



# Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications

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**CAREER PATHS OF PERSONS WITH  
TRADE QUALIFICATIONS  
AUSTRALIA  
1993**

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                              • *for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.*

ADDITIONAL DATA      The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey on request. Order forms  
ON REQUEST              for unpublished data can be found on pages 35 and 36.

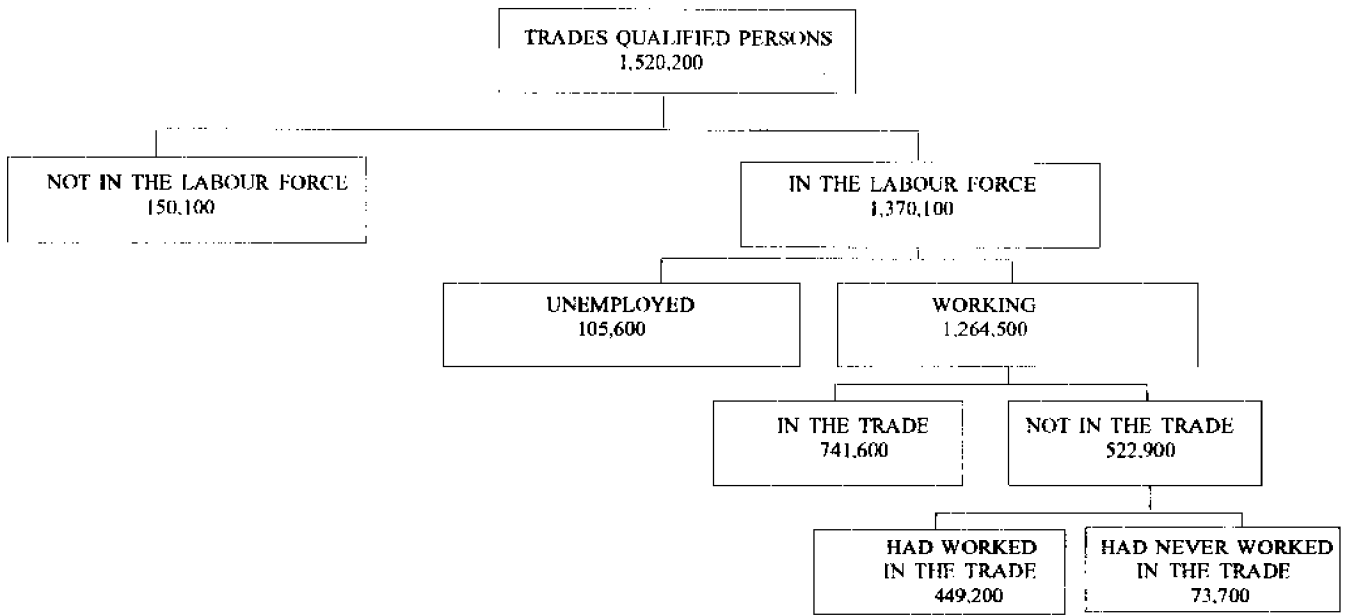
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**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

**DIAGRAM 1. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS BY TRADE EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1993**



Source: Tables 1.1 and 2.8

**Trades qualified persons**

At May 1993, there were an estimated 1,520,200 trades qualified persons aged 15 to 64 years in Australia, compared to an estimated 1,343,700 persons in 1989, an increase of 13 per cent. The number of males increased by 13 per cent, whilst the number of females increased by 20 per cent.

Of these trades qualified persons:

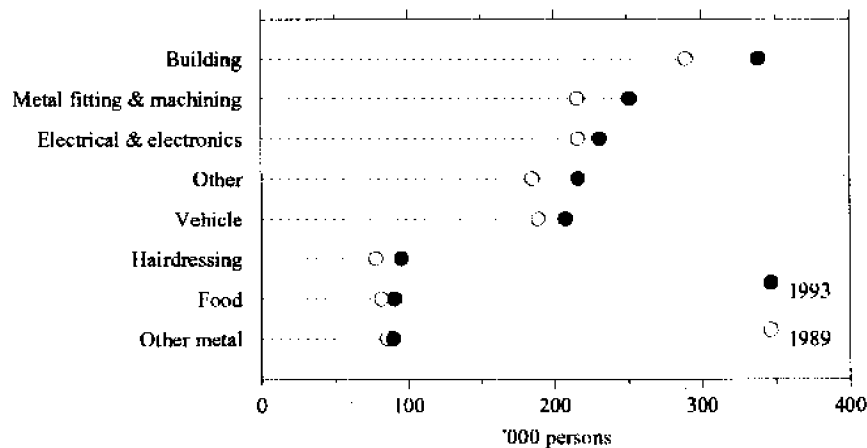
- 49 per cent were working in the trade of their qualification, compared to 54 per cent in 1989;
- 34 per cent were working outside the trade, which is similar to the proportion in 1989 (35%); and
- 7 per cent were unemployed, a significant increase from the 1989 survey (3%) (Table 1.1 and Diagram 1).

Of persons with trade qualifications, 91 per cent were males, which is the same proportion as in the 1989 survey (Table 1.1).

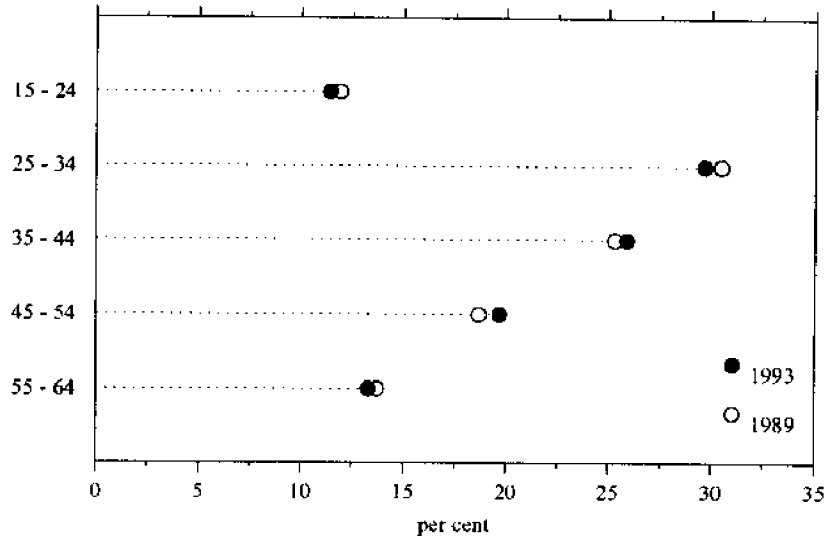
More qualified tradespersons had gained their qualification in Building (338,900) than any other field of trade. The field of trade which showed the largest increase in trades qualified persons between 1989 and 1993 was Hairdressing, with a rise of 22 per cent. Other significant increases were seen in Building and 'Other' (up 17%) and Metal fitting and machining (up 16%) (Table 1.2 and Diagram 2).

Approximately four out of five trades qualified persons were born in Australia. Of those who were born overseas, almost half came from the main English speaking countries. The proportions were much the same in 1989.

**DIAGRAM 2. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS BY FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989 AND 1993**



Source: Table 1.2

**DIAGRAM 3. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS BY AGE, 1989 AND 1993**

Source: Table 1.3

An estimated 49 per cent of trades qualified persons born in the main English speaking countries were working in the trade at the time of the survey, compared to 59 per cent in 1989 (Tables 1.3 and 1.9).

The proportion of Australian born trades qualified persons working in the trade also fell (53% down to 49%) in the same period.

Some 30 per cent of trades qualified persons were aged 25 to 34 years and a further 26 per cent were aged 35 to 44 years, much the same proportions as in 1989 (Table 1.3 and Diagram 3).

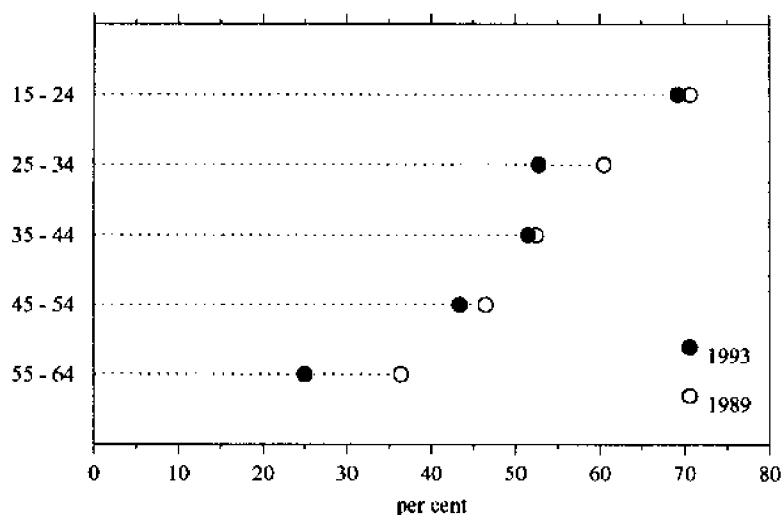
An estimated 78 per cent (1,184,500) qualified in a trade by completing an apprenticeship in Australia. Of these persons, 31 per cent qualified before 1970, 25 per cent in the period 1970 - 1979, 32 per cent in the period 1980 - 1989, and 12 per cent from 1990 to the survey date (Table 1.7).

#### Trades qualified persons who were working

An estimated 85 per cent of trades qualified males were working at the time of the survey compared with 61 per cent of females. In 1989, the proportions were 91 per cent and 69 per cent respectively (Table 1.1).

Approximately 84 per cent of the 1,264,500 trades qualified persons who had a job were working in the private sector. Trades qualified persons worked predominantly within the Manufacturing (24%), Wholesale and retail trade (21%) and Construction (20%) industries (Table 1.8).

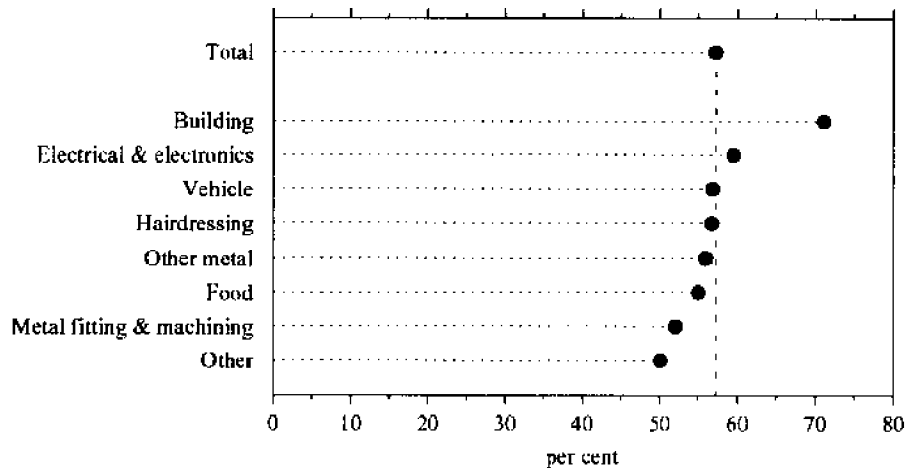
Some 51 per cent of trades qualified persons with a job gave an occupation within the Tradespersons category. Some 17 per cent gave an occupation within the Managers and administrators or Professionals categories (Table 1.8).

**DIAGRAM 4. PROPORTION OF TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING IN THE TRADE BY AGE, 1989 AND 1993**

Source: Tables 1.3 and 1.9



**DIAGRAM 5. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE A JOB: PROPORTION WORKING IN THE TRADE BY FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1993**



Source: Table 1.8

### Trades qualified persons working in the trade

Just under half (49%) of trades qualified persons were working in the trade at the time of the survey (Table 1.1).

The proportion working in the trade decreased with age, from 69 per cent for the 15 - 24 age group to 25 per cent for the 55 - 64 age group. In 1989, 36 per cent of those aged 55 - 64 years were working in the trade in which they qualified (Tables 1.3 and 1.9, Diagram 4).

The proportion of employed trades qualified persons who were working in the trade varied between the fields of trade in which they qualified, ranging from 71 per cent for persons who had qualified in the Building trade to 50 per cent in 'Other' (Table 1.8 and Diagram 5).

### Trades qualified persons who have had a break from the trade and subsequently returned

One in five trades qualified persons who have worked in the trade have had at least one break of 12 months or more, with a subsequent return to the trade. This is similar to findings from the 1989 survey (Table 2.1).

Of the estimated 287,300 persons who have had a break of 12 months or more from the trade, 29 per cent stated the main reason for their first break was that they wanted a change or were dissatisfied with their job. The main reason given by 58 per cent of females who have had a break from their trade was 'Family, personal or ill health' (Table 2.5).

Some 41 per cent of trades qualified persons who have had a break had been in the trade less than 3 years before their first break (Table 2.5).

The most common reason given for returning to the trade was 'No other work available or work available in the trade' (44%) (Table 2.6).

### Trades qualified persons who have left the trade

An estimated 48 per cent of trades qualified persons who had worked in the trade were not working in the trade of their qualification at the time of the survey (Table 2.2). Of those persons, 449,200 (66%) were working outside the trade (Table 2.8).

Approximately 21 per cent had left principally because they were laid off or there was a lack of work, whilst a further 21 per cent left principally because they wanted a change or were dissatisfied with their job. Some 59 per cent of females left their trade principally because of family, personal or ill health reasons (Table 2.7).

Some 40 per cent (270,800) of those who had left the trade had spent less than 5 years in the trade. The Hairdressing field recorded the highest overall loss from the trade, with 59 per cent of those ever qualified in that field having left the trade (Tables 1.2 and 2.7).

An estimated 371,400 trades qualified persons who had left the trade would not consider returning to the trade, representing 55 per cent of this group. Of these persons, 42 per cent left the trade during the period 1980 - 1989 (Table 2.8).

### Trades' qualified persons working outside the trade

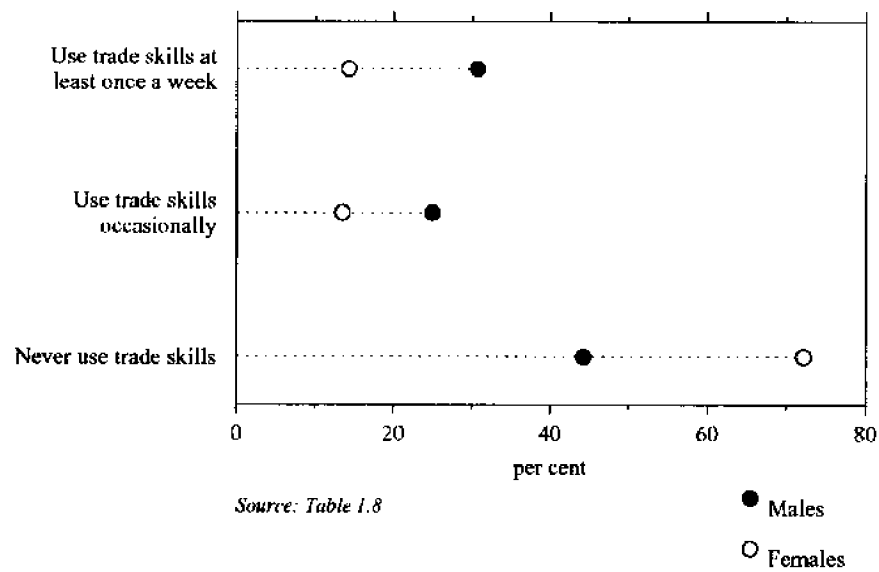
An estimated 522,900 trades qualified persons were working outside the trade, including 73,700 who had never worked in the trade in Australia (Tables 1.1 and 2.8).

Of those working outside the trade, 47 per cent never use their trade skills, 29 per cent use their trade skills at least

once a week and 24 per cent use their trade skills occasionally (Table 1.8).

Some 72 per cent of females working outside the trade never use their trade skills, compared to 44 per cent of males (Table 1.8 and Diagram 6).

**DIAGRAM 6. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING OUTSIDE THE TRADE BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS, 1993**



## SECTION 1. NUMBER OF QUALIFIED TRADESPERSONS

TABLE 1.1. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : TRADE EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE  
AUSTRALIA, 1989 AND 1993  
(\*000)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust. (a)</i>
1989							
<b>Males —</b>							
Working	378.7	257.7	202.7	105.0	112.5	28.9	1,110.0
In the trade	221.1	174.3	122.9	63.7	65.3	19.9	686.3
Not in the trade	157.6	83.4	79.8	41.3	47.2	9.0	423.7
Not working	40.8	21.4	21.8	13.3	12.9	4.6	116.4
Unemployed	14.8	* 3.3	7.1	* 3.2	* 4.5	* 2.1	35.3
Not in the labour force	26.0	18.2	14.7	10.1	8.4	2.5	81.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>419.5</b>	<b>279.2</b>	<b>224.5</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1,226.4</b>
<b>Females —</b>							
Working	21.1	22.1	15.3	6.8	9.3	3.0	80.5
In the trade	* 9.9	* 9.7	7.8	* 3.6	* 3.1	* 1.2	36.2
Not in the trade	11.3	12.4	7.5	* 3.3	6.2	* 1.7	44.3
Not working	15.3	* 6.2	* 5.7	* 3.7	* 3.7	* 0.5	36.8
Unemployed	* 0.5		* 0.4	* 0.7	* 0.6		* 2.4
Not in the labour force	14.8	* 6.2	* 5.3	* 3.0	* 3.2	* 0.5	34.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>117.3</b>
<b>Persons —</b>							
Working	399.9	279.8	218.0	111.8	121.8	31.9	1,190.5
In the trade	231.0	184.1	130.7	67.3	68.4	21.2	722.5
Not in the trade	168.9	95.8	87.3	44.5	53.4	10.7	468.0
Not working	56.2	27.6	27.5	17.0	16.6	5.0	153.2
Unemployed	15.3	* 3.3	7.5	* 3.9	5.1	* 2.1	37.7
Not in the labour force	40.9	24.3	20.0	13.0	11.6	2.9	115.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>456.0</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>1,343.7</b>
1993							
<b>Males —</b>							
Working	424.6	274.0	225.0	93.2	107.4	28.4	1,178.8
In the trade	248.3	172.2	130.7	52.3	61.4	16.1	697.3
Not in the trade	176.2	101.8	94.3	40.9	46.0	12.3	481.5
Not working	77.5	40.9	39.1	17.8	17.3	3.9	201.0
Unemployed	39.4	22.2	15.6	7.1	6.3	* 1.8	93.9
Not in the labour force	38.2	18.7	23.6	10.7	11.1	* 2.1	107.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>502.1</b>	<b>314.8</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>1,379.8</b>
<b>Females —</b>							
Working	29.4	20.3	16.8	6.7	6.6	* 1.4	85.7
In the trade	17.1	* 7.6	8.8	* 3.7	* 4.1	* 0.8	44.3
Not in the trade	12.2	12.6	7.9	* 3.0	* 2.5	* 0.5	41.4
Not working	16.5	18.2	9.8	* 3.5	* 4.9	* 1.0	54.6
Unemployed	* 2.6	* 5.0	* 3.1		* 1.0		11.7
Not in the labour force	13.9	13.2	* 6.7	* 3.5	* 3.9	* 1.0	43.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>* 2.4</b>	<b>140.3</b>
<b>Persons —</b>							
Working	453.9	294.2	241.8	99.9	114.1	29.8	1,264.5
In the trade	265.5	179.8	139.6	56.0	65.5	16.9	741.6
Not in the trade	188.5	114.4	102.3	43.9	48.5	12.9	522.9
Not working	94.0	59.1	49.0	21.4	22.2	4.9	255.6
Unemployed	42.0	27.2	18.7	7.1	7.2	* 1.8	105.6
Not in the labour force	52.1	31.9	30.3	14.2	15.0	3.1	150.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>548.0</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>

(a) Includes NT and ACT.

TABLE 1.2. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AND STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE  
AUSTRALIA, 1989 AND 1993  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

<i>Field of trade qualification</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1989							
Metal fitting and machining	75.5	49.6	35.0	23.6	24.8	4.3	215.9
Other metal	27.0	20.1	17.8	10.5	10.3	* 2.0	88.6
Electrical and electronics	84.0	43.5	40.7	19.4	15.3	6.1	216.2
Building	96.3	63.4	61.0	25.4	29.6	8.3	289.5
Vehicle	60.9	41.7	36.0	17.7	23.4	6.6	188.9
Food	27.3	20.7	14.3	8.5	7.2	* 1.6	81.8
Hairdressing	23.2	20.5	13.3	7.8	7.5	2.8	77.9
Other	61.9	47.8	27.4	15.9	20.3	5.3	184.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>456.0</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>1,343.7</b>
1993							
Metal fitting and machining	87.7	69.3	44.4	19.8	21.4	4.6	251.5
Other metal	31.2	17.1	17.9	8.6	9.2	4.0	89.2
Electrical and electronics	83.7	45.7	47.1	17.5	25.7	4.9	230.9
Building	125.9	82.6	69.6	22.8	21.1	8.9	338.9
Vehicle	76.3	40.1	43.4	19.4	21.1	2.7	207.5
Food	32.0	22.8	18.3	* 4.0	7.9	2.6	91.0
Hairdressing	29.9	27.2	16.7	9.2	8.1	* 2.2	95.2
Other	81.3	48.6	33.4	19.9	21.6	4.7	216.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>548.0</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>

(a) Includes NT and ACT.

TABLE 1.3. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	<i>Metal fitting and machining</i>	<i>Other metal</i>	<i>Electrical and electronics</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Hair-dressing</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1989 Total</i>
<b>Birthplace and period of arrival —</b>										
Born in Australia	179.3	68.4	175.3	267.6	162.0	80.7	75.5	180.2	1,188.9	1,060.1
Born outside Australia	72.2	20.8	55.7	71.3	45.5	10.3	19.7	35.8	331.2	283.6
Main English speaking countries	31.7	11.2	29.0	36.5	22.9	* 4.8	* 7.9	16.6	160.6	140.4
Other countries	40.5	9.5	26.7	34.8	22.6	* 5.5	11.7	19.2	170.6	143.2
Arrived before 1960	15.8	* 5.4	13.8	15.6	10.7	* 3.7	* 5.6	13.4	84.0	84.0
Arrived 1960 — 1969	24.9	* 7.5	13.3	30.0	13.5	* 2.9	* 5.3	* 6.4	103.8	97.4
Arrived 1970 — 1979	14.5	* 4.7	14.3	12.7	10.8	* 3.0	* 5.6	9.1	74.7	59.8
Arrived 1980 — 1989	13.5	* 2.0	11.1	10.6	* 7.4	* 0.7	* 2.8	* 6.1	54.2	42.4(a)
Arrived 1990 to survey date	* 3.4	* 1.2	* 3.2	* 2.4	* 3.1	—	* 0.4	* 0.8	14.5	..
<b>Age (years) —</b>										
15 — 24	28.0	9.7	26.0	33.6	28.2	13.7	13.1	20.2	172.6	160.0
25 — 34	71.5	23.5	70.1	101.7	67.9	33.2	29.0	55.1	452.0	409.5
35 — 44	58.2	24.9	64.0	93.2	55.1	15.4	28.4	54.2	393.4	339.8
45 — 54	56.8	14.2	44.2	64.6	36.5	22.3	14.4	46.1	299.0	251.4
55 — 64	37.0	16.9	26.7	45.8	19.9	* 6.3	10.2	40.3	203.2	183.0
<b>Whether had child under 12 years —</b>										
With child aged under 12 years	75.1	32.2	76.7	125.2	60.2	25.5	34.4	63.3	492.7	447.6
Without child aged under 12 years	176.4	57.0	154.2	213.7	147.3	65.5	60.8	152.7	1,027.5	896.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>338.9</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>	<b>1,343.7</b>
<i>Males</i>	251.0	88.2	230.2	337.5	206.0	79.7	16.2	171.1	1,379.8	1,226.4
<i>Females</i>	* 0.5	* 1.0	* 0.7	* 1.4	* 1.6	11.3	79.0	44.9	140.3	117.3
<b>1989 Total</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>289.5</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>1,343.7</b>	..
<i>Males</i>	214.9	88.4	215.0	288.1	186.9	74.3	9.4	149.4	1,226.4	..
<i>Females</i>	* 1.0	* 0.3	* 1.3	* 1.4	* 2.0	* 7.5	68.5	35.4	117.3	..

(a) Arrived 1980 to 1989 survey date.

TABLE 1.4. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : TRADE STATUS AND STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(\*000)

<i>Trade status</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
Not in the labour force	52.1	31.9	30.3	14.2	15.0	3.1	150.1
In the labour force	495.9	321.5	260.5	107.0	121.3	31.5	1,370.1
Never worked in the trade	33.4	21.9	13.4	6.0	7.4	* 1.2	85.3
Worked in the trade	462.5	299.5	247.1	101.0	113.9	30.4	1,284.8
Unemployed	38.6	22.0	16.5	6.5	7.2	* 1.8	94.0
Working	423.9	277.5	230.6	94.4	106.7	28.6	1,190.8
Not in the trade	158.5	97.7	91.1	38.5	41.1	11.7	449.2
Never use trade skills	67.2	47.3	44.2	19.9	16.0	4.1	203.9
Use trade skills occasionally	43.8	24.5	17.5	9.7	10.7	3.0	111.4
Use trade skills at least once a week	47.5	25.9	29.3	8.9	14.4	4.6	133.9
In the trade	265.5	179.8	139.6	56.0	65.5	16.9	741.6
Had a break from the trade	52.4	24.7	42.0	13.0	15.7	3.2	154.5
Never had a break from the trade	213.1	155.1	97.5	43.0	49.9	13.7	587.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>548.0</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>

(a) Includes NT and ACT.

TABLE 1.5. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : TRADE STATUS AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(\*000)

<i>Trade status</i>	<i>Metal fitting and machining</i>	<i>Other metal</i>	<i>Electrical and electronics</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Hair- dressing</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Not in the labour force	24.4	10.1	15.3	24.5	15.7	* 5.2	25.6	29.4	150.1
In the labour force	227.1	79.1	215.7	314.4	191.9	85.8	69.6	186.5	1,370.1
Never worked in the trade	19.7	* 4.2	15.0	10.7	10.5	* 4.2	* 3.5	17.6	85.3
Worked in the trade	207.4	74.9	200.7	303.7	181.3	81.6	66.1	169.0	1,284.8
Unemployed	16.3	* 5.8	9.4	21.5	12.9	8.0	8.3	11.8	94.0
Working	191.1	69.1	191.3	282.2	168.5	73.6	57.8	157.1	1,190.8
Not in the trade	81.7	28.1	70.4	75.4	67.7	31.2	23.7	70.9	449.2
Never use trade skills	29.3	12.1	24.8	32.3	19.0	21.9	19.2	45.4	203.9
Use trade skills occasionally	21.1	9.2	25.8	19.6	18.1	* 1.9	* 3.1	12.4	111.4
Use trade skills at least once a week	31.3	* 6.8	19.8	23.5	30.6	* 7.5	* 1.4	13.0	133.9
In the trade	109.4	41.0	121.0	206.8	100.7	42.4	34.1	86.2	741.6
Had a break from the trade	21.9	13.2	21.7	40.0	18.7	12.5	8.6	18.0	154.5
Never had a break from the trade	87.5	27.8	99.3	166.8	82.1	29.9	25.6	68.2	587.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>338.9</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>

TABLE 1.6. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : TRADE STATUS AND LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(\*000)

Trade status	With post-school qualifications					Total	Without post-school qualifications	Total
	Bachelor degree or higher	Undergraduate or associate diploma	Skilled vocational qualifications	Other	Total			
Not in the labour force	* 4.1	15.2	122.2	* 4.1	145.6	* 4.5	150.1	
In the labour force	30.8	171.3	1,108.3	23.8	1,334.2	35.9	1,370.1	
Never worked in the trade	* 2.8	13.2	64.6	* 2.0	82.5	* 2.9	85.3	
Worked in the trade	28.1	158.1	1,043.7	21.8	1,251.7	33.1	1,284.8	
Unemployed	* 0.3	* 5.3	82.9	—	88.5	* 5.5	94.0	
Working	27.8	152.8	960.8	21.8	1,163.2	27.5	1,190.8	
Not in the trade	18.9	62.1	346.7	10.3	438.0	11.2	449.2	
Never use trade skills	8.5	20.7	164.7	* 4.1	198.0	* 5.9	203.9	
Use trade skills occasionally	* 5.6	22.0	80.6	* 1.9	110.1	* 1.3	111.4	
Use trade skills at least once a week	* 4.8	19.4	101.4	* 4.3	129.8	* 4.0	133.9	
In the trade	8.9	90.8	614.1	11.5	725.2	16.4	741.6	
Had a break from the trade	* 2.6	17.7	126.9	* 4.3	151.4	* 3.0	154.5	
Never had a break from the trade	* 6.4	73.1	487.2	* 7.2	573.8	13.3	587.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>1,230.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>1,479.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>	

TABLE 1.7. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : HOW TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(\*000)

Year qualified in trade	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	Total
APPRENTICESHIP IN AUSTRALIA									
Before 1960	27.5	9.1	19.9	35.9	15.8	* 6.8	* 5.3	36.5	156.9
1960 — 1969	37.9	12.8	28.7	50.4	27.1	16.2	12.7	27.3	213.0
1970 — 1979	46.7	18.8	45.2	71.7	44.9	13.9	19.5	37.9	298.7
1980 — 1989	63.7	22.9	62.6	81.0	54.3	32.0	25.5	35.3	377.5
1990 to survey date	21.2	* 6.8	24.0	27.8	24.0	9.4	8.5	16.8	138.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>266.7</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>1,184.5</b>
RECOGNISED AUSTRALIAN TRADESPERSONS' CERTIFICATE									
Before 1960	* 5.2	* 1.8	* 3.9	* 6.4	* 0.9	—	* 0.8	* 4.8	23.9
1960 — 1969	10.2	* 7.5	10.4	14.7	* 6.2	* 2.1	* 6.9	12.1	70.1
1970 — 1979	16.2	* 6.8	17.0	18.3	12.5	* 4.8	* 6.8	15.7	98.1
1980 — 1989	18.0	* 1.6	14.7	22.5	18.7	* 4.8	8.6	21.2	110.2
1990 to survey date	* 4.9	* 1.0	* 4.4	10.2	* 3.1	* 0.8	* 0.4	8.6	33.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>335.7</b>
TOTAL									
Before 1960	32.8	11.0	23.8	42.3	16.7	* 6.8	* 6.1	41.3	180.8
1960 — 1969	48.1	20.3	39.1	65.1	33.3	18.3	19.6	39.3	283.1
1970 — 1979	62.9	25.6	62.2	90.0	57.5	18.7	26.3	53.5	396.7
1980 — 1989	81.7	24.5	77.4	103.5	73.0	36.9	34.2	56.5	487.6
1990 to survey date	26.0	* 7.8	28.4	37.9	27.1	10.3	9.0	25.4	171.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>338.9</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>1,520.2</b>

TABLE 1.8. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE A JOB : SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS,  
FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	<i>Working, not in the trade</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Working in the trade</i>	<i>Use trade skills at least once a week</i>	<i>Use trade skills occasionally</i>	<i>Never use trade skills</i>		
<b>Industry —</b>						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.9	9.6	9.9	8.4	27.9	36.9
Mining	14.1	* 5.2	* 1.7	* 6.7	13.6	27.7
Manufacturing	196.8	35.5	23.1	41.9	100.5	297.3
Electricity, gas and water	15.9	* 3.1	* 1.8	* 4.2	9.1	25.0
Construction	210.7	17.9	10.8	11.4	40.0	250.7
Wholesale and retail trade	148.4	30.4	32.1	52.1	114.6	263.0
Transport and storage	15.6	10.8	10.8	22.8	44.4	60.0
Communication	12.1	* 3.8	* 1.6	* 6.4	11.8	23.9
Finance, property and business services	18.6	10.9	* 5.3	20.3	36.5	55.1
Public administration and defence	18.5	* 5.6	* 3.6	14.7	23.9	42.3
Community services	24.0	15.1	15.0	32.7	62.8	86.8
Recreational, personal and other services	57.9	* 5.8	10.4	21.6	37.8	95.7
<b>Sector —</b>						
Public	84.4	34.5	21.6	55.0	111.1	195.5
Private	652.1	117.1	103.6	187.3	407.9	1,060.0
Not known	* 5.1	* 2.1	* 0.7	* 1.0	* 3.9	9.0
<b>Occupation —</b>						
Managers and administrators	57.8	30.7	30.7	31.2	92.6	150.4
Professionals	19.3	13.0	15.4	16.1	44.5	63.8
Para-professionals	33.4	18.7	9.0	18.5	46.1	79.5
Tradespersons	583.3	31.9	14.2	20.2	66.4	649.7
Clerks	* 6.0	8.1	* 4.8	21.0	33.9	39.9
Salespersons and personal service workers	11.6	18.7	14.0	36.2	69.0	80.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	13.1	15.6	14.8	44.8	75.2	88.3
Labourers and related workers	17.1	16.9	23.0	55.2	95.2	112.2
<b>Field of trade qualification —</b>						
Metal fitting and machining	109.4	38.7	24.5	37.9	101.0	210.4
Other metal	41.0	* 7.7	10.2	14.4	32.3	73.3
Electrical and electronics	121.0	23.4	29.0	30.1	82.6	203.5
Building	206.8	26.2	20.7	37.1	84.0	290.8
Vehicle	100.7	32.7	21.0	22.7	76.4	177.2
Food	42.4	8.5	* 2.3	24.0	34.8	77.1
Hairdressing	34.1	* 1.4	* 3.1	21.4	26.0	60.1
Other	86.2	15.1	15.0	55.7	85.9	172.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>741.6</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>243.3</b>	<b>522.9</b>	<b>1,264.5</b>
<i>Males</i>	<i>697.3</i>	<i>147.8</i>	<i>120.3</i>	<i>213.4</i>	<i>481.5</i>	<i>1,178.8</i>
<i>Females</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>* 5.9</i>	<i>* 5.6</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>85.7</i>

TABLE 1.9. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING IN THE TRADE : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AUSTRALIA, 1993 ('000)

	<i>Metal fitting and machining</i>	<i>Other metal</i>	<i>Electrical and electronics</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Hair-dressing</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1989 Total</i>
<b>Birthplace and period of arrival —</b>										
Born in Australia	74.6	33.6	91.2	165.3	80.3	37.9	26.6	71.6	581.2	561.1
Born outside Australia	34.8	* 7.4	29.8	41.5	20.4	* 4.5	* 7.5	14.6	160.5	161.4
Main English speaking countries	15.3	* 3.1	15.6	21.0	11.9	* 2.4	* 3.3	* 6.5	79.1	82.3
Other countries	19.4	* 4.3	14.2	20.6	8.5	* 2.0	* 4.1	8.1	81.3	79.1
Arrived before 1960	* 6.2	* 1.6	* 6.7	* 5.9	* 3.4	* 1.5	* 0.7	* 3.9	29.9	42.1
Arrived 1960 — 1969	11.9	* 1.7	* 4.8	19.2	* 4.2	* 0.5	* 2.9	* 2.3	47.6	55.5
Arrived 1970 — 1979	8.6	* 2.1	9.6	* 7.6	* 7.1	* 1.7	* 2.2	* 5.9	44.8	35.7
Arrived 1980 — 1989	* 6.1	* 1.3	* 7.5	* 7.2	* 4.6	* 0.7	* 1.7	* 2.2	31.3	28.1(a)
Arrived 1990 to survey date	* 2.0	* 0.8	* 1.1	* 1.5	* 1.1	—	—	* 0.4	* 6.8	..
<b>Age (years) —</b>										
15 — 24	17.6	* 6.4	17.6	26.4	19.3	8.7	10.2	13.4	119.5	113.1
25 — 34	31.0	9.6	40.0	69.4	34.7	18.2	8.8	26.9	238.8	247.6
35 — 44	29.2	12.5	34.3	58.9	25.6	8.7	10.2	23.3	202.6	178.4
45 — 54	23.9	* 6.5	21.4	36.1	15.9	* 6.3	* 2.5	17.2	129.9	116.9
55 — 64	* 7.7	* 6.0	* 7.7	16.0	* 5.2	* 0.3	* 2.3	* 5.5	50.8	66.6
<b>Whether had child under 12 years —</b>										
With child aged under 12 years	38.8	16.6	45.3	82.0	33.7	14.8	8.6	24.6	264.3	254.7
Without child aged under 12 years	70.6	24.4	75.6	124.8	67.1	27.6	25.5	61.7	477.3	467.8
<b>Status of worker —</b>										
Employee (b)	97.2	32.6	93.8	88.0	69.6	31.9	21.7	56.5	491.3	569.2
Employer	* 4.0	* 4.1	9.8	35.4	12.3	* 7.0	* 7.8	10.1	90.6	52.8
Self-employed	8.1	* 4.3	17.3	83.4	18.9	* 3.5	* 4.6	19.6	159.7	100.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>741.6</b>	<b>722.5</b>
<i>Males</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>120.3</i>	<i>206.8</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>* 7.6</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>697.3</i>	<i>686.3</i>
<i>Females</i>	..	..	* 0.7	..	..	* 4.4	26.5	12.7	44.3	36.2
<b>1989 Total</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>722.5</b>	..
<i>Males</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>137.0</i>	<i>188.9</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>* 5.3</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>686.3</i>	..
<i>Females</i>	..	* 0.3	* 0.5	* 0.3	* 0.9	* 3.0	22.4	8.9	36.2	..

(a) Arrived 1980 to 1989 survey date. (b) Includes persons who work for payment in kind and unpaid family helpers.



**TABLE 1.10. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING IN THE TRADE : FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AND STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE AUSTRALIA, 1993 ('000)**

<i>Field of trade qualification</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust. (a)</i>
Metal fitting and machining	33.1	38.0	18.1	8.2	8.9	* 1.9	109.4
Other metal	14.3	* 8.0	7.7	* 4.4	* 4.6	* 1.4	41.0
Electrical and electronics	42.3	22.0	25.7	8.9	15.1	3.6	121.0
Building	83.2	49.7	41.3	11.4	12.0	4.5	206.8
Vehicle	35.6	20.6	20.4	11.6	9.4	* 0.6	100.7
Food	16.5	11.7	6.8	* 1.4	* 3.0	* 1.0	42.4
Hairdressing	12.6	* 7.0	6.8	* 3.5	* 2.7	* 0.8	34.1
Other	27.9	22.8	12.6	6.5	9.9	3.2	86.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>265.5</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>741.6</b>

(a) Includes NT and ACT.

**TABLE 1.11. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING IN THE TRADE : HOW TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AUSTRALIA, 1993 ('000)**

	<i>Metal fitting and machining</i>	<i>Other metal</i>	<i>Electrical and electronics</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Hair-dressing</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Apprenticeship in Australia—</b>									
Before 1960	* 5.0	* 3.5	* 6.1	13.3	* 4.1	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 5.5	39.1
1960—1969	14.7	* 5.5	15.7	29.0	13.1	* 3.9	* 3.6	11.8	97.3
1970—1979	22.2	10.6	23.4	45.2	18.6	8.1	* 5.1	15.8	148.9
1980—1989	31.6	9.1	38.3	58.8	27.2	17.7	11.5	17.9	212.2
1990 to survey date	14.8	* 5.1	16.6	22.2	17.7	* 7.3	* 7.0	13.7	104.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>601.8</i>
<b>Recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate—</b>									
Training completed in Australia	* 7.0	* 3.4	* 6.2	15.8	8.6	* 2.6	* 2.5	12.4	58.3
Training completed overseas	13.4	* 3.1	11.9	15.5	* 7.4	* 0.7	* 3.4	* 4.9	60.4
<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>* 7.3</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>* 4.7</i>	<i>* 5.9</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>139.8</i>
<b>Total—</b>									
Before 1960	* 5.6	* 4.4	* 7.0	14.4	* 4.1	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 5.8	42.9
1960—1969	17.3	* 7.4	20.0	35.6	15.3	* 4.4	* 5.5	14.8	120.2
1970—1979	28.9	14.9	31.4	57.9	25.6	10.9	* 7.9	22.2	199.6
1980—1989	40.3	9.1	43.5	70.4	37.1	18.5	12.8	26.0	257.6
1990 to survey date	17.3	* 5.3	19.1	28.5	18.7	* 7.9	* 7.0	17.4	121.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>741.6</b>

(a) Includes 'Not determined.'

**TABLE 1.12. TRADES QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES : FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKERS, USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS AUSTRALIA, 1993**

<i>Usual weekly earnings (\$)</i>	<i>Working, not in the trade</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Working in the trade</i>	<i>Use trade skills at least once a week</i>	<i>Use trade skills occasionally</i>	<i>Never use trade skills</i>		
<b>FULL-TIME WORKERS</b>						
--- '000 ---						
Working with main period employer (a)	436.6	92.9	78.4	140.3	311.6	748.2
Under 320	13.0	* 3.2	* 3.0	* 4.8	11.1	24.1
320 and under 400	28.7	* 3.4	* 4.4	19.8	27.6	56.3
400 and under 480	89.2	10.9	14.6	26.5	52.0	141.2
480 and under 560	105.4	17.6	15.5	20.9	54.1	159.4
560 and under 640	78.3	10.6	12.1	17.7	40.4	118.7
640 and under 720	44.3	15.6	8.6	14.5	38.7	83.0
720 and under 800	20.6	9.3	* 5.8	* 7.3	22.4	43.0
800 and under 880	21.2	* 5.5	* 2.1	11.1	18.7	39.8
880 and over	34.7	16.3	12.1	17.0	45.5	80.2
No longer working with main period employer	27.0	8.1	* 7.0	8.6	23.6	50.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>463.6</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>148.9</i>	<i>335.2</i>	<i>798.8</i>
--- Dollars ---						
Median weekly earnings	543	642	571	549	584	555
Mean weekly earnings	588	674	633	672	663	619
<b>PART-TIME WORKERS</b>						
--- '000 ---						
Working with main period employer (a)	22.1	* 7.2	8.3	23.6	39.1	61.3
Under 320	16.0	* 4.7	* 6.0	15.5	26.1	42.1
320 and over	* 6.2	* 1.6	* 2.3	8.2	12.1	18.3
No longer working with main period employer	* 4.3	* 0.1	—	* 3.8	* 3.9	8.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>* 7.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>69.5</i>
--- Dollars ---						
Median weekly earnings	210	231	279	225	230	225
Mean weekly earnings	275	260	259	284	275	275
<b>TOTAL</b>						
--- '000 ---						
Working with main period employer (a)	458.7	100.2	86.6	163.9	350.7	809.4
Under 320	29.0	* 8.0	9.0	20.3	37.2	66.2
320 and under 400	30.2	* 4.3	* 6.1	22.4	32.9	63.1
400 and under 480	90.5	11.3	14.6	28.2	54.1	144.7
480 and under 560	105.4	17.6	15.5	22.5	55.7	161.0
560 and under 640	79.2	10.6	12.1	18.2	40.8	120.0
640 and under 720	44.7	16.0	8.6	14.5	39.1	83.8
720 and under 800	22.0	9.3	* 6.3	* 7.8	23.5	45.5
800 and under 880	21.7	* 5.5	* 2.1	11.8	19.4	41.0
880 and over	34.7	16.3	12.1	17.6	46.0	80.8
No longer working with main period employer	31.3	8.2	* 7.0	12.4	27.5	58.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>490.0</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>176.3</i>	<i>378.2</i>	<i>868.2</i>
--- Dollars ---						
Median weekly earnings	536	626	548	513	552	542
Mean weekly earnings	572	647	598	616	620	593

(a) Includes persons whose usual weekly earnings were either not stated or not known.

TABLE 1.13. PERSONS WITH UNRECOGNISED TRADE QUALIFICATIONS : TRAINING REQUIRED FOR RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATION AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AUSTRALIA, 1993 ('000)

<i>Training required</i>	<i>Metal fitting and machining</i>	<i>Other metal</i>	<i>Electrical and electronics</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Hair-dressing</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Full or partial apprenticeship	* 4.9	* 1.8	* 2.3	* 6.8	* 4.4	* 2.7	* 1.6	10.1	34.6
Bridging or other course	* 6.1	* 4.2	* 3.6	10.3	* 6.7	* 2.9	* 3.5	* 7.6	44.9
Other (a)	11.0	* 3.1	8.3	30.6	8.1	11.4	* 4.8	42.3	119.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>199.3</b>

(a) No Australian recognised trade qualification available or not known.

## SECTION 2. CAREER PATHS OF TRADESPERSONS

TABLE 2.1. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE TRADE : WHETHER HAD ANY BREAK FROM TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION  
AUSTRALIA, 1989 AND 1993  
(\*000)

Whether had any break	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair- dressing	Other	Total
	1989								
Had a break from the trade	38.1	19.1	28.1	64.5	29.9	19.1	22.8	30.2	251.7
One break	24.8	11.9	22.6	43.2	22.1	13.4	11.6	20.5	170.1
Two or more breaks	13.2	* 7.2	* 5.6	21.3	* 7.7	* 5.7	11.2	9.7	81.6
Did not have a break from the trade	161.7	63.4	178.4	214.5	150.0	57.5	52.2	139.8	1,017.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>169.9</b>	<b>1,269.1</b>
1993									
Had a break from the trade	46.0	21.8	34.3	60.4	39.8	22.9	23.8	38.2	287.3
One break	32.6	13.4	24.5	41.3	25.2	12.6	12.3	27.2	189.1
Two or more breaks	13.4	8.4	9.8	19.1	14.7	10.3	11.5	11.0	98.1
Did not have a break from the trade	184.8	62.9	180.8	266.9	155.4	63.4	66.2	155.4	1,135.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>230.8</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>1,423.0</b>

TABLE 2.2. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE TRADE : WHETHER CURRENTLY WORKING IN THE TRADE, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND TIME IN TRADE  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(\*000)

Year qualified in trade	Time in trade				Total
	Under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 20 years	20 years and over	
WORKING IN THE TRADE					
Before 1960	—	—	* 1.1	41.8	42.9
1960 — 1969	* 1.2	* 1.6	10.0	107.3	120.2
1970 — 1979	* 1.0	* 4.2	127.1	67.3	199.6
1980 — 1989	45.8	132.3	79.5	..	257.6
1990 to survey date	121.3	..	..	..	121.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>216.4</b>	<b>741.6</b>
NOT WORKING IN THE TRADE					
Before 1960	31.6	19.5	24.0	50.4	125.5
1960 — 1969	28.6	35.7	41.8	43.9	149.9
1970 — 1979	58.8	49.3	60.9	* 4.6	173.6
1980 — 1989	116.8	70.1	10.6	..	197.4
1990 to survey date	35.0	..	..	..	35.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>681.4</b>
TOTAL					
Before 1960	31.6	19.5	25.0	92.3	168.5
1960 — 1969	29.8	37.3	51.8	151.1	270.1
1970 — 1979	59.9	53.5	187.9	71.9	373.2
1980 — 1989	162.6	202.4	90.1	..	455.0
1990 to survey date	156.3	..	..	..	156.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>440.1</b>	<b>312.7</b>	<b>354.9</b>	<b>315.3</b>	<b>1,423.0</b>

**TABLE 2.3. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE TRADE : WHETHER CURRENTLY WORKING IN THE TRADE, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AUSTRALIA, 1993**  
(\*000)

<i>Year qualified in trade</i>	<i>Metal fitting and machining</i>	<i>Other metal</i>	<i>Electrical and electronics</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Hair-dressing</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>WORKING IN THE TRADE</b>									
Before 1960	* 5.6	* 4.4	* 7.0	14.4	* 4.1	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 5.8	42.9
1960 — 1969	17.3	* 7.4	20.0	35.6	15.3	* 4.4	* 5.5	14.8	120.2
1970 — 1979	28.9	14.9	31.4	57.9	25.6	10.9	* 7.9	22.2	199.6
1980 — 1989	40.3	9.1	43.5	70.4	37.1	18.5	12.8	26.0	257.6
1990 to survey date	17.3	* 5.3	19.1	28.5	18.7	* 7.9	* 7.0	17.4	121.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>121.0</i>	<i>206.8</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>741.6</i>
<b>NOT WORKING IN THE TRADE</b>									
Before 1960	24.3	* 6.2	16.1	27.0	10.4	* 5.6	* 5.2	30.8	125.5
1960 — 1969	28.3	12.2	18.5	26.5	17.0	12.9	13.7	20.8	149.9
1970 — 1979	30.2	9.9	25.9	30.5	29.4	* 6.7	16.4	24.8	173.6
1980 — 1989	35.5	13.1	27.5	28.8	31.4	16.5	18.6	26.1	197.4
1990 to survey date	* 3.1	* 2.3	* 6.3	* 7.8	* 6.3	* 2.4	* 1.9	* 4.9	35.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>107.4</i>	<i>681.4</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Before 1960	29.9	10.6	23.1	41.4	14.5	* 6.3	* 6.1	36.6	168.5
1960 — 1969	45.6	19.6	38.5	62.1	32.3	17.3	19.2	35.6	270.1
1970 — 1979	59.1	24.7	57.3	88.4	55.0	17.5	24.3	47.0	373.2
1980 — 1989	75.9	22.2	70.9	99.2	68.5	35.0	31.4	52.1	455.0
1990 to survey date	20.4	* 7.6	25.4	36.3	25.0	10.3	9.0	22.3	156.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>230.8</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>215.1</i>	<i>327.3</i>	<i>195.2</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>193.6</i>	<i>1,423.0</i>

**TABLE 2.4. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD A BREAK FROM THE TRADE : LENGTH OF FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE AND TIME IN TRADE AUSTRALIA, 1993**  
(\*000)

<i>Length of first break</i>	<i>Time in trade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 and under 10 years</i>	<i>10 and under 20 years</i>	<i>20 years and over</i>	
<b>MALES</b>					
1 and under 2 years	29.0	27.8	31.8	28.2	116.7
2 and under 3 years	9.1	16.3	18.3	14.2	57.9
3 and under 5 years	* 1.9	* 7.0	11.1	9.4	29.4
5 years and over	9.6	9.3	14.6	10.5	44.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>248.1</i>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
1 and under 2 years	* 2.6	* 4.6	* 6.6	* 2.0	15.7
2 and under 3 years	* 2.5	* 3.4	* 2.4	* 0.5	8.7
3 and under 5 years	* 0.6	* 0.4	* 0.8	* 0.3	* 2.2
5 years and over	* 3.2	* 3.0	* 4.2	* 2.2	12.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>* 5.0</i>	<i>39.2</i>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
1 and under 2 years	31.5	32.3	38.4	30.2	132.5
2 and under 3 years	11.6	19.6	20.7	14.6	66.5
3 and under 5 years	* 2.5	* 7.4	12.0	9.7	31.6
5 years and over	12.8	12.3	18.8	12.7	56.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>287.3</i>

**TABLE 2.5. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD A BREAK FROM THE TRADE : MAIN REASON FOR FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE AND TIME IN TRADE BEFORE FIRST BREAK AUSTRALIA, 1993 ('000)**

<i>Main reason for first break</i>	<i>Time in trade before first break</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	<i>Under 3 years</i>	<i>3 and under 5 years</i>	<i>5 and under 10 years</i>	<i>10 years and over</i>			
Laid off, or lack of work	24.3	* 5.1	13.8	8.9	52.0	50.0	* 2.0
Sought better pay, lack of career prospects or promoted	13.6	* 4.9	8.1	* 7.8	34.3	34.1	* 0.2
More job security or sought better physical working conditions	* 4.9	* 2.1	* 1.9	* 5.4	14.3	11.8	* 2.5
Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job	32.7	10.5	18.7	22.1	84.0	77.7	* 6.3
Family, personal, or ill health	15.3	9.1	13.1	12.7	50.2	27.5	22.7
Other	25.9	8.1	10.2	8.3	52.5	47.0	* 5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>287.3</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>

**TABLE 2.6. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD A BREAK FROM THE TRADE : MAIN REASON RETURNED TO TRADE AND LENGTH OF FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE AUSTRALIA, 1993 ('000)**

<i>Main reason returned to trade</i>	<i>Length of first break from trade</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	<i>1 and under 2 years</i>	<i>2 and under 3 years</i>	<i>3 and under 5 years</i>	<i>5 years and over</i>			
No other work available or work available in trade	60.7	26.9	14.8	22.7	125.1	109.1	16.0
Better pay, promotion or improved career prospects	28.5	11.6	* 6.5	8.5	55.0	47.4	* 7.6
More job security or improved working conditions	13.4	* 5.3	* 2.2	* 4.7	25.5	23.7	* 1.9
Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job	* 6.0	* 4.0	* 1.9	* 6.6	18.4	17.4	* 1.1
Family, personal, or health improvement	* 6.8	* 4.5	* 2.5	* 6.0	19.7	13.1	* 6.6
Other	17.2	14.3	* 3.8	8.2	43.5	37.5	* 6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>287.3</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>

**TABLE 2.7. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : YEAR LAST LEFT TRADE, FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, MAIN REASON LAST LEFT TRADE AND TIME IN TRADE**  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(\*000)

	<i>Time in trade</i>						<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	<i>Under 2 years</i>	<i>2 and under 3 years</i>	<i>3 and under 5 years</i>	<i>5 and under 10 years</i>	<i>10 and under 20 years</i>	<i>20 years and over</i>			
<b>Year last left trade —</b>									
Before 1970	16.5	15.6	18.5	24.7	12.8	—	88.1	75.2	12.9
1970 — 1979	14.2	16.9	15.3	33.0	25.2	* 7.2	111.8	99.6	12.2
1980 — 1989	36.9	25.0	38.6	65.4	59.9	52.4	278.1	239.7	38.4
1990 to survey date	33.0	17.6	22.7	51.4	39.3	39.4	203.4	184.0	19.4
<b>Field of trade qualification —</b>									
Metal fitting and machining	17.8	8.9	21.1	29.5	27.7	16.3	121.4	120.9	* 0.5
Other metal	* 5.6	* 6.4	* 3.9	13.3	8.7	* 5.8	43.7	42.7	* 1.0
Electrical and electronics	16.0	9.6	11.2	23.7	17.9	15.8	94.2	94.2	—
Building	13.5	12.8	12.6	30.8	24.1	26.8	120.5	119.9	* 0.6
Vehicle	16.5	12.4	13.0	21.0	19.2	12.5	94.5	93.5	* 1.0
Food	* 4.5	* 5.3	* 7.7	11.0	* 8.0	* 7.4	44.0	38.0	* 6.0
Hairdressing	* 6.4	* 6.6	8.7	18.5	12.1	* 3.6	55.9	8.6	47.3
Other	20.4	12.9	17.0	26.8	19.5	10.8	107.4	80.9	26.4
<b>Main reason last left trade —</b>									
Laid off, or lack of work	28.4	13.6	14.5	30.0	28.8	30.5	145.8	138.3	* 7.5
Sought better pay, lack of career prospects or promoted	17.1	20.2	25.1	39.2	24.9	* 5.2	131.8	128.4	* 3.3
More job security or sought better physical working conditions	9.3	* 6.2	10.1	14.0	12.0	* 3.3	54.8	54.0	* 0.9
Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job	21.9	16.1	20.2	43.3	28.5	11.6	141.6	126.8	14.9
Family, personal, or ill health	12.9	11.8	19.8	32.3	29.6	32.3	138.8	89.5	49.3
Other	11.2	* 7.1	* 5.3	15.7	13.2	16.0	68.6	61.6	* 7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>681.4</b>	<b>598.5</b>	<b>82.9</b>

**TABLE 2.8. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS, MAIN FACTOR THAT WOULD ENABLE A RETURN TO TRADE AND YEAR LAST LEFT TRADE**  
AUSTRALIA, 1993  
(\*000)

	<i>Year last left trade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Before 1970</i>	<i>1970 - 1979</i>	<i>1980 - 1989</i>	<i>1990 to survey date</i>	
<b>Frequency of use of trade skills —</b>					
Working, not in the trade	56.0	88.3	204.4	100.5	449.2
Use trade skills at least once a week	16.5	26.8	57.8	32.8	133.9
Use trade skills occasionally	10.5	19.9	55.7	25.4	111.4
Never use trade skills	29.0	41.6	91.0	42.3	203.9
Not working	32.2	23.5	73.7	102.9	232.3
<b>Main factor that would enable a return to trade —</b>					
Would consider returning to the trade (a)	10.3	33.8	120.4	145.5	310.0
No other work available or work available in trade (b)	* 4.9	21.7	59.1	98.3	184.0
Better pay, promotion or improved career prospects	* 1.3	* 5.2	27.2	19.6	53.3
Other	* 4.0	* 6.9	34.1	27.6	72.7
Would not consider returning to the trade	77.9	78.0	157.7	57.9	371.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>278.1</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>681.4</b>

(a) Includes those who are unsure whether they would consider returning. (b) Includes those who are currently looking for work in the trade.

**TABLE 2.9. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : MAIN REASON LAST LEFT TRADE, MAIN FACTOR THAT WOULD ENABLE A RETURN TO TRADE, AGE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AUSTRALIA, 1993 ('000)**

	<i>Metal fitting and machining</i>	<i>Other metal</i>	<i>Electrical and electronics</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Hair-dressing</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Main reason last left trade —</b>									
Laid off, or lack of work	25.2	15.4	24.4	33.7	20.2	* 4.8	* 4.1	17.9	145.8
Sought better pay, lack of career prospects or promoted	31.6	9.5	22.2	17.5	23.5	9.5	* 2.7	15.3	131.8
More job security or sought better physical working conditions	11.5	* 4.2	* 5.1	16.6	9.0	* 2.6	* 0.9	* 4.9	54.8
Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job	30.3	* 5.1	18.7	17.9	19.9	10.1	14.9	24.8	141.6
Family, personal, or ill health	12.9	* 5.3	10.5	26.7	14.7	11.3	28.3	29.0	138.8
Other	9.8	* 4.2	13.3	8.1	* 7.2	* 5.7	* 5.0	15.4	68.6
<b>Main factor that would enable a return to trade —</b>									
Would consider returning to the trade (a)	50.8	19.2	51.0	56.6	41.6	22.7	23.8	44.2	310.0
No other work available or work available in trade (b)	31.2	12.0	33.2	34.1	26.1	14.9	* 7.8	24.7	184.0
Better pay, promotion or improved career prospects	8.0	* 4.7	8.6	9.3	8.2	* 3.5	* 5.1	* 6.0	53.3
Other	11.6	* 2.5	9.3	13.3	* 7.3	* 4.3	10.8	13.5	72.7
Would not consider returning to the trade	70.5	24.5	43.1	63.9	52.9	21.2	32.1	63.2	371.4
<b>Age (years) —</b>									
15 — 24	* 4.8	* 2.5	* 5.4	* 6.2	* 7.9	* 4.9	* 2.9	* 5.0	39.6
25 — 34	34.7	13.0	24.9	26.8	28.1	13.5	17.7	22.9	181.6
35 — 44	26.3	10.7	25.9	32.6	26.6	* 5.8	16.4	25.4	169.7
45 — 54	28.6	* 7.0	20.7	25.8	18.5	14.3	10.9	25.2	151.0
55 — 64	26.9	10.6	17.3	29.1	13.4	* 5.4	* 7.9	28.9	139.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>681.4</b>

(a) Includes those who are unsure whether they would consider returning. (b) Includes those who are currently looking for work in the trade.



## SECTION 3. POPULATION SUMMARY

TABLE 3.1. POPULATIONS AND STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 1993 ('000)

<i>Populations</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
<i>Population 1:</i> Trades qualified persons	548.0	353.3	290.8	121.2	136.3	34.7	15.1	20.8	1,520.2
<i>Population 2:</i> Trades qualified persons who have a job	453.9	294.2	241.8	99.9	114.1	29.8	12.8	18.0	1,264.5
<i>Population 3:</i> Trades qualified persons working in the trade	265.5	179.8	139.6	56.0	65.5	16.9	8.1	10.2	741.6
<i>Population 4:</i> Trades qualified persons who have worked in the trade	511.0	328.6	277.0	113.3	126.2	33.3	14.2	19.5	1,423.0
<i>Population 5:</i> Trades qualified persons who have had a break from the trade	108.3	44.6	72.1	21.7	24.2	7.9	4.3	4.3	287.3
<i>Population 6:</i> Trades qualified persons who have left the trade	245.5	148.7	137.4	57.3	60.6	16.4	6.1	9.3	681.4
<i>Population 7:</i> Trades qualified persons who have never worked in the trade in Australia	37.0	24.8	13.9	7.9	10.1	* 1.3	* 0.8	* 1.4	97.1
<i>Population 8:</i> Trades qualified employees	312.4	195.4	165.0	73.7	77.3	20.8	10.3	13.2	868.2
<i>Population 9:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons	260.7	238.6	157.9	92.1	97.6	24.9	10.8	20.9	903.6
<i>Population 10:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have a job	186.0	169.7	108.7	66.5	79.4	20.4	7.9	18.4	656.9
<i>Population 11:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons working in the trade	60.9	66.6	39.3	23.4	32.7	5.2	2.6	6.0	236.7
<i>Population 12:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have worked in the trade	236.5	220.2	147.2	86.8	90.6	23.7	10.6	19.5	835.0
<i>Population 13:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have had a break from the trade	38.7	41.0	36.1	18.4	18.5	4.1	* 2.4	4.4	163.5
<i>Population 14:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have left the trade	175.5	153.6	107.8	63.4	57.9	18.5	8.0	13.5	598.3
<i>Population 15:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have never worked in the trade in Australia	24.3	18.4	10.7	5.3	7.0	* 1.2	* 0.2	* 1.4	68.6
<i>Population 16:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who are employees	140.4	114.1	74.9	45.3	52.1	13.8	6.2	11.8	458.7
<i>Population 17:</i> Persons with unrecognised trade qualifications	63.3	50.7	35.0	16.2	25.1	3.5	* 1.4	4.1	199.3

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

This publication presents results from the Career Paths of Tradespersons component of the Survey of Training and Education, which was conducted throughout Australia during April and May 1993. This component obtained information about persons with trade qualifications recognised in Australia, as well as unrecognised tradespersons.

2. Information collected includes frequency of use of trade skills, trade qualification details, and occupational mobility (i.e. time in trade, reason left trade, field of trade, breaks from trade, etc.). A full list of data items is included in this publication, starting at page 27.

### Scope

#### Geographical Areas

3. The survey was conducted in both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories.

#### Dwellings

4. The survey covered both private and 'special' dwellings. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, and any other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. Special dwellings are hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, caravan parks, work camps on construction sites, etc.

#### Persons

5. The survey included all persons aged 15 to 64 years, except:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- overseas residents in Australia;
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia;
- persons who were permanently unable to work;
- boarding school pupils not resident in households, some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.; and
- persons aged 15 to 20 years still at school.

6. In *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), persons who work in their own limited liability company (either with or without other staff) are classified as employees. For this survey, persons who work in their own limited liability company are classified as either employers or self-employed, depending on whether or not they employ other staff apart from themselves.

7. In addition, estimates of employees in this publication include some who are excluded from estimates of employees in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

These are wage or salary earners who were away from work:

- on worker's compensation and were not returning (or were unsure about returning) to their employer;
- for 4 weeks or more without pay; or
- because they were stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks (for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown).

8. In *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) these persons would be classified as unemployed or not in the labour force, according to their activity in the reference week.

### Coverage

9. Coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person eligible on scope was associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection.

### Data collection methodology

10. Households were selected at random using a sample similar to that of the monthly population survey. The monthly population survey, which is described in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), comprises the monthly labour force and supplementary topics and is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 31,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of special dwelling units.

11. The Survey of Training and Education was conducted over six weeks, during April and May 1993, with an initial sample of around 18,600 dwellings. After allowing for sample loss (e.g. household selected in the sample had no residents in scope for the survey, derelict buildings, buildings under construction, etc.), the effective sample was some 12,600 dwellings. Information was then collected from the target population through personal interviews with trained interviewers.

### Definitions

12. Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referenced in this publication relate to the week before the interview.

13. Definitions of the main field of study for post-school qualifications appearing in this publication are given in the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ), 1993* (1262.0).

### Results of the survey

14. The estimates in this publication refer to information collected over 6 weeks and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other periods throughout the year.

15. Results of the previous survey were published in *Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, 1989* (6243.0). The results of a similar survey conducted in 1982 were also published with the same title and catalogue number.

### Unpublished tables

16. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be directed to the contact officer named at the front of this publication.

### Comparability with previous surveys

17. Results from this survey are directly comparable with the survey conducted in 1989. However, due to considerable differences in scope, collection methodology and content, care should be taken in any comparisons with the survey conducted in 1982.

### Survey sample redesign

18. The sample used for this survey was designed and selected using information collected in the 1991 Population Census. The sample for the 1989 survey was based on information collected in the 1986 Population Census. As a result, the standard errors used in this survey differ from those used in the 1989 survey.

### Estimation procedure

19. The estimates were derived by use of a ratio estimation procedure. This ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution (based on the average of the months of April and May) of the population for each capital city and remainder of State by age and sex, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

### Reliability of the estimates

20. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For further information refer to the Technical Notes, page 22.

### Related publications

21. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

*Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0) — issued quarterly

*Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0) — issued monthly

*Career Experience, Australia* (6254.0) — issued irregularly, first and latest issue: February 1993.

*Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0) — issued annually

*Employer Training Expenditure, Australia* (6253.0) — issued irregularly, latest issue: July to September 1993.

*Employer Training Practices, Australia* (6256.0) — new issue: February 1994, issued October 1994.

*Information Paper: Training and Education Experience, Australia — Sample File on Magnetic Media* (6274.0) — issued irregularly, latest issue: 1993.

*The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) — issued monthly.

*Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0) — issued annually, final issue February 1994.

*Labour Mobility, Australia* (6209.0) — issued two-yearly from February 1992, latest issue: February 1994.

*Training and Education Experience, Australia* (6278.0) — issued irregularly, latest issue: 1993.

*Transition from Education to Work, Australia* (6227.0) — issued annually, latest issue: May 1994.

22. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

### Symbols and other usages

\* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See the Technical Notes, page 22.

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero

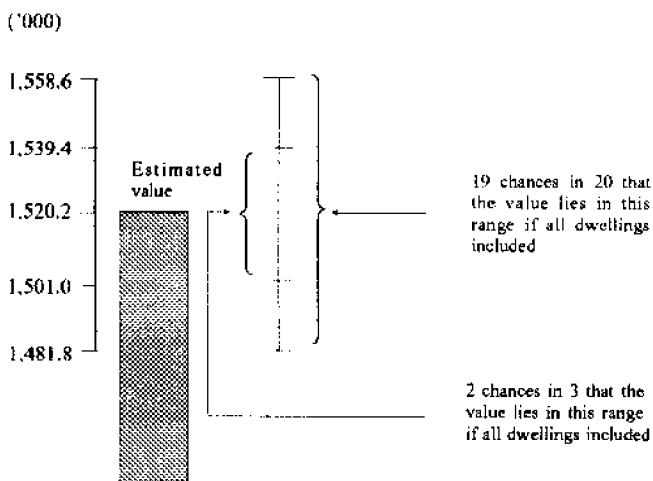
23. Because estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the likely difference is the *relative standard error*, which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

2. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given on the following page. These numbers will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

3. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1.1 of the publication shows the estimated number of trades qualified persons to be 1,520,200. Since this estimate is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, the standard error for Australia will be between 16,700 and 21,600 and can be approximated as 19,200 (using the standard error table and rounding to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range 1,501,000 to 1,539,400 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 1,481,800 to 1,558,600. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



4. As can be seen from the standard error table, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

5. Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion is given below:

$$RSE (x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE (x)]^2 + [RSE (y)]^2}$$

6. Considering the example from paragraph 3 above, of the 1,520,200 trades qualified persons, 1,264,500, or 83.2 per cent, were working at the time of the survey. The standard error of 1,264,500 is approximately 18,000 so the relative standard error is 1.4 per cent. The relative standard error for 1,520,200 is 1.3 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is  $\sqrt{(1.4)^2 + (1.3)^2}$  or 0.5 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion (83.2 per cent) of 0.4 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of trades qualified persons who were working at the time of the survey was between 82.8 per cent and 83.6 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion was within the range 82.4 per cent to 84.0 per cent.

7. Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their standard errors and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate standard error (SE) of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE (x-y) = \sqrt{[SE (x)]^2 + [SE (y)]^2}$$

8. While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

9. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents, and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they

may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

## STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
	—number—								Relative standard error (per cent)	
100						120	150	120		
200						180	200	160		
300				310	350	230	240	200		
400			430	360	400	260	270	230	400	100.4
500		540	480	400	450	290	300	250	460	91.2
600		590	530	440	490	320	320	270	510	84.3
700	700	640	570	480	520	350	350	290	550	78.7
800	750	690	610	510	560	370	370	310	590	74.2
900	800	730	650	540	590	390	390	330	630	70.4
1,000	840	770	680	570	620	410	410	340	670	67.2
1,100	880	810	720	590	650	430	430	360	710	64.3
1,200	920	840	750	620	680	450	440	370	740	61.9
1,300	960	880	780	640	700	460	460	390	780	59.6
1,400	990	910	810	670	730	480	480	400	810	57.7
1,500	1050	940	830	690	750	490	490	410	840	55.9
1,600	1050	970	860	710	770	510	510	420	870	54.2
1,700	1100	1000	880	730	800	520	520	430	900	52.7
1,800	1100	1050	910	750	820	530	530	450	920	51.3
1,900	1150	1050	930	770	840	550	550	460	950	50.1
2,000	1200	1100	960	790	860	560	560	470	980	48.9
2,100	1200	1100	980	810	880	570	570	480	1000	47.8
2,200	1250	1150	1000	820	900	580	590	490	1050	46.8
2,300	1250	1150	1000	840	920	590	600	500	1050	45.8
2,400	1300	1200	1050	860	930	610	610	500	1100	44.9
2,500	1300	1200	1050	870	950	620	620	510	1100	44.0
3,000	1450	1350	1150	950	1050	670	670	550	1200	40.4
3,500	1550	1450	1250	1000	1100	710	720	590	1300	37.5
4,000	1650	1500	1350	1100	1200	750	770	630	1400	35.2
4,500	1750	1600	1400	1150	1250	780	810	660	1500	33.2
5,000	1800	1700	1450	1200	1300	820	850	690	1600	31.5
6,000	2000	1850	1600	1300	1400	880	930	740	1750	28.8
8,000	2250	2100	1800	1450	1600	980	1050	830	2000	25.0
10,000	2500	2350	2000	1600	1750	1050	1150	910	2250	22.3
20,000	3400	3150	2750	2150	2350	1350	1600	1200	3100	15.6
30,000	4050	3800	3250	2550	2800	1550	1950	1400	3800	12.6
40,000	4600	4250	3650	2900	3150	1700	2250	1550	4300	10.8
50,000	5000	4700	4000	3150	3450	1800	2500	1700	4800	9.6
100,000	6700	6200	5300	4100	4500	2150	3450	2150	6500	6.5
200,000	8800	8200	7000	5300	5900	2550	4800	2750	8800	4.4
300,000	10300	9500	8200	6200	6800	2800		3200	10400	3.5
400,000	11400	10600	9100	6800	7600	2950			11600	2.9
500,000	12400	11500	9900	7400	8200	3100			12700	2.5
1,000,000	15900	14700	12600	9300	10500				16700	1.7
2,000,000	20200	18600	16000	11600	13300				21600	1.1
5,000,000	27300	24900	21700						29700	0.6
10,000,000	33800								37400	0.4
20,000,000									46500	0.2

## GLOSSARY

*Associate diploma:* the entry requirement is usually the completion of Year 12 or the completion of Year 10 and a prerequisite certificate course. The duration of study ranges from 1 to 2 years full-time study or equivalent. Courses provide individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to give support to professionals, and for positions in advanced trade, technical or associate professional occupations. Examples are an Associate Diploma in Business Administration, an Associate Diploma of Engineering in Civil Engineering, an Advanced Certificate in Panelbeating, a Certificate of Technology in Architectural Drafting and a Technician Certificate in Foundry Practice.

*Bachelor degree:* the entry requirement is the satisfactory completion of Year 12 or its equivalent. The duration of study ranges from 3 to 6 years full-time study or equivalent. Courses are designed to provide students with a systematic and coherent introduction to a broad body of knowledge. The emphasis is on the underlying principles and concepts of that body of knowledge. Examples are a Bachelor of Architecture, a Bachelor of Education in Early Childhood Teaching and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics or Statistics (Honours).

*Basic vocational qualifications:* often require Year 10 completion, however many courses have no formal entry requirements. The duration of study ranges from 1 semester to 1 year of full-time study or equivalent. Courses provide individuals with the practical skills and background knowledge necessary for employment at the operative level in many different fields. Examples are a Pre-apprenticeship in Plumbing, a Certificate in Shorthand and Keyboarding, a Traineeship Certificate in Advertising, a Pre-vocational Certificate in Automotive Mechanics and a Certificate of Applied Science in Textile Technology.

*Break from the trade:* a period of 12 months or more away from the trade after qualifying, with a subsequent return to the trade.

*Employed persons:* persons aged 15 to 64 who, during the reference week:

- worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit or commission in a job, business, or farm (comprising employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- had a job but were not at work.

This definition differs from that given in *The Labour Force Australia* (6203.0). See paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes for details.

*Employee:* an employed person who, during the reference week, worked for an employer for wages or salary. This definition differs from that given in *The Labour Force Australia* (6203.0). See paragraphs 6 - 8 of the Explanatory Notes for details.

*Employer:* an employed person who, during the reference week, worked in his or her own business (including limited liability companies) with 1 or more employees. This definition differs from that given in *The Labour Force Australia* (6203.0). See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes for details.

*Field of trade qualification:* respondents indicated which of the following best described the field of trade in which they qualified:

- Metal fitting and machining;
- Other metal;
- Electrical and electronics;
- Building;
- Printing;
- Vehicle;
- Food;
- Hairdressing; or
- Other

Respondents who had more than one trade qualification were asked about the first trade qualification that had been formally recognised in Australia (either through an Australian apprenticeship or a recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate).

*Frequency of use of trade skills:* employed persons were asked which of the following categories best described the use of their trade skills:

- (a) use trade skills daily;
- (b) use trade skills at least once a week;
- (c) use trade skills occasionally;
- (d) never use trade skills

For the tables presented in this publication categories (a) and (b) have been combined under the heading 'Use trade skills at least once a week'.

*Full apprenticeship:* a legal contract entered into between a person (apprentice) and an employer. The contract requires the apprentice to serve a period of training (usually 4 years) for the purpose of attaining tradesperson's status in a recognised trade classification.

*Full-time workers:* employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more per week (in all jobs).

*Higher degree:* includes doctorates and masters degrees. The minimum entry requirements are usually a masters degree or first class honours for a doctorate and first class honours for a masters degree. The duration of study is a minimum of 2 to 4 years for a doctorate and 2 years full-time or equivalent for a masters degree. This level of qualification is designed to recognise significant contributions to original research or the application of knowledge within a given field of study. Examples are a Doctor of Veterinary Studies, a Doctor of Education in

Curriculum (EdD), a Master of Counselling, a Master of Arts in Sociology and a Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (FRACP).

*Industry:* classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, 1983. Unpublished industry data are available at the Group (3 digit) level.

*Job:* employment as a wage or salary earner, unpaid family helper or for payment in kind, or self-employment (with or without employees).

*Labour force:* persons who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed, as defined.

*Left the trade:* persons who had worked in the trade in which they first qualified in Australia and were no longer working in that trade.

*Length of first break from trade:* the length (in completed years) of the first break taken from the trade after qualifying in Australia.

*Level of educational attainment:* measures the highest post-school qualification attained by the respondent. For the purposes of the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)*, 1993, level of attainment is the recognition, by an accredited authority, that a person possesses knowledge and practical ability of a certain quality and quantity. The 7 categories for level of attainment are:

- Higher degree;
- Postgraduate diploma;
- Bachelor degree;
- Undergraduate diploma;
- Associate diploma;
- Skilled vocational qualifications; and
- Basic vocational qualifications.

Note: persons who could not categorise their post-school qualification to one of these levels were classified to 'Other'. Persons who reported attaining a certificate qualification that required the equivalent of less than 1 semester full-time study to complete, or who reported having returned to complete a secondary school certificate, are not considered to have attained a post-school qualification.

*Looking for work in the trade:* persons who were not working in the trade in which they first qualified in Australia and were looking for work in that trade.

*Main English speaking countries:* comprises United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A., and New Zealand.

*Main period employer:* the employer for whom the respondent worked the most weeks for wages or salary during the last 12 months. The main period employer need not be the respondent's current employer.

*Mean weekly earnings:* the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of employees in that group. The class intervals in the grouped data were in some cases finer than those published in the tables.

*Median weekly earnings:* the amount which divides the distribution of employees into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals in some cases being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

*Occupation:* classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)*, 1986. Unpublished data are available at the Unit Group (4 digit) level.

*Part-time workers:* employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours per week.

*Partial apprenticeship:* completion of an apprenticeship which had been commenced, but only partially completed, at a previous time, eg. a person could be given credit for overseas training and may only serve part of the normal apprenticeship time in Australia to obtain the trade qualification.

*Postgraduate diploma:* includes Graduate Certificates. The entry requirement is usually the successful completion of a bachelor degree or an undergraduate diploma. The duration of study ranges from 6 months (for a Graduate Certificate) to 1 year full-time study or equivalent. Courses usually build on undergraduate studies, and are designed to broaden or develop professional knowledge and skills in a related or new area of study. Examples are a Graduate Diploma in Teacher Librarianship, a Graduate Diploma of Business in Hospitality, a Diploma in Clinical Pathology, a Diploma of Education in Special Education and a Graduate Certificate in Business.

*Recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate:* recognition under the Tradesman's Rights Regulation Act in the metal, electrical or footwear trades; or a certificate from a State Apprenticeship and Training Authority.

*Sector:* public sector includes all local government authorities and government departments, agencies and authorities created by, or reporting to, the Commonwealth or State Parliaments. All remaining employers are classified as private sector.

*Self-employed:* an employed person who, during the reference week, worked in his or her own business (including limited liability companies) with no employees. This definition differs from that given in *The Labour Force Australia* (6203.0). See paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes for details.

*Skilled vocational qualifications:* the entry requirement is usually the completion of Year 10 or its equivalent. In addition, some courses may require a student to be concurrently employed in that specific field. The duration

of study is 2 to 4 years, and typically involves some on-the-job training. Courses provide individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to work in a specific vocation, recognised trade or craft that requires a high degree of skill in a range of related activities. Examples are a Trade Certificate in Vehicle Building, a Certificate in Landscape Design and an Apprenticeship in Electrical Fitting.

*Time in trade:* the length of time (in completed years) the respondent had worked in the trade after qualifying in Australia. The period prior to qualifying (e.g. time completing an apprenticeship) and breaks of 12 months or more are excluded.

*Time in trade before first break:* the length of time (in completed years) the respondent had worked in the trade after qualifying in Australia until the first break of 12 months or more was taken. The period prior to qualifying (e.g. time completing an apprenticeship) is excluded.

*Trade qualification:* completion of an approved trade or technical apprenticeship in fitting and turning, hairdressing, plumbing, carpentry, etc.

*Trades qualified persons:* persons aged 15 years and over who had:

- obtained a trade certificate following the completion of a 4 year Australian apprenticeship; or
- obtained recognition of a trade qualification or experience in Australia under the Tradesman's Rights Regulation Act, or by a State Apprenticeship and Training Authority.

*Undergraduate diploma:* the entry requirement is usually the successful completion of Year 12 or its equivalent. The duration of study is 3 years full-time study or equivalent. Courses are designed to provide individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary for practice in a professional or associate professional occupation. Examples are a Certificate in Psychiatric Nursing, a Diploma of Applied Arts in Graphic Design and a Diploma of Teaching (Primary).

*Unemployed:* persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not employed during the reference week, had actively looked

for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week, and:

- were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the reference week); or
- were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

This definition differs from that given in *The Labour Force Australia* (6203.0). See paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes for details.

*Unrecognised tradespersons:* persons aged 15 years and over who had not completed an Australian apprenticeship nor gained a certificate under the Tradesman's Rights Regulation Act or from a State Apprenticeship and Training Authority, but had either worked as a tradesperson in Australia or had a trade qualification but had not had that qualification formally recognised in Australia.

*Unrecognised trade qualifications:* Recognition of trade skills or qualifications by a licensing or registration board, union or employer, etc. is not regarded as formal recognition. Trade details relate to either the first trade in which the respondent worked in Australia or the first trade in which qualified but was not recognised.

*Usual weekly earnings:* the amount of usual weekly pay for wage or salary earners working with their main period employer, before taxation and other deductions were made.

*Working in the trade:* persons employed in the trade in which they first qualified in Australia.

*Year last left trade:* persons who had worked in the trade after qualifying in Australia and were no longer working in that trade were asked to specify the year they had last worked in that trade.

*Year qualified in trade:* the year the respondent first completed an apprenticeship in Australia or gained a recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate.



## DATA ITEMS AND HOW TO ORDER SPECIAL TABLES FROM THIS SURVEY

The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. This section specifies the data items, categories and populations which relate to this survey and includes an order form for special tables (page 36). More detailed breakdowns of some data items are available on request.

The ABS also has State data readily available. A package which contains each of the tables in this publication cross-classified by 'State or territory of usual residence' can be obtained by completing the 'State tables' order form (page 35).

### NOTES:

- (i) Refer to the Glossary (page 24) for definitions of data items.
- (ii) 'Level of qualification' and 'Field of study' data items that are broadly comparable with the classifications in the 1989 *Careers Paths of Qualified Tradespersons* publication are available if required.

### Special Table Requests

Each table contains six components, described below:

#### *Population:*

The population describes the characteristics of persons (or courses) that are applicable to a data item. The population of a table controls the contents of the table, the maximum population being the full scope of the survey (see page 28 for a list of populations).

#### *Heading:*

The heading contains the data item that defines the columns of a table. It may involve a number of categories, each of which forms a separate heading element.

#### *Stub:*

The stub contains the data item that defines the rows of a table. It may involve a number of categories, each of which forms a separate stub element.

#### *Wafer:*

Headings and stubs define a two dimensional array which is called a wafer. An additional data item may be allocated to a wafer to create 'pages' of data. Each category in the additional data item constitutes a new wafer. Wafers may be displayed on the same page (if enough room) or on different pages.

#### *Cell:*

The cell contains the data resulting from the intersection of each wafer, stub and heading element.

#### *Table Title:*

The table title can be supplied by you and appears on each page (if required). If no title is specified, a default title consisting of the population and the titles of the requested data items is used.

You can specify special table requests by filling in the order form (page 36) or by telephoning the contact officer listed on the order form.

When ordering special tables from this survey, please ensure you identify the **population(s)** and the **data item number(s)** that you require.

For each table requested, the population and at least two data items (i.e. a heading and a stub) need to be identified. Some tables may be subject to high standard errors, though this does not prevent the table(s) being produced.

There are charges involved in the generation of special tables which are listed on the order form (page 36). Special tables can be provided in printed form or on floppy disk.

The ABS aims for a prompt turn-round tabulation service. For a large number of tables or for complex tables, the time needed for table generation may be longer. A time estimate will be given when the table request is accepted.

## POPULATIONS

POPULATION NUMBER	POPULATION DESCRIPTION
POP4211	Population 1: Trades qualified persons
POP41803	Population 2: Trades qualified persons who have a job
POP41806	Population 3: Trades qualified persons working in the trade
POP41807	Population 4: Trades qualified persons who have worked in the trade
POP41801	Population 5: Trades qualified persons who have had a break from the trade
POP41804	Population 6: Trades qualified persons who have left the trade
POP41805	Population 7: Trades qualified persons who have never worked in the trade in Australia
POP41802	Population 8: Trades qualified employees
POP421	Population 9: Unrecognised tradespersons
POP41811	Population 10: Unrecognised tradespersons who have a job
POP41812	Population 11: Unrecognised tradespersons working in the trade
POP41816	Population 12: Unrecognised tradespersons who have worked in the trade
POP41808	Population 13: Unrecognised tradespersons who have had a break from the trade
POP41813	Population 14: Unrecognised tradespersons who have left the trade
POP41814	Population 15: Unrecognised tradespersons who have never worked in the trade in Australia
POP41809	Population 16: Unrecognised tradespersons who are employees
POP41815	Population 17: Persons with unrecognised trade qualifications

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DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS (a)	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS (a)		
GEO400A	STATE OR TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory	ALL	PSN4451	WHETHER HAVE ANY CHILD(REN) AGED UNDER 12 YEARS With child(ren) aged under 12 years present Without child(ren) aged under 12 years present	ALL
GEO402	AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE Metropolitan Non-metropolitan	ALL	HCP400	WHETHER HAD A DISABILITY Had a disability Did not have a disability	ALL
GEO406A	REGION OF USUAL RESIDENCE Standard labour force dissemination regions	ALL	PSN404B	BIRTHPLACE (1) Born in Australia Born outside Australia Oceania New Zealand Other Europe and the former USSR Germany Greece Italy Netherlands Poland UK and Ireland Former Yugoslav Republics Other The Middle East and North Africa Lebanon Other Southeast Asia Malaysia Philippines Viet Nam Other Northeast Asia China Other The Americas Other India Other	ALL
PSN401	SEX Males Females	ALL	PSN404C	BIRTHPLACE (2) Born in Australia Born outside Australia Main English-speaking countries Other countries	ALL
PSN4031	MARITAL STATUS Married Not married	ALL	PSN405A	YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA Born in Australia Born outside Australia Arrived before 1960 Arrived 1960 - 1969 Arrived 1970 - 1979 Arrived 1980 - 1989 Arrived 1990 to survey date	ALL
FAM4012A	FAMILY STATUS Member of a family Husband or wife With dependants present With children aged 0 - 14 present Without children aged 0 - 14 present Without dependants present Sole parent With children aged 0 - 14 present Without children aged 0 - 14 present Other family head With dependants present Without dependants present Full-time student aged 15 - 24 Other child of married couple or family head Other relative of married couple or family head Not a member of a family Living alone Not living alone Not determined	ALL	PSN416A	MIGRATION CATEGORY Born in Australia or New Zealand Born elsewhere Arrived in Australia after 1970 aged 18 or over and has the right to remain permanently New Zealand citizen Sponsored (or main applicant sponsored) By family By employer By other organisation Not known Migrant under Business Migration Program Refugee Other Other	ALL
PSN402A	AGE 15 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 29 30 - 34 35 - 39 40 - 44 45 - 49 50 - 54 55 - 59 60 - 64	ALL			
PSN445A	AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD With child(ren) aged 0 - 14 years present 0 - 2 years 3 - 4 years 5 - 9 years 10 - 14 years Without child(ren) aged 0 - 14 years present	ALL			

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
LNG420A ENGLISH LANGUAGE BACKGROUND	ALL
English was first language	
English was not first language	
Usually speaks English at home	
Doesn't usually speak English at home	
Born in Australia	
Born overseas	
Has attended classes to improve English	
Has not attended classes to improve English	
LNG420A WHETHER OF NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING BACKGROUND	ALL
Born in Australia	
English was first language	
English was not first language	
Usually speaks English at home	
Doesn't usually speak English at home	
Born overseas	
English was first language	
English was not first language	
Usually speaks English at home	
Doesn't usually speak English at home	
Has attended classes to improve English	
Has not attended classes to improve English	
LNG4201A ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	ALL
Personal interview obtained	
Fully in English (easily)	
Fully in English (with difficulty)	
Partly in language other than English	
Fully in language other than English	
Interview obtained by proxy	
English language difficulties	
Other reasons	
PSN415 WHETHER OF ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ORIGIN	ALL
Neither	
Aboriginal	
Torres Strait Islander	
LBF4008A LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND WHETHER FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKER	1,4-7,9,12-15,17
In the labour force	
Employed	
Full-time	
Part-time	
Unemployed	
Looking for full-time work	
Looking for part-time work	
Not in the labour force	
Marginally attached to the labour force	
Not marginally attached to the labour force	
LBF400A LABOUR FORCE STATUS	1,4-7,9,12-15,17
In the labour force	
Employed	
Unemployed	
Not in the labour force	
Marginally attached to the labour force	
Not marginally attached to the labour force	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
LBF4011A EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1,4-7,9,12-15,17
Employed	
Employee	
Employer	
Self-employed	
Unpaid family helper	
Working for payment in kind	
Unemployed	
For less than one year	
For one year or more	
Not in the labour force	
Marginally attached to the labour force	
Not marginally attached to the labour force	
LBF4009A TRADE EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1,4-5,9,12-13,17
Working	
In the trade	
Not in the trade	
Not working	
Unemployed	
Not in the labour force	
LBF424B HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK	2-3,8,10-11,16
0	
1 - 15	
16 - 24	
25 - 34	
35 - 39	
40	
41 - 44	
45 - 48	
49 and over	
LBF419C STATUS OF WORKER	2-3,10-11
Employee	
Employer	
Self-employed	
Unpaid family helper	
Working for payment in kind	
LBF402A WHETHER FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKER IN CURRENT JOB	2-3,8,10-11,16
Full-time	
Part-time	
LBF4005A1 CURRENT INDUSTRY	2-3,8,10-11,16
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	
Manufacturing	
Electricity, gas and water	
Construction	
Wholesale and retail trade	
Transport and storage	
Communication	
Finance, property and business services	
Public administration and defence	
Community services	
Recreation, personal and other services	
LBF4003A1 CURRENT OCCUPATION	2-3,8,10-11,16
Managers and administrators	
Professionals	
Para-professionals	
Tradespersons	
Clerks	
Salespersons and personal service workers	
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	
Labourers and related workers	

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	
LBF4004	SECTOR Public Private Not known	2-3,8,10-11,16
INC450A	USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$) Working with main period employer Under 80 80 and under 120 120 and under 160 160 and under 200 200 and under 240 240 and under 280 280 and under 320 320 and under 360 360 and under 400 400 and under 440 440 and under 480 480 and under 520 520 and under 560 560 and under 600 600 and under 640 640 and under 680 680 and under 720 720 and under 760 760 and under 800 800 and under 840 840 and under 880 880 and under 920 920 and under 960 960 and under 1000 1000 and under 1040 1040 and under 1080 1080 and under 1120 1120 and under 1160 1160 and over Payment in kind Not stated or not known No longer working with main period employer	8,16
JCD404A	TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP Member of a trade union In connection with current job Not in connection with current job Not a member of a trade union Not known	8,16
EDN4014A	LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Post-school qualifications obtained Higher degree Postgraduate diploma Bachelor degree Undergraduate diploma Associate diploma Skilled vocational qualifications Basic vocational qualifications Other No post-school qualifications obtained Attended highest level of secondary school available Did not attend highest level of secondary school available Left at age - 18 years or over 17 years 16 years 15 years 14 years 13 years or under Never attended school	ALL

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	
EDN4157A	LEVEL OF HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED Post-school qualifications obtained Higher degree Postgraduate diploma Bachelor degree Undergraduate diploma Associate diploma Skilled vocational qualifications Basic vocational qualifications Other No post-school qualifications obtained	ALL
EDN4159A	MAIN FIELD OF HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED Post-school qualifications obtained Business and administration Health Education Society and culture Natural and physical sciences Engineering Architecture and building Agriculture and related fields Miscellaneous fields No post-school qualifications obtained	ALL
EDN4099A	YEAR COMPLETED STUDY FOR HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED Post-school qualifications obtained Highest qualification was obtained in Australia Before 1960 1960 - 1969 1970 - 1979 1980 - 1989 1990 to survey date Highest qualification was obtained overseas No post-school qualifications obtained	ALL
EDN4100A	WHERE HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED Post-school qualifications obtained Australia Overseas No post-school qualifications obtained	ALL
EDN4320A	NUMBER OF POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED Post-school qualifications obtained Australia qualifications obtained One Two or more Only overseas qualifications obtained No post-school qualifications obtained	ALL
EDN41504A	LEVEL OF HIGHEST AUSTRALIAN QUALIFICATION OBTAINED Post-school qualifications obtained Highest Australian qualification obtained Higher degree Postgraduate diploma Bachelor degree Undergraduate diploma Associate diploma Skilled vocational qualifications Basic vocational qualifications Other Only overseas qualifications obtained No post-school qualifications obtained	ALL

**DATA ITEM** **POPULATIONS**

EDN418A. MAIN FIELD OF HIGHEST AUSTRALIAN QUALIFICATION OBTAINED ALL

Post-school qualifications obtained  
 Highest Australian qualification obtained  
 Business and administration  
 Health  
 Education  
 Society and culture  
 Natural and physical sciences  
 Engineering  
 Architecture and building  
 Agriculture and related fields  
 Miscellaneous fields  
 Only overseas qualifications obtained  
 No post-school qualifications obtained

EDN4156A LEVEL OF SECOND HIGHEST AUSTRALIAN QUALIFICATION OBTAINED ALL

Post-school qualifications obtained  
 Second highest Australian qualification obtained  
 Higher degree  
 Postgraduate diploma  
 Bachelor degree  
 Undergraduate diploma  
 Associate diploma  
 Skilled vocational qualifications  
 Basic vocational qualifications  
 Other  
 Only overseas qualifications obtained  
 Only one Australian qualification obtained  
 No post-school qualifications obtained

EDN4191A MAIN FIELD OF SECOND HIGHEST AUSTRALIAN QUALIFICATION OBTAINED ALL

Post-school qualifications obtained  
 Second highest Australian qualification obtained  
 Business and administration  
 Health  
 Education  
 Society and culture  
 Natural and physical sciences  
 Engineering  
 Architecture and building  
 Agriculture and related fields  
 Miscellaneous fields  
 Only overseas qualifications obtained  
 Only one Australian qualification obtained  
 No post-school qualifications obtained

EDN4160A YEAR COMPLETED STUDY FOR SECOND HIGHEST AUSTRALIAN QUALIFICATION OBTAINED ALL

Post-school qualifications obtained  
 Second highest Australian qualification obtained  
 Before 1960  
 1960 - 1969  
 1970 - 1979  
 1980 - 1989  
 1990 to survey date  
 Only overseas qualifications obtained  
 Only one Australian qualification obtained  
 No post-school qualifications obtained

**DATA ITEM** **POPULATIONS**

EDN4800A COUNTRY IN WHICH FINISHED SCHOOL ALL

Born in Australia  
 Born outside Australia  
 Country where finished school --  
 Australia  
 Oceania  
 New Zealand  
 Other  
 Europe and the former USSR  
 Germany  
 Greece  
 Italy  
 Netherlands  
 Poland  
 UK and Ireland  
 Former Yugoslav Republics  
 Other  
 The Middle East and North Africa  
 Lebanon  
 Other  
 Southeast Asia  
 Malaysia  
 Philippines  
 Viet Nam  
 Other  
 Northeast Asia  
 China  
 Other  
 The Americas  
 Other  
 India  
 Other

EDN4801A LEVEL OF HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED BEFORE ARRIVING IN AUSTRALIA ALL

Post-school qualifications obtained  
 Highest overseas qualification obtained  
 Higher degree  
 Postgraduate diploma  
 Bachelor degree  
 Undergraduate diploma  
 Associate diploma  
 Skilled vocational qualifications  
 Basic vocational qualifications  
 Other  
 Only Australian qualifications obtained  
 Born overseas  
 Born in Australia  
 No post-school qualifications obtained

EDN4802A MAIN FIELD OF HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED BEFORE ARRIVING IN AUSTRALIA ALL

Post-school qualifications obtained  
 Highest overseas qualification obtained  
 Business and administration  
 Health  
 Education  
 Society and culture  
 Natural and physical sciences  
 Engineering  
 Architecture and building  
 Agriculture and related fields  
 Miscellaneous fields  
 Only Australian qualifications obtained  
 Born overseas  
 Born in Australia  
 No post-school qualifications obtained

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
EDN429A	WHETHER EVER COMMENCED AN APPRENTICESHIP WHICH WAS NOT COMPLETED ALL Had started an apprenticeship which was not completed Reason for not completing – Changed trade Changed job or employer Business closed down Lost interest or failed exams Seeking better pay or conditions Too expensive Family responsibilities Own illness, injury or physical disability Other Currently doing an apprenticeship Had not started an apprenticeship which was not completed	TRG4212	WHERE TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED 1-8,17 Australia Overseas
TRG4221A	FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS (1) 2,8,10,16 Working in the trade Use trade skills daily Use trade skills at least once a week Use trade skills occasionally Never use trade skills Working, not in the trade Use trade skills daily Use trade skills at least once a week Use trade skills occasionally Never use trade skills	TRG4213A	YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE 1-8 Before 1960 1960 – 1969 1970 – 1979 1980 – 1989 1990 to survey date
TRG4221B	FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS (2) 1,4-5,9,12-13,17 Working in the trade Use trade skills daily Use trade skills at least once a week Use trade skills occasionally Never use trade skills Working, not in the trade Use trade skills daily Use trade skills at least once a week Use trade skills occasionally Never use trade skills Not working	TRG4214	FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION 1-8,17 Metal fitting and machining Other metal Electrical and electronics Building Printing Vehicle Food Hairdressing Other
TRG4221C	FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS (3) 6-7,14-15 Working, not in the trade Use trade skills daily Use trade skills at least once a week Use trade skills occasionally Never use trade skills Not working	TRG42323A	WHETHER WORKED IN THE TRADE (1) 9-10,16-17 Never worked in the trade in Australia Worked in the trade in Australia Working in the trade Not working in the trade
TRG4221D	FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS (4) 3,11 Use trade skills daily Use trade skills at least once a week Use trade skills occasionally Never use trade skills	TRG42322A	WHETHER WORKED IN THE TRADE (2) 1-2,8 Never worked in the trade since qualifying Worked in the trade since qualifying Working in the trade Not working in the trade
TRG4211A	HOW TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED 1-8 Apprenticeship in Australia Recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate Training completed in Australia Training completed overseas Not determined	TRG4232	WHETHER CURRENTLY WORKING IN THE TRADE 1-2,4-5,8-10,12-13,16-17 Working in the trade Not working in the trade
		TRG4231	FIELD OF TRADE IN WHICH FIRST WORKED 11-14 Metal fitting and machining Other metal Electrical and electronics Building Printing Vehicle Food Hairdressing Other
		TRG42321A	TIME IN TRADE 3-6,11-14 Under 1 year 1 and under 2 years 2 and under 3 years 3 and under 5 years 5 and under 10 years 10 and under 20 years 20 years and over
		TRG42331A	YEAR LAST LEFT TRADE 6,14 Before 1960 1960 – 1969 1970 – 1979 1980 1989 1990 to survey date

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
TRG4241	MAIN REASON LAST LEFT TRADE 6,14 Laid off, or lack of work Seeking better pay More job security Seeking better physical working conditions Lack of career prospects Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job Promoted Family, personal, or ill health Other	TRG42417A	MAIN FACTOR THAT WOULD ENABLE A RETURN TO TRADE 6-7,14-15 Looking for work in the trade Not looking for work in the trade Would consider returning to the trade No other work available Work available in trade Better pay More job security Improved working conditions Promotion, or improved career prospects Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job Family, personal, or health improvement Other Would not consider returning to the trade
TRG42411A	WHETHER HAD ANY BREAK FROM TRADE 3-4,6,11-12,14 Had a break from the trade One break Two or more breaks Did not have a break from the trade	TRG42324	MAIN REASON NEVER WORKED IN TRADE IN AUSTRALIA 7,15 Laid off, or lack of work Seeking better pay More job security Seeking better physical working conditions Lack of career prospects Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job Promoted Family, personal, or ill health Other
TRG42414A	LENGTH OF FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE 5,13 1 and under 2 years 2 and under 3 years 3 and under 5 years 5 and under 10 years 10 and under 20 years 20 years and over	LBF4001A	TRADE STATUS 1 Not in the labour force In the labour force Never worked in the trade Worked in the trade Unemployed Looking for work in the trade Not looking for work in the trade Working Not in the trade Never use trade skills Use trade skills occasionally Use trade skills at least once a week Use trade skills daily In the trade Had a break from the trade Never had a break from the trade
TRG42412	NUMBER OF BREAKS FROM TRADE 5,13 One break Two or more breaks	TRG42325	TRAINING REQUIRED TO OBTAIN AN AUSTRALIAN RECOGNISED TRADE QUALIFICATION 9-17 Full apprenticeship Partial apprenticeship Bridging or conversion course Other course No Australian recognised trade qualification available Not known
TRG42415	MAIN REASON FOR FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE 5,13 Laid off, or lack of work Seeking better pay More job security Seeking better physical working conditions Lack of career prospects Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job Promoted Family, personal, or ill health Other	TRG4234A	WHETHER INFORMALLY RECOGNISED AS A TRADESPERSON IN AUSTRALIA 9-17 Recognised as a tradesperson in Australia by -- Licensing or registration board Union Employer Other Not recognised as a tradesperson in Australia
TRG42416	MAIN REASON RETURNED TO TRADE 5,13 No other work available Work available in trade Better pay More job security Improved working conditions Promotion, or improved career prospects Wanted a change, or dissatisfied with job Family, personal, or health improvement Other		
TRG42413A	TIME IN TRADE BEFORE FIRST BREAK 5,13 Under 1 year 1 and under 2 years 2 and under 3 years 3 and under 5 years 5 and under 10 years 10 and under 20 years 20 years and over		
TRG4233	WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK IN TRADE 6-7,14-15 Looking for work in the trade Not looking for work in the trade		



## STATE TABLES ORDER FORM

### CAREER PATHS OF PERSONS WITH TRADE QUALIFICATIONS, 1993

Please specify which State tables you require on the order form provided below.

The following points should be noted when requesting State tables:

1. State tables are provided on computer printout.
2. The current cost of State tables is as follows —

	Cost (\$)
1 State or Territory	100
All States and Territories (excluding Australia)	250

**NOTE:** Prices quoted are subject to revisions.

3. Return the completed order form together with the **address advice** to —

Assistant Director  
Training Sub-section  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
PO Box 10  
Belconnen ACT 2616

4. The invoiced cost is payable in full within 28 days of supply.
5. Any inquiries about this order should be directed to Bob McCombe on (06) 252 6660.



**STATE TABLES ORDER FORM — DETACH AND FORWARD WITH YOUR ADDRESS ADVICE.**

PLEASE SEND ME:

			TOTAL COST (\$)
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies New South Wales	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies Victoria	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies Queensland	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies South Australia	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies Western Australia	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies Tasmania	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies Northern Territory	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies Australian Capital Territory	@ \$100	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	copies All States and Territories	@ \$250	_____

#### ADDRESS ADVICE

Please send my order and invoice to —

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANISATION \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

POSTCODE \_\_\_\_\_

FAX \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date / /

## SPECIAL TABLES ORDER FORM

### CAREER PATHS OF PERSONS WITH TRADE QUALIFICATIONS, 1993

Please specify your special tables request(s) on the order form provided on the following page.

The following points should be noted when requesting special tables:

1. Table requests can be provided on computer printout or floppy disk.
2. The current cost of special tables is as follows —

No. of data items (excluding populations)	Cost per table (\$)
2	120
3	150
4	225
5	330
6 or more	negotiable

**NOTE:** Prices quoted are subject to revisions.

3. Return the completed order form together with the **address advice** to —

Assistant Director  
Training Sub-section  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
PO Box 10  
Belconnen ACT 2616

4. The invoiced cost is payable in full within 28 days of supply.
5. Any inquiries about this order should be directed to Bob McCombe on (06) 252 6660.



**ADDRESS ADVICE — DETACH AND FORWARD TOGETHER WITH YOUR COMPLETED ORDER FORM.**

Please send my order and invoice to —

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANISATION \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

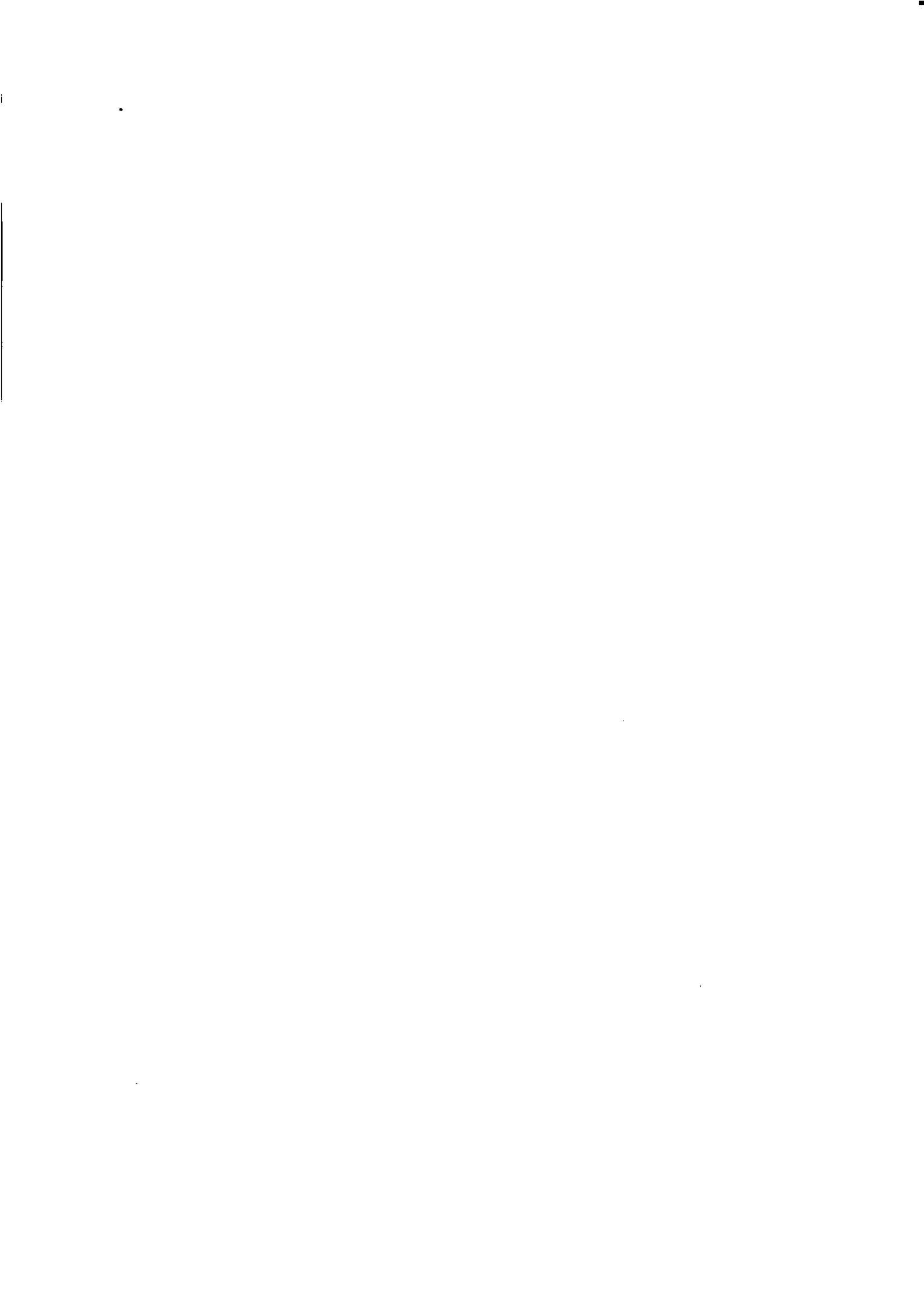
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FAX \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date / /









## *For more information ...*

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

### **Information Consultancy Service**

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

### **National Dial-a-Statistic Line**

0055 86 400

(Steadycom P/L premium rate 25c/21.4 secs.)

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year for a range of statistics.

### **Electronic Data Services**

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about our electronic data services, contact any ABS Office (see below).

### **Bookshops and Subscriptions**

There are over 400 titles of various publications available from ABS bookshops in all ABS Offices (see below Bookshop Sales for contact details). The ABS also provides a subscription service through which nominated publications are provided by mail on a regular basis at no additional cost (telephone Publications Subscription Service toll free on 008 02 0608 Australia wide).

## *Sales and Inquiries*

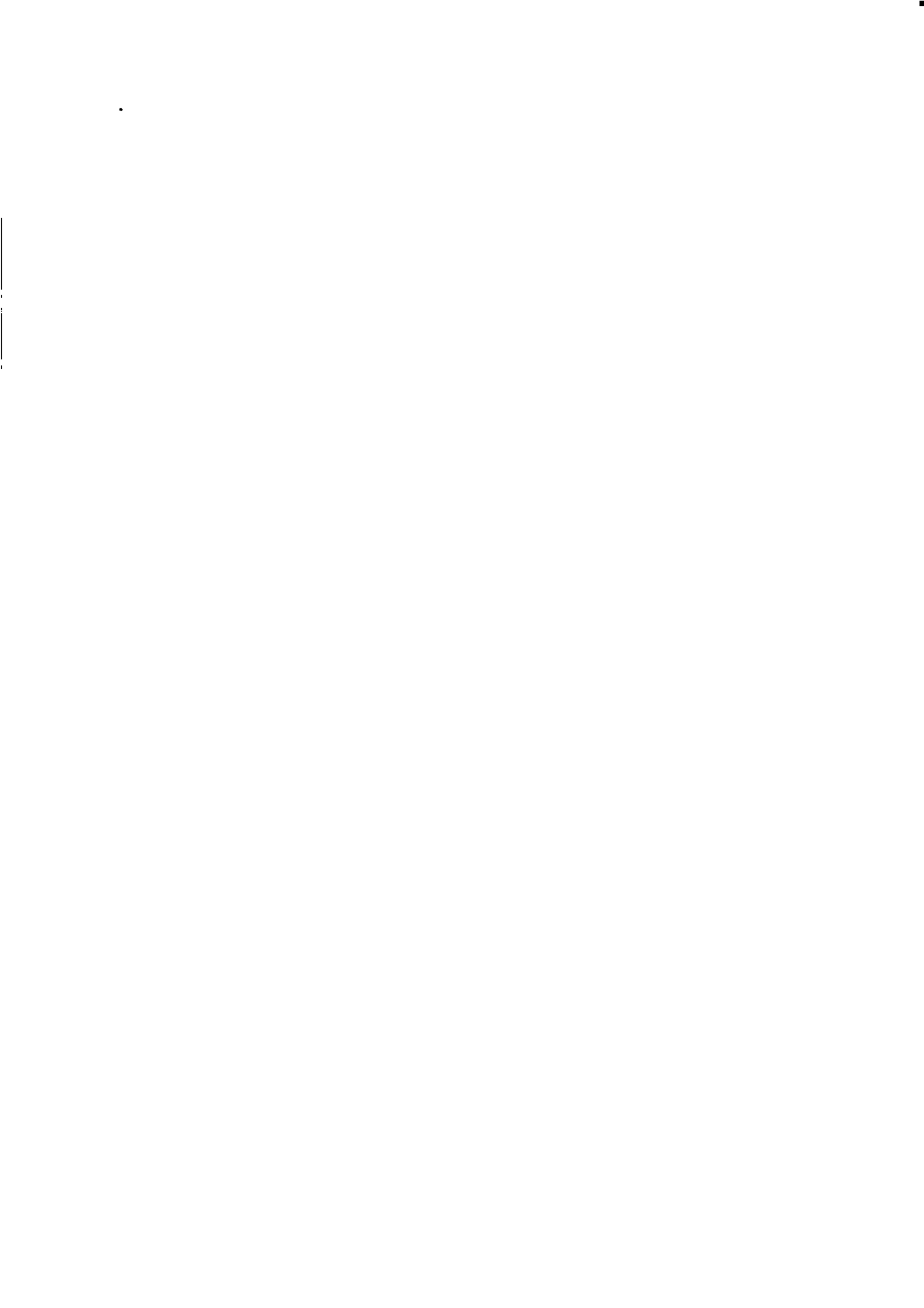
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