

The journeyman to apprentice ratio has been a reoccurring topic for years. It is obvious the industry wants greater latitude. Below is a way to calculate a journeyman to apprentice ratio to account for the wide variety of apprentice levels. I am proposing this for across the spectrum, not just dwelling units.

From my understanding of the statutes and rules this is how we are defining our apprentices.

A person that has not completed 1 year of school or has less than 2000 hours supervised training is an apprentice level O.

A person that has completed 1 year of school and has 2000 hours of supervised training is a level 1 apprentice.

A person that has completed 2 years of school and has 4000 hours of supervised training is a level 2 apprentice.

A person that has completed 3 years of school and has 6000 hours of supervised training is a Level 3 apprentice.

A person that has completed 4 years of school and has 8000 hours of supervised training is a Level 4 apprentice.

For the ability to have a journeyman to apprentice ratio of 1 to 3 the sum of the levels of the workers must add up to at least 6.

For the ability to have a journeyman to apprentice ration of 1 to 4 the sum of the level of the workers must add up to a least 8.

For example, by this formula one journeyman can supervise three level 2 apprentices or 1 level 3, 1 level 2 and one level 1. Any combination that adds up to 6 or greater. The same method would apply in calculating the four-apprentice ratio. Keep in mind that a level 2 apprentice has completed two years of school and has 4000 hours, today we commonly call this a third-year apprentice.