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Acknowledgements

e 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). e APPSO Survey targets former apprenticeship students who have completed the nal level of their technical training; the Diploma, Associate Degree, and Certi cate Student Outcomes (DACSO) Survey collects information from former students from diploma, associate degree, and certi cate 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.

e 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.

e 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. e 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 A airs 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

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

- 91 percent of respondents with workplace experience said they were [illegible] or [illegible] with their overall workplace training
- 90 percent said their in-school technical training was [illegible] or [illegible] 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 [illegible] or [illegible] to their in-school training
- 93 percent said the knowledge and skills they gained through their training had been [illegible] or [illegible] in performing their job
- $28 was the median hourly wage of respondents who were employed at the time of the survey

Introduction

e 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.

e 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, o ering career opportunities in a diverse range of occupationupthere
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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 e ectiveness 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 Certi cate Student Outcomes (DACSO) Survey, which provides AVED and the institutions with pertinent and valuable outcomes information for non-apprenticeship and pre-apprentice trades programs.

e 2013 APPSO Survey included 854 respondents from programs that were previously surveyed in DACSO. e ITA now o ers apprenticeship completion and certi cation at di erent 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 rst time, a ag to identify former ACE IT students was included. e Accelerated Credit Enrolment to Industry Training (ACE IT) program allows high school students to take rst 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.

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

e 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.

e survey respondents had apprenticed in a variety of trades. e trade programs named in this report have been organized according to the Classi cation 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.

e 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

At the time of the APPSO Survey, the age of respondents ranged from 17 to 73; the median age was 27. Consistent with the 2012 age distribution, the majority (61 percent) of respondents were under 30; over one-quarter (26 percent) were between the ages of 30 and 39.

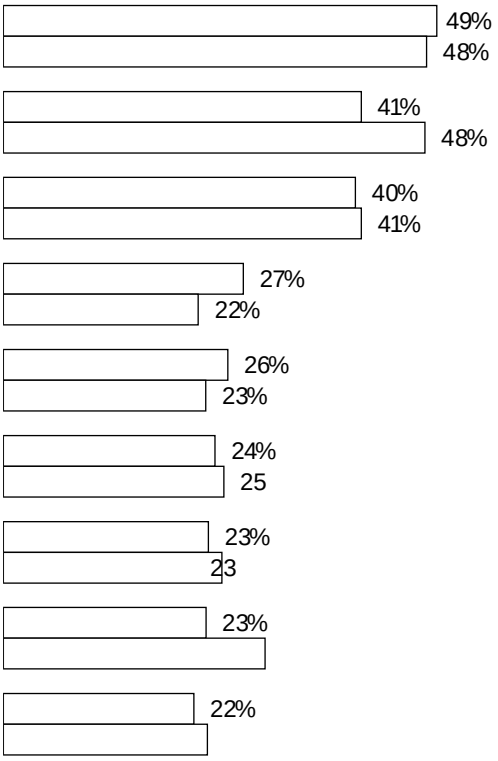
Age varied somewhat by apprenticeship program group. As in 2012, respondents from

Former stevi8 1eious education did respondents have?

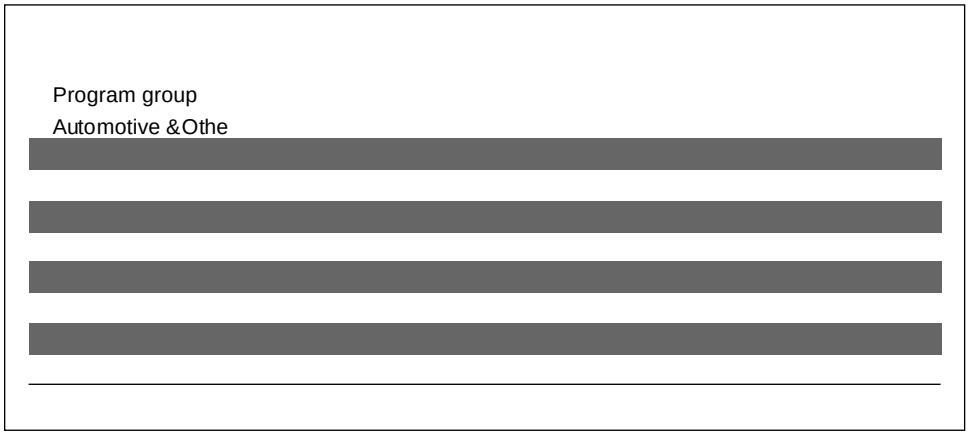
e former apprenticeship students surveyed in 2013 had completed training in a variety of trade programs, which have been organized into nine program groups. Over half of the respondents were in one of the following groups: Welding & Precision Production, Electrician, or Culinary Arts & Personal Services.

Compared to 2012, there were some small di erences 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	20 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%


49%
48%
41%
48%
40%
41%
27%
22%
26%
23%
24%
25
23%
23
23%
22%

For some program groups the majority of training is o ered 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.



In-School Experiences

e 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 [illegible] or [illegible] 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.

Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which their in-school training provided them with opportunities to develop various professional skills. If a particular skill was not relevant to their training, it was marked [illegible] e majority of respondents said that their training helped them to develop ([illegible] or [illegible]

Note: Percentages were calculated excluding those who said not applicable.

Former apprenticeship students were asked to rate the content of their in-school training in the following three areas: covering the standards being used in their elds, covering the topics most relevant to their elds, and being up-to-date. ese areas were rated on a 5-point scale, from to e majority of respondents gave espr

Almost one-quarter (23 percent) of those who made a suggestion mentioned improvements to teaching. A large number of these respondents commented that instructors should be more available to help individual students. Many thought greater consistency in teaching would help; others noted that instructors needed more real-world experience or up-to-date knowledge.

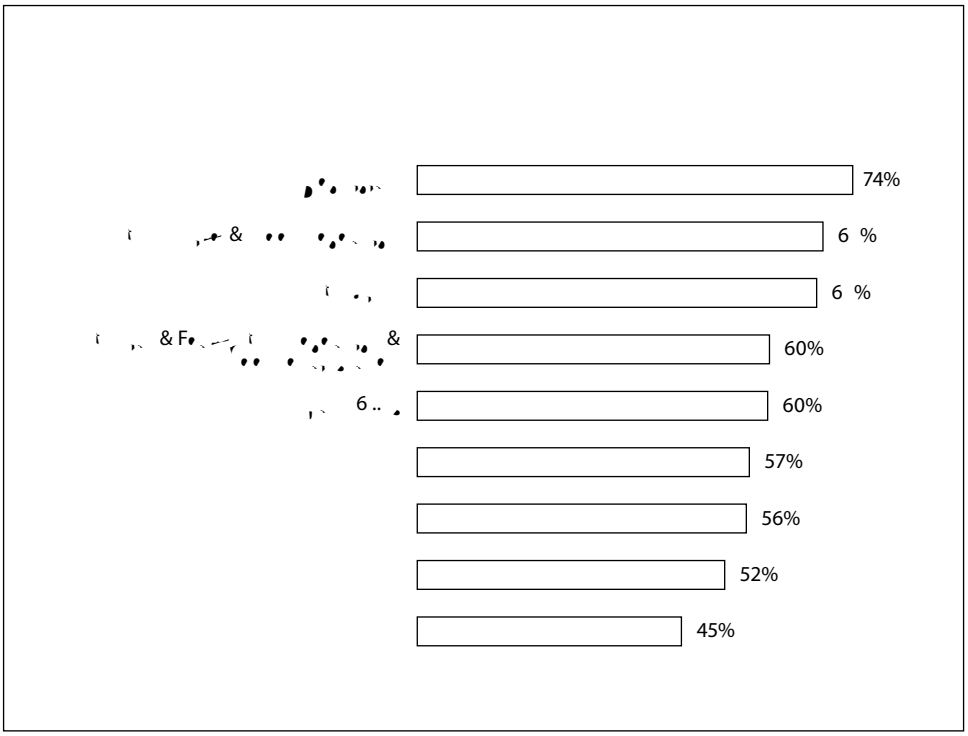
Approximately one- h (19 percent) of the respondents who made a suggestion requested that programs include more hands-on or practical experience.

ere were quite a few comments about tools and equipment: 13 percent of the respondents who made suggestions mentioned the tools, equipment, and technology used in the programs. Some of these respondents noted that the program would be better if there were more tools and equipment available and more time was spent with the equipment, but most focussed on the need for more up-to-date tools and equipment.

About 12 percent of respondents who o ered suggestions mentioned exams; most suggested that students could be better prepared for examinations and should be told more about what will be on them.

e majority (89 percent) of respondents said they received their British Columbia Certi cate of Quali cation (C of Q)—many with Interprovincial or Red Seal endorsement. To receive certi cation, 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 certi cation by their employer-sponsors (also referred to as employer sign-o).

e results varied by program group. For example, 94 percent of former Welding & Precision Production students were certi ed, compared with 81 percent of those from Other Construction Trades programs. Please see _____


74%
6 %
6 %
60%
60%
57%
56%
52%
45%

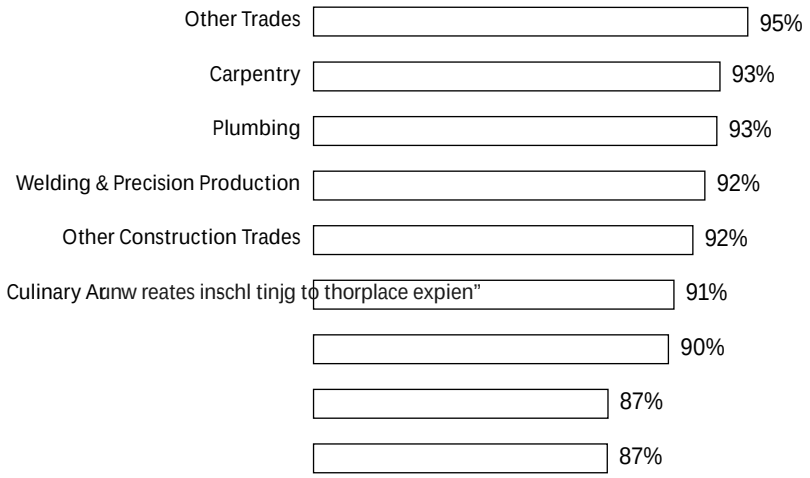
Workplace Experiences

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 [illegible] 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.

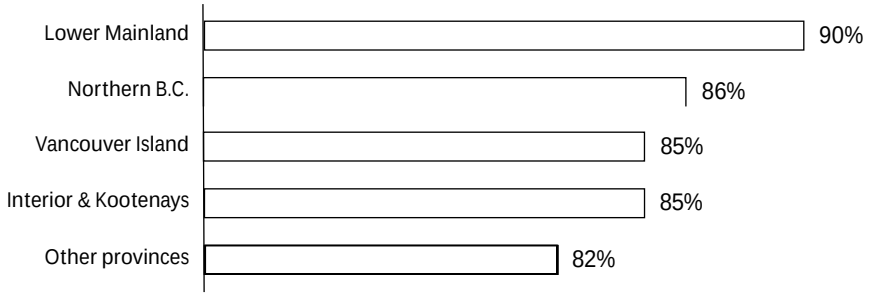
Over three-quarters (78 percent) of respondents said they had been an apprentice or had a work placement outside of the institution where they took their training. Workplace participation rates varied by program group—please see Appendix I: Evaluation of Workplace Experience, under "Were you employed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

Most survey respondents (91 percent) said they were [illegible] or [illegible]

Satisfaction levels were high across program groups, although there were some di erences.



Employment rates di ered 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 le the province, it was more di cult 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.[10]

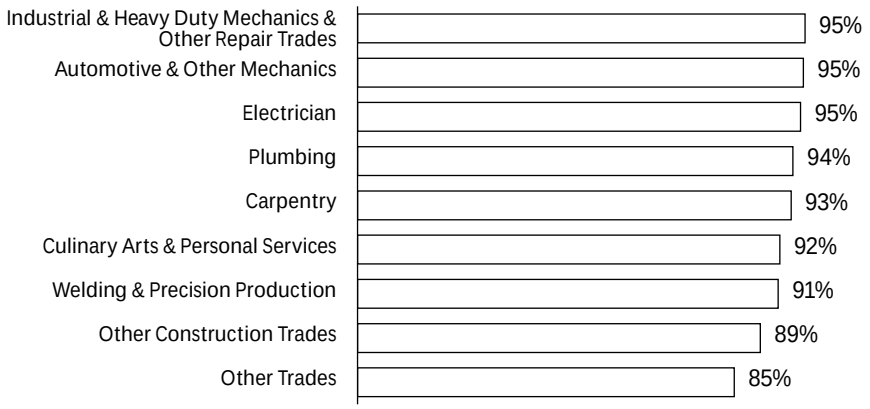


Note: The employment rate is the number of individuals employed expressed as a percentage of all respondents. The B.C. regions shown are aggregated from the B.C. Development Regions. Coding into regions was based on respondents' postal codes at the time of the survey. Only 3 percent of respondents were 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,[11] 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 [illegible] or [illegible]

e percentage of employed respondents who said their jobs were [illegible] to their training varied across program group, ranging from 49 percent for former Electrician students to 77 percent for Automotive & Other Mechanics. e percentage that said their job was [illegible] to their training was consistent between 2012 and 2013 for most program groups, with the exception of Other Trades and Electricians. In 2012, almost two-thirds (65 and 63 percent, respectively) of former apprenticeship students from Other Trades and Electrician programs said that their job was [illegible] to their in-school training; in 2013, however, only half of respondents from these programs agreed that their jobs and training were [illegible]

e 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.[12] e remainder of the respondents were spread thinly across all the other occupational categories, although 15 percent were in Sales and Service Occupations.[13]

ere 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 tters & Gas Fitters.[14] (For detailed results see Appendix K: Common Occupations by Program Group.)

12 e National Occupational Classi cation (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. e codes and their associated names are used to describe occupations and to aggregate them into occupational categories. e grouping of occupations called "Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations" is at the highest or most aggregated level (1-digit). e respondents who had more than one job were asked to describe their main job.

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

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

e 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 wage was derived from the information provided and con rmed by the respondent during the interview.

At the time of the survey, the median hourly wage of employed respondents was $28. is is consistent with the median hourly wage in 2012. Between 2005 and 2010, the median hourly wage among former apprenticeship students increased steadily—wage gures in each of the previous years were: $24 (2005), $25 (2006), $27 (2007), $28 (2008), $29 (2009 and 2010).[15] 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).

e hourly wage varies across the di erent 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. is 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 tters & 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 NOC3C

Two-thirds of former apprentices o ered 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 nding that a signi cant 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 speci cally 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 Certi cate of Quali cation. Whether they had their certi cate or not, most respondents said that what they gained from their training was [illegible] or [illegible] to them in preparing to write the certi cation 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. e 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 satis ed with their workplace training experience and said their in-school technical training was [illegible] or [illegible] 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. e unemployment rate has not signi cantly 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.

e 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. ere 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. ese outcomes re ect 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 a ected. 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 Certi cate Student Outcomes (DACSO) Survey was larger than that of the previous year and included a few former carpentry students, from Residential Construction programs. e 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 di erent levels at which students are eli-

Overall, the unemployment rate has been a ected by the addition of the younger and less experienced respondents, but there are no signi cant di erences by group. Likewise, the overall certi cation rate was di erent: the respondents from programs previously in DACSO were more likely than other respondents to have achieved their Certi cate of Quali cation 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 %
Labour force			
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%
Unemployment			
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%
Certi cation			
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%
Median Hourly Wage	**$**	**$**	**$**
* 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 signi cant di erences be*

	# Non ACE IT	# ACE IT	# Overall
Cohort	6,010	190	6,200
Respondents	3,376	110	3,486
	% Non ACE IT	% ACE IT	% Overall
Cohort	96.9	3.1	100.0
Respondents	96.8	3.2	100.0
In labour market	96.4	91.8	96.3

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 Transpor[illegible]ntigi[illegible]	
		[illegible]App[illegible]	

Note: Low numbers have been masked to preserve con□dentiality.
* 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 Certi□cate	18
		*	Professional Cook 2 Certi□cate	8
			Professional Cook 3 Certi□cate	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 Certi□cate	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 Certi□cate	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 con□dentiality.
* Programs previously in DACSO.

2013

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Program group	Institutio n	Institution 's program name	Respondent s
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Apprenticeship program group	Eligible for Survey	Respondents	Response Rate
Automotive & Other Mechanics	423	253	60%
Carpentry	681	379	56%
Culinary Arts & Personal Services	920	525	57%
Electrician	1,022	543	53%
Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades	559	337	60%
Other Construction Trades	242	125	52%
Other Trades	231	150	65%
Plumbing	623	346	56%
Welding & Precision Production	1,499	828	55%
Overall	6,200	3,486	56%

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
[illegible] & [illegible]	3%	2%	6 %
[illegible]	5%	1%	7 %
[illegible] & [illegible]	7%	6%	2%
[illegible]	2%	71%	60%
[illegible] & F[illegible] & [illegible]	72%	64%	62%
[illegible]	0%	6 %	66%
[illegible]	%	4%	7%
[illegible]	6%	75%	7 %
[illegible] & [illegible]	6%	4%	1%
Overall	84%	79%	74%

[illegible] very good or good, [illegible] not applicable

Apprenticeship program group	Percent quali ed	Number quali ed
[illegible] & [illegible]	5%	211
[illegible]	%	323
[illegible] & [illegible]	%	453
[illegible]	%	466
[illegible] & F[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]	0%	300
[illegible]	1%	
[illegible]	2%	122
[illegible]	%	301
[illegible] & [illegible]	4%	74
Overall	**89%**	**3,022**

Apprenticeship program group	Percent working in trade	Number working in trade
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
Overall	**78%**	**2,768**

Programme area	Occupation category	Percentage in occupation	Number in occupation
Other Trades			
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Plumbing			
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Welding & Repairs Production			
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