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# Summary of Apprenticeship System in Nova Scotia

In general, the number of apprentices increased by 5.4% in 2015-2016 led by the construction sector with an increase of 9.5%. All sectors experienced low growth except the service sector, which had a 3% decline in the number of apprentices. Despite the downturn in the Alberta economy, there has been a small increase in the number of new apprentices in the system (1%).

TABLE 1: ACTIVE APPRENTICESHIPS BY SECTOR, TRADE, AND YEAR

Trade	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	One Year Change
Construction Sector		l				
Boilermaker	35	28	35	38	37	-2.63%
Bricklayer	83	91	86	93	88	-5.38%
Carpenter	621	675	639	614	616	0.33%
Construction Electrician	1065	1170	1230	1191	1258	5.63%
Gas Fitter	124	123	139	154	132	-14.29%
Glazier	1	1	1	1	0	-100.00%
Heavy Duty Equipment Technician	47	50	46	44	46	4.55%
Insulator (Heat & Frost)	46	59	62	53	44	-16.98%
Ironworker (Generalist)	28	20	8	6	5	-16.67%
Ironworker (Reinforcing)	24	52	59	51	51	0.00%
Ironworker (Structural/Ornamental)	7	26	44	44	41	-6.82%
Mobile Crane Operator	104	121	100	115	128	11.30%
Oil Heat System Technician	87	77	82	81	79	-2.47%
Painter and Decorator	4	0	0	0	0	
Plumber	444	422	419	416	416	0.00%
Powerline Technician	67	32	30	39	62	58.97%
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	124	120	128	157	183	16.56%
Restoration Stone Mason	2	2	0	0	0	
Roofer	8	8	10	18	26	44.44%
Sheet Metal Worker	148	132	116	143	150	4.90%
Sprinkler System Installer	62	59	64	59	63	6.78%
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	487	523	534	517	563	8.90%
Motive Power Sector		<u> </u>	1	1	<u> </u>	1
Agricultural Equipment Technician	1	1	1	1	1	0.00%
Automotive Service Technician	561	545	578	589	623	5.77%

Automotive Service	3	3	1	0	0		
Technician (Front End and	3						
Brakes)							
Automotive Service	3	2	1	1	1	0.00%	
Technician (Service Station							
Mechanic)							
Automotive Service	1	1	1	1	1	0.00%	
Technician							
(Transmissions)							
Motor Vehicle Body	63	65	74	72	94	30.56%	
Repairer (Metal and Paint)	255	257	274	270	242	12.100/	
Truck and Transport	255	257	271	279	313	12.19%	
Mechanic	'actar						
Industrial/Manufacturing S	1	T		T	T	l = ===/	
Boat Builder	22	23	20	17	18	5.88%	
Industrial Electrician	177	245	239	206	196	-4.85%	
Industrial Mechanic	164	156	143	141	166	17.73%	
(Millwright)							
Instrumentation and	61	62	64	59	72	22.03%	
Control Technician							
Machinist	97	91	81	65	64	-1.54%	
Metal Fabricator (Fitter)	99	125	120	104	123	18.27%	
Power Engineer	144	161	166	165	167	1.21%	
Power Engineer	12	8	5	4	4	0.00%	
(Refrigeration Plant							
Operator)							
Welder	135	130	150	164	197	20.12%	
Service Sector							
Cook	265	279	289	230	223	-3.04%	
Landscape Horticulturalist	0	0	6	9	9	0.00%	
Total Apprentices By Sector							
Construction Sector	3618	3791	3832	3834	3988	4.02%	
Motive Power Sector	887	874	927	943	1033	9.54%	
Industrial/Manufacturing	911	1001	988	925	1007	8.86%	
Sector							
Service Sector	265	279	295	239	232	-2.93%	
Total Apprentices	5681	5945	6042	5941	6260	5.37%	

Table 1 highlights the numbers of apprentices in each trade occupation between 2011 and 2016 as well as a summary of the changes from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016 by trade. Strong gains were made in half of the skilled trades and another quarter experienced no change.

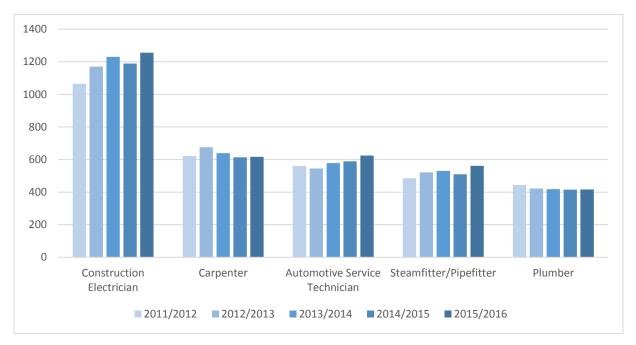


FIGURE 1: FIVE TRADES WITH THE MOST APPRENTICES ACROSS THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Figure 1 represents five trades that have the most registered apprentices in the past five years. Over the past 5 years, Construction Electrician and Automotive Service Technician have experience modest growth; Steamfitter/Pipefitter and Plumber maintained steady enrolment and Carpenter has experience a modest decline.

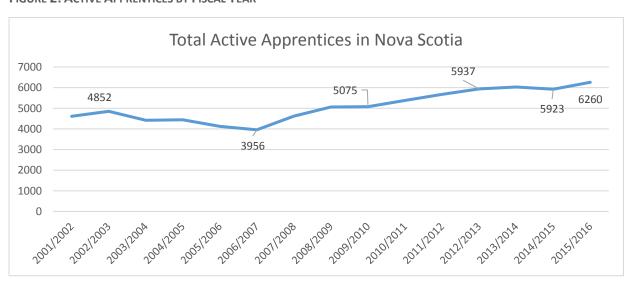


FIGURE 2: ACTIVE APPRENTICES BY FISCAL YEAR

Figure 2 shows the number of active apprentices by fiscal year since 2001. In contrast to the previous three years of stability (2012-2013 through 2014-2015), there was an increase of 5.4% of active apprentices between the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 fiscal years.

TABLE 2: ACTIVE AND NEWLY REGISTERED APPRENTICES IN NOVA SCOTIA BY FISCAL YEAR

Year	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016
Active Apprentices	5075	5381	5675	5937	6030	5923	6260
Newly Registered Apprentices	1352	1431	1395	1583	1536	1366	1381

Table 2 shows that while there was an increase in both the active apprentices across Nova Scotia in 2015-2016 as well as the newly registered apprentices in Nova Scotia for the same fiscal year, the increase in newly registered apprentices is less dramatic at only 1.0%.

**TABLE 3: DESIGNATED TRADES IN ATLANTIC REGION** 

Province	Number of Trades	Number of Compulsory Trades
	iraucs	compaisory fraucs
New Brunswick	71	12
Prince Edward Island	60	4
Nova Scotia	69	13
Newfoundland	63	5

Table 3 shows the similarities in the number of trades across the Atlantic Provinces.

Nova Scotia engages in Joint Registration Agreements (JRAs) with local unions, associations, and First Nation Bands, allowing larger organizations to operate as intermediaries between employers and the apprenticeship system.

The Agency signed 1 more JRA in 2015-2016 however, the apprentices in Joint Registration Agreements decreased by 12% in 2015-2016 primarily due to the decrease in numbers in the UA agreement.

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF APPRENTICES IN Joint REGISTRATION AGREEMENTS (JRAS) BY JRA HOLDER AND TRADE (EXCLUDING FIRST NATIONS JRAS SHOWN IN TABLE 5)

JRA Holder		Apprentices as of March	
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local 116	Insulator (Heat & Frost)	51	44
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers,	Boilermaker	37	37

Local 73			
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 625	Construction Electrician	166	178
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 1852	Construction Electrician, Industrial Electrician, Instrumentation and Control Technician	110	114
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 1928	Construction Electrician	N/A	8* JRA signed March 2015
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Crafts Workers Local 1	Bricklayer	33	33
International Union of Operating Engineers Local 721 and Construction Management Bureau Limited	Mobile Crane Operators	104	121
Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee of Ironworkers, Local 752	Ironworker (Generalist, Reinforcing, Structural/ Ornamental)	77	96
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Local 83	Carpenter	79	86
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Local 1392	Carpenter	1	0
Millwright and Machine Erectors, Local Union 1178	Millwright	19	22
Nova Scotia Boat Builders Association	Boat Builder	4* This number recorded incorrectly in 2015	18
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee, Local 56 and the Construction Management Bureau Ltd. of Nova Scotia	Sheet Metal Worker, other Relevant Trades	9	10
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of United States and Canada, Locals 244,682,56	Gas Fitter, Instrumentation Control Technician, Metal Fabricators, Oil Heat System Technicians, Plumber, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic, Sprinkler System Installer, Steamfitter/Pipefitter, Welder	824	588
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee, Local Union 1588	Carpenter	70	80
	Total	1584	1421

Table 4 shows the current Joint Registration Agreements, the trades that are represented under these agreements and the number of apprentices represented by each JRA. Overall, the number of apprentices in JRAs has remained relatively steady.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF APPRENTICES IN Joint REGISTRATION AGREEMENTS WITH FIRST NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

Joint Registration Agreement Holder	Number of registered Apprentices as of March 31, 2015	Number of registered Apprentices as of March 31, 2016
Eskasoni Band	9	13
Membertou Band	45	48
Pictou Landing First Nation Band	2	2
Potlotek (Chapel Island) First Nation Band	1	1
Total	57	64

Table 5 shows the number of active apprentices with Aboriginal JRA Holders. Apprentices registered under JRAs with Aboriginal communities has increased by 12% however, this only represents a small number of apprentices (64); Nova Scotia currently has 208 Aboriginal apprentices.

TABLE 6: OTHER JOINT REGISTRATION AGREEMENTS WITH FIRST NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

Joint Registration Agreement Holder	Trade or Group Represented
Paqtnkek Mi'kmaw Nation Band	Construction and relevant trades
Wagmatcook First Nation Band	Construction and relevant trades
Waycobah First Nation Band	Construction and relevant trades

Table 6 details the remainder of JRAs in First Nation Bands.

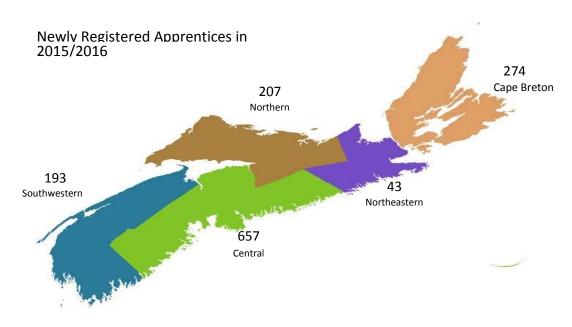
**TABLE 7: Joint REGISTRATION AGREEMENTS WITHOUT REGISTERED APPRENTICES** 

Joint Registration Agreement Holder	Trade or Group Represented
Construction Association of Nova Scotia (CANS)	Youth
International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee, Local Unions 1945 and 1439	Painter/Decorator

Table 7 shows that some trades are represented but no apprentices are registered under JRAs.

## APPRENTICESHIP BREAKDOWN BY REGION

FIGURE 3: NEWLY REGISTERED APPRENTICES IN 2015/2016 BY REGION. FIGURE 6 DOES NOT INCLUDE OUT OF PROVINCE APPRENTICES



### **NEW APPRENTICES shown by REGION (2015/2016)**

REGION	COUNTIES
Cape Breton	Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria
Central	Halifax, Hants, Lunenburg, Queens
Northeastern	Antigonish, Guysborough
Northern	Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou
Southwestern	Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Kings, Annapolis

Figure 3 map highlights the areas represented by regional divisions within Nova Scotia, and the most recent numbers for newly registered apprentices in Nova Scotia.

TABLE 8: NEWLY REGISTERED APPRENTICES IN NOVA SCOTIA BY REGION AND FISCAL YEAR

Year	Cape Breton	Central	North- eastern	Northern	South- western	Total NEW*	Total Active Apprentices at end of period
2000/2001	327	476	45	158	154	1160	4074
2001/2002	274	515	42	158	139	1128	4616
2002/2003	254	511	12	179	145	1101	4853
2003/2004	132	432	20	148	143	875	4420
2004/2005	225	416	41	124	115	921	4441
2005/2006	175	523	31	142	137	1008	4126
2006/2007	258	526	43	134	172	1133	3959
2007/2008	295	664	81	192	201	1433	4620
2008/2009	332	716	91	177	179	1495	5069
2009/2010	272	669	58	171	166	1336	5080
2010/2011	274	749	46	179	172	1420	5386
2011/2012	301	711	45	178	149	1384	5680
2012/2013	322	811	56	222	159	1570	5943
2013/2014	285	744	53	222	225	1529	6039
2014/2015	292	601	103	184	181	1361	5938
2015/2016	274	657	43	207	193	1374	6260

Table 8 shows the number of newly registered apprentices by fiscal year and location. Central Nova Scotia continues to account for nearly 50% of the new registrations during the 2015-2016 fiscal year.

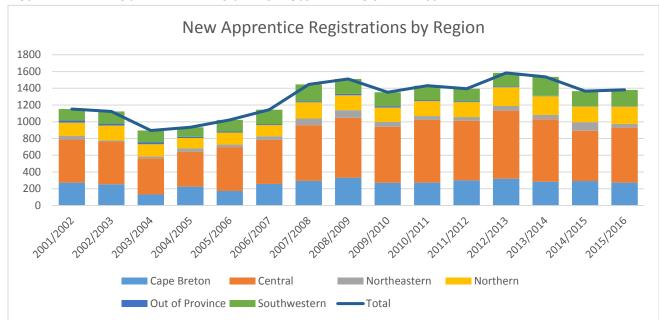


FIGURE 4: NEWLY REGISTERED APPRENTICES IN NOVA SCOTIA BY REGION AND FISCAL YEAR

Figure 4 shows the data from TABLE 8 represented graphically by region and year. This Figure demonstrates the relative stability of new apprentice registrations since 2007/2008.

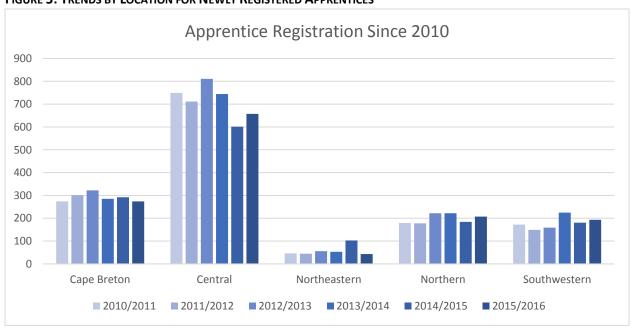


FIGURE 5: TRENDS BY LOCATION FOR NEWLY REGISTERED APPRENTICES

Figure 5 shows another depiction of the data from TABLE 8. There is also stability of new apprentice registrations since 2007/2008 across regions.

## Women and Underrepresented Groups in Apprenticeship

Over the past 10 years, there has been a steady increase in women in non-traditional trades (33%). In addition, the number of self-identified apprentices from diverse groups in the system has increased from 0.5% in 2011 to 9.8% in 2016. FIGURE 6: FEMALE APPRENTICES IN NOVA SCOTIA SINCE 2000

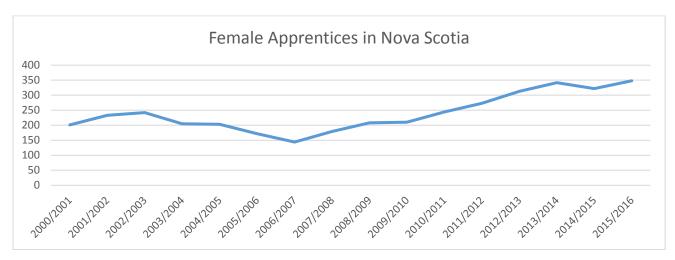


Figure 6 shows a steady increase in females in the apprenticeship system since 2006-07.

Changes in Active Apprenticeship Since 2000 70.15% 72.64% 80.00% 55.72% 60.00% 35.82% 40.00% 15.92% 20.00% 0.00% -20.00% 3.48% -28.36% -40.00% Female Male

FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF APPRENTICES SINCE 2000

Figure 7 indicates that since 2006-07, females have been registering for apprenticeship at a greater rate than males in Nova Scotia.

FIGURE 8: PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL TRADES

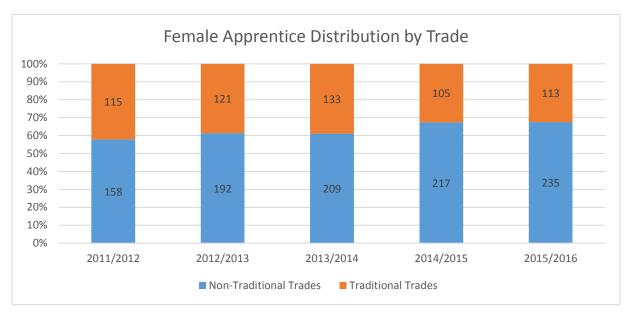


Figure 8 shows that since 2011-12 there has been a 33% increase in women in non-traditional trades in Nova Scotia.

#### FIGURE 9: CHANGES FOR WOMEN IN TRADES

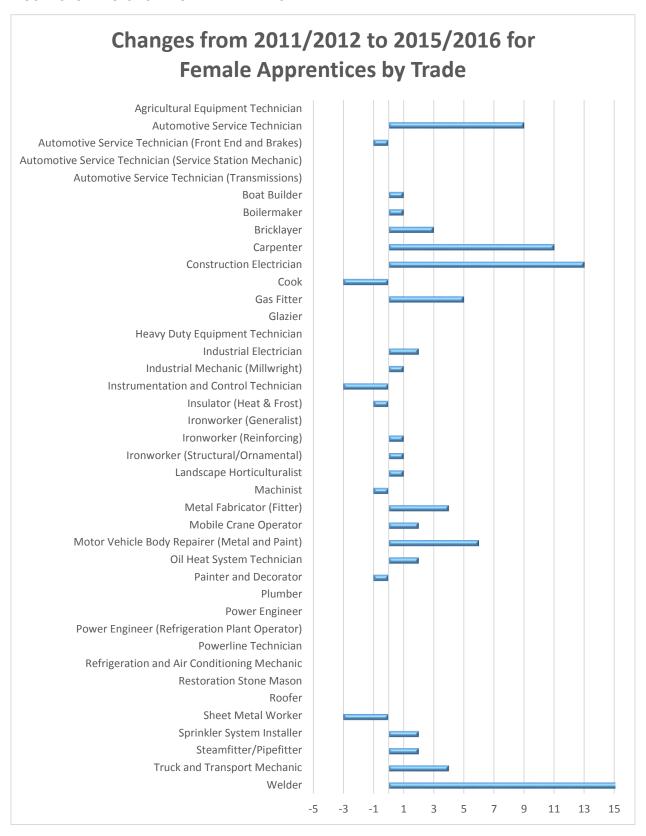


FIGURE 10: UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATIONS IN APPRENTICESHIP SINCE 2000/2001

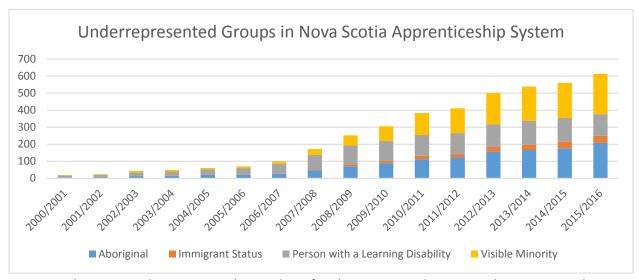
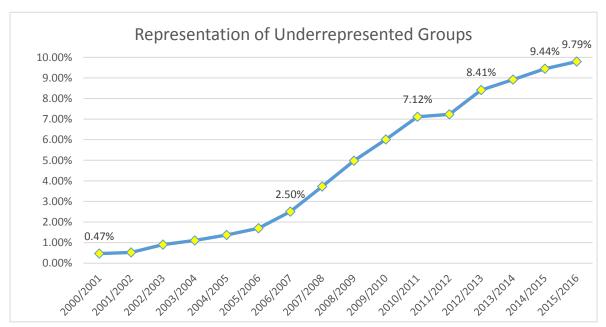


Figure 10 shows a steady increase in the number of underrepresented groups in the apprenticeship system (not including female apprentices).

FIGURE 11: UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL APPRENTICES



<sup>\*\*</sup> DOES NOT INCLUDE NON-DISCLOSED PARTICIPANTS

Figure 11 also depicts the increasing numbers of underrepresented groups in the Nova Scotia apprenticeship system.

# **Employers**

The number of employers in the apprenticeship system has steadily increased over the last 5 years. There was a 4.7% increase in the number of employers in the system in 2015-2016.

Figure 12: New Employers with apprentices in 2016 (April 1, 2015-March 31, 2016) by Sector



FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF ACTIVE EMPLOYERS BY FISCAL YEAR



Figure 13 shows the trends for the number of employers participating in the apprenticeship system. Trends reveal relatively stable numbers overall since 2000.

## FIGURE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVED START GRANTS ACROSS NOVA SCOTIA SINCE INCEPTION

In 2012, the Nova Scotia Government implemented the START program. This program was designed to provide a financial incentive to employers to hire apprentices from rural communities working in small to medium sized enterprises, and apprentices from diverse groups working in both rural and metro areas.

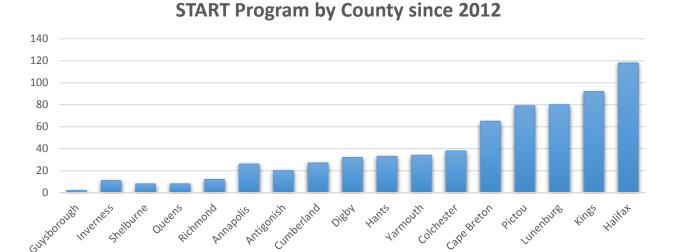
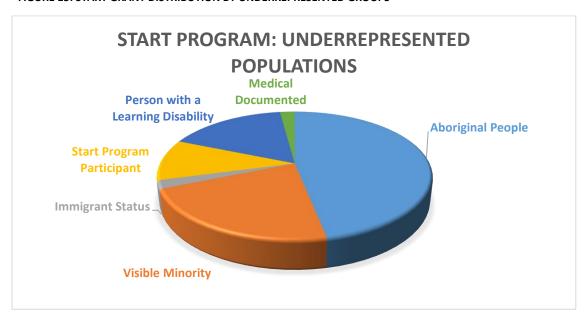


Figure 14 shows the dispersion of grant funding across Nova Scotia.

#### FIGURE 15: START GRANT DISTRIBUTION BY UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS



<sup>\*</sup>Does not include non-disclosed applicants from rural areas

Figure 15 shows the disbursement distribution of START funding for underrepresented groups.

# Technical Training and Apprenticeship Progression

The Apprenticeship Award Trust is a scholarship program that provides financial incentives to apprentices as they progress through the apprenticeship system. Awards are given for progressing through technical training levels, and for completing the apprenticeship program.

**TABLE 9: APPRENTICESHIP AWARDTRUST DISBURSEMENT BY TRADE** 

## **Apprentice Progression/Completion Awards**

	2014/2015	2015/2016
Automotive Service Technician	55	46
Boat Builder		2
Bricklayer		1
Carpenter	64	38
Construction Electrician	102	128
Gas Fitter	9	15
Glazier		1
Heavy Duty Equipment Technician	3	7
Industrial Electrician	45	28
Industrial Mechanic (Millwright)	11	17
Instrumentation and Control Technician	1	6
Machinist	6	7
Metal Fabricator (Fitter)	5	11
Plumber	51	44
Power Engineer	9	11
Powerline Technician	1	4
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	12	15
Sheet Metal Worker	7	7
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	64	50
Truck and Transport Mechanic	42	42
Total	487	449

Table 9 highlights the number of successful applications in 2014/15 and 2015/16 showing that applications are fairly consistent from one fiscal year to the next. In 2015-2016, \$376,250 was provided to 449 apprentices in the form of progression and completion grants to defray the costs of participating in apprenticeship technical training.

### FIGURE 16: INCREASING TREND OF GRADUATES IN NOVA SCOTIA APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

There was a significant increase in certifications in 2014-2015 (968) and that number has dropped in 2015-2016 (782); numbers for 2015-2016 are within the normal range.

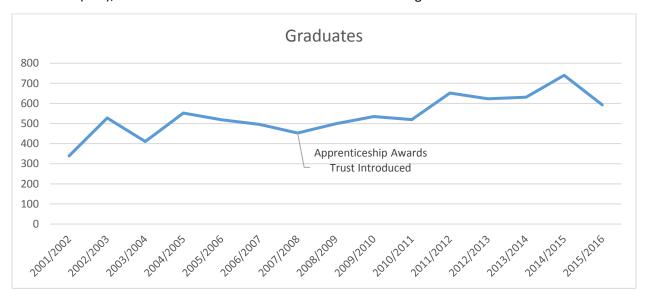


Figure 16 shows graduates who have completed apprenticeship system and attained a Certificate of Qualification

#### FIGURE 17: GRADUATES BY REGION AND YEAR

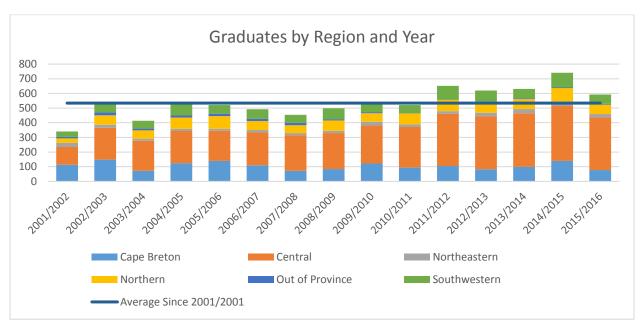


Figure 17 shows the number of graduates since 2001/2002 by region along with an average across the fifteen years.

FIGURE 18: EXAMINATION PASS RATES FOR RED SEAL TRADES

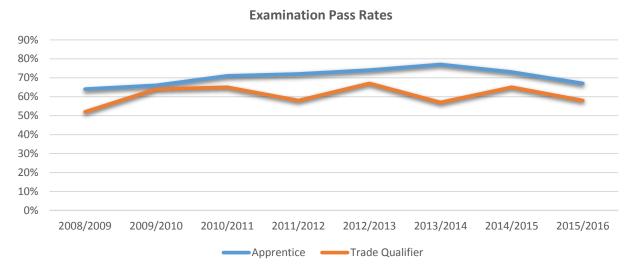


Figure 18 shows that the pass rates on the certification exams has declined over the last 5 years, from a high of 77% in 2013-2014 to a low of 67% in 2015-2016, likely as a result of introducing new exams more frequently. The pass rate for the trade qualifier exam has remained steady. From a trade perspective, there has been a steady decline of carpenter and automotive service technician apprentices writing the certification exam over the last 5 years, but there has been an increase in ironworker apprentices and a substantial increase in the number of sheet metal apprentices who are writing the certification exam likely due to the conversion to a compulsory certified trade in 2014.

TABLE 10: ALL CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED BY TRADE AND YEAR IN NOVA SCOTIA

Trade	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	1 Year Change
Alarm and Security				2	
Technician					
Automotive Glass	1	2			
Technician					
Automotive Service	109	101	92	66	-28%
Technician					
Automotive Service	1			33	
Technician (Service					
Station Mechanic)					
Baker		1	2	2	0%
Blaster	11	5	2	4	100%
Boat Builder	3	3	2	3	50%
Boilermaker	17	12	7	7	0%
Bricklayer	12	12	8	6	-25%
Cabinetmaker	1				
Carpenter	71	57	56	33	-41%
Concrete Finisher	1	1			
Construction Electrician	112	150	177	145	-18%

Cook	33	25	22	28	27%
Gas Fitter	56	19	17	24	41%
Glazier				1	
Hairstylist*		1	4	2	-50%
Heavy Duty Equipment	16	19	22	10	-55%
Technician					
Industrial Technician	20	23	23	28	22%
Industrial Mechanic	35	51	71	46	-35%
Millwright					
Instrumentation and	11	14	7	8	14%
Control Technician					
Insulator (Heat & Frost)		3	6	7	17%
Ironworker (Generalist)	7	6		3	0%
Ironworker	8	12	10	10	0%
(Reinforcing)					
Ironworker	7	1	2	15	650%
(Structural/Ornamental)					
Landscape	14	7	1		-100%
Horticulturalist					
Machinist	2	17	27	7	-74%
Marine Service	6	4	6		100%
Technician					
Metal Fabricator (Fitter)	7	12	17	13	-24%
Mobile Crane Operator	9	17	22	11	-50%
Motor Vehicle Body	13	3	9	10	11%
Repairer (Metal &					
Paint)					
Motorcycle Mechanic	1	3	5	6	20%
Oil Heat System	21	15	12	7	-42%
Technician					
Painter and Decorator	1		1		-100%
Partsperson		1			
Plumber	42	54	61	41	-33%
Powerline Technician	43	5	12	4	-67%
Refrigeration and Air	17	32	23	19	-17%
Conditioning Mechanic					
Restoration Stone		3			
Mason					
Roofer		4	6	1	-83%
Sheet Metal Worker	20	13	18	38	111%
Sprinkler System	6	12	12	4	-67%
Installer					
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	83	89	90	51	-43%
Tilesetter	1				
Transport Trailer				2	
Technician					

Truck and Transport	57	46	67	46	-31%
Mechanic					
Welder	63	44	49	39	-20%
<b>Total Certificate of</b>	938	899	968	782	-19%
Qualifications					

<sup>\*</sup>Hairstylist data taken from the Cosmetology Association of Nova Scotia

Table 10 shows the distribution of Certificates of Qualification (CQ) by trade in Nova Scotia over the past four fiscal years. The number of Certificates of Qualification decreased by 19% between 2014-15 and 2015-16 fiscal years; however, in the same time period there were increases in CQs identified for Blaster, Boat Builder, Ironworker (Structural/Ornamental), Sheet Metal Worker and Gas Fitter trades.

#### FIGURE 19: NUMBER OF APPRENTICES NOT ATTENDING EXAMS

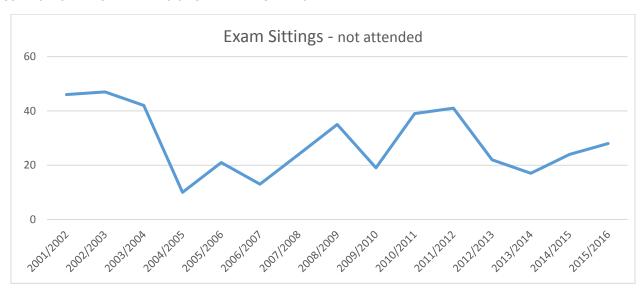


Figure 19 shows that while there have been fluctuations in graduation rates and certificates earned, since 2001 the trends continue to be more consistent also indicating better results at qualification exams.

FIGURE 20: TRENDS FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING NUMBERS BY FISCAL YEAR



Figure 20 shows a fairly steady increase in technical training numbers from 2001 to 2016

TABLE 11: TECHNICAL TRAINING BASED ON YEAR AND LOCATION

Year	Cape Breton	Central	Northeastern	Northern	Out of Province	Southwestern	Total
2001/2002	237	569	75	179	51	121	1232
2002/2003	253	616	53	228	47	148	1345
2003/2004	225	699	47	246	40	194	1451
2004/2005	248	725	47	223	40	172	1455
2005/2006	293	765	52	215	40	165	1530
2006/2007	320	774	59	195	36	189	1573
2007/2008	332	864	84	232	30	218	1760
2008/2009	329	934	101	250	14	240	1868
2009/2010	383	958	85	236	19	192	1873
2010/2011	394	953	54	227	19	213	1860
2011/2012	364	989	53	214	19	190	1829
2012/2013	388	1130	83	230	23	246	2100
2013/2014	402	1112	78	248	18	222	2080
2014/2015	390	1115	108	257	17	256	2143
2015/2016	351	997	89	263	15	219	1934

Table 11 shows a breakdown of the number of people registered in technical training by fiscal year and location. Of note, there have been increases in Cape Breton and the Northern regions, while the others have remained fairly steady.

Apprentices enrolling in technical training has steadily increased over the past 15 years from a low of 1232 in 2001 to a high of 2143 in 2014-2015. This is due to increased funding for technical training and more class offerings available. The number of students remained steady this year at 1934. The waiting list for technical training is also shrinking with only 68 apprentices on the waiting list in 2015-2016.

TABLE 12: CLASSROOM TRAINING OFFERED BY TRADE AND YEAR IN NOVA SCOTIA

Trade	Classroom Training 2014/2015 Total Weeks*	Refresher Training 2014/2015 Total Weeks*	Fill Rates Aug-Dec 2014 and Jan-July 2015**	Classroom Training 2015/2016 Total Weeks*	Refresher Training 2015/2016 Total Weeks*	Fill Rates Aug-Dec 2015 and Jan-July 2016****
Automotive Service Technician	92		72%	103		85%
Boilermaker	25		70%	24		%
Bricklayer	16		45%	19		36%
Carpenter	89	2	68%	70	1	95%
Electrician-Construction and Industrial	327	2	93%	347	1	98%
Cook	6		53%	16		53%
Heavy Duty			77%			85%
Industrial Mechanic Millwright	46		78%	38		64%
Instrumentation and Control Technician	31		64%	16		66%
Insulator (Heat & Frost)***	12		60%	12		56%
Ironworker	38		85%	33		85%
Machinist	16		40%	11		56%
Metal Fabricator (Fitter)	34		35%	17		80%
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal & Paint)	8		73%	16		50%
Oil Heat System Technician	13		60%	17		44%
Plumber	86		84%	89		83%
Power Engineer	19		120%	26		81%
Powerline Technician	5		33%	15		81%
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	37		116%	29		82%
Roofer	16		40%	15		60%
Sheet Metal Worker	27	3	85%	25	4	66%
Sprinkler System Installer***	24		46%	24		51%
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	146	1	73%	130		108%
Truck and Transport Mechanic	79		86%	64		100%
Welder	28		81%	32		56%

<sup>\*</sup>Total includes multiple NSCC locations and concurrent classroom sessions \*\*Fill rates based on school year \*\*\* Training provided by Unions \*\*\*\*April –July 2016 rates are projected

## Demographics and Labour Market Comparisons

FIGURE 21: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE APPRENTICES IN 2015

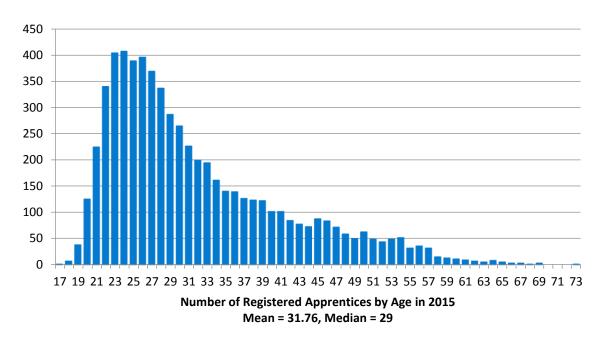
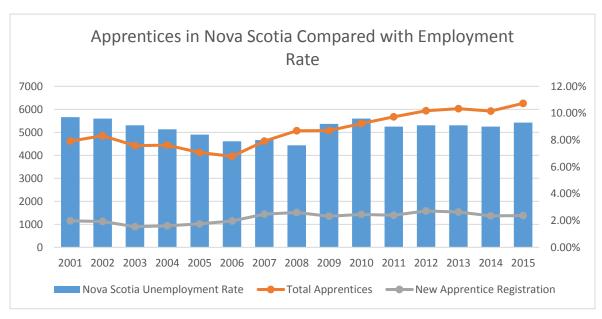


Figure 21 shows the age distribution of registered apprentices in Nova Scotia in 2015, with the majority being in the range of 22-32 years old.

FIGURE 22: APPRENTICES IN NOVA SCOTIA COMPARED WITH EMPLOYMENT RATE



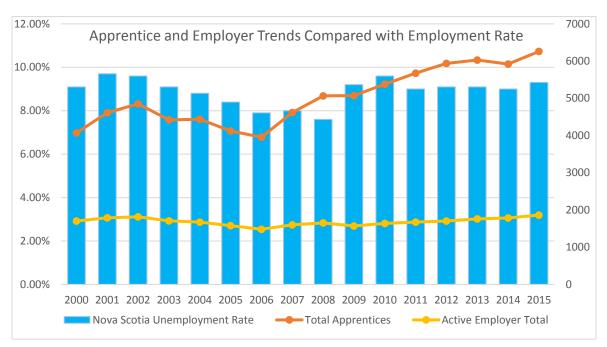


FIGURE 23: APPRENTICE AND EMPLOYER TRENDS COMPARED WITH EMPLOYMENT RATE

Figures 22 and 23 show the numbers of apprentices relative to the unemployment rate in Nova Scotia; numbers for newly registered apprentices and participating employers (respectively) are also shown. Trends demonstrate that apprenticeships in Nova Scotia are not greatly affected by unemployment rates and shows a resiliency and demand for the trades within Nova Scotia.