



NOVA SCOTIA CARPENTERS EI BENEFICIARY SURVEY

June 2004

Prepared by:



53 Leary's Cove Road
East Dover, NS B3Z 3W7
902.852.2151 fax.902.852.3193
www.ahbrsc.com

and

PRAXIS Research &
Consulting Inc.



Table of Contents

1.	Introduction.....	2
2.	Methodology.....	3
2.1.	Introduction	3
2.2.	Questionnaire Design.....	3
2.3.	Sampling Method.....	4
2.4.	Summary of Methods	4
3.	Responses to Questions	6
3.1.	Stratification of the Workforce.....	6
3.2.	Unionization	9
3.3.	Employment in Any Occupation.....	10
3.4.	Unemployment.....	11
3.5.	Employment as a Carpenter and in Other Occupations.....	11
3.6.	Industry Sector Worked by Respondents.....	12
3.7.	Wages of Carpenters	15
3.8.	Job Search and Travel	19
3.9.	Level of Work.....	20
3.10.	Work Activities in the Carpentry Trade	22
3.11.	Respondent Rating of Experience with Skill Sets.....	23
3.12.	Educational Attainment.....	26
3.13.	Years Worked	28
3.14.	Number of Employers	29
3.15.	Gender	29
4.	Review of EI Administrative Data	30
5.	Review of 2001 Census Data on Carpenters	33
6.	Findings	37
6.1.	Occupational Composition of Respondents.....	37
6.2.	Unemployment and EI Claims by Carpenters	37
6.3.	Seasonality and Job Tenure	38
6.4.	Apprentices and Young Workers.....	39
6.5.	Mobility and Segmentation of the Labour Force.....	40
6.6.	Job Search Behaviour	41
6.7.	The Importance of Working Independently	41
	Appendix A: Survey – Carpenters	42



1.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the results of a survey of carpenters in Nova Scotia who claimed Employment Insurance (EI) at some point in 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 to achieve an in-depth understanding of the labour market for carpenters in Nova Scotia.

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 1998 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 in Nova Scotia.¹ In each case, these individuals had claimed EI in 2002. This section of the report reviews the methodology and related issues for the survey of this group.

The survey of carpenters in Nova Scotia was done at the same time as surveys of plumbers in Nova Scotia and construction electricians and carpenters on PEI. 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.

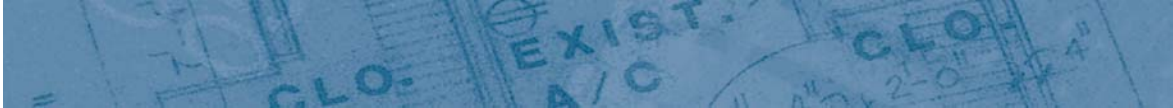
2.2 Questionnaire Design

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.

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;
- ▲ 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.

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



While the initial pre-test focused on carpenters, a smaller pre-test was conducted with each of the other groups. The final version of the carpenter questionnaire is presented 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 initiated a claim for Employment Benefits for any period of time in 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 451 carpenters from the names and numbers provided. Of those contacted, 101 interviews were completed over the interview period. Potential respondents were very cooperative; only one-quarter refused, and overall, 29% of potential respondents were willing to complete a survey.

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

Table 1

METHODOLOGICAL SUMMARY	
Sampling method	Random from list
Survey method	Telephone
Total sample – Carpenters (NS)	101
Carpenters (NS) – Error Rate	+/- 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

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



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

Table 2

CALL RECORD FOR CARPENTERS SURVEY, NOVA SCOTIA		
Outcome	Number	Percent
A Total numbers attempted	451	100%
1. Not in service	29	6%
2. Fax	4	1%
3. Business	1	<1%
Remaining	417	92%
B Total eligible numbers	417	100%
4. Busy	3	1%
5. Answering machines	62	15%
6. No answer	41	10%
7/8. Language/illness/incapability	34	8%
9. Selected/eligible respondent not available	115	28%
Remaining	162	39%
C Total asked	162	100%
10. Household refusal	-	-
11. Respondent refusal	41	25%
12. Qualified respondent break off	-	-
Remaining	121	75%
D Co-operative contacts	121	100%
13. Disqualified	20	17%
14. Completed interviews	101	83%
Refusal rate = (10+11+12)/C	41	25%
Response rate (D/B)	121	29%

In order to participate in the survey, respondents had to indicate in the survey that they were employed in the specified trade in 2000, 2001, or 2002. For carpenters in Nova Scotia, 20 of the 121 (17%) did not qualify as carpenters in the survey. This suggests that some claimants who tell the HRDC Counsellor that they are carpenters had not, in fact, worked at their trade in the three years leading up to the survey.



3.0 Responses to Questions

3.1 Stratification of the Workforce

The carpenter 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 Nova Scotia.
- ▲ Workers who identify themselves as carpenters but do not hold a Certificate. These individuals may record themselves as carpenters in the Census, to HRDC officials when applying for EI or in surveys but are not licensed journey people.
- ▲ Apprentices.

Information from the survey will be presented separately for each of these groups to the degree permitted by confidentiality restrictions.

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

Table 3

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP NS CARPENTERS	
Registered Apprentice	11
Certificate of Qualification	26
Non-Certified	64
Total	101

Source: Q11 & Q12

The table indicates that 11% of the carpenters interviewed classified themselves as registered apprentices, 26% classified themselves as licensed journey people and 63% classified themselves 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: 13% registered apprentices, 37% licensed journey people and 49% unlicensed workers. This comparison indicates that unlicensed workers were over-represented in the EI survey while licensed journey people 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 1998 and 2002 and to survey respondents. It shows that the age profile of all EI claimants was slightly younger than that recorded for carpenters in the 2001 Census. Thirty-two percent of carpenters who claimed EI between 1998 and 2002 were under 35 in 2001 compared to 28% of carpenters included in the 2001 Census.

These age profiles are presented in the following table.

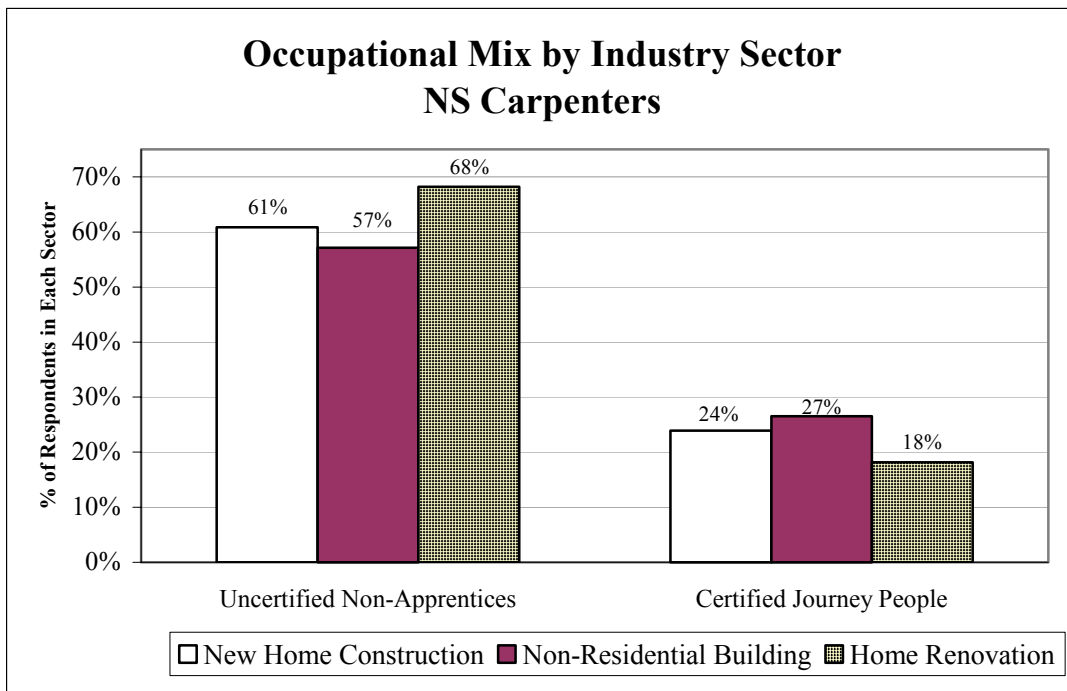
Table 4

COMPARATIVE AGE PROFILES			
	PRAXIS Survey²	All EI Claimants	2001 Census
15-34	35%	32%	28%
35-44	25%	34%	32%
45-54	32%	25%	16%
55+	9%	10%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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.

The following exhibit shows that the proportion of home renovations workforce accounted for by uncertified non-apprentices was higher than was the case in new home construction or non-residential building construction. Conversely, the proportion of new home construction and non-residential building workforce accounted for by certified journey people was higher than for home renovations.

Similar analysis for apprentices cannot be presented due to confidentiality restrictions.



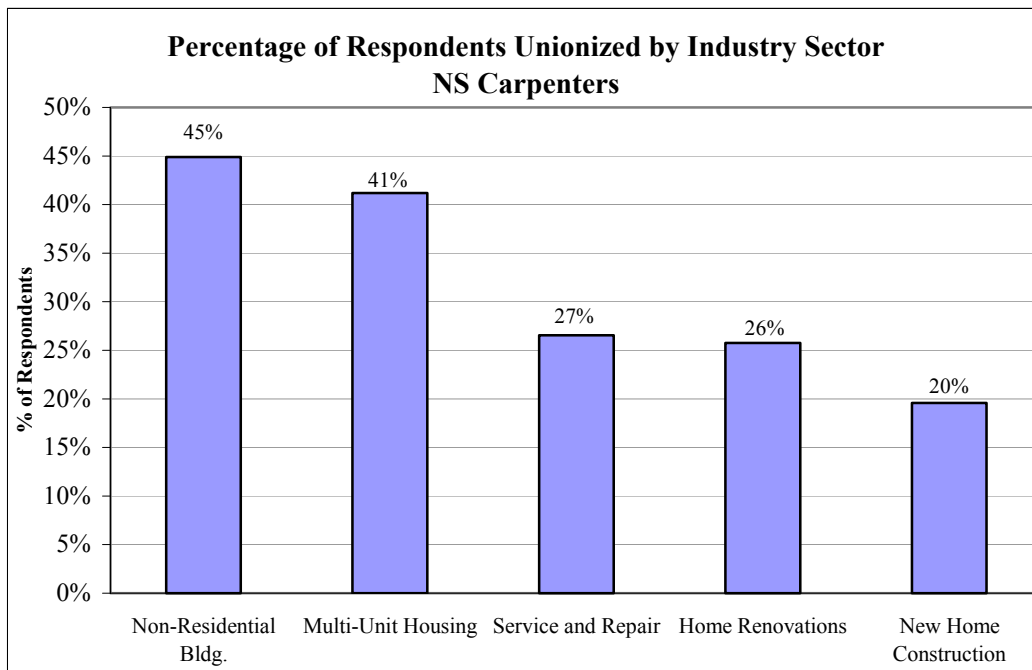
Source: Q3, Q11 & Q12



3.2 Unionization

Thirty-eight of the 101 respondents were members of a trade union in 2002.

The non-residential building and multi-unit housing sectors had a higher degree of unionization among respondents as illustrated by the following exhibit.



Source: Q3 & Q7

The average age of unionized respondents was 42 – two years older than their non-union counterparts who were 40 on average. Forty-four percent of unionized respondents were 45 or older compared to 38% of non-unionized respondents.

Approximately 29% of uncertified non-apprentices were unionized. Confidentiality restrictions prohibit a similar estimation for certified workers but it can be stated that a higher proportion of these workers were unionized.



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 8.2 months on average with 23% of the respondents working all twelve months. No respondents worked for less than one month in 2002 and 19 out of the 101 surveyed worked for less than six months.

Table 5

NUMBER OF MONTHS RESPONDENT WAS EMPLOYED IN ANY OCCUPATION IN 2002		
	Number	Percent
<6	19	19%
6-8	36	36%
9-11	23	23%
12	23	25%
Total	100	100%

Source: Q1

Seventy-five of the 101 respondents worked full-time in their trade (31 hours or more per week) in 2002 while 11 worked part-time (30 hours or fewer per week) and 15 worked both full-time and 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. Uncertified non-apprentices worked an average of 7.8 months in any occupation in 2002, compared to 8.5 months for certified journey people, and 9.8 months for apprentices.

Unionized respondents worked an average of 6.9 months in 2002 while non-unionized respondents worked an average of 9 months.



3.4 Unemployment

Seventy-eight percent of respondents were unemployed for some part of 2002. Uncertified non-apprentices were unemployed in 2002 for an average of 5.2 months, compared to 4.5 months for certified journey people.

Thirty-five of 38 unionized respondents (92%) were unemployed in 2002 compared to 42 of 62 non-union respondents (68%). Unionized respondents were unemployed in 2002 for an average of 5.5 months compared to 4.4 months for non-unionized respondents.

Fifty of the 64 respondents (78%) who did no supervision in 2002 were unemployed while 28 of 37 respondents (76%) who supervised other workers for part or all of the year were unemployed in 2002. Respondents who did no supervision in 2002 and were unemployed, were unemployed for an average of 5.4 months compared to an average of 4.1 months for respondents who were unemployed and supervised other workers for part or all of the year.

Eighteen of 24 respondents (75%) who did not work for a supervisor at all in 2002 were unemployed in 2002. Fifty-nine of 76 respondents (78%) who worked for a supervisor for part or all of the year in 2002 were unemployed in 2002. The average duration of unemployment was the same (4.8 months) for those who did not work for a supervisor at all in 2002 and those who worked for a supervisor for part or all of the year.

The average duration of unemployment was quite consistent across industry sectors at over 4 months. Respondents who worked in multi-unit housing were unemployed the longest on average at 5.3 months.

3.5 Employment as a Carpenter and in Other Occupations

Respondents indicated that, on average, they worked as a carpenter for 7.7 months in 2002. That is, respondents worked 94% of the time as carpenters. Twenty respondents worked as a carpenter for 12 months while one-quarter worked for less than six months as a carpenter.



Eleven of the 101 respondents indicated that they were employed in occupations other than carpentry in 2002. These respondents worked an average of 5.5 months in non-carpentry occupations in 2002. The 11 respondents worked varying lengths of time in these occupations in 2002, from less than one month to all of the year.

Almost 46% of certified respondents worked nine months or more as carpenter in 2002 compared to about 31% of uncertified non-apprentices. Apprentices were employed for an average of 9.8 months as a carpenter in 2002 compared to 8 months for certified journey people, and 7.3 months for uncertified non-apprentices.

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.

Table 6

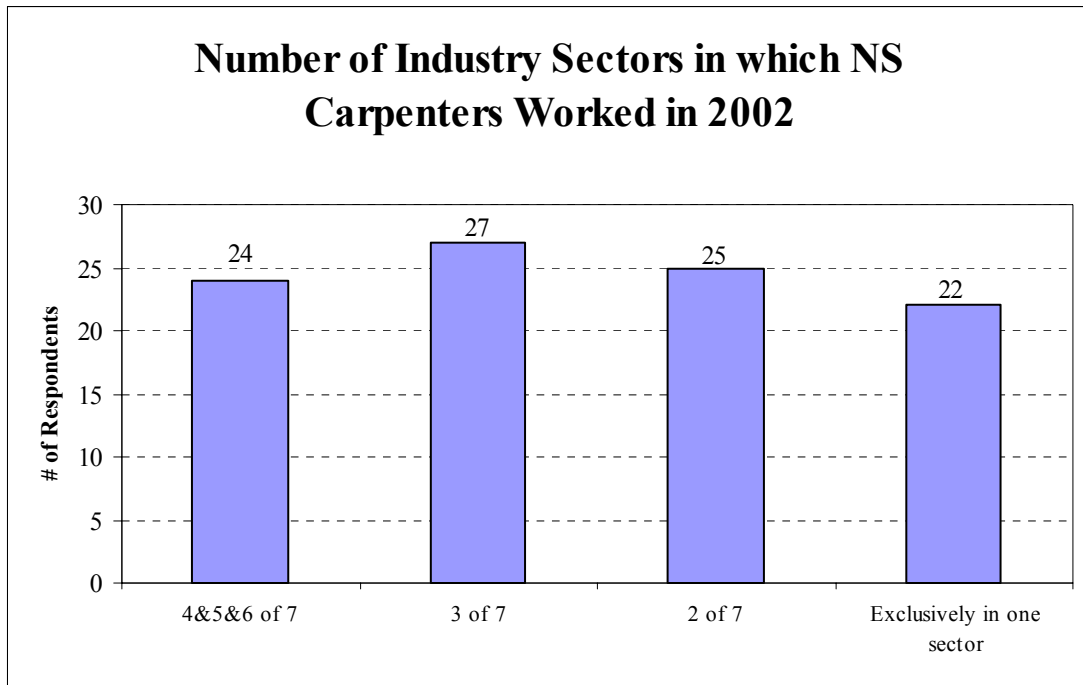
CARPENTERS WORKED IN THE FOLLOWING INDUSTRIES IN 2002						
	New home construction (single detached including cottages)	Apartment, condominium or other multiple-unit housing	Home renovations	Non-residential building construction	Service and repair	Other industries
Number of Respondents	46	17	66	49	49	19
Mean % ⁽¹⁾	56%	41%	44%	40%	17%	40%
Note (1) – Mean percentage of time worked in each industry sector by all respondents who worked in the sector.						

Source: Q3

The table shows that the highest proportion (66%) of respondents worked in home renovations. New home construction accounted for the greatest proportion of the work (mean = 56%) of those who were employed in that sector.



The number of respondents who worked exclusively in one industry sector, and those who worked in various combinations of sectors, is shown in the following exhibit.



Source: Q3

Fifty-two percent of the 98 respondents who answered this question worked in three or more sectors while 26% worked in two sectors and 22% worked exclusively in one sector. The data provide some evidence that there was a significant degree of mobility from one industry sector to another in 2002. Fifteen of the 25 respondents who worked in two industry sectors worked in home renovations. Of the respondents who worked in 3 of 7 sectors, the combination with the highest number respondents (37%) was new home construction, home renovation and service and repair. Most of the respondents who worked in four of seven and five of seven sectors worked in new home construction, home renovations, non-residential building and service and repair.

Confidentiality restrictions rule out comparisons of the number of industry sectors worked by union and non-union respondents. The data show, however, that non-unionized employees worked in a larger number of industry sectors than their union counterparts.

As shown in Table 7, the Record of Employment (ROE) data for respondents to the carpenter survey indicate that 26% of respondents were classified in Trade Contracting.

Table 7

RESPONDENTS BY INDUSTRY PRAXIS NS CARPENTER EI SURVEY		
	#	%
Building, Development and General Contracting	45	45%
Trade Contracting	26	26%
Other Industries	29	29%
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 Table 8. Table 8 shows that the 2001 Census estimated that a higher proportion of the carpentry workforce was employed in the Trade Contracting sector compared to the PRAXIS survey.

Table 8

CARPENTRY LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY SECTOR 2001 CENSUS		
	%	%
Construction Industries	79%	
- Building, Development and General Contracting		33%
- Trade Contracting		45%
- Industrial and Heavy Engineering		1%
Manufacturing Industry	8%	
Other Industries	13%	
Total	100%	

Source: 2001 Census

The average age of respondents who worked in non-residential building construction was 40, similar to the average age range of 38-42 found in the other sectors. Nineteen of the 49 respondents (39%) who worked in non-residential building construction were 45 or over.



3.7 Wages of Carpenters

The average wage for a carpenter was \$16.42 per hour in 2002. The minimum wage recorded in the survey was \$8 while the maximum was \$33 per hour. There was a significant degree of variation around the mean wage as shown in the following table.

Table 9

HOURLY WAGE RECEIVED AS A CARPENTER IN 2002		
	% of All Respondents (100 responses)	% of Unlicensed Workers (63 responses)
<\$15 per hour	40%	43%
\$15 - <\$20 per hour	32%	37%
>\$20 per hour	28%	21%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Q11, Q12 & Q17

A breakdown of wages could not be shown for certified workers and apprentices because of confidentiality restrictions. The table shows that 72% of all respondents and 80% of uncertified non-apprentices earned less than \$20 per hour.

The average wage for a certified journey person was \$20.08 per hour. The average for uncertified workers was \$15.46 per hour while that for apprentices was \$13.30 per hour. On average apprentices earned two-thirds as much as certified journey people and 86% as much as uncertified workers who were not apprentices.

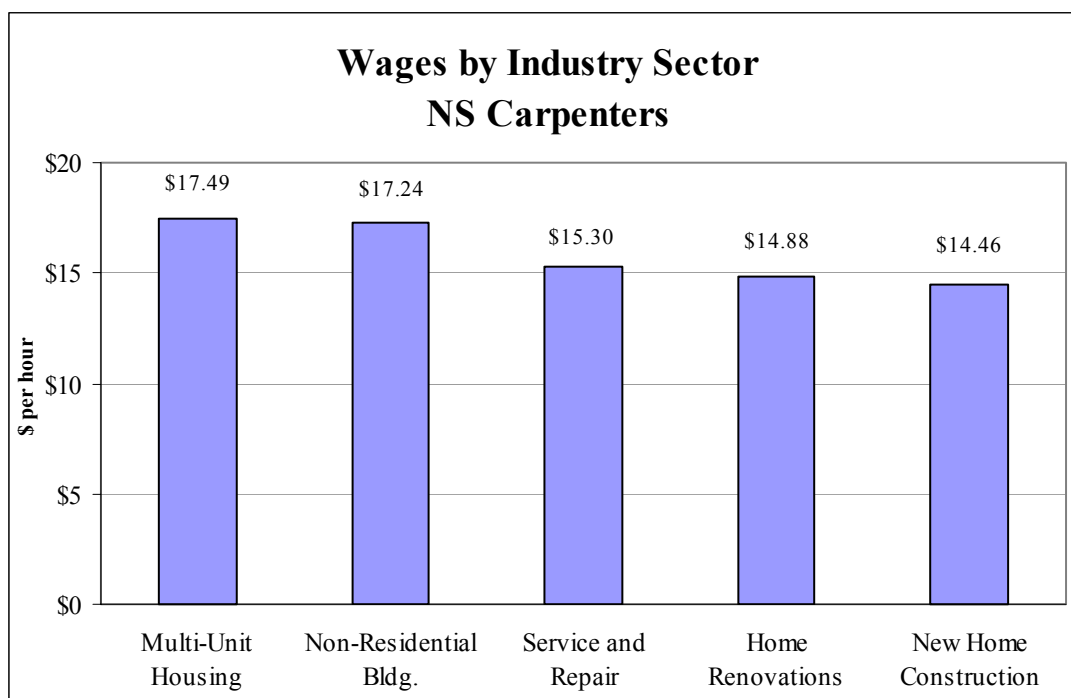
Thirty-eight unionized respondents provided information on the average wage they received in 2002. The overall average of unionized respondents was \$20.45 per hour. This compared to an average wage of \$13.86 per hour for 61 non-unionized respondents.

One-half of non-union workers made between \$10 and \$15 per hour and an additional 38% made between \$15 and \$20 per hour. No non-union workers made \$25 or more per hour.



A comparison of unionized and non-unionized wages can only be completed for uncertified non-apprentices for confidentiality reasons. Unionized workers in this occupational group earned \$19.22 per hour, or 39% more than their non-union counterparts.

Wages by industry sector in 2002 are illustrated in the following exhibit.

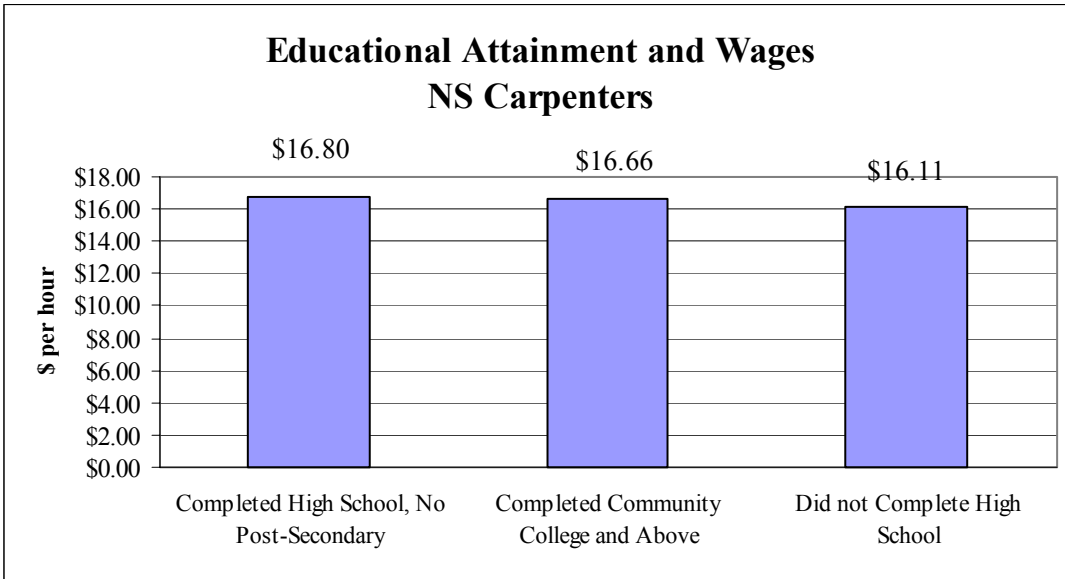


Source: Q3 & Q17

The exhibit shows that average wages paid to respondents was highest in the multi-unit housing and non-residential building sectors with a substantial premium of roughly 20% over respondents who worked in new home construction.



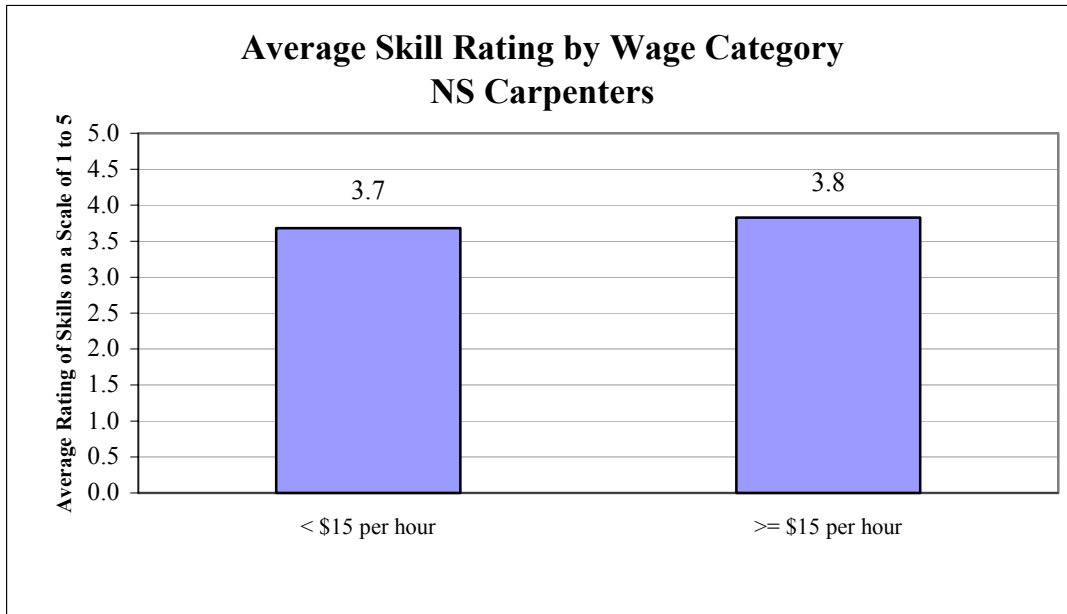
The relationship between wages and educational attainment is depicted in the following exhibit.



Source: Q13 & Q17

Respondents who completed high school with no post-secondary education, and those who completed community college or above made similar wages. Respondents who did not complete high school made slightly lower wages.

The relationship between wages and respondents' ratings of their experience with carpentry skill sets is illustrated in the following exhibit.



Source: Q17 & Q69

The exhibit shows that respondent rating of their skills was similar for those who earned less than \$15 per hour and those who earned \$15 or more per hour.



3.8 Job Search and Travel

Approximately two-thirds (23 of 35) of unionized respondents who indicated that they were unemployed in 2002 searched for work. This compares to the 38% (16 of 42) of non-union respondents who indicated that they were unemployed and searched for work.

Seventy percent of the unionized workers searched through the union but they also used some of the other search methods although with somewhat less intensity than non-union workers. The most frequently used job search methods are illustrated in the following table.

Table 10

METHODS RESPONDENTS USED TO SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT AS A CARPENTER IN 2002	
Used the HRDC Job Bank	18
Directly contacted employers you knew in the industry	17
Through the union	17
Made enquiries in the community	15
Checked newspaper ads	13
Other	12

Source: Q16

It is interesting to note that the top three job search methods were used by roughly the same number of respondents, and that, on average, each respondent used 2.3 methods.

The average distance that respondents indicated that they would be willing to travel for work on a daily basis was 76 kilometres. Thirty-seven percent of the respondents were willing to travel a maximum of 50 kilometres and another 50% willing to travel from 50 to 100 kilometres. Thirteen percent of respondents were willing to travel more than 100 kilometres to work on a daily basis.

Forty percent of the respondents were willing to re-locate for work. Close to one-quarter (23%) of these respondents were willing to permanently re-locate while 73% were willing to temporarily re-locate.



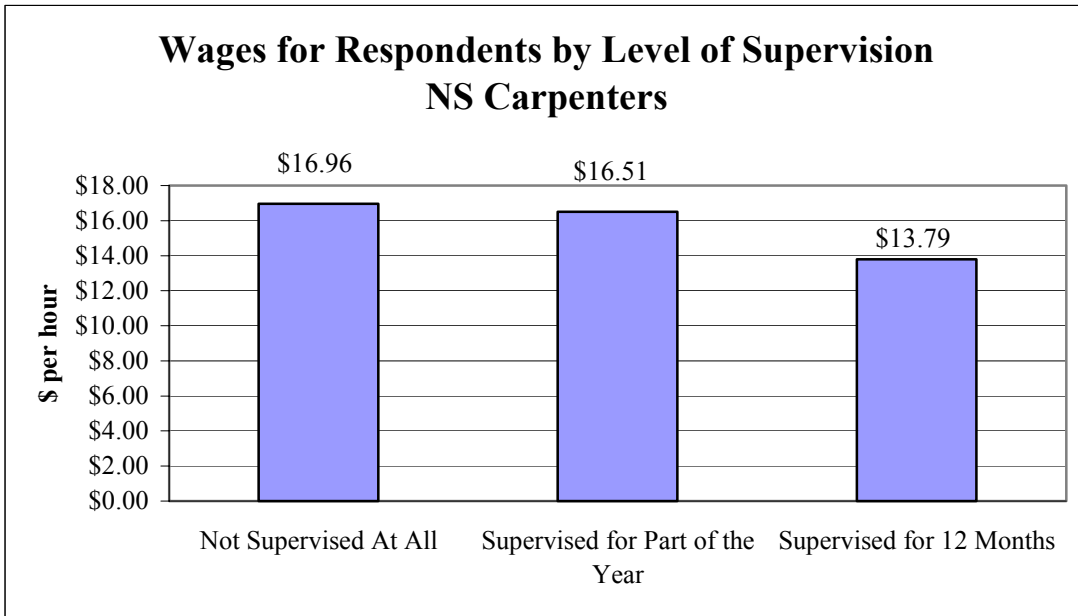
3.9 Level of Work

Focus groups and employers' surveys completed by PRAXIS in the Atlantic provinces indicate that the capacity to work without supervision is an important skill that is valued by employers. PRAXIS research indicates that it is a key factor that segments the trades labour market. If the PRAXIS findings were true, one would expect that wages for those who needed no supervision would be higher than those received by workers who needed constant supervision.

To test this theory, respondents were asked if they supervised other workers or were supervised by more senior journey people. Approximately one-quarter (24%) of the respondents to the PRAXIS survey were not supervised for any part of 2002 whereas 10% had to be supervised all the time. About two-thirds of the respondents were supervised for some, but not all, of the year.

A small fraction of the respondents supervised other workers for all of 2002 while an additional one-third supervised other workers for part of the year. Just under two-thirds of the respondents (63%) did no supervision.

Wages for workers who fell into the various supervisory categories were compared. Workers who were not supervised at all in 2002 received a slight wage premium compared to those who were supervised for part of the year and a 23% premium compared to those who were supervised for 12 months.



Source: Q15 & Q17

The exhibit provides some evidence that the labour market for carpenters in Nova Scotia rewards the ability to work without supervision.

A wage premium was also received by those who supervised other workers for part or all of the year. Those who supervised others for part or all of the year received over \$2 more per hour (13%) than those who did no supervision.



3.10 Work Activities in the Carpentry Trade

The PRAXIS survey asked carpentry respondents to identify work activities in which they were involved in 2002 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	Installation	Form Work/ Foundations	Other
Number of Respondents	84	77	32	74	64	80	25	31
Mean % ⁽¹⁾	33%	24%	15%	22%	10%	16%	31%	27%
Note (1) – Mean time spent on each activity by those who worked in a given work activity.								

Source: Q4 & Q5

The table shows that most respondents were involved in framing, finish carpentry, roofing, flooring and installation.³ 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 (84%) of respondents worked in framing followed by installation (drywall siding, eavestroughing, windows, kitchen cupboards, other) (80%), and finish carpentry (77%).

Framing and form work accounted for about one-third of the time worked by respondents who work at this activity in 2002 while finish carpentry accounted for about one-quarter of the time worked by respondents who did this activity and roofing accounted for 22%. These data reinforce the conclusion that survey respondents worked in a variety of work activities and were generalists within the carpentry trade.

³ Installation of drywall siding, eavestroughing, windows, kitchen cupboards, etc.



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.

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



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.

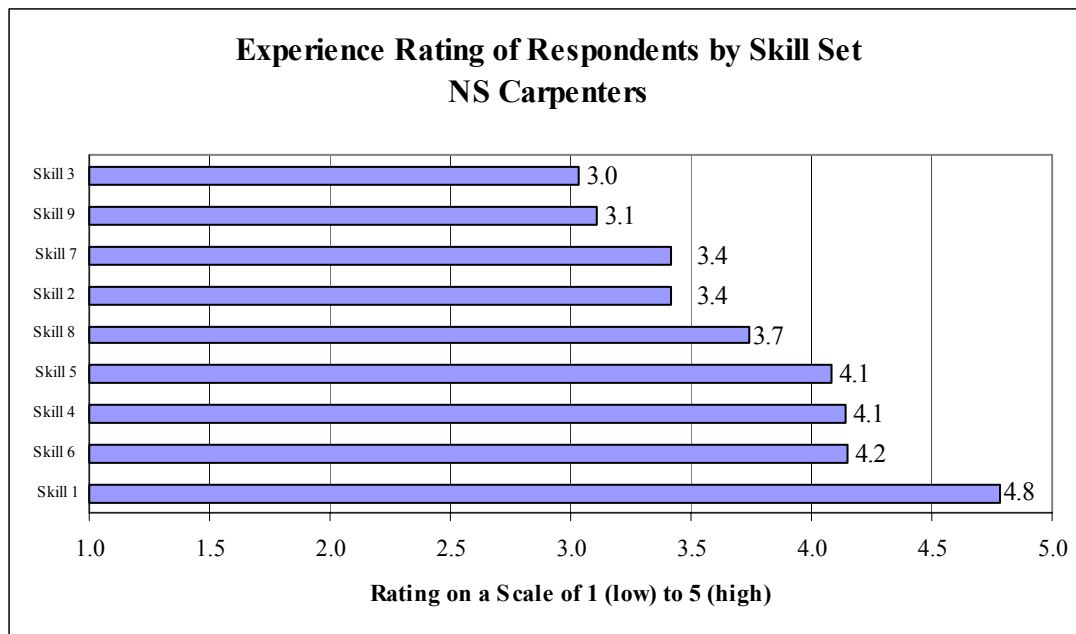
Skill 6 – Roofing.

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

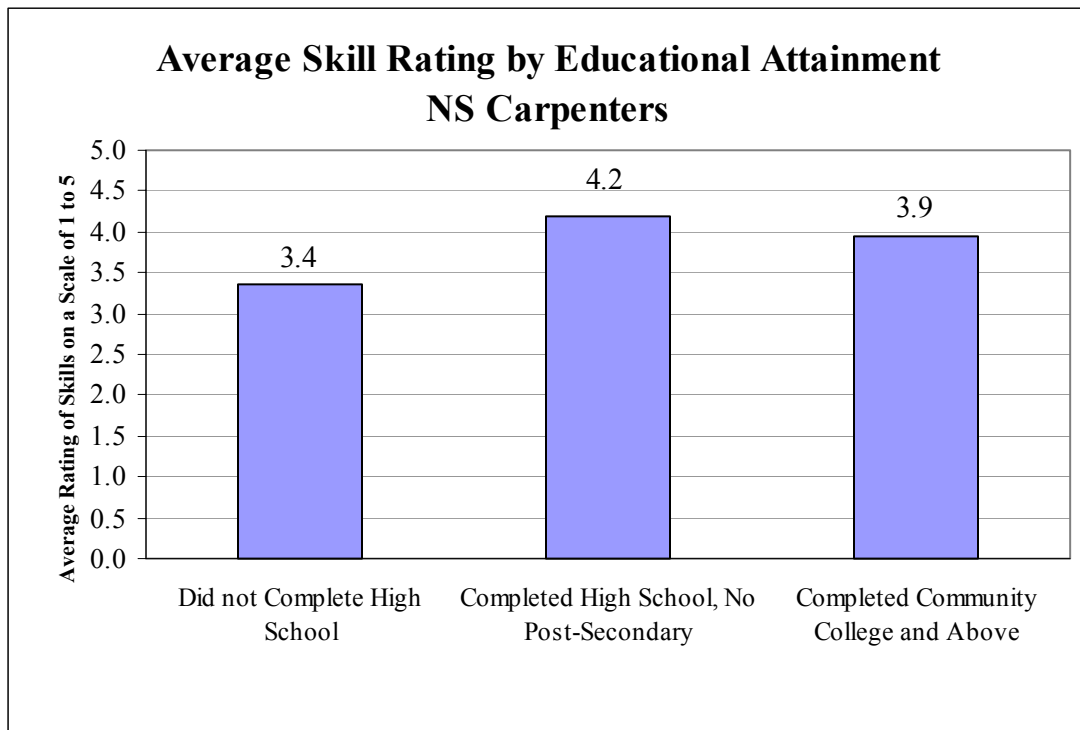
The overall average rating for all skill sets by all respondents was 3.8.



No skills received average rating of less than 3. Skill 1, the use of hand and power tools, received the highest ratings. Skills 6, 4, and 5 (roofing, framing, and installation) received ratings just over 4 followed by finish carpentry (3.7), flooring installation and preparation of drawings received ratings of 3.4 while cabinet making received a rating of 3.1. Form work received the lowest rating of 3.0.

Non-unionized respondents rated their skills as 3.7 on average compared to 3.9 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. Respondents who were supervised for 12 months of the year rated their skills as 3.4 on average (n=10) compared to an average rating of 4.0 (n=24) for respondents who were not supervised at all in 2002.

Skill ratings for respondents who did not complete high school were below those for respondents who completed high school and community college as depicted in the following exhibit.



Source: Q6 & Q13



3.12 Educational Attainment

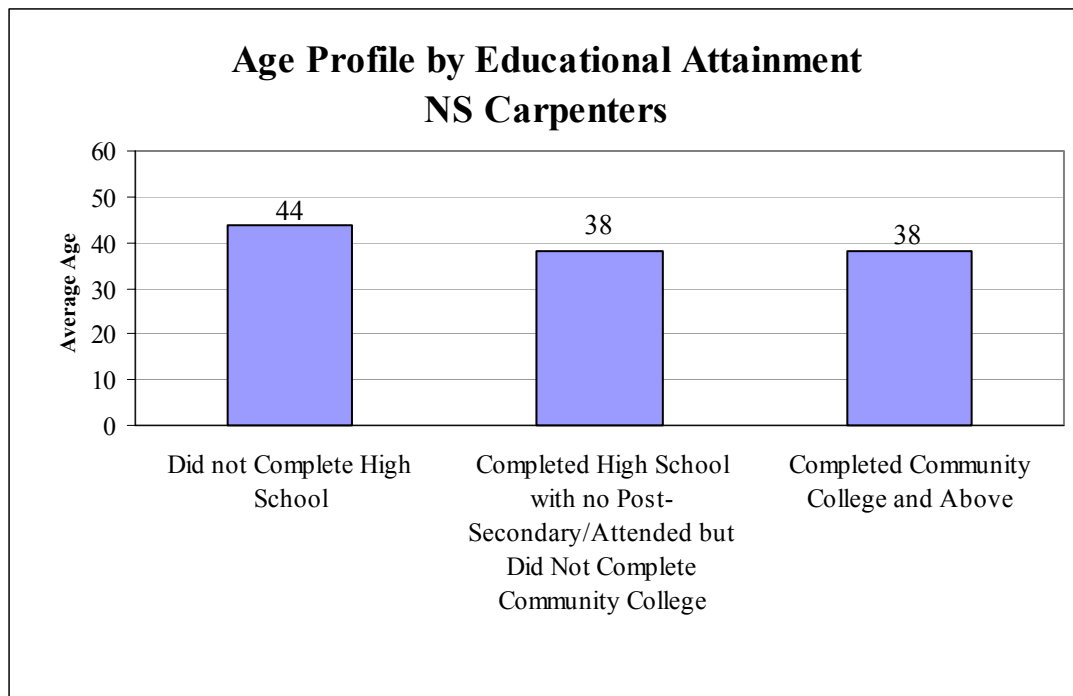
Approximately 36% of the carpenters included in the PRAXIS EI Claimant survey completed community college or above and 36% of the respondents did not complete high school. These data are presented in the following table.

Table 12

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN 2002		
	Number	Percent
Attended but did not graduate from high school	36	36%
Graduated from high school with no post-secondary training/Attended but did not complete community college	28	28%
Completed community college or above	36	36%
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 respondents who did not complete high school had a higher average age than respondents in the other educational attainment categories.

The educational attainment of uncertified non-apprentices and certified journey people is summarized in the following table.

Table 13

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP			
	Did not Graduate High School	Completed High School but No Post-Secondary	Completed Community College and Above
Uncertified Non-Apprentices	51%	28%	21%
Certified Journey People	N/A	N/A	65%

Source: Q11, Q12 & Q13

The exhibit shows that 65% of certified journey people completed community college and above compared to 21% of uncertified non-apprentices.

Thirty-six respondents did not graduate from high school. Sixteen of these 36 (44%) had worked as a carpenter for 20 or more years. Ten of 25 respondents (40%) who graduated from high school but had no post-secondary worked as a carpenter for 20 or more years. By contrast, 13 of 36 respondents (36%) completed community college and above and worked as a carpenter for 20 or more years.

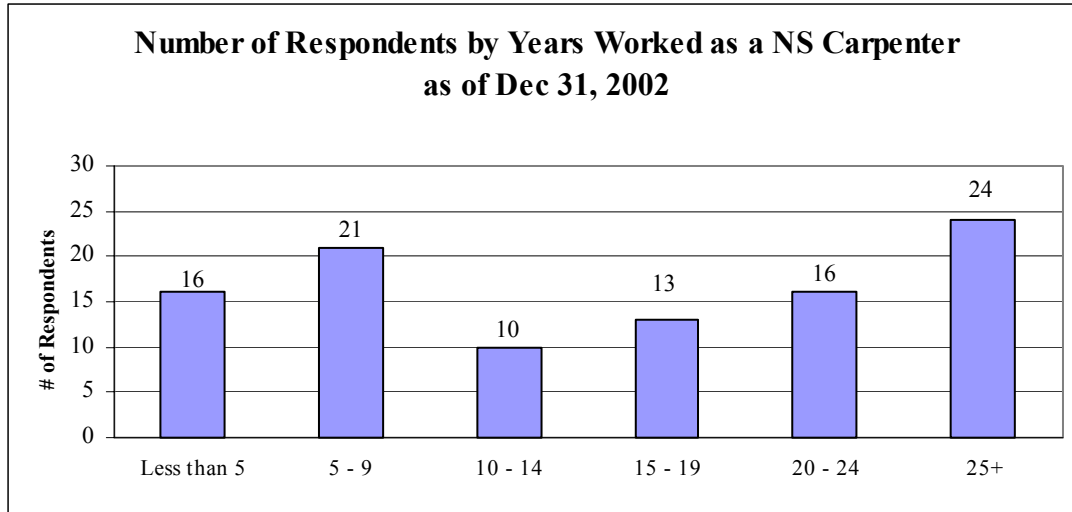
Thirteen of the 37 (35%) respondents who had worked as a carpenter for less than 10 years indicated that they did not graduate from high school.

Approximately 80% of respondents who graduated from high school but had no post-secondary education, and 75% of community college graduates, rated their skills as 4 or 5 on a scale of 1 to 5. By contrast, 42% of respondents who did not complete high school rated their skills as 4 or 5.



3.13 Years Worked

The average respondent had worked for 16 years as a carpenter as of 2002. The distribution of respondents in intervals of years worked is shown in the following exhibit.



Source: Q14

The exhibit shows that 37% of respondents had worked for less than 10 years as a carpenter whereas 24% had worked for 25 years or more. All of the apprentices worked as a carpenter for less than fifteen years. Approximately one-half of the certified journey people worked as a carpenter for less than 20 years, and the other half for 20 or more years.

Almost 43% of the 63 uncertified non-apprentices had worked as a carpenter for less than ten years, while 24% worked for 25 or more years.

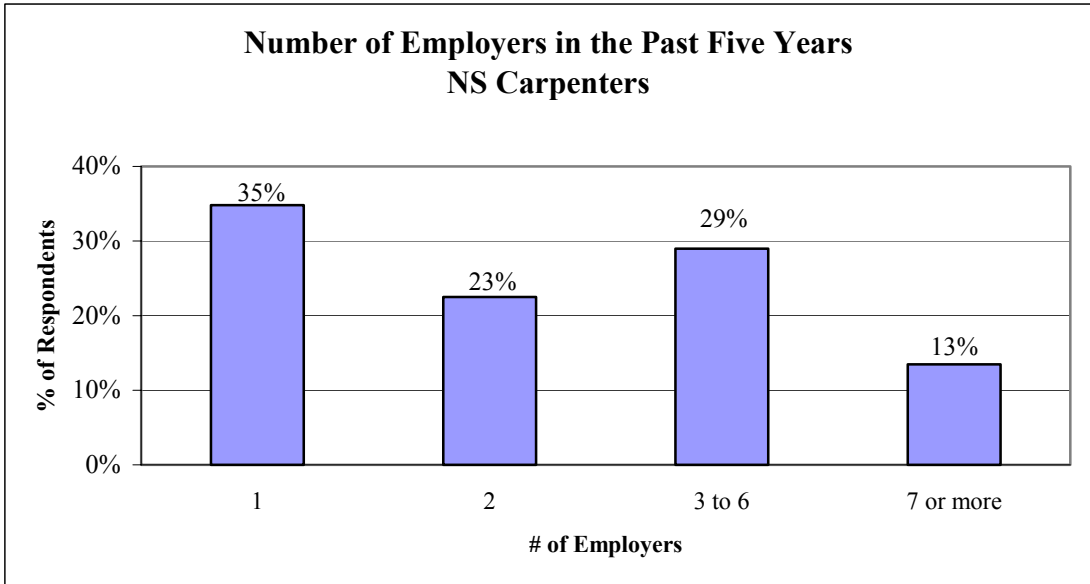
The distribution of years worked is different for non-unionized and unionized respondents. Thirty-seven percent of unionized respondents worked under 15 years as a carpenter compared to 52% of non-unionized respondents. By contrast, 47% of unionized respondents worked for 20 or more years compared to 36% of non-union respondents.

As of December 31, 2002, 67% of the years worked by respondents were on a seasonal basis (40 weeks per year or fewer) while the remaining 33% was on a full-time basis. The average number of years worked on a seasonal basis was 12.9 and the average worked on a full-time basis was 10.1.



3.14 Number of Employers

On average, respondents worked for 3.7 employers in the five years leading up to 2002.⁴ The number of employers for which the 89 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 35% of the respondents had only one employer while 13% had seven or more employers. Approximately 42% of the respondents had three or more employers.

3.15 Gender

All of the respondents were male.

⁴ Twelve carpenters did not respond to this question.



4.0 Review of EI Administrative Data

Individuals making an EI claim were classified as carpenters if they indicated to the HRSDC official in making their application that their last job before claiming EI was as a carpenter. Data on all such individuals who made a claim in Nova Scotia from 1998 to 2002 is presented and discussed in this section of the report. Many carpenter claimants also made claims over the 1998-2002 period in which they specified another occupation.

The number of claimants per year from 1998 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.

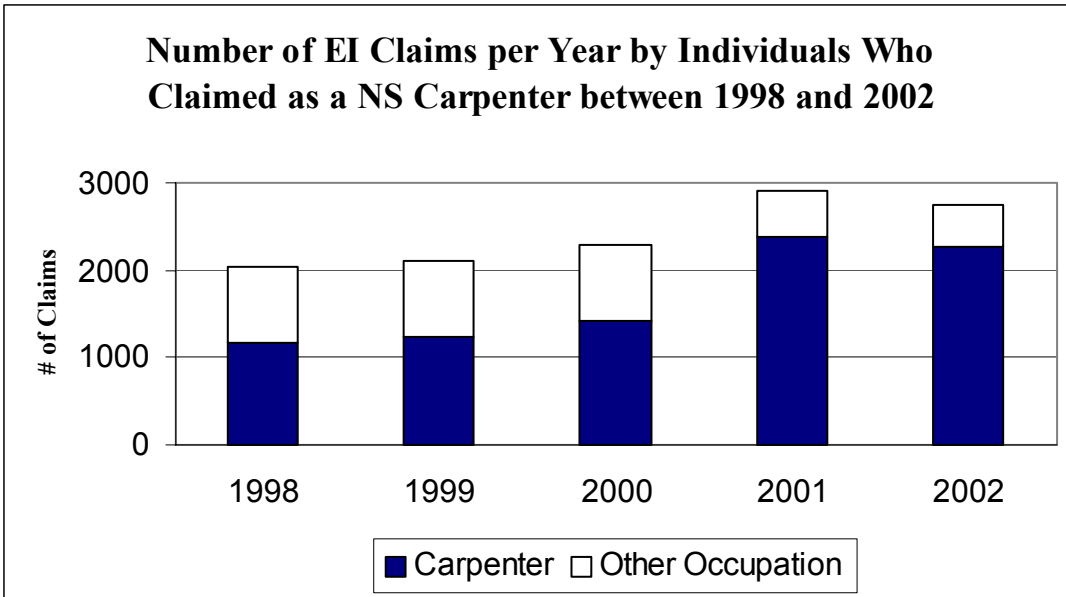
Table 14

NUMBER OF EI CLAIMS NS CARPENTERS, 1998 TO 2002				
		# of Claims		
Year of Claim	# of Claimants	Carpenter	Other Occupations	Total
1998	1,966	1,163	883	2,046
1999	2,003	1,227	878	2,105
2000	2,151	1,429	869	2,298
2001	2,753	2,388	513	2,901
2002	2,610	2,261	480	2,741
1998-2002	3,590	8,468	3,623	12,091

Source: HRSDC & EI Administrative Data

The above table also shows that there were a total of 3,590 claimants over the period. On average, 64% of claimants made a claim each year over the five year period. This percentage rose to over 70% in 2001 and 2002.

The total number of claimants rose appreciably from 2,151 in 2000 to 2,753 in 2001, and remained near that level in 2002. The number of claims as a carpenter also followed this trend while the number of claims with other occupations declined over the period. These trends are illustrated in the following exhibit.



Source: HRSDC, EI Administrative Data

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

Table 15

CARPENTER AND OTHER CLAIMANTS BY # OF CLAIMS DURING THE FIVE YEARS – 1998 TO 2002		
# of Claims	#	%
1	441	12%
2	600	17%
3	750	21%
4	907	25%
5	787	22%
6	98	3%
7	7	<1%
Total	3,590	100%

Source: HRSDC, EI Administrative Data

The table shows that most claimants had more than one claim over the five-year period. Half of the claimants had four or more claims over the period with the average number of claims per individual standing at just over three. That is, on average individuals made claims in 60% of the years from 1998-2002.



The 2001 Census estimated that there were approximately 6,045 carpenters in the labour force in Nova Scotia in 2001 (see Section 5). The number of EI claims that identified carpentry as the occupation in 2001 was 2,388, or 40% of the Census labour force. These data comparisons indicate that a high proportion of the carpentry workforce made claims in 2001.

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 1998-2002 period. Roughly 15% of these occupations were carpentry related occupations, notably contractors and supervisors of carpenters, which accounted for 11% of the claims for other occupations. Approximately 50% of the “Other” occupations were labourer-related occupations and an additional 6% were fishing-related occupations.

The table below shows the number of claims by type per year from 1998 to 2002. It shows that the vast majority of claims were regular claims and that a small fraction of the claims entailed no benefits.

Table 16

EI CLAIMS BY TYPE OF CLAIM AND BY YEAR, NOVA SCOTIA CARPENTERS										
Type of Claim	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Regular claim	1,927	94%	1,961	93%	2,154	94%	2,686	93%	2,525	92%
Other ⁵	39	2%	48	2%	43	2%	89	3%	114	4%
No benefits	80	4%	96	5%	101	4%	126	4%	102	4%
Total	2,046	100%	2,105	100%	2,298	100%	2,901	100%	2,741	100%

Source: HRSDC, EI Administrative Data

⁵ Other category includes sickness (major attached), maternity, summer fishing, winter fishing, and sickness (minor attached).



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) 2001⁶ and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1991 to classify occupations. The NOC-S and SOC systems produce identical results for carpenters in Nova Scotia.

There were 6,045 carpenters in the labour force in Nova Scotia according to the 2001 Census. Of this total, 950 workers (16%) were unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001). Roughly 45% of the carpenters worked in the Trade Contracting sector of the construction industry during the week prior to the Census enumeration.⁷ An additional 33% worked in Building, Developing and General Contracting and 1% worked in other sectors of the construction industry. Smaller proportions of carpenters worked in the manufacturing (8%) and a wide variety of other industries.

The 2001 Census indicates that 54% of carpenters held a trades certificate or above in Nova Scotia.⁸ Approximately 29% had less than a high school education, 9% had a high school graduation certificate only and 9% had some post-secondary education but no certificate.

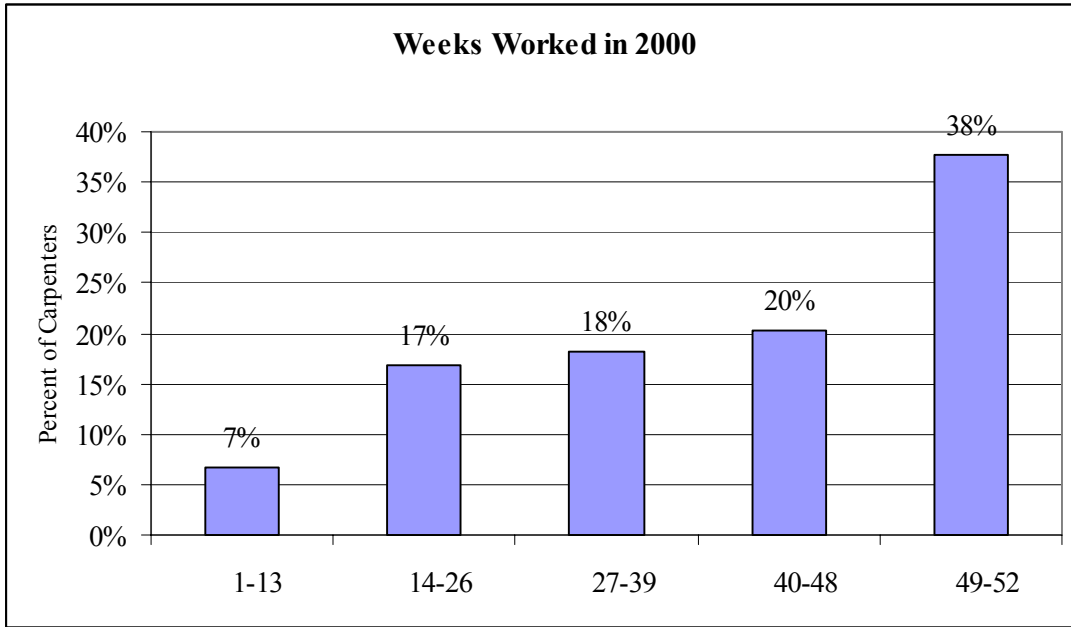
Approximately 48% of carpenters identified Applied Science Technologies and Trades as their major field of study in the 2001 Census. It is interesting to note that 46% of carpenters indicated in the 2001 Census that they had no post-secondary qualifications.

Approximately 91% of the carpenters worked full-time, that is, more than 30 hours per week. Approximately 38% of the carpenters in Nova Scotia indicated in the 2001 Census that they worked between 49-52 weeks in 2000 as depicted in the following exhibit.

⁶ 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.

⁷ For those who were unemployed at this time, their job of longest duration since January 1, 2000 was in Trade Contracting.

⁸ 39% of the carpenter labour force held a trades certificate, 12% held a college certificate or diploma and 3% had a university degree. Some of all of the individuals who held a college certificate or diploma and a university degree also would have held a trades certificate.



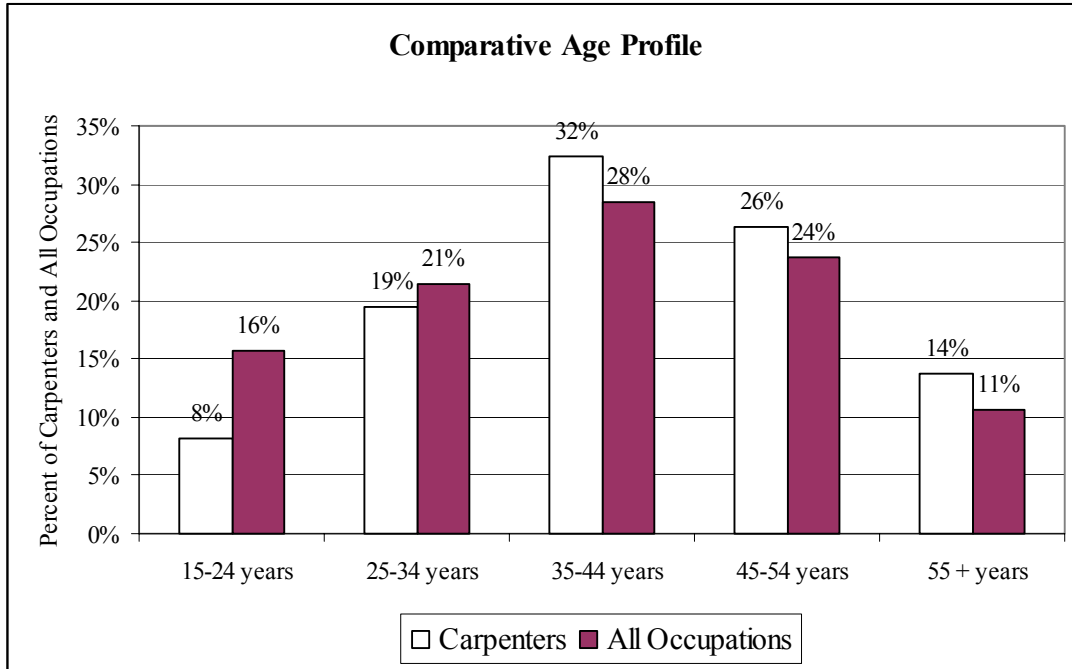
Source: 2001 Census

The exhibit also shows that roughly one-quarter of the carpenters worked for less than one-half of the year in 2000. On average carpenters worked 38 weeks in 2000.

Roughly 77% of the carpenters identified themselves in the 2001 Census as employees while 23% indicated that they were self-employed, either incorporated or unincorporated.



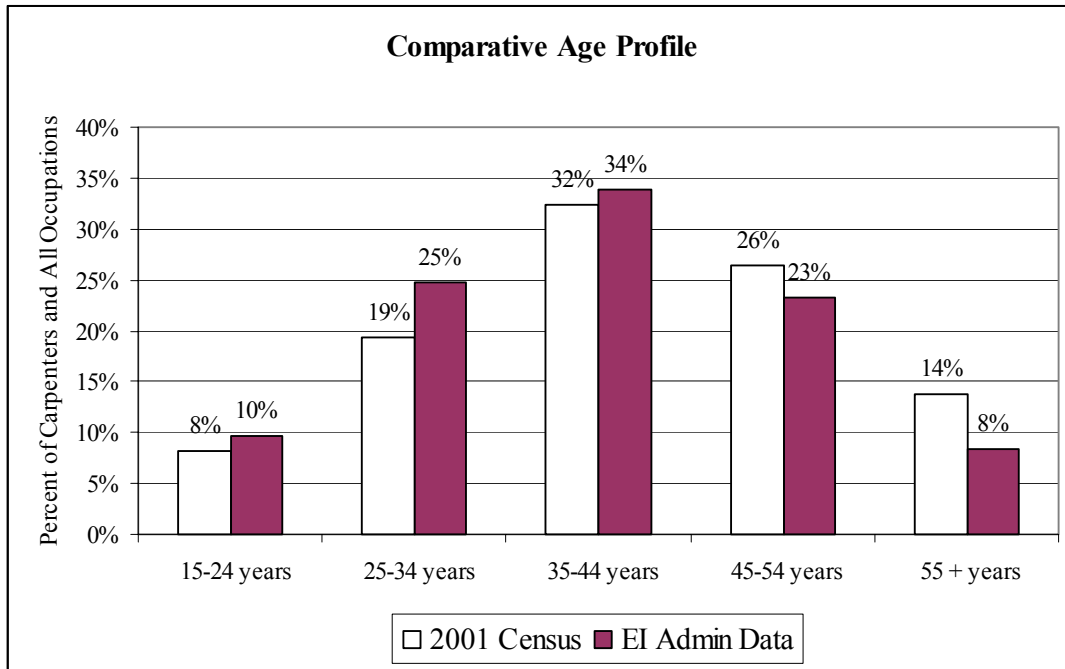
The age profile of carpenters compared to that for all occupations in Nova Scotia in 2001 is presented in the following exhibit.



Source: 2001 Census

The exhibit shows that the proportion of the carpenter labour force that was under 25 in 2001 was one-half that for all occupations. The average age of a carpenter in 2001 was 42 compared to 39 for an average worker in all occupations in Nova Scotia.

It is interesting to compare the age profile of carpenters in Nova Scotia in the 2001 Census to that of all EI claimants from 1998 to 2002. 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 are somewhat higher than those found in the 2001 Census. As a result 35% of the EI Claimants were under 35 in the EI Administrative data compared to 28% of the Census workforce. Conversely, 40% of the Census workforce was 45 or older compared to 32% of carpenters included in the EI Administrative data.



6.0 Findings

This section of the report presents findings that are significant for understanding the labour force and labour market for carpenters in Nova Scotia.

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 13% of the carpentry labour force in Nova Scotia were apprentices in 2002 while 37% were licensed journey people and 49% were unlicensed workers. By comparison, 11% of respondents to the survey of EI claimants were apprentices, 26% were licensed journey people and 63% were unlicensed workers.


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 uncertified workers claimed EI in 2002 than was the case for licensed journey people. The survey data provide evidence that uncertified workers experience more difficulty in the labour market than certified workers.

Approximately 30% of all EI claims made by carpenters over the 1998-2002 period were for occupations other than carpentry with 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 40% of the Census labour force of carpenters claimed EI in 2001. Approximately 64% of EI Claimants made a claim in any given year between 1998 and 2002. Roughly one-half of the Claimants had four or more claims over the five year period 1998-2002.

The EI data also indicate that the level of carpentry-related claims increased over the 1998-2002 period. The apparent growing dependence on EI over the 1998-2002 period occurred despite the fact that the construction industry experienced significant economic growth over this period. For example, the rate



of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the construction industry in Nova Scotia between 1998 and 2002 was 4.6%.⁹ Despite growth in the construction industry, the EI data indicate that the majority carpenters in Nova Scotia experienced on-going disruptions in employment and persistent periods of unemployment over the 1998-2002 period.

There appears to be a discrepancy between the EI data and the information on unemployment provided by non-unionized respondents. All respondents claimed EI in 2002 according to the HRSDC records. The EI records show that 92% of claimants drew benefits through regular claims. Despite these data, only 42 of the 62 (68%) non-union respondents indicated that they were unemployed in 2002.

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 67% of the years worked by respondents as of December 31, 2002 were on a seasonal basis compared to 33% on a full-year basis.

Labour Force Survey data show that the average job tenure¹⁰ of employees in all occupations in Nova Scotia as of 2002 was 99 months. The average for construction trades workers was 77 months. The PRAXIS survey of EI claimants shows that, on average, survey respondents worked for 3.7 employers in the five years leading up to 2002. This implies that, on average, respondents worked 16 months per employer.¹¹ 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.

⁹ Measured in constant 1997 Dollars.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ There may be a high degree of variability around this 16 month average with EI Claimants working for some employers for a very short period but for much longer periods for other employers.



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 in Nova Scotia over the 1998-2002 period.

6.4 Apprentices and Young Workers

The Census age profile data show that only 8% of carpenters were in the 15-24 age group in 2001 compared to 16% for all occupations in Nova Scotia. 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 7 years on average. These data imply that on average apprentices began working as carpenters when they were 25. 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 14% in 1991 to 8% in 2001. By contrast, the proportion of all workers in Nova Scotia that were under 25 dropped only slightly from 18% in 1991 to 16% 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 low level of recruitment documented in 2001, raise serious concerns about the supply situation for this trade. One obvious factor contributing to recruitment problems is the difficulties in finding stable, year-round employment in the carpentry trade. These difficulties undoubtedly are one reason why withdrawals from the Apprenticeship program for carpenters were significantly higher than completions over the 1991-2001 period.¹²

The resolution of the problems of low recruitment and low completion rates for apprentices may depend on resolving the labour market difficulties faced by carpenters in Nova Scotia.

The EI claimant survey indicates that wages for licensed journey people were 30% higher than for their unlicensed counterparts. This significant premium should provide an incentive for apprentices to

¹² This conclusion is based on a review of data provided by Statistics Canada (Culture, Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics). It is based on completions to enrolments ratios for apprentice carpenters in Nova Scotia that ranged between 4% and 7% over the 1994-2001 period.



complete the Apprenticeship program and become licensed journey people but the data indicate that many apprentices do not do so.

6.5 Mobility and Segmentation of the Labour Force

The survey indicates that one portion of the carpentry workforce was highly mobile while another portion was less so. Approximately 50% of carpenters worked exclusively in one or two sectors of the construction industry in 2002 while the other 50% worked in three or more sectors.

The survey also indicates that unionized carpenters earned a 47% wage premium compared to their non-unionized counterparts. Unionized carpenters earned \$20.33 per hour on average compared to \$13.86 per hour for non-unionized carpenters.

It is interesting to note that unionization may have a greater influence on wages than the sector in which carpenters worked. A convincing illustration of this contention is that the average wage for unionized carpenters who worked in non-residential building was \$21.75 per hour compared to \$13.42 per hour for non-unionized carpenters who worked in non-residential building construction. Similarly, the average wage for unionized carpenters who did not work in non-residential building was \$17.92 per hour compared to \$14.18 per hour for non-unionized carpenters who did not work in non-residential building construction.

The high degree of unionization and high wage levels in non-residential building may limit mobility between this sector and the residential building sector of the construction industry. This contention is backed up by data from the survey. For example, 61% of non-unionized carpenters worked in three or more sectors of the industry in 2002 compared to 37% of unionized carpenters.



6.6 Job Search Behaviour

Two-thirds of unionized and 38% of non-union respondents who indicated that they were unemployed in 2002 searched for work. These data seem to suggest that a large number of unemployed carpenters do not try to find new jobs when they are unemployed. The data may be a signal of a high degree of seasonality. Seasonally employed workers may not search for jobs because they are re-hired by the same employer year after year. This practice would be expected to be more common for non-union workers compared to their union counterparts.

Respondents to the EI claimant survey who searched for work in 2002 used multiple search methods. They made frequent use of HRDC Job Bank along with direct contacts with employers, their union and newspapers advertisements in searching for employment. This behaviour stands in contrast to feedback from employers as documented in the PRAXIS employer survey. Most employers rated word of mouth as the most effective recruitment mechanism but gave low ratings to other methods such as newspaper advertisements 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 significantly 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 \$16.96 and earned a premium of 23% over those who were supervised for all of the year. This finding indicates that employers value employees who do not require supervision. It implies that training programs that promoted this ability would be beneficial to employers in the industry.

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
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**
RESPONDENT FIRST NAME
FNAME. FIRST NAME
(1/ 71)

6: **ADDR1**
ADDRESS
ADDR1. ADDRESS (1 OF 3)
(1/ 83)

7: **ADDR2**
ADDRESS 2
ADDR2. ADDRESS (2 OF 3)
(1/ 113)

8: **ADDR3**
ADDRESS 3
ADDR3. ADDRESS (3 OF 3)
(1/ 143)

9: **PCODE**
POSTAL CODE
PCODE. POSTAL CODE
(1/ 163)

10: **INSPH**
TELEPHONE NUMBER
INSPH. TELEPHONE NUMBER
(1/ 169)

11: **L_BPC**
LAST BPC
L_BPC. LAST BPC
(1/ 179)

12: **L_BVT**
LAST BVT
L_BVT. Last BVT
(1/ 183)



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)

01Continue 1 D
02Terminate 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)

01Continue 1 D
02Terminate 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)

01Continue 1 D
02Terminate 0 => /INT01

22:

INTR5

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

- 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 1==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 O
- 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

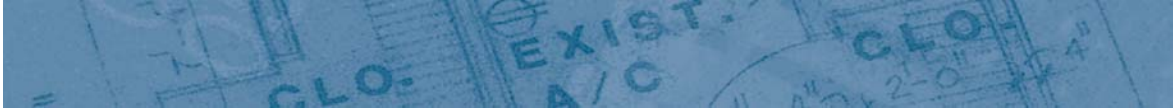
01.....	Less than 1%	000
02.....	Don't Know	888
03.....	No response	999

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

01.....	None	00
02.....	Don't know	88
03.....	No 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	2
03.....	3	3
04.....	4	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	2
03.....	3	3
04.....	4	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	2
03.....	3	3
04.....	4	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	2
03.....	3	3
04.....	4	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	2
03.....	3	3
04.....	4	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	2
03.....	3	3
04.....	4	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
<hr/>				
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
