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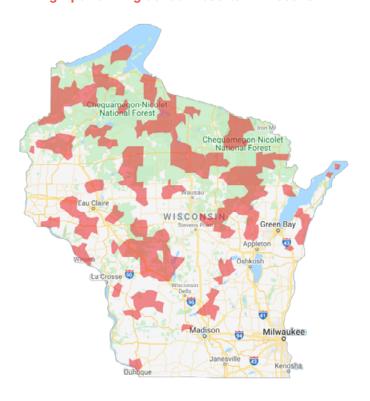
Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1
Introduction3
Methodology5
Results: High-Performing Schools6
Results: Private Schools
Results: Public Charter Schools
Policy Implications10
Conclusion
Endnotes
Appendix A: ZIP Codes without access to high-performing schools
Appendix B: State legislative representatives by ZIP Code
Appendix C: Counties with 3 or more high-performing school deserts

Executive Summary

Educational quality varies extensively across the state of Wisconsin. While some students have ready access to high-performing public, private, and charter schools, many areas of the state are high-performing school deserts—where families have few high-performing school options to help push their child forward. In this study, WILL utilizes statistical analysis and our new school mapping tool to locate the areas of Wisconsin where these deserts exist. We identify areas with no high-performing schools by looking at WILL's performance rankings, which place schools on a level playing field with respect to demographics. Using this metric, we find that Wisconsin still has a long way to go in ensuring that all its children have access to a rigorous education.

High-performing School Deserts in Wisconsin



Key Findings

- Wisconsin has 134 ZIP codes with up to 40,112 school-age children with no high-performing school options within 10 miles. 134 ZIP codes across 49 counties have no high-performing school options—public, charter, or private—within 10 miles. High performing school deserts represent regions of the state lacking educational equity and opportunity.
- High-performing school deserts are most common in rural areas. While urban schools are often the focus of education policy makers, this report sheds light on the many rural regions of Wisconsin without high-performing school options. Shawano County (11) and Langlade County (7) lead the way with the most ZIP codes without easy access to high-performing schools. Another eight Wisconsin counties have four or more ZIP codes without high-performing school options.
- Rural Wisconsin needs more choice and public charter schools. The vast majority of the high-performing school deserts have no private schools participating in the state's school choice programs or public charter schools. Without options, students in high-performing school deserts are left waiting for their school districts to improve themselves.

Policy Implications

While it is unrealistic that every community will have multiple school options for students, Wisconsin must continue to work to expand access to high-quality educational options. This includes removing limitations on enrollment in the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program (WPCP) that prevent schools from opening to primarily serve choice-funded students. It should also include policies to encourage more public school districts and government entities to authorize and create public charter schools since charter schools tend to be quality options for Wisconsin students. For rural areas of the state, policies that increase the ability of students to access courses online, including the Part-Time Open Enrollment Program, should be expanded to provide more learning opportunities for students. Policymakers must consider how to address challenges for rural schools, such as access to successful teachers and school leaders and how to improve the quality of existing traditional public schools.

Introduction

Wisconsin enjoys significantly more educational options than many other states. From traditional public schools to open enrollment to private school choice, many families in the state have a wealth of choices when it comes to finding the best school for their child. Yet for far too many students in the state, particularly in Wisconsin's rural communities, access to good schools remains a challenge.

This study takes advantage of a unique new dataset and interactive website that allows for schools and their performance ratings to be identified by ZIP code. Through this dataset, we identify "high-performing school deserts"—ZIP codes with no high-performing options within 10 miles. We will also identify areas that lack schools participating in Wisconsin's parental choice programs, and examine whether getting more schools involved could help alleviate this problem.

Identifying "High" Performing Schools

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction annually provides a report card for every school in the state. By rating schools on a 5-star scale, the state report card can work as a useful metric for families attempting to identify high-performing schools. One important factor in evaluating the efficacy of report card scores is in their ability to adjust for the characteristics of students in the school. Unfortunately, decades of evidence in education research suggests that students from low-income families and minority backgrounds often struggle in school to a greater extent than their white, or middle/upper-income peers.

Wisconsin's report card accounts for demographics, but not in a very nuanced manner. The share of the report card score that is determined by student growth rather than proficiency changes based on the share of students in the school who are low-income. In recognition of the fact that such students tend to need some help "catching up," more of the report card score is determined by growth as the share of low-income students increases. This becomes problematic at the highest end of the spectrum. For schools with more than 65% of students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, only about 8% of the report card achievement score comes from actual proficiency compared to about 72% from growth.¹

WILL's performance scores are based on the premise that achieving high levels of proficiency still matters, but that demographics should not be ignored. Our model uses a number of demographic factors—student race, family income, grade level and English Language Learner status—to measure a school's relationship to Forward Exam proficiency averaged across math and reading in a statistical regression. The results of this analysis are found in Table 1 on the next page and are the basis for the dataset and the WILL Performance Rankings found on the interactive website.

Note that controls for grade level were included in this analysis but were excluded from the table for ease of reading. As can be seen, many of these variables have a significant relationship to proficiency. The coefficients in Table 1 can be interpreted as the relationship between math and ELA proficiency that results from moving from a school where none of the students have the particular demographic factor in question to one in which all students have it. For instance, proficiency in a hypothetical school that is 100% African American is, on average, 18.5% lower than in a school where none of the students are

Table 1. Demographics and Forward Exam Proficiency

Variables	Math & ELA Proficiency
African American	-0.185***
	(0.0123)
Hispanic	-0.0280
	(0.0195)
English Learner	-0.0761***
	(0.0327)
Low Income	-0.447***
	(0.0327)
Constant	0.675***
	(0.00542)
Observations	2,123
R-squared	0.677

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

African American. This is consistent with other evidence that Wisconsin has among the worst racial achievement gaps in the nation.²

By far the largest factor in proficiency appears to be economic status. A school with 100% of students from economically disadvantaged families would be expected to have about 44% lower proficiency than a school where none of the students belonged to this group. The only demographic control in our model that was not found to have a significant relationship to proficiency was the percentage of Hispanic students in the school. Much of the negative relationship here is absorbed by the English Learner variable.

Because the state provides demographic information for each school on these variables, the results from this regression can be used to generate a predicted proficiency score for each school. This predicted proficiency is then compared to the school's actual proficiency. Schools that have a positive difference are said to have a positive value added—which means they are doing better with student proficiency than the model would predict. Schools that have a negative value added are doing worse with students than would be predicted. We divided schools into three groups based on value added. The highest 1/3 of schools are adjudged "high performing," the middle third "medium" performing, and the lower 1/3 "low" performing. So how many Wisconsinites have access to schools at the top?

Methodology

We answer this question by looking at the number of high-performing options within 10 miles of 899 ZIP codes in the state. We use the same method to count the number of private schools and public charter schools. The five counties in the Milwaukee Metropolitan area (Milwaukee, Racine, Washington, Ozaukee and Waukesha) are excluded from the analysis due to the extremely large number of schools of every quality within a short distance.

Distance remains an important factor in the educational decisions that many parents make. A 2015 study³ of school choice in New Orleans revealed that decreasing distance from home by .75 miles on average made parents willing to accept a school rated one level lower on Louisiana's A-F scale. Particularly in high-crime areas, minimizing the risk to children on their walk or bus ride is preeminent in parents' minds. As such, the 10-mile range of search around each ZIP code may represent a conservative estimate of access to school quality for many families.

Results: High-Performing Schools

Of the 899 ZIP codes under study here, 134 had no high-performing schools within 10 miles (Appendix A lists all of these ZIP codes), deeming them high-performing school deserts. This represents 14.91% of ZIP codes in the state without ready access to good schools. A further 68 ZIP codes only had 1 high-performing option, meaning that at some grade level (high school/middle school/elementary) a high-performing option is likely absent.

The figures below depict each of the ZIP codes in the state with no high-performing school options, as well as some regional highlights of areas with a number of deserts. Figure 1 depicts the state overall. While there are exceptions, the map broadly paints a picture of a struggle for rural parts of the state. Appendix B lists the legislative districts where these ZIP codes are located.

Why don't we see urban areas showing up in this map? While Wisconsin's urban areas tend to have similarly bad performance as rural areas overall, there are often some high-performing options mixed in—these being the suburban schools that upper middle class and wealthy parents tend to strategically move to attend.

Figure 2 on the right depicts northwestern Wisconsin. Of note is that, while the city of Eau Claire itself does not have any deserts, a significant number of ZIP codes in the vicinity do. A number of University of Wisconsin campuses are also located in or near deserts. For example, University of Wisconsin-Stout is located in the ZIP code identified as a high-performing school desert.

Figure 1. High-Performing School Deserts by ZIP Code, Wisconsin

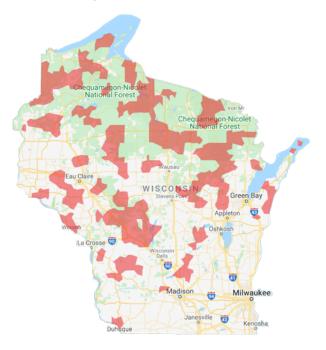


Figure 2. High-performing School Deserts
Northwestern Wisconsin

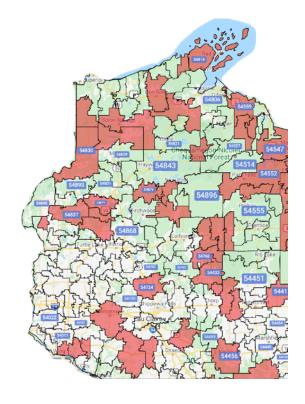


Figure 3 below depicts northeastern Wisconsin. Much like Eau Claire, the city of Green Bay itself does not contain any deserts, but many communities relatively close qualify. Particularly north of Green Bay, many rural Wisconsin communities are lacking in options for consecutive ZIP codes. University of Wisconsin Green Bay-Marinette campus is located near a ZIP code identified as a high-performing school desert.

Figures 4 and 5 on the right depict the deserts in Shawano and Langlade counties. These are the two counties in the state with the most deserts with 11 and 7 respectively. According to Census data, more than 4,000 children between the ages of 5 and 19 reside in high-performing school deserts in Shawano County, while more than 400 reside in deserts in Langlade (see Appendix C for a full count of the number of children living in ZIP codes with the most high-performing school deserts).

Figure 3. High-performing School Deserts:
Northeastern Wisconsin

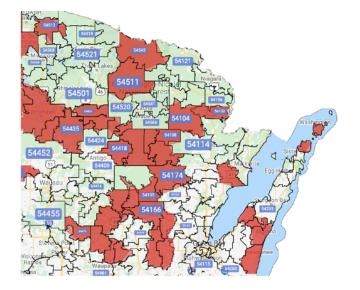


Figure 4: High-performing School Deserts
Shawano County, Wisconsin

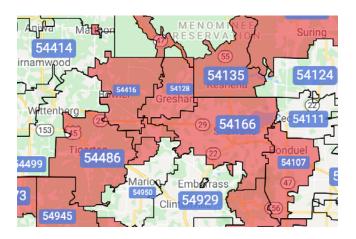
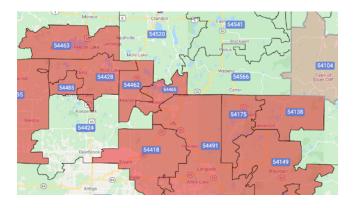


Figure 5: High-performing School Deserts
Langlade County, Wisconsin



Results: Private Schools

Of the 134 ZIP codes with no high-performing schools, 28 currently have schools participating in the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program (WPCP). Unfortunately, in the case of many of these schools, data is lacking on their performance due to a limited number of students being enrolled in the school. If a school has fewer than 20 students participating in the WPCP no test scores are generated for that school due to concerns about student privacy. Because the ZIP codes lacking high-performing options tend to be small and rural, the number of students participating in choice programs in schools in these regions also tends to be small.

That said, evidence continues to build that the WPCP, and private school choice programs in general, produce better results at a lower cost to taxpayers. Table 2 below depicts the relationship between a school's performance

score and whether the school is a participant in the WPCP. Note that all of the controls from Table 1 were also included in the model. We see a positive relationship here. WPCP schools earn about 2.7% higher scores on the Forward Exam once a school's demographic factors are taken into account.

Of course, as noted above, this is not a complete sample of WPCP schools due to low enrollment in many schools, but the available evidence points towards such schools offering a viable alternative.

Wisconsin has at least 411 private schools in the state and 52 percent participate in a school choice program. This means that there is room for growth in the school choice program as well as room for new private schools in 106 ZIP codes. So how can policymakers increase the growth and access to these schools?

Table 2. WPCP & WILL Performance Score

Variables	Performance Score
Parental Choice Program School	0.0274**
	(0.0123)
Constant	0.0262***
	(0.00681)
Observations	1,836
R-squared	0.090

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Results: Public Charter Schools

Public charter schools provide many Wisconsin students with access to traditional public school alternatives while still attending a public school. Charter schools are authorized by a variety of entities in Wisconsin, including the local public school district and the University of Wisconsin campuses. Despite having at least seven different government entities that can authorize charter schools throughout the state, only 22% of school districts in the state have a charter school option for families.

Public charter schools, particularly those authorized by an entity that is separate from a school district (independent charters), tend to be high-performing. Most of the independent public charter schools are in Milwaukee and our research shows that these schools significantly outperform Milwaukee Public Schools.⁴

Out of the 134 ZIP codes with no highperforming schools, only seven even had a public charter school option. There is room for significant growth for charter schools throughout the state, especially outside of the greater Milwaukee area. With a variety of different authorizers available, the challenge for policymakers is how to incentivize these authorizers to expand charters.

Policy Implications

Increasing access to high-performing schools means removing barriers for schools that wish to enter the marketplace in these underserved areas. There are a variety of barriers that policymakers should address to help provide every Wisconsin child with access to a high-performing school.

Expand the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program

Some of these barriers are gradually being alleviated with no legislative change. The enrollment cap on the WPCP currently dictates that no more than 5% of students in a particular school district can participate in the choice program. Particularly for rural districts that may have fewer than 500 students, this makes the prospect of starting a school focused on serving WPCP students implausible. The good news is that enrollment caps increase by 1% each year, until they come off after reaching 10%. But policymakers should not deny students currently suffering in low-performing schools the opportunity to access better options. Eliminating WPCP enrollment caps entirely would help increase opportunities for students today.

Incentivize more public charter schools for authorizers statewide

Public charter schools give families access to more high-performing schools. However, Wisconsin charter school laws are consistently rated as some of the worst in the country⁵ and until better policies are put into place, growing charter schools will be difficult. For example, the legislature should authorize government entities that want to authorize charter schools, instead of giving the authority to uninterested entities.

Address access to facilities including vacant schools

Another opportunity exists in making it easier for private and public charter schools to acquire vacant school buildings in rural areas. A common challenge for new schools to open is access to facilities. Last year in the small town of Mattoon,⁶ a private school wanted to open in a building that had been vacated three years prior when the Antigo School District consolidated. Despite offering to sell the building to the city for \$1 dollar in the past, the district pushed back when it learned that a private school wanted to purchase the building. WILL sued on behalf of the organization wanting to open the private school and litigation is ongoing. But policies that incentivize or require the sale of vacant buildings or encourage districts to co-locate with other sectors of schools would make it easier for public charter and private schools to access facilities.

Expand educational options so students can customize their education to their needs

Of the 134 ZIP codes without ready access to high-performing public schools, 119 also lack private schools participating in choice programs. Currently, only about 52% of the 792 private schools in the state participate in school choice, and many of those face enrollment caps under the WPCP. Eliminating enrollment caps could help additional schools participate in choice.

While alleviating some of the barriers to the WPCP and public charter schools may help attenuate this problem to some extent, one should also recognize that other alternatives may be needed for rural regions. Existing state programs can be expanded to further serve rural regions, including options that permit public

high-school students to take online courses at other districts (part-time open enrollment). A legislative proposal⁷ would expand the part-time open enrollment program so private schools can participate and require more promotion of this program to Wisconsin families.

Additional policy considerations include addressing how to improve the quality of local public schools and creating resource opportunities for parents in these areas to access supplemental educational resources through Education Savings Accounts.

Long-term policy implications – Where does Wisconsin go from here?

Wisconsin's rural communities are facing immense challenges like declining population, consolidation discussions, and struggles to recruit teachers. Without addressing these systematic challenges, far too many Wisconsin students will continue to be deprived of educational options. Wisconsin policymakers could start with looking at alternative pathways to teaching careers in order to help eliminate barriers for individuals to transition to teaching.⁸

Conclusion

A significant number of Wisconsin ZIP codes do not have access to any high-performing schools within 10 miles. While many of these high-performing schools are found in the urban and suburban areas of the state, we would argue that there is likely sufficient demand for educational alternatives in rural areas as well, especially if policymakers begin to address the barriers and challenges to school choice facing these communities.

Endnotes

- 1. Overall Weighting Calculator. Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. Accessed 7/15/2020 https://oea-dpi.shinyapps.io/overall_weighting_calculator/
- 2. Girard, Scott. October 30, 2019. "Wisconsin has highest racial achievement gap, according to national test results." *The Cap Times*. https://madison.com/ct/news/local/education/wisconsin-has-highest-racial-achievement-gap-according-to-national-test/article_1639a81d-2fe2-5d70-b623-49594d31d98f.html
- 3. Harris, Douglas and Matthew Larsen. 2019. "The Identification of Schooling Preferences: Methods and Evidence from Post-Katrina New Orleans.
- 4. Flanders, Will. 2017. "Bang for the Buck: Autonomy and Charter School Efficiency in Milwaukee." *Journal of School Choice* 11: 282-297
- 5. Ziebarth, Todd. 2019. "Measuring Up to the Model: A Ranking of State Public Charter School Laws." *National Alliance for Public Charter Schools*. https://www.publiccharters.org/sites/default/files/documents/2019-02/napcs_model_law_2019_web_updated.pdf
- Petersen, Cori and CJ Szafir. July 3, 2019. "School Choice Could Help a Rural Community-if Given the Chance." Real Clear Education. https://www.realcleareducation.com/articles/2019/07/03/school_choice_could_help_a_rural_communityif_given_the_chance_110343.html
- 7. Wisconsin State Legislature. "Assembly Bill 849" Accessed 7/15/2020 https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2019/proposals/AB849
- 8. National Council on Teacher Quality, assessing Wisconsin teacher policies finds that Wisconsin fails to meet goals on teacher shortages and surpluses, program entry, providing provisional licenses, or compensating for prior work experience. https://www.nctq.org/yearbook/home#tab2

Appendix A: ZIP Codes without access to highperforming schools

ZIP Code	City	County	ZIP Code	City	County
53199	Silver Lake	Kenosha	54538	Lac Du Flambeau	Vilas
53560	Mazomanie	Dane	54542	Long Lake	Florence
53820	Potosi	Grant	54547	Mercer	Iron
53924	Cazenovia	Richland	54552	Park Falls	Price
53926	Dalton	Green Lake	54559	Saxon	Iron
53950	New Lisbon	Juneau	54561	Star Lake	Vilas
53954	Pardeeville	Columbia	54564	Tripoli	Oneida
53955	Poynette	Columbia	54565	Upson	Iron
53960	Rio	Columbia	54613	Arkdale	Adams
53969	Wyocena	Columbia	54615	Black River Falls	Jackson
54006	Cushing	Polk	54618	Camp Douglas	Juneau
54102	Amberg	Marinette	54621	Chaseburg	Vernon
54104	Athelstane	Marinette	54622	Cochrane	Buffalo
54106	Black Creek	Outagamie	54623	Coon Valley	Vernon
54107	Bonduel	Shawano	54625	Dodge	Trempealeau
54128	Gresham	Shawano	54629	Fountain City	Buffalo
54135	Keshena	Menominee	54634	Hillsboro	Vernon
54138	Lakewood	Oconto	54639	La Farge	Vernon
54149	Mountain	Oconto	54641	Mather	Juneau

ZIP Code	City	County	ZIP Code	City	County
54150	Neopit	Menominee	54643	Millston	Jackson
54152	Nichols	Outagamie	54646	Necedah	Juneau
54157	Peshtigo	Marinette	54649	Oakdale	Monroe
54166	Shawano	Shawano	54655	Soldiers Grove	Crawford
54170	Shiocton	Outagamie	54659	Taylor	Jackson
54175	Townsend	Oconto	54660	Tomah	Monroe
54182	Zachow	Shawano	54662	Tunnel City	Monroe
54201	Algoma	Kewaunee	54664	Viola	Richland
54204	Brussels	Door	54666	Warrens	Monroe
54210	Ellison Bay	Door	54722	Augusta	Eau Claire
54213	Forestville	Door	54723	Bay City	Pierce
54216	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	54724	Bloomer	Chippewa
54227	Maribel	Manitowoc	54738	Eleva	Trempealeau
54240	Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	54750	Maiden Rock	Pierce
54246	Washington Island	Door	54751	Menomonie	Dunn
54411	Athens	Marathon	54760	Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau
54413	Babcock	Wood	54761	Plum City	Pierce
54416	Bowler	Shawano	54764	Rock Falls	Dunn
54418	Bryant	Langlade	54766	Sheldon	Rusk
54428	Elcho	Langlade	54813	Barronett	Barron
54430	Elton	Langlade	54814	Bayfield	Bayfield

ZIP Code	City	County	ZIP Code	City	County
54433	Gilman	Taylor	54816	Benoit	Bayfield
54434	Jump River	Taylor	54827	Cornucopia	Bayfield
54435	Gleason	Lincoln	54828	Couderay	Sawyer
54439	Hannibal	Taylor	54829	Cumberland	Barron
54442	Irma	Lincoln	54830	Danbury	Burnett
54447	Lublin	Taylor	54835	Exeland	Sawyer
54450	Mattoon	Shawano	54836	Foxboro	Douglas
54456	Neillsville	Clark	54837	Frederic	Polk
54460	Owen	Clark	54838	Gordon	Douglas
54462	Pearson	Langlade	54845	Hertel	Burnett
54463	Pelican Lake	Oneida	54847	Iron River	Bayfield
54465	Pickerel	Langlade	54850	La Pointe	Ashland
54466	Pittsville	Wood	54856	Mason	Bayfield
54473	Rosholt	Portage	54861	Odanah	Ashland
54485	Summit Lake	Langlade	54873	Solon Springs	Douglas
54486	Tigerton	Shawano	54876	Stone Lake	Sawyer
54487	Tomahawk	Lincoln	54923	Berlin	Green Lake
54491	White Lake	Langlade	54926	Big Falls	Waupaca
54498	Withee	Clark	54928	Caroline	Shawano
54511	Argonne	Forest	54945	Iola	Waupaca
54512	Boulder Junction	Vilas	54948	Leopolis	Shawano

ZIP Code	City	County	ZIP Code	City	County
54517	Clam Lake	Ashland	54949	Manawa	Waupaca
54524	Fifield	Price	54962	Ogdensburg	Waupaca
54526	Glen Flora	Rusk	54967	Poy Sippi	Waushara
54530	Hawkins	Rusk	54968	Princeton	Green Lake
54532	Heafford Junction	Lincoln	54970	Redgranite	Waushara
54537	Kennan	Price	54978	Tilleda	Shawano

Appendix B: State legislative representatives by ZIP Code

Based on 2019-2020 legislative session

ZIP	City	County	Senate	Assembly
53199	Silver Lake	Kenosha	Wanggaard	Kerkman
53560	Mazomanie	Dane	Erpenbach	Considine
53820	Potosi	Grant	Marklein	Tranel
53924	Cazenovia	Richland	Marklein	Kurtz
53926	Dalton	Green Lake	Olsen	Plumer
53950	New Lisbon	Juneau	Marklein	Kurtz
53954	Pardeeville	Columbia	Olsen	Plumer
53955	Poynette	Columbia	Olsen	Plumer
53960	Rio	Columbia	Olsen	Plumer
53969	Wyocena	Columbia	Olsen	Plumer
54006	Cushing	Polk	Schachtner	Magnafici
54102	Amberg	Marinette	Vacant	Mursau
54104	Athelstane	Marinette	Vacant	Mursau
54106	Black Creek	Outagamie	Cowles	Steineke
54107	Bonduel	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54128	Gresham	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54135	Keshena	Menominee	Vacant	Mursau
54138	Lakewood	Oconto	Vacant	Mursau
54149	Mountain	Oconto	Vacant	Mursau

ZIP	City	County	Senate	Assembly
54150	Neopit	Menominee	Vacant	Mursau
54152	Nichols	Outagamie	Cowles	Steineke
54157	Peshtigo	Marinette	Hansen	Nygren
54166	Shawano	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54170	Shiocton	Outagamie	Cowles	Tauchen
54174	Suring	Oconto	Vacant	Mursau
54175	Townsend	Oconto	Vacant	Mursau
54182	Zachow	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54201	Algoma	Kewaunee	Jacque	Kitchens
54204	Brussels	Door	Jacque	Kitchens
54210	Ellison Bay	Door	Jacque	Kitchens
54213	Forestville	Door	Jacque	Kitchens
54216	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Jacque	Kitchens
54227	Maribel	Manitowoc	Jacque	Sortwell
54240	Tisch Mills	Manitowoc	Jacque	Kitchens
54246	Washington Island	Door	Jacque	Kitchens
54411	Athens	Marathon	Petrowski	Edming
54413	Babcock	Wood	Testin	VanderMeer
54416	Bowler	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54418	Bryant	Langlade	Vacant	Felzkowski
54428	Elcho	Langlade	Vacant	Felzkowski

ZIP	City	County	Senate	Assembly
54430	Elton	Langlade	Vacant	Mursau
54433	Gilman	Taylor	Petrowski	Edming
54434	Jump River	Taylor	Petrowski	Edming
54435	Gleason	Lincoln	Vacant	Felzkowski
54439	Hannibal	Taylor	Petrowski	Edming
54442	Irma	Lincoln	Vacant	Felzkowski
54447	Lublin	Taylor	Petrowski	Edming
54450	Mattoon	Shawano	Vacant	Felzkowski
54456	Neillsville	Clark	Bernier	Kulp
54460	Owen	Clark	Bernier	Kulp
54462	Pearson	Langlade	Vacant	Mursau
54463	Pelican Lake	Oneida	Vacant	Felzkowski
54465	Pickerel	Langlade	Vacant	Mursau
54466	Pittsville	Wood	Bernier	Kulp
54473	Rosholt	Portage	Testin	Shankland
54485	Summit Lake	Langlade	Vacant	Felzkowski
54486	Tigerton	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54487	Tomahawk	Lincoln	Vacant	Felzkowski
54491	White Lake	Langlade	Vacant	Mursau
54498	Withee	Clark	Bernier	James
54511	Argonne	Forest	Vacant	Swearingen

ZIP	City	County	Senate	Assembly
54512	Boulder Junction	Vilas	Vacant	Swearingen
54517	Clam Lake	Ashland	Bewley	Meyers
54524	Fifield	Price	Bewley	Meyers
54525	Gile	Iron	Bewley	Meyers
54526	Glen Flora	Rusk	Petrowski	Edming
54530	Hawkins	Rusk	Petrowski	Edming
54532	Heafford Junction	Lincoln	Vacant	Felzkowski
54534	Hurley	Iron	Bewley	Meyers
54536	Iron Belt	Iron	Bewley	Meyers
54537	Kennan	Price	Bewley	Meyers
54538	Lac Du Flambeau	Vilas	Bewley	Meyers
54542	Long Lake	Florence	Vacant	Swearingen
54547	Mercer	Iron	Bewley	Meyers
54550	Montreal	Iron	Bewley	Meyers
54552	Park Falls	Price	Bewley	Meyers
54559	Saxon	Iron	Bewley	Meyers
54561	Star Lake	Vilas	Vacant	Swearingen
54564	Tripoli	Oneida	Vacant	Felzkowski
54565	Upson	Iron	Bewley	Meyers
54610	Alma	Buffalo	Smith	Pronschinske
54612	Arcadia	Trempealeau	Smith	Pronschinske

ZIP	City	County	Senate	Assembly
54613	Arkdale	Adams	Testin	Krug
54615	Black River Falls	Jackson	Smith	Pronschinske
54618	Camp Douglas	Juneau	Marklein	Kurtz
54621	Chaseburg	Vernon	Vacant	Oldenburg
54622	Cochrane	Buffalo	Smith	Pronschinske
54623	Coon Valley	Vernon	Vacant	Oldenburg
54625	Dodge	Trempealeau	Smith	Pronschinske
54629	Fountain City	Buffalo	Smith	Pronschinske
54634	Hillsboro	Vernon	Marklein	Kurtz
54635	Hixton	Jackson	Smith	Pronschinske
54639	La Farge	Vernon	Vacant	Oldenburg
54641	Mather	Juneau	Marklein	Kurtz
54643	Millston	Jackson	Testin	VanderMeer
54646	Necedah	Juneau	Marklein	Kurtz
54649	Oakdale	Monroe	Testin	VanderMeer
54655	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	Vacant	Oldenburg
54659	Taylor	Jackson	Smith	Pronschinske
54660	Tomah	Monroe	Testin	VanderMeer
54662	Tunnel City	Monroe	Testin	VanderMeer
54664	Viola	Richland	Marklein	Tranel
54666	Warrens	Monroe	Testin	VanderMeer

ZIP	City	County	Senate	Assembly
54722	Augusta	Eau Claire	Bernier	James
54723	Bay City	Pierce	Smith	Petryk
54724	Bloomer	Chippewa	Bernier	Summerfield
54738	Eleva	Trempealeau	Smith	Pronschinske
54750	Maiden Rock	Pierce	Smith	Petryk
54751	Menomonie	Dunn	Schachtner	Stafsholt
54756	Nelson	Buffalo	Smith	Pronschinske
54760	Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	Smith	Pronschinske
54761	Plum City	Pierce	Smith	Petryk
54764	Rock Falls	Dunn	Smith	Petryk
54766	Sheldon	Rusk	Petrowski	Edming
54773	Whitehall	Trempealeau	Smith	Pronschinske
54813	Barronett	Barron	Bewley	Quinn
54814	Bayfield	Bayfield	Bewley	Meyers
54816	Benoit	Bayfield	Bewley	Meyers
54827	Cornucopia	Bayfield	Bewley	Meyers
54828	Couderay	Sawyer	Petrowski	Edming
54829	Cumberland	Barron	Bewley	Quinn
54830	Danbury	Burnett	Bewley	Milroy
54835	Exeland	Sawyer	Petrowski	Edming
54836	Foxboro	Douglas	Bewley	Milroy

ZIP	City	County	Senate	Assembly
54837	Frederic	Polk	Schachtner	Magnafici
54838	Gordon	Douglas	Bewley	Milroy
54845	Hertel	Burnett	Bewley	Milroy
54847	Iron River	Bayfield	Bewley	Meyers
54850	La Pointe	Ashland	Bewley	Meyers
54856	Mason	Bayfield	Bewley	Meyers
54861	Odanah	Ashland	Bewley	Meyers
54870	Sarona	Washburn	Bewley	Quinn
54873	Solon Springs	Douglas	Bewley	Milroy
54876	Stone Lake	Sawyer	Petrowski	Edming
54923	Berlin	Green Lake	Olsen	Ballweg
54926	Big Falls	Waupaca	Olsen	Petersen
54928	Caroline	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54945	Iola	Waupaca	Olsen	Petersen
54948	Leopolis	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen
54949	Manawa	Waupaca	Olsen	Petersen
54962	Ogdensburg	Waupaca	Olsen	Petersen
54967	Poy Sippi	Waushara	Olsen	Petersen
54968	Princeton	Green Lake	Olsen	Ballweg
54970	Redgranite	Waushara	Olsen	Petersen
54978	Tilleda	Shawano	Cowles	Tauchen

Appendix C: Counties with 3 or more high-performing school deserts

County	Number of High- performing school desert ZIP Codes	School Districts within high-performing school deserts	Population of students: Ages 5-19 years
Shawano	11	Bonduel School District Menominee Indian School District Gresham School District Shawano School District Bowler School District Tigerton School District	4664
Langlade	7	Elcho School District White Lake School District	527
Bayfield	5	Bayfield School District	1586
Columbia	4	Pardeeville Area School District School District of Poynette Rio Community	2907
Door	4	Southern Door County School District Washington Island School District	721
Iron	3	Mercer School District	339
Juneau	4	New Lisbon School District Tomah School District Necedah School District	2158
Lincoln	4	Tomahawk School District	1983
Monroe	4	Tomah Area School District	3627

County	Number of High- performing school desert ZIP Codes	School Districts within high-performing school deserts	Population of students: Ages 5-19 years
Oconto	3	N/A	592
Taylor	4	Gilman School District	423
Vernon	4	Westby School District School District of Hillsboro La Farge School District	2483
Waupaca	4	Iola-Scandinavia School District School District on Manawa	1453



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