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# Acknowledgements

The Apprenticeship Student Outcomes (APPSO) Survey is one of four annual surveys that make up the BC Student Outcomes project (<http://outcomes.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/Default/Home.aspx>). The APPSO Survey targets former apprenticeship students who have completed the final level of their technical training; the Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certificate Student Outcomes (DACSO) Survey collects information from former students from diploma, associate degree, and certificate programs; the Developmental Student Outcomes (DEVSO) Survey focusses on former students who took Adult Basic Education and English as a Second Language programs; and the Baccalaureate Graduates Survey (BGS) is for graduates from all public degree-granting institutions.

The BC Student Outcomes surveys are conducted with funding from the Ministry of Advanced Education and the participating British Columbia post-secondary institutions. Additional funding for the APPSO Survey is provided by the Industry Training Authority and for the DEVSO Survey by Citizenship and Immigration Canada, through the Ministry of Jobs, Tourism and Skills Training.

The British Columbia Student Outcomes Research Forum (<http://outcomes.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/eforum/ForumInfo.aspx>) oversees all aspects of the project, from data collection to the reporting of survey results. The Forum represents a longstanding partnership among the ministry responsible for post-secondary education, participating post-secondary institutions, and system-wide organizations, such as the Senior Academic Administrators' Forum, the Council of Senior Student Affairs Leaders, the BC Registrars' Association, and the BC Council on Admissions and Transfer.

BC Stats acts as steward of the Student Outcomes data and is responsible for providing operational support, day-to-day management, advice, and reports, as directed by the Forum.



# Highlights

The 2013 Apprenticeship Student Outcomes (APPSO) Survey targeted former students who completed the final year of their apprenticeship training in a B.C. post-secondary

- 91 percent of respondents with workplace experience said they were *very satisfied* or *satisfied* with their overall workplace training
- 90 percent said their in-school technical training was *very relevant* or *relevant* to their workplace experience
  
- 96 percent of respondents were in the labour force (employed or looking for work)
- 8.7 percent of those in the labour force were unemployed
- 88 percent of respondents were employed
- 96 percent of employed respondents were working full-time
- 5 percent of employed respondents were self-employed
- 58 percent had done work placements with their current employer
- 90 percent of employed respondents said their employment was *very relevant* or *relevant* to their in-school training
- 93 percent said the knowledge and skills they gained through their training had been *very helpful* or *helpful* in performing their job
- \$28 was the median hourly wage of respondents who were employed at the time of the survey



# Introduction

The Skills and Training Plan (announced September 2012) projects that there will be nearly one million job openings between 2012 and 2020 in British Columbia. Of these openings, 43 percent will need trades and technical training. It is anticipated that there will be a cumulative gap of 22,000 to 32,000 technical and trades workers in the province.

The Skills and Training Plan is intended to help ensure British Columbians can take advantage of these job opportunities and address the potential shortage of workers.

Currently, there are more than 100 trades for which apprenticeship training is available in the province, offering career opportunities in a diverse range of occupations.

These range of occupations include construction, manufacturing, and transportation. The province's apprenticeship training system provides a pathway for young people to gain the skills and experience needed to enter the workforce. In 2012, 43 percent of the 22,000 to 32,000 technical and trades workers needed in the province were trained through apprenticeship.

To provide insight into the apprenticeship experience, former students were asked to:

- rate aspects of their in-school and workplace training;
- evaluate the usefulness of the knowledge and skills they gained;
- quantify their level of satisfaction with their training; and
- describe their post-training employment.

Data from the Apprenticeship Student Outcomes Survey are currently used by AVED and ITA for policy development and to monitor the effectiveness of the training system. Participating B.C. post-secondary institutions use information from the annual survey for program and curriculum reviews, for marketing and recruitment, and to assist prospective students with career decisions.

Feedback from former foundation or pre-apprenticeship trades training students is currently collected in the annual Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certificate Student Outcomes (DACSO) Survey, which provides AVED and the institutions with pertinent and valuable outcomes information for non-apprenticeship and pre-apprentice trades programs.

The 2013 APPSO Survey included 854 respondents from programs that were previously surveyed in DACSO. The ITA now offers apprenticeship completion and certification at different levels for certain programs, and starting in 2010, the cohort selection criteria for APPSO were changed to include former students from these progressive credential programs. In 2013, this meant the survey included large numbers of former cook (n = 266) and welding (n = 545) students (in programs disaggregated into Professional Cook 1 and 2 and Welder C, B, and A) and a handful of respondents from some carpentry (residential construction) programs (n = 26) and parts and warehousing programs (n = 17). (See [Appendix B: Progressive Credential Programs Moved from DACSO to APPSO](#), for a discussion of the impact of the inclusion of these programs in the APPSO Survey.)

In 2013, for the first time, a tag to identify former ACE IT students was included. The Accelerated Credit Enrolment to Industry Training (ACE IT) program allows high school students to take first level technical training that gives them dual credits for high school courses and apprenticeship or industry training courses. See [Appendix C: ACE IT Programs](#) for some information on the respondents who took these programs.

This report presents a summary of the findings from the 2013 APPSO Survey. In some cases, comparisons are made with the results from previous years' apprenticeship surveys. When the terms *former students* or *former apprenticeship students* are used, they refer only to the former apprenticeship students who responded to one of the Apprenticeship Student Outcomes surveys.

The report is organized into the following sections:

- details about the former students who were surveyed and what they studied;
- their in-school experiences;
- their workplace training experiences; and
- their subsequent labour force participation, employment, and occupations.

The survey respondents had apprenticed in a variety of trades. The trade programs named in this report have been organized according to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) coding and grouped into nine categories to simplify reporting. To see how these program groups relate to institutions' program names, see [Appendix D: Apprenticeship Program Groups and Institutions' Programs](#).

The body of the report includes analyses by the program groups; the appendices include additional tables of results by the nine program groups. Please see [Appendix E: Response Rates by Program](#) for the number of former students eligible for the survey, the number of respondents, and the response rate by program group.



# Former Apprenticeship Students









the former apprenticeship students surveyed in 2013 had completed training in a variety of trade programs, which have been organized into nine program groups. Over half of the respondents were in one of the following groups: Welding & Precision Production, Electrician, or Culinary Arts & Personal Services.

Compared to 2012, there were some small differences in the programs taken by respondents in 2013; however, the distribution of respondents over the program groups was similar—Welding & Precision Production and Electrician program groups were the largest, and the top four groups accounted for almost two-thirds of respondents.

Program group	2012		2013	
	Respondents	Percent	Respondents	Percent
Welding & Precision Production	828	24%	789	21%
Electrician	543	16%	592	16%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	525	15%	476	13%
Carpentry	379	11%	509	14%
Plumbing	346	10%	427	12%
Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	337	10%	366	10%
Automotive & Other Mechanics	253	7%	326	9%
Other Trades	150	4%	71	2%
Other Construction Trades	125	4%	145	4%
Total	3,486	100%	3,701	100%



For some program groups the majority of training is offered by public institutions; for others, the majority of training is done by private institutions or organizations. For example, almost all respondents who apprenticed in Carpentry programs (98 percent) and Automotive & Other Mechanics programs (97 percent) studied at a public institution, while most (93 percent) of those who apprenticed in Other Construction Trades did their training in a private institution.

Program group
Automotive & Other
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

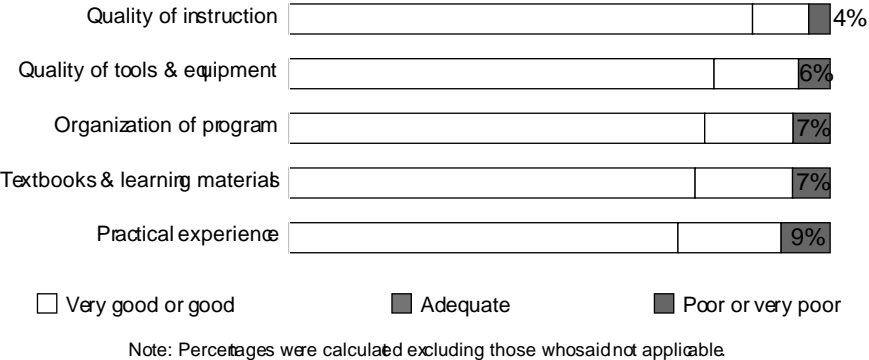


## In-School Experiences

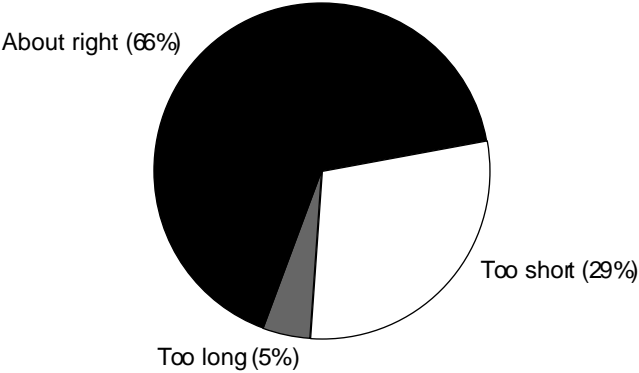
The 2013 survey included a number of questions aimed at evaluating in-school apprenticeship training. Respondents were asked about the length of training, availability of courses, and to provide ratings of the quality of their instruction, the content of their program, and the opportunities they were given to develop skills.

Most respondents (95 percent) said they were *very satisfied* or *satisfied* with the in-school training they received as part of their apprenticeship program. Overall satisfaction with in-school training has been consistently high since this survey began in 2005.





When asked about the length of their training, two-thirds (66 percent) of respondents said the length of their in-school training was about right to cover the material taught. More than one-quarter (29 percent) of respondents reported that the courses were too short; very few said they were too long.<sup>5</sup>



Overall, 29 percent of respondents thought their program did not give them enough time to cover the material adequately. This percentage varied by program group—from 17 percent of Welding & Precision Production respondents to 55 percent of Carpentry respondents.

5 For details, please see [Appendix F: Ratings of In-School Training by Program](#), under “How did respondents rate the length of in-school training?”









The majority (89 percent) of respondents said they received their British Columbia Certificate of Qualification (C of Q)—many with Interprovincial or Red Seal endorsement. To receive certification, apprentices must successfully complete a number of work-based training hours, complete or successfully challenge all required levels of technical training, pass examinations, and be recommended for certification by their employer-sponsors (also referred to as employer sign-off).

The results varied by program group. For example, 94 percent of former Welding & Precision Production students were certified, compared with 81 percent of those from Other Construction Trades programs. Please see \_\_\_\_\_



## Workplace Experiences

Respondents to the 2013 APPSO Survey were asked if they had been employed as an apprentice or had a work placement outside their institution. Respondents who said, “Yes,” were asked to rate their overall satisfaction with their workplace experience, to say how related their workplace experience was to their in-school training, and to give suggestions on how to improve the workplace experience.

Over three-quarters (78 percent) of respondents said they had been an apprentice or had a work placement outside of the institution where they took their training. Workplace participation rates varied by program group—please see [Appendix I: Evaluation of Workplace Experience](#), under “Were you employed as an apprentice or did you have a work placement outside of your institution?”

Most survey respondents (91 percent) said they were



# Employment

Former apprenticeship students were asked a number of questions to determine their labour force status. Employed respondents were asked about their occupation, hours of work, earnings, and the relation of their current employment to their apprenticeship training.

Almost all (96 percent) of the former apprenticeship students surveyed were in the labour force—that is, they were either employed or looking for work. In comparison, the labour force participation rate (unadjusted) for the B.C. population aged 20 to 54 was 82 percent in March of 2013.<sup>6</sup>

The labour force participation rate for each program group was high, ranging from 91 percent for Other Trades to 100 percent for Automotive & Other Mechanics. Labour force participation rates were quite stable between 2012 and 2013. The largest change was a 6 percentage point decrease for Other Trades (from 97 percent in 2012 to 91 percent in 2013).

The unemployment rate—the number unemployed as a percentage of respondents in the labour force—was 8.7 percent. This rate has changed over time, from a low of 7.8 percent in 2009 to a high of 10.9 percent in 2011. The unemployment rate varied significantly by program group, ranging from 3.0 to 25.7 percent. Please see [Appendix J: Labour Market Outcomes](#).

The unemployment rate also varied by region—ranging from a low of 1.9 percent in the Northeast region to 26.8 percent in the North Coast.<sup>7,8</sup> There have been a number of fluctuations over time. For example, in 2012, the unemployment rate in the Kootenay region was 5.9 percent, and in the North Coast, it was 9.6 percent.

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6 Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2013.

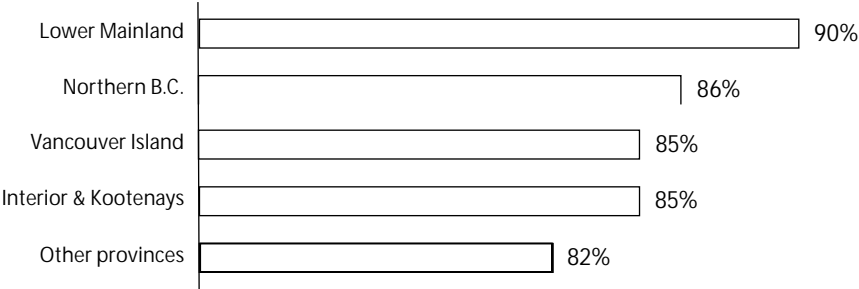
7 The regions are the B.C. Development Regions, described here:

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Employment rates differed by region, varying somewhat across the province—from 90 percent in the Lower Mainland to 82 percent for respondents in other provinces. While attempts were made to survey former apprenticeship students who had left the province, it was more difficult to locate those who had moved to other provinces or out of the country. As such, most APPSO Survey respondents were located in British Columbia. Based on valid post(t)-Brc codes, 97 percent of 2013 respondents were in B.C. and about 3 percent were in other Canadian provinces at the time of the survey.<sup>10</sup>

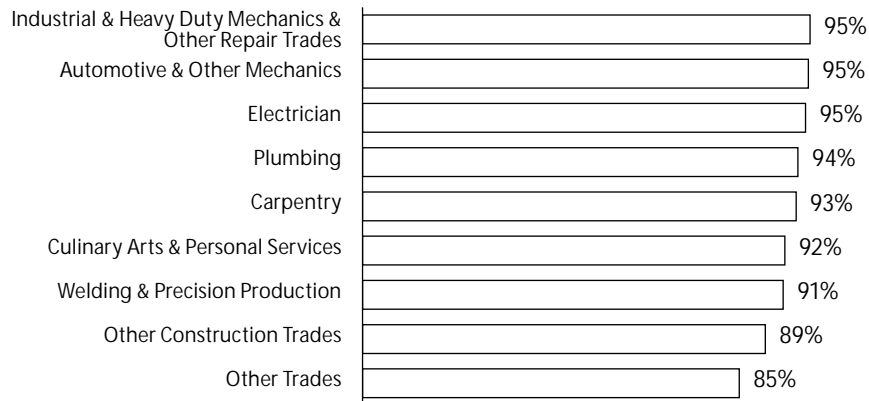


Note: The employment rate is the number of individuals employed expressed as a percentage of all respondents. The B.C. regions shown are aggregated from the B.C. Development Regions. Coding into regions was based on respondents' postal codes at the time of the survey. Only 3 percent of respondents were in other Canadian provinces at the time of the survey.

Employed respondents were asked to judge the extent to which their job was related to the in-school training they did. If they had more than one job,<sup>11</sup> they were asked to think about their main job—that is, the one at which they worked the most hours. Respondents' training and their employment was highly related—90 percent of those who answered the question said their employment was  or



the ratings across apprenticeship program groups were consistently high—from 85 to 95 percent of respondents from each group said that the knowledge and skills they gained were useful for their employment. (For detailed results by program group see [Appendix H: Usefulness of In-School Training by Program](#), under “How useful were the knowledge and skills gained in the program for performing your job?”)



Note: Percentages were based on employed respondents.

A substantial majority—79 percent—of the employed respondents were working in Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations.<sup>12</sup> The remainder of the respondents were spread thinly across all the other occupational categories, although 15 percent were in Sales and Service Occupations.<sup>13</sup>

There was a strong relationship between former students’ apprenticeship programs and their occupations at the time of the survey. For example, of the respondents who apprenticed in the program group of Plumbing, 84 percent were employed as Plumbers, Pipe fitters & Gas Fitters.<sup>14</sup> (For detailed results see [Appendix K: Common Occupations by Program Group](#).)

12 The National Occupational Classification (NOC) system, which is a taxonomy of occupations in the Canadian labour market, was used to assign codes (4-digit codes) to the occupations former students had at the time of the survey. The codes and their associated names are used to describe occupations and to aggregate them into occupational categories. The grouping of occupations called “Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations” is at the highest or most aggregated level (1-digit). The respondents who had more than one job were asked to describe their main job.

13 The majority of respondents who were employed in Sales and Service Occupations were from Culinary Arts programs.

14 This grouping of occupations is at the 3-digit NOC level.

Employed former apprenticeship students were asked to report their gross salary or wage before deductions. If they had more than one job, they were asked to report the wage from their main job, the one at which they worked the most hours. Respondents could report their wages by whatever time period they wished (hour, day, week, and so on); an annual wage was derived from the information provided and confirmed by the respondent during the interview.

At the time of the survey, the median hourly wage of employed respondents was \$28. This is consistent with the median hourly wage in 2012. Between 2005 and 2010, the median hourly wage among former apprenticeship students increased steadily—wage figures in each of the previous years were: \$24 (2005), \$25 (2006), \$27 (2007), \$28 (2008), \$29 (2009 and 2010).<sup>15</sup> In 2011, the median hourly wage dropped by \$2 to \$27, rising again to \$28 in 2012. Respondents from programs that have always been part of APPSO had higher median hourly wages than did those from programs that were previously in DACSO (\$30 versus \$20).

The hourly wage varies across the different trades occupations. Among the 10 most common occupations for 2013 respondents, the median hourly wage ranges from a high of \$35 for Machinery & Transportation Equipment Mechanics to \$14 for Chefs & Cooks. This range is consistent with 2012 median wages.

Occupation	Respondents	Median Wage
Machinery & Transportation Equipment Mechanics	277	\$35
Electrical Trades & Telecommunication Occupations	392	\$32
Contractors & Supervisors, Trades & Related Workers	146	\$32
Masonry & Plastering Trades	34	\$29
Metal Forming, Shaping & Erecting Occupations	432	\$28
Plumbers, Pipe fitters & Gas Fitters	233	\$28
Other Construction Trades	49	\$28
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	171	\$27
Carpenters & Cabinetmakers	267	\$26
Chefs & Cooks	285	\$14

Note: The wages above are medians; the occupation groups are at the NOC level.



Two-thirds of former apprentices offered suggestions to improve the in-school training. A large number of comments focussed on the need for more time to cover the material presented, supporting the finding that a significant number of respondents thought the program was too short. Other comments noted that more time should be given to practical or hands-on training.

Despite high ratings given to the quality of instruction, a number of suggestions mentioned the need to improve teaching. Many respondents noted there were problems related to inconsistencies in instruction or the lack of availability of teachers for one-on-one training.

When specifically asked to rate the content of their program with regard to being up-to-date, the majority of respondents were positive; however this item received lower ratings than did the other items. A number of the suggestions for improving the program supported the opinion that tools and equipment as well as materials and textbooks needed to be updated.

At the time of the survey, almost nine out of ten respondents had achieved their Certificate of Qualification. Whether they had their certificate or not, most respondents said that what they gained from their training was useful or important to them in preparing to write the certification exam.

More than three-quarters of the respondents to the 2013 survey said they worked outside their training institution, either through a work placement or employment as an apprentice. The majority of those who did not work outside the institution were from three program groups—Culinary Arts & Personal Services, Welding & Precision Production, and Other Trades—which include programs that were previously surveyed in DACSO, e.g., short-term cook and welder programs.

Most of the former apprenticeship students surveyed were satisfied with their workplace training experience and said their in-school technical training was useful or important to their workplace experience.

Almost all of the former apprentices surveyed were in the labour force—this rate has been high every year since 2005. The unemployment rate has not significantly changed from 2012, but it was lower than the level reported in 2011. Across the province, rates varied considerably.

For respondents who were working at the time of the survey, the conditions of their employment were good—most had one job only and it was a permanent, full-time position. More than half of employed former apprentices had done a work placement with their current employer.

The majority of respondents said their job was related to their apprenticeship training. Further, they reported that the knowledge and skills they gained through their training were useful to them in the performance of their jobs. There was a strong relationship between respondents' apprenticeship training and their occupations at the time of the survey, and former apprentices' median wage has remained consistent since 2012.

Former apprenticeship students who were surveyed in 2013 gave high ratings to their in-school and workplace training, and their labour force participation and employment rates were above the averages for the B.C. population aged 20 to 54. These outcomes reflect positively on those who have completed apprenticeships and bode well for technical trades training in the province.









In 2010, there was a change to the cohort selection criteria that had an impact on a few of the APPSO program groups that are analysed in the report. In 2010, the program areas including cook and welding programs were affected. For the 2011 survey cycle, the cohort selection criteria were expanded somewhat and the resulting cohort that was moved from the Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certificate Student Outcomes (DACSO) Survey was larger than that of the previous year and included a few former carpentry students, from Residential Construction programs. The selection criteria used in 2013 were the same as those used in 2012 and 2011; the resulting cohort from the programs that were moved from DACSO to APPSO was similar to that of 2012.

From the 2013 Apprenticeship Student Outcomes Survey Cohort Submission Instructions:

*Apprenticeable Programs:*

**A number of programs listed on the ITA website now have different levels at which students are eli-**

Overall, the unemployment rate has been affected by the addition of the younger and less experienced respondents, but there are no significant differences by group. Likewise, the overall certification rate was different: the respondents from programs previously in DACSO were more likely than other respondents to have achieved their Certificate of Qualification by the time they were surveyed. Finally, respondents from programs previously in DACSO reported lower median hourly wages (\$20) than did their counterparts from programs already in APPSO (\$30).

Program group	From programs previously in DACSO %	From programs already in APPSO %	Total program group %
<b>Labour force</b>			
Carpentry	96%	97%	97%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	94%	95%	95%
* Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	82%	99%	99%
* Welding & Precision Production	93%	97%	94%
<b>Unemployment</b>			
Carpentry	16.0%	9.9%	10.4%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	12.0%	6.9%	9.5%
* Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	21.4%	2.2%	3.0%
Welding & Precision Production	12.7%	9.5%	11.6%
<b>Certification</b>			
Carpentry	88%	88%	88%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	90%	88%	89%
Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	75%	91%	90%
Welding & Precision Production	94%	92%	94%
<b>Median Hourly Wage</b>			
* Carpentry	\$17	\$27	\$27
* Culinary Arts & Personal Services	\$13	\$15	\$14
* Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	\$25	\$35	\$35
* Welding & Precision Production	\$25	\$30	\$27

Note: \* statistically significant differences between





Program group	Institution	Institution's program name	Respondents
	BCIT	Automotive Technician Apprentice	35
		Automotive Technician GM (ASEP) Apprentice	5
		Commercial Transport Apprentice	28
		Motorcycle Mechanic Apprentice	#
	CAM	Automotive Service Technician - Apprenticeship Training	9
	CNC	Automotive Mechanics IV	5
	KPU	Apprentice-Automotive Service	6
	NLC	Automotive Service Tech Apprentice Level 4	#
		Commercial Transport Tech Apprentice Level 4	9
	OKN	Apprentice Auto Body	5
		Apprentice Auto Paint/Re nishing	#
		Apprentice Automotive Service Technician	14
		Apprentice RV Technician	8
	QUADR	Marine Service Technician Apprenticeship	#
	RIVER	Automotive Service Technician 1 Apprenticeship	#
	TRU	Commercial Transport Vehicle Apprenticeship	9
	UFV	Automotive Service Technician Apprenticeship	21
	VCC	Auto Collision Repair Apprentice Level 3	26
		Auto Paint & Re nishing Apprentice Level 1	6
		Auto Re nishing Prep Apprentice Level 1	#
		Auto Tech Apprentice Level 4	15
		Diesel Commercial Transport Apprentice	#

Note: Low numbers have been masked to preserve confidentiality.  
 \* Programs previously in DACSO.

Program group	Institution	Institution's program name	Respondents
	CAM	Professional Cook - Apprenticeship Training	29
		* Professional Cook Foundation - Level 1	27
		* Professional Cook Foundation - Level 2	6
	CCAS	Professional Cook 1 Apprenticeship	18
		Professional Cook 2 Apprenticeship	#
	CNC	* CTC Culinary Arts	#
		* Professional Cook I	#
		Professional Cook II	#
		* Professional Cook II	12
	COTR	* Professional Cook 1	8
	FSABC	Embalmer and Funeral Director Apprenticeship	11
		Funeral Director Apprenticeship	#
	NIC	* Professional Cook 1 Certificate	18
		* Professional Cook 2 Certificate	8
		Professional Cook 3 Certificate	6
	NLC	Cook 1/Camp Cook	6
	NWCAV	Professional Cook 1 Apprenticeship	25
		Professional Cook 2 Apprenticeship	#
	NWCC	* Professional Cook 1	#
		* Professional Cook Apprentice - Level 2	#
		Professional Cook Apprentice - Level 3	#
	OKN	Apprentice Cook	13
		* Culinary Arts Certificate	18
		* Culinary Arts Level 1 Dual Credit	18
	SEL	* Professional Cook 2 Institutional Entry	9
	TRU	Meat Cutting Apprenticeship	10
		Professional Cook 1	20
		Professional Cook 2	8
		* Professional Cook Apprentice	#
	UFV	Cook Training Certificate	11
	VCC	Baking & Pastry Apprentice Level 3	8
		Cook Foundation	25
		* Culinary Arts	101
		Culinary Arts - Aboriginal Specialty	#
		Culinary Arts Apprentice Level 3	

Note: Low numbers have been masked to preserve confidentiality.  
 \* Programs previously in DACSO.







Not a separate example. ICIS.









Note: The percentages are of re

Apprenticeship program group	Textbooks & learning materials	Amount of practical experience
Automotive & Other Mechanics	75%	74%
Carpentry	72%	74%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	81%	86%
Electrician	67%	54%
Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	70%	53%
Other Construction Trades	68%	75%
Other Trades	85%	66%
Plumbing	79%	53%
Welding & Precision Production	77%	89%
Overall	75%	72%

Note: The percentages are of respondents who said very good or good out of valid responses to the question, excluding those who said not applicable

Apprenticeship program group	About right	Too short	Too long
Automotive & Other Mechanics	62%	35%	3%
Carpentry	43%	55%	3%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	71%	25%	4%
Electrician	75%	22%	3%
Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	58%	38%	4%
Other Construction Trades	70%	29%	1%
Other Trades	61%	27%	12%
Plumbing	62%	33%	4%
Welding & Precision Production	76%	17%	7%
Overall	66%	29%	5%

Apprenticeship program group	Covering standards in use	Covering relevant topics	Being up-to-date
Automotive & Other Mechanics	3%	2%	6%
Carpentry	5%	1%	7%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	7%	6%	2%
Electrician	2%	71%	60%
Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	72%	64%	62%
Other Construction Trades	0%	6%	66%
Other Trades	9%	4%	7%
Plumbing	6%	75%	7%
Welding & Precision Production	6%	4%	1%
Overall	84%	79%	74%

Note: The percentages are of respondents who said very good or good out of valid responses to the question, excluding those who said not applicable

Apprenticeship program group	Percent qualified	Number qualified
Construction & related occupations	5%	211
Healthcare	%	323
Information & communication	%	453
Manufacturing	%	466
Transportation & related occupations	0%	300
Business & related occupations	1%	
Education	2%	122
Arts, design & related occupations	%	301
Legal & related occupations	4%	74
<b>Overall</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>3,022</b>





Apprenticeship program group	Percentage	Number
Automotive & Other Mechanics	96%	243
Carpentry	90%	340
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	66%	341
Electrician	94%	508
Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	93%	311
Other Construction Trades	87%	108
Other Trades	52%	77
Plumbing	92%	316
Welding & Precision Production	56%	462
<b>Total</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>2,760</b>





Programarea	Occupation category	Practica ocupata	Nuanta ocupata
<b>Other Trade</b>			
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<b>Welding &amp; other</b>			
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