Recruitment and Retention of Apprentices in the Construction Trades

Dr. Lindsey Wilkinson and Dr. Maura Kelly Portland State University October 2024

1,966

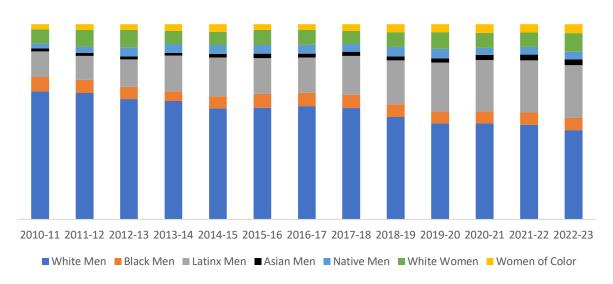
14%

45%

Total number of new apprentices in 2022-2023

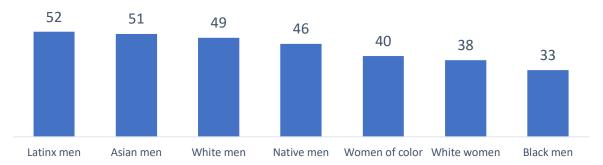
Of new apprentices are women

Of new apprentices are people of color



New apprentices in construction trades in Oregon by race/ethnicity and gender

Oregon has intentionally engaged in efforts to recruit and retain a diverse construction workforce. New cohorts of apprentices are increasingly diverse and apprentices starting in 2022 and 2023 represent the most diverse cohort to date with women and people of color making up 54% of new apprentices. However, the industry still struggles with low completion rates for apprentices; only about half of all apprentices who start an apprenticeship will complete. Completion rates for Native men, women of color, white women, and Black men are even lower, representing the increased challenges experienced by apprentices with those identities. In order to continue to diversity Oregon's construction workforce and meet the increasing demand for workers, current efforts to recruit a diverse workforce should continue and additional investments in retention must be implemented.



Percentage of apprentices completing within six years by race/ethnicity and gender

Findings are based on an analysis of the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries' Oregon Apprenticeship System. Trades included in this analysis are carpenter, cement mason, electrician, ironworker, laborer, operating engineer, and painter.

Jobsite issues impacting retention of apprentices:

Challenges accessing quality training

Harassment

Exclusion and isolation

Lack of effective policies and practices to address jobsite harassment and discrimination incidents

Issues with lack of clean restrooms and spaces for lactation

Other challenges impacting the retention of apprentices:

Being out of work

Challenges accessing career mentorship and advancement opportunities

Financial challenges (e.g. transportation, housing, medical bills)

Non-financial challenges (e.g. alcohol and drug use, legal issues, mental and physical health)

Cost of childcare and access to childcare

Lack of flexibility in work hours

Inability to travel

See 2024 report at www.maura-kelly.com





