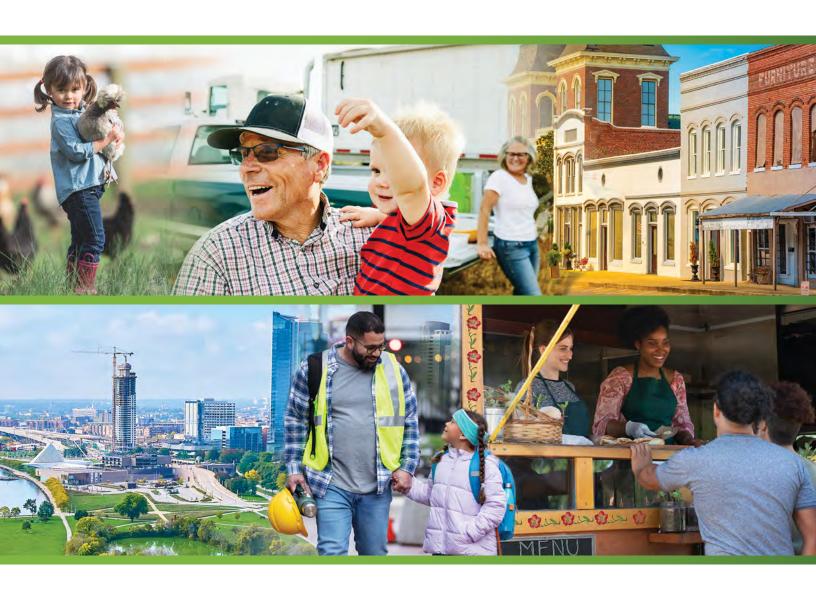
Wood County

2025 WORKFORCE PROFILE









State Narrative for County Profiles

Wisconsin's labor market experienced a strong year in 2024. Employment reached record levels, inflation appeared on the wane, and interest rates are accommodating a largely reconstrued supply chain. In addition, real wages turned positive, and consumer spending was robust.

The primary challenge still facing the future economic construct is the labor quantity challenge and its broader economic impacts.

Wisconsin Jobs

The 2024 employment picture was favorable for Wisconsin, reaching new records in December at 3,076,500. The state's low unemployment rates were also noteworthy registering 3.0% or below the entire year. Although setting new records is always a good sign, new highs in employment would be expected through new expansionary economic periods.

Total non-farm employment also reached new highs, climbing through the year to peak in August at a seasonally adjusted basis of 3,048,000 and consolidating high levels through the remainder of the year, ending in December at 3,042,100. That marks a 1.6% increase over the pre-pandemic highs set in December 2019.



Figure 1: Wisconsin employment and jobs.



Economy

Wisconsin Gross Domestic Product (WGDP) reached new highs in nominal and real dollar terms in 2024¹, at \$456 billion or \$357 billion in real 2017 dollars. After a slower recovery coming out of the COVID-19 recession, Wisconsin's GDP growth rate has mimicked that of the country.

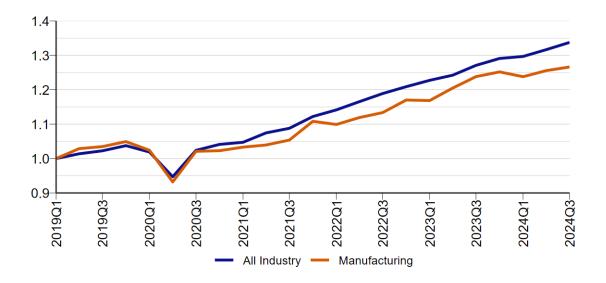


Figure 2: GDP growth index (2019Q1 = 100).

Many industry sectors were vibrant. Construction industry jobs hit new records, surpassing 140,000. Healthcare jobs also set new highs at 324,200. The leisure and hospitality sector recovered almost all the nearly 50% loss of jobs experienced during the COVID-19 recession, finishing with 285,200 jobs. Manufacturing jobs rose above 2023 levels to 481,200, but have not yet returned to pre-Covid19 levels.

Wisconsin ranks first in the number of manufacturing jobs per government job and second in manufacturing jobs share of total jobs. However, state-level manufacturing output was relatively weak against overall economic output. Two of the state's primary manufacturing industries, fabricated metal and machinery manufacturing, lost jobs through 2024. Fabricated metal manufacturing jobs peaked in July 2019, before the COVID-19 recession at 79,400 jobs, and ended 2024 with 74,300. Machinery manufacturing peaked in early 2023 with 68,800 jobs and finished 2024 with 67,200.



¹Third quarter 2024 is latest data available.

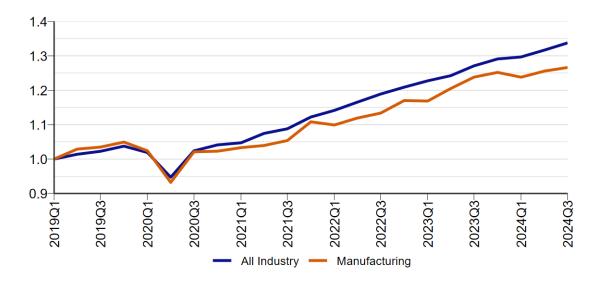


Figure 3: Wisconsin all industry v manufacturing growth (2019Q1 = 100).

While the durable goods manufacturing sector saw declines, non-durable goods manufacturing in Wisconsin has made headway. Jobs in the non-durables industries have increased since the pre-Covid high of 198,600 in July of 2019, to 201,000 in December 2024. Most of that has occurred in the food processing industry.

Labor Quantity Challenges

Employers continue to express challenges finding workers. This situation is being felt in all industries and most occupations – locally, regionally, and globally. Even China is experiencing population and workforce declines. Industries that are showing steady job growth, such as construction and healthcare, are limited by the number of workers available for positions.

As noted in studies dating back to 2000, there are not sufficient numbers of young workers to fill the jobs being vacated by the generation of baby boomers and the increased demand for workers associated with economic growth. The number of workers entering the labor market is essentially the same as the boomers exiting. A growing economy necessitates an increasing labor force or at least a more productive one. Wisconsin's labor force growth has remained close to zero.

The new high in Wisconsin's labor force reached in December 2024 of 3,170,300 is only 0.63% above the previous high in July 2017 and only 0.83% above the peak before that in June of 2009. That amounts to an annual average labor force growth rate of 0.08% per year, or about zero over 15 years.



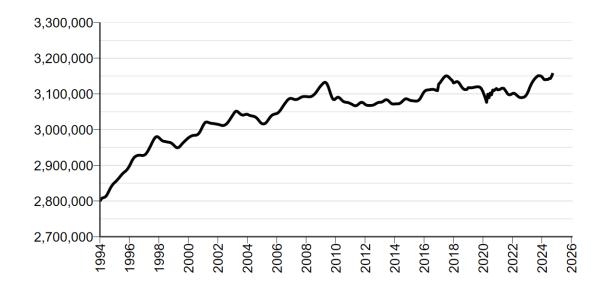


Figure 4: Wisconsin labor force.

This shift has long been anticipated and is well documented. The front edge of the baby boomers turned 63 years old in 2009. By 2024, the back edge of the boomers (those born in 1964) were 60 years old. And while the labor force participation rates of workers 65 and older has increased since the 1990s, the remaining tenure of the boomers is short.

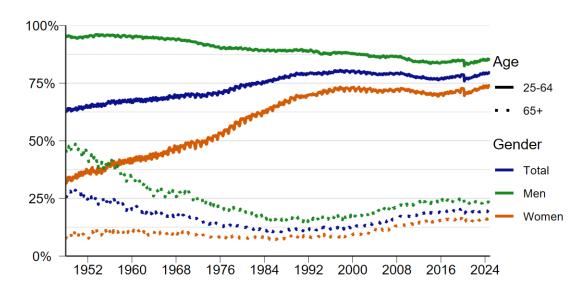


Figure 5: US labor force participation rate.

Below is a graph of Wisconsin's population and labor force projected out to 2040 based on the latest information from the Wisconsin Department of Administration Demographic Services. On a decennial basis, Wisconsin's population has already peaked. This suggests that the workforce will not experience substantial growth moving forward.



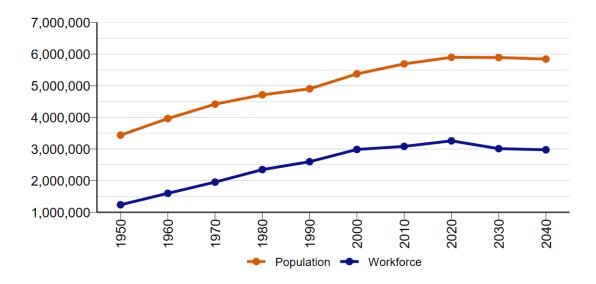


Figure 6: Wisconsin population and workforce projections.

While the overall situation has been realized for some time, the actual quantity of the shortfall has been undetermined until now. Staff at the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development's Office of Economic Advisors estimate that by 2031, the state could face a labor shortage exceeding 241,000 workers. (See Labor Supply Projections for Wisconsin 2020 – 2040, Winters, Kaur, and Otis, Labor Supply Projections for Wisconsin).

New Construct

Human resource constraints affect the entire economic construct. As one of the three primary components of economic inputs – along with natural resources and capital – a compromise in the abundance of labor permeates the economy. Having never encountered a labor constraint before, it needs to be noted – old models and old policies do not apply.

Moreover, the labor quantity challenge is a macroeconomic phenomenon. It cannot be remedied with microeconomic solutions. Microeconomic attraction and retention incentives of higher wages, better benefits, early exposure, and more are, at best, short-term and limited symptom remedies.

Jobs will go unfilled. Macroeconomic solutions to the challenge include:

- 1. A workable immigration policy
- 2. Reducing barriers to employment (see 2023 Wisconsin County Profiles)
- 3. Expanding trade
- 4. Technology infusion

Altering a fundamental input of the macroeconomic construct will impact all sectors. The limited and shifting human resource segment will alter income streams, change demand for goods and services, and affect the provision of public goods and services.



Wisconsin's economic health and vigor has been illustrated in the employment and jobs data. However, record low unemployment rates signify two usually unassociated yet coupled performance indicators. On the one hand, low unemployment rates indicate an engaged labor force – a relatively large numerator. On the other hand, in today's environment, low unemployment rates indicate a scarce labor force – a relatively small denominator.

This is an unprecedented situation – and it is not likely to resolve itself quickly.

Yet to be explored are how the limited labor pool and aging population effects other critical economic drivers, such as personal income, as a significant portion of the population (Baby Boomers) shifts to transfer payments that are fixed in real dollar terms, housing stock, dependency ratios, and fiscal balances.

One major unknown on the horizon are the effects that Artificial Intelligence (AI) will have on the future of economic and workforce development. The Governor's Task Force on Workforce and Artificial Intelligence Advisory Action Plan (dwd.wisconsin.gov/ai-taskforce/pdf/ai-advisory-action-plan.pdf) outlines some of the expected effects of AI. For example, the chart below sheds some light on the extent that occupations may be affected by AI.

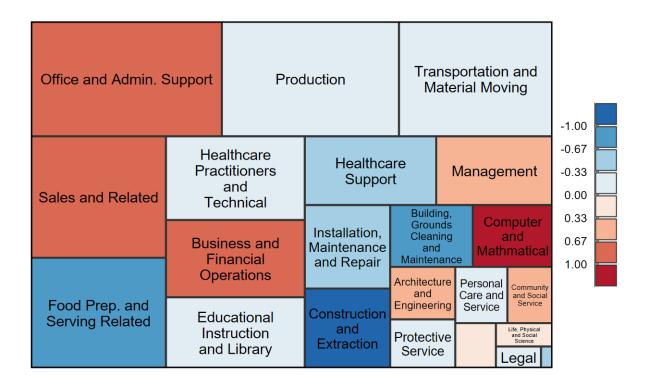


Figure 7: Al exposure per occupation group by number employed.

Fundamental changes are in store for Wisconsin's economy due primarily to two new influencers: workforce constraints and artificial intelligence technology. The degree to how each will affect the other and the whole is yet to be determined.



Population and Demographics

| | 2020 Census | 2023 Final Estimate | Numeric Change | Percent Change |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wisconsin Rapids, City | 18,877 | 18,655 | -222 | -1.2% |
| Marshfield, City | 18,119 | 17,882 | -237 | -1.3% |
| Grand Rapids, Town | 7,576 | 7,592 | 16 | 0.2% |
| Saratoga, Town | 5,060 | 5,084 | 24 | 0.5% |
| Nekoosa, City | 2,449 | 2,415 | -34 | -1.4% |
| Port Edwards, Village | 1,762 | 1,736 | -26 | -1.5% |
| Richfield, Town | 1,596 | 1,600 | 4 | 0.2% |
| Lincoln, Town | 1,593 | 1,596 | 3 | 0.2% |
| Port Edwards, Town | 1,356 | 1,346 | -10 | -0.7% |
| Seneca, Town | 1,039 | 1,029 | -10 | -1.0% |
| Wood, County | 74,207 | 73,706 | -501 | -0.7% |
| Wisconsin, State | 5,893,718 | 5,951,400 | 57,682 | 1.0% |

Wood County is the 22nd most populous county in Wisconsin, with 73,706 residents. It ranks as the 63rd fastest-growing county in the state. From 2020 to 2023, the population declined by 0.7%, in contrast to the state's overall growth rate of 1.0%.

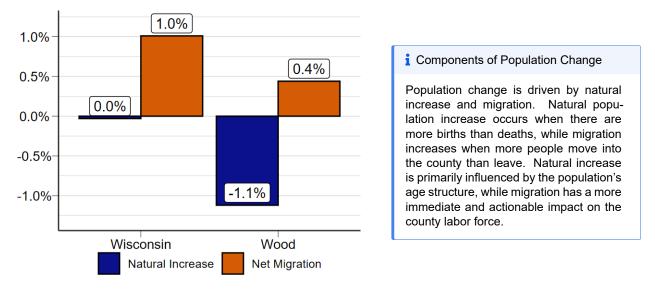


Figure 8: Source: WI Department of Administration.

The fastest-growing municipality in Wood County is the Town of Saratoga, which added 24 residents – a 0.5% increase. The largest municipality is the City of Wisconsin Rapids, which also serves as the county seat. Located in the heart of Wisconsin's cranberry-growing region along the Wisconsin River, the city draws tourists and outdoor enthusiasts alike. From 2020 to 2023, Wisconsin Rapids experienced a population decrease of 1.2%, losing 222 residents.

Wood County's population growth due to natural increase was -1.1%, ranking 51st in the state. Net migration was positive at 0.4%, ranking 50th. As of 2022, the county's median age was 43.9 – considerably higher than the state's median of 39.9. Residents aged 65 and older made up 22.4% of Wood County's population, compared to 19.2% statewide. These figures illustrate that Wood



County has an older age composition relative to the state. Generally, an older population correlates with a weaker rate of natural increase. While natural increase doesn't directly indicate current labor market availability, it offers insight into the long-term workforce pipeline. In contrast, net migration can have a more immediate impact on the labor force and is more actionable. Increasing net migration – by improving economic opportunities and quality of life – could help Wood County mitigate future workforce challenges as baby boomers continue to exit the labor force.

Population Projections

| | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2020-2050 Population Change |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Wood | 74,207 | 71,310 | 68,185 | 64,580 | -13.0% |
| Wisconsin | 5,893,718 | 5,890,915 | 5,841,620 | 5,710,120 | -3.1% |

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

In 2024, Wisconsin's Department of Administration released population projections based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 counts. These projections are largely influenced by long-term trends in fertility rates, which drive shifts in age distribution. Variations in both age structure and fertility contribute to differing expectations for total population change. Wood County is projected to experience a significantly less favorable population trend than the state overall.

From 2020 to 2050, Wood County's population is projected to decline by 13.0%, while Wisconsin's population is expected to decrease by just 3.1%. These declines are typically driven by either lower fertility rates, an aging population, or both. Over that same period, the share of Wood County's population aged 65 and older is projected to rise from 21.6% to 26.0%. For Wisconsin overall, this age group is projected to increase from 18.0% to 23.0%.



Employment by Industry

| | 2023 Avg Monthly Employment | 5-year Change | 5-year % Change | % of Total Employment |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Total, All Industries | 36,609 | -1,999 | -5.2% | 100.0% |
| Education and Health Services | 10,549 | -1,063 | -9.2% | 28.8% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 8,971 | 47 | 0.5% | 24.5% |
| Manufacturing | 4,535 | -1,051 | -18.8% | 12.4% |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 3,033 | 271 | 9.8% | 8.3% |
| Professional and Business Services | 2,043 | 167 | 8.9% | 5.6% |
| Construction | 1,726 | 149 | 9.4% | 4.7% |
| Public Administration | 1,594 | -471 | -22.8% | 4.4% |
| Financial Activities | 1,431 | 238 | 19.9% | 3.9% |
| Information | 1,199 | -197 | -14.1% | 3.3% |
| Other Services | 1,034 | -79 | -7.1% | 2.8% |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 495 | -10 | -2.0% | 1.4% |

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

From 2018 to 2023, Wood County lost 1,999 jobs, a decline of 5.2%. Average employment in the county was 36,609 jobs in 2023. The largest industry was education and health services, which accounted for 28.8% of total employment. This includes the county's largest employer, Marshfield Clinic, which employs over 2,000 workers.

The fastest-growing industry over this five-year period was financial activities, which added 238 jobs – a 19.9% increase. Comparing current employment levels to 2018, a useful pre-pandemic benchmark, provides insight into the recovery process. A negative value indicates that employment has not yet fully rebounded. While Wood County's employment remains 5.2% below its 2018 level, Wisconsin as a whole has not only recovered but exceeded its 2018 employment level by 1.6%.



Unemployment

Wood County's average monthly unemployment rate in 2023 was 3.5%, compared to the statewide rate of 3.0%, ranking the county 50th in Wisconsin. An unemployment rate below 5% is typically considered near or at full employment, meaning most people who want a job are able to find one. While this suggests that job seekers may have an easier time finding work, it also reflects a tight labor market – posing challenges for employers who face a smaller pool of available workers.

i Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the percentage of people who are not working but actively looking for work compared to the total number of people in the labor force.

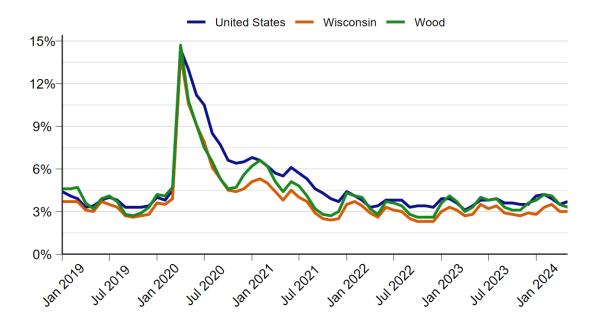


Figure 9: Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Labor Force Participation

Many employers have faced ongoing challenges in attracting and retaining employees. Trends in the labor force participation rate (LFPR) suggest that these difficulties are likely to persist. From 2000 to 2023, Wood County's LFPR declined by 14.5 percentage points, compared to declines of 11.0 and 7.9 percentage points in the North Central region and the state, respectively. This long-term decline is largely due to the aging population, as a growing share of residents reach retirement age and exit the workforce. In 2023, Wood County's LFPR was 56.1%, ranking 58th in the state. In comparison, the North Central region had a rate of 60.1%, ranking 10th among Wisconsin's 11 Workforce Development Areas.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) looks at the relative labor resources available and is expressed as the percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older that is working or actively looking for work.

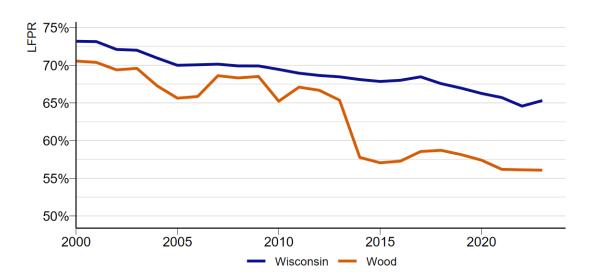


Figure 10: Source: WI Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors.



Al Impact

| Occupation | Employment | % of Total Employment | Al Exposure Index |
|---|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 6,120 | 3.3% | -0.09 |
| Cashiers | 5,730 | 3.1% | 0.89 |
| Retail Salespersons | 4,440 | 2.4% | 0.40 |
| Fast Food and Counter Workers | 4,100 | 2.2% | -1.00 |
| Registered Nurses | 3,990 | 2.1% | 0.04 |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | 3,900 | 2.1% | -0.78 |
| Customer Service Representatives | 3,390 | 1.8% | 0.75 |
| Office Clerks, General | 3,320 | 1.8% | 1.00 |
| Stockers and Order Fillers | 3,320 | 1.8% | -0.05 |
| Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | 2,450 | 1.3% | -1.27 |

Source: Governor's Task Force on Workforce and Artificial Intelligence.

i Al Exposure

Al exposure, as computed by the Governor's Task Force on Workforce and Artificial Intelligence, is the median value across four different research paper's measures of exposure after normalizing each paper's measure to the same mean and variance. A positive value of Al exposure indicates placement in the top 50% of occupations for Al exposure, with higher values indicating greater exposure to Al. Conversely, negative numbers indicate exposure in the bottom 50%. For more information about Al exposure, refer to The Governor's Task Force on Workforce and Artificial Intelligence Advisory Action Plan (dwd.wisconsin.gov/ai-taskforce/pdf/ai-advisory-action-plan.pdf)

Wisconsin is divided into 11 Workforce Development Areas (WDAs). Wood County is part of the North Central WDA, which also includes Adams, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, and Vilas counties. The largest occupation in the North Central WDA is heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, accounting for 3.3% of the area's employment. This occupation has an artificial intelligence (AI) exposure index of -0.09. For context, the occupation with the highest potential AI exposure is bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, with an AI exposure index of 1.89.

While AI is expected to impact many sectors, its influence will be minimal for occupations that rely heavily on uniquely human skills – such as critical thinking, emotional intelligence, physical dexterity, or human presence. For example, in the construction industry, the most common occupation is construction laborers, which has an AI exposure index of -0.63. Given the emerging nature of this technology and its limited current adoption, it remains to be seen how AI will ultimately integrate into the broader economy.



Industry Employment Projections

| | Industry | 2022 Employment | 2032 Projected Employment | Employment Change 2022-2032 | % Change 2022-2032 |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Highest Percent Growth | Construction | 7,603 | 8,658 | 1,055 | 13.88% |
| Most Jobs Added | Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 40,564 | 44,071 | 3,507 | 8.65% |
| Highest Number Employed | Education and Health Services | 46,989 | 50,171 | 3,182 | 6.77% |
| Total | Total All Industries | 217,505 | 234,144 | 16,639 | 7.65% |

Source: WI Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors.

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) produces projections on industry and occupational employment for Wisconsin's 11 WDAs every two years. DWD's methodology accounts for a variety of workforce dynamics, including retirements, career changes, and shifts in demand. The current forecast covers the 10-year period from 2022 to 2032.

The North Central region is expected to add 16,639 jobs during this period, with total employment projected to reach 234,144 – an increase of 7.7%, outpacing the state's anticipated growth rate of 7.1%. North Central's fastest-growing industry is projected to be construction, with a growth rate of 13.9%. At the state level, the fastest-growing industry is expected to be leisure and hospitality (11.9%). Employment growth is projected across all industry sectors in both North Central and Wisconsin.

For more information and detailed projection results for both occupations and industries, view the Wisconomy projections page (jobcenterofwisconsin.com/wisconomy/pub/projections).



Occupation Employment Projections

| | Occupation | 2022 Employment | 2032 Projected Employment | Employment Change 2022-2032 | % Change 2022-2032 |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Highest Percent Growth | Personal Care and Service | 4,975 | 5,778 | 803 | 16.1% |
| Highest Number Employed | Office and Administrative Support | 25,922 | 26,097 | 175 | 0.7% |
| Lowest Percent Growth | Office and Administrative Support | 25,922 | 26,097 | 175 | 0.7% |
| Most Jobs Added | Transportation and Material Moving | 22,293 | 24,917 | 2,624 | 11.8% |
| Total | Total, All | 217,505 | 234,144 | 16,639 | 7.6% |

Source: WI Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors.

While industry projections provide a broad overview, occupational projections offer more detailed insight into workforce needs. These projections separate job openings into three categories: labor force exits, occupational transfers, and new growth. Retirements are a primary driver of labor force exits, and while actual retirement age varies, age 65 is commonly used as a benchmark. By this measure, Wisconsin's baby boomer generation is about halfway through its retirement phase.

Occupational transfers include workers advancing in their careers or shifting into different roles. Lower-paying occupations generally experience higher rates of transfer, contributing to increased replacement needs.

From 2022 to 2032, North Central Wisconsin is projected to have 26,396 total job openings. This includes 10,236 openings due to labor force exits, 14,496 from occupational transfers, and 1,664 from employment growth. These figures highlight that most openings will be for replacement rather than newly created positions.

The projections also reflect technology's growing influence on the workforce. Among the top 10 fastest-growing occupational groups are computer and mathematical occupations (14.4% growth) and business and financial operations occupations (10.2% growth). These trends underscore the region's increasing reliance on data-driven decision-making and the adoption of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data.



Aging Population

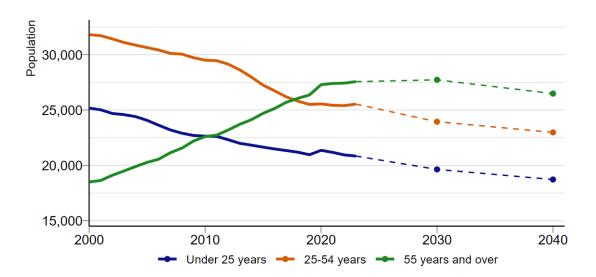


Figure 11: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program and WI Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center.

The chart displays the age structure of the local population, illustrating shifts in the composition of each age group over time. The most prominent of these shifts is the growth in the number of Wood County residents aged 55 and older. This group not only increased in size – from 18,499 residents in 2000 to 27,564 in 2023 – but also grew in proportion, rising from 24.5% to 37.3% of the total population.

In contrast, the two younger age groups have declined. The 25-54 age group shrank from 31,811 residents in 2000 to 25,534 in 2023, with its share of the total population dropping from 42.1% to 34.5%. The population under age 25 declined from 25,176 to 20,841 over the same period, with its share falling from 33.4% to 28.2%.

These shifts highlight the challenges of an aging population, which can impact a community in multiple ways. Older populations tend to face greater workforce shortages due to rising retirements and fewer younger workers entering the labor force. Slower population growth reinforces long-term workforce quantity concerns. Health care demand will increase, and labor shortages may hinder care availability. Caregiving responsibilities will also grow, often falling on fewer individuals due to smaller family sizes, which may require greater workplace flexibility. While not an exhaustive list, these trends underscore the need to attract and retain workers, invest in upskilling, and remain adaptive to support economic vitality.



Personal Income

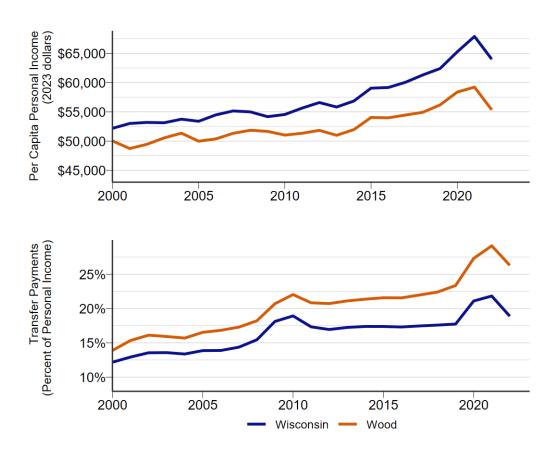


Figure 12: Source: United States Bureau of Economic Analysis.

i Personal Income

Personal income includes income from all sources, such as wages, business income, rental income, investments, and government transfer payments. It excludes capital gains or losses, whether realized or unrealized. All dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation using 2023 dollars.

The per capita personal income (PCPI) in Wood County was \$55,341 in 2022. Statewide, the average was \$63,996 and the median was \$56,656. While the county's PCPI was below these statewide figures, it has generally followed the same upward trend over time. A notable exception occurred between 2021 and 2022, when PCPI declined by \$3,888. This drop reflects reduced consumer purchasing power following the end of stimulus payments and the onset of inflation.

The second chart shows the share of total personal income derived from transfer payments. Although Wood County's share is consistently higher than the state average, both have followed a long-term upward trend. In Wood County, the share rose from 13.9% in 2000 to 26.3% in 2022. In Wisconsin, it increased from 12.2% to 18.9% over the same period. This rise aligns with the



county's aging population, as more residents become eligible for government programs like Social Security. The county's higher share is consistent with its older age demographics.



Workforce Pipeline

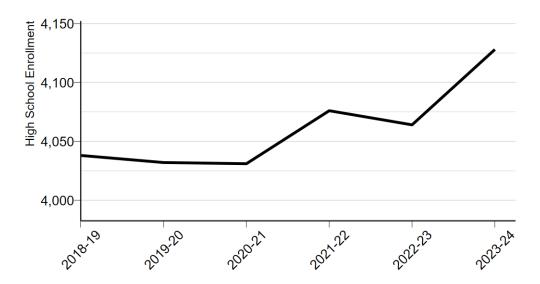


Figure 13: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Education prepares the next generation of the labor force, and enrollment counts provide insight into the inflow of individuals aging into the workforce. As of the 2023–24 school year, 4,128 students were enrolled in grades 9–12 across public, private, and home-based schools.

It's important to note that school district boundaries can extend into multiple counties, so county-level enrollment counts are based on the location of the school district's main office and may not reflect precise student residency.



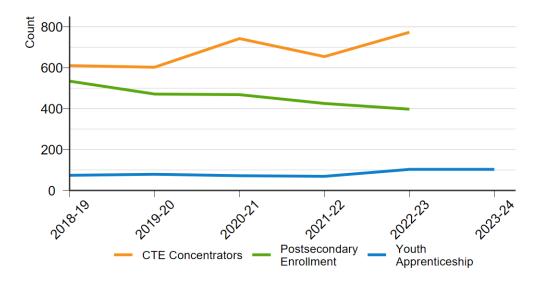


Figure 14: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction and Department of Workforce Development.

Career and Technical Education

Of students enrolled in grades 11 and 12, 38.7% were concentrators in career and technical education (CTE), compared to 44.3% statewide during the 2022–23 school year. CTE concentrators are students who have completed at least two CTE courses in a single career pathway. Participation in CTE reflects efforts to improve career readiness among high school students.

Career pathways help students focus their education on in-demand careers, which are organized under one of 16 career clusters. In Wood County, the health science cluster saw the greatest engagement, with 172 concentrators accounting for 22.3% of the county's total. The second most popular cluster was agriculture, food, and natural resources, with 113 concentrators (14.6%).

Statewide, the most popular career clusters are hospitality and tourism and business management and administration, which account for 13.4% and 12.2% of concentrators, respectively. The differing distribution of concentrators by career cluster highlights Wood County's distinct labor market, shaped by both student interest and local industry demand.

i Career and Technical Education

Career and technical education (CTE) equips students for both the workforce and postsecondary education through work-based learning opportunities. CTE concentrators are 11th and 12th graders who have passed at least two CTE courses within a specific career pathway. Home-based students are not included in this data.

| | CTE Concentrator | Percent of Grade 11 and 12 | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Wisconsin | 64,124 | 44.3% | |
| Wood | 773 | 38.7% | |

School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.



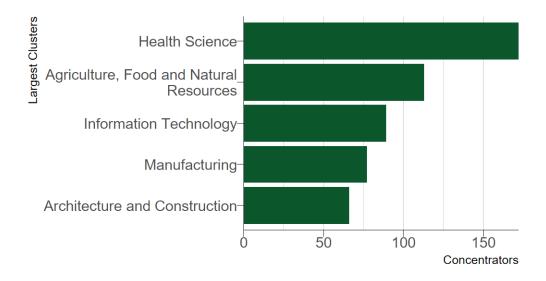


Figure 15: School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Postsecondary Enrollment

In the 2022–23 school year, 40.6% of high school completers in Wood County enrolled in a post-secondary institution, compared to 43.6% statewide. This metric reflects the percentage of 12th grade students who continued their education after high school and offers insight into local college and career readiness trends.

i Postsecondary Enrollment

Postsecondary enrollment tracks the percentage of high school graduates who attend a postsecondary school (public or private colleges, two- or four-year universities, technical colleges, or training programs) in the fall immediately following graduation. It is important to note that this data may slightly underrepresent actual enrollment due to limitations in how information is matched within the National Student Clearinghouse.

| | Postsecondary Enrollment | Percent of Grade 12 |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Wisconsin | 31,893 | 43.6% |
| Wood | 397 | 40.6% |

School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Youth Apprenticeship

Youth apprenticeship is a program which helps participants prepare for the workforce through direct, hands-on work experience. In the 2022–23 school year, 103 students participated in youth apprenticeship programs in Wood County.



i Youth Apprenticeship

Youth Apprenticeship (YA) Program is a school-supervised program that combines work and classroom learning to help high school students prepare for a career. Participants receive on-the-job training directly from the employer. The program helps students explore career paths and helps employers develop a qualified workforce.

| | Youth Apprenticeship Participants | Percent of Grade 11 and 12 | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Wisconsin | 8,222 | 5.7% | |
| Wood | 103 | 5.2% | |

School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

