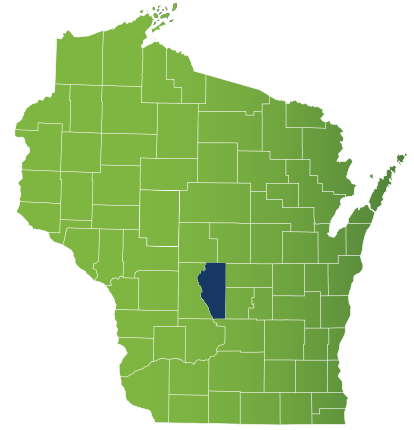


Adams County

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.

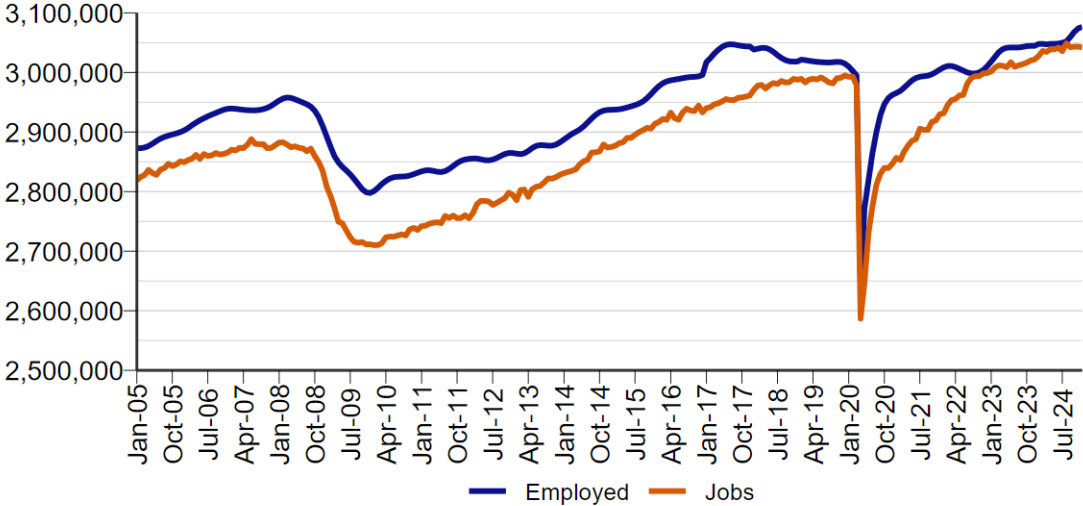


Figure 1: Wisconsin employment and jobs.

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.

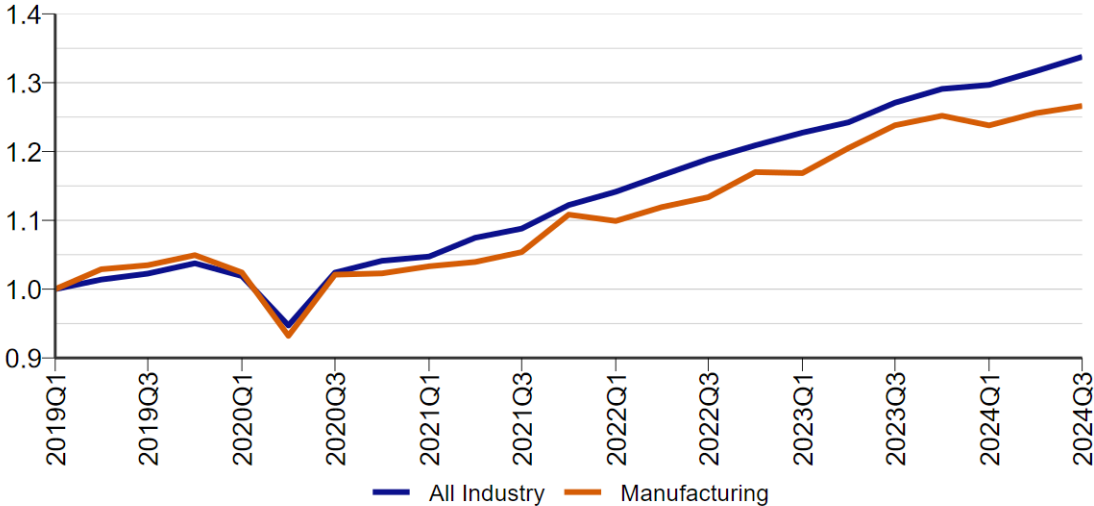


Figure 2: GDP growth index (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

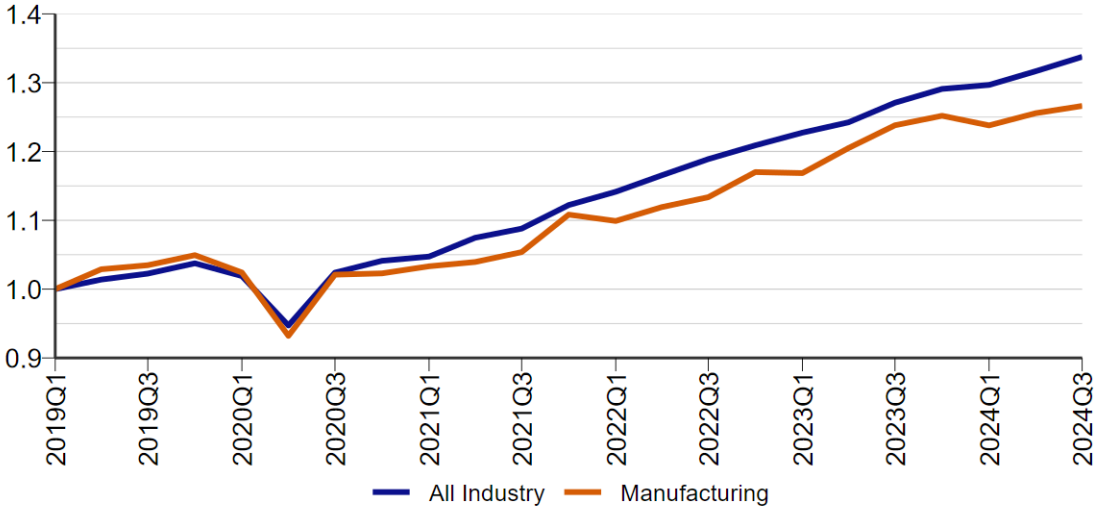


Figure 3: Wisconsin all industry v manufacturing growth (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

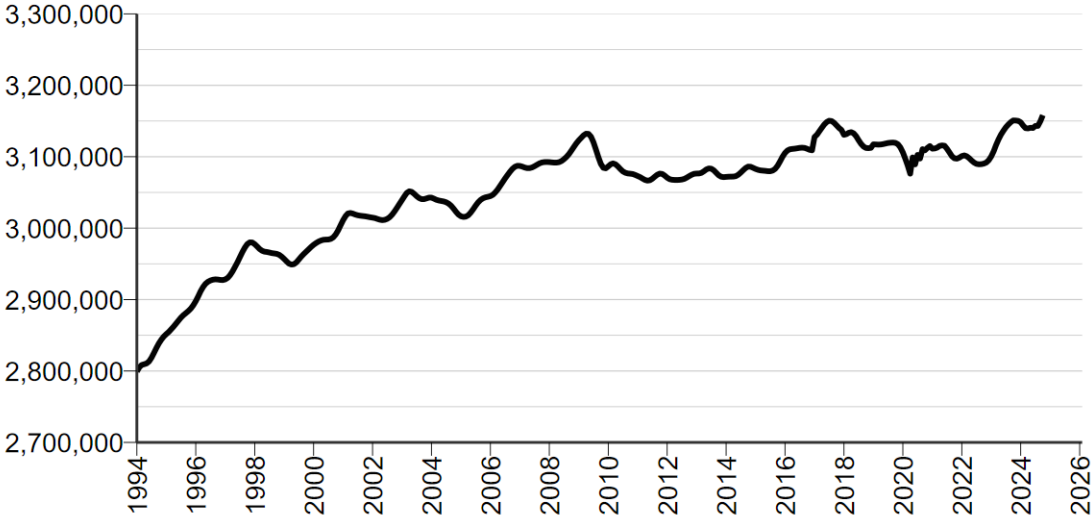


Figure 4: Wisconsin labor force.

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.

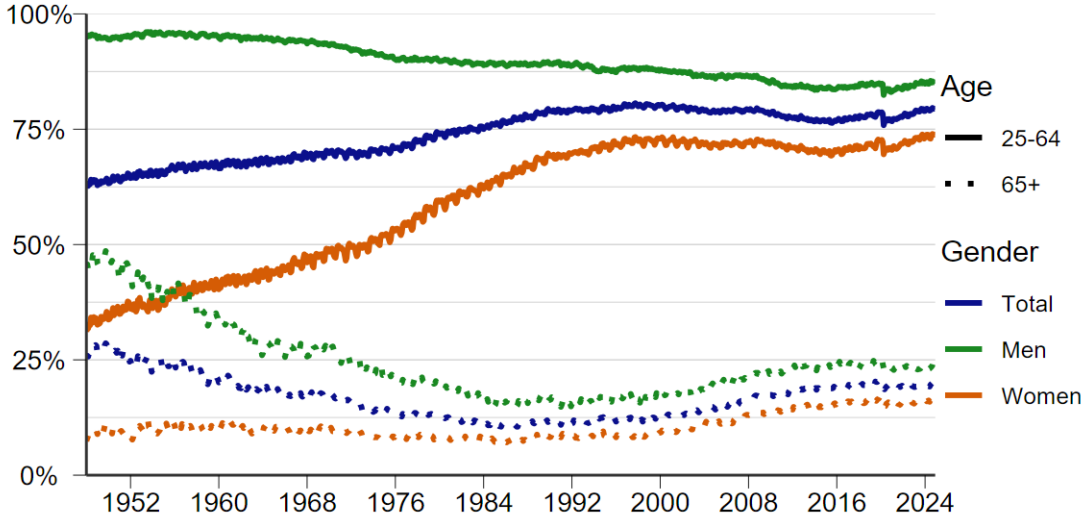


Figure 5: US labor force participation rate.

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.

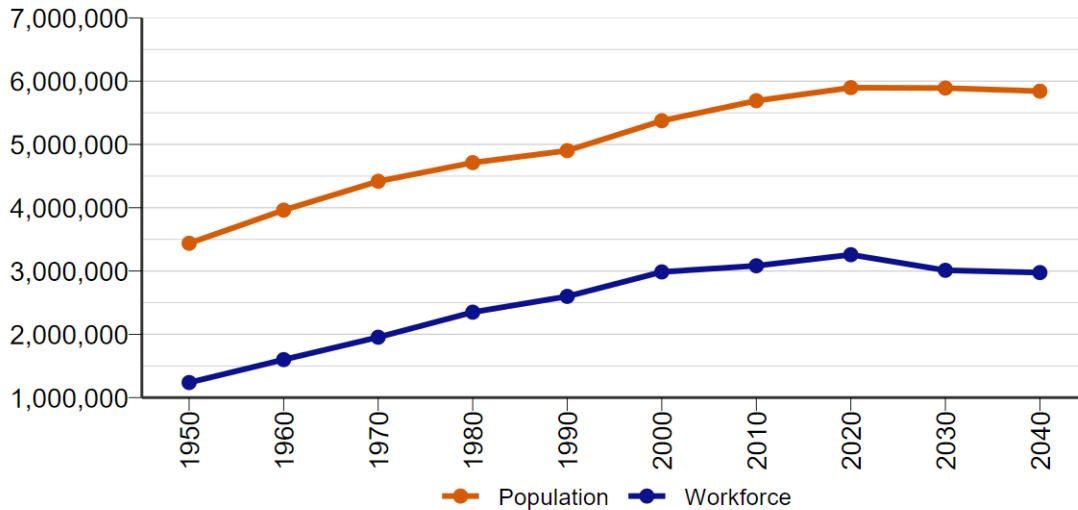


Figure 6: Wisconsin population and workforce projections.

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](#)). Wisconsin is projected to be over 241,000 workers short by 2031.

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.

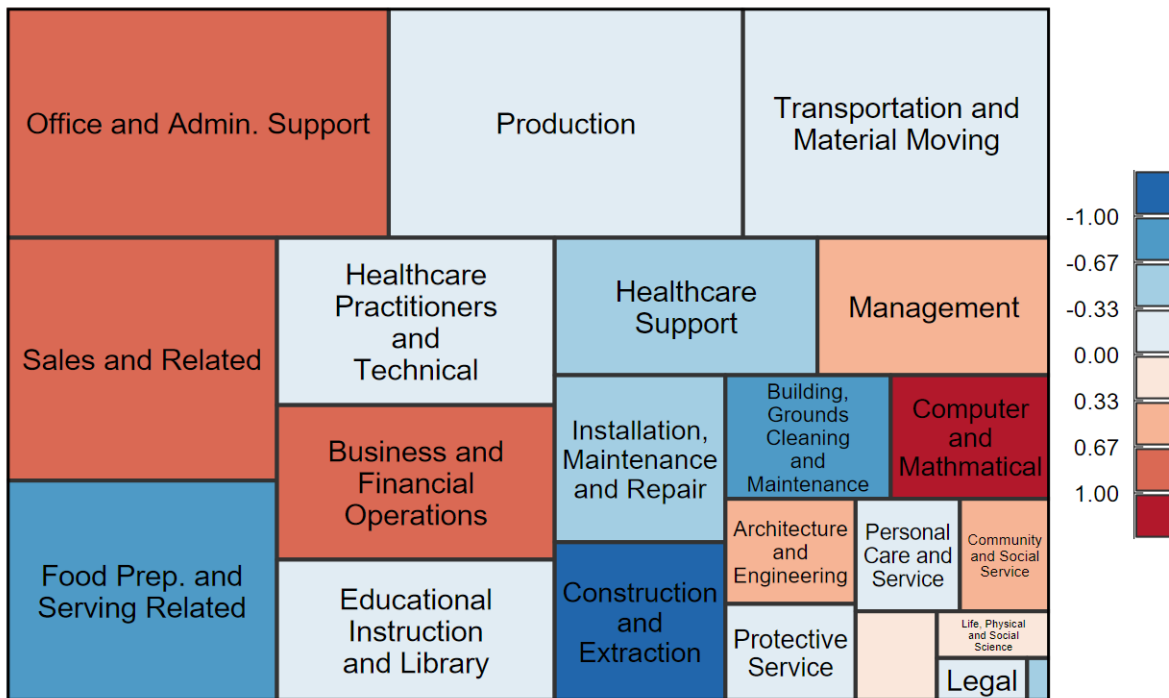


Figure 7: AI exposure per occupation group by number employed.

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
Rome, Town	3,025	3,144	119	3.9%
New Chester, Town	1,960	2,194	234	11.9%
Adams, City	1,761	1,736	-25	-1.4%
Dell Prairie, Town	1,631	1,629	-2	-0.1%
Adams, Town	1,378	1,379	1	0.1%
Preston, Town	1,377	1,374	-3	-0.2%
Springville, Town	1,283	1,261	-22	-1.7%
Strongs Prairie, Town	1,145	1,156	11	1.0%
Quincy, Town	1,159	1,151	-8	-0.7%
Jackson, Town	1,141	1,139	-2	-0.2%
Adams, County	20,654	20,899	245	1.2%
Wisconsin, State	5,893,718	5,951,400	57,682	1.0%

Adams County is the 51st most populous county, with 20,899 residents. It is also the 13th fastest-growing county in the state, experiencing a 1.2% population increase from 2020 to 2023, compared to the state’s overall growth of 1.0%.

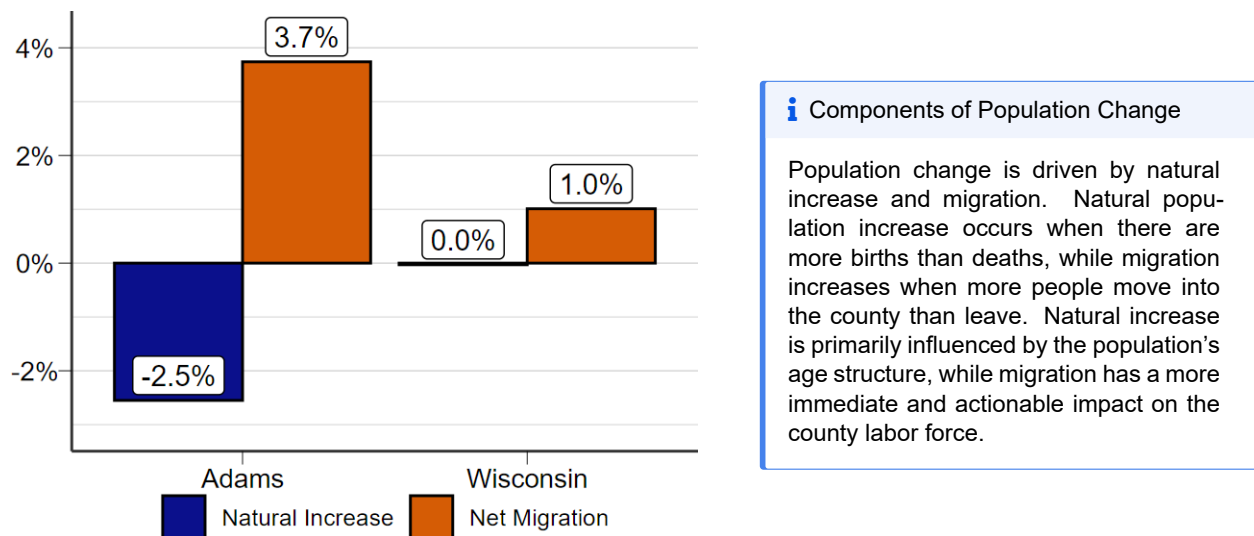


Figure 8: Source: WI Department of Administration.

The fastest-growing municipality in Adams County is the Town of New Chester, which grew at a rate of 11.9% for a gain of 234 residents. The largest municipality is the Town of Rome, which is near Wisconsin Dells and Adams-Friendship. These areas attract visitors for outdoor recreation and serve as key tourism hubs in the county.

Adams County’s population growth in terms of natural increase was -2.6%, ranking 71st in the state. However net migration was 3.7%, ranking the third in Wisconsin. As of 2022, the county’s median age was 55.1, significantly higher than the state’s median age of 39.9. Additionally, 30.5% of Adams County’s population was aged 65 and older, compared to 19.2% for the state, highlighting the county’s significantly older demographic profile.

Generally, an older aged population exhibits a weaker natural population increase. While natural increase does not show immediate labor market availability, it provides insight into the county’s long-term workforce pipeline. Efforts to improve net migration will have a more immediate impact on the labor force and is more actionable than natural increase. Increasing net migration – by enhancing economic opportunities and improving the standard of living – could help mitigate workforce challenges as baby boomers continue to age out of the workforce.

Population Projections

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2020-2050 Population Change
Adams	20,654	19,035	16,875	14,650	-29.1%
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 produced population projections based on the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 counts. These projections are largely driven by shifts in age distributions, which are primarily influenced by long-term trends in fertility rates. Differences in both age distribution and fertility rates contribute to varying expectations for total population change. Adams County is expected to experience a significantly less favorable population trend compared to Wisconsin.

From 2020 to 2050, the population of Adams County is projected to decline by 29.1%, while Wisconsin’s population is projected to decrease by just 3.1%. Population declines are generally driven by either decreasing fertility rates, or the age distributions shifting older, or both. During this period, the proportion of Adams County residents aged 65 and older is expected to rise from 28.8% to 36.3%. In Wisconsin, the share of 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	4,236	-181	-4.1%	100.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	895	11	1.2%	21.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	753	19	2.6%	17.8%
Education and Health Services	643	-78	-10.8%	15.2%
Public Administration	584	-46	-7.3%	13.8%
Natural Resources and Mining	483	-63	-11.5%	11.4%
Manufacturing	270	-59	-17.9%	6.4%
Professional and Business Services	176	-11	-5.9%	4.2%
Construction	171	-9	-5.0%	4.0%
Other Services	128	28	28.0%	3.0%
Financial Activities	108	21	24.1%	2.5%
Information	25	7	38.9%	0.6%

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

Adams County lost 181 jobs (-4.1%) from 2018 to 2023, with average employment levels at 4,236 jobs in 2023. The county's largest industry was leisure and hospitality, which accounted for 21.1% of total employment in 2023. This is primarily due to the Wisconsin Dells, a major tourist destination offering a wide range of entertainment, recreation, dining, and lodging options.

From 2018 to 2023, the fastest-growing industry in Adams County was information, which added seven jobs, reflecting a 38.9% growth rate. Using 2018 as a pre-pandemic reference point provides a measure of relative employment change, where a negative value indicates an incomplete recovery. While Adams County's employment growth of -4.1% was short of a full recovery to its 2018 level, Wisconsin as a whole has not only recovered but surpassed its 2018 level by 1.6%.

Unemployment

Adams County’s monthly average unemployment rate in 2023 was 5.1%, compared to Wisconsin’s rate of 3.0%. This ranked the county 70th in the state for the rate of unemployment that year. The higher rate is greatly attributable to Adams County’s tourism-centered economy, which experiences greater seasonal fluctuations.

An unemployment rate below 5% is generally considered near or at full employment, meaning most people who want a job have one. While this suggests that job seekers may find work more easily, it also indicates a tight labor market where employers have a smaller hiring pool of potential 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.

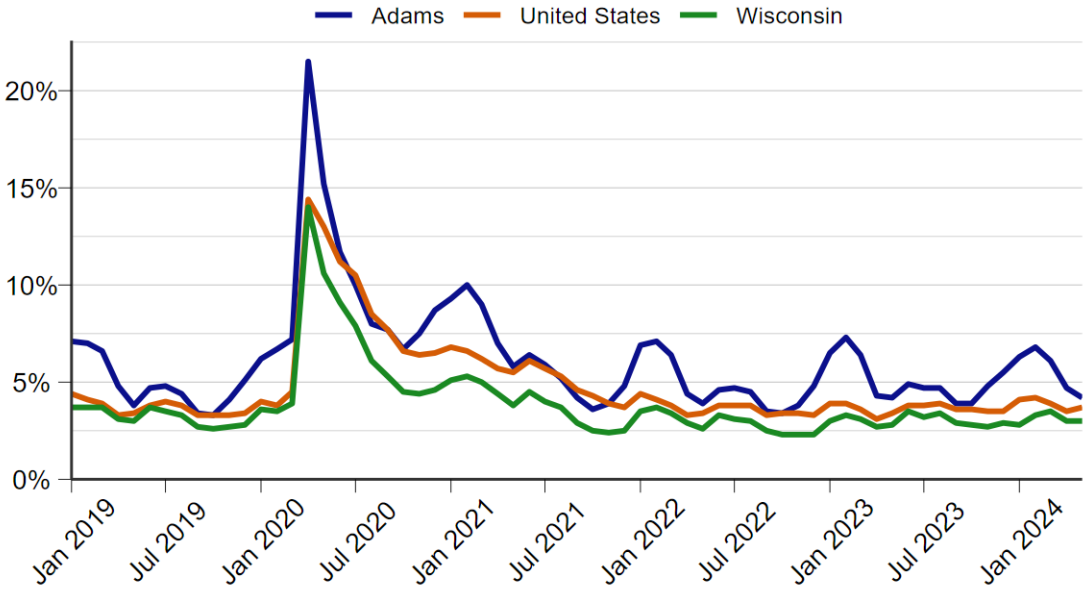


Figure 9: Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Participation

Many employers continue to face challenges in attracting and retaining employees, and trends in the labor force participation rate (LFPR) suggest this is likely to persist. From 2000 to 2023, Adams County's LFPR declined by 12.2 percentage points while North Central and Wisconsin experienced declines of 11.0 and 7.9 percentage points, respectively.

The long-term decline in labor force participation is attributable to an aging of the population, as a growing share of residents reach retirement age and exit the workforce. As of 2023, Adams County's LFPR was 46.7%, ranking 72nd in the state. Meanwhile, North Central's rate stood at 60.1%, placing it 10th among Wisconsin's 11 Workforce Development Areas.

i 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.

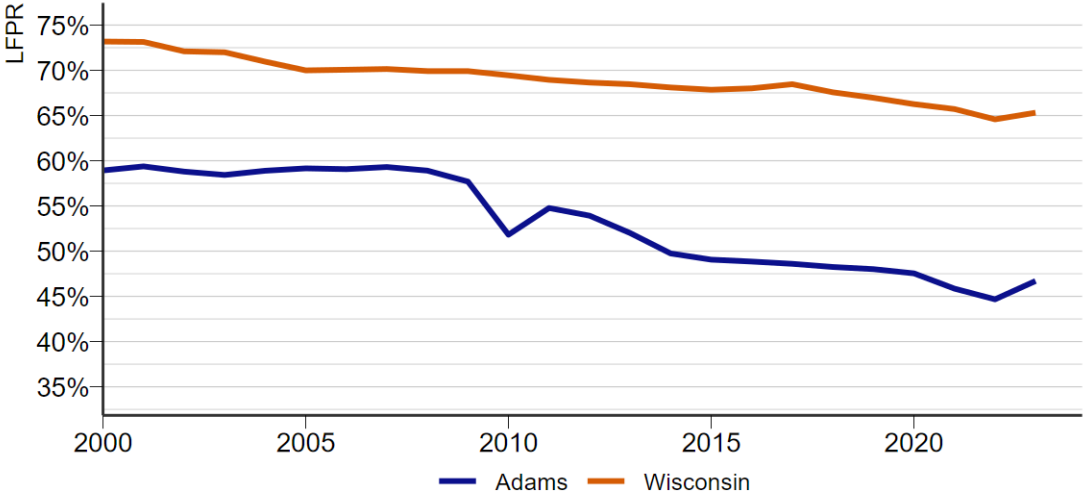


Figure 10: Source: WI Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors.

AI Impact

Occupation	Employment	% of Total Employment	AI 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.

AI Exposure

AI 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 AI exposure indicates placement in the top 50% of occupations for AI exposure, with higher values indicating greater exposure to AI. Conversely, negative numbers indicate exposure in the bottom 50%. For more information about AI 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). The nine-county North Central WDA includes Adams, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas, and Wood counties. The largest occupation in North Central is heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, which accounts 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.

Unlike prior waves of automation, generative AI technology appears capable of performing tasks traditionally associated with the knowledge economy, such as clerical work or data analysis. For example, office clerks – one of the larger occupations in the area – have a noticeably higher potential AI exposure compared to other common occupations.

While AI is expected to impact many industries, its influence will be minimal in others. Occupations that rely heavily on uniquely human skills – such as critical thinking, emotional intelligence, physical abilities, or human presence – are less likely to be affected. For example, in the construction industry, the most common occupation is construction laborers, which has an AI exposure index of -0.63. Due to the emerging nature of this technology and its limited adoption across industries, only time will reveal the full extent of AI's integration into the workforce.

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 industry and occupational employment projections for the state's 11 WDAs every two years. DWD's projection methodology accounts for various factors that influence the local workforce, including retirements, career changes, and shifts in demand. The current forecast covers the 10-year period of 2022 to 2032.

The North Central regional economy is expected to add 16,639 jobs during this period, bringing total employment to 234,144. This represents a growth rate of 7.7%, outpacing the state's projected growth rate of 7.1%. North Central's fastest-growing industry is expected to be construction, with a projected growth rate of 13.9%, while Wisconsin's fastest-growing industry is leisure and hospitality, projected to grow by 11.9%. In North Central and Wisconsin, each industry is expected to exhibit employment growth.

For more information and detailed projections on occupations and industries, visit Wisconsin's projections page at 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 valuable insights, occupational projections offer a more detailed look into workforce trends. Occupational projections categorize job openings into three types: labor force exits, occupational transfers, and growth. Retirements are a key factor in labor force exits. While actual retirement ages vary, age 65 is often used as a general benchmark. Using this measure, Wisconsin's baby boomers are approximately halfway through their retirement transition. Occupational transfers include workers advancing in their careers or making lateral moves into different occupations. Generally, lower-paying occupations tend to experience a higher rate of transfers, leading to a greater need for replacement workers.

Analysis of projected occupational employment indicates that 26,396 total openings are expected from 2022 to 2032. These openings consist of 10,236 labor force exits, 14,496 occupational transfers, and 1,664 new jobs created through growth. This indicates that hiring replacements will be a greater challenge than filling new positions resulting from expansion.

The forecast also reflects technology's increasing impact on the workforce. Among the top 10 fastest-growing occupational groups are computer and mathematical occupations (projected to grow by 14.4%) and business and financial operations occupations (10.2%). The anticipated growth in these fields partly reflects the rising demand for data-driven decision-making and the development or adoption of emerging technologies such as AI and big data.

Aging Population

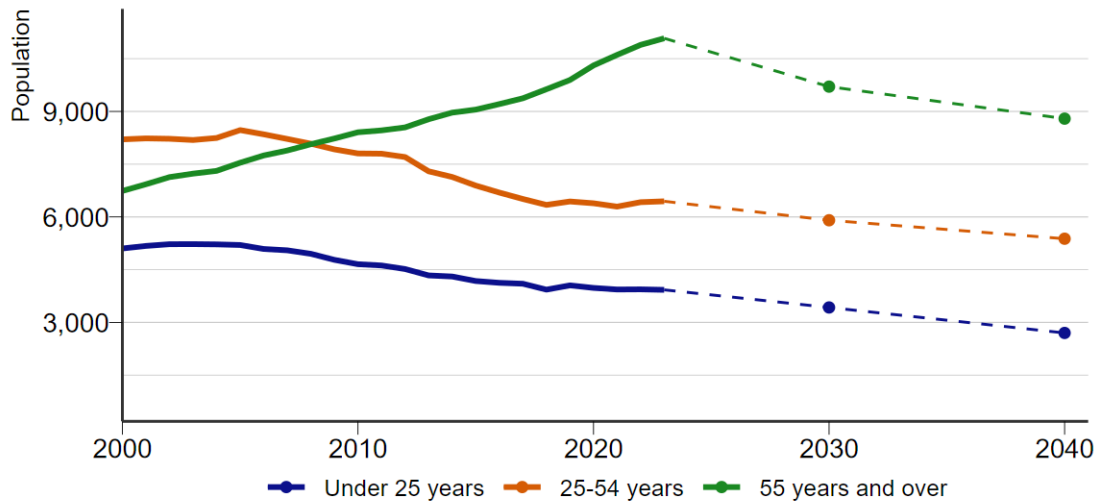


Figure 11: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program and WI Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center.

The chart displays the age structure of the local population, highlighting shifts among different age groups. The most significant change is the growth of Adams County residents aged 55 and older. This age group not only increased in size – from 6,739 residents in 2000 to 11,079 in 2023 – but also grew in proportion of the total population, rising from 33.6% in 2000 to 51.7% in 2023.

In contrast, the two younger age groups have declined over time. The population aged 25-54 fell from 8,205 residents in 2000 to 6,444 in 2023, with its share of the county's total population decreasing from 40.9% to 30.0%. Similarly, the population under age 25 declined from 5,103 residents in 2000 to 3,926 in 2023, reducing its share from 25.5% to 18.3%.

The demographic shifts among these age groups help detail the aging population, of which will continue to impose challenges in a myriad of ways. Older populations often contribute to labor shortages, as retirements outpace the influx of younger workers. Additionally, lower population growth rates are often present, supporting a long-run workforce quantity challenge. Demand for healthcare services is expected to rise, while workforce shortages may limit the availability of care. Caregiving responsibilities for aging relatives will become more prevalent, fall on fewer shoulders due to decreased family sizes, and will result in a greater need for workplace flexibility. While not an exhaustive list of challenges, the ability to attract and retain workers, invest in up-skilling, and adapt to demand changes in both the workplace and the workforce, will be vital in maintaining economic health.

Personal Income

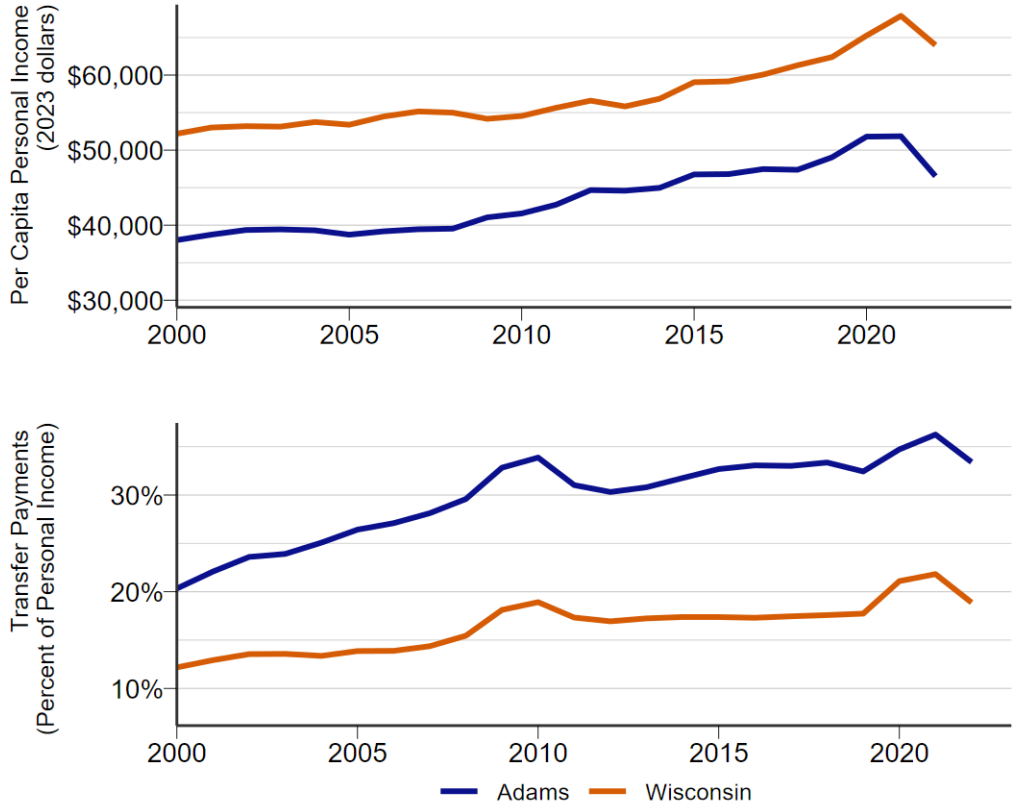


Figure 12: Source: United States Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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.

In 2022, Adams County’s per capita personal income (PCPI) in was \$46,528. 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 upwards trend, typically increasing over time. The most notable exception was from 2021 to 2022, when PCPI declined by \$5,319 year over year. This decline reflects decreased consumer purchasing power, driven by the conclusion of stimulus payments and subsequent inflation.

The second chart illustrates the share of total personal income derived from transfer payments. While Adams County’s shares remains higher than the state’s, it has followed the same upwards trend over time. In Adams County, this share rose from 20.3% in 2000 to 33.4% in 2022. In

Wisconsin, it increased from 12.2% to 18.9% during the same period. This rising trend aligns with the county's aging population, as a growing share of residents become eligible for government programs such as Social Security. The county's comparatively higher share of transfer payments is consistent with the older demographic profile.

Workforce Pipeline

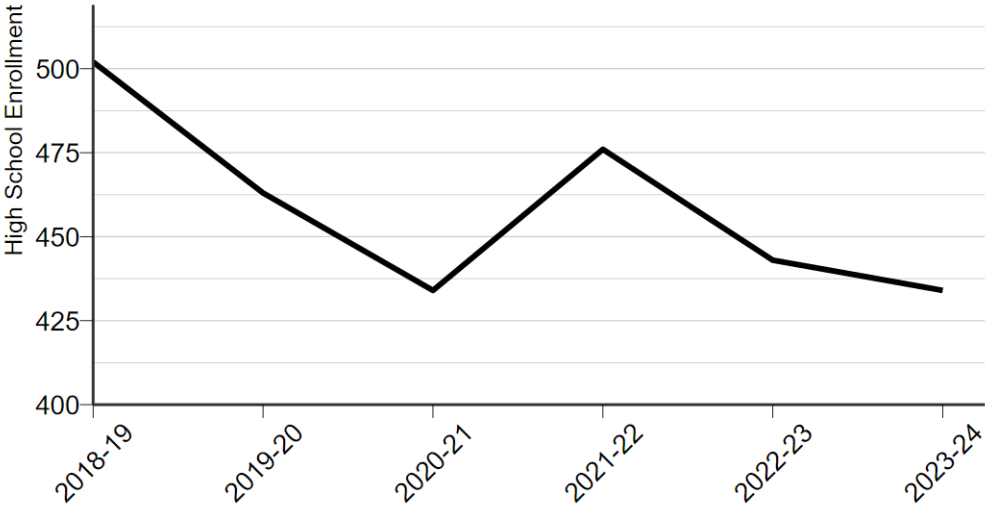


Figure 13: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Education plays a critical role in preparing the next generation of the labor force, and enrollment figures provide insight into the pipeline of students transitioning into the workforce. As of the 2023-24 school year, 434 students were enrolled in grades 9-12 across public, private, and home-based schools.

It is important to note that school district boundaries can extend into multiple counties, meaning county-level enrollment figures may not precisely reflect the number of students residing within a specific county. Enrollment counts are based on the county where the school district’s main office is located.

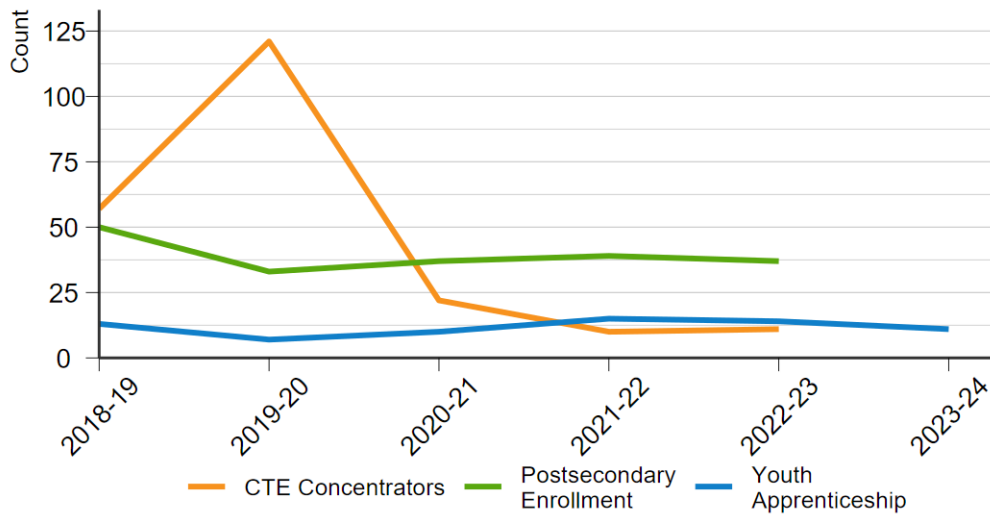


Figure 14: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction and Department of Workforce Development.

Career and Technical Education

Among high school students in Adams County, 5.0% were concentrators in career and technical education (CTE) during the 2022-23 school year, compared to 44.3% statewide. While CTE participation reflects efforts to enhance career readiness among students, extremely low participation rates can largely be attributed to two county-specific factors.

First, many school districts serving Adams County have their main office located outside of the county, which affects enrollment counts. Second, the county has a high number of home-schooled students, who are not included in CTE participation figures. Either of these factors alone could significantly lower reported enrollment, but in Adams County, the primary reason for the low CTE concentration is that nearly half of the school districts within the county are headquartered elsewhere.

Career pathways help students align their education with in-demand careers, categorized into 16 career clusters. In Adams County, three career clusters had the highest engagement, each with two concentrators, accounting for 18.2% of the county’s CTE students. These clusters were architecture and construction, manufacturing, and agriculture, food and natural resources.

Statewide, the two most popular career clusters were hospitality and tourism (13.4% of concentrators) and business management and administration (12.2%). While the distribution of CTE concentrators by career cluster often differs between county and state levels, these variations highlight Adams County’s distinct labor market, shaped by 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
Adams	11	5.0%
Wisconsin	64,124	44.3%

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

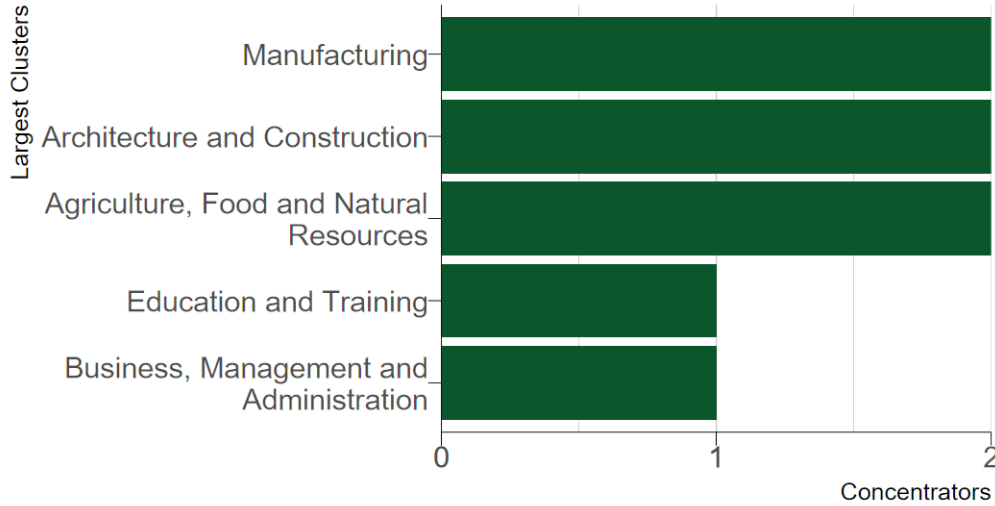


Figure 15: School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Postsecondary Enrollment

In 2022-23 school year, 30.3% of high school completers in Adams County enrolled in a postsecondary institution, compared to 43.6% statewide.

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
Adams	37	30.3%
Wisconsin	31,893	43.6%

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

Youth Apprenticeship

Youth apprenticeship is a program that helps participants prepare for the workforce through direct, hands-on work experience. In the 2022-23 school year, Adams County had 14 youth appren-

tices.

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
Adams	14	6.3%
Wisconsin	8,222	5.7%

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