

Next Step

2018 Early School Leavers survey

Destinations of students who left Queensland schools in Years 10, 11 or early in Year 12 during 2017

Since 2007, the Department of Education's Early School Leavers survey has captured information about the post-school journey of students who leave school early.

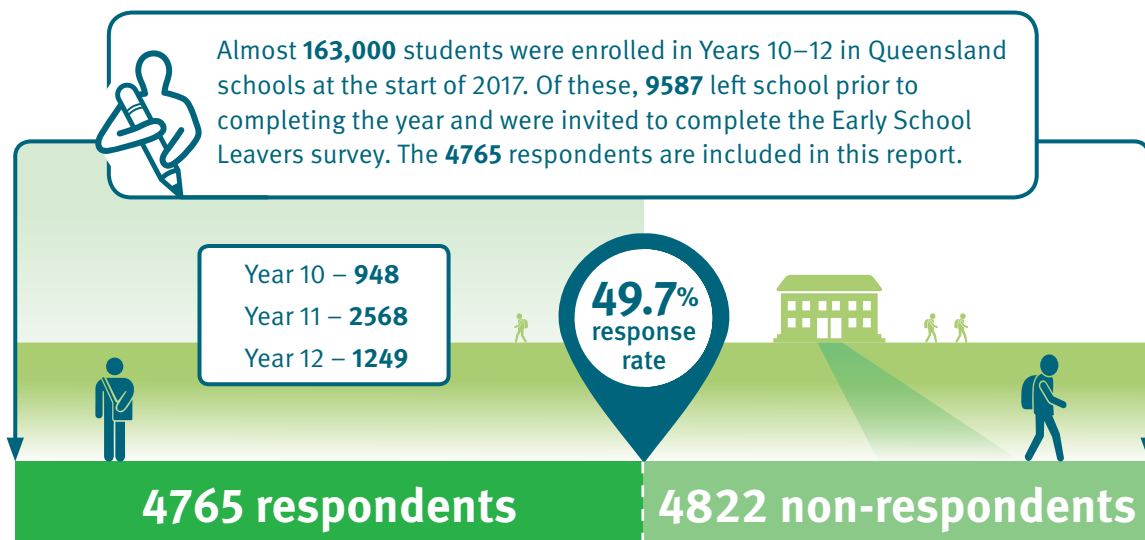
This survey is a companion to the survey of Year 12 completers and together they provide a comprehensive picture of students in the year following the end of their schooling.

Insights gained from Next Step assists schools to review and plan their services for students, and school system personnel to evaluate education policies as they affect the transition from school to further study and employment.

All students who attended State, Catholic and Independent schools, and TAFE secondary colleges in Queensland are included.



2018 Early School Leavers survey



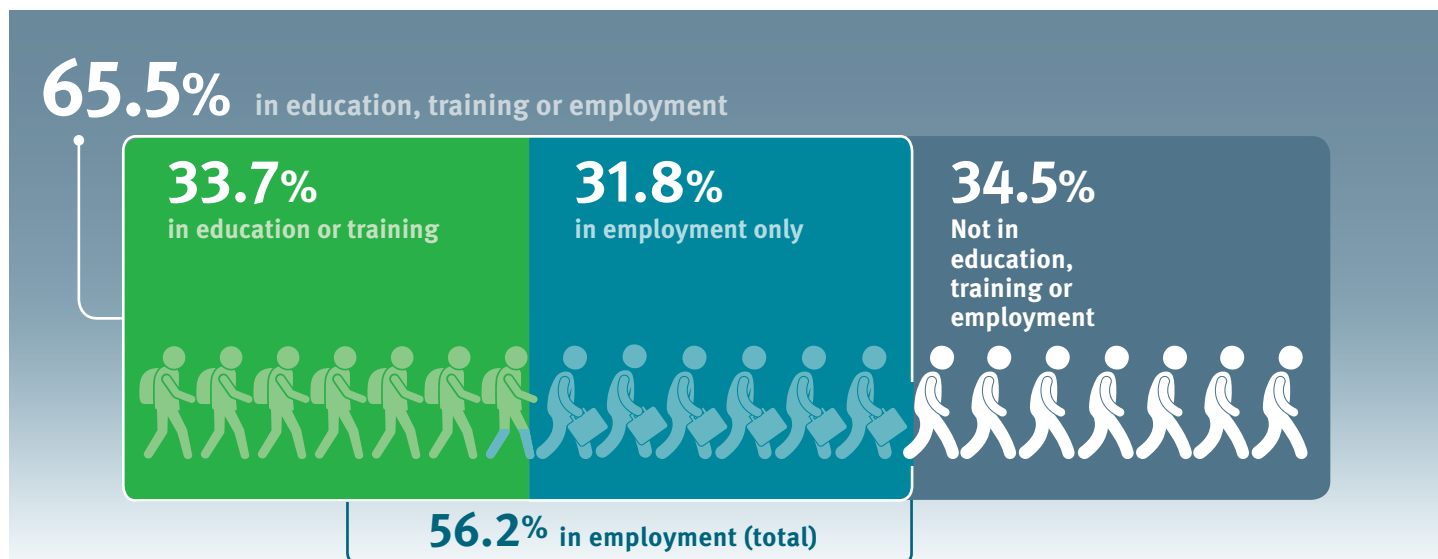
Find out more

For more information on the survey or to build a customised *Next Step* report for your region, visit the *Next Step* website www.qld.gov.au/earllyschoolleavers

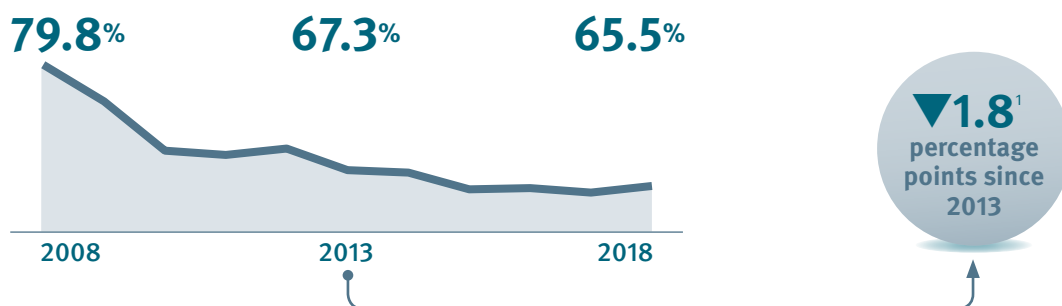


Post-school engagement

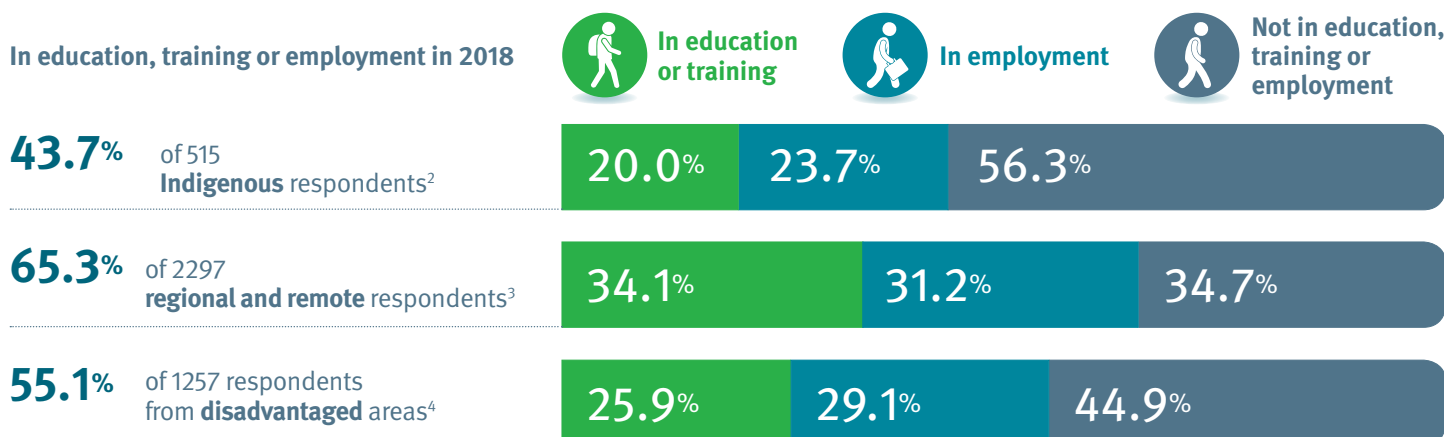
Engagement in education, training or employment



Post-school engagement in education, training or employment over time



Engagement by subgroups



All early school leavers were assigned to a **main destination**. This categorisation system prioritises education-related destinations over other destinations. For example early school leavers who were both studying and working are reported as studying for their main destination. Apprentices and trainees are reported as being in education or training.

¹ Percentages in this report have been rounded to one decimal point
² Comparisons with other groups should be interpreted with caution due to the lower survey response rate for Indigenous persons (33.3%)
³ Students who were not living in a 'Major Cities' category area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure
⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics' Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (Queensland, Quintile 1, area based).

Post-school engagement

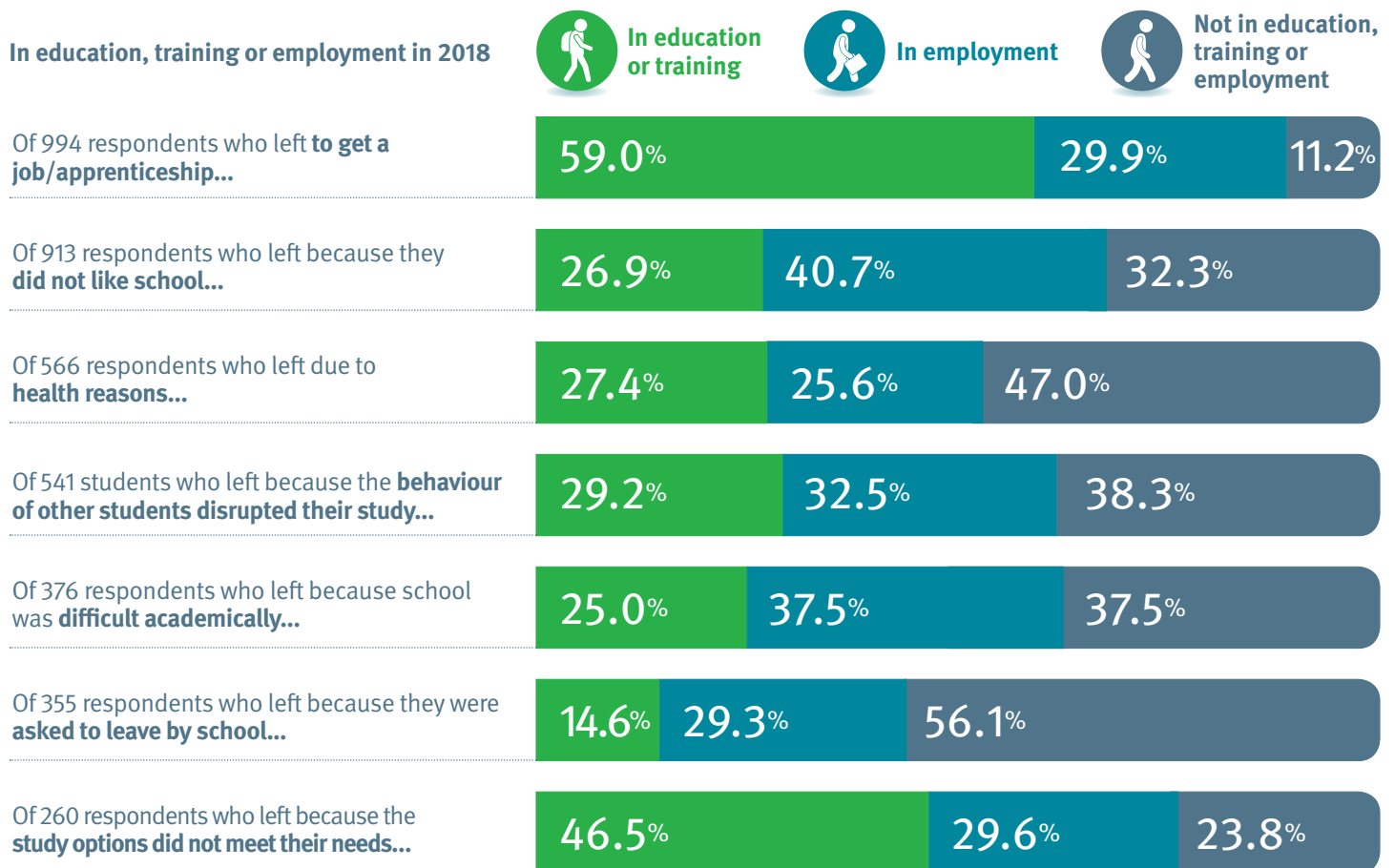
Percentage point change

Why are they leaving?

Single most important reason for leaving school



Engagement by reason for leaving school



Females

63.3%

in education, training or employment

More likely than males to leave school due to the behaviour of other students disrupting study;

18.9% compared to 6.9%



Males

66.8%

in education, training or employment

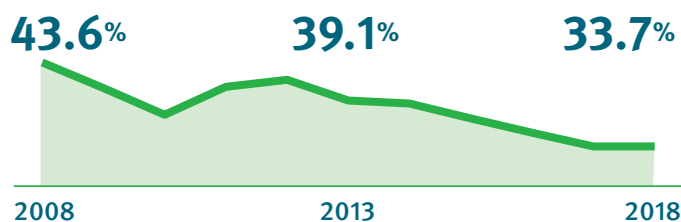
More likely than females to leave school to get a job/apprenticeship;

27.0% compared to 10.6%

Main Destination

Percentage point change

In education or training



Female

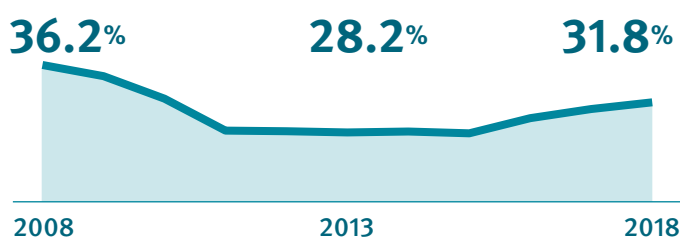
More likely than males to be undertaking campus-based study⁵;
21.6% compared to 8.4%

Male

More likely than females to be undertaking employment-based training as an apprentice;
22.7% compared to 5.2%

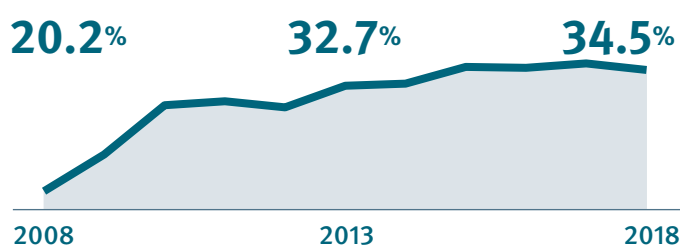
- 0.9%** Bachelor Degree
▲ 0.5 since 2013
- 3.7%** VET Certificate IV or above
▼ 2.0 since 2013
- 5.9%** VET Certificate III
▲ 1.3 since 2013
- 2.9%** VET Certificate I-II or other
▼ 4.0 since 2013
- 16.1%** Apprenticeship
▲ 0.4 since 2013
- 2.8%** Traineeship
▼ 0.4 since 2013
- 1.4%** Secondary study
▼ 1.3 since 2013

In employment



- 13.9%** Full-time employment
▲ 1.6 since 2013
- 17.9%** Part-time employment
▲ 2.0 since 2013

Are not in education, training or employment



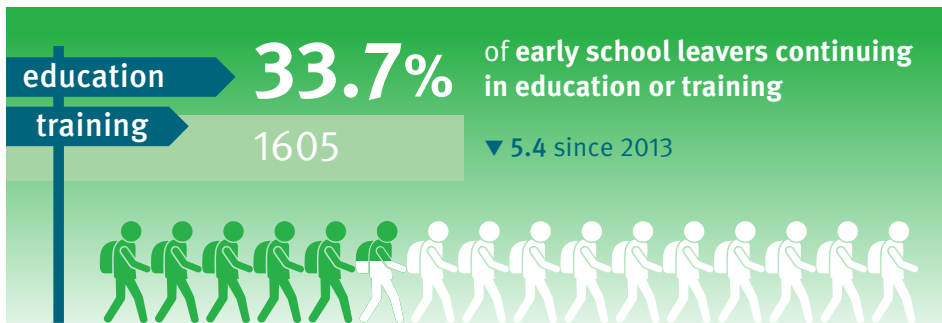
- 23.2%** Seeking work
▲ 2.6 since 2013
- 11.4%** Not in the labour force, education or training
▼ 0.8 since 2013

Post-school destinations of young people can be influenced by a number of factors such as general economic conditions. Immediate post-school status gives only a partial view of the experiences of early school leavers, as it can take several years for stable patterns to emerge as people move between different types of education, training and work.

⁵ Campus-based study includes Bachelor Degree, VET Certificate and secondary study levels

Destination: Education and Training

◆ Percentage point change

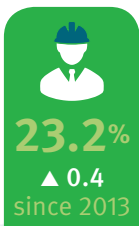


Females

31.9%
in education or training

More likely than males to study in the fields of **Food, Hospitality and Personal Services** or **Society and Culture**

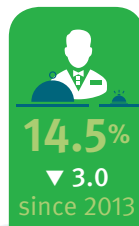
What are they studying?



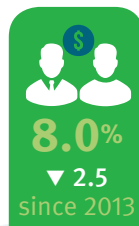
Engineering and Related Technologies



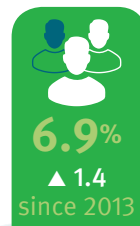
Architecture and Building



Food, Hospitality and Personal Services



Management and Commerce



Society and Culture

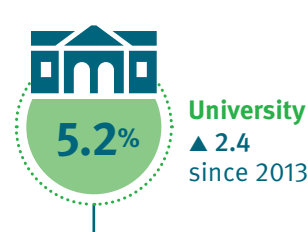
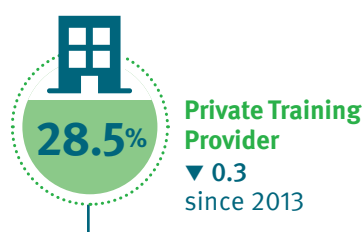
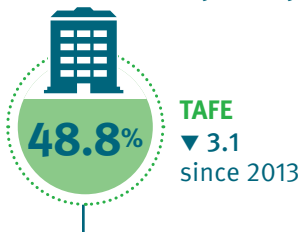


Males

34.7%
in education or training

More likely than females to study in the fields of **Engineering and Related Technologies** or **Architecture and Building**

Where are they studying?



How are they studying?

56.0%
studying as part of apprenticeship or traineeship



77.0%
studying part-time



72.3%
combining study with paid employment



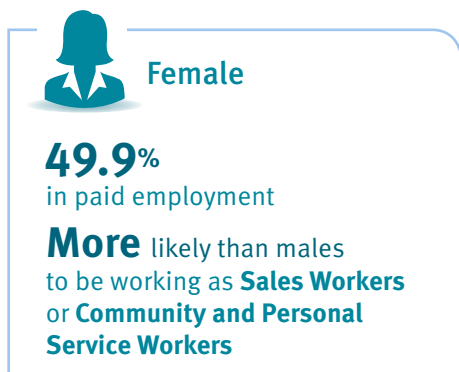
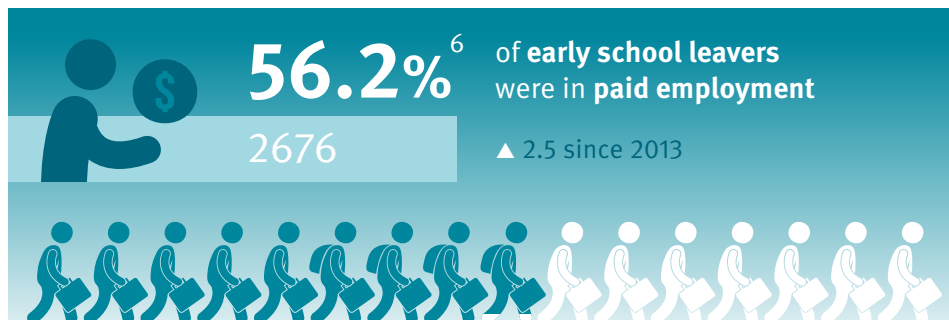
Main reason for not studying for the 3160 respondents not in education and training:



- 19.0%** Not interested/finished studying
- 13.2%** Undecided and considering options
- 11.4%** Looking for work/apprenticeship/traineeship
- 10.6%** Work commitments
- 8.7%** Health reasons

Destination: Employment

◆ Percentage point change



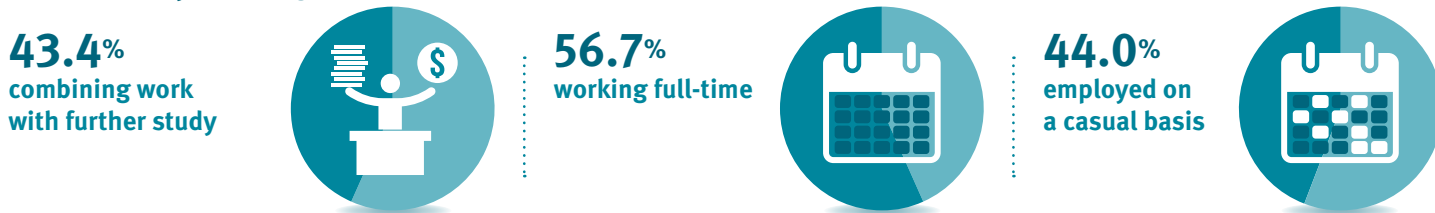
Which industries are they working in?



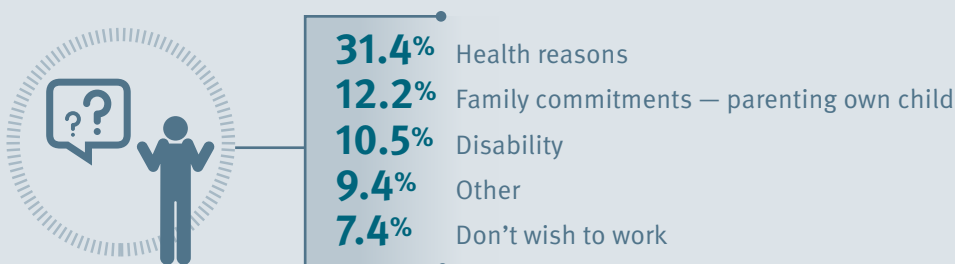
What jobs are they doing?



How are they working?



Main reason for not seeking work for the 541 respondents not in the labour force, education or training:



⁶ This section examines the labour market outcomes for all early school leavers. The 56.2% figure includes 31.8% who were only working and 24.4% who were both working and studying. Those who were working and studying are reported as studying for their main destination.

⁷ Other services includes a broad range of personal services, such as hair, beauty and diet and weight-management services