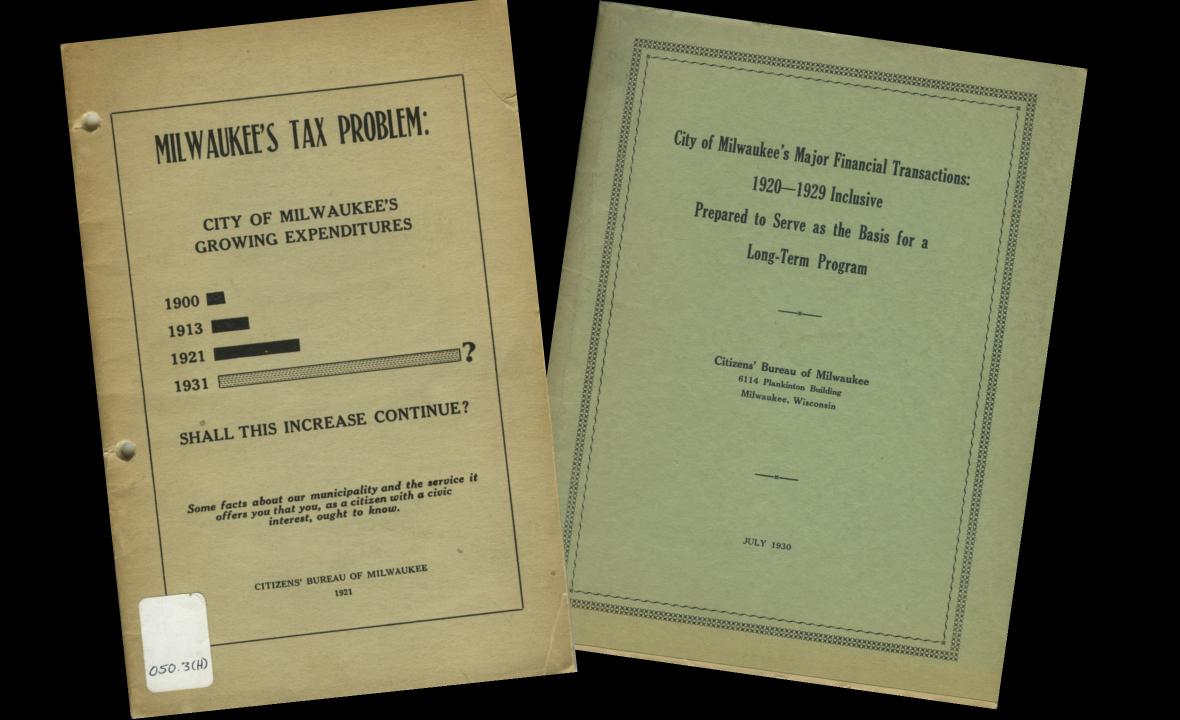
III POLICY FORUM

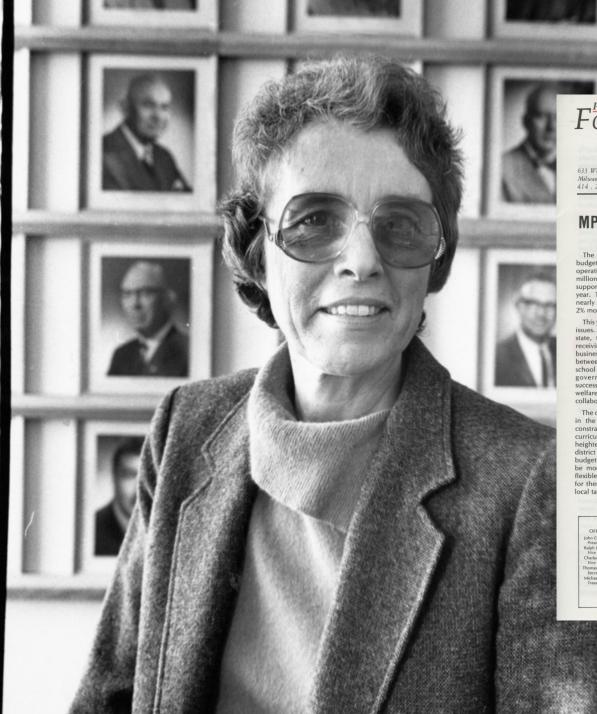
NONPARTISANSHIP IN THE AGE OF POLARIZATION

Rob Henken, President

ESTABLISHED 1837 NO. 28,399	
MORE EFFICIENCY	SUMMARY OF THE NEWS
mone and forestor	SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.
IN CITY'S AFFAIRS	WEATHER FORECAST. Wisconsin-Fair in north, unsettled in south Saturday; Sunday fair; warmer;
IS BUREAU'S PLAN	TEMPERATURE IN MILWAUKEE. (Last twenty-four hours.) Comparisons.
New Institution Founded by Mil- wankee Citizens Now Organized by Choice of Officials.	Nov. 14, 1912. Nov. 14, 1913. Highest. Lowest. Highest. Lowest. 37. 30. 42. 31. Temperature by Hours. Official.) 1 a. m. 40 1 a. m. 37. 37. 41. 11 a. m. 40 2 a. m. 37. 37. 12 m. 41. 3 a. m. 36. 1 p. m. 41. 4 a. m. 35. 2 p. m. 41. 5 a. m. 33. 3 p. m. 40.
A. H. VOGEL PRESIDENT	6 a. m
Thomas L. Hinckley, Eastern Ex- pert, Will Be Director in Charge of the Work.	10 a. m
TELLS OF BROAD IDEALS	Relative humidity-7 a. m., 59 per cent; 7 p. m., - per cent. Barometer, sea level-7 a. m., 30.35; 7 p. m., 30.41. For general government weather report see
Object Not Only to Fix Blame for Mistakes But to Bestow Praise	Dage 13. SUNRISE, 6:45. SUNSET, 4:29. Light vehicle lamps at 4:59.
for Efficiency.	







FORUM.

633 West Wisconsin Ave. Suite 406 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203-1918 414.276.8240

MPS 1988-89 Budget Review Surfaced Major Policy Issues

The Milwaukee School Board recently adopted its budget for the 1988-89 school year. Expenditures for the operations, recreation and construction funds total \$486.3 million, 7.1% more than for 1987-88. Property taxes support 40% of the budget and will increase by 12% next year. There are 9,370 employee positions budgeted, nearly 2% more, to serve 96,500 total students, also about 2% more.

This year's budget review highlighted several important issues. As the largest and most urban school system in the state, the conditions and problems of the MPS are receiving more attention by many interest groups. The business community has recognized the critical link between the quality of students coming out of the public school system and the economic future of our area. Local governments and service agencies realize that successfully addressing the problems associated with welfare, crime and unemployment requires fashioning collaborative efforts with the Milwaukee Public Schools.

The changing numbers and needs of students enrolling in the MPS, the space problems and growing fiscal constraints, the inadequacy of certain kinds of traditional curricula, teaching and administrative methods, have heightened the need to modify the means the school district employs in administering, delivering and budgeting for education. The MPS is being challenged to be more accountable for student performance, more flexible and creative in providing programs and facilities for them, and more cost-effective in how it uses scarce local tax dollars to fund the efforts. This IN FACT summarizes important aspects of the 1988-89 MPS budget, including analyses of past trends and possible future directions. Several major school district policy initiatives are described and suggestions are offered for their continued implementation.

IN FACT

JULY 17, 1988

Fiscal and Program Issues

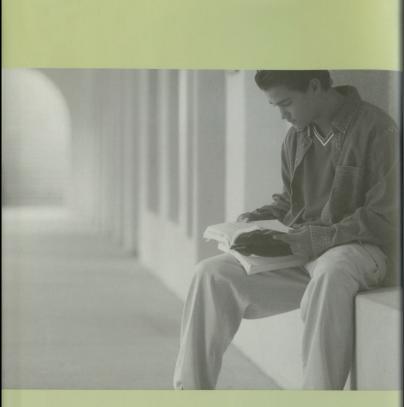
Review of the 1988-89 proposed MPS budget involved the attendance and comment of many more citizens, teachers and principals than in the recent past. Among the many subjects discussed, four major issues surfaced:

▶ Fiscal responsibilities. While faced with many acknowledged needs, the Board strove to hold the line on spending and tax levy increases, in part, to complement the fiscally austere policies of the new City Mayor and County Executive. However, the present budget process does not provide adequate time for thoughtful study nor sufficient opportunity to prepare alternatives and, much of the statistical documentation provided makes it difficult to constructively analyze programs.

▶ Determining priorities. In analyzing proposed expenditures and in seeking to pare costs to meet fiscal goals, the Board struggled to determine which specific programs and personnel were most important to the educational mission. The newly created system for evaluating existing programs and setting some program priorities is a commendable beginning for an essential budgeting tool. However, the criteria used for evaluating the programs and ranking their importance was somewhat unclear, and the impact of recommended actions on the budget and other programs was uncertain.

PPF is a non-partisan agency dedicated to quality governments and schools in the Milwaukee Metropolitan area. TRUSTEES OFFICERS PAST PRESIDENTS Charles R. Roy William W. Rush Richard Seaman, J. Clifford R. Smith Roger S. Smith Michael J. Spector Harry L. Wallace Carl A. Weigell Robert C. Whitake John C. Windsor, J. Thalia B. Winfield Walter J. Wojcik ohn C. Windson mes E. Groo Orren I. Bradler Van W. Coddingtor Ralph W. Ells Robert T. Foote Leonard C. Hobert George C. Kaiser William L. Randall James A. Taylor eter G. Banzhaf imes T. Barry, Jr. radley E. Bauman homas A. Bausch rank 5. Hartay ohn H. Hendee, Ir Ralph E. Ells ert W. Desc George A. Mitchell Charles C. Mulcahy Frederick A. Muth, J Richard A. Die erome L. Hochgurt Richard H. Holsche Charles C. Mulcahy Vice President ouglas W. Bock Robert W. Doucette ren J. Bradle Susan G. Dragisic Ralph E. Ells Robert Howard nomas A. Bausch Michael A. Juneau George C. Kaiser Sr. M. Camille Klieb Richard L. Osborne Frank J. Pelisek ssell W. Britt Michael A. Juneau Elizabeth E. Quad William L. Randall John D. Roethle

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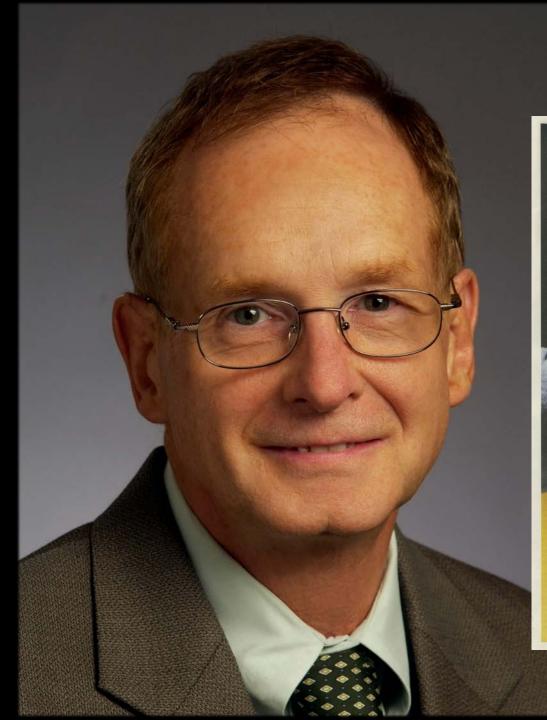


School Choice and the Question of Accountability

The Milwaukee Experience

EMILY VAN DUNK AND ANNELIESE M. DICKMAN





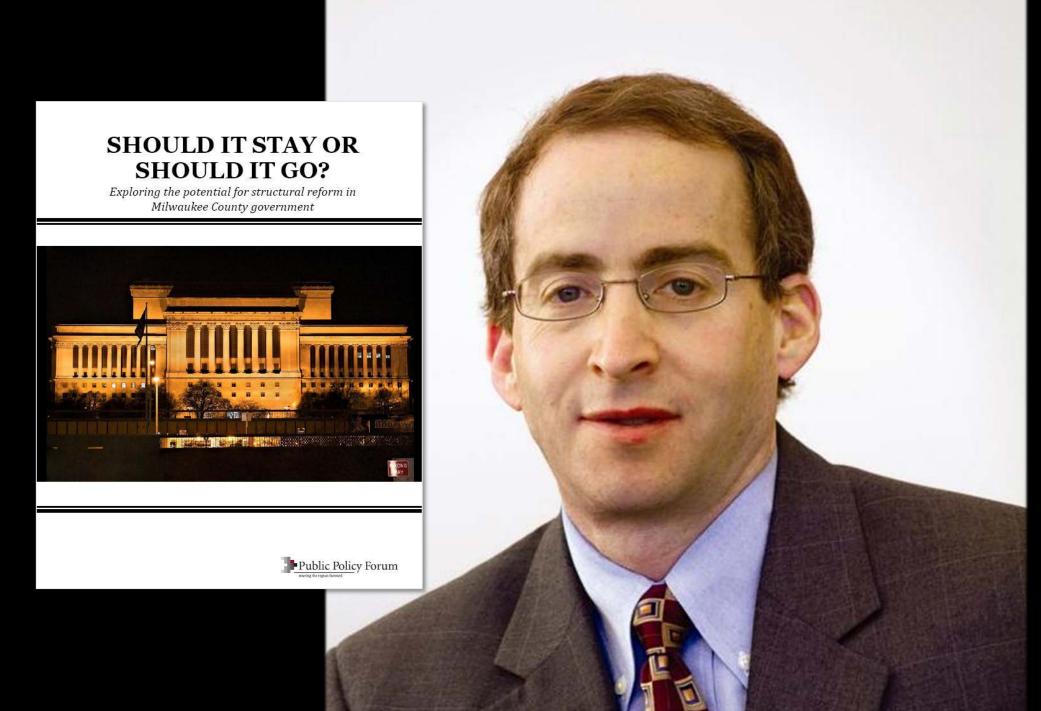
"We must admit there is a RACE RELATIONS PROBLEM

Race duty Milwaukee County Milwaukee County Differences Milwaukee County Milwaukee County

"We need to learn to know each other. We all have the same problems."



Survey conducted by: Public Policy Forum





Effective January 1, 2018, the Public Policy Forum and Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance merged to create the Wisconsin Policy Forum, a statewide policy research organization.



We maintain our mission of providing informed, nonpartisan analysis of critical policy issues affecting local governments, school districts, and the state of Wisconsin.



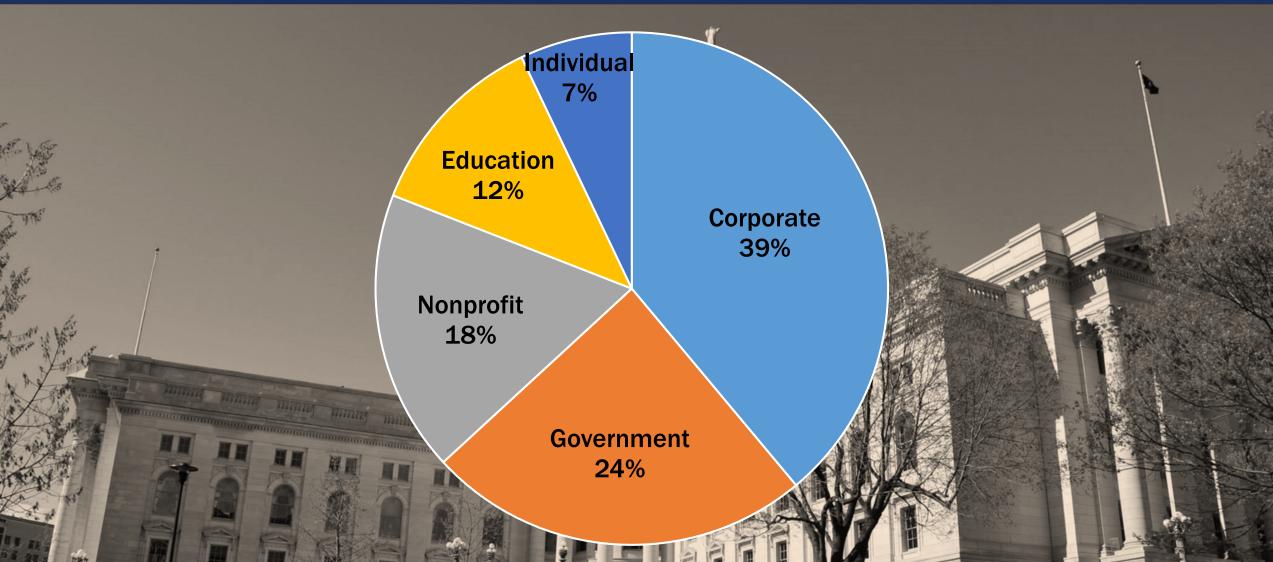
We now have increased staff capacity, broader research capabilities, and an enhanced platform to better engage and inform policymakers and citizens.

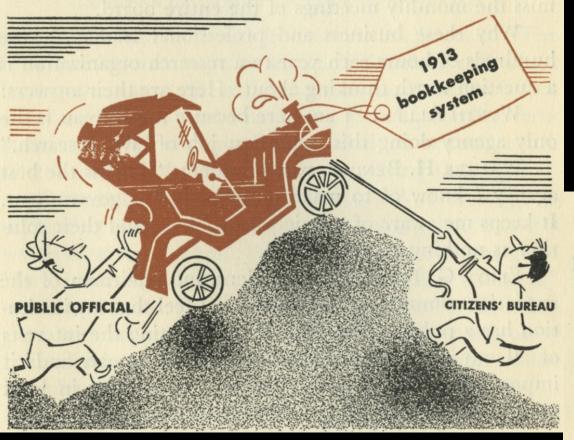




We are a membership organization, with contributions from nearly 1,000 businesses, local governments, institutions, nonprofits, and individuals allowing us to make our research available to all and serve as a true "forum."

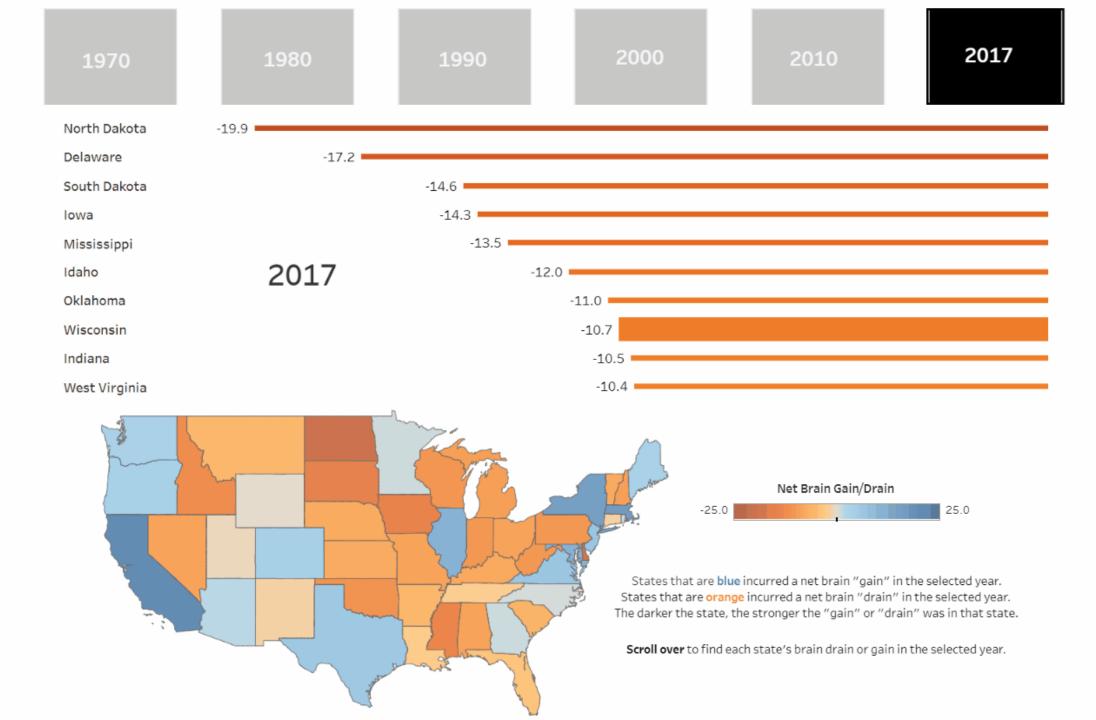








Once upon a time Milwaukee County had seven park systems . . .



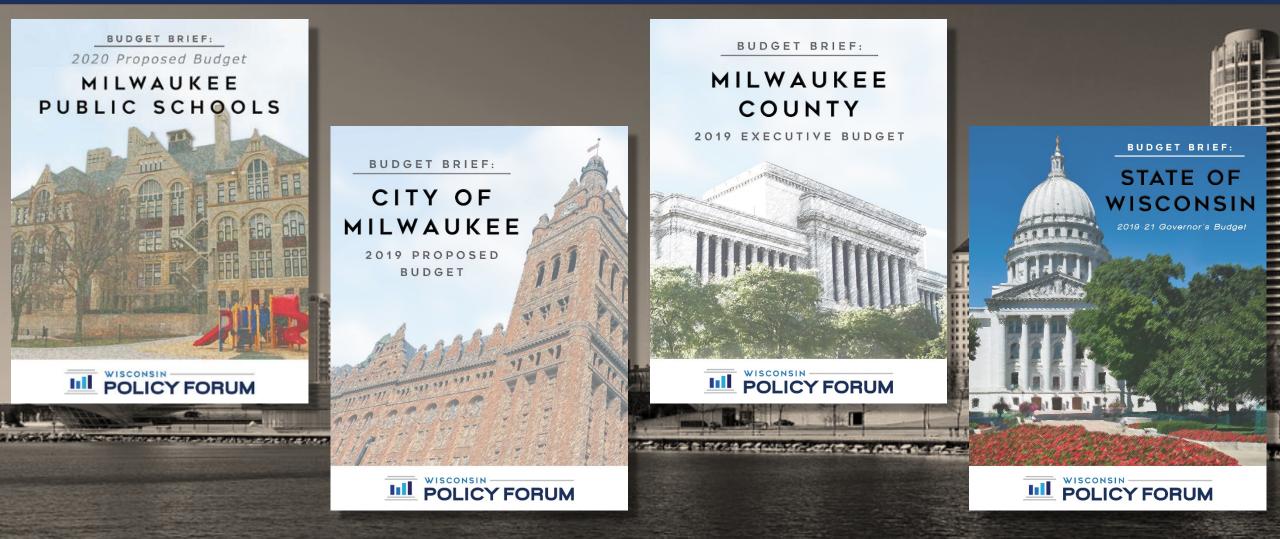


MAINTAINING OUR REPUTATION FOR NONPARTISANSHIP











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E.

OUR RESEARCH







Another Alarming Achievement Gap

Measures of academic achievement for English Learners (ELs) in Wisconsin are far below those of their English-proficient peers. Only 17% of ELs in third grade can read proficiently, while just 4% of EL eighth graders are proficient in math. What does this mean in light of the state's responsibility to close student achievement gaps?

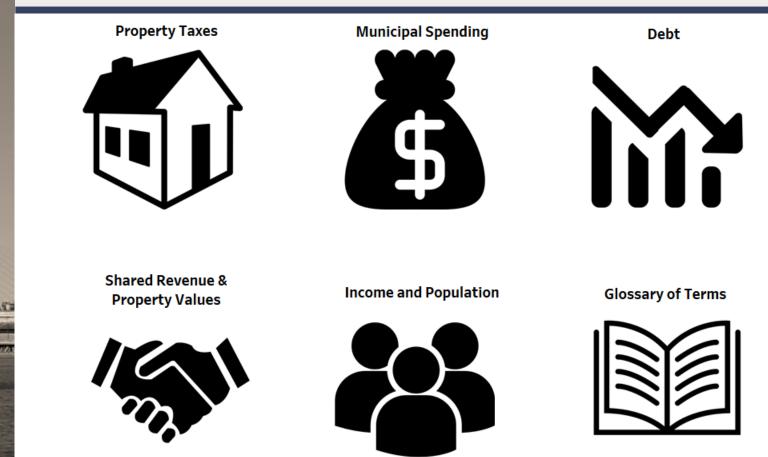
Last month, the Wisconsin Policy Forum Lunveiled our new School DataTool, an interactive dashboard of key educational data for school districts throughout the state. Featured in the tool are enrollment and academic indicators for specific student groups (i.e., low-income students, students with disabilities, and students of color) for which the state and schools are expected to make progress toward closing achievement gaps. One important group that will be included in future editions of the DataTool is English Learners (ELs)—students with ming—52 districts in 2016-17 serving just over half the ELs in the state. These districts have certain concentrations of ELs who speak the same language in a given band of grades. (The thresholds are 10 students in grades K to 3, or 20 students in grades 4 to 8 or in high school.) The state's only EL-specific aid reimburses those school districts for about 8% of a relatively narrow range of costs they incur to provide this programming. All other districts that enroll ELs must meet the mandates to serve these attidants (almost 22,000 in 2016, 17) with are when they enter an English-speaking school, the more services they are likely to need and the longer it typically takes to reach full English language proficiency. Nevertheless, both state and federal education accountability laws require Wisconsin to monitor EL performance on statewide achievement measures.

Below, we provide a snapshot of EL performance on three key indicators of future success: third grade reading, eighth grade math (both are measured by Wis-





MUNICIPAL DATATOOL















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