

# SchoolFacts13

## Colby History Report

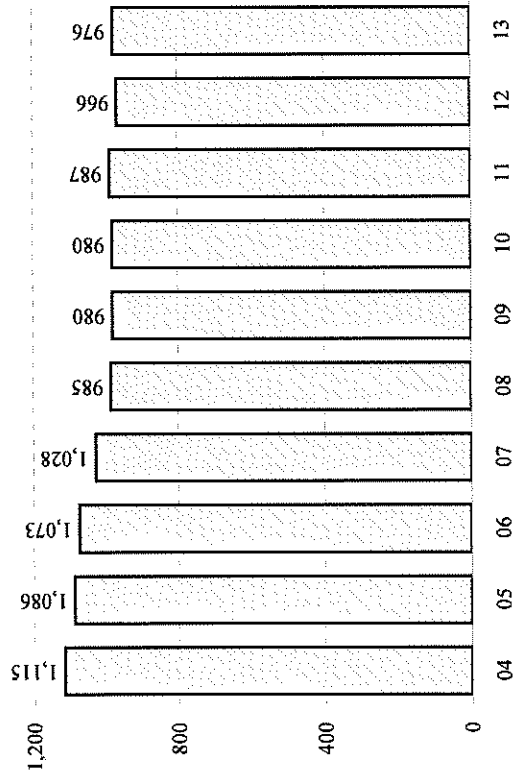


# Colby Students

Both the number and characteristics of students affect school districts. Student counts matter for revenue limits and state aid. Demography can play a role in a district's perceived success. Disabled students typically require more financial resources than non-disabled students and, depending on their disability, may score lower on state-mandated exams.

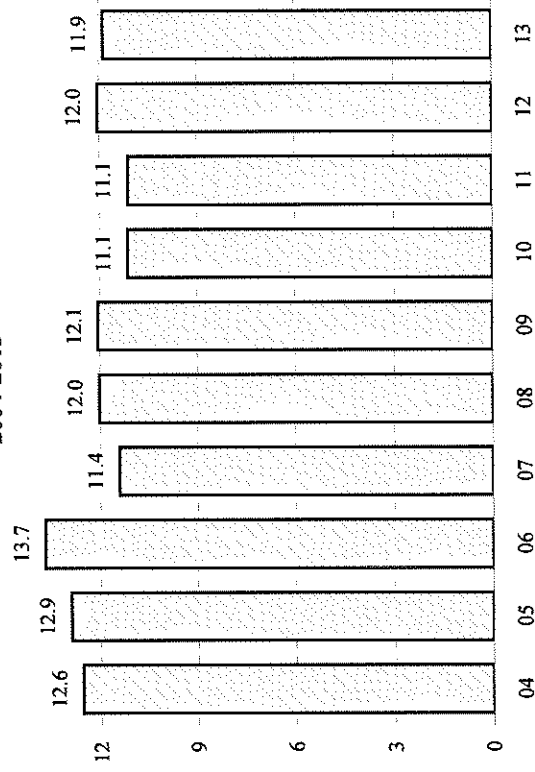
Maintaining enrollments is critical for Wisconsin school districts. Student counts are used to calculate district revenue limits and state aid. Districts with declining enrollment often struggle financially as revenue growth slows more than costs. The chart shows "membership," or full-time equivalent resident students, for the last 10 years.

**Membership**  
2004-2013



The cost of educating disabled students is generally higher than for the non-disabled. As a result, districts with a large percentage of disabled students generally have higher costs and fewer resources for other students. Depending on the disability, these students might not score as high on state-mandated exams.

**Percent Disabled**  
2004-2013



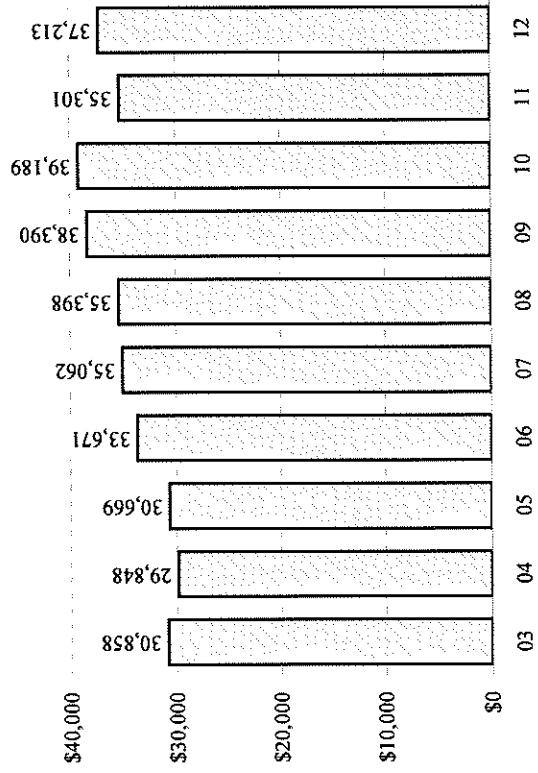
# Colby Income and Wealth

The income and wealth of district residents affects the affordability of school taxes. Property wealth, along with district spending, determines the amount of state aid a district receives. Also, higher-income families have more private resources to use for their children's education, which can lead to higher test scores.

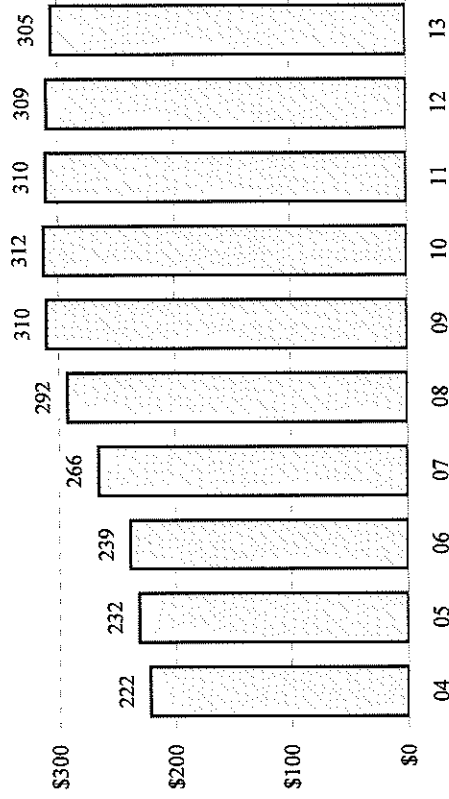
Adjusted gross income is one measure of family income in a district. Higher average incomes have traditionally been associated with more education spending. Additionally, students from higher-income families tend to have more resources available to help them succeed academically.

One measure of wealth in a school district is equalized value per student. A significant portion of school district funding comes from the local property tax. Districts with high property values generally have a greater ability to raise local revenues than property-poor districts do. The state's equalization aid formula attempts to help poor districts by equalizing the tax base and providing more aid to property-poor districts.

**Average Adjusted Gross Incomes**  
2003-2012



**Property Values Per Student**  
2004-2013 (\$ Thousands)



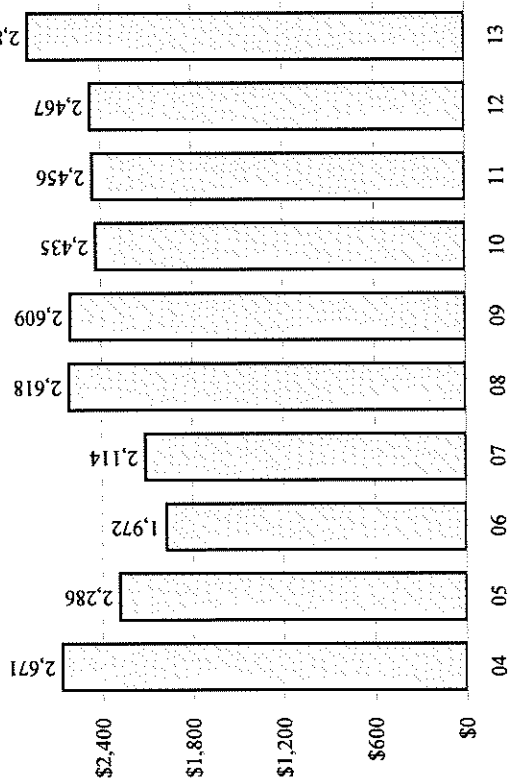
# Colby Property Taxes

Local property taxes are one of the primary funding sources for Wisconsin schools. State-mandated revenue limits have tied school levies to state aid. Changes in school levies and property tax rates depend on the budget actions of state legislators.

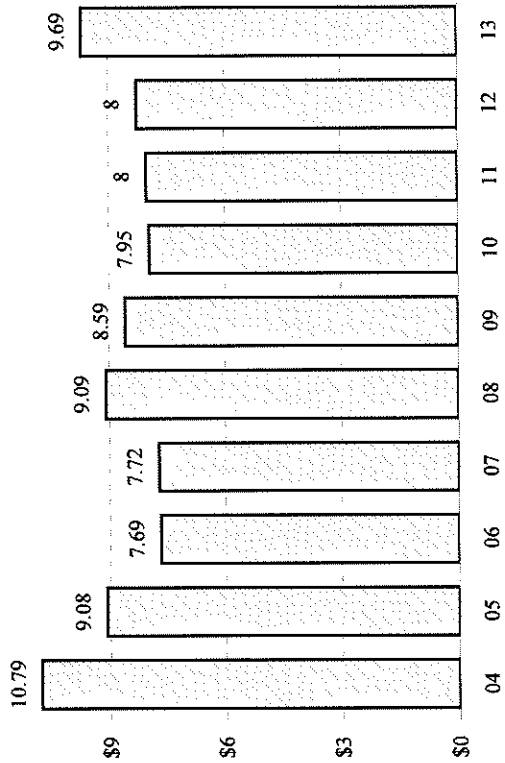
Most of a school district's property tax levy is for district operations. Districts that have borrowed for new schools or other capital improvements also have a debt levy. Some school districts also have a "Fund 80" property tax which is used to fund community service programs. The chart below shows the total school district levy.

The school tax rate is calculated by dividing the school levy by total equalized property value in the district. Thus, the rate can rise or fall depending on changes in the district's levy and changes in property values. When values rise rapidly, property tax rates tend to fall. When values rise slowly or decline—as they have done recently—rates tend to increase.

School Levies  
2002-2011 (\$ Thousands)



School Tax Rates  
2004-2013



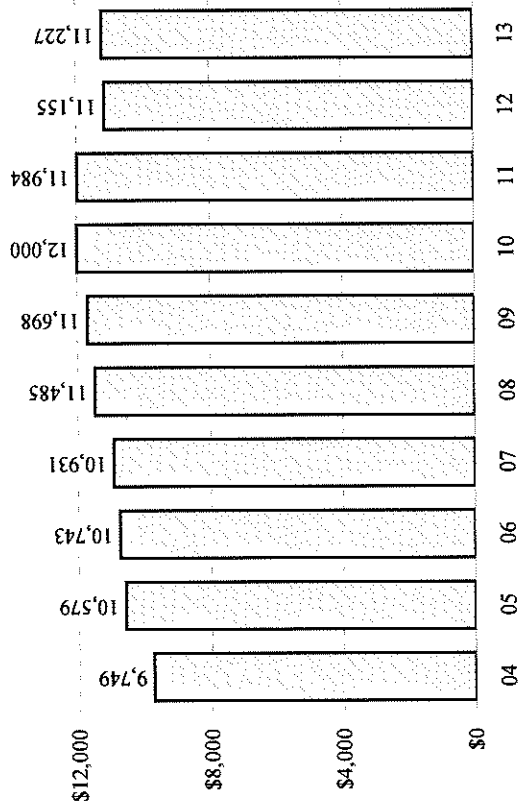
# Colby Spending

A number of factors affect per student spending by school district, including the amount of federal assistance a district receives. Two spending measures are reported here: total expenditures and comparative expenditures. The latter measure excludes transportation, capital and debt, and miscellaneous spending. The goal is to capture education-related spending.

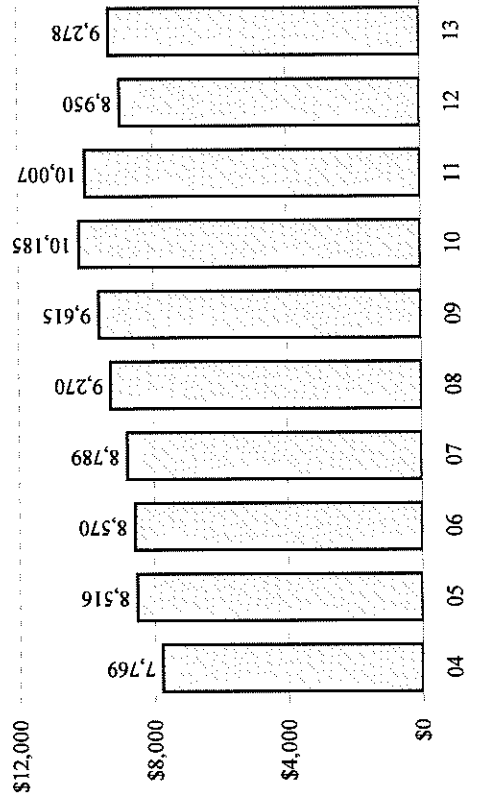
Total spending captures nearly all of a school district's spending. Food service expenditures and community service spending are excluded. Some districts put aside money each year for capital expenditures. When districts spend these dollars, per student spending can rise significantly.

Comparative spending is one measure of "education-related" spending. Districts with a small number of students but large land area might have high transportation costs. Some districts might spend one-time money on capital expansion. These types of expenditures are not included here.

**Total Expenditures Per Student**  
2004-2013



**Comparative Expenditures Per Student**  
2004-2013



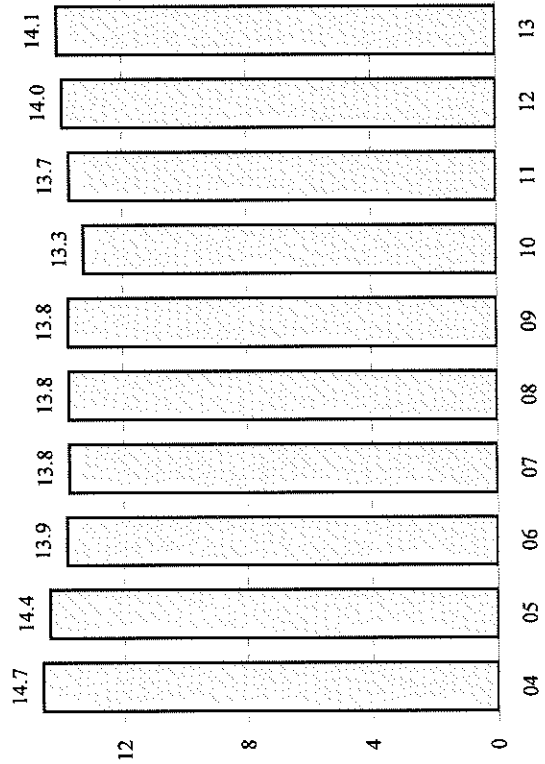
## Colby Staffing Ratios

Staffing ratios can affect student performance as well as district costs. Some studies show that smaller class sizes in early grades can improve test scores slightly. Other studies have shown little relationship. More teachers and more staff result in higher district costs.

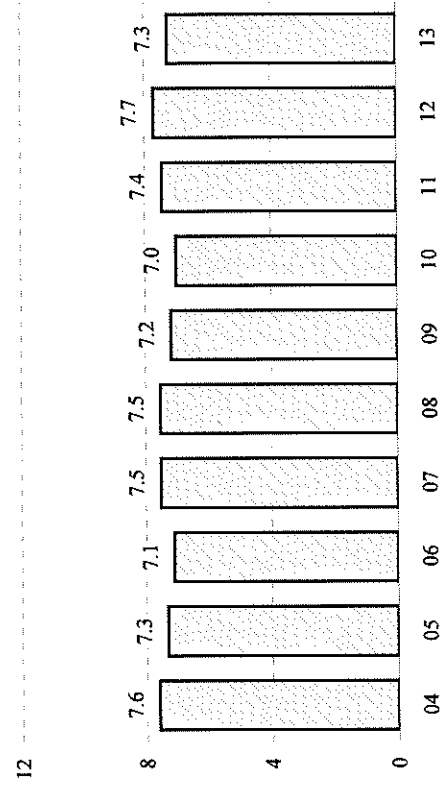
Even faced with declining enrollment, student-teacher ratios have generally fallen statewide over the last several years. Although smaller class sizes can provide students with more personal attention, they also drive up costs.

The student-staff ratio measures the number of students relative to the entire staff employed by the school district, including administrators, teachers, specialists, support staff, and others. Since salaries and benefits are the largest school district cost, smaller staffing ratios result in higher per student costs.

Student-Teacher Ratios  
2004-2013



Student-Staff Ratios  
2004-2013

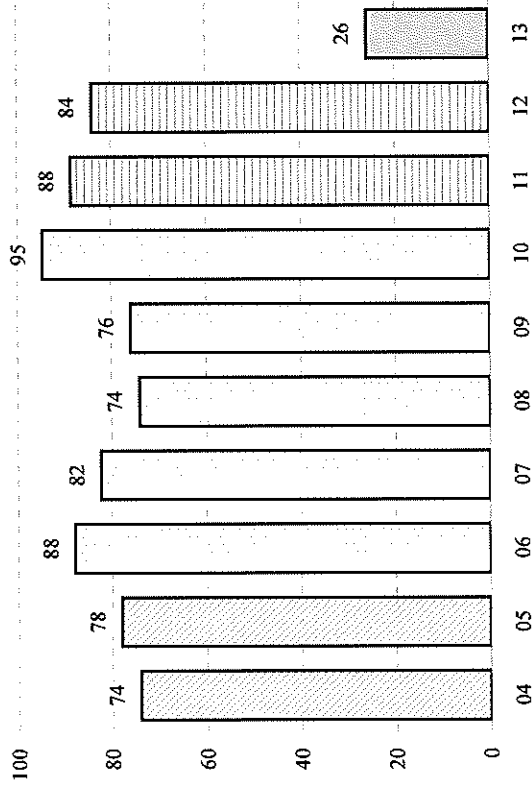


# Colby Test Scores

The state administers the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Exam (WKCE) to students in third through eighth and tenth grades. These tests cover reading and math. The fourth, eighth, and tenth-grade tests also cover language arts, science, and social studies. Reading and math proficiency levels were changed for 2013.

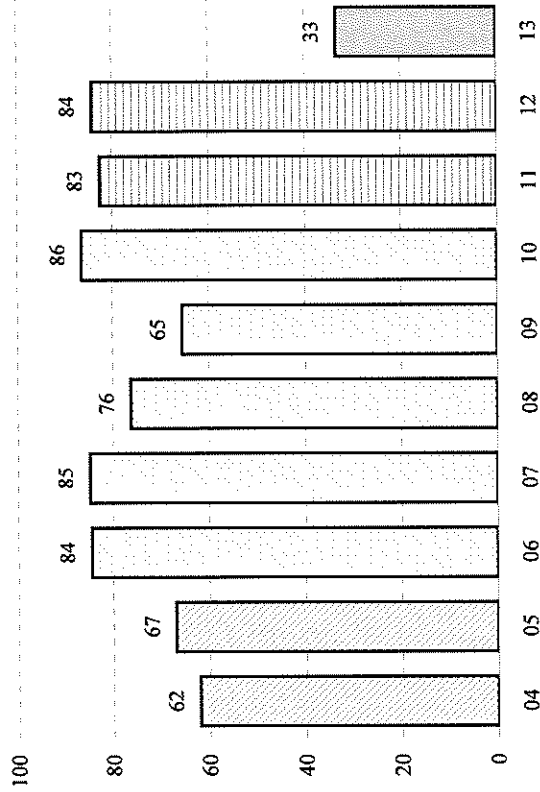
Although scores in all subjects are important, reading proficiency is particularly critical at a young age. The ability to read and draw useful information from a text enhances a child's ability to learn other subjects. Test scores are reported as the percentage of students who scored proficient or advanced on the fourth-grade reading test. Bar patterns indicate changes in test or in scoring.

Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Exam  
Fourth-Grade Reading, % Proficient or Advanced,  
2004-2013



Math proficiency becomes exceedingly important at the middle-school and high-school levels. A solid math background is necessary to get into many colleges. Also, many occupations require some basic understanding of math. Test scores are reported as the percentage of students who scored proficient or advanced on the eighth-grade math test. Bar patterns indicate changes in test or in scoring.

Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Exam  
Eighth-Grade Math, % Proficient or Advanced,  
2004-2013

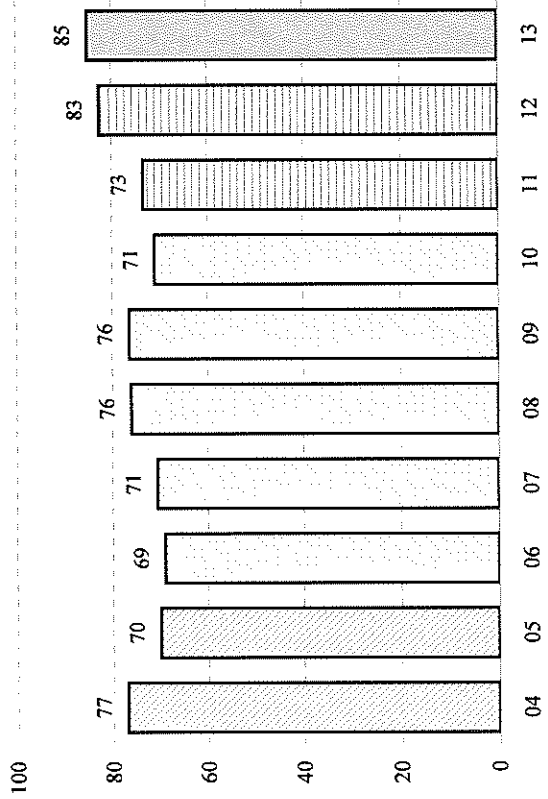


## Colby Test Scores (cont.)

In addition to the state-mandated WKCE, some high school students also take college-placement exams. In Wisconsin, the most commonly taken college-placement test is the ACT.

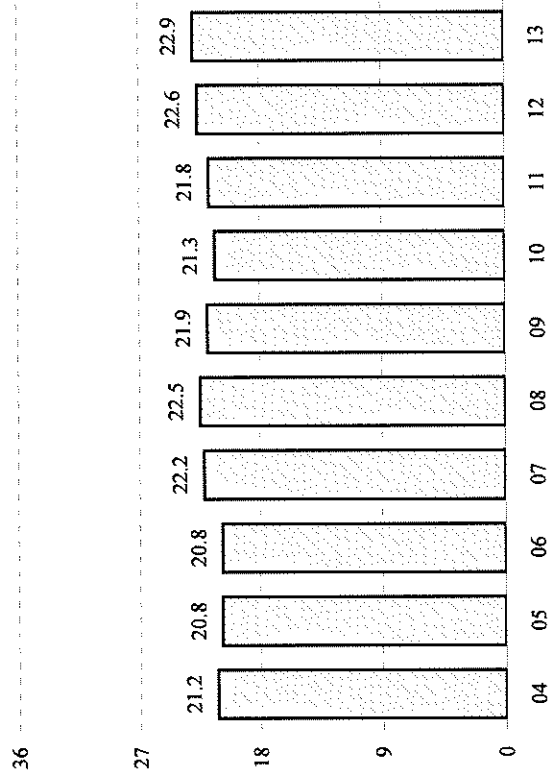
The tenth-grade WKCE is the final state-mandated test for Wisconsin students. Students at this level take tests in reading, math, science, social studies, and language arts. The percentage of students scoring proficient or advanced on the tenth-grade science test are displayed below. Bar patterns indicate changes in test or in scoring.

Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Exam  
10th-Grade Science % Proficient or Advanced,  
2004-2013



Most Wisconsin students who are planning to attend college take the ACT. While this exam provides another picture of district performance, it can be misleading because it is generally taken by only college-bound students. Wisconsin students averaged one of the highest scores nationally in 2009-10, at 22.1 (a perfect score is 36).

Average ACT Scores  
2004-2013





# Colby School District History

SCHOOL YEAR	ENROLLMENT				DEMOGRAPHICS					STUDENT PERFORMANCE					
	Resident FTE (Membership)	Open Enrollment Headcount		Home School	% Minority Enroll.	% Free Lunch	% Disabled	2-Years Prior		ACT Prior Year		3rd Grade*			
		In	Out					Adj. Gross Income	Per Return	% Tested	Comp. Score	De-cile	Read. De-cile	Math De-cile	
2003-04	1,115	24	39	24	6.5	34.2	12.6	29,848	46.8	21.2	8	93	4	na	na
2004-05	1,086	32	44	38	6.5	31.0	12.9	30,669	42.3	20.8	8	92	5	na	na
2005-06	1,073	32	38	35	8.0	32.9	13.7	33,671	52.9	20.8	9	85	5	na	na
2006-07	1,028	32	38	49	8.9	35.1	11.4	35,062	53.2	22.2	4	53	22	na	na
2007-08	985	24	51	42	9.4	34.2	12.0	35,398	40.0	22.5	4	79	8	58	10
2008-09	980	33	55	42	10.9	42.3	12.1	38,390	49.5	21.9	6	79	8	82	5
2009-10	980	33	56	43	12.1	47.5	11.1	39,189	51.1	21.3	8	92	2	84	4
2010-11	987	34	57	76	13.3	50.7	11.1	35,301	58.4	21.8	7	92	2	92	1
2011-12	966	50	83	41	15.2	41.0	12.0	37,213	54.5	22.6	4	77	9	79	7
2012-13	976	56	93	35	17.5	43.2	11.9	na	46.0	22.9	3	31	8	52	5

\*Tests changed in 2005-06. Reading and math scores changed in 2013.



# Colby School District History

SCHOOL YEAR	STAFFING										TEACHER SALARIES					
	Licensed Instruction					Total	Ratio: Pupils to: Teach. Total	BA Base	Yrs. to Max.	MA Base	MA Max.	Yrs. to Max.	Max. Salary			
	Admin.	Lib.	Teach.	Special- ists	Other									Supp.	BA Max.	MA Max.
2003-04	5.2	2.0	76.0	5.7	0.2	58.0	146.9	14.7	7.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2004-05	4.9	1.5	75.3	5.7	0.8	60.4	148.6	14.4	7.3	27,109	37,979	12	31,580	44,860	12	48,493
2005-06	4.8	1.0	77.4	6.7	0.7	60.8	151.3	13.9	7.1	29,816	40,089	11	34,664	46,250	11	49,996
2006-07	4.3	1.0	74.6	6.5	0.6	49.6	136.6	13.8	7.5	32,396	40,989	9	37,597	47,289	9	51,119
2007-08	4.3	1.0	74.6	6.5	0.6	49.6	136.6	13.8	7.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	4.3	1.0	71.1	7.5	1.0	51.7	136.6	13.8	7.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	4.3	1.0	73.8	7.0	1.0	52.8	139.9	13.3	7.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	4.3	1.0	71.8	6.8	0.0	48.7	132.6	13.7	7.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	3.3	1.0	69.2	6.5	0.0	45.2	125.2	14.0	7.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012-13	3.2	1.0	66.5	6.2	0.5	51.9	129.3	14.1	7.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

# Colby School District History

SCHOOL YEAR	SELECTED 2012-13 PER STUDENT REVENUES										VALUES AND TAXES				
	Rev. Limit		Property Tax		Equal. Aid		Categ. Aid		Tot. State Supp.*		Equal. Value (\$000)	Equal. Value Per Student	Property Tax		Gross Tax Rate
	Amt.	% St. Avg. (+/-)	Amt.	% St. Avg. (+/-)	Amt.	% St. Avg. (+/-)	Amt.	% St. Avg. (+/-)	Amt.	% Tot. Exp.			Levy (\$000)	Rate	
2003-04	7,825	-3.4	2,396	-36.4	6,028	23.2	549	-0.9	6,912	71.3	247,630	222,090	2,671	10.79	
2004-05	7,965	-5.4	2,105	-49.3	6,619	35.6	590	2.5	7,542	72.4	251,670	231,740	2,286	9.08	
2005-06	8,313	-4.6	1,838	-54.4	7,148	35.1	577	-2.2	8,039	74.5	256,636	239,176	1,972	7.69	
2006-07	8,895	-1.5	2,057	-51.5	7,586	40.3	632	1.6	8,588	78.7	273,788	266,331	2,114	7.72	
2007-08	9,399	0.1	2,658	-42.0	7,547	38.8	724	10.2	8,664	73.7	288,080	292,467	2,618	9.09	
2008-09	9,404	-3.4	2,662	-45.0	7,489	37.2	701	-0.6	8,636	72.6	303,877	310,078	2,609	8.59	
2009-10	9,321	-6.6	2,484	-51.7	7,372	37.2	779	10.1	8,613	70.0	306,095	312,342	2,435	7.95	
2010-11	9,303	-8.5	2,488	-53.3	7,329	36.3	810	14.8	8,589	70.9	306,305	310,339	2,456	8.02	
2011-12	9,075	-6.1	2,554	-51.7	6,949	41.4	928	33.1	8,307	72.8	298,666	309,178	2,467	8.26	
2012-13	8,955	-7.9	2,955	-44.3	6,466	30.7	888	22.7	7,354	65.5	297,697	305,018	2,884	9.69	

\*Prior to 2013, state support included the school levy credit. In 2013, it includes only equalization and categorical school aids.

# Colby School District History

SCHOOL YEAR	REVENUE SOURCES (Latest year is budgeted)									
	Local		State		Federal			Total		
	Amount (\$000)	% Operating Revenues	Amount (\$000)	% Operating Revenues	Amount (\$000)	% Operating Revenues	Operating (\$000)	L.T. Debt (\$000)	All Sources (\$000)	
2003-04	3,013	26.4	7,336	64.2	664	5.8	11,425	0	11,425	
2004-05	3,014	25.1	7,791	64.8	729	6.1	12,017	0	12,017	
2005-06	2,329	19.9	8,304	71.1	851	7.3	11,677	0	11,677	
2006-07	2,329	19.9	8,304	71.1	851	7.3	11,677	0	11,677	
2007-08	2,979	24.1	8,110	65.7	820	6.6	12,340	151	12,490	
2008-09	2,991	24.3	7,253	58.9	1,690	13.7	12,312	2,564	14,876	
2009-10	2,806	22.9	7,621	62.3	1,487	12.2	12,226	0	12,226	
2010-11	3,108	24.6	8,087	63.9	1,043	8.2	12,651	0	12,651	
2011-12	2,850	23.8	7,614	63.5	1,033	8.6	11,982	0	11,982	
2012-13	3,233	27.1	7,191	60.2	965	8.1	11,944	0	11,944	

# Colby School District History

SCHOOL YEAR	PER STUDENT EXPENDITURES														FUND BALANCE		
	Instruction				Pupil Serv.				Capital				Comparative Exp.		Ending (\$000)	% Tot. Exp.	De-cile
	Total	Sal. & Fringe	Pupil Serv.	Instr. Supp.	Admin. Grds.	Bldg. Grds.	Pupil Trans.	Exp./Debt	Total Exp.	Amt.	De-cile	% St. Avg. (+/-)					
2003-04	5,194	4,434	328	494	871	882	617	951	9,749	7,769	8	-6.6	2,639	24.3	3		
2004-05	5,803	4,722	346	512	931	924	717	875	10,579	8,516	5	-0.7	2,137	18.6	5		
2005-06	5,835	4,801	358	417	985	974	751	801	10,743	8,570	6	-3.7	1,753	15.2	7		
2006-07	5,975	4,986	353	420	933	1,108	653	900	10,931	8,789	7	-4.9	2,383	22.7	4		
2007-08	6,342	5,228	377	474	1,069	1,008	724	922	11,485	9,270	6	-3.2	2,696	25.5	3		
2008-09	6,642	5,476	396	515	1,055	1,005	750	891	11,698	9,615	6	-3.4	2,709	25.2	4		
2009-10	7,202	5,892	366	543	1,111	963	781	509	12,000	10,185	5	-0.3	2,280	20.1	6		
2010-11	7,194	6,227	401	459	1,039	913	795	528	11,984	10,007	7	-5.8	2,256	19.5	6		
2011-12	6,299	5,332	379	449	957	866	729	548	11,155	8,950	9	-9.5	2,539	23.9	5		
2012-13	6,483	5,340	328	500	999	968	734	529	11,227	9,278	9	-7.7	2,551	23.5	5		

