

Chapter 4 Earning: Employment destinations



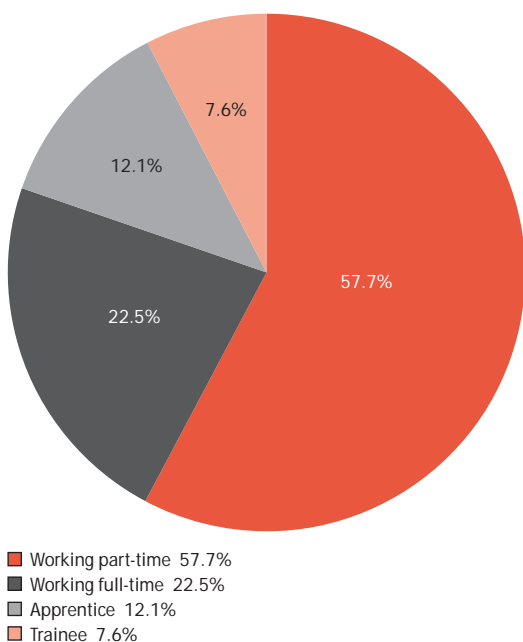
This chapter examines the labour market outcomes of Year 12 completers from 2006 in Queensland. It deals separately with the group as a whole, those not in education or training, those who were studying and working, and apprentices and trainees.

All Year 12 completers in employment

Most young people who completed Year 12 in 2006 entered the workforce, whether or not they were undertaking further education. Ignoring study or training status, 25 237 (or 76.6 per cent) of Year 12 graduates were working at the time of the survey.

More than half of those in employment (57.7 per cent) held a part-time job (see Figure 4.1) with a further 22.5 per cent working full-time. Apprentices and trainees who predominately work full-time (see Figure 4.9) made up 12.1 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively.

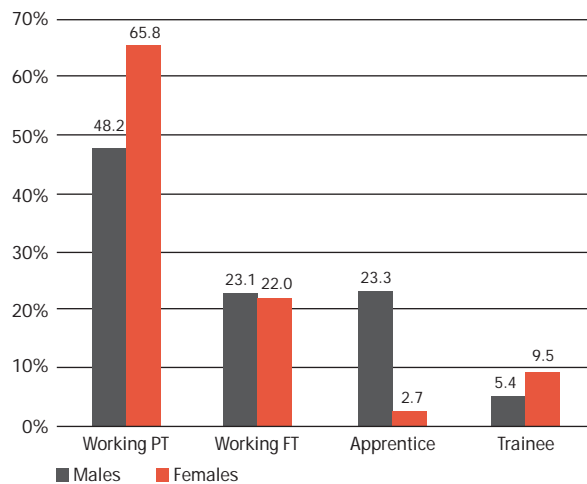
Figure 4.1 Work destinations of all Year 12 completers in employment, Queensland 2007



Note: Based on all Year 12 completers in some form of employment.

Sex differences are evident in relation to part-time work, apprenticeships and traineeships (see Figure 4.2). Female Year 12 graduates in employment were more likely than their male counterparts to be working in part-time jobs (65.8 per cent compared to 48.2 per cent) and were more likely to be a trainee (9.5 per cent compared to 5.4 per cent). Conversely, male Year 12 graduates in employment were around eight times more likely to have commenced an apprenticeship (23.3 per cent compared to 2.7 per cent for females).

Figure 4.2 Work destinations of all Year 12 completers in employment, by sex, Queensland 2007



Note: Based on all Year 12 completers in some form of employment.

Table 4.1 reports the occupational groups of all Year 12 graduates in employment. It shows that almost six in ten of the Year 12 graduates in Queensland (59.6 per cent) were working in just three occupational groups – Sales Assistants, Food Handlers and Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries. These are the occupational groups dominated by part-time workers, where wages and skill requirements are low. The other main areas were Waiters and Building and Construction Skilled Workers, which account for a further 12.9 per cent of workers. In considering these findings, it should be noted that more than six in ten of all Year 12 completers in employment were combining work with further education or training (61.7 per cent).



Table 4.1 Occupational groups of all Year 12 completers in employment, Queensland 2007

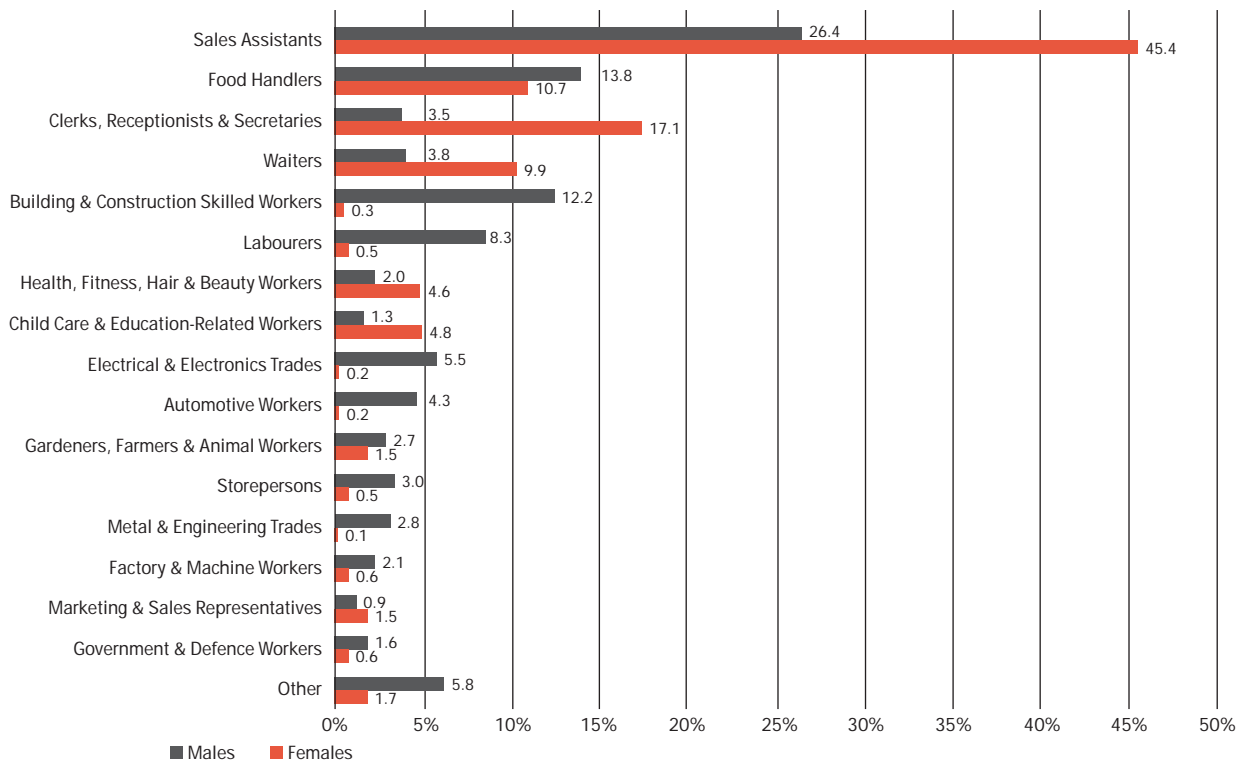
Occupational Groups	no.	%
Sales Assistants	9 255	36.7
Food Handlers	3 053	12.1
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	2 739	10.9
Waiters	1 795	7.1
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	1 458	5.8
Labourers	1 020	4.0
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	866	3.4
Child Care & Education-Related Workers	807	3.2
Electrical & Electronics Trades	663	2.6
Automotive Workers	522	2.1
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	512	2.0
Storepersons	418	1.7
Metal & Engineering Trades	335	1.3
Factory & Machine Workers	320	1.3
Marketing & Sales Representatives	309	1.2
Government & Defence Workers	262	1.0
Other	903	3.6
Total	25 237	100.0

Note: Occupational groups are based on those used by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

There are also important sex differences in occupations, as illustrated in Figure 4.3. The most common areas of employment for female Year 12 graduates were as Sales Assistants, Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries, Food Handlers and Waiters which together accounted for 83.1 per cent of female employment, while for male Year 12 graduates, Sales Assistants, Food Handlers, Building and Construction Skilled Workers and Labourers accounted

for 60.6 per cent of employment. Employment in most other occupational groups showed segmentation along sex lines with females more frequently employed as Child Care & Education-Related Workers and in Health, Fitness, Hair and Beauty while male employment was more frequent in Electrical and Electronics Trades, Automotive Workers, Storepersons and Metal and Engineering Trades.

Figure 4.3 Occupational groups of all Year 12 completers in employment, by sex, Queensland 2007

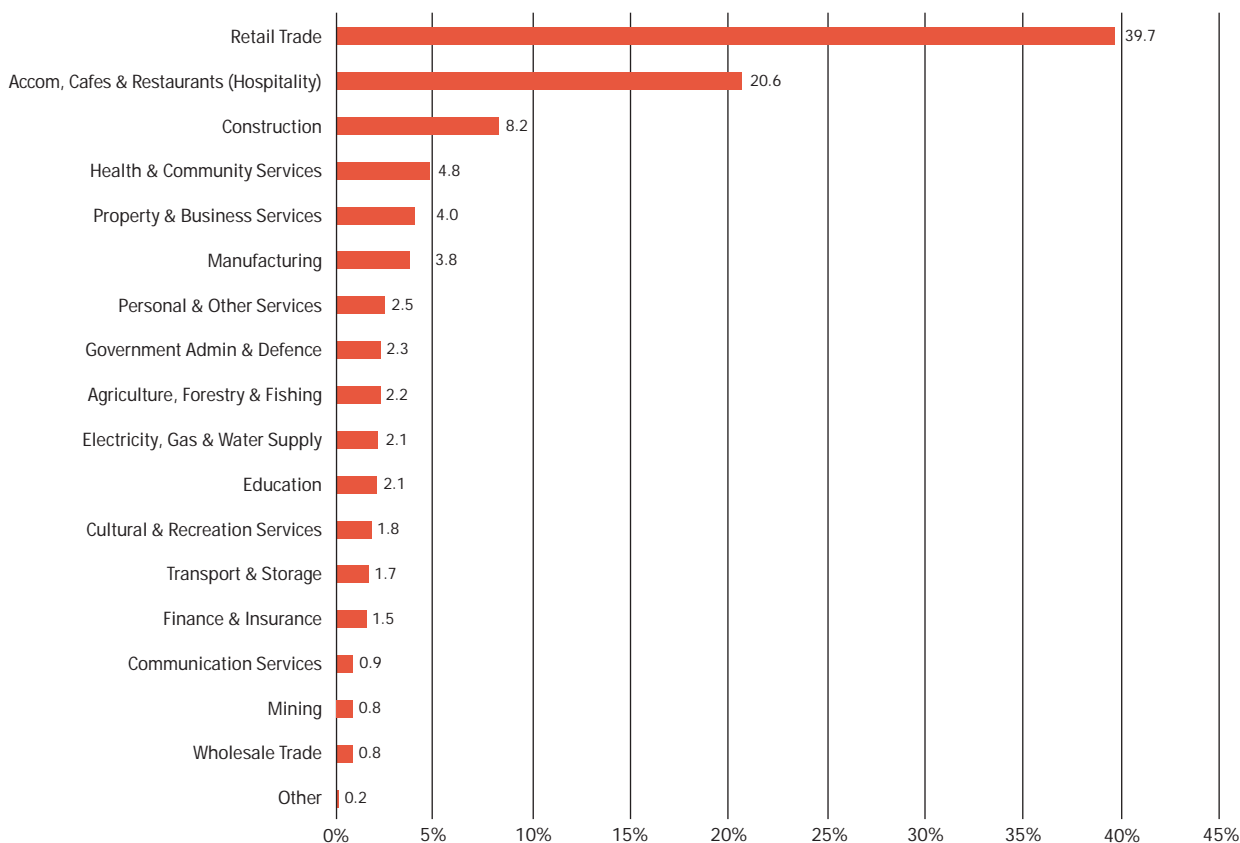




In addition to details of occupation, Year 12 graduates provided details of the industry in which their employment takes place (see Table A2B in Appendix 2 for categories). Figure 4.4, which details the industry categories for all workers, confirms the findings for occupation and shows high proportions of Year 12 completers working in just two industry areas

– Retail Trade and Hospitality. Between them, these two categories account for six in ten Year 12 completers in the labour market. It should be noted that four in ten Year 12 completers in employment were students in a university or VET destination, and were therefore often working in a part-time job.

Figure 4.4 Industry categories of all Year 12 completers in employment, Queensland 2007



Casual workers

Overall, there were 15 570 Year 12 graduates who were employed on a casual basis, which accounts for more than six in ten (61.7 per cent) of the 25 237 in paid employment.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of Year 12 completers in casual employment across four 'work destination and study status' groups. Those working part-time (fewer than

35 hours per week) made up 87.5 per cent of all casual workers (61.2 per cent who were combining part-time work with study and 26.2 per cent who were working part-time with no further education or training).

Year 12 graduates working full-time made up only 12.5 per cent of all casual workers (11.1 per cent who were working full-time with no further education or training and 1.4 per cent who were combining full-time work with study).

Table 4.2 Work Destination and Study Status of Year 12 completers in casual employment, by sex, Queensland 2007

Work Destination and Study Status	Males		Females		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Student, working part-time	3 438	56.7	5 795	64.3	9 233	61.2
Student, working full-time	80	1.3	137	1.5	217	1.4
Not in education or training, working part-time	1 638	27.0	2 319	25.7	3 957	26.2
Not in education or training, working full-time	907	15.0	765	8.5	1 672	11.1
Total	6 063	100.0	9 016	100.0	15 079	100.0

Note: Excludes 491 apprentices and trainees who stated they were employed on a casual basis.



Figure 4.5 also shows a relationship between the likelihood of casual work and work load (that is part-time or full-time).

For Year 12 graduates who were combining full-time work with study, the rate of casual employment was 27.9 per cent for males and 38.2 per cent for females, whilst the rate of casual employment for those who were working full-time without any further education or training was 38.2 per cent for males and 29.0 per cent for females.

Casual work was more than twice as likely for part-time workers as full-time workers. Among Year 12 graduates who were combining part-time work with study, the rate of casual employment was high, accounting for more than nine in ten. The rate of casual employment was also high among the group who entered part-time work with no further education or training, accounting for 87.5 per cent of males and 85.1 per cent of females.

Figure 4.5 Rates of casual work for Year 12 completers in employment, by sex, Queensland 2007

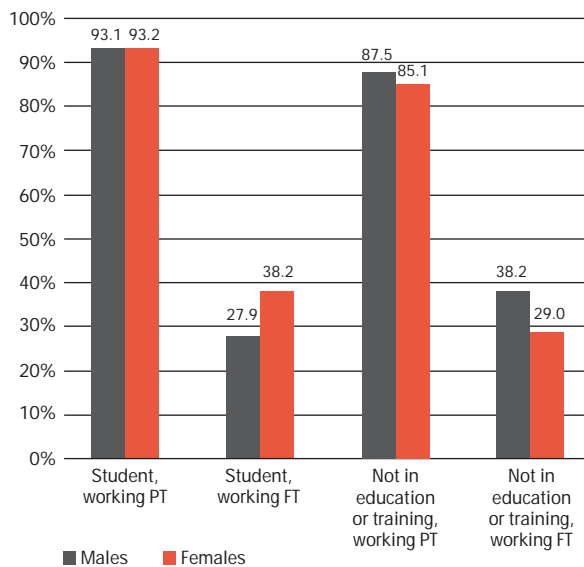
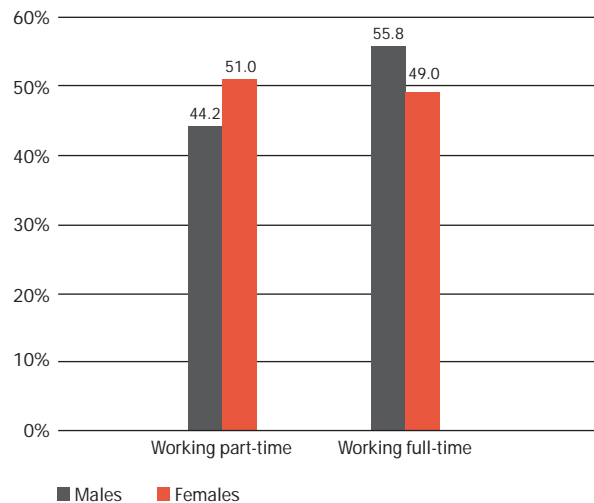


Figure 4.6 Work destinations of Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2007



Working and not in education or training

This section examines the labour market outcomes of those Year 12 completers who have made a direct entry to employment, with no further education or training. This is an important group, comprising nearly three in ten of all Year 12 completers in 2007.

Data for the 9667 Year 12 graduates in this group are shown in Figure 4.6 below. Males were more likely than females to be in a full-time job (55.8 per cent compared to 49.0 per cent), while females were more likely to be working part-time (51.0 per cent compared to 44.2 per cent).

Table 4.3 reports the hours worked by Year 12 graduates not in further education or training. Over three-quarters of these Year 12 graduates (77.0 per cent) were working 25 hours or more.

Table 4.3 Hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, Queensland 2007

	Hours worked per week						Total
	1-7	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-39	40+	
no.	114	455	1 659	2 411	2 384	2 644	9 667
%	1.2	4.7	17.2	24.9	24.7	27.4	100.0

Figure 4.7 compares in further detail male and female workers who were not in study or training on the basis of the number of hours worked per week. It shows that male workers were most likely to be working 40 hours or more per week (32.7 per cent), while female workers were most likely to be working 25-34 hours or 35-39 hours per week (26.1 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively).

Figure 4.8 shows the occupations entered by Year 12 completers not in further education or training, by sex. For both males and females in this group, the single largest occupational group in which they were employed was Sales Assistants, followed by Labourers for males

and Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries for females. For the most part, these were the same kinds of work that tertiary students were likely to obtain, and require a minimum of training to access.

For males, the next largest category was Food Handlers, followed by Building and Construction Skilled Workers. In total, these four categories account for more than six in ten of all male Year 12 completers in Queensland making a direct entry to the labour market (65.0 per cent).

Among female Year 12 completers, the top four occupations of Sales Assistants, Clerks, Receptionists

and Secretaries, Waiters and Food Handlers account for over eight in ten (83.9 per cent) of all females entering the labour market with no further education or training.

The next most common occupational groups were Child Care and Education-Related Workers and Health, Fitness, Hair and Beauty Workers.



Figure 4.7 Hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2007

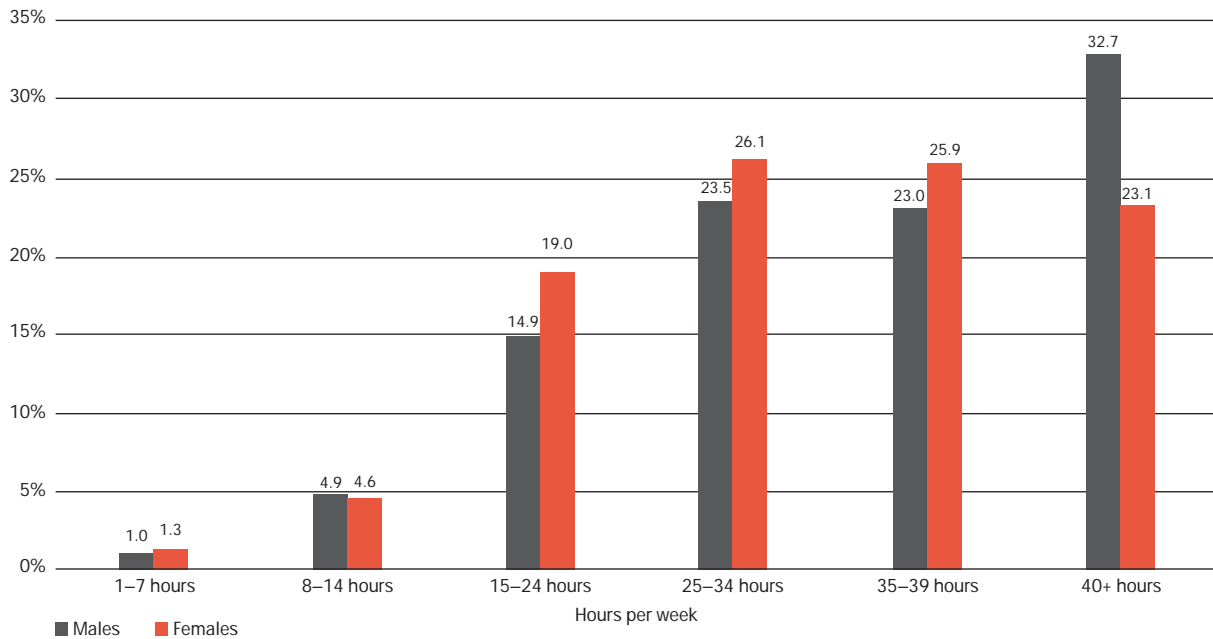


Figure 4.8 Occupational groups of Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2007

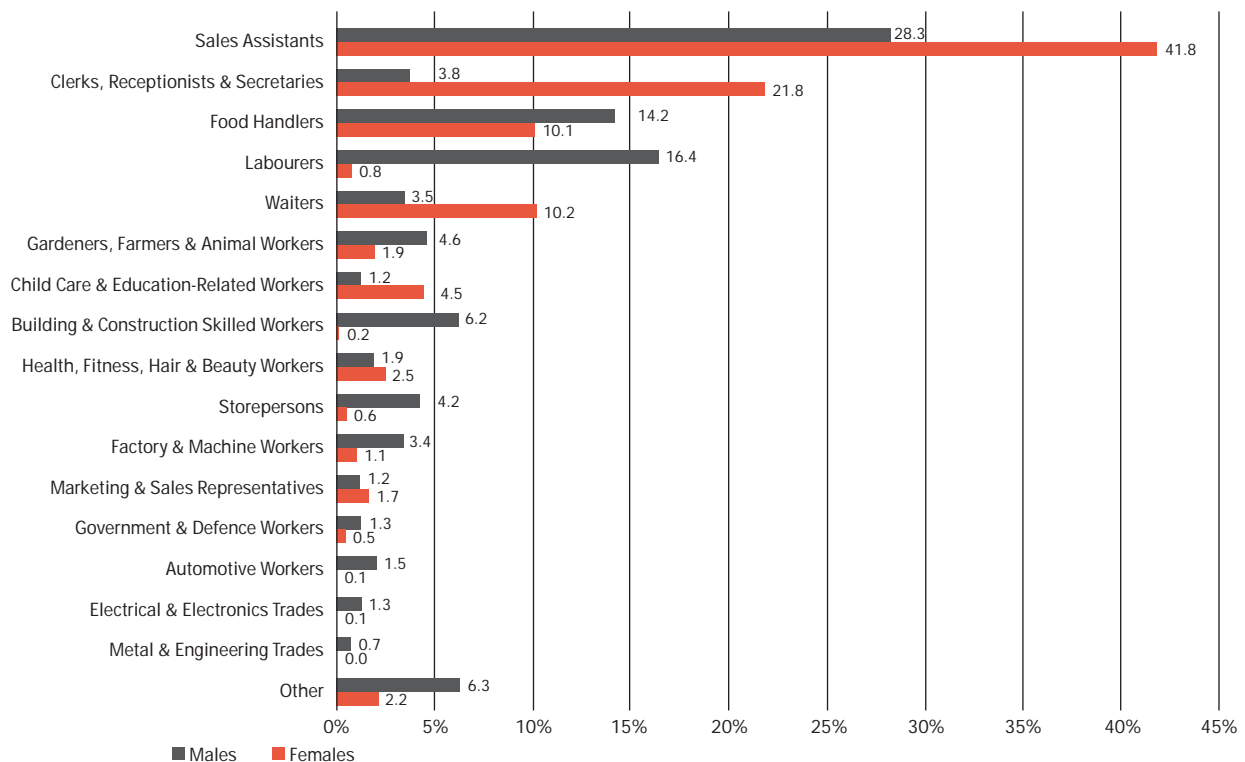


Table 4.4 reports the main industry areas entered by Year 12 completers not in further education or training. It shows that Retail and Hospitality were the main industry areas for both full-time and part-time workers. In the case of Year 12 completers working part-time, nearly

eight in ten worked in Retail and Hospitality. In the case of Year 12 completers working full-time, while these two categories still dominated (42.6 per cent), there was a greater distribution across other industry areas.



Table 4.4 Industry categories of Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, by work destination, Queensland 2007

Industry category	Working full-time		Working part-time	
	no.	%	no.	%
Retail Trade	1 468	29.2	2 330	50.3
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants (Hospitality)	672	13.4	1 306	28.2
Construction	552	11.0	130	2.8
Property & Business Services	390	7.8	72	1.6
Health & Community Services	249	5.0	187	4.0
Manufacturing	326	6.5	84	1.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	299	5.9	76	1.6
Personal & Other services	127	2.5	75	1.6
Education	106	2.1	95	2.1
Cultural & Recreational Services	90	1.8	94	2.0
Finance & Insurance	157	3.1	21	0.5
Transport & Storage	126	2.5	48	1.0
Government Administration & Defence	148	2.9	24	0.5
Wholesale Trade	108	2.1	31	0.7
Communications Services	78	1.6	36	0.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	62	1.2	12	0.3
Mining	58	1.2	8	0.2
Other	11	0.2	4	0.1
Total	5 027	100.0	4 633	100.0

Note: Excludes seven respondents who did not provide industry details.

Working and in education or training

Work is also important for young people who are studying (either in VET or university). In fact, of the 25 237 Year 12 graduates working, the majority (15 570 or 61.7 per cent) were studying.

Table 4.5 compares the hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and study, according to study level. Just under one-half of the university students who

have jobs work between one and 14 hours per week (49.6 per cent) while more than one-third work between 15 and 24 hours per week (39.1 per cent). VET Cert IV+ students have a similar pattern of employment, although they tend to work longer hours. VET Certificate I-II students, VET Certificate III students and all others who were in study or training were likely to work even longer hours, reflecting the inclusion in this group of substantial numbers of apprentices and trainees.

Table 4.5 Hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and study, by level of study, Queensland 2007

		Hours worked per week						Total
		1-7	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-39	40+	
University (degree)	no.	908	3 171	3 217	599	177	152	8 224
	%	11.0	38.6	39.1	7.3	2.2	1.8	100.0
VET Cert IV+	no.	146	503	579	191	194	286	1 899
	%	7.7	26.5	30.5	10.1	10.2	15.1	100.0
VET Cert III	no.	34	74	163	200	908	1 175	2 554
	%	1.3	2.9	6.4	7.8	35.6	46.0	100.0
VET Cert I-II	no.	14	43	62	65	165	167	516
	%	2.7	8.3	12.0	12.6	32.0	32.4	100.0
Study other/unspecified	no.	37	109	173	179	728	1 151	2 377
	%	1.6	4.6	7.3	7.5	30.6	48.4	100.0
Total	no.	1 139	3 900	4 194	1 234	2 172	2 931	15 570
	%	7.3	25.0	26.9	7.9	13.9	18.8	100.0



Figure 4.9 Hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and study, by broad study destination, Queensland 2007

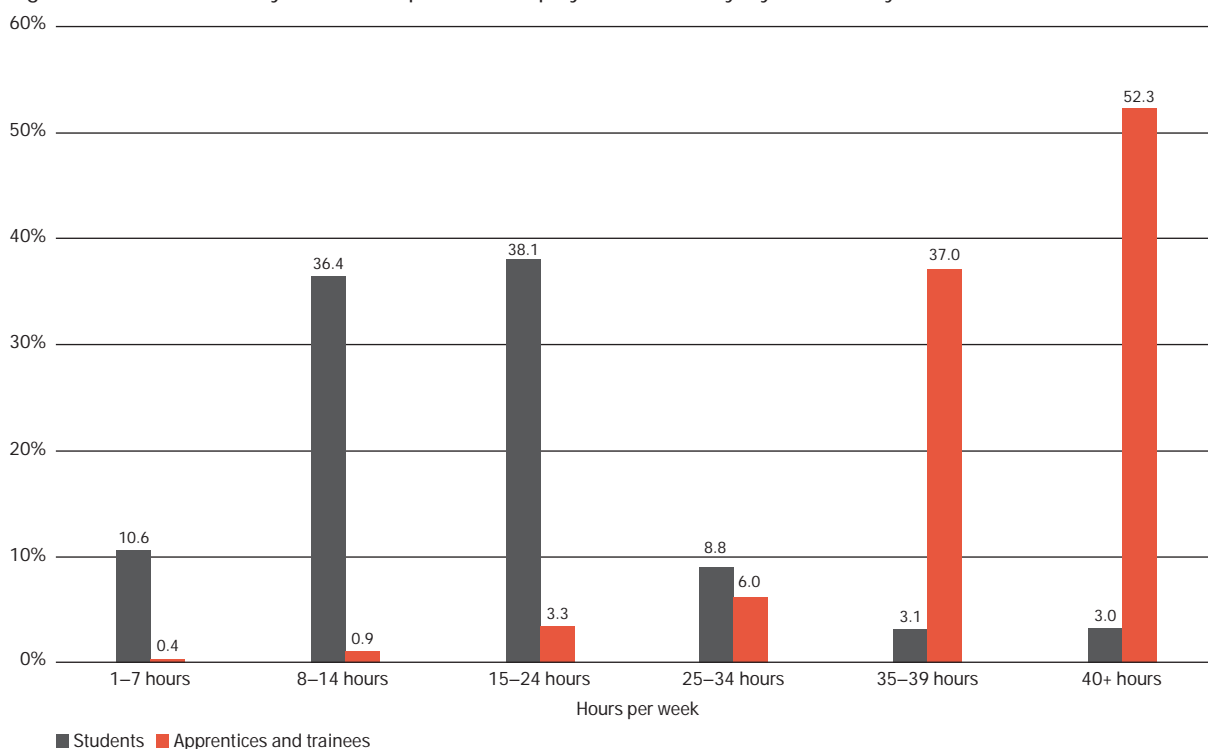


Figure 4.9 graphically demonstrates the differences in the work patterns of the different groups examined in this section – students, and apprentices and trainees. It shows that students work predominantly in part-time employment, whereas apprentices and trainees tend to be employed full-time.

The table below (Table 4.6) shows the occupational groups in which Year 12 completers in employment and study were working. It can be seen that over half (58.4 per cent) were working in the three main occupational groups of Sales Assistants (37.2 per cent), Food Handlers (12.2 per cent) and Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries (9.0 per cent), while the remainder were dispersed in small numbers across a large range of occupational groups.

Table 4.6 Occupational groups of Year 12 completers in employment and study, Queensland 2007

Occupational Group	no.	%
Sales Assistants	5 794	37.2
Food Handlers	1 901	12.2
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	1 401	9.0
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	1 185	7.6
Waiters	1 093	7.0
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	650	4.2
Electrical & Electronics Trades	605	3.9
Child Care & Education Related Workers	514	3.3
Automotive Workers	451	2.9
Metal & Engineering Trades	302	1.9
Labourers	275	1.8
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	212	1.4
Storepersons	206	1.3
Government & Defence Workers	181	1.2
Marketing & Sales Representatives	166	1.1
Factory & Machine Workers	118	0.8
Other	516	3.3
Total	15 570	100.0

Note: Occupational groups are based on those used by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.



Apprentices and trainees

As discussed earlier, apprentices and trainees enter a contract of employment while undertaking VET training either on-the-job or with a training provider, predominantly TAFE. Table 4.7 below indicates the level of training reported by apprentices and trainees in this survey. It suggests that nearly half of all apprenticeship and traineeship training occurs at the Certificate III level (43.8 per cent). Trainees, however, were more than four times as likely as apprentices to undergo training at Certificate II level (11.2 per cent compared to 2.4 per cent).

It is also important to note that the industry areas and occupational groups occupied by apprentices and trainees are quite different from those entered by the broader cohort of Year 12 completers, especially students. Table 4.8 shows that the occupations entered by this group were not predominantly in the areas of Sales Assistants and Food Handling, but were Building and Construction, Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries, Electrical and Electronic Trades, and Automotive. These four categories account for over half of all apprentices and trainees (55.5 per cent).

Table 4.7 Level of study of Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2007

Level of Study	Apprentices		Trainees		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
VET Dip/Adv Dip	62	2.0	91	4.7	153	3.1
VET Cert IV	203	6.6	103	5.3	306	6.1
VET Cert III	1 313	42.9	871	45.1	2 184	43.8
VET Cert II	75	2.4	216	11.2	291	5.8
VET Cert I	55	1.8	19	1.0	74	1.5
VET unspecified	766	25.0	139	7.2	905	18.1
Unknown/other study	588	19.2	491	25.4	1 079	21.6
Total	3 062	100.0	1 930	100.0	4 992	100.0

Table 4.8 Occupational groups of Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2007

Occupational Group	no.	%
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	1 097	22.0
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	657	13.2
Electrical & Electronics Trades	583	11.7
Automotive Workers	434	8.7
Food Handlers	379	7.6
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	332	6.7
Sales Assistants	316	6.3
Metal & Engineering Trades	296	5.9
Child Care & Education-Related Workers	170	3.4
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	120	2.4
Labourers	94	1.9
Government & Defence Workers	87	1.7
Factory & Machine Workers	74	1.5
Waiters	67	1.3
Marketing & Sales Representatives	35	0.7
Storepersons	27	0.5
Other	224	4.5
Total	4 992	100.0

Note: Occupational groups are based on those used by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Workplace Relations.

While overall, Year 12 completers in employment and study were most likely to be working in industries that support large numbers of part-time and low-paid occupations, apprentices were concentrated in industry areas such as Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Manufacturing, while trainees were more evenly distributed across a range of industry

areas (see Table 4.9). For the latter group, Retail and Health and Community Services were the most common areas, but many other industry areas also emerge as important destinations – namely Hospitality, Property and Business Services, and Government Administration and Defence.



Table 4.9 Industry categories of Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2007

Industry category	Apprentices		Trainees	
	no.	%	no.	%
Construction	1 070	35.0	128	6.6
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	419	13.7	19	1.0
Manufacturing	375	12.3	61	3.2
Retail Trade	349	11.4	306	15.9
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants (Hospitality)	218	7.1	238	12.3
Personal & Other services	177	5.8	77	4.0
Transport & Storage	141	4.6	47	2.4
Mining	92	3.0	45	2.3
Property & Business Services	55	1.8	201	10.4
Government Administration & Defence	49	1.6	198	10.3
Health & Community Services	46	1.5	276	14.3
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	31	1.0	63	3.3
Cultural & Recreational Services	11	0.4	43	2.2
Communications Services	9	0.3	35	1.8
Education	8	0.3	92	4.8
Wholesale Trade	8	0.3	16	0.8
Finance & Insurance	3	0.1	77	4.0
Other	0	0.0	7	0.4
Total	3 061	100.0	1 929	100.0

Note: Excludes two apprentices and trainees who did provide industry details.

Table 4.10 compares the hours worked by apprentices and trainees. The great majority of apprentices and trainees work 35 or more hours per week on average (96.4 per cent and 78.0 per cent respectively).

Table 4.10 Hours worked by Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2007

		Hours worked per week						Total
		1-7	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-39	40+	
Apprentices	no.	3	13	22	73	1 029	1 922	3 062
	%	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.4	33.6	62.8	100.0
Trainees	no.	17	34	145	229	818	687	1 930
	%	0.9	1.8	7.5	11.9	42.4	35.6	100.0



Chapter 5 Not Learning or Earning

While the majority of Year 12 completers were building on their schooling through further education or training, 11 987 (36.4 per cent) were not. The reasons for this are complex and reflect the diversity of Year 12 graduates today. Included in this group are young people who were offered a university degree place and chose to defer it.

Earlier we have seen that three-quarters of Year 12 graduates were in paid employment at the time of the survey. Of the one-quarter that were not working, two-thirds (66.4 per cent) were in full-time study with a further 3.5 per cent engaged in part-time study.

The survey also identified that 5.3 per cent of Year 12 completers were looking for work, and a further 1.8 per cent were neither studying nor in the labour force.

This chapter highlights the data captured regarding the Year 12 completers who were not learning or earning at the time of the survey.

Not learning

Over eight in ten Year 12 graduates who did not enter further education or training were working in either a full-time (41.9 per cent) or part-time (38.7 per cent) capacity. Females were more likely than males to be working part-time, and less likely than males to be seeking work (see Table 5.1).

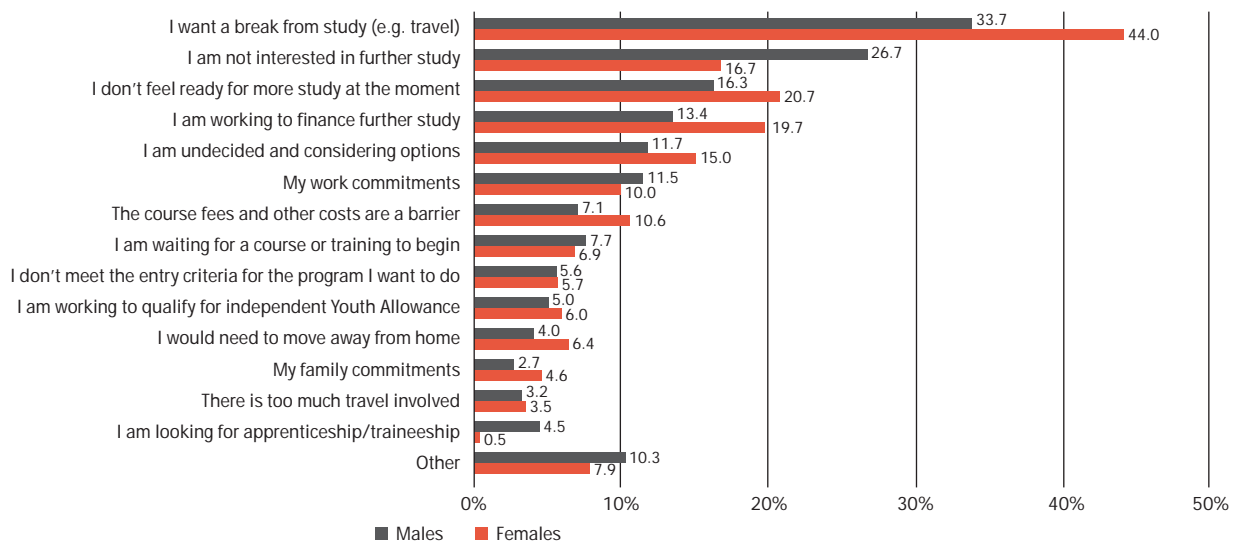
The reasons given by Year 12 completers for not being in study are shown in Figure 5.1. The key reason for not continuing in study was because they wanted to have a break from study (cited by 33.7 per cent of males and 44.0 per cent of females). The next most common reasons given by males were that they weren't interested (26.7 per cent) or did not feel ready for further study (16.3 per cent).

Among females, there was also a substantial proportion who did not feel ready for further study (20.7 per cent), with the next most common reason being that they were working to finance further study (19.7 per cent).

Table 5.1 Year 12 completers not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2007

	Males		Females		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Working full-time	2 384	42.8	2 644	41.2	5 028	41.9
Working part-time	1 890	33.9	2 749	42.8	4 639	38.7
Seeking work	978	17.6	765	11.9	1 743	14.5
Not studying/not in the labour force	318	5.7	259	4.0	577	4.8
Total	5 570	100.0	6 417	100.0	11 987	100.0

Figure 5.1 Reasons of Year 12 completers for not studying, by sex, Queensland 2007



Note: This figure may include multiple responses from each person.

Year 12 graduates were also asked to indicate the single most important reason for not being in study or training, which is shown in Table 5.2. The data in Table 5.2 support the patterns described above in broad terms,

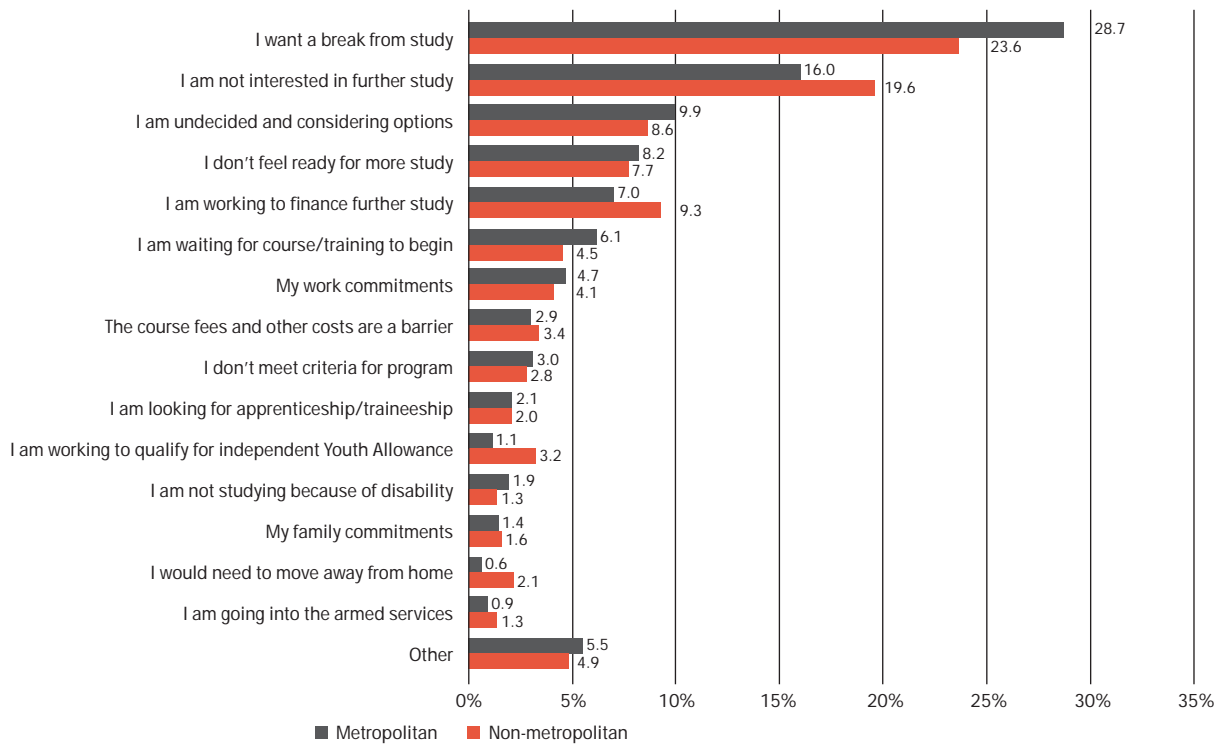
but show a lack of interest in study as the second most common main reason for females, while almost one in ten Year 12 completers (9.5 per cent) were undecided on their future study plans.



Table 5.2 Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, by sex, Queensland 2007

	Males %	Females %	Total %
I want a break from study (e.g. travel)	23.0	30.1	26.8
I am not interested in further study	22.1	13.2	17.4
I am undecided and considering my options	8.0	10.7	9.5
I don't feel ready for more study at the moment	7.6	8.4	8.0
I am working to finance further study	6.2	9.3	7.8
I am waiting for a course or training to begin	6.0	5.1	5.5
My work commitments	5.5	3.5	4.4
The course fees and other costs are a barrier	2.3	3.8	3.1
I don't meet the entry criteria for the program I want to do	2.8	3.1	2.9
I am looking for an apprenticeship or traineeship	4.0	0.4	2.1
I am working to qualify for independent Youth Allowance	1.8	2.0	1.9
I am not studying because of disability	1.9	1.4	1.6
My family commitments	0.8	2.1	1.5
I would need to move away from home	0.7	1.5	1.2
I am going into the armed services	1.8	0.4	1.1
Other	5.4	5.1	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 5.2 Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, by metropolitan/non-metropolitan location, Queensland 2007



Note: Metropolitan/non-metropolitan location based on address of school attended in 2006.



Reasons for not continuing with study showed little if any difference in relation to the geographical location of the Year 12 completers' school (see Figure 5.2).

The desire to take a break from study was more frequently cited by Year 12 graduates from metropolitan schools, while a lack of interest in further study was more important for Year 12 graduates from non-metropolitan schools.

Of the 2320 Year 12 completers who were not learning or earning there were two distinct groups of young people – the 1743 young people (5.3 per cent) who were not studying and seeking work, and the 577 (or 1.8 per cent) who were not studying and not in the labour force.

Not studying and seeking work

Table 5.3 provides key demographic information for the 1743 Year 12 graduates who were not studying and seeking work. A high proportion of Certificate of Post-Compulsory School Education (CPCSE) graduates (17.0 per cent) were in this category. Indigenous Year 12 graduates were also more likely to be not studying and seeking work than their non-Indigenous counterparts (16.9 per cent compared to 5.3 per cent in the broader population).

It should be noted that the proportion of Year 12 graduates who were not studying and seeking work reflects the situation at the time of the survey only.

Table 5.3 Year 12 completers not studying and seeking work, by key demographic variables, Queensland 2007

	no.	%
All Year 12 graduates	1 743	5.3
Males	978	6.3
Females	765	4.4
Indigenous	130	16.9
LBOTE	76	5.6
Metropolitan	1 095	4.9
Non-metropolitan	648	6.2
CPCSE	73	17.0
SAT	93	3.5
International visa	3	1.3
VET Qualification (awarded a Year 12 VET in Schools qualification)	657	6.0

Not studying and not in the labour force

The survey found that 577 Year 12 graduates were neither studying nor in the labour force, representing 1.8 per cent overall.

The Year 12 completers in this category were analysed according to key demographic variables. Table 5.4 indicates which groups were more, or less likely, to be not studying and not in the labour force at the time of the survey. A high proportion of CPCSE graduates (27.3 per cent) were in this category.

Table 5.4 Year 12 completers not studying and not in the labour force, by key demographic variables, Queensland 2007

	no.	%
All Year 12 graduates	577	1.8
Males	318	2.0
Females	259	1.5
Indigenous	44	5.7
LBOTE	35	2.6
Metropolitan	395	1.8
Non-metropolitan	182	1.7
CPCSE	117	27.3
SAT	25	0.9
International visa	1	0.4
VET Qualification (awarded a Year 12 VET in Schools qualification)	172	1.6

Figure 5.3 shows the main reasons given for not studying by those Year 12 graduates who were not in the labour force. The most common main reason was because they wanted to take a break from study (cited by 26.6 per cent of females and 22.0 per cent of males). Disability also emerged as a common reason among this group (cited

by 15.4 per cent of females and 20.8 per cent of males). Among females, family commitments was the second most likely reason for not studying (cited by 16.2 per cent, compared to 0.9 per cent of males). Lack of interest in further study also showed sex differences (cited by 13.2 per cent of males and 6.9 per cent of females).



Figure 5.3 Main reason for not studying of Year 12 completers not studying and not in the labour force, by sex, Queensland 2007

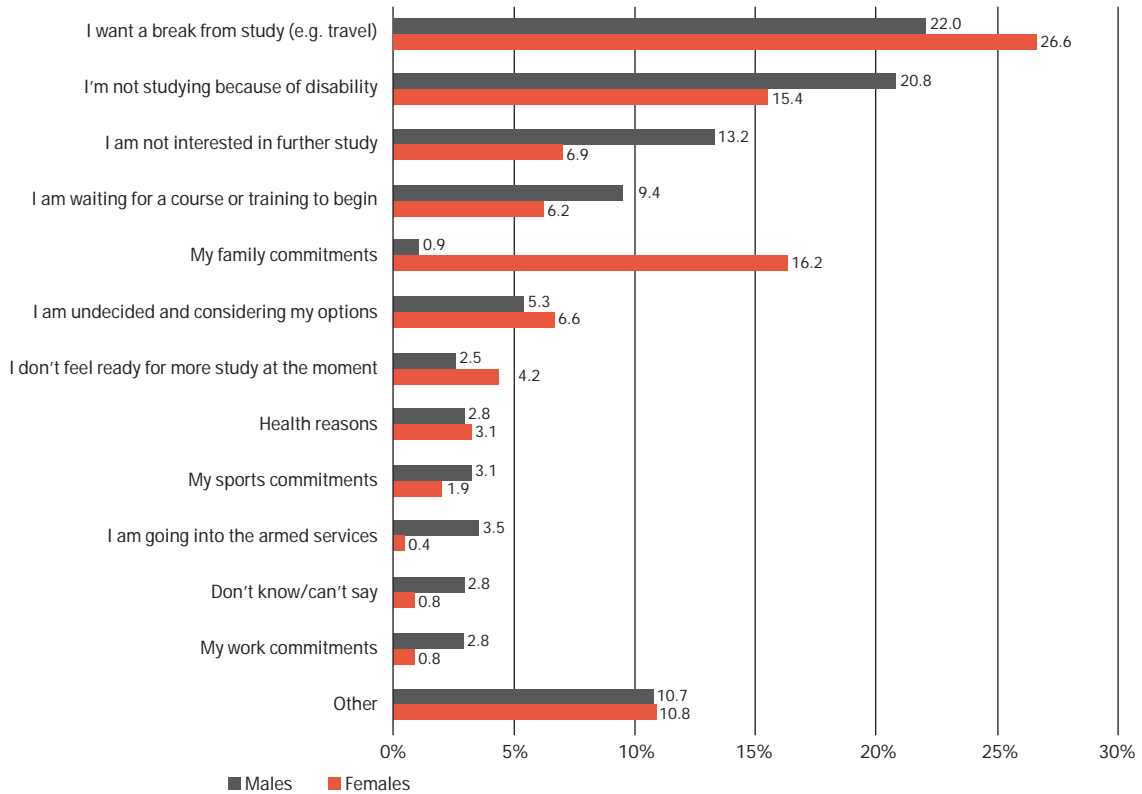
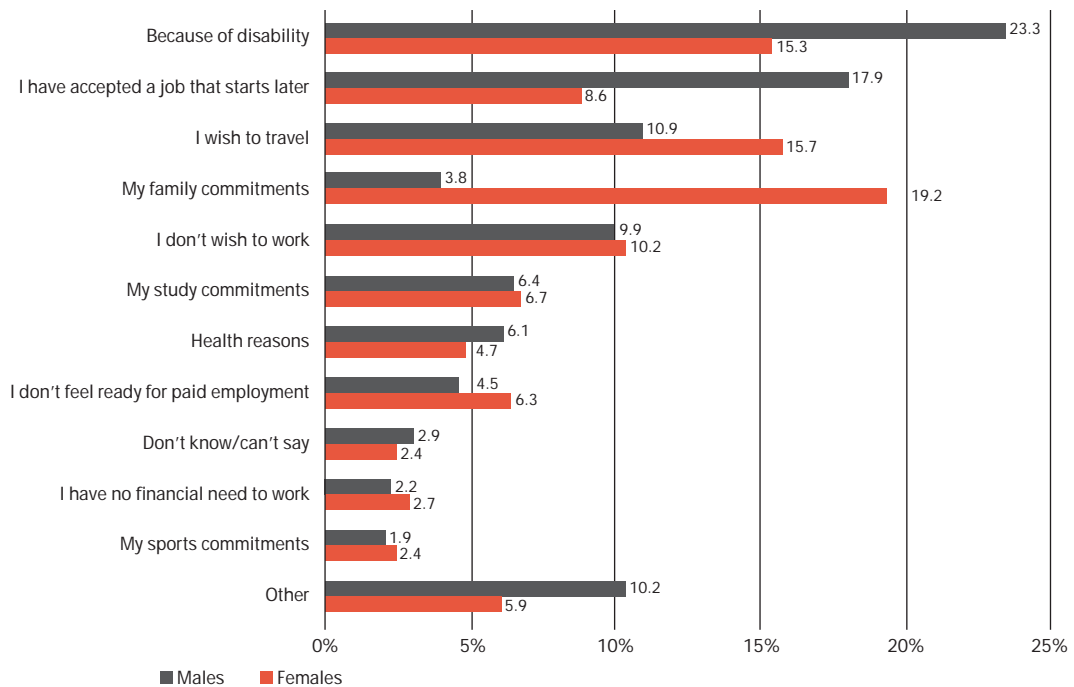


Figure 5.4 Main reason for not looking for work of Year 12 completers not studying and not in the labour force, by sex, Queensland 2007





The survey also allowed an examination of reasons for not seeking work among this group (as shown in Figure 5.4). Again, sex differences were evident, with disability figuring prominently among the main reasons given by Year 12 completers in this group, accounting for 15.3 per cent of females and 23.3 per cent of males. This was the most common reason given by male completers.

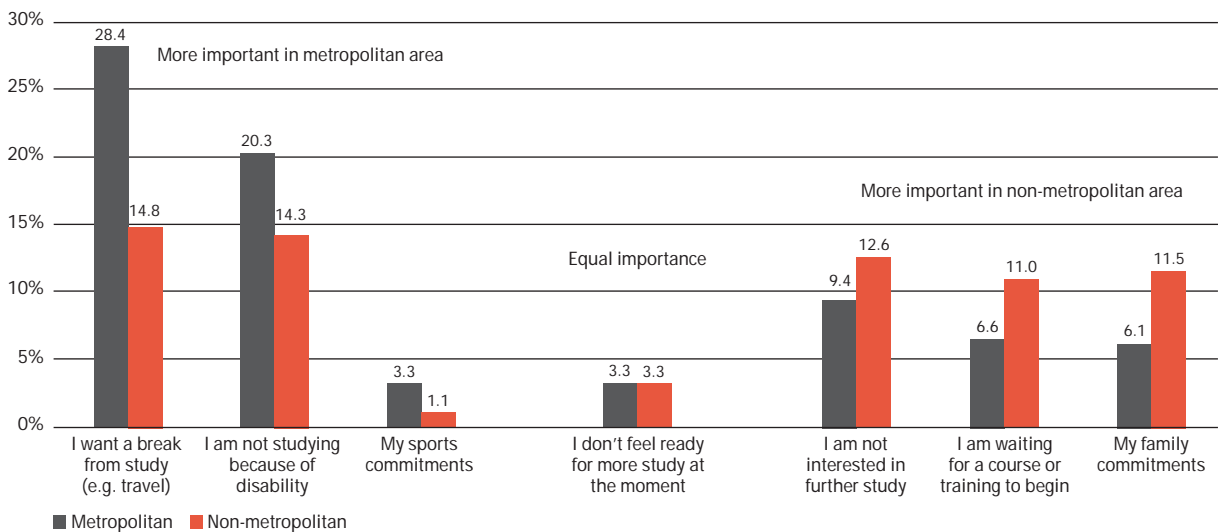
Among male Year 12 graduates, another common reason for not seeking work was that they had already accepted a job which they would be beginning at a later date (17.9 per cent), while females cited family commitments (19.2 per cent) as the main reason for not looking for work.

Males were just as likely as females to cite the desire to travel and family commitments as their main reason for

not seeking work. The desire to travel also rated highly with both males and females with 10.9 per cent for males and 15.7 per cent for females.

Geographical location also influences the main reason given for not studying by Year 12 completers who were not seeking work. Figure 5.5 shows Year 12 completers in the metropolitan area were more likely than those in non-metropolitan Queensland to cite reasons related to wanting a break from study, because of disability and sporting commitments. Non-metropolitan Year 12 graduates were more likely than their metropolitan counterparts to cite reasons relating to lack of interest, waiting for a course or training to begin and family commitments. The situation of not feeling ready for more study shows no discernible difference between metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions.

Figure 5.5 Main reason for not studying of Year 12 completers not studying and not in the labour force, by metropolitan/non-metropolitan location, Queensland 2007

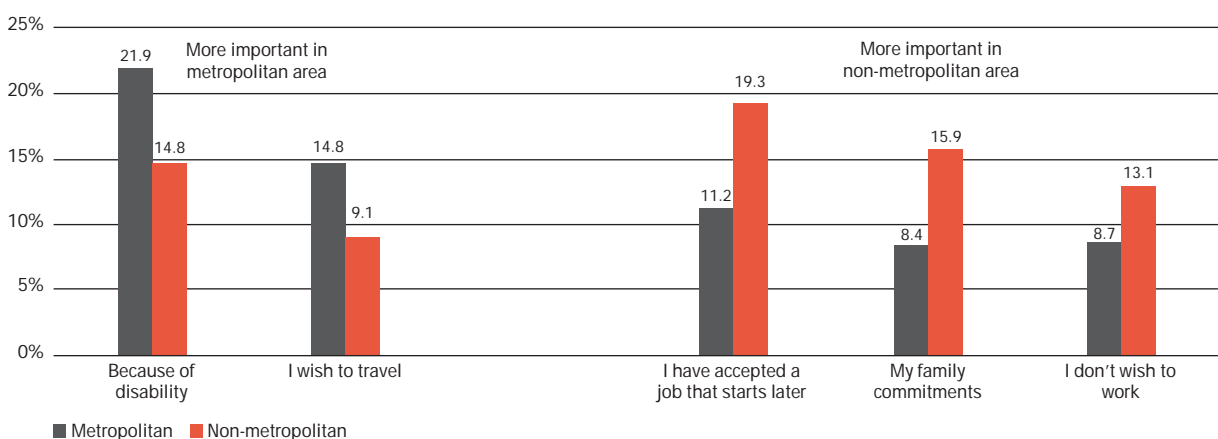


Note: Metropolitan/non-metropolitan location based on address of school attended in 2006.

Reasons for not looking for work also show some regional differentiation (see Figure 5.6). Disability and the desire to travel were relatively more common for Year 12 completers in metropolitan Queensland, while lack

of desire to work, family commitments and waiting for a job to commence were all reasons more commonly given by Year 12 graduates in non-metropolitan Queensland.

Figure 5.6 Main reason for not looking for work of Year 12 completers not studying and not in the labour force, by metropolitan/non-metropolitan location, Queensland 2007



Note: Metropolitan/non-metropolitan location based on address of school attended in 2006.