

## 1: Welding Apprenticeship and Certification Classes Requirements

*With a network of over , employers in more than 1, occupations, Apprenticeship is developing a new generation of workers to help our nation succeed in the 21st-century economy.*

Minnesota Board of Electricity Apprentice: Not licensed Journeyman License: Must have at least 4 years of experience installing and repairing electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment and pass an examination. The Board also licenses installers, which requires a post-high school course in electricity, one year of experience, and passing an exam. Maintenance electricians require four years of experience in maintaining and repairing electrical wiring and equipment and passing scores on an exam. Must be a graduate of a four-year electrical program or have 1 year of experience as a licensed journeyman, or at least 5 years of experience in planning, laying out, supervision and installing wiring, apparatus, and equipment Electrical Contractor License: Must be a licensed master electrician or must employ a licensed class A or B master electrician. Technology system contractors must pass an alarm and communication contractor examination. No state licensing; licensed at the local level e. Licensed at local level; requirements vary Master Electrician License: Licensed at local level; requirements vary Electrical Contractor License: Contractors with a state business license may obtain a license in any other municipality or county, provided they have engaged in business as an electrical contractor for two years or more. Missouri Licenses Issued Through: License required in many municipalities; requirements vary Master Electrician License: License required in many municipalities; requirements vary Electrical Contractor License: License required in many municipalities; requirements vary Licenses Issued Through: Must be registered with the Montana Department of Labor and work under the direct supervision of a journeyman or master electrician Journeyman License: Must have at least 4 years of experience in an apprenticeship in electrical construction work and pass a written examination. The Board also licenses residential electricians, who must have at least 4 years of experience in an apprenticeship in the electrical trade or two years of practical experience in electrical construction work. Must have at least 5 years of experience in planning, laying out, and supervision of electrical construction or 4 years for graduates of an electrical trade school and pass a written examination Electrical Contractor License: Must have at least 4 years of experience, or 3 years and complete a post-high school course in electrical wiring. The Division also licenses residential journeyman electricians, who must have at least 3 years of experience or 2 years of experience and the completion of a post-high school course in electrical wiring Electrical Contractor License: Must be a graduate of a four-year electrical engineering course and have at least 1 year of experience as a journeyman electrician or have at least 5 years of experience in planning, laying out, supervision or installing wiring, apparatus, and equipment.

## 2: Apprenticeship - Wikipedia

*The Apprenticeship and Trades Certification Division (ATCD) is responsible for Apprenticeship and Certification programs for those pursuing a career in a skilled trade.*

Development[ edit ] A medieval baker with his apprentice. The Bodleian Library, Oxford. The system of apprenticeship first developed in the later Middle Ages and came to be supervised by craft guilds and town governments. A master craftsman was entitled to employ young people as an inexpensive form of labour in exchange for providing food, lodging and formal training in the craft. Most apprentices were males, but female apprentices were found in crafts such as seamstress , [1] tailor , cordwainer , baker and stationer. Most apprentices aspired to becoming master craftsmen themselves on completion of their contract usually a term of seven years , but some would spend time as a journeyman and a significant proportion would never acquire their own workshop. Subsequently, governmental regulation and the licensing of technical colleges and vocational education formalized and bureaucratized the details of apprenticeship. There were , Australian Apprentices in-training as at 31 March , an increase of 2. Australian Government employer and employee incentives may be applicable, while State and Territory Governments may provide public funding support for the training element of the initiative. Australian Apprenticeships combine time at work with formal training and can be full-time, part-time or school-based. The Australian government uses Australian Apprenticeships Centres to administer and facilitate Australian Apprenticeships so that funding can be disseminated to eligible businesses and apprentices and trainees and to support the whole process as it underpins the future skills of Australian industry. Australia also has a fairly unusual safety net in place for businesses and Australian Apprentices with its Group Training scheme. This is where businesses that are not able to employ the Australian Apprentice for the full period until they qualify, are able to lease or hire the Australian Apprentice from a Group Training Organisation. It is a safety net, because the Group Training Organisation is the employer and provides continuity of employment and training for the Australian Apprentice. About 40 percent of all Austrian teenagers enter apprenticeship training upon completion of compulsory education at age This number has been stable since the s. On the one hand, it is a prerequisite for the admission to the Master Craftsman Exam and for qualification tests, and on the other hand it gives access to higher education via the TVE-Exam or the Higher Education Entrance Exam which are prerequisites for taking up studies at colleges, universities, "Fachhochschulen", post-secondary courses and post-secondary colleges. An Ausbilder must prove that he has the professional qualifications needed to educate another person, has no criminal record and is an otherwise-respectable person. The law states that "the person wanting to educate a young apprentice must prove that he has an ethical way of living and the civic qualities of a good citizen". Euroinstitut vocational school, Czech Republic. Depending on the profession, they may work for two to three days a week in the company and then spend two or three days at a vocational school. Ninety percent of them are in the dual education system [14]. Switzerland has an apprenticeship similarly to Germany and Austria. The educational system is ternar, which is basically dual education system with mandatory practical courses. The length of an apprenticeship can be 2, 3 or 4 years. Length[ edit ] Apprenticeships with a length of 2 years are for persons with weaker school results. Apprenticeship with a length of 3 or 4 years are the most common ones. Some crafts, such as electrician , are educated in lengths of 3 and 4 years. In this case, an Electrician with 4 years apprenticeship gets more theoretical background than one with 3 years apprenticeship. Also, but that is easily lost in translation, the profession has a different name. Each of the over nationwide defined vocational profiles has defined framework " conditions as length of education, theoretical and practical learning goals and certification conditions. Age of the apprentices[ edit ] Typically an apprenticeship is started at age of 15 and 18 after finishing general education. Some apprenticeships have a recommend or required age of 18, which obviously leads to a higher average age. There is formally no maximum age, however, for persons above 21 it is hard to find a company due to companies preferring younger ages due to the lower cost of labour. In Canada, each province has its own apprenticeship program, which may be the only route into jobs within compulsory trades. In Canada, apprenticeships tend to be formalized for craft trades and technician level

qualifications. At the completion of the provincial exam, they may write the Provincial Standard exam. British Columbia is one province that uses these exams as the provincial exam. This means a qualification for the province will satisfy the whole country. The inter-provincial exam questions are agreed upon by all provinces of the time. France[ edit ] In France, apprenticeships also developed between the ninth and thirteenth centuries, with guilds structured around apprentices, journeymen and master craftsmen , continuing in this way until , when the guilds were suppressed. The first laws regarding apprenticeships were passed in From , young people had to take hours of theory and general lessons in their subject a year. This minimum training time rose to hours a year in , then in In the age limit for beginning an apprenticeship was raised from 20 to On January 18, , President Jacques Chirac announced the introduction of a law on a programme for social cohesion comprising the three pillars of employment, housing and equal opportunities. The French government pledged to further develop apprenticeship as a path to success at school and to employment, based on its success: In France, the term apprenticeship often denotes manual labor but it also includes other jobs like secretary, manager, engineer, shop assistant The plan aimed to raise the number of apprentices from , in to , in To achieve this aim, the government is, for example, granting tax relief for companies when they take on apprentices. Since a tax has been levied to pay for apprenticeships. The minister in charge of the campaign, Jean-Louis Borloo , also hoped to improve the image of apprenticeships with an information campaign, as they are often connected with academic failure at school and an ability to grasp only practical skills and not theory. After the civil unrest end of , the government, led by prime minister Dominique de Villepin , announced a new law. Dubbed "law on equality of chances", it created the First Employment Contract as well as manual apprenticeship from as early as 14 years of age. From this age, students are allowed to quit the compulsory school system in order to quickly learn a vocation. This measure has long been a policy of conservative French political parties, and was met by tough opposition from trade unions and students. Finding employment without having completed an apprenticeship is almost impossible. For some particular technical university professions, such as food technology , a completed apprenticeship is often recommended; for some, such as marine engineering it may even be mandatory. In Germany, there are recognized trades Ausbildungsberufe where an apprenticeship can be completed. Depending on the profession, they may work for three to four days a week in the company and then spend one or two days at a vocational school Berufsschule. This is usually the case for trade and craftspeople. For other professions, usually which require more theoretical learning, the working and school times take place blockwise e. These Berufsschulen have been part of the education system since the 19th century. The latent decrease of the German population due to low birth rates is now causing a lack of young people available to start an apprenticeship. Realschule and Gymnasium graduates usually have better chances for being accepted as an apprentice for sophisticated craft professions or apprenticeships in white-collar jobs in finance or administration. An apprenticeship takes between 2. This is frequently the case for immigrants from countries without a compatible professional training system. History[ edit ] In , a law the Berufsbildungsgesetz was passed which regulated and unified the vocational training system and codified the shared responsibility of the state, the unions, associations and the chambers of trade and industry. The dual system was successful in both parts of the divided Germany. In the GDR , three-quarters of the working population had completed apprenticeships. Business and administrative professions[ edit ] The precise skills and theory taught on German apprenticeships are strictly regulated. The employer is responsible for the entire education programme coordinated by the German chamber of commerce. Apprentices obtain a special apprenticeship contract until the end of the education programme. During the programme it is not allowed to assign the apprentice to regular employment and he is well protected from abrupt dismissal until the programme ends. The defined content and skill set of the apprentice profession must be fully provided and taught by the employer. The time taken is also regulated. Each profession takes a different time, usually between 24 and 36 months. Thus, everyone who had completed an apprenticeship e. Someone who has not taken this apprenticeship or did not pass the final examinations at the chamber of industry and commerce is not allowed to call himself an Industriekaufmann. Most job titles are legally standardized and restricted. An employment in such function in any company would require this completed degree. Trade and craft professions[ edit ] The rules and laws for the trade and craftwork

apprentices such as mechanics , bakers , joiners , etc. The involved procedures, titles and traditions still strongly reflect the medieval origin of the system. Here, the average duration is about 36 months, some specialized crafts even take up to 42 months. After completion of the dual education, e. A master craftsman is allowed to employ and to train new apprentices. In some mostly safety-related professions, e. License for educating apprentices[ edit ] To employ and to educate apprentices requires a specific license. The AdA â€” "Education of the Educators" license needs to be acquired by a training at the chamber of industry and commerce. The training and examination of new masters is only possible for masters who have been working several years in their profession and who have been accepted by the chambers as a trainer and examiner. The holder of the license is only allowed to train apprentices within his own field of expertise. For example, a mechanical engineer would be able to educate industrial mechanics, but not e. After the apprenticeship of trade and craft professions[ edit ] When the apprenticeship is ended, the former apprentice now is considered a journeyman. He may choose to go on his journeyman years -travels. India[ edit ] In India, the Apprentices Act was enacted in The Apprentices Act enacted in and was implemented effectively in Initially, the Act envisaged training of trade apprentices. It regulates apprenticeship programs in industry and a TVET institute for theoretical instructions. It is obligatory for industry having fifty or more workers in an apprenticeable trade to operate apprenticeship training in the industry.

## 3: The Apprenticeship and Certification Act

*DAS administers California apprenticeship law and enforces apprenticeship standards for wages, hours, working conditions and the specific skills required for state certification as a journey person in an apprenticeable occupation.*

Apprentices who meet Employment Insurance EI client eligibility requirements are eligible for financial supports through the program while participating in the classroom technical training components of their apprenticeship training. Most apprentices will have an employer sponsor with whom they are completing the on-the-job components of their apprentice training. To be eligible for Program Financial Supports for Apprentices, you must: Be legally eligible to work in British Columbia. Be working less than 20 hours a week or not at all, while attending your course. Clients must be eligible for case management to collect this funding. These classes help clients improve their knowledge that proves essential for future employment. Short Term Occupational Certification These classes benefit clients and help build a strong resume. They increase knowledge about the field of work they are going into and provide certain mandatory requirements of future jobs. Such classes offered include: WHMIS Food Safe Serving it right Classes that are not on the list above may be discussed between job coaches and case managed clients for potential enrollment. Tickets Certain jobs require ticketed training to allow employees on site. Prince George Employment Service provides certification for clients approved for these classes. It is important that you get the training you need before starting a new job. H2S First Aid levels 1, 2 Transportation Of Dangerous Goods Coaches will cluster more than one topic together so clients can move through programs more efficiently. Any other required tickets can be discussed between case managed clients and job coaches. Schooling Prince George Employment Service will help clients enroll in schooling classes offered here in Prince George that will help them obtain employment. These classes have to be proved as an essential need and requirement for potential future jobs. Funding will be provided to case managed clients after approval from their job coaches. Schooling classes may include:

## 4: DIR - The Division of Apprenticeship Standards apprentice certification

*The UK's Largest Certification Authority. Instructus certifies over 80, apprenticeships every year, more than any other UK certification authority.*

## 5: Province of Manitoba | wd - Apprenticeship and Certification Board Home Page

*Apprentices. An apprentice is an individual who is registered in an Industry Training Authority (ITA) approved training program. Apprentices who meet Employment Insurance (EI) client eligibility requirements are eligible for financial supports through the program while participating in the classroom technical training components of their apprenticeship training.*

## 6: Province of Manitoba | wd - Apprenticeship Manitoba

*The Registered Apprenticeship system has been utilized to meet the needs of America's skilled workforce for over 80 years. It is a unique, flexible training system that combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences.*

## 7: Skills Certification System - The Manufacturing Institute

*www.enganchecubano.com - The Department of Labor's one-stop platform to connect job seekers, job creators, training providers, parents, teachers, and federal and local workforce agencies with information and resources to learn more about apprenticeships, how to establish apprenticeship program, and how to access open apprenticeship opportunities.*

## 8: Apprenticeship Certification | Instructus Skills

*The Apprenticeship Management System (AMS) is a new apprenticeship management system being implemented in Prince Edward Island, along with Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Manitoba.*

## 9: Apprenticeships and Certification: Work BC Prince George

*An apprenticeship is a system of training a new generation of practitioners of a trade or profession with on-the-job training and often some accompanying study (classroom work and reading).*

*Dictionary of Childhood Health Problems Nirvana bleach tab book Calcium Modulators Japanese Way of Love Savannah state university application Bressant, a novel. Music theory for singers level 1 The human respiratory system Thinking Living Skills Dont Kick the Turkeys! Cannabis and cannabis extracts : greater than the sum of their parts? John M. McPartland, Ethan B. Russo Uncovering Crime (Research study Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure) Pure Temptation (Blaze) To Rise Again at a Decent Hour Westfield in Vintage Postcards (MA) Safety is no accident Relationship boot camp Frontier zone cleansing and other forced migrations in 1934-1939 Oriental Erotic Art Differentially Flat Systems (Control Engineering) The Greek and English quarrel. Collins ks3 science pupil book 3 The complete idiots guide to buying foreclosures Black Beauty (Adventure Classics) Designer knockoff The great Valentines Day balloon race The Cambridge program for the mathematics test English at your fingertips American Mercury Magazine, May to August 1927 Updated figures (based on 1995 prices) Thirty-Nine Lynching Springs Analysis of clinical trials using sas Pray for the kingdom Comedies of Carlo Goldoni Chemistry at Wheaton 7.3 De betekenis van ontzag 100 Social cognition an integrated introduction 2014 Reflections on the French Revolutions Economic institutions compared The hardware boot process*