Workforce Mobility and Skills in the Construction Sector in the UK and Republic of Ireland

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Prepared for:

ConstructionSkills and Foras Áiseanna Saothair (FÁS)

Prepared by:

Susan Nicholson

BMRB Social Research

Telephone: 020 8433 4451

Email: susan.nicholson@bmrb.co.uk

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1 Appendix A: Technical Report

1.1 Sampling Methodology

The sample was selected from the Glenigan database of construction projects. This database contained 39,993 records. The following steps were taken before selecting the sample:

- 1,040 sites with a value of less than £250,000 were removed
- 24,983 sites were removed because their contract stage was not 'start on site', 'contract awarded' or 'bills called'
- 6,979 sites were removed because they were not due to be active during the fieldwork period.

This left a total of 6,991 sites which were eligible to take part in the research. The sample was then stratified by value and region. Ninety-nine postcode sectors were selected, and within each sector, six sites were selected, providing a total of 594 sites.

An additional 860 sites were selected and held in reserve. During the telephone fieldwork stage, it became clear that due to a high level of ineligible sites and incomplete contact details (see section 1.5), all of the selected sites would be needed in order to achieve the target number of interviews. Therefore the reserve sample was added, increasing the total sample to 1,454 sites.

1.2 Profile of sites included in the research

Where available, results from the 2007 survey have been compared with those from similar previous research conducted by IFF Research in 2004. However, comparative findings should be treated as indicative only due to key differences in the types of sites visited in 2004 and 2007. The profile of sites visited showing differences by size and category are shown below.

The sites visited in 2007 tended to have less workers on site than in 2004 (shown in table 1.1), this is because in 2004 the survey focused on sites valued at over £1 million while for the 2007 survey, the requirement was to also sample sites valued under £1 million.

Table 1.1 Sites covered by number of workers on site						
	Sites visited in 2007 (UK)	Sites visited in 2004				
Total	292	345				
10	9					
11–25	154	249				
26–50	85					
51–99	24	47				
100–199	19	33				
200+	1	22				

Construction projects were categorised differently in each of the surveys. The only common category being new housing. The profile of sites visited in 2007 and 2004 are shown by type of activity in the following table.

Table 1.2 Sites covered by type of activity						
	Sites visited in 2007 (UK only)	Sites visited in 2004				
Categories used in 2007						
New Housing	172	128				
Public Non-Housing	67	N/A				
Private Commercial	26	N/A				
Infrastructure	12	N/A				
Private Industrial	15	N/A				
Categories used in 2004						
New Housing	172	128				
Housing repair	N/A	22				
Other commercial	N/A	161				
Civil engineering	N/A	20				
Oil refinery/power plant	N/A	14				

1.3 Pilot stage

In order to assess the feasibility of the survey design, a small pilot was carried out in December 2006. Four sites were visited between 12 and 19 December. The aims of this pilot exercise were as follows:

- to gain a better understanding of the process involved in contacting site representatives and arranging a site visit
- to interview construction workers to test the wording and flow of the questionnaire.

1.3.1 Seeking permission to visit the site

In order to arrange site visits for the pilot, the intention was for the research team to select sites from the Glenigan database, and cold call the named contacts in order to recruit sites. However, there were problems with the accuracy of the sample which made the process of establishing the most appropriate contact time consuming. As a result, it was necessary to arrange three of the four site visits through personal contacts.

1.3.2 Visiting the site and conducting interviews

The sites visited during the pilot were new housing and office refurbishment sites, with between 30 to 50 workers on site. On average eight workers were interviewed per site, and researchers' experiences differed between sites. At each of the sites, the interviews were conducted in an office or canteen, mainly during break times. This restricted the number of interviews achieved, as workers tended to take their breaks at the same time. On two of the sites, some of the interviews were conducted outside of break times – on one site the contact sent his workers into an office one by one to be interviewed, and on the other, the researcher was given a safety induction and equipment, and allowed to conduct interviews with the workers 'in situ'. It was felt that these scenarios were due to the fact that the visit was arranged through a personal contact, and that this would not be the norm during the main stage.

These range of experiences suggested that it would not be possible to dictate how interviews would be conducted during the main stage, and that this would very much depend on the nature of the site and the willingness of the site manager to assist. Interviewers were therefore briefed to be flexible, and to expect a wide variety of scenarios at different sites. They were encouraged to work with site managers to establish the best approach at each site, and to conduct as many interviews as possible during break times.

1.3.3 The questionnaire

At the pilot stage the questionnaire took around ten minutes to complete, which was slightly longer than anticipated. Steps were taken to reduce the time taken to administer the questionnaire for the main stage, in order to maximise the number of interviews achieved on site. These included deleting some questions and using showcards where appropriate. Based on feedback from the pilot interviews, adjustments were also made to question wording for clarification purposes where necessary.

At the telephone willingness stage, site managers were asked to estimate the number of workers on site who would be unable to complete the questionnaire in English, and what languages these workers spoke. Based on this information, the questionnaire was translated into several languages for non-English speakers to complete themselves.

In the UK, 29 respondents completed the questionnaire in Polish and five in Punjabi.

1.4 Quotas

In order to make the research representative, quotas were set on value of site and region. The target sample profile is shown below:

Value	Target sample profile	Achieved sample profile
£250,000 - £1,000,000	35%	11%
£1,000,000+	65%	79%
Region		
East Midlands	9%	9%
East of England	9%	8%
London	9%	7%
North East	9%	11%
North West	9%	9%
Northern Ireland	8%	8%
Scotland	8%	7%
South East	9%	9%
South West	9%	8%
Wales	8%	7%
West Midlands	9%	8%
Yorkshire and Humber	9%	8%

1.5 Telephone willingness stage

1.5.1 Method and aims

A telephone willingness stage was conducted between January and March 2007, in order to recruit sites to take part in the research. Interviews were conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). The interviewers were instructed to identify the best person to speak to about arranging a visit to the construction site. The questionnaire covered the following:

- gaining permission to visit the site
- collecting details about the site, including number of workers, any translations required, whether PPE was required, and the best time to visit the site
- whether the contact was willing to be re-contacted for further sites
- collecting contact details for the site contact and confirming the site address.

From the 1,454 sites contacted at the telephone stage, a total of 314 sites agreed to take part in the research. A breakdown of the outcomes is provided below.

1.5.2 Response analysis

Sites that were identified as deadwood (i.e. the phone number was incorrect, the business had moved or there were no live sites) or ineligible (less than 10 workers on site during the fieldwork period) accounted for 15% of the sample. After excluding these sites, a response rate of 26% was achieved (314 interviews). Around a quarter of sites (27%) declined to take part in the research.

			%	
Sample selected		1,454	100	
	Deadwood	193	13	
	Ineligible	32	2	
				%
Sample remaining		1,229	85	70 100
	Successful interviews	314	22	26
	Refusals	328	23	27
	Other unsuccessful	84	6	7

1.5.3 Second stage

During the main fieldwork stage, it became clear that the required number of site interviews would not be achieved with the existing sites (see 2.3 for an explanation of the difficulties encountered). Therefore a second telephone willingness stage was carried out. From the 314 sites originally recruited, 282 site managers (90%) agreed to be re-contacted if further sites were required. These were called back, and asked to suggest any further sites (no quotas were set at this stage). As a result of this second stage, an additional 91 sites were recruited.

1.6 Site visits

1.6.1 Method

Throughout the telephone stage, details of recruited sites were passed on to local face-to-face interviewers. These interviewers contacted the sites to check the details and arrange a visit in order to carry out the interviews. Site visits took place between February and July 2007.

As anticipated at the pilot stage, the approach used varied between sites. Interviews often took place in a canteen or office. At some of the larger sites more than one interviewer attended or interviewers attended for more than one day. Some examples of feedback from interviewers are provided in section 1.8.

The average interview length was around 10 minutes.

1.6.2 Response analysis

A total of 292 sites were visited in the UK. After excluding a small number of questionnaires which were unusable, a total of 3,621 questionnaires were completed. Eighty per cent of the questionnaires were interviewer administered, with the remainder being self-completed.

1.7 Fieldwork in the Republic of Ireland

A different approach towards recruitment and fieldwork was taken in the Republic of Ireland. Rather than interviewing workers on site, a decision was made to interview workers at training centres, as they attended Safe Pass courses. A list of training venues was provided by FAS. Of these, 21 were visited and 302 interviews took place. A number of these were either incomplete or were excluded because the occupations were not related to construction. A total of 256 valid questionnaires were received.

1.8 Interviewer feedback

In order to illustrate the range of experiences on site, some feedback from interviewers is provided below.

Interviewer A

It is important to speak to each person at the site in simple language and to get over the personal benefits to them for doing the interviews. On one occasion I was made the responsibility of the Health and Safety Manager at a large high security site. We were located in a portacabin near the exit to the site. The H&S Manager agreed to keep me 'supplied' with volunteers for the survey. This he did by leaning out of the window shouting to the workers passing by 'excuse me mate, Health and Safety – do you have a minute please?'

Interviewer B

When I finally managed to speak to the site contact I asked if he recalled the telephone call and said I was calling to make an appointment. I was often required to give a brief over the phone about how quick I'd be and what was involved.

Quite often I was told to do the interviews in the canteen. The sites handled this differently, some would send the workers in one by one, others would leave you to sit there and wait for the workers to take their breaks. With the latter it wasn't possible to interview everyone as they tended to come in at the same time – resulting in you having to hand out self-completion questionnaires as well as interview.

The interviews were often interrupted as the men were needed back on site as a delivery of concrete or something similar had arrived.

On another occasion I arrived at the site at the appointed time and had to wait for two hours before I could start while giant pipes were being unloaded – the site manager did everything he could to help me get the numbers afterwards.

Some of the workers were concerned about the size of the questionnaire and worried that it would take more than 10 minutes to complete properly. To them time was money.

Many of the workers pretended to be Polish so I couldn't understand them and they pretended they couldn't read English. Then when they were outside you could hear them in broad Yorkshire accent saying to their colleagues 'Don't go in there – a market researcher is there, you know them with the clipboard selling you time share'.

Interviewer C

Some of the initial contacts with the site managers was interesting – I was asked if I was selling Life Insurance. There was also concern about how much time it would take with the workers – 'everyone's on "price work", no one will have time to see you, you can't force them, they're their own bosses, they want to go home to their girlfriends etc.' However, those that we interviewed were really helpful and seem pleased to answer the questions and take a breather in their busy lives. I found it helped to interview the 'reluctant' manager first as he was able to see what was involved.

Interviewer D

The best approach to this job was to fit in around the site manager. This meant you never knew what you'd find as each site was different.

There was some reluctance at the telephone contact stage when I called to make an appointment to do the interviews; it was obvious that the site manager didn't want you there. I did find their attitudes changed once I was there and most went out of their way to be helpful.

Parking was a problem at some of the sites, as there were limited areas where cars could park and these were often taken by the workers at the start of the day. You had to be careful not to upset anyone and park in the wrong place.

Often interviews were carried out in the canteen area and the workers came in at the same time. It was not possible to interview everyone, and self-completion questionnaires had to be handed out at the same time. My previous experience as a teacher came in really handy as it was, at times, like having a classroom of rowdy fifth formers!

Some of the respondents were concerned about how long the interviews would take as they were contractors – one comment made was 'hurry up, love, it's not raining and I've got a wife and babies to feed!'.

You also had to be alert not to interview the same person twice. On one particular site one of the workers 'volunteered' to be interviewed. I was convinced I'd interviewed him earlier but he assured me I hadn't.....I think he was being put up to this by him mates.

There were some interesting reactions to the question 'how likely are you to be in construction in five years' time?' The answers included 'definitely – unless I win the lottery' and 'how do I know – I could be dead!'.

Interviewer E

Taking the CITB Basic Health and Safety test was mildly entertaining; I imagine they don't often have OAP females taking it! The expression on the guy's face is best described as perplexed, and that of the other fellows taking the test, as confused.

As a mature lady, I think the workers found it really amusing that I was at the sites asking them questions about their work. I found most of the sites really helpful and the workers couldn't do enough to help me!

The most accommodating manager was the one who gave me a minder. He took me round the site and introduced me to suitable workers. I did a lot of interviews but hardly had time to draw breath between them. The best bit was when my minder found a plasterer who would answer the questions while he continued to plaster a ceiling. He crossed the room and collected the plaster, returned to where he was working and spread it across the ceiling and answered the questions as he went. And he was walking on STILTS. Impressive!

I thoroughly enjoyed the job and met some interesting people.

2 Challenges to the project

In order to aid future research, this section outlines the challenges encountered during the research, and how these were addressed.

2.1 Set up

There were two main issues faced whilst setting up the research. Firstly, interviewers were required to pass the CSCS Health and Safety Test in order to be permitted on sites. However, it was later discovered that some sites also required interviewers to hold a visitors skills card, but the cards had not been costed for nor time made available for the cards to be ordered. This was overcome by interviewers showing the site managers a letter confirming that they had taken and passed the health and safety test.

The second set up issue concerned fieldwork in the Republic of Ireland (ROI). It was felt that the on-site interviewing approach would not be feasible in ROI as no sample source of sites was identified in time, therefore a different methodology was developed. This involved gaining a list of Safe Pass courses, contacting the trainers, and seeking their permission for interviewers to attend the courses in order to conduct interviews with attendees.

2.2 Sampling and contacting sites

There were a number of difficulties encountered at the sampling stage. Firstly, the majority of sites on the Glenigan database (80%) were ineligible for inclusion in the sampling frame, either because the sites were not live, or work was due to finish before April 2007. Secondly, there were up to six contacts listed on the Glenigan database for each site, which made it difficult to identify the best person to contact in order to arrange a site visit. In around 15% of cases, no name was provided for the site/project manager or main contractor. As a result, lengthy manual searching was required, which resulted in delays sending out the advance letters. It became clear that the target number of interviews would not be reached with the main sample alone, in order to overcome this, all reserve sample was issued in addition to the original sample.

Unsurprisingly, the problems with the quality of the sample had a knock on effect at later stages of the research. It was anticipated that in a significant proportion of cases, interviewers would call the named contact only to be informed that they were not the most appropriate person (particularly in cases where there was no site manager/contractor in the sample). Therefore the telephone willingness questionnaire was designed to take account of these situations, by prompting the interviewer to check for the most appropriate contact and collect their contact details.

2.3 Fieldwork

2.3.1 Telephone stage

Due to the problems with the completeness and accuracy of the sample, the telephone willingness stage was more complex than expected. Interviewers were often passed around

various people before identifying the correct contact, which increased the interview length and the number of calls needed, thus extending the fieldwork period.

There were also some queries raised by sites during the telephone willingness stage – firstly, regarding whether interviewers would have their own personal protective equipment (PPE). It was assumed that sites would have PPE on site for visitors to use, but a number of sites said that interviewers needed to bring their own equipment. In order to resolve this, questions were added to the questionnaire during fieldwork, to check whether interviewers were required to bring their own PPE, and if so, which specific items (e.g. hard hats, boots). These were then purchased and sent to the face-to-face interviewers. Secondly, a small number of sites queried whether interviewers would have their own liability insurance, so it was necessary to provide copies of our company insurance as evidence of this.

2.3.2 Face-to face-stage

After sites were recruited at the telephone stage, and their details were passed on to local interviewers, there were some difficulties in making contact to arrange the site visits. Firstly, due to the time that had passed between telephone fieldwork and making contact with the site managers, some sites had completed work, or had been cancelled. Where possible, these sites were replaced with an alternative live site in the same area. Secondly, there was heavy rain and flooding in a number of areas during the fieldwork period, which meant that some sites delayed or cancelled work.

Due to these difficulties, it became clear that the target number of interviews would not be easily reached. In order to resolve this, all site managers contacted at the willingness stage who had agreed to be called again were re-contacted and asked to provide additional sites. In spite of these efforts, there was still a shortfall of interviews. There were often fewer workers on site than expected, and those on site were not always willing to take time out of their day to complete the survey, there was little that interviewers could do to overcome these difficulties. As predicted following the experiences at the pilot stage, interviewers were also restricted by the conditions at each individual site, for example having to interview during break times restricted the number of interviews gained (particularly on sites where all workers took their break at the same time).

3 Appendix B Desk Research Summary Slides

Desk Research Debrief 22 November 2006



Graham Kelly Susan Nicholson Jo Mason



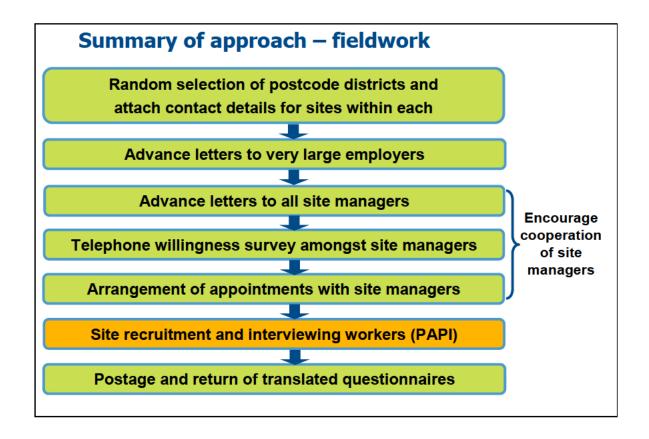


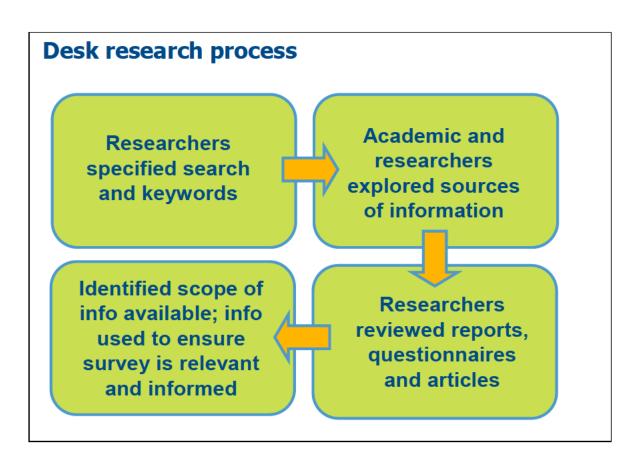
Agenda

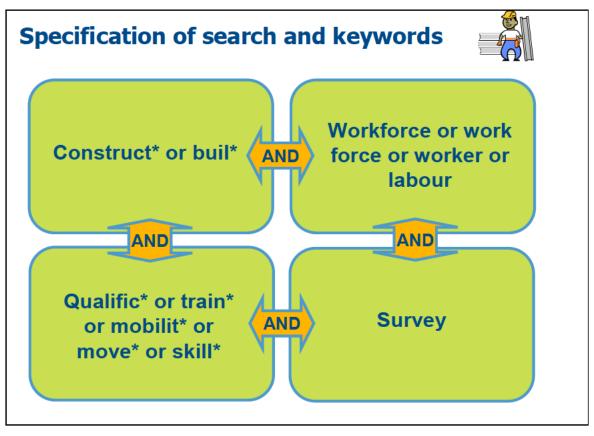
- Aims of project and desk research
- Summary of overall approach
- Desk research process
- Types of papers identified
- Summary of key papers
- Conclusions

Aims of project and desk research

- Overall aim of the project is to:
 - Examine the qualification and skill levels and geographical and occupational mobility of construction workers in the UK and ROI
- Aims of desk research are to:
 - Review and learn from existing research
 - Ensure that relevant issues are covered







Sources of information

- Catalogues and databases we have used:
 - Planex/IDOX c. 50 returns and some relevant
 - Athens some useful articles
 - Labordoc & BL Direct no relevant returns
 - Riba, RICS & Iconda only have CITB surveys
- Other sources
 - Other well known surveys e.g. Labour Force Survey, National Employer Skills Survey
 - Construction Industry Information Group,
 Construction Confederation, ICE no relevant returns

Construction Labour Market Skills Crisis: Small-Medium-Sized firms' perspective Published by Construction Management and Economics (2005)

- Qualitative research 4 focus groups with 70 firms, depth interviews with 30 SMEs
- There is a skills shortage but not a labour shortage
- Extent of labour mobility was limited companies believed fewer operatives wanted to work away from home than in the past
- Training provision seen as uncoordinated and lacking in certain areas
- Relevant to the 2004 CITB survey (skills, mobility, training) but only surveyed employers, and was a qualitative study

A study of the Northern Ireland labour market for construction skills

Department of Education and Learning (2005)

- Survey with 233 employers
- Looks at vacancy rates and skills/qualification levels and starting salaries of workers
- Estimates demand for and supply of skills in the construction industry for years up to 2007
- Examines priority skill areas.
- Some broad overlap with the 2004 CITB survey (in NI only, e.g. skill/qualification levels of workers), though from employers' perceptive. It may help set the context for the current survey

Apprenticeship Take-up survey:

Local Authorities in England

Employers' Organisation for Local Government in partnership with DfES (2004)

- Just over 200 local authorities were asked about their take-up of apprenticeships
- Highlights the benefits of recruiting and training young people, especially in hard-to-fill occupational areas
- A significant proportion of apprenticeship is construction-related
- Focus on different areas from the 2004 CITB survey although results are relevant (training, skills shortages). From the perspective of training providers

National Employers Skills Survey 2005

Learning and Skills council (2005)

- 74,500 employers interviewed
- Looks at how skills gap has decreased in recent years and employer attitudes to training have become more positive
- However, skilled trades are still prone to recruitment difficulties
- 14% of construction employers have vacancies, 8% have hard to fill vacancies, and 6% have skills shortage vacancies

National Employers Skills Survey 2005 (continued)

- Young recruits in the construction sector were seen as less work-ready than other industries
- In the industry, on average each person gets 7 days training, and trainees get 14 days
- 58% of construction staff received some training (the average across all staff was 65%)
- Some broad overlap with the 2004 CITB survey (skills shortages, training), but again this looks at skill shortage from the perspective of employers

Labour Force Survey

ONS (ongoing)

- The LFS interviewed 5000 construction workers quarterly
- Geographic mobility: place of residence (current, 3 months ago, 1 year ago), place of work in first and second jobs, length of time travel to work. BUT not temporary accommodation and place of training.
- Occupation: SIC, contract, job role. BUT not craft.
- Education and training: qualifications (highest, last 12 months, already held and where). BUT not qualifications/subjects specific to construction.
- It overlaps broadly with the CITB survey but does not go into the same level of detail

British Household Panel Survey

CITB (ongoing)

- Longitudinal study of 5,000 households and 10,000 individuals (less than a fifth work in construction)
- Occupational mobility between industrial sectors (before and after working in construction)
- Reasons for leaving the construction industry
- Focus on different areas from the 2004 CITB survey

Workplace Employment Relations Survey

DTI, ACAS, ESRC, PSI (2004)

- National survey of 28,000 employees
- Information on the state of employment relations and working life in British workplaces
- Covers personnel and employment relations, recruitment and training, employee representation, pay, disciplinary procedures, equal opportunities, work-life balance, workplace flexibility, performance, employee attitudes to work
- Focus on different areas from the 2004 CITB survey

Managing Migration in the Olympics Construction Sector

- The construction sector is growing, but faces problems, particularly in the skilled trades.
- Recent evidence suggests that with accession country workers, numbers of migrant construction workers have increased quite significantly.
- Labour force growth of 3% is needed but this probably will not come from domestic sources
- What schemes are planned to equip the UK workforce with skills required to fill the 2012 jobs? How can the industry ensure it has the labour it needs?
- Questions raised here relate to the 2004 CITB survey

People who Need People (Careers Survey)

Published by Building journal / Hays Montrose (2004)

- Presents findings from 92 workers in the construction industry
- Aims to investigating recruitment and training needs and concerns with the industry
- Most of those interviewed were concerned about skills and training shortages in the sector
- Overlap with 2004 CITB study only relates to training needs

Conclusions

- There are studies covering similar areas to the CITB survey, such as training, qualifications and skills. However, the target respondents of those surveys are usually employers
- LFS is a survey among workers and covers similar topics as the current survey. However, it is not specific to the construction industry
- In general, there is very little on the mobility of workers. The only exception is the LFS. However, it does not provide details on some important construction issues, e.g. temporary accommodation, or where workers have their training

Conclusions (continued)

- Our research has confirmed the need for detailed information from construction workers (perhaps we could mirror some questions that have previously only been asked of employers)
- It has also identified a requirement for more information on workforce mobility in the UK and the impact that this has (or may have) for the construction industry.

4 Appendix C - Definition of qualification levels

Qualification/Construction skill card held

Level 1

NVQ/SVQ Level 1

Foundation Construction Award (FCA)

50% mentions NSDS

Construction Skills Certificate Scheme (CSCS) card - Red/Green

Construction Skill Register (CSR) card – Red/Green

Engineering Services SKILLcard - Red/Green

55% Spontaneous 'other' mentions (e.g. JIB, ECITB unspecified, Airport construction certificate)

Level 2

NVQ/SVQ Level 2 (plus 50% of NVQ/SVQ unspecified/unsure of level)

City and Guilds craft (plus 50% unspecified/unsure of level)

Intermediate Construction Award (ICA)

Foundation Modern Apprenticeship (FMA)

50% other unnamed Apprenticeship

50% informal Apprenticeship

50% mentions NSDS

BTEC/Scotvec first general

Certificate in Training Achievement – basic (CTA)

Scaffolders' Record (card) Scheme (CISRS) - Basic

CSCS card - Blue

CSR card - Blue

Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card - Blue/Green

CITB Ticket

ECI skills database card Grade 2

Engineering Services SKILLcard – Blue

35% Spontaneous 'other' mentions (e.g. JIB, ECITB unspecified, Airport construction certificate)

SMSTS (Site Manager Safety Training Scheme)

Civil engineering Site Managers Scheme Supervisory Management Training and

Development (SMTD)

Chargehand and Team Leader Training

Institute of Supervision and Management Workshops

Project Management Short Courses

Assessor and Verifier Training

Miscellaneous formal CITB qualifications for managerial or supervisory duties

Level 3

NVQ/SVQ Level 3 (plus 50% of NVQ unspecified/unsure of level)

City and Guilds advanced craft (plus 50% unspecified/unsure of level)

Advanced Construction Award (ACA)

Advanced Modern Apprenticeship (AMA)

50% other unnamed Apprenticeship

50% informal Apprenticeship

ONC/OND/BTEC or Scotvec National

National Apprenticeship Scheme for Engineering Construction (NASEC)

Certificate in Training Achievement – advanced (CTA)

Scaffolders' Record (card) Scheme (CISRS) - Advanced

CIOB Certificate in Site Supervisory Studies formerly known as First Line Supervisors Scheme (FLS)
CSCS card – Gold
CSR card – Gold
ECI skills database card Grade 3
Engineering Services SKILLcard – Gold
Assuring Competence in Engineering Construction (ACE) card
10% Spontaneous 'other' mentions by respondents (e.g. JIB, ECITB unspecified)

Level 4

NVQ/SVQ Level 4
Degree (BA, BSc, etc.)
HNC/HND/BTEC higher
CIOB Site Management Education and Training Scheme (SMETS)
CSCS card – Platinum
CSR card – Platinum
ECI skills database card Grade 4–6
Engineering Services SKILLcard – Platinum

Level 5

NVQ/SVQ Level 5
Postgraduate Degree (MSc, PhD, etc)
CSCS card – Black
CSR card – Black
Engineering Services SKILLcard – Black

5 Appendix D – Questionnaire

Site Name			Serial:	
Q. No. :	CITE CONSTRUCTION Skills	INT		NAME:
Interviewer - please record				-

WORKFORCE MOBILITY AND SKILLS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR SURVEY 2007

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this research about how far you travel to work and the type of qualifications you have.

All the information provided will be treated in the **strictest confidence**.

How to fill in this questionnaire:

- For each question please put a **CROSS** ⋈ in the box next to your answer.
- If you make a mistake in your answer, please completely fill the incorrect box to show the mistake and then put your cross in the correct answer box.

The interview should take no more than 10 minutes.

Q1. What is your role or occupation at **this** site? If your role is a 'Supervisor' or 'Charge hand', please **also** tell us your occupation.

IF YOU ARE NOT A MANUAL SITE BASED WORKER YOU DO NOT NEED TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

(X1) Banksman / Banksperson \square 2 Bricklayer □ 3 Carpenter / Joiner Ceiling Fixer Dry-liner/ Plasterer \prod_{5} \Box 6 Electrician \square 7 Floorer Labourer/General Operative □ 9 Manager Mechanical Fitter □ 10 \prod_{11} Roofer 12 Painter / Decorator □ 13 Pipe Fitter Plant/Machine Operative (e.g. Fork Lift /JCB operator) □ 14 Plumber 15 Scaffolder □ 16 Steel Erector / Rigger

		_ _	_ 18				
-	Technical (e.g. Surveyor, Maintenance Technician)] 19		Office	use only	
	Welder] 20	1 -		Γ	1
	Other (PLEASE WRITE IN)		99				
exclu	How much experience do you have working in the cudes spells of time when you were working in other indu						
IF UI	NSURE, PLEASE PUT BEST ESTIMATE		(X2)				
Les	s than 6 months		□ ₁				
6 m	onths to a year		□ 2				
	re than one year ITE IN NUMBER:months	3	□ 3				
	years			-			
Dor	't know		□ 0				
	Thinking about your first serious job after leaving full tir ollowing applies:	me ed	ucation	, which	one of		
			(X3)			7	
	ur first serious job was NOT in construction			GO TO		_	
	ir tiret carialie iab wae in canetriletian tar anathar ambiai						
	ur first serious job was in construction for another employ	yer	2	GO TO		-	
Wo	rking for your current employer is your first serious job	-	☐ 2 ☐ 3	GO TO			
Wo ANS Q4. `doing	<u> </u>	on, wh	at job vase giv	GO TO	Q7	Office	e use on
Wo ANS Q4. `doing the in	rking for your current employer is your first serious job WER IF FIRST JOB NOT IN CONSTRUCTION AT Q3. You said that your first serious job was not in construction immediately before you started working in construction industry you worked in and your occupation, including your	on, who special specia	at job vase giv	GO TO	Q7	Office	e use on
Wo ANS Q4. ` doing the in WRI	rking for your current employer is your first serious job WER IF FIRST JOB NOT IN CONSTRUCTION AT Q3. You said that your first serious job was not in construction immediately before you started working in construction industry you worked in and your occupation, including you to the property of the pr	on, who specification is the contraction of the con	at job vase givecific jo	were you the us default title.	Q7	Office	e use on
ANS Q4. `doing the ii WRI INDU	rking for your current employer is your first serious job WER IF FIRST JOB NOT IN CONSTRUCTION AT Q3. You said that your first serious job was not in construction immediately before you started working in construction industry you worked in and your occupation, including you tell in the property of t	on, whon? Ple our spo	at job vase give ecific jour 4_1) EMPLO	were you be us defable title. GO TO GO TO OYER IS	Q7 Q5 Q5	Office	e use or
Wo ANS Q4. ` 'doing the in WRI' NDU JOB ALL FIRS Q5.	were in the construction of the situation? Were if first job in construction in construction in the construction of the situation? Were if first job in construction in the construction of the situation for the construction in the construction of the situation? Were if first job in construction in the construction of the situation? Were if first job in construction in the construction of the situation?	on, whon? Ple our spo	at job vase give ecific jour second of the s	were you be us defable title. GO TO GO TO OYER IS	Q7 Q5 Q5		e use or
Wo ANS Q4. `` doing the in WRI INDU INDU INDU INDU INDU INDU INDU IND	WER IF FIRST JOB NOT IN CONSTRUCTION AT Q3. You said that your first serious job was not in construction in mediately before you started working in construction industry you worked in and your occupation, including you tell in a man to the construction in the constr	on, who special control contro	at job vase give ecific jour 4_1) EMPLO	were you be us defable title. GO TO GO TO OYER IS	Q5 Q5 sest to		

ANSWER Q6 IF DONE OTHER SORTS OF JOBS AT Q5.

INDUSTRY:		(X6_1)		Office use only
JOB TITLE/ ROLES:		(10_1)	_ GO TO Q7	
INDUSTRY:		(X6_2)		Office use only
JOB TITLE/ ROLES:			_ GO TO Q7	
INDUSTRY:		(X6_3)		 Office use only
JOB TITLE/ ROLES:			_ GO TO Q7	
INDUSTRY:		(X6_4)		 Office use only
JOB TITLE/ ROLES:			_ GO TO Q7	
Now thinking about your jobs in Constru	uction		_	
ALL ANSWER Q7. Thinking about the last construction working on now, which of these location SHOWCARD 1	•		_	•
Q7. Thinking about the last construction working on now, which of these location	•		_	(X7)
Q7. Thinking about the last construction working on now, which of these location	ns best fits	where the site was South West	(Avon, Devon set, Gloucestersh	(X7)
Q7. Thinking about the last construction working on now, which of these location SHOWCARD 1	(X7)	South West Cornwall, Somer Dorset, Wiltshire) Wales (Flintshire – Glamorgan, NE Pembrokeshire, F	(Avon, Devon set, Gloucestersh	(X7) &

Dı	orth East (Tyne and Wear, County urham, Northumberland, Tees alley)	☐ 4	Northern Ireland Armagh, Co. Dow Co. Londonderry,	vn, Co. Fermanaç	
M	orth West (Greater Manchester, erseyside, Cumbria, Lancashire, neshire / Warrington)	□ 5	Republic of Irelar	nd	☐ 13
(H	orkshire and Humberside umberside, North Yorkshire, South orkshire, West Yorkshire)	☐ 6	OTHER PARTS (WRITE IN COUN		PE
De	ast Midlands (Northants, erbyshire, Nottinghamshire, icestershire, Lincolnshire)	□ 7	OUTSIDE EURO COUNTRY)	OPE (WRITE	IN
Co	est Midlands (Birmingham, Black buntry, Shropshire, Staffordshire, oventry & Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcestershire)	□ 8	OTHER (unable to	code to a region)) — 🔲 ₁₆
Q8	construction L ANSWER Have you ever worked in a difference of the construction		during your time in		Office use only
	Always had the same trade This is my first job in construction Banksman / Banksperson Bricklayer Carpenter / Joiner Ceiling Fixer Dry-liner/ Plasterer Electrician Floorer Labourer/General Operative Manager Mechanical Fitter Roofer			(X8) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	

P	Painter / Decorator	□ 14		
Р	Pipe Fitter	□ 15		
Р	Plant/Machine Operative (e.g. Fork Lift /JCB operator)	□ 16		
Р	Plumber	□ 17		
S	Scaffolder	□ 18		
S	Steel Erector / Rigger	1 9		
S	Supervisor	□ 20	Office us	se only
T	echnical (e.g. Surveyor, Maintenance Technician)	<u> </u>		
W	Velder	□ 22		
O	Other (PLEASE WRITE IN)	99		
	ANSWER Are you currently?	(X9)		
Empl	loyed directly by a company (contractor or sub-contractor)	1 ,		
Self-e	employed	□ 2	Office us	se only
Work	king for an agency	Пз		
Or wo	orking on some other basis (PLEASE WRITE IN)	99		
	ANSWER Are you employed on a temporary or a permanent basis?			
Temr	porary	(X10)	GO TO Q11	Office u
<u> </u>	nanent		GO TO Q12	_
	ER (PLEASE WRITE IN)	99	GO TO Q12	-
	PLOYED ON A TEMPORARY BASIS How much longer do you expect to work for the company Less than a week About a week About a month	/person/agency p	paying	ייע (
	About 3 months			

About 6 months

About a year	□ 6
More than a year (WRITE IN NUMBER)years	□ 7
Don't know	0

ALL ANSWER.

Q12. Some trades are required to come and go on site during different phases. How long **in total** do you expect to work at this specific site during this phase? INCLUDE THE TIME YOU HAVE ALREADY SPENT ON SITE DURING THIS PHASE. IF UNSURE, PLEASE GIVE YOUR BEST ESTIMATE

	(X12)
Less than a week	□ ₁
1 week	□ ₂
2 weeks	□ 3
3 weeks	□ 4
1 month	□ 5
More than a month (WRITE IN NUMBER)	□ 7
months	
More than a year (WRITE IN NUMBER)	
	□ 8
years	
Don't know	0

ALL ANSWER

Q13. Does the employer / contractor / agency currently paying you operate.......
ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY

	(XT3)
ONLY locally i.e. within <name of="" region=""></name>	□ 1
Within <name of="" region=""> and neighbouring regions</name>	□ 2
Across England	□ 3
Across Scotland	□ 4
Across Wales	□ 5
Across Northern Ireland	□ 6
Across the whole of the UK (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)	□ 7
Across Republic of Ireland	□ 8
Don't know	□ o

ALL ANSWER

Q14. Which, if any, of the following types of construction work have you spent significant periods working in? **ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY**

SHOWCARD 14.

	(X14)
New housing	□ 1
Housing repair and maintenance including extensions / loft conversions	□ 2
Commercial work such as shops, offices, pubs etc	□ 3
Private industrial work such as warehousing, mechanical engineering, land reclamation	□ 4
Public non-housing work such as schools, sports facilities, landscaping	□ 5
Infrastructure projects such as roads, tunnels, pipelines etc	□ 6
Other (WRITE IN)	99
None	□ ₀

Δ	ı	ı	Δ	N	SI	N	F	R
_	_	_	~	14	U	•	_	

Q15. Please could you tell me the town and postcode of where you live while working at this site?

This information will help us work out how far you have to travel to work. If you go 'home' at weekends and stay locally during the week, write in the **local** address details

TOWN / CITY		(X15_1)
COUNTY		(X15_2)
POSTCODE		(X15_3)
REFUSED	□ 1	(X15_4)

ALL ANSWER

Q16. How many miles would you estimate it is from there to the site?

	(X16)	
MILES _		
Don't know	1	(X16_1)

ALL ANSWER

Q17. Do you consider where you live to be your permanent address?

	(X17)	
Yes – permanent	□ 1	GO TO Q20
No – temporary	□ 2	GO TO Q18

ANSWER IF Q17 TEMPORARY ADDRESS

Q18. Could you tell me the town, postcode, county for your permanent home? This information will help us work out how far you live from your current place of work

Office us

TOWN / CITY		(X18_1)
COUNTY		(X18_2)
POSTCODE		(X18_3)
REFUSED	(X18_4)	
No permanent address	□ 1	

ANSWER IF Q17 TEMPORARY ADDRESS

Q19. What made you decide to come and work in this area? ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY

	(X19)	
There are more jobs in <name of="" region=""></name>	□ 1	
Construction work is better paid in <name of="" region=""></name>	□ 2	
There are regular work opportunities in <name of="" region=""></name>	□ 3	
There are more chances of promotion in <name of="" region=""></name>	□ 4	
Prefer living in <name of="" region=""></name>	□ 5	
Family reasons	□ 6	
Employer sent me here	□ 7	Office use only
Don't Know	О	
Other (WRITE IN)		
	99	

ALL ANSWER

Q20. When you finish this job, do you anticipate that you will get a job that allows you to travel from your permanent home address *on a daily basis*?

	(X20)	
Yes	1	GO TO Q22
No	□ 2	GO TO Q21
It depends (e.g. on where I'm sent /where the work is)	□ 3	GO TO Q22
Don't have a permanent address	□ 4	GO TO Q22
Don't know	0	GO TO Q22

ANSWER IF NO AT Q20

West Midlands (Birmingham,

Country,

Worcestershire)

DON'T KNOW

Shropshire,

Coventry & Warwickshire, Hereford and

Q21. Where do you expect the next site you will be working on to be? **ONE ANSWER ONLY**

SHOWCARD 1

London (within M25)	□ 1	South West (Avon, Devon & Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Dorset, Wiltshire)	9
South East (Berks, Bucks, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Sussex, Surrey but NOT Herts or Essex).		Wales (Flintshire, Dyfed, Gwent, Mid – Glamorgan, NE Wales, Pembrokeshire, Powys, West Glamorgan, South Glamorgan, West Wales)	<u> </u>
East of England (Essex, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire)	□ 3	Scotland (Ayrshire, Borders Dumfries & Galloway, Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh & Lothian, Fife, Forth Valley, Glasgow, Grampian, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Tayside)	□ 11
North East (Tyne and Wear, County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley)	□ 4	Northern Ireland (Co. Antrim, Co. Armagh, Co. Down, Co. Fermanagh, Co. Londonderry, Co. Tyrone)	☐ 12
North West (Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Cumbria, Lancashire, Cheshire / Warrington)	□ 5	Republic of Ireland	□ 13
Yorkshire and Humberside (Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire)	☐ 6	OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE (WRITE IN COUNTRY)	□ 14
East Midlands (Northants, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire)	 7	OUTSIDE EUROPE (WRITE IN) COUNTRY	□ 15

Black

□ 8

 \square 0

Staffordshire,

(X21)

	-	
OTHER (unable to code to a region)		99
Offic	ce us	se only

(X21)

Q22. Since working in construction in the <UK / ROI>, how much time have you spent on sites in <NAME OF REGION>?

	(X22)			
All of your time	□ 1			
Most of it	□ 2			
Around half your time	□ 3			
A small proportion of your time	□ 4		0.55	
Only this job	□ 5		Office (use only
Don't Know	□ o			
Other (WRITE IN)	— 99			
		<u>'</u>		1

ASK ALL

Q23. In the last 12 months, what is the furthest distance you have worked from your **permanent** home address?

IF MOVED PERMANENT ADDRESS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, ASK FOR LONGEST DISTANCE TRAVELLED FROM CURRENT PERMANENT ADDRESS

	(X23)
Up to 10 miles	□ 1
11-20 miles	□ 2
21-50 miles	□ 3
51-100 miles	□ 4
Over 100 miles	□ 5
No permanent address	□ 6
Don't know	0

Now thinking about training and qualifications

ALL ANSWER

Q24. At what age did you leave full-time education?

	(X24)
PLEASE WRITE IN	
	·
	(X24_a)
Don't know	□ 1
Refused	□ ₂

Q25. Which of the following applies to when you left full time education? ONE ANSWER ONLY

	(X25)
Left education before minimum legal age	□ 1
Left education as soon as legally able	□ 2
Stayed in education after minimum legal age to undertake further courses	□ 3
Left education as soon as legally able but returned later	□ 4
Don't know	0

ALL ANSWER

Q26. And did you leave school, college or formal education with any of the following qualifications?

IF NOT EDUCATED IN THIS COUNTRY WRITE IN HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS ACHIEVED.

		T	1
	Yes	No	
a) CSEs / GCSEs / O levels / Standard grade (Scotland) / Junior Certificate (Republic of Ireland) or other equivalents	□ 1	□ ₂	(X26\1)
IF YES at a) ABOVE, do you have one in maths?	□ 1	□ ₂	(X26\2)
IF YES at a) ABOVE, do you have one in English?	□ 1	□ 2	(X26\3)
GNVQs / NVQs / SVQs	□ 1	□ 2	(X26\4)
A levels / Higher grade (Scotland) / Leaving certificate (Republic of Ireland) or equivalent	□ 1	□ ₂	(X26\5)
Any other qualifications (PLEASE WRITE IN)	□ 1	☐ 2	(X26\6)
Left with no qualifications	□ 1	□ ₂	(X26\7)

ALL ANSWER

Q27. Are you **currently** working towards any **formal** qualifications relevant to the construction industry?

IF NECESSARY: By formal, we mean certified, recognised qualifications such as City & Guilds qualifications or NVQs / SVQs.

	(X27)	
Yes	□ 1	GO TO Q28
No	□ 2	GO TO Q29
Don't know	□ o	GO TO Q29

Office use

ANSWER IF YES AT Q27

Q28. What subject, level and type of qualification(s) are you working towards? If you are working towards more than one qualification, please state the highest one only.

9		3	,	Office use o
SUBJECT OF QUALIFICATION (e.g. carpentry, management etc)				(X28_1)
(PLEASE WRITE IN)				(//20_1)
LEVEL AND TYPE OF QUA	LIFICA	TION		
SHOWCARD 2				
	(X28)		(X28)	
NVQ / SVQ Level 1	□ 1	Degree (MSc, PhD etc)	13	
NVQ / SVQ Level 2	□ 2	HNC / HND / BTEC higher	14	
NVQ / SVQ Level 3,	Пз	OND / ONC / BTEC or Scotvec National	15	
NVQ / SVQ Level 4	□ 4	BTEC / Scotvec first general	16	
NVQ / SVQ Level 5	□ 5	Foundation degree for construction	17	
NVQ /SVQ (unsure of level)	□ 6	Apprenticeships including FMA/AMA (GB), Traineeships and Modern Apprenticeships (NI) and ROI equivalent	18	
City and Guilds (unspecified / unsure of level)	□ 7	National Apprenticeship Scheme for Engineering Construction (NASEC)	19	
Construction Award - Advanced	□ 8	National Skills Development Scheme (NSDS)	20	
Construction Award – Intermediate	9	Institute of Technology Certificate (ROI)	21	
Construction Award – Foundation	10	Part-time Diploma in Site Management (ROI)	22	
National Craft Award (ROI)	□ 11	Don't know	□ ₀	
Institute of Technology Diploma (ROI)	□ 12	Other (WRITE IN)	99	
			0	ffice use only

Q29. What **formal** qualifications, if any, do you have that are relevant to the construction industry? IF NECESSARY: By formal we mean certified, recognised qualifications, such as City & Guilds qualifications or NVQs / SVQs. (Please do not include first aid certificates).

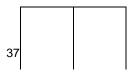
If you hold more than one qualification, please state the highest one only.

		 Office	use c
I have no formal construction qualifications	☐ 1 (X29) Go to Q31	(x2	29 2)
SUBJECT OF QUALIFICATION (e.g. carpentry, r.	nanagement etc)		
(PLEASE WRITE IN)			

TYPE / LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION

SHOWCARD 3

	(X29_1)		(X29_1)
NVQ / SVQ Level 1	□ 1	Degree (MSc, PhD etc)	□ 15
NVQ / SVQ Level 2	☐ 2	HNC / HND / BTEC higher	□ 16
NVQ / SVQ Level 3	□ 3	OND / ONC / BTEC or Scotvec National	□ 17
NVQ / SVQ Level 4	□ 4	BTEC / Scotvec first general	□ 18
NVQ / SVQ Level 5	□ 5	Foundation degree for construction	1 9
NVQ / SVQ (unsure of level)	□ 6	Modern/Young Apprenticeship including FMA and AMA (GB)	☐ 20
City & Guilds Advanced Craft Certificate	□ 7	Traineeships and Modern Apprenticeships (NI) and ROI equivalent	☐ 21
City and Guilds Craft Certificate	8	National Apprenticeship Scheme for Engineering Construction (NASEC)	□ 22
City and Guilds (unspecified / unsure of level)	9	Apprenticeship (WRITE IN NAME OR BRIEF DETAILS)	☐ 23
Construction Award - Advanced	□ 10	National Skills Development Scheme (NSDS)	□ 24
Construction Award – Intermediate	□ 11	Institute of Technology Certificate (ROI)	☐ 25
Construction Award – Foundation	□ 12	Part-time Diploma in Site Management (ROI)	☐ 26
National Craft Award (ROI)	□ 13	Don't know	О
Institute of Technology Diploma (ROI)	□ 14	Other (WRITE IN)	99



ANSWER IF HOLD A FORMAL CONSTRUCTION QUALIFICATION AT Q29

Q30. And where were you living when you were studying or training to get this qualification?

SHOWCARD 1

	(X30)		(X30)
London (within M25)	□ 1	South West: Avon, Devon & Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Dorset, Wiltshire	9
South East (Berks, Bucks, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Sussex, Surrey but <i>NOT</i> Herts or Essex).	□ 2	Wales (Flintshire, Dyfed, Gwent, Mid – Glamorgan, NE Wales, Pembrokeshire, Powys, West Glamorgan, South Glamorgan, West Wales)	10
East of England (Essex, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire)	□ 3	Scotland (Ayrshire, Borders Dumfries & Galloway, Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh & Lothian, Fife, Forth Valley, Glasgow, Grampian, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Tayside)	11
North East (Tyne and Wear, County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley	□ 4	Northern Ireland (Co. Antrim, Co. Armagh, Co. Down, Co. Fermanagh, Co. Londonderry, Co. Tyrone)	12
North West (Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Cumbria, Lancashire, Cheshire / Warrington)	□ 5	Republic of Ireland	13
Yorkshire and Humberside (Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire)	☐ 6	OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE (WRITE IN COUNTRY)	14
East Midlands (Northants, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire)	□ 7	OUTSIDE EUROPE (WRITE IN COUNTRY)	15
West Midlands (Birmingham, Black Country, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Coventry & Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcestershire)	□ 8	OTHER (unable to code to region)	16

Q31. Are you a supervisor or manager on this site?

	(X31)	
Yes	□ 1	GO TO Q32
No	□ 2	GO TO Q33
Don't know	0	33 13 400

ANSWER IF YES AT Q31.

Q32. What formal training specifically designed to improve managerial or supervisory knowledge and skills have you ever received?

ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY

	(X32)
Assessor and Verifier Training	□ 1
Chargehand and Team Leader Training	☐ 2
CIOB Site Management Education and Training Scheme (SMETS)	□ 3
CIOB Site Supervisor (First Line Supervisor – FLS)	□ 4
Civil engineering Site Managers Scheme	□ 5
In-house training	6
Institute of Supervision and Management Workshops	7
IOSH (Institute of Occupational Safety and Health)	8
IOSH Managing Safely for Construction Managers	9
IOSH Safely for Senior Executives	1 0
Managing Safely in the Construction Industry (for CSR)	□ 11
NVQ/SVQ Level 4 in Construction Site Management	□ 12
Project Management Short Courses	□ 13
Safety for Senior Executives (for CSR)	□ 14
Site Safety Supervisors Course (for CSR)	□ 15
SMSTS (Site Manager Safety Training Scheme)	□ 16
Supervisory Management Training and Development (SMTD)	□ 17
Other (WRITE IN)	□ 99
	— 99
Have not received any training	□ 18
Can't remember / Don't know	О

Q33. Which type of construction skill certificate or card, if any, do you hold- please do not include a CIS (tax) card?
ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY

SHOWCARD 33

Other (WRITE IN)

SHOWCARD 33	(X33)	
ACE card		
CISRS (Construction Industry Scaffolders Record Scheme)		
	☐ 2 ☐ 2	
CORGI (Council of Registered Gas Installers)	3	
CPCS (Construction Plant Competence Scheme)	☐ 4 ☐	
CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) (GB)	<u></u> 5	GO TO Q34
CSR (Construction Skills Register)	<u></u> 6	GO TO Q34
CTA (Certificate of Training Achievement)	□ ₇	
ECIAS Card (Engineering Construction Industry Approved Supervisor)	□ 8	
Engineering Services SKILLcard	9	
Basic Construction Skills Certification Scheme Award (CSCS) (Republic of Ireland)	1 0	GO TO Q35
Advanced Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) (Republic of Ireland)	□ 11	GO TO Q35
Safe-Pass	□ 12	
Other (WRITE IN)	 99	
Don't know	□ o	
No cards held	□ 13	
ANSWER IF HAVE A CSCS OR CSR (GB) CARD. Q34. What colour is your CSCS or CSR (GB) card?		Office use
234. What colour is your Coco or Cork (GB) card:	(X34)	
Red (trainee registered for an NVQ / SVQ)]
Green (construction site operative card for general site workers)		1
Blue (skilled for NVQ / SVQ Level 2 achievers or industry accreditation grade A)	Пз	-
Gold (craft/supervisor card for NVQ / SVQ Level 3 achievers or industry accreditation grade B)	□ 5	
Platinum (manager card for NVQ/SVQ Level 4 achievers or industry accreditation)	□ 6	
Black (contracts manager card for NVQ/SVQ Level 5 achievers or industry accreditation)	□ ₇	
Experienced worker card for unqualified but competent workers		

Don't know	□ o

ANSWER IF HAVE A CSCS (Republic of Ireland) CARD Q35. What colour is your CSCS (Republic of Ireland) card?

	(X35)
Yellow (Plant Operator)	□ 1
Blue (Scaffolder)	□ 2
Red (Roofer)	□ 3
Green (Construction Operative)	□ 4
Other (WRITE IN)	99
Don't know	О

ALL ANSWER

Q36. Do you feel you have...

ANSWER ONE ONLY

	(X36)
All the skills you need to do your current job	□ 1
The qualifications and training you need but just need more experience	□ ₂
You need more training and or qualifications (IF SO: What further training / qualifications do you feel you require? (WRITE IN)	3
Don't know	□ o

Reading						□ 1		
Writing						□ 2		
Speaking English						З		
Maths						□ 4		
Other (WRITE IN)							Office	use
						99		T
None of these						О		
LL ANSWER 38. While staying in the came job that you currently o			t to change the kir	nd of work	that you			
			Carry on working		job	U 1	GO TO	
			Change the work			<u> </u>	GO TO	
			Want to leave co	nstruction	1	3	GO TO	
			Don't know			□ 0	GO TO	Q42
NSWER Q39, Q40 AND Q439. What kind of work wou								
Banksman / Banksperson		Labou			Dlumba			()
		Opera	tivo	1 1 2	Piumbe	er		
Pricklayor				<u> </u>	Plumbe			
•		Manag	ger		Scaffold	der	igger	
Carpenter / Joiner		Mana(ger anical Fitter	9 10	Scaffold Steel E	der rector / R	igger	
Carpenter / Joiner Ceiling Fixer	□ 3 □ 4	Manag Mecha Roofe	ger anical Fitter r	9 10 11	Scaffold Steel E Superv	der rector / R isor	igger	
Bricklayer Carpenter / Joiner Ceiling Fixer Dry-liner / Plasterer	3	Manag Mecha Roofe Painte	ger anical Fitter r r / Decorator	9 10 11 12	Scaffold Steel E Superv Technic	der rector / R isor cal	igger	
Carpenter / Joiner Ceiling Fixer	□ 3 □ 4	Manage Mechal Roofe Painte Pipe F	ger anical Fitter r r / Decorator	9 10 11	Scaffold Steel E Superv Technic Welder	der rector / R isor cal		
Carpenter / Joiner Ceiling Fixer Ory-liner / Plasterer Electrician	3 4 5 6	Manage Mechal Roofe Painte Pipe F	ger anical Fitter r r / Decorator fitter / Machine tive (e.g. Fork	9 10 11 12 13	Scaffold Steel E Superv Technic Welder	der rector / R isor cal		

Q37. In most construction jobs nowadays, people need to be able do things such as read instructions and record information. Which of these, if any would help you with

your work? Training in...

ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY

Q	140. What are your main re	easons for w	anting to change?		
	NSWER ALL THAT APPL	_Y	aning to onlyings.		
	1.00	(X40)		(X40)	
	Will be better paid	<u> </u>	Will mean I can work closer to home	6	
	More interesting work	2	More suitable hours / conditions	7	
	Bored of what I'm doing change	a a a	Less physical	8	
	Easier to get that sort work / more security	t of 4	Other (WRITE IN)	99	
	More responsibility	□ 5	No particular reason / don't know	9	
					Office use or
_	AA MAN TO THE STATE OF THE STAT	(
u	141. Will you need further	training or a	qualification to do this kind of work?		
	_			(X41)	
	<u> </u>	Yes		<u> </u>	
	 -	No			
		Don't know		□ ₀	
Q	LL ANSWER 142. How likely would yound your construction?	ou say it is t	hat in 5 years time you will still be v	vorking in	
	_			(X42)	
		Definitely wil	I	□ 1	
	,	Very likely to	be	□ 2	
		Quite likely to	o be	□ 3	
		Quite unlikel	y to be	□ 4	
	7	Very unlikely	to be	□ 5	
		Definitely wil	l not	□ 6	
		Hope to be r	etired in 5 years	□ ₇	
		Don't know		□ ₀	

And finally, a few quick questions about you

λ LL λ	ANSWER			
Q43.	Are you			

	(X43)
Male	□ 1
Female	□ 2

Q44. Which of the following age brackets do you fall into?

	(X44)		(X44)
16-19	□ 1	45-54	□ 5
20-24	□ 2	55-59	□ 6
25-34	□ 3	60+	□ 7
35-44	□ 4	Don't Know /refused	□ 8

Q45. Which of the following best describes your ethnic group? **SHOWCARD 45**

(X45) White British \square 2 □ 3 Any other white background Caribbean Black African Any other black background \square 6 \square 7 Asian or Asian British Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Any other Asian background □ 10 □ 11 Chinese Mixed White and Black Caribbean □ 12 White and Black African □ 13 White and Asian □ 14 □ 15 Any other mixed background Other (WRITE IN) □ 16 □ 17 Prefer not to say

Q46. Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits the type of work you can do in construction?

	(X46)
Yes	□ 1

Office use of

No	□ 2
Don't know	□ ₀
Refused	□ 3

Q47. And how many hours do you tend to work per week nowadays? Please include overtime but exclude time you spend on travelling to work.

IF NECESSARY: If there is no typical week, please give us the number of hours you have worked for the last full week or your best estimate.

NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK		(X47)
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Q48. And how long have you lived in the <UK / Ireland>

	(X48)		
All my life	□ 1		
Less than a year	□ 2		
Less than 3 years	□ 3		
Less than 5 years	□ 4	Office	uco only
5 or more years	□ 5	Office	use only
Don't Know	0		
Other (WRITE IN)	99		

Q49. And where are you from originally? **SHOWCARD 1**

SHOWCARD I	(X49)		(X49)
London (within M25)	□ 1	South West (Avon, Devon & Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Dorset, Wiltshire)	9
South East (Berks, Bucks, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Sussex, Surrey but <i>NOT</i> Herts or Essex).		Wales (Flintshire, Dyfed, Gwent, Mid – Glamorgan, NE Wales, Pembrokeshire, Powys, West Glamorgan, South Glamorgan, West Wales)	10
East of England (Essex, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire)		Scotland (Ayrshire, Borders Dumfries & Galloway, Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh & Lothian, Fife, Forth Valley, Glasgow, Grampian, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Tayside)	11
North East (Tyne and Wear, County Durham, Northumberland, Tees Valley)		Northern Ireland (Co. Antrim, Co. Armagh, Co. Down, Co. Fermanagh, Co. Londonderry, Co. Tyrone)	12
North West (Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Cumbria, Lancashire, Cheshire / Warrington)		Republic of Ireland	13
Yorkshire and Humberside (Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire)		OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE (WRITE IN COUNTRY)	14
East Midlands (Northants, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire)		OUTSIDE EUROPE (WRITE IN COUNTRY)	15
West Midlands (Birmingham, Black Country, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Coventry & Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcestershire)	□ 8	OTHER (unable to code to a region)	16
		C	Office use o
Q49a.			
Please indicate below if this i completed this yourself (self o		as completed with an interviewer or you (X52)	
	Interviewer	Administered	
	Self Compl	leted (without an	

TO BE COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

TITLE AND FULL NAME		
ADDRESS		
POS' COD		
TEL NO. (INC. STD CODE)		
Q50. Thank you very muc	h for helping us with this survey.	
If BMRB conducts any futue part?	ure research on behalf of CITB, w	ould you be willing to take
	Yes	
	No	
Would you be willing for a different research organisation to contact you on behalf of CITB on this subject?		
	Yes	□ 1
	No	
THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP		

I declare that this survey has been carried out under MRS Code of Conduct.	BMRB instructions and within the rules of the
Interviewer signature:	Date:
Start & Finish time:	Interview Length: