

Door 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 reconstructed 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.

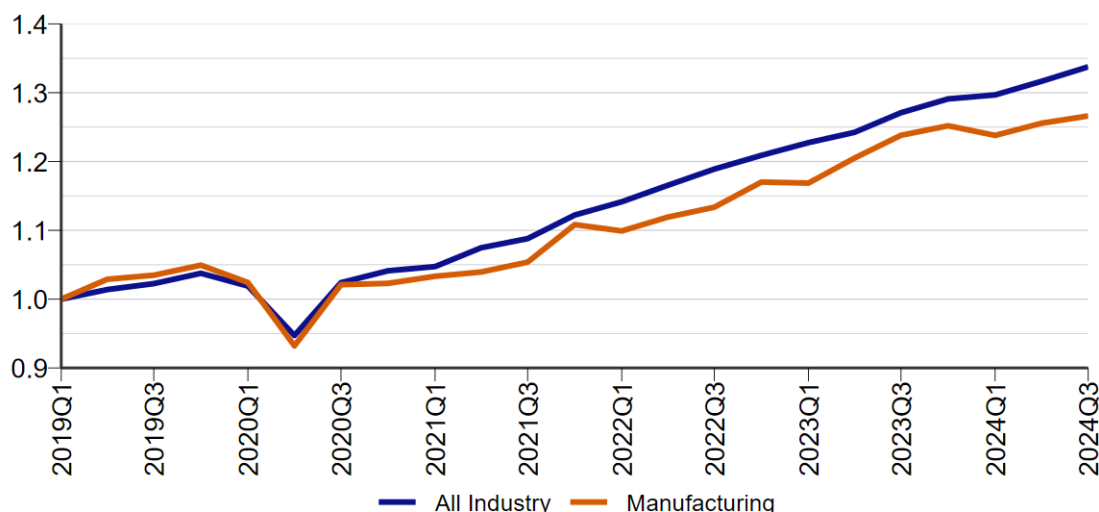


Figure 2: GDP growth index (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

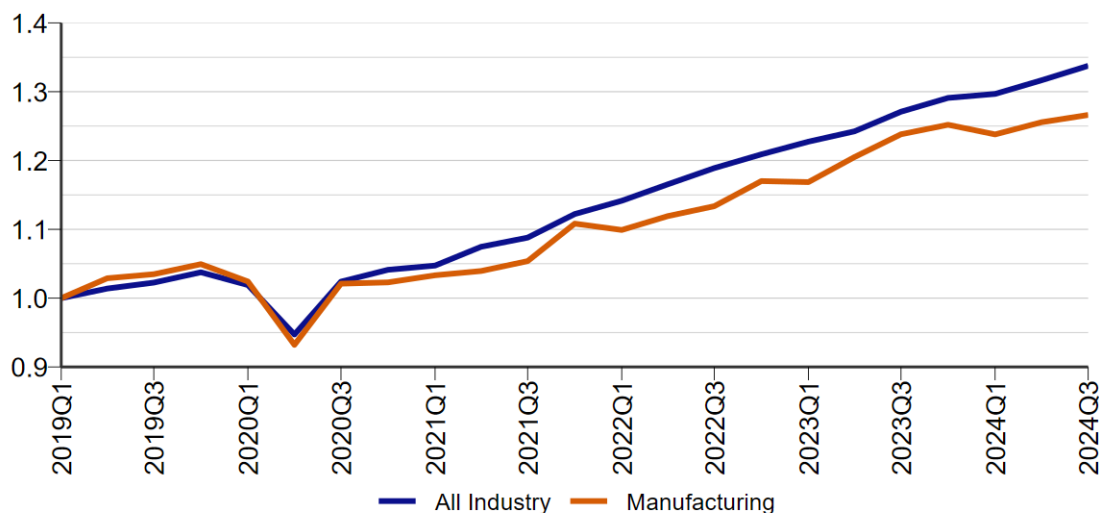


Figure 3: Wisconsin all industry v manufacturing growth (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

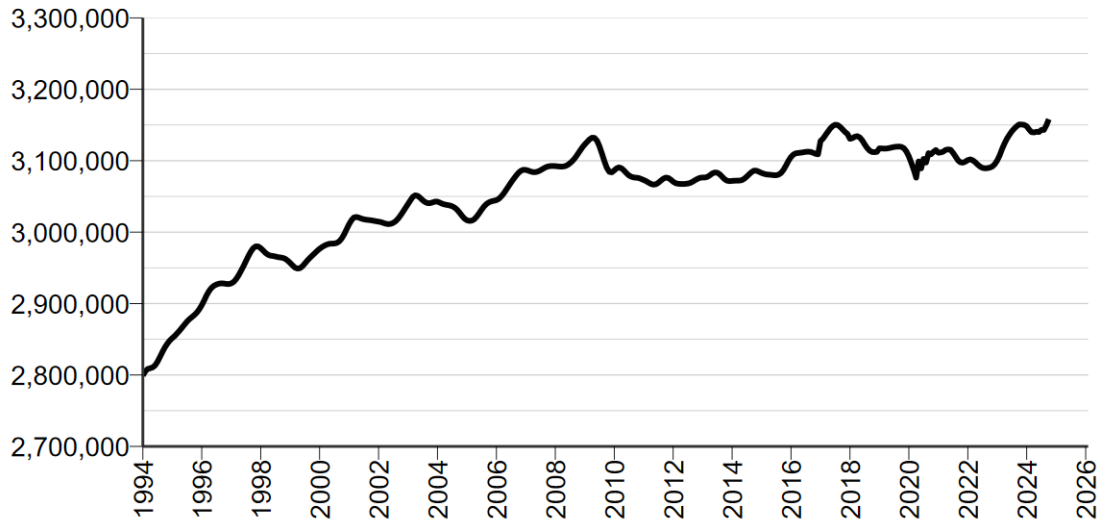


Figure 4: Wisconsin labor force.

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.

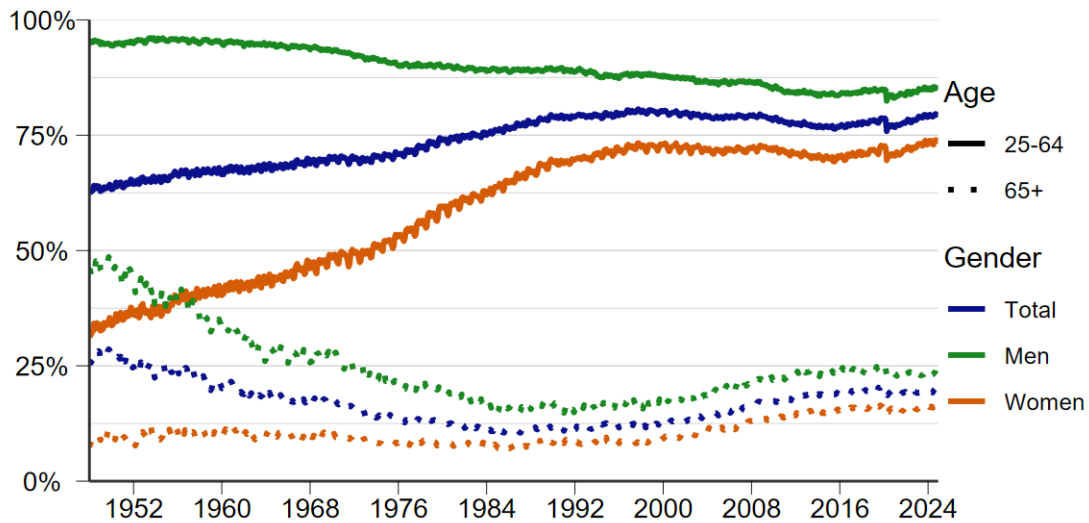


Figure 5: US labor force participation rate.

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.

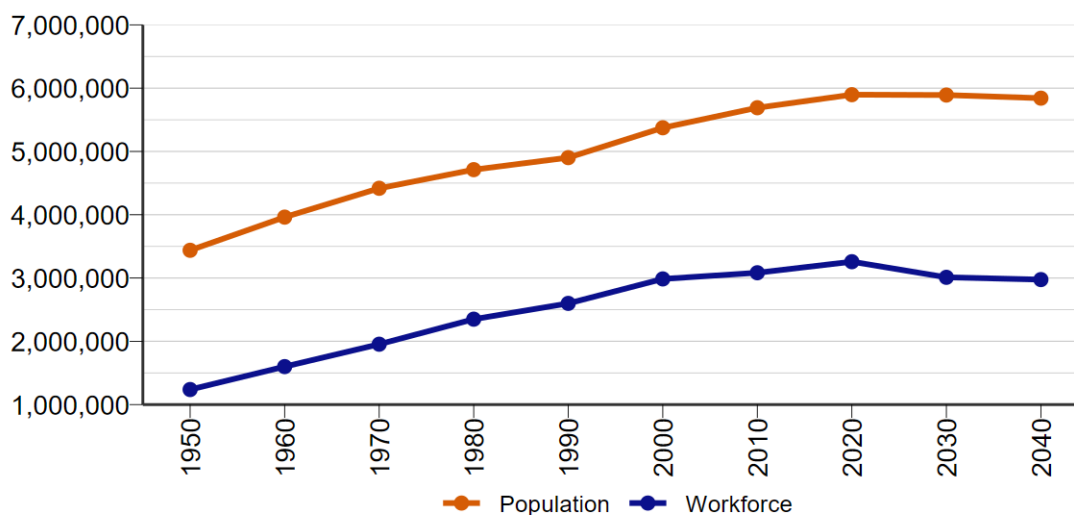


Figure 6: Wisconsin population and workforce projections.

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.

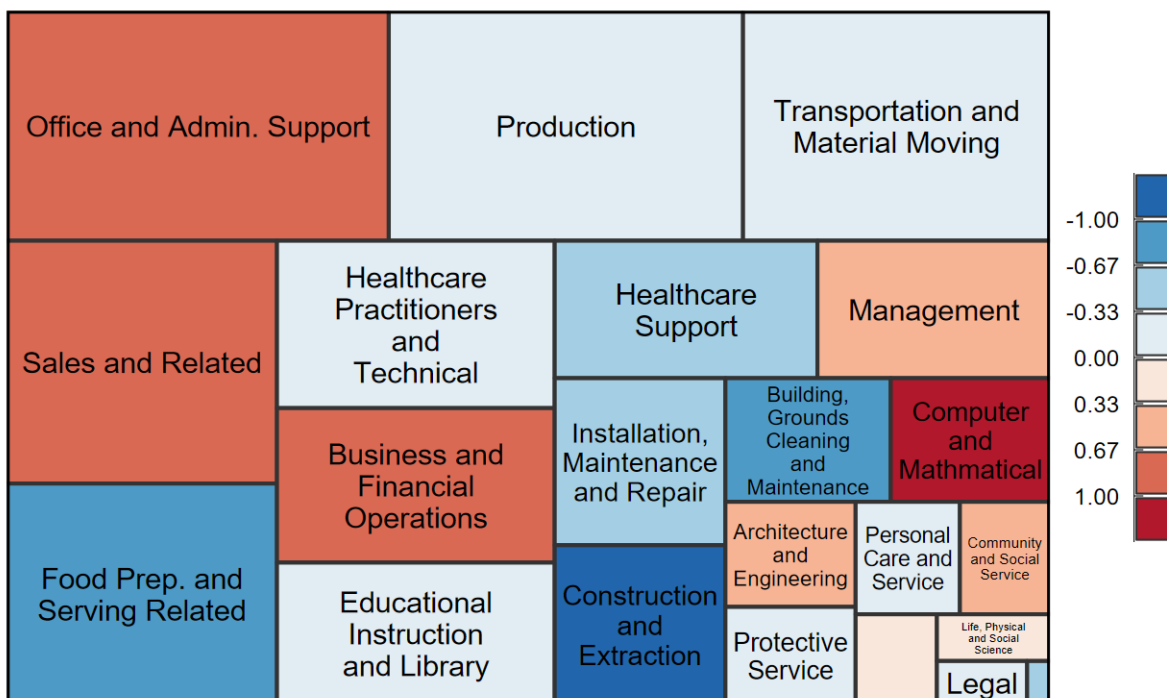


Figure 7: AI exposure per occupation group by number employed.

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
Sturgeon Bay, City	9,646	9,794	148	1.5%
Sevastopol, Town	2,826	2,852	26	0.9%
Liberty Grove, Town	2,096	2,134	38	1.8%
Nasewaupee, Town	1,984	2,039	55	2.8%
Egg Harbor, Town	1,458	1,510	52	3.6%
Gibraltar, Town	1,228	1,283	55	4.5%
Baileys Harbor, Town	1,223	1,252	29	2.4%
Gardner, Town	1,218	1,226	8	0.7%
Sister Bay, Village	1,148	1,191	43	3.8%
Brussels, Town	1,125	1,113	-12	-1.1%
Door, County	30,066	30,530	464	1.5%
Wisconsin, State	5,893,718	5,951,400	57,682	1.0%

Door County is the 44th most populous county in the state with 30,530 residents. It is also the ninth fastest-growing county. The City of Sturgeon Bay, the largest municipality in the county, accounted for 31.9% of Door County's population growth since 2020. From 2020 to 2023, the population changed by 1.5%, compared to the 1.0% change in Wisconsin.

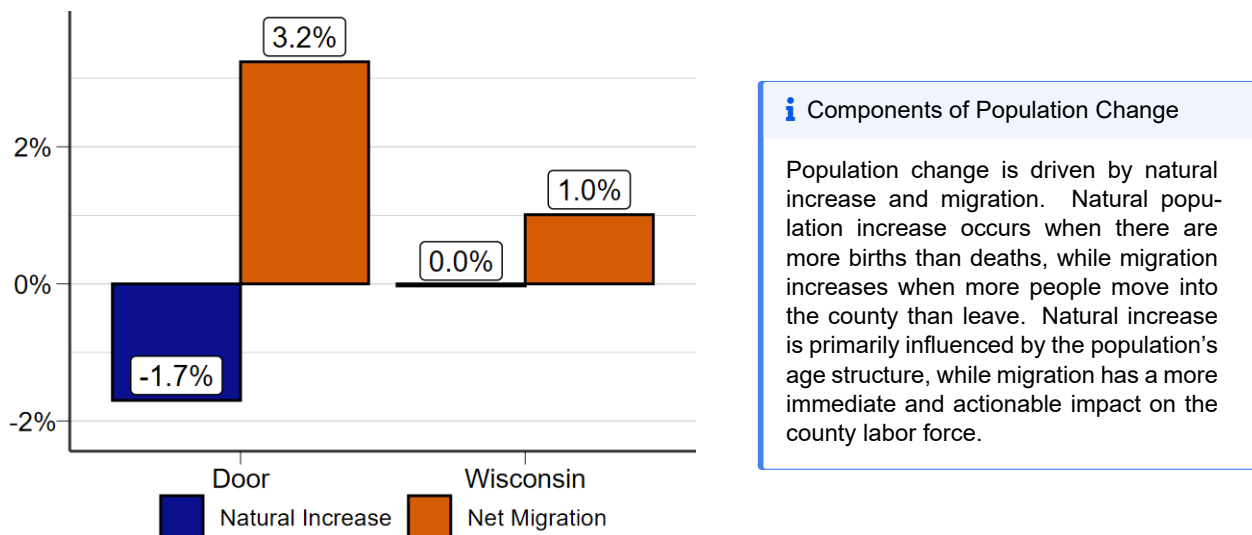


Figure 8: Source: WI Department of Administration.

Only the Town of Brussels declined in population over the three year period. It is also the only municipality adjacent to Kewaunee County. However, populations gains throughout much of the rest of the county, particularly north of Sturgeon Bay, were more than sufficient to offset that decline.

Net migration has been the primary driver of population growth in both the state and Door County in recent years. At the statewide level, domestic net migration (21,519) was positive from 2022-2024, which is a reversal from the previous trend, but international net migration (60,086) accounted for much more of this recent increase. Data for 2024 are currently not available at the county level, but from 2020-2023 Door County had the second highest level of domestic net migration in northeast

Wisconsin (1,018). In contrast, the county only had 62 international net migrants (Source: U.S. Census Bureau). As seen in figure 8, the county's net migration rate is 3.2%, compared to the statewide rate of 1.0%.

Even though the state as a whole experienced a shift in its sources of population growth, away from natural increase and towards net migration, the patterns in Door County remain mostly intact compared to the 2010s. The county has the sixth highest median age in the state (53.6 years), which explains in part why population growth due to natural increase was -1.7%, lower than the statewide rate. The county's high rate of net migration relative to the state is also not new.

Population Projections

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2020-2050 Population Change
Door	30,066	30,530	29,920	28,785	-4.3%
Wisconsin	5,893,718	5,890,915	5,841,620	5,710,120	-3.1%

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

From 1990 to 2020, Door County's population increased by 4,376 residents. According to recently released population projections from the Department of Administration, future patterns of population change will be much different. Door County is among the 59 counties in Wisconsin that are projected to experience a population decline between 2020 and 2050. The county's anticipated population change of -4.3% ranks 19th in the state. Projected population changes in each decade since 2020 are: 464, -610, and -1,135.

Employment by Industry

	2023 Avg Monthly Employment	5-year Change	5-year % Change	% of Total Employment
Total, All Industries	13,895	167	1.2%	100.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	3,252	234	7.8%	23.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,502	31	1.3%	18.0%
Education and Health Services	2,323	45	2.0%	16.7%
Manufacturing	2,174	-161	-6.9%	15.6%
Public Administration	900	-57	-6.0%	6.5%
Construction	728	73	11.1%	5.2%
Professional and Business Services	660	123	22.9%	4.7%
Other Services	649	-62	-8.7%	4.7%
Financial Activities	367	-23	-5.9%	2.6%
Natural Resources and Mining	210	5	2.4%	1.5%
Information	131	-39	-22.9%	0.9%

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

Door County employment added 167 jobs (1.2%) from 2018 to 2023. Average employment levels were at 13,895 jobs in 2023. The largest industry was leisure and hospitality, accounting for 23.4% of employment in the county in 2023. From 2018 to 2023, the fastest-growing industry was professional and business services, adding 123 jobs for a 22.9% growth rate.

The location quotient (LQ) is useful for comparing employment concentrations across different geographies. The LQ is defined as the employment share in one area divided by the same share in the other area. For example, since the percent of employment accounted for by construction is slightly higher in Door County (5.2%) compared to the state as a whole (4.7%), the county's LQ in this industry is 1.1 ($5.2\% / 4.7\% = 1.1$). Reflecting the prevalence of local tourism, leisure and hospitality has the highest LQ in the county (2.3); public administration (1.4) and natural resources and mining (1.4) also have an LQ greater than 1. At a more granular level, the predominant sub-sectors within these industries include food services and drinking places (1,933), accommodation (906), executive, legislative, and other general government support (663), amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (294), and justice, public order, and safety activities (175).

In contrast, the industries with the three lowest LQs in the county are information (0.6), financial activities (0.5), and professional and business services (0.4).

Unemployment

Door County's monthly average unemployment rate continues to be low. The rate in 2023 was 3.0%, compared to the 2022 rate of 3.1%. More recent monthly data show that in September 2024, the local rate was 1.9%, which is 0.5 percentage points lower than a year prior.

The unemployment rate also reflects the seasonal fluctuations in economic activity that take place over the course of the year. Even though these movements are detectable at the state and national levels, they are much more apparent in Door County. Within the county, the unemployment rate peaks in the winter, typically in February. Conversely, the rate usually reaches its annual low in October. This is undoubtedly another sign of the role of tourism in the local economy.

One way to view this seasonality is by taking the difference between the largest and smallest monthly unemployment rate by year. This spread was greater than four percentage points every year from 2001 to 2016, but in 2023 that range was only 2.2 percentage points. As the unemployment rate stays low, as is the case in the late 2010s and the post-COVID periods, the seasonal changes in the unemployment rate have also become less pronounced.

Downward trends in hiring and quits point to a softening state labor market. But a major reason unemployment is still low is that layoffs remain stable at around pre-2020 levels. Except for the COVID and post-COVID periods, monthly layoffs in the state usually hover around 30,000.

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.

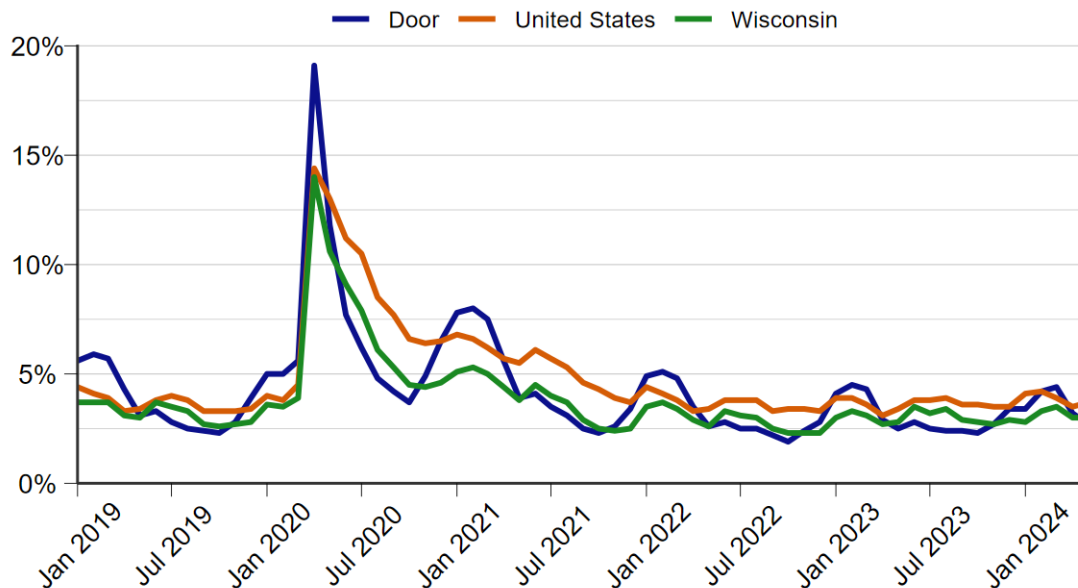


Figure 9: Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Participation

Like most counties in the state, Door County has experienced a notable decline in its labor force participation rate (LFPR) since 2000. Because the civilian noninstitutional population includes individuals of all ages 16 years old and over, the declining LFPR largely reflects the county's changing age composition and retiring baby boomers. Door County's LFPR in 2023 was 59.2%, down 14.3 percentage points compared to 2000. The county's LFPR ranks 51st in the state and has been below the statewide rate since 2004. Among other variables, this measure illustrates the longer-run workforce quantity challenges ahead.

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.

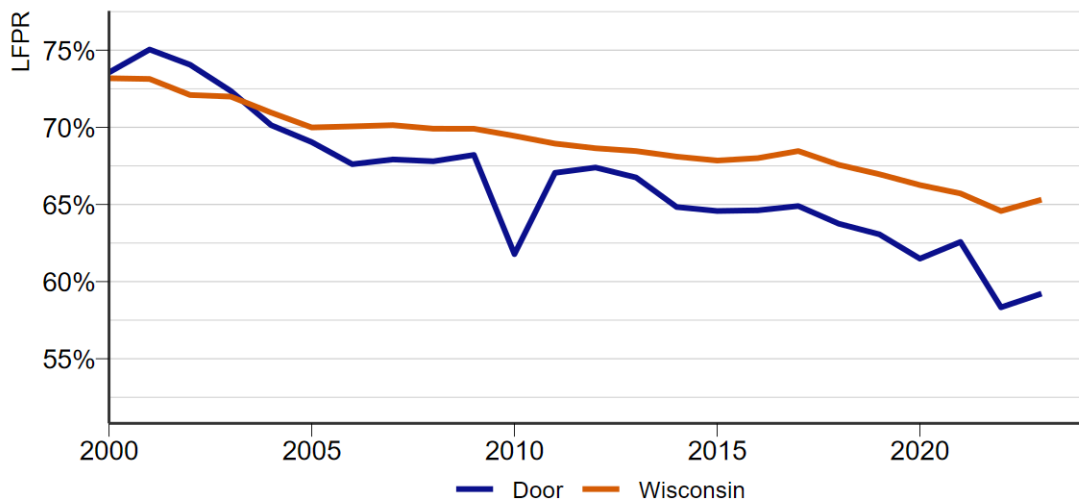


Figure 10: Source: WI Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors.

AI Impact

Occupation	Employment	% of Total Employment	AI Exposure Index
Cashiers	10,350	2.5%	0.89
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	10,200	2.4%	-0.78
Retail Salespersons	10,050	2.4%	0.40
Fast Food and Counter Workers	9,600	2.3%	-1.00
Customer Service Representatives	8,420	2.0%	0.75
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	8,370	2.0%	-0.09
Registered Nurses	8,340	2.0%	0.04
Office Clerks, General	6,890	1.7%	1.00
Stockers and Order Fillers	6,560	1.6%	-0.05
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,470	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)

The AI exposure measures featured in the Advisory Action Plan are available at the local level, specifically for the state's Workforce Development Areas (WDA). Door County is part of the Bay Area WDA, which also includes Brown, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano, and Sheboygan counties.

The largest occupation in the Bay Area WDA is cashiers, accounting for 2.5% of the area's employment. This occupation has an AI exposure index of 0.89. For context, the occupation with the highest potential AI exposure is bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, with an AI exposure index of 1.89. Within the WDAs ten largest occupations, janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, has the lowest AI Exposure Index (-1.27).

Given the nature of these AI exposure measures, the findings are mostly comparative. Conclusions can be made about which occupations have more or less AI exposure compared to other occupations. Because the occupational makeups of the state's 11 WDAs differ from each other, geographical comparisons can be made as well. This analysis shows that 48.9% of Bay Area employment is in occupations with a positive AI exposure, the sixth highest share in the state. For additional context, the South Central and Milwaukee County WDAs have the two highest shares in the state at 54.5% and 54.1% respectively. These differences reflect a tendency for computer-based occupations, which tend to have relatively high AI exposures, to cluster in urban centers.

Industry Employment Projections

	Industry	2022 Employment	2032 Projected Employment	Employment Change 2022-2032	% Change 2022-2032
Highest Number Employed	Manufacturing	93,011	96,873	3,862	4.15%
Highest Percent Growth	Financial Activities	24,280	27,218	2,938	12.10%
Most Jobs Added	Education and Health Services	88,640	94,511	5,871	6.62%
Total	Total All Industries	463,024	497,026	34,002	7.34%

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

The DWD produces future projections of industry and occupation employment. DWD's projections methodology takes into account various ways the local workforce continuously evolves, including retirements, career changes, and changing demand.

Regional employment is expected to grow by 7.3% or 34,002 jobs from 2022 to 2032. Statewide employment is projected to grow at a slower rate during the same timeframe (7.1%). Education and health services is projected to add the most jobs. However, because it is one of the largest industries in the WDA, its projected proportional change is 0.7 percentage points lower than the overall growth rate across all industries. Note that these projections only forecast levels of filled positions rather than potential demand, which can further illustrate the issues associated with an aging population. Job growth is expected to continue, despite declines in labor force growth.

For more information and detailed projections 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	Computer and Mathematical	9,209	10,846	1,637	17.8%
Lowest Percent Growth	Office and Administrative Support	54,447	54,620	173	0.3%
Highest Number Employed	Production	62,381	64,442	2,061	3.3%
Most Jobs Added	Transportation and Material Moving	43,226	47,160	3,934	9.1%
Total	Total, All	463,024	497,026	34,002	7.3%

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

While industry projections provide more of a broad view of employment expectations, occupational projections are a more functional tool for career planning purposes.

Transportation and material moving is the occupational group anticipated to add the most jobs between 2022 and 2032, accounting for 11.6% of the Bay Area WDA's total employment growth. Within this group, projected growth is highest for stockers and order fillers (1,064), laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand (854), and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (607).

In proportional terms, computer and mathematical occupations has the highest projected growth rate (17.8%); projected gains are led by software developers (513), computer systems analysts (182), and computer user support specialists (151). Other occupational groups with relatively high projected growth rates include personal care and service (15.9%), healthcare practitioners and technical (12.9%), and construction and extraction (12.7%).

Aging Population

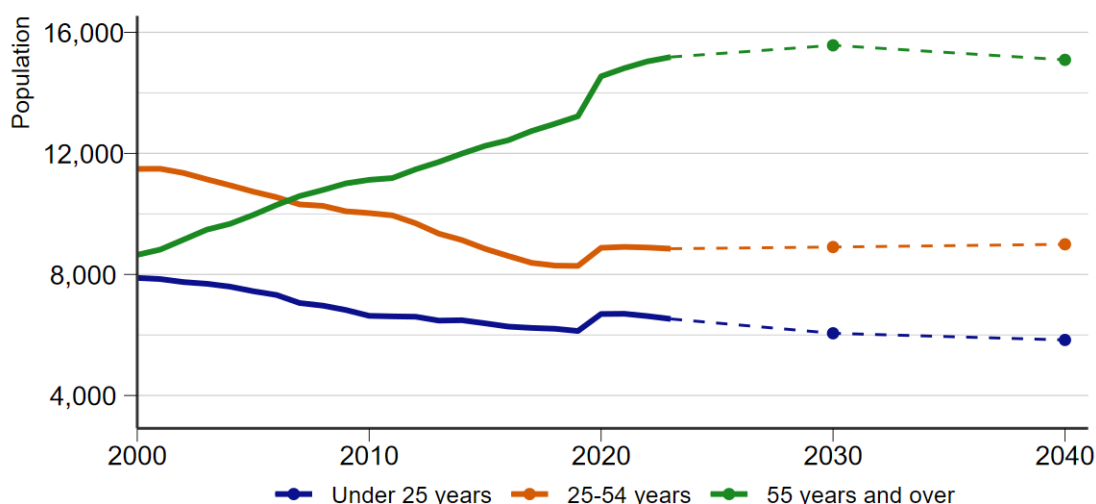


Figure 11: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program and WI Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center.

The changing age of the local population has several implications, including the declining contribution of natural increase to overall population growth and a long-run workforce quantity challenge. Those shifts are shown more explicitly here. Most visible of these changes is the growth in the number of Door County residents who are at least 55 years old. The size of this age group nearly doubled from 8,647 in 2000 to 15,183 in 2023. In percentage terms, its share of the overall population increased from 30.9% in 2000 to 49.7% in 2023.

In contrast, the number of county residents in the two younger age groups declined. The number of individuals in the 25-54 age bracket went from 11,487 in 2000 to 8,850 in 2023. This group's share of Door County's total population declined from 41.0% to 29.0% during that period. The changes experienced by the under 25 age group similarly decreased from 7,885 to 6,529, and the share of the overall population declined from 28.1% to 21.4%.

The size of the two older age groups are anticipated to be much more stable than they have been in the past going forward. From 2023 to 2040, the 25-54 age group is projected to grow by 145 whereas the 55 and over group is projected to decline by 93. With a projected decline of 694 residents, the under 25 age group is the largest driver of Door County's expected population changes.

These age groups represent different stages of typical labor force participation. Participation increases rapidly starting from 16 to 24 years old, but these residents are less likely to be full-time since they are more likely to be enrolled in secondary or post-secondary schools. The age range of 25-54 years old is considered prime working years. Participation starts to drop precipitously at 55 years old. This age group represents the tail end of the workforce participation as these residents near retirement if they have not already exited the workforce.

Personal Income

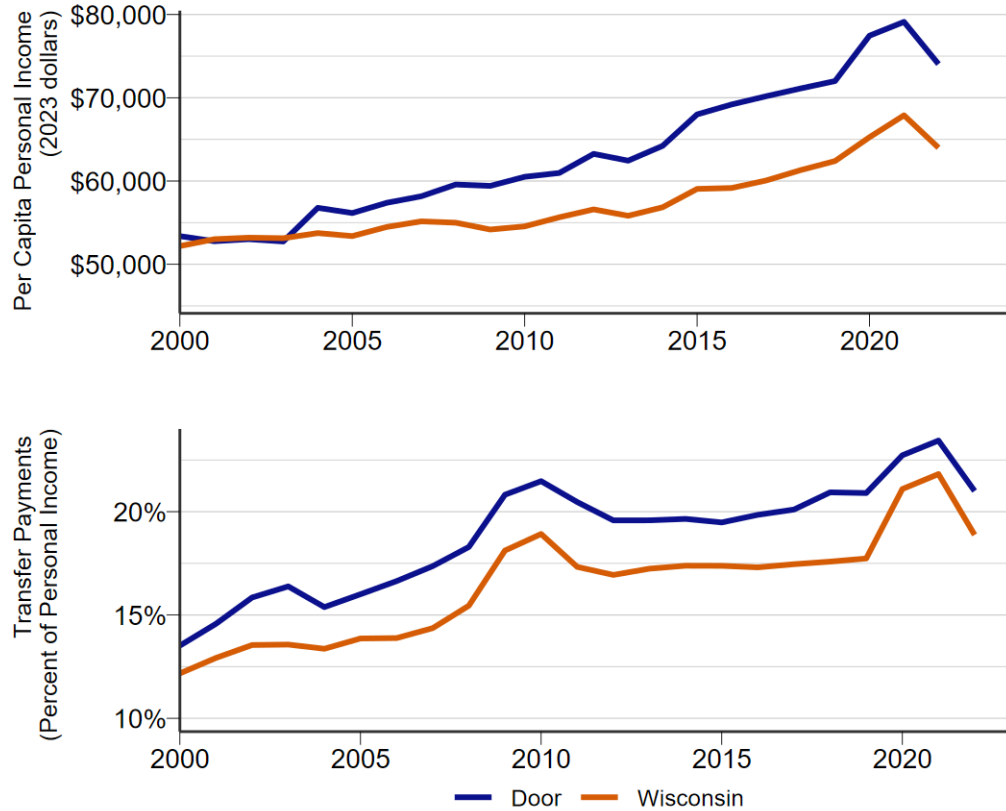


Figure 12: Source: United States Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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 Door County was \$74,047 in 2022, compared to the statewide average of \$63,996; the county's PCPI is the fourth highest in the state. At first glance, this might come as a surprise given the large share of the workforce that is employed in the leisure and hospitality industry. However, the PCPI measure includes all sources of income, not just the money earned from working a job.

A closer look at the other sources of personal income helps explain why Door County has a relatively high PCPI. More specifically, the county's share of personal income accounted for by dividends, interest, and rent is 34.2%; nearly 15 percentage points higher than the statewide share of

19.3%. Evidently, these sources of income are more than enough to offset the comparatively low share of earnings derived from labor income.

There has been a mostly consistent increase in the county's PCPI over time, shown in the first chart above. The local PCPI in 2022 was \$20,668 higher than it was in 2000. However, it declined by \$5,067 from 2021 to 2022, which illustrates how the post-COVID inflationary pressures had a net negative impact on purchasing power.

The second chart provides the share of total personal income that was accounted for by transfer payments. The most notable pattern is the long-term rise at both the state and local levels. In Door County, this share increased from 13.5% in 2000 to 21.0% in 2022. This is consistent with the previously mentioned aging of the population as an increasingly higher share of the population becomes eligible for payments from government programs such as Social Security.

Also of note are temporary increases that occur during recessions. During the most two recent business cycles, this share in Door County peaked at 21.5% in 2010 and 23.4% in 2021. Economic downturns usually put downward pressure on earned income sources such as wages and business income. At the same time, they trigger automatic stabilizers such as the Unemployment Insurance program.

Workforce Pipeline

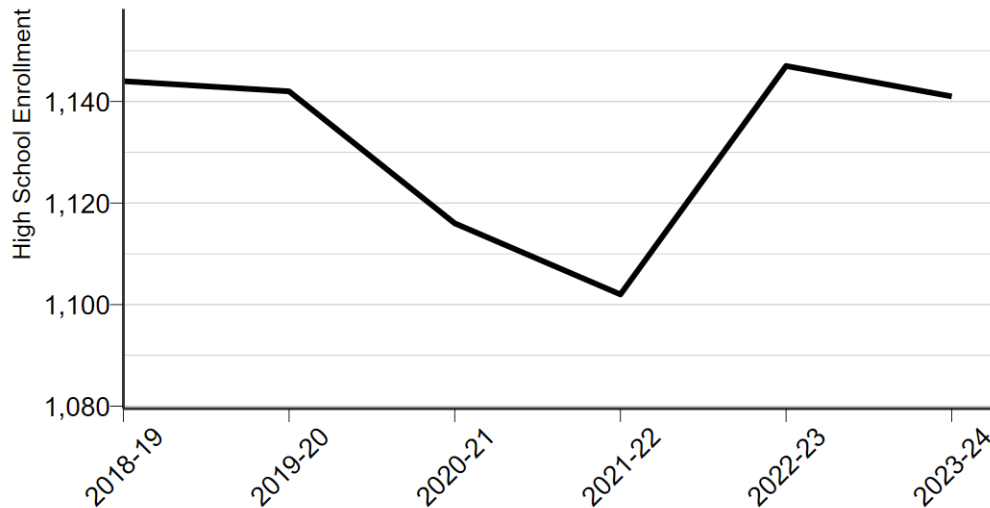


Figure 13: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

One way to view how the county is prepared to respond to a workforce quantity challenges is by examining the educational system that prepares the next generation of the labor force. As of the 2023-24 school year, 1,141 students were enrolled in grades 9-12. This includes public, private, and home-based schools. Note that school district borders can extend into multiple counties, meaning that county-level counts may not necessarily represent the precise enrollment within county borders. Counts are based on the county of the main office of the school district.

The number of Door County ages 14 to 17 provide another way to put this in context because the size of this group can be used to count the high school aged population. In addition, this measure is not dependent on school district borders. The overall size of this cohort was 1,315 in 2010, 1,120 in 2015, and 1,290 in 2023 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Population by Characteristics).

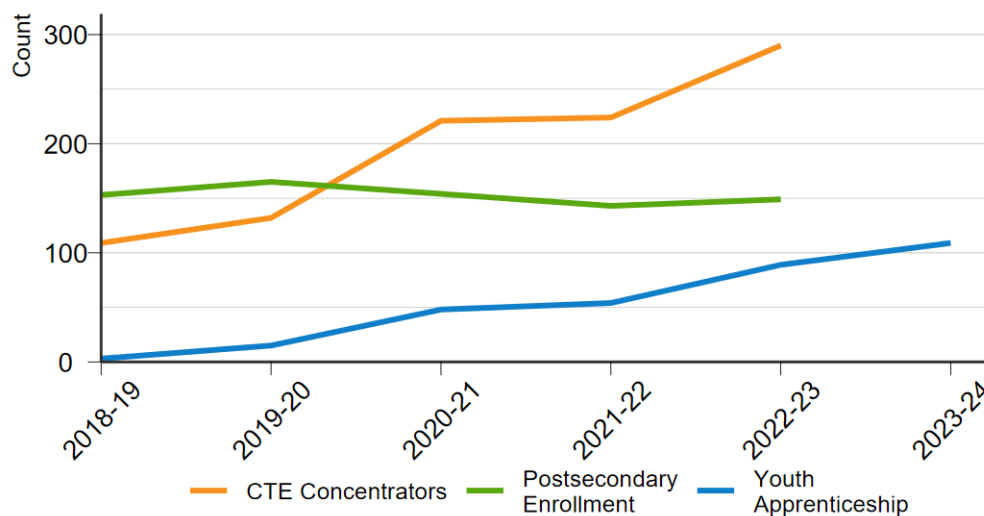


Figure 14: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction and Department of Workforce Development.

Career and Technical Education

Of those in grades 11 and 12, 51.8% were concentrators in career and technical education (CTE), compared to 44.3% for the state during the 2022-23 school year. CTE participation shows efforts to improve career readiness among high school students.

There are some notable differences in career clusters at the local and state levels. For example, the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics pathway accounted for 15.5% of concentrators in the county, which is 9.7 percentage points greater than the statewide rate. Architecture and construction accounted for 14.8% of concentrators in the county, 5.4 percentage points greater than the state.

In contrast, only 2.1% of concentrators in the county were accounted for by the information technology pathway, which is 4.8 percentage points lower than the state.

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
Door	290	51.8%
Wisconsin	64,124	44.3%

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

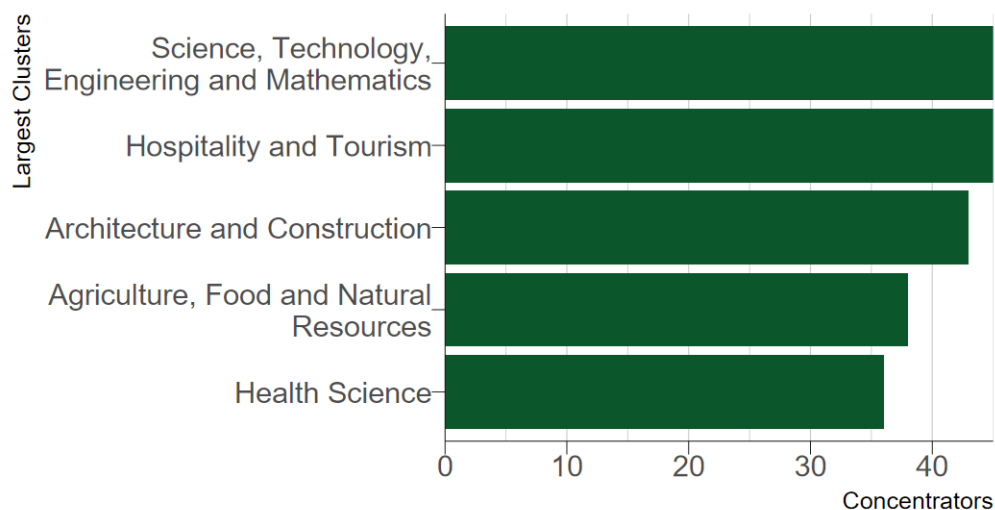


Figure 15: School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Postsecondary Enrollment

The percentage of high school completers who went on to enroll in a postsecondary institution as a percentage of all 12th grade students in 2022-23 was 55.4%. In Wisconsin, it was 43.6%.

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
Door	149	55.4%
Wisconsin	31,893	43.6%

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

Youth Apprenticeship

Youth apprenticeship programs prepare participants for the workforce through direct, hands-on work experience. There were 89 youth apprentices in Door County in the 2022-23 school year.

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
Door	89	15.9%
Wisconsin	8,222	5.7%

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