

Why is this being looked?

- Larger than normal “Summer Slide”
- Increasing number of students eligible for free or reduced meals
- Highly mobile student population
- Increasing behavioral needs
- Recent changes in Wisconsin law

Committee's Responsibility

- Research Year Round Schools
- Identify a possible model
- Identify a pilot location
- Educate community on the structural change
- Receive community feedback
- Make a formal recommendation to School Board

Year Round School



Web site: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UtcAgx_qjEQ

Year Round School-Pros

- The district can save money.
- Students may experience higher achievement due to shorter disruptions in instruction, which leads to better retention.
- Teachers and students may experience less burn-out because of the more frequent breaks.
- Districts implementing YRE seem to experience better attendance rates, as well as lower drop-out rates.
- Family vacations may be planned at various times of the year.
- Easier to follow a continuum of learning

Year Round School-Cons

- Summer vacations and activities will be interrupted
- There will be a lack of summer vacation for children to relax and mature.
- Teachers will be prevented from taking courses or holding a second job.
- Teachers will not have a large block of time to prepare for the new school year.
- Employees who do not support the concept may decide to leave the district.
- Friendships between students on different schedules may be disrupted.
- Families' lifestyles will be disrupted.
- Children from the same family may be on different schedules.

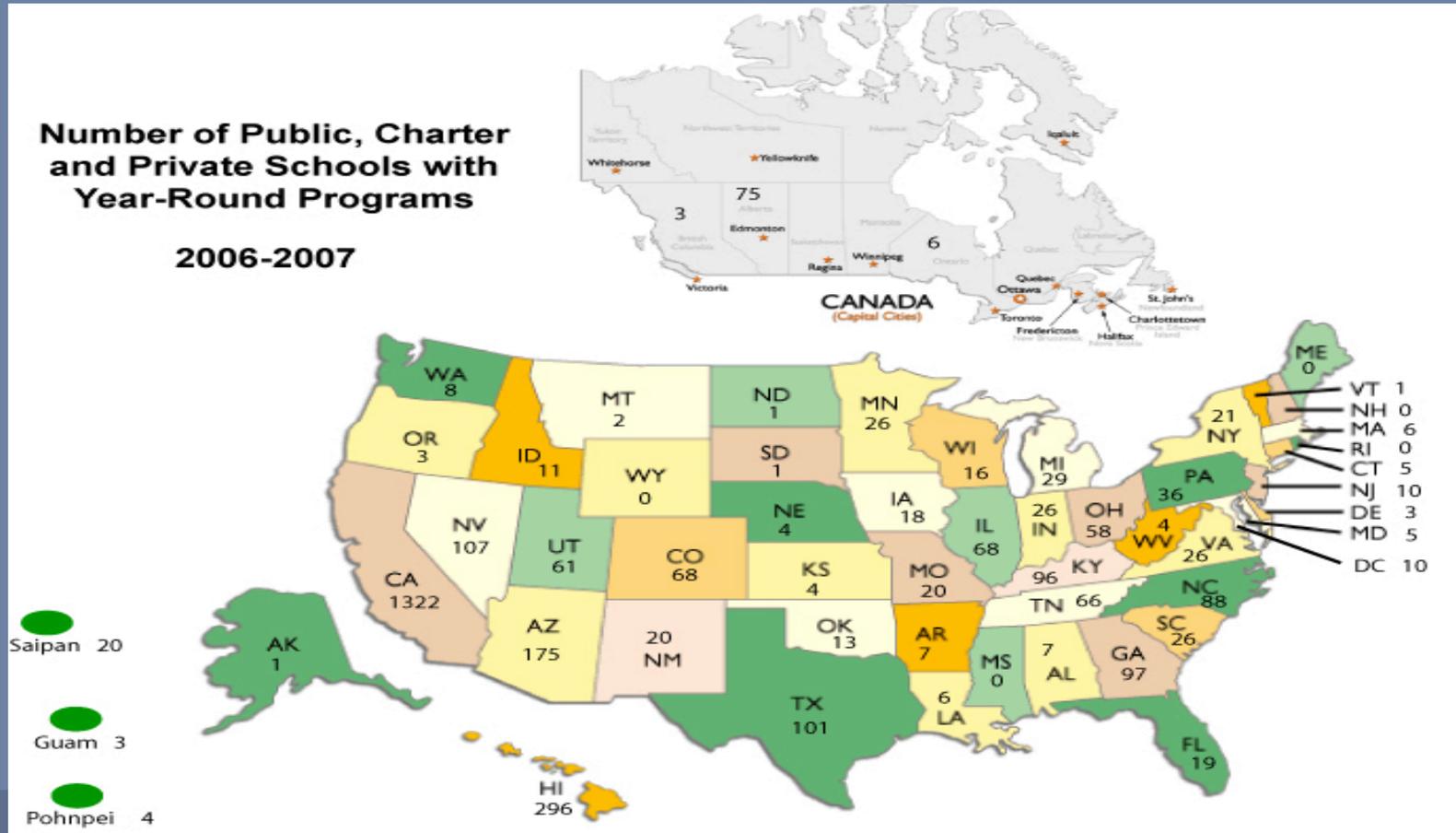
YRS Historical Perspective

- First found in urban areas that did not revolve around the agricultural calendar, like Chicago and New York, as early as the mid-1800s
- 1971 found that 84 percent of respondents felt that year-round schooling would be in all U.S. schools within the next 15 years
- 27 States currently provide the opportunity for YRS
- 2011-2012--3,700 public schools across the nation (4.1% of all public schools)
- Location: South (40.5%), West (24.3%) and Northeast and Midwest (16.2% in each region)
- Majority are traditional public schools (3,300 schools)
- (57%, 2,100 schools) are elementary schools, 900 are secondary schools, and 600 are combined schools

Number of YRS by State and Province

Number of Public, Charter and Private Schools with Year-Round Programs

2006-2007



Wisconsin

- Milwaukee has 22 schools (13 Public)
- Racine and La Crosse (Hamilton Elementary)
- Tomah will be implementing
- Eau Claire and Oregon currently studying
- Marshfield and Wisconsin Rapids studying extended summer school options

Models for Year Round

- **60–20 and 60–15 (37%):** The year is divided into three 60-day sessions with three 20-day vacation periods. A variation on this schedule is the 60–15, which allows for an additional three–four week common vacation. ether, these two types of calendars account for 37 percent of all year-round schools.
- **45–15 and 45–10 (40%):** These schedules account for the largest portion of all year-round calendars . In the 45–10 system, 45 days of instruction are followed by 15 days of vacation. The related 45–10 plan provides an additional four-week common vacation for staff and students.
- **Concept 6 (8%):** The year is divided into six terms of approximately 43 days. This plan is typically used as a three-track, year-round schedule to address overcrowding issues with students and teachers divided into three groups that attend two consecutive sessions and then have one session off. This pattern is repeated for a total of 172 instructional days.

Next Steps

- Create a Gmail account
- Research this subject and share to our group
- Submit questions or research