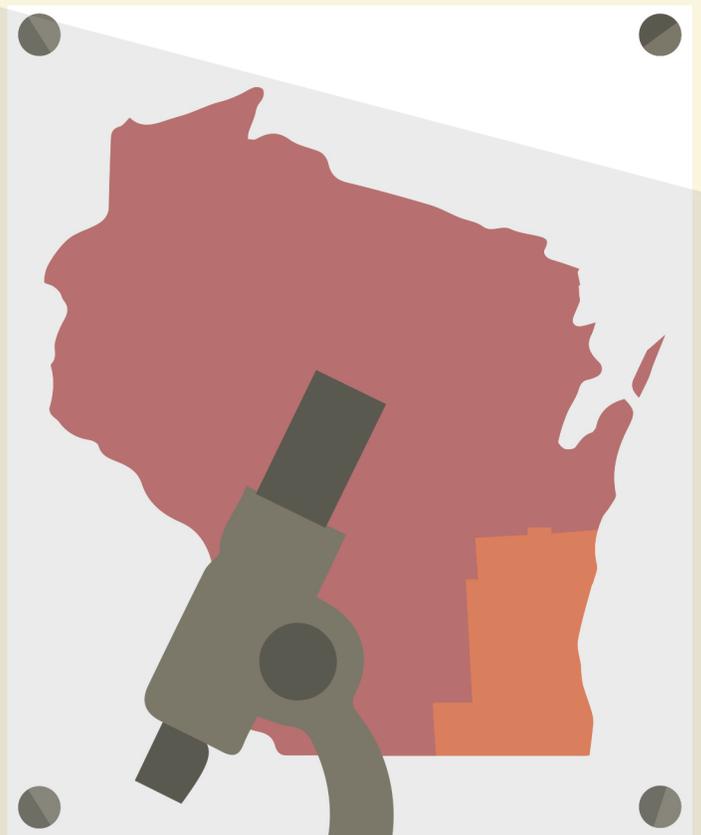




PUBLIC SCHOOLING

IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

2014-2015



PUBLIC POLICY FORUM

ABOUT THE PUBLIC POLICY FORUM

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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



PUBLIC SCHOOLING IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

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INTRODUCTION

For the last 30 years, the Public Policy Forum has collected and analyzed education data to produce an annual report on the demographics, academic performance, and finances of public school districts in southeast Wisconsin. In the three decades of producing this report, few years have exhibited as much change and transformation as this one.

The 2014-15 school year saw a number of changes to student demographics, as well as a shifting regulatory environment. Southeast Wisconsin continues to enroll the majority of public school students in the state, but the number and makeup of those students both are changing. A new state assessment aligned to new academic standards – the Badger Exam – was implemented, but just as quickly discarded. The biennial budget process served as a vehicle for lawmakers to propose and adopt a number of provisions that modify and change state education policies.

This report chronicles these and other changes while providing trend analysis to quantify and understand the educational landscape in southeast Wisconsin. Our analyses provide a detailed look at K-12 public school enrollments and student demographics, including breakouts based on race and ethnicity, socioeconomic status, Open Enrollment, and the Chapter 220 Student Transfer program. The report also includes a special look at English Language Learners (ELL) in southeast Wisconsin districts. In addition, we present a current look at school finance in the region and show how both revenues and expenditures have changed over time.

In past versions of this report, we have presented and described student academic performance as measured by state assessments. We were able to disaggregate the results by factors such as race and income level, which was quite instructive in showing which districts excelled and which could use further support. Moreover, the assessments served to quantify and highlight achievement gaps in the region's public school districts.

The shift to a new assessment for 2014-15 meant losing the ability to provide trend analysis on academic performance using a common measure, though we still anticipated using the new Badger Exam results to provide comparative analysis among the region's school districts. We recently learned, however, that the results of the Badger Exam for the 2014-15 school year have not been released and may not be for some time to come. Consequently, this year's report contains no data describing yearly academic achievement. To compensate for the limited data, we provide a deeper exploration of high school achievement measures, such as graduation rates, and the ACT and Advanced Placement exams.

Overall, our 2015 examination of public school districts in southeast Wisconsin presents a theme of transition. Shifting student numbers and demographics, combined with the overhaul of state assessment and accountability structures, have presented challenges for school and district leaders. The analyses in this report set the stage for continued research and discussion among stakeholders as more data become available.



KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2015 ANALYSIS OF THE REGION'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

- **Enrollment decline in the region accelerates.** Southeast Wisconsin enrollment declined by 0.8 percentage points in 2014-15, representing a loss of 2,375 students. Meanwhile, **minority enrollment continues to grow** at a steady pace in both the region and the state as a whole. While Latino enrollment increased in almost every district in the region, both African American and white student enrollment decreased.
- **Poverty rates decline.** In the region, 44.9% of students in 2014-15 were eligible for the Free or Reduced-Price Lunch program. This is a decline from 46.1% of students in 2013-14 and represents the first time the rate has declined in more than a decade.
- **College readiness measures show continued growth.** For both Advanced Placement and ACT exams, student participation and performance increased at the regional and statewide level. Average ACT scores increased marginally by 0.3 points in the region, while participation increased by 1.6 percentage points. **Graduation rates improved** for the fifth straight year, but the region, at 84.5%, still lags behind the state, which ranks third in the nation with a rate of 88.6%. Although **achievement gaps** in these categories are still prevalent and often quite large for minority and economically disadvantaged student populations, many districts have shown success in narrowing the gaps.
- **Per-pupil expenditures in the region grew.** Each county in the region saw an increase in per-pupil expenditures in 2013-14 (the latest year for which financial data are available). Also, for the region as a whole, per-pupil revenues were \$12,045, which represents an increase of 2.5% from the previous year.
- **Student participation measures show improvement.** **Attendance** increased both regionally and statewide, although the region still lags slightly behind the state. The Milwaukee Public Schools continued its recent trend of increased attendance. **Truancy** remains an issue, especially in southeast Wisconsin, where the rate (18.3%) is nearly double that of the state (9.9%). However, the **dropout rate** improved significantly, falling to 1.7%, its lowest level since at least 1998.

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

Our analysis of southeast Wisconsin's school districts primarily utilizes data obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI). The data were obtained from the Wisconsin Information System for Education Data Dashboard (WISEdash) and other divisions of DPI to examine public schooling trends in southeast Wisconsin. The data include the most recent information regarding public school districts in the region – typically from the 2014-15 school year – though some data from the previous school year (2013-14) are used because of late release dates. The dates for each dataset are noted in the relevant text or tables.

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

In the past, this report has presented data on student achievement, notably the percentages of students who score proficient or advanced on the Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS) tests. Moreover, we incorporated data from the DPI District Report Cards into our analysis to provide greater context beyond test scores. Due to legislative changes and DPI timelines – which are discussed in full in the following section – we do not have student assessment data or district report cards to include in this year's report. As a proxy for student achievement, we present data on the ACT and Advanced Placement exams, as well as four-year high school graduation rates.

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

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

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



A YEAR OF CHANGE FOR EDUCATION POLICY IN WISCONSIN

The 2014-15 school year was expected to be a year of change for schools and districts throughout Wisconsin. This was to be the first year of assessments aligned to the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) as well as the first year that the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) would incorporate private schools into the report card system. Moreover, legislators would be debating and discussing education policy and funding as part of the state's biennial budget process.

In reality, however, the year was far more transformative than anticipated, yielding a number of policy changes that affect schools and districts throughout southeast Wisconsin. In this section, we highlight the most significant of those changes.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS AND STUDENT ASSESSMENT

The Common Core State Standards were adopted by Wisconsin in 2010 and implemented gradually in recent years. A new state assessment that reflected the CCSS – the Badger Exam – was designed to replace the existing Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations (WKCE). The Badger Exam was developed by the Smarter Balanced Consortium to assess English language arts and mathematics for students in grades 3-8 and 11th grade. The WKCE science and social studies exams still would be given in certain grades.

The Badger Exam was administered to public school students in spring 2015. However, shortly thereafter, a provision was adopted as part of the 2015-17 state biennial budget that prevents DPI from forcing districts to adopt the CCSS. (Since the state assessments are tied to the standards, every school district in the state has voluntarily adopted the standards, with the exception of Germantown.) Moreover, DPI is prohibited from using assessments from the Smarter Balanced Consortium, meaning that the newly implemented Badger Exam would be discontinued after only one year. The WKCE was discontinued as well. As a result, DPI has contracted out the development of a new assessment – the Wisconsin Forward Exam – to be administered in spring 2016.

The budget also includes a provision requiring DPI to request a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education that would allow Wisconsin to have multiple assessments from which schools and districts could choose. At the present time, the Department of Education has never allowed a state to use more than one assessment for federal accountability purposes. If the waiver were to be granted, it would be for the 2016-17 school year. There will be one statewide assessment offered for the 2015-16 school year.

Finally, a new budget provision requires high school students to take and pass a civics exam in order to graduate. The exam would include 100 questions from the U.S. citizenship test, with students needing to correctly answer 60 in order to pass. Students will be allowed to retake the test as necessary to achieve a passing score.

CHARTER AND CHOICE SCHOOLS

The budget contains a provision providing for the expansion of independent charter schools throughout the state. In southeast Wisconsin, the Waukesha County executive now can authorize independent charter schools within the county. Similarly, the board of Gateway Technical College can authorize independent charter high schools within its district provided that the schools are focused on science, technology, engineering, math, or career education.



The budget also removed the cap on the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program, enabling an expansion of the voucher program beyond Milwaukee and Racine to districts throughout the state. In the first year, the number of students allowed to participate would be equal to 1% of the district's enrollment and would increase by 1% each year over the next decade, at which point, the enrollment cap would be eliminated. Another parental choice provision created a voucher program for special education students to attend a private school starting in the 2016-17 school year.

CHAPTER 220

The Chapter 220 Integration Aid program also is substantially impacted by the 2015-17 budget, as the program essentially will be phased out by not accepting new students. State aid for the program will be reduced by 12.5% annually through 2022.

TEACHING LICENSES

The budget includes two measures intended to make it easier for certain individuals to secure a teaching license. First, DPI will grant an initial teaching license for a technical education subject based in part on the applicant's experience in the field. The applicant would not be required to have a Bachelor's degree, though other licensed teachers must. The initial license would be valid for three years.

In addition, DPI is authorized to grant an initial teaching license to those with a teaching license from another state. Applicants must have at least one year of experience teaching in that state and be offered a job by a school or district in Wisconsin.

OPPORTUNITY SCHOOLS

The Opportunity Schools and Partnership Program (OSPP), established in the budget, enables a commissioner who is to be appointed by the Milwaukee County executive to transfer low-performing MPS schools to a charter or private school operator with the goal of improving student achievement. DPI will identify a list of MPS schools that received the lowest rating on the report card, from which the commissioner may select between one and three schools in the 2015-16 school year, up to three schools in 2016-17, and up to five schools annually in 2017-18 and each year after.

Under the new law, the charter or private operator would not employ union members and would manage the school for a five-year period. At the end of the five-year contract, a school may be transferred out of OSPP if the accountability rating "meets expectations" for three consecutive years. The school could be transferred back to MPS, a non-instrumentality charter school operator, or a private school. With regard to funding, general school aid to MPS would be reduced by the amount of the per-pupil payments to OSPP, though MPS is barred from making up the lost funds through a levy.

Although the OSPP is squarely focused on Milwaukee for now, it is possible that it could be replicated in other parts of the state. The budget contains a provision that would allow for a "substantially similar" program to be created in other school districts that receive the lowest accountability rating.

REPORT CARDS

Separate from the budget process, legislation adopted in May instructed DPI not to create school and district report cards for the 2014-15 school year. The assessments given during the school year, including the Badger Exam, ACT, ACT Aspire, DLM, and WKCE, still are to be reported and publicly available through the DPI website. However, the results of these assessments cannot be used in



determining educator effectiveness. The data may be included as part of *future* school and district report cards. Moreover, the federal accountability requirements still are in place.

The budget made a few changes to the school and district report card structure. Independent charter schools and private schools that participate in the choice program will have report cards in 2015-16 using the same metrics as public schools. Also, DPI is required to institute a five-star rating system for the report cards, rather than the current systems of “meets expectations.” Under the revised report cards, the student achievement and student growth sections will be weighted based on the percentage of economically disadvantaged students enrolled in the school or district. Scores also will be weighted based on the amount of time a student has been enrolled in the district. The longer a student is enrolled in the district, the more his or her scores will impact the school or district score.

SUMMARY

The changes to state education policy outlined above raise a number of concerns. A primary concern involves a lack of data around school performance. DPI has assessment data from the WKCE going back to the 2005-06 school year, which has allowed the Forum and others to analyze how schools and districts have changed and improved over time. The WKCE was scheduled to be replaced with the Badger Exam, which was aligned to new academic standards and effectively created a new baseline. By requiring DPI to institute a new assessment after one year, the legislature has further delayed the creation of this baseline and further clouded the ability of school leaders, policymakers, and citizens to know how schools and districts are serving their students.

While the inability to track performance over time is concerning, equally disconcerting is the lack of data on the Badger Exam. While schools and districts have been provided Badger Exam results for their students, DPI has embargoed the public release (despite earlier indications that the results would be publicly released in August). Even though the Badger Exam will only exist for one year, the results still can provide insight on student achievement.

Additionally, the legislature’s decision to forgo report cards for the 2014-15 school year is concerning. Since the Badger Exam was only given once, the report cards would not have been able to calculate a growth score. But the report cards would still have value with regard to academic performance measures, such as proficiency rates, as well as non-academic measures such as attendance, truancy, and dropout rates. Also, the 2014-15 report cards were going to be the first to include private schools, and their delay produces another year of delay in understanding student achievement patterns in that school sector. Finally, report cards form the basis of identifying low-performing MPS schools eligible for the Opportunity Schools program; without current versions, the commissioner will need to rely on old and possibly incorrect data when selecting schools.

Finally, the budget provisions allowing for multiple assessments appear to contradict the reason for having standardized tests in the first place, which is that test scores need to be *standardized* across all students and sectors. How can school leaders and policymakers reliably assess school and district performance on a comparative basis when schools are able to choose between several different assessments? Multiple assessments will hinder our ability to understand which schools are serving students well and which are in need of support.



STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND DEMOGRAPHICS

This section provides enrollment data from the 2014-15 school year and analyzes enrollment changes, particularly among specific student subgroups. New to the report this year is the addition of data on students with disabilities in recognition of the sizable percentage of overall enrollments attributed to those students.

REGIONAL DECLINE ACCELERATES

Table 1 shows enrollment data for districts in each of the seven counties in southeast Wisconsin during the past two school years. As a whole, the public school districts in the region enroll 301,446 students, which accounts for 34.6% of all public school students in the state. Regional enrollments continue a pattern of declining enrollments over the past several years. After a nominal 0.1% decrease in enrollments from 2012-13 to 2013-14, the decline accelerated with a 0.8% drop in the recent year. At the statewide level, enrollment reversed its recent pattern of growth over the previous two years, declining 0.3% in 2014-15.

Taking a wider view over time, the number of students at public school districts in southeast Wisconsin has declined 2.4% since the 2009-10 school year. Over the same period, the total number of public school students in the state fell by just 0.1%. If we remove southeast Wisconsin from the statewide figures, we see that public school student enrollments in other parts of the state have increased 1.1% over time, meaning that student enrollment patterns in our region drive the statewide trends.

This report focuses on public school districts in southeast Wisconsin, but given the enrollment declines, it may be helpful to explore private school enrollments to see if students are leaving public school districts for this alternative option. Private school enrollment throughout the state has fallen from 126,812 students in 2009-10 to 123,104 in 2014-15, a 2.9% decrease. But looking at Wisconsin as a whole, we see the total number of students in all types of schools has fallen from 992,884 in 2009-10 to 985,697 in 2014-15, a 0.5% decrease. The data illustrate that the decrease in public school enrollment is not the result of these students shifting to private education, but rather is the result of a statewide decline in school enrollments.

Among the 50 public school districts in our analysis, 28 saw a decline in students over the past year, while 22 saw an increase. Northern Ozaukee saw the largest decrease in the region, with enrollments falling by 7.8% in the 2014-15 school year. This is the second straight year of large declines for Northern Ozaukee, which has lost 15% of its enrollments since 2012-13. Other districts with large declines include Saint Francis (-4.8%) and Greenfield (-3.9%). Conversely, districts with large increases in students include Grafton (4.4%), Williams Bay (4.1%), and Shorewood (3.2%).



Table 1: Southeast Wisconsin school district enrollment

District	2013-2014		2014-2015		% Change
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	
Kenosha County		29,705		29,608	-0.3%
Central/Westosha Union	23	3,832	22	3,876	1.1%
Kenosha	2	22,602	2	22,439	-0.7%
Wilmot Union	27	3,271	26	3,293	0.7%
Milwaukee County		132,770		131,521	-0.9%
Brown Deer	47	1,618	47	1,573	-2.8%
Cudahy	38	2,599	38	2,527	-2.8%
Franklin Public	18	4,418	18	4,396	-0.5%
Greendale	37	2,648	37	2,636	-0.5%
Greenfield	22	3,924	23	3,771	-3.9%
Milwaukee	1	78,516	1	77,316	-1.5%
Nicolet Union	25	3,534	25	3,514	-0.6%
Oak Creek-Franklin	10	6,447	10	6,577	2.0%
Saint Francis	49	1,256	49	1,196	-4.8%
Shorewood	42	2,053	42	2,118	3.2%
South Milwaukee	26	3,302	27	3,251	-1.5%
Wauwatosa	6	7,204	6	7,227	0.3%
West Allis	5	9,725	5	9,890	1.7%
Whitefish Bay	30	3,117	31	3,084	-1.1%
Whitnall	40	2,409	39	2,445	1.5%
Ozaukee County		12,699		12,638	-0.5%
Cedarburg	33	3,014	33	3,001	-0.4%
Grafton	41	2,099	41	2,191	4.4%
Mequon-Thiensville	24	3,576	24	3,580	0.1%
Northern Ozaukee	48	1,323	48	1,220	-7.8%
Port Washington-Saukville	36	2,687	36	2,646	-1.5%
Racine County		29,326		28,952	-1.3%
Burlington Area	29	3,163	29	3,223	1.9%
Racine	3	20,301	3	19,819	-2.4%
Union Grove Union	34	2,830	34	2,838	0.3%
Waterford Union	32	3,032	32	3,072	1.3%
Walworth County		16,188		16,208	0.1%
Big Foot Union	45	1,790	45	1,771	-1.1%
Delavan-Darien	39	2,460	40	2,388	-2.9%
East Troy Community	46	1,650	46	1,680	1.8%
Elkhorn Area	28	3,169	28	3,246	2.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	17	4,540	17	4,499	-0.9%
Whitewater	43	1,943	43	1,962	1.0%
Williams Bay	50	636	50	662	4.1%
Washington County		20,522		20,441	-0.4%
Germantown	21	3,933	21	3,931	-0.1%
Hartford Union	15	4,640	15	4,626	-0.3%
Kewaskum	44	1,856	44	1,859	0.2%
Slinger	31	3,085	30	3,109	0.8%
West Bend	7	7,008	8	6,916	-1.3%
Waukesha County		62,611		62,078	-0.9%
Arrowhead Union	9	6,761	9	6,581	-2.7%
Elmbrook	8	6,945	7	6,988	0.6%
Hamilton	14	4,685	13	4,720	0.7%
Kettle Moraine	20	4,117	20	4,057	-1.5%
Menomonee Falls	19	4,200	19	4,098	-2.4%
Mukwonago	13	4,710	14	4,673	-0.8%
Muskego-Norway	12	4,886	12	4,840	-0.9%
New Berlin	16	4,602	16	4,528	-1.6%
Oconomowoc Area	11	5,224	11	5,264	0.8%
Pewaukee	35	2,803	35	2,835	1.1%
Waukesha	4	13,678	4	13,494	-1.3%
Southeast Wisconsin		303,821		301,446	-0.8%
State of Wisconsin		874,414		871,432	-0.3%



Given the relatively small size of these districts, year over year changes can seem large. Enrollment changes among the large districts in the region were more subdued. The largest district, MPS, saw a 1.5% decrease in students in 2014-15, after posting a 0.5% increase the year before. Other large districts also showed decreased enrollment, including, Kenosha Unified (-0.7%), Racine Unified (-2.4%), and the School District of Waukesha (-1.3%). Among the top five largest districts in the region, only West Allis saw an increase in students, with enrollment increasing 1.7% in 2014-15.

MINORITY ENROLLMENTS CONTINUE TO CLIMB

For many years, our reports on public school districts in the region have highlighted the increasing diversity of students in southeast Wisconsin. **Chart 1** shows that the 2014-15 school year continues this trend. Students of color now account for 42.7% of enrollments in the region, an increase of 0.4 percentage points in the past year. The increase was smaller than the 0.8 point rise in 2013-14, but the trend of more diverse students continues. Looking at statewide figures, we see that students of color comprise 28.2% of Wisconsin public school enrollments, a 0.6 point rise over last year. Since 2009-10, minority student enrollments in both the region and the state have increased by about 4 points.

Chart 1: Growth in minority student enrollment from 2009-10 to 2014-15

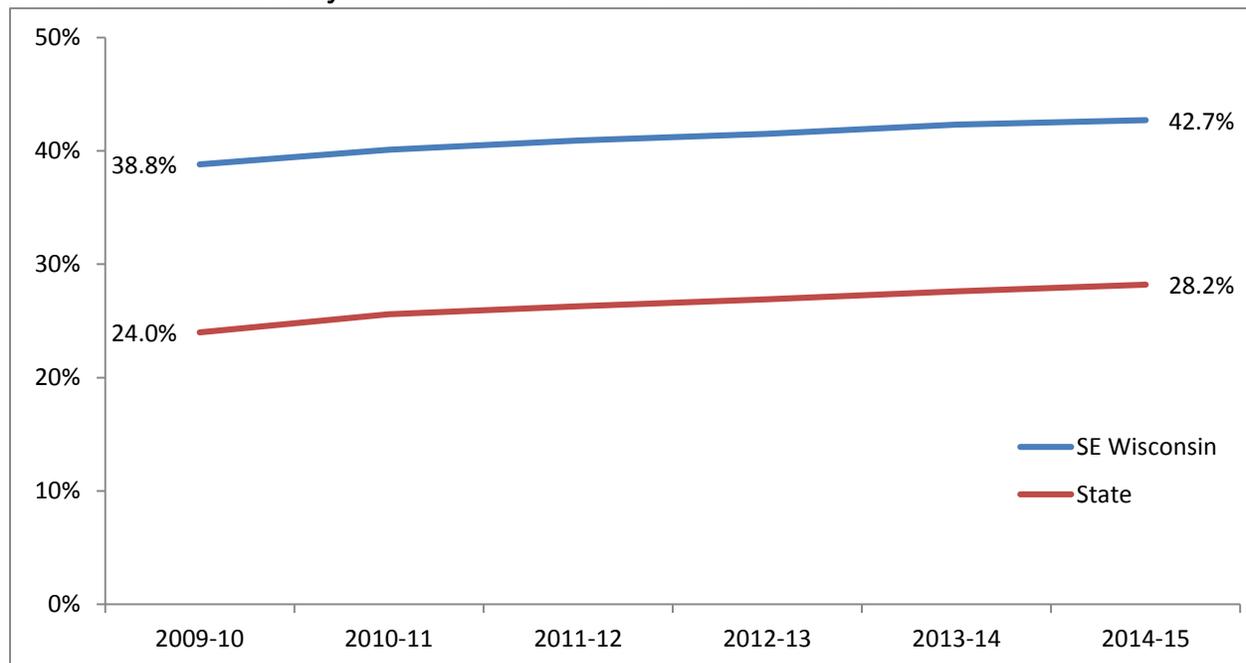


Table 2 provides a look at students by race and ethnicity for districts, the region, and the state. If we remove the region from the statewide figures, we see that Wisconsin is predominately white, with students of color comprising 20.5% of enrollments. The rest of the state lags the diversity of our region, but it has grown over time from 15.7% in 2009-10, an increase of nearly 5 points. Public school districts in southeast Wisconsin enroll the most students of color, but diversity in the rest of the state is increasing at a faster rate.

African American students represent the largest minority group, with 19.7% of enrollments, followed by Latino students with 16.1%. The percentage of Latino students among all enrollments has increased quickly over time, up 0.4 points in the past year and 2.8 points since 2009-10. In fact,



only two districts in the region, Germantown and Elkhorn, did not have an increased percentage of Latino student enrollments this year. Meanwhile, African Americans comprise a smaller percentage of enrollments over time, down 0.3 points from last year and 2 points since 2009-10. These trends are likely to continue, which means that Latino students soon will be the largest minority group among students in Southeast Wisconsin.

Students of color are enrolled in every district in the region. Large urban districts enroll high percentages of minority students, such as MPS (86.6%), Racine (56.9%), and Kenosha (48%). However, inner ring suburbs also educate large percentages of minority students, including Brown Deer (70.4%), West Allis (43.9%), and Greenfield (40.4%). Even some rural districts serve high portions of minority students. Students of color comprise 52.6% of enrollments in Delavan-Darien, for example, driven by high numbers of Latino students.

Whitnall experienced the most notable rise in minority enrollment over the past year, increasing 2.1 percentage points to 24.5%. Other districts with large increases include West Allis (2 points) and Mequon-Thiensville (1.9 points). Only four districts in the region – Elkhorn, Franklin, Oak Creek, and Whitefish Bay – saw a decrease in the percentage of minority students enrolled.

Looking at enrollment changes for students of color over time provides some interesting findings. Since 2009-10, only two of the 50 districts in our analysis saw a decrease in the percentage of minority students enrolled: Williams Bay and MPS. With 662 students in 2014-15, Williams Bay is the smallest district in the region, and therefore a change of just a few students will have an outsized effect on percentages.

The decline for MPS was largely driven by a decrease in the percentage of African American students, which fell 4.6 points since 2009-10. Prior research has shown growth in enrollments for the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program and non-district charter schools, both of which enroll high numbers of African American students.¹ The growth of these non-district options may have contributed to the decrease in students of color enrolled at MPS over time.

Among the 48 districts that saw an increase in the percentage of minority enrollments, the median increase was 4.8 percentage points. Greenfield had the largest increase since 2009-10 (14.8 points), followed by West Allis (13.5 points) and Brown Deer (11.2 points). These districts are emblematic of a region whose students are diversifying at a rapid rate.

¹ Day, D., Yeado, J., and Schmidt, J. (2014). *The K-12 School System in Milwaukee: How has it changed and how does it measure up to peers?* The Public Policy Forum.



Table 2: Southeast Wisconsin school district enrollment by race, 2014-15

District	Black or African American		Hispanic / Latino		White		Other		Minority	
	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll	Rank	Enroll
Kenosha County										
Central/Westosha Union	36	1.4%	20	7.1%	16	88.5%	40	3.0%	35	11.5%
Kenosha	6	15.1%	2	26.5%	46	52.0%	21	6.4%	5	48.0%
Wilmot Union	41	1.0%	23	6.4%	11	89.8%	44	2.8%	40	10.2%
Milwaukee County										
Brown Deer	2	46.1%	25	6.0%	49	29.6%	1	18.3%	2	70.4%
Cudahy	12	6.7%	12	19.9%	38	67.5%	24	5.9%	13	32.5%
Franklin Public	21	3.1%	21	6.8%	28	77.2%	4	12.9%	23	22.8%
Greendale	22	2.9%	18	11.2%	27	77.8%	18	8.1%	24	22.2%
Greenfield	17	4.3%	7	23.3%	44	59.6%	5	12.8%	7	40.4%
Milwaukee	1	54.6%	5	24.7%	50	13.4%	19	7.3%	1	86.6%
Nicolet Union	4	20.0%	25	6.0%	43	63.2%	9	10.8%	8	36.8%
Oak Creek-Franklin	16	4.5%	15	12.5%	36	74.2%	16	8.8%	15	25.8%
Saint Francis	11	7.0%	9	20.8%	41	66.0%	23	6.2%	10	34.0%
Shorewood	7	13.3%	25	6.0%	39	66.3%	3	14.4%	12	33.7%
South Milwaukee	14	5.5%	13	15.8%	31	75.7%	41	3.0%	20	24.3%
Wauwatosa	5	17.8%	25	6.0%	42	65.3%	8	10.9%	9	34.7%
West Allis	8	11.1%	6	23.5%	45	56.1%	14	9.3%	6	43.9%
Whitefish Bay	9	9.6%	36	4.9%	29	75.9%	12	9.6%	21	24.1%
Whitnall	22	2.9%	17	11.9%	33	75.5%	11	9.7%	18	24.5%
Ozaukee County										
Cedarburg	37	1.1%	50	2.9%	7	91.3%	27	4.7%	44	8.7%
Grafton	31	1.7%	46	4.1%	19	87.3%	20	6.9%	32	12.7%
Mequon-Thiensville	13	6.0%	40	4.5%	26	79.4%	10	10.1%	25	20.6%
Northern Ozaukee	19	3.4%	34	5.2%	17	87.7%	33	3.7%	33	12.3%
Port Washington-Saukville	25	2.5%	35	5.1%	15	89.0%	36	3.4%	36	11.0%
Racine County										
Burlington Area	29	1.9%	15	12.5%	23	81.8%	31	3.8%	28	18.2%
Racine	3	26.1%	4	25.5%	48	43.1%	26	5.3%	3	56.9%
Union Grove Union	37	1.1%	31	5.4%	8	90.7%	45	2.8%	42	9.3%
Waterford Union	47	0.6%	32	5.3%	6	91.4%	46	2.7%	45	8.6%
Walworth County										
Big Foot Union	37	1.1%	8	21.1%	34	74.9%	42	2.9%	16	25.1%
Delavan-Darien	28	2.1%	1	47.2%	47	47.4%	37	3.3%	4	52.6%
East Troy Community	44	0.8%	22	6.6%	12	89.1%	35	3.5%	37	10.9%
Elkhorn Area	42	0.9%	14	14.0%	24	81.3%	32	3.8%	27	18.7%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	30	1.8%	10	20.2%	29	75.9%	49	2.1%	21	24.1%
Whitewater	27	2.3%	3	26.2%	40	66.1%	25	5.4%	11	33.9%
Williams Bay	44	0.8%	19	8.8%	12	89.1%	50	1.3%	37	10.9%
Washington County										
Germantown	17	4.3%	40	4.5%	22	83.1%	17	8.1%	29	16.9%
Hartford Union	31	1.7%	24	6.3%	12	89.1%	43	2.9%	37	10.9%
Kewaskum	34	1.6%	48	3.3%	2	92.5%	47	2.6%	49	7.5%
Slinger	42	0.9%	47	3.5%	1	93.0%	48	2.6%	50	7.0%
West Bend	25	2.5%	29	5.9%	17	87.7%	30	3.9%	33	12.3%
Waukesha County										
Arrowhead Union	47	0.6%	48	3.3%	5	91.7%	28	4.4%	46	8.3%
Elmbrook	19	3.4%	32	5.3%	34	74.9%	2	16.4%	16	25.1%
Hamilton	24	2.8%	43	4.3%	21	84.1%	15	8.8%	30	15.9%
Kettle Moraine	50	0.3%	37	4.8%	10	90.6%	29	4.3%	41	9.4%
Menomonee Falls	10	8.3%	37	4.8%	32	75.6%	7	11.3%	19	24.4%
Mukwonago	49	0.5%	43	4.3%	3	92.1%	39	3.1%	48	7.9%
Muskego-Norway	46	0.7%	45	4.2%	4	91.8%	38	3.3%	47	8.2%
New Berlin	34	1.6%	42	4.4%	20	84.6%	13	9.4%	31	15.4%
Oconomowoc Area	37	1.1%	39	4.6%	8	90.7%	34	3.6%	42	9.3%
Pewaukee	31	1.7%	29	5.9%	25	80.9%	6	11.5%	26	19.1%
Waukesha	15	5.4%	11	20.1%	37	68.1%	22	6.4%	14	31.9%
Southeast Wisconsin		19.7%		16.1%		57.3%		6.9%		42.7%
Rest of Wisconsin		4.3%		8.1%		79.5%		8.1%		20.5%
State of Wisconsin		9.6%		10.9%		71.8%		7.7%		28.2%



OPEN ENROLLMENT AND CHAPTER 220 AFFECT REGION'S DISTRICTS IN DIFFERENT WAYS

In addition to seeing their enrollments vary from the demographic changes noted above, school district enrollments can change from variations in the number of students attending from outside the district. Two programs, Open Enrollment and Chapter 220, enable the enrollment of out-of-district students.

Since its launch in 1997, Wisconsin's Open Enrollment program has allowed students the option to apply to attend a school outside of the district in which they reside. Enrollment is limited by the number of Open Enrollment students a district is willing to accept, and parents and families are responsible for providing transportation to their participating student. In January, schools announce the number of seats they will provide to non-residents for the following school year, and interested students and families then follow an application process. Since it was introduced 18 years ago, the program has grown steadily in popularity and student participation. Across the region, nearly 17,500 students took part in the program in 2013-14, an increase of 1,400 students from the prior year. (The 2013-14 school year is the latest for which data is available for the Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 programs.)

While Open Enrollment is available to all students, the Chapter 220 Voluntary Student Transfer Program was specifically set up to encourage racial diversity among schools in the Metro Milwaukee area. The program provides students of color from Milwaukee the option to attend suburban schools, while non-minority students from suburban schools have the option to attend an MPS school. One key distinction from Open Enrollment is that Chapter 220 provides free transportation to participating students. A provision in the 2015-17 state budget phases out the Chapter 220 program over the next few years.

In 2013-14, 1,612 Milwaukee students attended a suburban school through the Chapter 220 program, which is 177 fewer students than the previous year. Meanwhile, 236 suburban students attended an MPS school through the program in 2013-14, a decline of 37 students from the prior year.

Table 3 shows the number of students participating in the Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 programs in southeast Wisconsin districts in the 2013-14 school year. The table shows the number of students who transferred into and out of each district as a result of each program. We also calculate the change in net enrollment for each district as a result of these transfer programs.

The net change in enrollment can be considerable for some districts. MPS is most impacted by these programs, with a net loss of 7,526 students, which is equal to 9.7% of its total enrollment. The net loss of MPS students from the two programs is up from 7,483 last year and 7,178 in 2011-12. Racine had a net enrollment loss of 1,157 students (equal to 5.8% of total enrollment), while Delavan-Darien lost 411 students (equal to 17.2% of total enrollment).

The loss of students for one district from these programs produces a gain of students for others; in 2013-14, 36 of the 50 districts reported net enrollment increases from the Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 programs. The districts with the largest net gains include Wauwatosa (1,201 students), West Allis (797 students), and Greenfield (608 students). While many of the districts with net gains are immediate suburbs of Milwaukee and Racine, the programs also benefit outer suburbs and rural districts. For example, nearly one in two students (47.8%) in Northern Ozaukee attends through Open Enrollment.



Table 3: Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 student transfers, 2013-14

District	Ch. 220 IN	Ch. 220 OUT	Open Enrollment IN	Open Enrollment OUT	Net Enrollment Change from 220 and Open Enroll	Total Enrollment	Net Enrollment Change Due to Transfer Programs
Kenosha County							
Central/Westosha Union	N/A	N/A	591	445	146	3,876	3.9%
<i>Brighton</i>	N/A	N/A	104	13	91	202	82.0%
<i>Bristol</i>	N/A	N/A	123	58	65	737	9.7%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	98	103	-5	1,146	-0.4%
<i>Paris</i>	N/A	N/A	115	13	102	282	56.7%
<i>Salem</i>	N/A	N/A	50	182	-132	1,012	-11.5%
<i>Wheatland</i>	N/A	N/A	101	76	25	497	5.3%
Kenosha	N/A	N/A	54	386	-332	22,439	-1.5%
Wilmot Union	N/A	N/A	416	357	59	3,293	1.8%
<i>Randall</i>	N/A	N/A	136	58	78	660	13.4%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	N/A	N/A	90	45	45	555	8.8%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	N/A	N/A	67	33	34	560	6.5%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	N/A	N/A	45	141	-96	409	-19.0%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	78	80	-2	1,109	-0.2%
Milwaukee County							
Brown Deer	0	0	178	122	56	1,573	3.7%
Cudahy	12	17	152	195	-48	2,527	-1.9%
Franklin Public	73	26	420	119	348	4,396	8.6%
Greendale	63	5	315	53	320	2,636	13.8%
Greenfield	46	11	769	196	608	3,771	19.2%
Milwaukee	236 *	1,612 *	741	6,891	-7,526	77,316	-8.9%
Nicolet Union	153	2	317	117	351	3,514	11.1%
<i>Fox Point</i>	95	2	89	17	165	914	22.0%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	0	0	132	51	81	1,028	8.6%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	19	0	68	16	71	458	18.3%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	39	0	28	33	34	1,114	3.1%
Oak Creek-Franklin	121	20	367	241	227	6,577	3.6%
Saint Francis	29	18	446	95	362	1,196	43.4%
Shorewood	138	2	211	26	321	2,118	17.9%
South Milwaukee	29	14	315	147	183	3,251	6.0%
Wauwatosa	121	25	1,252	147	1,201	7,227	19.9%
West Allis	26	39	1,363	553	797	9,890	8.8%
Whitefish Bay	214	2	75	29	258	3,084	9.1%
Whitnall	39	4	367	83	319	2,445	15.0%
Ozaukee County							
Cedarburg	N/A	N/A	184	57	127	3,014	4.2%
Grafton	N/A	N/A	193	83	110	2,191	5.3%
Mequon-Thiensville	84	1	51	72	-21	3,580	-0.6%
Northern Ozaukee	N/A	N/A	767	184	583	1,220	91.5%
Port Washington-Saukville	N/A	N/A	132	138	-6	2,646	-0.2%
Racine County							
Burlington Area	N/A	N/A	99	247	-148	3,223	-4.4%
Racine	N/A	N/A	41	1,198	-1,157	19,819	-5.5%
Union Grove Union	N/A	N/A	777	161	616	2,838	27.7%
<i>Dover</i>	N/A	N/A	24	63	-39	98	-28.5%
<i>Raymond</i>	N/A	N/A	109	10	99	437	29.3%
<i>Union Grove</i>	N/A	N/A	165	40	125	796	18.6%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	303	27	276	1,020	37.1%
<i>Yorkville</i>	N/A	N/A	176	21	155	487	46.7%
Waterford Union	N/A	N/A	267	252	15	3,072	0.5%
<i>North Cape</i>	N/A	N/A	44	48	-4	197	-2.0%
<i>Norway</i>	N/A	N/A	15	20	-5	89	-5.3%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	N/A	N/A	31	40	-9	177	-4.8%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	N/A	N/A	133	65	68	1,519	4.7%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	44	79	-35	1,090	-3.1%



Table 3: Open Enrollment and Chapter 220 student transfers, 2013-14, *continued*

District	Ch. 220 IN	Ch. 220 OUT	Open Enrollment IN	Open Enrollment OUT	Net Enrollment Change from 220 and Open Enroll	Total Enrollment	Net Enrollment Change Due to Transfer Programs
Walworth County							
Big Foot Union	N/A	N/A	273	227	46	1,771	2.7%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	53	66	-13	539	-2.4%
<i>Fontana</i>	N/A	N/A	99	46	53	287	22.6%
<i>Linn J6</i>	N/A	N/A	41	20	21	132	18.9%
<i>Sharon</i>	N/A	N/A	17	15	2	296	0.7%
<i>Walworth</i>	N/A	N/A	63	80	-17	517	-3.2%
Delavan-Darien	N/A	N/A	39	450	-411	2,388	-14.7%
East Troy Community	N/A	N/A	75	186	-111	1,680	-6.2%
Elkhorn Area	N/A	N/A	213	133	80	3,246	2.5%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	N/A	N/A	433	377	56	4,499	1.3%
<i>Geneva</i>	N/A	N/A	100	14	86	218	65.2%
<i>Genoa City</i>	N/A	N/A	21	97	-76	586	-11.5%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	N/A	N/A	175	158	17	2,126	0.8%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	117	72	45	1,468	3.2%
<i>Linn J4</i>	N/A	N/A	20	36	-16	101	-13.7%
Whitewater	N/A	N/A	73	104	-31	1,962	-1.6%
Williams Bay	N/A	N/A	140	61	79	662	13.6%
Washington County							
Germantown	26	11	94	93	16	3,931	0.4%
Hartford Union	N/A	N/A	413	645	-232	4,626	-4.8%
<i>Erin</i>	N/A	N/A	125	27	98	352	38.6%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	N/A	N/A	72	20	52	227	29.7%
<i>Hartford</i>	N/A	N/A	41	300	-259	1,786	-12.7%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	41	151	-110	1,423	-7.2%
<i>Herman</i>	N/A	N/A	23	15	8	67	13.6%
<i>Neosho</i>	N/A	N/A	27	40	-13	242	-5.1%
<i>Richfield</i>	N/A	N/A	33	74	-41	455	-8.3%
<i>Rubicon</i>	N/A	N/A	51	18	33	74	80.5%
Kewaskum	N/A	N/A	107	169	-62	1,859	-3.2%
Slinger	N/A	N/A	419	66	353	3,109	12.8%
West Bend	N/A	N/A	154	357	-203	6,916	-2.9%
Waukesha County							
Arrowhead Union	N/A	N/A	776	393	383	6,581	6.2%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	N/A	N/A	159	64	95	2,257	4.4%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	N/A	N/A	92	156	-64	1,159	-5.2%
<i>Lake Country</i>	N/A	N/A	126	14	112	488	29.8%
<i>Merton Community</i>	N/A	N/A	108	67	41	893	4.8%
<i>North Lake</i>	N/A	N/A	65	20	45	354	14.6%
<i>Richmond</i>	N/A	N/A	51	23	28	506	5.9%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	N/A	N/A	101	35	66	349	23.3%
<i>Swallow</i>	N/A	N/A	74	14	60	575	11.7%
Elmbrook	180	5	441	109	507	6,988	7.8%
Hamilton	110	2	148	109	147	4,720	3.2%
Kettle Moraine	N/A	N/A	395	142	253	4,057	6.7%
Menomonee Falls	137	22	272	88	299	4,098	7.9%
Mukwonago	N/A	N/A	377	199	178	4,673	4.0%
Muskego-Norway	N/A	N/A	153	113	40	4,840	0.8%
New Berlin	11	10	77	130	-52	4,528	-1.1%
Oconomowoc Area	N/A	N/A	168	370	-202	5,264	-3.7%
Pewaukee	N/A	N/A	244	89	155	2,835	5.8%
Waukesha	N/A	N/A	1,127	682	445	13,494	3.4%
Total	1,612	236	17,471	17,894	953	301,446	0.3%

*The Chapter 220 totals for MPS IN equal the sum of the suburban district Chapter 220 OUT (236) column. The MPS OUT total equals the sum of the suburban district IN (1,612) column



POVERTY RATES DROP FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN A DECADE

Our analysis of public school districts includes a measure for student poverty levels, as this can impact student performance and the allocation of resources. We use data from the National School Lunch Program to gauge student poverty levels using eligibility for free or reduced price lunch (FRPL) as a proxy. Students may receive reduced-price lunch if their family income is at or below 185% of the federal poverty line and free lunch if their family falls below 130% of the federal poverty level. For the 2014-15 school year, a Wisconsin family of four is deemed eligible for reduced-price lunch if its yearly income falls below \$44,123 and for free lunch if its yearly income falls below \$31,005.²

Chart 2 shows that while the percentage of students eligible for FRPL has increased over time, it has fallen in the past year. In the 2014-15 school year, 44.9% of students in southeast Wisconsin were eligible. While this is a 1.2 percentage point decline from 2013-14, this figure has increased nearly 4 points since 2009-10. Statewide figures show a similar pattern, though a more subdued decline in the past year.

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

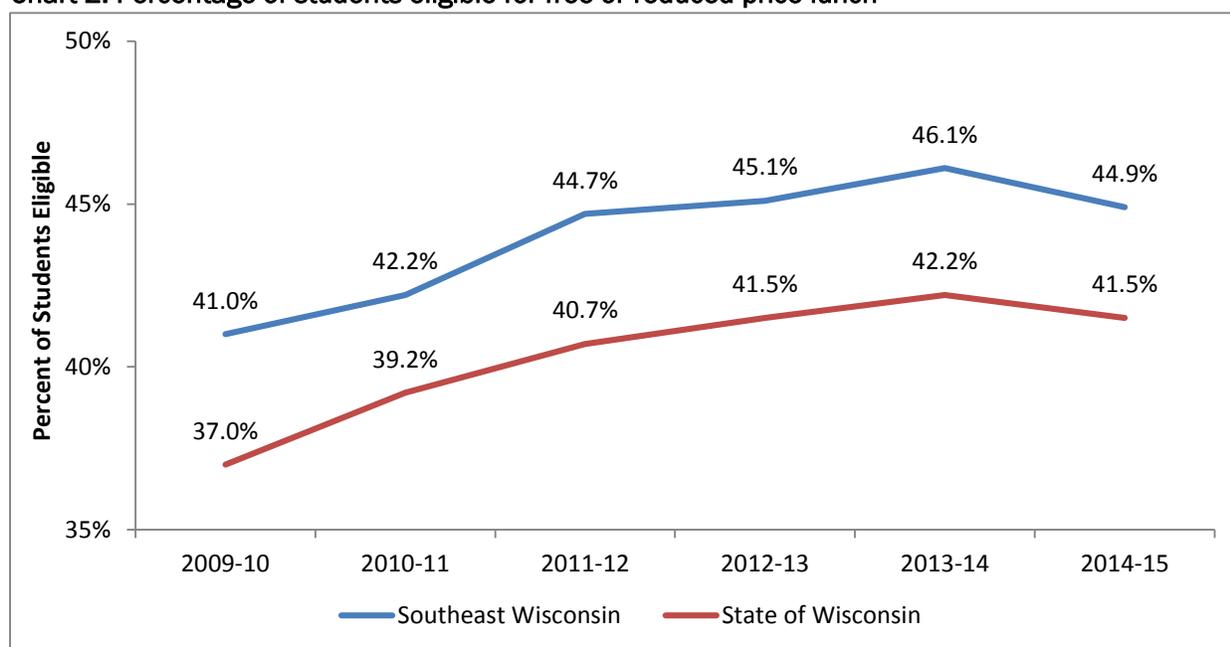


Table 4 shows the number and percentage of students eligible for FRPL for each district in Southeast Wisconsin. As discussed with students of color, economically disadvantaged students are found in every district in the region.

MPS continues to educate the highest level of impoverished students, with 82.7% of students eligible for FRPL. Other urban areas also have high eligibility rates, including Racine (65.1%) and Kenosha (51.6%). Inner ring suburbs such as West Allis (60.9%) and South Milwaukee (50.7%) similarly have large numbers of low-income students. Rural poverty has been a growing concern

² Wisconsin Department of Instruction. *Income Eligibility Guidelines Announced for School and Day Care Meals.*

https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/news-release/dpinr2014_85.pdf



across Wisconsin, and eligibility among districts like Delavan-Darien (68.6%) and Lake Geneva-Genoa City (46.5%) reflect those concerns.

Table 4: Economically Disadvantaged Students in Southeast Wisconsin, 2014-15

District	Number of Econ Disadv Students	% Econ Disadv 2014-5	+/- Region Percent	Rank	District	Number of Econ Disadv Students	% Econ Disadv 2014-5	+/- Region Percent	Rank
Kenosha County	13,825	46.7%			Walworth County	7,115	43.9%		
Central/Westosha Union	1,095	28.3%	-	22	Big Foot Union	806	45.5%	+	9
Kenosha	11,580	51.6%	+	5	Delavan-Darien	1,639	68.6%	+	2
Wilmot Union	1,150	34.9%	-	16	East Troy Community	497	29.6%	-	20
Milwaukee County	81,653	62.1%			Elkhorn Area	1,091	33.6%	-	17
Brown Deer	688	43.7%	-	11	Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	1,989	46.5%	+	8
Cudahy	1,212	48.0%	+	7	Whitewater	883	45.0%	+	10
Franklin Public	544	12.4%	-	44	Williams Bay	210	31.7%	-	19
Greendale	669	25.4%	-	25	Washington County	5,015	24.5%		
Greenfield	1,404	37.2%	-	14	Germantown	627	16.0%	-	38
Milwaukee	63,906	82.7%	+	1	Hartford Union	1,214	26.2%	-	23
Nicolet Union	674	19.2%	-	32	Kewaskum	430	23.1%	-	28
Oak Creek-Franklin	1,619	24.6%	-	27	Slinger	498	16.0%	-	37
Saint Francis	506	42.3%	-	12	West Bend	2,246	32.5%	-	18
Shorewood	445	21.0%	-	30	Waukesha County	11,235	18.1%		
South Milwaukee	1,648	50.7%	+	6	Arrowhead Union	553	8.4%	-	49
Wauwatosa	1,625	22.5%	-	29	Elmbrook	749	10.7%	-	46
West Allis	6,020	60.9%	+	4	Hamilton	612	13.0%	-	41
Whitefish Bay	61	2.0%	-	50	Kettle Moraine	509	12.6%	-	43
Whitnall	632	25.9%	-	24	Menomonee Falls	666	16.3%	-	36
Ozaukee County	1,975	15.6%			Mukwonago	705	15.1%	-	39
Cedarburg	277	9.2%	-	47	Muskego-Norway	610	12.6%	-	42
Grafton	383	17.5%	-	34	New Berlin	671	14.8%	-	40
Mequon-Thiensville	302	8.4%	-	48	Oconomowoc Area	1,035	19.7%	-	31
Northern Ozaukee	355	29.1%	-	21	Pewaukee	346	12.2%	-	45
Port Washington-Saukville	658	24.9%	-	26	Waukesha	4,779	35.4%	-	15
Racine County	15,149	52.3%			Southeast Wisconsin	135,967	44.9%		
Burlington Area	1,237	38.4%	-	13	State of Wisconsin	361,122	41.5%		
Racine	12,896	65.1%	+	3					
Union Grove Union	502	17.7%	-	33					
Waterford Union	514	16.7%	-	35					

Table 5 highlights the 10 districts with the highest FRPL eligibility rates and shows how these districts have changed over time. While the eligibility rates are high, six of the 10 saw their rate decline in 2014-15 from the prior year. MPS has the highest eligibility rate, but it has a small increase over time. West Allis, however, has seen FRPL eligibility grow 12.4 points since 2009-10. Though Cudahy's eligibility rate places it in the top 10, the rate today is actually lower than it was five years ago.

Levels of poverty are a reflection of the economic condition within communities and are not something that school and district leaders can readily change. However, it is important to understand how poverty impacts districts so that policy makers and school leaders may target resources and personnel to support economically disadvantaged students.



Table 5: Ten districts with highest FRPL eligibility, 2009-10 through 2014-15

District	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		Five-year change
	Rank	Percent									
Milwaukee	1	77.5%	1	83.5%	1	82.3%	1	82.8%	1	82.7%	3.7
Delavan-Darien	2	63.2%	2	66.3%	2	67.6%	2	68.6%	2	68.6%	8.4
Racine	4	59.5%	4	62.1%	3	64.2%	3	65.2%	3	65.1%	8.3
West Allis-West Milwaukee	3	52.0%	3	49.6%	4	57.7%	4	56.6%	4	60.9%	12.4
Kenosha	6	47.9%	5	49.0%	6	50.6%	6	52.4%	5	51.6%	5.2
South Milwaukee	8	41.7%	9	44.3%	7	47.1%	7	49.3%	6	50.7%	11.3
Cudahy	5	50.5%	6	48.9%	5	56.1%	5	53.7%	7	48.0%	-1.1
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	7	46.1%	7	46.9%	12	39.8%	8	48.6%	8	45.6%	2.8
Big Foot Union	9	39.1%	10	42.2%	8	45.4%	9	46.2%	9	45.5%	8.2
Whitewater	16	32.7%	8	45.5%	9	44.0%	11	45.0%	10	45.0%	9.5
Southeast Wisconsin	-	42.2%	-	44.7%	-	45.1%	-	46.1%	-	44.9%	3.9
State of Wisconsin	-	39.2%	-	40.7%	-	41.5%	-	42.2%	-	41.5%	4.5

THERE ARE FEWER ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS, THOUGH THEY REMAIN A SIZABLE GROUP

English Language Learners are students whose first language, or parents’ or guardians’ first language, is not English, and whose level of English proficiency requires specially designed instruction. Students are classified as ELL based on the results of the WIDA-ACCESS Placement Test (W-APT) given to students in grades K-12. Those scoring less than 6.0 on the assessment are placed into ELL classes.

Table 6 provides the number of ELL students in each district and their respective percentage of the district’s total enrollment. Large districts have the highest numbers of ELL students, including MPS (6,652), Racine (2,699), Kenosha (2,146), and Waukesha (1,243). However, these are not necessarily the districts with the highest percentages of ELL students. In Delavan-Darien, 21.4% of students are classified as ELL, the highest rate in the region. Whitewater (16.0%), Big Foot Union (9.8%), and Shorewood (8.5%) similarly have high percentages of ELL students.

As a region, public school districts serve 18,002 ELL students, which represents 6% of total enrollments. Across the state, 5.4% of enrollments – 46,954 students – are ELL, which means that nearly two out of every five ELL students in the state are enrolled in the southeast Wisconsin region. The number of ELL students in the region fell by 1,049 students from 19,051 (6.3% of enrollments) in 2013-14. The statewide figures also are down 463 students from 47,417 last year, though the state's percentage of ELL enrollments is unchanged.

There are two possible explanations for the decrease in ELL students over time. First, there may be fewer numbers of students enrolling for whom English is not their first language. Essentially, the region has less immigrant children. Second, more students are attaining language proficiency as measured by the W-APT assessment and, therefore, are moving out of ELL classes. In other words, the ELL program is working well and helping students reach proficiency. Unfortunately, we are limited



by the data and are unable to say which explanation, or another, is the cause of the decreased ELL numbers.

Table 6: Southeast Wisconsin English Language Learners, 2014-15

District	Number of ELL Students	Percent ELL	+/- Region Percent	Percent Rank
Kenosha County	2,247	7.6%	+	
Central/Westosha Union	70	1.8%	-	29
Kenosha	2,146	9.6%	+	5
Wilmot Union	31	1.0%	-	42
Milwaukee County	8,825	6.7%	+	
Brown Deer	65	4.1%	-	17
Cudahy	180	7.1%	+	11
Franklin Public	185	4.2%	-	16
Greendale	124	4.7%	-	15
Greenfield	227	6.0%	-	13
Milwaukee	6,652	8.6%	+	8
Nicolet Union	86	2.4%	-	24
Oak Creek-Franklin	383	5.8%	-	14
Saint Francis	96	8.0%	+	10
Shorewood	180	8.5%	+	9
South Milwaukee	129	4.0%	-	18
Wauwatosa	131	1.8%	-	30
West Allis	277	2.8%	-	23
Whitefish Bay	40	1.3%	-	37
Whitnall	70	2.9%	-	22
Ozaukee County	255	2.0%	-	
Cedarburg	35	1.2%	-	38
Grafton	38	1.7%	-	31
Mequon-Thiensville	121	3.4%	-	20
Northern Ozaukee	21	1.7%	-	32
Port Washington-Saukville	40	1.5%	-	35
Racine County	2,833	9.8%	+	
Burlington Area	104	3.2%	-	21
Racine	2,699	13.6%	+	3
Union Grove Union	16	0.6%	-	46
Waterford Union	14	0.5%	-	48
Walworth County	1,646	10.2%	+	
Big Foot Union	175	9.8%	+	4
Delavan-Darien	510	21.4%	+	1
East Troy Community	32	1.9%	-	27
Elkhorn Area	201	6.2%	-	12
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	404	8.9%	+	7
Whitewater	313	16.0%	+	2
Williams Bay	11	1.7%	-	34
Washington County	297	1.5%	-	
Germantown	36	0.9%	-	43
Hartford Union	93	2.0%	-	26
Kewaskum	20	1.1%	-	39
Slinger	18	0.6%	-	45
West Bend	130	1.9%	-	28
Waukesha County	1,899	3.1%	-	
Arrowhead Union	32	0.5%	-	47
Elmbrook	260	3.7%	-	19
Hamilton	79	1.7%	-	33
Kettle Moraine	25	0.6%	-	44
Menomonee Falls	92	2.2%	-	25
Mukwonago	13	0.3%	-	49
Muskego-Norway	11	0.2%	-	50
New Berlin	46	1.0%	-	41
Oconomowoc Area	56	1.1%	-	40
Pewaukee	42	1.5%	-	36
Waukesha	1,243	9.2%	+	6
Southeast Wisconsin	18,002	6.0%		
State of Wisconsin	46,954	5.4%		



REGION HAS A HIGHER RATE OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

New to this year's report, we add students with disabilities in our analysis of school district enrollment and demographics. Students with disabilities are defined as those who meet the eligibility criteria outlined in the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

Table 7 shows the number and percentage of students with disabilities enrolled in the region's school districts in 2014-15. Across southeast Wisconsin, MPS has both this highest number (15,251) and highest percentage (19.7%) of students with a disability. Other districts with high numbers of students with a disability include Racine (3,474), Kenosha (2,697), and Waukesha (1,769). Districts with high percentages of students with a disability include Whitewater (16.6%), Grafton (16.4%), and Brown Deer (16.3%).

As a region, school districts enroll 42,819 students with a disability, which comprises 14.2% of the total enrollment. Southeast Wisconsin has a slightly higher percentage as compared to the statewide figure of 13.5% of enrollments. Both the region and the state have seen a decline in the number and percentage of students with a disability over time. The percentage of students with a disability in southeast Wisconsin has fallen from 14.5% in 2009-10, a decrease of 1,811 students. Over the same period, the statewide figure declined from 14.1% of enrollments, a decrease of 4,767 students.



Table 7: Southeast Wisconsin Students With Disabilities, 2014-15

District	Number of Students w/ Disabilities	Percent SWD	+/- Region Percent	Rank	District	Number of Students w/ Disabilities	Percent SWD	+/- Region Percent	Rank
Kenosha County	3,555	12.0%			Walworth County	2,041	12.6%		
Central/Westosha Union	421	10.9%	-	35	Big Foot Union	271	15.3%	-	8
Kenosha	2,697	12.0%	-	28	Delavan-Darien	375	15.7%	-	6
Wilmot Union	437	12.3%	-	21	East Troy Community	175	10.4%	-	36
Milwaukee County	21,740	16.5%			Elkhorn Area	365	11.2%	-	31
Brown Deer	256	16.3%	-	5	Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	446	9.9%	-	37
Cudahy	336	13.3%	-	14	Whitewater	326	16.6%	-	3
Franklin Public	391	8.9%	-	46	Williams Bay	83	12.5%	-	20
Greendale	257	9.8%	-	38	Washington County	2,641	12.9%		
Greenfield	457	12.1%	-	26	Germantown	544	13.8%	-	12
Milwaukee	15,251	19.7%	-	1	Hartford Union	613	13.3%	-	15
Nicolet Union	433	12.3%	-	21	Kewaskum	219	11.8%	-	29
Oak Creek-Franklin	603	9.2%	-	44	Slinger	300	9.7%	-	40
Saint Francis	147	12.3%	-	23	West Bend	965	14.0%	-	11
Shorewood	270	12.8%	-	19	Waukesha County	6,734	10.8%		
South Milwaukee	423	13.0%	-	18	Arrowhead Union	587	8.9%	-	45
Wauwatosa	879	12.2%	-	25	Elmbrook	782	11.2%	-	32
West Allis	1,401	14.2%	-	10	Hamilton	443	9.4%	-	43
Whitefish Bay	266	8.6%	-	47	Kettle Moraine	496	12.2%	-	24
Whitnall	370	15.1%	-	9	Menomonee Falls	496	12.1%	-	27
Ozaukee County	1,530	12.1%			Mukwonago	616	13.2%	-	16
Cedarburg	283	9.4%	-	42	Muskego-Norway	396	8.1%	-	49
Grafton	360	16.4%	-	4	New Berlin	381	8.4%	-	48
Mequon-Thiensville	413	11.5%	-	30	Oconomowoc Area	579	11.0%	-	34
Northern Ozaukee	118	9.7%	-	39	Pewaukee	197	7.0%	-	50
Port Washington-Saukville	356	13.5%	-	13	Waukesha	1,769	13.1%	-	17
Racine County	4,578	15.8%			Southeast Wisconsin	42,819	14.2%		
Burlington Area	495	15.4%	-	7	State of Wisconsin	117,917	13.5%		
Racine	3,474	17.5%	-	2					
Union Grove Union	268	9.4%	-	41					
Waterford Union	341	11.1%	-	33					



SCHOOL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE: ACT EXAM SCORES

The ACT exam, along with the SAT, is a common measure of college readiness and is used in the college admissions process. The ACT is the prevalent test in Wisconsin and is typically taken by high school juniors. The exam includes four subject area tests in English, mathematics, reading, and science, and is a continuation of the ACT Aspire Assessment currently given to 9th and 10th graders in the state. The composite score is the average of the four subject tests, with scores ranging from a low of 1 to a perfect score of 36. The national average composite score in 2013-2014 was 21.0.

Table 8 shows the composite ACT score for each school district in southeast Wisconsin for 2013-14, the most recent year for which data are available. The regional composite score of 22.9 increased 0.3 percentage points from the previous year and exceeds the state average of 22.1, which itself improved 0.1 point. Of the 50 districts in our analysis, 28 had composite scores above the regional average, 20 were below, and two equaled the average. Whitefish Bay (26.7), Williams Bay (26.1), and Mequon-Thiensville (26.0) led the region with the highest average composite scores. Milwaukee (16.1), Brown Deer (19.8), and Delavan-Darien (19.9) were the districts with the lowest average composite scores.

School districts in southeast Wisconsin are improving their scores over time, with 33 districts showing a higher composite score over the prior year, while 14 districts have lower scores and three saw no change. Williams Bay saw composite scores rise 1.5 points in the past year, while Whitnall and Oconomowoc both saw scores increase 1.2 points. Delavan-Darien experienced the largest decline in the region (-2.3 points), followed by Germantown (-0.8 points), and Cudahy (-0.7 points).

Table 8 also contains the percentage of 12th graders in each district who took the ACT test at some point during high school. Across the region, 72.3% of 12th graders took the ACT, which surpasses the statewide rate of 63.5%. West Bend has the highest participation rate (99.6%), followed by Milwaukee (91.6%), and Whitefish Bay (88.5%). Conversely, Racine (46.0%), Whitewater (46.2%), and Cudahy (51.2%) have the lowest ACT participation rates in southeast Wisconsin.

The period of rising scores coincides with more students taking the ACT. Regional participation increased 1.6 points from the prior year, while the statewide participation rate is up 1.5 points. Of the districts in southeast Wisconsin, 31 have higher ACT participation, while 18 have a lower rate, and one district saw no change. The biggest gains in ACT participation were found in Northern Ozaukee (17.2 points), Franklin (7.9 points), and Brown Deer (7.3 points). Meanwhile, East Troy (-14.1 points), Greenfield (-11.5 points), and Waterford UHS (-10.2 points) experienced the largest declines in ACT participation.

The rising ACT participation comes at a time when some districts, such as MPS, are providing the exam to all students at no cost. Moreover, the ACT is slated to become the standard assessment given to all Wisconsin high school students. Therefore, we anticipate participation will continue to increase in future years. It is important to note that a greater number of students taking the ACT does not necessarily result in lower composite scores. Pewaukee saw a 1.1 point rise in its ACT score while also seeing a 7.1 point rise in participation. In fact, of the 31 districts that have higher participation, 20 saw a rise in their composite ACT score and two saw no change.



Table 8: ACT composite scores and participation rates, 2013-14

District	ACT Composite Score		
	Percent Tested	Above/Below Regional Avg	District Score
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha UHS	68.8%	+	22.9
Kenosha	63.4%	-	21.3
Wilmot UHS	52.9%	+	23.1
Milwaukee County			
Brown Deer	79.8%	-	19.8
Cudahy	51.2%	-	20.2
Franklin Public	79.0%	+	23.5
Greendale	79.2%	+	23.9
Greenfield	59.5%	-	21.2
Milwaukee	91.6%	-	16.1
Nicolet UHS	85.1%	+	24.5
Oak Creek-Franklin	66.5%	-	21.9
Saint Francis	60.4%	-	20.5
Shorewood	86.9%	+	24.4
South Milwaukee	57.3%	-	21.3
Wauwatosa	75.0%	+	23.4
West Allis	51.8%	-	20.4
Whitefish Bay	88.5%	+	26.7
Whitnall	69.8%	+	24.1
Ozaukee County			
Cedarburg	87.3%	+	25.3
Grafton	70.6%	+	23.9
Mequon-Thiensville	87.2%	+	26.0
Northern Ozaukee	52.9%	-	22.2
Port Washington-Saukville	73.5%	+	23.6
Racine County			
Burlington Area	54.3%	-	22.3
Racine	46.0%	-	20.2
Union Grove UHS	62.9%	-	21.8
Waterford UHS	68.9%	-	22.9
Walworth County			
Big Foot UHS	56.3%	-	22.1
Delavan-Darien	57.1%	-	19.9
East Troy Community	60.5%	-	22.7
Elkhorn Area	60.6%	-	21.8
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	60.2%	-	22.9
Whitewater	46.2%	+	23.8
Williams Bay	74.3%	+	26.1
Washington County			
Germantown	80.6%	+	23.2
Hartford UHS	64.0%	+	23.1
Kewaskum	53.7%	-	22.0
Slinger	78.9%	+	23.6
West Bend	99.6%	-	21.3
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead UHS	83.1%	+	24.8
Elmbrook	85.5%	+	25.0
Hamilton	77.6%	+	24.1
Kettle Moraine	84.5%	+	23.2
Menomonee Falls	74.4%	+	23.7
Mukwonago	73.4%	+	23.7
Muskego-Norway	76.9%	+	23.8
New Berlin	83.0%	+	24.5
Oconomowoc Area	72.0%	+	23.6
Pewaukee	86.8%	+	24.5
Waukesha	57.9%	-	22.4
Southeast Wisconsin	72.3%		22.9
State of Wisconsin	63.5%		22.1



SCHOOL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE: ADVANCED PLACEMENT EXAM

The Advanced Placement (AP) program, run by the College Board, provides high school students the opportunity to take college-level courses and potentially receive college credit. Exams are offered in 37 subject areas, ranging from English and math, to environmental science and art history. Scores are reported on a five-point grading scale, with a score of three or above considered a passing grade and generally eligible to receive college credit.

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

Students must pay \$92 for each AP exam, and while this is far less expensive than the comparable cost of college credit, it can quickly add up. The College Board offers a reduced fee for low-income students, but at \$62 per exam, this still can be a barrier for economically disadvantaged students who otherwise may be academically qualified. Furthermore, the promise of receiving college credit does not always come to fruition, as it depends on the student's score and the college's policy regarding AP credits.

Table 9 provides a district-level look at the percentage of students who took an AP exam. In southeast Wisconsin, 16.4% of high school students took at least one AP exam in 2013-14, which surpasses the state figure of 13.8%. The regional participation rate increased 0.8 points in the past year, while the state rate is up 1.1 points. Cedarburg led the region with 42.5% of students taking an AP test, followed by New Berlin (36%) and Elmbrook (32%). Racine had the lowest AP participation with just 5.2% of students taking an exam, followed by MPS (6.5%), and Big Foot UHS (6.9%).

AP exams are becoming more popular among high school students. Of the 50 districts in the region, 36 saw a rise in the percentage of students taking an AP exam, while 13 saw a decline, and one district saw no change. Districts with substantial increases in AP test taking include Menomonee Falls (6.4 points), Cedarburg (5.5 points), and Central/Westosha UHS (5.2 points). Williams Bay saw the largest decline in the region (-5.1 points), followed by Brown Deer (-4.6 points), and Lake Geneva-Genoa City (-3.6 points).

Table 9 also shows the percentage of AP exams passed and indicates that both the region and the state have a pass rate of 67.7%. This represents a 0.3 point rise for the region and a 0.4 point increase for the state. Whitefish Bay (91.5%) has the highest AP pass rate in southeast Wisconsin, followed by Arrowhead UHS (86.4%) and Shorewood (86.1%). The three lowest pass rates belong to MPS (21.0%), Saint Francis (39.2%), and Brown Deer (39.8%).

Across the region, 23 districts saw a rise in AP pass rates from the prior year, while 27 districts saw a decline. Lake Geneva-Genoa City (12.2 points), Cudahy (11.3 points), and Pewaukee (8.2 points) each saw substantial increases in their AP pass rate. However, some districts saw comparable decreases, including Kewaskum (-14.7 points), Big Foot UHS (-8.7 points), and Greenfield (-8.5 points).



Table 9: AP exam participation and pass rates, 2013-14

District	Percent of Grade 9-12 Enrollment Taking an AP exam	AP Exams Passed as % of Exams Taken	Above/Below Regional Percent
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha UHS	25.2%	63.5%	-
Kenosha	10.4%	60.1%	-
Wilmot UHS	12.8%	68.7%	+
Milwaukee County			
Brown Deer	12.1%	39.8%	-
Cudahy	8.1%	59.1%	-
Franklin Public	26.8%	83.1%	+
Greendale	27.4%	83.8%	+
Greenfield	18.3%	55.0%	-
Milwaukee	6.5%	21.0%	-
Nicolet UHS	30.6%	74.2%	+
Oak Creek-Franklin	17.3%	67.1%	-
Saint Francis	8.9%	39.2%	-
Shorewood	16.4%	86.1%	+
South Milwaukee	14.1%	47.9%	-
Wauwatosa	22.6%	70.6%	+
West Allis	16.3%	56.6%	-
Whitefish Bay	31.4%	91.5%	+
Whitnall	16.5%	72.1%	+
Ozaukee County			
Cedarburg	42.5%	84.5%	+
Grafton	24.4%	76.0%	+
Mequon-Thiensville	28.5%	84.9%	+
Northern Ozaukee	12.2%	78.3%	+
Port Washington-Saukville	24.0%	74.0%	+
Racine County			
Burlington Area	15.5%	60.9%	-
Racine	5.2%	46.7%	-
Union Grove UHS	11.8%	49.5%	-
Waterford UHS	20.5%	76.9%	+
Walworth County			
Big Foot UHS	6.9%	60.9%	-
Delavan-Darien	11.8%	46.0%	-
East Troy Community	15.0%	74.1%	+
Elkhorn Area	14.8%	66.7%	-
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	12.1%	78.2%	+
Whitewater	14.4%	63.3%	-
Williams Bay	19.7%	79.3%	+
Washington County			
Germantown	21.0%	79.1%	+
Hartford UHS	22.2%	67.1%	-
Kewaskum	14.4%	47.1%	-
Slinger	15.2%	67.9%	+
West Bend	24.6%	73.4%	+
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead UHS	31.6%	86.4%	+
Elmbrook	32.0%	82.4%	+
Hamilton	23.1%	79.6%	+
Kettle Moraine	25.8%	69.6%	+
Menomonee Falls	21.9%	73.0%	+
Mukwonago	23.2%	73.0%	+
Muskego-Norway	23.8%	80.5%	+
New Berlin	36.0%	70.5%	+
Oconomowoc Area	21.9%	55.1%	-
Pewaukee	21.7%	77.6%	+
Waukesha	19.0%	62.0%	-
Southeast Wisconsin	16.4%	67.7%	
State of Wisconsin	13.8%	67.7%	



SCHOOL DISTRICT PERFORMANCE: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

The high school graduation rate provides a view of academic achievement for all students, including those who may not pursue a college education. Our analysis focuses on graduation (receiving a regular diploma), as opposed to high school completion, which counts high school equivalency diplomas and students who receive completion certificates. Students are placed in a cohort group based on the year they began high school and their outcomes are tracked for up to six years. Our analysis is based on the four-year adjusted cohort rate for students who began in 2010-11 and earned a regular diploma.³ **Table 10** shows the four-year graduation rate for each district for students who graduated in 2014.

Table 10: High school graduation rates, 2013-14

District	4-Year Adjusted Cohort Rate Above/Below Region Percent	District Grad Rate
Kenosha County		
Central/Westosha UHS	+	92.3%
Kenosha	+	85.1%
Wilmot UHS	+	88.1%
Milwaukee County		
Brown Deer	+	96.9%
Cudahy	+	91.4%
Franklin Public	-	83.8%
Greendale	+	96.8%
Greenfield	+	91.7%
Milwaukee	-	60.9%
Nicolet UHS	+	93.7%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	98.2%
Saint Francis	+	85.0%
Shorewood	+	96.6%
South Milwaukee	+	95.3%
Wauwatosa	+	93.9%
West Allis	+	91.3%
Whitefish Bay	+	96.1%
Whitnall	+	99.0%
Ozaukee County		
Cedarburg	+	97.8%
Grafton	+	95.9%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	98.7%
Northern Ozaukee	-	73.5%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	97.7%
Racine County		
Burlington Area	+	93.0%
Racine	-	78.0%
Union Grove UHS	+	98.8%
Waterford UHS	+	92.7%
Walworth County		
Big Foot UHS	+	90.4%
Delavan-Darien	+	93.9%
East Troy Community	+	93.6%
Elkhorn Area	+	94.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	+	92.0%
Whitewater	+	92.3%
Williams Bay	+	100.0%
Washington County		
Germantown	+	96.0%
Hartford UHS	+	88.4%
Kewaskum	+	91.5%
Slinger	+	97.1%
West Bend	+	87.4%
Waukesha County		
Arrowhead UHS	+	98.7%
Elmbrook	+	96.6%
Hamilton	+	97.6%
Kettle Moraine	+	95.9%
Menomonee Falls	+	98.2%
Mukwonago	+	96.5%
Muskego-Norway	+	98.8%
New Berlin	+	96.0%
Oconomowoc Area	+	96.3%
Pewaukee	+	97.0%
Waukesha	+	86.4%
Southeast Wisconsin		84.5%
State of Wisconsin		88.6%

³ Students are assigned to a single cohort group when they begin high school in Wisconsin public schools. To be counted as a graduate under the four-year adjusted cohort rate, a student must earn a regular diploma on or during the summer following his or her fourth year of high school. This includes early graduates. Adjustments are made at the end of the four-year period to exclude any non-graduates. DPI also provides data for five- and six-year adjusted cohort rates.



Public school students in southeast Wisconsin had an 84.5% high school graduation rate in 2014, which trails the state average of 88.6% (the state had the third-highest graduation rate nationally). The regional graduation rate increased 1 percentage point from 2012-13, while the state rate is up 0.6 points. This marks the fifth consecutive year in which both the regional and statewide graduation rates have improved.

In 2013-14, Williams Bay posted a 100% graduation rate, though the district is the smallest in the region and therefore susceptible to large percentage changes. Other districts with high graduation rates include Whitnall (99.0%), Union Grove UHS (98.8%), and Muskego-Norway (98.8%). The MPS graduation rate of 60.9% is the lowest in the region, though it increased 0.4 points in the past year. Other districts with lower graduation rates include Northern Ozaukee (73.5%), Racine (78.0%), and Franklin (83.8%).

Graduation rates are improving across the region, with 33 districts showing an improvement over the prior year, and 17 districts showing a decrease. Small districts tended to exhibit the largest one-year changes with Northern Ozaukee improving rates by 6.8 points, and both Burlington and Delavan-Darien boosting rates by 6.3 points. The largest decreases also were found in smaller districts such as Kewaskum (-3.5 points), East Troy (-3.2 points), and Waterford UHS (-3.1 points). However, that is not to say that larger districts cannot make rapid improvements. In 2013-14, Racine Unified improved its graduation rate by 5.6 points, a significant accomplishment for the third-largest district in the region. In fact, Racine Unified has improved graduation rates by 11.4 points since 2009-10.



ACHIEVEMENT GAPS IN SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN

School districts throughout the region frequently outperform the state on a variety of measures, but these district-wide metrics mask the performance of different student groups. Assessment data over several years have shown that a substantial achievement gap exists for students of color and low-income students in southeast Wisconsin compared to their white and more affluent peers. While there is a moral imperative to narrow and close gaps, there also are regulatory pressures, as a component of federal Title I funding involves an expectation that districts diminish racial achievement gaps.

Our analysis explores achievement gaps by race and economic status for districts in southeast Wisconsin. Without data from the Badger Exam, we are unable to provide insight on achievement gaps in elementary and middle schools. Our analyses focus on measures related to high school, including ACT scores, AP participation and scores, and graduation rates. As with any statistical analysis, data can vary greatly depending on sample size. Many districts included in this report have student groups with small cohort sizes, which may cause a district's data to be redacted and omitted from tables. Results for cohort sizes that are below 20 students particularly should be interpreted with caution.

There are a few considerations to keep in mind regarding gap analysis. First, achievement gaps are not limited to certain districts; in fact, every district in the region has achievement gaps. Second, a small gap can be caused by a scenario in which both student groups perform poorly. This is not the ideal outcome, which is to see all students achieve high and equitable educational outcomes.

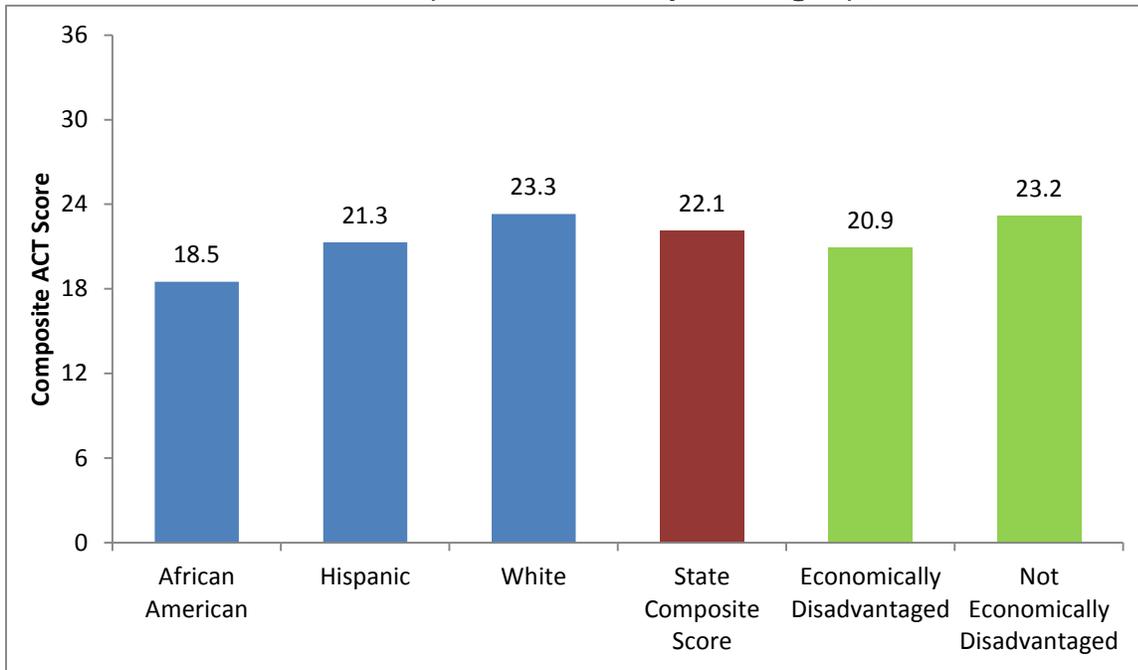
ACHIEVEMENT GAPS ON THE ACT EXAM

The ACT exam provides a measure of whether a student is college- and career-ready. Looking at composite ACT scores for southeast Wisconsin, it is clear that some student groups perform better than others. **Chart 3** shows the average composite score for districts in the region broken out by race and socioeconomic status.

On average, African American students in the region have ACT composite scores that are nearly 5 points lower than their white peers. Hispanic students perform better, but still lag their white peers by 2 points. Both groups underperform the state average composite score of 22.1. Looking at income levels, we see that economically disadvantaged students have lower composite scores than their more affluent peers, 20.9 and 23.2, respectively. Again, we see low-income students scoring lower than the state average.



Chart 3: Southeast Wisconsin composite ACT scores by student group, 2013-14



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

Table 11 begins the analysis with a comparison of ACT participation and composite scores among African American and white students. The data are suppressed for districts where fewer than five students take the ACT in a given year; consequently, only 18 of the region’s school districts appear in this table. It is encouraging to note that African American students in the region – with a composite score of 18.5 – outperform the state average of 16.5.

Nevertheless, there is wide variation among districts, with Whitefish Bay (22.5) having the highest score for Black students, and MPS (15.4) having the lowest. Scores for white students range from a high of 27.3 at Whitefish Bay to a low of 20.3 at MPS. Nicolet UHS has the highest gap among districts, with African American students scoring 7.8 points lower on ACT exams. The smallest achievement gap belongs to Oak Creek-Franklin, where African American students on average score 2 points below their white peers.

Table 11 also shows the percentage of students who have taken the ACT test by the time of graduation. For most districts, African American students take the ACT at significantly lower rates than their white peers. For example, 89.6% of white students in Mequon-Thiensville take the ACT, compared to only 58.8% of Black students. Racine has the lowest participation rate for African American students, with just 31.4% taking the ACT at some point in high school. Such figures may point to an inequality of opportunity for African American students in the region.



Table 11: ACT composite scores for African American and White Students, 2013-14

District	White		African American		Score Gap
	% Tested	Score	% Tested	Score	
Kenosha County					
Kenosha	70.1%	22.1	47.4%	17.4	4.8
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	84.2%	22.2	76.4%	17.5	4.8
Greenfield	63.5%	21.7	75.0%	18.4	3.3
Milwaukee	86.7%	20.3	90.7%	15.4	4.9
Nicolet UHS	88.0%	26.2	62.3%	18.5	7.8
Oak Creek-Franklin	67.7%	22.5	52.5%	20.5	2.0
Shorewood	83.9%	25.8	85.2%	19.4	6.4
South Milwaukee	56.5%	21.8	62.5%	18.4	3.4
Wauwatosa	77.9%	24.5	53.8%	18.4	6.0
West Allis	57.2%	21.6	39.1%	16.8	4.8
Whitefish Bay	91.3%	27.3	62.5%	22.5	4.8
Ozaukee County					
Mequon-Thiensville	89.6%	26.2	58.8%	21.2	5.0
Racine County					
Racine	57.6%	21.6	31.4%	16.9	4.7
Washington County					
Germantown	80.6%	23.6	66.7%	18.8	4.8
West Bend	98.1%	21.6	*	16.3	5.3
Waukesha County					
Elmbrook	86.0%	25.0	70.2%	19.2	5.8
Menomonee Falls	75.7%	24.2	60.0%	19.6	4.6
Waukesha	60.7%	23.0	46.9%	19.0	3.9
State of Wisconsin	64.0%	23.0	65.0%	16.5	6.5

Table 12 provides a similar comparison for Hispanic and white students. In the region, Hispanic students have a composite ACT score of 21.3, which is 2 points below their white peers, but which surpasses the statewide Hispanic score of 18.9. Arrowhead UHS has the highest Hispanic composite score of 26.5, followed by Whitefish Bay (25.7), and Elmbrook (25.1). Conversely, the districts with the lowest ACT scores for Hispanic students are MPS (17), Cudahy (17.8), and West Allis (18.2).

Once again, Nicolet UHS has the highest gap, with Hispanic students scoring 5.3 points below their white peers. Meanwhile, Arrowhead UHS, Wilmot UHS, Hartford UHS, and Elmbrook each have eliminated their gap and Hispanic students score higher than their peers. In New Berlin, Hispanic students have a composite score of 23.9 while their white peers score at 24.4, a difference of just 0.5 points.



Table 12: ACT composite scores for Hispanic and White Students, 2013-14

District	White		Hispanic		Score Gap
	% Tested	Score	% Tested	Score	
Kenosha County					
Kenosha	70.1%	22.1	48.3%	19.2	2.9
Wilmot UHS	52.8%	23.0	60.0%	24.7	-1.6
Milwaukee County					
Cudahy	55.0%	20.7	40.0%	17.8	2.9
Franklin Public	81.4%	23.9	73.7%	22.6	1.3
Greenfield	63.5%	21.7	47.7%	19.6	2.1
Milwaukee	86.7%	20.4	88.0%	17.0	3.4
Nicolet UHS	88.0%	26.2	100.0%	21.0	5.3
Oak Creek-Franklin	67.7%	22.5	54.8%	20.1	2.4
Saint Francis	64.6%	20.6	58.6%	19.8	0.8
Shorewood	83.9%	25.8	100.0%	22.7	3.1
South Milwaukee	56.5%	21.8	53.8%	18.6	3.3
Wauwatosa	77.9%	24.5	66.7%	20.4	4.0
West Allis	57.2%	21.6	44.6%	18.2	3.4
Whitefish Bay	91.3%	27.3	100.0%	25.7	1.6
Whitnall	71.5%	24.3	66.7%	23.1	1.2
Racine County					
Racine	57.6%	21.6	36.4%	18.9	2.7
Waterford UHS	66.1%	22.9	*	22.3	0.6
Walworth County					
Elkhorn Area	64.7%	22.0	35.3%	19.8	2.3
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	62.1%	23.2	40.5%	19.7	3.5
Washington County					
Germantown	80.6%	23.6	80.0%	19.9	3.7
Hartford UHS	65.3%	23.2	50.0%	23.5	-0.3
West Bend	98.1%	21.6	*	20.2	1.4
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	83.2%	24.7	75.0%	26.5	-1.8
Elmbrook	86.0%	25.0	68.0%	25.1	-0.1
Hamilton	77.1%	24.5	93.8%	22.5	2.0
Kettle Moraine	83.9%	23.4	90.9%	19.2	4.2
Mukwonago	74.7%	23.7	41.2%	23.6	0.1
Muskego-Norway	79.4%	23.8	40.0%	22.8	1.1
New Berlin	83.5%	24.4	58.3%	23.9	0.5
Oconomowoc Area	71.8%	23.6	64.7%	22.7	0.8
Waukesha	60.7%	23.0	43.3%	19.2	3.8
State of Wisconsin	64.0%	23.0	53.7%	18.9	4.2

ACT participation for Hispanic students in the region varies greatly with three districts – Nicolet UHS, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay – testing all Hispanic students. At the other end of the spectrum, Elkhorn (35.3%) saw the smallest percentage of Hispanic students take the ACT, followed by Racine (36.4%), and Muskego-Norway and Cudahy (both 40.0%).

In **Table 13**, we break down ACT scores by economic status. In southeast Wisconsin, economically disadvantaged students have a composite score of 20.9, which exceeds the state average of 19 for this student group, but trails their more affluent peers by 2.3 points. The composite score for low-income students was highest in Cedarburg (23.7), Grafton (23.7), and Pewaukee (23.3). Meanwhile, MPS (15.8), Brown Deer (17.6), and West Allis (18.2) had the lowest ACT scores for economically disadvantaged students.



As with African American and Hispanic students, districts throughout the region experience achievement gaps for economically disadvantaged students. The largest gaps are found at Nicolet UHS (6.2 points), Wauwatosa (3.9 points), and Mequon-Thiensville (3.8 points). Saint Francis has no gap between low-income and non-low-income students, but the composite score of 20.4 means that both student groups perform below the regional average. Grafton has a gap of 0.2 points, with both student groups scoring above regional averages.

West Bend leads the region with 93.7% of its economically disadvantaged students taking the ACT. Other districts with high participation include MPS (85.7%) and Shorewood (84.8%). At Union Grove UHS, less than a quarter of low-income students took the ACT, while Whitewater and Wilmot UHS each had just 25% take the ACT at some point in high school. One would expect more affluent students to take the ACT, and the data largely bear that out. However, just over half of non-economically disadvantaged students took the ACT in West Allis (52.1%), Whitewater (55.6%), and Cudahy (55.8%).

The percentage of economically disadvantaged students that take the ACT is low, both in the region and the state. Among the districts with data, while an average of 61.3% of African American students and 62.8% of Hispanic students took the ACT, just 50.9% of economically disadvantaged students did so. The ACT is one step in the college admissions process, and it may be possible that low-income students are not taking the exam because they do not intend to enroll in college. However, these are exactly the students who would benefit from state and federal financial aid programs to attend college. It has been suggested that the economic health and vitality of southeast Wisconsin depends on getting more low-income students to attend two- and four-year colleges. Helping these students take the ACT would be a good first step in that process.



Table 13: ACT composite scores for students by socioeconomic status, 2013-14

District	Economically Disadvantaged		Not Economically Disadvantaged		Score Gap
	% Tested	Score	% Tested	Score	
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	48.7%	21.0	75.6%	23.3	2.3
Kenosha	46.4%	18.6	70.9%	22.2	3.6
Wilmot UHS	25.0%	22.6	69.2%	23.2	0.5
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	73.3%	17.6	81.0%	21.0	3.3
Cudahy	41.0%	19.1	55.8%	20.8	1.7
Franklin Public	64.7%	20.9	80.2%	23.9	3.0
Greendale	54.5%	21.9	82.4%	24.1	2.2
Greenfield	42.9%	19.6	67.1%	21.7	2.1
Milwaukee	85.7%	15.8	68.5%	18.9	3.1
Nicolet UHS	61.7%	19.1	86.9%	25.4	6.2
Oak Creek-Franklin	46.7%	19.9	71.7%	22.3	2.4
Saint Francis	47.9%	20.4	64.6%	20.5	0.0
Shorewood	84.8%	23.0	83.9%	24.9	1.9
South Milwaukee	43.4%	20.1	63.9%	22.0	1.9
Wauwatosa	51.6%	20.1	80.7%	24.0	3.9
West Allis	50.9%	18.2	52.1%	21.9	3.7
Whitnall	36.1%	22.0	75.4%	24.3	2.3
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	60.0%	23.7	86.8%	25.4	1.7
Grafton	52.4%	23.7	71.8%	24.0	0.2
Mequon-Thiensville	70.8%	22.5	87.5%	26.3	3.8
Northern Ozaukee	34.8%	21.9	56.8%	22.3	0.4
Port Washington-Saukville	47.6%	20.5	79.2%	24.0	3.5
Racine County					
Burlington Area	29.2%	20.9	63.5%	22.6	1.7
Racine	31.1%	18.5	64.4%	21.3	2.8
Union Grove UHS	24.4%	20.2	70.5%	21.9	1.7
Waterford UHS	40.0%	22.4	71.0%	23.0	0.5
Walworth County					
Big Foot UHS	47.8%	21.4	58.1%	22.4	1.1
Delavan-Darien	43.0%	18.5	72.4%	21.0	2.5
East Troy Community	42.9%	20.0	64.7%	23.1	3.1
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	37.9%	22.1	74.0%	23.3	1.2
Whitewater	25.0%	22.6	55.6%	24.0	1.5
Washington County					
Germantown	65.3%	19.9	82.0%	23.7	3.8
Hartford UHS	34.9%	22.4	70.7%	23.2	0.8
Slinger	57.1%	22.4	79.1%	23.7	1.3
West Bend	93.7%	19.7	98.0%	21.9	2.3
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	42.6%	22.0	85.8%	24.9	2.9
Elmbrook	58.2%	21.7	87.8%	25.2	3.6
Hamilton	60.0%	20.8	78.5%	24.5	3.7
Kettle Moraine	68.8%	20.6	84.9%	23.6	2.9
Menomonee Falls	50.7%	21.6	78.1%	24.0	2.4
Mukwonago	44.9%	22.1	76.7%	23.9	1.8
Muskego-Norway	55.4%	21.7	78.9%	24.0	2.3
New Berlin	74.2%	22.6	82.4%	24.7	2.2
Oconomowoc Area	46.9%	22.2	76.3%	23.8	1.5
Pewaukee	61.9%	23.3	89.1%	24.5	1.2
Waukesha	35.7%	19.6	66.1%	23.1	3.5
State of Wisconsin	43.7%	19.0	70.9%	23.1	4.2



ACHIEVEMENT GAPS ON ADVANCED PLACEMENT EXAMS

The number of students who take and pass Advanced Placement (AP) exams is another measure of college readiness. The rigor of these courses is designed to match college-level expectations, and passing the exam often *can* lead to college credit. Across the region, 16.4% of high school students took an AP exam in 2013-14, and 67.7% of the tests taken resulted in a passing score.

Table 14 shows AP participation and pass rates for African American and white students. Once again, the number of districts is limited by small cohort sizes. Of the AP exams taken by white students in southeast Wisconsin, 68.5% received a passing score. Among African American students in the region, 46.7% of exams had a passing score, a gap of 21.8 points. Statewide, just 24.4% of AP exams from African American students received a passing score, while the gap with white students was a staggering 45.5 points.

For districts with available data, 7.4% of African American students took an AP exam, which exceeds the statewide figure (4.1%) but trails participation among white students (21.4%) in the region. In Racine Unified, just 15 of the 1,662 African American students took an AP exam in 2013-14 – a 0.9% participation rate. MPS had a high number of African American students take an AP exam, but only 60 of the 880 AP exams earned a passing score. The data indicate that African American students do not have both the same opportunities and preparation for AP exams as their white peers.

Table 14: AP participation and pass rates among African American and White students, 2013-14

District	White		African American		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
Kenosha County					
Kenosha	14.0%	60.4%	2.2%	46.0%	14.5
Milwaukee County					
Milwaukee	9.9%	42.2%	4.5%	6.8%	35.4
Nicolet UHS	38.2%	76.3%	8.5%	34.4%	41.9
Oak Creek-Franklin	18.1%	67.4%	13.3%	58.1%	9.3
Wauwatosa	27.7%	73.1%	6.6%	41.9%	31.2
West Allis	22.0%	61.1%	4.8%	34.6%	26.5
Whitefish Bay	34.4%	92.0%	13.5%	78.3%	13.7
Ozaukee County					
Mequon-Thiensville	30.0%	84.2%	11.4%	78.6%	5.6
Racine County					
Racine	8.6%	50.8%	0.9%	23.8%	27.0
Waukesha County					
Elmbrook	32.1%	81.6%	8.4%	69.6%	12.0
Menomonee Falls	23.7%	73.5%	7.7%	53.9%	19.6
Waukesha	21.5%	63.5%	6.5%	34.6%	28.9
State of Wisconsin	15.2%	69.8%	4.1%	24.4%	45.5



Table 15 compares AP participation and performance of Hispanic students and their white peers. As with ACT scores, Hispanic students score lower than white students, but the disparity is not nearly as drastic as with African American students. Hispanic students in the region earned a passing score on 63% of AP exams taken, compared to 68.5% for white students – a gap of 5.5 points. Moreover, Hispanic students in southeast Wisconsin outperform Hispanic students in the state (52.8%). Some districts in the region show Hispanic students with higher pass rates than their white peers, though these results should be interpreted with caution due to small cohort sizes.

The participation rate of Hispanic students among districts with available data is 14.4% – nearly double the state figure. The largest districts in the region have some of the lowest Hispanic participation rates, including Racine (2.7%), Kenosha (5.2%), and MPS (9.0%). Though Hispanic students perform better than African American students relative to their white peers, steps should be taken to increase their access to AP courses and preparation for AP exams.

Table 15: AP participation and pass rates among Hispanic and White students, 2013-14

District	White		Hispanic		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	26.0%	63.2%	14.3%	80.0%	-16.8
Kenosha	14.0%	60.4%	5.2%	59.3%	1.1
Wilmot UHS	13.0%	69.2%	9.5%	72.7%	-3.5
Milwaukee County					
Greendale	29.2%	83.2%	8.7%	91.7%	-8.5
Greenfield	21.5%	57.0%	10.4%	51.1%	5.9
Milwaukee	9.9%	42.2%	9.0%	33.1%	9.1
Nicolet UHS	38.2%	76.3%	25.8%	74.2%	2.1
Oak Creek-Franklin	18.1%	67.4%	13.8%	69.2%	-1.9
South Milwaukee	15.5%	49.2%	7.9%	43.8%	5.5
West Allis	22.0%	61.1%	8.6%	42.3%	18.8
Whitefish Bay	34.4%	92.0%	31.7%	91.3%	0.7
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	42.7%	84.6%	44.0%	80.0%	4.5
Racine County					
Burlington Area	16.8%	60.7%	6.5%	75.0%	-14.3
Racine	8.6%	50.8%	2.7%	28.2%	22.6
Walworth County					
Elkhorn Area	15.0%	65.6%	8.8%	72.2%	-6.6
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	13.2%	81.2%	6.9%	41.7%	39.6
Washington County					
Germantown	22.6%	81.2%	12.5%	69.2%	12.0
Hartford UHS	23.1%	67.2%	15.0%	56.3%	11.0
West Bend	25.9%	74.0%	12.1%	66.7%	7.3
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	32.0%	85.9%	19.7%	84.0%	1.9
Elmbrook	32.1%	81.6%	18.4%	82.4%	-0.7
Kettle Moraine	26.2%	69.3%	10.5%	85.7%	-16.4
Menomonee Falls	23.7%	73.5%	10.0%	33.3%	40.2
Mukwonago	23.6%	73.0%	15.6%	66.7%	6.3
Muskego-Norway	24.6%	80.6%	9.8%	70.0%	10.6
New Berlin	35.1%	69.0%	28.8%	60.0%	9.0
Oconomowoc Area	21.7%	55.8%	23.4%	30.0%	25.8
Pewaukee	21.9%	78.1%	19.1%	69.2%	8.9
Waukesha	21.5%	63.5%	9.1%	47.2%	16.3
State of Wisconsin	15.2%	69.8%	7.6%	52.8%	17.1



Table 16 illustrates the AP participation and pass rates of students based on economic status. Economically disadvantaged students in the state pass AP exams at a rate of 46.6%, which is 24.4 points less than students who are not economically disadvantaged (71%). In southeast Wisconsin, low-income students pass 58.4% of AP exams, compared to 68.7% for their more affluent peers, a gap of 10.3 points.

Table 16: AP participation and pass rates by socioeconomic status, 2013-14

District	Economically Disadvantaged		Not Economically Disadvantaged		% Pass Gap
	% Taking	% Passed	% Taking	% Passed	
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	13.3%	48.2%	28.5%	65.2%	17.1
Kenosha	3.9%	56.0%	15.3%	61.1%	5.1
Wilmot UHS	6.9%	56.1%	15.4%	72.4%	16.3
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	2.4%	41.7%	19.2%	39.5%	-2.2
Cudahy	5.8%	51.2%	10.4%	63.8%	12.6
Franklin Public	10.5%	79.0%	29.6%	83.4%	4.4
Greendale	16.0%	82.6%	29.8%	84.0%	1.3
Greenfield	9.6%	60.8%	24.1%	53.1%	-7.7
Milwaukee	6.0%	15.9%	8.0%	35.5%	19.6
Nicolet UHS	9.3%	60.5%	36.6%	74.8%	14.3
Oak Creek-Franklin	8.0%	56.5%	20.5%	68.1%	11.6
Saint Francis	6.1%	36.8%	10.7%	39.6%	2.8
Shorewood	8.6%	88.5%	18.1%	86.3%	-2.1
South Milwaukee	7.4%	44.3%	18.6%	49.3%	5.1
Wauwatosa	8.0%	50.0%	27.3%	72.4%	22.4
West Allis	8.8%	43.9%	23.7%	61.6%	17.7
Whitnall	4.2%	33.3%	20.4%	74.2%	40.9
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	18.3%	84.0%	44.3%	84.6%	0.6
Grafton	12.4%	73.3%	26.3%	76.3%	3.0
Mequon-Thiensville	15.1%	71.4%	29.3%	85.2%	13.8
Port Washington-Saukville	11.2%	57.6%	27.0%	75.5%	18.0
Racine County					
Burlington Area	5.8%	67.9%	19.8%	60.2%	-7.7
Racine	2.6%	32.4%	8.8%	52.9%	20.5
Union Grove UHS	4.7%	28.6%	13.0%	51.2%	22.6
Waterford UHS	6.2%	81.3%	22.6%	76.7%	-4.6
Walworth County					
Delavan-Darien	6.9%	38.8%	18.0%	50.5%	11.7
East Troy Community	8.0%	76.5%	17.2%	73.7%	-2.7
Elkhorn Area	3.0%	71.4%	19.8%	66.3%	-5.1
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	6.5%	69.9%	15.9%	80.9%	11.0
Whitewater	5.3%	73.7%	19.5%	62.3%	-11.4
Washington County					
Germantown	6.4%	46.4%	23.7%	80.8%	34.4
Hartford UHS	9.8%	64.1%	26.1%	67.5%	3.4
Slinger	8.6%	41.2%	16.2%	70.3%	29.1
West Bend	10.5%	63.7%	30.3%	74.9%	11.2
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	14.3%	78.6%	33.2%	86.7%	8.1
Elmbrook	12.6%	71.4%	34.5%	82.9%	11.4
Hamilton	9.3%	69.2%	25.3%	80.0%	10.8
Kettle Moraine	7.2%	73.3%	27.7%	69.7%	-3.7
Menomonee Falls	8.4%	51.7%	24.8%	74.1%	22.4
Mukwonago	14.1%	47.5%	24.6%	74.8%	27.3
Muskego-Norway	11.2%	73.2%	25.5%	81.1%	7.9
New Berlin	22.4%	52.0%	38.0%	71.9%	20.0
Oconomowoc Area	9.8%	56.7%	24.4%	55.0%	-1.7
Pewaukee	6.0%	57.1%	24.2%	78.4%	21.3
Waukesha	8.1%	48.7%	23.7%	64.0%	15.3
State of Wisconsin	5.2%	46.6%	18.0%	71.0%	24.4



Among districts with available data, 8.9% of economically disadvantaged students took at least one AP exam, which surpasses the statewide figure of 5.2%, but trails students in the region who are not economically disadvantaged (23.1%). Once again, the largest districts in the region tend to have the lowest participation rates for economically disadvantaged students, including Racine (2.6%) and Kenosha (3.9%). The cost of the AP exams may be one contributing factor to the low participation rate among economically disadvantaged students. Even with the fee reduction offered by the College Board, a low-income student would still need to pay \$61 per exam. Districts with significant portions of economically disadvantaged students may wish to explore ways to subsidize the cost of AP exams for high-achieving students.

ACHIEVEMENT GAPS IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

High school graduation rates are the final measure of academic performance that we can disaggregate by race and income level. The tables below indicate the number of students who received a regular diploma four years after entering high school. Data are suppressed for school districts with fewer than five students in a student cohort. The graduation rate measures outcomes for all students in the cohort, in contrast to ACT and AP exams, which measure students on a college preparation track. Consequently, graduation rates provide a more complete picture of academic achievement for a district.

Table 17 provides a district-level comparison of graduation rates for African American and white students in 2013-14. Across southeast Wisconsin, 63.6% of African American students earned a high school diploma in four years, compared to 92.8% of white students. White students in the region and throughout the state graduated at essentially the same rate, though the statewide graduation rate for African American students (65.0%) is higher, meaning that the achievement gap for the region (29.2 points) surpasses the statewide gap (27.9 points). The regional data clearly depict a significant gap in high school graduation between white and African-American students.

Graduation rates vary across the region, with five districts having a 100% graduation rate for African American students, though some cohort sizes are rather small. Menomonee Falls (100%), Brown Deer (93.3%), and Wauwatosa (93.3%) have sizable cohorts of African American students with graduation rates far above the state average. At MPS, which has the largest cohort of African American students in the region, the graduation rate (58.3%) for African American students trails that of white peers (69.8%). In the Franklin Public district, only 15 African American students from a cohort of 74 earned a diploma in four years – a 20.3% graduation rate.

Graduation rates can be narrowed in one of two ways, as illustrated by two of the largest districts in the region. The graduation rate gap between African American and white students in MPS decreased by 4.2 points from 2012-13. However, this movement was the result of a drop in the white graduation rate (from 74% to 69.8%), while the African American rate was unchanged. In contrast, Racine Unified narrowed the gap 1.9 points while improving graduation rates for both student groups. Between 2012-13 and 2013-14, the African American graduation rate in Racine improved by 4.8 points, while the white rate increased 2.9 points. Success for one group need not come at the expense of another, and Racine provides an example of how to raise outcomes for all students.



Table 17: Four-Year High school graduation rates for African American and white students, 2013-14

District	White		African American		Gap
	Grads	Rate	Grads	Rate	
Kenosha County					
Kenosha	930	88.8%	220	75.1%	13.7
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	37	100.0%	56	93.3%	6.7
Cudahy	124	93.2%	7	77.8%	15.5
Franklin Public	288	98.6%	15	20.3%	78.4
Greenfield	184	91.5%	15	100.0%	-8.5
Milwaukee	405	69.8%	1,967	58.3%	11.5
Nicolet UHS	152	95.6%	49	92.5%	3.1
Oak Creek-Franklin	318	98.8%	27	93.1%	5.7
Saint Francis	86	84.3%	5	71.4%	12.9
Shorewood	113	97.4%	26	89.7%	7.8
South Milwaukee	231	95.9%	12	85.7%	10.1
Wauwatosa	346	94.0%	84	93.3%	0.7
West Allis	413	93.7%	82	86.3%	7.3
Whitefish Bay	174	96.1%	22	100.0%	-3.9
Racine County					
Burlington Area	246	93.5%	5	83.3%	10.2
Racine	655	84.7%	270	66.8%	17.9
Walworth County					
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	301	93.5%	8	88.9%	4.6
Washington County					
Germantown	298	95.8%	11	100.0%	-4.2
West Bend	475	89.1%	7	43.8%	45.4
Waukesha County					
Elmbrook	480	96.8%	42	93.3%	3.4
Hamilton	279	98.2%	9	100.0%	-1.8
Menomonee Falls	291	98.6%	41	100.0%	-1.4
Waukesha	783	86.9%	39	73.6%	13.3
Southeast Wisconsin	13,462	92.8%	3,035	63.6%	29.2
State of Wisconsin	46,727	92.9%	4,049	65.0%	27.9



Table 18 shows graduation rates of white students and their Hispanic classmates. Although smaller than the gap between African American and white students, the gap between Hispanic and white students still is significant. The graduation rate for Hispanic students in southeast Wisconsin is 75.4%, which is 17.4 percentage points lower than the rate for white students (92.8%). It is also below the statewide graduation rate for Hispanic students (78.1%), which gives the region a larger gap than the state.

Table 18: Four-Year High school graduation rates for Hispanic and white students, 2013-14

District	White		Hispanic		Gap
	Grads	Rate	Grads	Rate	
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	259	93.5%	7	63.6%	29.9
Kenosha	930	88.8%	257	80.3%	8.5
Milwaukee County					
Cudahy	124	93.2%	31	86.1%	7.1
Franklin Public	288	98.6%	18	72.0%	26.6
Greendale	210	96.8%	8	100.0%	-3.2
Greenfield	184	91.5%	69	87.3%	4.2
Milwaukee	405	69.8%	634	59.1%	10.7
Nicolet UHS	152	95.6%	18	85.7%	9.9
Oak Creek-Franklin	318	98.8%	61	96.8%	1.9
Saint Francis	86	84.3%	28	90.3%	-6.0
Shorewood	113	97.4%	10	100.0%	-2.6
South Milwaukee	231	95.9%	36	94.7%	1.1
Wauwatosa	346	94.0%	20	95.2%	-1.2
West Allis	413	93.7%	170	89.0%	4.6
Whitefish Bay	174	96.1%	9	100.0%	-3.9
Whitnall	169	98.8%	15	100.0%	-1.2
Racine County					
Burlington Area	246	93.5%	20	90.9%	2.6
Racine	655	84.7%	230	74.9%	9.8
Union Grove UHS	216	98.6%	19	100.0%	-1.4
Waterford UHS	212	93.4%	8	88.9%	4.5
Walworth County					
Big Foot UHS	98	94.2%	20	80.0%	14.2
Delavan-Darien	124	95.4%	69	92.0%	3.4
Elkhorn Area	140	95.9%	31	96.9%	-1.0
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	301	93.5%	31	83.8%	9.7
Washington County					
Germantown	298	95.8%	9	100.0%	-4.2
Hartford UHS	315	90.0%	9	60.0%	30.0
Slinger	223	97.4%	5	83.3%	14.0
West Bend	475	89.1%	20	76.9%	12.2
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	516	98.9%	8	88.9%	10.0
Elmbrook	480	96.8%	24	100.0%	-3.2
Hamilton	279	98.2%	18	90.0%	8.2
Kettle Moraine	347	95.9%	12	100.0%	-4.1
Menomonee Falls	291	98.6%	10	90.9%	7.7
Mukwonago	354	97.0%	15	88.2%	8.8
Muskego-Norway	376	99.2%	16	94.1%	5.1
New Berlin	337	96.3%	10	83.3%	13.0
Oconomowoc Area	313	96.6%	15	93.8%	2.9
Waukesha	783	86.9%	131	87.9%	-1.0
Southeast Wisconsin	13,462	92.8%	2,149	75.4%	17.4
State of Wisconsin	46,727	92.9%	4,115	78.1%	14.8

Among districts with large cohorts, Oak Creek-Franklin (96.8%), Delavan-Darien (92%), and West Allis (89%) all graduate Hispanic students in large numbers. Hispanic students in MPS have a 59.1% graduation rate, which is slightly ahead of African American students (58.3%), but still 10.7 points



below their white peers. Racine Unified improved its Hispanic graduation rate by 14.6 points from the prior year, cutting the gap from 21.5 points in 2012-13 to 9.8 points in 2013-14. The efforts in Racine are part of a larger trend of rising Hispanic graduation rates for both the region and state since 2009-10. As a result, the regional gap decreased from 23.3 points to 17.4 points, while the statewide gap fell from 21.7 points to 14.8 points.

Finally, **Table 19** focuses on graduation rates for students by economic status. Students are considered economically disadvantaged if they are eligible for the Free or Reduced-Price Lunch program. The regional graduation rate for economically disadvantaged students (71.5%) is significantly lower than the statewide average (77.9%) for similar students, and the gap (20.9 points) between more affluent students is substantially larger than for the state as a whole (15.9 points).

Of the 48 districts reporting data, 40 had lower graduation rates for economically disadvantaged students. Among districts with larger cohorts, Menomonee Falls (100%), South Milwaukee (95.2%), and Oak Creek-Franklin (94.2%) graduate low-income students at very high levels. The graduation rate for economically disadvantaged students in MPS – where they comprise three out of four graduates – is 58.7%, which is 10 points lower than the rate for more affluent students. Improving outcomes for these students is essential to moving the needle on academic achievement for the district as a whole.



Table 19: Four-Year High school graduation rates by socioeconomic status, 2013-14

District	Economically Disadvantaged		Not Economically Disadvantaged		Gap
	Grads	Rate	Grads	Rate	
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha UHS	62	83.8%	213	95.1%	11.3
Kenosha	524	75.6%	940	91.4%	15.8
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	44	95.7%	80	97.6%	1.9
Cudahy	86	86.9%	83	96.5%	9.6
Franklin Public	51	100.0%	316	81.7%	-18.3
Greendale	29	90.6%	213	97.7%	7.1
Greenfield	93	86.1%	205	94.5%	8.4
Milwaukee	2,465	58.7%	809	68.7%	10.0
Nicolet UHS	40	85.1%	199	95.7%	10.6
Oak Creek-Franklin	98	94.2%	340	99.4%	5.2
Saint Francis	44	72.1%	81	94.2%	22.1
Shorewood	32	94.1%	137	97.2%	3.0
South Milwaukee	99	95.2%	188	95.4%	0.2
Wauwatosa	98	89.1%	414	95.2%	6.1
West Allis	368	88.2%	342	94.7%	6.5
Whitefish Bay	7	87.5%	214	96.4%	8.9
Whitnall	34	100.0%	165	98.8%	-1.2
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	8	80.0%	258	98.5%	18.5
Grafton	18	90.0%	144	96.6%	6.6
Mequon-Thiensville	24	96.0%	285	99.0%	3.0
Northern Ozaukee	11	55.0%	61	78.2%	23.2
Port Washington-Saukville	38	100.0%	174	97.2%	-2.8
Racine County					
Burlington Area	81	85.3%	196	96.6%	11.3
Racine	576	69.7%	621	87.7%	18.0
Union Grove UHS	36	94.7%	207	99.5%	4.8
Waterford UHS	24	75.0%	205	95.3%	20.3
Walworth County					
Big Foot UHS	39	81.3%	83	95.4%	14.2
Delavan-Darien	102	91.9%	97	96.0%	4.1
East Troy Community	23	88.5%	109	94.8%	6.3
Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS	137	87.8%	210	95.0%	7.2
Whitewater	43	89.6%	77	93.9%	4.3
Williams Bay	9	100.0%	25	100.0%	0.0
Washington County					
Germantown	44	93.6%	293	96.4%	2.8
Hartford UHS	51	71.8%	283	92.2%	20.4
Kewaskum	1	14.3%	117	95.9%	81.6
Slinger	20	100.0%	216	96.9%	-3.1
West Bend	123	77.8%	390	90.9%	13.1
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead UHS	36	92.3%	505	99.2%	6.9
Elmbrook	63	88.7%	562	97.6%	8.8
Hamilton	47	97.9%	283	97.6%	-0.3
Kettle Moraine	46	93.9%	330	96.2%	2.3
Menomonee Falls	66	100.0%	315	97.8%	-2.2
Mukwonago	45	88.2%	338	97.7%	9.5
Muskego-Norway	60	95.2%	342	99.4%	4.2
New Berlin	33	82.5%	349	97.5%	15.0
Oconomowoc Area	50	94.3%	290	96.7%	2.3
Pewaukee	18	90.0%	176	97.8%	7.8
Waukesha	247	87.0%	760	86.3%	-0.7
Southeast Wisconsin	6,359	71.5%	13,411	92.4%	20.9
State of Wisconsin	16,798	77.9%	41,790	93.8%	15.9



STUDENT PARTICIPATION

High school graduation rates, as well as ACT and AP exam scores, represent summative outcomes of student performance. However, student participation measures – attendance, truancy and dropout rates – provide interim measures of district performance. Districts with strong student participation are likely to perform well on other measures of student achievement. Moreover, these metrics factor into the school and district report cards developed by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. **Table 20** highlights attendance, truancy, and dropout rates for districts in southeast Wisconsin.

Public school districts in the region had a 94.1% attendance rate in 2013-14, which is a 0.3 percentage point rise from 2012-13, but which still trails the statewide rate of 95%. Northern Ozaukee led the region with the highest attendance rate (98.3%), followed by West Bend (98.2%), and Germantown (97.6%). Only four of the 50 districts in the region had attendance rates below the regional average, including MPS (90%), St Francis (91%), Racine (92.8%), and West Allis (93.8%). For MPS, however, this represents an increase of 0.4 percentage points from 2012-13 and continues a trend of increased attendance in the district. Over the same period, Wilmot Union improved its attendance rate by 1.8 points, while St. Francis saw a decrease of 2 points.

Across southeast Wisconsin, 18.3% of public school students are truant, which is nearly double the statewide rate of 9.9%. In the past year, truancy in the region increased 2 percentage points, while it declined 0.9 points across the state. Truancy remains low for most districts, though five in the region had rates greater than 10%, including MPS (53.7%), Racine (30.3%), St. Francis (18%), Kenosha (15%), and West Allis (10.9%). The regional increase in truancy is driven by large districts such as MPS and Racine. After seeing its truancy rate decrease 0.7 points in 2012-13, MPS' rate increased 7.2 points in 2013-14. Over the same period, the truancy rate in Racine increased 5.2 points, the sixth time in seven years the district experienced an increase. These rises are not inevitable for large districts, however, as Kenosha – the second-largest district in the region – saw its truancy rate decline by 2.1 points.

The regional dropout rate decreased from 2.1% in 2012-13 to 1.7% in 2013-14, the lowest rate since 1998. Forty-one of the 50 districts in the analysis had a dropout rate of less than 1%, while three districts – Williams Bay, Pewaukee, and Arrowhead UHS – had no dropouts in 2013-14. MPS had the highest dropout rate in the region (6.0%), followed by Northern Ozaukee (4.4%) and Racine (3.8%). Only a few districts saw noticeable changes to their dropout rate. Franklin Public saw its dropout rate more than double from 1.6% in 2012-13 to 3.4% in 2013-14, while St. Francis and Greenfield showed increases of 0.6 points and 0.5 points, respectively. Meanwhile, Hartford UHS and West Bend each experienced a decline of 0.8 points in their truancy rates from last year.



Table 20: Southeast Wisconsin student participation rates, 2013-14

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	+	95.7%	-	2.3%	-	0.5%
Kenosha	+	94.1%	-	15.0%	-	0.9%
Wilmot Union	+	95.8%	-	3.6%	-	0.7%
Milwaukee County						
Brown Deer	+	96.0%	-	3.9%	-	0.1%
Cudahy	+	96.0%	-	3.4%	-	1.0%
Franklin Public	+	96.1%	-	2.2%	+	3.4%
Greendale	+	96.4%	-	0.8%	-	0.3%
Greenfield	+	95.1%	-	6.9%	-	1.4%
Milwaukee	-	90.0%	+	53.7%	+	6.0%
Nicolet Union	+	96.4%	-	6.8%	-	0.2%
Oak Creek-Franklin	+	95.8%	-	0.9%	-	0.3%
Saint Francis	-	91.0%	-	18.0%	+	2.2%
Shorewood	+	95.4%	-	1.5%	-	0.2%
South Milwaukee	+	95.1%	-	2.9%	-	0.3%
Wauwatosa	+	95.5%	-	1.6%	-	0.2%
West Allis	-	93.8%	-	10.9%	-	0.2%
Whitefish Bay	+	96.9%	-	1.7%	-	0.4%
Whitnall	+	95.1%	-	1.7%	-	0.2%
Ozaukee County						
Cedarburg	+	95.3%	-	0.8%	-	0.1%
Grafton	+	96.9%	-	1.1%	-	0.2%
Mequon-Thiensville	+	96.0%	-	1.1%	-	0.1%
Northern Ozaukee	+	98.3%	-	0.3%	+	4.4%
Port Washington-Saukville	+	95.7%	-	0.9%	-	0.1%
Racine County						
Burlington Area	+	94.1%	-	8.3%	-	1.0%
Racine	-	92.8%	+	30.3%	+	3.8%
Union Grove Union	+	96.8%	-	0.3%	-	0.1%
Waterford Union	+	96.3%	-	2.0%	-	0.2%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	94.5%	-	2.6%	-	0.4%
Delavan-Darien	+	94.6%	-	5.9%	-	0.6%
East Troy Community	+	96.1%	-	0.9%	-	0.5%
Elkhorn Area	+	95.9%	-	2.1%	-	0.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	96.1%	-	4.9%	-	0.3%
Whitewater	+	95.6%	-	3.0%	-	0.5%
Williams Bay	+	96.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Washington County						
Germantown	+	97.6%	-	3.2%	-	0.3%
Hartford Union	+	96.6%	-	2.7%	-	0.2%
Kewaskum	+	96.0%	-	1.7%	-	0.5%
Slinger	+	97.2%	-	0.3%	-	0.1%
West Bend	+	98.2%	-	2.2%	-	0.8%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	97.0%	-	0.3%	-	0.0%
Elmbrook	+	96.2%	-	1.8%	-	0.2%
Hamilton	+	96.3%	-	3.5%	-	0.1%
Kettle Moraine	+	95.6%	-	0.4%	-	0.1%
Menomonee Falls	+	96.2%	-	5.0%	-	0.3%
Mukwonago	+	96.6%	-	0.9%	-	0.2%
Muskego-Norway	+	96.3%	-	0.8%	-	0.1%
New Berlin	+	96.3%	-	1.9%	-	0.2%
Oconomowoc Area	+	95.3%	-	2.5%	-	0.3%
Pewaukee	+	96.3%	-	0.8%	-	0.0%
Waukesha	+	95.6%	-	3.4%	+	2.5%
Southeast Wisconsin		94.1%		18.3%		1.7%
State of Wisconsin		95.0%		9.9%		1.3%



SCHOOL FINANCES

In this section, we use revenue and expenditure data to provide an overview of the finances of southeast Wisconsin public school districts. Expenditure and revenue data can be useful as context for analyzing school performance and is valuable to taxpayers. The charts and tables in this section analyze the expenditures and revenues by aggregating the data on a countywide basis. **Tables B6** and **B7** in the Appendix provide district-level financial data.

The financial analysis uses expenditure and revenue information from the 2013-14 school year, which is the most recent data available. The per-pupil calculations in this section are based on total enrollment, which includes both resident and non-resident students.

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

In our analysis, “operations” revenues and expenditures refer to the accounting entries each district made to its general and special projects funds. The general fund accounts for all financial transactions dealing with the district’s current operations unless meant for a specific purpose, while the special projects funds account for activities that are funded by specific federal or state grant programs. The general fund includes major expenditures like salaries and benefits for most employees, and revenues like state equalization aid and high poverty aid. The special projects funds include the special education fund, which includes salaries and benefits for special education teachers, 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.⁴

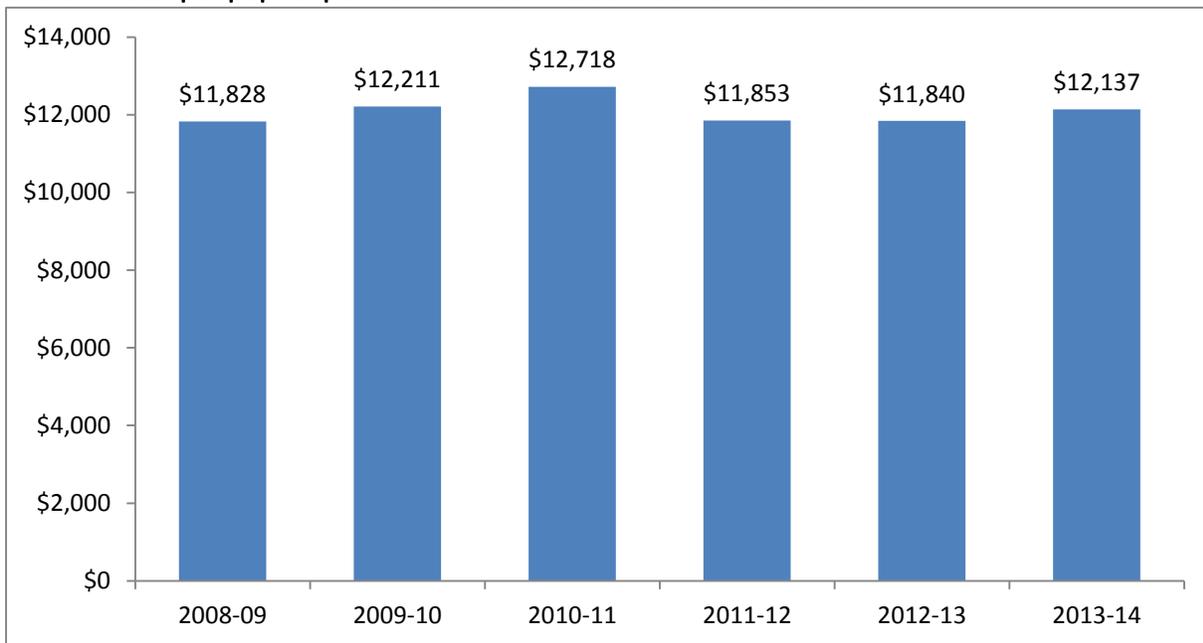
SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES

Chart 4 illustrates overall per-pupil spending in southeast Wisconsin since 2008-09. Total per-pupil expenditures in 2013-14 were \$12,137, which represents a slight increase from the 2012-13 level of \$11,840. Per-pupil spending increased steadily until 2010-11 before falling sharply in 2011-12. Although 2013-14 per-pupil expenditures represent an increase over the prior year, they still are below the per-pupil spending level from 2009-10 (\$12,211).

⁴ 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.



Chart 4: Total per-pupil expenditures in southeast Wisconsin over time



The majority of school district expenditures fall under the general category of “Instruction”, which primarily includes expenditures for teacher salaries and benefits. As shown in **Table 21**, this category accounts for 56.6% of spending statewide and 55.2% in southeast Wisconsin. The next highest category of spending is business administration, which accounts for 15.8% of spending both regionally and statewide. The remaining expenses are attributed to pupil services, instructional staff services, general administration, building administration, transportation, and central services.

Table 21: Percent of per-pupil expenditures by allocation area, 2013-14

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services
Kenosha County	60.0%	5.8%	6.1%	1.3%	4.9%	14.3%	3.0%	3.0%
Milwaukee County	52.5%	5.4%	5.6%	1.8%	4.7%	15.7%	4.6%	2.3%
Ozaukee County	56.3%	4.3%	5.0%	1.8%	5.0%	16.1%	4.1%	2.3%
Racine County	55.5%	5.6%	5.4%	1.5%	4.3%	16.2%	3.9%	3.8%
Walworth County	57.3%	4.1%	5.9%	2.5%	4.5%	15.5%	4.3%	1.8%
Washington County	56.8%	4.1%	6.2%	2.2%	4.0%	16.8%	4.7%	2.5%
Waukesha County	57.6%	4.2%	4.7%	1.7%	4.7%	16.4%	4.6%	2.9%
SE Wisconsin	55.2%	5.0%	5.5%	1.8%	4.6%	15.8%	4.4%	2.7%
State of Wisconsin	56.6%	4.7%	5.0%	1.9%	4.8%	15.8%	4.4%	2.5%

Table 22 compares aggregated total and categorized per-pupil spending among districts in each of the seven counties. Total expenditures ranged from a high of \$12,740 in Milwaukee County to a low of \$11,021 in Washington County. The average per-pupil spending among the counties was \$11,810. Each county saw an increase in per-pupil spending compared to the 2012-13 school year. Racine County saw an increase in per-pupil spending of \$1,092, with nearly half of that increase going to instruction.



Table 22: Per-pupil expenditures by allocation area, 2013-14

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Operations Spending
Kenosha County	\$6,953	\$671	\$711	\$148	\$563	\$1,656	\$351	\$347	\$11,598
Milwaukee County	\$6,691	\$687	\$716	\$230	\$603	\$1,996	\$587	\$298	\$12,740
Ozaukee County	\$6,478	\$493	\$574	\$206	\$578	\$1,851	\$469	\$260	\$11,509
Racine County	\$7,062	\$712	\$690	\$195	\$542	\$2,064	\$496	\$489	\$12,727
Walworth County	\$6,654	\$476	\$685	\$290	\$518	\$1,796	\$496	\$210	\$11,609
Washington County	\$6,260	\$448	\$686	\$241	\$446	\$1,850	\$519	\$280	\$11,021
Waukesha County	\$6,600	\$485	\$542	\$194	\$538	\$1,880	\$529	\$337	\$11,468
SE Wisconsin	\$6,694	\$611	\$667	\$214	\$564	\$1,919	\$529	\$322	\$12,137
State of Wisconsin	\$6,587	\$546	\$585	\$216	\$559	\$1,842	\$507	\$296	\$11,631

SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES

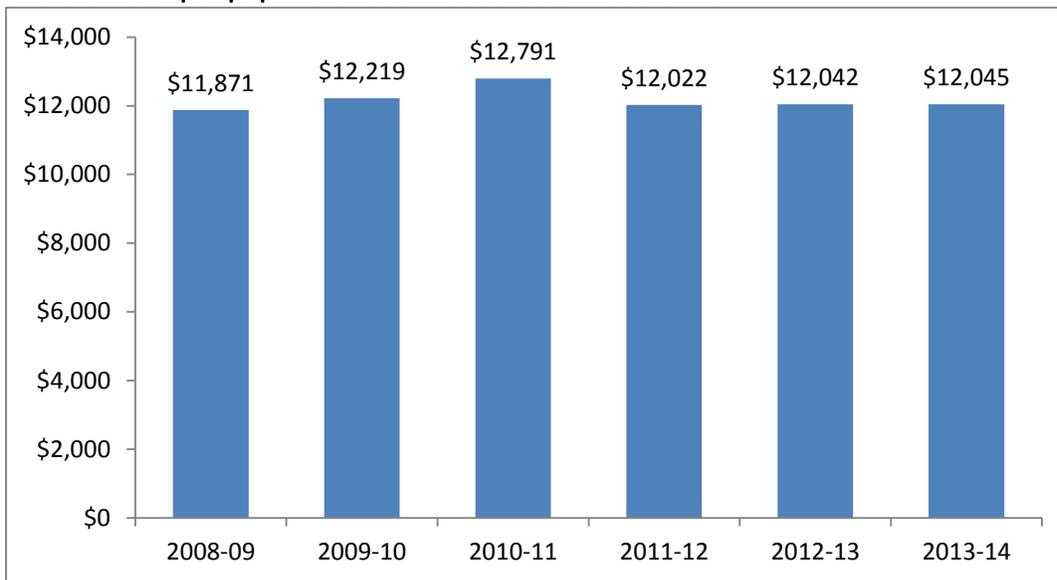
School districts receive funding from three main sources: local property taxes, state aid, and federal aid. **Chart 5** shows the overall per-pupil revenue for the region over time, which has essentially remained constant for the past three years. Districts in the region received less funding per student in 2013-14 (\$12,045) than they did in the 2009-10 school year (\$12,219). In a nominal sense, this represents a \$174 cut in funding over time. But in real terms (with inflation), we see that the 2009-10 funding level is worth \$13,266 in 2014 dollars – more than \$1,200 above the current per-pupil funding level.⁵

The cuts to education funding in recent years – both nominal and real – have presented challenges to school districts throughout the region as they have strived to provide a high quality education while enduring rising costs. Some would argue, however, that the "tools" provided by Wisconsin Act 10 have given them the wherewithal to respond to such cuts without impacting education quality.

⁵ CPI Inflation Calculator. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Department of Labor.
http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm



Chart 5: Total per-pupil revenues in southeast Wisconsin over time



The state's equalization aid formula is designed to provide more state aid to districts with lower property values and a smaller tax base. As a result, communities with higher property values receive less state aid and instead rely more heavily on local property taxes to fund their school districts. Federal aid, through programs such as Title I, supports underserved populations, such as low-income students. The funds are based on a formula that provides greater aid amounts to districts with large numbers of disadvantaged students.

Table 23 shows the percentage of revenue by source for the seven counties in southeast Wisconsin. As a region, the percentage of revenue from state aid increased 1.2 percentage points from 2012-13 while the shares from property taxes and federal aid largely are unchanged. Waukesha and Ozaukee counties rely the most on property taxes (62.2% and 62.0%, respectively) while also receiving the lowest percentages from state aid. Meanwhile, state aid comprises the majority of funding for districts in Kenosha (57.4%), Racine (53.2%), and Milwaukee (51.8%) counties. Districts in Milwaukee County (particularly MPS) enroll large numbers of low-income students and, therefore, derive the highest percentage of revenue from federal aid (10.4%).

Table 23: School district revenue by source, 2013-14

District	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid
Kenosha County	33.7%	57.4%	5.0%
Milwaukee County	33.7%	51.8%	10.4%
Ozaukee County	62.0%	26.7%	2.6%
Racine County	34.0%	53.2%	7.3%
Walworth County	57.1%	32.6%	4.4%
Washington County	49.4%	41.1%	3.5%
Waukesha County	62.2%	27.5%	3.3%
Southeast Wisconsin	43.1%	45.1%	7.2%
State of Wisconsin	40.1%	48.7%	6.0%



Table 24 highlights revenue amounts by funding source on a per-pupil basis for districts in each county, as well as the state. Districts in the region receive more than \$500 more total revenue per student than the state average. Revenue from property taxes ranges from a high of \$7,080 per student in Waukesha County to a low of \$3,901 in Kenosha County. Kenosha County (\$6,644) has the highest amount of state aid per student, while Ozaukee County (\$3,033) has the lowest. Districts in Milwaukee County receive the most federal aid per student (\$1,328), though Racine County also receives a substantial amount (\$904).

Table 24: Per-pupil school district revenue by source, 2013-14

District	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Revenue
Kenosha County	\$3,901	\$6,644	\$579	\$11,584
Milwaukee County	\$4,282	\$6,594	\$1,328	\$12,717
Ozaukee County	\$7,052	\$3,033	\$297	\$11,372
Racine County	\$4,220	\$6,589	\$904	\$12,395
Walworth County	\$6,511	\$3,714	\$503	\$11,394
Washington County	\$5,355	\$4,450	\$376	\$10,829
Waukesha County	\$7,080	\$3,133	\$370	\$11,377
Southeast Wisconsin	\$5,190	\$5,438	\$865	\$12,045
State of Wisconsin	\$4,621	\$5,619	\$686	\$11,527

Each county saw an increase in per-pupil revenue in 2012-14, except for Milwaukee County, which saw a funding cut of \$116 per student. Meanwhile, Racine County saw an increase of \$250 per student and Walworth County saw funding rise by \$210 per pupil. The reduction in Milwaukee County is the result of less property tax revenue per student, while the gains in Racine and Walworth counties are due to increased levels of state aid per student.



APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

Attendance: Based upon the state-required 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.



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

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

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

Dropouts: According to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, the definition of a dropout is a student who was enrolled in school at some point during the reported school year, was not enrolled at the beginning of the following school year, has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district-approved educational program and does not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions: transfer to another public school district, private school, or state or district-approved educational program; temporary absence due to expulsion, suspension, or school-approved illness; or death. Starting with the 2003-2004 academic year, the dropout rate is the number of students who dropped out during the school term divided by the total number of students who were expected to complete the school term in that school or district. The latter number may be more or less than the enrollment due to student transfers in and out after the fall enrollment count date. "Total number of students expected to complete the school term" is the denominator used to calculate all dropout rates and is the sum of students who actually completed the school term plus dropouts.

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

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



English Language Learners (ELL): ELLs include any students whose first language, or parents' or guardians' first language, is not English and whose level of English proficiency requires specially designed instruction. As part of the No Child Left Behind Title III requirements, these students are required to partake in all state and federal required language and academic assessments, including the W-APT and ACCESS for ELL. In addition to a preliminary evaluation where the students' academic history is assessed, students must complete an at-home language survey and receive a score of less than 6 on the W-APT assessment in order to be deemed an ELL. A brief description of each test is given below:

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

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

Free or Reduced Priced Lunch (FRPL): As the only available measure of the income level of pupils, FRPL eligibility is used as a proxy for measuring poverty. The number of eligible pupils (not the number of participants) is the number used for this report. To qualify for free meals, a student's family income must be equal or less than 130% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. In 2014, this equated to \$31,005 for a family of four. To qualify for reduced-price meals, a student's family income must be equal or less than 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. In 2014, this equated to \$44,123 for a family of four.

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

High School Graduation Rates: High school graduation rates are defined as the number of graduates divided by an estimate of the total cohort group measured from the beginning of high school, expressed as a percentage. This report analyzes just the four year adjusted cohort graduation rate as measured by DPI, although DPI provides data for five- and six-year graduation rates as well. A brief explanation of adjusted cohort rates is given below:

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



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 2012 (for the 2013-14 academic year) for \$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 2014. The two principal sources of revenue for schools—property taxes and state aid—are reported on a per-pupil basis (using full time equivalent enrollments). Also reported are the per-pupil revenues from federal sources.

Spending per Pupil: Operations spending per pupil refers to the cost of running the system on a daily basis. It is more useful to look at operations spending for comparative purposes because capital spending and debt service can vary dramatically from year to year (depending on whether a district is building new schools). Operations spending is divided into eight 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.
- Business Administration – Expenses related to financial management of the district, including budgeting, accounting, auditing, payroll, and other services.
- Transportation
- Central Services – Expenses related to running the district, including staffing and personnel efforts, as well as research, planning, evaluation, reporting, and other services.

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

Wisconsin Act 10: Adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature and Governor in 2011, this legislation included a series of fiscal “tools” intended to help schools balance their budgets in the face of increasing health care and retiree legacy costs, major reductions in state aid adopted as part of the 2011-13 biennial state budget, and lower school district property tax levy caps. The bill aimed to achieve cost reductions in three main ways: by severely restricting the topics subject to collective bargaining by public employees; by requiring public employees to contribute 50% of the annual premium for the state employee pension program (7% of their salary in 2014); and by requiring public employees in state-sponsored health care plans to pay more of their health insurance



premiums. From the perspective of local school districts, perhaps the most significant provision of Act 10 was its elimination from the collective bargaining process of all topics other than wage increases, which the law limits to the rate of inflation.

Wisconsin Forward Exam: The Wisconsin Forward Exam is the new, online, statewide assessment that replaces the Badger Exam as required by the 2015-17 biennial budget. Students in grades 3-8 will take the Forward exam annually for English language arts and mathematics. Students in grades 4 and 8 will have an additional section for science, while students in grades 4, 8, and 10 will have an additional section for social studies. The Forward exam is currently in development and is scheduled to be administered in spring 2016.

Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examinations (WKCE): These tests were the primary state assessment of student knowledge in the areas of reading language arts, mathematics, science and social studies. Proficiency levels describe how well students performed on the statewide tests. The WKCE was pared down to just science and social studies in 2014-15, as the Badger Exam assessed reading language arts and mathematics. With the transition to a new assessment for the 2015-16 school year, the WKCE is being discontinued entirely.



APPENDIX B: UNION DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

Table B1: Union district enrollment

District	2013-14 Total	2014-15 Total	% Change
Kenosha County			
Central/Westosha Union	3,832	3,876	1.1%
<i>Brighton</i>	209	202	-3.3%
<i>Bristol</i>	718	737	2.6%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	1,173	1,146	-2.3%
<i>Paris</i>	271	282	4.1%
<i>Salem</i>	996	1,012	1.6%
<i>Wheatland</i>	465	497	6.9%
Wilmot Union	3,271	3,293	0.7%
<i>Randall</i>	674	660	-2.1%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	552	555	0.5%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	562	560	-0.4%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	397	409	3.0%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	1,086	1,109	2.1%
Milwaukee County			
Nicolet Union	3,534	3,514	-0.6%
<i>Fox Point</i>	933	914	-2.0%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	1,030	1,028	-0.2%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	479	458	-4.4%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	1,092	1,114	2.0%
Racine County			
Union Grove Union	2,830	2,838	0.3%
<i>Dover</i>	95	98	3.2%
<i>Raymond</i>	424	437	3.1%
<i>Union Grove</i>	796	796	0.0%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	1,018	1,020	0.2%
<i>Yorkville</i>	497	487	-2.0%
Waterford Union	3,032	3,072	1.3%
<i>North Cape</i>	216	197	-8.8%
<i>Norway</i>	80	89	11.3%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	186	177	-4.8%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	1,515	1,519	0.3%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	1,035	1,090	5.3%

District	2013-14 Total	2014-15 Total	% Change
Walworth County			
Big Foot Union	1,790	1,771	-1.1%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	535	539	0.7%
<i>Fontana</i>	305	287	-5.9%
<i>Linn J6</i>	120	132	10.0%
<i>Sharon</i>	278	296	6.5%
<i>Walworth</i>	552	517	-6.3%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	4,540	4,499	-0.9%
<i>Geneva</i>	216	218	0.9%
<i>Genoa City</i>	564	586	3.9%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	2,157	2,126	-1.4%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	1,491	1,468	-1.5%
<i>Linn J4</i>	112	101	-9.8%
Washington County			
Hartford Union	4,640	4,626	-0.3%
<i>Erin</i>	344	352	2.3%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	227	227	0.0%
<i>Hartford</i>	1,769	1,786	1.0%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	1,443	1,423	-1.4%
<i>Herman</i>	79	67	-15.2%
<i>Neosho</i>	201	242	20.4%
<i>Richfield</i>	446	455	2.0%
<i>Rubicon</i>	131	74	-43.5%
Waukesha County			
Arrowhead Union	6,761	6,581	-2.7%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	2,257	2,257	0.0%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	1,205	1,159	-3.8%
<i>Lake Country</i>	527	488	-7.4%
<i>Merton Community</i>	905	893	-1.3%
<i>North Lake</i>	392	354	-9.7%
<i>Richmond</i>	507	506	-0.2%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	362	349	-3.6%
<i>Swallow</i>	606	575	-5.1%
SE Wisconsin (Entire)	303,821	301,446	-0.8%
State of Wisconsin	874,414	871,432	-0.3%



Table B2: Union district enrollment by race, 2014-15

District	African American	Hispanic	White	Other	Minority
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha Union	1.4%	7.1%	88.5%	3.1%	11.6%
<i>Brighton</i>	0.5%	1.0%	96.0%	2.5%	4.0%
<i>Bristol</i>	0.8%	6.9%	90.2%	2.0%	9.8%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	1.5%	7.3%	88.2%	3.0%	11.8%
<i>Paris</i>	1.8%	11.0%	81.6%	5.7%	18.4%
<i>Salem</i>	1.9%	9.0%	85.3%	3.9%	14.7%
<i>Wheatland</i>	1.0%	3.0%	93.8%	2.2%	6.2%
Wilmot Union	1.0%	6.4%	89.8%	2.8%	10.2%
<i>Randall</i>	1.2%	2.6%	93.2%	3.0%	6.8%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	0.9%	6.7%	87.7%	4.7%	12.3%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	0.5%	7.5%	90.4%	1.6%	9.6%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	2.0%	12.7%	83.1%	2.2%	16.9%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	0.8%	5.6%	91.0%	2.6%	9.0%
Milwaukee County					
Nicolet Union	20.0%	6.0%	63.2%	10.8%	36.8%
<i>Fox Point</i>	12.8%	4.5%	72.0%	10.7%	28.0%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	30.4%	6.2%	53.0%	10.5%	47.0%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	12.4%	6.8%	68.3%	12.5%	31.7%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	19.5%	6.6%	63.3%	10.5%	36.7%
Racine County					
Union Grove Union	1.1%	5.4%	90.7%	2.9%	9.3%
<i>Dover</i>	3.1%	10.2%	82.7%	4.1%	17.3%
<i>Raymond</i>	1.4%	6.6%	90.6%	1.3%	9.4%
<i>Union Grove</i>	1.6%	4.4%	92.1%	2.0%	7.9%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	0.8%	5.5%	90.1%	3.7%	9.9%
<i>Yorkville</i>	0.2%	4.5%	91.4%	3.9%	8.6%
Waterford Union	0.6%	5.3%	91.4%	2.7%	8.6%
<i>North Cape</i>	2.0%	7.6%	87.8%	2.5%	12.2%
<i>Norway</i>	0.0%	11.2%	83.1%	5.5%	16.9%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	1.1%	2.3%	94.4%	2.2%	5.6%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	0.6%	4.9%	92.0%	2.5%	8.0%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	0.3%	5.5%	91.5%	2.8%	8.5%
Walworth County					
Big Foot Union	1.1%	21.1%	74.9%	2.8%	25.1%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	0.9%	21.3%	76.3%	1.5%	23.7%
<i>Fontana</i>	0.7%	6.3%	89.2%	3.8%	10.8%
<i>Linn J6</i>	0.8%	9.8%	87.1%	2.3%	12.9%
<i>Sharon</i>	0.3%	25.7%	71.3%	2.7%	28.7%
<i>Walworth</i>	2.1%	29.4%	64.6%	3.9%	35.4%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	1.8%	20.2%	75.9%	2.1%	24.1%
<i>Geneva</i>	0.0%	13.8%	83.9%	2.3%	16.1%
<i>Genoa City</i>	1.0%	10.6%	87.9%	0.6%	12.1%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	1.9%	25.2%	70.4%	2.5%	29.6%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	2.2%	17.2%	78.5%	2.0%	21.5%
<i>Linn J4</i>	3.0%	28.7%	66.3%	2.0%	33.7%
Washington County					
Hartford Union	1.7%	6.3%	89.1%	3.0%	10.9%
<i>Erin</i>	0.6%	2.8%	95.5%	1.1%	4.5%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	0.4%	2.6%	92.1%	4.8%	7.9%
<i>Hartford</i>	2.6%	9.6%	84.0%	3.8%	16.0%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	1.7%	5.6%	89.9%	2.7%	10.1%
<i>Herman</i>	0.9%	2.2%	94.9%	2.0%	5.1%
<i>Neosho</i>	0.0%	3.0%	95.5%	1.5%	4.5%
<i>Richfield</i>	0.9%	2.2%	94.9%	2.1%	5.1%



<i>Rubicon</i>	0.0%	8.1%	91.9%	0.0%	8.1%
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead Union	0.6%	3.3%	91.7%	4.5%	8.3%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	0.6%	3.1%	92.7%	3.5%	7.3%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	1.0%	5.3%	88.1%	5.7%	11.9%
<i>Lake Country</i>	1.0%	3.9%	88.7%	6.4%	11.3%
<i>Merton Community</i>	0.0%	2.6%	94.6%	2.8%	5.4%
<i>North Lake</i>	0.3%	1.7%	91.5%	6.5%	8.5%
<i>Richmond</i>	0.6%	2.8%	89.9%	6.7%	10.1%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	0.0%	2.6%	96.3%	1.1%	3.7%
<i>Swallow</i>	0.5%	2.3%	91.8%	5.3%	8.2%
Southeast Wisconsin (Entire)	20.9%	16.5%	55.9%	6.8%	44.1%
State of Wisconsin	9.6%	10.9%	71.8%	7.7%	28.2%

Table B3: English language learners in union districts, 2014-15

District	Percent ELL	District	Percent ELL
Kenosha County		Walworth County	
Central/Westosha Union	1.8%	Big Foot Union	9.8%
<i>Brighton</i>	0.5%	<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	3.7%
<i>Bristol</i>	2.2%	<i>Fontana</i>	1.4%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	1.0%	<i>Linn J6</i>	9.9%
<i>Paris</i>	4.6%	<i>Sharon</i>	12.5%
<i>Salem</i>	2.8%	<i>Walworth</i>	19.5%
<i>Wheatland</i>	0.2%	Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	8.9%
Wilmot Union	0.9%	<i>Geneva</i>	1.4%
<i>Randall</i>	0.0%	<i>Genoa City</i>	3.1%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	0.4%	<i>Lake Geneva</i>	14.6%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	2.0%	<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	3.3%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	3.2%	<i>Linn J4</i>	23.8%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	0.5%	Washington County	
Milwaukee County		Hartford Union	2.0%
Nicolet Union	2.4%	<i>Erin</i>	0.6%
<i>Fox Point</i>	2.8%	<i>Friess Lake</i>	0.0%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	1.1%	<i>Hartford</i>	4.1%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	7.0%	<i>Hartford UHS</i>	0.8%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	1.5%	<i>Herman</i>	3.0%
Racine County		<i>Neosho</i>	0.0%
Union Grove Union	0.6%	<i>Richfield</i>	1.1%
<i>Dover</i>	1.0%	<i>Rubicon</i>	0.0%
<i>Raymond</i>	0.2%	Waukesha County	
<i>Union Grove</i>	0.5%	Arrowhead Union	0.5%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	0.4%	<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	0.2%
<i>Yorkville</i>	1.2%	<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	1.7%
Waterford Union	0.5%	<i>Lake Country</i>	0.6%
<i>North Cape</i>	0.0%	<i>Merton Community</i>	0.0%
<i>Norway</i>	0.0%	<i>North Lake</i>	0.0%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	0.0%	<i>Richmond</i>	0.4%



<i>Waterford Graded</i>	0.5%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	0.6%

<i>Stone Bank</i>	0.6%
<i>Swallow</i>	0.0%
SE Wisconsin (Entire)	6.0%
State of Wisconsin	5.4%



Table B4: Free or reduced lunch eligibility percentages by district

District	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2010-11	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2011-12	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2012-13	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2013-14	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2014-15
Kenosha County					
Central/Westosha Union	26.7%	28.1%	28.7%	28.1%	28.3%
<i>Brighton</i>	25.2%	28.6%	28.0%	21.5%	21.8%
<i>Bristol</i>	23.2%	20.2%	23.4%	19.6%	20.9%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	22.7%	24.7%	23.9%	22.9%	22.3%
<i>Paris</i>	12.4%	15.9%	22.5%	23.3%	22.0%
<i>Salem</i>	30.4%	32.8%	34.0%	37.6%	36.6%
<i>Wheatland</i>	42.6%	46.2%	43.0%	40.0%	42.3%
Kenosha	47.9%	49.0%	50.6%	52.4%	51.6%
Wilmot Union	33.2%	34.8%	33.8%	34.0%	34.9%
<i>Randall</i>	23.3%	26.3%	19.4%	21.4%	28.0%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	41.1%	40.0%	39.6%	38.4%	45.6%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot</i>					
Consolidated	34.4%	35.8%	35.1%	35.1%	35.2%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	44.2%	48.1%	51.6%	52.6%	53.8%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	31.4%	32.4%	32.4%	52.2%	26.6%
Milwaukee County					
Brown Deer	33.9%	39.5%	41.2%	45.2%	43.7%
Cudahy	50.5%	48.9%	56.1%	53.7%	48.0%
Franklin Public	10.6%	13.1%	14.8%	15.2%	12.4%
Greendale	21.7%	23.9%	25.5%	23.4%	25.4%
Greenfield	35.1%	39.5%	36.1%	43.4%	37.2%
Milwaukee	77.5%	83.5%	82.3%	82.8%	82.7%
Nicolet Union	16.5%	34.5%	18.9%	21.8%	19.2%
<i>Fox Point</i>	8.1%	11.7%	9.7%	15.3%	11.1%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	24.7%	26.0%	29.2%	30.6%	30.5%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	15.3%	14.0%	13.9%	16.0%	12.0%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	16.0%	19.0%	19.4%	21.6%	18.4%
Oak Creek-Franklin	23.8%	24.3%	24.5%	27.5%	24.6%
Saint Francis	39.0%	39.5%	43.3%	44.3%	42.3%
Shorewood	18.8%	17.8%	19.4%	22.2%	21.0%
South Milwaukee	41.7%	44.3%	47.1%	49.3%	50.7%
Wauwatosa	19.1%	26.1%	22.0%	23.6%	22.5%
West Allis-West Milwaukee	52.0%	49.6%	57.7%	56.6%	60.9%
Whitefish Bay	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Whitnall	19.4%	25.5%	25.6%	25.6%	25.9%
Ozaukee County					
Cedarburg	8.4%	9.6%	9.3%	9.5%	9.2%
Grafton	17.3%	18.4%	17.8%	18.9%	17.5%
Mequon-Thiensville	9.2%	7.8%	8.9%	8.5%	8.4%
Northern Ozaukee	21.3%	20.0%	30.5%	30.9%	29.1%
Port Washington-Saukville	24.7%	25.3%	25.2%	25.3%	24.9%
Racine County					
Burlington Area	35.2%	36.9%	38.6%	38.5%	38.4%
Racine	59.5%	62.1%	64.2%	65.2%	65.1%
Union Grove Union	19.1%	20.5%	20.2%	19.9%	17.7%
<i>Dover</i>	27.6%	34.1%	33.3%	37.9%	34.7%
<i>Raymond</i>	13.8%	14.6%	10.5%	12.1%	8.9%
<i>Union Grove</i>	29.0%	29.3%	30.2%	29.3%	26.9%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	15.3%	17.1%	16.3%	16.5%	14.3%
<i>Yorkville</i>	12.6%	16.0%	18.1%	15.5%	14.2%
Waterford Union	14.3%	15.8%	17.8%	18.1%	16.7%
<i>North Cape</i>	15.2%	14.1%	18.4%	18.7%	13.2%
<i>Norway</i>	24.1%	30.0%	31.4%	47.6%	19.1%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	14.9%	11.1%	12.1%	13.0%	11.3%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	17.7%	20.3%	21.7%	22.0%	19.4%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	8.2%	9.3%	11.8%	12.4%	14.3%



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

District	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2010-11	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2011-12	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2012-13	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2013-14	Percent Free/Reduced Lunch 2014-15
Walworth County					
Big Foot Union	39.1%	42.2%	45.4%	46.2%	45.5%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	28.5%	34.8%	35.9%	36.6%	38.4%
<i>Fontana</i>	24.9%	28.3%	35.2%	35.0%	30.3%
<i>Linn J6</i>	30.6%	28.2%	34.5%	28.8%	28.8%
<i>Sharon</i>	56.6%	57.3%	62.0%	62.0%	63.2%
<i>Walworth</i>	48.2%	51.5%	53.2%	56.9%	55.5%
Delavan-Darien	63.2%	66.3%	67.6%	68.6%	68.6%
East Troy Community	29.5%	28.6%	29.1%	29.3%	29.6%
Elkhorn Area	32.1%	33.6%	35.4%	34.0%	33.6%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	46.1%	46.9%	39.8%	48.6%	46.5%
<i>Geneva</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Genoa City</i>	38.5%	40.1%	0.0%	41.7%	42.3%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	54.7%	54.8%	52.0%	57.2%	51.2%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	40.8%	43.3%	41.7%	44.8%	41.1%
<i>Linn J4</i>	49.2%	47.8%	51.4%	52.3%	48.5%
Whitewater	32.7%	45.5%	44.0%	45.0%	45.0%
Williams Bay	21.3%	30.1%	30.4%	27.1%	31.7%
Washington County					
Germantown	14.5%	15.4%	15.8%	16.7%	16.0%
Hartford Union	24.2%	25.7%	26.5%	26.4%	26.2%
<i>Erin</i>	9.3%	8.7%	10.1%	11.7%	13.1%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	3.8%	5.5%	9.8%	11.7%	11.0%
<i>Hartford</i>	35.1%	36.7%	36.1%	36.9%	37.2%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	21.3%	23.5%	22.6%	24.1%	23.4%
<i>Herman</i>	41.6%	36.1%	38.3%	27.9%	20.9%
<i>Neosho</i>	29.8%	27.9%	31.3%	26.6%	28.1%
<i>Richfield</i>	9.1%	8.4%	11.0%	11.4%	9.0%
<i>Rubicon</i>	21.4%	25.5%	30.0%	22.5%	29.7%
Kewaskum	21.2%	21.7%	22.0%	23.0%	23.1%
Slinger	15.8%	16.6%	17.2%	17.1%	16.0%
West Bend	33.0%	33.8%	33.4%	33.2%	32.5%
Waukesha County					
Arrowhead Union	7.2%	7.6%	8.5%	8.9%	8.4%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	6.5%	7.2%	8.0%	8.6%	7.0%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	18.8%	19.6%	21.6%	21.1%	22.3%
<i>Lake Country</i>	7.0%	6.6%	5.6%	7.8%	7.4%
<i>Merton Community</i>	4.0%	0.4%	3.7%	4.8%	4.5%
<i>North Lake</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
<i>Richmond</i>	3.3%	1.8%	0.0%	3.8%	1.4%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	6.9%	10.5%	10.4%	7.5%	8.9%
<i>Swallow</i>	0.8%	3.0%	4.2%	3.8%	3.1%
Elmbrook	11.2%	12.0%	12.2%	11.4%	10.7%
Hamilton	13.9%	14.3%	14.4%	15.9%	13.0%
Kettle Moraine	9.3%	10.4%	12.0%	13.1%	12.6%
Menomonee Falls	13.8%	19.1%	19.2%	17.8%	16.3%
Mukwonago	12.7%	12.4%	14.0%	15.2%	15.1%
Muskego-Norway	10.9%	14.3%	14.3%	14.4%	12.6%
New Berlin	12.2%	12.1%	13.8%	14.5%	14.8%
Oconomowoc Area	19.8%	18.8%	19.5%	19.0%	19.7%
Pewaukee	11.9%	12.8%	13.1%	12.2%	12.2%
Waukesha	30.5%	29.4%	34.5%	35.6%	35.4%
Southeast Wisconsin	42.2%	44.7%	45.1%	46.1%	44.9%
State of Wisconsin	39.2%	40.7%	41.5%	42.2%	41.5%



Table B5: Union district student participation rates, 2013-14

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	+	95.7%	-	2.3%	-	0.5%
<i>Brighton</i>	+	96.2%	-	0.0%	+	2.13%
<i>Bristol</i>	+	95.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	+	95.0%	-	5.5%	-	1.53%
<i>Paris</i>	+	96.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Salem</i>	+	96.3%	-	2.2%	-	0.46%
<i>Wheatland</i>	+	97.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
Wilmot Union	+	95.8%	-	3.6%	-	0.67%
<i>Randall</i>	+	95.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Silver Lake</i>	+	95.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.79%
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	+	95.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	+	94.9%	-	5.8%	-	0.00%
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	+	96.8%	-	7.6%	+	1.92%
Milwaukee County						
Nicolet Union	+	96.4%	-	6.8%	-	0.2%
<i>Fox Point</i>	+	96.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	+	96.1%	-	2.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	+	95.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	+	96.9%	+	19.0%	-	0.65%
Racine County						
Union Grove Union	+	96.8%	-	0.3%	-	0.1%
<i>Dover</i>	+	95.8%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Raymond</i>	+	96.8%	-	2.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Union Grove</i>	+	96.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	+	97.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.20%
<i>Yorkville</i>	+	96.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.00%
Waterford Union	+	96.3%	-	2.0%	-	0.2%
<i>North Cape</i>	+	96.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Norway</i>	+	97.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	+	96.8%	-	2.9%	-	0.00%
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	+	96.5%	-	2.4%	-	0.77%
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	+	95.7%	-	1.8%	-	0.38%
Walworth County						
Big Foot Union	+	94.5%	-	2.6%	-	0.4%
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	-	93.3%	-	1.7%	-	1.28%
<i>Fontana</i>	-	93.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Linn J6</i>	+	95.3%	-	3.6%	-	0.00%
<i>Sharon</i>	+	95.0%	-	2.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Walworth</i>	+	95.7%	-	5.0%	-	0.00%
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	+	96.1%	-	4.9%	-	0.3%
<i>Geneva</i>	+	96.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Genoa City</i>	+	95.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	+	97.0%	-	2.5%	-	0.00%
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	+	95.3%	-	10.9%	-	0.93%
<i>Linn J4</i>	+	95.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
Washington County						
Hartford Union	+	96.6%	-	2.7%	-	0.2%
<i>Erin</i>	+	96.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Friess Lake</i>	+	96.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Hartford</i>	+	95.6%	-	3.5%	-	0.00%
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	+	97.7%	-	4.0%	-	0.76%
<i>Herman</i>	-	93.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Neosho</i>	+	96.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Richfield</i>	+	97.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Rubicon</i>	+	96.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County						
Arrowhead Union	+	97.0%	-	0.3%	-	0.0%
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	+	97.6%	-	0.7%	-	0.13%
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	+	96.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Lake Country</i>	+	96.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Merton Community</i>	+	96.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>North Lake</i>	+	97.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Richmond</i>	+	97.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
<i>Stone Bank</i>	+	96.5%	-	0.3%	-	0.00%
<i>Swallow</i>	+	97.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.00%
SE Wisconsin (Entire)		94.1%		18.3%		1.7%
State of Wisconsin		95.0%		9.9%		*



Table B6: Southeast Wisconsin per-pupil revenue by district (2013-14)

District	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Revenue
Kenosha County	\$4,071	\$5,885	\$513	\$10,260
Central/Westosha Union	\$5,384	\$4,833	\$267	\$11,771
<i>Brighton</i>	\$4,404	\$1,901	\$300	\$10,196
<i>Bristol</i>	\$4,360	\$4,383	\$307	\$10,331
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	\$6,423	\$5,105	\$81	\$12,502
<i>Paris</i>	\$6,685	\$1,387	\$353	\$11,390
<i>Salem</i>	\$4,418	\$6,616	\$346	\$11,945
<i>Wheatland</i>	\$6,098	\$4,346	\$440	\$12,711
Kenosha	\$3,348	\$7,162	\$661	\$11,394
Wilmot Union	\$5,987	\$5,182	\$375	\$12,678
<i>Randall</i>	\$6,409	\$2,721	\$345	\$11,024
<i>Silver Lake</i>	\$3,667	\$5,292	\$606	\$10,689
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	\$3,959	\$7,460	\$368	\$12,825
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	\$8,134	\$5,404	\$308	\$14,576
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	\$7,170	\$5,394	\$305	\$13,945
Milwaukee County	\$4,171	\$6,423	\$1,293	\$12,388
Brown Deer	\$7,091	\$4,345	\$460	\$13,205
Cudahy	\$3,388	\$7,295	\$644	\$12,381
Franklin Public	\$6,442	\$4,077	\$320	\$11,851
Greendale	\$4,739	\$4,785	\$373	\$11,068
Greenfield	\$4,557	\$3,693	\$424	\$10,273
Milwaukee	\$3,663	\$7,806	\$2,320	\$14,147
Nicolet Union	\$11,792	\$1,683	\$501	\$15,290
<i>Fox Point-Bayside</i>	\$8,694	\$2,024	\$441	\$12,593
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	\$10,352	\$1,181	\$557	\$13,473
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	\$13,366	\$1,689	\$634	\$17,300
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	\$15,107	\$1,863	\$441	\$18,426
Oak Creek-Franklin	\$4,195	\$4,983	\$356	\$10,134
Saint Francis	\$4,317	\$3,119	\$536	\$10,434
Shorewood	\$6,869	\$2,965	\$334	\$11,093
South Milwaukee	\$2,783	\$6,802	\$420	\$10,776
Wauwatosa	\$5,617	\$3,575	\$440	\$10,892
West Allis	\$3,799	\$5,295	\$648	\$10,660
Whitefish Bay	\$6,139	\$3,988	\$275	\$10,847
Whitnall	\$6,536	\$2,977	\$388	\$11,118
Ozaukee County	\$7,052	\$3,033	\$297	\$11,372
Cedarburg	\$6,448	\$3,384	\$268	\$10,723
Grafton	\$7,484	\$3,159	\$385	\$11,983
Mequon-Thiensville	\$9,783	\$1,213	\$279	\$11,770
Northern Ozaukee	\$4,323	\$2,353	\$232	\$10,987
Port Washington-Saukville	\$5,102	\$5,297	\$317	\$11,281
Racine County	\$4,220	\$6,589	\$904	\$12,395
Burlington Area	\$6,301	\$5,361	\$638	\$12,800
Racine	\$3,522	\$7,392	\$1,127	\$12,376
Union Grove Union	\$4,825	\$3,945	\$209	\$11,323
<i>Dover</i>	\$6,249	\$8,202	\$345	\$17,200
<i>Raymond</i>	\$7,167	\$2,525	\$407	\$12,018
<i>Union Grove</i>	\$2,597	\$7,089	\$160	\$12,015
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	\$5,076	\$3,046	\$188	\$10,726
<i>Yorkville</i>	\$5,611	\$1,149	\$138	\$9,719
Waterford Union	\$6,162	\$4,962	\$337	\$13,103
<i>North Cape</i>	\$6,653	\$4,055	\$370	\$12,793
<i>Norway</i>	\$9,302	\$3,427	\$727	\$14,876
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	\$7,638	\$5,541	\$387	\$15,107
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	\$5,676	\$4,395	\$379	\$11,485
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	\$6,264	\$5,997	\$230	\$15,039



Table B6: Southeast Wisconsin per-pupil revenue by district (2013-14), continued

District	Property Tax	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total Revenue
Walworth County	\$6,511	\$3,714	\$503	\$11,394
Big Foot Union	\$7,088	\$3,485	\$499	\$12,371
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	\$11,427	\$880	\$414	\$14,226
<i>Fontana</i>	\$8,848	\$480	\$377	\$11,880
<i>Linn J6</i>	\$12,090	\$396	\$412	\$14,950
<i>Sharon</i>	\$2,507	\$8,427	\$723	\$12,335
<i>Walworth</i>	\$3,131	\$5,853	\$556	\$10,302
Delavan-Darien	\$5,794	\$4,825	\$717	\$11,555
East Troy Community	\$7,526	\$2,667	\$351	\$11,038
Elkhorn Area	\$4,626	\$4,686	\$390	\$10,328
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	\$7,123	\$3,280	\$441	\$11,603
<i>Geneva</i>	\$7,939	\$206	\$540	\$11,545
<i>Genoa City</i>	\$2,019	\$8,936	\$424	\$12,797
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	\$5,999	\$3,754	\$527	\$10,795
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	\$10,051	\$1,111	\$288	\$11,975
<i>Linn J4</i>	\$13,914	\$467	\$701	\$16,322
Whitewater	\$6,563	\$3,995	\$716	\$11,629
Williams Bay	\$9,900	\$169	\$447	\$12,045
Washington County	\$4,368	\$3,629	\$306	\$8,832
Germantown	\$6,888	\$3,717	\$252	\$11,346
Hartford Union	\$5,959	\$4,762	\$411	\$12,000
<i>Erin</i>	\$5,981	\$1,700	\$286	\$10,324
<i>Friess Lake</i>	\$8,089	\$1,699	\$463	\$12,754
<i>Hartford</i>	\$4,255	\$6,950	\$462	\$11,959
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	\$7,437	\$3,982	\$357	\$12,452
<i>Herman</i>	\$9,735	\$3,180	\$856	\$15,737
<i>Neosho</i>	\$5,265	\$5,242	\$511	\$12,290
<i>Richfield</i>	\$7,222	\$2,935	\$349	\$11,356
<i>Rubicon</i>	\$3,436	\$3,587	\$338	\$10,172
Kewaskum	\$5,564	\$4,639	\$507	\$11,263
Slinger	\$4,113	\$4,225	\$234	\$9,686
West Bend	\$4,586	\$4,704	\$449	\$10,153
Waukesha County	\$6,390	\$2,827	\$334	\$10,268
Arrowhead Union	\$6,785	\$3,225	\$331	\$11,693
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	\$7,024	\$2,962	\$261	\$11,886
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	\$7,542	\$3,955	\$499	\$12,845
<i>Lake Country</i>	\$8,416	\$717	\$383	\$11,360
<i>Merton Community</i>	\$4,477	\$5,309	\$215	\$11,101
<i>North Lake</i>	\$5,893	\$3,241	\$358	\$11,013
<i>Richmond</i>	\$4,549	\$5,303	\$325	\$10,954
<i>Stone Bank</i>	\$8,583	\$549	\$490	\$11,877
<i>Swallow</i>	\$7,793	\$1,671	\$280	\$10,810
Elmbrook	\$9,567	\$1,492	\$368	\$12,567
Hamilton	\$5,847	\$4,439	\$395	\$11,089
Kettle Moraine	\$7,762	\$2,592	\$391	\$11,518
Menomonee Falls	\$8,342	\$2,350	\$290	\$11,968
Mukwonago	\$5,251	\$4,365	\$347	\$10,672
Muskego-Norway	\$5,832	\$4,463	\$326	\$10,998
New Berlin	\$8,872	\$1,453	\$386	\$11,152
Oconomowoc Area	\$8,160	\$2,115	\$362	\$11,188
Pewaukee	\$8,461	\$899	\$310	\$10,562
Waukesha	\$5,568	\$4,389	\$435	\$11,185
Southeast Wisconsin	\$5,190	\$5,438	\$865	\$12,045
State of Wisconsin	\$4,621	\$5,619	\$686	\$11,527



Table B7: Southeast Wisconsin per-pupil expenditures by district (2013-14)

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Operational Spending
Kenosha County	\$6,953	\$671	\$711	\$148	\$563	\$1,656	\$351	\$347	\$11,598
Central/Westosha Union	\$6,526	\$448	\$887	\$360	\$534	\$1,833	\$480	\$94	\$11,870
<i>Brighton</i>	\$5,798	\$387	\$2,472	\$87	\$703	\$2,129	\$572	\$618	\$11,381
<i>Bristol</i>	\$5,945	\$331	\$714	\$436	\$343	\$1,418	\$402	\$20	\$10,331
<i>Central/Westosha UHS</i>	\$7,330	\$581	\$1,367	\$302	\$735	\$1,787	\$452	\$25	\$12,502
<i>Paris</i>	\$5,744	\$163	\$658	\$19	\$819	\$1,777	\$493	\$49	\$11,066
<i>Salem</i>	\$6,202	\$454	\$418	\$299	\$408	\$2,085	\$541	\$141	\$11,945
<i>Wheatland</i>	\$6,874	\$471	\$372	\$840	\$350	\$1,949	\$494	\$74	\$13,182
Kenosha	\$7,009	\$728	\$702	\$56	\$601	\$1,602	\$317	\$398	\$11,394
Wilmot Union	\$7,064	\$540	\$573	\$540	\$332	\$1,819	\$436	\$294	\$12,686
<i>Randall</i>	\$6,163	\$372	\$653	\$813	\$0	\$1,303	\$348	\$356	\$11,093
<i>Silver Lake</i>	\$6,528	\$530	\$436	\$437	\$216	\$1,474	\$256	\$114	\$10,689
<i>Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated</i>	\$7,415	\$453	\$549	\$359	\$439	\$1,888	\$523	\$252	\$13,218
<i>Twin Lakes</i>	\$6,935	\$436	\$458	\$1,014	\$389	\$1,578	\$393	\$187	\$13,973
<i>Wilmot UHS</i>	\$7,761	\$731	\$648	\$343	\$521	\$2,366	\$553	\$409	\$13,945
Milwaukee County	\$6,691	\$687	\$716	\$230	\$603	\$1,996	\$587	\$298	\$12,740
Brown Deer	\$7,003	\$306	\$576	\$377	\$771	\$2,421	\$429	\$407	\$13,205
Cudahy	\$7,500	\$583	\$616	\$157	\$702	\$1,515	\$81	\$454	\$12,408
Franklin Public	\$7,309	\$517	\$252	\$238	\$573	\$2,090	\$462	\$255	\$12,113
Greendale	\$6,761	\$527	\$530	\$181	\$692	\$1,414	\$169	\$323	\$10,948
Greenfield	\$6,459	\$365	\$539	\$167	\$580	\$1,391	\$346	\$238	\$10,273
Milwaukee	\$6,732	\$830	\$852	\$262	\$603	\$2,183	\$770	\$305	\$13,758
Nicolet Union	\$8,311	\$640	\$855	\$397	\$659	\$2,928	\$1,044	\$287	\$15,386
<i>Fox Point-Bayside</i>	\$7,825	\$484	\$627	\$341	\$490	\$2,522	\$1,067	\$273	\$12,926
<i>Glendale-River Hills</i>	\$7,479	\$400	\$848	\$355	\$546	\$2,545	\$1,082	\$87	\$13,459
<i>Maple Dale-Indian Hill</i>	\$9,415	\$638	\$955	\$341	\$810	\$3,095	\$1,033	\$82	\$17,117
<i>Nicolet UHS</i>	\$9,028	\$999	\$1,013	\$507	\$844	\$3,564	\$993	\$578	\$18,545
Oak Creek-Franklin	\$6,289	\$454	\$298	\$149	\$502	\$1,650	\$578	\$146	\$10,179
Saint Francis	\$5,855	\$463	\$416	\$453	\$568	\$1,458	\$138	\$286	\$10,442
Shorewood	\$7,121	\$487	\$558	\$316	\$522	\$1,436	\$56	\$266	\$11,114
South Milwaukee	\$6,279	\$452	\$736	\$170	\$560	\$1,463	\$64	\$208	\$10,776
Wauwatosa	\$6,551	\$540	\$539	\$92	\$632	\$1,714	\$106	\$350	\$10,979
West Allis	\$5,941	\$379	\$545	\$118	\$629	\$1,547	\$290	\$325	\$10,660
Whitefish Bay	\$6,666	\$471	\$587	\$129	\$582	\$1,529	\$106	\$125	\$10,847
Whitnall	\$6,270	\$649	\$400	\$183	\$578	\$1,886	\$382	\$516	\$11,077
Ozaukee County	\$6,478	\$493	\$574	\$206	\$578	\$1,851	\$469	\$260	\$11,509
Cedarburg	\$6,294	\$507	\$685	\$233	\$510	\$1,778	\$412	\$349	\$10,803
Grafton	\$7,318	\$518	\$732	\$232	\$678	\$1,831	\$484	\$0	\$12,214
Mequon-Thiensville	\$6,845	\$609	\$598	\$190	\$631	\$2,100	\$581	\$345	\$11,987
Northern Ozaukee	\$4,350	\$211	\$287	\$263	\$462	\$1,306	\$361	\$272	\$10,987
Port Washington-Saukville	\$6,589	\$444	\$435	\$150	\$565	\$1,884	\$426	\$246	\$11,370
Racine County	\$7,062	\$712	\$690	\$195	\$542	\$2,064	\$496	\$489	\$12,727
Burlington Area	\$7,073	\$598	\$451	\$134	\$642	\$1,977	\$680	\$3	\$13,035
Racine	\$7,205	\$763	\$783	\$135	\$522	\$2,057	\$434	\$618	\$12,768
Union Grove Union	\$6,283	\$527	\$475	\$494	\$391	\$1,983	\$454	\$263	\$11,563
<i>Dover</i>	\$7,323	\$5,287	\$394	\$198	\$427	\$3,093	\$655	\$57	\$17,747
<i>Raymond</i>	\$7,277	\$158	\$335	\$1,081	\$0	\$1,777	\$603	\$167	\$12,018
<i>Union Grove</i>	\$7,223	\$388	\$665	\$278	\$643	\$1,596	\$283	\$312	\$12,015
<i>Union Grove UHS</i>	\$5,343	\$559	\$469	\$453	\$436	\$2,490	\$501	\$201	\$11,281
<i>Yorkville</i>	\$5,657	\$90	\$319	\$477	\$221	\$1,525	\$466	\$430	\$9,849
Waterford Union	\$6,819	\$657	\$519	\$381	\$721	\$2,273	\$752	\$342	\$13,214
<i>North Cape</i>	\$6,416	\$777	\$550	\$89	\$1,226	\$1,846	\$482	\$152	\$12,798
<i>Norway</i>	\$6,903	\$285	\$333	\$222	\$2,048	\$2,376	\$889	\$63	\$15,345
<i>Washington-Caldwell</i>	\$8,079	\$580	\$1,036	\$773	\$480	\$2,028	\$634	\$62	\$15,608
<i>Waterford Graded</i>	\$6,075	\$292	\$394	\$409	\$689	\$1,704	\$402	\$593	\$11,620
<i>Waterford UHS</i>	\$7,759	\$1,209	\$618	\$343	\$602	\$3,231	\$1,332	\$87	\$15,039



Table B7: Southeast Wisconsin per-pupil expenditures by district (2013-14), continued

District	Instruction	Pupil Services	Instructional Staff Services	General Admin	Building Admin	Business Admin	Transportation	Central Services	Total Operations Spending
Walworth County	\$6,654	\$476	\$685	\$290	\$518	\$1,796	\$496	\$210	\$11,609
Big Foot Union	\$7,122	\$576	\$1,667	\$1,052	\$64	\$1,599	\$471	\$164	\$12,546
<i>Big Foot UHS</i>	\$7,683	\$1,056	\$649	\$1,009	\$0	\$1,899	\$648	\$426	\$14,533
<i>Fontana</i>	\$6,688	\$244	\$1,681	\$1,510	\$0	\$1,716	\$534	\$65	\$12,035
<i>Linn J6</i>	\$8,007	\$228	\$3,710	\$2,158	\$0	\$2,069	\$820	\$0	\$14,950
<i>Sharon</i>	\$7,734	\$358	\$4,247	\$1,450	\$0	\$1,275	\$222	\$0	\$12,338
<i>Walworth</i>	\$6,316	\$479	\$902	\$399	\$207	\$1,306	\$313	\$84	\$10,487
Delavan-Darien	\$6,880	\$557	\$674	\$154	\$742	\$1,791	\$486	\$268	\$12,440
East Troy Community	\$5,701	\$420	\$577	\$291	\$536	\$1,938	\$568	\$343	\$11,289
Elkhorn Area	\$6,376	\$491	\$369	\$157	\$560	\$1,764	\$517	\$180	\$10,552
Lake Geneva-Genoa City Union	\$6,867	\$399	\$459	\$183	\$485	\$1,697	\$477	\$180	\$11,559
<i>Geneva</i>	\$5,998	\$1,221	\$1,184	\$843	\$563	\$2,033	\$397	\$553	\$11,545
<i>Genoa City</i>	\$6,926	\$335	\$389	\$586	\$650	\$1,865	\$552	\$45	\$12,442
<i>Lake Geneva</i>	\$6,912	\$362	\$352	\$67	\$450	\$1,300	\$403	\$143	\$10,795
<i>Lake Geneva-Genoa City UHS</i>	\$6,699	\$367	\$484	\$106	\$393	\$2,110	\$561	\$228	\$11,975
<i>Linn J4</i>	\$9,629	\$296	\$1,130	\$135	\$1,390	\$2,371	\$564	\$196	\$16,322
Whitewater	\$6,445	\$514	\$785	\$184	\$556	\$2,122	\$571	\$240	\$11,659
Williams Bay	\$7,427	\$389	\$1,121	\$413	\$786	\$1,855	\$230	\$48	\$12,045
Washington County	\$6,260	\$448	\$686	\$241	\$446	\$1,850	\$519	\$280	\$11,021
Germantown	\$6,447	\$587	\$467	\$167	\$481	\$2,110	\$705	\$380	\$11,498
Hartford Union	\$6,558	\$400	\$1,163	\$381	\$390	\$1,969	\$513	\$325	\$12,075
<i>Erin</i>	\$6,280	\$259	\$669	\$89	\$926	\$1,445	\$484	\$215	\$10,324
<i>Friess Lake</i>	\$8,109	\$360	\$418	\$720	\$0	\$2,489	\$686	\$0	\$13,228
<i>Hartford</i>	\$7,153	\$397	\$771	\$295	\$448	\$1,552	\$348	\$87	\$11,959
<i>Hartford UHS</i>	\$6,022	\$529	\$567	\$236	\$364	\$2,052	\$493	\$779	\$12,452
<i>Herman</i>	\$8,133	\$51	\$346	\$572	\$310	\$3,464	\$1,185	\$371	\$14,797
<i>Neosho</i>	\$6,826	\$483	\$13,499	\$1,278	\$0	\$1,772	\$768	\$37	\$12,290
<i>Richfield</i>	\$4,798	\$206	\$192	\$667	\$216	\$3,334	\$904	\$93	\$11,356
<i>Rubicon</i>	\$7,094	\$227	\$477	\$843	\$404	\$1,919	\$592	\$582	\$12,559
Kewaskum	\$6,108	\$367	\$572	\$281	\$510	\$1,878	\$622	\$477	\$11,263
Slinger	\$6,228	\$456	\$498	\$101	\$432	\$1,581	\$580	\$36	\$9,739
West Bend	\$6,013	\$421	\$606	\$241	\$453	\$1,735	\$365	\$249	\$10,557
Waukesha County	\$6,600	\$485	\$542	\$194	\$538	\$1,880	\$529	\$337	\$11,468
Arrowhead Union	\$6,362	\$494	\$616	\$441	\$381	\$1,915	\$393	\$234	\$11,713
<i>Arrowhead UHS</i>	\$6,198	\$668	\$565	\$206	\$528	\$2,451	\$488	\$92	\$12,011
<i>Hartland-Lakeside</i>	\$6,709	\$378	\$720	\$391	\$675	\$1,745	\$404	\$215	\$12,845
<i>Lake Country</i>	\$7,549	\$332	\$349	\$796	\$0	\$1,382	\$377	\$59	\$11,457
<i>Merton Community</i>	\$6,144	\$262	\$472	\$346	\$424	\$1,508	\$299	\$334	\$10,236
<i>North Lake</i>	\$5,856	\$518	\$805	\$812	\$0	\$1,737	\$394	\$148	\$11,264
<i>Richmond</i>	\$5,753	\$693	\$1,089	\$539	\$287	\$1,504	\$357	\$234	\$11,218
<i>Stone Bank</i>	\$7,107	\$636	\$338	\$840	\$124	\$1,392	\$304	\$337	\$11,877
<i>Swallow</i>	\$5,969	\$296	\$691	\$686	\$0	\$2,100	\$247	\$801	\$11,385
Elmbrook	\$7,801	\$725	\$631	\$195	\$473	\$2,075	\$576	\$285	\$12,664
Hamilton	\$6,306	\$457	\$482	\$215	\$510	\$2,556	\$604	\$222	\$11,315
Kettle Moraine	\$6,276	\$499	\$583	\$154	\$508	\$1,996	\$661	\$572	\$11,518
Menomonee Falls	\$7,260	\$570	\$564	\$157	\$548	\$2,034	\$568	\$452	\$12,083
Mukwonago	\$6,465	\$435	\$650	\$92	\$572	\$1,565	\$602	\$149	\$10,780
Muskego-Norway	\$7,030	\$381	\$553	\$281	\$562	\$1,844	\$522	\$67	\$11,322
New Berlin	\$5,971	\$304	\$691	\$130	\$533	\$2,225	\$607	\$648	\$11,287
Oconomowoc Area	\$5,929	\$457	\$441	\$178	\$527	\$1,854	\$527	\$406	\$11,165
Pewaukee	\$5,626	\$368	\$654	\$221	\$534	\$1,769	\$441	\$551	\$10,565
Waukesha	\$6,663	\$489	\$385	\$115	\$649	\$1,486	\$466	\$333	\$11,237
Southeast Wisconsin	\$6,694	\$611	\$667	\$214	\$564	\$1,919	\$529	\$322	\$12,137
State of Wisconsin	\$6,587	\$546	\$585	\$216	\$559	\$1,842	\$507	\$296	\$11,631

