Marinette County

2025 WORKFORCE PROFILE

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DWD
Department of Workforce Development

WisConomy

DETI-17957-MRN-P (R. 05/2025)

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.

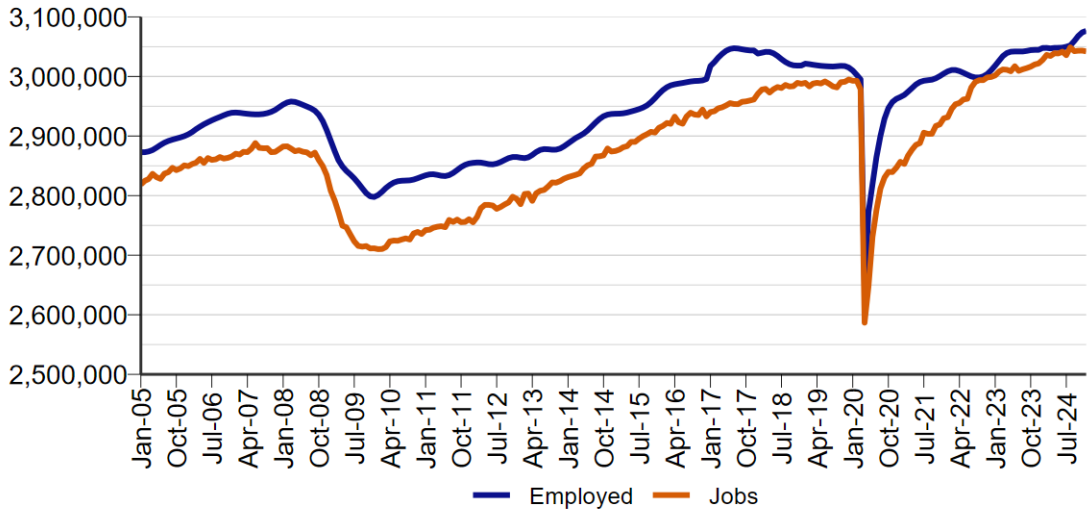


Figure 1: Wisconsin employment and jobs.

Economy

Wisconsin Gross Domestic Product (WGDP) reached new highs in nominal and real dollar terms in 2024[1], 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.

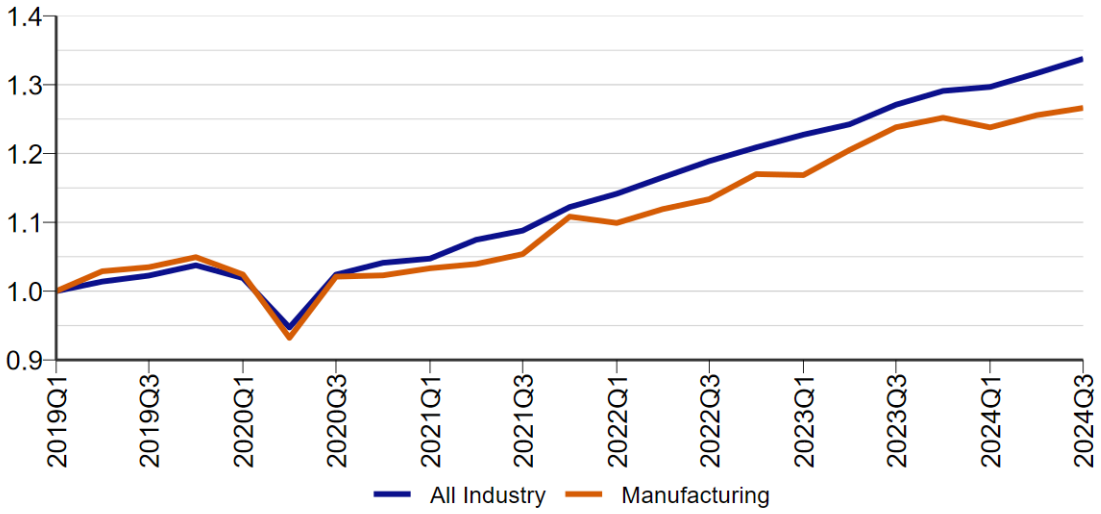


Figure 2: GDP growth index (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

[1]Third quarter 2024 is latest data available.

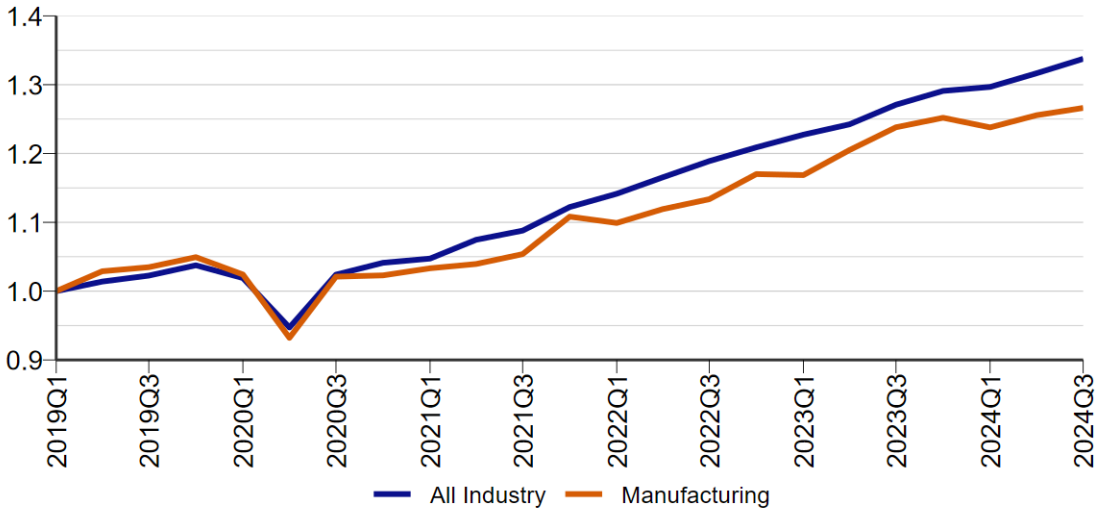


Figure 3: Wisconsin all industry v manufacturing growth (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

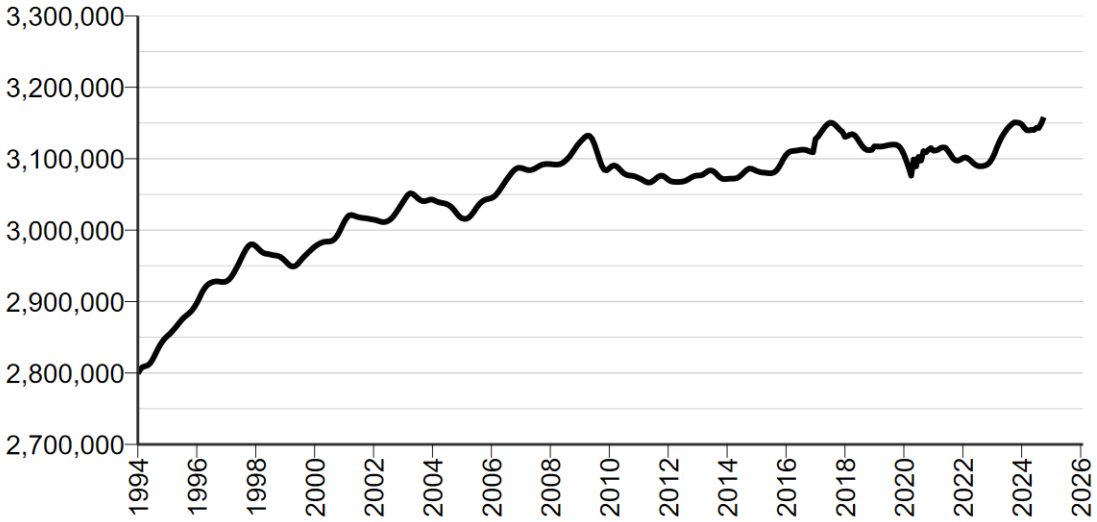


Figure 4: Wisconsin labor force.

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.

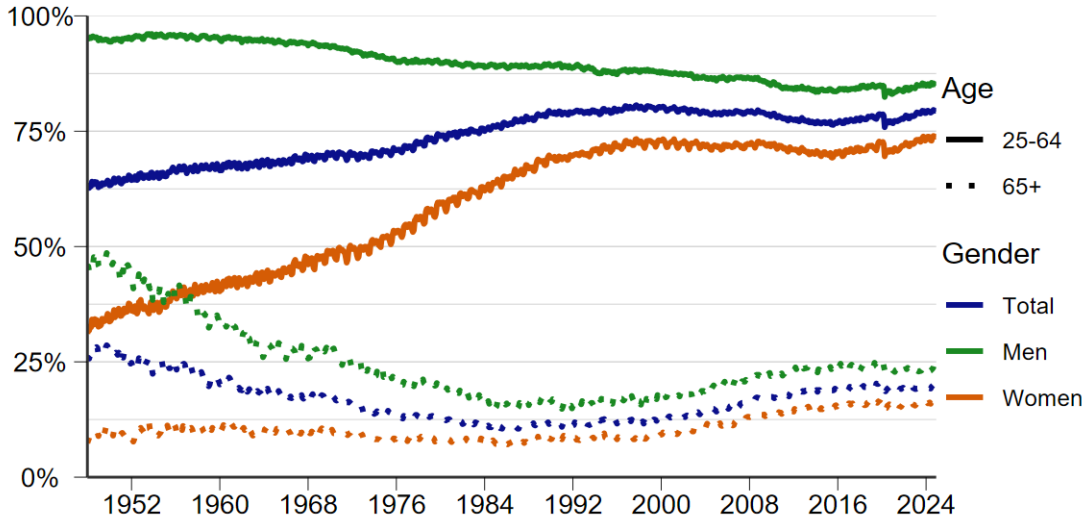


Figure 5: US labor force participation rate.

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.

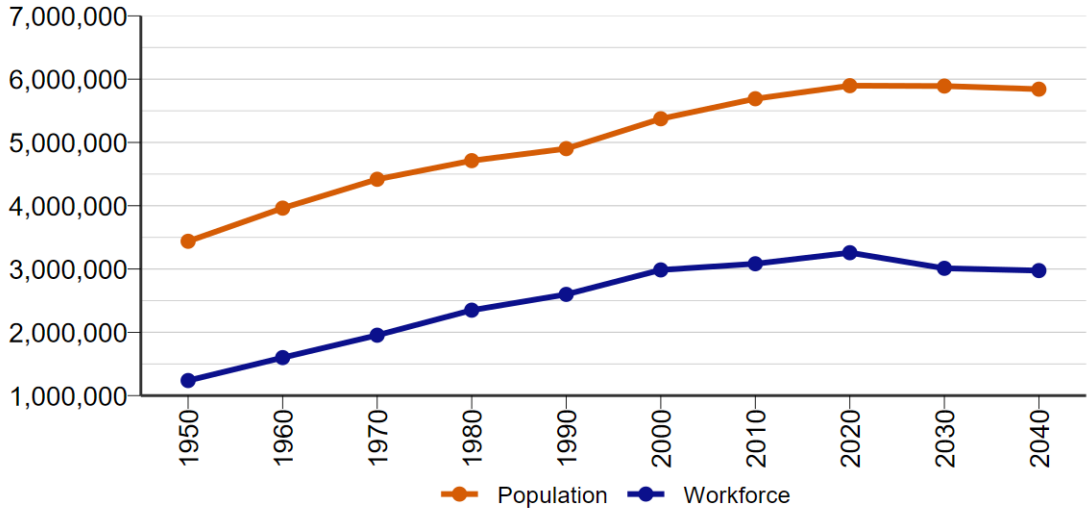


Figure 6: Wisconsin population and workforce projections.

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.

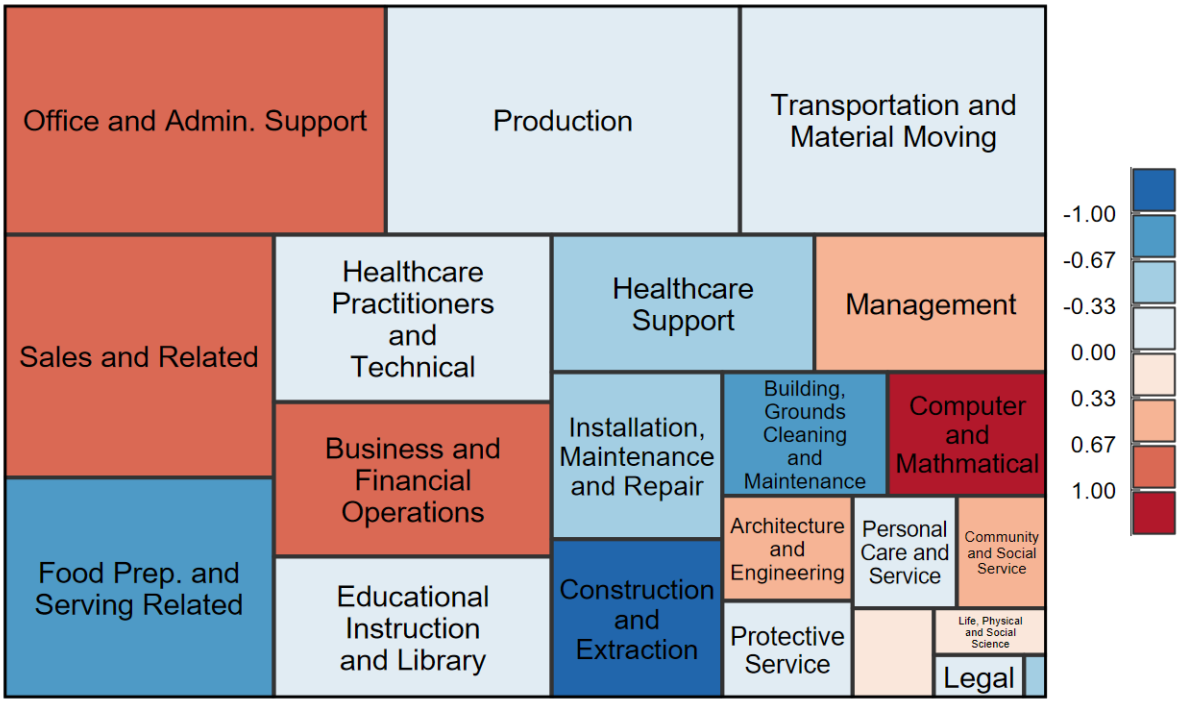


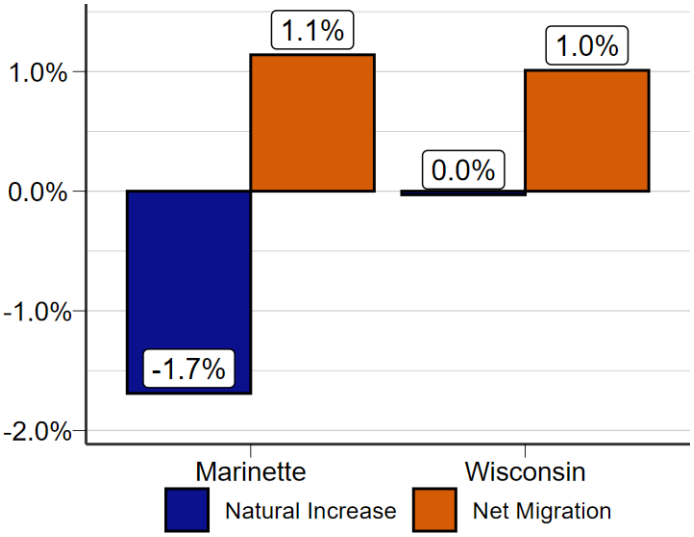
Figure 7: AI exposure per occupation group by number employed.

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
Marinette, City	11,119	11,030	-89	-0.8%
Peshtigo, Town	4,006	3,974	-32	-0.8%
Stephenson, Town	3,494	3,535	41	1.2%
Peshtigo, City	3,420	3,314	-106	-3.1%
Porterfield, Town	1,888	1,884	-4	-0.2%
Grover, Town	1,731	1,719	-12	-0.7%
Niagara, City	1,602	1,563	-39	-2.4%
Pound, Town	1,412	1,403	-9	-0.6%
Lake, Town	1,186	1,204	18	1.5%
Beaver, Town	1,153	1,157	4	0.4%
Marinette, County	41,872	41,640	-232	-0.6%
Wisconsin, State	5,893,718	5,951,400	57,682	1.0%

With 41,640 residents, Marinette County is the 36th most populous county in Wisconsin. It is also among the 30 counties in the state that experienced a population decline. Since the 2020 Census, the county's population has decreased by 232 residents, while the state's population grew by 1.0% between 2020 and 2023. Local population losses were largely concentrated in the county's three cities: Marinette, Peshtigo, and Niagara.



Components of Population Change

Population change is driven by natural increase and migration. Natural population increase occurs when there are more births than deaths, while migration increases when more people move into the county than leave. Natural increase is primarily influenced by the population's age structure, while migration has a more immediate and actionable impact on the county labor force.

Figure 8: Source: WI Department of Administration.

Net migration has become the primary driver of Wisconsin's population growth in recent years. Statewide, domestic net migration was positive (21,519) between 2022 and 2024 – reversing a previous trend – while international net migration (60,086) played an even larger role in recent gains. Although 2024 county-level data are not yet available, from 2020 to 2023, Marinette County's net migration was predominantly domestic, with 1,005 domestic net migrants compared to just 42 international migrants (Source: U.S. Census Bureau). Marinette recorded the third-highest level

of domestic net migration in Northeast Wisconsin, trailing only Oconto and Door Counties. The county's net migration rate during this period was 1.1%, slightly above the statewide rate of 1.0%.

Although Wisconsin has shifted from natural increase to net migration as its main source of population growth, Marinette County's patterns remain similar to the 2010s. In part due to its 16th highest median age in the state (48.8 years), the county's rate of natural increase was -1.7%, below the statewide figure. When combining natural increase and net migration, Marinette County experienced an overall population change rate of -0.6%.

Population Projections

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2020-2050 Population Change
Marinette	41,872	39,680	36,445	32,820	-21.6%
Wisconsin	5,893,718	5,890,915	5,841,620	5,710,120	-3.1%

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

According to recently released population projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration, future patterns of population change in Marinette County are expected to differ significantly from past trends. The county is among the 59 Wisconsin counties projected to experience population decline between 2020 and 2050.

Marinette County's anticipated population decline of 21.6% ranks as the 12th largest decrease among all counties in the state. Breaking this down by decade, the projected population change is a decrease of 2,192 residents from 2020 to 2030, followed by a loss of 3,235 residents from 2030 to 2040, and an additional decline of 3,625 residents between 2040 and 2050.

Employment by Industry

	2023 Avg Monthly Employment	5-year Change	5-year % Change	% of Total Employment
Total, All Industries	17,759	-579	-3.2%	100.0%
Manufacturing	5,143	-948	-15.6%	29.0%
Education and Health Services	3,487	-23	-0.7%	19.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	3,392	39	1.2%	19.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,657	64	4.0%	9.3%
Professional and Business Services	1,014	347	52.0%	5.7%
Public Administration	920	-18	-1.9%	5.2%
Construction	676	-26	-3.7%	3.8%
Natural Resources and Mining	540	69	14.6%	3.0%
Financial Activities	470	-5	-1.1%	2.6%
Other Services	362	-39	-9.7%	2.0%
Information	98	-40	-29.0%	0.6%

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

Marinette County experienced a decline of 579 jobs (a 3.2% decrease) from 2018 to 2023. In 2023, average employment stood at 17,759 jobs. The largest industry in the county was manufacturing, which accounted for 29.0% of all employment. Notably, the decline in local manufacturing employment predates 2018 – with employment in the sector peaking at 6,471 jobs in 2015 before trending downward.

The concept of a location quotient (LQ) is useful for comparing the concentration of employment in a particular industry across different geographic areas. The LQ is calculated by dividing the local employment share in a given industry by the statewide share. For instance, 9.3% of Marinette County's employment is in leisure and hospitality, compared to 10.0% statewide, resulting in an LQ of 0.9. This suggests the industry is slightly underrepresented locally compared to the state.

Natural resources and mining has the highest LQ in the county at 2.8, while manufacturing also has a relatively strong presence with an LQ of 1.8. Within these industries, the largest subsectors include transportation equipment manufacturing (1,895 jobs), fabricated metal product manufacturing (614), and animal production (304).

Conversely, the industries with the lowest LQs in Marinette County are professional and business services (0.5), financial activities (0.5), and information (0.3) – indicating these sectors are less concentrated locally compared to statewide averages.

Unemployment

Marinette County's monthly average unemployment rate remained low by historical standards in 2023, registering at 4.0%. This trend continued through much of 2024; as of October 2024, the county's unemployment rate was 3.3%, which is 0.1 percentage points lower than the rate one year earlier.

Although there are signs of a softening labor market statewide – such as declines in hiring and quitting activity – unemployment remains low, largely because layoffs have stayed stable and are in line with pre-2020 levels. With the exception of the COVID and immediate post-COVID periods, monthly layoffs in Wisconsin typically hover around 30,000, a trend that appears to be continuing.

> **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.

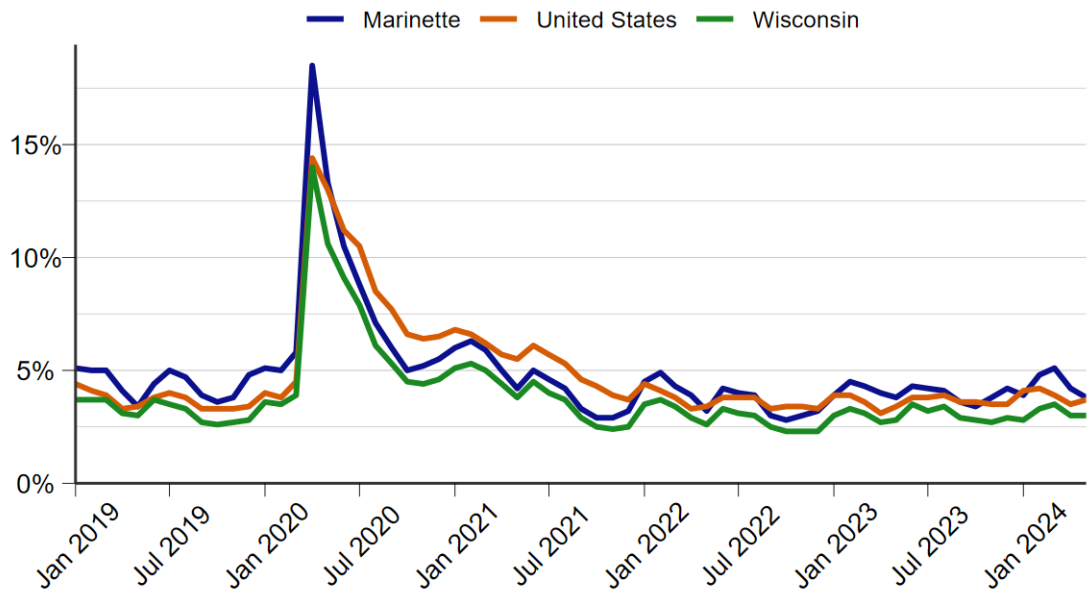


Figure 9: Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Participation

Like most counties in Wisconsin, Marinette County has experienced a notable decline in its labor force participation rate (LFPR) since 2000. Because the civilian noninstitutional population includes all individuals aged 16 and older, this decline is largely due to the county's aging population and the retirement of baby boomers.

In 2023, the county's LFPR was 55.2%, a drop of 11.1 percentage points compared to 2000. This ranks Marinette County 62nd among Wisconsin's 72 counties for labor force participation. This trend, driven in part by demographic shifts, reflects the longer-term workforce quantity challenges the county is likely to face in the years 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.

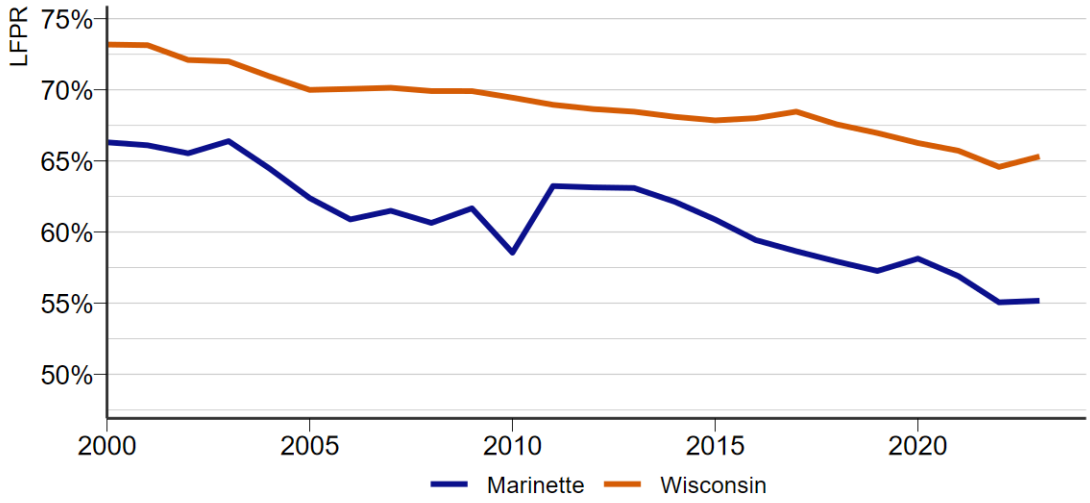


Figure 10: Source: WI Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors.

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)

Artificial intelligence (AI) exposure measures featured in the Advisory Action Plan are available at the local level through Workforce Development Areas (WDAs). Marinette County is part of the Bay Area WDA, which also includes Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, 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 comparison, bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks – the occupation with the highest potential exposure to AI – have an index of 1.89. Among the ten largest occupations in the WDA, janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners have the lowest AI exposure index at -1.27.

These AI exposure measures are primarily comparative, allowing analysts to determine which occupations are more – or less – likely to be impacted by AI. Because the occupational makeups of Wisconsin's 11 WDAs vary, geographic comparisons are also possible.

In the Bay Area WDA, 48.9% of employment is in occupations with positive AI exposure, ranking it sixth-highest among the state's WDAs. For context, the South Central and Milwaukee County WDAs rank first and second, with 54.5% and 54.1% of employment in AI-exposed occupations, respectively. These differences reflect a general tendency for computer-based occupations – which are more AI-exposed – to cluster in urban areas.

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.

While examining past trends is valuable, DWD also produces industry and occupation employment projections to better understand the future of the workforce. These projections account for key factors such as retirements, career changes, and shifting demand within the labor market.

In the Bay Area WDA, regional employment is projected to grow by 7.3% – an increase of 34,002 jobs – between 2022 and 2032. This growth rate slightly exceeds the statewide projection of 7.1% during the same period.

The education and health services industry is projected to add the most jobs in the region. However, because it is already one of the largest industries in the WDA, its proportional growth (relative to its size) is 0.7 percentage points lower than the overall growth rate across all industries.

It's important to note that these projections estimate the number of filled positions, not the total potential demand. As a result, they may understate workforce shortages – particularly those tied to an aging population. Despite slower labor force growth, job growth is expected to continue, which will likely intensify challenges related to labor supply.

For more detailed projections of both occupations and industries, visit WisConomy's 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 offer a broad view of employment expectations, occupational projections tend to be more useful for career planning and workforce development strategies.

In the Bay Area WDA, the transportation and material moving occupational group is projected to add the most jobs between 2022 and 2032, accounting for 11.6% of total employment growth in the region. Within this group, projected gains are led by stockers and order fillers (1,064), laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand (854), and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (607).

In terms of proportional growth, computer and mathematical occupations have the highest projected rate at 17.8%. Key contributors to this growth include software developers (513 jobs), 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 occupations (12.9%), and construction and extraction (12.7%).

Aging Population

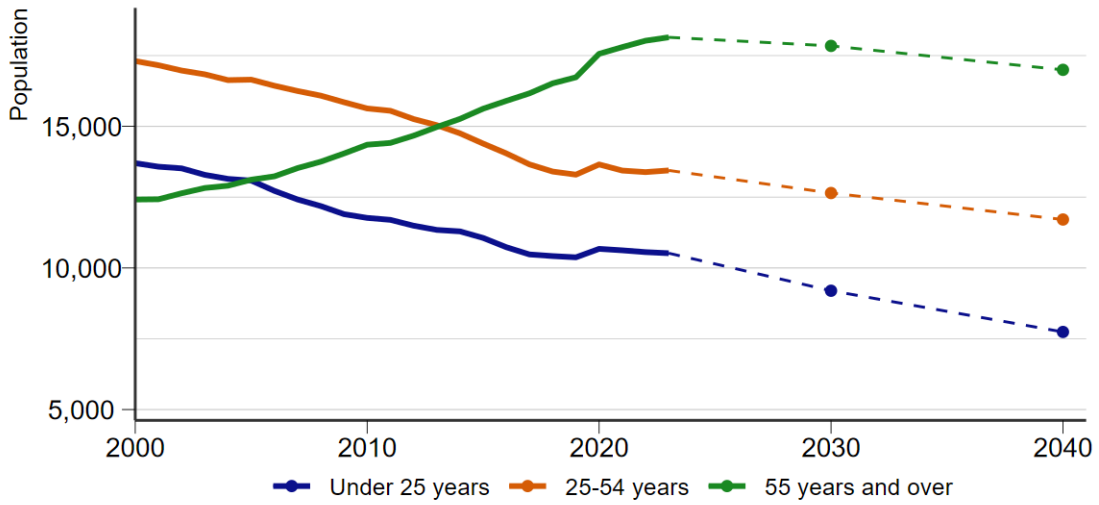


Figure 11: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program and
WI Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center.

The changing age structure of Marinette County's population has several important implications, including a decline in natural increase as a contributor to overall population growth and a growing long-term workforce quantity challenge. These shifts are illustrated clearly in the data. The most visible change is the growth in the number of residents aged 55 and older, which increased from 12,416 in 2000 to 18,143 in 2023. As a share of the total population, this group grew from 28.6% to 43.1% over the same period.

Meanwhile, the number of residents in the 25–54 age group declined from 17,303 in 2000 to 13,443 in 2023, with its population share dropping from 39.9% to 31.9%. A similar trend occurred among those under age 25, whose numbers fell from 13,699 to 10,520, with their share of the total population dropping from 31.6% to 25.0%.

While the projected declines for the under 25 and 25–54 age groups continue the downward trend, a newer development is the expected decline in the 55 and older population. Between 2023 and 2040, the under 25 population is projected to decline by 2,780, and the 25–54 age group by 1,733. The 55 and older population is projected to decrease more moderately, by 1,148.

These age groups are significant because they represent different stages of typical labor force participation. Participation begins increasing rapidly at ages 16 to 24, though individuals in this range are often still in secondary or post-secondary education and less likely to work full time. Those aged 25 to 54 are considered to be in their prime working years. At age 55, participation begins to decline sharply, as many individuals begin to retire or exit the workforce. This group marks the final stage of labor force engagement for most residents.

Personal Income

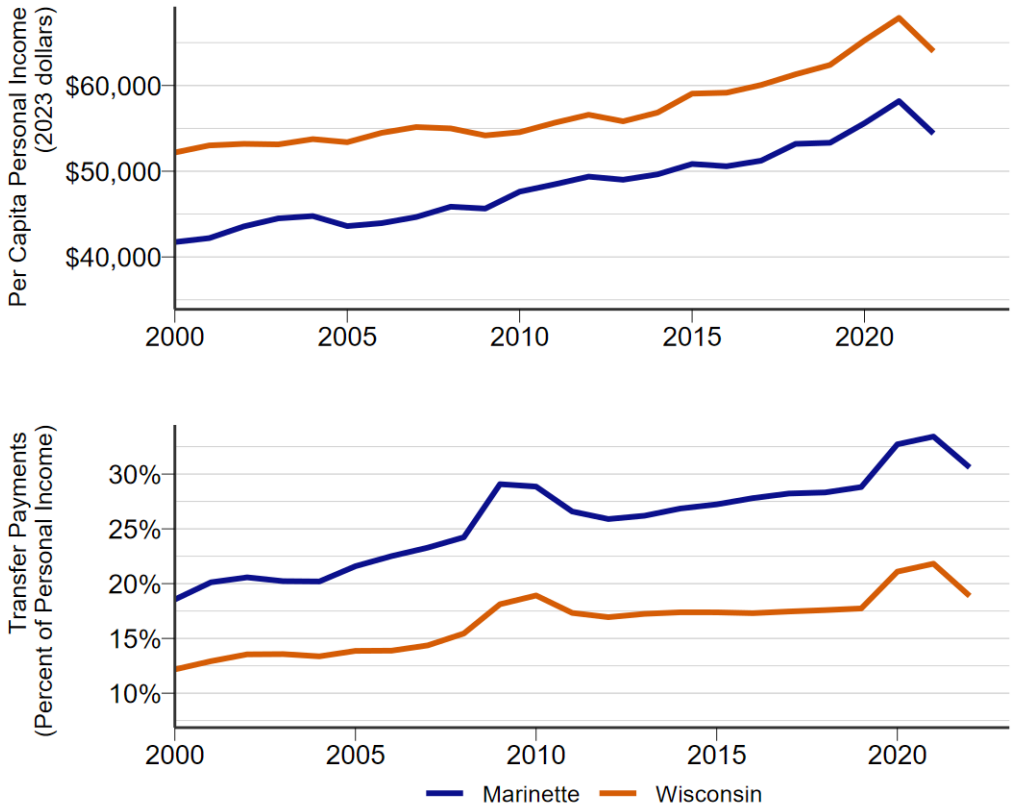


Figure 12: Source: United States Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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 Marinette County was $54,403 in 2022, compared to the statewide average of $63,996. As shown in the first chart above, the county's PCPI has followed a mostly consistent upward trend over time. In 2022, the local PCPI was $12,667 higher than it was in 2000. However, between 2021 and 2022, Marinette County saw a decline of $3,777, illustrating how post-COVID inflationary pressures negatively impacted purchasing power.

The second chart shows the share of total personal income derived from transfer payments. A clear pattern is the long-term increase in this share at both the local and state levels. In Marinette County, transfer payments accounted for 18.6% of income in 2000, rising to 30.6% in 2022. This

trend aligns with the county's aging population, as a growing portion of residents becomes eligible for government programs such as Social Security.

Temporary spikes in this share are also visible during recessionary periods. In Marinette County, transfer payments peaked at 29.1% in 2010 and 33.4% in 2021. Economic downturns typically suppress earned income – like wages and business earnings – while increasing reliance on safety net programs such as Unemployment Insurance, which help stabilize household income during times of crisis.

Workforce Pipeline

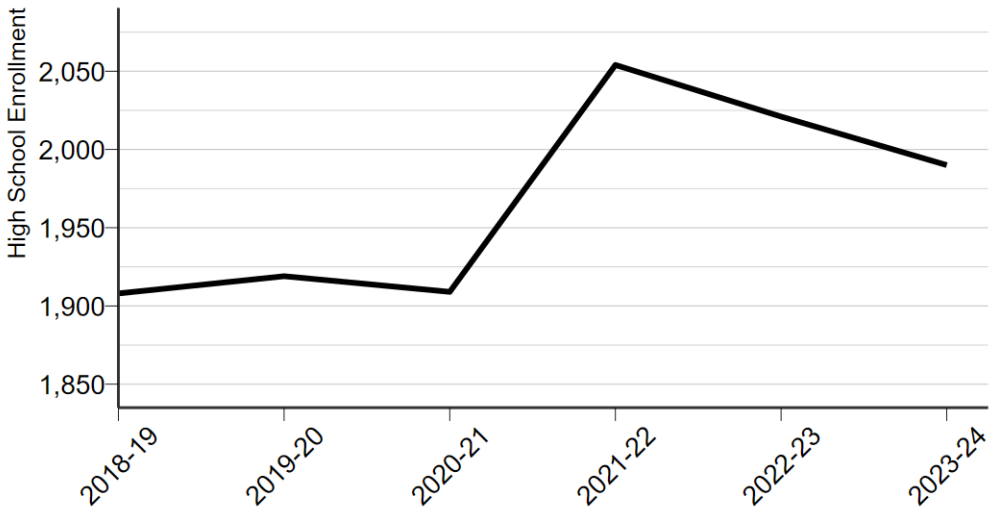


Figure 13: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

One way to assess the county's preparedness to address future workforce quantity challenges is by examining the educational system that supports the development of the next generation of workers. As of the 2023–24 school year, 1,990 students were enrolled in grades 9–12 across public, private, and home-based schools.

It's important to note that school district boundaries often cross county lines, so these enrollment counts may not precisely reflect the number of students who live within Marinette County. Enrollment is based on the location of the school district's main office itself.

Another useful lens is the size of the county's population between ages 14 and 17, which serves as a proxy for the high school-aged population and is not dependent on school district boundaries. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's County Population by Characteristics, this cohort totaled 2,124 in 2010, 1,974 in 2015, and 2,055 in 2023. These figures provide additional context for evaluating the scale and trajectory of the local youth population, which plays a key role in shaping the county's future workforce.

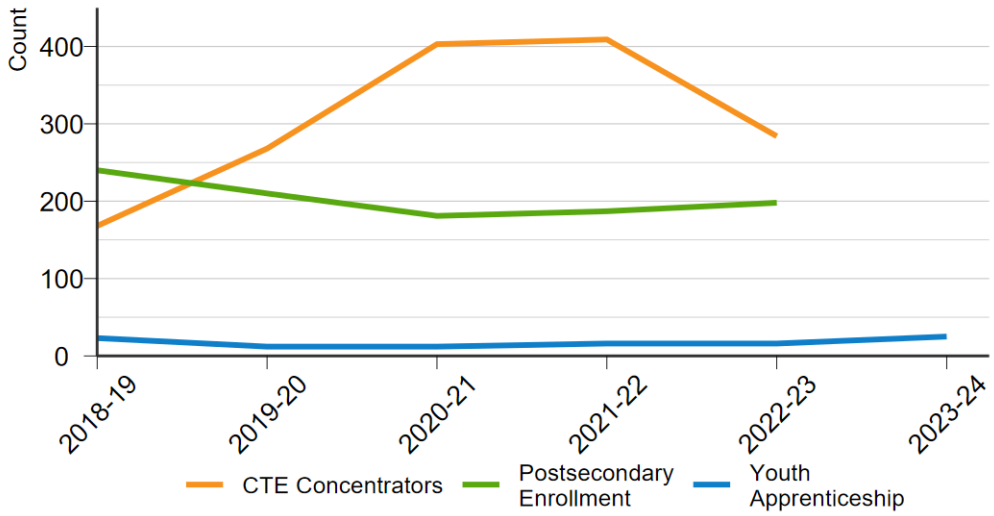


Figure 14: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction and Department of Workforce Development.

Career and Technical Education

Of those in grades 11 and 12, 28.9% were concentrators in career and technical education (CTE) during the 2022–23 school year, compared to 44.3% statewide. CTE participation reflects local efforts to improve career readiness among students, although the county's overall participation rate is notably lower than the state average.

There are, however, some notable differences in the distribution of career clusters between Marinette County and the state. For example, the manufacturing cluster accounted for 47.9% of local CTE concentrators, which is 36.6 percentage points higher than the statewide rate. Similarly, the finance cluster made up 8.5% of Marinette County's CTE concentrators, 4.8 percentage points above the state average.

In contrast, only 3.5% of Marinette County concentrators were enrolled in the business, management, and administration cluster, which is 8.6 percentage points below the statewide rate. These patterns suggest a strong local emphasis on manufacturing and finance pathways, possibly reflecting the economic makeup and workforce needs of the region.

> **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
Marinette	284	28.9%
Wisconsin	64,124	44.3%

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

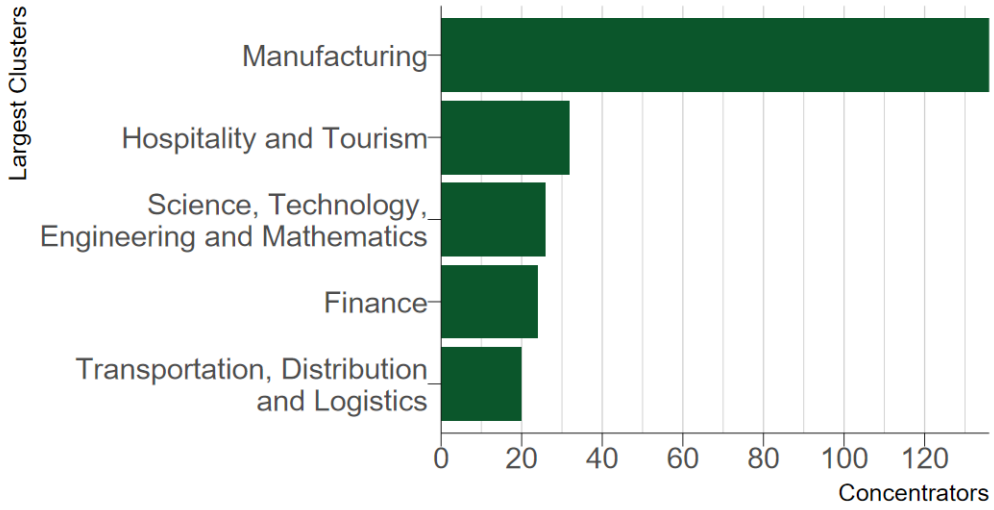


Figure 15: School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Postsecondary Enrollment

In the 2022–23 school year, 38.6% of high school completers in Marinette County enrolled in a postsecondary institution, compared to 43.6% statewide. This measure includes enrollment in public and private colleges, universities, technical colleges, and other postsecondary training programs.

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
Marinette	198	38.6%
Wisconsin	31,893	43.6%

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

Youth Apprenticeship

Youth apprenticeship is a program which allows participants prepare for the workforce through direct, hands-on work experience. In the 2022–23 school year, 16 students in Marinette County participated in the program. This opportunity helps students build practical skills, explore career pathways, and connect with local employers, supporting long-term workforce development in the region.

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
Marinette	16	1.6%
Wisconsin	8,222	5.7%

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