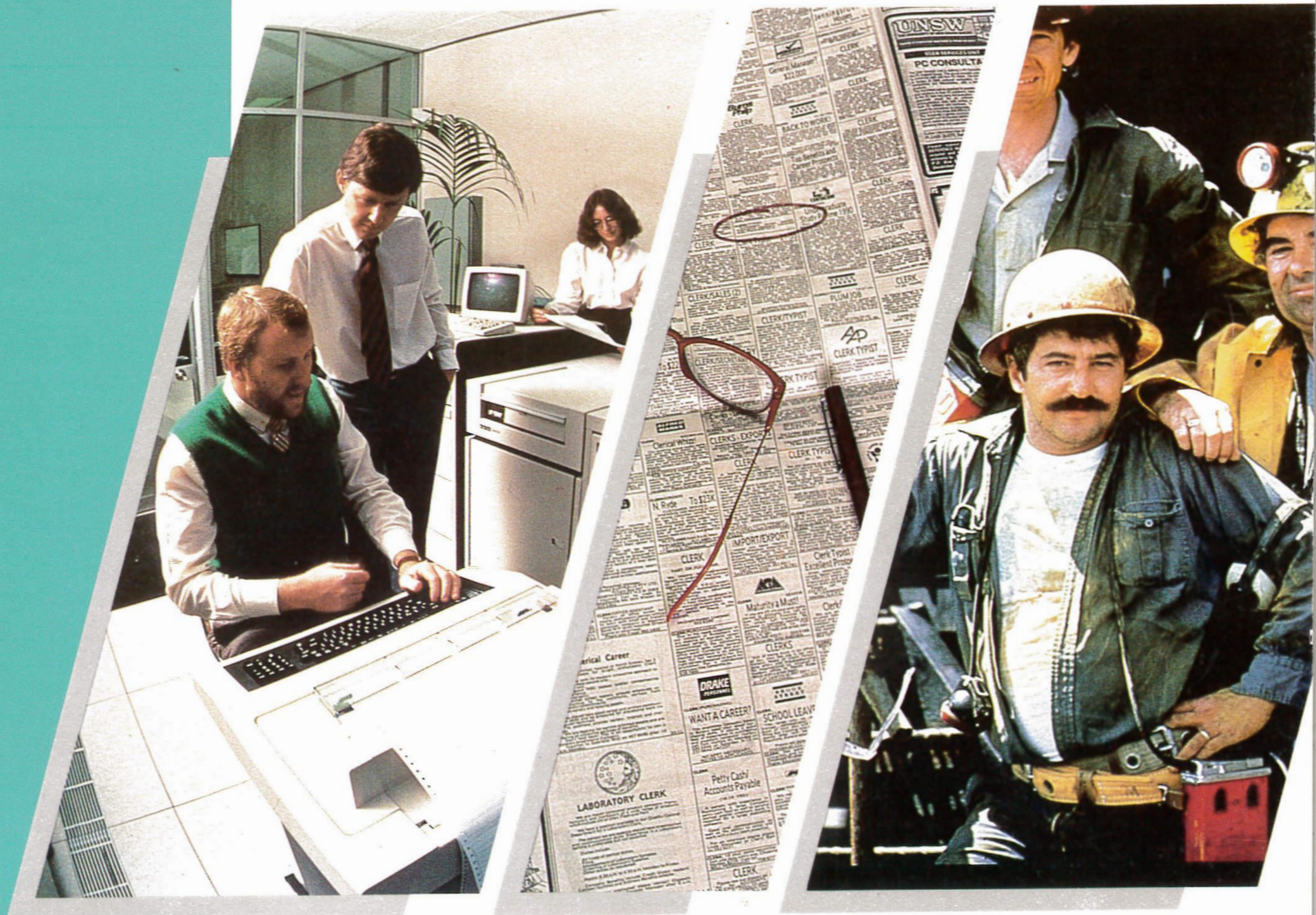


April 1991

PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE AUSTRALIA



EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 6 NOVEMBER 1991

**PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE,
AUSTRALIA**

APRIL 1991

**IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician**

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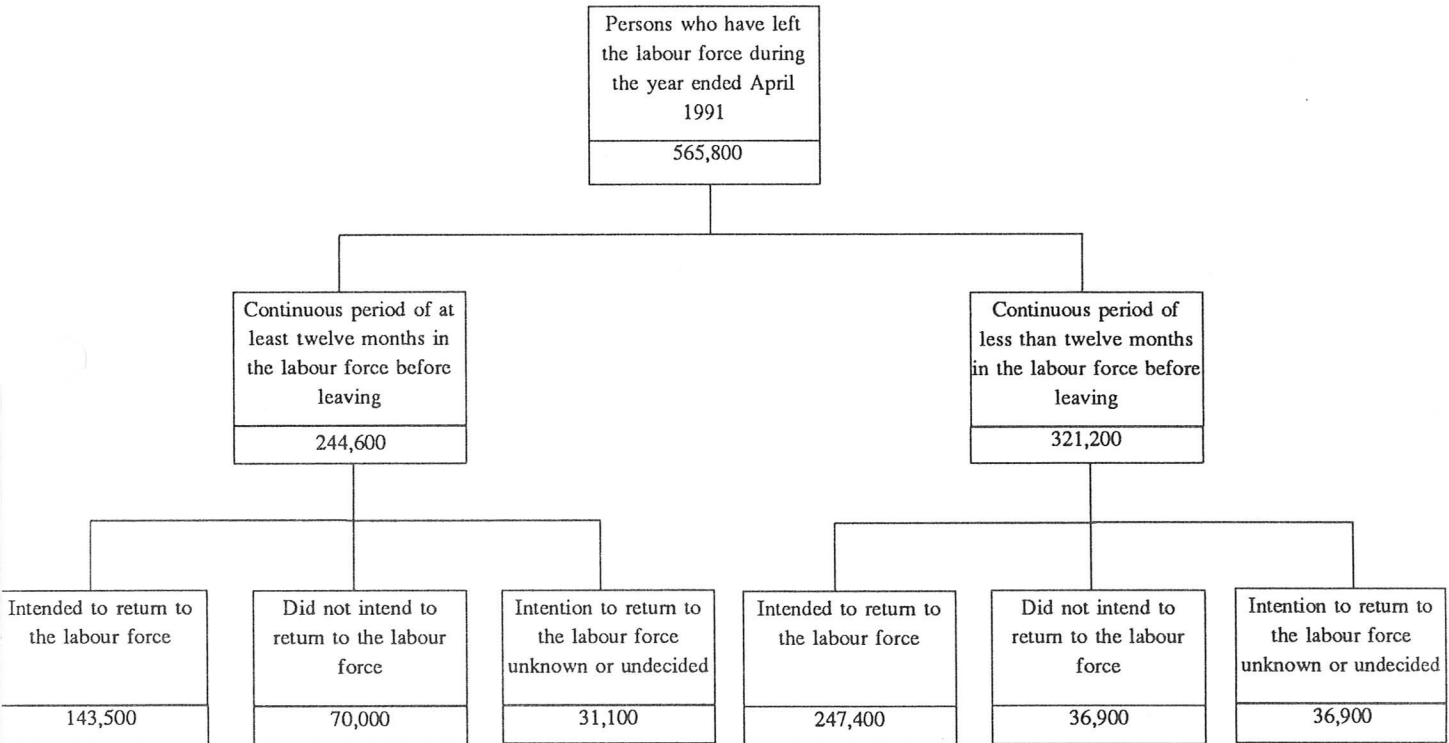
ADDITIONAL DATA The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. An order form for unpublished data can be found on page 19.

INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics*, contact Mr Jon Havelock on Canberra (06) 252 6661 or any ABS State office.
- *for information about other ABS statistics and services* please refer to the last page of this publication.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DIAGRAM 1: PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991



Source: Table 2

Overview

In April 1991, there were 4,844,400 persons not in the labour force (36% of the civilian population aged 15 and over) of whom 565,800 (12%) had left the labour force within the last twelve months.

These 565,800 former labour force participants account for 6 per cent of the 9,172,600 persons who were in the labour force at some stage during the year ending April 1991. A similar ratio was recorded in the 1988 survey.

(Throughout this publication any reference to 'persons who have left the labour force' refers to persons who left the labour force during the year ending April 1991.)

Persons who have left the labour force—(Tables 3 and 5)

Some 66 per cent of persons who left the labour force within the twelve months prior to April were females, of whom over half were in the age group 25 to 44. By contrast females comprised 42 per cent of the labour force in April 1991, of whom 52 per cent were aged between 25 and 44

years. Some 46 per cent of males who left the labour force within the last twelve months were in the 15 to 24 age group.

'Home duties/childcare' was given as the main activity since leaving the labour force by 68 per cent of females (250,500) in April 1991. Similar numbers of males and females gave 'Attending an educational institution' as their main activity (94,750 and 91,800 respectively).

An estimated 69 per cent of persons who left the labour force intended to return to the labour force, with 53 per cent intending to return in under one year. Of persons who had left the labour force, 12 per cent were undecided as to whether they would return.

Of females who left the labour force in the last twelve months, 65 per cent gave their main source of income as 'Someone else's income'. For males, the percentage whose main source of income was 'Someone else's income' was 33 per cent.

Persons who have left the labour force and whose last labour force activity was working—(Tables 8 and 9)

Of the 565,800 persons who left the labour force in the last twelve months, 341,500 (60%) stated that their last labour force activity was working. Of these people, 59 per cent intended to return to the labour force at some stage.

Job leavers comprised 61 per cent of persons who had left the labour force in the last twelve months whose previous activity was working. The most commonly stated reasons for leaving were 'pregnancy/to have children' (26%). Some 21 per cent stated they had retired/didn't want to work any longer, while 19 per cent left their job to return to study.

For those who were 'job losers', 45 per cent gave 'job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies' as the cause of job loss, while 31 per cent said they were retrenched.

Of persons whose last labour force activity was working, 25 per cent had worked as 'labourers and related workers' in their last occupation. (By contrast, 15 per cent of employed persons are in this occupation group.)

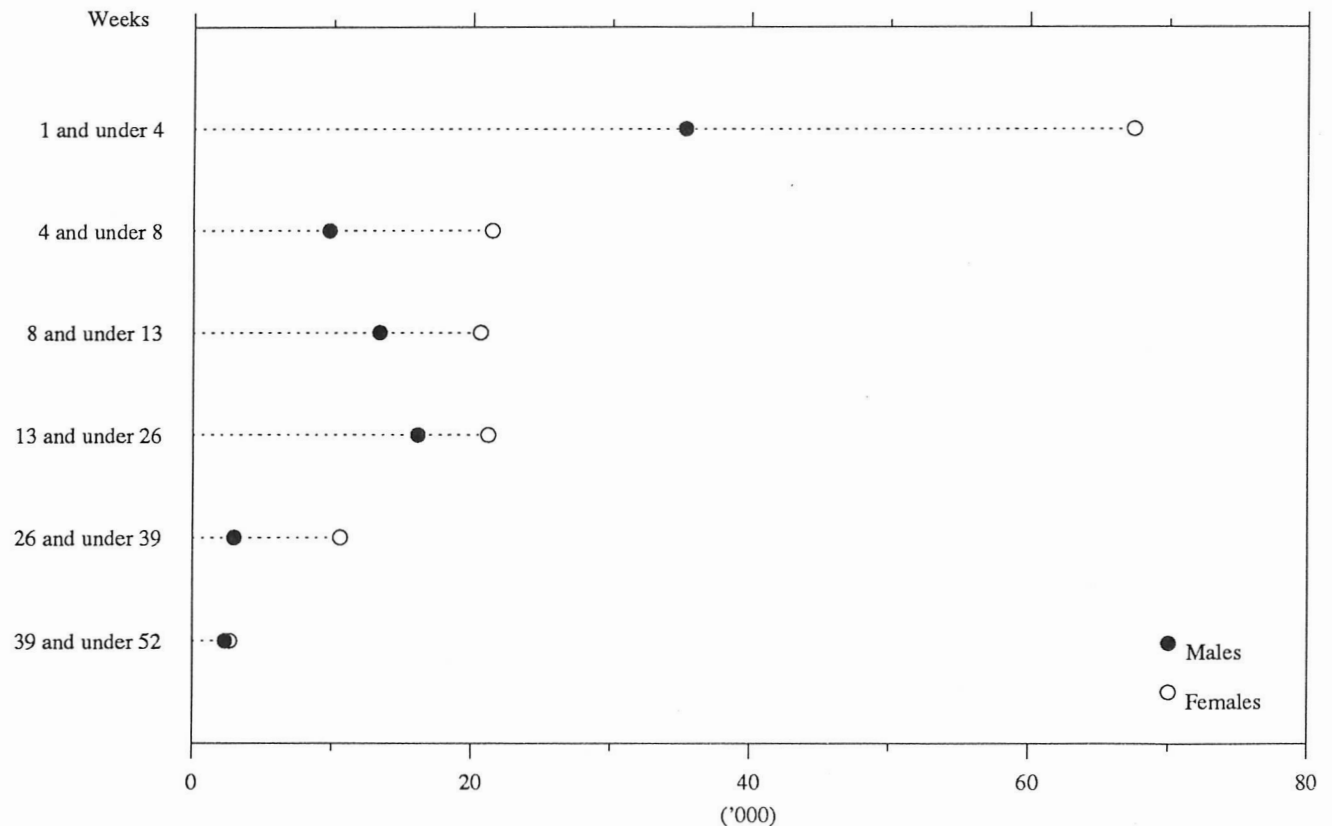
Persons who have left the labour force and whose last labour force activity was looking for work—(Table 10 and Diagram 2)

There were 224,300 persons who had left the labour force and whose last labour force activity was looking for work.

Of these people:

- 74 per cent had been in the labour force for less than one year before leaving
- 54 per cent had looked for part-time before leaving the labour force and 37 per cent had been looking for full-time work. The remaining 9 per cent had looked for both forms of work
- 49 per cent ceased looking for work for personal reasons
- 46 per cent left the labour force at some stage in the previous 3 weeks
- 44 per cent were aged 15 to 24
- 17 per cent were aged 45 and over

DIAGRAM 2: PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHOSE LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY WAS LOOKING FOR WORK: TIME SINCE LEFT LABOUR FORCE (WEEKS), APRIL 1991



Source: Table 10

Persons who have left the labour force and intended to return to the labour force—(Tables 5 and 6 and Diagram 3)

Of those 390,900 persons who intended to return to the labour force, 33 per cent had gained post-school qualifications. A further 20 per cent had attended the highest level of secondary school available and 13 per cent were still at school.

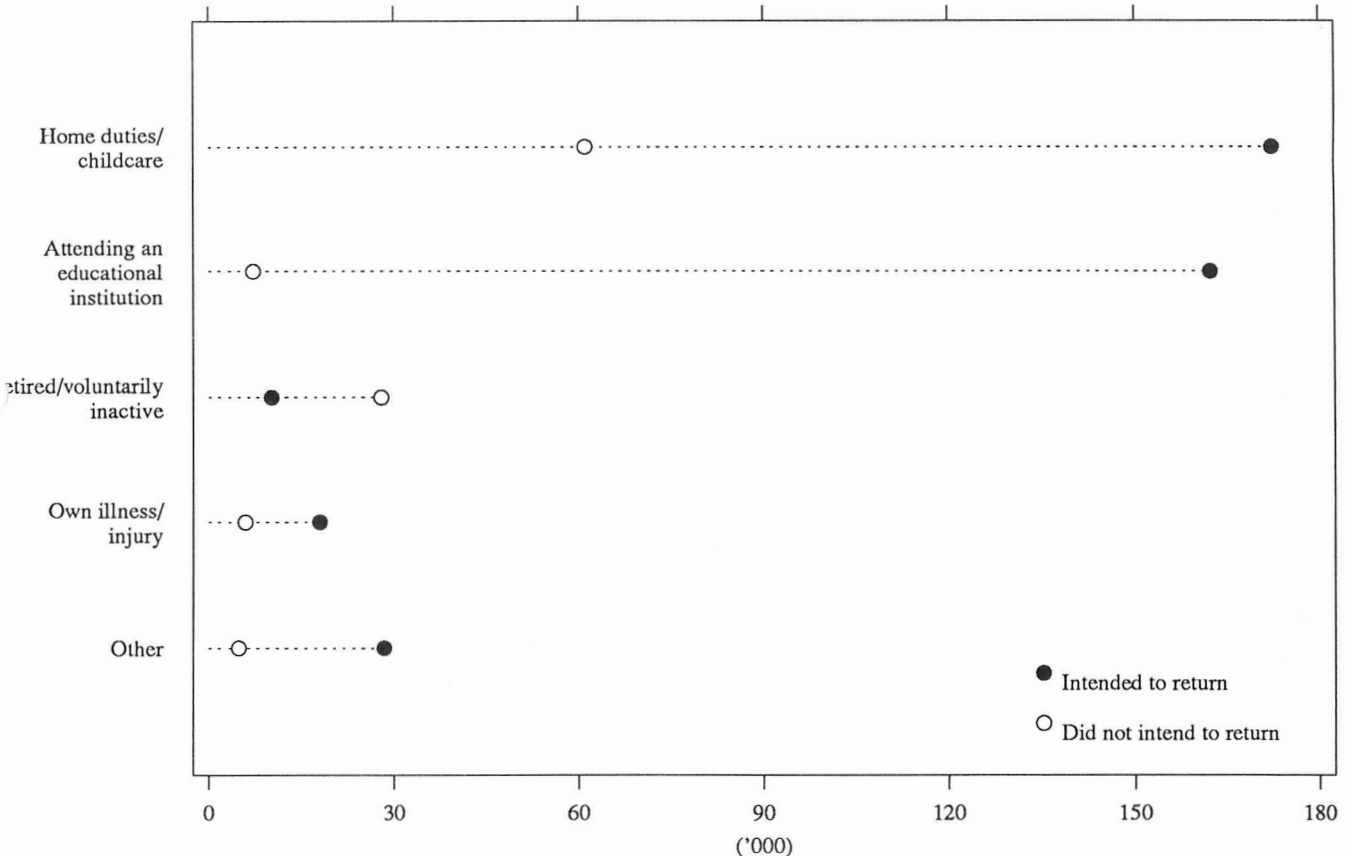
Some 61 per cent of persons who intended to return to the labour force would prefer to return to part-time work. Of those persons attending an educational institution, 87 per cent intended to return to the labour force. Of those persons whose main activity was 'home duties/childcare', 64 per cent intended to return. Of persons who were retired/voluntarily inactive, 23 per cent said they intended to return to the labour force.

Persons who have left the labour force and did not intend to return to the labour force—(Tables 2, 5 and 6 and Diagram 3)

There were 106,900 persons who did not intend to return to the labour force, of whom some 65 per cent had a continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving. Some 83 per cent of females who did not intend to return to the labour force said that 'home duties/childcare' was their main activity since leaving the labour force.

An estimated 38 per cent of persons not intending to return to the labour force had post-school qualifications and of those who did not, 78 per cent had left school before reaching the highest level available. A further 68,000 persons were undecided about returning to the labour force at a future date.

DIAGRAM 3: PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: INTENTION TO RETURN BY MAIN ACTIVITY SINCE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991



Source: Table 5

TABLE 1. ALL PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, WHETHER LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING AND LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, NOVEMBER 1985, APRIL 1988 AND APRIL 1991 ('000)

	November 1985		April 1988		April 1991		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
All persons aged 15 and over	5,926.6	6,112.9	6,237.4	6,428.5	6,640.9	6,810.3	13,451.2
In the labour force	4,496.0	2,894.0	4,743.9	3,252.4	5,008.6	3,598.1	8,606.8
Not in the labour force	1,430.5	3,218.9	1,493.5	3,176.1	1,632.2	3,212.2	4,844.4
Left the labour force within the last twelve months	(a)137.9	(a)323.4	(a)165.5	(a)364.1	194.9	370.9	565.8
Continuous period of less than twelve months in the labour force before leaving	59.9	170.3	83.0	171.6	111.1	210.1	321.2
Last labour force activity—							
Worked	n.a	n.a	47.7	94.4	53.0	102.7	155.7
Looked for work	n.a	n.a	35.3	77.2	58.2	107.4	165.5
Continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving	78.0	153.0	80.1	190.8	83.7	160.8	244.6
Last labour force activity—							
Worked	70.4	136.5	56.4	136.7	61.7	124.0	185.1
Looked for work	7.6	16.5	23.7	54.1	22.0	36.7	58.8

(a) Includes persons whose duration of continuous period in the labour force could not be determined.

TABLE 2. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING AND WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE, NOVEMBER 1985, APRIL 1988 AND APRIL 1991 ('000)

Whether intended to return to the labour force	November 1985		April 1988		April 1991		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING							
Intended to return	45.3	99.1	62.4	120.1	95.8	151.6	247.4
Did not intend to return	8.7	41.8	8.9	24.9	7.1	29.8	36.9
Undecided	5.8	29.5	4.8	13.9	8.3	28.6	36.9
Not asked	..	..	7.0	12.7	..	..	..
Total	59.9	170.3	83.0	171.6	111.2	210.1	321.2
CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING							
Intended to return	31.1	67.8	40.6	107.8	43.6	99.9	143.5
Did not intend to return	34.7	57.5	28.4	45.7	30.1	39.8	70.0
Undecided	12.2	27.8	9.2	29.2	10.0	21.1	31.1
Not asked	..	..	*1.9	8.1	..	..	..
Total	78.0	153.0	80.1	190.8	83.8	160.8	244.6
TOTAL							
Intended to return	76.4	166.8	103.0	227.9	139.4	251.5	390.9
Did not intend to return	43.5	99.2	37.3	70.6	37.2	69.7	106.9
Undecided	18.0	57.3	14.0	43.1	18.3	49.7	68.0
Not asked	..	..	11.3	22.5	..	..	..
Total	(a)137.9	(a)323.4	(a)165.5	(a)364.1	194.9	370.9	565.8

(a) Includes persons whose duration of continuous period in the labour force could not be determined.

TABLE 3. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS,
NOVEMBER 1985, APRIL 1988 AND APRIL 1991
(*000)

	November 1985		April 1988		April 1991		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Age group—</i>							
15-24	47.6	83.9	66.8	102.3	88.7	113.1	201.8
25-44	31.0	177.3	38.3	194.5	40.2	192.5	232.7
45-59	21.9	46.2	29.9	56.0	30.7	50.3	81.0
60 and over	37.4	16.0	30.6	11.4	35.3	14.9	50.2
<i>Birthplace—</i>							
Born in Australia	99.7	246.3	122.2	275.9	144.2	291.4	435.6
Born outside Australia	38.2	77.0	43.4	88.2	50.7	79.4	130.2
<i>Main source of income—</i>							
Investments/saving	26.2	18.9	26.1	15.5	28.8	16.9	45.7
Superannuation	10.4	*3.2	13.3	*3.3	15.7	*4.3	20.0
TEAS/AUSTUDY	10.7	6.7	17.7	15.7	26.3	25.1	51.4
Unemployment/sickness benefit	20.1	13.8	22.6	16.0	25.5	24.4	49.8
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	17.4	37.9	15.9	36.0	16.9	44.6	61.5
Dependent on someone else's income	32.7	229.4	44.1	246.7	63.7	242.8	306.5
Other(a)	20.5	13.5	14.7	8.4	18.0	12.7	30.8
Not asked	..	..	11.3	22.5	..	..	..
<i>Housing arrangements—</i>							
Owned own home	n.a.	n.a.	43.7	65.6	50.8	79.4	130.1
Paying off home	n.a.	n.a.	18.5	121.7	17.1	99.4	116.5
Renting	n.a.	n.a.	41.0	97.5	50.1	113.5	163.6
Lived rent free	n.a.	n.a.	38.6	44.3	30.9	34.3	65.2
Other	n.a.	n.a.	12.3	12.4	7.1	7.5	14.6
Not asked	n.a.	n.a.	11.3	22.5	..	..	..
Still at school	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	38.9	36.9	75.7
<i>Time since left the labour force (weeks)—</i>							
1 and under 4	16.1	38.8	38.7	92.3	51.7	92.8	144.6
4 and under 8	15.3	41.6	27.2	51.8	28.8	53.4	82.2
8 and under 13	18.0	43.2	38.4	58.4	39.6	63.0	102.6
13 and under 26	29.2	69.8	36.5	92.3	47.1	90.9	138.0
26 and under 39	26.3	59.9	13.5	45.3	18.5	44.9	63.5
39 and under 52	33.0	70.1	11.3	24.1	9.0	25.9	35.0
<i>Intention to return to the labour force—</i>							
Intended to return	76.4	166.8	103.0	227.9	139.4	251.5	390.9
Under 1 year	53.0	108.2	61.7	114.9	82.2	123.6	205.8
Under 3 months	43.4	70.2	32.4	59.2	37.1	58.8	95.9
3 and under 6 months	6.1	26.5	7.2	20.3	10.0	23.4	33.5
6 and under 12 months	*3.5	11.5	22.1	35.4	35.2	41.3	76.5
1 and under 3 years	6.0	23.6	9.0	27.8	8.1	30.4	38.4
3 and under 5 years	*1.2	5.1	*1.6	7.6	*0.8	7.0	7.8
5 years and over	*0.2	*4.2	*0.7	*2.1	*1.3	5.0	6.4
Did not know	16.0	25.6	30.0	75.4	46.9	85.6	132.5
Did not intend to return	43.5	99.2	37.3	70.6	37.2	69.7	106.9
Undecided	18.0	57.3	14.0	43.1	18.3	49.7	68.0
Not asked	..	..	11.3	22.5	..	..	..
Total	137.9	323.4	165.5	364.1	194.9	370.9	565.8

(a) Includes life assurance, other retirement schemes, war disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension.

TABLE 4. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE AFTER A CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS IN THE LABOUR FORCE : MAIN ACTIVITY SINCE LEAVING THE LABOUR FORCE AND AGE, NOVEMBER 1985, APRIL 1988 AND APRIL 1991 ('000)

Main activity since leaving the labour force	November 1985				April 1988				April 1991				Total
	Age group				Age group				Age group				
	15-24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	15-24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	15-24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	
Home duties/child care	20.6	73.0	21.3	9.0	19.8	94.4	30.4	7.7	14.9	80.8	24.1	10.5	130.3
Attending an educational institution	13.0	6.6	*1.2	*0.2	21.0	7.1	*1.7	*0.0	29.2	11.7	*1.2	*0.2	42.3
Retired/voluntarily inactive	*0.2	*3.6	9.9	27.0	*1.1	*3.2	9.9	18.6	*0.4	*1.9	8.7	21.6	32.6
Own illness/injury	*3.0	10.0	8.8	*2.8	*2.0	7.8	8.0	*3.2	*1.9	9.1	8.9	*1.7	21.5
Other	5.3	7.2	*3.7	4.7	4.9	8.3	7.4	*4.3	*2.8	6.2	7.0	*1.9	17.9
Not asked	..	..	..	..	*2.8	4.6	*2.3	*0.4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42.2	100.4	44.8	43.7	51.7	125.4	59.6	34.1	49.2	109.7	49.7	35.9	244.6

TABLE 5. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN ACTIVITY SINCE LEAVING THE LABOUR FORCE, WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE AND TYPE OF WORK PREFERRED ON RE-ENTRANCE TO THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991 ('000)

Main activity since leaving the labour force	Whether intended to return to the labour force												
	Intended to return						Did not intend to return			Total(a)			
	Full-time		Part-time		Total(b)		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females							Persons
Home duties/childcare	8.7	29.6	* 3.1	119.5	13.2	159.1	172.3	* 3.3	57.8	61.1	18.1	250.5	268.6
Attending an educational institution	45.0	34.3	39.5	38.0	86.8	75.5	162.2	* 3.1	* 4.1	7.2	94.7	91.8	186.5
Retired/voluntarily inactive	* 4.1	* 1.1	* 3.9	* 0.5	8.3	* 1.8	10.2	24.1	* 3.8	27.9	37.8	6.2	43.9
Own illness/injury	10.9	* 2.6	* 0.7	* 2.0	12.9	5.0	17.9	4.8	* 1.0	5.9	22.2	7.7	30.0
Other	13.4	* 4.3	* 4.1	* 3.9	18.2	10.1	28.3	* 1.9	* 2.9	4.8	22.2	14.7	36.9
Total	82.1	71.8	51.3	163.9	139.4	251.5	390.9	37.2	69.7	106.9	194.9	370.9	565.8

(a) Includes persons undecided as to whether they intended to return to the labour force. (b) Includes persons who had no preference as to whether they worked full-time or part-time upon return to the labour force.

TABLE 6. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991
(^{'000})

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Whether intended to return to the labour force</i>							
	<i>Intended to return</i>		<i>Did not intend to return</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
With post-school qualifications(a)	36.7	92.3	18.7	22.2	18.8	61.1	127.6	188.7
Degree	8.3	18.2	* 3.9	* 2.6	* 3.7	13.2	23.4	36.6
Trade qualification or apprenticeship	17.2	7.7	8.6	* 3.0	* 3.9	28.8	11.6	40.4
Certificate or diploma	9.9	64.4	6.3	15.9	11.2	17.8	89.7	107.5
Without post-school qualifications(b)	66.2	130.7	18.5	47.5	38.6	94.9	206.4	301.4
Attended highest level of secondary school available	37.8	48.3	* 4.1	8.9	12.6	45.4	66.2	111.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	28.0	80.9	14.0	37.3	25.7	48.7	137.3	186.0
Age left school—								
16 years or over	10.0	37.7	* 1.3	11.5	8.7	13.4	55.8	69.2
14 or 15 years	16.6	40.8	9.6	22.3	15.1	29.9	74.5	104.4
13 years or under	* 1.5	* 2.4	* 3.1	* 3.5	* 2.0	5.5	7.0	12.4
Still at school	36.5	28.6	* 0.0	* 0.0	10.6	38.9	36.9	75.7
Total	139.4	251.5	37.2	69.7	68.0	194.9	370.9	565.8

(a) Includes other post school qualifications. (b) Includes never attended school and highest level of school not determined.

TABLE 7. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN ACTIVITY SINCE LEAVING THE LABOUR FORCE AND DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING, APRIL 1991
(^{'000})

<i>Main activity since leaving the labour force</i>	<i>Duration of continuous period in the labour force before leaving</i>									
	<i>Under 1 year</i>					<i>1 year and over</i>				
	<i>Under 3 months</i>	<i>3 and under 6 months</i>	<i>6 and under 9 months</i>	<i>9 and under 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1 and under 5 years</i>	<i>5 and under 20 years</i>	<i>20 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Home duties/childcare	76.2	26.5	24.9	10.6	138.3	71.9	48.5	9.9	130.3	268.6
Attending an educational institution	99.2	25.6	12.4	6.9	144.2	36.4	5.2	* 0.7	42.3	186.5
Retired/voluntarily inactive	7.3	* 1.6	* 1.9	* 0.5	11.3	6.3	5.1	21.2	32.6	43.9
Own illness/injury	* 3.2	* 2.3	* 1.8	* 1.2	8.5	8.9	6.3	6.3	21.5	30.0
Other	9.0	* 4.0	* 3.9	* 2.2	19.0	8.9	4.9	* 4.1	17.9	36.9
Total	194.9	60.1	44.9	21.3	321.2	132.4	70.0	42.2	244.6	565.8

TABLE 8. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHOSE LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY WAS WORKING: SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS JOB CHARACTERISTICS AND WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991 ('000)

	<i>Whether intended to return to the labour force</i>							
	<i>Intended to return</i>		<i>Did not intend to return</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Occupation in last job—</i>								
Managers and administrators	* 2.5	* 1.4	* 3.6	* 1.0	* 1.7	7.1	* 3.1	10.2
Professionals	8.2	18.3	* 4.0	* 4.2	* 2.6	13.4	23.9	37.2
Para-professionals	* 2.2	11.2	* 2.1	* 2.0	* 3.7	5.2	16.0	21.2
Tradespersons	9.7	4.8	6.0	* 2.5	* 1.9	16.8	8.1	24.9
Clerks	6.4	30.2	* 3.0	19.6	10.3	10.7	58.8	69.6
Salespersons and personal service workers	9.5	37.6	* 2.6	14.2	13.4	13.6	63.7	77.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	4.7	* 3.1	* 3.8	* 2.3	* 3.1	10.0	6.9	16.9
Labourers and related workers	25.7	24.4	8.1	13.0	12.9	37.9	46.3	84.2
<i>Industry of last job—</i>								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.9	7.0	* 1.6	* 1.1	* 1.7	8.0	9.2	17.2
Manufacturing	10.2	11.5	8.3	5.8	9.6	22.3	23.1	45.4
Construction	6.4	* 1.7	* 1.6	* 1.4	* 1.7	9.3	* 3.4	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade	17.1	29.5	* 4.2	14.0	12.7	23.3	54.1	77.5
Transport and storage, and communication	* 3.8	* 4.2	4.8	* 1.7	* 1.1	9.1	6.5	15.6
Finance, property and business services	5.6	12.6	* 2.2	6.4	5.1	8.6	23.3	31.9
Public administration and defence	* 3.3	5.5	* 2.3	* 4.4	* 1.4	5.9	11.0	16.9
Community services	4.9	40.2	4.6	18.8	8.8	11.4	65.9	77.3
Recreation, personal and other services	9.8	18.7	* 1.5	5.0	6.6	12.6	28.9	41.6
Other(a)	* 1.9	* 0.4	* 2.1	* 0.1	* 0.8	* 4.1	* 1.3	5.4
<i>Full-time or part-time worker in last job—</i>								
Full-time workers	37.6	54.9	25.6	19.3	22.7	71.3	88.7	160.0
Part-time workers	29.1	71.1	6.6	37.6	24.5	39.5	129.3	168.9
Varied/did not know	* 2.2	5.1	* 1.0	* 1.9	* 2.3	* 3.9	8.8	12.6
<i>Usual gross weekly pay before leaving (\$)—</i>								
Wage and salary earners(b)	64.5	126.1	29.8	54.9	46.7	105.6	216.5	322.1
Under 120	18.2	33.8	* 2.6	17.9	14.3	22.8	64.0	86.8
120 and under 240	11.4	27.4	* 3.3	12.2	8.6	16.5	46.4	62.8
240 and under 360	10.0	26.1	* 3.3	12.2	7.8	14.2	45.2	59.3
360 and under 480	11.2	22.3	9.5	9.2	7.5	23.3	36.3	59.6
480 and under 600	6.3	9.9	* 4.1	* 2.3	* 3.4	11.9	14.1	26.0
600 and over	6.7	5.8	7.1	* 1.1	* 4.3	16.1	8.8	25.0
Other(c)	* 4.4	5.0	* 3.3	* 3.9	* 2.8	9.1	10.2	19.4
Total	68.9	131.1	33.1	58.8	49.5	114.7	226.8	341.5

(a) Includes mining and electricity, gas and water. (b) Includes not paid in Australian currency and usual gross weekly pay not determined. (c) Comprises employers, self-employed, unpaid family helpers and payment in kind.

TABLE 9. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHOSE LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY WAS WORKING: REASON FOR CEASING LAST JOB AND WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991 ('000)

Reason for ceasing last job	Whether intended to return to the labour force							
	Intended to return		Did not intend to return			Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Undecided	Males	Females	Persons
Job loser(a)	33.3	40.8	11.9	22.9	22.9	52.1	79.8	131.9
Retrenched	11.3	13.9	* 2.6	6.0	7.0	15.5	25.2	40.7
Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	14.9	21.4	* 3.0	11.6	9.1	20.7	39.3	60.0
Own ill health or injury	6.1	* 4.1	6.1	* 4.4	5.8	14.5	12.1	26.6
Job leaver	35.6	90.3	21.2	35.9	26.6	62.6	147.0	209.6
Job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies	4.5	* 3.6	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 1.2	4.9	4.6	9.5
Retired/ did not want to work any longer	* 2.1	* 2.2	18.2	15.3	5.4	23.0	20.2	43.2
Returned to studies	17.5	18.4	* 1.3	* 0.9	* 2.6	19.4	21.3	40.7
Pregnancy/ to have children	* 0.0	39.3	* 0.0	7.5	7.4	* 0.0	54.2	54.2
To look after family, house or someone else	* 0.9	* 3.6	* 0.0	* 4.0	* 1.8	* 1.1	9.1	10.2
To have holiday/ to move house spouse transferred	* 2.6	7.6	* 0.0	* 0.5	* 2.7	* 3.1	10.3	13.4
Other	8.1	15.5	* 1.7	7.5	5.5	11.1	27.3	38.4
Total	68.9	131.1	33.1	58.8	49.5	114.7	226.8	341.5

(a) Includes business closed down for economic reasons.

TABLE 10. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHOSE LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY WAS LOOKING FOR WORK: SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND AGE, APRIL 1991 ('000)

	Age group			Total		
	15-24	25-44	45 and over	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Duration of continuous period in the labour force before leaving (years)—</i>						
Under 1	81.4	63.2	21.0	58.2	107.4	165.5
1 and under 5	16.0	21.5	14.1	18.4	33.2	51.6
5 and over	* 0.8	* 3.2	* 3.1	* 3.6	* 3.6	7.2
<i>Time since left labour force (weeks)—</i>						
1 and under 4	37.0	45.2	20.9	35.5	67.5	103.0
4 and under 8	13.0	13.8	* 4.4	9.8	21.4	31.2
8 and under 13	21.8	9.6	* 2.6	13.4	20.6	34.0
13 and under 26	20.8	10.9	5.6	16.1	21.2	37.3
26 and under 39	* 3.7	6.2	* 3.8	* 3.0	10.6	13.6
39 and under 52	* 1.8	* 2.3	* 1.0	* 2.4	* 2.7	5.1
<i>Reason ceased looking or unavailable for work—</i>						
Personal	68.0	26.8	14.4	49.8	59.3	109.2
Family	8.1	25.8	4.6	6.1	32.4	38.5
Became discouraged	15.1	26.3	17.4	17.4	41.4	58.8
Other	7.0	8.9	* 1.9	6.8	11.0	17.8
<i>Whether looked for full-time or part-time work before leaving—</i>						
Full-time	30.2	35.3	17.1	38.5	44.1	82.6
Part-time	60.2	44.2	15.8	33.4	86.8	120.2
Varied/both	7.8	8.4	5.3	8.2	13.3	21.5
Total	98.2	87.9	38.2	80.2	144.1	224.3

TABLE 11. ALL POPULATIONS BY STATE AND TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE,
APRIL 1991
(*000)

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>Population 1:</i> Persons who have left the labour force	176.3	139.0	104.5	45.1	65.7	18.0	7.2	9.9	565.8
<i>Population 2:</i> Persons who have left the labour force whose last labour force activity was working	108.9	78.2	64.7	28.0	39.9	11.9	4.9	5.1	341.5
<i>Population 3:</i> Persons who have left the labour force whose last labour force activity was looking for work	67.4	60.9	39.9	17.2	25.8	6.2	* 2.3	4.8	224.3
<i>Population 4:</i> Persons who have left the labour force who intended to return to the labour force	118.8	93.8	75.2	31.2	47.3	12.0	4.8	7.8	390.9
<i>Population 5:</i> Persons who have left the labour force who did not intend to return to the labour force	35.8	24.7	18.8	9.4	12.5	3.3	* 1.4	* 1.1	106.9
<i>Population 6:</i> Persons who have left the labour force who intended to return to the labour force and whose last labour force activity was working as a wage and salary earner	57.2	43.7	39.2	15.0	23.5	6.4	2.5	3.0	190.6
<i>Population 7:</i> Persons who have left the labour force whose last labour force activity was working and whose reason for leaving their last job was pregnancy/to have children	17.2	13.4	8.7	3.6	8.2	* 0.9	* 1.2	* 0.9	54.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The monthly population survey (which is described in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) comprises the monthly labour force survey and supplementary topics. This publication contains some results of a supplementary survey run in association with the April 1991 labour force survey conducted throughout Australia.

2. Of the respondents to the labour force survey, those who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were personally asked additional questions. They were asked about the time since they left the labour force, their main activity since then, their main source of income, their intentions of returning to the labour force, their educational attainment, and their housing arrangements. Respondents whose last labour force activity was working were asked details of their previous job and reason for leaving that job; respondents whose last labour force activity was looking for work were asked their reason for no longer looking for work.

Scope

3. The scope of this supplementary survey was the same as that used for the labour force survey (described in full in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)) except that it was restricted to persons who have left the labour force in the last twelve months and excluded students who were boarding at school, some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.

Coverage

4. In the population survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. See *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) for more details.

Definitions

5. Definitions of labour force and demographic classifications appearing in this publication are given in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

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

Results of the survey

7. Due to differences in the method of estimation used in this supplementary survey and that used in the labour force survey, there are some small variations between estimates in this publication and those in the corresponding issue of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

8. Results of similar surveys, conducted in November 1985 and April 1988, have been released in previous issues of this publication. It is proposed that this survey will be conducted next in April 1994.

Unpublished statistics

9. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the officer shown on the contents page.

Comparability of series

10. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a long period of time which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week. The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of persons who have left the labour force a person is assigned to labour force categories at various times on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

Estimation procedure

11. The estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population for each State by age, gender and labour force status, rather than to the corresponding distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

12. Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information refer to the Technical Note, page 12.

Related publications

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

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly

Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)—issued annually

Persons who had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia (6260.0)—issued irregularly

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)—issued annually

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

Symbols and other usages

- * Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See the Technical Note, page 12
- . . not applicable
- n.a. not available

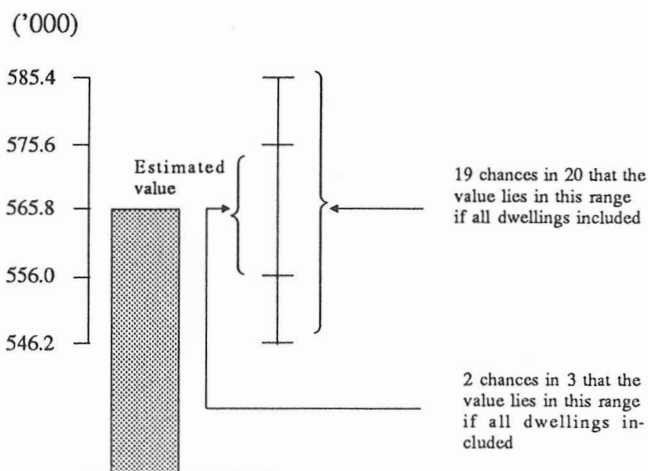
15. Because estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

TECHNICAL NOTE

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

2. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. A table of standard errors for general application is given on the following page. Since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics these numbers will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

3. An example of the calculation and the use of standard errors in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 shows the estimated number of persons not in the labour force who had left the labour force within the last twelve months is 565,800. Since this estimate is between 500,000 and 1,000,000, the table below shows that the standard error for Australia will be between 9,400 and 12,300 and can be approximated by interpolation as 9,800 (rounded to the nearest 100). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range 556,000 to 575,600 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the value will fall within the range 546,200 to 585,400. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



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

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

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

6. Considering the example from paragraph 3 above, of the 565,800 persons not in the labour force who had left the labour force within the last twelve months, 194,900 were male. The standard error of 194,900 is approximately 6,300 so the relative standard error is 3.2 per cent. The relative standard error for 565,783 is 1.7 per cent. Applying the above formula, the relative standard error of the proportion is $\sqrt{(3.2)^2 + (1.7)^2}$ or 2.7 per cent, giving a standard error for the proportion (34.4 per cent) of 0.9 percentage points. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of males not in the labour force who had left the labour force within the last twelve months is between 33.5 per cent and 35.3 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that the proportion is within the range 32.6 per cent to 36.2 per cent.

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

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

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

8. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents and errors

made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sam-

pling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
									—number—	Relative standard error (per cent)
200			210	180	200	140	230	150	200	98.8
300	320	310	250	220	250	180	270	190	250	83.5
400	380	370	300	250	280	210	310	210	300	73.9
500	420	410	330	280	320	230	340	240	340	67.1
600	460	450	360	310	350	250	370	260	370	62.0
700	500	490	390	330	370	270	400	280	410	58.0
800	540	530	420	360	400	290	420	290	440	54.6
1,000	600	590	470	400	440	320	470	320	490	49.4
1,300	680	670	530	450	500	370	530	360	570	43.9
1,500	730	720	570	480	530	390	560	390	620	41.1
1,800	800	790	620	530	580	420	610	420	680	37.8
2,000	840	830	660	550	610	440	640	440	720	36.0
2,500	940	930	730	610	670	490	710	480	810	32.4
3,000	1,050	1,000	790	670	730	530	770	520	890	29.7
3,500	1,100	1,100	850	710	790	560	830	550	970	27.6
4,000	1,200	1,150	910	760	830	590	880	590	1,050	25.9
4,500	1,250	1,250	960	800	880	620	930	620	1,100	24.4
5,000	1,300	1,300	1,000	840	920	650	980	640	1,150	23.2
6,000	1,400	1,400	1,100	910	1,000	700	1,050	690	1,250	21.2
8,000	1,600	1,600	1,250	1,050	1,150	780	1,200	780	1,450	18.4
10,000	1,800	1,800	1,400	1,150	1,250	840	1,350	850	1,650	16.4
20,000	2,450	2,450	1,850	1,500	1,650	1,050	1,850	1,100	2,300	11.5
50,000	3,600	3,600	2,750	2,200	2,450	1,400	2,850	1,600	3,500	7.0
100,000	4,800	4,750	3,650	2,900	3,200	1,700	3,950	2,050	4,800	4.8
200,000	6,300	6,300	4,800	3,750	4,200	2,050	5,500	2,600	6,400	3.2
300,000	7,300	7,300	5,600	4,300	4,850	2,200	6,600	3,000	7,600	2.5
500,000	8,900	8,800	6,800	5,200	5,800	2,450	8,500	3,550	9,400	1.9
1,000,000	11,400	11,200	8,700	6,500	7,500	2,750	11,900	4,400	12,300	1.2
2,000,000	14,500	14,200	11,000	8,100	9,400	3,000	16,600	5,400	15,900	0.8
5,000,000	19,500	19,000	14,800	10,800	12,700	3,300	25,900	7,100	21,900	0.4
10,000,000	24,200	23,400	18,400	13,100	15,800	3,450	36,400	8,600	27,600	0.3

GLOSSARY

AUSTUDY: provides income support to financially disadvantaged full-time secondary or tertiary students.

Became discouraged: persons who ceased looking for a job because they believed they would not be able to find a job for any of the following reasons - considered to be too young or too old by employers; difficulties with language or ethnic background; lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; no jobs in their locality or line of work; or no jobs at all.

Ceased last job: persons who left or lost their last job.

Ceased looking for work: persons who stopped looking for work for personal, family or other reasons or who *became discouraged* (as defined).

Certificate or diploma: an approved certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing, etc.

Degree: a bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, masters degree or a doctorate.

Duration of continuous period in the labour force before leaving: the total number of weeks/years persons worked and/or looked for work in an unbroken period immediately prior to leaving the labour force.

Educational attainment: measures the highest qualification obtained by the respondent. Qualifications may include those obtained at other than educational institutions (e.g. nursing qualifications obtained at a hospital).

Family reasons: include ill health of other than self, unable to find suitable childcare, children too young or prefers to look after children, other family considerations.

Full-time employees in last job: employees for whom full-time was the response to the question 'was that job full-time or part-time?'

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

Job leavers: persons who voluntarily ceased their last job.

Job losers: persons who involuntarily ceased their last job.

Persons in the labour force: persons who either worked or looked for work (as defined).

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

Main English-speaking countries: comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.

Main source of income: current main source of income in the reference week.

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

Part-time employees in last job: employees for whom part-time was the response to the question 'was that job full-time or part-time?'

Personal reasons: include own ill health, physical disability or pregnancy, studying or returning to studies, does not need to work, give others a chance, welfare payment or pension may be affected, moved house, holidays.

Persons not in the labour force: persons who do not meet the criteria that would enable them to be classified as being in the labour force. To be classified as being in the labour force, a person must be aged 15 or over and be either *employed* or *unemployed*. Persons not in the labour force, therefore, include all persons aged 15 and over who are not employed, who want to work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; who do not want to work; or who, through incapacity or infirmity, cannot work.

Persons with a post-school qualification: those who had left school and answered 'Yes' to the question: 'Since leaving school have you obtained a trade qualification, certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?'. Respondents indicated which of the following groups best described their highest qualification: *Degree*; *Trade qualification or apprenticeship*; *Certificate or diploma*, *Other post-school qualification*.

Persons who have left the labour force: persons who worked or looked for work (as defined) at some time in the twelve months prior to the survey and were not in the labour force in the week prior to the interview (i.e. the reference week).

Still at school: current school attendance was recorded only for persons aged fifteen to twenty years.

TEAS: Tertiary education assistance scheme.

Time since left the labour force: the total number of weeks since last worked or looked for work.

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

Type of work preferred: whether persons had a preference for full-time or part-time work.

Usual gross weekly pay before leaving: the amount of 'usual weekly pay before tax or anything else was taken out' from last job (where the last job was a wage or salary job).

Worked: persons who had either worked or been on paid leave.

SPECIAL DATA SERVICES

DATA ITEMS AND HOW TO ORDER SPECIAL TABLES FROM THIS SURVEY

The ABS offers a range of unpublished data from this survey upon request. When ordering special tables from this survey, please ensure you identify the **population(s)** and the **data item(s)** which you require.

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

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

POPULATIONS

'Persons who have left the labour force' refers to persons who left the labour force during the year ending April 1991.

POPULATION 1: Persons who have left the labour force.

POPULATION 2: Persons who have left the labour force whose last labour force activity was working.

POPULATION 3: Persons who have left the labour force whose last labour force activity was looking for work.

POPULATION 4: Persons who have left the labour force who intended to return to the labour force.

POPULATION 5: Persons who have left the labour force who did not intend to return to the labour force.

POPULATION 6: Persons who have left the labour force who intended return to the labour force and whose last labour force activity was working as a wage and salary earner.

POPULATION 7: Persons who have left the labour force whose last labour force activity was working and whose reason for leaving their job was 'pregnancy/to have children'.

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
1 STATE New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory	ALL	7B FAMILY STATUS (2) Member of a family Husband or wife With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present Sole parent With children aged 0-14 present Without children aged 0-14 present Other family head Full time student aged 15-24 Other child of married couple or family head Other relative of married couple or family head Not a member of a family Living alone Not living alone Family status not determined	ALL
2 AREA Metropolitan Non-metropolitan	ALL	8B BIRTHPLACE (2) Born in Australia Born outside Australia Born in main English speaking countries Born in other countries	ALL
3 DISSEMINATION REGION Standard labour force dissemination regions	ALL	8C BIRTHPLACE (3) Born in Australia Born outside Australia Oceania New Zealand Europe and the USSR Germany Greece Italy Netherlands UK and Ireland Yugoslavia The Middle East and North Africa Lebanon Southeast Asia Malaysia Philippines Viet Nam Northeast Asia China The Americas Other India	ALL
4 GENDER Males Females	ALL	8D BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL (4) Born in Australia Born outside Australia Arrived before 1971 Arrived 1971-1975 Arrived 1976-1980 Arrived 1981-1985 Arrived 1986-1991	ALL
5A AGE 15 - 24 years 15 - 19 years 20 - 24 years 25 - 34 years 35 - 44 years 45 - 54 years 55 years and over 55 - 59 years 60 - 64 years 65 years and over	ALL		
6 MARITAL STATUS Married Not-married	ALL		
7A FAMILY STATUS (1) Member of a family Husband or wife With dependents present Without dependents present Sole parent Other family head Full-time student aged 15-24 Other child of married couple or family head Other relative of married couple or family head Not a member of a family Living alone Not living alone Family status not determined	ALL		

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
9A DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE	ALL	15 REASON FOR CEASING LAST JOB	2, 6, 7
Less than 1 year		Job loser	
Less than 3 months		Retrenched	
3 and under 6 months		Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	
6 and under 9 months		Own ill health or injury	
9 and under 12 months		Business closed down for economic reasons	
1 and under 3 years		Job leaver	
3 and under 5 years		Unsatisfactory work arrangements	
5 and under 10 years		Job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies	
10 and under 20 years		Retired/didn't want to work any longer	
20 years or more		Returned to studies	
10 STATUS OF WORKER IN PREVIOUS JOB	2, 6, 7	To get married	
Employer		Pregnancy/to have children	
Self-employed		To look after family, house or someone else	
Wage and salary earner		To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	
Unpaid family helper		Casual employee/haven't left job	
Payment in kind		Business closed down for other reasons	
Unpaid voluntary work		Other	
11 FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKER IN LAST JOB	2, 6, 7	16A MATERNITY LEAVE STATUS	7
Full-time		On unpaid maternity leave	
Part-time		Preceded by paid maternity leave	
Varied/did not know		Not preceded by paid maternity leave	
12 OCCUPATION IN PREVIOUS JOB	2, 6, 7	Not on unpaid maternity leave	
Managers and administrators		Had had unpaid maternity leave	
Professionals		Preceded by paid maternity leave	
Para-professionals		Not preceded by paid maternity leave	
Tradespersons		Had not had unpaid maternity leave	
Clerks		Had had paid maternity leave	
Salespersons and personal service workers		Had not had paid maternity leave	
Plant and machine operators, and drivers		17 WHETHER LOOKED FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK BEFORE LEFT LABOUR FORCE	3
Labourers and related workers		Full-time	
13 INDUSTRY OF PREVIOUS JOB	2, 6, 7	Part-time	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		Both/no preference	
Mining		18 REASON CEASED LOOKING OR UNAVAILABLE FOR WORK	3
Manufacturing		Personal reasons	
Electricity, gas and water		Family reasons	
Construction		Became discouraged	
Wholesale and retail trade		Other	
Transport and storage and communication		19A MAIN ACTIVITY SINCE LEAVING THE LABOUR FORCE	ALL
Finance, property and business services		Home duties/childcare	
Public administration and defence		Attending an educational institution	
Community services		Retired/voluntarily inactive	
Recreation, personal and other services		Unpaid leave	
14B USUAL GROSS WEEKLY PAY IN PREVIOUS JOB (\$)	2, 6, 7	Own illness/injury	
Wage and salary earners in last job		Own disability/handicap	
Under 120		Looking after ill/disabled person	
120 and under 240		Travel/moving house/holiday	
240 and under 360		Worked in unpaid voluntary job	
360 and under 480		Other	
480 and under 600			
600 and under 720			
720 and under 800			
800 and over			
Not in Australian currency			
Other			

DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS	DATA ITEM	POPULATIONS
20	TIME SINCE LEFT LABOUR FORCE	24	WHETHER PREFERRED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS UPON RETURN
	1 and under 4 weeks		4, 6
	4 and under 8 weeks		Full-time
	8 and under 13 weeks		Part-time
	13 and under 26 weeks		No preference
	26 and under 39 weeks	25A	WHETHER PREFERRED SAME OCCUPATION UPON RETURN
	39 and under 52 weeks		4, 6
21	MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME		Same occupation
	Investment/savings		Different occupation
	Superannuation		No preference/did not know
	AUSTUDY	26A	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
	Unemployment benefits/sickness benefits		ALL
	Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension		With post-school qualifications
	War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension		Degree
	Someone else's income		Trade qualification or apprenticeship
	Other		Certificate or diploma
			Other
22	WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE		Without post-school qualifications
	Intended to return to labour force		Attended highest level of secondary school available
	Did not intend to return to labour force		Did not attend highest level of secondary school available
	Undecided		Age left school
	Might return to the labour force		18 years and over
	Did not know whether would return to labour force		16 and 17 years
			14 and 15 years
23A	ANTICIPATED TIME UNTIL RE-ENTRY INTO THE LABOUR FORCE		Under 14 years
	Less than 1 year		Never attended school
	Less than 3 months		Still at school
	3 months and under 6 months	27A	HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS
	6 months and under 9 months		ALL
	9 months and under 1 year		Owned own home
	1 and under 3 years		Paying off home
	3 and under 5 years		Renting (from)
	5 and under 10 years		Housing commission
	10 years or more		Person in dwelling
	Did not know		Landlord/real estate agent
			Other
			Lived rent free
			Other
			Still at school
		28A	LAST LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY
			ALL
			Worked
			Looked for work

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PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE, APRIL 1991

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

The following points should be noted when requesting special tables:

1. Table requests will be available on computer printout, floppy disk or microfiche.
2. The current cost of special tables is as follows—

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2	120
3	150
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Belconnen ACT 2616

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