

## Chapter 4

# Earning: Employment destinations



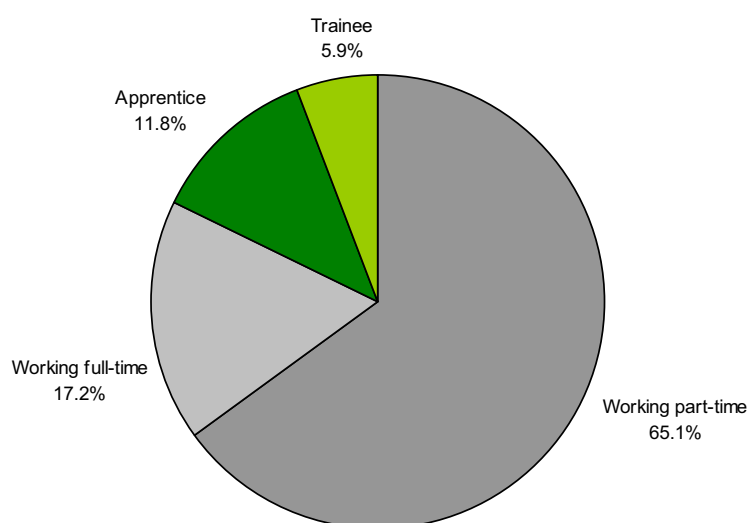
This chapter examines the labour market outcomes of Year 12 completers from 2009 in Queensland. It deals separately with the group as a whole, then examines those not in education or training, those who were studying and working, and apprentices and trainees.

### All Year 12 completers in employment

Most young people who completed Year 12 in 2009 entered the workforce, whether or not they were undertaking further education. Ignoring study or training status, 24 985 (68.2 per cent) of all Year 12 graduates were working at the time of the survey.

One-sixth of those in employment (17.2 per cent) held a full-time job (see Figure 4.1), with a further 65.1 per cent working part-time. Apprentices and trainees who predominantly work full-time (see Figure 4.9) made up 11.8 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively.

**Figure 4.1: Work destinations of all Year 12 completers in employment, Queensland 2010**

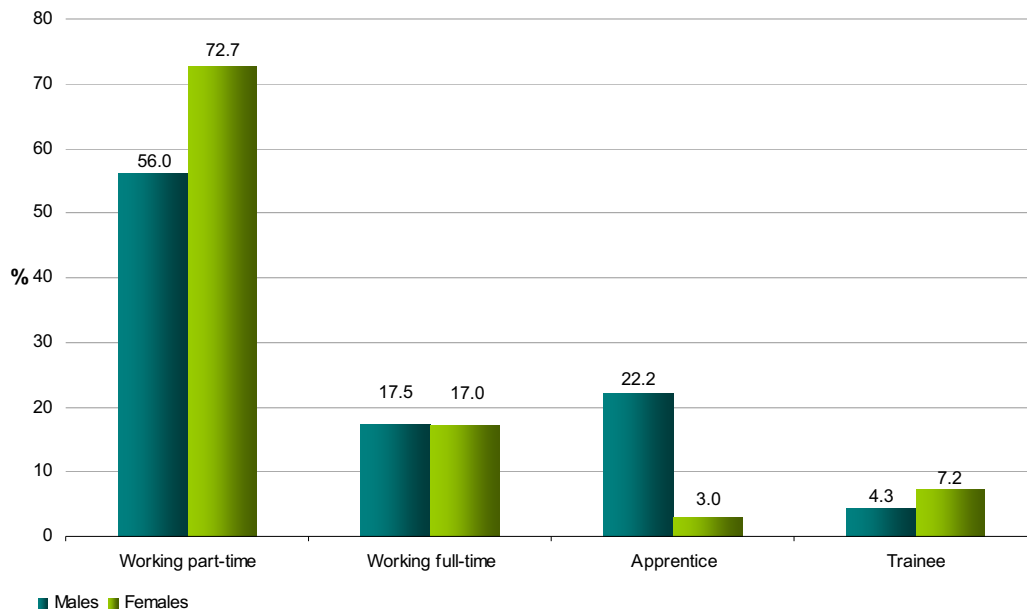


Note: Based on all Year 12 completers in some form of employment.

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 (72.7 per cent compared to 56.0 per cent) and were more likely to be a trainee (7.2 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent). Conversely, male Year 12 graduates in employment were around seven times more likely to have commenced an apprenticeship (22.2 per cent compared to 3.0 per cent for females).



**Figure 4.2: Work destinations of all Year 12 completers in employment, by sex, Queensland 2010**



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 over half of the Year 12 graduates in Queensland (51.2 per cent) were working in just two occupational groups — Sales Assistants and Food Handlers. These are occupational groups dominated by part-time workers, where wages and skill requirements are low. The other main occupations were Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries, Waiters, and Building and Construction Skilled Workers, which together account for a further 21.8 per cent of workers.

**Table 4.1: Occupational groups of all Year 12 completers in employment, Queensland 2010**

Occupational groups	no.	%
Sales Assistants	9 782	39.2
Food Handlers	3 002	12.0
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	2 562	10.3
Waiters	1 634	6.5
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	1 241	5.0
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	1 009	4.0
Child Care & Education-related Workers	936	3.7
Labourers	662	2.6
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	574	2.3
Electrical & Electronics Trades	572	2.3
Storepersons	550	2.2
Metal & Engineering Trades	488	2.0
Automotive Workers	416	1.7
Government & Defence	236	0.9
Marketing & Sales Representatives	222	0.9
Factory & Machine Workers	206	0.8
Other	893	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 985</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



In considering these findings, it should be noted that nearly six in ten of all Year 12 completers in employment were combining work with further education or training (59.1 per cent).

There are also important differences in occupations by sex as illustrated in Figure 4.3. The three most common occupational groups for female Year 12 graduates accounted for 82.9 per cent of employment:

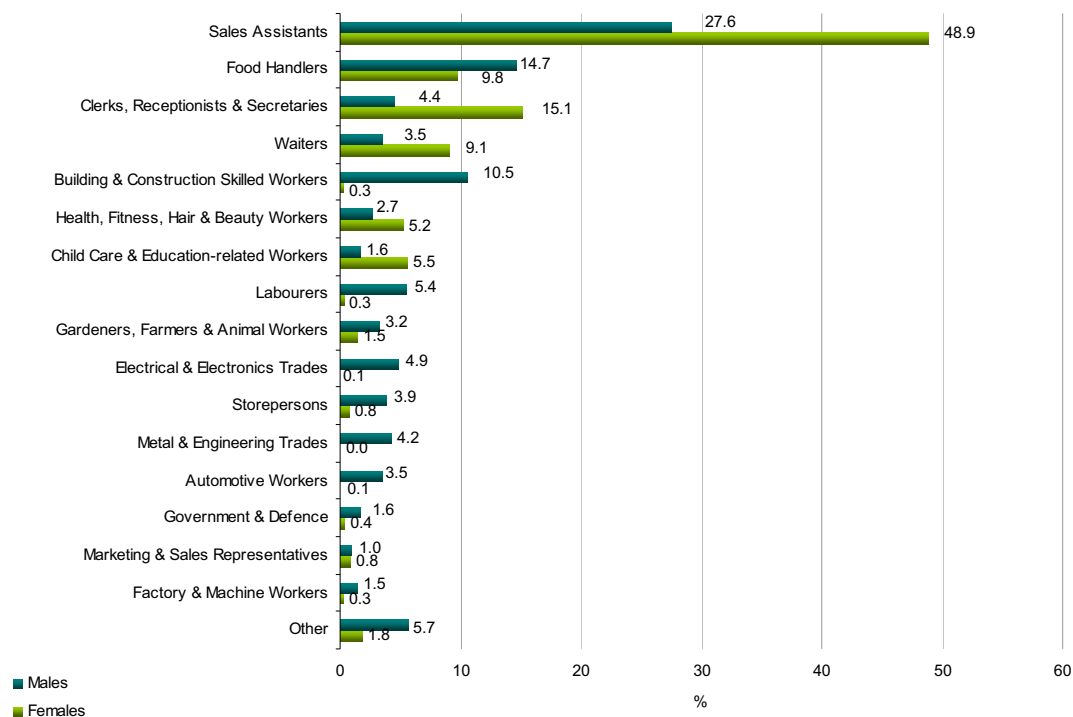
- Sales Assistants
- Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries
- Food Handlers and Waiters.

For male Year 12 graduates, the most common areas of employment were in three occupational groups and accounted for 52.8 per cent of employment:

- Sales Assistants
- Food Handlers
- Building and Construction Skilled Workers.

Employment in most other occupational groups showed segmentation along sex lines, with females more frequently employed as Child Care & Education-Related Workers, while male employment was more frequent in Metal and Engineering Trades and Automotive Workers.

**Figure 4.3: Occupational groups of all Year 12 completers in employment, by sex, Queensland 2010**



In addition to details of occupation, Year 12 graduates provided details of the industry in which their employment takes place (see Table A4B in Appendix 4 for categories). Figure 4.4 details the industry categories for all workers and supports the findings for

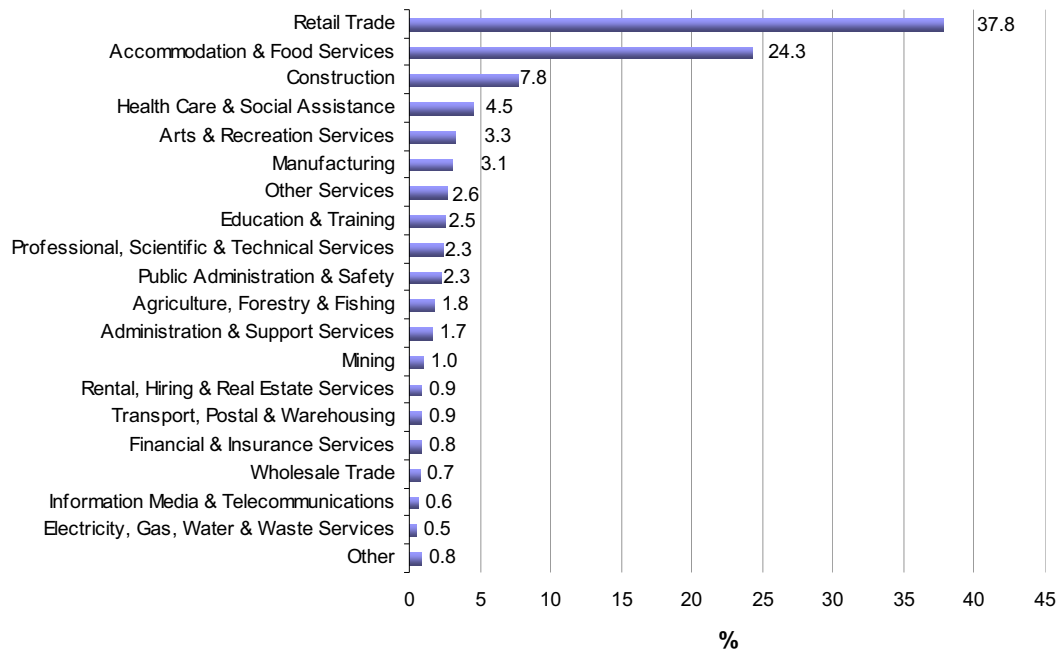


occupational groups which show high proportions of Year 12 completers working in just two industry areas:

- Retail Trade
- Accommodation and Food Services.

Between them, these two categories account for 62.1 per cent of all Year 12 completers in the labour market. It should be noted that over four in ten of all Year 12 completers in employment (41.8 per cent) were students working part-time.

**Figure 4.4: Industry categories of all Year 12 completers in employment, Queensland 2010**



Note: This figure and subsequent tables use industry categories based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See Appendix 4 for further information.

## Casual workers

Overall, there were 16 193 Year 12 graduates who were employed on a casual basis, which accounts for almost two-thirds (64.8 per cent) of the 24 985 in paid employment. This figure excludes 518 apprentices and trainees who stated they were employed on a casual basis. This is due to the fact that apprentices and trainees entered into a contract arrangement, and therefore cannot be employed on a casual basis.

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 90.6 per cent of all casual workers (56.2 per cent who were combining part-time work with study and 34.4 per cent who were working part-time with no further education or training).

Year 12 graduates working full-time made up only 9.4 per cent of all casual workers (8.5 per cent who were working full-time with no further education or training and 0.9 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 2010**

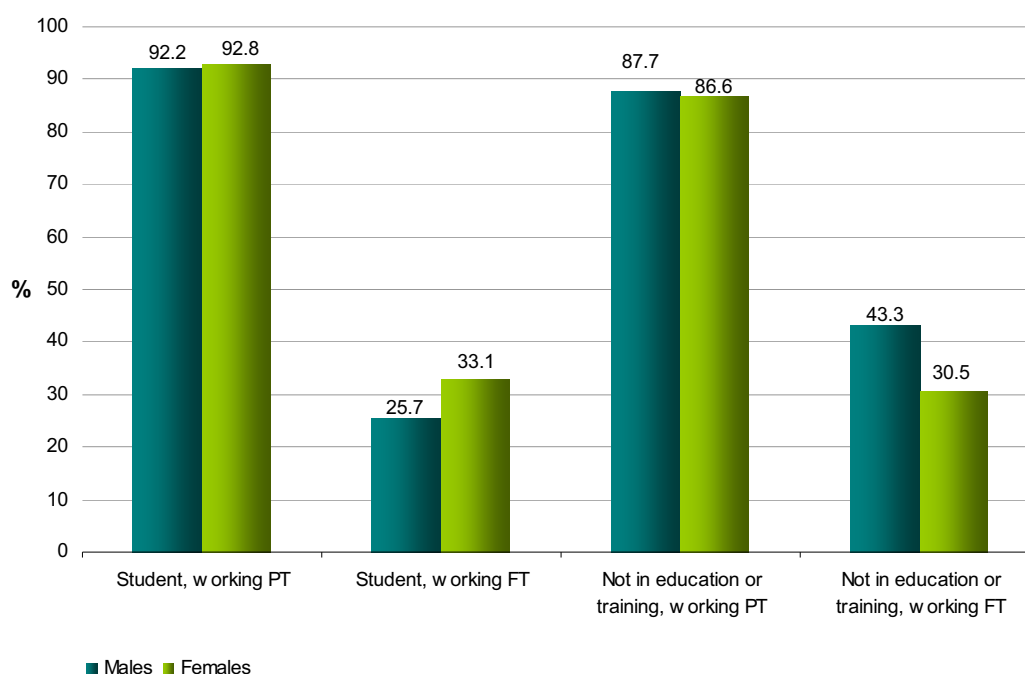
Work destination and study status	Males		Females		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Student, working part-time	3 350	50.9	5 749	59.8	9 099	56.2
Student, working full-time	58	0.9	95	1.0	153	0.9
Not in education or training, working part-time	2 413	36.7	3 159	32.9	5 572	34.4
Not in education or training, working full-time	758	11.5	611	6.4	1 369	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16 193</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

For Year 12 graduates who were combining full-time work with study, the rate of casual employment was 25.7 per cent for males and 33.1 per cent for females, while the rate of casual employment for those who were working full-time without any further education or training was 43.3 per cent for males and 30.5 per cent for females.

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 every ten students. The rate of casual employment was also high among the group who entered part-time work with no further education or training, accounting for 86.6 per cent for females and 87.7 per cent for males.

**Figure 4.5: Proportion of Year 12 completers in casual employment, by sex, Queensland 2010**



## 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 almost three in ten Year 12 completers (27.9 per cent).



Data for the 10 211 Year 12 graduates in this group are shown in Figure 4.6. Females were more likely to be working part-time (64.5 per cent compared to 60.9 per cent), while males were more likely than females to be in a full-time job (39.1 per cent compared to 35.5 per cent).

**Figure 4.6: Work destinations of Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2010**

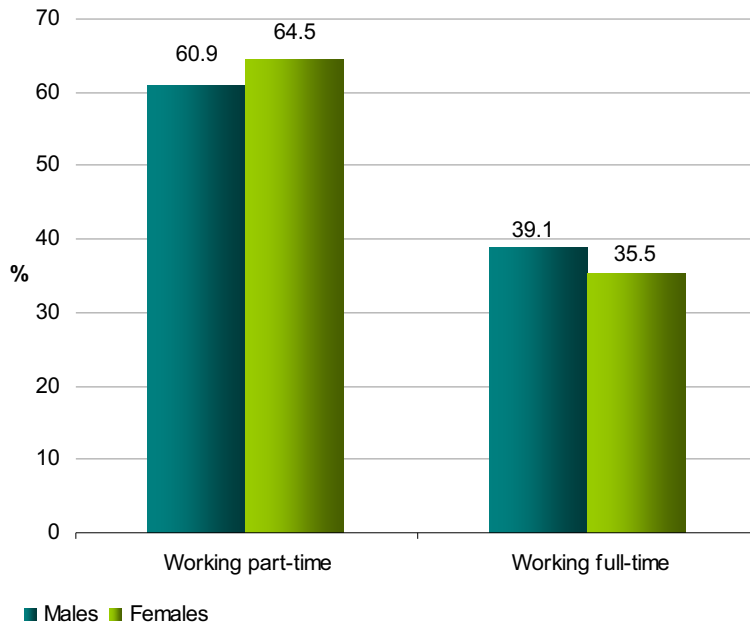


Table 4.3 reports the hours worked by Year 12 graduates not in further education or training. Almost two-thirds of these Year 12 graduates (62.6 per cent) were working 25 hours per week or more.

**Table 4.3: Hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, Queensland 2010**

	Hours worked per week						Total
	1-7	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-39	40+	
no.	313	960	2 545	2 605	1 857	1 931	10 211
%	3.1	9.4	24.9	25.5	18.2	18.9	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 15–24 hours per week (24.0 per cent), while female workers were most likely to be working 25–34 hours per week (27.0 per cent).



**Figure 4.7: Hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2010**

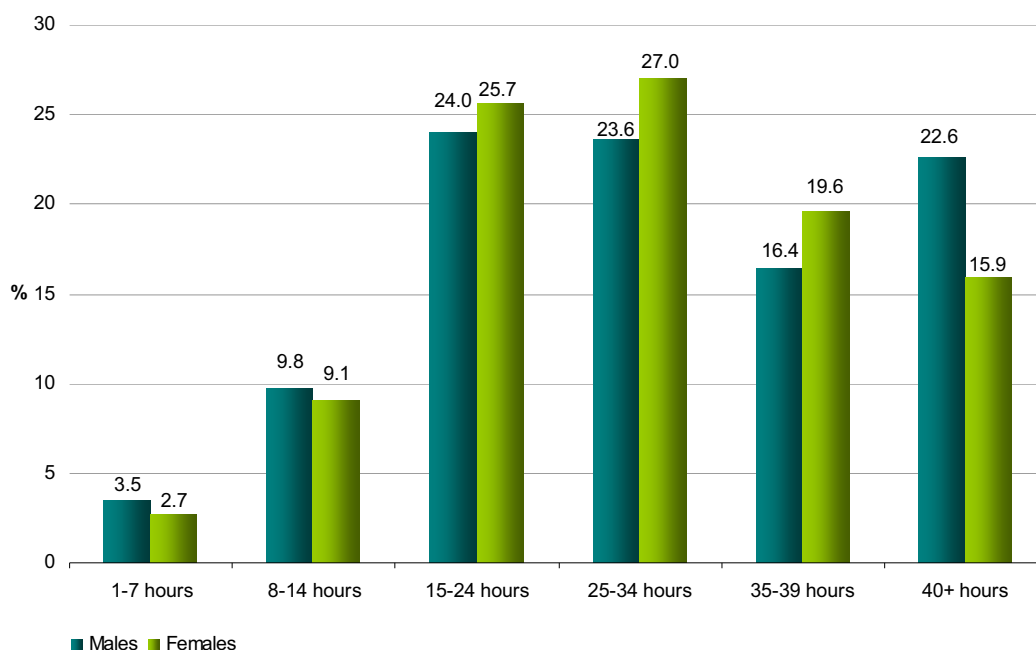


Figure 4.8 shows the occupations entered by Year 12 completers not in further education or training, by sex. For both males and females in this group, the single largest occupational group in which they were employed was Sales Assistants, followed by Food Handlers for males and Clerks, Receptionists and 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 Labourers, followed by Other occupations. 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 (64.7 per cent).

Among female Year 12 completers, the top four occupations of Sales Assistants, Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries, Food Handlers and Waiters account for over eight in ten (84.7 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 4.8: Occupational groups of Year 12 completers in employment and not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2010**

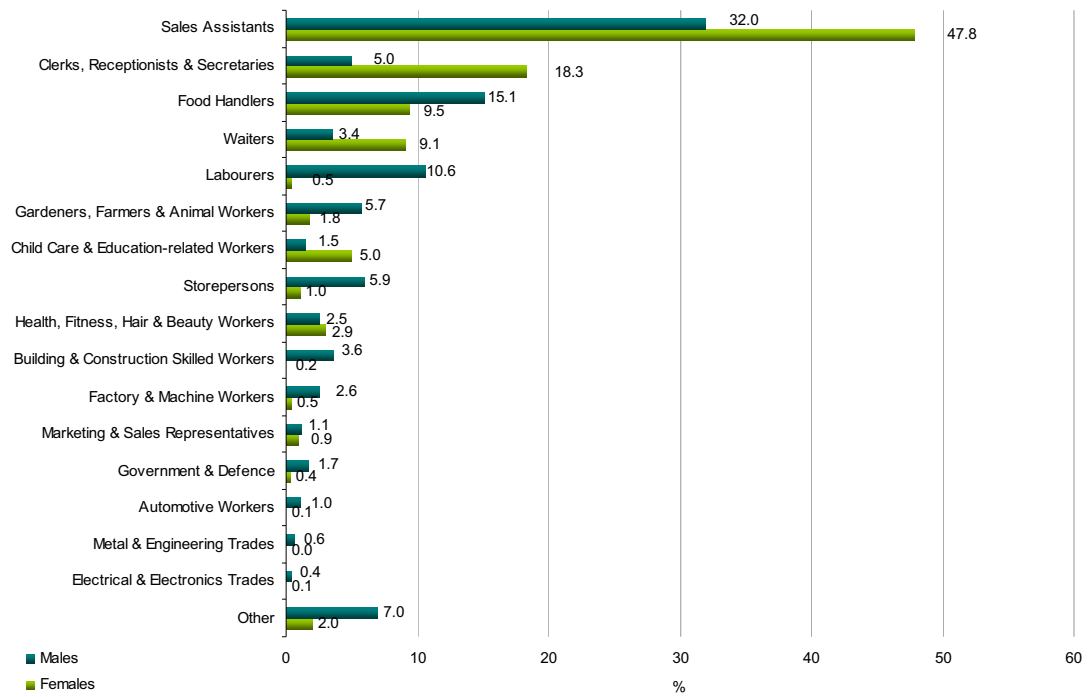






Table 4.4 reports the main industry areas entered by Year 12 completers not in education or training. It shows that Retail Trade and Accommodation and Food Services were the main industry areas for both full-time and part-time workers. In the case of Year 12 completers working part-time, approximately three-quarters (78.1 per cent) worked in Retail and Accommodation and Food Services. In the case of Year 12 completers working full-time, while these two categories still dominated (41.6 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 2010**

Industry category	Working full-time		Working part-time	
	no.	%	no.	%
Retail Trade	1 076	28.4	2 981	46.4
Accommodation & Food Services	499	13.2	2 030	31.6
Construction	326	8.6	157	2.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	228	6.0	214	3.3
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	234	6.2	90	1.4
Arts & Recreation Services	94	2.5	229	3.6
Manufacturing	229	6.1	75	1.2
Public Administration & Safety	198	5.2	40	0.6
Education & Training	112	3.0	125	1.9
Administration & Support Services	100	2.6	115	1.8
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	147	3.9	57	0.9
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	69	1.8	57	0.9
Other Services	71	1.9	53	0.8
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	97	2.6	25	0.4
Wholesale Trade	75	2.0	31	0.5
Financial & Insurance Services	72	1.9	25	0.4
Mining	67	1.8	10	0.2
Information Media & Telecommunications	36	1.0	34	0.5
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	22	0.6	10	0.2
Other	33	0.9	61	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 419</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Excludes 7 workers 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 24 985 Year 12 graduates working, the majority (14 774 or 59.1 per cent) were also studying.

Table 4.5 compares the hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and study, according to study level. Over half of the university students who have jobs work up to 14 hours per week (58.0 per cent) and a further one-third work between 15 and 24 hours per week (33.7 per cent). VET Certificate IV+ students have a similar pattern of employment, although they tend to work longer hours. VET Certificate I–II and 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 2010**

		Hours worked per week						
		1-7	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-39	40+	Total
University (degree)	no.	1 307	3 294	2 672	442	102	114	7 931
	%	16.5	41.5	33.7	5.6	1.3	1.4	100.0
VET Cert IV+	no.	183	466	499	182	217	253	1 800
	%	10.2	25.9	27.7	10.1	12.1	14.1	100.0
VET Cert III	no.	55	129	221	238	1 041	1 326	3 010
	%	1.8	4.3	7.3	7.9	34.6	44.1	100.0
VET Cert I-II	no.	21	64	73	50	90	101	399
	%	5.3	16.0	18.3	12.5	22.6	25.3	100.0
Study other/unspecified	no.	76	137	206	152	429	634	1 634
	%	4.7	8.4	12.6	9.3	26.3	38.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	no.	<b>1 642</b>	<b>4 090</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 879</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>14 774</b>
	%	<b>11.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 4.9 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 are predominantly employed full-time.

**Figure 4.9: Hours worked by Year 12 completers in employment and study, by broad study destination, Queensland 2010**

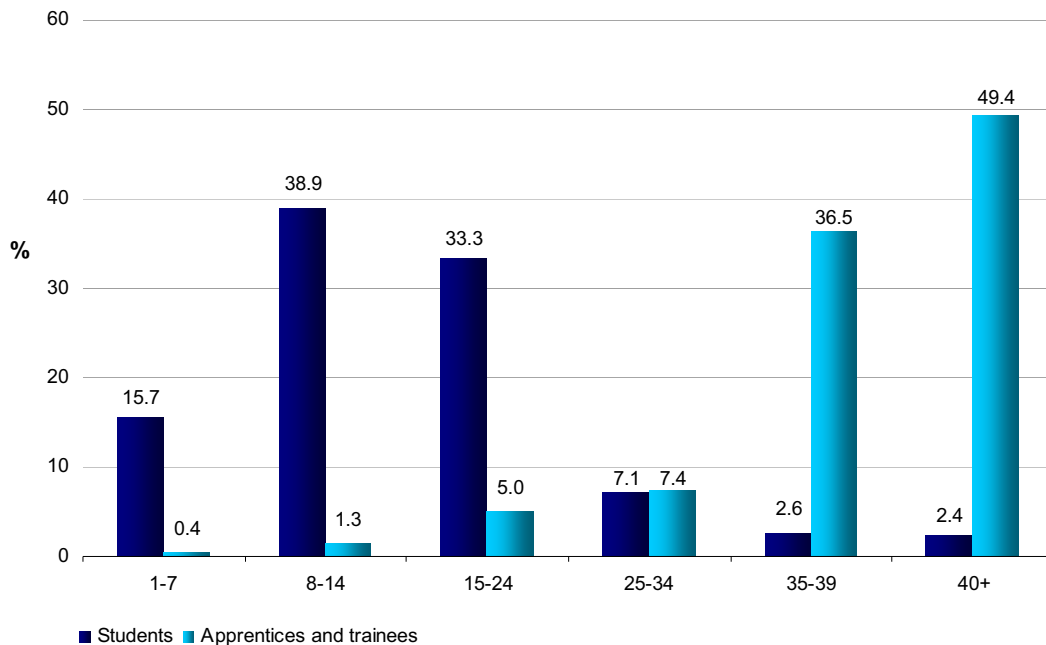


Table 4.6 shows the occupational groups in which Year 12 completers in employment and study were working. It can be seen that over half (50.1 per cent) were working in the two main occupational groups of Sales Assistants (38.0 per cent) and Food Handlers (12.1 per cent) while the remainder were dispersed in small numbers across a large range of occupational groups.



**Table 4.6: Occupational groups of Year 12 completers in employment and study, Queensland 2010**

Occupational group	no.	%
Sales Assistants	5 616	38.0
Food Handlers	1 781	12.1
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	1 294	8.8
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	1 068	7.2
Waiters	963	6.5
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	728	4.9
Child Care & Education-related Workers	582	3.9
Electrical & Electronics Trades	548	3.7
Metal & Engineering Trades	460	3.1
Automotive Workers	366	2.5
Storepersons	224	1.5
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	210	1.4
Labourers	155	1.0
Government & Defence	136	0.9
Marketing & Sales Representatives	118	0.8
Factory & Machine Workers	62	0.4
Other	463	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Occupational groups are based on those used by the Commonwealth Department of Education, 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. Table 4.7 indicates the level of study reported by apprentices and trainees in this survey. Almost six in ten of all apprenticeship and traineeship studies occur at the VET Certificate III level (57.6 per cent). However, trainees were more than five times as likely as apprentices to undergo training at the VET Certificate II level (11.2 per cent compared to 2.1 per cent).

It is also important to note that the industry areas and occupational groups of apprentices and trainees were 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 Handlers, but were Building and Construction, Electrical and Electronic Trades, and Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries. These three categories account for more than four in ten of all apprentices and trainees (46.6 per cent).

**Table 4.7: Level of study of Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2010**

Level of study	Apprentices		Trainees		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
VET Dip/Adv Dip	40	1.4	67	4.5	107	2.4
VET Cert IV	248	8.4	99	6.7	347	7.9
VET Cert III	1 802	61.3	740	50.2	2 542	57.6
VET Cert II	61	2.1	165	11.2	226	5.1
VET Cert I	23	0.8	9	0.6	32	0.7
VET unspecified	409	13.9	75	5.1	484	11.0
Unknown/other study	357	12.1	318	21.6	675	15.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 940</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 473</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 413</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 4.8: Occupational groups of Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2010**

Occupational group	no.	%
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	992	22.5
Electrical & Electronics Trades	535	12.1
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	531	12.0
Metal & Engineering Trades	456	10.3
Food Handlers	374	8.5
Automotive Workers	352	8.0
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	337	7.6
Sales Assistants	298	6.8
Child Care & Education-related Workers	123	2.8
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	91	2.1
Government & Defence	55	1.2
Labourers	38	0.9
Factory & Machine Workers	33	0.7
Waiters	31	0.7
Marketing & Sales Representatives	22	0.5
Storepersons	16	0.4
Other	129	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Occupational groups are based on those used by the Commonwealth Department of Education, 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, Other Services, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade, while trainees were more evenly distributed across a range of industry areas (see Table 4.9). For the latter group, Retail, Accommodation and Food Services and Health Care and Social Assistance were the most common areas, but many other industry areas also emerged as important destinations — namely Public Administration and Safety, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, and Construction.



**Table 4.9: Industry categories of Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2010**

Industry category	Apprentices		Trainees	
	no.	%	no.	%
Construction	1 233	42.0	90	6.1
Other Services	397	13.5	37	2.5
Manufacturing	334	11.4	49	3.3
Retail Trade	307	10.4	240	16.3
Accommodation & Food Service	208	7.1	232	15.8
Mining	109	3.7	38	2.6
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	94	3.2	93	6.3
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	65	2.2	10	0.7
Public Administration & Safety	45	1.5	133	9.0
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	31	1.1	32	2.2
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	18	0.6	20	1.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	17	0.6	187	12.7
Wholesale Trade	12	0.4	17	1.2
Arts & Recreation Services	12	0.4	63	4.3
Administration & Support Services	8	0.3	61	4.1
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	7	0.2	35	2.4
Information Media & Telecommunications	6	0.2	21	1.4
Financial & Insurance Services	3	0.1	48	3.3
Education & Training	3	0.1	47	3.2
Other	29	1.0	19	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 938</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Excludes 3 apprentices and trainees who did not 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 (93.6 per cent and 70.4 per cent respectively).

**Table 4.10: Hours worked by Year 12 completers in apprenticeships and traineeships, Queensland 2010**

		Hours worked per week						Total
		1-7	8-14	15-24	25-34	35-39	40+	
Apprentices	no.	6	12	52	118	1 025	1 727	2 940
	%	0.2	0.4	1.8	4.0	34.9	58.7	100.0
Trainees	no.	13	46	167	210	584	453	1 473
	%	0.9	3.1	11.3	14.3	39.6	30.8	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, 14 385 (39.3 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. Deferrals are discussed in further detail in Chapter 2.

As discussed in Chapter 4, over two-thirds (68.2 per cent) of Year 12 graduates were in paid employment at the time of the survey. Of the one-third that was not working, almost six in ten were in full-time study (59.6 per cent) with a further 4.5 per cent engaged in part-time study.

The survey also found that 9.4 per cent of Year 12 completers were not studying, not working but seeking work, and a further 2.0 per cent were not studying, not working and not seeking work.

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

#### Not learning

Table 5.1 shows that more than seven in ten of the Year 12 graduates who did not enter further education or training were working in either a full-time (26.3 per cent) or part-time (44.7 per cent) capacity. Females were more likely than males to be working part-time, and less likely than males to be seeking work.

**Table 5.1: Year 12 completers not in education or training, by sex, Queensland 2010**

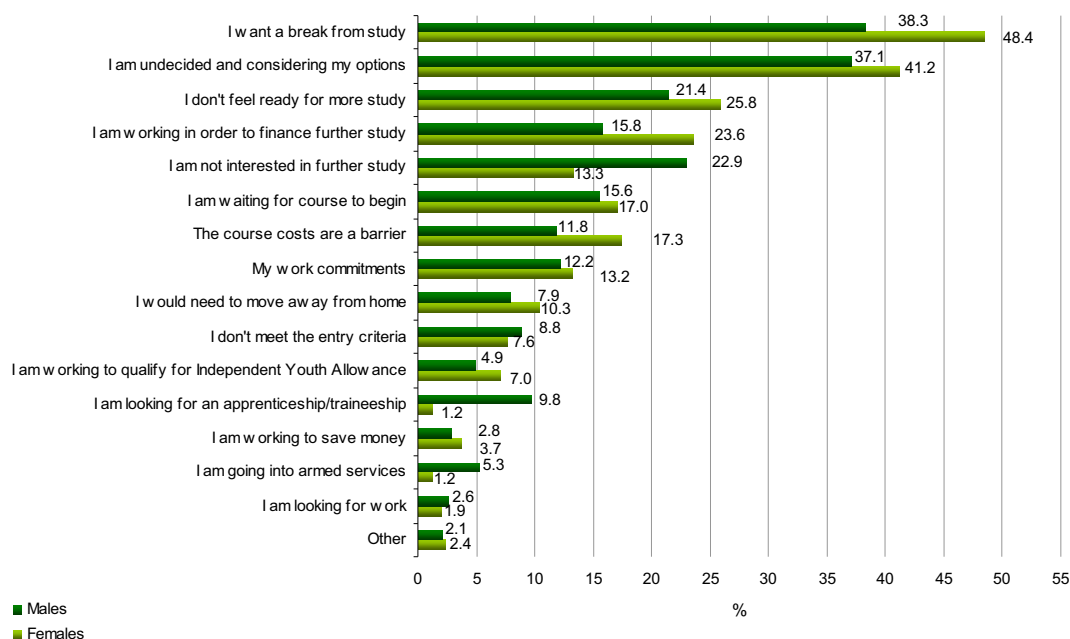
	Males		Females		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Working full-time	1 768	25.7	2 020	26.9	3 788	26.3
Working part-time	2 758	40.1	3 665	48.8	6 423	44.7
Seeking work	1 932	28.1	1 505	20.0	3 437	23.9
Not studying/not in the labour force	414	6.0	323	4.3	737	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 513</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14 385</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 38.3 per cent of males and 48.4 per cent of females). The next most common reason given was that they were undecided and considering options (37.1 per cent of males and 41.2 per cent of females).

Among males, the third most common reason cited was no interest in further study (22.9 per cent), while females reported that they did not feel ready for further study (25.8 per cent).



**Figure 5.1: Reasons of Year 12 completers for not studying, by sex, Queensland 2010**



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 supports the patterns described above in broad terms.

**Table 5.2: Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, by sex, Queensland 2010**

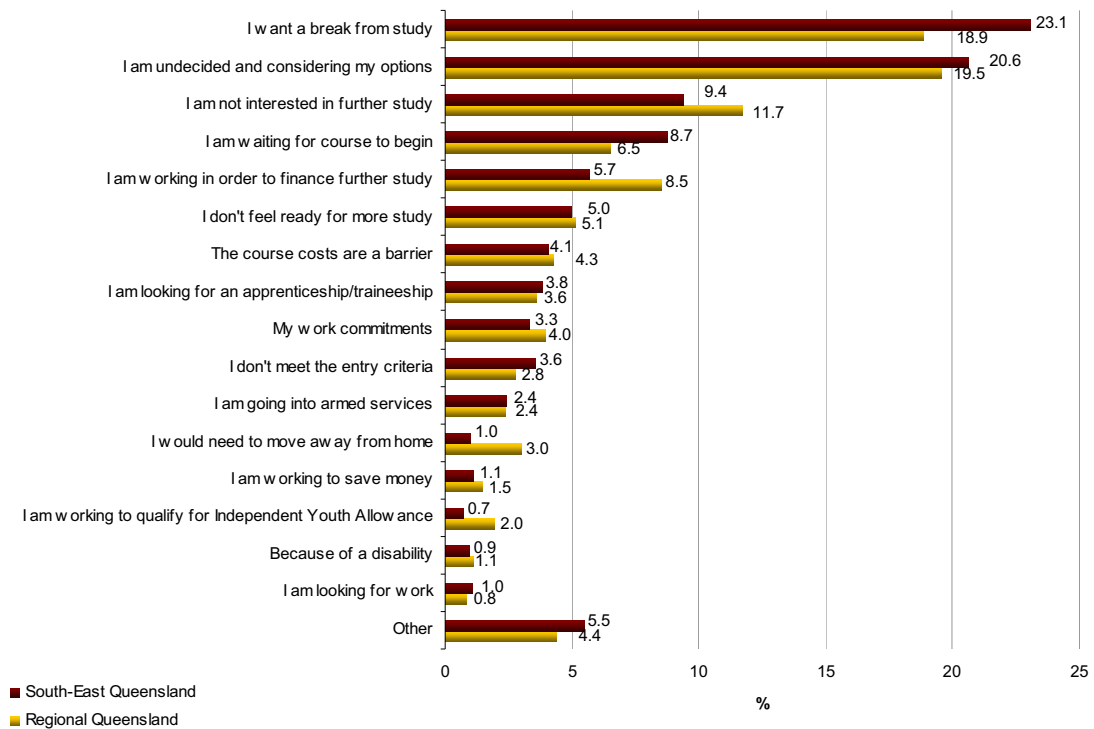
	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
I want a break from study	18.6	24.2	21.5
I am undecided and considering my options	18.8	21.5	20.2
I am not interested in further study	13.3	7.5	10.3
I am waiting for course to begin	7.8	8.0	7.9
I am working in order to finance further study	5.4	7.9	6.7
I don't feel ready for more study	4.3	5.7	5.0
The course costs are a barrier	2.8	5.4	4.1
I am looking for an apprenticeship/traineeship	7.0	0.7	3.8
My work commitments	3.8	3.3	3.6
I don't meet the entry criteria	3.5	3.1	3.3
I am going into armed services	4.0	1.0	2.4
I would need to move away from home	1.3	2.2	1.8
I am working to save money	1.1	1.4	1.2
I am working to qualify for Independent Youth Allowance	1.1	1.2	1.2
Because of a disability	1.2	0.8	1.0
I am looking for work	1.4	0.6	1.0
Other	4.7	5.5	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The main reason given for not continuing with study showed little difference in relation to the geographical location of the Year 12 completers' school (see Figure 5.2). Year 12 graduates from both South-East Queensland and Regional Queensland cited the desire to take a break from study, being undecided and considering options,



and not being interested in further studies most frequently as the main reason for not studying.

**Figure 5.2: Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, by South-East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2010**



Note: South-East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2009.

Of the 4174 Year 12 completers who were not learning or earning, there were two distinct groups of young people — the 3437 young people (9.4 per cent) who were seeking work, and the 737 (or 2.0 per cent) who were not seeking work.

### Not learning, not earning but seeking work

Table 5.3 provides key characteristics of the 3437 Year 12 graduates who were not learning, not earning but were seeking work.

QCIA graduates (23.1 per cent) and Indigenous Year 12 graduates (22.6 per cent) were more likely to be not studying and seeking work than the broader population (9.4 per cent).

It should be noted that those Year 12 completers awarded a QCIA have noticeably different destinations than those of the larger group of Year 12 completers due to their impairment or learning difficulty, and therefore comparisons should not be made between the two groups.

Also, males were more likely than females to be in this category (11.0 per cent compared to 7.9 per cent).

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 learning, not earning but seeking work, by key characteristics, Queensland 2010**

	no.	%
All Year 12 graduates	3 437	9.4
Males	1 932	11.0
Females	1 505	7.9
Indigenous	234	22.6
LBOTE	200	11.5
International visa	13	3.2
South-East Queensland	2 304	9.3
Regional Queensland	1 133	9.7
VET qualification (awarded a Year 12 VET in Schools qualification)	2 256	11.3
SAT	404	8.3
QCIA	88	23.1
QCE	2 018	6.8
OP/IBD	1 138	5.1



### Not learning, not earning and not seeking work

The survey found that 737 Year 12 graduates were not learning, not earning and not seeking work, representing 2.0 per cent of Year 12 graduates overall.

The Year 12 completers in this category were analysed according to key characteristics. Table 5.4 indicates which groups were more or less likely to be not learning, not earning and not seeking work at the time of the survey. A high proportion of QCIA graduates (24.7 per cent) were in this category.

**Table 5.4: Year 12 completers not learning, not earning and not seeking work, by key characteristics, Queensland 2010**

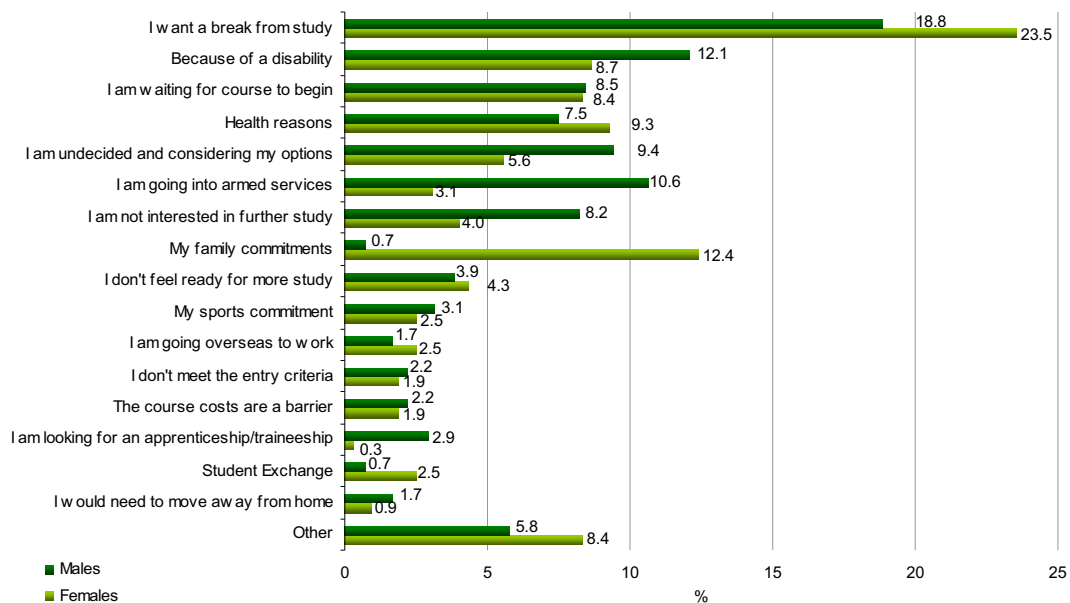
	no.	%
All Year 12 graduates	737	2.0
Males	414	2.4
Females	323	1.7
Indigenous	45	4.3
LBOTE	53	3.0
International visa	10	2.4
South-East Queensland	522	2.1
Regional Queensland	215	1.8
VET qualification (awarded a Year 12 VET in Schools qualification)	385	1.9
SAT	55	1.1
QCIA	94	24.7
QCE	408	1.4
OP/IBD	289	1.3

Figure 5.3 shows the main reasons given for not studying by those Year 12 graduates who were not learning, not earning and not seeking work. The most common main reason for females and males was because they wanted to take a break from study (23.5 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively).

Disability and going into the armed services also emerged as common main reasons among males (12.1 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively). Among females, family commitments and health reasons were the next most common main reasons for not studying (12.4 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively).



**Figure 5.3: Main reason for not studying of Year 12 completers not learning, not earning and not seeking work, by sex, Queensland 2010**



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 accepting a job that starts later being the most common main reason given by male Year 12 completers (20.4 per cent), but being only the sixth most common main reason given by females (9.2 per cent).

The next most common main reasons among male Year 12 graduates were because of health reasons (13.8 per cent) and because of disability (12.6 per cent).

Females most commonly cited travel as the main reason for not looking for work (19.4 per cent), followed by family commitments (18.5 per cent) and health reasons (12.4 per cent).

**Figure 5.4: Main reason for not looking for work of Year 12 completers not learning, not earning and not seeking work, by sex, Queensland 2010**

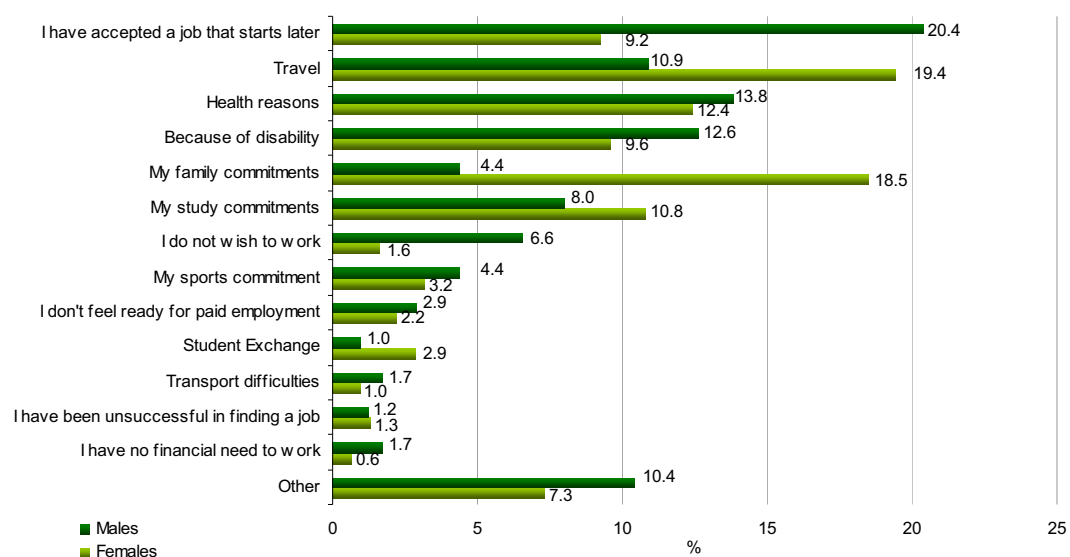
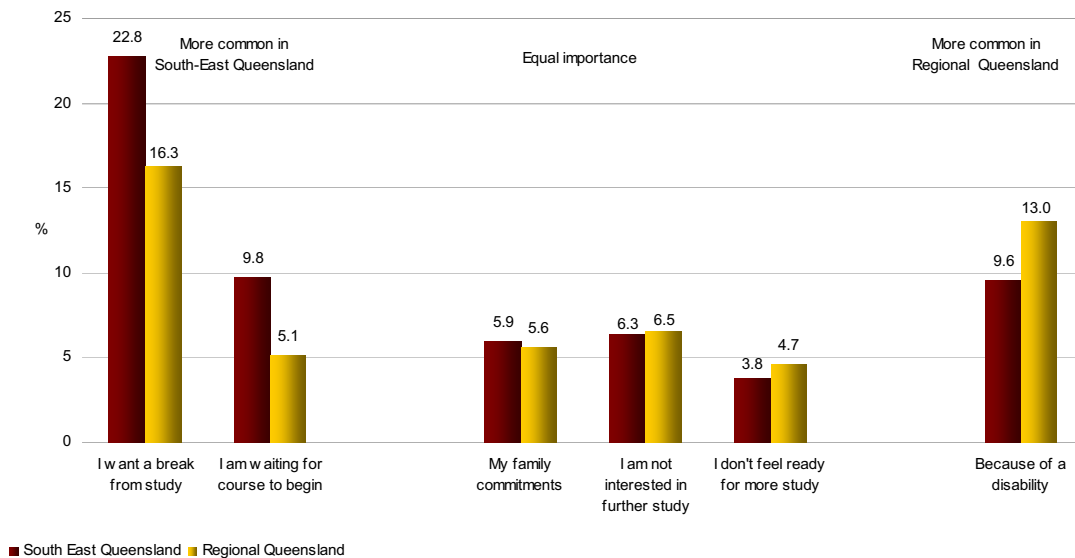




Figure 5.5 shows that geographical location did not have a great deal of influence over the main reason given for not studying by Year 12 completers who were not learning, not earning and not seeking work. However, Year 12 completers in South-East Queensland were more likely than those from Regional Queensland to cite wanting a break from study and waiting for course to begin, while those from Regional Queensland were more likely to cite disability.

**Figure 5.5: Main reason for not studying of Year 12 completers not learning, not earning and not seeking work, by South-East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2010**

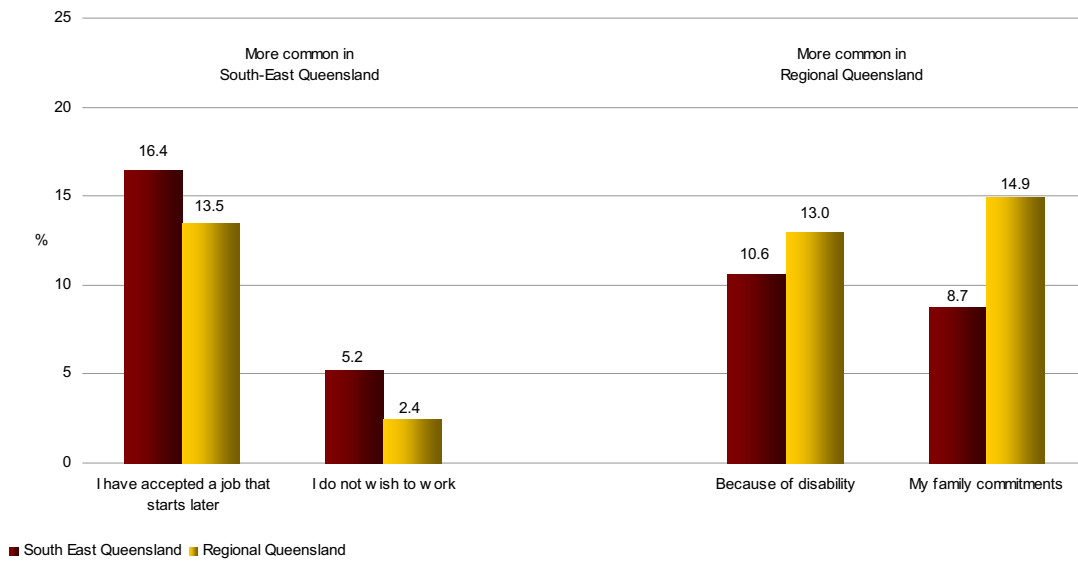


Note: South-East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2009.

Main reasons given by Year 12 completers for not looking for work do show some regional differentiation (see Figure 5.6). Accepting a job that starts later and not wishing to work were more common for Year 12 completers in South-East Queensland, while family commitments and because of disability were the main reasons more commonly given by Year 12 graduates from Regional Queensland.



**Figure 5.6: Main reason for not looking for work of Year 12 completers not learning, not earning and not seeking work, by South-East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2010**



Note: South-East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2009