. As with the graduation gaps by race, the achievement gap in terms of socioeconomic status is influenced by the relatively low graduation rates for economically disadvantaged students in Milwaukee (59.4%), Racine (59.2%) and Kenosha (69.8%) school districts. It is worth noting that racial and economic achievement gaps in the region generally follow similar trends, an indication that achievement gaps likely will persist if current demographic and economic trends continue.



Table 14: 2011-2012 High school completion rates by economic status

District Name	Economically Disadvantaged Grads	Not Economically Disadvantaged Grads	%ED	%NED	Gap
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha Union	78	195	87.6%	92.4%	4.8
Kenosha	524	924	69.8%	87.6%	17.8
Wilmot Union	76	193	80.9%	93.7%	12.8
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	45	98	83.3%	94.2%	10.9
Cudahy	67	121	80.7%	96.0%	15.3
Franklin Public	41	281	95.3%	97.6%	2.3
Greendale	33	180	82.5%	96.8%	14.3
Greenfield	73	181	83.0%	92.3%	9.4
Milwaukee	2728	1004	59.4%	69.6%	10.2
Nicolet Union	44	232	83.0%	93.5%	10.5
Oak Creek-Franklin	110	396	94.0%	98.0%	4.0
Saint Francis	44	84	91.7%	94.4%	2.7
Shorewood	*	*	88.9%	97.5%	8.7
South Milwaukee	82	190	85.4%	88.8%	3.4
Wauwatosa	*	*	82.3%	93.1%	10.8
West Allis	298	427	85.4%	95.5%	10.1
Whitefish Bay	*	*	N/A	97.6%	N/A
Whitnall	43	171	91.5%	98.3%	6.8
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	17	234	94.4%	99.6%	5.1
Grafton	19	155	90.5%	93.4%	2.9
Mequon-Thiensville	27	307	96.4%	98.7%	2.3
Northern Ozaukee	19	74	79.2%	88.1%	8.9
Port Washington-Saukville	44	181	91.7%	98.4%	6.7
Racine County					
Burlington Area	66	236	93.0%	95.5%	2.6
Racine	475	599	59.2%	81.4%	22.2
Union Grove Union	33	201	89.2%	95.7%	6.5
Waterford Union	21	226	80.8%	97.0%	16.2
Walworth County					
Big Foot Union	*	*	76.1%	91.7%	15.6
Delavan-Darien	81	103	90.0%	94.5%	4.5
East Troy Community	35	110	89.7%	96.5%	6.7
Elkhorn Area	*	*	0.0%	92.5%	92.5
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	118	180	93.7%	94.2%	0.6
Whitewater	*	*	85.7%	90.2%	4.5
Williams Bay	8	28	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
Washington County					
Germantown	18	316	81.8%	98.4%	16.6
Hartford Union	*	*	100.0%	92.4%	-7.6
Kewaskum	22	159	84.6%	97.0%	12.3
Slinger	0	212	-	95.5%	N/A
West Bend	115	396	82.7%	92.5%	9.8
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead Union	30	503	96.8%	98.1%	1.3
Elmbrook	*	*	93.0%	97.6%	4.6
Hamilton	33	298	89.2%	96.8%	7.6
Kettle Moraine	*	*	85.4%	97.4%	12.0
Menomonee Falls	53	318	98.1%	97.2%	-0.9
Mukwonago	54	361	93.1%	97.3%	4.2
Muskego-Norway	54	343	91.5%	96.1%	4.6
New Berlin	40	365	90.9%	97.6%	6.7
Oconomowoc Area	48	276	96.0%	94.8%	-1.2
Pewaukee	0	208	-	99.5%	N/A
Waukesha	*	*	81.4%	85.7%	4.3
State of Wisconsin	15,330	44,741	74.9%	92.9%	18.0



Student participation

An important indicator of school district performance is student participation, which is measured by attendance, truancy and dropout rates. As shown in **Table 15**, attendance rates in the region lost a small amount of ground in comparison with the state average—southeast Wisconsin remained constant, but the state increased its attendance rate slightly (by 0.1 percentage points). The region also failed to improve upon truancy and dropout rates, increasing 0.9 percentage points in the former and remaining unchanged in the latter. By contrast, the state's truancy rate rose slightly from 8.6% to 8.7%, while its dropout rate fell by the same increment. (See **Appendix B4** for participation rates for union districts).

Most districts in the region measure well with regard to attendance rates, as 90% reported rates of at least 95%. MPS had the lowest regional attendance rate at 89.2% and was the only district with an attendance rate under 90%. MPS' attendance rate of 90.1% last year was its highest in more than 15 years, and its 89.2% attendance rate in 2011-12 still represents one of its highest in recent years. West Allis saw its attendance rate slip 0.6 percentage points in the past year to and had the second-lowest attendance rate in the region.

Only Waterford Union and Franklin Public recorded considerable increases in attendance rates (2.2 and 2.6 percentage points, respectively). Interestingly, after posting increases of more than two percentage points in the 2010-2011 school year, Central/Westosha Union and Brown Deer school districts shed much of their gains, declining 1.1 and 1.9 percentage points respectively.

Southeast Wisconsin saw its truancy rate increase by 0.9 percentage points over the past year, while the state average remained relatively unchanged. Consequently, the gap between southeast Wisconsin and the state has now reached 7.2 percentage points. Continuing last year's findings, Kenosha, Milwaukee and Racine districts report the only above-average truancy rates in the region. Because these three districts' truancy rates are considerably higher than most other districts in the region (over half of which are under 2%), they contribute significantly to the region's truancy rate of almost 16%.

Out of the three school districts above the state average, only Kenosha reported a decrease in its truancy rate. Milwaukee saw a 3.9 percentage point increase after five years of steadily declining rates. Racine has seen its truancy rate rise four out of the last five years and recorded another 2.9 percentage point increase in 2011-12. The table also shows that large increases in truancy rates are not confined to urban school districts. Suburban school districts such as Brown Deer and West Allis also recorded increases of 2.6 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively.

The region's declining dropout rate seemingly lost momentum over the past school year, as the 2011-12 rate was unchanged at 2%. The state as a whole shed 0.1 percentage points in its dropout rate, bringing the gap between the region and state up to 0.6 percentage points. Milwaukee's dropout rate remains the highest and again climbed above 5% during the past year.



Table 15: Southeast Wisconsin student participation rates

District	Attendance Rate (All Grades)		Truancy Rate (District)		Dropout Rate (Grades 7-12)	
	Above/Below Region	District Percent	Above/Below Region	District Percent	Above/Below Region	District Percent
Kenosha County						
Central/Westosha Union	+	96.4%	-	2.1%	-	1.0%
Kenosha	-	93.6%	+	18.2%	-	0.9%
Wilmot Union	+	95.9%	-	2.1%	-	0.8%
Milwaukee County						
Brown Deer	+	95.8%	-	6.0%	-	1.0%
Cudahy	+	95.6%	-	3.0%	-	0.9%
Franklin Public	+	97.4%	-	2.0%	-	0.1%
Greendale	+	96.0%	-	0.9%	-	0.1%
Greenfield	+	94.9%	-	6.4%	-	0.8%
Milwaukee	-	89.2%	+	47.2%	+	5.5%
Nicolet Union	+	96.2%	-	5.0%	-	0.6%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	95.7%	-	2.8%	-	0.2%
Saint Francis	+	94.5%	-	12.8%	-	0.5%
Shorewood	+	95.0%	-	1.4%	-	0.2%
South Milwaukee	=	93.8%	-	9.7%	-	0.6%
Wauwatosa	+	95.7%	-	0.9%	-	0.7%
West Allis	-	93.0%	-	11.1%	-	0.5%
Whitefish Bay	+	96.9%	-	1.4%	-	0.1%
Whitnall	+	95.3%	-	0.5%	-	0.4%
Ozaukee County						
Cedarburg	+	97.5%	-	1.2%	-	0.0%
Grafton	+	96.7%	-	0.3%	-	0.6%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	95.9%	-	1.1%	-	0.1%
Northern Ozaukee	+	97.8%	-	0.5%	-	0.7%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	96.3%	-	0.9%	-	0.4%
Racine County						
Burlington Area	+	95.5%	-	4.8%	-	0.6%
Racine	-	93.4%	+	18.1%	+	4.8%
Union Grove Union	+	96.0%	-	1.3%	-	0.9%
Waterford Union	+	96.3%	-	1.9%	-	0.2%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	94.9%	-	2.6%	-	1.0%
Delavan-Darien	+	94.9%	-	2.1%	-	1.8%
East Troy Community	+	96.6%	-	1.1%	-	0.6%
Elkhorn Area	+	95.6%	-	0.7%	-	0.7%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	95.9%	-	3.7%	-	0.5%
Whitewater	+	95.5%	-	4.4%	-	1.2%
Williams Bay	+	96.0%	-	1.2%	-	0.5%
Washington County						
Germantown	+	97.0%	-	0.6%	-	0.0%
Hartford Union	+	97.1%	-	2.1%	-	0.8%
Kewaskum	+	95.7%	-	0.9%	-	0.6%
Slinger	+	97.1%	-	0.9%	-	0.1%
West Bend	+	97.9%	-	2.6%	-	0.5%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	97.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.2%
Elmbrook	+	96.1%	-	1.1%	-	0.1%
Hamilton	+	96.1%	-	2.8%	-	0.1%
Kettle Moraine	+	95.9%	-	0.4%	-	0.5%
Menomonee Falls	+	96.0%	-	4.2%	-	0.3%
Mukwonago	+	96.7%	-	0.8%	-	0.2%
Muskego-Norway	+	96.5%	-	1.0%	-	0.6%
New Berlin	+	96.0%	-	0.6%	-	0.4%
Oconomowoc Area	+	95.6%	-	1.9%	-	0.4%
Pewaukee	+	95.7%	-	0.4%	-	0.1%
Waukesha	+	95.0%	-	0.7%	-	1.1%
Southeast Wisconsin		93.9%		15.9%		2.0%
State of Wisconsin		94.9%		8.7%		1.4%



STATE BUDGET IMPACTS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The 2013-15 biennial state budget – adopted in June 2013 – includes a host of important fiscal and policy changes that will impact public education in southeast Wisconsin. This section provides an overview of those changes and their implications for public schooling in the region.

Aid to public schools set to rise over the biennium; per-district aid mixed

School districts in Wisconsin rely heavily on revenue from the state and federal governments. Also, while they levy local property taxes to shoulder a substantial share of their costs, their ability to do so is limited by state-imposed revenue limits on the combined amount of state aid and property tax revenues that school districts can receive. Thus, changes in state aids not only directly impact school district budgets, but also may affect the amount of local property taxes that districts are allowed to levy.

In the 2013-15 biennial budget, close to \$12.5 billion was appropriated by the state for public instruction, which is an increase of 3.4% compared to the previous biennial budget. This \$12.5 billion includes both general state aids and categorical aids, which are categories of education funding that are earmarked for specific types of education programs.

General school aids consist primarily of state equalization aids, which are the main source of state funding that counts towards districts' revenue limits. General aids will increase by 1.1% statewide in the first year of the biennium and 1.7% in the second year. This contrasts with the previous biennial budget, which contained a decrease of 8.3% in the first year followed by a 0.6% increase. The state budget also allows for an annual \$75 increase in the per-pupil revenue limit. This combination of increased general aids and a higher revenue limit essentially allows districts to spend \$150 more per pupil in the first year of the biennium and another \$150 more in the second year.¹¹

With regard to categorical aids, the state budget contains increases of 4.1% in the first year of the biennium and 9.6% in the second year. These aids are spread across several different categories, including special education and transportation. Categorical aids do not count against a district's revenue limit.

According to DPI's preliminary estimates, 193 districts statewide will receive an increase in general school aids in the first year of the biennium, 229 districts will lose general aids, and two districts will see no change. The impact for districts in southeast Wisconsin is mixed. For example, DPI projects that the Pewaukee and Kettle Moraine school districts will see their general school aids reduced by 15.1% in the 2013-14 school year, while Oconomowoc will see a 35.5% increase and Racine will gain an additional 9.2%. The variation in aid distribution is

¹¹ The proposed \$150 increase in per-pupil spending for the 2013-14 school year will be implemented as a \$100 per-pupil increase because of a one-time \$50 per-pupil spending increase already appropriated this year.
<http://www.jsonline.com/news/statepolitics/senate-digs-in-for-long-debate-razor-thin-vote-on-budget-b9938014z1-212326961.html>



attributed to various factors in the state's complicated funding formula, such as changes in enrollment or property values.

In early October – subsequent to budget adoption – the legislature and governor approved a measure that uses a share of the state's higher-than-anticipated budget surplus from the previous biennium to provide an additional \$100 million in state aids for public schools over the 2013-15 biennium. Because this action was coupled with a move to retain existing levy limits, however, it will produce a decrease in school property tax levies, but will not increase the overall amount of funding that will be spent on education. The funds will be distributed through the equalization aid formula, which means that some districts will fare better than others. The late date of this action prevents us from including a full analysis in this report.

Voucher program expanded statewide, charter school per-pupil spending increase

The 2013-15 state budget also authorizes an expansion of the private school voucher program across the entire state. The expansion builds upon the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program (MPCP) and Racine Parental Private School Choice Program (PPSCP), which also will see some changes.

The MPCP and PPSCP currently serve more than 25,000 students. Among the changes that would impact those programs are an increase in the per-pupil voucher payment from the current \$6,442 to \$7,210 for K-8 students and \$7,856 for high school students in the second year of the biennium; and the adoption of a long-term effort to eliminate the “funding flaw” for Milwaukee Public Schools by gradually reducing the withholding of state aids from the district for students enrolled in the MPCP and increasing the amount of general purpose revenue allocated to the program.

The Wisconsin Parental Choice Program (WPCP) will operate outside of Milwaukee and Racine. The new program will be open to any student whose family's income falls within 185% of the federal poverty level, but its size will be capped. No more than 1% of a district's enrollment may participate in the program, and the enrollment per district is limited to 500 students in 2013-14 and 1,000 students in subsequent years. State general purpose revenue will fund the entire choice program expansion, with none of the funding coming from district aid reductions. However, public school districts that lose students to the choice expansion could be impacted under the state's equalization aid formula, which uses enrollment as a key factor in the aid calculation.

Charter schools also would see an increase in per-pupil funding from the state, with the current per-pupil spending amount increasing from \$7,775 to \$7,925 in the first year of the biennium and \$8,075 in the second year. These would amount to \$150 annual increases in per-pupil spending.



SCHOOL FINANCES

In past reports, in order to have the most current possible data, we have used budgeted financial data from the previous year to analyze school district finances. Last year, we changed that approach, reporting actual revenues and expenditures from the most recent year in which that information was available. In this year's report, we again use the most recent actual revenue and expenditure data, which in this case is from the 2011-12 school year. The per pupil calculations in this report again are based on total headcount enrollment, which includes both resident and non-resident students.

In our analysis, "operations" revenues and expenditures refer to the accounting entries each district made to its general and special projects funds. The general fund accounts for all financial transactions dealing with the district's current operations unless meant for a specific purpose, while the special projects funds account for activities that are funded by specific federal or state grant programs. The general fund includes major expenditures like salaries and employee benefits, and revenues like state equalization aid and high poverty aid. The special projects funds include the special education fund and other instructional funds related to federal and state programs.

Additional funds not included in this report include debt service, capital projects, food and community service, and trust funds.¹²

School district expenditures

The bulk of instructional school district expenditures in Wisconsin fall under the general subcategory of "Instruction," which primarily includes expenditures for teacher salaries and benefits. In southeast Wisconsin, as shown in **Table 16**, this category accounts for between 55 and 62% of expenditures for each of the seven counties. The next highest category of spending is business administration, while other large categories include pupil services (e.g., counseling, instructional design), instructional staff services (e.g. printing) and building administration.

¹² The debt service fund accounts for the repayment of general obligation debt, while the capital projects fund includes expenditures on projects that are financed by school district borrowing. The food and community service fund details revenues and expenditures of districts for the purpose of community projects or activities. Finally, several trust funds exist within school district budgets to account for items like gifts and donations and to establish reserves for retiree benefits.



Table 16: Southeast Wisconsin school district expenditure distribution by county

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services
Kenosha County	62.1%	5.5%	4.9%	1.4%	5.2%	13.9%	2.9%	2.5%
Milwaukee County	54.6%	5.3%	5.3%	2.2%	4.8%	15.3%	4.4%	2.5%
Ozaukee County	58.7%	4.6%	5.0%	1.8%	5.1%	15.2%	4.2%	2.0%
Racine County	57.0%	5.3%	4.4%	1.5%	4.5%	15.6%	4.1%	2.3%
Walworth County	58.5%	3.8%	3.6%	2.6%	4.4%	15.9%	4.4%	2.0%
Washington County	59.2%	4.0%	4.5%	2.0%	4.1%	16.2%	4.8%	2.0%
Waukesha County	56.6%	4.0%	4.2%	2.1%	4.5%	16.1%	4.7%	3.1%
Southeast Wisconsin	56.5%	4.9%	4.8%	2.0%	4.7%	15.5%	4.3%	2.5%

Per-pupil spending varied widely across the region in the 2011-12 school year, as shown in **Table 17**, from a low of \$10,509 in Washington County school districts to a high of \$12,771 in Milwaukee County districts. Several factors play into this divergence that are not necessarily linked to classroom spending, including transportation costs and building administration costs.

Table 17: Southeast Wisconsin school district per pupil expenditures by county

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Operations Expenditures
Kenosha County	\$7,091	\$630	\$557	\$162	\$588	\$1,590	\$333	\$289	\$11,419
Milwaukee County	\$6,973	\$672	\$680	\$277	\$610	\$1,960	\$556	\$323	\$12,771
Ozaukee County	\$6,407	\$508	\$543	\$198	\$559	\$1,660	\$454	\$222	\$10,923
Racine County	\$6,450	\$597	\$501	\$165	\$512	\$1,770	\$466	\$263	\$11,318
Walworth County	\$6,315	\$414	\$390	\$280	\$477	\$1,712	\$473	\$211	\$10,792
Washington County	\$6,225	\$425	\$476	\$206	\$433	\$1,708	\$506	\$211	\$10,510
Waukesha County	\$6,387	\$451	\$471	\$239	\$508	\$1,817	\$531	\$347	\$11,289
SE Wisconsin	\$6,702	\$577	\$572	\$239	\$556	\$1,832	\$508	\$301	\$11,853

School district revenues

School districts receive funding from three main sources: local property taxes, state aid and federal aid. There is a wide variation in the breakdown of revenues from these three sources among the schools in southeast Wisconsin's seven counties, as shown in **Table 18**. Generally, school districts with greater percentages of low-income and special needs students receive higher amounts of federal aids and federal/state categorical aids, thus lowering the percentage of their overall revenues generated by property taxes. Districts in Milwaukee County, for example, received significantly more federal aid than in any other county, mostly because of the concentration of Title I schools in MPS.



Table 18: Southeast Wisconsin school district revenue distribution by county

	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid
Kenosha County	34.3%	55.0%	6.9%
Milwaukee County	33.6%	49.7%	12.3%
Ozaukee County	59.4%	28.6%	3.6%
Racine County	35.8%	53.3%	6.1%
Walworth County	57.4%	31.8%	3.5%
Washington County	50.6%	39.6%	4.2%
Waukesha County	60.6%	26.7%	4.1%
Southeast Wisconsin	42.4%	43.7%	8.3%
State of Wisconsin	39.8%	47.7%	7.0%

Local property taxes constituted a larger percentage of school district revenues in the 2011-12 school year in light of shrinking aid from the state and federal government. While state aid for districts across the state remained the largest source of revenue in 2011-12, that source of revenue fell 1.6 percentage points from the previous year (49.3% to 47.7%). Southeast Wisconsin also experienced a decrease in state aid, albeit to a lesser degree, dropping 1.4 percentage points from 45% to 43.7% of total operating revenue. Federal aid also decreased, with the districts statewide experiencing a decrease of 0.6 percentage points and districts in the region a decrease of 1.3 percentage points.

Property taxes assumed a larger percentage of school district revenues across the state and region in 2011-12, rising to 39.8% and 42.4% respectively. The increase of 2.2 percentage points across the region outpaced the 1.7-point increase across the state. In fact, all seven counties followed the trend of decreasing state and federal aid and increasing property tax revenue as a percentage of total operating revenue.

This does not mean, however, that aggregate property taxes increased in 2011-12. While the share of property taxes in the overall school district revenue pie increased, most school districts collected less property tax revenue in 2011-12 than in the previous year. **Table 19** illustrates the changes in per-pupil revenue by property taxes, state/federal aids and total revenue across all seven counties in the region and for the state as a whole in 2011-12.¹³ These changes resulted primarily from declining state aid along with a 5.5% reduction in revenue limits in the 2011-13 state budget.¹⁴

¹³ See **Appendix B5** for the per-pupil revenue summary and **B6** for the revenue distribution for each district in the region.

¹⁴ Wisconsin DPI. Summary of 2011 Wisconsin Act 32 final 2011-13 budget with vetoes. July 2011.



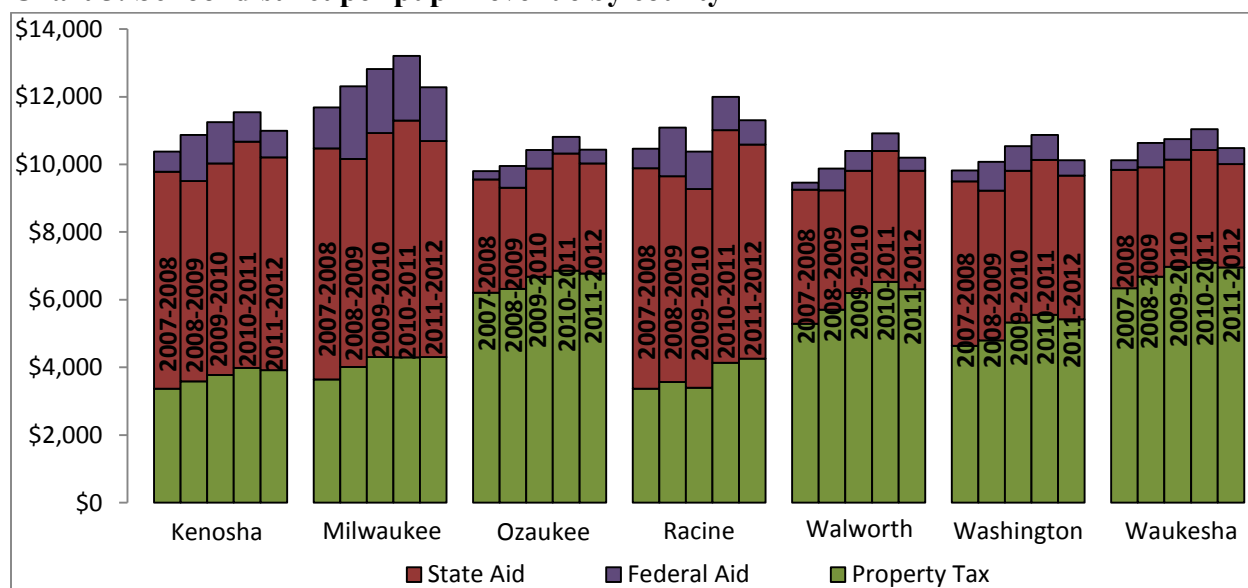
Table 19: Southeast Wisconsin school district per pupil revenue by county

	Property Tax 2011-12	% Change	State Aid 2011-12	% Change	Federal Aid 2011-12	% Change	Total Revenue 2011-12	% Change
Kenosha County	\$3,918	-1.7%	\$6,288	-6.0%	\$790	-9.0%	\$11,425	-4.6%
Milwaukee County	\$4,309	0.3%	\$6,384	-10.0%	\$1,582	-17.1%	\$12,842	-7.5%
Ozaukee County	\$6,771	-1.4%	\$3,253	-6.0%	\$410	-16.3%	\$11,392	-2.8%
Racine County	\$4,255	3.0%	\$6,332	-7.9%	\$721	-26.6%	\$11,882	-6.9%
Walworth County	\$6,314	-3.3%	\$3,501	-9.4%	\$382	-27.1%	\$11,007	-5.3%
Washington County	\$5,426	-2.3%	\$4,245	-7.3%	\$455	-38.6%	\$10,722	-6.4%
Waukesha County	\$6,951	-2.1%	\$3,059	-8.1%	\$468	-23.4%	\$11,463	-3.1%
Southeast Wisconsin	\$5,098	-0.8%	\$5,251	-8.9%	\$1,000	-19.1%	\$12,022	-6.0%
State of Wisconsin	\$4,564	-1.1%	\$5,473	-8.4%	\$802	-13.3%	\$11,465	-5.4%

A county-by-county breakdown of school revenues during the past five years – shown in graphic form in **Chart 5** – demonstrates that property values factor heavily into how much state aid a district receives. Communities with higher property values receive less state aid and use property taxes to fund a greater share of their school operations. The state equalization aid formula is meant to reserve state aid for districts with low property values and, therefore, a smaller tax base.

In addition, the data reveal that federal aid can inflate a district's total operating revenue. For instance, if Title I funding and high poverty aid were removed, MPS would fall from second in total operational per-pupil revenue to eighth in the region. In fact, Milwaukee receives \$1,424 in per-pupil revenue from Title I and high poverty aid, which exceeds the amount received by the next-highest district (Racine) by more than \$1,000.

Chart 5: School district per pupil revenue by county



STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Student enrollment plays a significant role in determining the amount of state equalization aids school districts will receive in a given year. Generally speaking, an increase in enrollment translates to an increase in state revenue, while a decrease in enrollment means the opposite.

Enrollment also can factor into the expenditure side of the school budget equation. Different types of students, such as special needs students or those with limited English proficiency, have different needs and often cost more to educate, though their district also may benefit from certain categorical aids.

In this section, we review overall student enrollment data from the 2012-13 school year, as well as enrollment changes among certain subgroups of students during that time period. In addition, analysis is provided to offer some insight into enrollment trends over the past few years.

Enrollment in the region continues to decline

Data from the previous school year show continuation of last year's trend of declining school enrollment in the region. Whereas the state as a whole saw a 0.2 percentage point increase in enrollment from 2011-12, enrollment in southeast Wisconsin fell 0.5 percentage points. Enrollment in the region has now fallen in four out of the past five years.

Much like last year, six of the seven counties in southeast Wisconsin experienced an enrollment decrease, with only Ozaukee County experiencing an increase (**Table 20**). In fact, while only posting a 0.1 percentage point increase in enrollment, Ozaukee County successfully rebounded after recording a 2.1 percentage point decrease in enrollment the previous year. Much of the turnaround can be attributed to the 5.1 percentage point spike in enrollment (an increase of 70 students) recorded by the Northern Ozaukee school district.

The region's largest urban school districts continue to experience noticeable enrollment declines. Enrollment in MPS declined by a percentage point this year, following a pattern that has been in place since the 1997-98 school year. In total, MPS' enrollment has declined by 23,000 students since that time.

Kenosha, the area's second-largest school district, experienced its second consecutive decline in enrollment, with this year's loss of 348 students (a 1.5 percentage point decline) surpassing last year's 0.4 point decline. Racine, which is the region's third-largest school district, saw a decrease of 232 students, marking the third consecutive year of decreased enrollment.

Declines in enrollments command a great deal of attention because of the impact they have on the finances of school districts. Theoretically, even if declining enrollment produces a cut in state aids, school districts also should be able to lower costs in light of the reduced number of students they are serving. Practically speaking, however, that often is not the case, as reductions in staff and/or overhead often cannot be made to match the amount of state aid that is lost. For



example, a decrease in enrollment that reduces the average class size in a district by a few students could trigger a significant state aid reduction, but may not allow for substantial cost savings since it is unlikely that entire classrooms and corresponding teacher positions could be eliminated.

Some districts in the region have experienced enrollment increases amid the regional decline, including several in Milwaukee County. In fact, six of the 20 districts experiencing enrollment increases this year are in Milwaukee County. Moreover, these six districts have recorded noticeable increases over the past several years. In addition to Northern Ozaukee, Williams Bay (+4.1) and Pewaukee (+2.3) reported the largest enrollment increases over the past year.



Table 20: Southeast Wisconsin school district enrollment

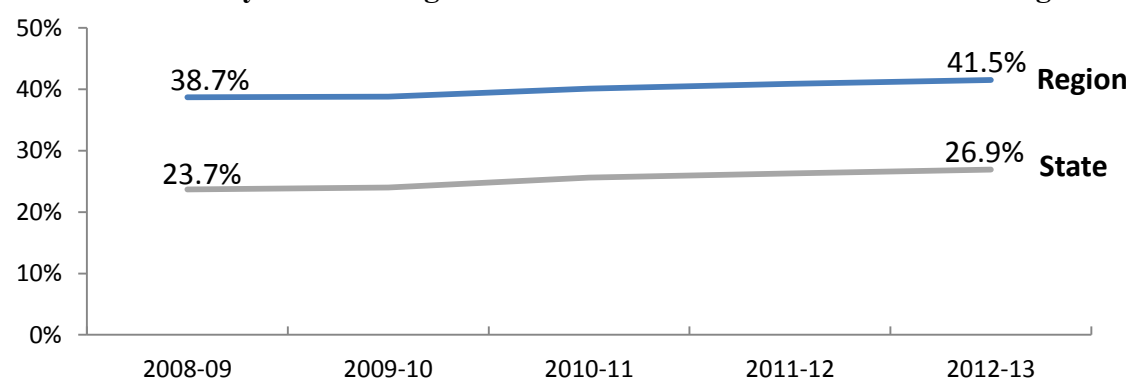
District	2011-2012		2012-2013		% Change
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	
Kenosha County		29,999		29,601	-1.3%
Central/Westosha Union	23	3,743	23	3,758	0.4%
Kenosha	2	22,882	2	22,534	-1.5%
Wilmot Union	26	3,374	27	3,309	-1.9%
Milwaukee County		132,650		132,155	-0.4%
Brown Deer	47	1,644	47	1,622	-1.3%
Cudahy	37	2,642	38	2,623	-0.7%
Franklin Public	19	4,285	18	4,381	2.2%
Greendale	36	2,655	37	2,633	-0.8%
Greenfield	22	3,813	22	3,890	2.0%
Milwaukee	1	79,130	1	78,363	-1.0%
Nicolet Union	25	3,568	24	3,566	-0.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	10	6,309	10	6,382	1.2%
Saint Francis	49	1,306	49	1,299	-0.5%
Shorewood	43	2,026	42	2,059	1.6%
South Milwaukee	28	3,315	26	3,314	0.0%
Wauwatosa	6	7,275	6	7,204	-1.0%
West Allis	5	9,281	5	9,390	1.2%
Whitefish Bay	31	3,040	30	3,097	1.9%
Whitnall	40	2,361	40	2,332	-1.2%
Ozaukee County		12,848		12,856	0.1%
Cedarburg	32	3,009	32	3,048	1.3%
Grafton	41	2,140	41	2,124	-0.7%
Mequon-Thiensville	24	3,608	25	3,563	-1.2%
Northern Ozaukee	48	1,365	48	1,435	5.1%
Port Washington-Saukville	34	2,726	35	2,686	-1.5%
Racine County		29,988		29,683	-1.0%
Burlington Area	27	3,324	28	3,260	-1.9%
Racine	3	20,809	3	20,577	-1.1%
Union Grove Union	35	2,717	34	2,757	1.5%
Waterford Union	30	3,138	31	3,089	-1.6%
Walworth County		16,371		16,219	-0.9%
Big Foot Union	45	1,752	45	1,788	2.1%
Delavan-Darien	39	2,518	39	2,438	-3.2%
East Troy Community	46	1,716	46	1,671	-2.6%
Elkhorn Area	29	3,246	29	3,213	-1.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	17	4,545	17	4,580	0.8%
Whitewater	42	2,036	43	1,948	-4.3%
Williams Bay	50	558	50	581	4.1%
Washington County		20,609		20,458	-0.7%
Germantown	21	3,994	21	3,997	0.1%
Hartford Union	15	4,689	16	4,654	-0.7%
Kewaskum	44	1,931	44	1,856	-3.9%
Slinger	33	2,987	33	3,031	1.5%
West Bend	8	7,008	8	6,920	-1.3%
Waukesha County		63,257		63,074	-0.3%
Arrowhead Union	9	6,864	9	6,873	0.1%
Elmbrook	7	7,154	7	6,992	-2.3%
Hamilton	16	4,676	14	4,698	0.5%
Kettle Moraine	20	4,257	20	4,196	-1.4%
Menomonee Falls	18	4,320	19	4,295	-0.6%
Mukwonago	13	4,831	13	4,750	-1.7%
Muskego-Norway	12	5,018	12	4,977	-0.8%
New Berlin	14	4,706	15	4,656	-1.1%
Oconomowoc Area	11	5,081	11	5,131	1.0%
Pewaukee	38	2,580	36	2,639	2.3%
Waukesha	4	13,770	4	13,867	0.7%
Southeast Wisconsin		305,722		304,046	-0.5%
State of Wisconsin		871,105		872,436	0.2%



Minority enrollment stabilizing, Latino enrollment continues to climb

Analysis of this year's demographic enrollment data shows the continuation of several trends discussed in last year's report. Minority enrollment in the region continues to grow, though at a slower pace. This year's 0.6 percentage point regional increase (to 41.5%) is down a bit from last year's 0.8 percentage point increase. Minority enrollment in the state also is growing at a slightly slower pace—0.6 percentage points this year compared to 0.7 percentage points last year. **Chart 6** provides a multi-year perspective of the growth in minority students in the region and the state.

Chart 6: Minority enrollment growth in southeast Wisconsin mirrors state growth



St. Francis (2.8), West Allis (2.8) and Brown Deer (2.3)—all located within Milwaukee County—recorded the largest minority enrollment increases in the region. Cudahy, Port Washington-Saukville and Williams Bay were the only three districts in the region to record minority enrollment decreases, though no district posted a decrease of more than 0.4 percentage points.

The geographic distribution of minority students in the region has shown little change. Milwaukee County contains four out of the five districts with the highest enrollment of African-American students. The distribution of Latino students is a bit more dispersed, with Walworth, Kenosha and Racine counties containing districts with large percentages of Latino students. Growth in enrollment of African-American students has become a bit more geographically diverse, while growth in enrollment of Latino students is beginning to concentrate in Milwaukee County, with three of the top five Latino enrollment growth rates located in districts in that county (St. Francis, West Allis and South Milwaukee).

Latino students are continuing to grow as a percentage of the region's total enrollment and exhibit faster growth than any other demographic group in the region. In fact, the number of African-American and white students has been falling over the past few years, while Latino students are making up larger percentages of student enrollment. African-American and white student enrollment fell 0.2 and 0.6 percentage points respectively, while Latino student enrollment increased by 0.5 percentage points.



Although southeast Wisconsin may be, on average, more racially diverse than the state, the rest of the state is making progress, posting larger percentage increases in minority student enrollment—especially among African-American and Latino students—over the course of this year. In addition, racial demographics still vary widely across districts in southeast Wisconsin. In other words, districts like Wauwatosa where minority students make up 32.8% of enrollment—fairly close to the 33.2% national average in public schools—differ greatly from districts like Kettle Moraine, where only 8.1% of enrolled students are of minority status.¹⁵

Open Enrollment and Chapter 220

Minority enrollment in several school districts is impacted substantially by the Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 programs. Under Wisconsin's Open Enrollment program, students can apply to attend public schools in districts in which they do not reside. School districts decide for themselves how many Open Enrollment students they plan to accept in the coming school year and announce that number each January, triggering a process in which parents from other districts can apply for admission for their children. Transportation is not provided under the Open Enrollment program and is the responsibility of parents. The program has grown significantly since its initiation in 1997, with more than 16,000 students attending public schools outside of their resident districts in the 2011-12 school year.

The Chapter 220 Voluntary Student Transfer Program was developed to promote racial balance in schools throughout Metropolitan Milwaukee. Like the Open Enrollment program, it offers parents an opportunity to have their children attend a public school outside of their district of residence. Unlike Open Enrollment, it is limited to students of color from the City of Milwaukee who wish to attend school in suburban districts, as well as students from suburban districts who wish to attend an MPS school. Also, transportation is provided to Chapter 220 participants. In the 2011-12 school year, 23 districts along with MPS participated in the Chapter 220 program.

Table 21 shows the number of students participating in the Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 programs by individual district for the 2011-12 school year, including the number of students who transfer both into and out of the district using each program. The table also shows the impact of the two programs on total enrollment for each school district.

These two programs have a significant impact on district enrollments. MPS suffered a net loss of 7,178 students from the two programs in 2011-12 (up from 6,988 the previous year), which is equivalent to 9.1% of its total enrollment. Racine (-857 students), Delavan-Darien (-215 students) and Oconomowoc (-166 students) also experienced sizable enrollment decreases from the two programs.

Meanwhile, more than two thirds of the region's districts reported an increase in enrollment due to the two programs last year. Southeast Wisconsin as a whole gained 476 students (0.2% of

¹⁵ The 33.2% minority enrollment statistic for the U.S. public schools was calculated using data from the American Community Survey 2007-2011, as provided by the National Center for Education Statistics.



regional enrollment) from districts outside of the seven-county region, with some districts in the region posting huge gains, including Northern Ozaukee and St. Francis, which gained 1,365 (37.2% of enrollment) and 1,306 (29% of enrollment) students respectively.



Table 21: 2011-12 Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 student transfers

District	Open Enrollment IN	Open Enrollment OUT	Chapter 220 IN	Chapter 220 OUT	Net Enrollment Change from 220 and Open Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Net Enrollment Change Due to Transfer Programs
Kenosha County							
Central/Westosha Union	364	353	N/A	N/A	11	3,743	0.3%
Brighton	79	4	N/A	N/A	75	201	59.5%
Bristol	105	29	N/A	N/A	76	677	12.6%
Central/Westosha UHS	59	84	N/A	N/A	-25	1,172	-2.1%
Paris	68	19	N/A	N/A	49	252	24.1%
Salem	27	142	N/A	N/A	-115	1,042	-9.9%
Wheatland	26	75	N/A	N/A	-49	399	-10.9%
Kenosha	52	209	N/A	N/A	-157	22,882	-0.7%
Wilmot Union	275	245	N/A	N/A	30	3,374	0.9%
Randall	109	31	N/A	N/A	78	715	12.2%
Silver Lake	67	26	N/A	N/A	41	552	8.0%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	28	25	N/A	N/A	3	569	0.5%
Twin Lakes	16	94	N/A	N/A	-78	419	-15.7%
Wilmot UHS	55	69	N/A	N/A	-14	1,119	-1.2%
Milwaukee County							
Brown Deer	177	102	7	0	82	1,644	5.2%
Cudahy	146	126	15	27	8	2,642	0.3%
Franklin Public	361	82	103	23	359	4,285	9.1%
Greendale	345	33	51	6	357	2,655	15.5%
Greenfield	760	119	87	19	709	3,813	22.8%
Milwaukee	407	5,944	348*	1989*	-7,178	79,130	-8.3%
Nicolet Union	307	104	177	1	379	3,568	11.9%
Fox Point	98	11	98	1	184	939	24.4%
Glendale-River Hills	117	56	0	0	61	999	6.5%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	75	17	23	0	81	508	19.0%
Nicolet UHS	17	20	56	0	53	1,122	5.0%
Oak Creek-Franklin	332	196	109	36	209	6,309	3.4%
Saint Francis	418	62	46	23	379	1,306	40.9%
Shorewood	196	11	146	2	329	2,026	19.4%
South Milwaukee	299	109	55	19	226	3,315	7.3%
Wauwatosa	1,129	95	196	36	1,194	7,275	19.6%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	1,011	397	56	83	587	9,281	6.8%
Whitefish Bay	74	16	226	1	283	3,040	10.3%
Whitnall	200	67	39	7	165	2,361	7.5%
Ozaukee County							
Cedarburg	162	63	N/A	N/A	99	3,009	3.4%
Grafton	174	60	N/A	N/A	114	2,140	5.6%
Mequon-Thiensville	52	37	88	3	100	3,608	2.9%
Northern Ozaukee	670	162	N/A	N/A	508	1,365	59.3%
Port Washington-Saukville	134	105	N/A	N/A	29	2,726	1.1%
Racine County							
Burlington Area	95	179	N/A	N/A	-84	3,324	-2.5%
Racine	14	871	N/A	N/A	-857	20,809	-4.0%
Union Grove Union	611	134	N/A	N/A	477	2,717	21.3%
Dover	20	56	N/A	N/A	-36	92	-28.1%
Raymond	89	11	N/A	N/A	78	438	21.7%
Union Grove	119	43	N/A	N/A	76	773	10.9%
Union Grove UHS	249	18	N/A	N/A	231	977	31.0%
Yorkville	134	6	N/A	N/A	128	437	41.4%
Waterford Union	199	219	N/A	N/A	-20	3,138	-0.6%
North Cape	26	43	N/A	N/A	-17	203	-7.7%
Norway	16	20	N/A	N/A	-4	74	-5.1%
Washington-Caldwell	17	43	N/A	N/A	-26	211	-11.0%
Waterford Graded	102	57	N/A	N/A	45	1,600	2.9%
Waterford UHS	38	56	N/A	N/A	-18	1,050	-1.7%

*The Chapter 220 totals for MPS IN (348) equal the sum of the suburban district Chapter 220 OUT column. The MPS OUT total (1989) equals the sum of the suburban district IN column.

**Enrollment numbers for the 2011-12 school year



Table 21: 2011-12 Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 student transfers (continued)

District	Open Enrollment IN	Open Enrollment OUT	Chapter 220 IN	Chapter 220 OUT	Net Enrollment Change from 220 and Open Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Net Enrollment Change Due to Transfer Programs
Walworth County							
Big Foot Union	184	151	N/A	N/A	33	1,752	1.9%
Big Foot UHS	38	37	N/A	N/A	1	543	0.2%
Fontana	53	38	N/A	N/A	15	267	6.0%
Linn J6	30	18	N/A	N/A	12	117	11.4%
Sharon	10	14	N/A	N/A	-4	285	-1.4%
Walworth	53	44	N/A	N/A	9	540	1.7%
Delavan-Darien	30	245	N/A	N/A	-215	2,518	-7.9%
East Troy Community	57	119	N/A	N/A	-62	1,716	-3.5%
Elkhorn Area	132	81	N/A	N/A	51	3,246	1.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	320	232	N/A	N/A	88	4,545	2.0%
Geneva	71	11	N/A	N/A	60	195	44.4%
Genoa City	13	57	N/A	N/A	-44	619	-6.6%
Lake Geneva	119	99	N/A	N/A	20	2,128	0.9%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	107	53	N/A	N/A	54	1,490	3.8%
Linn J4	10	12	N/A	N/A	-2	113	-1.7%
Whitewater	35	73	N/A	N/A	-38	2,036	-1.8%
Williams Bay	74	61	N/A	N/A	13	558	2.4%
Washington County							
Germantown	62	74	23	10	1	3,994	0.0%
Hartford Union	369	527	N/A	N/A	-158	4,689	-3.3%
Erin	98	24	N/A	N/A	74	333	28.6%
Friess Lake	90	10	N/A	N/A	80	278	40.4%
Hartford	30	245	N/A	N/A	-215	1,740	-11.0%
Hartford UHS	40	110	N/A	N/A	-70	1,499	-4.5%
Herman	20	11	N/A	N/A	9	97	10.2%
Neosho	16	39	N/A	N/A	-23	198	-10.4%
Richfield	18	79	N/A	N/A	-61	403	-13.1%
Rubicon	57	9	N/A	N/A	48	141	51.6%
Kewaskum	92	147	N/A	N/A	-55	1,931	-2.8%
Slinger	284	50	N/A	N/A	234	2,987	8.5%
West Bend	127	232	N/A	N/A	-105	7,008	-1.5%
Waukesha County							
Arrowhead Union	679	340	N/A	N/A	339	6,864	5.2%
Arrowhead UHS	126	35	N/A	N/A	91	2,253	4.2%
Hartland-Lakeside	88	138	N/A	N/A	-50	1,294	-3.7%
Lake Country	119	22	N/A	N/A	97	522	22.8%
Merton Community	98	59	N/A	N/A	39	934	4.4%
North Lake	60	21	N/A	N/A	39	401	10.8%
Richmond	50	24	N/A	N/A	26	494	5.6%
Stone Bank	80	29	N/A	N/A	51	364	16.3%
Swallow	58	12	N/A	N/A	46	602	8.3%
Elmbrook	626	82	248	18	938	7,154	15.1%
Hamilton	94	121	108	1	80	4,676	1.7%
Kettle Moraine	304	106	N/A	N/A	198	4,257	4.9%
Menomonee Falls	240	72	189	22	335	4,320	8.4%
Mukwonago	218	156	N/A	N/A	62	4,831	1.3%
Muskego-Norway	147	87	N/A	N/A	60	5,018	1.2%
New Berlin	133	86	20	11	56	4,706	1.2%
Oconomowoc Area	123	289	N/A	N/A	-166	5,081	-3.2%
Pewaukee	203	73	N/A	N/A	130	2,580	5.3%
Waukesha	838	519	N/A	N/A	319	13,770	2.4%
Total	14,335	14,023	1,989	348	476	305,722	0.2%

*The Chapter 220 totals for MPS IN (348) equal the sum of the suburban district Chapter 220 OUT column. The MPS OUT total (1989) equals the sum of the suburban district IN column.

**Enrollment numbers for the 2011-12 school year



Increasing number of students in poverty still a troubling issue

Given the strong correlation between socioeconomic status and school achievement (as demonstrated by our earlier analysis of the economic achievement gap), special attention in public education research is given to student poverty trends. Eligibility for free or reduced-priced lunch provided by the National School Lunch Service offers the best available estimate for the number of students in poverty. Students from families at or below 185% of the federal poverty line are deemed eligible for reduced-priced lunch; those under 130% of the federal poverty level are eligible for free lunch. During the 2013-14 school year, a Wisconsin family of four will meet eligibility for reduced lunch if its yearly income falls below \$43,568, and free lunch if its yearly income falls below \$30,615.¹⁶

As shown in **Chart 7**, eligibility for free or reduced-priced lunch (FRPL) has continued to rise in the region and the state over the past five years. Though the growth in student poverty has gradually slowed down from its spike during the 2008-09 school year in the heart of the recession, that trend has yet to be reversed, with this year's data marking nine straight years of increasing poverty among Wisconsin students.¹⁷ Poverty in southeast Wisconsin continues to outpace the rest of the state by about four percentage points.

Chart 7: Percentage of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch

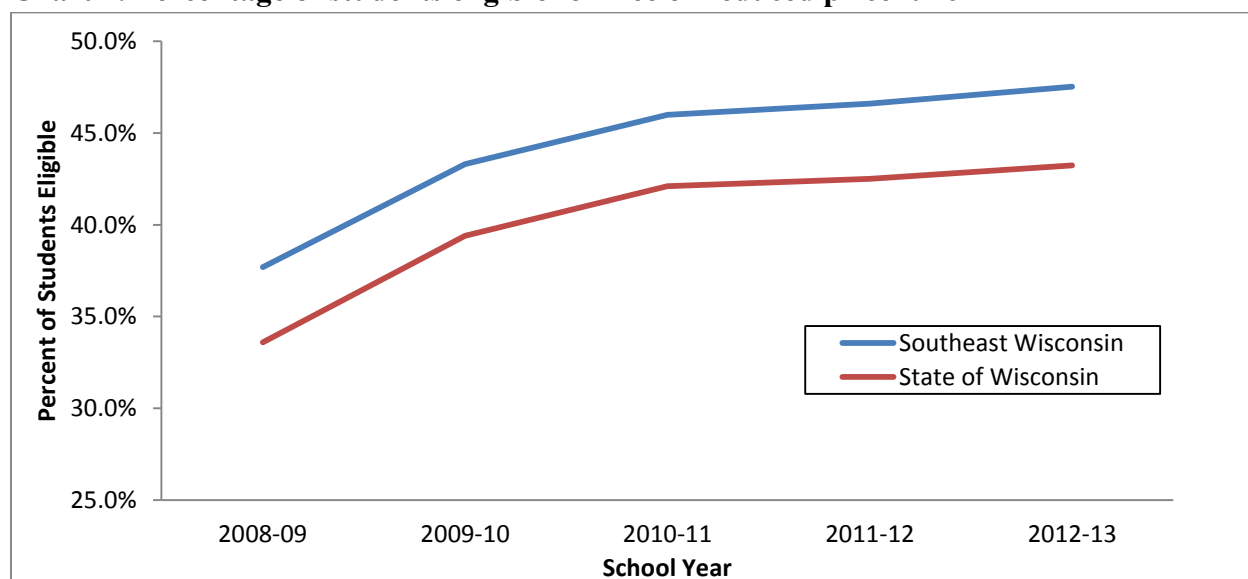


Table 22 provides a closer look at the 10 districts in the region with the highest FRPL eligibility rates over the past five years. Student poverty has been a nagging issue for these districts, with most spending five consecutive years in this top-10 category and no district falling lower than a ranking of 11. **Appendix B3** includes a chart with program eligibility rates for all districts.

¹⁶ http://fns.dpi.wi.gov/fns_fincoul

¹⁷ http://dpi.wi.gov/files/eis/pdf/dpinr2012_42.pdf



Table 23: Highest poverty rates in SE Wisconsin as measured by eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch, 2008-09 through 2011-12

District	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Five-year change
	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	
Milwaukee	1	76.8%	1	80.7%	1	82.6%	1	83.4%	1	83.5%	6.7
Delavan-Darien	2	55.0%	2	59.8%	2	62.5%	2	65.7%	2	66.2%	11.2
Racine	3	47.8%	3	56.6%	4	58.5%	4	60.7%	3	62.3%	14.5
West Allis-West Milwaukee	5	42.8%	4	54.7%	3	58.6%	3	64.6%	4	60.3%	17.5
Cudahy	4	44.8%	5	46.9%	5	51.4%	5	54.4%	5	57.6%	12.8
Kenosha	6	40.5%	6	45.3%	6	48.3%	6	49.3%	6	54.1%	13.6
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	7	37.8%	7	43.1%	7	47.0%	8	47.4%	7	50.2%	12.4
South Milwaukee	8	34.4%	8	42.5%	8	45.1%	7	47.7%	8	48.3%	13.9
Whitewater	11	28.2%	11	35.4%	10	41.0%	9	46.5%	9	45.0%	16.8
Big Foot Union	9	32.9%	9	38.3%	9	41.5%	10	42.3%	10	44.9%	12.0
Southeast Wisconsin	-	37.7%	-	43.3%	-	46.0%	-	46.6%	-	47.5%	9.8
Rest of Wisconsin	-	31.3%	-	37.2%	-	39.2%	-	40.2%	-	40.9%	9.6
State of Wisconsin	-	33.6%	-	39.4%	-	42.1%	-	42.5%	-	43.2%	9.6

MPS educates more impoverished students than the next district (Delavan-Darien) by more than 17 percentage points, though the other nine districts are catching up. Over the past five years, the rate of FRPL-eligible students in MPS has grown by 6.7 percentage points while each of the other nine districts record increases above 11 percentage points. The five-year increases by West Allis-West Milwaukee (17.5) and Whitewater (16.8) are especially alarming, almost doubling the state average.

The rate of FPRL eligibility for the region and state grew slightly over the past year. Respective increases of 0.9 and 0.7 percentage points for the region exceeded last year's increases by 0.3 percentage points. While perhaps not numerically significant, these increases still do signal a return to growing FPRL eligibility rates, a trend not seen since the 2008-09 school year.



CONCLUSION

The data and findings presented in this report provide a snapshot of the performance and finances of southeast Wisconsin's public school districts in today's post-No Child Left Behind setting. Definitions of student proficiency in reading and math have become far more stringent, and school districts themselves now are rated through DPI report cards that assess their performance in promoting college readiness. This new setting provides even greater opportunity for policymakers and citizens to understand and assess for themselves the progress of their local school districts, but it also creates greater complexity that can obscure the significance of various data points.

Our analysis of the most recent performance and financial data for the region's public school districts shows that while accountability measures have changed or are evolving, the basic message is the same. Dozens of high-performing districts exist within our region, but the region as a whole remains challenged to overcome low proficiency rates and differential educational outcomes associated with race, economic disadvantage, and geography. For example:

- The number of high-performing districts within the region disguises the fact that a significant proportion of our region's students are concentrated in low-performing districts. While the new district report cards show that a majority of districts achieved a rating of "exceeds" or "significantly exceeds" expectations (59 of 92 districts), the single district that "fails to meet expectations" (Milwaukee Public Schools) represents nearly one-third of the region's 304,000 students and is home to the majority of the region's African-American and economically disadvantaged populations. Furthermore, another 10% of students attend the Racine Unified School District, which received a rating of "meets few expectations."
- High-performing districts themselves struggle to overcome achievement gaps by race and economic status. Almost without exception and among all grade levels, high-performing districts post achievement gaps of 15 percentage points or more for both reading and math by race and by economic status. Although the Chapter 220 and Open Enrollment programs provide an opportunity for otherwise disadvantaged students to attend higher-performing public schools, a question must be raised regarding the real effect of such transfers. To do so would require student-level data, which is beyond the scope of this report.

While most school district leaders and stakeholders justifiably focus first on the performance of their individual districts, viewing public education through a regional lens is critical given the strong connection between K-12 educational performance and the success of our regional economy. The findings in our report suggest that our region contains several pockets of excellence and progress. Overall, however, there is much more work to be done to enable the region to meet and exceed statewide performance averages and to shrink the gap in performance that is observed among students with different racial and socioeconomic backgrounds.



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 four tests developed by ACT, Inc. These four tests will replace the WKCE as the new measures academic achievement, college readiness and work preparedness for grades 9-11. The EXPLORE, PLAN, and ACT all consist of English, math, reading and science sections. The maximum possible score on any individual section is 36. The composite score is the weighted average of the subject area scores, out of a possible 36. A brief description of each test is given below:

- **EXPLORE:** Administered in eighth or ninth grade, the EXPLORE test is meant to help students plan their high school courses, identify a potential career area and prepare for the ACT. EXPLORE also functions as the initial stages of the ACT's College and Career Readiness System.
- **PLAN:** Administered in 10th grade, the PLAN test serves as a further measure of academic achievement and future educational or professional goals. The PLAN is the midpoint of the College and Career Readiness System.
- **ACT:** Administered in 11th or 12th grade, the ACT is taken to fulfill admissions requirements for most colleges and universities. The ACT is also the last measure in the College and Career Readiness System. 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.
- **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), Science (24). See **Table ##** for each benchmark test score.



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

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

Common Core State Standards (CCSS): Developed by the National Governor's Association for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers, the CCSS are new standards for English language arts 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 replace the previous WMAS standards, placing an added emphasis on college readiness.

Common Core Essential Elements (CCEE): Modeled closely after the CCSS, the CCEE are alternative achievement standards in math and English language arts 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. Set to be implemented in 2013-14, they will replace the Extended Grade Band Standards and guide the formation of the state's new alternative assessment for students with significant cognitive disabilities.

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



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

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

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

High School 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 all four high school graduation rates as measured by DPI. A brief explanation of adjusted cohort rates and the legacy rate are given below:

- Adjusted cohort rates (four, five and six-year): Beginning with 2009-10, these rates count the number of student 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.
- Legacy rate (by age 21): Beginning with 2003-04, this rate is an annual count of the number of graduates earning a regular diploma divided by the number of high school graduates (four, five and six-year), other students who reached the age of 21 or earn other completion credentials in the school year and the number of dropouts . Prior to 2003-04, it was calculated by taking the number of graduates divided by the number of graduates plus dropouts over four years, expressed as a percentage.

Property Taxes: An equalized school tax rate, which makes it possible to compare the school tax efforts from one community to another. The equalized rate is the amount property taxpayers were charged in December 2011 (for the 2011-12 academic year) for each \$1,000 of property value at full market value.



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 2011. 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.

SMARTER Balanced Assessment (SBA): A new assessment adhering to CCSS, the SBA will replace the reading, math and language arts portions of the WKCE beginning with the 2014-15 academic year. The SBA consists of a summative test carried out on a computer in the last twelve weeks of the school year for grades 3-8 and grade 11. Additionally, the SBA includes computer adaptive benchmark or interim tests to track student progress throughout the year.

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.

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



Wisconsin Alternate Assessment for Students with Disabilities (WAA-SwD): The alternative assessment to the WKCE for students with significant cognitive disabilities. The test is administered to grades 3-8 and 10 in the areas of reading and math and grades 4, 8 and 10 in science. The same proficiency levels—*advanced, proficient, basic, and minimal performance*—for the WKCE applies to the WAA-SwD. Students scoring in the proficient and advanced levels for the WAA-SwD are included in this year’s WKCE analysis.

Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations (WKCE): These tests measure student knowledge in the areas of reading, language arts, mathematics, science and social studies. Proficiency levels describe how well students performed on the statewide tests. The proficiency levels are *advanced, proficient, basic, and minimal performance*. It should be noted that the reading and mathematics scores now reflect a more rigorous NAEP-like performance standards, which explains the sharp decline in proficient and advanced scores when compared to traditional WKCE scoring.

Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS): The WSAS consists of the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examination (WKCE), which is taken by nearly all students, and the Wisconsin Alternate Assessment for Students with Disabilities (WAA-SwD), which is taken by students with significant cognitive disabilities.



APPENDIX B: UNION DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

Table B1: Union district enrollment

District	2011-12 Total	2012-13 Total	% Change
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha Union	3,743	3,758	0.4%
<i>Brighton</i>	201	208	3.5%
<i>Bristol</i>	677	715	5.6%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	1,172	1,133	-3.3%
<i>Paris</i>	252	273	8.3%
<i>Salem</i>	1,042	1,027	-1.4%
<i>Wheatland</i>	399	402	0.8%
Wilmot Union	3,374	3,309	-1.9%
<i>Randall</i>	715	677	-5.3%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	552	551	-0.2%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	569	565	-0.7%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	419	415	-1.0%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	1,119	1,101	-1.6%
Milwaukee County			
Nicolet Union	3,568	3,566	-0.1%
<i>Fox Point</i>	939	951	1.3%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	999	1,024	2.5%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	508	491	-3.3%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	1,122	1,100	-2.0%
Racine County			
Union Grove Union	2,717	2,757	1.5%
<i>Dover</i>	92	90	-2.2%
<i>Raymond</i>	438	439	0.2%
<i>Union Grove</i>	773	792	2.5%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	977	971	-0.6%
<i>Yorkville</i>	437	465	6.4%
Waterford Union	3,138	3,089	-1.6%
<i>North Cape</i>	203	197	-3.0%
<i>Norway</i>	74	86	16.2%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	211	190	-10.0%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	1,600	1,551	-3.1%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	1,050	1,065	1.4%

District	2011-12 Total	2012-13 Total	% Change
Walworth County			
Big Foot Union	1,752	1,788	2.1%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	543	542	-0.2%
<i>Fontana</i>	267	274	2.6%
<i>Linn J6</i>	117	118	0.9%
<i>Sharon</i>	285	279	-2.1%
<i>Walworth</i>	540	575	6.5%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	4,545	4,580	0.8%
<i>Geneva</i>	195	206	5.6%
<i>Genoa City</i>	619	590	-4.7%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	2,128	2,200	3.4%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	1,490	1,473	-1.1%
<i>Linn J4</i>	113	111	-1.8%
Washington County			
Hartford Union	4,689	4,654	-0.7%
<i>Erin</i>	333	338	1.5%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	278	265	-4.7%
<i>Hartford</i>	1,740	1,766	1.5%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	1,499	1,443	-3.7%
<i>Herman</i>	97	88	-9.3%
<i>Neosho</i>	198	194	-2.0%
<i>Richfield</i>	403	420	4.2%
<i>Rubicon</i>	141	140	-0.7%
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead Union	6,864	6,873	0.1%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	2,253	2,275	1.0%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	1,294	1,271	-1.8%
<i>Lake Country</i>	522	519	-0.6%
<i>Merton Community</i>	934	954	2.1%
<i>North Lake</i>	401	408	1.7%
<i>Richmond</i>	494	493	-0.2%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	364	357	-1.9%
<i>Swallow</i>	602	596	-1.0%
SE Wisconsin (Entire)	305,722	304,046	-0.5%
State of Wisconsin	871,105	872,436	0.2%



Table B2: Union district minority enrollment

District	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	African American	Hispanic	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	White	Minority
Kenosha County								
Central/Westosha Union	0.4%	0.8%	1.7%	6.5%	0.3%	1.4%	89.0%	11.0%
Brighton	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.6%	2.4%
Bristol	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	7.4%	1.1%	0.6%	88.8%	11.2%
Central/Westosha UHS	0.9%	0.8%	1.8%	6.1%	0.1%	1.5%	88.9%	11.1%
Paris	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	9.9%	0.4%	2.6%	84.6%	15.4%
Salem	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%	8.2%	0.0%	1.9%	86.6%	13.4%
Wheatland	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	2.7%	0.0%	0.7%	94.3%	5.7%
Wilmot Union	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	5.0%	0.1%	1.3%	91.5%	8.5%
Randall	0.4%	1.2%	1.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.1%	93.9%	6.1%
Silver Lake	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	2.5%	0.4%	2.5%	92.4%	7.6%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	4.8%	0.0%	1.4%	92.0%	8.0%
Twin Lakes	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	12.8%	0.0%	1.2%	84.3%	15.7%
Wilmot UHS	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	5.0%	0.0%	1.3%	92.1%	7.9%
Milwaukee County								
Nicolet Union	0.5%	5.9%	20.3%	5.2%	0.2%	2.8%	65.1%	34.9%
Fox Point	0.3%	7.5%	12.6%	3.7%	0.0%	1.8%	74.1%	25.9%
Glendale-River Hills	0.7%	5.0%	30.5%	5.5%	0.4%	3.0%	55.0%	45.0%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	0.4%	6.7%	13.4%	6.7%	0.0%	2.4%	70.3%	29.7%
Nicolet UHS	0.5%	5.2%	20.5%	5.5%	0.3%	3.6%	64.4%	35.6%
Racine County								
Union Grove Union	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%	5.1%	0.1%	1.2%	90.9%	9.1%
Dover	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	2.2%	91.1%	8.9%
Raymond	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	5.5%	0.0%	0.9%	91.3%	8.7%
Union Grove	0.5%	1.0%	2.4%	4.4%	0.4%	0.0%	91.3%	8.7%
Union Grove UHS	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	5.5%	0.0%	1.0%	90.7%	9.3%
Yorkville	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	3.4%	90.1%	9.9%
Waterford Union	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	4.7%	0.1%	1.3%	92.0%	8.0%
North Cape	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	7.6%	0.0%	1.0%	89.3%	10.7%
Norway	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%	7.0%
Washington-Caldwell	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	3.7%	1.1%	0.0%	94.2%	5.8%
Waterford Graded	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	4.5%	0.1%	1.7%	91.8%	8.2%
Waterford UHS	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	4.5%	0.0%	1.1%	92.3%	7.7%
Walworth County								
Big Foot Union	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	20.7%	0.0%	1.4%	75.6%	24.4%
Big Foot UHS	0.2%	0.9%	0.9%	16.8%	0.0%	1.1%	80.1%	19.9%
Fontana	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%	7.7%	0.0%	0.7%	89.8%	10.2%
Linn J6	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	14.4%	0.0%	2.5%	81.4%	18.6%
Sharon	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	2.2%	69.9%	30.1%
Walworth	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	29.2%	0.0%	1.4%	66.3%	33.7%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	0.5%	1.0%	1.7%	18.5%	0.1%	0.3%	77.8%	22.2%
Geneva	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	2.4%	86.4%	13.6%
Genoa City	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	89.7%	10.3%
Lake Geneva	0.5%	1.1%	1.9%	24.3%	0.2%	0.4%	71.5%	28.5%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	14.3%	0.0%	0.1%	82.0%	18.0%
Linn J4	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	68.5%	31.5%
Washington County								
Hartford Union	0.3%	0.9%	1.5%	5.6%	0.1%	1.8%	89.8%	10.2%
Erin	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	4.4%	0.0%	1.5%	92.9%	7.1%
Friess Lake	0.0%	2.3%	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%	3.4%	90.6%	9.4%
Hartford	0.3%	1.0%	1.9%	9.4%	0.1%	2.4%	84.8%	15.2%
Hartford UHS	0.6%	0.7%	1.9%	3.7%	0.1%	1.5%	91.5%	8.5%
Herman	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	98.9%	1.1%
Neosho	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	96.4%	3.6%
Richfield	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.7%	94.0%	6.0%
Rubicon	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%	96.4%	3.6%
Waukesha County								
Arrowhead Union	0.1%	2.1%	0.6%	2.7%	0.1%	1.7%	92.7%	7.3%
Arrowhead UHS	0.1%	1.5%	0.7%	2.3%	0.0%	1.3%	94.1%	5.9%
Hartland-Lakeside	0.1%	2.4%	0.8%	4.2%	0.2%	2.4%	89.9%	10.1%
Lake Country	0.6%	1.7%	1.0%	3.5%	0.0%	3.1%	90.2%	9.8%
Merton Community	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	3.0%	0.0%	1.5%	93.8%	6.2%
North Lake	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%	92.9%	7.1%
Richmond	0.0%	5.9%	0.6%	3.0%	0.0%	0.2%	90.3%	9.7%
Stone Bank	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.7%	95.2%	4.8%
Swallow	0.2%	3.4%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	94.5%	5.5%
Southeast Wisconsin (Entire)	0.5%	3.8%	20.0%	15.3%	0.1%	1.9%	58.5%	41.5%
State of Wisconsin	1.3%	3.6%	9.8%	10.1%	0.1%	2.2%	73.1%	26.9%



B3: Free or reduced lunch percentages by district

District	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2012-13
Kenosha County	
Central/Westosha Union	29.3%
<i>Brighton</i>	24.6%
<i>Bristol</i>	23.7%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	25.5%
<i>Paris</i>	24.3%
<i>Salem</i>	35.3%
<i>Wheatland</i>	41.0%
Kenosha	54.1%
Wilmot Union	35.5%
<i>Randall</i>	21.2%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	41.3%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	35.6%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	58.0%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	33.0%
Milwaukee County	
Brown Deer	41.7%
Cudahy	57.6%
Franklin Public	15.2%
Greendale	25.6%
Greenfield	44.0%
Milwaukee	83.5%
Nicolet Union	24.2%
<i>Fox Point</i>	16.0%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	38.1%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	17.2%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	21.9%
Oak Creek-Franklin	25.6%
Saint Francis	44.3%
Shorewood	23.8%
South Milwaukee	48.3%
Wauwatosa	28.0%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	60.3%
Whitefish Bay	N/A
Whitnall	24.8%
Ozaukee County	
Cedarburg	8.3%
Grafton	17.9%
Mequon-Thiensville	8.9%
Northern Ozaukee	29.9%
Port Washington-Saukville	24.3%
Racine County	
Burlington Area	39.2%
Racine	62.3%
Union Grove Union	19.7%
<i>Dover</i>	34.1%
<i>Raymond</i>	10.4%
<i>Union Grove</i>	27.6%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	16.8%
<i>Yorkville</i>	18.1%
Waterford Union	16.7%
<i>North Cape</i>	16.1%
<i>Norway</i>	24.1%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	12.1%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	19.7%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	12.9%

District	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2012-13
Walworth County	
Big Foot Union	44.9%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	38.0%
<i>Fontana</i>	33.2%
<i>Linn J6</i>	28.6%
<i>Sharon</i>	56.9%
<i>Walworth</i>	53.9%
Delavan-Darien	66.2%
East Troy Community	29.0%
Elkhorn Area	36.7%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	50.2%
<i>Geneva</i>	N/A
<i>Genoa City</i>	N/A
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	56.6%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	43.3%
<i>Linn J4</i>	51.4%
Whitewater	45.0%
Williams Bay	31.4%
Washington County	
Germantown	16.2%
Hartford Union	25.9%
<i>Erin</i>	10.7%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	10.7%
<i>Hartford</i>	36.3%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	23.4%
<i>Herman</i>	36.4%
<i>Neosho</i>	31.6%
<i>Richfield</i>	10.5%
<i>Rubicon</i>	28.6%
Kewaskum	23.2%
Slinger	18.9%
West Bend	34.2%
Waukesha County	
Arrowhead Union	11.7%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	9.1%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	24.7%
<i>Lake Country</i>	5.7%
<i>Merton Community</i>	N/A
<i>North Lake</i>	N/A
<i>Richmond</i>	N/A
<i>Stone Bank</i>	9.8%
<i>Swallow</i>	3.0%
Elmbrook	12.4%
Hamilton	14.4%
Kettle Moraine	11.6%
Menomonee Falls	19.5%
Mukwonago	15.4%
Muskego-Norway	14.7%
New Berlin	13.7%
Oconomowoc Area	23.5%
Pewaukee	12.5%
Waukesha	39.0%
Southeast Wisconsin	47.5%
State of Wisconsin	43.2%



Table B4: Union district student participation rates

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	+	96.4%	-	2.1%	-	1.0%
Brighton	+	96.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Bristol	+	95.7%	-	0.3%	-	0.0%
Central/Westosha UHS	+	95.2%	-	4.3%	-	1.1%
Paris	+	95.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Salem	+	96.7%	-	2.5%	+	2.1%
Wheatland	+	99.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Wilmot Union	+	95.9%	-	2.1%	-	0.8%
Randall	+	95.6%	-	0.2%	-	0.0%
Silver Lake	+	95.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	+	96.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Twin Lakes	+	95.6%	-	4.4%	-	0.0%
Wilmot UHS	+	96.6%	-	4.5%	-	1.1%
Milwaukee County						
Nicolet Union	+	96.2%	-	5.0%	-	0.6%
Fox Point	+	96.1%	-	0.6%	-	0.0%
Glendale-River Hills	+	95.9%	-	1.1%	-	0.0%
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	+	94.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Nicolet UHS	+	97.4%	-	13.7%	-	0.8%
Racine County						
Union Grove Union	+	96.0%	-	1.3%	-	0.9%
Dover	+	96.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Raymond	+	97.3%	-	1.2%	-	0.0%
Union Grove	+	96.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Union Grove UHS	+	94.7%	-	2.7%	-	1.2%
Yorkville	+	96.0%	-	0.7%	-	0.0%
Waterford Union	+	96.3%	-	1.9%	-	0.2%
North Cape	+	96.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Norway	+	97.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Washington-Caldwell	+	96.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Waterford Graded	+	96.6%	-	2.9%	-	0.6%
Waterford UHS	+	95.8%	-	1.3%	-	0.1%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	94.9%	-	2.6%	-	1.0%
Big Foot UHS	+	94.0%	-	0.4%	-	1.3%
Fontana	+	94.3%	-	0.0%	-	1.6%
Linn J6	+	95.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Sharon	+	95.3%	-	0.4%	-	0.0%
Walworth	+	95.7%	-	8.2%	-	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	95.9%	-	3.7%	-	0.5%
Geneva	+	96.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Genoa City	+	95.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Lake Geneva	+	96.2%	-	1.8%	-	0.0%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	+	95.8%	-	8.3%	-	0.6%
Linn J4	+	95.3%	-	0.0%	+	5.0%
Washington County						
Hartford Union	+	97.1%	-	2.1%	-	0.8%
Erin	+	96.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Friess Lake	+	97.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Hartford	+	97.2%	-	3.9%	-	0.0%
Hartford UHS	+	97.2%	-	2.2%	-	1.1%
Herman	+	96.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Neosho	+	96.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Richfield	+	97.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Rubicon	+	96.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	97.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.2%
Arrowhead UHS	+	97.7%	-	0.5%	-	0.3%
Hartland-Lakeside	+	95.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Lake Country	+	96.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Merton Community	+	97.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
North Lake	+	97.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Richmond	+	97.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Stone Bank	+	96.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Swallow	+	97.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Southeast Wisconsin		93.8%		15.9%		2.0%
State of Wisconsin		94.9%		8.7%		1.4%



Table B5: Annual report actual per-pupil revenue summary (2011-12)

District	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Revenue
Kenosha County	\$3,918	\$5,860	\$442	\$10,553
Central/Westosha Union	\$5,601	\$4,230	\$252	\$10,979
<i>Brighton</i>	\$4,840	\$2,356	\$197	\$10,550
<i>Bristol</i>	\$5,420	\$2,975	\$192	\$9,751
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	\$6,175	\$4,627	\$374	\$11,811
<i>Paris</i>	\$7,328	\$1,389	\$240	\$10,837
<i>Salem</i>	\$4,273	\$5,453	\$165	\$10,213
<i>Wheatland</i>	\$6,987	\$4,737	\$264	\$12,925
Kenosha	\$3,368	\$6,317	\$488	\$10,349
Wilmot Union	\$5,782	\$4,573	\$342	\$11,465
<i>Randall</i>	\$5,380	\$3,204	\$101	\$9,934
<i>Silver Lake</i>	\$3,548	\$4,850	\$496	\$9,694
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	\$3,323	\$7,568	\$186	\$11,592
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	\$8,703	\$2,210	\$504	\$11,782
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	\$7,299	\$4,673	\$439	\$13,135
Milwaukee County	\$4,309	\$5,833	\$1,143	\$11,808
Brown Deer	\$7,159	\$3,738	\$175	\$12,020
Cudahy	\$3,333	\$6,334	\$351	\$10,673
Franklin Public	\$6,590	\$3,512	\$296	\$11,231
Greendale	\$5,130	\$3,718	\$116	\$10,099
Greenfield	\$5,198	\$2,487	\$441	\$9,516
Milwaukee	\$3,478	\$7,315	\$1,712	\$12,724
Nicolet Union	\$11,610	\$1,405	\$113	\$14,420
<i>Fox Point</i>	\$8,967	\$1,723	\$94	\$12,336
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	\$10,330	\$854	\$186	\$12,674
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	\$12,474	\$995	\$58	\$14,990
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	\$14,571	\$1,815	\$89	\$17,461
Oak Creek-Franklin	\$4,434	\$4,249	\$257	\$9,561
Saint Francis	\$4,002	\$2,803	\$187	\$9,223
Shorewood	\$7,379	\$1,824	\$161	\$10,248
South Milwaukee	\$2,877	\$6,001	\$372	\$9,980
Wauwatosa	\$5,444	\$2,934	\$124	\$9,736
West Allis-West Milwaukee	\$4,391	\$4,331	\$633	\$10,321
Whitefish Bay	\$6,338	\$3,200	\$107	\$10,031
Whitnall	\$6,556	\$3,085	\$323	\$10,836
Ozaukee County	\$6,771	\$2,787	\$155	\$10,536
Cedarburg	\$6,025	\$3,463	\$284	\$10,317
Grafton	\$6,760	\$3,209	\$240	\$10,851
Mequon-Thiensville	\$9,762	\$732	\$54	\$10,983
Northern Ozaukee	\$4,185	\$1,960	\$57	\$9,572
Port Washington-Saukville	\$4,939	\$4,842	\$127	\$10,421
Racine County	\$4,255	\$5,789	\$442	\$10,887
Burlington Area	\$5,858	\$4,956	\$200	\$11,626
Racine	\$3,683	\$6,313	\$586	\$10,688
Union Grove Union	\$4,790	\$4,045	\$145	\$10,875
<i>Dover</i>	\$6,706	\$8,153	\$248	\$17,359
<i>Raymond</i>	\$6,152	\$2,808	\$177	\$10,684
<i>Union Grove</i>	\$2,752	\$6,596	\$190	\$10,716
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	\$4,996	\$3,291	\$76	\$10,632
<i>Yorkville</i>	\$6,169	\$1,595	\$167	\$10,524
Waterford Union	\$5,888	\$4,704	\$125	\$11,431
<i>North Cape</i>	\$6,916	\$4,279	\$218	\$12,625
<i>Norway</i>	\$9,936	\$4,606	\$490	\$16,756
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	\$6,706	\$5,100	\$207	\$12,737
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	\$5,172	\$4,709	\$81	\$10,662
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	\$6,330	\$4,704	\$131	\$11,735



Table B5: Annual report actual per-pupil revenue summary (2011-12) continued

District	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Revenue
Walworth County	\$6,314	\$3,339	\$330	\$10,524
Big Foot Union	\$7,675	\$3,178	\$261	\$11,987
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	\$12,213	\$529	\$214	\$13,575
<i>Fontana</i>	\$10,238	\$359	\$240	\$12,147
<i>Linn J6</i>	\$11,958	\$319	\$156	\$14,595
<i>Sharon</i>	\$2,801	\$7,711	\$470	\$11,669
<i>Walworth</i>	\$3,490	\$5,461	\$230	\$9,915
Delavan-Darien	\$5,786	\$4,029	\$636	\$10,748
East Troy Community	\$6,970	\$2,506	\$356	\$10,279
Elkhorn Area	\$4,564	\$4,115	\$202	\$9,432
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	\$6,887	\$2,965	\$242	\$10,706
<i>Geneva</i>	\$8,335	\$29	\$397	\$11,243
<i>Genoa City</i>	\$1,858	\$7,758	\$231	\$10,079
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	\$6,341	\$3,097	\$284	\$10,184
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	\$9,061	\$1,363	\$161	\$11,303
<i>Linn J4</i>	\$13,567	\$423	\$320	\$15,149
Whitewater	\$5,564	\$3,804	\$424	\$10,109
Williams Bay	\$10,640	\$141	\$197	\$12,053
Washington County	\$5,426	\$3,883	\$150	\$9,972
Germantown	\$6,913	\$2,955	\$46	\$10,299
Hartford Union	\$6,201	\$4,101	\$207	\$11,264
<i>Erin</i>	\$6,225	\$1,997	\$189	\$10,254
<i>Friess Lake</i>	\$6,914	\$1,370	\$102	\$10,644
<i>Hartford</i>	\$4,682	\$5,545	\$273	\$10,756
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	\$7,665	\$3,673	\$80	\$11,976
<i>Herman</i>	\$7,509	\$3,430	\$467	\$13,149
<i>Neosho</i>	\$5,586	\$5,183	\$288	\$11,921
<i>Richfield</i>	\$7,647	\$2,940	\$363	\$11,600
<i>Rubicon</i>	\$3,750	\$3,452	\$245	\$10,389
Kewaskum	\$4,980	\$4,692	\$317	\$10,489
Slinger	\$4,144	\$4,049	\$74	\$9,063
West Bend	\$4,730	\$3,972	\$159	\$9,167
Waukesha County	\$6,951	\$2,660	\$197	\$10,658
Arrowhead Union	\$6,769	\$2,797	\$158	\$10,690
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	\$7,362	\$2,044	\$60	\$10,359
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	\$7,132	\$3,637	\$317	\$11,722
<i>Lake Country</i>	\$8,848	\$471	\$65	\$11,172
<i>Merton Community</i>	\$4,065	\$5,151	\$289	\$10,415
<i>North Lake</i>	\$6,238	\$1,977	\$130	\$9,543
<i>Richmond</i>	\$4,401	\$5,615	\$145	\$10,954
<i>Stone Bank</i>	\$8,476	\$234	\$118	\$10,453
<i>Swallow</i>	\$7,428	\$1,961	\$113	\$10,408
Elmbrook	\$9,216	\$1,041	\$56	\$11,229
Hamilton	\$5,899	\$3,828	\$112	\$10,207
Kettle Moraine	\$6,850	\$2,708	\$162	\$10,327
Menomonee Falls	\$7,502	\$2,401	\$89	\$10,873
Mukwonago	\$5,242	\$4,300	\$85	\$10,194
Muskego-Norway	\$5,845	\$3,843	\$363	\$10,488
New Berlin	\$8,459	\$1,499	\$74	\$10,585
Oconomowoc Area	\$8,430	\$1,176	\$112	\$10,208
Pewaukee	\$8,579	\$545	\$27	\$9,959
Waukesha	\$5,717	\$3,439	\$447	\$11,078
Southeast Wisconsin	\$5,098	\$4,782	\$658	\$11,111
State of Wisconsin	\$4,564	\$5,063	\$497	\$10,627



Table B6: Annual report actual per-pupil expenditure summary (2011-12)

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Operations Expenditures
Kenosha County	\$7,091	\$630	\$557	\$162	\$588	\$1,590	\$333	\$289	\$11,419
Central/Westosha Union	\$6,116	\$429	\$367	\$360	\$563	\$1,793	\$461	\$121	\$11,525
Brighton	\$5,175	\$393	\$514	\$77	\$753	\$2,971	\$622	\$495	\$11,566
Bristol	\$5,792	\$311	\$720	\$443	\$327	\$1,302	\$376	\$22	\$10,047
Central/Westosha UHS	\$7,042	\$523	\$258	\$276	\$739	\$1,897	\$423	\$36	\$12,171
Paris	\$5,194	\$143	\$250	\$17	\$871	\$1,715	\$484	\$42	\$11,341
Salem	\$5,410	\$449	\$273	\$271	\$497	\$1,821	\$495	\$263	\$10,955
Wheatland	\$6,844	\$500	\$334	\$1,058	\$327	\$1,702	\$532	\$28	\$13,715
Kenosha	\$7,272	\$674	\$612	\$77	\$633	\$1,525	\$297	\$329	\$11,309
Wilmot Union	\$6,948	\$548	\$396	\$517	\$314	\$1,806	\$441	\$208	\$12,041
Randall	\$6,266	\$338	\$522	\$653	\$0	\$1,306	\$353	\$141	\$10,508
Silver Lake	\$5,943	\$458	\$240	\$474	\$208	\$1,265	\$241	\$110	\$9,850
Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated	\$7,335	\$555	\$279	\$338	\$612	\$1,981	\$623	\$228	\$12,071
Twin Lakes	\$6,273	\$227	\$348	\$975	\$283	\$1,421	\$410	\$0	\$12,087
Wilmot UHS	\$7,935	\$845	\$470	\$370	\$428	\$2,449	\$514	\$367	\$14,070
Milwaukee County	\$6,973	\$672	\$680	\$277	\$610	\$1,960	\$556	\$323	\$12,771
Brown Deer	\$6,593	\$405	\$544	\$427	\$777	\$2,626	\$417	\$311	\$13,246
Cudahy	\$7,289	\$507	\$468	\$144	\$687	\$1,451	\$63	\$315	\$11,638
Franklin Public	\$7,512	\$496	\$216	\$196	\$607	\$1,833	\$462	\$192	\$11,745
Greendale	\$6,762	\$491	\$569	\$207	\$681	\$1,577	\$170	\$242	\$10,845
Greenfield	\$6,121	\$340	\$464	\$129	\$584	\$1,493	\$295	\$498	\$10,053
Milwaukee	\$7,379	\$814	\$835	\$340	\$616	\$2,117	\$722	\$362	\$13,931
Nicolet Union	\$7,993	\$648	\$762	\$393	\$686	\$3,312	\$1,025	\$197	\$15,073
Fox Point	\$7,499	\$512	\$467	\$407	\$547	\$2,818	\$1,038	\$162	\$12,735
Glendale-River Hills	\$7,554	\$511	\$773	\$322	\$545	\$2,442	\$985	\$53	\$13,652
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	\$8,912	\$554	\$825	\$330	\$763	\$3,250	\$1,058	\$77	\$15,840
Nicolet UHS	\$8,382	\$926	\$969	\$474	\$893	\$4,528	\$1,035	\$410	\$17,946
Oak Creek-Franklin	\$5,809	\$461	\$299	\$133	\$479	\$1,651	\$565	\$119	\$9,611
Saint Francis	\$5,536	\$418	\$286	\$421	\$519	\$1,352	\$159	\$291	\$9,845
Shorewood	\$6,715	\$453	\$485	\$345	\$588	\$1,611	\$37	\$266	\$10,842
South Milwaukee	\$6,199	\$440	\$564	\$158	\$545	\$1,381	\$60	\$183	\$10,329
Wauwatosa	\$6,202	\$473	\$466	\$72	\$605	\$1,409	\$106	\$272	\$10,255
West Allis	\$5,755	\$422	\$461	\$155	\$639	\$1,732	\$283	\$353	\$10,714
Whitefish Bay	\$6,305	\$444	\$518	\$126	\$573	\$1,387	\$88	\$112	\$10,467
Whitnall	\$5,587	\$496	\$323	\$206	\$556	\$1,767	\$380	\$386	\$13,720
Ozaukee County	\$6,407	\$508	\$543	\$198	\$559	\$1,660	\$454	\$222	\$10,923
Cedarburg	\$6,078	\$525	\$633	\$230	\$504	\$1,799	\$389	\$300	\$10,459
Grafton	\$7,000	\$470	\$657	\$210	\$682	\$1,589	\$480	\$0	\$11,456
Mequon-Thiensville	\$7,043	\$693	\$561	\$172	\$608	\$1,755	\$563	\$251	\$11,428
Northern Ozaukee	\$3,609	\$137	\$254	\$269	\$322	\$1,219	\$361	\$230	\$9,754
Port Washington-Saukville	\$6,863	\$457	\$472	\$155	\$575	\$1,657	\$410	\$265	\$10,932
Racine County	\$6,450	\$597	\$501	\$165	\$512	\$1,770	\$466	\$263	\$11,318
Burlington Area	\$6,960	\$540	\$372	\$131	\$549	\$1,843	\$646	\$0	\$12,006
Racine	\$6,433	\$638	\$553	\$107	\$497	\$1,718	\$411	\$284	\$11,032
Union Grove Union	\$5,922	\$307	\$310	\$447	\$393	\$1,686	\$429	\$438	\$11,239
Dover	\$7,060	\$387	\$291	\$194	\$468	\$2,276	\$611	\$45	\$16,753
Raymond	\$6,935	\$158	\$243	\$825	\$0	\$1,480	\$550	\$19	\$11,103
Union Grove	\$6,236	\$309	\$231	\$294	\$629	\$1,694	\$311	\$216	\$11,914
Union Grove UHS	\$5,098	\$451	\$369	\$392	\$436	\$1,630	\$436	\$862	\$10,451
Yorkville	\$5,954	\$117	\$387	\$517	\$258	\$1,880	\$461	\$388	\$10,779
Waterford Union	\$6,479	\$635	\$453	\$342	\$673	\$2,111	\$672	\$257	\$12,553
North Cape	\$5,656	\$712	\$341	\$159	\$1,254	\$2,346	\$474	\$309	\$12,792
Norway	\$8,505	\$511	\$362	\$202	\$3,886	\$2,792	\$812	\$114	\$18,724
Washington-Caldwell	\$6,216	\$514	\$803	\$651	\$171	\$1,743	\$586	\$43	\$12,722
Waterford Graded	\$5,992	\$277	\$409	\$341	\$574	\$1,348	\$380	\$405	\$10,781
Waterford UHS	\$7,290	\$1,200	\$478	\$325	\$587	\$3,253	\$1,162	\$75	\$14,739



Table B6: Annual report actual per-pupil expenditure summary (2011-12)

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Operations Expenditures
Walworth County	\$6,315	\$414	\$390	\$280	\$477	\$1,712	\$473	\$211	\$10,792
Big Foot Union	\$6,993	\$563	\$610	\$1,123	\$63	\$1,985	\$472	\$163	\$12,685
Big Foot UHS	\$7,591	\$940	\$696	\$1,046	\$0	\$3,028	\$718	\$405	\$15,282
Fontana	\$7,088	\$269	\$200	\$1,760	\$0	\$1,915	\$516	\$88	\$12,723
Linn J6	\$8,029	\$280	\$690	\$2,600	\$0	\$2,002	\$809	\$0	\$15,194
Sharon	\$7,348	\$433	\$931	\$1,401	\$0	\$1,219	\$175	\$0	\$12,261
Walworth	\$5,933	\$460	\$539	\$419	\$204	\$1,372	\$286	\$78	\$9,733
Delavan-Darien	\$6,330	\$440	\$357	\$216	\$676	\$1,794	\$498	\$251	\$11,320
East Troy Community	\$5,573	\$415	\$337	\$219	\$440	\$1,841	\$507	\$441	\$10,539
Elkhorn Area	\$5,903	\$430	\$362	\$123	\$483	\$1,584	\$495	\$145	\$9,571
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	\$6,525	\$332	\$340	\$152	\$495	\$1,597	\$444	\$154	\$10,728
Geneva	\$5,333	\$336	\$135	\$591	\$570	\$1,667	\$355	\$452	\$10,765
Genoa City	\$5,970	\$255	\$340	\$410	\$547	\$1,556	\$459	\$29	\$10,130
Lake Geneva	\$6,573	\$339	\$334	\$69	\$476	\$1,364	\$377	\$134	\$10,283
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	\$6,674	\$365	\$352	\$108	\$361	\$1,887	\$538	\$193	\$11,227
Linn J4	\$8,750	\$163	\$653	\$114	\$2,213	\$2,229	\$528	\$187	\$15,761
Whitewater	\$6,269	\$417	\$487	\$168	\$486	\$1,802	\$510	\$282	\$10,588
Williams Bay	\$7,252	\$408	\$219	\$456	\$773	\$1,429	\$237	\$52	\$11,600
Washington County	\$6,225	\$425	\$476	\$206	\$433	\$1,707	\$506	\$211	\$10,510
Germantown	\$6,159	\$511	\$464	\$122	\$420	\$1,959	\$699	\$252	\$10,662
Hartford Union	\$6,519	\$402	\$540	\$364	\$350	\$1,884	\$543	\$305	\$11,748
Erin	\$6,647	\$348	\$515	\$79	\$984	\$1,431	\$479	\$347	\$11,244
Friess Lake	\$6,841	\$273	\$365	\$596	\$0	\$1,963	\$483	\$0	\$10,749
Hartford	\$6,904	\$348	\$660	\$249	\$438	\$1,601	\$470	\$102	\$11,649
Hartford UHS	\$6,360	\$571	\$560	\$245	\$288	\$1,959	\$495	\$666	\$11,988
Herman	\$6,562	\$79	\$360	\$498	\$245	\$3,122	\$904	\$230	\$12,648
Neosho	\$6,251	\$484	\$295	\$1,353	\$0	\$2,351	\$848	\$24	\$12,783
Richfield	\$5,433	\$236	\$252	\$716	\$118	\$2,644	\$893	\$85	\$11,893
Rubicon	\$5,970	\$214	\$543	\$771	\$353	\$1,819	\$547	\$551	\$11,082
Kewaskum	\$5,885	\$356	\$441	\$234	\$496	\$1,897	\$602	\$331	\$10,667
Slinger	\$6,184	\$474	\$480	\$122	\$434	\$1,401	\$507	\$35	\$9,800
West Bend	\$6,177	\$391	\$449	\$178	\$478	\$1,522	\$343	\$166	\$9,854
Waukesha County	\$6,387	\$451	\$471	\$239	\$508	\$1,817	\$531	\$347	\$11,289
Arrowhead Union	\$6,506	\$459	\$550	\$425	\$319	\$1,725	\$404	\$168	\$11,443
Arrowhead UHS	\$6,464	\$739	\$592	\$204	\$471	\$2,122	\$505	\$10	\$11,804
Hartland-Lakeside	\$6,597	\$314	\$545	\$286	\$568	\$1,925	\$374	\$224	\$12,618
Lake Country	\$7,721	\$445	\$242	\$796	\$0	\$1,487	\$505	\$58	\$12,058
Merton Community	\$6,813	\$207	\$314	\$445	\$314	\$1,260	\$278	\$226	\$10,507
North Lake	\$5,674	\$440	\$651	\$738	\$0	\$1,498	\$460	\$106	\$10,415
Richmond	\$5,643	\$542	\$1,123	\$495	\$208	\$1,435	\$380	\$143	\$10,671
Stone Bank	\$7,076	\$149	\$421	\$836	\$0	\$1,584	\$313	\$71	\$11,075
Swallow	\$5,855	\$261	\$573	\$689	\$0	\$1,210	\$238	\$763	\$10,027
Elmbrook	\$7,606	\$672	\$532	\$146	\$441	\$2,209	\$538	\$266	\$12,316
Hamilton	\$5,923	\$392	\$443	\$200	\$460	\$1,965	\$618	\$147	\$10,649
Kettle Moraine	\$6,284	\$475	\$483	\$134	\$487	\$1,890	\$595	\$468	\$10,903
Menomonee Falls	\$7,044	\$508	\$547	\$139	\$521	\$1,945	\$607	\$457	\$11,711
Mukwonago	\$6,385	\$421	\$673	\$83	\$548	\$1,634	\$566	\$37	\$10,793
Muskego-Norway	\$6,420	\$379	\$566	\$198	\$534	\$1,777	\$467	\$40	\$11,026
New Berlin	\$5,513	\$313	\$424	\$113	\$544	\$2,283	\$568	\$368	\$10,599
Oconomowoc Area	\$5,778	\$402	\$427	\$161	\$505	\$1,658	\$526	\$741	\$10,944
Pewaukee	\$5,901	\$385	\$434	\$218	\$539	\$1,731	\$418	\$508	\$10,247
Waukesha	\$6,279	\$442	\$317	\$418	\$617	\$1,543	\$540	\$514	\$11,713
Southeast Wisconsin	\$6,702	\$577	\$572	\$239	\$556	\$1,832	\$508	\$301	\$11,853

