



nextstep

Longitudinal study 2011

A report on the
post-school transitions
of Queensland's Year 12
completers from 2005



nextstep

2011

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school transitions of
Queensland's Year 12
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**Queensland
Government**



Acknowledgments

The *Next Step* team gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the members of the *Next Step* survey reference group and the organisations they represent:

Association of Heads of Independent Schools of Australia (Queensland branch)

Association of Principals of Catholic Secondary Schools of Queensland

Department of Education, Training and Employment

Education Queensland

Government Statistician

Independent Schools Queensland

Queensland Catholic Education Commission

Queensland Secondary Principals' Association

Queensland Studies Authority

Queensland University of Technology

The *Next Step* team extends its sincere thanks to the young people who continue to give up their time to participate in the *Next Step* Longitudinal study.

This research is funded by the Queensland Government.

Although no offence is intended, the publication may contain images that cause distress.



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Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics — the central statistical authority for the Australian Government. The ABS provides the official national source of statistics for use by the government and the community.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification — a hierarchical industry classification which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. ANZSIC assigns businesses to an industry based on their predominant activities. See Appendix 5.
Apprenticeship	A legally-binding training arrangement between an employer and an apprentice that combines structured training with paid employment. Apprenticeships usually take four years to complete, with training taking place both at the workplace and with a training organisation.
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education — a classification, defined by the ABS, which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. ASCED comprises two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education.
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard — a hierarchical geographical classification, defined by the ABS, which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. The ASGS provides a common framework of statistical geography and thereby enables the production of statistics which are comparable and can be spatially integrated.
Campus-based VET	VET courses where the study or training is predominantly undertaken at a study institution such as a TAFE. Included in this category are VET certificate levels I–IV, diplomas, advanced diplomas and associate degrees.
CATI	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing — a type of telephone interviewing in which the interviewer keys answers to questions as they are received onto a data entry keyboard.
DETE	Department of Education, Training and Employment.
Employment-based VET	VET courses where the study or training is undertaken in conjunction with an apprenticeship or traineeship.
ETRF	Education and Training Reforms for the Future.
Full-time work	The ABS definition of an employed person who usually works 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs).
GS	Government Statistician — the Queensland Government's statistical agency, which regularly conducts surveys with individuals, households and businesses to collect official statistics about issues of interest to government and to people in Queensland.
Indigenous	Refers to people who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Labour force	Refers to people who are either working or looking for work.
Main destination	<p>A structured grouping of young people which outlines their main study and labour market destinations. Young people were grouped as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status• apprentices and trainees were assigned to their respective training categories• those grouped in a labour market destination (employed or seeking work) were not in education or training• those who were not in the labour force, education or training. <p>See Appendix 3.</p>



NILF	Not in the labour force — refers to people who are not working and not looking for work.
NILFET	Not in the labour force, education or training — refers to people who are not working, not looking for work and not undertaking any education or training.
Part-time work	The ABS definition of an employed person who usually works less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs).
Regional Queensland	Includes the ABS Statistical Area Level 4s of Cairns, Darling Downs – Maranoa, Fitzroy, Mackay, Queensland – Outback, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wide Bay. See Appendix 6.
RSE	Relative Standard Error – The standard error of an estimate expressed as a percentage. See Technical note.
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4 — an area which represents the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the ASGS. SA4s provide the best sub-state socio-economic breakdown in the ASGS and have been designed to reflect labour markets within each State and Territory. In aggregate, SA4s cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas — these have been developed as a way of assessing socioeconomic status across the population. SEIFA enable areas in Australia to be ranked according to four different indexes. One of these is the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage, which provides a method of determining and comparing levels of social and economic disadvantage in given areas at a given point in time.
SE	Standard Error - The standard error of an estimate is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the estimate. If the sample size is large enough, the distribution will be approximately normal. In a normal distribution there is a 67 per cent chance that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all Year 12 completers from 2005 had been included in the survey. There is a 95 per cent chance that the difference will be less than two SEs. See Technical note.
SES	Socioeconomic status — a relative position in the community determined by occupation, income and level of education.
South East Queensland	Includes the ABS Statistical Area Level 4s of Brisbane – East, Brisbane – Inner City, Brisbane – North, Brisbane – South, Brisbane – West, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan – Beaudesert, Moreton Bay – North, Moreton Bay – South and Sunshine Coast. See Appendix 6.
TAFE	Technical and further education — a publicly funded post-secondary organisation that provides a range of technical and vocational education and training courses and other programs.
Traineeship	A structured training and paid employment arrangement that involves a contract between the employer and the trainee. Traineeships vary in length from 12 months to three years.
VET	Vocational education and training — post-compulsory education and training, excluding degree and higher level programs delivered by further education institutions, which provide people with occupational or work-related knowledge and skills. VET also includes programs which provide the basis for subsequent vocational programs.





Executive summary

Background

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study is annually tracking, through to the age of 24, a large sample of young people who completed Year 12 in 2005 and responded to the 2006 *Next Step* survey.

The 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study report documents the post-school employment and educational pathways of young people in their sixth year since they completed Year 12.

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study informs understanding of longer term social and economic outcomes of the educational system and supplements the 'point-in-time' information provided by the annual *Next Step* survey.

The 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study was conducted by the Department of Education, Training and Employment through the Government Statistician (GS), in accordance with the privacy provisions of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896* (Qld).

The 2011 phase of the study was conducted by GS between October and December 2011. Responses were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). A total of 6679 responses were received, representing a response rate of 87.8 per cent.

A reference group advised on the design and conduct of the survey. Its members represented the school sectors, principals associations, higher education sector and the Queensland Studies Authority.

As many young people were combining education and employment, all young people have been categorised into their main destination, be it education or employment.

To achieve this categorisation, young people were grouped in a structured manner, as outlined in Appendix 3 of the report. In particular:

- students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status (that is, they may also be employed or seeking work)
- apprentices and trainees were assigned to these training categories rather than any of the VET categories, but it is a given that their training involves study either in a VET location or with their employer
- those grouped in a labour market destination (employed or seeking work) were not in education or training
- those who were not in the labour force (that is, not employed and not seeking work), education or training. This group is referred to throughout this report as NILFET.



Summary of findings

The summary of findings presented in Figure ES1 shows that six years after completing Year 12:

- the majority of young people (92.5 per cent) were studying or in paid employment at the time of the survey
- full-time work, with no education or training, accounted for 50.4 per cent of young people. A further 10.2 per cent were undertaking part-time work
- Bachelor Degree or higher programs were being undertaken by 18.1 per cent of young people
- campus-based VET programs were being completed by 8.1 per cent of young people
- employment-based training accounted for 5.6 per cent of young people, either in apprenticeships (2.9 per cent) or traineeships (2.8 per cent).

Figure ES1: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2011

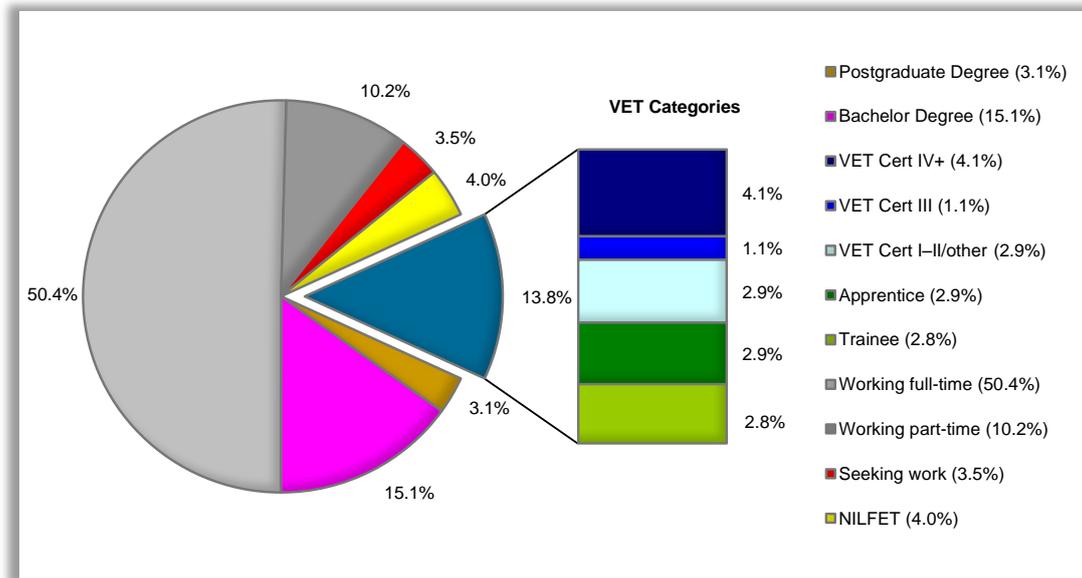


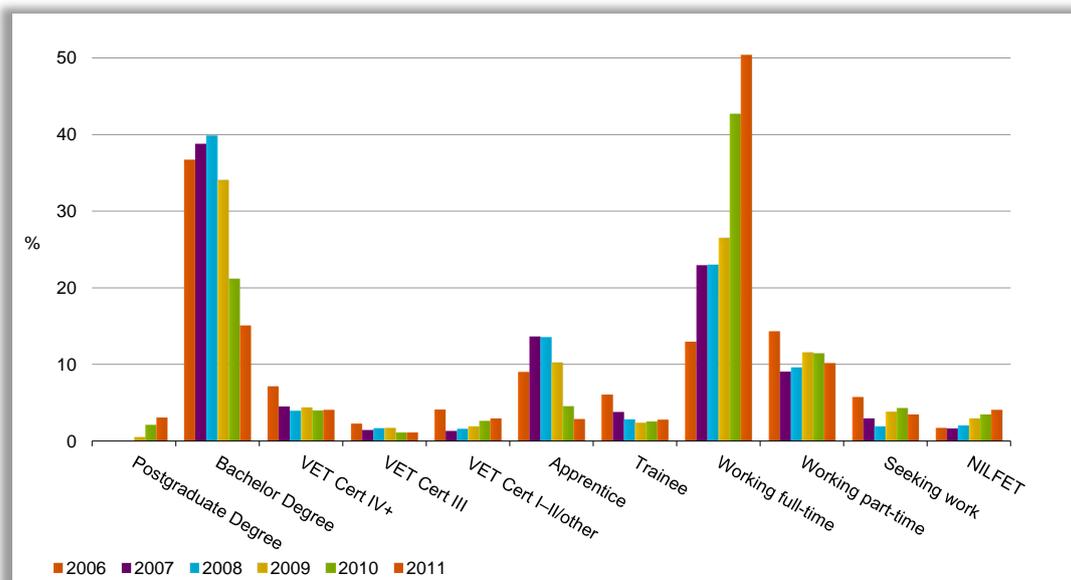


Figure ES2 shows the destinations of 2005 Year 12 completers from 2006 to 2011. The data suggests that six years after finishing school, young people are continuing to complete their post-school education and training and move into full-time work.

of 23.9 per cent since 2009. Over the corresponding period, the proportion of Year 12 completers from 2005 participating in education and training decreased by 23.3 per cent (55.2 per cent and 31.9 per cent in 2009 and 2011 respectively).

In 2011, 50.4 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were working full-time, an increase

Figure ES2: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2006–2011



Conclusion

The 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study found that the majority of young Queenslanders were engaged in education, training or employment six years after completing Year 12. When comparing the destinations of these young people over the previous six years there is a distinct move from education and training destinations in to full-time work.

More information on the survey is available at <http://education.qld.gov.au/nextstep/>





Introduction

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study builds upon the annual *Next Step* survey, which has been conducted by the Department of Education, Training and Employment since 2005. The *Next Step* survey collects 'point-in-time' information on the initial study and work destinations of young people, approximately six months after completing Year 12.

The *Next Step* survey and *Next Step* Longitudinal study are conducted in order to assist:

- parents and the wider public to know the pathways of young people after completing Year 12, and to appreciate the range of options available to students
- schools to review and plan their services for students, especially in the senior years of schooling
- school system personnel to review their education policies as they affect the transition from school to further study and employment
- training bodies, universities, business and industry, local government and regional planners to plan their services.

In 2011, a second group of Year 12 completers were asked to participate in a new cohort of the *Next Step* Longitudinal study. This cohort, known as the post-ETRF cohort, follows the introduction of the Education and Training Reforms for the Future (ETRF) policy and will allow a comparison between the outcomes reported for the initial (pre-ETRF) cohort of the *Next Step* Longitudinal study that follows 2005 Year 12 completers.

Almost 31 000 young people completed the *Next Step* survey in 2006. This represented a 78 per cent response rate of the more than 40 000 young people who completed Year 12 in 2005 in government, independent and Catholic schools across Queensland. The initial study and work destinations of those young people are documented in the [2006 *Next Step* report](#).

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study is following a stratified random sample of 13 175 *Next Step* 2006 survey respondents, mapping their study and work pathways through to the age of 24. The responses of these young people to the 2006 *Next Step* survey form the base of the longitudinal study.

The 2011 data was collected by the Government Statistician between October and December 2011. A total of 6679 responses were collected from 7605 respondents from the 2006 *Next Step* survey who had agreed to be contacted again in 2011, representing a response rate of 87.8 per cent.

The 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study documents the study and work pathways that this group of young people have taken in the six years since completing school.

Figures in this report are estimates, based on the 6679 survey responses, that have been weighted to reflect the nearly 31 000 respondents to the *Next Step* survey in 2006. As such, caution should be used when interpreting comparisons with Indigenous young people due to the small numbers involved.



Policy context

Destinations chosen by young people have been at the forefront of government policy interests, at both the state and national levels for many years. The national goals for schooling, contained in the 2008 *Melbourne Declaration on Educational Goals for Young Australians*, include a commitment to 'supporting senior years of schooling and youth transitions'.

The Queensland *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* supports young people remaining in education or training until the age of 17. Young people are required to stay at school until they finish Year 10 or turn 16, whichever comes first. They are then required to participate in education or training for a further two years, or until they have gained a Certificate of Individual Achievement, Senior Statement, Certificate III or Certificate IV vocational qualification, or until they turn 17. The laws enable young people to undertake work as an alternative to education or training if it is for at least 25 hours per week, after they have completed Year 10 or turned 16.

This legislation ensures young people have the education and skills they need to take the next step into further education, training and employment. Our young people can then contribute to the economic and social development of Queensland and have healthy, productive and rewarding futures.

The impact of a successful transition from school to further education, training and work can last throughout young people's working lives, protecting them against unemployment, cycles of low pay and employment insecurity. As well as a positive economic impact, youth participation in further education, training and work also contributes to individual capability and social inclusion.

The Queensland Government has committed to achieving a four per cent unemployment target. Making the most of the many education, training and employment pathways available to young people leaving school in Queensland will be important in realising the Government's unemployment target.

The *Next Step* Longitudinal study captures information about young peoples' longer term journey from school to the world of work. Intelligence gained through the survey assists Government to develop strategies to better promote optimal employment, study and life choices for young people so that they contribute to a strong, prosperous economy, productive labour force and better quality of life for all.



2011 destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005

This section outlines the main education and labour market destinations of Year 12 completers from Queensland schools in 2005 when contacted in 2011.

Main destination

As many young people were combining education and employment, all young people have been categorised into their main destination, be it education or employment. This recognises the important distinction between young people who combine employment with education and those who work because they have followed a labour market destination. It also makes the crucial distinction between someone who is a student (studying a degree or VET course) and looking for work and someone who is not a student and seeking work.

Similarly, it recognises the distinction between young people who have entered a training contract with their employer (apprentices and trainees) and those who are students with no such contract.

To achieve this categorisation, young people were grouped in a structured manner, as outlined in Appendix 3.

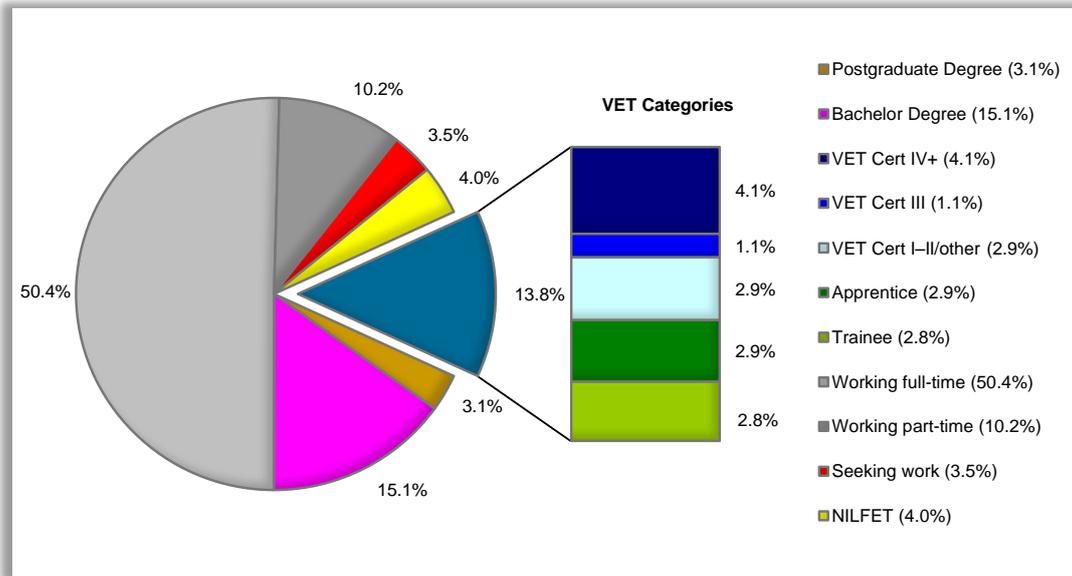
In particular:

- students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status (that is, they may also be employed or seeking work)
- apprentices and trainees were assigned to these training categories rather than any of the VET categories, but it is a given that their training involves study either in a VET location or with their employer
- those grouped in a labour market destination (employed or seeking work) were not in education or training
- those who were not in the labour force (that is, not employed and not seeking work), education or training. This group is referred to throughout this report as NILFET.



Figure 1 illustrates the 2011 main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005.

Figure 1: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2011



Destinations by sex

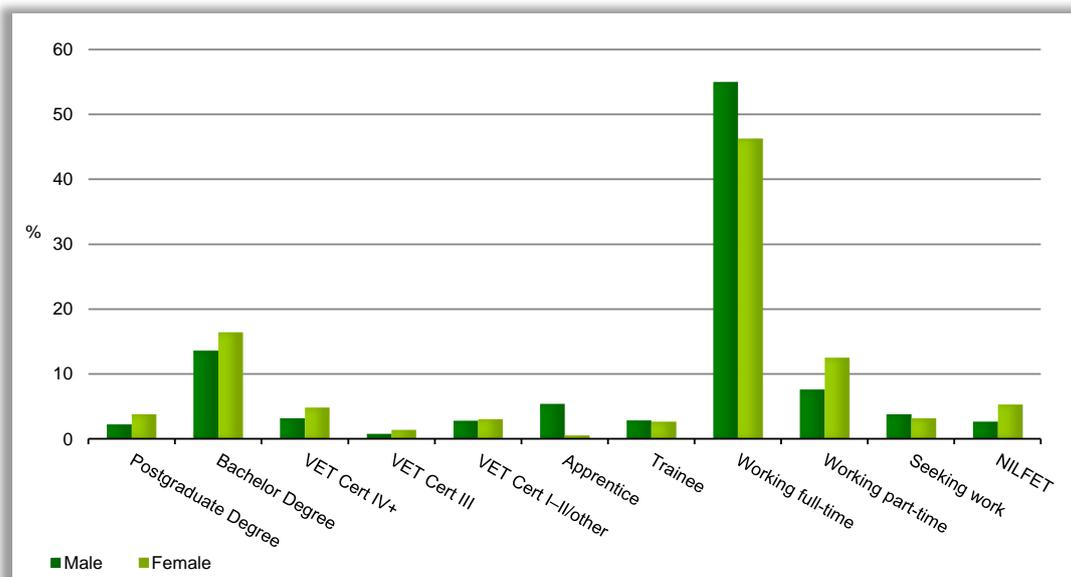
Differences between males and females were evident in education and training destinations as shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex, Queensland 2011

Main destination	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	335	2.3	616	3.8	951	3.1
Bachelor Degree	2 013	13.6	2 660	16.4	4 672	15.1
VET						
VET Cert IV+	473	3.2	786	4.9	1 259	4.1
VET Cert III	117	0.8	224	1.4	341	1.1
VET Cert I-II/other	416	2.8	496	3.1	912	2.9
Apprentice	802	5.4	90	0.6	892	2.9
Trainee	423	2.9	434	2.7	857	2.8
VET Total	2 231	15.1	2 030	12.5	4 261	13.8
Working						
Working full-time	8 127	55.0	7 493	46.2	15 619	50.4
Working part-time	1 124	7.6	2 028	12.5	3 152	10.2
Working Total	9 250	62.6	9 521	58.8	18 771	60.6
Seeking work	564	3.8	515	3.2	1 079	3.5
NILFET	394	2.7	860	5.3	1 254	4.0
Total	14 787	100.0	16 202	100.0	30 989	100.0



Figure 2: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex, Queensland 2011



Destinations by age group

Table 2 presents the main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005 by their age group as at 1 January 2011.

Table 2: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, by age group, Queensland 2011

Main destination	AGE GROUP							
	21 years of age or younger		22 years of age		23 years of age		24 years of age or older	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**9	**5.1	835	3.3	98	1.9	**8	**2.3
Bachelor Degree	*44	*24.3	3 803	15.1	776	14.8	*49	*14.5
VET								
VET Cert IV+	**3	**1.8	982	3.9	262	5.0	**12	**3.6
VET Cert III	-	-	258	1.0	*74	*1.4	**9	**2.6
VET Cert I-III/other	**10	**5.8	740	2.9	152	2.9	**10	**2.8
Apprentice	-	-	709	2.8	178	3.4	**6	**1.6
Trainee	**5	**2.9	671	2.7	172	3.3	**8	**2.5
VET Total	**19	**10.5	3 360	13.3	838	16.0	*45	*13.1
Working								
Working full-time	76	42.4	12 982	51.5	2 454	46.8	107	31.4
Working part-time	**13	**7.0	2 584	10.2	512	9.8	*43	*12.7
Working Total	89	49.4	15 566	61.7	2 966	56.6	150	44.1
Seeking work	**11	**5.9	751	3.0	262	5.0	*56	*16.4
NILFET	**9	**4.7	912	3.6	301	5.7	*33	*9.6
Total	180	100.0	25 227	100.0	5 241	100.0	340	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
 ** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.
 - Nil or rounded to zero.



Education and employment destinations

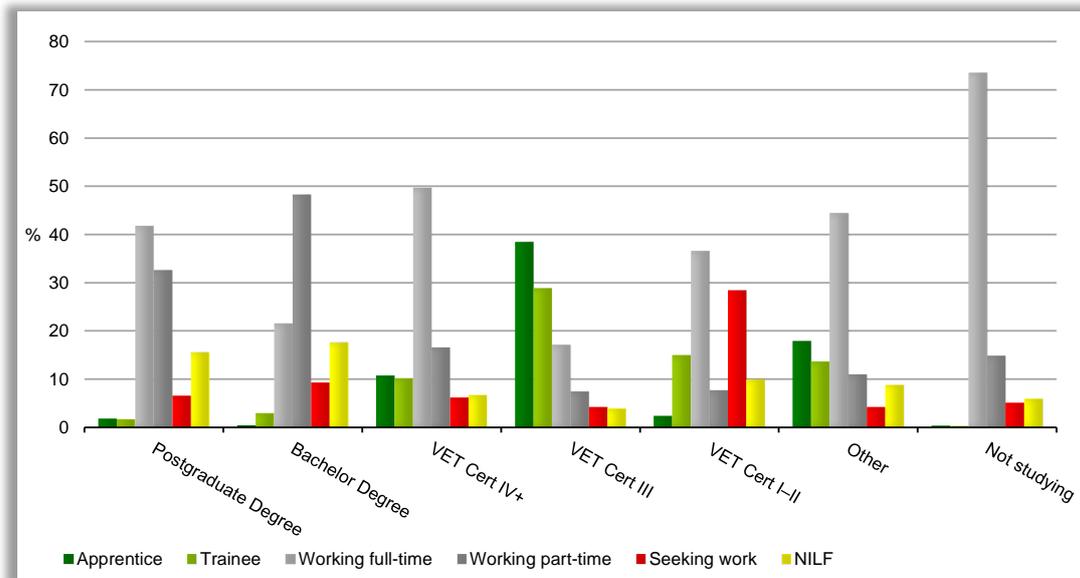
Table 3 and Figure 3 present the study level and labour market destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005. This breakdown provides a more detailed picture than the main destination information presented previously.

Table 3: Study and labour force destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2011

Labour force destination	STUDY DESTINATION							Total
	Postgraduate Degree	Bachelor Degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Other	Not studying	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Apprentice	**1.8	**0.4	10.7	38.5	**2.3	17.9	*0.3	17.9
Trainee	**1.6	2.9	10.2	28.9	**15.0	13.7	*0.3	13.7
Working full-time	41.8	21.6	49.7	17.1	*36.6	44.5	73.6	44.5
Working part-time	32.6	48.3	16.5	7.4	**7.7	11.0	14.8	11.0
Seeking work	*6.6	9.3	6.2	*4.2	*28.4	*4.2	5.1	4.2
NILF	15.5	17.5	6.7	*3.9	**9.9	8.8	5.9	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
 ** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Figure 3: Study and labour force destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2011





Destinations in South East Queensland and Regional Queensland

South East Queensland is defined as the Statistical Area Level 4s (SA4) of Brisbane - East, Brisbane - North, Brisbane - South, Brisbane - West, Brisbane Inner City, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan - Beaudesert, Moreton Bay - North, Moreton Bay - South and Sunshine Coast. Regional Queensland encompasses the SA4s of Cairns, Darling Downs - Maranoa, Fitzroy, Mackay, Queensland - Outback, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wide Bay. See Appendix 6 for a further explanation of the regional areas.

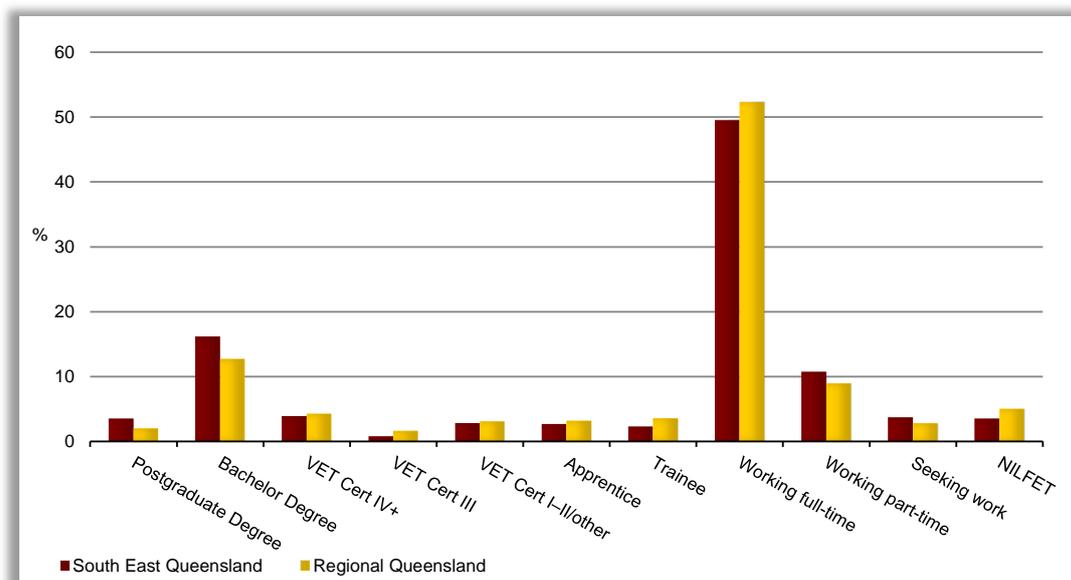
Table 4 and Figure 4 compare the main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005 from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 4: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

Main destination	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	744	3.6	207	2.1	951	3.1
Bachelor Degree	3 386	16.2	1 286	12.7	4 672	15.1
VET						
VET Cert IV+	821	3.9	439	4.3	1 259	4.1
VET Cert III	170	0.8	171	1.7	341	1.1
VET Cert I-II/other	597	2.9	315	3.1	912	2.9
Apprentice	565	2.7	327	3.2	892	2.9
Trainee	492	2.4	365	3.6	857	2.8
VET Total	2 644	12.7	1 617	16.0	4 261	13.8
Working						
Working full-time	10 337	49.5	5 283	52.3	15 619	50.4
Working part-time	2 246	10.8	906	9.0	3 152	10.2
Working Total	12 583	60.2	6 188	61.3	18 771	60.6
Seeking work	788	3.8	291	2.9	1 079	3.5
NILFET	743	3.6	512	5.1	1 254	4.0
Total	20 887	100.0	10 102	100.0	30 989	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

Figure 4: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011







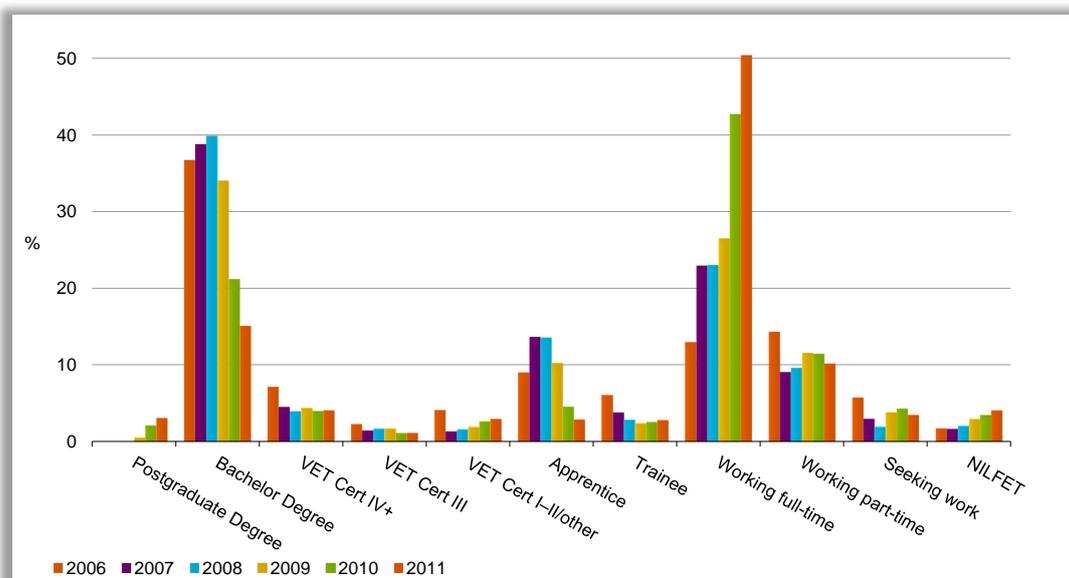
Destinations over time of Year 12 completers from 2005

This section explores the education and labour market destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005 over the six years since leaving school.

Main destination

Figure 5 presents a six year time series of the main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005.

Figure 5: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, Queensland 2006–2011





Destinations by sex

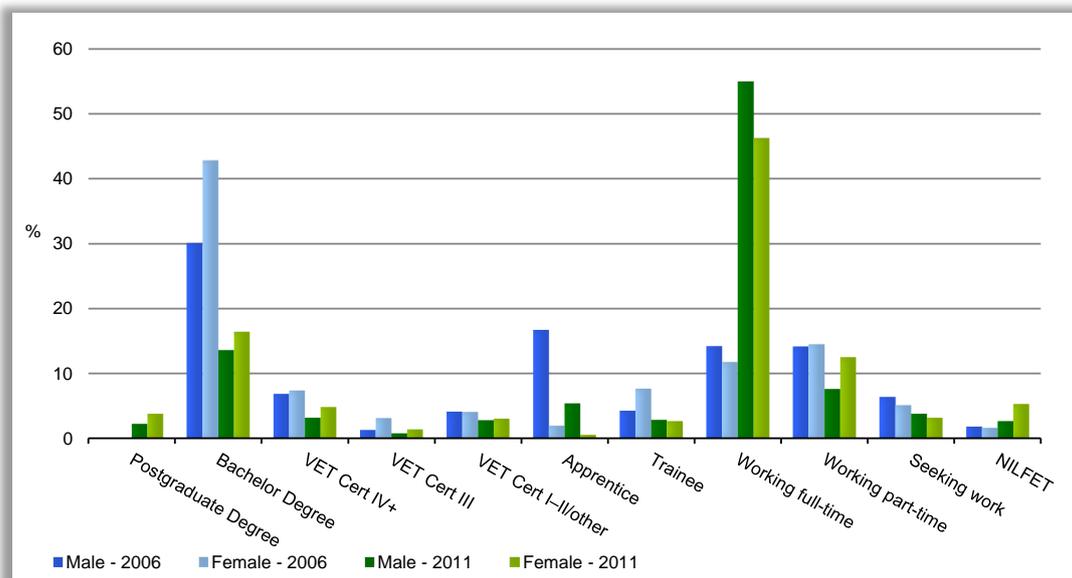
Table 5 and Figure 6 show the main destinations in 2006 and 2011 of Year 12 completers from 2005 by sex.

Table 5: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex and year, Queensland 2006 and 2011

Main destination	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL			
	2006		2011		2006		2011		2006		2011	
	no.	%										
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	335	2.3	-	-	616	3.8	-	-	951	3.1
Bachelor Degree	4 452	30.1	2 013	13.6	6 926	42.7	2 660	16.4	11 378	36.7	4 672	15.1
VET												
VET Cert IV+	1 015	6.9	473	3.2	1 195	7.4	786	4.9	2 210	7.1	1 259	4.1
VET Cert III	191	1.3	117	0.8	508	3.1	224	1.4	699	2.3	341	1.1
VET Cert I-II/other	612	4.1	416	2.8	664	4.1	496	3.1	1 276	4.1	912	2.9
Apprentice	2 472	16.7	802	5.4	315	1.9	90	0.6	2 787	9.0	892	2.9
Trainee	634	4.3	423	2.9	1 242	7.7	434	2.7	1 876	6.1	857	2.8
VET Total	4 923	33.3	2 231	15.1	3 925	24.2	2 030	12.5	8 848	28.6	4 261	13.8
Working												
Working full-time	2 104	14.2	8 127	55.0	1 907	11.8	7 493	46.2	4 011	12.9	15 619	50.4
Working part-time	2 092	14.2	1 124	7.6	2 348	14.5	2 028	12.5	4 440	14.3	3 152	10.2
Working Total	4 196	28.4	9 250	62.6	4 255	26.3	9 521	58.8	8 451	27.3	18 771	60.6
Seeking work	948	6.4	564	3.8	831	5.1	515	3.2	1 779	5.7	1 079	3.5
NILFET	267	1.8	394	2.7	266	1.6	860	5.3	533	1.7	1 254	4.0
Total	14 787	100.0	14 787	100.0	16 202	100.0	16 202	100.0	30 989	100.0	30 989	100.0

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Figure 6: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005, by sex and year, Queensland 2006 and 2011





Destinations from the 2006 *Next Step* survey compared to the 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study

Table 6 reports the main destinations of young people in 2011 from the 2006 *Next Step* survey (columns) compared with their main destination from the 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study (rows). The shaded cells represent those who were in the same main destination in both periods. To better reflect the longer term pathways of 2005 Year 12 completers, those young people who initially deferred university study in 2006 are shown as a separate group.

Table 6: 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study main destination of Year 12 completers from 2005, by 2006 *Next Step* survey main destination, Queensland 2006 and 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION											
	Bachelor Degree		VET Cert IV+		VET Cert III		VET Cert I-II/other		Apprentice		Trainee	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	782	6.9	**15	**0.7	-	-	*41	*3.2	**4	**0.1	**20	**1.1
Bachelor Degree	2 479	21.8	285	12.9	*60	*8.6	155	12.2	*67	*2.4	192	10.2
VET												
VET Cert IV+	294	2.6	130	5.9	*62	*8.8	*57	*4.5	124	4.4	159	8.5
VET Cert III	*53	*0.5	*29	*1.3	**10	**1.4	*23	*1.8	*34	*1.2	*31	*1.6
VET Cert I-II/other	337	3.0	*53	*2.4	**15	**2.1	*40	*3.2	*65	*2.3	*63	*3.3
Apprentice	125	1.1	*59	*2.7	*24	*3.4	*53	*4.2	86	3.1	*64	*3.4
Trainee	315	2.8	*63	*2.8	**20	**2.9	*28	*2.2	*58	*2.1	*67	*3.6
VET Total	1 124	9.9	334	15.1	130	18.6	202	15.8	367	13.2	384	20.4
Working												
Working full-time	5 245	46.1	1 112	50.3	297	42.5	545	42.7	2 110	75.7	978	52.1
Working part-time	1 169	10.3	287	13.0	128	18.4	175	13.7	102	3.7	160	8.5
Working Total	6 414	56.4	1 399	63.3	425	60.9	720	56.5	2 212	79.4	1 138	60.7
Seeking work	318	2.8	81	3.6	*22	*3.2	*74	*5.8	*54	*1.9	*61	*3.2
NILFET	261	2.3	96	4.3	*61	*8.7	84	6.6	83	3.0	82	4.4
Total	11 378	100.0	2 210	100.0	699	100.0	1 276	100.0	2 787	100.0	1 876	100.0

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION											
	Working full-time		Working part-time		Seeking work		NILFET		Deferred		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**14	**0.5	**7	**0.2	**8	**0.5	**2	**0.5	*57	*2.2	951	3.1
Bachelor Degree	223	7.8	275	8.2	99	6.2	**20	**5.0	817	31.9	4 672	15.1
VET												
VET Cert IV+	114	4.0	174	5.2	78	4.9	**20	**5.2	*48	*1.9	1 259	4.1
VET Cert III	*44	*1.5	*43	*1.3	*35	*2.2	**8	**2.1	*29	*1.1	341	1.1
VET Cert I-II/other	87	3.1	128	3.8	*31	*1.9	**18	**4.5	76	3.0	912	2.9
Apprentice	153	5.4	182	5.4	84	5.3	**9	**2.4	*51	*2.0	892	2.9
Trainee	91	3.2	88	2.6	*46	*2.9	-	-	80	3.1	857	2.8
VET Total	490	17.2	615	18.3	275	17.2	*56	*14.1	284	11.1	4 261	13.8
Working												
Working full-time	1 764	61.9	1 734	51.6	644	40.3	142	36.2	1 046	40.9	15 619	50.4
Working part-time	175	6.1	395	11.7	263	16.5	*56	*14.2	243	9.5	3 152	10.2
Working Total	1 939	68.0	2 129	63.3	907	56.8	198	50.4	1 289	50.4	18 771	60.6
Seeking work	*64	*2.3	155	4.6	162	10.1	*59	*15.1	*30	*1.2	1 079	3.5
NILFET	120	4.2	183	5.4	146	9.1	*59	*14.9	82	3.2	1 254	4.0
Total	2 850	100.0	3 363	100.0	1 597	100.0	393	100.0	2 559	100.0	30 989	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Education and training

This section examines the education and training outcomes of Year 12 completers from 2005. Apprentices or trainees who indicated that they had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship or traineeship have been excluded from this section.

Table 7 presents the level of study of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking education or training.

Table 7: Level of study of Year 12 completers from 2005 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2006 and 2011

Level of study	YEAR			
	2006		2011 ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
Doctoral Degree	-	-	188	1.9
Master Degree	-	-	459	4.7
Graduate Diploma	-	-	253	2.6
Graduate Certificate	-	-	86	0.9
Bachelor (Honours) Degree	-	-	179	1.8
Bachelor Degree	11 378	57.3	4 654	47.7
VET				
Advanced Diploma ^b	140	0.7	301	3.1
Diploma	1 500	7.6	695	7.1
VET Certificate IV	999	5.0	596	6.1
VET Certificate III	2 820	14.2	1 042	10.7
VET Certificate II	778	3.9	84	0.9
VET Certificate I	242	1.2	*33	*0.3
VET Certificate - level not known	833	4.2	334	3.4
VET Total	7 311	36.8	3 085	31.6
Other	1 182	5.9	857	8.8
Total	19 871	100.0	9 760	100.0

^a Excludes apprentices and trainees who had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship/traineeship.

^b Includes Associate Degree.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

'Study provider' refers to the institution that students attended for their post-school study. Table 8 presents the types of study providers attended by Year 12 completers from 2005.

Table 8: Study provider of Year 12 completers from 2005 in education or training, by survey, Queensland 2006 and 2011

Study provider	YEAR			
	2006		2011 ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
University	11 428	57.5	5 778	59.2
TAFE	6 019	30.3	1 523	15.6
Private Training College	1 472	7.4	1 023	10.5
Secondary School	204	1.0	-	-
Agricultural College	*66	*0.3	-	-
Adult and Community Education provider	*52	*0.3	**16	**0.2
Training provided by work	259	1.3	509	5.2
Other	371	1.9	912	9.3
Total	19 871	100.0	9 760	100.0

^a Excludes apprentices and trainees who had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship/traineeship.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 9 displays the field of study undertaken by Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking education or training. The field of study categories are based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Education*; Appendix 4 contains an explanation of the types of courses included in each field of study.

Table 9: Field of study of Year 12 completers from 2005 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2006 and 2011

Field of study	YEAR			
	2006		2011 ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
Management and Commerce	3 265	16.4	1 704	17.5
Society and Culture	2 750	13.8	1 639	16.8
Health	1 933	9.7	1 485	15.2
Engineering and Related Technologies	2 695	13.6	1 070	11.0
Education	1 505	7.6	716	7.3
Creative Arts	1 463	7.4	653	6.7
Architecture and Building	888	4.5	482	4.9
Natural and Physical Sciences	1 647	8.3	450	4.6
Information Technology	517	2.6	216	2.2
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	976	4.9	193	2.0
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	408	2.1	157	1.6
Mixed field programs	430	2.2	79	0.8
Other	1 395	7.0	916	9.4
Total	19 871	100.0	9 760	100.0

^a Excludes apprentices and trainees who had already completed the training component of their apprenticeship/traineeship.

Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking study when contacted for the 2010 *Next Step* Longitudinal study were asked to indicate if they were undertaking the same course when contacted in 2011, which is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Course status of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking study in 2010, by 2010 Level of Study, Queensland 2011

Course status ^a	2010 LEVEL OF STUDY					
	Postgraduate or Bachelor Degree		Campus-based VET		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Undertaking same course	3 849	53.4	884	37.6	4 734	49.5
Not undertaking same course	3 359	46.6	1 469	62.4	4 828	50.5
Total	7 208	100.0	2 353	100.0	9 561	100.0

^a Excludes apprentices and trainees.

Table 11 indicates whether Year 12 completers from 2005, who were no longer completing the course they were previously undertaking in 2010, completed their course.

Table 11: 2010 course completion status of Year 12 completers from 2005 not undertaking same course, by 2010 Level of Study, Queensland 2011

Not undertaking same course ^{a,b}	2010 LEVEL OF STUDY					
	Postgraduate or Bachelor Degree		Campus-based VET		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Course completed	2 814	83.9	1 184	81.9	3 998	83.3
Course not completed	541	16.1	262	18.1	802	16.7
Total	3 355	100.0	1 446	100.0	4 801	100.0

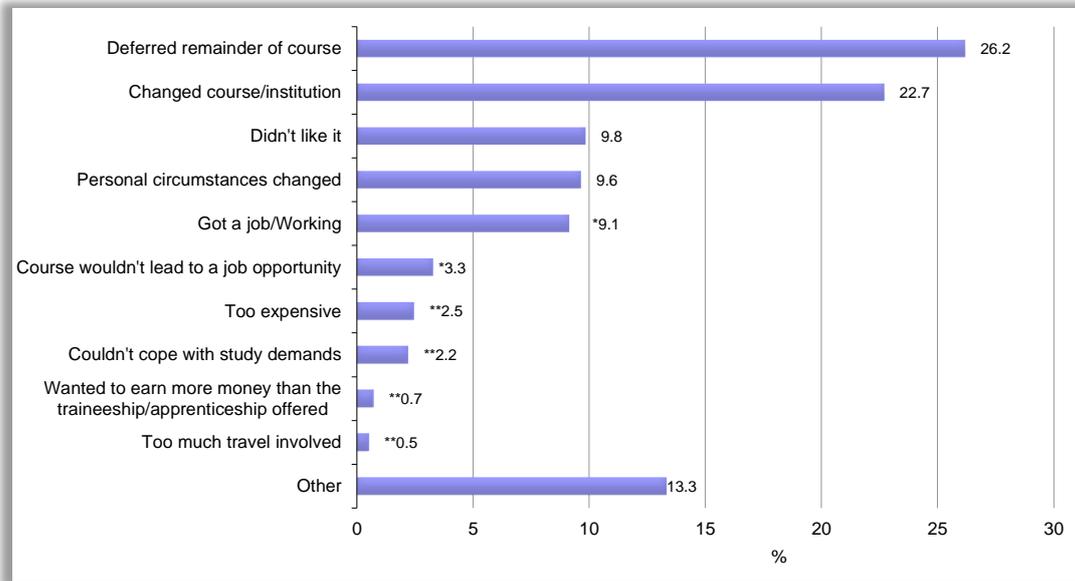
^a Excludes apprentices and trainees.

^b Excludes Year 12 completers where course completion status was not provided.



The main reasons for not completing the course Year 12 completers from 2005 were previously undertaken is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Main reason of Year 12 completers from 2005 for not completing course being undertaken in 2010, Queensland 2011



* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Employment

This section examines the employment outcomes for all Year 12 completers from 2005 who were in some form of paid employment, including those who were combining work and study.

Table 12 reports the occupational groups of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were employed.

Table 12: Occupational group of Year 12 completers from 2005 in employment, Queensland 2006 and 2011

Occupational group	YEAR			
	2006		2011	
	no.	%	no.	%
Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries	1 979	8.5	3 304	12.4
Accounting, Finance and Management	196	0.8	3 292	12.4
Sales Assistants	8 085	34.9	2 723	10.2
Health, Fitness, Hair and Beauty Workers	763	3.3	2 559	9.6
Child Care and Education Related Workers	729	3.1	2 238	8.4
Building and Construction Skilled Workers	1 115	4.8	1 920	7.2
Electrical and Electronics Trades	696	3.0	1 161	4.4
Engineering and Science Related Workers	319	1.4	962	3.6
Marketing and Sales Representatives	354	1.5	887	3.3
Government and Defence Workers	164	0.7	839	3.1
Food, Hospitality and Tourism Workers	316	1.4	680	2.6
Waiters	1 368	5.9	652	2.4
Metal and Engineering Trades	132	0.6	648	2.4
Labourers	931	4.0	614	2.3
Media, the Arts and Printing Workers	129	0.6	612	2.3
Drivers and Transport Workers	113	0.5	540	2.0
Automotive Workers	585	2.5	488	1.8
Gardeners, Farmers and Animal Workers	547	2.4	470	1.8
Computing and IT Workers	97	0.4	403	1.5
Factory and Machine Workers	293	1.3	391	1.5
Food Handlers	3 317	14.3	348	1.3
Social, Welfare and Security Workers	*36	*0.2	332	1.2
Storepersons	514	2.2	313	1.2
Cleaners	181	0.8	155	0.6
Other	198	0.9	122	0.5
Total	23 154	100.0	26 654	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Year 12 completers from 2005 who were working when contacted for the 2010 *Next Step* Longitudinal study were asked to indicate if they were continuing in the same employment when contacted in 2011, which is shown in Table 13.

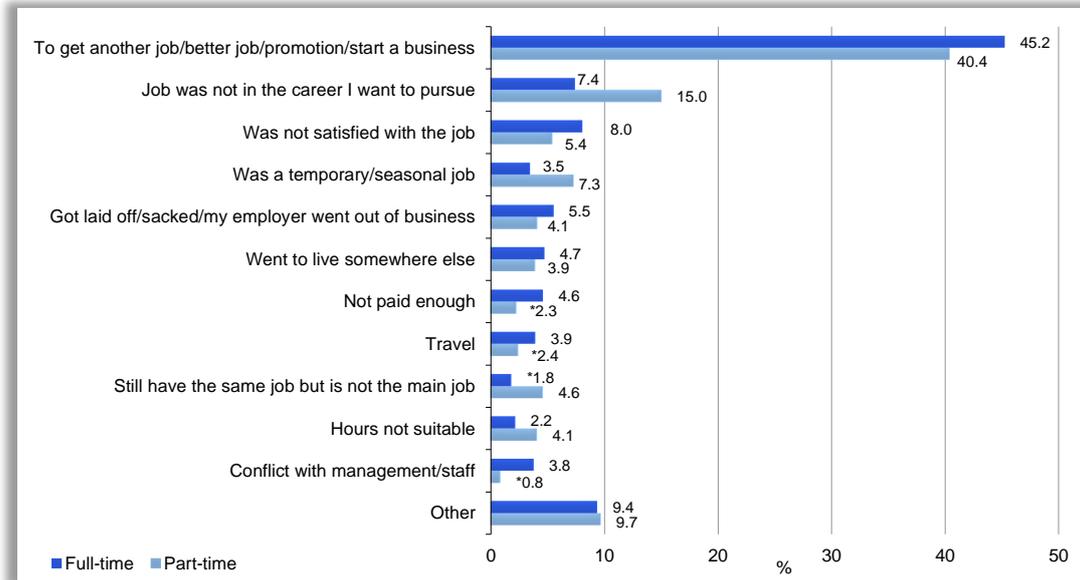
Table 13: Employment status of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were working in 2010, by 2010 Work Load, Queensland 2011

Employment status	2010 WORK LOAD					
	Part-time		Full-time		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Continuing in same employment	4 307	60.0	13 416	78.6	17 723	73.1
Not continuing in same employment	2 867	40.0	3 650	21.4	6 518	26.9
Total	7 175	100.0	17 066	100.0	24 241	100.0



An examination of the main reasons for not continuing in the same employment given by Year 12 completers from 2005 who were working when contacted for the 2010 *Next Step* Longitudinal study is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Main reason of Year 12 completers from 2005 for not undertaking same employment from 2010, by 2010 Work Load, Queensland 2011



* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



Apprentices and trainees

Year 12 completers from 2005 who were undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship when contacted for the 2010 *Next Step* Longitudinal study were asked to indicate if they were continuing in the same apprenticeship or traineeship when contacted in 2011, which is shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Apprenticeship/traineeship status of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were an apprentice or trainee in 2010, Queensland 2011

<i>Apprenticeship/traineeship status</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Undertaking same apprenticeship/traineeship in 2011	855	39.3
Not undertaking same apprenticeship/traineeship in 2011	1 322	60.7
Total	2 177	100.0

Table 15 displays the main destinations of the young people, who in 2011, were no longer undertaking the apprenticeship or traineeship they were completing in 2010.

Table 15: Main destinations of Year 12 completers from 2005 who were an apprentice/trainee in 2010 no longer undertaking same apprenticeship/traineeship, Queensland 2011

<i>Main destination</i>	NOT DOING THE SAME APPRENTICESHIP/TRAINESHIP IN 2011					
	<i>2010 Apprenticeship/ traineeship completed</i>		<i>2010 Apprenticeship/ traineeship not completed</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
University Degree	*43	*3.9	*54	*22.9	97	7.3
VET						
Campus-based VET	*54	*4.9	**21	**8.7	*74	*5.6
Apprentice or trainee	*36	*3.3	*26	*10.9	*61	*4.6
<i>VET Total</i>	89	8.2	*46	*19.6	135	10.2
Working						
Working full-time	848	78.1	79	33.3	927	70.1
Working part-time	*73	*6.7	**15	**6.4	88	6.7
<i>Working Total</i>	921	84.9	94	39.8	1 015	76.8
Seeking work or NILFET	*32	*3.0	*42	*17.8	75	5.6
Total	1 085	100	237	100	1 322	100

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.





Pathways

Bachelor Degree

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 11 378 or 36.7 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were undertaking a Bachelor Degree.

Figure 9 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 9: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, Queensland 2011

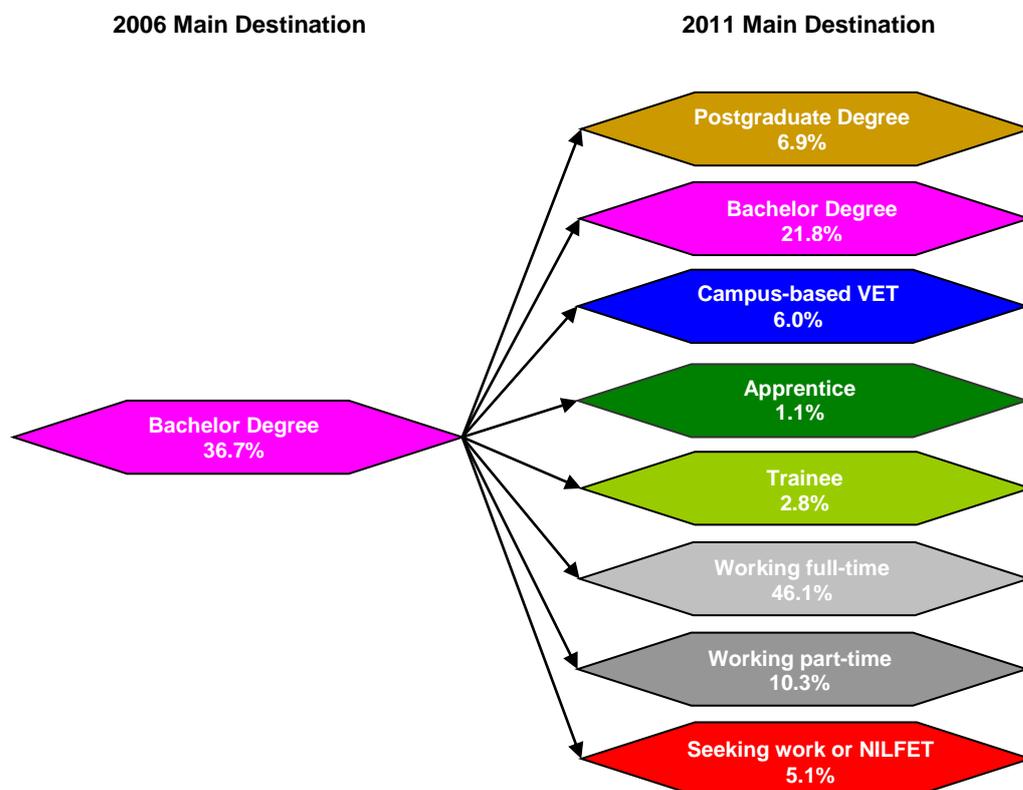




Table 16 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 16: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	259	5.8	524	7.6	782	6.9
Bachelor Degree	1 094	24.6	1 385	20.0	2 479	21.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	222	5.0	462	6.7	684	6.0
Apprentice	115	2.6	**10	**0.1	125	1.1
Trainee	146	3.3	169	2.4	315	2.8
<i>VET Total</i>	483	10.8	641	9.3	1 124	9.9
Working						
Working full-time	2 009	45.1	3 236	46.7	5 245	46.1
Working part-time	353	7.9	815	11.8	1 169	10.3
<i>Working Total</i>	2 363	53.1	4 051	58.5	6 414	56.4
Seeking work or NILFET	254	5.7	325	4.7	579	5.1
Total	4 452	100.0	6 926	100.0	11 378	100.0

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 17 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 17: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	620	7.3	162	5.7	782	6.9
Bachelor Degree	1 948	22.8	531	18.8	2 479	21.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	445	5.2	239	8.5	684	6.0
Apprentice	*64	*0.8	*61	*2.2	125	1.1
Trainee	217	2.5	98	3.5	315	2.8
<i>VET Total</i>	726	8.5	398	14.1	1 124	9.9
Working						
Working full-time	3 862	45.1	1 383	49.0	5 245	46.1
Working part-time	951	11.1	218	7.7	1 169	10.3
<i>Working Total</i>	4 813	56.3	1 601	56.7	6 414	56.4
Seeking work or NILFET	448	5.2	131	4.6	579	5.1
Total	8 555	100.0	2 823	100.0	11 378	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



Table 18 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 18: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**3	**2.2	780	6.9	782	6.9
Bachelor Degree	*17	*13.3	2 461	21.9	2 479	21.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	**6	**4.5	678	6.0	684	6.0
Apprentice	-	-	125	1.1	125	1.1
Trainee	**7	**5.2	308	2.7	315	2.8
<i>VET Total</i>	**13	**9.7	1 112	9.9	1 124	9.9
Working						
Working full-time	52	40.4	5 193	46.2	5 245	46.1
Working part-time	*24	*18.7	1 145	10.2	1 169	10.3
<i>Working Total</i>	77	59.1	6 337	56.3	6 414	56.4
Seeking work or NILFET	*20	*15.7	558	5.0	579	5.1
Total	130	100.0	11 248	100.0	11 378	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 19 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a Bachelor Degree when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 19: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey Bachelor Degree students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: BACHELOR DEGREE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	102	5.3	159	6.4	200	6.8	322	8.2
Bachelor Degree	417	21.8	559	22.4	607	20.7	876	22.2
VET								
Campus-based VET	90	4.7	166	6.7	211	7.2	211	5.4
Apprentice	*28	*1.5	*34	*1.4	*33	*1.1	*29	*0.7
Trainee	*44	*2.3	100	4.0	77	2.6	95	2.4
<i>VET Total</i>	162	8.5	301	12.0	320	10.9	336	8.5
Working								
Working full-time	929	48.7	1 092	43.7	1 363	46.4	1 809	45.9
Working part-time	233	12.2	260	10.4	269	9.2	407	10.3
<i>Working Total</i>	1 162	60.9	1 352	54.1	1 632	55.6	2 216	56.2
Seeking work or NILFET	*66	*3.4	128	5.1	176	6.0	196	5.0
Total	1 909	100.0	2 500	100.0	2 935	100.0	3 946	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

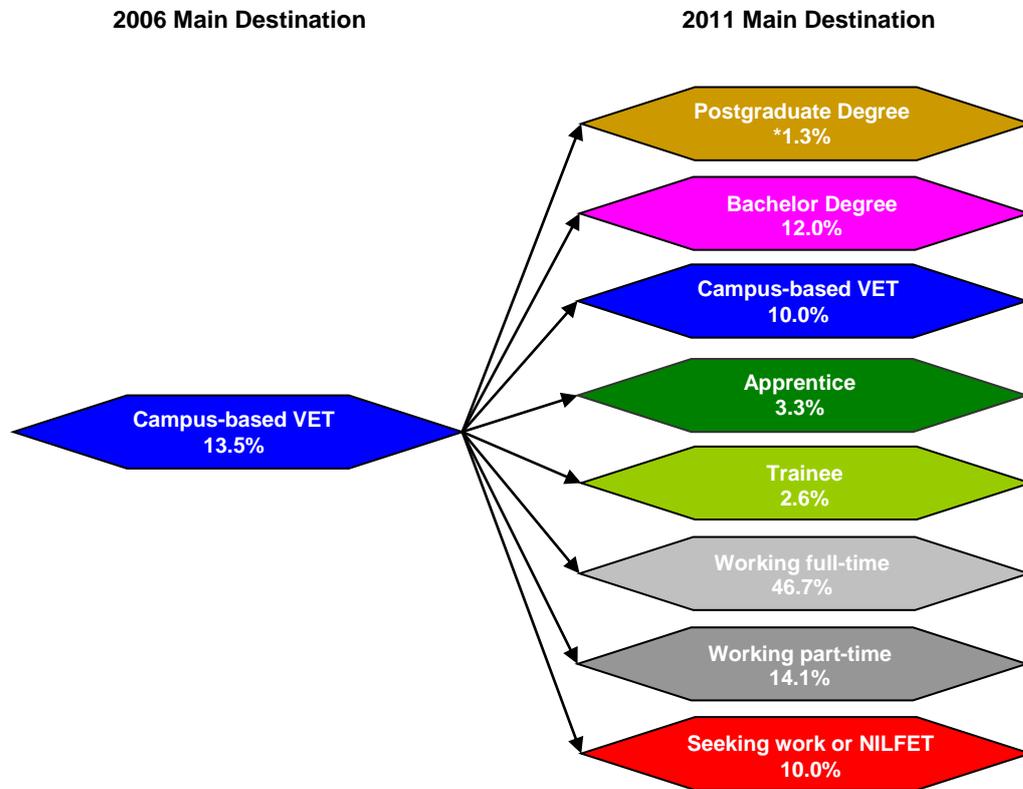


Campus-based VET

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 4185 or 13.5 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were

undertaking a campus-based VET program. Figure 10 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 10: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, Queensland 2011



* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



Table 20 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 20: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	*24	*1.3	*32	*1.4	*56	*1.3
Bachelor Degree	200	11.0	301	12.7	501	12.0
VET						
Campus-based VET	136	7.5	283	12.0	420	10.0
Apprentice	109	6.0	*28	*1.2	136	3.3
Trainee	*56	*3.1	*55	*2.3	111	2.6
<i>VET Total</i>	301	16.5	366	15.5	667	15.9
Working						
Working full-time	968	53.3	986	41.7	1 954	46.7
Working part-time	184	10.1	407	17.2	590	14.1
<i>Working Total</i>	1 152	63.4	1 393	58.8	2 545	60.8
Seeking work or NILFET	141	7.8	275	11.6	417	10.0
Total	1 818	100.0	2 367	100.0	4 185	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Table 21 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 21: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	*38	*1.2	**19	**1.7	*56	*1.3
Bachelor Degree	400	13.0	101	9.1	501	12.0
VET						
Campus-based VET	340	11.1	79	7.2	420	10.0
Apprentice	94	3.0	*43	*3.9	136	3.3
Trainee	96	3.1	**14	**1.3	111	2.6
<i>VET Total</i>	530	17.2	136	12.3	667	15.9
Working						
Working full-time	1 461	47.5	493	44.4	1 954	46.7
Working part-time	391	12.7	199	18.0	590	14.1
<i>Working Total</i>	1 853	60.2	692	62.4	2 545	60.8
Seeking work or NILFET	256	8.3	161	14.5	417	10.0
Total	3 076	100.0	1 109	100.0	4 185	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 22 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 22: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	*56	*1.4	*56	*1.3
Bachelor Degree	-	-	501	12.2	501	12.0
VET						
Campus-based VET	**4	**4.7	416	10.1	420	10.0
Apprentice	-	-	136	3.3	136	3.3
Trainee	**7	**8.5	104	2.5	111	2.6
VET Total	**11	**13.2	656	16.0	667	15.9
Working						
Working full-time	*36	*45.7	1 918	46.7	1 954	46.7
Working part-time	*16	*19.8	575	14.0	590	14.1
Working Total	52	65.5	2 493	60.7	2 545	60.8
Seeking work or NILFET	*17	*21.2	400	9.7	417	10.0
Total	80	100.0	4 105	100.0	4 185	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 23 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 23: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey campus-based VET students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**13	**1.2	**4	**0.4	**11	**1.1	*28	*2.7
Bachelor Degree	76	6.7	119	11.9	166	16.4	136	13.3
VET								
Campus-based VET	117	10.4	101	10.0	113	11.1	89	8.7
Apprentice	**15	**1.3	*32	*3.2	*55	*5.5	*34	*3.4
Trainee	*24	*2.1	*30	*3.0	**15	**1.5	*42	*4.1
VET Total	155	13.8	163	16.2	183	18.1	165	16.2
Working								
Working full-time	544	48.4	441	44.0	495	48.9	463	45.3
Working part-time	211	18.7	148	14.7	76	7.5	152	14.9
Working Total	755	67.1	589	58.7	571	56.5	615	60.1
Seeking work or NILFET	125	11.1	128	12.7	80	7.9	78	7.7
Total	1 124	100.0	1 003	100.0	1 011	100.0	1 022	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

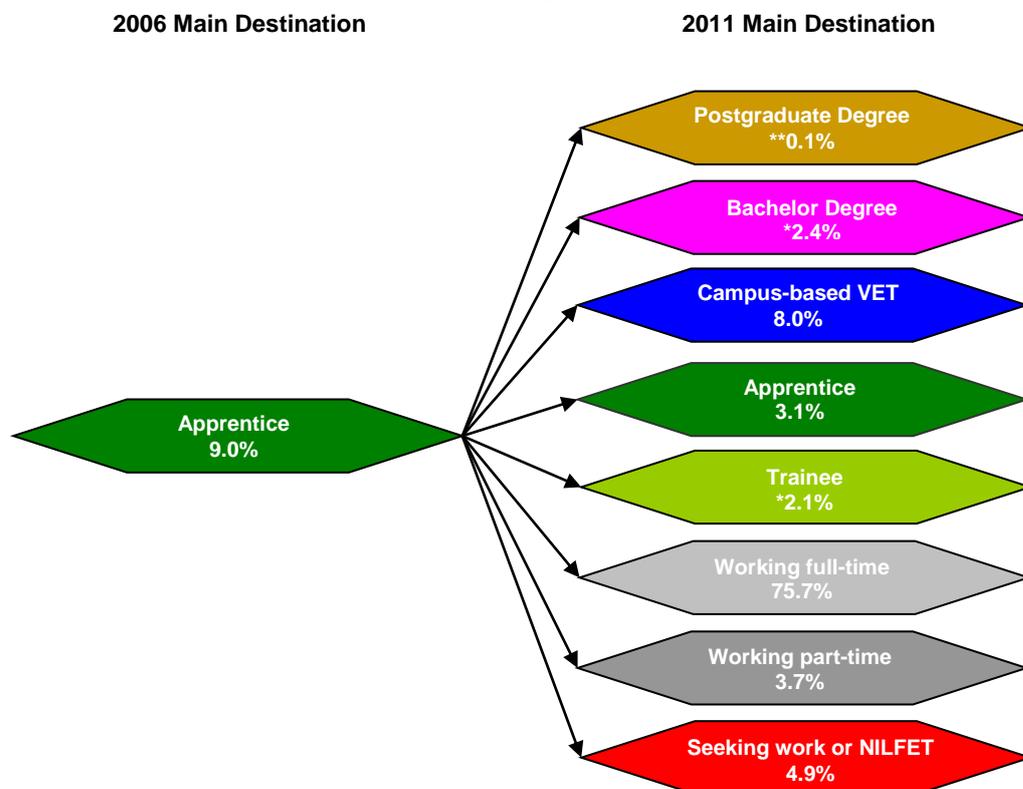


Apprenticeships

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 2787 or 9.0 per cent of Year 12 completers from were undertaking an apprenticeship.

Figure 11 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 11: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, Queensland 2011



* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 24 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 24: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**4	**0.2	-	-	**4	**0.1
Bachelor Degree	*48	*1.9	**20	**6.2	*67	*2.4
VET						
Campus-based VET	195	7.9	*27	*8.7	222	8.0
Apprentice	86	3.5	-	-	86	3.1
Trainee	*40	*1.6	**17	**5.5	*58	*2.1
<i>VET Total</i>	322	13.0	*45	*14.2	367	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	1 899	76.8	211	67.1	2 110	75.7
Working part-time	81	3.3	*21	*6.7	102	3.7
<i>Working Total</i>	1 980	80.1	232	73.8	2 212	79.4
Seeking work or NILFET	119	4.8	**18	**5.8	137	4.9
Total	2 472	100.0	315	100.0	2 787	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 25 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 25: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**4	**0.2	-	-	**4	**0.1
Bachelor Degree	*33	*2.1	*34	*2.8	*67	*2.4
VET						
Campus-based VET	129	8.2	93	7.7	222	8.0
Apprentice	*61	*3.9	*26	*2.1	86	3.1
Trainee	**17	**1.1	*41	*3.4	*58	*2.1
<i>VET Total</i>	207	13.2	160	13.1	367	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	1 157	73.6	954	78.5	2 110	75.7
Working part-time	*74	*4.7	*28	*2.3	102	3.7
<i>Working Total</i>	1 231	78.3	981	80.8	2 212	79.4
Seeking work or NILFET	97	6.2	*40	*3.3	137	4.9
Total	1 572	100.0	1 215	100.0	2 787	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 26 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 26: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**4	**0.1	**4	**0.1
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*67	*2.4	*67	*2.4
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	222	8.1	222	8.0
Apprentice	**1	**3.3	85	3.1	86	3.1
Trainee	-	-	*58	*2.1	*58	*2.1
VET Total	**1	**3.3	366	13.3	367	13.2
Working						
Working full-time	*30	*83.3	2 080	75.6	2 110	75.7
Working part-time	**5	**13.4	97	3.5	102	3.7
Working Total	*35	*96.7	2 177	79.2	2 212	79.4
Seeking work or NILFET	-	-	137	5.0	137	4.9
Total	*36	*100.0	2 751	100.0	2 787	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 27 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 27: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey apprentices, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**4	**0.5	-	-	-	-
Bachelor Degree	**8	**1.0	*24	*3.0	**18	**3.0	**18	**3.2
VET								
Campus-based VET	*65	*7.8	*59	*7.3	*52	*8.8	*46	*8.4
Apprentice	**14	**1.7	*25	*3.1	**18	**3.1	*29	*5.3
Trainee	*21	*2.5	**18	**2.2	**8	**1.4	**11	**2.0
VET Total	101	12.1	101	12.7	79	13.3	86	15.7
Working								
Working full-time	667	79.8	638	79.9	408	68.6	393	71.7
Working part-time	**18	**2.2	**17	**2.1	*38	*6.3	*29	*5.3
Working Total	685	82.0	655	82.0	446	75.0	422	77.0
Seeking work or NILFET	*42	*5.0	**15	**1.9	*52	*8.8	*23	*4.1
Total	836	100.0	799	100.0	594	100.0	548	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

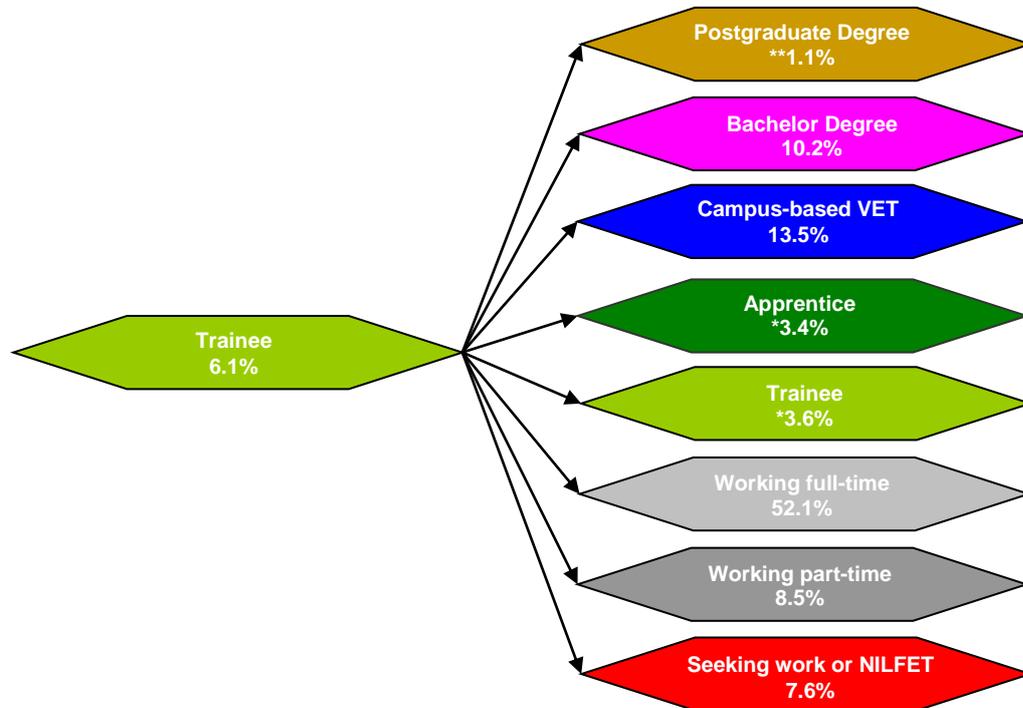


Traineeships

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 1876 or 6.1 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were undertaking a

traineeship. Figure 12 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 12: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, Queensland 2011



* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 28 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 28: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**7	**1.1	**13	**1.1	**20	**1.1
Bachelor Degree	*51	*8.1	141	11.3	192	10.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	76	12.0	176	14.2	252	13.5
Apprentice	*58	*9.1	**6	**0.5	*64	*3.4
Trainee	*36	*5.7	*31	*2.5	*67	*3.6
VET Total	170	26.8	214	17.2	384	20.4
Working						
Working full-time	329	52.0	649	52.2	978	52.1
Working part-time	*53	*8.3	107	8.6	160	8.5
Working Total	382	60.3	756	60.8	1 138	60.7
Seeking work or NILFET	*23	*3.7	119	9.6	142	7.6
Total	634	100.0	1 242	100.0	1 876	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 29 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 29: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**9	**1.0	**10	**1.1	**20	**1.1
Bachelor Degree	83	9.1	109	11.4	192	10.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	124	13.5	129	13.4	252	13.5
Apprentice	*34	*3.7	*30	*3.2	*64	*3.4
Trainee	*31	*3.4	*36	*3.7	*67	*3.6
VET Total	189	20.5	195	20.4	384	20.4
Working						
Working full-time	488	53.2	490	51.1	978	52.1
Working part-time	92	10.0	*68	*7.1	160	8.5
Working Total	580	63.2	558	58.2	1 138	60.7
Seeking work or NILFET	*57	*6.2	86	8.9	142	7.6
Total	918	100.0	958	100.0	1 876	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 30 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 30: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**20	**1.1	**20	**1.1
Bachelor Degree	-	-	192	10.4	192	10.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	**8	**27.4	245	13.2	252	13.5
Apprentice	-	-	*64	*3.5	*64	*3.4
Trainee	-	-	*67	*3.6	*67	*3.6
VET Total	**8	**27.4	376	20.3	384	20.4
Working						
Working full-time	**7	**23.6	971	52.6	978	52.1
Working part-time	**2	**7.3	158	8.6	160	8.5
Working Total	**9	**30.9	1 130	61.1	1 138	60.7
Seeking work or NILFET	**11	**41.8	131	7.1	142	7.6
Total	*28	*100.0	1 848	100.0	1 876	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 31 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 31: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey trainees, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**10	**1.7	**7	**1.3	**3	**0.5	-	-
Bachelor Degree	*25	*4.2	*62	*11.1	*73	*15.7	*33	*12.4
VET								
Campus-based VET	91	15.5	*64	*11.5	*61	*13.1	*37	*13.7
Apprentice	**17	**2.9	**20	**3.5	**18	**3.9	**9	**3.5
Trainee	**19	**3.2	*22	*3.9	*25	*5.3	**2	**0.7
VET Total	126	21.5	106	19.0	104	22.4	*48	*18.0
Working								
Working full-time	310	53.0	290	52.2	218	46.9	160	59.4
Working part-time	*61	*10.3	*46	*8.2	*37	*8.1	**17	**6.2
Working Total	371	63.3	336	60.4	255	55.0	177	65.6
Seeking work or NILFET	*54	*9.2	*46	*8.2	*30	*6.4	**11	**4.0
Total	586	100.0	556	100.0	463	100.0	269	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

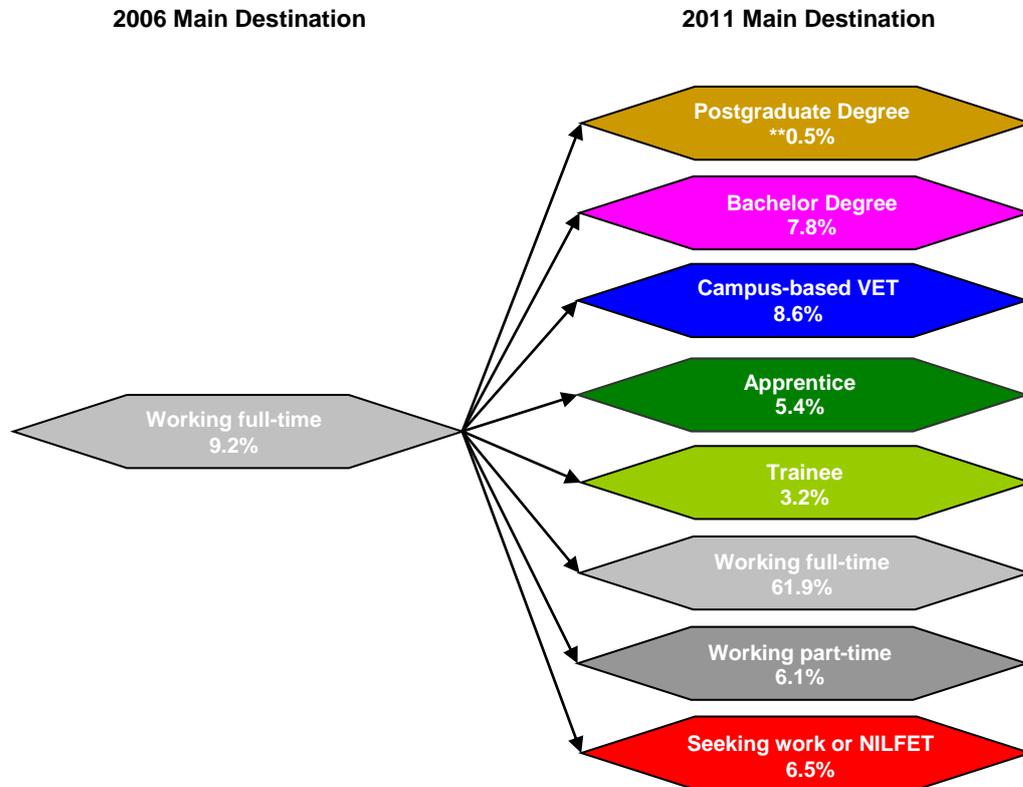


Full-time work

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 2850 or 9.2 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were working full-

time. Figure 13 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 13: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, Queensland 2011



** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 32 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 32: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**14	**1.1	**14	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	105	6.9	117	8.9	223	7.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	85	5.5	161	12.2	245	8.6
Apprentice	145	9.4	**8	**0.6	153	5.4
Trainee	*52	*3.4	*40	*3.0	91	3.2
<i>VET Total</i>	281	18.3	209	15.9	490	17.2
Working						
Working full-time	1 029	67.0	735	56.0	1 764	61.9
Working part-time	*29	*1.9	145	11.1	175	6.1
<i>Working Total</i>	1 058	68.9	881	67.0	1 939	68.0
Seeking work or NILFET	91	5.9	93	7.1	184	6.5
Total	1 536	100.0	1 314	100.0	2 850	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 33 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 33: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**14	**0.8	-	-	**14	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	168	9.4	*55	*5.1	223	7.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	141	7.9	105	9.7	245	8.6
Apprentice	76	4.3	77	7.2	153	5.4
Trainee	*45	*2.5	*46	*4.3	91	3.2
<i>VET Total</i>	262	14.7	229	21.3	490	17.2
Working						
Working full-time	1 085	61.1	679	63.2	1 764	61.9
Working part-time	112	6.3	*63	*5.9	175	6.1
<i>Working Total</i>	1 197	67.4	742	69.0	1 939	68.0
Seeking work or NILFET	135	7.6	*50	*4.6	184	6.5
Total	1 774	100.0	1 076	100.0	2 850	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 34 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 34: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**6	**6.6	**8	**0.3	**14	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	-	-	223	8.1	223	7.8
VET						
Campus-based VET	**5	**6.2	240	8.7	245	8.6
Apprentice	**5	**5.6	149	5.4	153	5.4
Trainee	*17	*19.9	75	2.7	91	3.2
VET Total	*27	*31.8	464	16.8	490	17.2
Working						
Working full-time	*40	*46.9	1 725	62.4	1 764	61.9
Working part-time	**12	**14.7	162	5.9	175	6.1
Working Total	52	61.6	1 887	68.2	1 939	68.0
Seeking work or NILFET	-	-	184	6.7	184	6.5
Total	84	100.0	2 766	100.0	2 850	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 35 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 35: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey full-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**6	**0.7	-	-	**8	**1.9
Bachelor Degree	*62	*7.1	85	10.5	*35	*4.9	*33	*7.8
VET								
Campus-based VET	102	11.6	*35	*4.3	95	13.3	**13	**3.2
Apprentice	*55	*6.2	*30	*3.7	*47	*6.6	*22	*5.2
Trainee	*31	*3.5	*40	*5.0	-	-	**20	**4.8
VET Total	188	21.3	105	13.0	142	19.9	*56	*13.1
Working								
Working full-time	534	60.5	510	63.3	456	63.8	257	60.6
Working part-time	79	8.9	*27	*3.3	**20	**2.8	*49	*11.5
Working Total	613	69.5	537	66.7	477	66.7	306	72.1
Seeking work or NILFET	**19	**2.2	*74	*9.1	*61	*8.6	*21	*5.0
Total	882	100.0	806	100.0	715	100.0	424	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

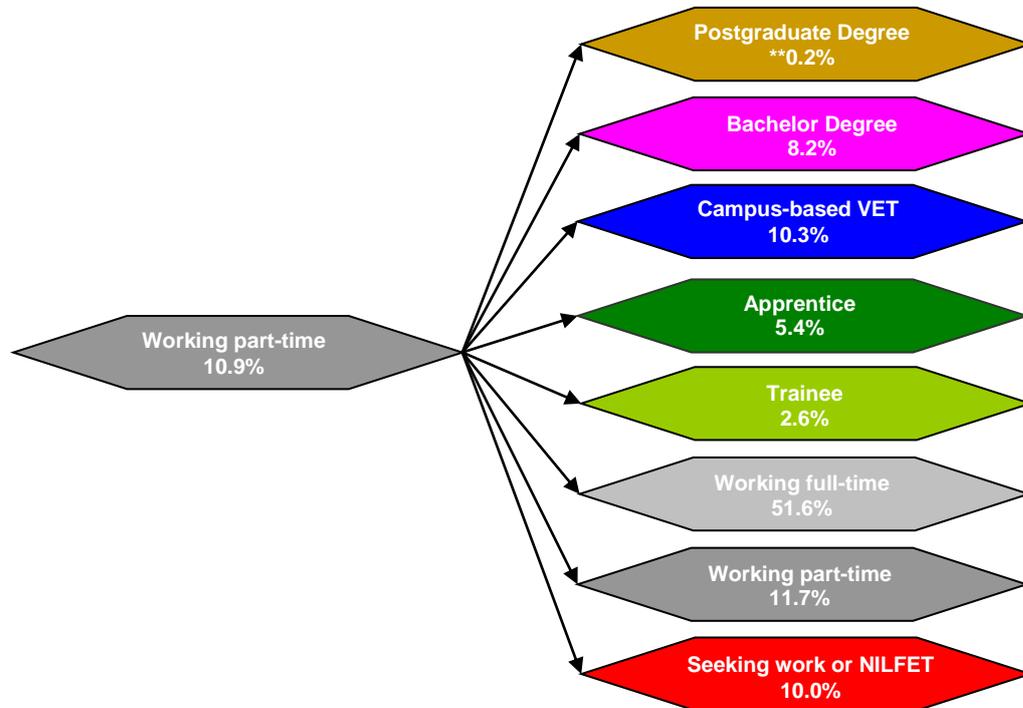


Part-time work

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 3363 or 10.9 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were working

part-time. Figure 14 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 14: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, Queensland 2011



** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 36 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 36: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**7	**0.4	**7	**0.2
Bachelor Degree	146	8.6	129	7.8	275	8.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	149	8.7	196	11.8	345	10.3
Apprentice	167	9.8	**14	**0.9	182	5.4
Trainee	*52	*3.0	*37	*2.2	88	2.6
<i>VET Total</i>	368	21.6	247	14.9	615	18.3
Working						
Working full-time	902	53.0	832	50.1	1 734	51.6
Working part-time	165	9.7	230	13.8	395	11.7
<i>Working Total</i>	1 067	62.7	1 062	63.9	2 129	63.3
Seeking work or NILFET	121	7.1	216	13.0	337	10.0
Total	1 703	100.0	1 660	100.0	3 363	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 37 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 37: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**7	**0.3	-	-	**7	**0.2
Bachelor Degree	203	9.0	*72	*6.5	275	8.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	215	9.5	130	11.7	345	10.3
Apprentice	139	6.2	*43	*3.9	182	5.4
Trainee	*46	*2.0	*43	*3.8	88	2.6
<i>VET Total</i>	399	17.7	216	19.4	615	18.3
Working						
Working full-time	1 176	52.3	559	50.1	1 734	51.6
Working part-time	256	11.4	139	12.4	395	11.7
<i>Working Total</i>	1 432	63.7	697	62.6	2 129	63.3
Seeking work or NILFET	208	9.3	129	11.6	337	10.0
Total	2 248	100.0	1 115	100.0	3 363	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 38 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 38: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**7	**0.2	**7	**0.2
Bachelor Degree	**12	**6.8	263	8.3	275	8.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	*29	*16.4	315	9.9	345	10.3
Apprentice	**4	**2.5	177	5.6	182	5.4
Trainee	**5	**2.8	84	2.6	88	2.6
VET Total	*39	*21.6	576	18.1	615	18.3
Working						
Working full-time	101	56.3	1 633	51.3	1 734	51.6
Working part-time	**10	**5.6	385	12.1	395	11.7
Working Total	111	61.9	2 018	63.4	2 129	63.3
Seeking work or NILFET	*17	*9.7	320	10.1	337	10.0
Total	180	100.0	3 183	100.0	3 363	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 39 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 39: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey part-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7	**1.2
Bachelor Degree	*64	*6.3	88	9.3	*64	*7.9	*59	*10.1
VET								
Campus-based VET	102	10.0	88	9.3	98	12.1	*56	*9.7
Apprentice	*41	*4.0	*55	*5.8	*35	*4.3	*50	*8.6
Trainee	*49	*4.8	**13	**1.3	**20	**2.4	**7	**1.2
VET Total	192	18.8	156	16.4	153	18.9	113	19.5
Working								
Working full-time	491	48.2	529	55.6	414	50.9	300	51.8
Working part-time	142	13.9	103	10.8	95	11.6	*55	*9.5
Working Total	633	62.1	632	66.4	508	62.6	355	61.3
Seeking work or NILFET	130	12.7	75	7.9	87	10.7	*45	*7.8
Total	1 020	100.0	952	100.0	812	100.0	579	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



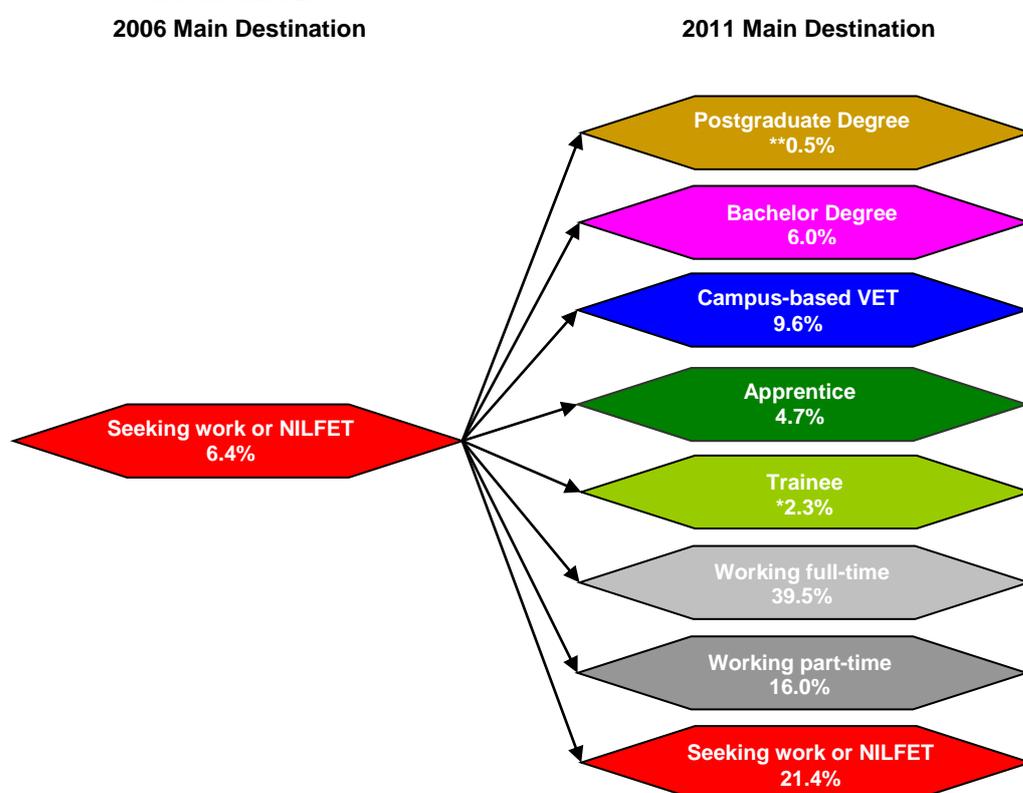
Seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 1991 or 6.4 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 were seeking work or

not in the labour force, education or training.

Figure 15 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 15: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, Queensland 2011



* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 40 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 40: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**2	**0.2	**8	**0.9	**10	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	*52	*4.7	*67	*7.4	119	6.0
VET						
Campus-based VET	*68	*6.3	123	13.6	191	9.6
Apprentice	82	7.6	**11	**1.3	94	4.7
Trainee	**13	**1.2	*33	*3.6	*46	*2.3
<i>VET Total</i>	163	15.1	167	18.5	331	16.6
Working						
Working full-time	533	49.1	254	28.1	787	39.5
Working part-time	165	15.2	153	16.9	319	16.0
<i>Working Total</i>	698	64.3	407	45.0	1 105	55.5
Seeking work or NILFET	171	15.7	255	28.2	426	21.4
Total	1 085	100.0	905	100.0	1 991	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 41 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 41: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**7	**0.5	**3	**0.5	**10	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	86	6.6	*33	*4.8	119	6.0
VET						
Campus-based VET	108	8.3	83	12.1	191	9.6
Apprentice	*65	*5.0	*29	*4.2	94	4.7
Trainee	**19	**1.5	*27	*4.0	*46	*2.3
<i>VET Total</i>	192	14.7	139	20.2	331	16.6
Working						
Working full-time	544	41.7	242	35.3	787	39.5
Working part-time	218	16.7	100	14.6	319	16.0
<i>Working Total</i>	762	58.4	343	50.0	1 105	55.5
Seeking work or NILFET	257	19.7	168	24.5	426	21.4
Total	1 304	100.0	686	100.0	1 991	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 42 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 42: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	**10	**0.5	**10	**0.5
Bachelor Degree	-	-	119	6.0	119	6.0
VET						
Campus-based VET	**4	**21.5	187	9.5	191	9.6
Apprentice	**1	**5.9	93	4.7	94	4.7
Trainee	**1	**5.9	*45	*2.3	*46	*2.3
<i>VET Total</i>	**6	**33.3	325	16.5	331	16.6
Working						
Working full-time	**3	**17.8	784	39.7	787	39.5
Working part-time	**3	**18.2	315	16.0	319	16.0
<i>Working Total</i>	**6	**35.9	1 099	55.7	1 105	55.5
Seeking work or NILFET	**5	**30.7	420	21.3	426	21.4
Total	*17	*100.0	1 974	100.0	1 991	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 43 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 43: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**3	**0.5	**4	**0.8	**3	**0.6	-	-
Bachelor Degree	*22	*3.3	*38	*6.9	*32	*6.9	*27	*9.0
VET								
Campus-based VET	*63	*9.5	*49	*8.9	*45	*9.6	*29	*9.6
Apprentice	*22	*3.4	*34	*6.1	*29	*6.2	**8	**2.7
Trainee	**16	**2.4	**15	**2.7	**15	**3.3	-	-
<i>VET Total</i>	101	15.3	97	17.7	90	19.0	*37	*12.3
Working								
Working full-time	238	36.0	227	41.3	212	45.0	106	35.4
Working part-time	108	16.4	84	15.3	*62	*13.2	*64	*21.3
<i>Working Total</i>	346	52.3	311	56.6	274	58.3	169	56.6
Seeking work or NILFET	189	28.6	99	18.0	*72	*15.2	*66	*22.1
Total	661	100.0	550	100.0	471	100.0	299	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

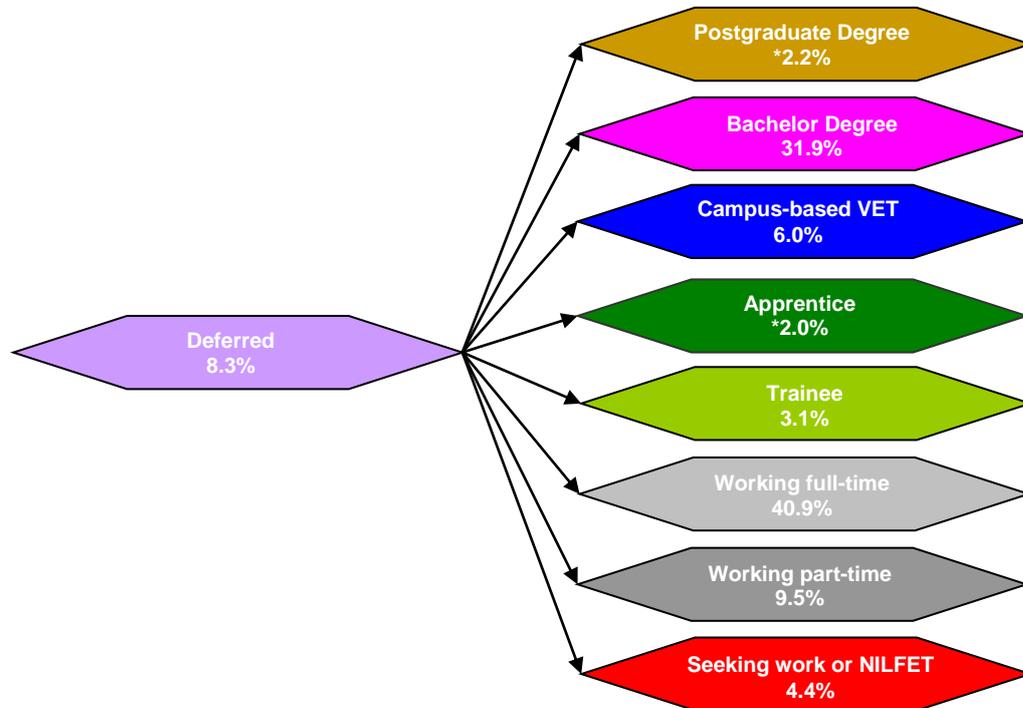


Deferred

The 2006 *Next Step* survey, as presented in Table 6, found that 2559 or 8.3 per cent of Year 12 completers from 2005 deferred university

study in 2006. Figure 16 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in 2011.

Figure 16: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, Queensland 2011



* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.



Table 44 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by sex.

Table 44: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, by sex, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: DEFERRED SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	*40	*3.7	**17	**1.2	*57	*2.2
Bachelor Degree	317	29.1	500	34.0	817	31.9
VET						
Campus-based VET	75	6.9	78	5.3	153	6.0
Apprentice	*39	*3.6	**12	**0.8	*51	*2.0
Trainee	*29	*2.6	*52	*3.5	80	3.1
<i>VET Total</i>	143	13.2	141	9.6	284	11.1
Working						
Working full-time	457	42.0	589	40.0	1 046	40.9
Working part-time	93	8.6	149	10.1	243	9.5
<i>Working Total</i>	550	50.6	739	50.2	1 289	50.4
Seeking work or NILFET	*37	*3.4	*75	*5.1	112	4.4
Total	1 087	100.0	1 472	100.0	2 559	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 45 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 45: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: DEFERRED SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	*45	*3.1	**13	**1.1	*57	*2.2
Bachelor Degree	466	32.4	351	31.3	817	31.9
VET						
Campus-based VET	86	6.0	*67	*6.0	153	6.0
Apprentice	*33	*2.3	**18	**1.6	*51	*2.0
Trainee	*21	*1.4	*60	*5.3	80	3.1
<i>VET Total</i>	139	9.7	145	12.9	284	11.1
Working						
Working full-time	563	39.2	483	43.1	1 046	40.9
Working part-time	152	10.6	91	8.1	243	9.5
<i>Working Total</i>	715	49.7	574	51.2	1 289	50.4
Seeking work or NILFET	*73	*5.1	*39	*3.5	112	4.4
Total	1 438	100.0	1 121	100.0	2 559	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Table 46 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 46: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: DEFERRED INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	*57	*2.3	*57	*2.2
Bachelor Degree	**10	**20.6	807	32.1	817	31.9
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	153	6.1	153	6.0
Apprentice	**1	**2.1	*50	*2.0	*51	*2.0
Trainee	**5	**10.7	75	3.0	80	3.1
VET Total	**6	**12.8	278	11.1	284	11.1
Working						
Working full-time	*22	*45.9	1 024	40.8	1 046	40.9
Working part-time	**10	**20.8	233	9.3	243	9.5
Working Total	*31	*66.7	1 257	50.1	1 289	50.4
Seeking work or NILFET	-	-	112	4.5	112	4.4
Total	*47	*100.0	2 512	100.0	2 559	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 47 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who had deferred university study when contacted for the 2006 *Next Step* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 47: Main destinations of 2006 *Next Step* survey deferrers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2011

2011 Main destination	2006 MAIN DESTINATION: DEFERRED SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Postgraduate Degree	**7	**1.2	**6	**0.9	**10	**1.6	*35	*5.1
Bachelor Degree	129	23.4	220	33.3	216	35.3	231	34.1
VET								
Campus-based VET	*51	*9.4	*26	*4.0	*21	*3.5	*54	*8.0
Apprentice	**2	**0.4	**20	**3.0	**3	**0.6	*26	*3.8
Trainee	*23	*4.2	*21	*3.1	*21	*3.4	**9	**1.4
VET Total	77	14.0	*67	*10.1	*46	*7.4	89	13.1
Working								
Working full-time	261	47.5	281	42.6	246	40.2	227	33.4
Working part-time	*50	*9.2	*59	*8.9	*53	*8.6	81	11.9
Working Total	311	56.7	340	51.5	299	48.8	307	45.3
Seeking work or NILFET	*26	*4.7	*28	*4.2	*42	*6.9	**16	**2.4
Total	549	100.0	661	100.0	613	100.0	679	100.0

^a Excludes Year 12 completers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address in 2005.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

** Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.



Technical note

Survey methodology

The 2011 *Next Step* Longitudinal study was conducted by the Department of Education, Training and Employment through the Government Statistician (GS), in accordance with the privacy provisions of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896* (Qld).

A sample of 7605 young people, who had completed Year 12 in Queensland in 2005 and participated in the 2006 *Next Step* survey, agreed to participate in the *Next Step* Longitudinal study in 2011.

Responses were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The average time to complete the survey was six and a half minutes.

Reliability of the estimates

The figures contained in this report are estimates based on a sample of 6679 young people who completed Year 12 in Queensland in 2005 and responded to the survey between October and December 2011.

For comparability purposes figures for previous years in this report have been derived using the 2011 sample of young people. Subsequently discrepancies may occur with previously published data.

The figures in this report are subject to non-sampling and sampling errors.

Sampling error

Sampling error occurs because a sample of observations from the population is selected and not the entire population. If several different samples are selected from a population, the estimate derived from each sample is likely to be different. Sampling error

reflects the difference between an estimate derived from a sample survey and the true value that would be obtained if the whole target population were surveyed, using the same questionnaires and procedures.

Estimates of sampling error

Sampling error is usually expressed as a standard error or a relative standard error.

Standard error

The standard error (SE) of an estimate is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the estimate. If the sample size is large enough, the distribution will be approximately normal. In a normal distribution there is approximately a 67 per cent chance that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure which would have been obtained if all Year 12 completers from 2005 had been included in the survey. There is approximately a 95 per cent chance that the difference will be less than two SEs.

Appendices 1 and 2 give approximate SEs for this survey, for general application to estimates on the number of young people. These figures will not give a precise measure of the SE of a particular estimate, but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

The following is an example of the calculation and use of standard errors from Appendix 1. An estimated 900 young people were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted in 2011. Using the table of standard errors, this estimate of 900 has an SE of approximately 59.

Thus the figure of 900 from Appendix 1 means there is a 95 per cent chance that the number lies between $(900 - 1.96 \times 59)$ and $(900 + 1.96 \times 59)$, that is, in the range 784 to 1016.



Relative standard error

A standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate is known as the 'relative standard error' (RSE). For example, if an estimate of 400 persons (from Appendix 1) has a standard error of 42 then the estimate has a relative standard error of 10.5 per cent ($42 \div 400 \times 100 = 10.5\%$). The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

The size of the SE increases with the level of the estimate, so the larger the size of the estimate, the larger the SE. However, it should be noted that as the sampling estimate increases in size, the smaller the SE will be in percentage terms (RSE). Thus, estimates derived from a larger sample will be relatively more reliable than estimates derived from a smaller sample.

Estimates with large RSEs should be treated with caution. In this report, estimates with an RSE between 25 per cent and 50 per cent have been indicated by an asterisk (*). Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent have been indicated by a double asterisk (**).

Statistical significance

Care should be taken when comparing estimates within this report. Consideration needs to be given to estimates that appear significantly different to their respective RSEs to determine whether there really is a statistically significant difference. An approximate 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 of sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

Percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates of the same type (such as proportions) are also subject to sampling error.

The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator (x) and the denominator (y). The following formula calculates the RSE of a percentage:

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

Non-sampling error

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing of the data. These errors can occur whether the figures are derived from a sample survey or a census. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

Responses to this survey were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). In some circumstances, the methodology allowed for responses to be provided by a proxy. Allowable proxies included parents, siblings and other household members able to respond on behalf of the respondent. Proxy responses represented 29.5 per cent of all responses. It is possible that some answers supplied by proxies may be different to what would have been stated by the young persons themselves. Therefore, it should be noted that although it is estimated this error is small, its impact has not been quantified.

Response rate

There were 7605 Year 12 completers from 2005 on the survey frame who agreed to be contacted again in 2011. Of these 6679 responded to the survey representing a response rate of 87.8 per cent.

Data editing

Data editing was performed throughout data entry and after the survey closed. Examples of data editing include checking the data for invalid entries (e.g. entries which were out of range), as well as checking the accuracy of data which was manually entered.

Effects of rounding

Estimates in this report have been rounded and so discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and their totals.



Appendices

Appendix 1 – Standard errors of estimate, Year 12 completers from 2005, 2011

Size of Estimate (no. of persons)	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
30	12	40.2	6	54
50	16	31.2	19	81
100	22	22.2	56	144
200	31	15.5	139	261
300	37	12.4	227	373
400	42	10.5	317	483
500	47	9.3	409	591
600	50	8.3	502	698
700	53	7.6	595	805
800	57	7.1	689	911
900	59	6.6	784	1 016
1 000	62	6.2	878	1 122
2 000	82	4.1	1 841	2 159
3 000	93	3.1	2 817	3 183
4 000	100	2.5	3 800	4 200
5 000	110	2.2	4 787	5 213
6 000	114	1.9	5 776	6 224
7 000	119	1.7	6 767	7 233
8 000	120	1.5	7 760	8 240
9 000	126	1.4	8 753	9 247
10 000	130	1.3	9 748	10 252
15 000	135	0.9	14 727	15 273
20 000	140	0.7	19 713	20 287
25 000	150	0.6	24 704	25 296

Estimates with a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution and are indicated by an asterisk (*) throughout this report.

Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are indicated by a double asterisk (**) throughout this report.



Appendix 2 – Standard errors of estimate, Indigenous Year 12 completers from 2005, 2011

Size of Estimate (no. of persons)	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
20	8	42.1	3	37
40	11	26.9	19	61
60	13	20.9	35	85
80	14	17.2	53	107
100	15	14.6	71	129
150	16	10.7	119	181
200	17	8.4	167	233
250	17	6.9	216	284
300	18	5.9	265	335
350	18	5.1	315	385
400	18	4.5	365	435
450	18	4.0	415	485

Estimates with a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution and are indicated by an asterisk (*) throughout this report.

Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are indicated by a double asterisk (**) throughout this report.



Appendix 3 – Main destination categorisations

Education and Training – Higher Education

Postgraduate Degree^a	Studying at Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, Master Degree or Doctoral Degree level.
Bachelor Degree^a	Studying at Bachelor Degree level (including Honours).

Education and Training - VET categories

VET Cert IV+^a	Studying at Certificate IV, Diploma, Advanced Diploma or Associate Degree level (excluding apprentices and trainees).
VET Cert III^a	Studying at Certificate III level (excluding apprentices and trainees).
VET Cert I-II/other^a	Studying at Certificate I or II level (excluding apprentices and trainees). This category also includes students in an unspecified VET course, or in other basic courses (e.g. short courses) and with an unknown course level.
Apprentice	Employment-based apprenticeship.
Trainee	Employment-based traineeship.

Employment

Working full-time	Working full-time (35 hours or more per week) and not in an education or training destination. This includes people with multiple part-time or casual jobs that total 35 hours or more.
Working part-time	Working part-time or casual (fewer than 35 hours per week) and not in an education or training destination.
Seeking work	Looking for work and not in an education or training destination.

Not in Education, Training or Employment

NILFET	Not in education or training, not working and not seeking work.
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^a Some respondents are also in the labour market.



Appendix 4 – Fields of study

Field of Study ^a	Examples
Natural and Physical Sciences	Science, Applied Science, Laboratory Technology, Biomedical Science, Forensic Science
Information Technology	Information Technology, Network Engineering, Software Design, Web Design
Engineering and Related Technologies	Engineering, Automotive Mechanics, Electro Technology, Refrigeration, Aviation, Electrical Apprenticeship
Architecture and Building	Building, Architecture, Carpentry, Interior Design, Regional and Urban Planning, Surveying
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	Horticulture, Land Management, Environmental Science, Agricultural Science, Marine Studies
Health	Nursing, Sport Science, Occupational Therapy, Medicine, Pharmacy, Fitness, Physiotherapy
Education	Primary Education, Secondary Education, Learning Management, Early Childhood Education
Management and Commerce	Business, Accounting, Business Management, Commerce, Tourism, Real Estate, Marketing
Society and Culture	Law, Arts, Youth Work, Journalism, Social Science, Psychology, Social Work
Creative Arts	Fine Arts, Visual Arts, Music, Multimedia, Graphic Design, Performing Arts, Photography
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	Hospitality, Hotel Management, Hairdressing, Kitchen Operations, Commercial Cookery
Mixed Field Programs	Adult Tertiary Preparation, Creative Industries, Vocational Skills Development, Bridging Courses
Double Field of Study	University students undertaking double degrees (e.g. Business/Laws)

^a Field of study categories based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).



Appendix 5 – Industry categories

Industry category ^a	Examples of occupations in this industry
Retail Trade	Sales Assistant, Cashier, Storeperson, Retail Trainee, Shelf Filler, Pharmacy Assistant, Console Operator
Accommodation and Food Services	Waiter, Bartender, Kitchen Hand, Pizza Maker, Apprentice Chef, Fast Food Server, Hotel Receptionist
Construction	Labourer, Apprentice (Carpenter, Tiler, Bricklayer, Painter, Plumber, Plasterer, Roofer), Trades Assistant
Manufacturing	Factory Hand, Apprentice (Joiner, Fitter, Boilermaker, Cabinet Maker), Labourer, Machine Operator
Health Care and Social Assistance	Dental Assistant, Personal Carer, Child Care Assistant, Nanny, Medical Receptionist, Nursing Assistant
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Fruit Picker, Packer, Farm, Station Hand, Nursery Assistant, Market Gardener, Deck Hand
Education and Training	Teacher Aide, Tutor, Swimming Instructor, Music Teacher, Administration Assistant, Sports Coach, Library Assistant
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	Apprentice (Electrician, Linesman, Plumber, Refrigeration Mechanic), Garbage Truck Driver
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	Sales Trainee, Office Assistant, Trainee Property Manager, Receptionist, Video Store Clerk
Information Media and Telecommunications	Cinema Attendant, Cadet Journalist, Library Assistant, Telecommunications Trainee, Data Entry Clerk
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	Courier, Customs Clerk, Furniture Removalist, Ticket Inspector, Flight Attendant, Mail Sorter, Transport Officer
Financial and Insurance Services	Bank Teller, Administrative Assistant, Accounts Clerk, Loans Processor, Trainee Accountant, Customer Service Operator
Wholesale Trade	Warehouse Clerk, Storeperson, Driver, Packer, Factory Hand, Labourer, Cleaner
Public Administration and Safety	Defence Cadet, Administrative Officer, Soldier, Trainee Firefighter, Police Cadet, Locksmith
Administrative and Support Services	Call Centre Operator, Gardener, Trainee Travel Agent, Cleaner, Office Assistant, Telemarketer
Mining	Apprentice (Fitter, Electrician, Boilermaker), Plant Operator, Drillers Assistant, Laboratory Assistant, Office Assistant
Arts and Recreation Services	Fitness Instructor, Theatre Attendant, Netball Umpire, Theme Park Host, Lifeguard, Museum Attendant
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	Laboratory Assistant, Trainee Draftsperson, Software Technician, IT Trainee
Other Services	Apprentice (Mechanic, Panel Beater, Hairdresser), Parking Attendant, Trainee Beautician, Photo Lab Assistant

^a Industry categories based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).



Appendix 6 – Statistical Area Level 4 – Queensland, ABS, 2011

