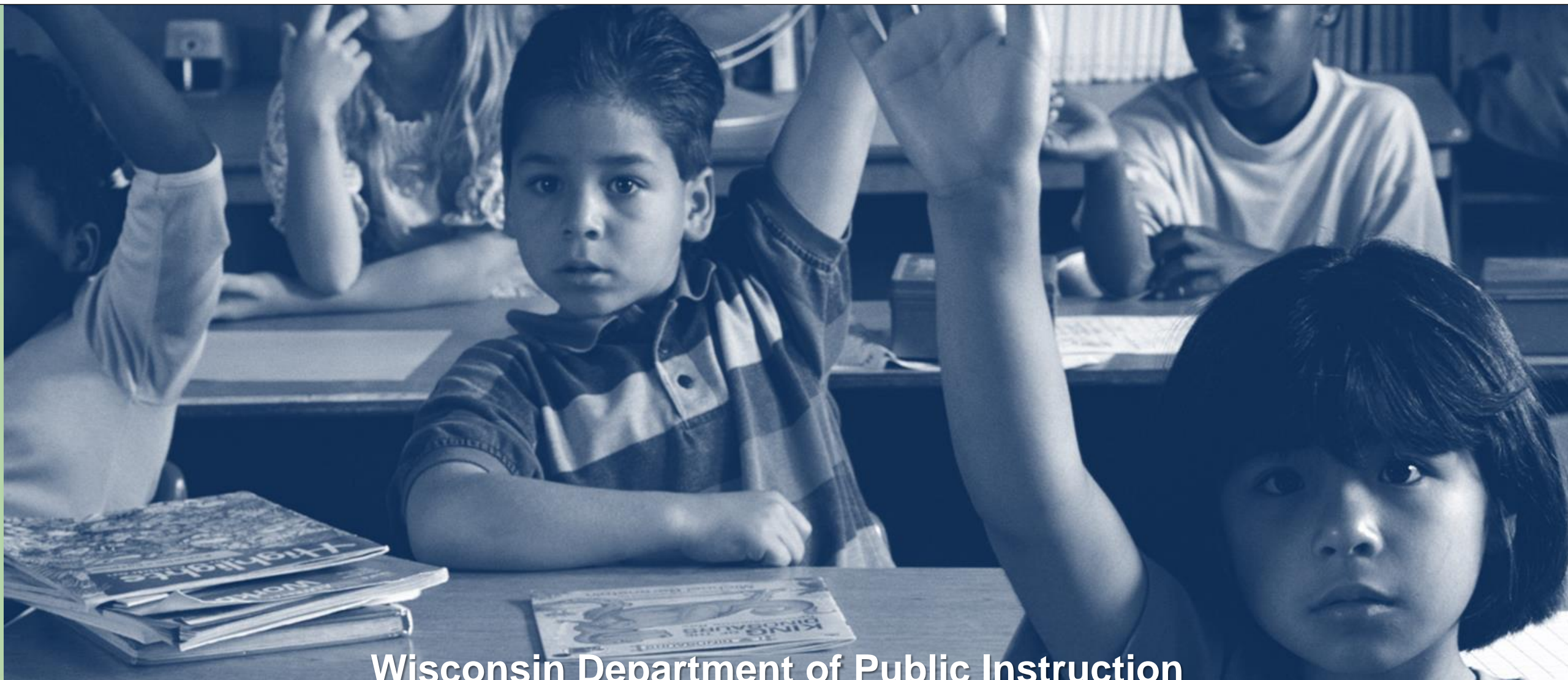


# Wisconsin Education Landscape



Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction



# Student Enrollment Options

## Traditional Public School

- *Neighborhood school*
- *Within district transfer*
- *Open enrollment*

## Charter School

- *Instrumentality*
- *Non-instrumentality*
- *Independent*

## Virtual Charter

- *Within district*
- *Open enrollment*

## Private School

- *Milwaukee PCP*
- *Racine PCP*
- *Wisconsin PCP*
- *Tuition*

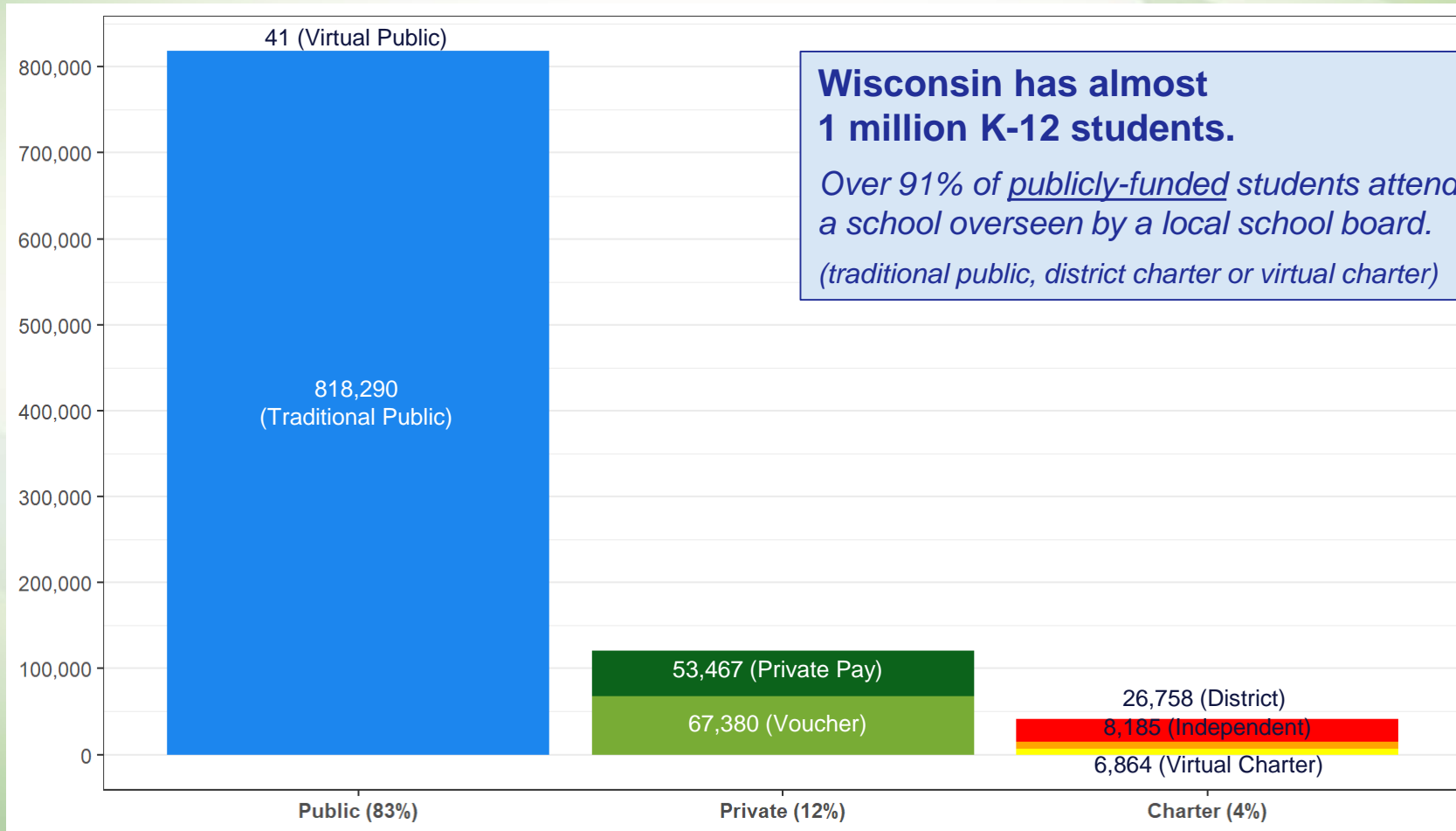
## Home School

### HS Options

- Youth options*
- Dual enrollment*
- AP/IB classes*



# Snapshot of School Enrollment



Sources: Department of Public Instruction. 2017-18 data warehouse data  
Private School Enrollment Data [https://dpi.wi.gov/wisedash/download-files/type?field\\_wisedash\\_upload\\_type\\_value=Enrollment-Private-School&field\\_wisedash\\_data\\_view\\_value=All](https://dpi.wi.gov/wisedash/download-files/type?field_wisedash_upload_type_value=Enrollment-Private-School&field_wisedash_data_view_value=All)



# Growing Poverty





# Poverty is Growing in Wisconsin

Change in Free & Reduced Lunch (2007-2019)

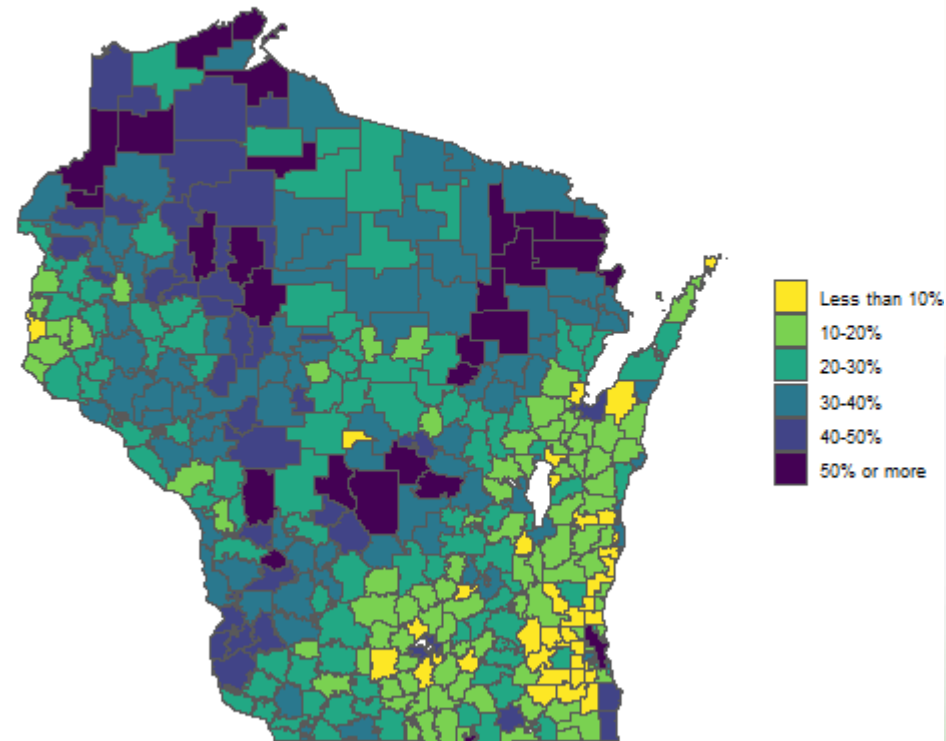
## Wisconsin FRL Rate Doubles

2001: 21%

2014: 42%

2019: 41%

Percent of Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch  
School Year 2006-07



Source: WISEdash (<https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/>)

Statewide, 1 in 4 districts have student populations that are more than 50% economically disadvantaged.



# Students are in Fewer Districts

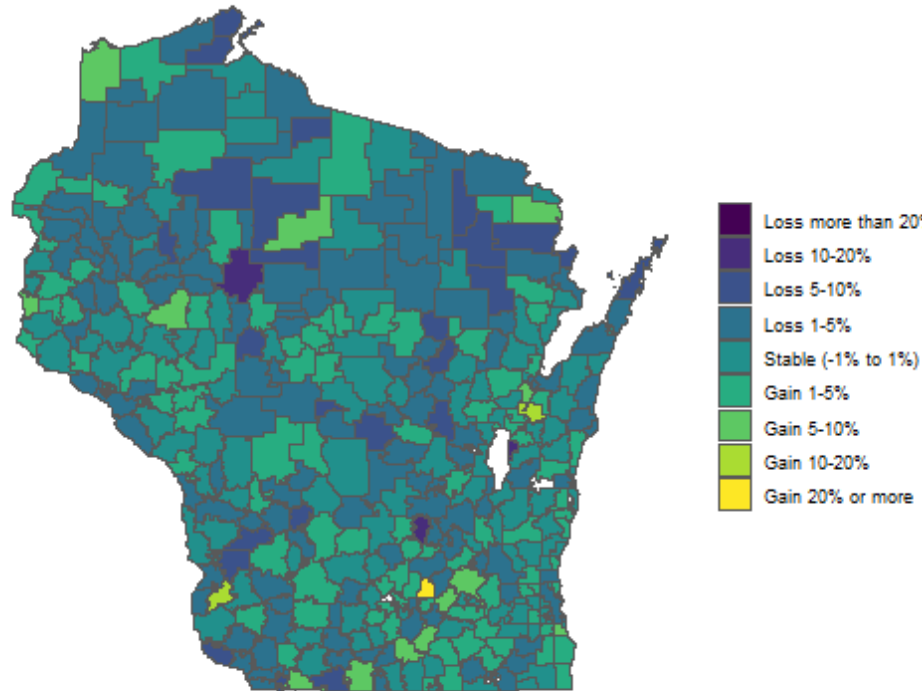
## Change Student Membership (2007-2019)

### Declining Enrollment

The number of districts with declining enrollment continues to increase from 53% in 2006-07 to 62% in 2018-19.

Today, **75% of our students** are located in just **29% of our districts**.

Percentage Change in Enrollment from 2005-06 Base  
School Year 2006-07



- Loss more than 20%
- Loss 10-20%
- Loss 5-10%
- Loss 1-5%
- Stable (-1% to 1%)
- Gain 1-5%
- Gain 5-10%
- Gain 10-20%
- Gain 20% or more

Source: WISEdash (<https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/>)

Cumulative Enrollment	Percentile	# of Districts	% of Districts
212,288	25%	9	2%
421,268	50%	43	10%
636,606	75%	123	29%
849,876	100%	420	100%

District Enrollment	% of Districts
Under 1,000	53%
Under 3,000	83%
Under 10,000	98%

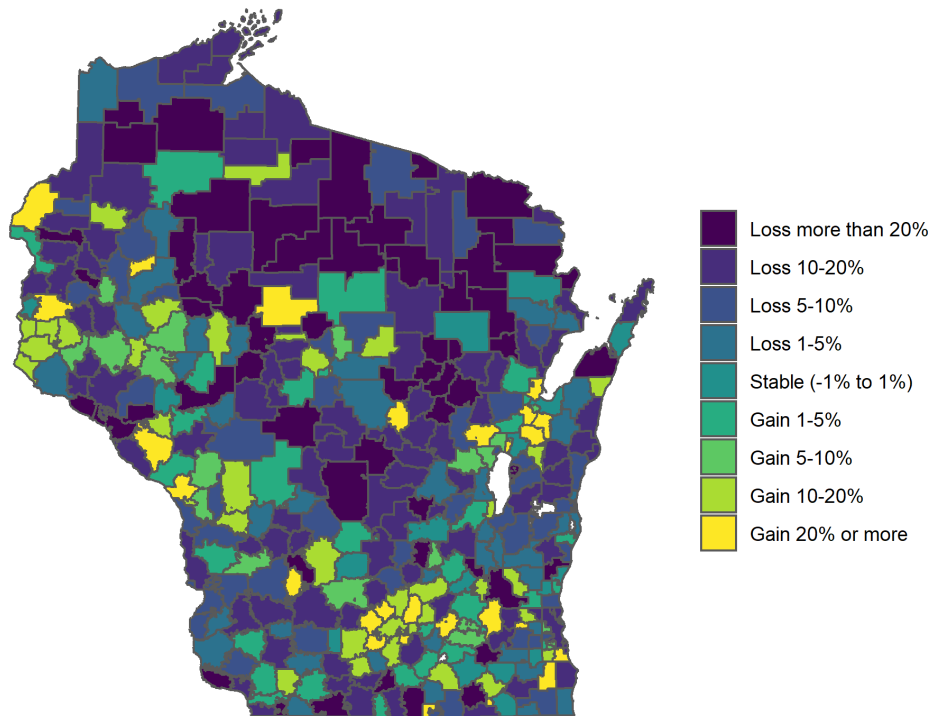




# Rural Districts Have Fewer Kids & Greater Poverty

## Change in Enrollment

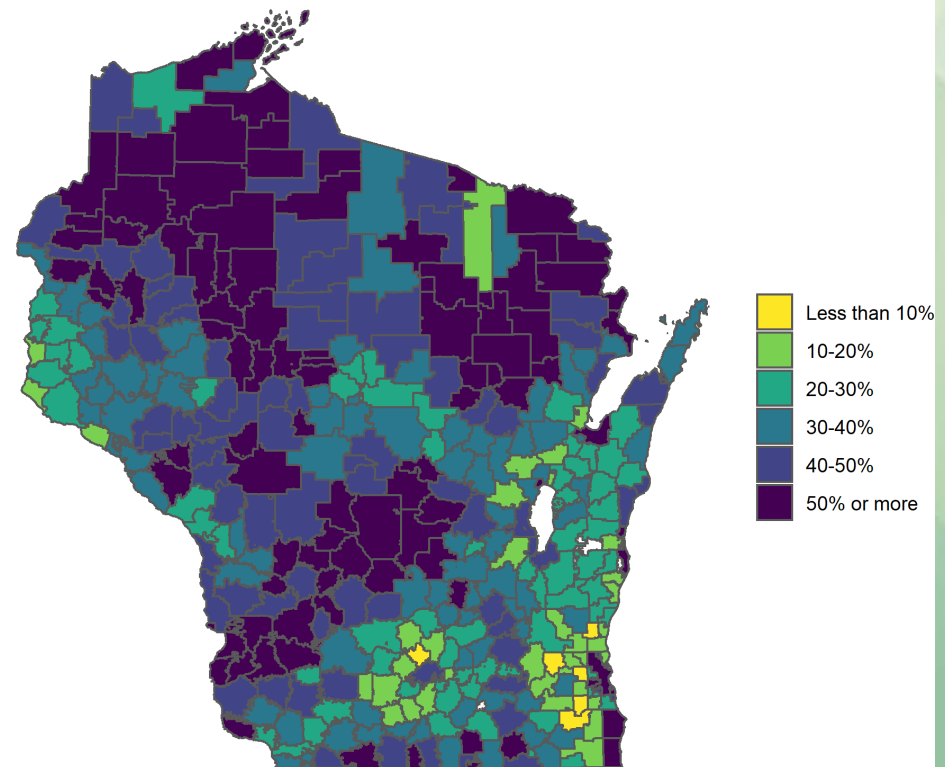
Percentage Change in Enrollment from 2005-06 Base to 2018-19



Source: WISEdash (<https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/>)

## Poverty Levels

Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility 2018-19



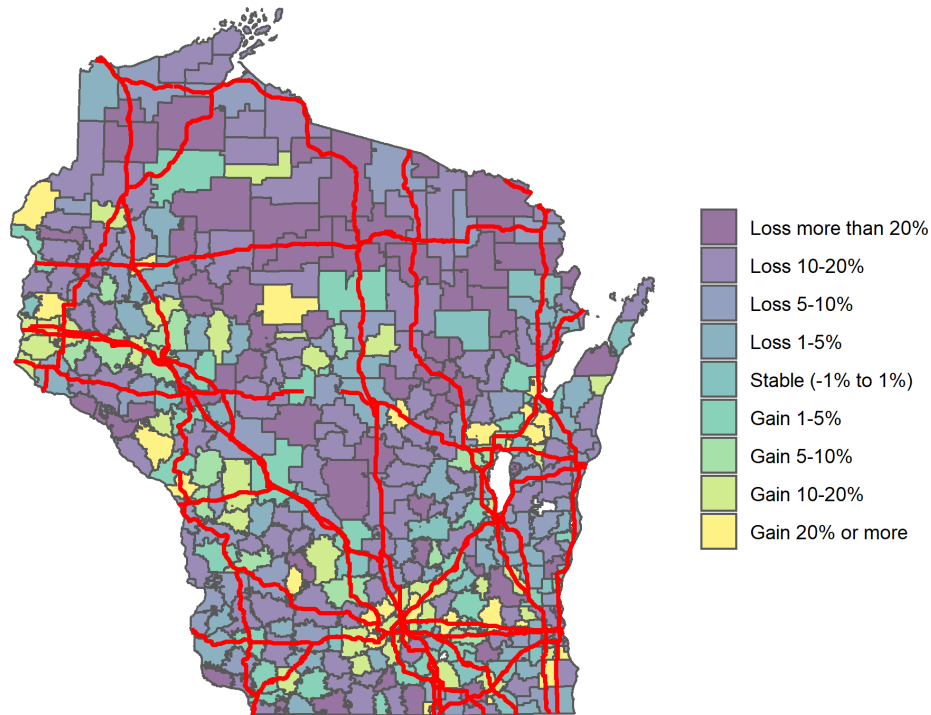
Source: WISEdash (<https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/>)



# Rural Districts Have Fewer Kids & Greater Poverty

## Change in Enrollment

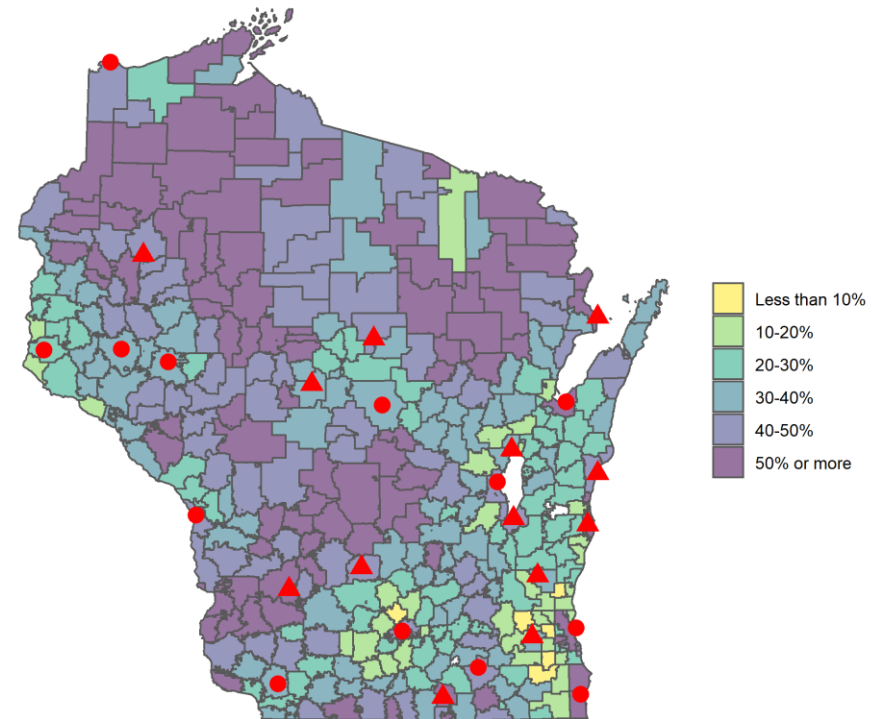
Percentage Change in Enrollment from 2005-06 Base to 2018-19



Source: WISEdash (<https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/>)

## Change in Poverty

Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility 2018-19



▲ Two Year Colleges  
● Four Year Colleges





# The # of Homeless Kids are Growing

## Homeless Student Enrollment in Wisconsin 2003-2018



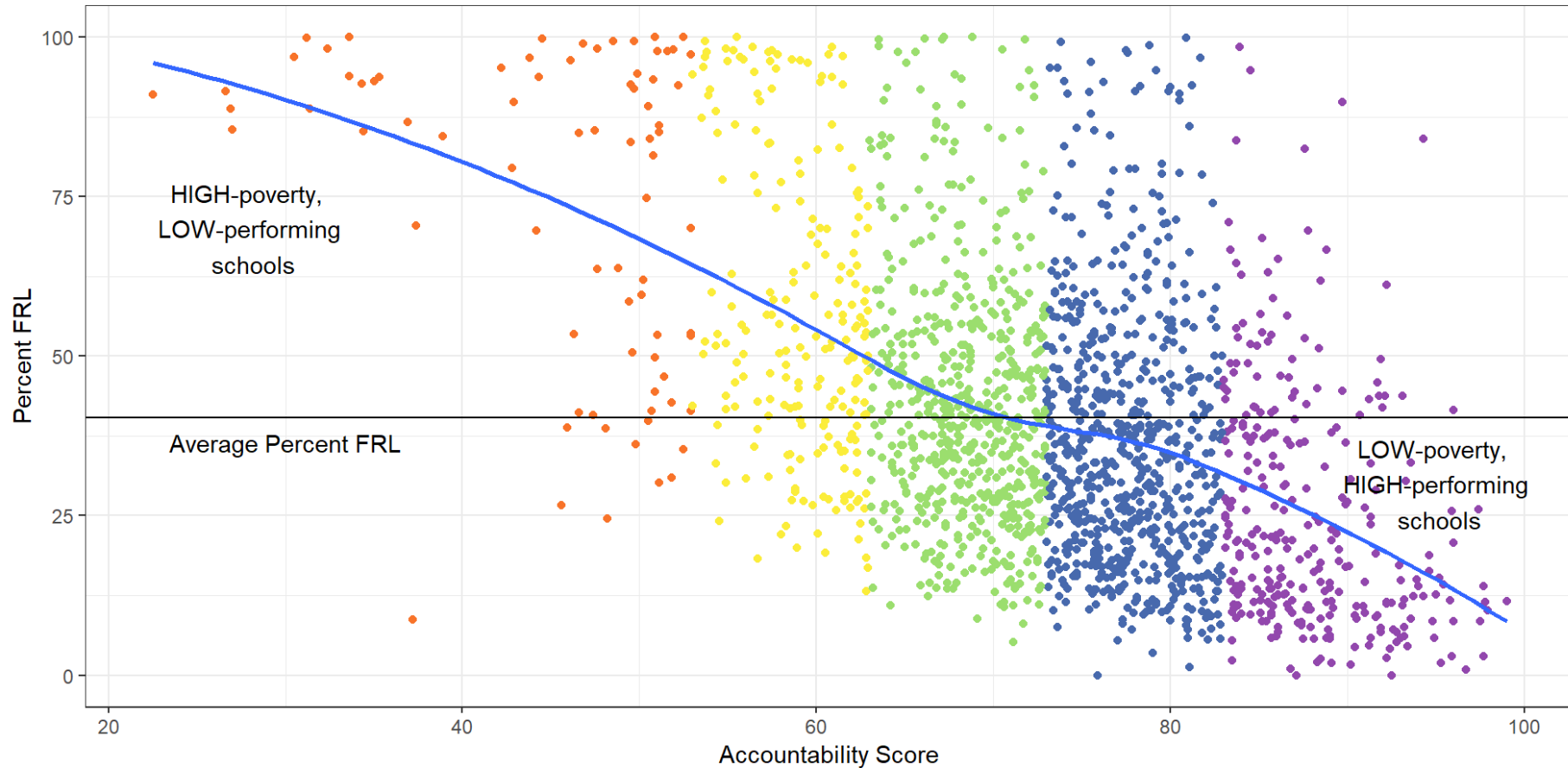
Half of Wisconsin's homeless kids can be found in just 7 school districts.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. Homeless Children and Youth data: <https://dpi.wi.gov/homeless/data>



# And Poverty Impacts Achievement

2017-18 School Report Card Accountability Rating Compared to Percent FRL

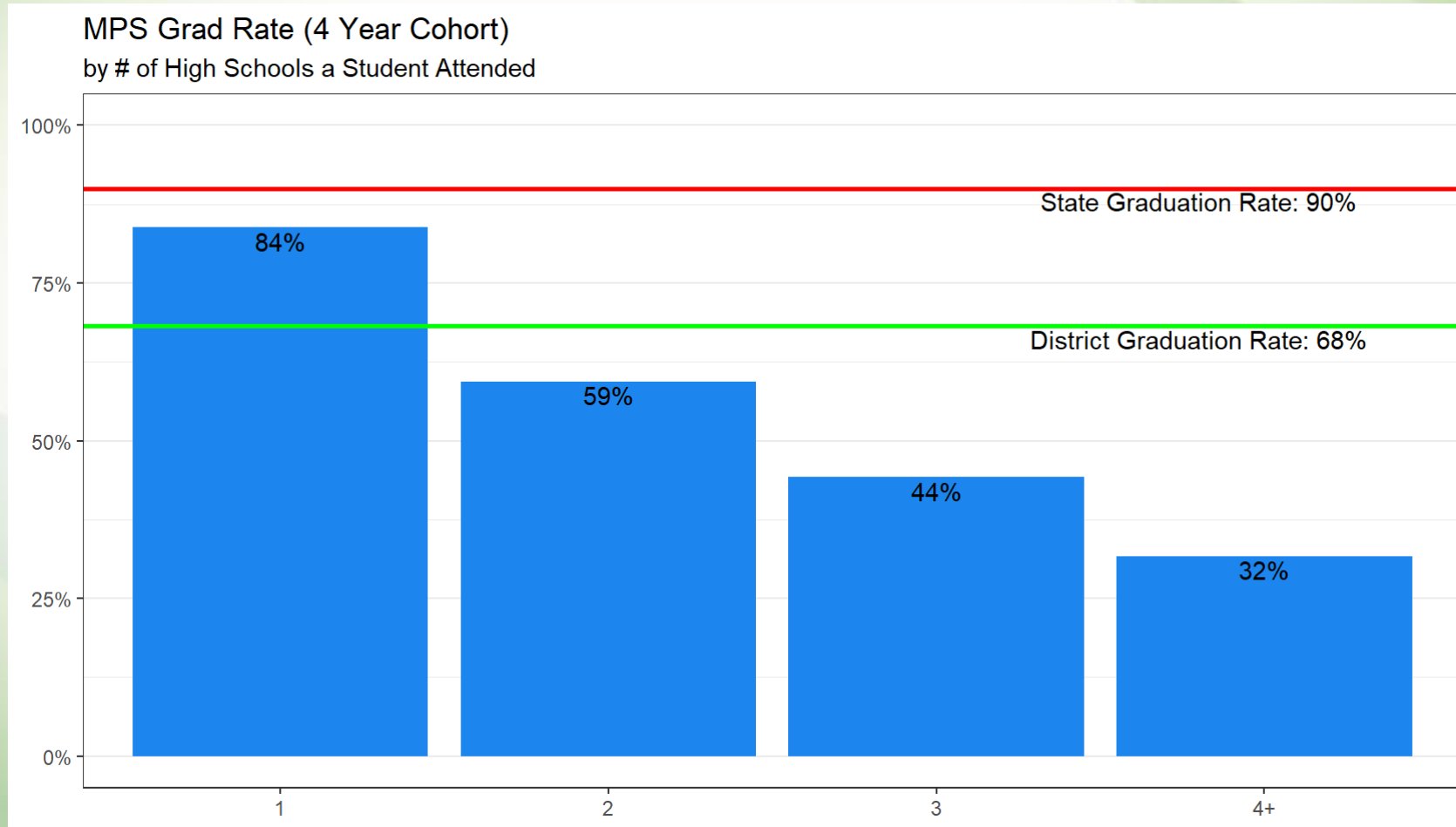


● Fails to Meet Expectations ● Meets Few Expectations ● Meets Expectations ● Exceeds Expectations ● Significantly Exceeds Expectations



# Mobility Impacts Graduation

(MPS example; Consistent enrollment improves outcomes in open enrollment, choice, charter, virtual and traditional public schools)



Source: Department of Public Instruction. 2017-18 data warehouse data





# Changing Faces of Wisconsin

Schools are  
leading  
indicators of  
population  
changes...

In 2018...



19%

of Wisconsin's overall  
population identified as  
people of color.

Source: United States Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/WI/>





...and  
students are  
much more  
diverse.

That same year...

**30%**

of Wisconsin's **public school population** identified as students of color.





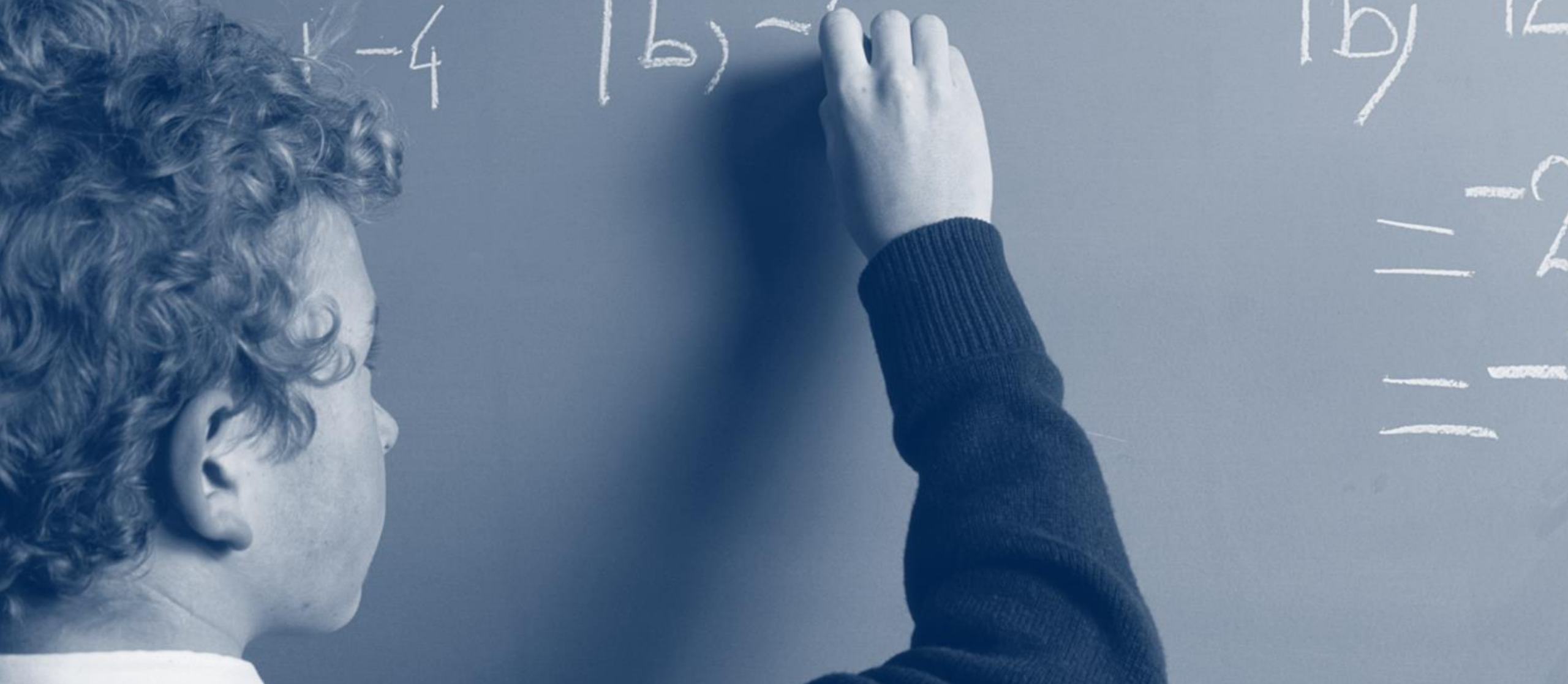
# 25 Districts with the Most Students of Color

District Name	% Native	% Asian	% Black	% Hispanic	% Pacific Isle	% Two or More	% White	Enrollment
Menominee Indian	92%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	0%	887
Lac du Flambeau #1	81%	0%	0%	5%	0%	12%	2%	517
Milwaukee	1%	7%	52%	27%	0%	3%	11%	75,539
Bayfield	77%	1%	1%	4%	0%	1%	17%	367
Brown Deer	1%	13%	47%	8%	0%	7%	24%	1,548
Arcadia	0%	0%	1%	62%	0%	1%	36%	1,305
Beloit	1%	1%	23%	32%	0%	7%	36%	6,823
Racine Unified	0%	1%	26%	28%	0%	5%	39%	18,128
Delavan-Darien	0%	1%	2%	53%	0%	1%	43%	2,149
Madison Metropolitan	0%	9%	18%	21%	0%	9%	43%	26,968
Norris	0%	0%	55%	0%	0%	0%	45%	20
Green Bay Area Public	4%	7%	10%	28%	0%	6%	46%	20,663
Bowler	36%	0%	0%	4%	0%	12%	47%	338
Glendale-River Hills	0%	5%	34%	6%	1%	6%	48%	1,055
Abbotsford	0%	0%	1%	48%	0%	1%	49%	750
Gresham	32%	0%	0%	4%	0%	15%	49%	300
Kenosha	0%	1%	15%	29%	0%	6%	49%	21,636
West Allis-West Milwaukee	1%	3%	11%	25%	0%	7%	52%	8,714
Sheboygan Area	0%	16%	5%	19%	0%	5%	55%	10,188
Greenfield	1%	8%	5%	25%	0%	5%	56%	3,499
Crandon	30%	0%	0%	3%	0%	9%	57%	889
Independence	0%	0%	1%	38%	0%	2%	58%	373
Saint Francis	1%	3%	7%	26%	0%	5%	58%	1,148
Walworth J1	1%	2%	1%	33%	0%	3%	60%	488
Maple Dale-Indian Hill	0%	9%	15%	8%	0%	7%	61%	484

These districts enroll 24% of all Wisconsin students.

Seventeen are “majority-minority” districts.

# Understanding School Finance

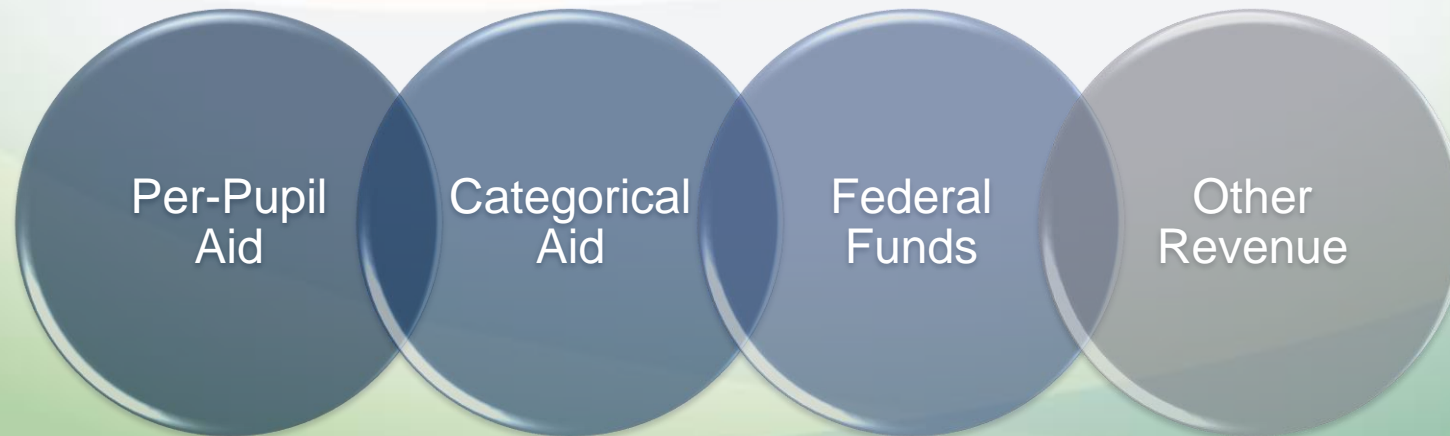




# School Funding – *Simplified!*



## *Outside the Revenue Limit*

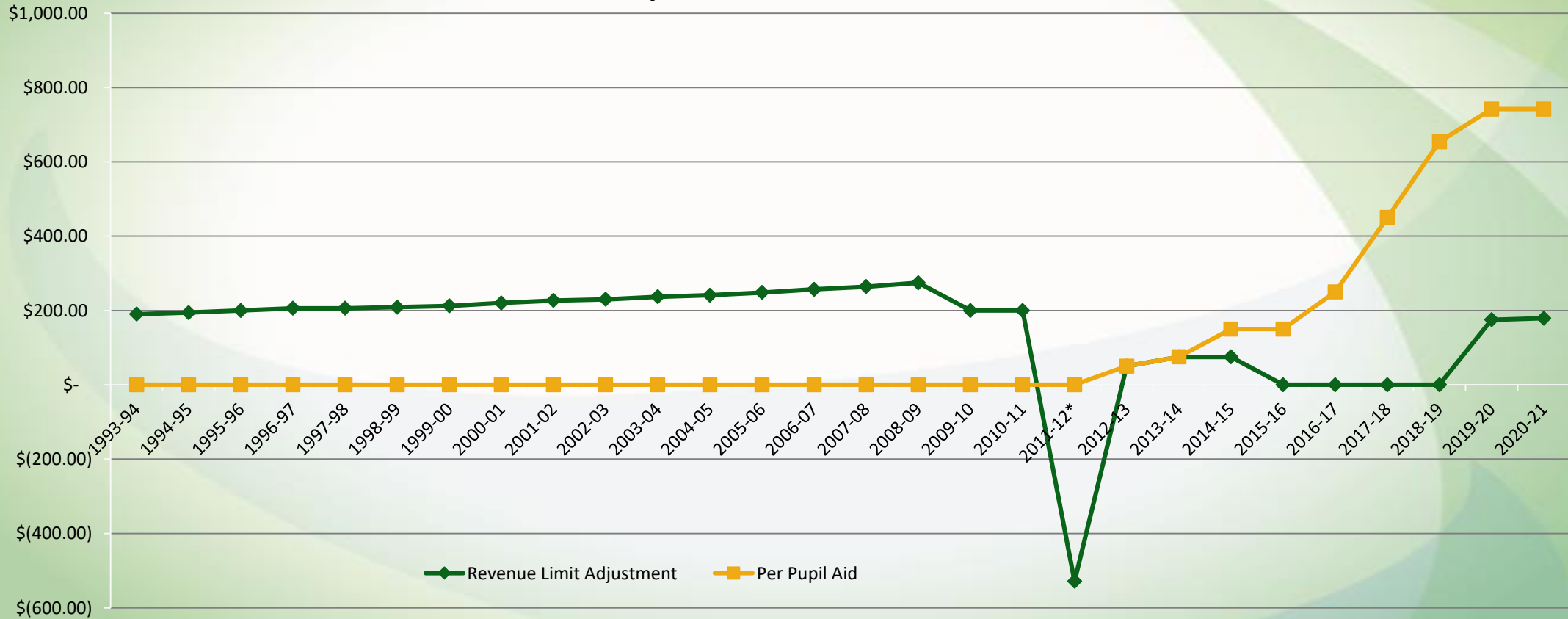






# Revenue Limits & Per-Pupil Aid

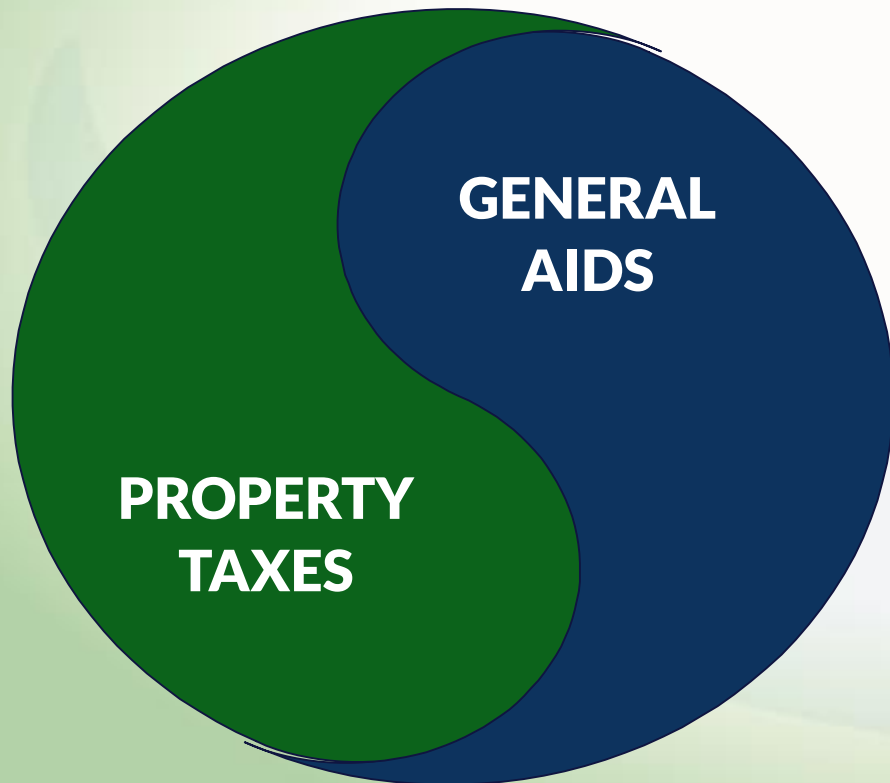
## Per Pupil Revenue Over Time



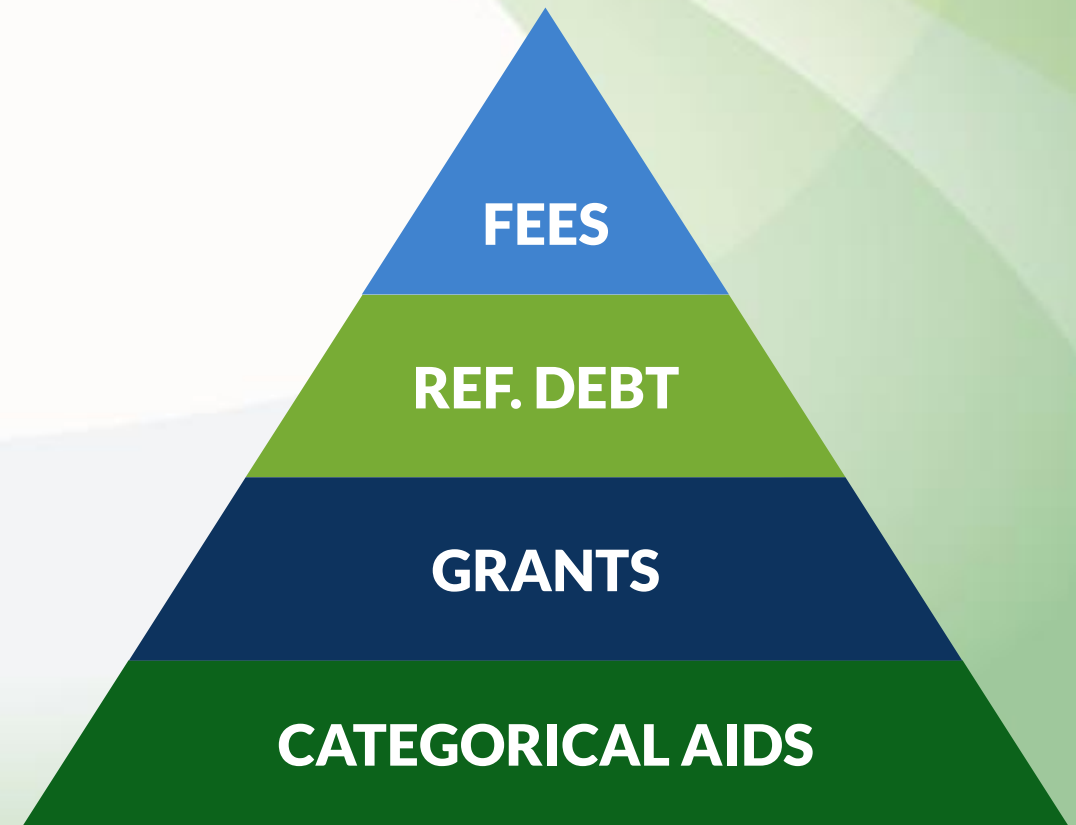
Source: Department of Public Instruction. 2019-21 State Budget. <https://dpi.wi.gov/policy-budget/biennial-budget/current>

# Revenues

## CONTROLLED BY REVENUE LIMITS



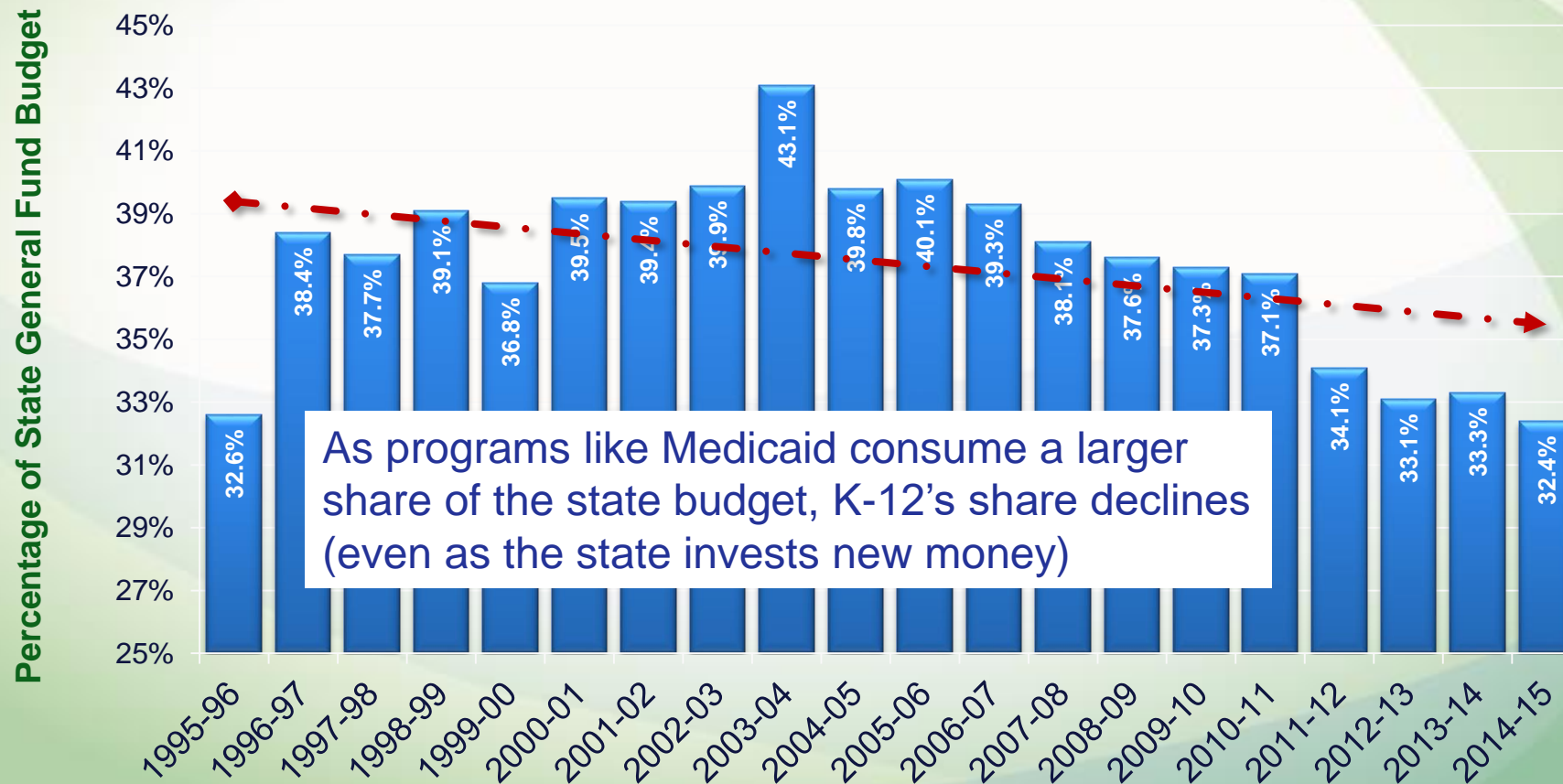
## OUTSIDE REVENUE LIMITS





# The share of the state budget spent on K-12 decreased

## K-12 School Aids as a % of the State General Fund



Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau



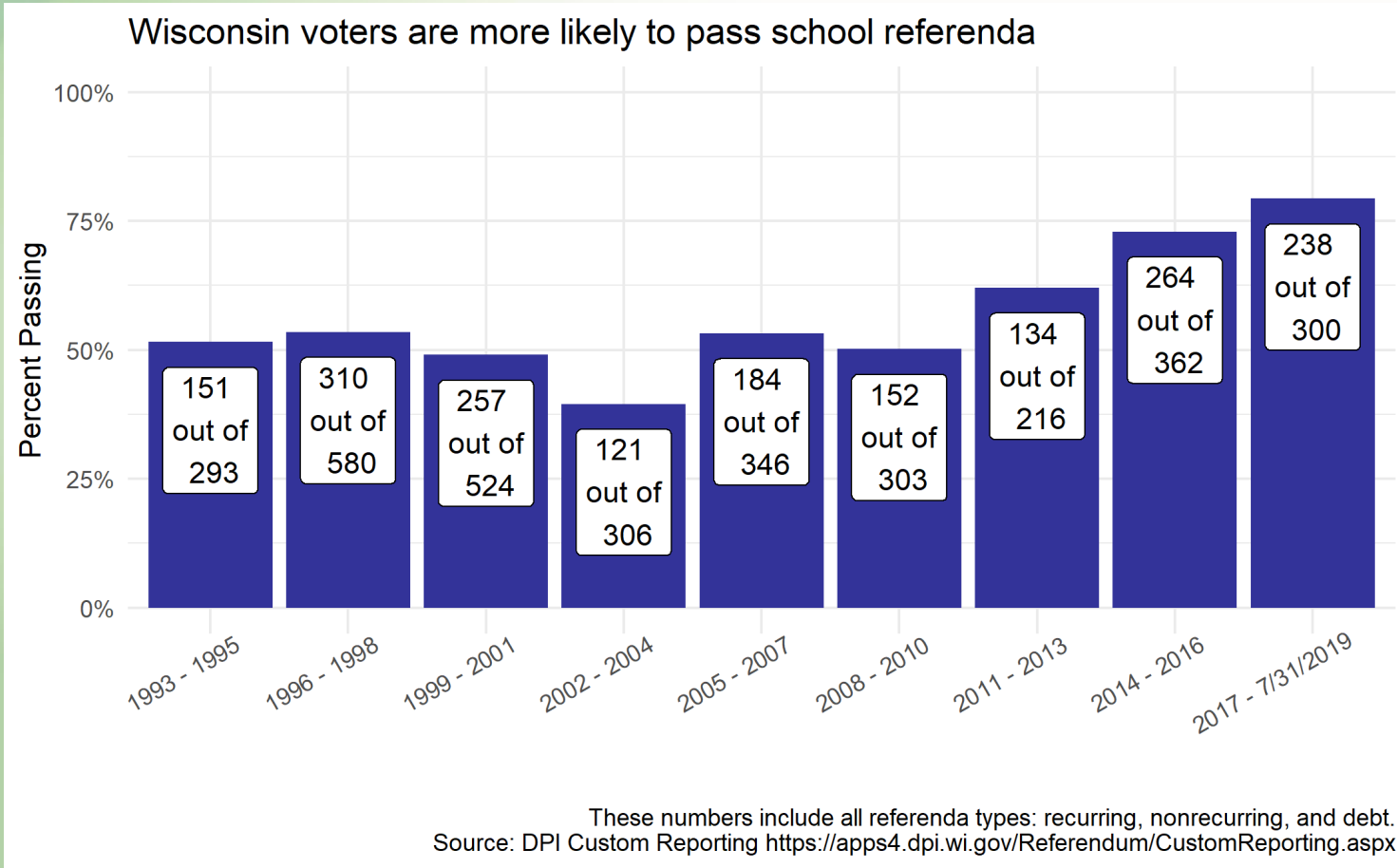
# Top Ten State General Fund Programs and % Share of State's 2018-19 General Fund Budget

<u>Category</u>	<u>% of State Budget</u>
<b>1. K-12 General and Categorical School Aids</b>	<b>33.0%</b>
2. Medical Assistance	17.1%
3. State Correctional Operations	6.2%
4. University of Wisconsin System	6.1%
<b>5. School Levy/First Dollar Tax Credits</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
6. Shared Revenues	4.8%
7. Technical College System Aids	2.9%
8. State Debt Obligation Bonds	2.3%
<b>9. Private Choice/Voucher Programs</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
10. Community and Juvenile Correctional Services	1.6%
All Other State Funding	17.9%

Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau (2017-19 Biennial Budget Summary-Table 11)



# An Increased Reliance on Referenda



*There have been over 3,200 referenda since 1993.*

*Over the last few years, the frequency and pass rate have increased significantly.*



# **2019-2021 State Budget**





# Prioritizing School Mental Health

- One in five students faces a mental health issue.
- Over 80 percent of incidents go untreated.
- For those who do receive treatment, roughly 75 percent of the time it's administered at school.

Act 9 doubles funding for existing aid and grant program:

- ✓ Mental Health categorical aid (social workers) –from \$3 million to \$6 million annually (effective FY20)
- ✓ School-Based Services/Collaboration grant –from \$3.25 million to \$6.5 million annually (effective FY20)



# Support for Rural Schools

## High Cost Transportation Aid

- +\$800,000 annually (effective FY20) to fund aid claims at ~90% of projected eligibility

## Sparsity Aid

- Appropriation was reestimated to fully fund aid claims; no changes to program structure (no additional tiers of aid eligibility)

## Rural Teacher Talent Program

- Triples current funding level, from \$500,000 to \$1.5 million annually



# Revenue Limits & General Aid

- **Low Revenue Ceiling**: increased from \$9,400 (FY19) to \$9,700 (FY20) and \$10,000 (FY21).
- **General Aid**: No changes to general equalization aid formula, but increases funding by:
  - ✓ \$83.2 million in FY20 (1.8%) and
  - ✓ \$246.7 million in FY21 (5.2%)
  - ✓ \$330 million total (+3.5%, over the biennium)



# Per Pupil Aid

**Per Pupil Aid:** raises payment to \$742/revenue limit member in FY20.

- Increase of \$88/member compared to FY19
- Every school district receives this aid

**Supplemental Per Pupil Aid:** new aid program.

- \$2.8 million in FY20 and \$2.5 million in FY21
- To be distributed similarly as Per Pupil Aid – estimated at \$3/member





# Special Education

Increases funding for main categorical aid program – first increase in a decade:

- Provides \$15.5 million in FY20 and \$81.3 million in FY21 (\$96.9 million, +13% over the biennium).
- Raises reimbursement rate from <25% to estimated 26% in FY20 and estimated 30% in FY21.
- Eliminates Supplemental Special Education Aid beginning in FY21 (-\$1.75 million annually).