Wisconsin

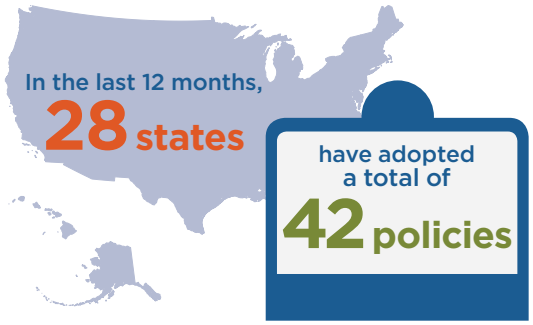
2020 State of Computer Science Education: Illuminating Disparities

Computer science education is more important than ever. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted our society's reliance on computing and its power to help businesses innovate and adapt, yet at the same time has surfaced greater disparities for students studying computer science. Computing is the number one source of all new wages in our economy, and there are currently 400,000 open computing jobs across the United States. Yet the U.S. education system does not provide widespread access to this critical subject.

Although access to computer science is key to addressing the equity issues in society, only 47% of our nation's high schools teach foundational computer science. In addition, students from marginalized racial and ethnic groups, students in Title I schools, and students from rural areas are less likely to attend a school that provides access to this critical subject.

States are working to broaden participation in computer science by passing policies to make computer science a fundamental part of the K–12 education system. In addition to adopting more policies, state education leaders extend and innovate on previously adopted policies: continuing to fund computer science education, supporting teachers and students, and providing leadership and guidance.

States that have adopted more of these nine policies have a larger percentage of high schools teaching computer science. States that have funded K–12 computer science professional learning have higher implementation rates than states that have not provided direct funding.



Pursuing an access agenda to K–12 computer science provides policymakers a rare opportunity to address equity, workforce, and education issues on a bipartisan basis. All nine policies can promote access to and equity within rigorous and engaging computer science courses when stakeholders make equity an explicit focus on policy development and implementation monitoring.

Nine Policies to Make Computer Science Fundamental

1. Create a state plan for K–12 computer science
2. Define computer science and establish K–12 CS standards
3. Allocate funding for CS teacher professional development
4. Implement clear certification pathways for computer science teachers
5. Create computer science preservice programs at IHEs
6. Establish dedicated state computer science positions
7. Require that all secondary schools offer computer science
8. Allow computer science to satisfy a core graduation requirement
9. Allow CS to satisfy admission requirements at IHEs

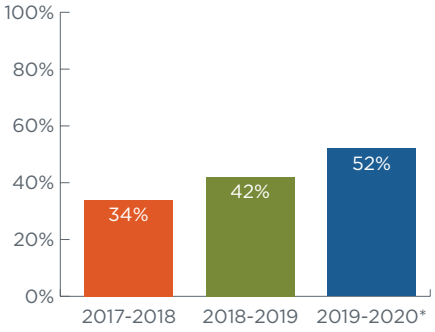
Wisconsin Computer Science Policy

State Plan No	Wisconsin has not yet created a state plan for K-12 computer science. A plan that articulates the goals for computer science, strategies for accomplishing the goals, and timelines for carrying out the strategies is important for making computer science a fundamental part of a state's education system.
Standards Yes	Wisconsin adopted K–12 computer science standards in 2017. Standards within each grade band address concepts of equity, such as bias, accessible technology, and inclusivity.
Funding No	Wisconsin does not yet provide dedicated funding for rigorous computer science professional development and course support. Although funds may be available via broader programs, the state can strengthen its computer science programs by creating specific opportunities to bring computer science to school districts, such as matching fund programs.
Certification Yes	In Wisconsin, teachers with existing licensure can obtain a 4–12 supplementary license by passing the Praxis CS exam. An initial license in computer science requires completing a state-approved preparation program.
Preservice Yes	The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction has approved teacher preparation programs leading to certification in computer science and lists these programs publicly.
CS Supervisor No	Wisconsin does not yet have dedicated computer science positions in state or local education agencies. Creating a statewide computer science leadership position within the state education agency can help expand state-level implementation of computer science education initiatives. Similar positions at the local level could support districts' expansion of course offerings and professional development.
All HS Offer No	Although Wisconsin does not yet require that all secondary schools offer computer science, state statute 118.01(2)(a)5 requires each school board to provide an instructional program designed to give students knowledge in computer science, including problem-solving, computer applications, and the social impact of computers.
Grad Credit Yes	In Wisconsin, computer science courses that meet the department's definition of computer science can count as a mathematics credit for graduation.
IHE Admission No	Wisconsin does not yet allow computer science to count as a core admission requirement at institutions of higher education. Admission policies that do not include rigorous computer science courses as meeting a core entrance requirement, such as in mathematics or science, discourage students from taking such courses in secondary education. State leaders can work with institutions of higher education to ensure credit and articulation policies align with secondary school graduation requirements.

Wisconsin has a CSTA chapter.

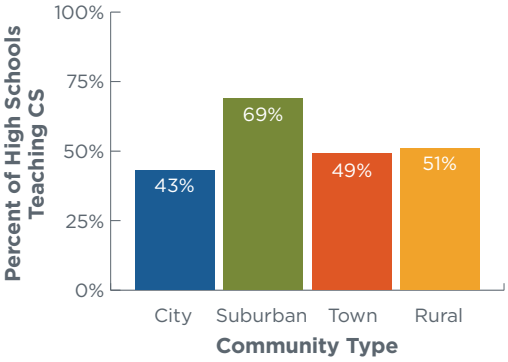
Computer Science Access and Participation in Wisconsin

High Schools Teaching CS



*2019 data includes Robotics courses that were not included in prior years

Percent of High Schools Teaching CS by Community Type

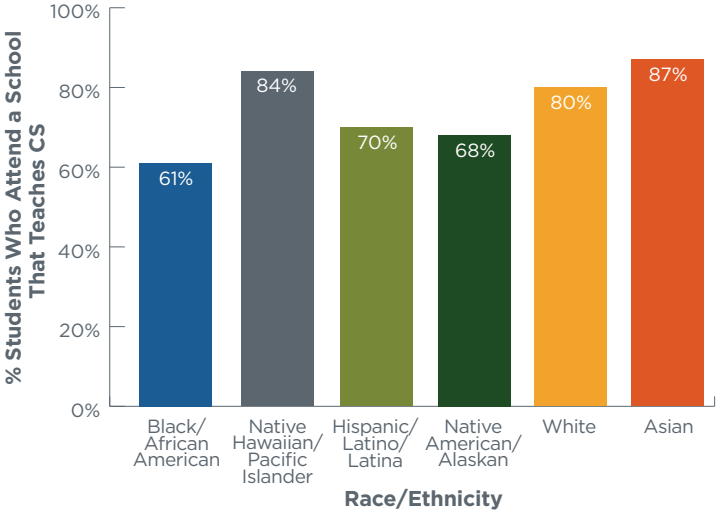


Wisconsin has averaged **8,839** open computing jobs each month*

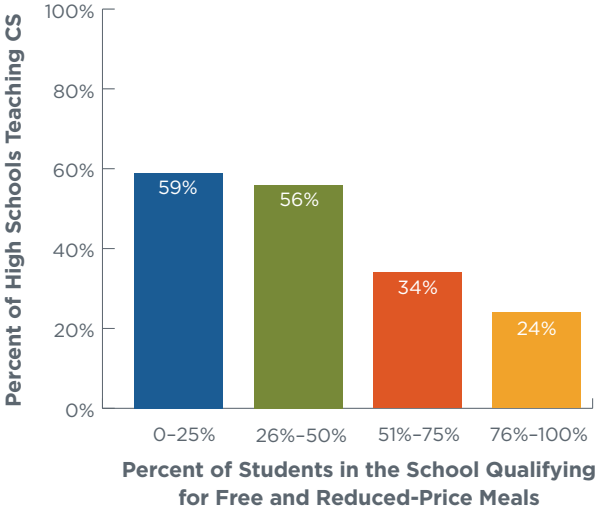
1,261 Bachelor's degree in 2018 in Wisconsin*

*Sources: The Conference Board and the National Center for Education Statistics

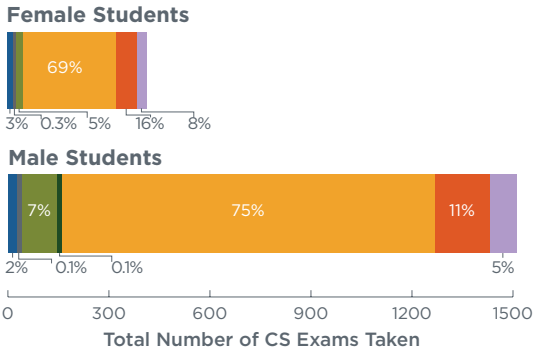
Race/Ethnicity and Access to Computer Science



Income Level and Access to CS



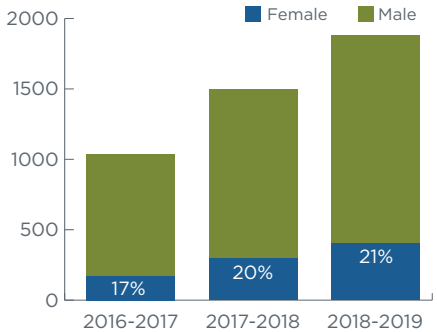
AP CS Participation by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



LEGEND

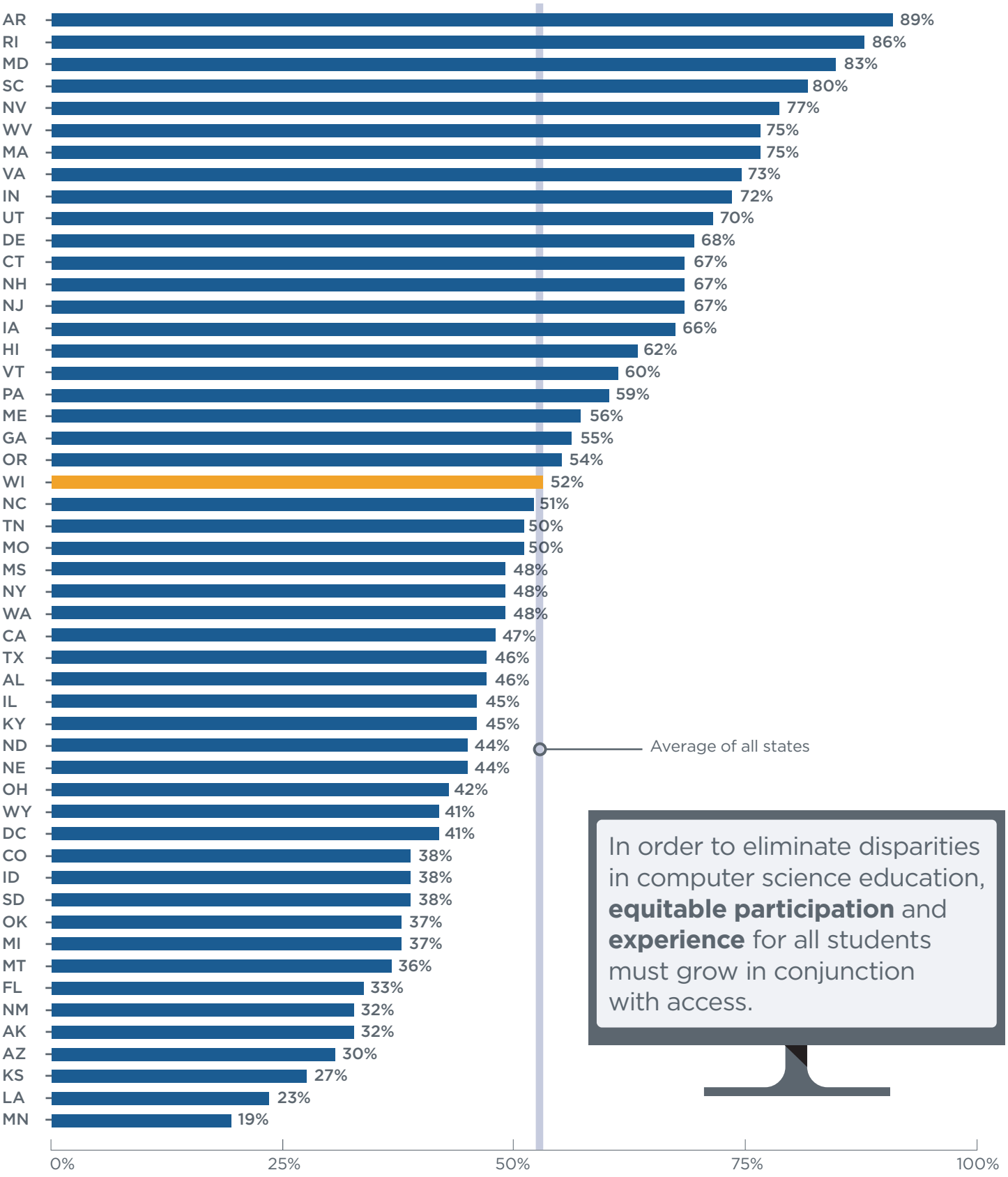
- Black/African American
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Hispanic/Latino/Latina
- Native American/Alaskan
- White
- Asian
- 2+ Races/Other

AP CS Student Participation



Hispanic/Latino/Latina students are 2 times less likely, Black/African American students are 4 times less likely, and Native American/Alaskan students are 9 times less likely than their white and Asian peers to take an AP CS exam when they attend a school that offers it.

Percent of High Schools Teaching Computer Science by State



In order to eliminate disparities in computer science education, **equitable participation** and **experience** for all students must grow in conjunction with access.

For more details on policy, access, and participation, see the full 2020 State of Computer Science Education report at advocacy.code.org/stateofcs

Advocacy Coalition

ECEP Expanding Computing Education Pathways

CSTA