

Sheboygan 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.

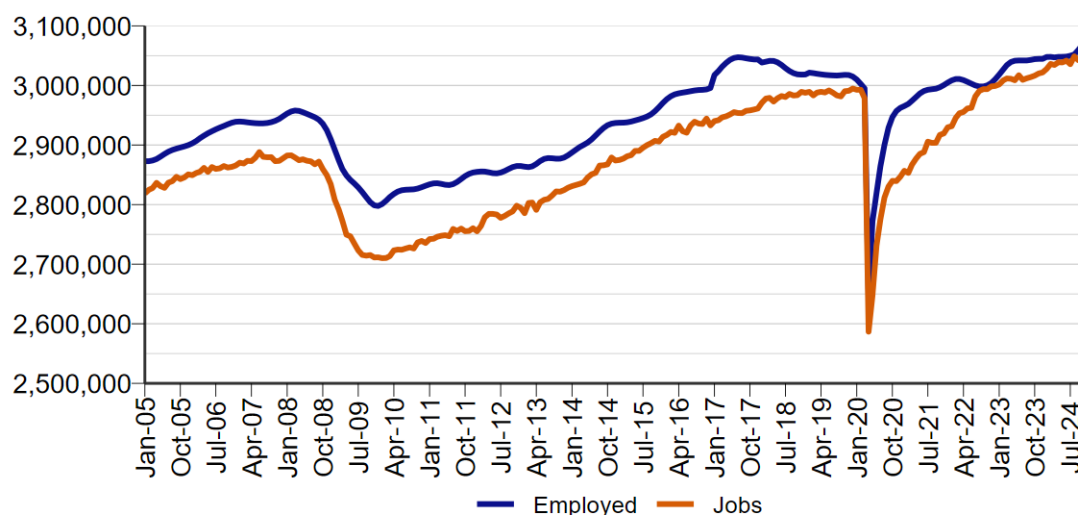


Figure 1: Wisconsin employment and jobs.

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.

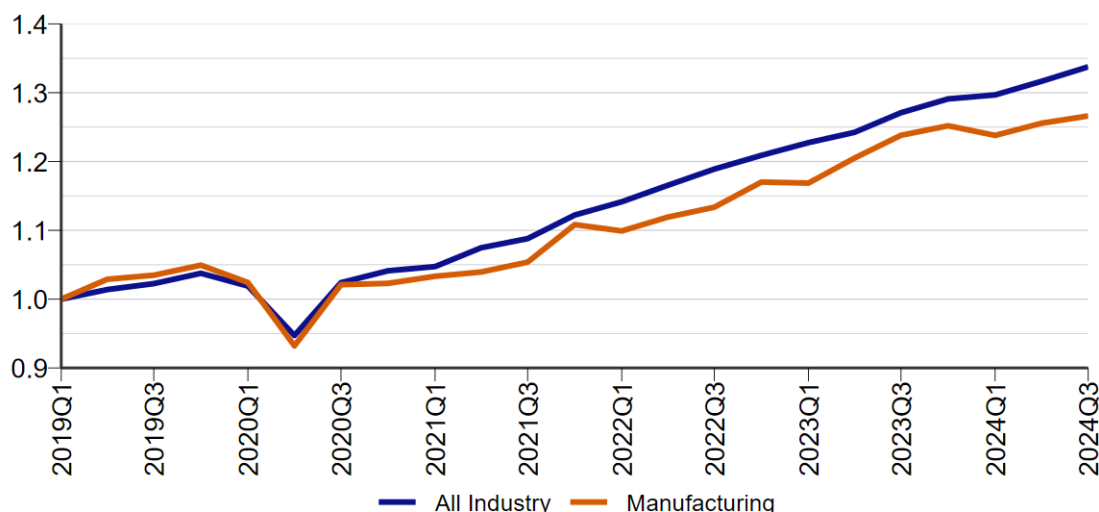


Figure 2: GDP growth index (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

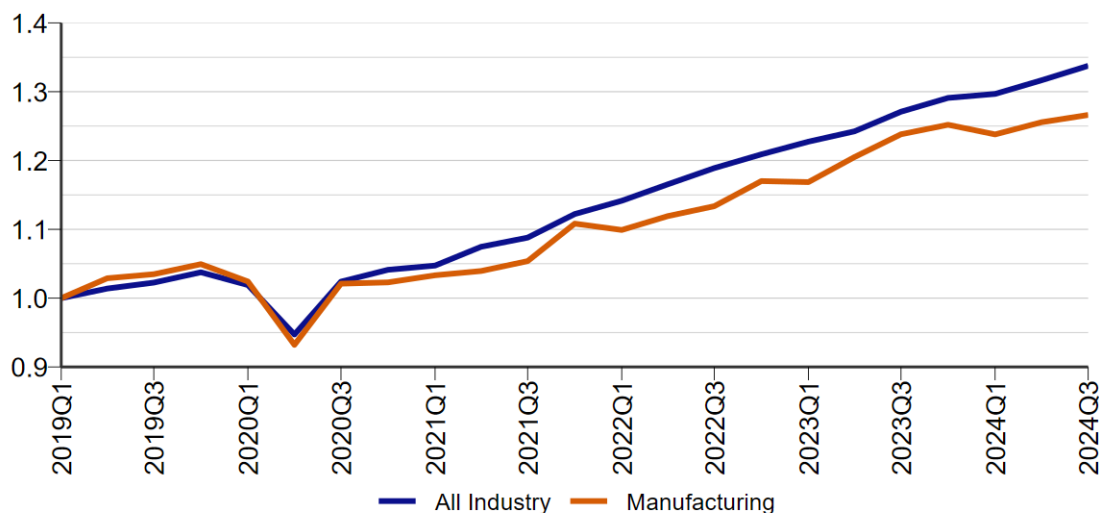


Figure 3: Wisconsin all industry v manufacturing growth (2019Q1 = 100).

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.

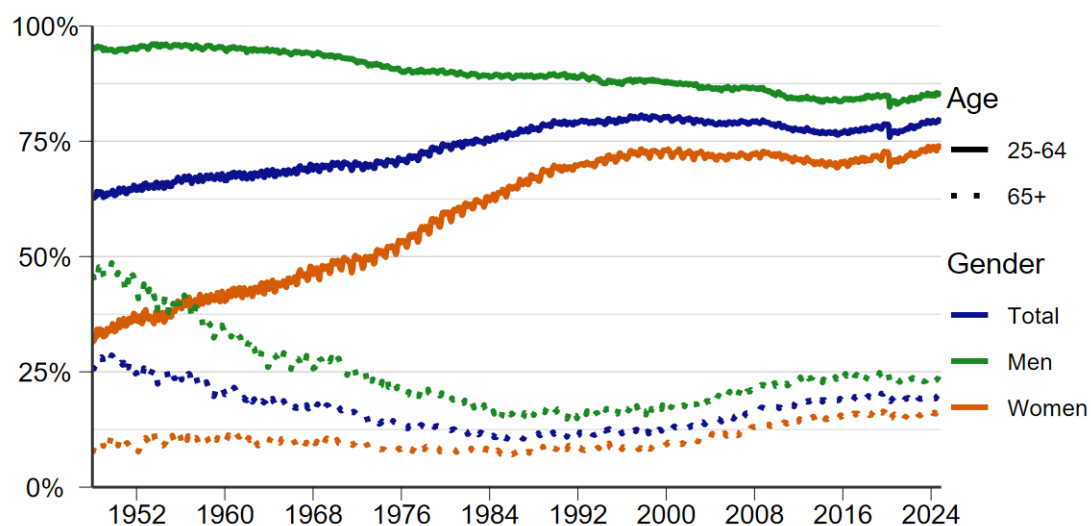


Figure 5: US labor force participation rate.

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.

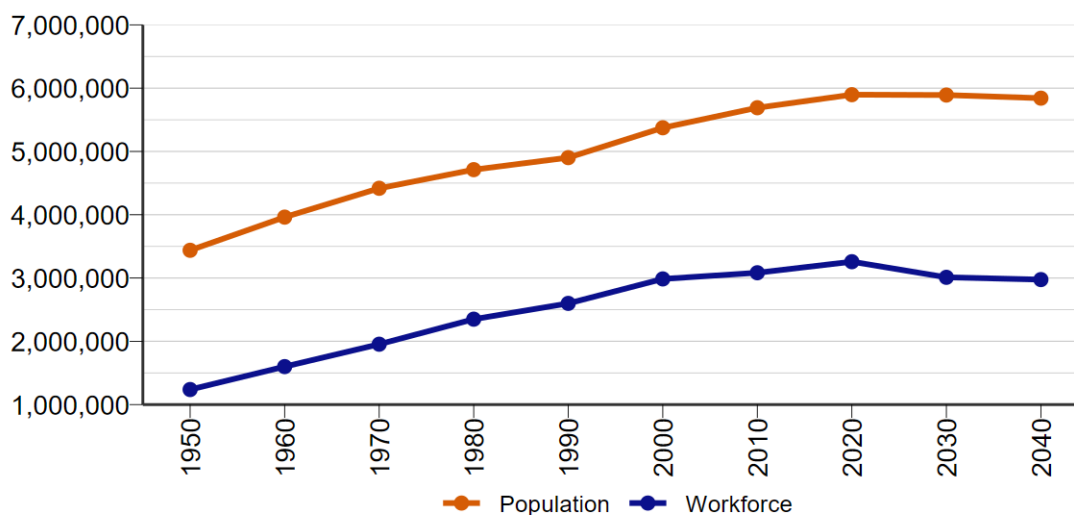


Figure 6: Wisconsin population and workforce projections.

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.

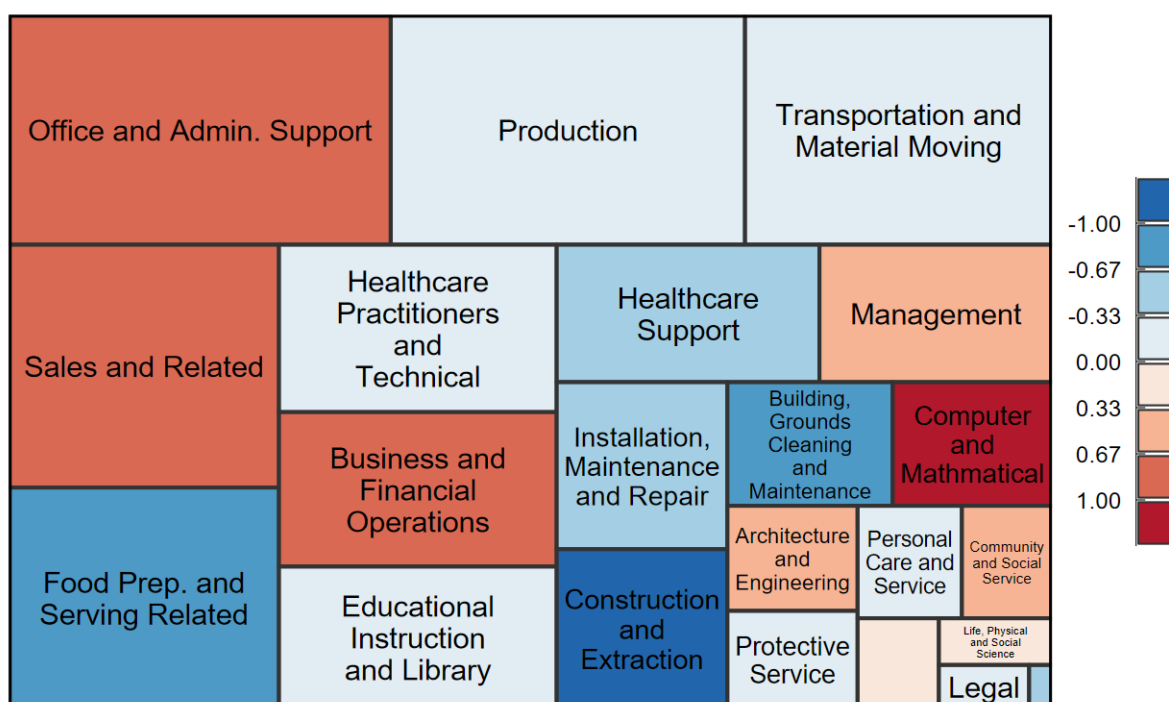


Figure 7: AI exposure per occupation group by number employed.

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
Sheboygan, City	49,929	49,748	-181	-0.4%
Plymouth, City	8,932	8,900	-32	-0.4%
Sheboygan Falls, City	8,210	8,638	428	5.2%
Sheboygan, Town	8,136	8,234	98	1.2%
Wilson, Town	3,484	3,459	-25	-0.7%
Howards Grove, Village	3,237	3,252	15	0.5%
Oostburg, Village	3,056	3,087	31	1.0%
Plymouth, Town	3,083	3,063	-20	-0.6%
Lima, Town	2,956	2,947	-9	-0.3%
Greenbush, Town	2,481	2,459	-22	-0.9%
Sheboygan, County	118,034	118,204	170	0.1%
Wisconsin, State	5,893,718	5,951,400	57,682	1.0%

With 118,204 residents, Sheboygan County is the 13th most populous county in Wisconsin. It is also the 37th fastest-growing county in the state. The county's population increased by 170 residents (0.1%) since the 2020 Census. In contrast, the state's population increased by 1.0% from 2020 to 2023.

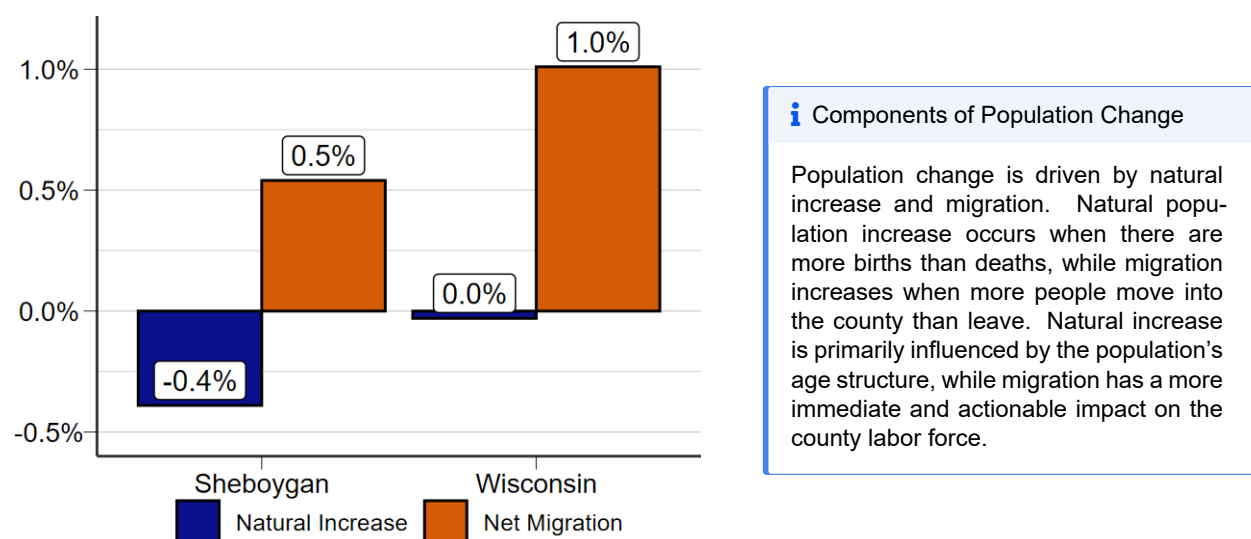


Figure 8: Source: WI Department of Administration.

Like several other areas in this region of the state, the largest municipality in Sheboygan County is situated along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The City of Sheboygan experienced the largest population decline in the county since 2020. However, growth in the City of Sheboygan Falls, located west of Sheboygan, was more than enough to offset this decline.

Net migration has been the primary driver of population growth in both the state and Sheboygan County in recent years. At the statewide level, domestic net migration (21,519) was positive from 2022 to 2024, marking a reversal from the previous trend, though international net migration (60,086) accounted for a much larger share of the increase. While 2024 county-level data are not

yet available, from 2020 to 2023, Sheboygan County's international net migration (515) more than offset its negative domestic net migration (-346) (Source: U.S. Census Bureau). As shown in the chart above, Sheboygan County's net migration rate of 0.5% ranks 47th in the state.

Partly due to its median age of 41.5 years, the county's population growth from natural increase was -0.4%, which is lower than the statewide rate. Since Sheboygan County's net migration and natural increase rates are roughly equal in size but opposite in direction, the overall population grew by just 0.1% since 2020.

Population Projections

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2020-2050 Population Change
Sheboygan	118,034	116,095	113,025	107,470	-8.9%
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, Sheboygan County's population increased by 14,157 residents. However, according to recently released population projections from the Department of Administration, future patterns of population change are expected to shift. Sheboygan County is among the 59 counties in Wisconsin projected to experience a population decline between 2020 and 2050. The county's anticipated population change of -8.9% ranks 27th in the state. Projected population changes for each decade since 2020 are as follows: -1,939, -3,070, and -5,555.

Employment by Industry

	2023 Avg Monthly Employment	5-year Change	5-year % Change	% of Total Employment
Total, All Industries	60,435	-1,170	-1.9%	100.0%
Manufacturing	21,941	507	2.4%	36.3%
Education and Health Services	11,150	395	3.7%	18.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	9,097	-1,476	-14.0%	15.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	5,465	57	1.1%	9.0%
Professional and Business Services	3,598	-581	-13.9%	6.0%
Financial Activities	2,961	85	3.0%	4.9%
Construction	2,596	181	7.5%	4.3%
Public Administration	1,503	-108	-6.7%	2.5%
Other Services	1,253	-114	-8.3%	2.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	602	-74	-10.9%	1.0%
Information	268	-44	-14.1%	0.4%

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

Employment in Sheboygan County declined by 1,170 jobs (1.9%) from 2018 to 2023. Average employment levels in the county were 60,435 jobs in 2023. The largest industry was manufacturing, which accounted for 36.3% of total employment. Manufacturing also added more net jobs than any other industry in the county during this period.

In Sheboygan County, measured employment changes within the trade, transportation, and utilities industry – and any conclusions drawn from them – should be treated with caution. Some establishments were reclassified into different industries, and the more recent data reflect these adjustments. As a result, reported employment declines in this sector may not reflect actual economic shifts.

The concept of location quotient (LQ) helps compare employment concentrations across regions. The LQ is calculated by dividing the local employment share of an industry by the corresponding statewide share. For example, 9.0% of Sheboygan County's employment is in leisure and hospitality, compared to 10.0% statewide, yielding an LQ of 0.9 (9.0% ÷ 10.0%). Manufacturing has the highest LQ in the county at 2.2, indicating a strong local concentration relative to the state. Key manufacturing subsectors include food manufacturing (5,315 jobs), plastics and rubber products manufacturing (1,988), chemical manufacturing (1,485), and paper manufacturing (993).

In contrast, the industries with the three lowest LQs in the county are public administration (0.5), professional and business services (0.5), and information (0.3).

Unemployment

Sheboygan County's monthly average unemployment rate remains low; in 2023, the rate was 2.5%, compared to the statewide rate of 3.0%. This pattern continued throughout much of 2024. In October 2024, the county's unemployment rate was 2.2%, unchanged from the rate two years prior.

There is a general tendency for Sheboygan County's unemployment rate to fall below the statewide rate, and for both to remain lower than the national rate. The county had the fifth lowest unemployment rate in the state.

Despite broader indicators suggesting a softening labor market in Wisconsin – such as declining trends in both hiring and quits – unemployment has remained low in part because layoffs have remained stable, hovering near pre-2020 levels. Except during the COVID and immediate post-COVID periods, monthly layoffs in the state typically average around 30,000.

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.

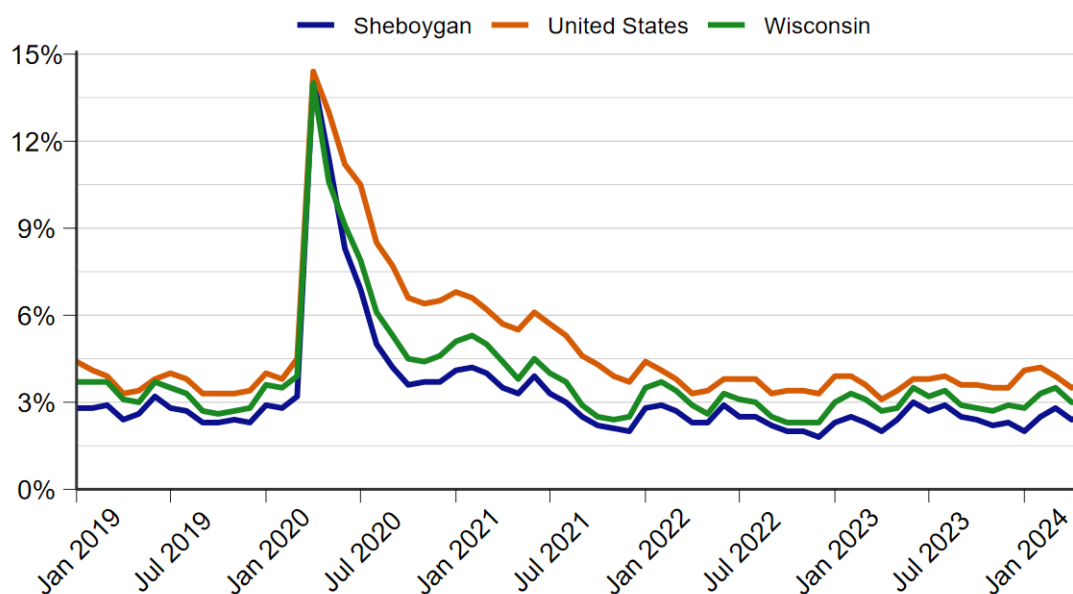


Figure 9: Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Participation

Like most counties in the state, Sheboygan County has experienced a notable decline in its labor force participation rate (LFPR) since 2000. Because the civilian noninstitutional population includes individuals aged 16 and older, the declining LFPR largely reflects the county's changing age composition and the retirement of baby boomers. In 2023, Sheboygan County's LFPR was 66.1%, a decrease of 9.8 percentage points compared to 2000. The county ranks 24th in the state by this measure. Among other indicators, the LFPR highlights the long-term workforce quantity challenges that lie 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.

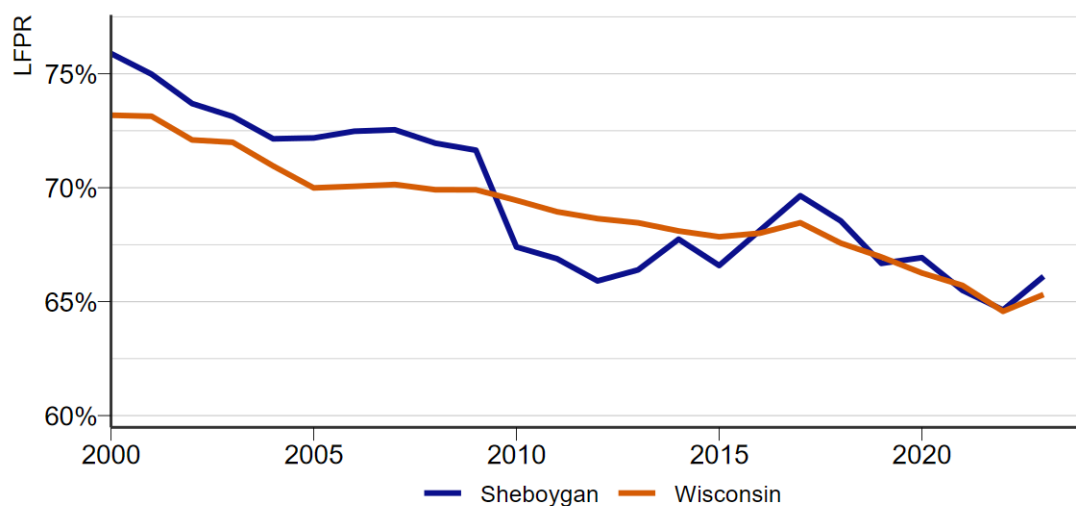


Figure 10: Source: WI Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors.

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). Sheboygan County is part of the Bay Area WDA, which also includes Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, and Shawano 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

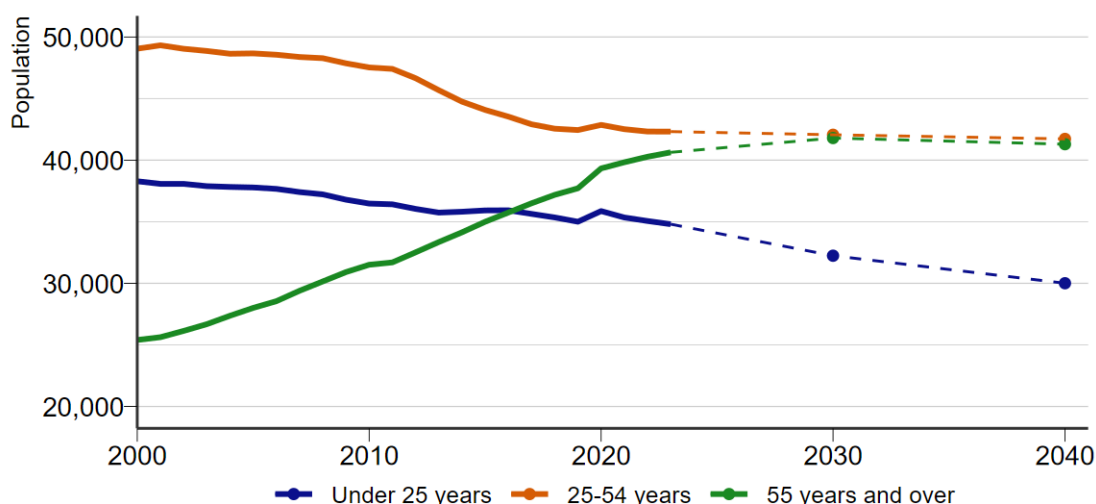


Figure 11: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program and WI Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center.

The changing age structure of the local population has several implications, including the declining contribution of natural increase to overall population growth and a long-run workforce quantity challenge. These shifts are shown more explicitly here. The most visible manifestation of these changes is the growth in the number of residents in Sheboygan County who are at least 55 years old. The size of this age group rose from 25,400 in 2000 to 40,634 in 2023. In percentage terms, its share of the overall population increased from 22.5% in 2000 to 34.5% in 2023.

The number of residents in the 25–54 age range fell from 49,052 in 2000 to 42,318 in 2023. This group's share of the county's total population declined from 43.5% to 35.9% over the same period. The under age 25 population followed a similar pattern, with its overall size decreasing from 38,287 to 34,800 and its share of the total population falling from 34.0% to 29.6%.

Sheboygan County's population is expected to continue aging in the coming decades. The size of the 55 and over age group is projected to grow by 661 residents from 2023 to 2040 – a stark contrast to the two younger age groups. The projected declines in the under 25 and 25–54 populations are 4,795 and 593 residents, respectively.

The selected age groups in the chart above are significant because they represent different stages of typical labor force participation. Participation increases rapidly starting from ages 16 to 24. Residents in this group are less likely to be full-time workers, as many are enrolled in secondary or post-secondary education. The 25–54 age range is considered prime working years. Participation begins to drop sharply at age 55, as individuals in this age group are likely nearing retirement or may have already exited the workforce.

Personal Income

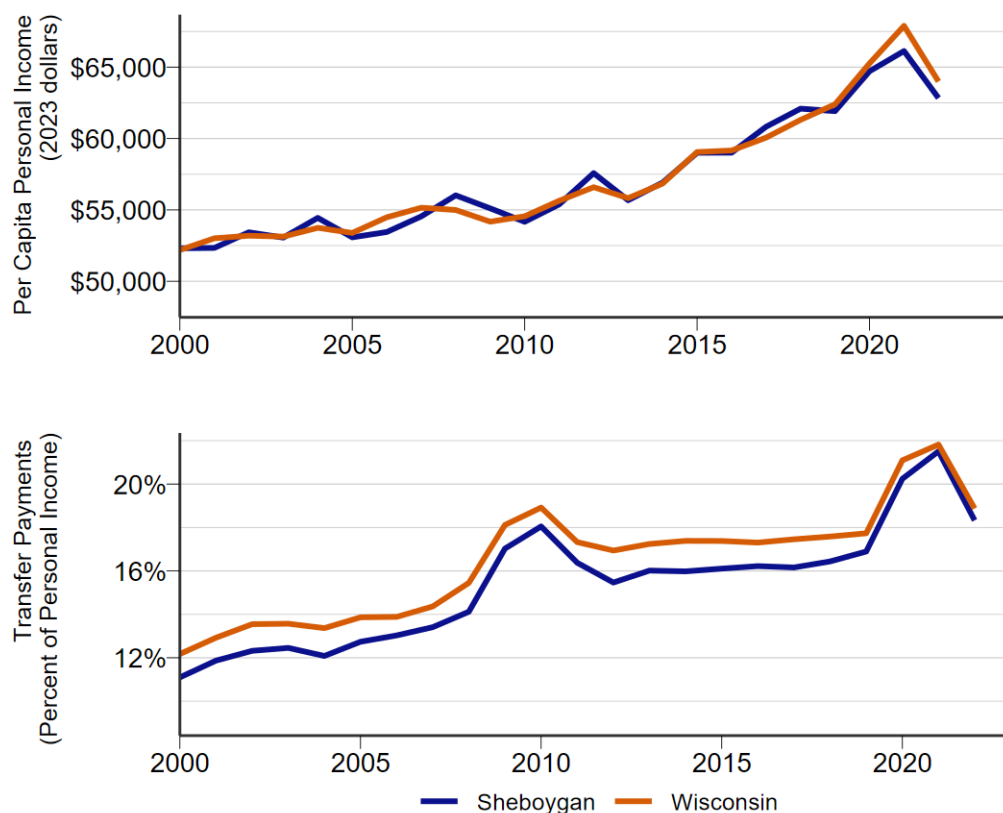


Figure 12: Source: United States Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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 Sheboygan County was \$62,834 in 2022, compared to the statewide average of \$63,996. As shown in the first chart above, the trend represents a mostly consistent increase in the county's PCPI over time. In 2022, the local PCPI was \$10,522 higher than it was in 2000. However, it declined by \$3,293 from 2021 to 2022, illustrating how post-COVID inflationary pressures had a net negative impact on purchasing power.

The second chart highlights the share of total personal income accounted for by transfer payments. The most notable pattern is the long-term rise in this share at both the state and local levels. In Sheboygan County, transfer payments increased from 11.1% of total personal income in 2000 to

18.3% in 2022. This trend is consistent with the previously mentioned aging of the population, as a growing share of residents become eligible for government programs such as Social Security.

Also noteworthy are the temporary increases in transfer payments during recessions. In Sheboygan County, this share peaked at 18.0% in 2010 and 21.5% in 2021 – corresponding with the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. Economic downturns tend to reduce earned income sources such as wages and business income, while simultaneously activating automatic stabilizers like Unemployment Insurance.

Workforce Pipeline

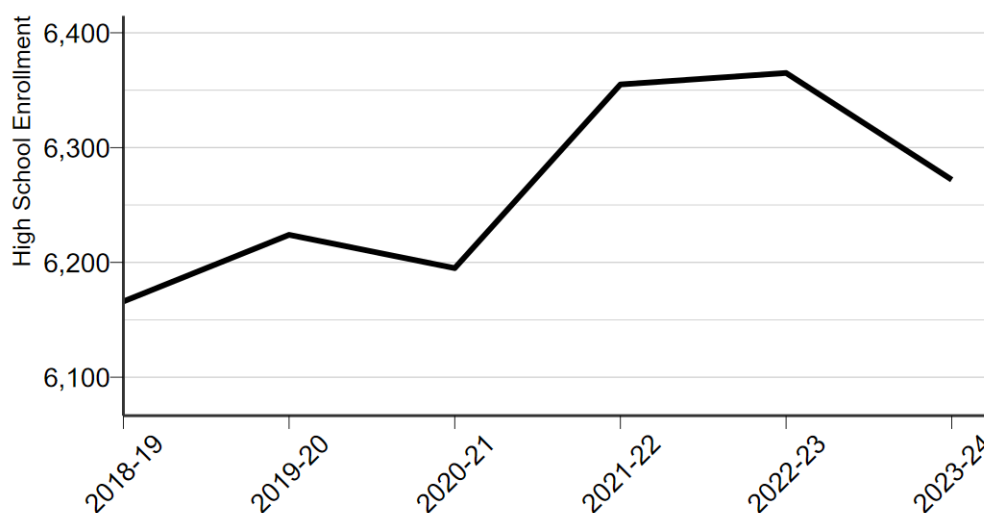


Figure 13: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

One way to assess the county's preparedness to address future workforce quantity challenges is by examining the educational system that prepares the next generation of workers. As of the 2023–24 school year, 6,272 students were enrolled in grades 9–12. This includes students in public, private, and home-based schools.

It is important to note that school district boundaries can extend into multiple counties, meaning that county-level enrollment counts may not precisely reflect the number of students residing within county lines. These figures are based on the location of the school district's main office.

Another way to contextualize this data is by looking at the number of Sheboygan County residents ages 14 to 17, which can serve as a proxy for the high school-aged population. Unlike school enrollment counts, this measure is not dependent on school district boundaries. The size of this cohort was 6,538 in 2010, 6,324 in 2015, and 6,490 in 2023 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Population by Characteristics).

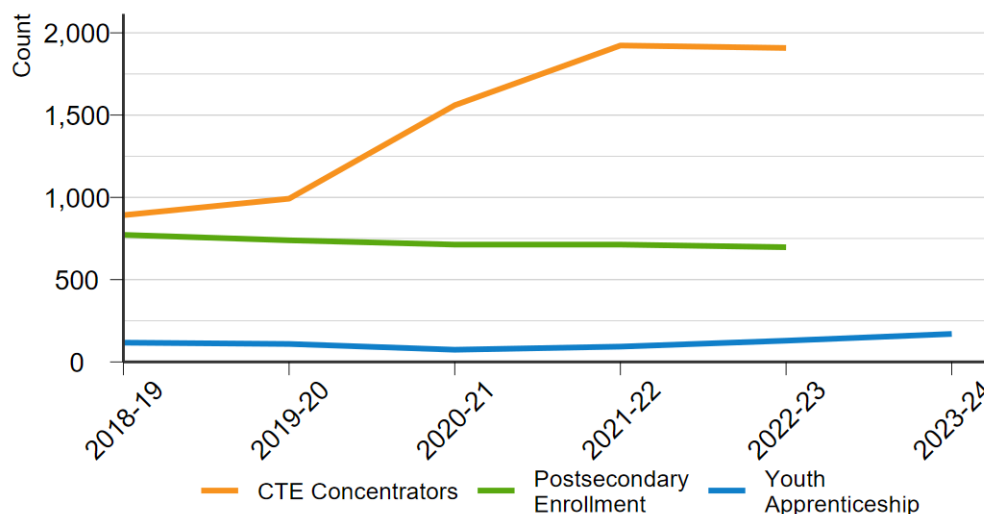


Figure 14: Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction and Department of Workforce Development.

Career and Technical Education

Of those in grades 11 and 12, 60.4% were concentrators in career and technical education (CTE), compared to 44.3% for the state during the 2022–23 school year. CTE participation reflects efforts to improve career readiness among high school students.

There are some notable differences in the distribution of career clusters at the local and state levels. For example, the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) cluster accounted for 10.4% of concentrators in Sheboygan County, which is 4.6 percentage points higher than the statewide rate. Hospitality and tourism represented 17.4% of local concentrators, 4.0 percentage points above the state average.

In contrast, only 0.8% of concentrators were in the marketing, sales, and service cluster, which is 3.1 percentage points below the statewide rate.

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
Sheboygan	1,908	60.4%
Wisconsin	64,124	44.3%

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

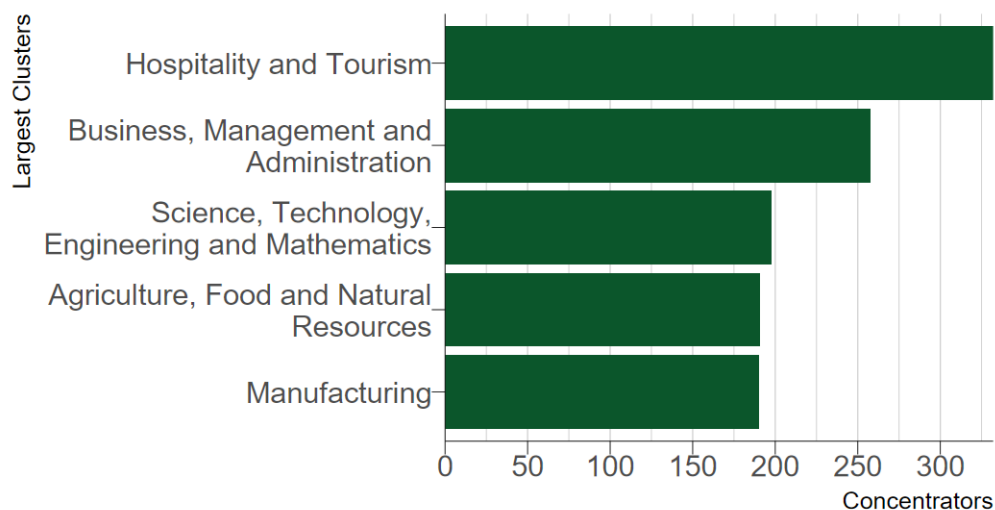


Figure 15: School year 2022-23. Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Postsecondary Enrollment

In the 2022–23 school year, 42.7% of high school completers in Sheboygan 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.

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
Sheboygan	697	42.7%
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, there were 129 youth apprentices in Sheboygan County.

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
Sheboygan	129	4.1%
Wisconsin	8,222	5.7%

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