



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CARPENTERS EI BENEFICIARY SURVEY

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Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the results of a survey of carpenters on Prince Edward Island who claimed Employment Insurance (EI) at some point in 2001 or 2002. It was designed to collect information on the labour market activities and outcomes of these individuals in 2002. Results from the survey will be combined with results from a survey of employers and with secondary data, interviews and focus groups to achieve an in-depth understanding of the labour market for carpenters on PEI.

Section 2 of the report summarizes the methodology used to undertake the survey. Section 3 provides a review of the responses to the various questions included in the survey. In reviewing the information in Section 3 the reader should note that PRAXIS was prohibited from presenting data related to the questions in cases where there were fewer than ten responses.

Section 4 provides an overview of data from the HRSDC administrative files on all EI Claimants who made at least one claim as a carpenter between 1997 and 2002. Section 5 reviews data on carpenters from the 2001 Census. Section 6 presents the main findings that result from the survey data combined with data from the administrative files and the 2001 Census. The questionnaire used to complete the survey is included in Appendix A.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

On behalf of PRAXIS Research and Consulting, Prairie Research Associates (PRA) Inc. conducted surveys with carpenters living on Prince Edward Island.¹ In each case, these individuals had claimed for EI sometime in 2001 or 2002. This section of the report reviews the methodology and related issues for the survey of this group.

The survey of carpenters on PEI was done at the same time as surveys of construction electricians on PEI, and carpenters and plumbers in Nova Scotia. The development of questionnaires for all of these groups was completed in an integrated fashion as was the testing and implementation of the surveys. For this reason, the methodology section of this report describes the design and process followed for all four trades groups.

2.2 Questionnaire Design

PRAXIS Research and Consulting Inc, in consultation with Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC), designed a questionnaire for each of the three trades involved. The final draft of the questionnaire was then programmed into PRA's computer-aided telephone interviewing (CATI) system for pre-testing.

2.2.1 Pre-testing

The pre-testing took place in March 2004 and involved the following steps:

- ▲ A general discussion of the purpose of the research;
- ▲ A question-by-question review of the survey instrument and a discussion of the intent of each question;
- ▲ Conducting pre-test surveys with seven carpenters, a debriefing of the results of the initial pre-test, which resulted in numerous modifications to the questionnaire;

¹ HRSDC provided a survey frame comprised of Carpenters (NOC 7271).



- ▲ Further pre-testing (n=26) once these initial modifications were made; and
- ▲ Another debriefing of the results of this pre-testing and further revisions to the questionnaire.

While the initial pre-test focused on carpenters, a smaller pre-test was conducted with each of the other groups. The finalized version of the questionnaire for carpenters is found in Appendix A.

2.3 Sampling Method

HRSDC provided PRAXIS Research and Consulting with a sample of individuals who met the criteria, that is, they listed carpentry as their main area of work activity and had collected Employment Benefits for any period of time in 2001 or 2002.

This information was transferred to PRA electronically. Due to the sensitive nature of the information, the file was transferred in an encrypted format.

2.4 Summary of Methods

PRA contacted all 386 people on the HRSDC list of carpenters on PEI who claimed EI in 2001 or 2002. Of those contacted, 100 interviews were completed over the interview period. Potential respondents were very cooperative – only 29% refused to participate in the survey.

Table 1 summarizes the methodology. The error rate assumes that the sample was random.

Sampling method	Random from list
Survey method	Telephone
Total sample – PEI Carpenters	100
Carpenters (PEI)	+/- 8.3%, 19 times out of 20
Pre-test dates	March 23, 26, 30, and 31, 2004
Survey dates	March 27 to April 8, 2004



It must be noted that the error rate on questions that are answered by a sub-set of respondents is higher than the level indicated in the table above. In these cases, differences in results reported for sub-sets of respondents may not be statistically significant.

All interviewers and supervisors on this project have been certified as “Enhanced Reliability” from Public Works and Government Services Canada.

In order to participate in the survey, respondents had to have been employed in the specified trade at some point in 2000, 2001, or 2002. As a result, 15 of 115 co-operative contacts (13%) in the survey frame did not qualify as carpenters.

The call record for the survey of carpenters is presented in the following table.

Table 2
Call Record for Carpenters Survey, PEI

Outcome	Number	Percent
A Total numbers attempted	386	100%
1. Not in service	18	5%
2. Fax	2	1%
3. Business	2	<1%
Remaining	364	94%
B Total eligible numbers	364	100%
4. Busy	4	1%
5. Answering machines	31	9%
6. No answer	35	10%
7/8. Language/illness/incapability	19	5%
9. Selected/eligible respondent not available	112	31%
Remaining	163	45%
C Total asked	163	100%
10. Household refusal	-	-
11. Respondent refusal	44	27%
12. Qualified respondent break off	4	2%
Remaining	115	71%
D Co-operative contacts	115	100%
13. Disqualified	15	13%
14. Completed interviews	100	87%
Refusal rate = (10+11+12)/C	48	29%
Response rate (D/B)	115	32%

Responses to Questions

3.0 Responses to Questions

3.1 Stratification of the Workforce

The carpentry workforce is comprised of three distinct groups:

- ▲ Licensed journey people who hold a Certificate of Qualification as a carpenter under the Apprenticeship and Trades Qualifications Act of the Province of Prince Edward Island.
- ▲ Workers who identify themselves as carpenters but do not hold a Certificate.
- ▲ Apprentices.

Information from the survey will be presented separately for each of these groups when possible.

The number of respondents included in each of the three occupational groups is presented in the following table.

Registered Apprentice	17
Certificate of Qualification	26
Non-Certified	55
Number of Respondents	98

Source: Q11 & Q12

The table indicates that 17% of the carpenters interviewed classified themselves as registered apprentices, 27% classified themselves as licensed journey people and 56% classified themselves as unlicensed workers. The employer survey report completed by PRAXIS showed that employers estimated that the proportion of their peak season workforce that was in each of the three occupational groups was: 11% registered apprentices, 43% licensed journey people and 47% unlicensed workers. This comparison indicates that apprentices and unlicensed workers were over-represented in the EI survey whereas certified carpenters were under-represented.



Section 5 of this report reviews data from the 2001 Census and compares these data to those of carpenters who claimed EI between 1997 and 2002. The average age of carpenters included in the survey was 41, the same as the average for carpenters in the 2001 Census. The PRAXIS survey matches 2001 Census very closely in terms of the age profile.

A higher proportion of the individuals who claimed EI at some point from 1997 to 2002 were in the 15-34 age group (34%) compared to the PRAXIS survey (26%) or the 2001 Census (27%). These age profiles are presented in the following table.

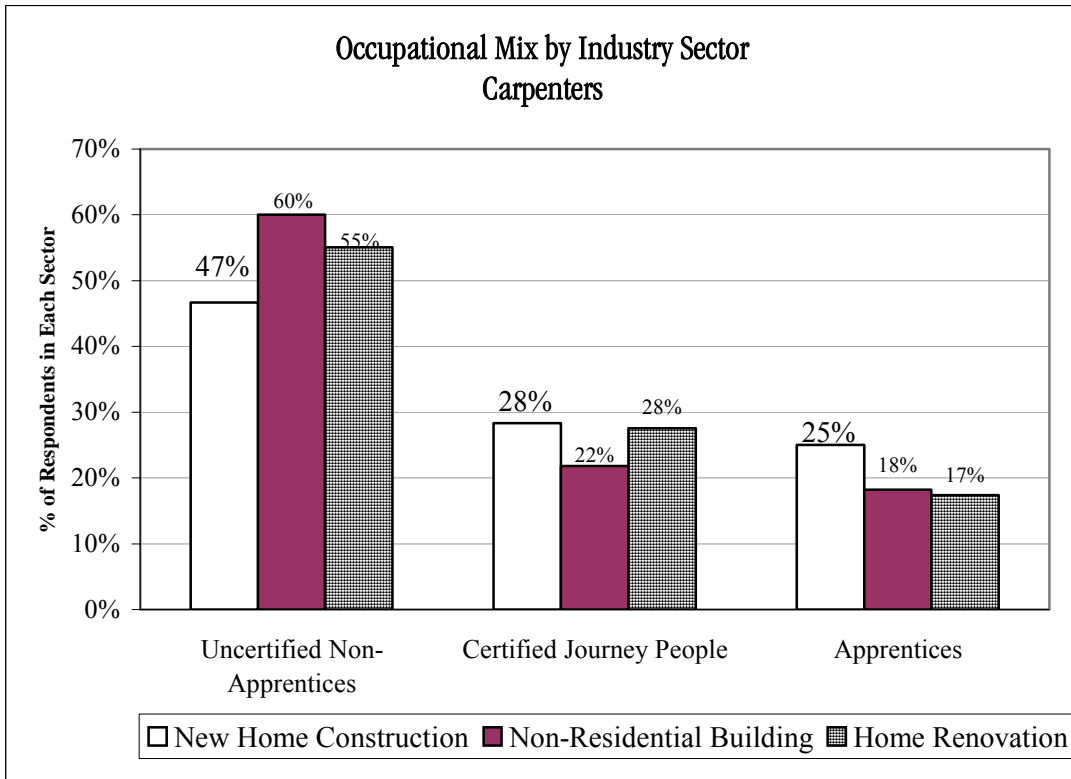
	PRAXIS Survey	All EI Claimants 1997-2002	2001 Census
15-34	26%	34%	27%
35-44	35%	30%	33%
45-54	25%	24%	26%
55+	14%	12%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%

The average age of apprentice respondents was 32 compared to 43 for certified journey people and 44 for non-certified non-apprentices. Twelve of 17 apprentices (71%) were under 35.

The average age of respondents who worked in non-residential building construction was 42, similar to the average age range of 37-44 found in the other sectors. Twenty-two of the 55 respondents (40%) who worked in non-residential building construction were 45 or over.

Non-residential building construction had a relatively low proportion of certified journey people compared to the other sectors and a relatively high proportion of uncertified non-apprentices. New home construction had a relatively high percent of apprentices compared to other sectors. New home construction and home renovations had the same percentage of certified journey people but home renovations had a higher proportion of uncertified non-apprentices. The distribution of occupational groups across three key sectors of the construction industry is shown in the following exhibit.

² The age profile of PRAXIS survey respondents is as of 2002 while that of the EI Claimants and Census participants is as of 2001.



Source: Q3, Q11 & Q12

3.2 Unionization

Twenty-nine of the 100 respondents were members of a trade union in 2002.

The average age of unionized respondents was 42 – one year older than their non-union counterparts who were 41 on average. Forty-five percent of unionized respondents were 45 or older compared to 36% of non-unionized respondents.

Twenty-four of 29 unionized respondents (83%) were unemployed in 2002 compared to 61 of 71 non-union respondents (86%). Both unionized and non-unionized respondents who indicated that they were unemployed in 2002 were unemployed for about five months on average.



3.3 Employment in Any Occupation

Respondents were asked to estimate the number of months they worked in any occupation in 2002. They worked approximately 8.3 months on average with 15% of the respondents working all twelve months as shown in the following table. No respondents worked for less than three months in 2002 and 18 out of the 100 surveyed worked for less than six months.

	Number	Percent
<6	18	18%
6-8	36	36%
9-11	30	30%
12	15	15%
Total	99	100%

Source: Q1

Eighty-one of the 100 respondents worked full-time in their trade (31 hours or more per week) in 2002 while 19 worked part-time at some point in 2002.

The average number of months worked in 2002 in any occupation did not vary greatly across the different sectors of the construction industry.

Unionized respondents worked an average of 7.8 months in 2002 while non-unionized respondents worked an average of 8.5 months.



3.4 Unemployment

The average duration of unemployment was quite consistent across industry sectors at about 4 months. Eighty-four percent of respondents were unemployed for some part of 2002. Uncertified non-apprentices and certified journey people were unemployed for an average of 4.5 months compared to 3.8 months for apprentices.

Unionized respondents were unemployed in 2002 an average of 5.1 months compared to 4.1 months for non-unionized respondents.

3.5 Employment as a Carpenter and in Other Occupations

Respondents indicated that, on average, they worked as a carpenter for 7.9 months in 2002. That is, respondents worked 95% of the time as carpenters. Thirteen respondents worked as a carpenter for 12 months while 22 out of 100 worked for less than six months as a carpenter.

Twelve of the 100 respondents indicated that they were employed in occupations other than carpentry in 2002. These respondents worked an average of 3.3 months in non-carpentry occupations in 2002. Of the 11 respondents who indicated how long they worked in another occupation in 2002, none worked for more than six months of the year in this occupation. Truck driving and operating a snow plow were the most frequently cited alternative occupations followed by fishing/fisheries.

Almost 42% of certified respondents worked 10 months or more as carpenter in 2002 compared to about 33% of uncertified non-apprentices. Apprentices were employed for an average of 8.1 months as a carpenter in 2002 while uncertified non-apprentices and certified journey people were employed an average of 7.9 months.

The survey data also show that respondents with a high school education, but no post-secondary training, and those who had completed community college or above, worked as a carpenter for a greater proportion of the year (7.8 and 8.6 months respectively) than those with less than high school (7.2 months).



3.6 Industry Sector Worked by Respondents

Respondents were asked to identify the industry sectors in which they worked in 2002. They also were asked to estimate the percentage of their total work in 2002 that occurred in each industry sector. The responses are summarized in the following table.

	New home construction (single detached including cottages)	Apartment, condominium or other multiple-unit housing	Home renovations	Non-residential building construction	Service and repair ³
Number of Respondents	62	21	71	55	59
Mean % ⁽¹⁾	48%	38%	37%	35%	17%
Percent of those worked in sector who worked:					
< 25% in sector	21%	52%	37%	46%	76%

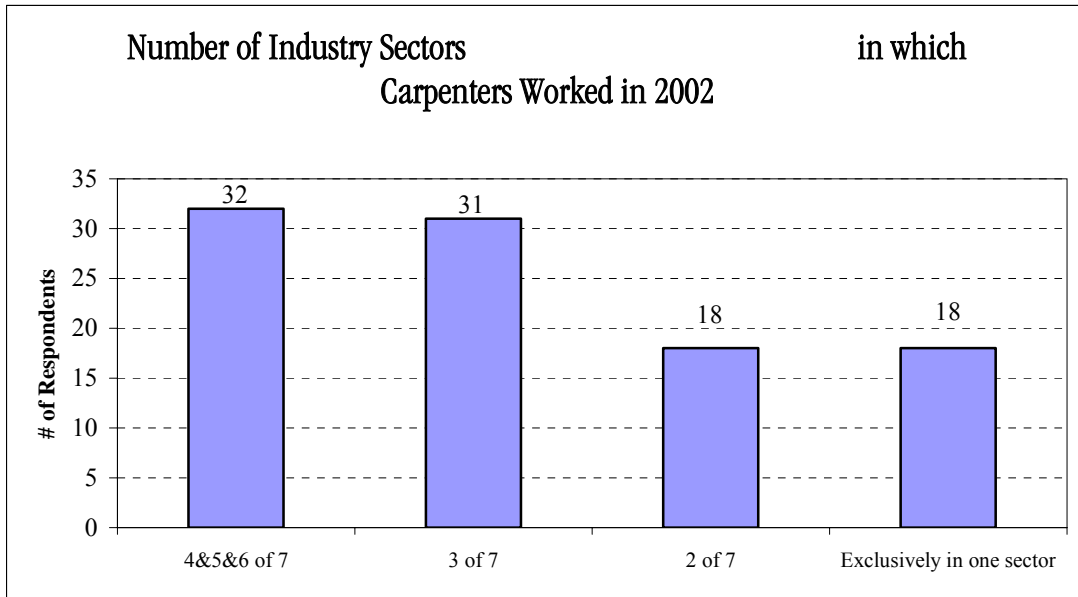
Note (1) – Percentage of time worked in each industry sector by those who worked in that sector.

Source: Q3

The table shows that the highest proportion (71%) of respondents worked in home renovations followed by new home construction (62%) and non-residential building (55%). New home construction accounted for almost one-half of the time worked for respondents who worked in this sector, while time spent working in other sectors was somewhat lower. It is interesting that a relatively high proportion of the workforce was employed in service and repair but this sector accounted for a relatively low percentage (mean = 17%) of the work of those employed in this sector.

Eighteen respondents worked exclusively in one sector. Respondents worked exclusively in every sector except multi-unit housing. Many respondents worked in multiple sectors as illustrated in the following exhibit.

³ Breakdowns for Engineering Construction and Other Industries could not be provided due to confidentiality restrictions.



Source: Q3

Sixty-three of the 99 respondents who answered this question worked in three or more sectors. Of the respondents who worked in 3 of 7 sectors, the combination with the highest number respondents (39%) was new home construction, home renovation and service and repair. Of the respondents who worked in 4 of 7 sectors, the combination with the highest number respondents (65%) was new home construction, home renovations, non-residential building and service and repair.⁴

The data indicate that a small proportion (18%) of respondents worked exclusively in one sector, an equal proportion worked in two sectors, and almost two-thirds of respondents worked in three or more sectors.

The PRAXIS survey asked respondents to identify industry sectors where they performed their work without allowing them to choose Trade Contracting. This technique forced respondents to reveal the industries and sectors in which they actually provided their services. The results show that a majority of respondents worked in a number of industry sectors while a minority worked exclusively in one or two sectors. They provide evidence that there was a high degree of mobility from one industry sector to another in 2002.

⁴ Breakdowns for respondents who worked in 2 of 7 sectors could not be provided due to confidentiality restrictions.

The Record of Employment (ROE) data on respondents to the carpenter survey indicate that 16% respondents were classified in Trade Contracting. This is substantially lower than the 44% of carpenters on PEI classified in Trade Contracting in 2001 as estimated in the 2001 Census. Differences were also found in the proportion of respondents in the Building, Development and General Contracting, and Other Industries sectors, compared to the 2001 Census. The ROE data are presented in the following table.

Table 7 Respondents by Industry PRAXIS PEI Carpenter EI Survey		
	#	%
Building, Development and General Contracting	58	58%
Trade Contracting	16	16%
Other Industries including Other Construction ⁵	26	26%
Total	100	100%

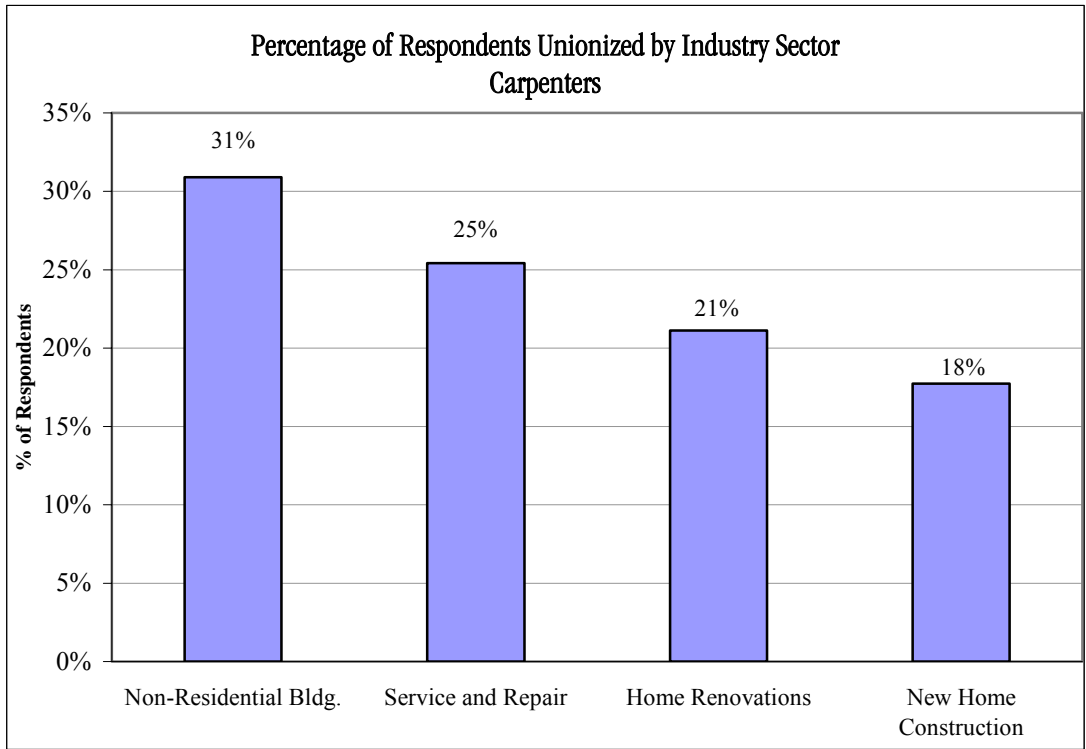
Source: HRSDC ROE Data on Carpenter Survey Respondents, PRAXIS

The breakdown of the carpentry workforce by industry sector in the 2001 Census is presented in the following table.

Table 8 Carpentry Labour Force by Industry Sector 2001 Census		
	%	%
Construction Industries	89%	
- Building, Development and General Contracting		44%
- Trade Contracting		44%
- Industry and Heavy Engineering		1%
Manufacturing Industry	3%	
Other Industries	8%	
Total	100%	

Source: 2001 Census

⁵ Manufacturing is the single largest component of Other Industries.



Source: Q3 & Q7

The exhibit⁶ shows that home renovations and new home construction had the lowest levels of unionization with the degree of unionization in the non-residential building sector being the highest.

3.7 Wages of Carpenters

The average wage for a carpenter was \$13.79 per hour in 2002. The minimum wage recorded in the survey was \$7.50 while the maximum was \$25 per hour. There was a significant degree of variation around the mean wage as shown in the following table.

⁶ Percentages in Apartments and Engineering Construction could not be shown due to confidentiality restrictions.



Table 9
Hourly Wage Received as a Carpenter in 2002
(97 responses)

	% of All Respondents	% of Licensed Trades Workers	% of Unlicensed Workers⁷
< \$15 per hour	66%	52%	65%
\$15 or more per hour	34%	48%	35%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Q11, Q12 & Q17

The table shows that approximately 50% of certified trades workers made less than \$15 per hour, and the other half made \$15 or more per hour. For uncertified non-apprentices, close to two-thirds (65%) made less than \$15 per hour. All apprentice respondents earned between \$10 and \$19 per hour.

The average wage for a certified journey person was \$14.64 per hour. The average for uncertified workers was \$13.83 per hour while that for apprentices was \$12.40 per hour. On average apprentices earned 85% as much as certified journey people and 90% as much as uncertified workers.

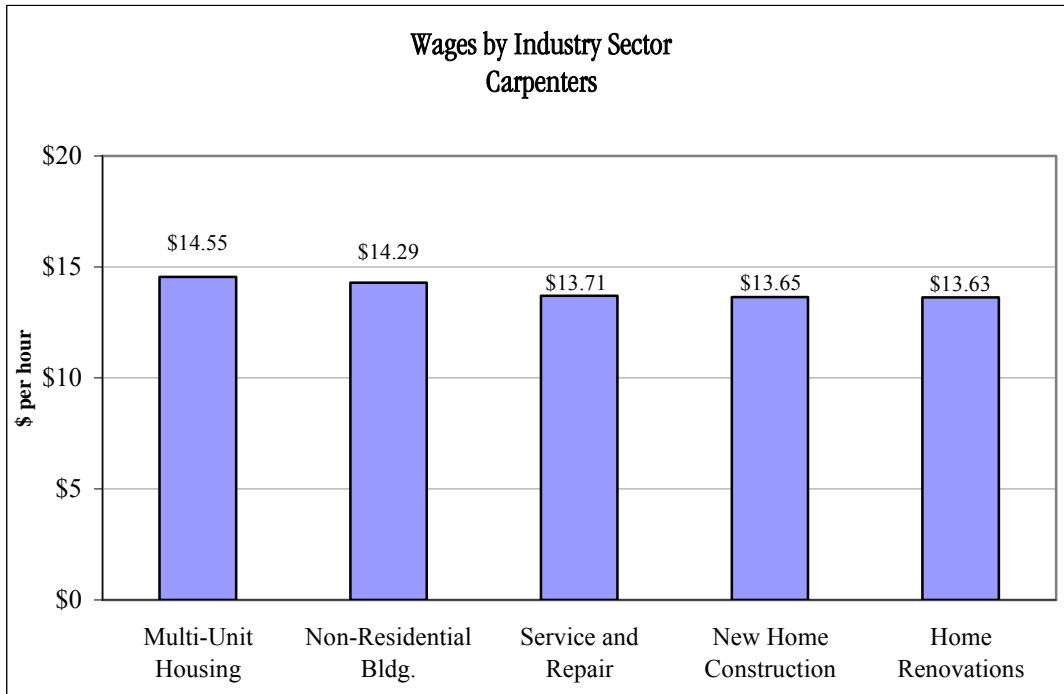
Roughly equal proportions of certified journey people made \$10 to \$14 per hour (48%) and \$15 to \$19 per hour (44%).

The majority of the uncertified non-apprentices (60%) made between \$10 and \$14 per hour with an additional 16 (29%) making between \$15 and \$19 per hour.

Twenty-eight unionized respondents provided information on the average wage they received in 2002. The overall average of unionized respondents was \$15.31 per hour. This was 16% higher than the average wage of \$13.19 per hour for 71 non-unionized respondents.

Approximately 70% of non-union workers made between \$10 and \$15 per hour. Wages by industry sector in 2002 are illustrated in the following exhibit.

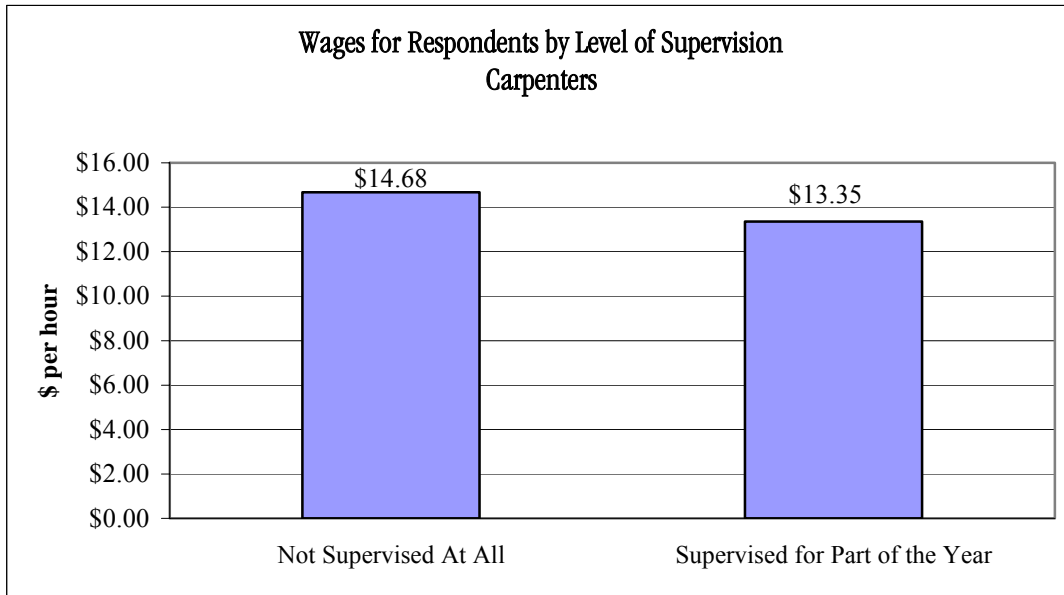
⁷ Breakdowns for Apprentices cannot be reported due to confidentiality restrictions.



Source: Q3 & Q17

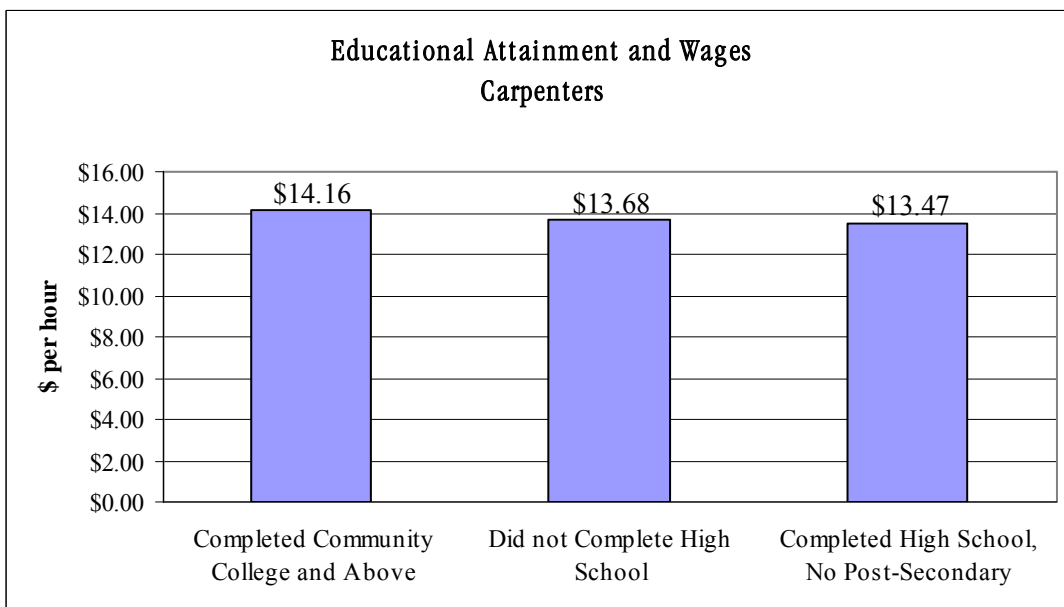
The exhibit shows that average wages paid to respondents was similar across all industry sectors; the difference was less than 7%.

Wages for workers who fell into the various supervisory categories were compared. Respondents who were not supervised at all received a wage of \$14.68 and earned a premium of 10% over those who were supervised for part of the year, as shown in the following exhibit.



Source: Q15 & Q17

The relationship between wages and educational attainment is depicted in the following exhibit. The exhibit shows that the wages of respondents who completed community college and above were roughly equal to those with lower levels of education.



Source: Q13 & Q17



There does not appear to be a positive relationship between the skill levels of respondents and wage levels. Seventy-one percent of respondents who made \$15 per hour or more rated themselves as a 4 or 5 on average on a scale of 1 to 5 in terms of nine technical skill sets specified in the survey. Sixty-nine percent of respondents who made less than \$15 per hour rated their skills as a 4 or 5 on average.

3.8 Job Search and Travel

Thirty-seven carpenters searched for a job in 2002. Fourteen of those who searched for jobs were unionized and 23 were non-unionized carpenters. The most frequently used job search methods are illustrated in the following table.

Directly contacted employers you knew in the industry	19
Checked newspaper ads	15
Used the HRDC Job Bank	15
Made enquiries in the community	13
Other	21

Source: Q16

The average distance that respondents indicated that they would be willing to travel for work on a daily basis was 54 kilometres. Fifty-six percent of the respondents were willing to travel a maximum of 50 kilometres and another 43% willing to travel from 50 to 100 kilometres.

One-third of the respondents were willing to re-locate for work. One-third of these respondents were willing to permanently re-locate while two-thirds were willing to temporarily re-locate.



3.9 Level of Work

A small fraction of the respondents supervised other workers for all of 2002 while an additional 40% supervised other workers for part of the year. A slight majority of the workforce did no supervision.

The survey indicates that there is a relationship between the level of supervision and the level of technical trades skills of the respondents. Almost all (96%) of the 27 respondents who were not supervised at all in 2002 gave an average rating of 4 or 5, on a scale of 1 to 5, for the nine skill sets that comprise the carpentry occupation. By comparison, only 56% of the respondents who were supervised for part of the year rated their skills as a 4 or 5.

It is interesting to note that the highest proportion of respondents rating their skills as a 4 or 5 were those who graduated from high school and had no post-secondary training. Twenty-seven of 35 (77%) of respondents in this group rated their skills as a 4 or 5. By comparison, 58% of respondents who did not complete high school rated their skills as a 4 or 5 on a scale of 1 to 5 compared to 72% of community college graduates.

3.10 Work Activities in the Carpentry Trade

The PRAXIS survey asked carpentry respondents to identify work activities that they were involved in and to estimate the percentage of their time spent working in each activity. The responses are summarized in the following table.

Table 11
Respondents Worked in the Following Types of Carpentry in 2002

	Framing	Finish Carpentry	Cabinet Making	Roofing	Flooring	Installati on	Form Work/ Foundations	Other
Number of Respondents	89	77	30	80	66	91	26	21
Mean % ⁽¹⁾	34%	20%	18%	17%	11%	20%	20%	23%

Note (1) – Mean time spent on each activity by those who worked in the activity.

Source: Q4 & Q5



The table shows that most respondents were involved in framing, finish carpentry, roofing, flooring and installation.⁸ Smaller proportions of the respondents were involved in cabinet making, form work and other work activities. These data indicate that most respondents to the survey were “generalists” within the carpentry trade and did not specialize in any particular work activity.

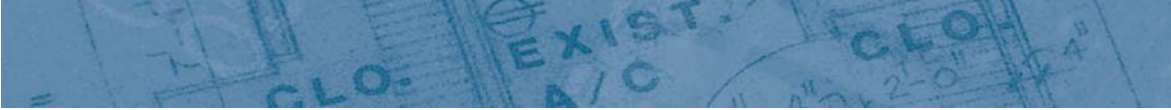
The highest proportion (91%) of respondents worked in installation (drywall siding, eavestroughing, windows, kitchen cupboards, other) followed by framing (89%) and roofing (80%).

Framing accounted for over one-third of the time worked by respondents who work at this activity in 2002. On average respondents did not spend more than 20% of their time on any of the other work activities identified in the table. These data reinforce the conclusion that survey respondents worked in a variety of work activities and were generalists within the carpentry trade.

3.11 Respondent Rating of Experience with Skill Sets

Survey respondents were asked to rate their experience with skill sets defined in the Occupational Analyses Series for carpenters produced by the Occupational Standards Division of HRDC, 1994. It should be noted that The Canadian Council of Directors of Apprenticeship (CCDA) recognizes the occupational analysis as the national standard for the occupation of carpenters.

⁸ Installation of drywall siding, eavestroughing, windows, kitchen cupboards, etc.



The ratings for a variety of tasks that comprise skill sets in the occupational analysis are presented in the following table. The skill sets are:

Skill 1 – The use of hand and power tools.

Skill 2 – Preparation and interpretation of working drawings.

Skill 3 – Form work.

Skill 4 – Framing.

Skill 5 – Installation of doors and windows, exterior trim and coverings, wall coverings, ceilings, stairs.

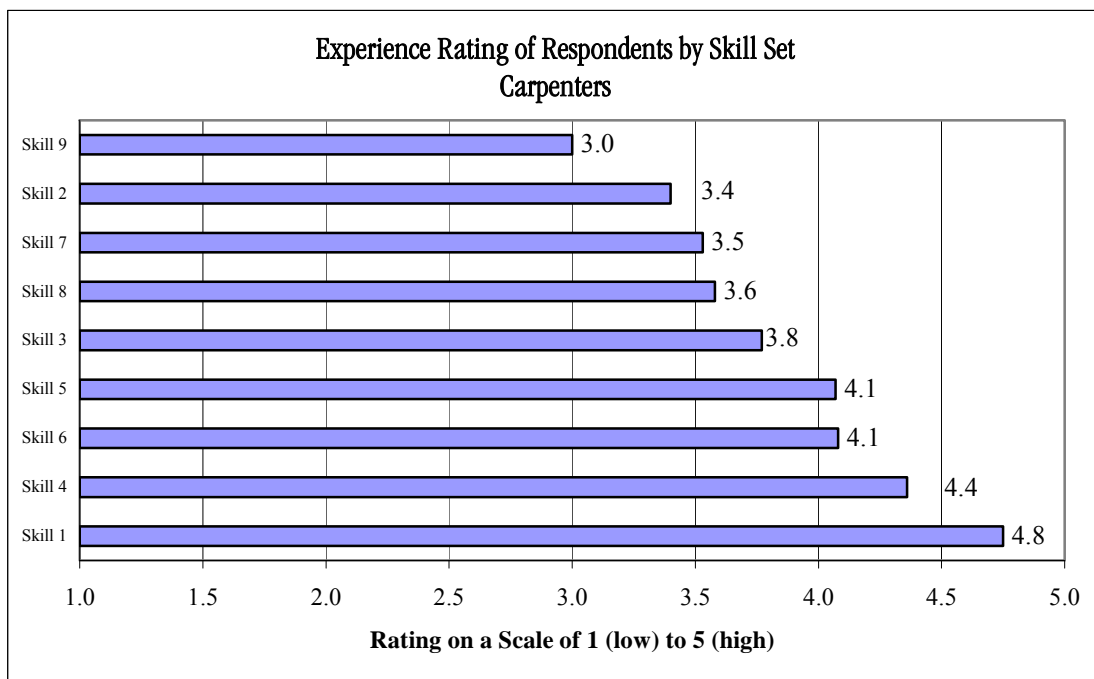
Skill 6 – Roofing.

Skill 7 – Flooring installation.

Skill 8 – Finish carpentry.

Skill 9 – Building and installation of cabinets, countertops and shelving.

The ratings are illustrated in the following exhibit.



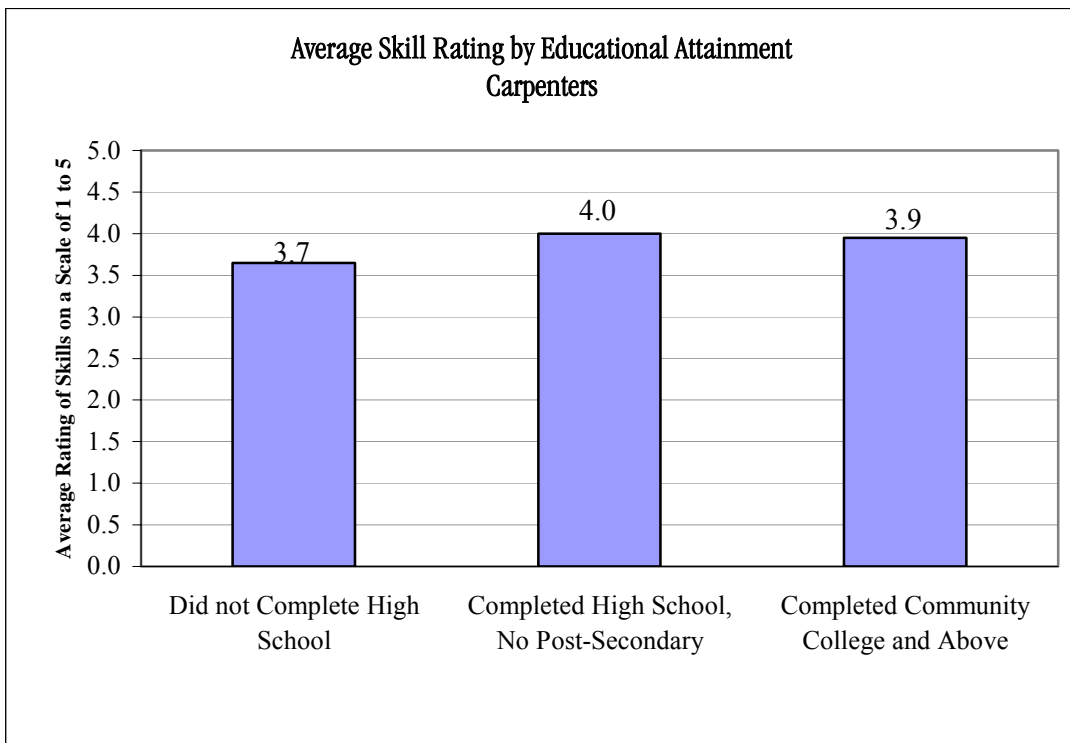
Source: Q6



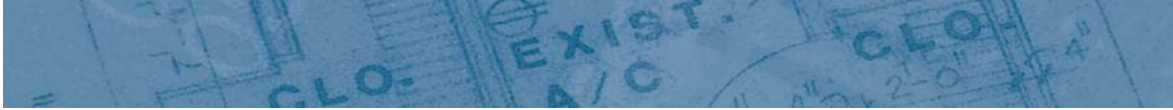
Respondents rated their experience with cabinet-making (skill 9) the lowest at 3 out of 5. Preparing drawings (3.4), flooring (3.5), and finish carpentry (3.6) also received relatively low ratings. The highest ratings were given for the use of tools (4.8) and framing (4.4).

Non-unionized respondents rated their skills as 3.9 on average compared to 3.8 for unionized respondents. Average skill ratings were very similar across most of the industry sectors identified in the survey, with roughly an average of 4 on a scale of 1 to 5.

The skill ratings of respondents did not vary significantly according to their educational attainment as shown in the following exhibit.



Source: Q6 & Q13



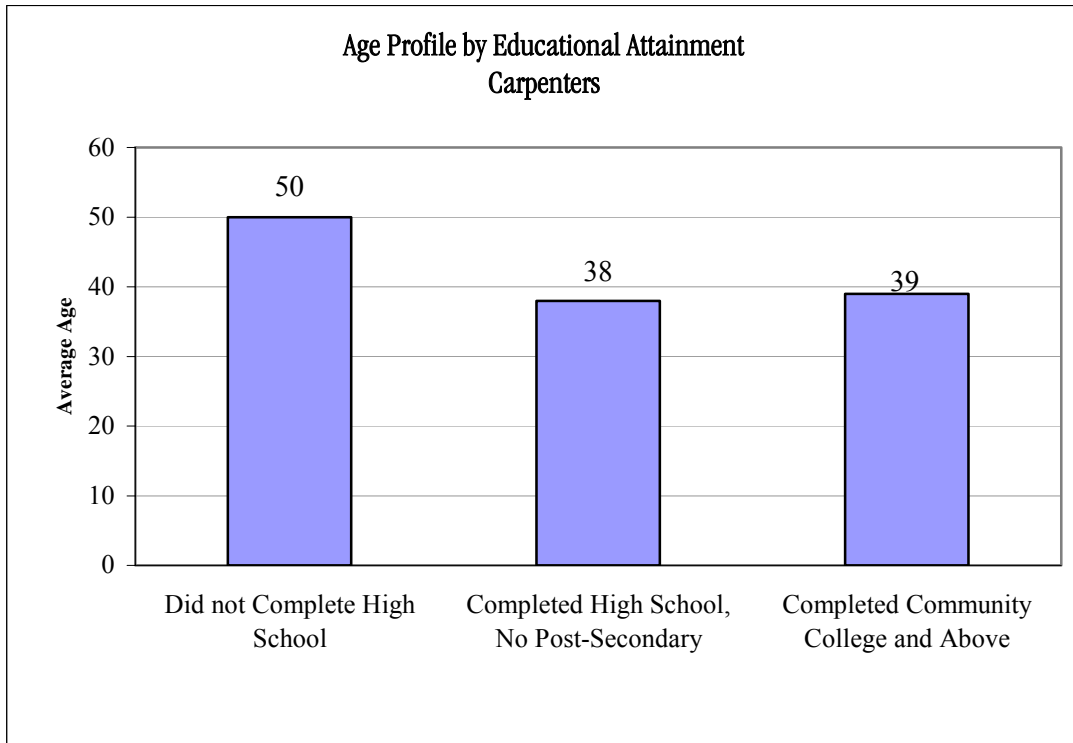
3.12 Educational Attainment

Approximately 39% of the carpenters included in the PRAXIS EI Claimant survey completed community college or above and 35% completed high school but did not undertake post-secondary training. Approximately one-quarter of the respondents did not complete high school. These data are presented in the following table.

Table 12		
Highest Level of Education in 2002		
	Number	Percent
Did not complete high school	26	26%
Graduated from high school, no post-secondary training	35	35%
Completed community college or above	39	39%
Total	100	100%

Source: Q13

The average age of respondents by level of educational attainment is presented in the following exhibit.

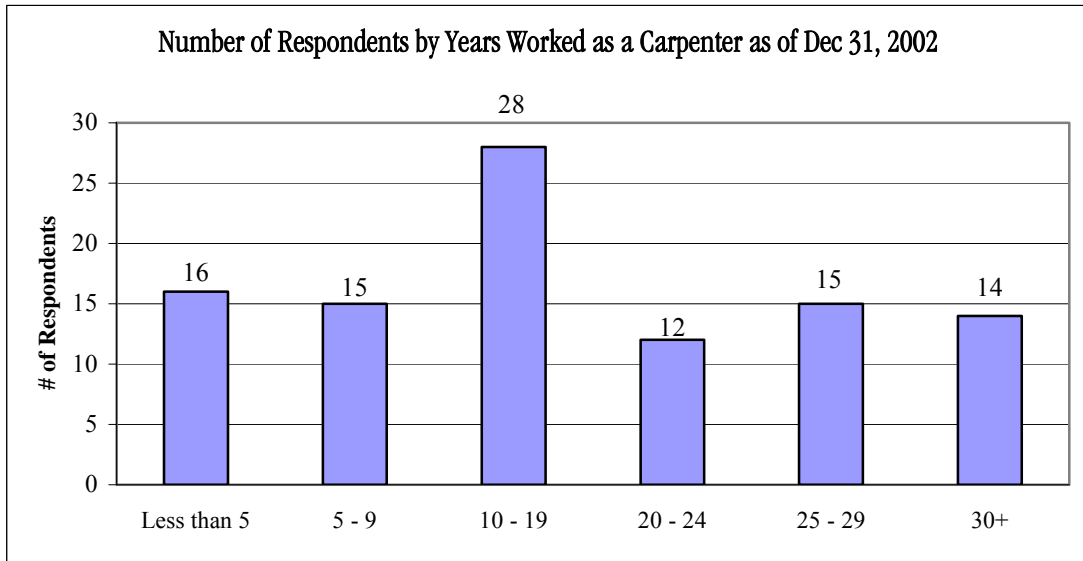


Source: Q13 & HRSDC EI Administrative Data

The exhibit shows that respondents who did not complete high school were on average older relative to those in the other educational attainment categories.

3.13 Years Worked

The average respondent had worked for 17 years as a carpenter as of December 31, 2002. The distribution of respondents in intervals of years worked is shown in the following exhibit.



Source: Q14

The exhibit shows that 31% of respondents had worked less than 10 years as a carpenter whereas 29% had worked for 25 years or more.

Certified respondents worked an average of 22 years as a carpenter, compared with 18 years for uncertified non-apprentices. Apprentices worked on average 6 years as a carpenter. It is interesting to note that the average age of apprentices was 32 which implies that, on average, apprentices began their carpentry careers at the age of 26.

None of the respondents who indicated that they were certified journey people worked as a carpenter for less than five years, and over 80% worked for 15 or more years.

Close to one-third (35%) of uncertified non-apprentices worked for less than 15 years as a carpenter, and about two-thirds (65%) worked for 15 years or more.

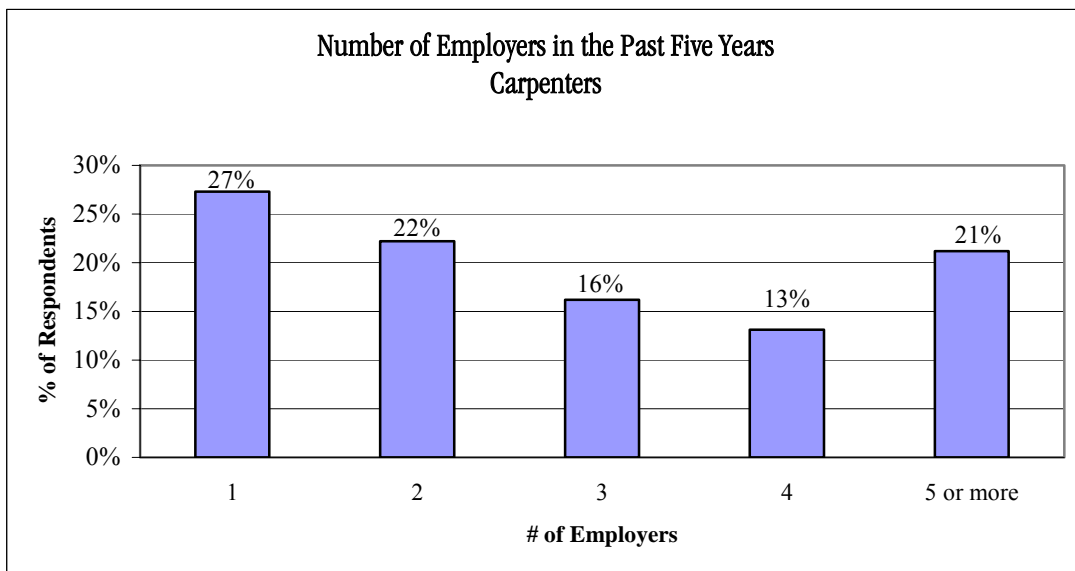
The average number of years worked by unionized respondents was 19 years compared to 16 years for non-unionized respondents. More than half (52%) of unionized respondents worked 20 or more years as a carpenter, compared to 37% of non-unionized respondents.



Of the total years worked by carpenters, an estimated 74% were on a seasonal basis⁹ and 26% were on a full-time basis.¹⁰ Approximately 51% of respondents had never worked on a full-time basis.

3.14 Number of Employers

On average, respondents worked for 3.2 employers in the five years leading up to 2002. The number of employers for which the 99 respondents who answered this question worked for in the five years leading up to 2002 is illustrated in the following exhibit.



Source: Q14

The exhibit shows that 27% of the respondents had only one employer. Approximately one-half (50%) of the respondents had three or more employers.

3.15 Gender

All of the respondents were male.

⁹ A seasonal basis was defined as 40 weeks per year or fewer.

¹⁰ A full-time basis was defined as more than 40 weeks per year.

Review of EI Administration Data

4.0 Review of EI Administrative Data

Individuals making EI claims were classified as carpenters if they indicated to the HRSDC official in making their application that their last job before claiming EI was a carpenter. Data on all such individuals who made a claim on PEI from 1997 to 2002 are presented and discussed in this section of the report. Many carpenter claimants also made claims over the 1997-2002 period in which they specified another occupation. Claims for other occupations are presented and discussed along with the carpentry claims.

The number of claimants per year from 1997 to 2002, and the total number claims made by individuals who made a claim as a carpenter at some point in this period, are presented in the table below. The “Other” category in the table represents claims for occupations other than carpentry made by individuals who made claims as carpenters between 1997 and 2002.

Table 12
Number of EI Claimants & Claims – PEI Carpenters 1997 to 2002

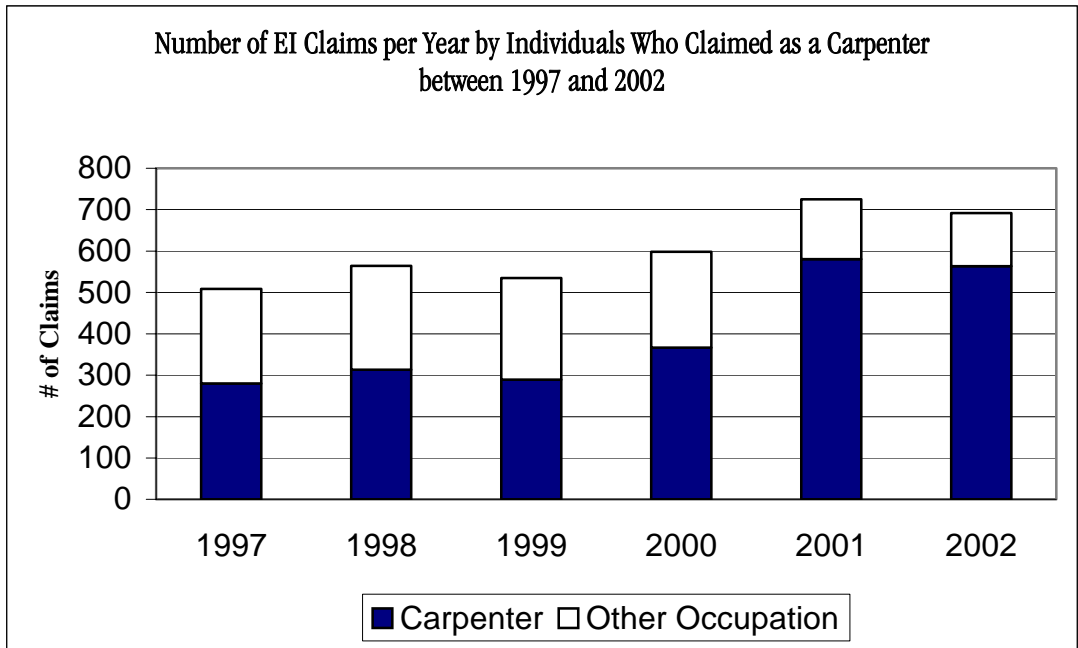
Year of Claim	# of Claimants	# of Claims		Total
		Carpenter	Other	
1997	489	280	228	508
1998	533	313	251	564
1999	514	289	246	535
2000	555	367	231	598
2001	680	580	145	725
2002	657	563	129	692
1997-2002	854	2,392	1,230	3,622

Source: HRSDC & EI Administrative Data

The above table shows that there were a total of 854 claimants over the period and, in any given year, nearly 60% of these individuals made a claim.

The total number of claimants rose appreciably from 555 in 2000 to 680 in 2001, and remained near that level in 2002. The number of claims as a carpenter also followed this trend during that period while the number of claims for “Other” occupations declined in 2001 and 2002.

These trends are illustrated in the following exhibit.



Source: HRSDC EI Administrative Data

It is interesting to note that the 1996 and 2001 Census show that the unemployment rate for carpenters declined from 21% in 1996 to 18% in 2001. Neither the Census data nor the data on the number of EI claimants indicates that demand for carpenters outstripped supply over the 1996-2002 period.

The number of claims per claimant over the period is shown in the following table.

Table 13 Claimants by # of Claims PEI Carpenters, 1997 to 2002		
# of Claims	# of Claimants	% of Claimants
1	68	8%
2	88	10%
3	109	13%
4	144	17%
5	219	26%
6	205	24%
7	18	2%
8	3	<1%
Total	854	100%

Source: HRSDC, EI Administrative Data

The table shows that the vast majority of claimants had more than one claim over the six-year period. More than half of the claimants had five or more claims over the period with the average number of claims per individual standing at just over four. The table shows a pattern of regular EI use by a large proportion of the claimants with the majority of the claimants making claims in all or most years.

The 2001 Census estimated that there were approximately 1,040 carpenters in the labour force on PEI in 2001 (see Section 5). The number of EI claims that identified carpentry as the occupation in 2001 was 680, or 65% of the Census labour force. These data comparisons indicate that a high proportion of the carpentry workforce, perhaps two-thirds, made claims in 2001 and on an annual basis.

The EI data also show the other occupations marked on claims by individuals who indicated on their claim that they were carpenters at some point over the 1997-2002 period. Roughly 10% of these occupations were carpentry-related occupations, primarily contractors and supervisors in the carpentry trades. Approximately 56% of the “Other” occupations were labourer-related occupations and an additional 8% were fishing-related occupations.

The table below shows the number of claims by type per year from 1997 to 2002. It shows that the vast majority of claims were regular claims and that a small fraction of the claims entailed no benefits.

Type of Claim	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Regular claim	484	95%	540	96%	513	96%	572	96%	688	95%	661	96%
Other ¹¹	10	2%	10	2%	10	2%	11	2%	21	3%	12	2%
No benefits	14	3%	14	2%	12	2%	15	3%	16	2%	19	3%
Total	508	100%	564	100%	535	100%	598	100%	725	100%	692	100%

Source: HRSDC, EI Administrative Data

¹¹ Other category includes sickness (major attached), maternity, summer fishing, winter fishing, and sickness (minor attached).

Review of 2001 Census Data on Carpenters

5.0 Review of 2001 Census Data on Carpenters

The 2001 Census provides a considerable amount of information on carpenters. The Census uses the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) 2001¹² and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1991 to classify occupations. The NOC-S and SOC systems produce identical results for carpenters on PEI.

There were 1,040 carpenters in the labour force on PEI according to the 2001 Census. Of this total, 190 workers (18%) were unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Roughly 44% of the carpenters worked in the Trade Contracting sector during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001)¹³ with an additional 44% working in Building, Development and General Contracting. Smaller proportions of carpenters worked in the manufacturing (3%) and in other industry sectors (8%).

The 2001 Census indicates that 38% of carpenters on PEI held a trades certificate or above.¹⁴ Approximately 40% of carpenters in the 2001 Census had less than a high school graduation certificate, 14% completed high school but had no post-secondary training and 8% had some post-secondary training but did not hold a trades or community college certificate. Just under two-thirds of carpenters (62%) had no post-secondary qualifications while 35% were qualified in the field of applied science technologies and trades.

By comparison, 26% of the respondents to the PRAXIS survey of EI claimants in carpentry held a trades certificate or above. Twenty-six percent of survey respondents did not complete high school, 35% completed high school but had no post-secondary training and 39% completed community college or above.

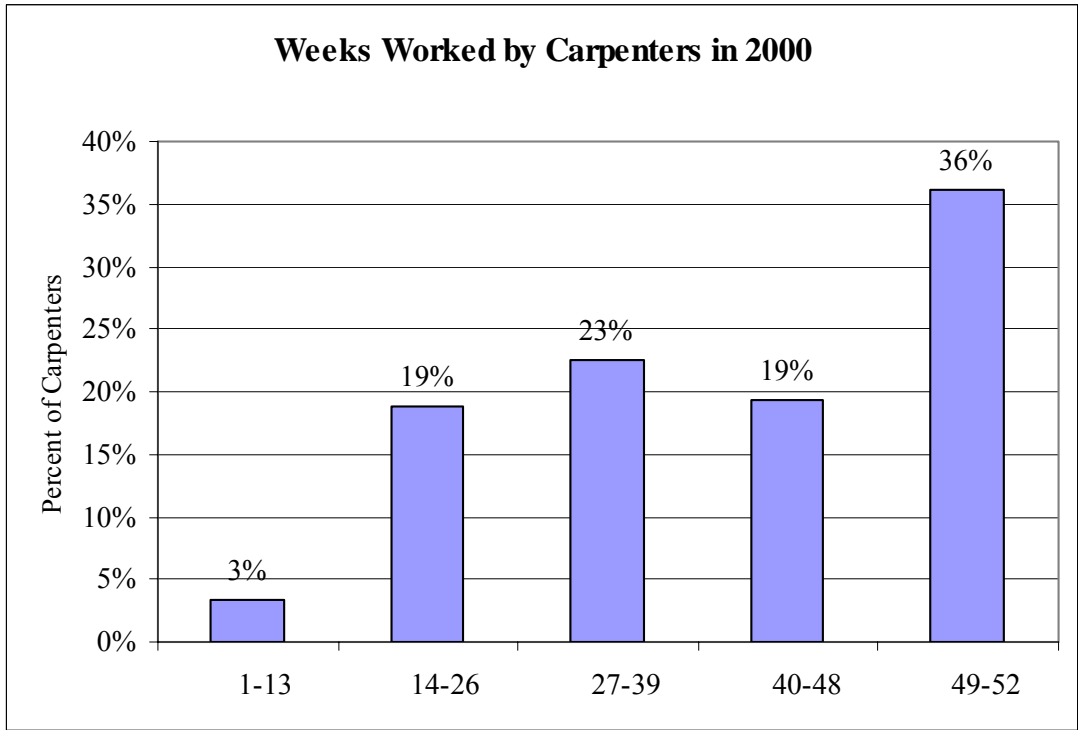
¹² The National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001 (NOC-S 2001) must be distinguished from the National Occupational Classification (NOC) produced by Human Resources Development Canada. The two classifications differ only in the aggregation structure of the classification. Both provide a complete listing of all the categories under which Canadian jobs are classified and their descriptions. The first use of the NOC-S 2001 was in the 2001 Census of Population.

¹³ For those who were unemployed at this time, their job of longest duration since January 1, 2000 was in Trade Contracting.

¹⁴ 29% of the carpentry labour force held a trades certificate and 10% held a college certificate or diploma or above. Some of all of the individuals who held a college certificate or diploma also would have held a trades certificate.



Virtually all of the carpenters worked full-time, that is, more than 30 hours per week. Approximately 36% of the carpenters on PEI indicated in the 2001 Census that they worked between 49-52 weeks in 2000 as depicted in the following exhibit.

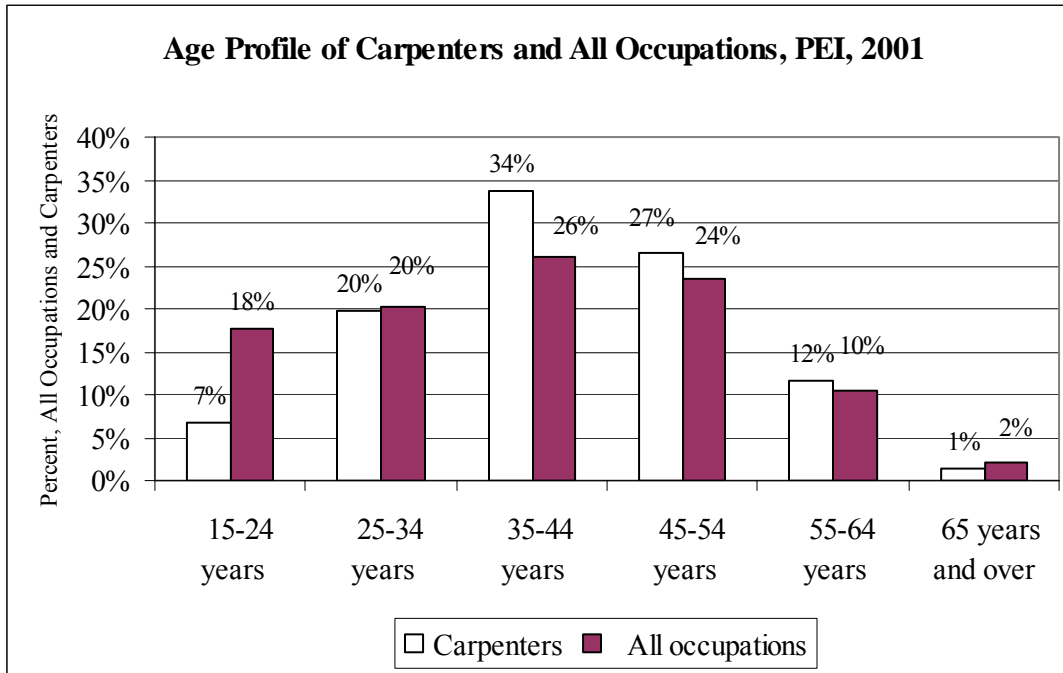


Source: 2001 Census

On average, carpenters worked for 38.6 weeks in 2000.

Roughly 84% of the carpenters identified themselves in the 2001 Census as employees while 16% indicated that they were self-employed, either incorporated or unincorporated.

The age profile of carpenters compared to that for all occupations on PEI in 2001 is presented in the following exhibit.



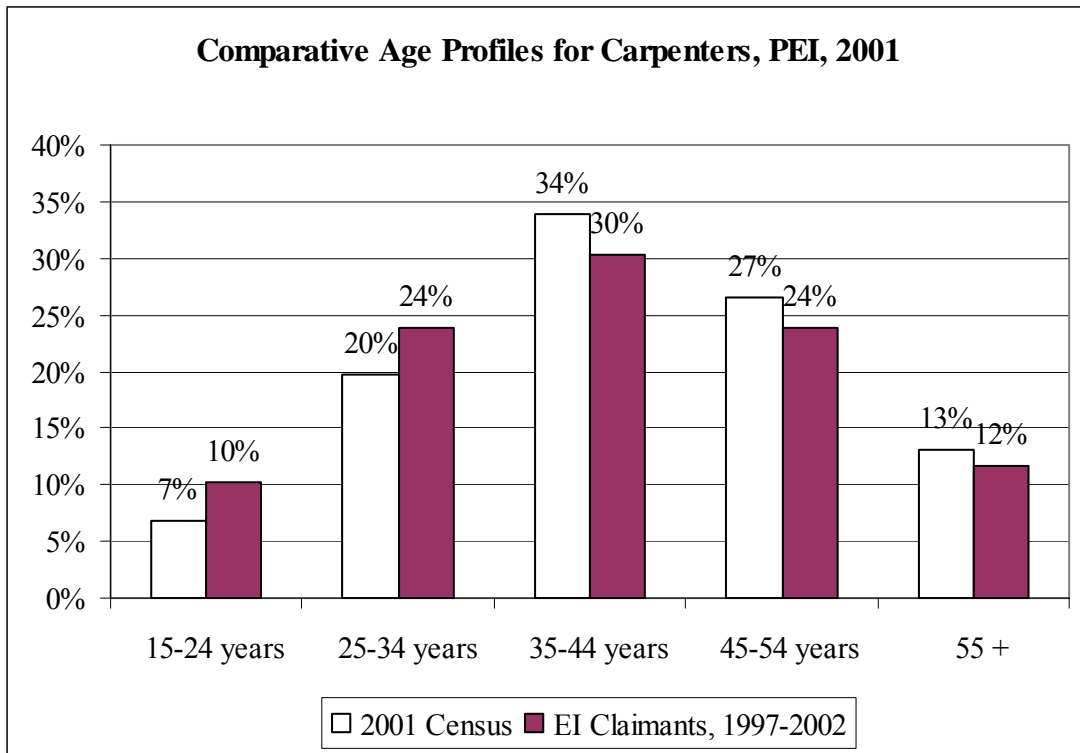
Source: 2001 Census

The exhibit shows that a relatively high proportion of the carpenter labour force was in the 35-44 age group in 2001. The proportion of the carpenter labour force that was under 25 (7%) was much smaller than that for all occupations (18%). The average age of a carpenter in 2001 was 41 compared to 39 for an average worker in all occupations on PEI.

It is interesting to compare the age profile of carpenters on PEI in 2001 with that for carpenters in 1991. In 1991, 15% of carpenters were under 25 compared to 7% in 2001. By comparison, 20% of the overall labour force on PEI was under 25 in 1991 while 18% was under 25 in 2001. While the overall labour force experienced a slight drop in the proportion of the labour force under 25 between 1991 and 2001, carpenters experienced a precipitous drop.



It is interesting to compare the age profile of carpenters on PEI in the 2001 Census to that of EI claimants. This comparison is illustrated in the following exhibit.



Source: 2001 Census & EI Administrative Data

The exhibit shows that the proportion of EI claimants in the 15-24 and 25-34 age groups is higher than that found in the 2001 Census while the proportion of EI claimants in the remaining age groups is lower.

6.0 Findings

This section of the report presents findings that are significant for understanding the labour force and labour market for carpenters on PEI.

6.1 Occupational Composition of Respondents

The labour force for carpenters is made up of three distinct groups: certified trades people, uncertified workers not in the apprenticeship program and apprentices. The survey of employers completed by PRAXIS indicates that 11% of the carpentry labour force on PEI was apprentices in 2002 while 43% was licensed journey people and 47% was unlicensed workers. By comparison, 17% of respondents to the survey of EI claimants were apprentices, 27% were licensed journey people and 56% were unlicensed workers.

A number of important insights emerge from these data. First, the proportion of the carpentry labour force that was apprentices is low relative to construction electricians on PEI where 20% of the labour force was apprentices according to the PRAXIS employer survey. Second, apprentices and uncertified workers accounted for a significantly larger proportion of respondents to the EI Claimant survey than they did in the carpentry labour force as estimated in the PRAXIS employer survey. This implies that a higher proportion of apprentice and uncertified workers claimed EI in 2002 than was the case for licensed journey people. The survey data provide evidence that apprentices and uncertified workers experience more difficulty in the labour market than certified workers.

One-third of all EI claims made by carpenters over the 1997-2002 period were for occupations other than carpentry with over one-half of these claims being for labourer-related jobs. These claimant data suggest that a significant proportion of EI Claimants may have worked in carpentry jobs that were at the low end of the scale in terms of carpentry skills.

6.2 Unemployment and EI Claims by Carpenters

It was demonstrated above that roughly two-thirds (65%) of the Census labour force of carpenters claimed EI in 2001. Roughly 60% of EI Claimants made a claim in any given year between 1997 and 2002. More than one-half of the Claimants had five or more claims over the six year period 1997-2002.



The EI data also indicate that the level of carpentry-related claims increased over the 1997-2002 period. The apparent growing dependence on EI over the 1997-2002 period occurred despite the fact that the construction industry experienced significant economic growth over this period. In fact, the rate of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the construction industry between 1998 and 2002 was nearly twice that in the overall PEI economy. Despite the impressive growth in the construction industry, the EI data indicate that the majority carpenters on PEI experienced on-going disruptions in employment and persistent periods of unemployment over the 1997-2002 period.

6.3 Seasonality and Job Tenure

Survey respondents worked the majority of their careers as seasonal workers. The PRAXIS survey of EI claimants shows that 74% of the years worked by respondents as of December 31, 2002 were on a seasonal basis compared to 26% on a full-year basis.

Labour Force Survey data show that the average job tenure¹⁵ of employees in all occupations on PEI as of 2002 was 97 months. The average for construction trades workers was 71.1 months. The PRAXIS survey of EI claimants shows that, on average, survey respondents worked for 3.2 employers in the five years leading up to 2002. This implies that, on average, respondents worked 19 months per employer.¹⁶ The survey data indicate that the average job tenure of survey respondents was significantly less than for construction trades workers and all workers in Nova Scotia in 2002.

Survey data on seasonality, job tenure and unemployment, combined with the EI data on the number and frequency of claims, provide compelling evidence of a very high level of frictional unemployment among carpenters on PEI over the 1997-2002 period.

¹⁵ Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

¹⁶ There may be a high degree of variability around this 19 month average with EI Claimants working for some employers for a very short period but for much longer periods for other employers.



6.4 Apprentices and Young Workers

The Census age profile data show that only 7% of carpenters were in the 15-24 age group in 2001 compared to 18% for all occupations on PEI. The EI Claimant survey sheds some light on the reasons for low proportion of workers under 25. The average age of apprentices in the survey was 32 and apprentices worked as a carpenter for 6 years on average. These data imply that on average apprentices began working as carpenters when they were 26. Data on entrants into carpentry training at Holland College confirm the survey data by showing that their average age of entrants was 23. New entrants to the carpentry trade appear to begin their careers well after completing high school.

A comparison of the age profiles of carpenters in the 2001 Census with those from the 1991 Census shows that the proportion of carpenters that were under 25 dropped from 15% in 1991 to 7% in 2001. By contrast, the proportion of all workers on PEI that were under 25 dropped only slightly from 20% in 1991 to 18% in 2001. These comparisons indicate that there was a trend away from young carpenters from 1991 to 2001 and that this shift did not occur in the overall labour force.

The apparent drop in recruitment in the carpentry trade over the 1991-2001 period, and the extremely low level of recruitment documented in 2001, raises serious concerns about the supply situation for this trade. It is important to identify and resolve problems that may be contributing to this problem. One obvious cause would be the difficulties in finding stable, year-round employment in this trade as documented elsewhere in this report. These difficulties would undoubtedly make a career as a carpenter less attractive to young people. The instability of employment also could be one reason why withdrawals from the apprenticeship program for carpenters were 75% of completions over the 1990-2001 period.¹⁷ The resolution of the problems of low recruitment and low completion rates for apprentices may depend on resolving the difficulties faced by apprentices in the labour market.

One factor that could contribute to the low number of apprentices is the apparent lack of a significant wage premium for licensed journey people compared to workers without a licence. The EI claimant survey indicates that wages for licensed journey people were only 6% higher than for their unlicensed counterparts. This stands in contrast to the 26% wage premium enjoyed by licensed construction electricians on PEI compared to their unlicensed counterparts. The larger wage premium for licensed

¹⁷ Enterprise Management Consultants, March 2002, Appendix C, Based on PEI Apprenticeship Branch as quoted in "PEI Construction Labour Market Study Education & Training Section", PRAXIS.



construction electricians may explain why the proportion of apprentices in the construction electrician workforce was almost twice as high as that for carpenters in 2002.

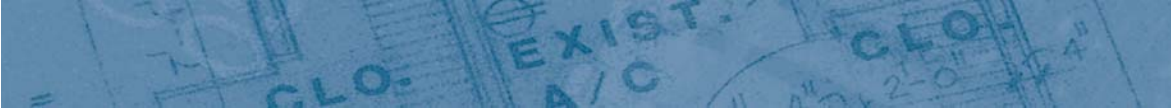
6.5 Mobility and Segmentation of the Labour Force

The EI claimant survey shows that the majority of carpenters were highly mobile between sectors of the construction industry, with a minority of carpenters working in one or two sectors of the industry.

Wages and unionization are two factors that can affect the mobility of workers between various sectors of the industry. Unfortunately data confidentiality problems make it impossible to analyze the relationship between unionization and the mobility of workers between the various sectors of the industry. The data do show that unionized carpenters earned approximately 16% more on average than their non-union counterparts. Differences in wages between non-residential and residential building sectors of the industry were not significant. As opposed to the situation with construction electricians significant differences in age and other labour force characteristics were not found between unionized and non-unionized workers or between non-residential and residential building construction.

6.6 Job Search Behaviour

Respondents to the EI claimant survey who searched for work in 2002 used multiple search methods. The most frequently mentioned job search method used was respondents directly contacted employers they knew in the industry, but a high proportion also checked newspaper ads and used the HRDC Job Bank. This behaviour stands in contrast to the practices of employers as documented in the PRAXIS employer survey. Most employers attempted to recruit employees by word of mouth and relatively few used methods such as newspapers and the HRDC Job Bank. This finding indicates that the recruiting efforts of employers would be more successful if they made more frequent use of methods other than word of mouth.



A higher proportion of unionized workers searched for employment in 2002 than non-unionized workers. This is at least partially attributable to the fact that a higher proportion of unionized compared to non-unionized workers indicated that they were unemployed in 2002.

6.7 The Importance of Working Independently

Respondents who were not supervised at all received a wage of \$14.68 and earned a premium of 10% over those who were supervised for part of the year. This finding indicates that employers value employees who do not require supervision and confirms focus group findings that the ability to work independently is an important attribute of trades workers. It also implies that training programs that promoted this ability would be beneficial to employers in the industry.

Appendix A

Appendix A: Survey - Carpenters

1: INTRO

CALL BACK INFORMATION SCREEN - NEXT PAGE TO CONTINUE

Good evening/day, is this \$N ? (LD CODE 1103) CALLBACK INFO: NAME:
 <FNAME > <SNAME > / <NAME > GENERAL INFORMATION: <INFO1 >
 <INFO2 >

(ANYTHING IN UPPER CASE IS NOT TO BE READ TO RESPONDENT)

(1/ 42)

01.....	Continue with survey	1	D	=> /REQ
02.....	Terminate	0		=> /INT01

2: INT01

INITIAL CALL STATUS SCREEN

----- RECORD CALL STATUS BELOW -----

(1/ 43)

01.....	YES, CONTINUE WITH SURVEY	01	N	
02.....	Hard appointment	04		=> NAME
03.....	Soft appointment	05		=> NAME
04.....	Not in service	10		=> END
05.....	Fax/Modem line	11		=> END
06.....	Business line	12		=> END
07.....	Household refusal	20		=> END
08.....	Respondent refusal	21		=> END
09.....	Respondent not available	22		=> END
10.....	Refusal at introduction	23		=> END
11.....	Termination - Mid interview	24	N	=> END
12.....	Busy	30		=> END
13.....	No answer	31		=> END
14.....	Answering machine	32		=> END
15.....	Other	50	O	=> END
<hr/>				
16.....	Language/Health/Hearing problem	60		=> END
17.....	Non-qualified	70		=> END

3: SEQNO

SEQUENCE NUMBER

SEQNO. SEQUENCE NUMBER

(1/ 45)

4: SNAME

RESPONDENT SURNAME

SNAME. SURNAME

(1/ 54)



5:	FNAME
<i>RESPONDENT FIRST NAME</i>	
FNAME. FIRST NAME	(1/ 71)
<hr/>	
6:	ADDR1
<i>ADDRESS</i>	
ADDR1. ADDRESS (1 OF 3)	(1/ 83)
<hr/>	
7:	ADDR2
<i>ADDRESS 2</i>	
ADDR2. ADDRESS (2 OF 3)	(1/ 113)
<hr/>	
8:	ADDR3
<i>ADDRESS 3</i>	
ADDR3. ADDRESS (3 OF 3)	(1/ 143)
<hr/>	
9:	PCODE
<i>POSTAL CODE</i>	
PCODE. POSTAL CODE	(1/ 163)
<hr/>	
10:	INSPH
<i>TELEPHONE NUMBER</i>	
INSPH. TELEPHONE NUMBER	(1/ 169)
<hr/>	
11:	L_BPC
<i>LAST BPC</i>	
L_BPC. LAST BPC	(1/ 179)
<hr/>	
12:	L_BVT
<i>LAST BVT</i>	
L_BVT. Last BVT	(1/ 183)
<hr/>	



13: **L_BPT**
LAST BPT
 L_BPT. LAST BPT (1/ 187)

14: **PROV**
PROVINCE
 PROV. PROVINCE (1/ 191)

01.....	Prince Edward Island	PE	
02.....	Nova Scotia	NS	

15: **TYPE**
TYPE
 TYPE. TYPE (1/ 193)

01.....		C	C
02.....		P	P
03.....		E	E

16: **E_REG**
(1/ 194)

01.....	Eastern Nova Scotia	04	
02.....	Western Nova Scotia	05	
03.....	Halifax	06	
04.....	P.E.I.	33	

17: **REQ**
 REQ. Hello, may I speak to <FNAME > <SNAME > please? (1/ 196)

01.....	CONTINUE	1	
02.....	TERMINATE / CALLBACK	2	=> /INT01

18: **INTR1**
 Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling on behalf of PRAXIS Research and Consulting. We're conducting a survey today of carpenters in <PROV >. (1/ 197)

01.....	CONTINUE	1	
02.....	TERMINATE / CALLBACK	2	

19: **INTR2**
 This telephone survey is being conducted by PRAXIS on behalf of the Atlantic Home Builders and Renovation Sector Council with the help of information disclosed to PRAXIS by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada



(HRSD) - formerly known as Human Resources Development Canada. It is being conducted to gain a better understanding of the issues related to labour market shortages of carpenters in <PROV >.

(1/ 198)
 01 Continue 1 D
 02 Terminate 0 => /INT01

20: INTR3

Information is being collected on behalf of the Council for research purposes only. With your consent the survey responses will be linked with EI administrative data by HRSD. However, HRSD will not use the survey information for any other purpose than to connect administrative data to survey responses on behalf of the Council.

(1/ 199)
 01 Continue 1 D
 02 Terminate 0 => /INT01

21: INTR4

The information collected will not be used by HRSD to make any decisions about individual survey respondents. The final report by PRAXIS for the Council will not identify any individuals. Participation is voluntary and if you choose not to participate, your non-participation will not affect your dealings with HRSD or Skills Development Canada.

(1/ 200)
 01 Continue 1 D
 02 Terminate 0 => /INT01

22: INTR5

=> +1 else => +1 if	1==1
---------------------	------

SPARE SCREEN: ON STANDBY IF NEEDED

(1/ 201)

23: AGREE

AGREE. Personal information disclosed by HRSD to PRAXIS is administered pursuant to the Privacy Act. The survey will take approximately 10 minutes. Do you agree to participate in the survey and have your survey responses linked with HRSD administrative data?

(1/ 202)
 01 Yes 1 => /Q2
 02 No - TERMINATE 0 => /TERM
 03 Don't Know - TERMINATE 8 => /TERM
 04 No Response - TERMINATE 9 => /TERM



24: **TERM**

TERMINATION SCREEN IF RESPONDENT DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE

Thank you for you time, those are all the questions I have.

(1/ 203)

01 TERMINATE INTERVIEW 1 => /INT01

25: **DISQ**

I'm sorry but you do not qualify for this survey. Thank you very much for your time.

(1/ 204)

01 TERMINATE - CODE AS 70 1 => /INT01

26: **Q2**

Q2. Did you work as a carpenter in 2000, 2001 or 2002?

(1/ 205)

01 Yes 1

02 No - TERMINATE 0 => /DISQ

03 No response - TERMINATE 9 => /DISQ

27: **Q1_1**

START OF CARPENTERS SURVEY

Q1_1. How many months were you employed in any occupation in 2002?

(1/ 206)

\$R 0 12

01 Unemployed all year -- TERMINATE 00 => /TERM

02 Don't Know 88

03 No Response 99

28: **Q1_2**

SKIP IF Q1_1 = NOT EMPLOYED AT ALL IN 2002

Q1_2. How many months were you unemployed in 2002?

(1/ 208)

\$R 0 11

01 Unemployed all year -- TERMINATE 12 => /TERM

02 Employed continuously throughout 2002 77

03 Don't Know 88

04 No Response 99



29: **Q3**
 Q3. In 2002, for how many months or weeks were you employed as a carpenter?
 ENTER THE NUMBER FIRST, THEN CHOOSE "WEEKS" OR "MONTHS"
(1/ 210)

\$R 1 52
 01 Not employed at all in 2002 (as a carpenter) 00 X => /TERM
 02 Don't Know 88 X => /TERM
 03 No Response 99 X => /TERM

30: **Q3A**
 SPECIFY IF <Q3 > WEEKS OR <Q3 > MONTHS NUMBER OF MONTHS
 CANNOT BE GREATER THAN 12
(1/ 212)

01 WEEKS 1
 02 MONTHS 2

31: **DUMM5**
 => /Q3A else => +1 if Q3A=2 AND (Q3>12 AND NOT Q3=88,99)
ENSURE THAT NUMBER OF MONTHS NOT GREATER THAN 12
(1/ 213)

32: **Q3_1**
 Q3_1. Was that full or part time or both?
(1/ 214)

01 Full-time (31 hours or more) 1
 02 Part-time (30 hours or fewer) 2
 03 Both 3
 04 Don't Know 8
 05 No Response 9

33: **Q3_2**
 Q3_2. In 2002, were you employed in any other occupations?
(1/ 215)

01 Yes 1 => Q3B1
 02 No 0 => DUMM4
 03 Don't Know 8 => DUMM4
 04 No Response 9 => DUMM4



34:

Q3B1

IF Q3_2 = YES, OTHERWISE GO TO Q3G

Q3B1. What other occupations were you employed in 2002? FIRST OCCUPATION

(1/ 216 - 218 - 220)

01	Not employed in any other occupations -- GO BACK AND CHANGE TO "NO"	00	X	=> /Q3_2
02	.....Other occupations (SPECIFY)	66	O	

03	..... Don't Know	88	X	=> DUMM4
04	..... No Response	99	X	=> DUMM4

35:

Q3B2

Q3B2. And for how many months or weeks? (OCCUPATION: <Q3B1 >) ENTER THE NUMBER FIRST, THEN CHOOSE "WEEKS" OR "MONTHS"

(1/ 222)

\$R 0 52

01	..... Don't Know	88	X	=> +3
02	..... No Response	99	X	=> +3

36:

Q3B2A

SPECIFY IF <Q3B2 > WEEKS OR <Q3B2 > MONTHS

(1/ 224)

01	.....WEEKS	1
02	.....MONTHS	2

37:

DUMM6

=> /Q3B2A else => +1 if Q3B2A=2 AND (Q3B2>12 AND NOT Q3B2=88,99)

(1/ 225)

38:

Q3B3

Q3B3. Was that full or part time or both?

(1/ 226)

01	.....Full-time (31 hours or more)	1
02	.....Part-time (30 hours or fewer)	2
03	.....Both	3
04	..... Don't Know	8
05	..... No Response	9



39:

Q3C1

Q3C1. What other occupations were you employed in 2002? SECOND OCCUPATION

(1/ 227 - 229 - 231)

01.....	Not employed in any other occupations	00	X	=> DUMM4
02.....	Other occupations (SPECIFY)	66	O	

03.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> DUMM4
04.....	No Response	99	X	=> DUMM4

40:

Q3C2

Q3C2. And for how many months or weeks? (OCCUPATION: <Q3C1:O >) ENTER THE NUMBER FIRST, THEN CHOOSE "WEEKS" OR "MONTHS"

(1/ 233)

\$R 0 52

01.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> +3
02.....	No Response	99	X	=> +3

41:

Q3C2A

SPECIFY IF <Q3C2 > WEEKS OR <Q3C2 > MONTHS

(1/ 235)

01.....	WEEKS	1
02.....	MONTHS	2

42:

DUMM7

=> /Q3C2A else => +1 if Q3C2A=2 AND (Q3C2>12 AND NOT Q3C2=88,99)

(1/ 236)

43:

Q3C3

Q3C3. Was that full or part time or both?

(1/ 237)

01.....	Full-time (31 hours or more)	1
02.....	Part-time (30 hours or fewer)	2
03.....	Both	3
04.....	Don't Know	8
05.....	No Response	9



44:

Q3D1

Q3D1. What other occupations were you employed in 2002? THIRD OCCUPATION

(1/ 238 - 240 - 242)

01.....	Not employed in any other occupations	00	X	=> DUMM4
02.....	Other occupations (SPECIFY)	66	O	

03.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> DUMM4
04.....	No Response	99	X	=> DUMM4

45:

Q3D2

Q3D2. And for how many months or weeks? (OCCUPATION: <Q3D1:O >) ENTER THE NUMBER FIRST, THEN CHOOSE "WEEKS" OR "MONTHS"

(1/ 244)

\$R 0 52

01.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> +3
02.....	No Response	99	X	=> +3

46:

Q3D2A

SPECIFY IF <Q3D2 > WEEKS OR <Q3D2 > MONTHS

(1/ 246)

01.....	WEEKS	1
02.....	MONTHS	2

47:

DUMM8

=> /Q3D2A else => +1 if Q3D2A=2 AND (Q3D2>12 AND NOT Q3D2=88,99)

(1/ 247)

48:

Q3D3

Q3D3. Was that full or part time or both?

(1/ 248)

01.....	Full-time (31 hours or more)	1
02.....	Part-time (30 hours or fewer)	2
03.....	Both	3
04.....	Don't Know	8
05.....	No Response	9



49:

Q3E1

Q3E1. What other occupations were you employed in 2002? FOURTH OCCUPATION

(1/ 249 - 251 - 253)

01.....	Not employed in any other occupations	00	X	=> DUMM4
02.....	Other occupations (SPECIFY)	66	O	

03.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> DUMM4
04.....	No Response	99	X	=> DUMM4

50:

Q3E2

Q3E2. And for how many months or weeks? (OCCUPATION: <Q3E1:O >) ENTER THE NUMBER FIRST, THEN CHOOSE "WEEKS" OR "MONTHS"

(1/ 255)

\$R 0 52

01.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> +3
02.....	No Response	99	X	=> +3

51:

Q3E2A

SPECIFY IF <Q3E2 > WEEKS OR <Q3E2 > MONTHS

(1/ 257)

01.....	WEEKS	1
02.....	MONTHS	2

52:

DUMM9

=> /Q3E2A else => +1 if Q3E2A=2 AND (Q3E2>12 AND NOT Q3E2=88,99)

(1/ 258)

53:

Q3E3

Q3E3. Was that full or part time or both?

(1/ 259)

01.....	Full-time (31 hours or more)	1
02.....	Part-time (30 hours or fewer)	2
03.....	Both	3
04.....	Don't Know	8
05.....	No Response	9



54:

Q3F1

Q3F1. What other occupations were you employed in in 2002? FIFTH OCCUPATION

(1/ 260 - 262 - 264)

01.....	Not employed in any other occupations	00	X	=> DUMM4
02.....	Other occupations (SPECIFY)	66	O	

03.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> DUMM4
04.....	No Response	99	X	=> DUMM4

55:

Q3F2

Q3F2. And for how many months or weeks? (OCCUPATION: <Q3F1:O >) ENTER THE NUMBER FIRST, THEN CHOOSE "WEEKS" OR "MONTHS"

(1/ 266)

\$R 0 52

01.....	Don't Know	88	X	=> +3
02.....	No Response	99	X	=> +3

56:

Q3F2A

SPECIFY IF <Q3F2 > WEEKS OR <Q3F2 > MONTHS

(1/ 268)

01.....	WEEKS	1
02.....	MONTHS	2

57:

DUM10

=> /Q3F2A else => +1 if Q3F2A=2 AND (Q3F2>12 AND NOT Q3F2=88,99)

(1/ 269)

58:

Q3F3

Q3F3. Was that full or part time or both?

(1/ 270)

01.....	Full-time (31 hours or more)	1
02.....	Part-time (30 hours or fewer)	2
03.....	Both	3
04.....	Don't Know	8
05.....	No Response	9

59:

DUMM4

=> +1 else => +1 if l==1

(1/ 271)



60:

Q3GX

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your carpentry experience. Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002. -----> NEXT SCREEN TO CONTINUE

(1/ 272)

61:

Q3G

Q3G. Did you work as a carpenter in the following industries in 2002? New home construction - single detached including cottages (PROMPT: Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002.)

(1/ 273)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

62:

Q3H

Q3H. Did you work as a carpenter in the following industries in 2002? Apartments, condominiums or other multiple-unit housing (PROMPT: Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002.)

(1/ 274)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

63:

Q3I

Q3I. Did you work as a carpenter in the following industries in 2002? Home Renovations (PROMPT: Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002.)

(1/ 275)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9



64:

Q3J

Q3J. Did you work as a carpenter in the following industries in 2002? Non-Residential Building Construction (Commercial, Institutional and Industrial buildings, including renovations) (PROMPT: Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002.)

(1/ 276)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

65:

Q3K

Q3K. Did you work as a carpenter in the following industries in 2002? Engineering Construction (PROMPT: Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002.)

(1/ 277)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

66:

Q3L

Q3L. Did you work as a carpenter in the following industries in 2002? Service and Repair (PROMPT: Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002.)

(1/ 278)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

67:

Q3M

Q3M. Did you work as a carpenter in the following industries in 2002? Other industries (including: Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Health Care, Educational Services, Public Administration and Accommodation and Food Services) (PROMPT: Remember -- for all these questions, please think about 2002.)

(1/ 279)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9



68:

DUMM1

=> +1 else => +1 if 1==1

DUMMY SCREEN

(1/ 280)

69:

DUM11

=> +1 else => +1 if 1==1

(1/ 281)

IF RESPONDENT WORKED IN ONLY ONE INDUSTRY, DO NOT ASK -- JUST PUT 100% IN THE RELEVANT FIELD AND CONTINUE

Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in:

- @Q3G1 New home construction - single detached including cottages? (<q3g >)
- @Q3H1 Apartments, condominiums or other multiple-unit housing? (<q3h >)
- @Q3I1 Home Renovations? (<q3i >)
- @Q3J1 Non-Residential Building Construction (Commercial, Institutional and Industrial buildings, including renovations)? (<q3j >)
- @Q3K1 Engineering Construction? (<q3k >)
- @Q3L1 Service and Repair? (<q3l >)
- @Q3M1 Other industries (including: Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Health Care, Educational Services, Public Administration and Accommodation and Food Services)? (<q3m >)

888 = DON'T KNOW 999 = NO RESPONSE

70:

Q3G1

=> +1 if NOT Q3G=1

IF THIS WAS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q3G1. Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in... New home construction - single detached including cottages?

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 282)

\$R 0 100

01.....	Don't Know	888
02.....	No Response	999



71:

Q3H1

=> +1 if NOT Q3H=1

IF THIS WAS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q3H1. Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in... Apartments, condominiums or other multiple-unit housing?

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 285)

\$R 0 100

01..... Don't Know 888

02..... No Response 999

72:

Q3I1

=> +1 if NOT Q3I=1

IF THIS WAS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q3I1. Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in... Home Renovations?

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 288)

\$R 0 100

01..... Don't Know 888

02..... No Response 999

73:

Q3J1

=> +1 if NOT Q3J=1

IF THIS WAS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q3J1. Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in... Non-Residential Building Construction (Commercial, Institutional and Industrial buildings, including renovations)?

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 291)

\$R 0 100

01..... Don't Know 888

02..... No Response 999

74:

Q3K1

=> +1 if NOT Q3K=1

IF THIS WAS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q3K1. Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in... Engineering Construction?

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 294)

\$R 0 100

01..... Don't Know 888

02..... No Response 999



75:

Q3L1

=> +1 if NOT Q3L=1

IF THIS WAS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q3L1. Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in... Service and Repair?

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 297)

\$R 0 100

01..... Don't Know 888

02..... No Response 999

76:

Q3M1

=> +1 if NOT Q3M=1

IF THIS WAS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q3M1. Of the industries you worked in as a carpenter in 2002, what percentage was in... Other industries (including: Manufacturing, Retail Trade, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Health Care, Educational Services, Public Administration and Accommodation and Food Services)?

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 300)

\$R 0 100

01..... Don't Know 888

02..... No Response 999

77:

PCTG1

=> * if IF((NOT Q3G1=888,999), Q3G1)

(1/ 303)

78:

PCTH1

=> * if IF((NOT Q3H1=888,999), Q3H1)

(1/ 306)

79:

PCTI1

=> * if IF((NOT Q3I1=888,999), Q3I1)

(1/ 309)

80:

PCTJ1

=> * if IF((NOT Q3J1=888,999), Q3J1)

(1/ 312)



81: **PCTK1**
 => * if IF((NOT Q3K1=888,999), Q3K1)
(1/ 315)

82: **PCTL1**
 => * if IF((NOT Q3L1=888,999), Q3L1)
(1/ 318)

83: **PCTM1**
 => * if IF((NOT Q3M1=888,999), Q3M1)
(1/ 321)

84: **G1_M1**
 => * if SUM([PCTG1-PCTM1])
TOTAL OF Q3G1-Q3M1 (EXCLUDING DKs/NRs)
(1/ 324)

85: **ERR1**
 => +1 if G1_M1==000 OR G1_M1==100
ERROR SCREEN IF PERCENTAGES DON'T ADD UP TO 100%
 ERR1. I'm afraid the percentages add up to <G1_M1 > percent. Is there anything
 you'd like to go back and change?
(1/ 327)
 01 GO BACK TO MAKE CHANGES 1 => /DUMM1

86: **Q4_1**
 Q4_1. I'm going to read various types of carpentry, as I read each please tell me if
 you did this type of work in 2002. Framing
(1/ 328)
 01 Yes 1
 02 No 0
 03 Don't Know 8
 04 No Response 9



87: **Q4_2**
Q4_2. I'm going to read various types of carpentry, as I read each please tell me if you did this type of work in 2002. Finish carpentry
(1/ 329)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

88: **Q4_3**
Q4_3. I'm going to read various types of carpentry, as I read each please tell me if you did this type of work in 2002. Cabinetmaking
(1/ 330)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

89: **Q4_4**
Q4_4. I'm going to read various types of carpentry, as I read each please tell me if you did this type of work in 2002. Roofing
(1/ 331)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

90: **Q4_5**
Q4_5. I'm going to read various types of carpentry, as I read each please tell me if you did this type of work in 2002. Flooring
(1/ 332)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

91: **Q4_6**
Q4_6. I'm going to read various types of carpentry, as I read each please tell me if you did this type of work in 2002. Installation (Drywall siding, eavestroughing, windows, kitchen cupboards, other)
(1/ 333)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9



92:

Q4_7

Q4_7. I'm going to read various types of carpentry, as I read each please tell me if you did this type of work in 2002. Other carpentry

(1/ 334)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 0
- 03..... Don't Know 8
- 04..... No Response 9

93:

Q4_7A

=> +1 if NOT Q4_7=1

IF THEY DID 'OTHER CARPENTRY' IN 2002

Q4_7A. Could you please specify what other types of carpentry you did in 2002?

(1/ 335 - 337 - 339)

- 01..... Carpentry (specify) 66 0

- 02..... Don't Know 88 X
- 03..... No response 99 X

94:

DUMM2

=> +1 else => +1 if 1==1

DUMMY SCREEN

(1/ 341)

95:

DUM12

=> +1 else => +1 if 1==1

(1/ 342)



IF RESPONDENT DID ONLY ONE OF THESE ACTIVITIES, THEN DO NOT ASK -- JUST PUT 100 PERCENT IN THE RELEVANT FIELD AND CONTINUE

Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in...

- @Q5_1 Framing (<Q4_1 >)
- @Q5_2 Finish carpentry (<Q4_2 >)
- @Q5_3 Cabinetmaking (<Q4_3 >)
- @Q5_4 Roofing (<Q4_4 >)
- @Q5_5 Flooring (<Q4_5 >)
- @Q5_6 Installation (drywall, siding, eavestroughing, windows, kitchen cupboards, other) (<Q4_6 >)
- @Q5_7 Other Carpentry (<Q4_7 >)

000 = LESS THAN 1%
 888 = DON'T KNOW
 999 = NO RESPONSE

96: **Q5_1**

=> +1 if NOT Q4_1=1

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q5_1. Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in:
Framing

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 343)

\$R 1 100

01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999

97: **Q5_2**

=> +1 if NOT Q4_2=1

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q5_2. Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in:
Finish carpentry

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 346)

\$R 1 100

01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999



98:

Q5_3

=> +1 if NOT Q4_3=1

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q5_3. Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in:
Cabinetmaking

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 349)

\$R 1 100

01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999

99:

Q5_4

=> +1 if NOT Q4_4=1

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q5_4. Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in:
Roofing

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 352)

\$R 1 100

01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999

100:

Q5_5

=> +1 if NOT Q4_5=1

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q5_5. Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in:
Flooring

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 355)

\$R 1 100

01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999



101:

Q5_6

=> +1 if NOT Q4_6=1

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q5_6. Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in:
Installation (drywall, siding, eavestroughing, windows, kitchen cupboards, other)

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 358)

\$R 1 100

01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999

102:

Q5_7

=> +1 if NOT Q4_7=1

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

Q5_7. Of the carpentry activities you performed in 2002, what percentage was in:
Other carpentry (<q4_7a >)

IF THIS IS THE ONLY AREA WORKED IN IN 2002, ENTER AS 100%

(1/ 361)

\$R 1 100

01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999

103:

PCT_1

=> * if IF((NOT Q5_1=888,999), Q5_1)

(1/ 364)

104:

PCT_2

=> * if IF((NOT Q5_2=888,999), Q5_2)

(1/ 367)

105:

PCT_3

=> * if IF((NOT Q5_3=888,999), Q5_3)

(1/ 370)

106:

PCT_4

=> * if IF((NOT Q5_4=888,999), Q5_4)

(1/ 373)



107: **PCT_5**
 => * if IF((NOT Q5_5=888,999), Q5_5)
(1/ 376)

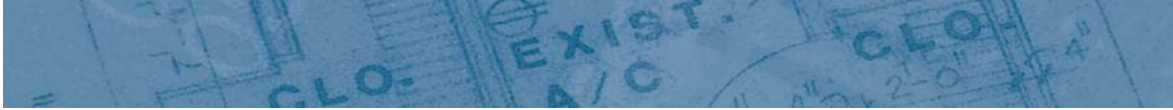
108: **PCT_6**
 => * if IF((NOT Q5_6=888,999), Q5_6)
(1/ 379)

109: **PCT_7**
 => * if IF((NOT Q5_7=888,999), Q5_7)
(1/ 382)

110: **TOTAL**
 => * if SUM([PCT_1-PCT_7])
(1/ 385)

111: **ERR2**
 => +1 if TOTAL==000 OR TOTAL==100
ERROR SCREEN IF PERCENTAGES DON'T ADD UP TO 100%
 ERR2. I'm afraid the percentages add up to <TOTAL > percent. Is there anything
 you'd like to go back and change?
(1/ 388)
 01 GO BACK TO MAKE CHANGES 1 => /DUMM2

112: **Q15_1**
 Q15_1. In 2002 you said you worked <Q3 > <Q3A > as a carpenter. IN 2002, for
 how many months did you work... Supervising other workers
(1/ 389)
 \$R 1 12
 01None 00
 02Don't know 88
 03No response 99



113: **Q15_2**
 Q15_2. IN 2002, for how many months did you work... Working independently not supervising other workers?
(1/ 391)

\$R 1 12

01.....	None	00
02.....	Don't know	88
03.....	No response	99

114: **Q15_3**
 Q15_3. IN 2002, for how many months did you work... Working for a journeyman or supervisor/foreman?
(1/ 393)

\$R 1 12

01.....	None	00
02.....	Don't know	88
03.....	No response	99

115: **Q17**
 Q17. On average, what hourly wage did you receive for your work as a carpenter in 2002?
(1/ 395)

\$R.2 7.00 120.00

01.....	Don't know	888888
02.....	No response	999999

116: **Q16_1**
 Q16_1. Now I'd like you to think about your job search in 2002. Did you search for employment as a carpenter in 2002?
(1/ 401)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9



117:

Q16

=> +1 if NOT Q16_1=1

Q16. How did you search for employment as a carpenter in 2002? (READ RESPONSES)

(1/ 402 - 404 - 406 - 408 - 410 - 412 - 414 - 416 - 418 - 420)

- 01..... Through the union 01
- 02..... Checked newspaper ads 02
- 03..... Used the HRDC Job Bank 03
- 04..... Checked trade magazines 04
- 05..... Directly contacted employers you knew in the industry 05
- 06..... Made enquiries in the community 06
- 07..... Used the yellow pages 07
- 08..... Other (specify) 66 O

- 09.....(DO NOT READ) Don't know 88 X
- 10..... (DO NOT READ) No response 99 X

118:

Q9

Q9. In 2002, what was the farthest distance you would have been willing to travel for work on a daily basis, that is, one way from your home to a job? SPECIFY AMOUNT FIRST, THEN MILES OR KILOMETRES

(1/ 422)

- \$R 1 50000
- 01..... Less than 1 mile/kilometre 00000 X
- 02..... Don't Know 88888 X => /Q8
- 03..... No response 99999 X => /Q8

119:

Q9A

SPECIFY <Q9 > KILOMETRES OR <Q9 > MILES

(1/ 427)

- 01..... KILOMETRES 1
- 02..... MILES 2



120:

Q9KMS

=> * if IF((Q9A=2), Q9*1.609, Q9)

CONVERSION OF MILES TO KILOMETRES

(1 / 428)

121:

Q8

Q8. In 2002, were you willing to re-locate for work? (PROMPT: Either permanently or temporarily?)

(1 / 435)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No response	9

122:

Q8_1

=> +1 if NOT Q8=1

IF Q8 = YES

Q8_1. Would you have been willing to re-locate temporarily or permanently?

(1 / 436)

01.....	Permanently relocate	1
02.....	Temporarily relocate	2
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No Response	9

123:

Q18

Q18. In 2002, what was the lowest hourly wage as a carpenter you would have accepted?

(1 / 437)

\$R.2 7.00 120.00

01.....	Don't know	888888
02.....	No response	999999

124:

Q6_1X

Q6_1X. The next set of questions are about your training and education. Again, please think about 2002. -----> NEXT SCREEN TO CONTINUE

(1 / 443)



125:

Q6_1

Rotation => Q6_9

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_1. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: The use of hand and power tools

(1/ 444)

- 01..... 1 - No experience 1
- 02..... 2 2
- 03..... 3 3
- 04..... 4 4
- 05..... 5 - A great deal of experience 5
- 06..... Don't Know 8
- 07..... No response 9

126:

Q6_2

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_2. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Preparation and interpretation of working drawings

(1/ 445)

- 01..... 1 - No experience 1
- 02..... 2 2
- 03..... 3 3
- 04..... 4 4
- 05..... 5 - A great deal of experience 5
- 06..... Don't Know 8
- 07..... No response 9

127:

Q6_3

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_3. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Form work (Form work includes building: footings, wall and column forms, slab forms, stair forms)

(1/ 446)

- 01..... 1 - No experience 1
- 02..... 2 2
- 03..... 3 3
- 04..... 4 4
- 05..... 5 - A great deal of experience 5
- 06..... Don't Know 8
- 07..... No response 9



128:

Q6_4

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_4. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Framing (Installation of framing systems includes: framing floor, ceiling, wall and roof systems, installing wall, floor and roof sheathing)

(1/ 447)

01.....	1 - No experience	1
02.....		2
03.....		3
04.....		4
05.....	5 - A great deal of experience	5
06.....	Don't Know	8
07.....	No response	9

129:

Q6_5

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_5. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Installation of doors and windows, exterior trim and coverings, wall coverings, ceilings, stairs

(1/ 448)

01.....	1 - No experience	1
02.....		2
03.....		3
04.....		4
05.....	5 - A great deal of experience	5
06.....	Don't Know	8
07.....	No response	9

130:

Q6_6

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_6. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Roofing

(1/ 449)

01.....	1 - No experience	1
02.....		2
03.....		3
04.....		4
05.....	5 - A great deal of experience	5
06.....	Don't Know	8
07.....	No response	9



131:

Q6_7

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_7. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Flooring installation

(1/ 450)

01.....	1 - No experience	1
02.....		2
03.....		3
04.....		4
05.....	5 - A great deal of experience	5
06.....	Don't Know	8
07.....	No response	9

132:

Q6_8

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_8. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Finish carpentry (Finish carpentry includes interior finishing and trim following framing and installation)

(1/ 451)

01.....	1 - No experience	1
02.....		2
03.....		3
04.....		4
05.....	5 - A great deal of experience	5
06.....	Don't Know	8
07.....	No response	9

133:

Q6_9

Q6_1 - Q6_9 ROTATED

Q6_9. Using a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means you have no experience and 5 means you have a great deal of experience, please rate you experience with: Building and installation of cabinets, countertops and shelving

(1/ 452)

01.....	1 - No experience	1
02.....		2
03.....		3
04.....		4
05.....	5 - A great deal of experience	5
06.....	Don't Know	8
07.....	No response	9



134:

Q11

Q11. In 2002, did you hold a Certificate of Qualification as a carpenter under the Apprenticeship and Trades Qualifications Act of the Province of <PROV >?

(1/ 453)

- 01 Yes 1
- 02 No 0
- 03 Don't Know 8
- 04 No response 9

135:

DUMM3

=> +1 else => +1 if 1==1

EXTRA SCREEN ON STANDBY IF NEEDED

(1/ 454)

136:

Q12

Q12. Were you a Registered Apprentice in the Carpentry Program in 2002?

(1/ 455)

- 01 Yes 1
- 02 No 0 => Q13
- 03 Don't Know 8 => Q13
- 04 No response 9 => Q13

137:

Q12_3

Q12_3. What year of the Apprenticeship program were you in on Dec 31, 2002?

(1/ 456)

- 01 Year 1 1
- 02 Year 2 2
- 03 Year 3 3
- 04 Year 4 4
- 05 Don't Know 8
- 06 No response 9



138:

Q13

Q13. What was your highest level of education in 2002? (PROMPT: Had you completed that program?)

(1 / 457)

01.....	Less than grade 9	01	
02.....	Attended but did not graduate from high school	02	
03.....	Graduated from high school, no post-secondary training	03	
04.....	Attended community college, not completed	04	
05.....	Completed community college	05	
06.....	Attended university, not completed	06	
07.....	Completed university	07	
08.....	Other post-secondary attended, not completed	08	
09.....	Other post-secondary completed	09	
10.....	Other (SPECIFY)	66	O

11.....	Don't Know	88	X
12.....	No response	99	X

139:

Q7

Q7. Were you a member of a trade union in 2002?

(1 / 459)

01.....	Yes	1
02.....	No	0
03.....	Don't Know	8
04.....	No response	9

140:

Q14_1

Q14_1. For how many years had you worked in the carpentry trade as of December 31, 2002?

SPECIFY AMOUNT OF FULL-TIME YEARS IN CARPENTRY TRADE

(1 / 460)

\$R 1 55			
01.....	Less than 1 year	77	
02.....	Don't know	88	=> Q14_4
03.....	No response	99	=> Q14_4



141: **Q14_2**

Q14_2. And for how of many of those <q14_1 > years did you work in the carpentry trade on a seasonal basis (40 weeks per year or fewer)?

(1/ 462)

\$R 1 55

- 01.....None - no part-time years 00
- 02..... Less than 1 year 77
- 03..... Don't know 88
- 04.....No response 99

142: **Q14_3**

Q14_3. How many were on a full-time basis (more than 40 weeks per year)?
(WORKED IN THE TRADE FOR <Q14_1 > YEARS.)

(1/ 464)

\$R 1 55

- 01..... None - no full-time years 00
- 02..... Less than 1 year 77
- 03..... Don't know 88
- 04.....No response 99

143: **Q14_4**

Q14_4. In the 5 years from 1997 to 2002, how many different employers did you work for?

(1/ 466)

\$R 0 75

- 01..... Don't Know 88
- 02..... No Response 99

144: **GENDR**

RECORD GENDER - DO NOT ASK

Those are all the questions I have - Thank you for your time. INTERVIEWER:
RECORD GENDER BELOW
GENDER:

(1/ 468)

- 01.....Female 1 => INT
- 02..... Male 2 => INT
- 03.....Undetermined 3 => INT



145:

INT

CALL STATUS CODE PAGE

CALL STATUS CODES: ENTER THE CALL RESULT ----- END OF SURVEY -----

(1/ 469 - 471 - 473 - 475 - 477 - 479)

01.....	Completion	01	CD	=> END
02.....	Hard appointment	04	R	=> NAME
03.....	Soft appointment	05	R	=> NAME
04.....	Not in service	10	N	=> END
05.....	Fax/Modem line	11	N	=> END
06.....	Business line	12	N	=> END
07.....	Household refusal	20	N	=> END
08.....	Respondent refusal	21	N	=> END
09.....	Respondent not available	22	N	=> END
10.....	Refusal at introduction	23	N	=> END
11.....	Termination - Mid interview	24		=> END
12.....	Busy	30	N	=> END
13.....	No answer	31	N	=> END
14.....	Answering machine	32	N	=> END
15.....	Other	50	RO	=> END

16.....	Language/Health/Hearing problem	60	N	=> END
17.....	Non-qualified	70		=> END

146:

F6

INTERVIEWERS: ENTER YOUR COMMENTS ON THIS SCREEN

NOTES.

(1/ 481 - 482 - 483 - 484 - 485 - 486 - 487 - 488 - 489 - 490)

01.....INTERVIEWER COMMENTS 1 DO



147:

F10

PRAXIS is an independent research company. We provide impartial investigation of public policy issues, conduct research in the social sciences, and provide training and consulting services. If you have any questions regarding this survey, you may call Debbie Magee-Ehler of PRAXIS at (902) 832-8991.

(1/ 491)

RECORD CALLBACK INFORMATION HERE :

NAME : @NAME

INFORMATION : @INFO1

@INFO2

148:

NAME

INTERVIEWER: GET NAME & ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFO AND PLACE HERE

May I please have the name of the person I should ask for when calling back?

(1/ 492)

\$P

149:

INFO1

First Information Screen

(1/ 522)

150:

INFO2

Second Information Screen

(1/ 582)

151:

CB

=> END if \$A > 30

today is \$D it is \$H questionnaire:\$Q

When would be the best time to call back?

(1/ 0)

\$CHS