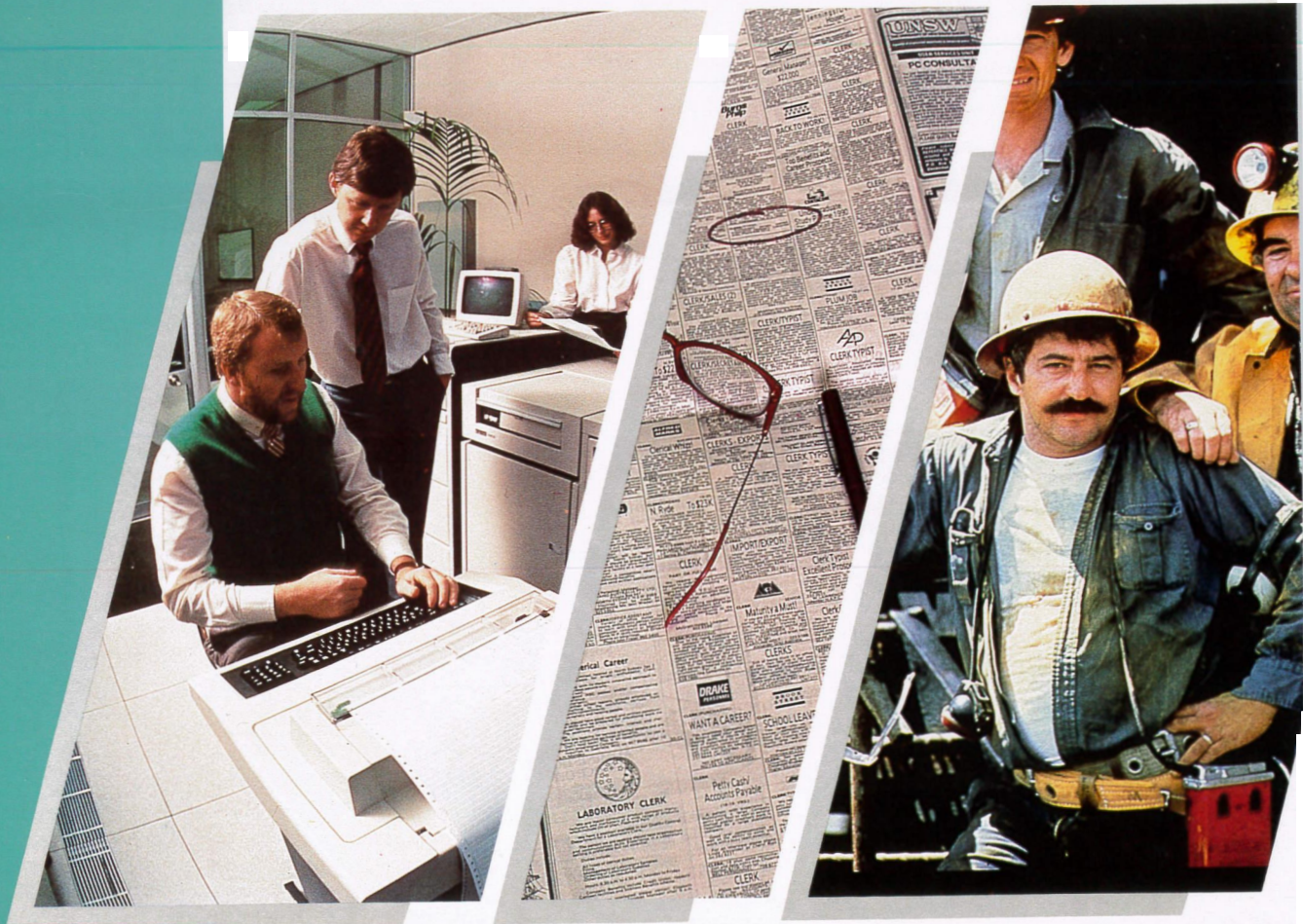




1989

CAREER PATHS OF PERSONS WITH TRADE QUALIFICATIONS AUSTRALIA



EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 31 AUGUST 1990

**CAREER PATHS OF PERSONS WITH TRADE
QUALIFICATIONS, AUSTRALIA
1989**

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Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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ADDITIONAL DATA ON REQUEST

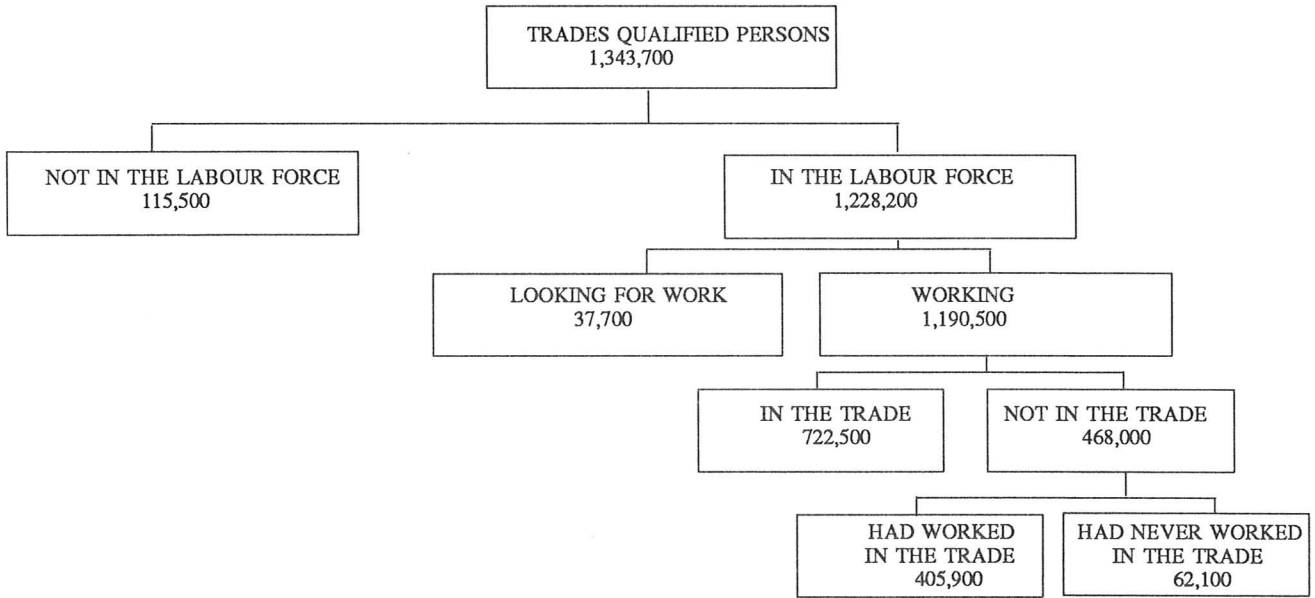
The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request.

Refer to page 25 which specifies the variables, categories and populations that relate to the survey. An order form for special tables is included.

The population(s) for a particular variable refers to the persons in the survey to whom the variable relates.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DIAGRAM 1. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1989



Source: Tables 1 and 20

Trades qualified persons

At July 1989, there were an estimated 1,343,700 trades qualified persons aged 15 to 64 years in Australia.

Of these people:

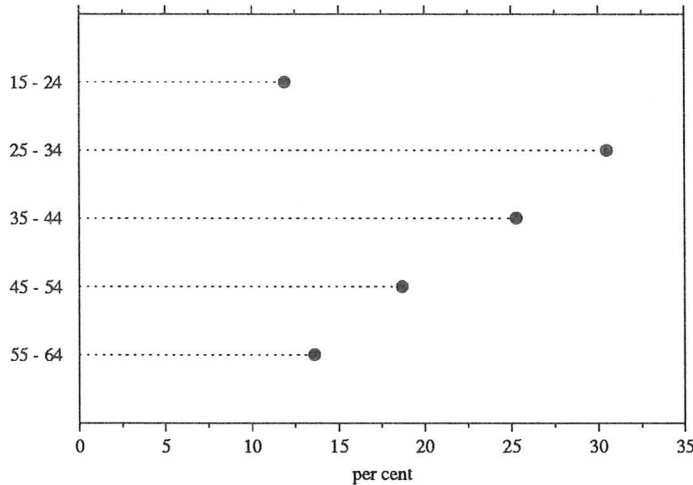
- 54 per cent were working in the trade of their qualification;
- 35 per cent were working outside the trade;
- 3 per cent were looking for work; and
- 9 per cent were not in the labour force (Diagram 1).

An estimated 79 per cent (1,061,900) qualified in a trade by completing an apprenticeship in Australia. Of these persons, 39 per cent qualified before 1970 and about 30 per cent in each of the periods 1970 - 1979 and 1980 - 1989 (Table 4).

Some four out of five trades qualified persons were born in Australia. Of those who were born overseas, half came from the main English speaking countries. An estimated 59 per cent of those born in main English speaking countries were working in the trade at the time of the survey compared with 53 per cent of Australian born trades qualified persons (Tables 6 and 12).

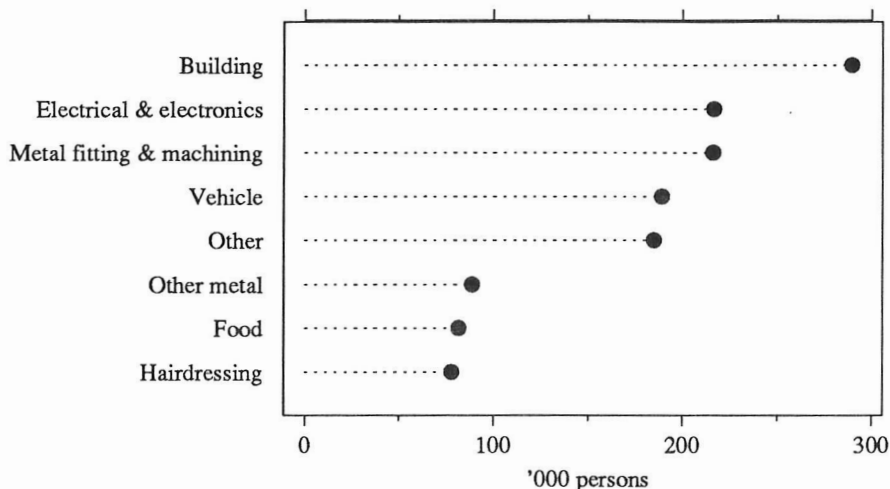
Some 30 per cent of trades qualified persons were aged 25 to 34 years and a further 25 per cent were aged between 35 to 44 years (Table 6, Diagram 2).

DIAGRAM 2. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS BY AGE, 1989



Source: Table 6

DIAGRAM 3. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS BY FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989



Source: Table 2

More qualified tradespersons had gained their qualification in Building (289,500) than any other field of trade (Table 2 and Diagram 3).

Of persons with trades qualifications, males outnumber females by ten to one (Table 1).

Trades qualified persons who were working

An estimated 91 per cent of trades qualified males were working at the time of the survey compared with 69 per cent of females (Table 1).

Approximately 80 per cent of the 1,190,500 trades qualified persons who had a job were working in the private sector (Table 7).

Trades qualified persons worked predominantly within the Manufacturing (23 per cent), Construction (20 per cent)

and Wholesale and retail trade (19 per cent) industries (Table 7).

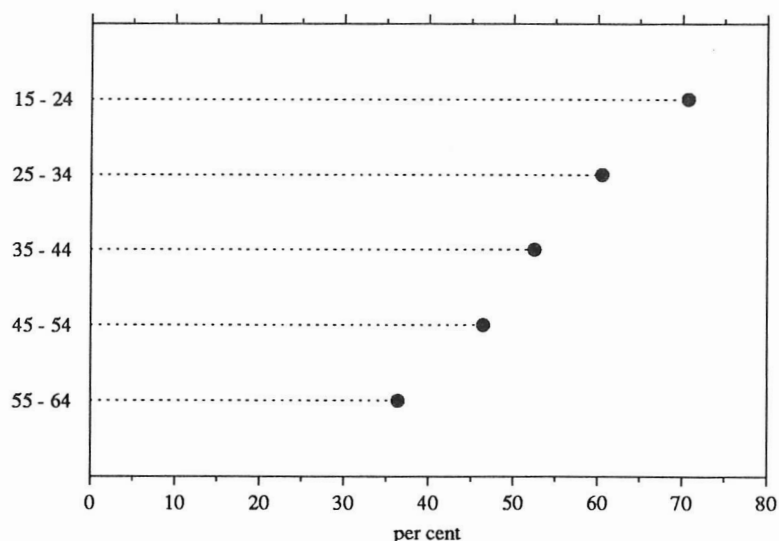
Some 53 per cent of trades qualified persons with a job gave an occupation within the Tradespersons category. Some 15 per cent gave an occupation within the Managers and administrators and Professionals categories (Table 8).

Trades qualified persons working in the trade

Just over half (54 per cent) of trades qualified persons were working in the trade at the time of the survey (Table 1).

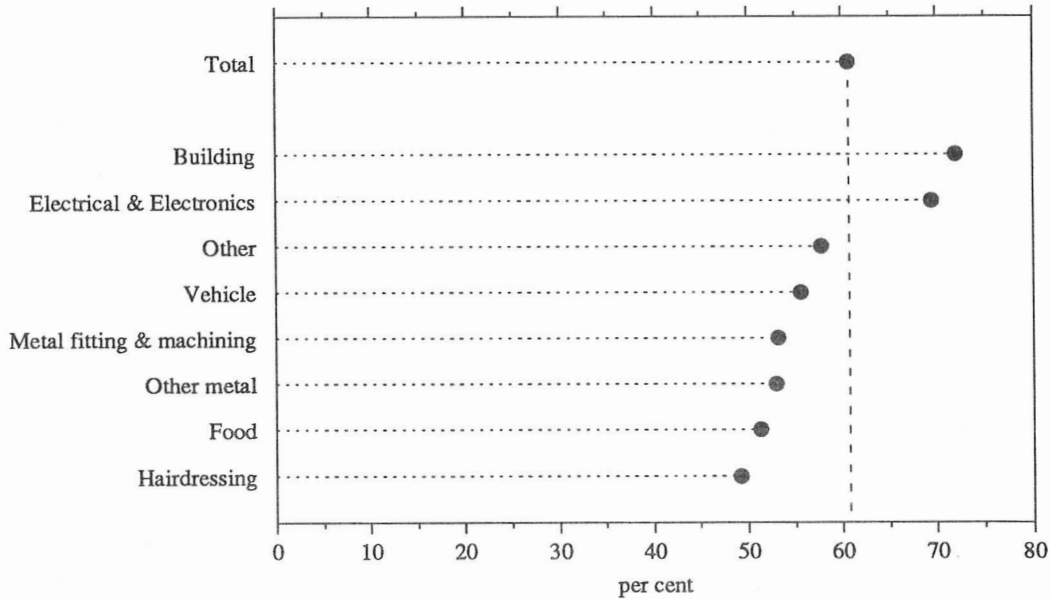
The proportion working in the trade decreased with age from 71 per cent for the 15 - 24 age group to 36 per cent for the 55 - 64 age group (Tables 6 and 12, Diagram 4).

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



Source: Tables 6 and 12

DIAGRAM 5. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE A JOB: PROPORTION WORKING IN THE TRADE BY FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989



Source: Table 9

The proportion of trades qualified persons working in the trade varied between the fields of trade in which they qualified, ranging from 72 per cent of persons who have a job and had qualified in the Building trade to 49 per cent in Hairdressing (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 a break of 12 months or more, with a subsequent return to the trade. Of these 251,700 persons, 39 per cent stated the main reason for their first break was that they wanted a change or were dissatisfied with their job (Table 17).

Some 34 per cent had been in the trade between 5 and 10 years before their first break (Table 17) and 42 per cent were away from the trade for a period between 1 and 2 years (Table 18).

Trades qualified persons who have left the trade

An estimated 43 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 (Tables 15 and 20). Of those persons, 405,900 (74 per cent) were working outside the trade (Table 20).

Approximately 32 per cent had left principally because they wanted a change or were dissatisfied with their job while a further 24 per cent left to seek better pay or career prospects (Table 22).

Over 40 per cent (231,400) 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 61 per cent of those ever qualified in that field not working in the Hairdressing trade (Tables 2 and 21).

Of those persons who left the trade, 32 per cent had left before reaching the age of 35 years and a further 26 per cent left when aged between 35 and 44 years (Table 25).

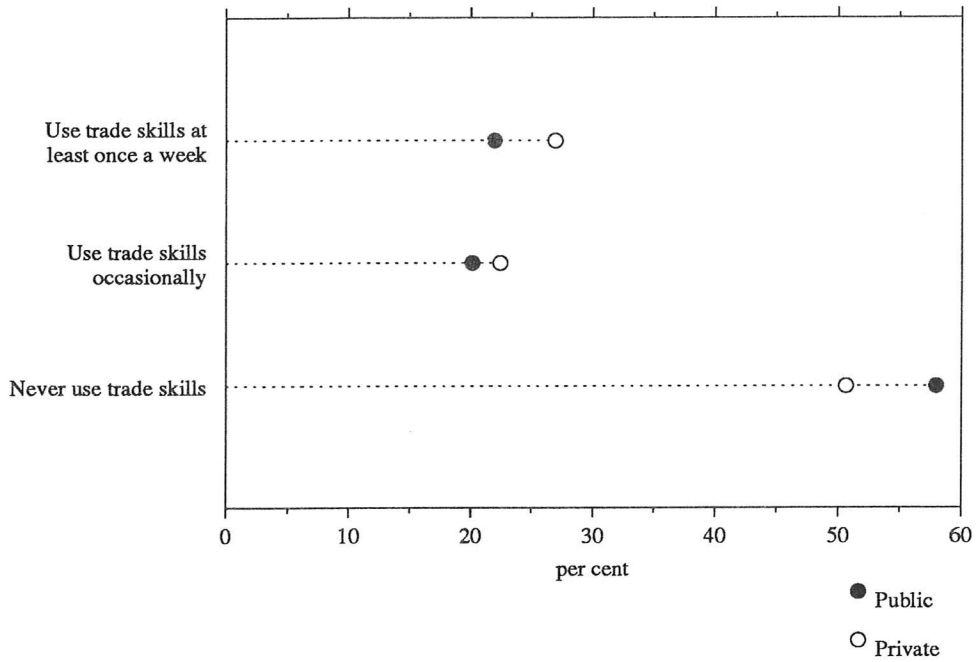
An estimated 339,200 trades qualified persons who had left the trade would not consider returning to the trade. Of these persons, 44 per cent left the trade during the period 1980 - 1989 (Table 26).

Trades qualified persons working outside the trade

An estimated 468,000 trades qualified persons were working outside the trade, including 62,100 who had never worked in the trade in Australia (Tables 1 and 20).

Of those working outside the trade, just over half never use their trade skills, 26 per cent use their trade skills at least once a week and 22 per cent use their trade skills occasionally (Table 7 and Diagram 6).

DIAGRAM 6. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING OUTSIDE THE TRADE BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS, 1989



Source: Table 7

SECTION 1. STOCK OF QUALIFIED TRADESPERSONS, 1989

TABLE 1. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : EMPLOYMENT STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 1989 ('000)

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
MALES							
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
Looking for work	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
Total	419.5	279.2	224.5	118.2	125.4	33.5	1,226.4
FEMALES							
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
Looking for work	* 0.5	* 0.0	* 0.4	* 0.7	* 0.6	* 0.0	* 2.4
Not in the labour force	14.8	* 6.2	* 5.3	* 3.0	* 3.2	* 0.5	34.3
Total	36.5	28.3	21.0	10.5	13.1	3.4	117.3
PERSONS							
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
Looking for work	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
Total	456.0	307.4	245.5	128.8	138.4	36.9	1,343.7

(a) Includes N.T. and A.C.T.

TABLE 2. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 1989 ('000)

<i>Field of trade qualification</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
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
Total	456.0	307.4	245.5	128.8	138.4	36.9	1,343.7

(a) Includes N.T. and A.C.T.

TABLE 3. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : TRADE STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 1989 ('000)

<i>Trade status</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
Not in the labour force	40.9	24.3	20.0	13.0	11.6	2.9	115.5
In the labour force	415.1	283.1	225.5	115.7	126.9	34.0	1,228.2
Never worked in the trade	26.5	10.1	9.6	7.3	8.2	2.5	64.9
Worked in the trade	388.6	273.0	215.9	108.4	118.7	31.5	1,163.4
Looking for work	14.7	* 3.3	6.3	* 3.7	4.8	* 1.5	34.9
Working	373.9	269.8	209.6	104.7	113.9	29.9	1,128.5
Never use trade skills	72.1	45.5	39.2	18.3	25.4	3.7	207.3
Use trade skills occasionally	33.0	17.4	20.7	8.5	9.3	2.8	92.9
Use trade skills at least once a week	37.8	22.9	19.1	10.7	10.8	* 2.3	105.8
Working in the trade	231.0	184.1	130.7	67.3	68.4	21.2	722.5
Had a break from the trade	47.7	25.9	30.0	15.6	17.9	5.3	149.4
Never had a break	183.3	158.1	100.7	51.7	50.5	15.9	573.1
Total	456.0	307.4	245.5	128.8	138.4	36.9	1,343.7

(a) Includes N.T. and A.C.T.

TABLE 4. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : HOW TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989
(*000)

Year qualified in trade	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
APPRENTICESHIP IN AUSTRALIA									
Before 1960	33.2	14.5	34.8	51.0	21.2	11.3	10.9	26.1	203.2
1960 — 1969	39.5	14.2	33.4	44.9	26.8	15.3	15.4	22.7	212.1
1970 — 1979	47.1	18.5	51.5	76.3	53.8	20.0	16.3	39.2	322.7
1980 — 1989	50.5	23.1	47.4	69.4	50.4	21.8	22.4	38.9	324.0
Total	170.3	70.2	167.1	241.7	152.3	68.5	65.0	126.8	1,061.9
RECOGNISED AUSTRALIAN TRADESPERSON'S CERTIFICATE									
Before 1960	* 7.5	* 2.6	* 5.2	* 7.8	* 3.9	* 0.2	* 0.5	* 5.2	32.8
1960 — 1969	15.6	* 4.3	15.2	10.3	* 5.5	* 3.3	* 4.3	11.9	70.4
1970 — 1979	11.9	* 4.4	17.5	11.8	12.0	* 2.9	* 3.0	18.9	82.3
1980 — 1989	10.6	* 7.1	11.3	17.9	15.2	* 7.0	* 5.1	22.1	96.3
Total	45.6	18.4	49.2	47.8	36.6	13.3	12.9	58.0	281.8
TOTAL									
Before 1960	40.7	17.1	40.0	58.9	25.1	11.5	11.4	31.3	236.0
1960 — 1969	55.1	18.5	48.5	55.2	32.3	18.6	19.7	34.5	282.4
1970 — 1979	59.0	22.9	68.9	88.1	65.9	22.9	19.3	58.1	405.0
1980 — 1989	61.1	30.2	58.7	87.3	65.6	28.8	27.6	60.9	420.2
Total	215.9	88.6	216.2	289.5	188.9	81.8	77.9	184.8	1,343.7

TABLE 5. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : TRADE STATUS AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989
(*000)

Trade status	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
Not in the labour force	15.0	* 5.7	15.6	18.5	8.9	* 7.2	20.3	24.3	115.5
In the labour force	201.0	82.9	200.6	271.0	180.0	74.6	57.6	160.5	1,228.2
Never worked in the trade	13.8	* 5.9	8.5	9.8	9.0	* 4.4	* 2.6	10.9	64.9
Worked in the trade	187.1	77.0	192.1	261.2	171.0	70.2	55.1	149.6	1,163.4
Looking for work	* 4.9	* 2.4	* 2.9	8.2	* 5.3	* 2.2	* 1.5	* 7.6	34.9
Working	182.3	74.6	189.2	253.0	165.7	68.1	53.5	142.0	1,128.5
Never use trade skills	26.1	12.9	20.4	35.7	24.2	25.0	23.9	39.0	207.3
Use trade skills occasionally	24.9	* 7.7	17.2	15.7	17.0	* 1.1	* 1.2	8.1	92.9
Use trade skills at least once a week	27.3	11.6	14.2	12.4	27.8	* 5.1	* 0.8	* 6.6	105.8
Working in the trade	104.0	42.4	137.4	189.2	96.8	36.9	27.6	88.3	722.5
Had a break from the trade	24.6	9.5	18.6	43.5	18.8	8.5	8.1	17.9	149.4
Never had a break	79.4	33.0	118.9	145.7	77.9	28.3	19.6	70.4	573.1
Total	215.9	88.6	216.2	289.5	188.9	81.8	77.9	184.8	1,343.7

TABLE 6. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989 ('000)

	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
Marital status —									
Married	167.3	61.8	165.3	224.8	138.3	56.8	57.0	132.7	1,004.0
Not married	48.6	26.8	50.9	64.7	50.6	24.9	21.0	52.1	339.7
Family status —									
Member of a family	182.9	72.2	180.0	242.4	161.9	63.4	65.7	152.3	1,120.7
Husband or wife	163.9	60.0	161.0	216.5	136.1	55.8	55.4	130.1	979.0
With dependents present	98.4	36.5	91.0	125.7	85.4	32.6	36.2	75.6	581.4
Without dependents present	65.6	23.6	70.0	90.9	50.7	23.2	19.1	54.5	397.6
Other family member	18.9	12.1	19.0	25.9	25.7	* 7.6	10.3	22.2	141.7
Not a member of a family	27.3	12.3	28.3	32.5	20.6	14.6	9.2	28.4	173.1
Family status not determined	* 5.8	* 4.1	* 7.9	14.6	* 6.4	* 3.8	* 3.1	* 4.1	49.8
Birthplace and period of arrival —									
Born in Australia	155.9	69.8	167.9	233.0	148.9	68.3	65.3	151.0	1,060.1
Born outside Australia	60.0	18.8	48.3	56.5	40.0	13.5	12.6	33.7	283.6
Main English speaking countries	28.7	10.2	25.4	24.4	20.9	* 6.6	* 4.1	20.1	140.4
Other countries	31.3	8.6	22.9	32.1	19.1	* 6.9	8.6	13.6	143.2
Arrived before 1960	17.4	* 4.5	16.3	17.3	11.1	* 3.0	* 3.8	10.6	84.0
Arrived 1960 — 1969	21.9	* 6.5	15.3	24.0	9.4	* 4.6	* 6.0	9.6	97.4
Arrived 1970 — 1979	11.6	* 4.1	11.8	10.3	10.8	* 2.8	* 1.4	* 7.0	59.8
Arrived 1980 — 1989	9.0	* 3.7	* 5.0	* 4.9	8.7	* 3.2	* 1.4	* 6.5	42.4
Age (years) —									
15 — 24	23.4	15.0	22.5	31.9	25.8	12.3	11.9	17.0	160.0
25 — 34	57.8	23.1	59.3	89.9	71.1	23.5	25.1	59.8	409.5
35 — 44	56.1	24.0	59.5	66.7	44.2	25.2	20.4	43.7	339.8
45 — 54	43.6	13.7	41.7	63.0	32.1	10.6	13.3	33.5	251.4
55 — 64	35.0	12.9	33.2	38.1	15.6	10.1	* 7.2	30.8	183.0
Educational attainment —									
With post-school qualifications(a)									
Diploma, bachelor degree or higher	17.2	* 4.7	17.2	8.3	* 7.6	* 3.0	* 1.3	15.6	74.9
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	182.1	78.9	176.4	264.3	174.2	74.4	73.7	141.3	1,165.4
Post-secondary certificate	14.9	* 2.4	19.3	11.2	* 4.2	* 3.3	* 2.3	20.1	77.5
Without post-school qualifications									
	* 1.7	* 2.7	* 1.5	* 4.7	* 2.9	* 1.1	* 0.6	* 3.6	18.8
Total	215.9	88.6	216.2	289.5	188.9	81.8	77.9	184.8	1,343.7
<i>Males</i>	<i>214.9</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>215.0</i>	<i>288.1</i>	<i>186.9</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>149.4</i>	<i>1,226.4</i>
<i>Females</i>	<i>* 1.0</i>	<i>* 0.3</i>	<i>* 1.3</i>	<i>* 1.4</i>	<i>* 2.0</i>	<i>* 7.5</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>117.3</i>

(a) Includes other post-school qualifications.

TABLE 7. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE A JOB : INDUSTRY, SECTOR AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS, 1989 ('000)

	<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>		
Industry —						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11.6	11.3	* 7.8	* 7.1	26.1	37.8
Manufacturing	185.5	25.5	17.8	46.2	89.6	275.1
Electricity, gas and water	28.8	* 2.8	* 1.6	* 6.5	10.9	39.7
Construction	198.4	12.2	12.2	20.4	44.8	243.2
Wholesale and retail trade	138.2	23.7	19.7	41.6	84.9	223.1
Transport and storage	28.1	* 7.9	8.1	27.6	43.6	71.7
Finance, property and business services	10.2	* 7.7	* 6.9	23.4	38.0	48.2
Community services	30.7	17.6	12.6	30.3	60.5	91.2
Recreation, personal and other services	45.9	* 4.4	* 5.7	17.7	27.8	73.7
Other	45.1	* 6.6	9.9	25.3	41.7	86.8
Sector —						
Public	119.0	26.2	24.2	69.6	119.9	238.9
Private	603.6	93.6	78.0	176.5	348.0	951.6
Total	722.5	119.7	102.2	246.0	468.0	1,190.5

TABLE 8. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE A JOB : OCCUPATION AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS, 1989 ('000)

<i>Occupation</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>		
Managers and administrators	49.4	24.1	16.8	27.9	68.8	118.2
Professionals	21.1	17.8	8.0	10.2	36.0	57.1
Para-professionals	39.7	10.7	12.1	21.2	43.9	83.6
Tradespersons	556.1	24.8	18.3	26.5	69.6	625.7
Clerks	11.2	* 4.5	* 3.6	24.0	32.1	43.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	9.3	11.0	8.1	36.3	55.4	64.7
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	15.9	14.0	18.0	36.8	68.8	84.7
Labourers and related workers	19.9	12.7	17.4	63.1	93.2	113.1
Total	722.5	119.7	102.2	246.0	468.0	1,190.5

TABLE 9. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE A JOB : SECTOR, FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS, 1989 ('000)

Field of trade qualification	Working, not in the trade			Total	Total	
	Working in the trade	Use trade skills at least once a week	Use trade skills occasionally			Never use trade skills
PUBLIC						
Metal fitting and machining	12.9	* 5.8	* 5.9	10.2	21.9	34.8
Other metal	11.2	* 1.5	* 2.5	* 4.7	8.7	19.9
Electrical and electronics	46.5	* 3.4	* 5.5	9.1	17.9	64.3
Building	21.1	* 5.6	* 4.4	16.9	26.8	48.0
Vehicle	10.6	* 5.9	* 3.5	10.3	19.6	30.3
Other	16.6	* 4.0	* 2.5	18.5	25.0	41.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>119.0</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>119.9</i>	<i>238.9</i>
PRIVATE						
Metal fitting and machining	91.0	27.6	21.0	20.9	69.5	160.6
Other metal	31.3	10.1	* 6.6	12.2	28.8	60.1
Electrical and electronics	90.9	11.1	13.7	17.6	42.5	133.4
Building	168.0	9.4	12.6	24.5	46.6	214.6
Vehicle	86.1	24.7	15.1	17.8	57.6	143.7
Food	33.1	* 4.5	* 1.1	26.0	31.6	64.7
Hairdressing	26.8	* 0.8	* 1.0	22.3	24.1	50.9
Other	76.3	* 5.4	* 6.8	35.2	47.4	123.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>603.6</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>176.5</i>	<i>348.0</i>	<i>951.6</i>
TOTAL						
Metal fitting and machining	104.0	33.5	26.9	31.1	91.4	195.4
Other metal	42.4	11.6	9.2	16.8	37.6	80.0
Electrical and electronics	137.4	14.5	19.2	26.7	60.3	197.7
Building	189.2	15.0	16.9	41.5	73.4	262.6
Vehicle	96.8	30.5	18.7	28.0	77.2	174.0
Food	36.9	* 6.0	* 1.1	27.9	35.0	71.9
Hairdressing	27.6	* 0.8	* 1.2	26.4	28.5	56.1
Other	88.3	* 7.9	9.1	47.6	64.6	152.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>722.5</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>246.0</i>	<i>468.0</i>	<i>1,190.5</i>

TABLE 10. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING IN THE TRADE : FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 1989 ('000)

<i>Field of trade qualification</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
Metal fitting and machining	33.0	25.0	18.8	10.5	11.4	2.5	104.0
Other metal	11.8	10.3	9.1	4.3	4.9	* 1.0	42.4
Electrical and electronics	51.5	31.7	22.9	9.7	11.3	3.6	137.4
Building	63.7	43.9	39.7	16.5	16.0	5.7	189.2
Vehicle	29.3	26.2	16.6	9.8	9.8	3.6	96.8
Food	11.0	* 8.1	6.5	5.4	* 3.2	* 1.2	36.9
Hairdressing	* 7.0	* 8.5	* 5.0	* 3.8	* 1.6	* 1.1	27.6
Other	23.8	30.3	12.1	7.3	10.2	2.4	88.3
Total	231.0	184.1	130.7	67.3	68.4	21.2	722.5

(a) Includes N.T. and A.C.T.

TABLE 11. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING IN THE TRADE : HOW TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989 ('000)

	<i>Field of trade qualification</i>							<i>Total</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>		
Apprenticeship in Australia —									
Before 1960	11.1	* 6.3	15.7	26.8	* 7.6	* 4.2	* 2.1	* 5.9	79.7
1960 — 1969	14.0	* 5.7	18.7	30.6	12.0	* 4.5	* 2.3	10.0	97.8
1970 — 1979	28.4	9.3	37.2	51.9	30.0	8.5	* 5.1	22.1	192.5
1980 — 1989	30.1	12.9	37.5	53.4	28.8	13.6	11.9	23.8	212.0
Total	83.6	34.3	109.0	162.6	78.4	30.8	21.4	61.8	581.9
Recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate	20.4	8.1	28.4	26.5	18.4	* 6.1	* 6.3	26.5	140.6
Total —									
Before 1960	13.0	* 7.6	17.4	29.4	* 7.6	* 4.2	* 2.1	* 8.0	89.2
1960 — 1969	19.0	* 7.6	27.0	34.4	15.1	* 5.0	* 4.3	14.8	127.3
1970 — 1979	34.8	11.1	49.2	58.9	35.9	9.7	* 6.3	30.0	235.9
1980 — 1989	37.2	16.1	43.8	66.5	38.1	18.0	14.9	35.6	270.2
Total	104.0	42.4	137.4	189.2	96.8	36.9	27.6	88.3	722.5

TABLE 12. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WORKING IN THE TRADE : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989 ('000)

	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
Marital status —									
Married	76.6	27.5	104.6	144.3	66.8	24.7	17.6	62.2	524.1
Not married	27.4	15.0	32.8	44.9	29.9	12.2	10.1	26.1	198.4
Family status —									
Member of a family	87.1	33.7	116.7	159.0	82.2	29.9	22.9	72.5	604.0
Husband or wife	75.1	26.8	102.7	140.2	65.9	24.2	17.6	61.1	513.6
With dependents present	45.8	16.2	60.5	86.2	47.6	14.2	10.9	39.8	321.1
Without dependents present	29.3	10.6	42.2	54.0	18.3	10.1	* 6.6	21.4	192.5
Other family member	12.0	* 6.9	14.1	18.7	16.3	* 5.7	* 5.3	11.4	90.4
Not a member of a family	14.8	* 7.2	16.8	23.4	11.2	* 4.7	* 4.1	14.4	96.6
Family status not determined	* 2.1	* 1.5	* 3.9	* 6.8	* 3.4	* 2.2	* 0.6	* 1.4	21.9
Birthplace and period of arrival —									
Born in Australia	72.3	34.3	105.0	150.5	74.4	28.8	24.1	71.7	561.1
Born outside Australia	31.7	8.1	32.4	38.7	22.4	8.1	* 3.5	16.6	161.4
Main English speaking countries	16.3	* 3.8	17.0	17.3	12.0	* 3.3	* 0.9	11.5	82.3
Other countries	15.3	* 4.2	15.3	21.4	10.4	* 4.7	* 2.6	* 5.1	79.1
Arrived before 1960	* 6.3	* 2.6	10.3	10.2	* 5.4	* 1.4	* 1.6	* 4.3	42.1
Arrived 1960 — 1969	11.4	* 2.2	10.9	16.9	* 5.5	* 2.5	* 1.2	* 4.9	55.5
Arrived 1970 — 1979	* 7.6	* 1.9	* 7.9	* 7.7	* 4.8	* 1.4	* 0.0	* 4.4	35.7
Arrived 1980 — 1989	* 6.3	* 1.3	* 3.3	* 3.8	* 6.8	* 2.8	* 0.7	* 3.0	28.1
Age (years) —									
15 — 24	16.4	8.9	19.3	24.1	16.7	* 6.6	8.1	13.1	113.1
25 — 34	35.1	11.5	43.0	66.3	38.5	13.3	10.2	29.6	247.6
35 — 44	23.2	11.3	39.7	45.7	22.8	8.9	* 4.1	22.8	178.4
45 — 54	17.1	* 4.6	23.5	35.9	15.7	* 3.5	* 3.3	13.1	116.9
55 — 64	12.2	* 6.0	12.0	17.3	* 3.0	* 4.5	* 2.0	9.7	66.6
Educational attainment —									
With post-school qualifications(a)	104.0	40.0	136.6	186.8	96.8	36.2	27.6	87.6	715.6
Diploma, bachelor degree or higher	* 3.7	* 0.3	* 6.6	* 3.4	* 3.5	* 0.3	* 1.3	* 5.7	24.8
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	95.0	39.1	117.9	178.3	91.3	34.5	25.3	73.2	654.6
Post-secondary certificate	* 5.2	* 0.6	11.2	* 4.6	* 2.0	* 1.4	* 1.0	* 7.3	33.3
Without post-school qualifications	* 0.0	* 2.4	* 0.8	* 2.4	* 0.0	* 0.7	* 0.0	* 0.7	* 7.0
Status of worker —									
Wage and salary earners(b)	96.6	37.2	116.0	120.9	81.9	31.9	17.0	67.9	569.2
Employers	* 2.7	* 1.4	8.6	22.8	* 5.6	* 3.8	* 5.0	* 2.9	52.8
Self-employed	* 4.7	* 3.8	12.8	45.5	9.3	* 1.2	* 5.7	17.5	100.4
Total	104.0	42.4	137.4	189.2	96.8	36.9	27.6	88.3	722.5
<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>	<i>* 0.0</i>	<i>* 0.3</i>	<i>* 0.5</i>	<i>* 0.3</i>	<i>* 0.9</i>	<i>* 3.0</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>36.2</i>

(a) Includes other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes payment in kind and unpaid family helpers.

TABLE 13. TRADES QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES CURRENTLY WORKING WITH THEIR MAIN PERIOD EMPLOYER :
FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKERS, USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS,
1989

Usual weekly earnings (\$)	Working, not in the trade				Total	Total
	Working in the trade	Use trade skills at least once a week	Use trade skills occasionally	Never use trade skills		
FULL-TIME WORKERS						
		— '000 —				
Under 400	86.4	12.9	12.2	36.8	61.9	148.3
400 and under 480	111.3	11.7	12.1	30.5	54.3	165.6
480 " 560	79.9	9.6	11.1	21.6	42.4	122.3
560 " 640	37.3	9.4	* 5.9	14.1	29.4	66.7
640 " 720	29.6	9.1	11.1	9.0	29.2	58.7
720 " 800	19.3	* 2.3	* 4.1	* 5.8	12.2	31.6
800 and over	17.9	* 6.6	* 4.4	10.7	21.7	39.6
<i>Total(a)</i>	392.2	65.5	62.8	131.6	259.9	652.1
		— dollars —				
Median weekly earnings	475	522	515	468	495	481
Mean weekly earnings	513	585	553	527	547	527
PART-TIME WORKERS						
		— '000 —				
Under 400	17.5	* 3.2	* 5.9	28.0	37.1	54.5
400 and over	65.0	8.9	* 6.4	20.1	35.3	100.3
<i>Total(a)</i>	85.8	12.0	12.3	48.3	72.6	158.4
		— dollars —				
Median weekly earnings	468	567	404	353	393	443
Mean weekly earnings	477	521	378	371	397	440
TOTAL(b)						
		— '000 —				
Under 320	26.5	* 6.7	* 7.1	29.7	43.6	70.1
320 and under 400	77.4	9.5	11.0	35.1	55.6	133.0
400 " 480	140.2	13.1	15.1	37.5	65.7	205.9
480 " 560	100.3	11.0	12.9	26.6	50.4	150.7
560 " 640	45.5	12.0	* 6.8	17.9	36.6	82.2
640 " 720	35.7	11.6	11.5	9.6	32.6	68.4
720 " 800	21.7	* 2.3	* 4.4	8.3	15.1	36.8
800 and over	19.1	* 7.6	* 4.4	12.6	24.7	43.8
<i>Total(a)</i>	480.1	77.8	75.0	180.7	333.5	813.6
		— dollars —				
Median weekly earnings	474	528	495	438	475	474
Mean weekly earnings	507	573	524	485	514	510

(a) Includes persons whose usual weekly earnings were either not stated or not known. (b) Includes persons whose status could not be determined.

TABLE 14. TRADES QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES CURRENTLY WORKING WITH THEIR MAIN PERIOD EMPLOYER : MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS, FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AND FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS, 1989
(dollars)

Field of trade qualification	Working, not in the trade				Total	Total
	Working in the trade	Use trade skills at least once a week	Use trade skills occasionally	Never use trade skills		
Metal fitting and machining	537	630	582	551	588	559
Other metal	492	* 537	* 501	477	497	494
Electrical and electronics	568	566	547	635	592	575
Building	505	494	514	537	524	512
Vehicle	460	538	469	484	497	476
Food	436	* 572	* 580	468	488	459
Hairdressing	296	* 130	* 371	271	269	280
Other	503	* 671	* 446	431	468	487
Total	507	573	524	485	514	510

SECTION 2. CAREER PATHS OF TRADESPERSONS

TABLE 15. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE TRADE : WHETHER CURRENTLY WORKING IN THE TRADE, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND TIME IN TRADE, 1989 ('000)

Year qualified in trade	Time in trade (years)				Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and over	
WORKING IN THE TRADE					
Before 1960	* 0.5	* 0.3	* 3.2	85.3	89.2
1960 — 1969	* 0.6	* 2.5	16.9	107.2	127.3
1970 — 1979	* 1.2	21.2	213.5	..	235.9
1980 — 1989	149.1	121.1	270.2
Total	151.4	145.1	233.5	192.5	722.5
NOT WORKING IN THE TRADE					
Before 1960	23.8	20.5	34.8	53.7	132.8
1960 — 1969	43.6	30.7	49.5	19.0	142.7
1970 — 1979	65.9	55.9	29.1	..	151.0
1980 — 1989	98.1	22.0	120.1
Total	231.4	129.1	113.5	72.6	546.6
TOTAL					
Before 1960	24.3	20.8	38.0	138.9	222.1
1960 — 1969	44.2	33.2	66.4	126.2	269.9
1970 — 1979	67.1	77.2	242.6	..	386.8
1980 — 1989	247.2	143.1	390.3
Total	382.8	274.2	347.0	265.1	1,269.1

TABLE 16. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE TRADE : WHETHER CURRENTLY WORKING IN THE TRADE, YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989 ('000)

Year qualified in trade	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
WORKING IN THE TRADE									
Before 1960	13.0	* 7.6	17.4	29.4	* 7.6	* 4.2	* 2.1	* 8.0	89.2
1960 — 1969	19.0	* 7.6	27.0	34.4	15.1	* 5.0	* 4.3	14.8	127.3
1970 — 1979	34.8	11.1	49.2	58.9	35.9	9.7	* 6.3	30.0	235.9
1980 — 1989	37.2	16.1	43.8	66.5	38.1	18.0	14.9	35.6	270.2
Total	104.0	42.4	137.4	189.2	96.8	36.9	27.6	88.3	722.5
NOT WORKING IN THE TRADE									
Before 1960	23.4	9.5	19.5	27.7	17.5	* 6.8	9.4	19.2	132.8
1960 — 1969	32.8	9.4	20.2	19.0	16.0	13.0	14.1	18.2	142.7
1970 — 1979	20.2	10.3	18.3	26.4	27.0	11.3	12.0	25.5	151.0
1980 — 1989	19.4	10.8	11.2	16.8	22.6	8.7	12.0	18.7	120.1
Total	95.8	40.1	69.1	89.8	83.1	39.7	47.4	81.6	546.6
TOTAL									
Before 1960	36.4	17.1	36.9	57.1	25.1	11.0	11.4	27.1	222.1
1960 — 1969	51.8	17.1	47.2	53.4	31.1	18.0	18.4	33.0	269.9
1970 — 1979	55.0	21.4	67.6	85.3	62.9	20.9	18.3	55.5	386.8
1980 — 1989	56.6	26.9	55.0	83.3	60.7	26.7	26.9	54.3	390.3
Total	199.7	82.5	206.6	279.0	179.9	76.6	75.0	169.9	1,269.1

TABLE 17. 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, 1989
(*000)

<i>Main reason for first break from trade</i>	<i>Time in trade before first break (years)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 3</i>	<i>3 and under 5</i>	<i>5 and under 10</i>	<i>10 and over</i>	
Laid off/lack of work	8.9	* 4.2	9.2	* 7.7	29.9
Seeking better pay/career prospects/promotion	* 7.9	* 3.1	14.1	8.5	33.7
Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job(a)	23.6	17.5	33.2	24.0	98.3
Family/personal/ill health	10.0	* 5.2	14.8	13.2	43.3
Other	16.7	8.2	15.3	* 6.3	46.5
Total	67.1	38.4	86.5	59.7	251.7

(a) Includes reasons such as seeking better physical working conditions and more job security.

TABLE 18. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD A BREAK FROM THE TRADE : MAIN REASON RETURNED TO TRADE AND LENGTH OF FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE, 1989
(*000)

<i>Main reason returned to trade</i>	<i>Length of first break from trade (years)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>1 and under 2</i>	<i>2 and under 3</i>	<i>3 and under 5</i>	<i>5 and over</i>	
No other work available/work available in trade	30.4	13.0	8.2	9.8	61.4
Better pay/promotion/career prospects	23.3	14.2	9.2	8.5	55.3
Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job(a)	15.8	9.4	* 7.8	14.3	47.2
Family/personal/health improvement	14.2	* 7.2	* 3.7	10.0	35.0
Other	21.1	11.6	* 7.0	13.1	52.8
Total	104.8	55.4	35.9	55.7	251.7

(a) Includes reasons such as seeking better physical working conditions and more job security.

TABLE 19. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : YEAR LAST LEFT TRADE AND TIME IN TRADE, 1989
(*000)

<i>Year last left trade</i>	<i>Time in trade (years)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 and under 10</i>	<i>10 and under 20</i>	<i>20 and over</i>	
Before 1970	48.8	25.3	16.6	* 4.4	95.1
1970 — 1979	59.3	37.0	35.5	12.6	144.4
1980 — 1989	123.3	66.8	61.3	55.7	307.1
Total	231.4	129.1	113.5	72.6	546.6

TABLE 20. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS AND YEAR LAST LEFT TRADE, 1989
(*000)

<i>Frequency of use of trade skills</i>	<i>Year last left trade</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Before 1970</i>	<i>1970 - 1979</i>	<i>1980 - 1989</i>	
Working, not in the trade	68.2	121.6	216.2	405.9
Use trade skills at least once a week/daily	16.3	29.3	60.2	105.8
Use trade skills occasionally	17.3	23.8	51.8	92.9
Never use trade skills	34.6	68.5	104.2	207.3
Not working	26.9	22.8	91.0	140.7
Total	95.1	144.4	307.1	546.6

TABLE 21. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION AND TIME IN TRADE, 1989
(*000)

Field of trade qualification	Time in trade (years)				Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and over	
Metal fitting and machining	42.0	22.8	19.3	11.6	95.8
Other metal	20.5	10.2	* 6.3	* 3.0	40.1
Electrical and electronics	24.1	18.6	16.2	10.3	69.1
Building	30.8	18.3	22.3	18.4	89.8
Vehicle	41.6	14.1	14.3	13.1	83.1
Food	15.4	8.2	11.2	* 5.0	39.7
Hairdressing	21.7	13.5	9.2	* 3.0	47.4
Other	35.3	23.4	14.6	8.4	81.6
Total	231.4	129.1	113.5	72.6	546.6

TABLE 22. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : MAIN REASON LAST LEFT TRADE AND TIME IN TRADE, 1989
(*000)

Main reason last left trade	Time in trade (years)				Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and over	
Laid off/lack of work	18.4	12.6	12.2	12.2	55.4
Seeking better pay/career prospects/promotion	70.0	36.3	22.3	* 3.7	132.3
Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job(a)	85.1	38.4	36.6	14.5	174.6
Family/personal/ill health	32.2	27.4	29.3	26.2	115.1
Other	25.8	14.4	13.0	16.0	69.2
Total	231.4	129.1	113.5	72.6	546.6

(a) Includes reasons such as seeking better physical working conditions and more job security.

TABLE 23. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : MAIN REASON LAST LEFT TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989
(*000)

Main reason last left trade	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
Laid off/lack of work	9.4	* 6.4	* 5.1	15.1	8.2	* 2.4	* 1.7	* 7.2	55.4
Seeking better pay/career prospects/promotion	33.9	10.5	20.4	16.4	23.9	* 6.4	* 3.4	17.3	132.3
Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job(a)	24.7	14.7	21.2	27.0	30.5	20.0	10.4	26.0	174.6
Family/personal/ill health	16.4	* 4.9	11.6	18.8	9.4	* 6.8	27.7	19.5	115.1
Other	11.3	* 3.5	10.9	12.5	11.0	* 4.1	* 4.2	11.7	69.2
Total	95.8	40.1	69.1	89.8	83.1	39.7	47.4	81.6	546.6

(a) Includes reasons such as seeking better physical working conditions and more job security.

TABLE 24. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : MAIN FACTOR THAT WOULD ENABLE A RETURN TO TRADE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989
(^{'000})

Main factor that would enable a return to trade	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
Consider returning to trade(a)	36.3	11.3	22.2	39.3	31.2	18.1	18.2	30.7	207.4
No other work available/ work available in trade(b)	13.1	* 3.2	* 7.0	15.3	9.4	* 5.0	* 1.9	11.4	66.3
Better pay/promotion/ career prospects	9.8	* 4.6	* 4.9	11.2	11.9	* 4.1	* 4.6	9.3	60.4
Other	13.4	* 3.5	10.4	12.9	9.9	9.0	11.8	9.9	80.8
Would not consider returning to trade	59.4	28.7	46.9	50.5	51.9	21.6	29.2	50.9	339.2
Total	95.8	40.1	69.1	89.8	83.1	39.7	47.4	81.6	546.6

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

TABLE 25. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : AGE AND FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION, 1989
(^{'000})

Age (years)	Field of trade qualification								Total
	Metal fitting and machining	Other metal	Electrical and electronics	Building	Vehicle	Food	Hair-dressing	Other	
15 — 24	* 5.0	* 3.8	* 2.9	* 4.9	8.4	* 4.8	* 3.5	* 2.7	36.1
25 — 34	19.0	10.2	13.3	22.7	27.1	8.0	13.7	24.5	138.5
35 — 44	28.1	11.4	18.8	18.2	19.1	14.7	15.3	18.1	143.6
45 — 54	23.6	8.5	14.8	23.8	15.9	* 7.0	9.6	18.0	121.1
55 — 64	20.1	* 6.2	19.4	20.3	12.6	* 5.2	* 5.2	18.5	107.3
Total	95.8	40.1	69.1	89.8	83.1	39.7	47.4	81.6	546.6

TABLE 26. TRADES QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE TRADE : MAIN FACTOR THAT WOULD ENABLE A RETURN TO TRADE AND YEAR LAST LEFT TRADE, 1989
(^{'000})

Main factor that would enable a return to trade	Year last left trade			Total
	Before 1970	1970 - 1979	1980 - 1989	
Consider returning to trade(a)	18.1	32.1	157.3	207.4
No other work available/ work available in trade(b)	* 4.7	* 7.5	54.1	66.3
Better pay/promotion/ career prospects	* 5.1	9.6	45.7	60.4
Other	8.3	15.0	57.5	80.8
Would not consider returning to trade	77.0	112.3	149.8	339.2
Total	95.1	144.4	307.1	546.6

(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 27. ALL POPULATIONS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE ('000)

<i>Populations</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
<i>Population 1:</i> Trades qualified persons	456.0	307.4	245.5	128.8	138.4	36.9	14.8	15.8	1,343.7
<i>Population 2:</i> Trades qualified persons who have a job	399.9	279.8	218.0	111.8	121.8	31.9	13.8	13.6	1,190.5
<i>Population 3:</i> Trades qualified persons who have a job but were not using trade skills	88.2	51.2	45.0	21.7	31.0	5.3	* 1.3	* 2.3	246.0
<i>Population 4:</i> Trades qualified persons working in the trade	231.0	184.1	130.7	67.3	68.4	21.2	10.4	9.5	722.5
<i>Population 5:</i> Trades qualified persons who have worked in the trade	427.9	294.1	233.7	120.2	128.8	34.4	14.4	15.6	1,269.1
<i>Population 6:</i> Trades qualified persons who have had a break from the trade	82.6	45.7	51.7	25.7	29.0	8.4	6.2	* 2.3	251.7
<i>Population 7:</i> Trades qualified persons who have left the trade	196.9	110.1	103.0	52.9	60.4	13.2	4.0	6.0	546.6
<i>Population 8:</i> Trades qualified persons who have never worked in the trade in Australia	28.1	13.3	11.8	8.6	9.6	2.5	* 0.4	* 0.3	74.6
<i>Population 9:</i> Trades qualified persons who have post-school qualifications	451.0	299.8	243.9	126.4	136.8	36.8	14.8	15.5	1,324.9
<i>Population 10:</i> Trades qualified employees currently working with their main period employer	281.6	182.7	142.6	79.4	83.6	23.3	11.5	8.9	813.6
<i>Population 11:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons	211.0	226.0	120.3	74.5	84.9	16.8	9.3	18.7	761.6
<i>Population 12:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have a job	170.1	191.8	101.1	56.5	69.0	12.4	8.2	15.8	624.9
<i>Population 13:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons working in the trade	70.1	72.0	41.4	23.7	27.1	3.9	* 2.5	7.4	248.1
<i>Population 14:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have worked in the trade	193.5	208.0	109.7	68.4	76.0	16.2	8.3	17.6	697.7
<i>Population 15:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have had a break from the trade	36.9	33.9	23.5	12.5	15.4	2.3	* 2.0	* 1.3	127.8
<i>Population 16:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have left the trade	123.3	136.0	68.2	44.7	48.9	12.3	5.9	10.3	449.6
<i>Population 17:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have post-school qualifications	90.4	95.5	54.8	35.6	46.9	5.7	4.4	7.8	341.0

TABLE 27. ALL POPULATIONS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE
('000) —continued

<i>Populations</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
<i>Population 18:</i> Persons with unrecognised trade qualifications	59.3	50.1	35.2	22.2	29.8	* 2.2	* 2.9	4.5	206.2
<i>Population 19:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons currently working with their main period employer	124.2	135.6	70.8	41.8	47.9	9.6	6.2	11.3	447.3
<i>Population 20:</i> Unrecognised tradespersons who have never worked in the trade in Australia	17.5	18.0	10.6	6.1	8.9	* 0.7	* 1.0	* 1.0	63.9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

1. This publication presents results from the survey of Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications conducted throughout Australia during the months March, April, June and July 1989. The survey obtained information about persons with trade qualifications recognised in Australia. 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 data items list is included at Appendix D.

Scope

Geographical Areas

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

Dwellings

3. 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

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

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

Coverage

5. 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

6. The survey was conducted on a sub-sample 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 non-private dwellings. It covers about three-fifths of one per cent of the population of Australia.

7. In each of the months March, April, June and July 1989, one-eighth of the respondents to the labour force survey were asked some additional questions by trained interviewers. These questions were asked on an 'any responsible adult' basis to identify the target population for the survey of Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications. This effectively resulted in a sample equal in size to half a normal monthly population survey sample (about 15,500 houses, flats etc. and non-private dwellings). Information was then collected from the target population through personal interviews.

Definitions

8. Definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Unless otherwise stated, all characteristics referenced in this publication relate to the week before the interview and, if job related, refer to main job.

Results of the survey

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

10. Results of a similar survey were published in *Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, September to November 1982* (6243.0).

Comparability with the 1982 survey

11. Due to considerable changes in scope, collection methodology and content, care should be taken in any comparisons with the survey conducted in September to November 1982.

Estimation procedure

12. The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure which ensures that the estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution (based on the average of the months of March, April, June and July) of the population for each capital

city and remainder of State by age and gender rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

13. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. For further information refer to the Technical Note, page 21.

Related publications

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

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly

Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)—issued annually

Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia, 1989 (6277.0)

How Workers Get Their Training, Australia, 1989 (6278.0)

Employer Training Expenditure, Australia, July to September 1989 (6253.0)

Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)—issued annually

Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)—issued annually

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

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

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

15. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, 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 Note, page 21.
- . . not applicable

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

Electronic services

DISCOVERY. Key *656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS. Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through PAXUS COMNET.

For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (06) 252 6017.

TELESTATS. This service provides:

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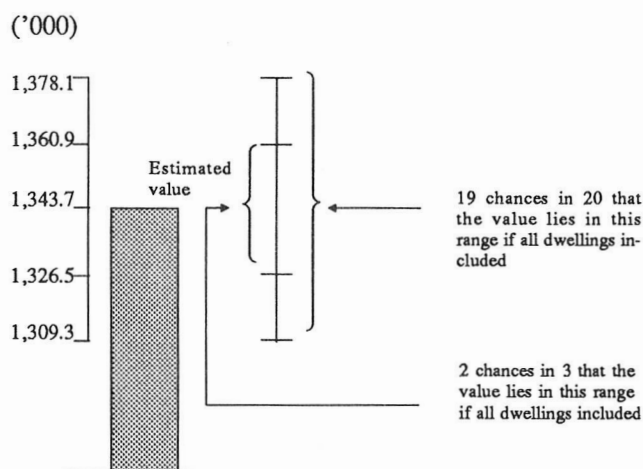
Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (06) 252 6684.

TECHNICAL NOTE

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 shows the estimated number of trades qualified persons to be 1,343,700. Since this estimate is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, the standard error for Australia will be between 15,600 and 20,200 in the standard error table and can be approximated as 17,200 (rounded 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 1,326,500 to 1,360,900 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 1,309,300 to 1,378,100. 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:

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

6. Considering the example from paragraph 3 above, of the 1,343,700 trades qualified persons, 1,190,500 or 88.6 per cent were working at the time of the survey. The standard error of 1,190,500 is approximately 16,500 so the relative standard error is 1.4 per cent. The relative standard error for 1,343,700 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 (88.6 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 88.2 per cent and 89.0 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion was within the range 87.8 per cent to 89.4 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:

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

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

8. 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 (Persons)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	Relative standard error (per cent)
	—number—									
200						180				
300				280		220	290	250		
400			390	330	350	250	340	280	380	94.2
500			440	370	400	280	370	310	430	85.5
600	590	580	480	400	430	310	400	340	470	79.0
700	640	630	520	430	470	330	430	360	520	73.8
800	680	670	550	460	500	360	460	390	560	69.6
900	720	710	590	490	520	380	480	410	590	66.0
1,000	760	750	620	520	550	400	510	430	630	63.0
1,100	800	790	650	540	580	410	530	450	660	60.3
1,200	840	820	680	560	600	430	550	460	700	58.0
1,300	870	860	700	590	620	450	570	480	730	55.9
1,400	900	890	730	610	650	460	590	490	760	54.1
1,500	930	920	750	630	670	480	610	510	790	52.4
1,600	960	950	780	650	690	490	630	520	810	50.9
1,700	990	980	800	660	710	500	640	540	840	49.4
1,800	1,000	1,000	820	680	730	520	660	550	870	48.2
1,900	1,050	1,050	850	700	740	530	680	560	890	47.0
2,000	1,100	1,050	870	720	760	540	690	580	920	45.8
2,100	1,100	1,100	890	730	780	550	710	590	940	44.8
2,200	1,150	1,100	910	750	800	560	720	600	960	43.8
2,300	1,150	1,150	930	760	810	570	740	610	990	42.9
2,400	1,150	1,150	950	780	830	580	750	620	1,000	42.1
2,500	1,200	1,200	960	790	840	600	770	640	1,050	41.3
3,000	1,300	1,300	1,050	860	920	640	830	690	1,150	37.9
3,500	1,400	1,400	1,150	930	980	680	900	730	1,250	35.2
4,000	1,500	1,500	1,200	980	1,050	720	950	770	1,300	33.0
4,500	1,600	1,550	1,250	1,050	1,100	760	1,000	810	1,400	31.1
5,000	1,650	1,650	1,350	1,100	1,150	790	1,050	850	1,500	29.6
6,000	1,800	1,800	1,450	1,200	1,250	850	1,150	920	1,600	27.0
8,000	2,050	2,050	1,650	1,350	1,400	950	1,300	1,050	1,850	23.4
10,000	2,300	2,250	1,800	1,450	1,550	1,050	1,450	1,150	2,100	20.9
20,000	3,100	3,100	2,450	2,000	2,100	1,300	2,000	1,500	2,950	14.7
30,000	3,700	3,700	2,950	2,350	2,500	1,500	2,400	1,750	3,550	11.8
40,000	4,200	4,150	3,300	2,600	2,800	1,600	2,750	1,950	4,050	10.1
50,000	4,600	4,600	3,650	2,850	3,050	1,750	3,050	2,100	4,500	9.0
100,000	6,100	6,100	4,850	3,750	4,000	2,100	4,250	2,700	6,100	6.1
200,000	8,000	8,000	6,300	4,850	5,200	2,450	5,900	3,450	8,200	4.1
300,000	9,400	9,300	7,400	5,600	6,100	2,700	7,200	3,950	9,700	3.2
400,000	10,400	10,300	8,200	6,200	6,800	2,850	8,200	4,350	10,900	2.7
500,000	11,300	11,200	8,900	6,700	7,300	3,000	9,200	4,650	11,900	2.4
1,000,000	14,500	14,300	11,400	8,500	9,300	3,350	12,800	5,800	15,600	1.6
2,000,000	18,400	18,100	14,500	10,600	11,800	3,700	17,900	7,200	20,200	1.0

GLOSSARY

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

Diploma, bachelor degree or higher: completion of an undergraduate diploma, associate diploma, degree, graduate diploma (including those titled simply diploma but which require a prior degree or diploma), masters degree, doctorate or higher doctorate.

Educational attainment: measures the highest qualification obtained by the respondent. Qualifications may include those obtained at other than educational institutions.

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

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

- (a) Metal fitting and machining;
- (b) Other metal;
- (c) Electrical and electronics;
- (d) Building;
- (e) Printing;
- (f) Vehicle;
- (g) Food;
- (h) Hairdressing; or
- (i) 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 not working in the trade 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 published in this bulletin categories (a) and (b) have been combined under the heading "use trade skills at least once a week".

Full-time workers: persons who had a job who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Highest level of secondary school available: the highest level of secondary schooling (or equivalent) offered by the education system at the time the respondent left school.

Industry: classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1983*.

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.

Looking for work: persons who were out of work and looking for a job.

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 job: the job in which most hours were usually worked.

Main English speaking countries: 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 and salary during the last twelve months.

Mean weekly earnings: the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of employees in that group.

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*.

Other post-school qualification: completion of other types of education courses, e.g. adult education, preparatory/ bridging course or hobby course.

Part-time workers: persons who had a job who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

Post-secondary certificate: completion of an approved certificate in secretarial or business studies, administration, nursing, etc.

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

Sector: public sector was coded from a list of government organisations. Employers not listed as government were coded to private.

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 twelve 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 twelve months or more was taken. The period prior to qualifying (e.g. time completing an apprenticeship) is excluded.

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

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

- (a) completed an Australian apprenticeship; or
- (b) obtained tradesperson's status under a recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate either under the Tradesman's Rights Regulation Act in the metal, electrical or footwear trades; or from an Australian Apprenticeship Training Authority.

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

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

Usual weekly earnings: the current amount of usual weekly pay from the respondent's job with their main period employer before taxation and other deductions had been made.

Year last left trade: respondents 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. When ordering special tables from this survey, please ensure you identify the **population(s)** and the **variable(s)** which you require.

This section specifies the variables, categories and populations which relate to the survey and includes an order form for special tables.

The population(s) for a particular variable refers to the persons in the survey to whom the variable relates.

POPULATIONS

Population 1: Trades qualified persons

Population 2: Trades qualified persons who have a job

Population 3: Trades qualified persons who have a job but were not using trade skills

Population 4: Trades qualified persons working in the trade

Population 5: Trades qualified persons who have worked in the trade

Population 6: Trades qualified persons who have had a break from the trade

Population 7: Trades qualified persons who have left the trade

Population 8: Trades qualified persons who have never worked in the trade in Australia

Population 9: Trades qualified persons who have post-school qualifications

Population 10: Trades qualified employees currently working with their main period employer

Population 11: Unrecognised tradespersons

Population 12: Unrecognised tradespersons who have a job

Population 13: Unrecognised tradespersons working in the trade

Population 14: Unrecognised tradespersons who have worked in the trade

Population 15: Unrecognised tradespersons who have had a break from the trade

Population 16: Unrecognised tradespersons who have left the trade

Population 17: Unrecognised tradespersons who have post-school qualifications

Population 18: Persons with unrecognised trade qualifications

Population 19: Unrecognised tradespersons currently working with their main period employer

Population 20: Unrecognised tradespersons who have never worked in the trade in Australia

VARIABLE	POPULATIONS	VARIABLE	POPULATIONS
DEM1	STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory Australia	ALL	
DEM2	AREA Metropolitan Non-metropolitan	ALL	
DEM3	DISSEMINATION REGION Standard labour force dissemination regions	ALL	
DEM4	GENDER Males Females	ALL	
DEM5	MARITAL STATUS Married Not married	ALL	
DEM6A	FAMILY STATUS (1) Member of a family Husband or wife With dependents present Without dependents present Other family head With dependents present Without dependents present Full-time student aged 15-24(a) 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 Family status not determined (a) Excludes persons attending school.	ALL	
DEM6B	FAMILY STATUS (2) Member of a family Husband or wife With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present Other family head With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present Full-time student aged 15-24(a) 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 Family status not determined (a) Excludes persons attending school.	ALL	
DEM6C	FAMILY STATUS (3) Member of a family Husband or wife With dependents present Without dependents present Other family head Full-time student aged 15-24(a) Other child of married couple or family head Other relative of married couple or family head Not a member of a family Family status not determined (a) Excludes persons attending school.	ALL	
DEM7A	BIRTHPLACE (individual countries collected) Born in Australia Born outside Australia Main English speaking countries Other countries	ALL	
DEM7B	BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL (single years collected) Born in Australia Born outside Australia Arrived before 1960 Arrived 1960 - 1969 Arrived 1970 - 1979 Arrived 1980 - 1989	ALL	
DEM8	AGE (single years collected) 15 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64	ALL	
DEM9	AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD (single years collected) Family with children aged 0 - 14 present 0 - 2 years 3 - 4 years 5 - 9 years 10 - 14 years Family without children aged 0 - 14 present/ family status not determined	ALL	
EDC1A	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (1) Post-graduate degree or graduate diploma Bachelor degree or diploma Trade qualification or apprenticeship Certificate Other	9,17	

VARIABLE	POPULATIONS	VARIABLE	POPULATIONS
EDC1B EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (2)		EDC4 WHERE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED	
With post-school qualifications	1-8,10-16,18-20	Australia	9,17
Post-graduate degree or graduate diploma		Overseas	
Bachelor degree or diploma			
Trade qualification or apprenticeship Certificate		CLF1A LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKERS (1)	
Other		Labour force	1,5-9,11,14-18
Without post-school qualifications		Working	
Attended highest level of secondary school available		Full-time	
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available		Part-time	
Left at age -		Not determined	
18 years or over		Looking for work	
16 or 17 years		Looking for full-time work	
14 or 15 years		Looking for part-time work	
13 years or under		Not in the labour force	
Never attended school			
EDC2 MAIN FIELD OF STUDY	9,17	CLF1B LABOUR FORCE STATUS (2)	
Diploma, bachelor degree or higher Administration, business studies, commerce		Labour force	1,5-9,11,14-18,20
Law		Working	
Education		Looking for work	
Medicine		Not in the labour force	
Science, mathematics		CLF2D EMPLOYMENT STATUS (4)	
Computing and information sciences		Working	1,5-6,9-11,14-15,17-18
Veterinary science, agriculture, forestry		In the trade	
Engineering		Not in the trade	
Architecture		Not working	
Social sciences, arts, humanities		Looking for work	
Other		Not in the labour force	
Trade qualification or apprenticeship		CLF2E EMPLOYMENT STATUS (5)	
Metal fitting and machining		Working in the trade	1,5-6,9-11,14-15,17-18
Other metal		Not working in the trade	
Electrical and electronics		Working, not in the trade	
Building		Looking for work	
Printing		Not in the labour force	
Vehicle		CLF3 INDUSTRY	
Food		(3 digit ASIC collected)	2-4,10,12-13,19
Hairdressing		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	
Other		Manufacturing	
Certificate		Electricity, gas and water	
Business, administration, commerce		Construction	
Secretarial, typing, data processing		Wholesale and retail trade	
Education, teacher training		Transport and storage	
Nursing		Finance, property and business services	
Other health, para-medical		Community services	
Science, computing, agriculture		Recreation, personal and other services	
Engineering, architecture		Other	
Transport, communication		CLF4 OCCUPATION	
Arts, social studies, crafts		(4 digit ASCO collected)	2-4,10,12-13,19
Other		Managers and administrators	
Other		Professionals	
EDC3 YEAR COMPLETED		Para-professionals	
(single years collected)		Tradespersons	
Before 1950	9,17	Clerks	
1950 - 1959		Salespersons and personal service workers	
1960 - 1969		Plant and machine operators, and drivers	
1970 - 1979		Labourers and related workers	
1980 - 1989			

VARIABLE	POPULATIONS	VARIABLE	POPULATIONS
CLF6 HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK (single hours collected)	2-4,10,12-13,19	TSK1A FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS (1)	
0		Working in the trade	2,10,12,19
1 - 15		Working, not in the trade	
16 - 29		Use trade skills daily	
30 - 34		Use trade skills at least once a week	
35 - 39		Use trade skills occasionally	
40		Never use trade skills	
41 - 44			
45 - 48			
49 and over			
CLF7 SECTOR		TSK1B FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS (2)	
Public	2-4,10,12-13,19	Working in the trade	1,5-6,9,11,14-15,17-18
Private		Working, not in the trade	
Don't know		Use trade skills daily	
		Use trade skills at least once a week	
		Use trade skills occasionally	
		Never use trade skills	
		Not working	
CLF8 STATUS OF WORKER		TSK1C FREQUENCY OF USE OF TRADE SKILLS (3)	
Wage and salary earners (a)	2-4,12-13	Working, not in the trade	7-8,16,20
Employers		Use trade skills daily	
Self-employed		Use trade skills at least once a week	
Unpaid family helpers		Use trade skills occasionally	
		Never use trade skills	
(a) Includes payment-in-kind		Not working	
CLF9 FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKERS		QLFT1A HOW TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED (1)	
Full-time workers	2-4,10,12-13,19	Apprenticeship in Australia	1-10
Part-time workers		Recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate	
Not determined		Training completed in Australia	
		Training completed overseas	
		Not determined	
WH11 WHETHER PERMANENT OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE WITH MAIN PERIOD EMPLOYER		QLFT1B HOW TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED (2)	
Permanent	10,19	Apprenticeship in Australia	1-10
Casual		Recognised Australian tradesperson's certificate	
WH12 USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS(\$)		QLFT2 WHERE TRADE QUALIFICATION OBTAINED	
Under 40	10,19	Australian qualification	18
40 and under 80		Overseas qualification	
80 and under 120			
120 and under 160		QLFT3 YEAR QUALIFIED IN TRADE	
160 and under 200		(single years collected)	1-10
200 and under 240		Before 1950	
240 and under 280		1950 - 1959	
280 and under 320		1960 - 1969	
320 and under 360		1970 - 1979	
360 and under 400		1980 - 1989	
400 and under 440			
440 and under 480		QLFT4 FIELD OF TRADE QUALIFICATION	
480 and under 520		Metal fitting and machining	1-10,18
520 and under 560		Other metal	
560 and under 600		Electrical and electronics	
600 and under 640		Building	
640 and under 680		Printing	
680 and under 720		Vehicle	
720 and under 760		Food	
760 and under 800		Hairdressing	
800 and over		Other	
Not stated/don't know			

VARIABLE	POPULATIONS	VARIABLE	POPULATIONS
MOBT1A WHETHER WORKED IN THE TRADE (1)		MOBT7 TIME IN TRADE	
Never worked in the trade since qualifying	1-3,9-10	Under 1 year	4-7,13-16
Worked in the trade since qualifying		1 year and under 2 years	
		2 years and under 3 years	
		3 years and under 5 years	
		5 years and under 10 years	
		10 years and under 20 years	
		20 years and over	
MOBT1B WHETHER WORKED IN THE TRADE (2)		MOBT8 LENGTH OF FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE	
Never worked in the trade	11-12,16-19	1 year and under 2 years	6,15
Worked in the trade		2 years and under 3 years	
		3 years and under 5 years	
		5 years and under 10 years	
		10 years and under 20 years	
		20 years and over	
MOBT1C WHETHER WORKED IN THE TRADE (3)		MOBT9 NUMBER OF BREAKS FROM TRADE	
Never worked in the trade since qualifying	1-3,9-10	One break	6,15
Worked in the trade since qualifying		Two or more breaks	
Working in the trade			
Not working in the trade			
MOBT2 WHETHER CURRENTLY WORKING IN THE TRADE		MOBT10 MAIN REASON FOR FIRST BREAK FROM TRADE	
Working in the trade	1-3,5-6,9-12,14-15,17-19	Laid off/lack of work	6,15
Not working in the trade		Seeking better pay	
		More job security	
		Seeking better physical working conditions	
		Lack of career prospects	
		Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job	
		Promoted	
		Family/personal/ill health	
		Other	
MOBT3 FIELD OF TRADE IN WHICH FIRST WORKED		MOBT11 MAIN REASON RETURNED TO TRADE	
Metal fitting and machining	13-16	No other work available/work available in trade	6,15
Other metal		Better pay	
Electrical and electronics		More job security	
Building		Improved working conditions	
Printing		Promotion/improved career prospects	
Vehicle		Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job	
Food		Family/personal/health improvement	
Hairdressing		Other	
Other			
MOBT4 YEAR LAST LEFT TRADE (single years collected)		MOBT12 TIME IN TRADE BEFORE FIRST BREAK	
Before 1960	7,16	Under 1 year	6,15
1960 - 1969		1 year and under 2 years	
1970 - 1979		2 years and under 3 years	
1980 - 1989		3 years and under 5 years	
		5 years and under 10 years	
		10 years and under 20 years	
		20 years and over	
MOBT5 MAIN REASON LAST LEFT TRADE			
Laid off/lack of work	7,16		
Seeking better pay			
More job security			
Seeking better physical working conditions			
Lack of career prospects			
Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job			
Promoted			
Family/personal/ill health			
Other			
MOBT6 WHETHER HAD ANY BREAK FROM TRADE			
Had a break from the trade	4-5,7,13-14,16		
One break			
Two or more breaks			
Did not have a break			

VARIABLE	POPULATIONS	VARIABLE	POPULATIONS
MOBT13 MAIN FACTOR THAT WOULD ENABLE A RETURN TO TRADE		MOBT15 WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK IN TRADE	
Consider returning to trade	7-8,16	Looking for work in trade	7-8,16
No other work available/work available in trade		Not looking for work in trade	
Better pay		MOBT16 TRADE STATUS	
More job security		Not in the labour force	1,9
Improved working conditions		In the labour force	
Promotion/improved career prospects		Never worked in the trade	
Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job		Worked in the trade	
Family/personal/health improvement		Looking for work	
Other		Looking for work in the trade	
Would not consider returning to trade		Working	
		Never use trade skills	
MOBT14 MAIN REASON NEVER WORKED IN TRADE IN AUSTRALIA		Use trade skills occasionally	
Laid off/lack of work	8,20	Use trade skills at least once a week	
Seeking better pay		Use trade skills daily	
More job security		Working in the trade	
Seeking better physical working conditions		Had a break from the trade	
Lack of career prospects		Never had a break	
Wanted a change/dissatisfied with job			
Promoted			
Family/personal/ill health			
Other			

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CAREER PATHS OF PERSONS WITH TRADE QUALIFICATIONS, 1989

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