



Equity Data Discussions

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The What and Why

What: DEWS (Dropout Early Warning System) and High School Completion

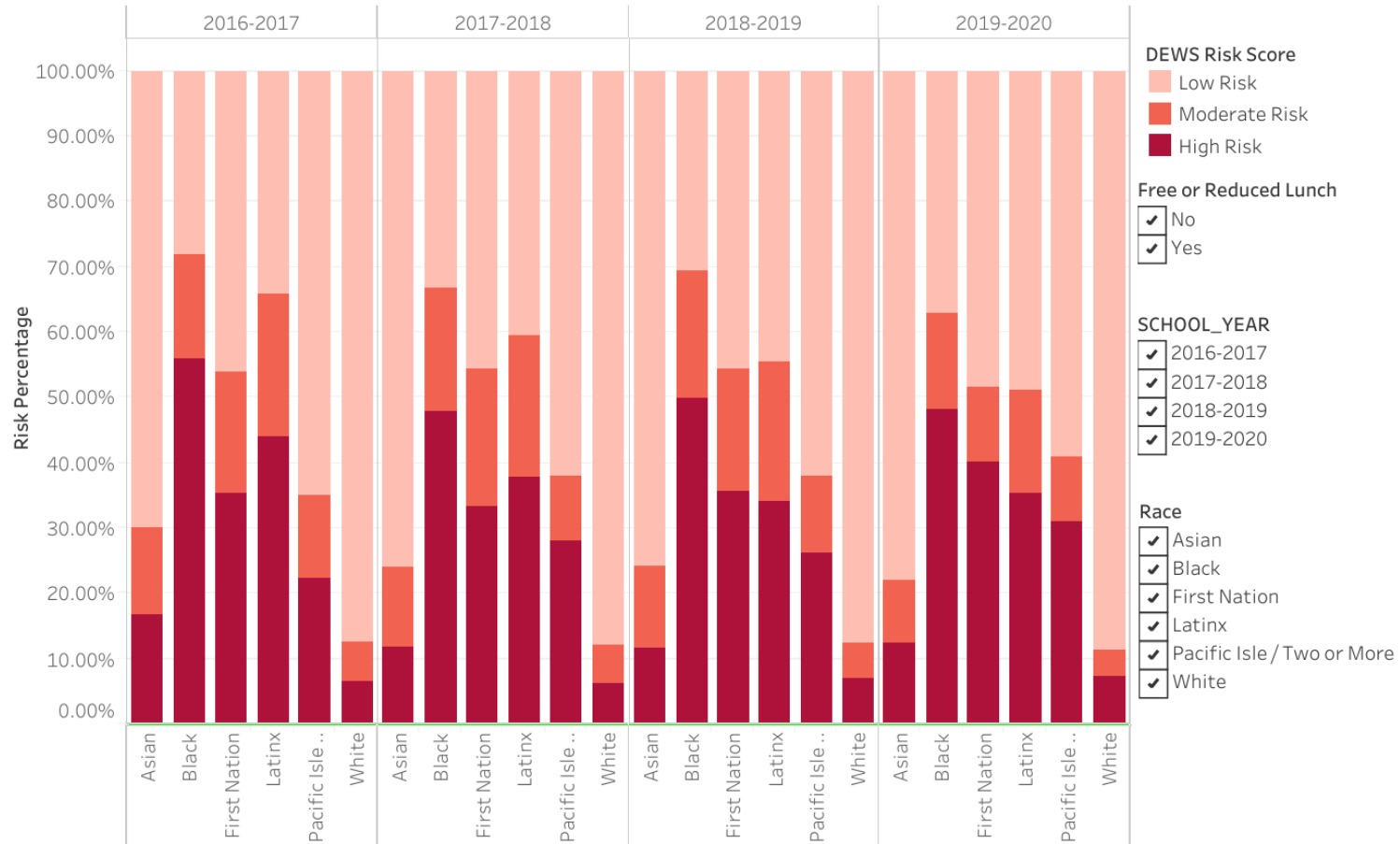
Why:

- Awareness is the first step in the change process
- The Graduation Task Force (GTF) is working to reduce the equity gaps and achieve a 100% high school graduation rate in Brown County
- We want to hear your perspectives on what is driving the outcomes/data

EQUITY DATA

Dropout Early Warning System Data

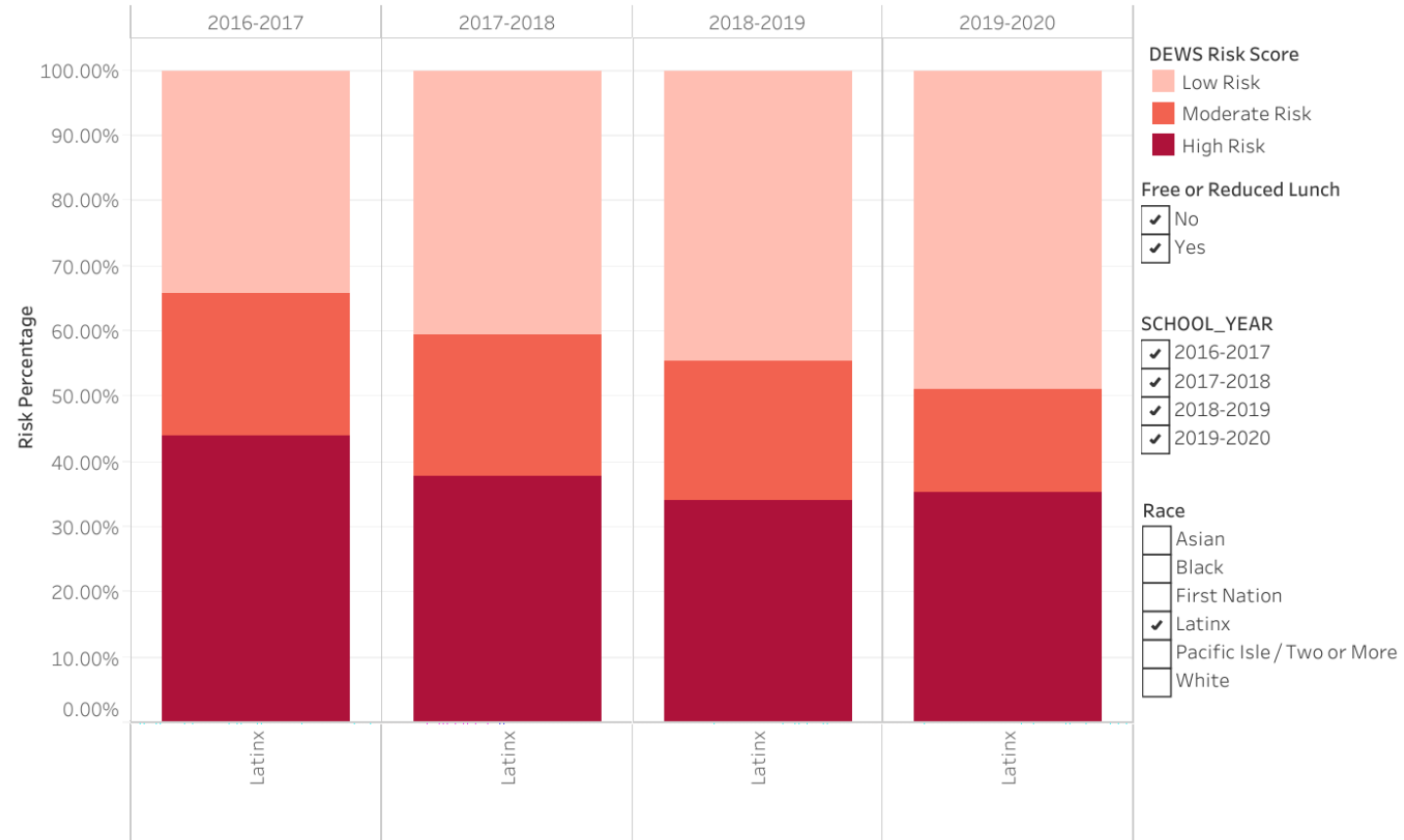
DEWS Risk Percentage by Race



When the percentage of students with high-risk DEWS scores is averaged across years, there is a 30-percentage point equity gap between white and BIPOC students.

Dropout Early Warning System Data

DEWS Risk Percentage by Race

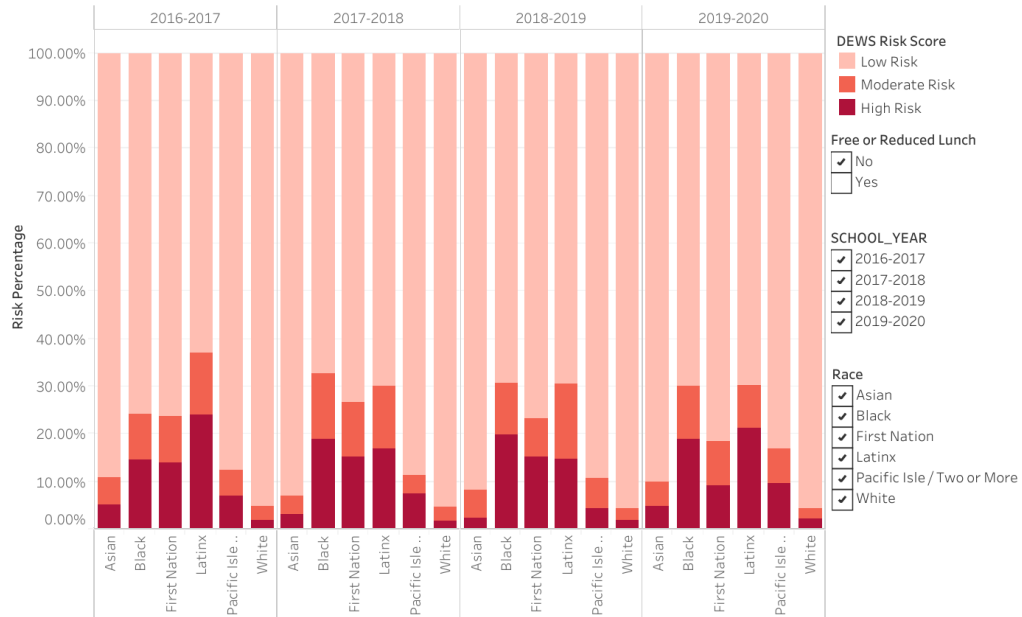


The number of Latino students at moderate- or high-risk is decreasing since 2016-2017. This trend is statistically significant.

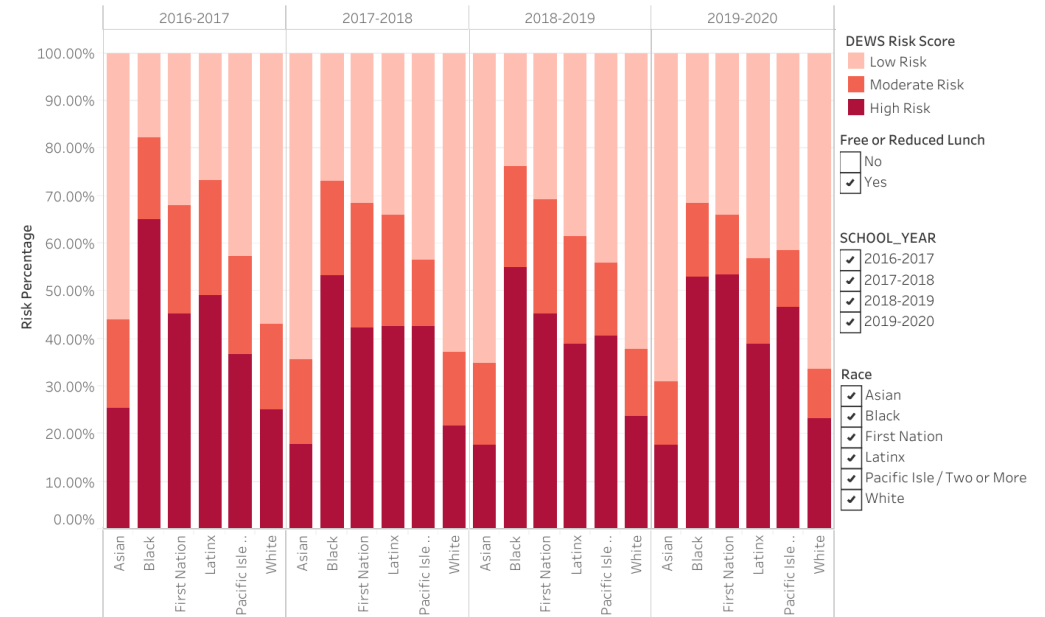
EQUITY DATA

Dropout Early Warning System Data

DEWS Risk Percentage by Race and Free or Reduced Lunch



DEWS Risk Percentage by Race and Free or Reduced Lunch



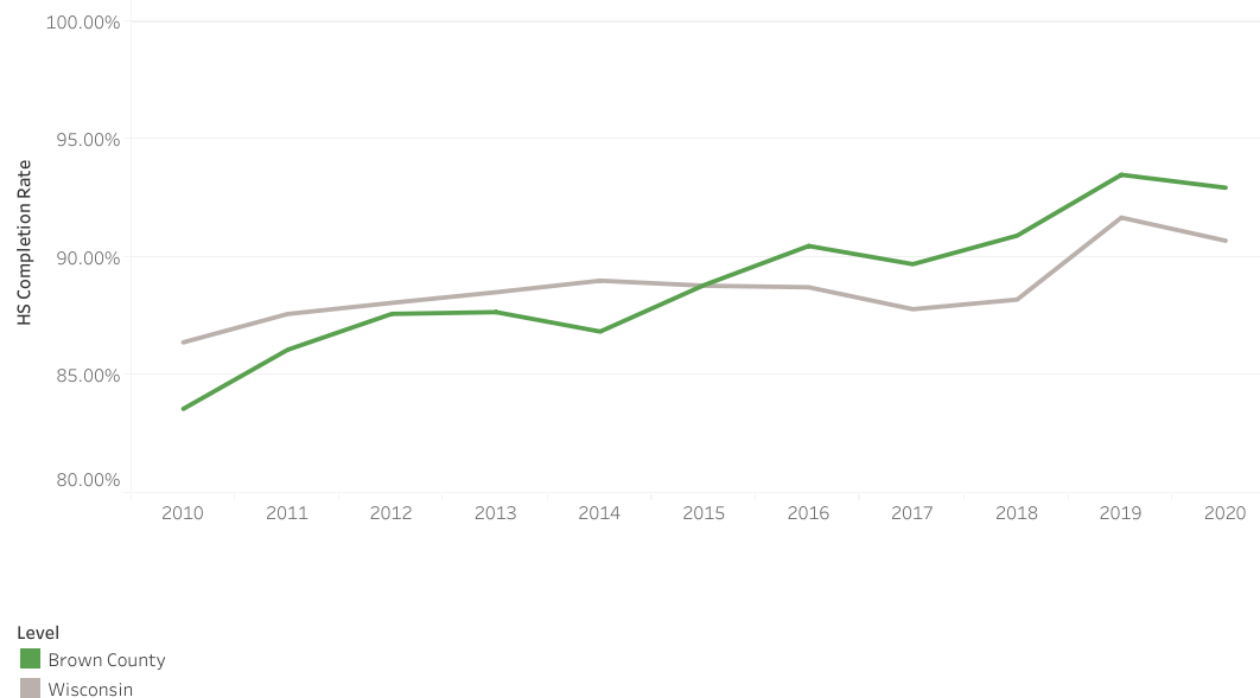
DEWS scores differ significantly by Free and Reduced Lunch status. Among students who qualify for Free and Reduced Lunch, there are still significant differences by race.

Insights and Perspectives

What insights and perspectives do you have on the DEWS data?

High School Completion Data

High School Completion Rate Brown County vs. WI



What is a cohort?

A cohort is assigned to a student when they first enroll in a high school in Wisconsin public institutions. The cohort (year) is based on the grade of the student when they first enroll in high school. For example, a student starting 9th grade at a high school in the school year 2010-11 would be assigned the cohort of 2014. Cohorts are adjusted as students transfer in and out of districts, or if the student becomes deceased before the 6-year timeframe.

What is a timeframe?

The timeframe is a measure of how long it takes a student to complete high school starting in 9th grade. If the student in the above example completed high school in 2014, they would show up as a high school completer in the 4-year timeframe.

How is high school completion calculated?

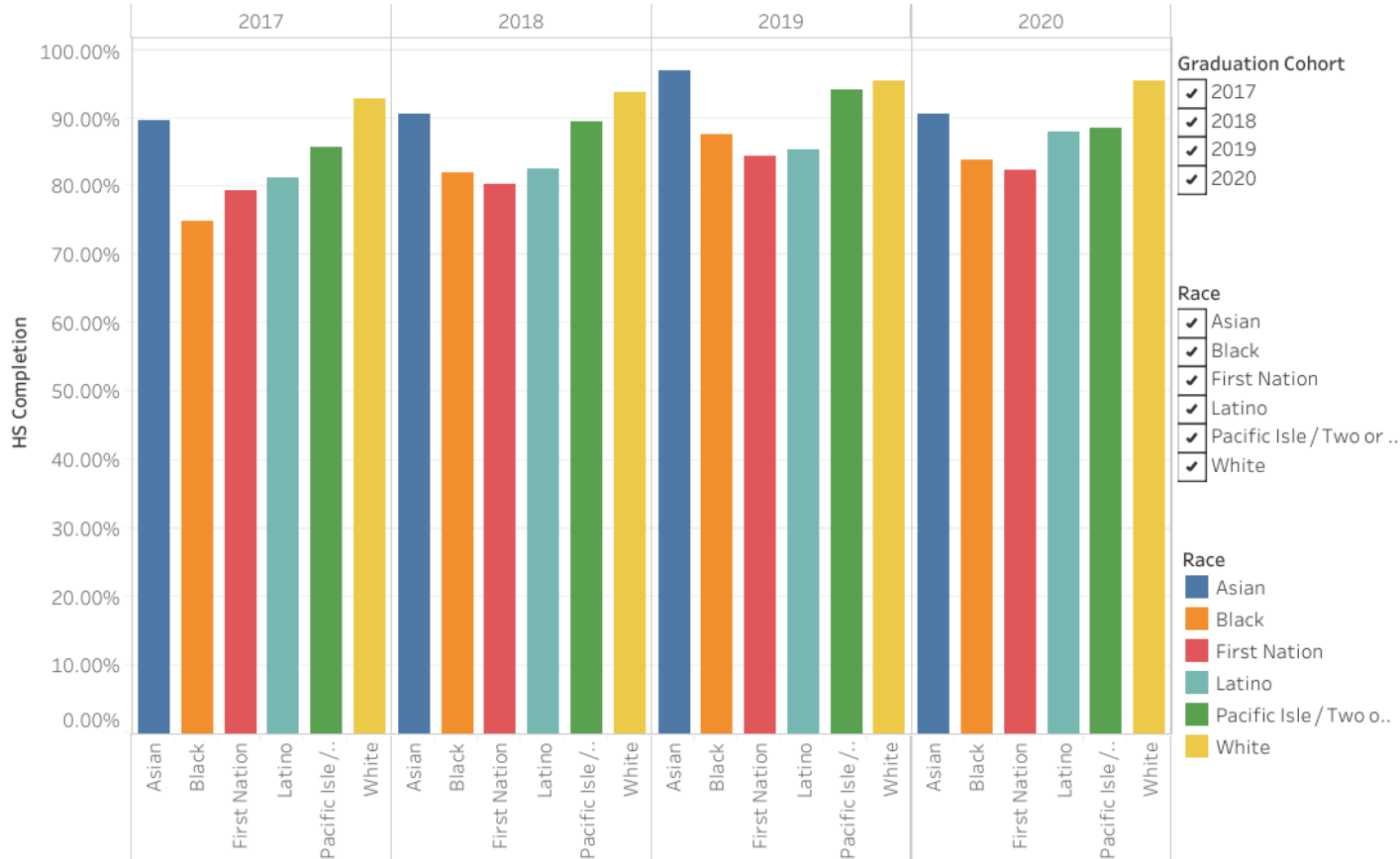
The number of students that completed a high school credential by fall of that year divided by the number of students in the adjusted cohort. All students included are from public institutions.

All differences in these trends are significant due to the large number of students in Brown County and Wisconsin.

EQUITY DATA

High School Completion Data

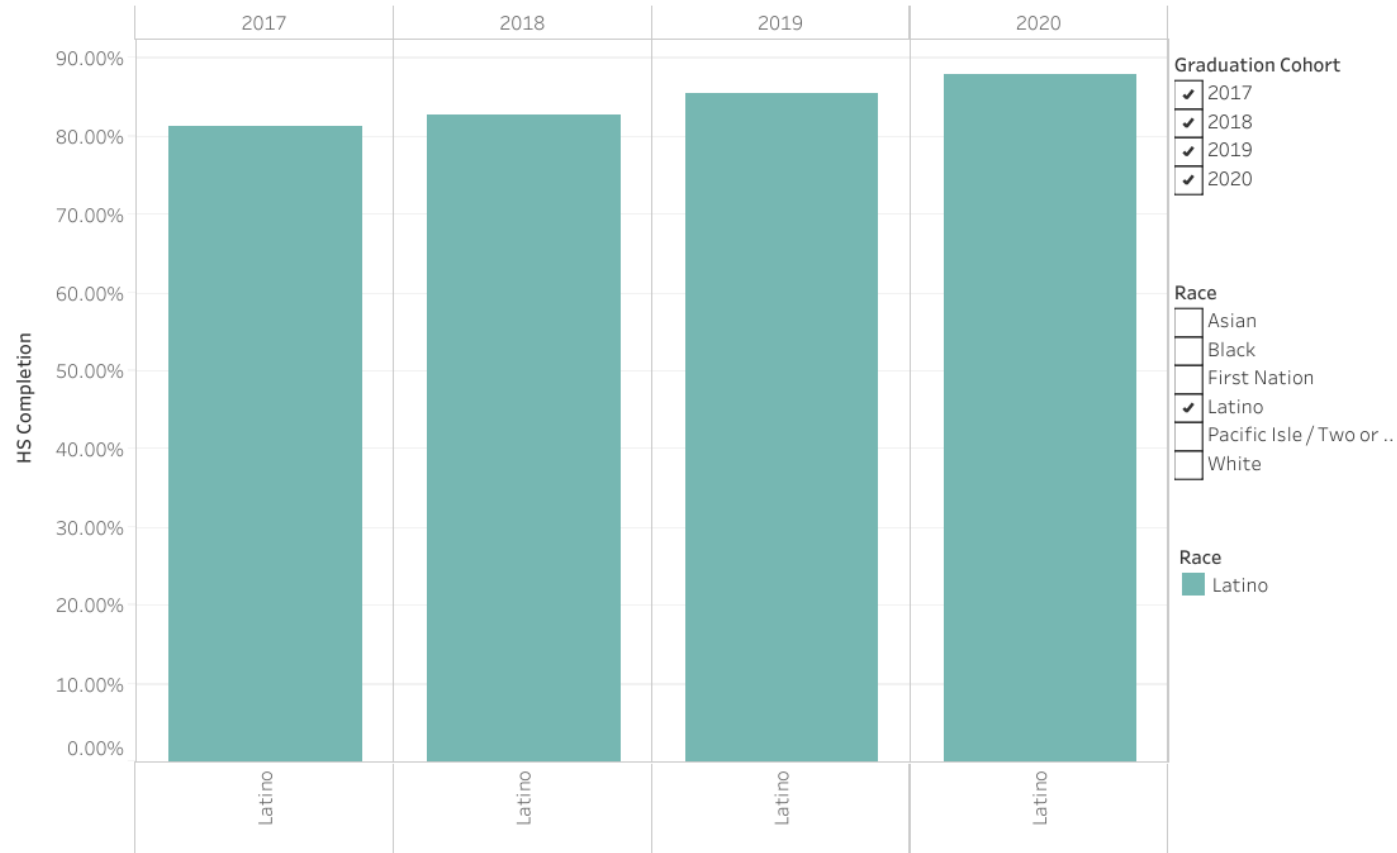
High School Completion by Race



There is a 9-percentage point equity gap between white and BIPOC high school graduation rates averaged across all years.

High School Completion Data

High School Completion by Race

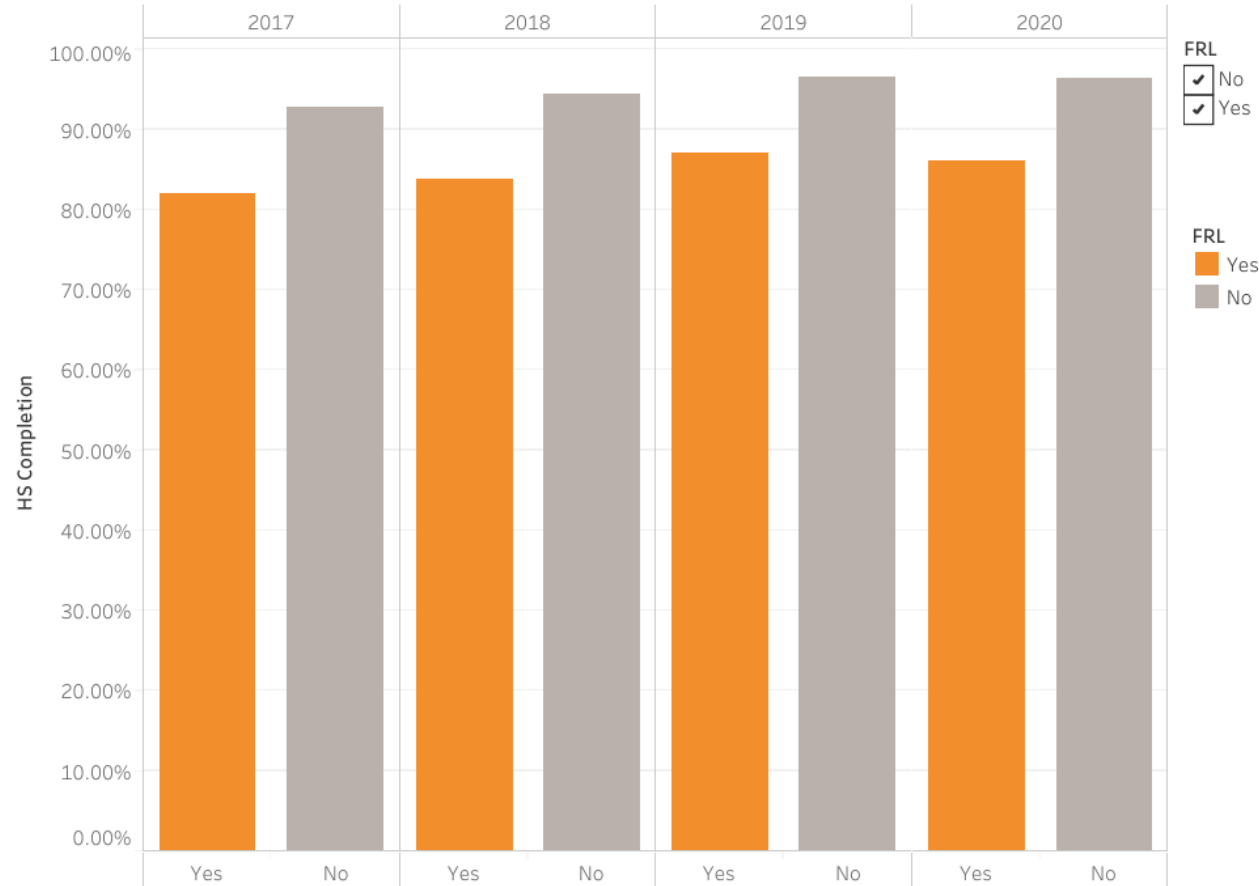


The strongest trend for HS Completion is among Latino students. Although this trend is not statistically significant, it is still relatively strong.

EQUITY DATA

High School Completion Data

High School Completion by Free or Reduced Lunch (FRL)



There is a 10-percentage point difference in high school completion based on Free and Reduced Lunch status.

Insights and Perspectives

What insights and perspectives do you have on the high school completion data?