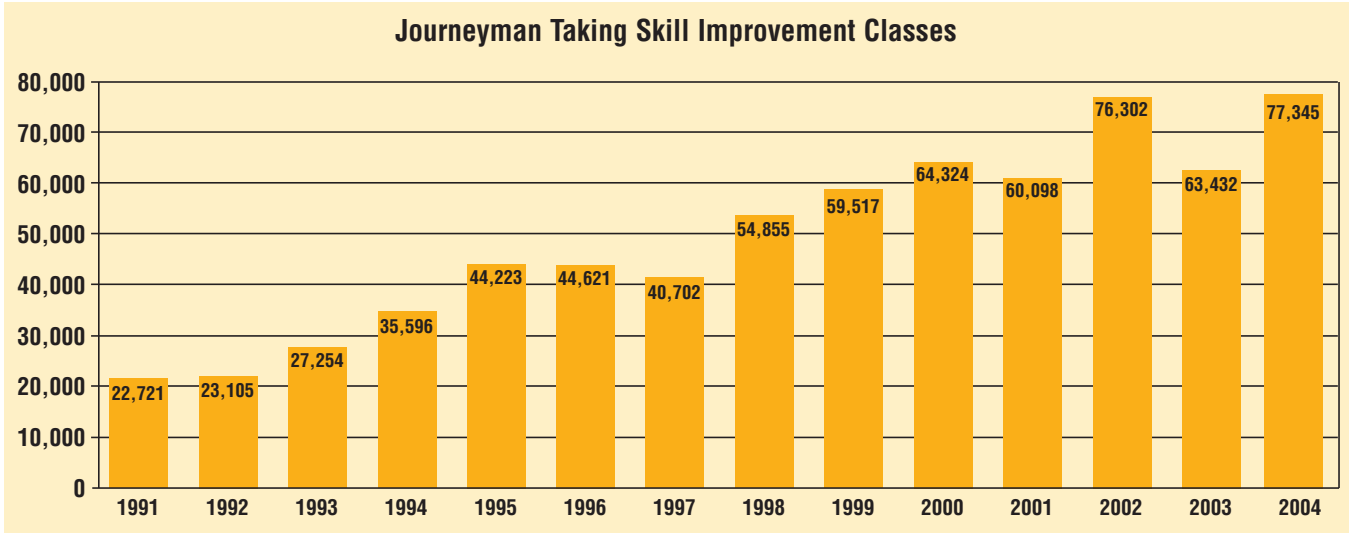
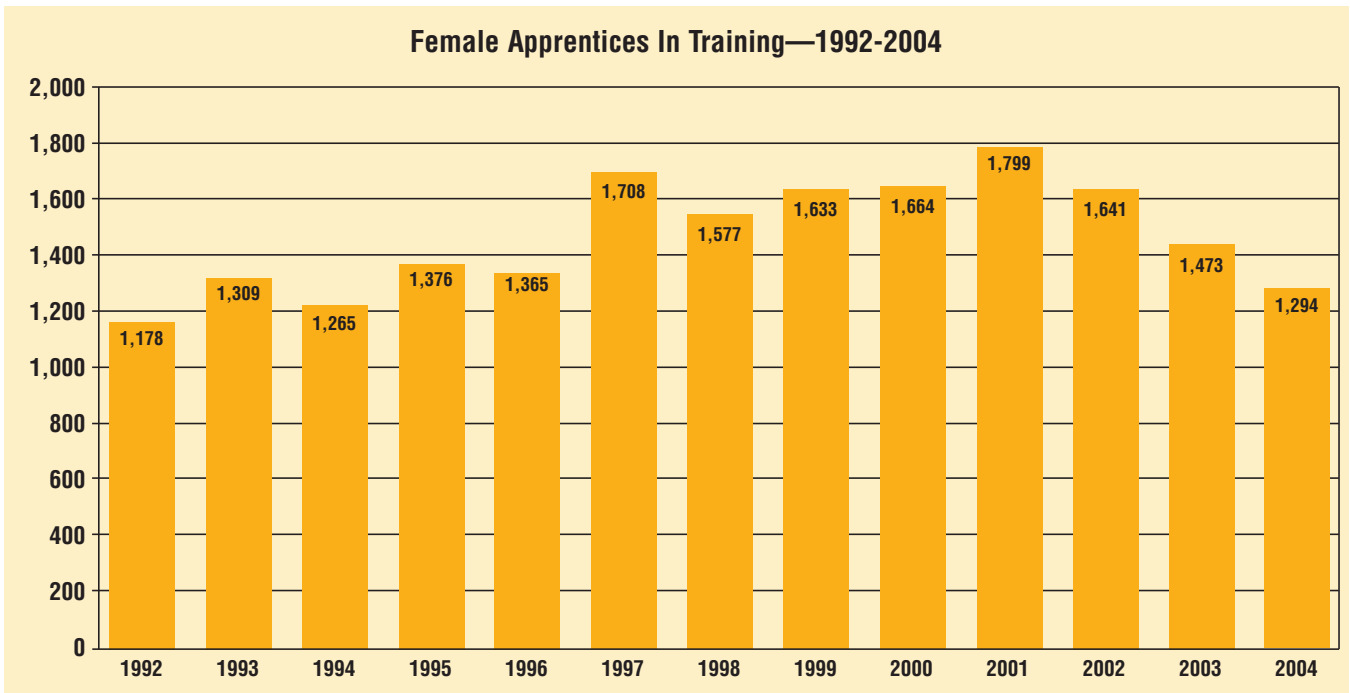


What New Apprentices Can Expect From



Electrical construction is an industry that requires lifelong learning. The figures above provide the number of graduated journeymen who added knowledge by attending a course in the year indicated. The numbers mean nothing, of course, without the baseline—the more than 156,000 workers counted by NECA-IBEW programs in 2003. Therefore, in 2003, roughly 40% of our journeymen took skill improvement classes.



Although the NECA-IBEW team is committed to equal opportunity and increasing the number of female applicants, our success remains ahead of us. We have found it difficult to interest women in applying for construction trades work. While the decrease from 2001 to 2004 may not be encouraging, note that it is mirrored the decline in apprenticeship enrollments in the same year.

NECA-IBEW

Table One

**Hourly Pay Rates During
Apprenticeships—Sample 2003 Rates**

<u>Period</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Highest</u>
First	\$11.71	\$6.55	\$19.16
Second	\$12.83	\$6.95	\$21.29
Third	\$14.15	\$7.40	\$23.41
Fourth	\$15.35	\$7.85	\$25.54
Fifth	\$16.66	\$8.30	\$27.67
Sixth	\$17.96	\$8.75	\$29.80
Seventh	\$19.43	\$9.65	\$31.93
Eighth	\$20.85	\$10.30	\$34.06
Ninth	\$22.38	\$11.45	\$36.18
Tenth	\$23.86	\$12.35	\$38.31

Pay rates for journeymen and apprentices are determined locally. The rates above are divided into 10 periods—two per year for a five-year apprenticeship program leading to graduation as an electrical journeyman.

At the average wage rate paid nationally, an apprentice working 2,000 hours in his/her first year would earn approximately \$24,500—not including health care coverage and other benefits.

Table Two

**Opportunities Grow
For Skilled Electricians!**

	<u>2002A</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2012P</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>10-year Gain, %</u>
All electricians	659,441	100%	813,908	100%	154,467	23.4%
Construction Subcontractors	406,603	61.69%	519,497	63.3%	112,694	27.7%
Manufacturing	70,858	10.74%	82,252	10.11%	11,394	18.1%
Governments, all	39,533	6.00%	47,448	5.83%	7,915	20.0%
Administrative and support services	12,522	1.90%	22,486	2.76%	9,964	79.6%
Utilities	9,691	1.47%	10,060	1.24%	369	3.8%
Self-employed electricians	59,982	9.10%	59,172	7.27%	-850	-1.4%

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (an arm of the U.S. Department of Labor), electrical and other construction subcontractors will need almost 28% more electricians in 2012 than they did in 2002.