

## Next Step

# 2019 Early School Leavers survey

Destinations of students who left Queensland schools in Years 10, 11 or early in Year 12 during 2018

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.

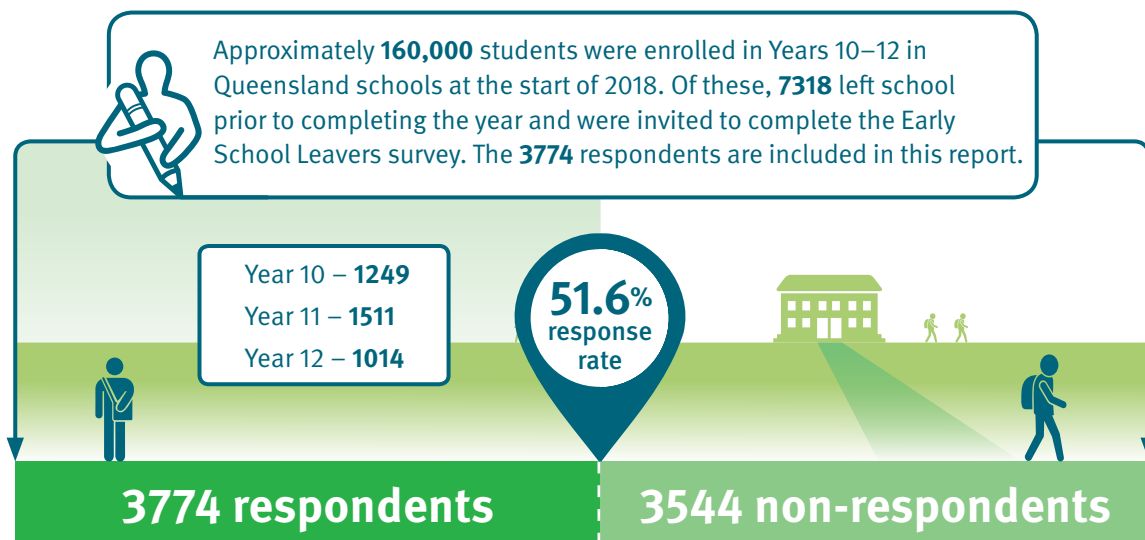
This survey is a companion to the survey of Year 12 completers and together they provide a comprehensive picture of students in the year following the end of their schooling.

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.



## 2019 Early School Leavers survey



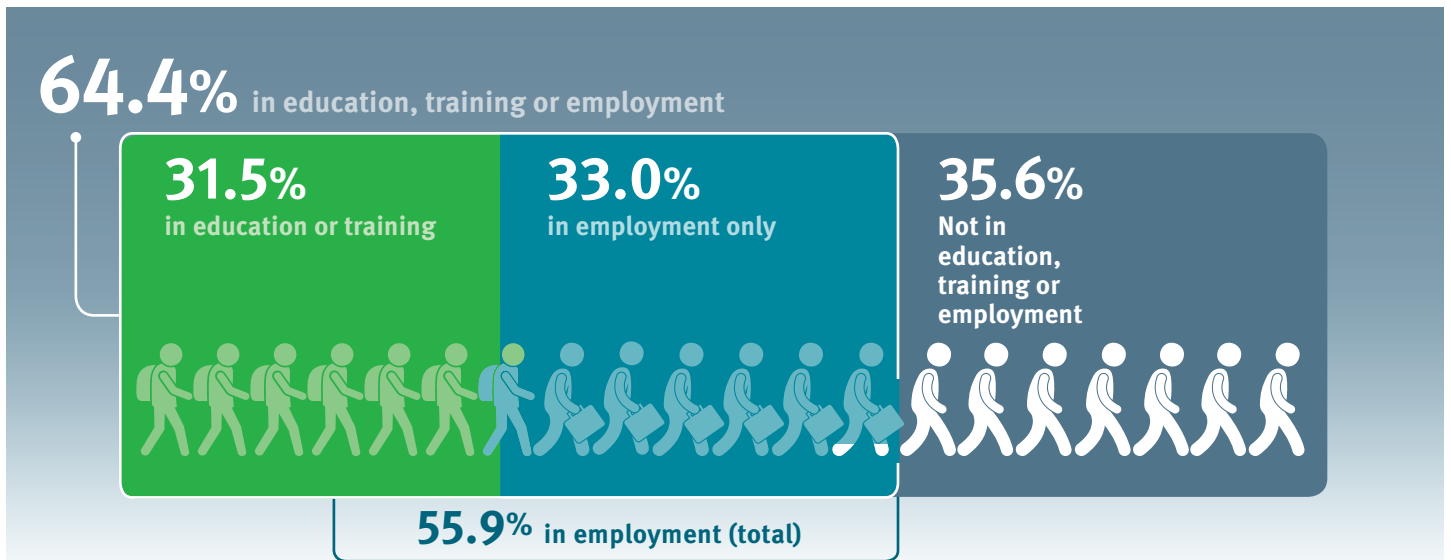
### Find out more

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/earllyschoollleavers](http://www.qld.gov.au/earllyschoollleavers)

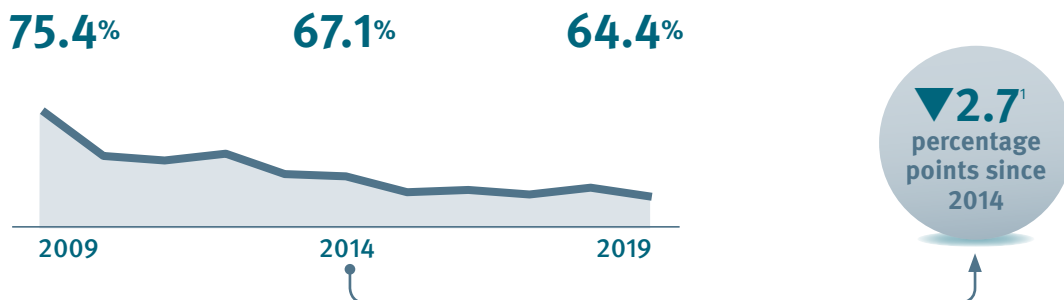


# Post-school engagement

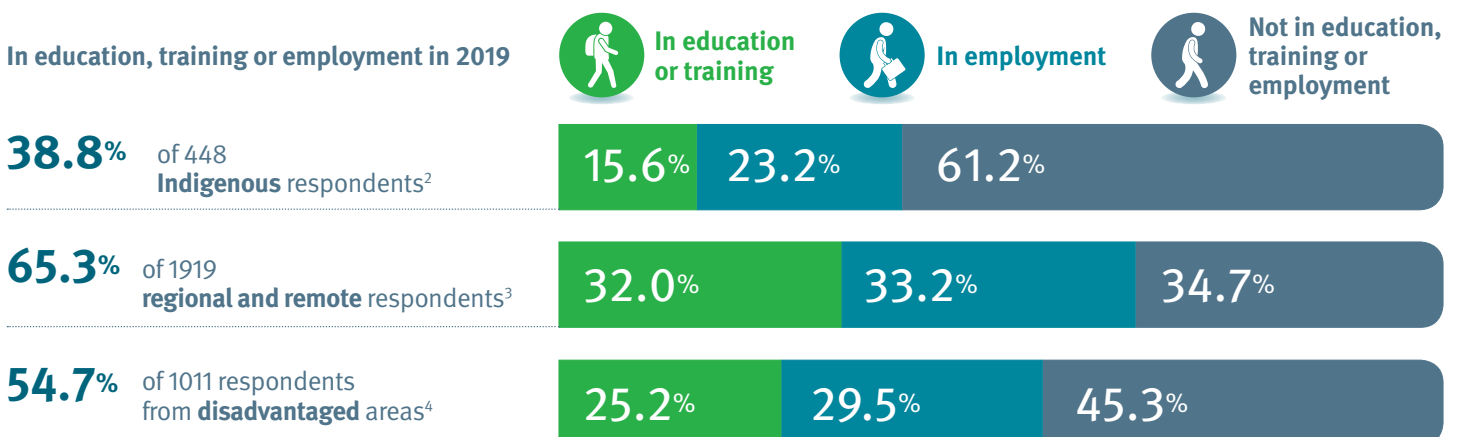
## Engagement in education, training or employment



## 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.

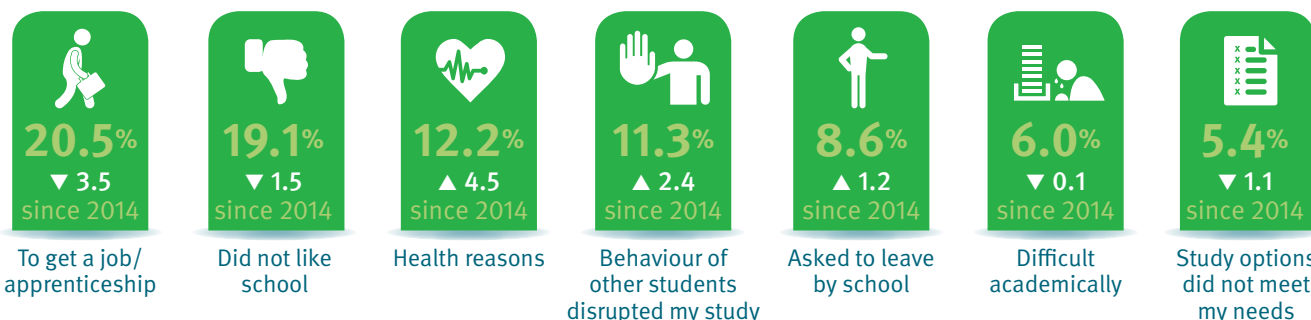
<sup>1</sup> Percentages in this report have been rounded to one decimal point  
<sup>2</sup> Comparisons with other groups should be interpreted with caution due to the lower survey response rate for Indigenous persons (34.8%)  
<sup>3</sup> Students who were not living in a 'Major Cities' category area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure  
<sup>4</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics' Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (Queensland, Quintile 1, area based).

# Post-school engagement

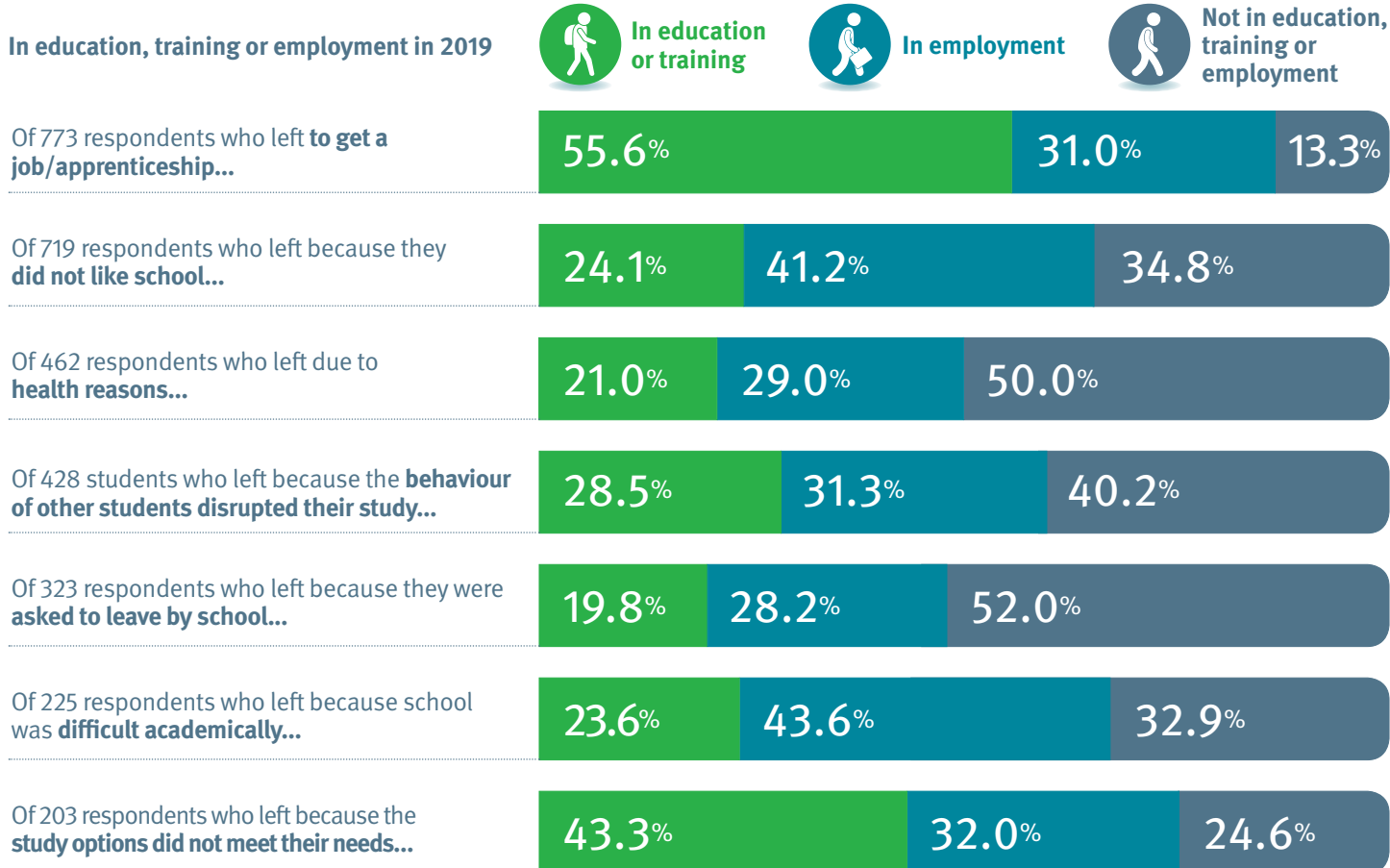
Percentage point change

## Why are they leaving?

Single most important reason for leaving school



## Engagement by reason for leaving school



### Females

63.4%

in education, training or employment

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

18.7% compared to 7.0%



### Males

65.1%

in education, training or employment

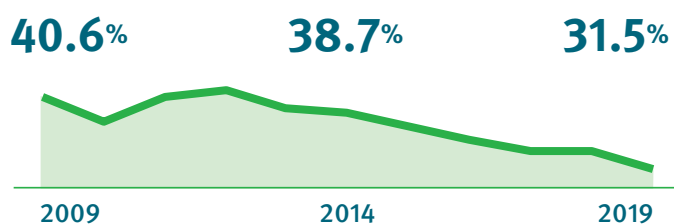
**More** likely than females to leave school to get a job/apprenticeship;

26.5% compared to 10.3%

# Main Destination

Percentage point change

## In education or training



**Female**

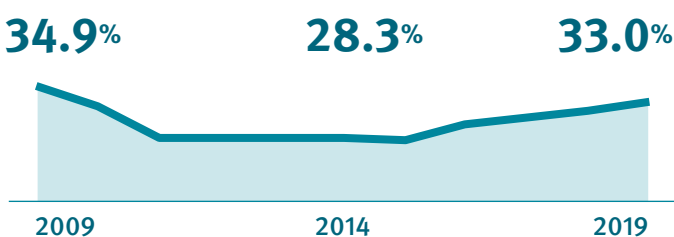
**More** likely than males to be undertaking campus-based study<sup>5</sup>;  
21.5% compared to 8.7%

**Male**

**More** likely than females to be undertaking employment-based training as an apprentice;  
22.0% compared to 4.8%

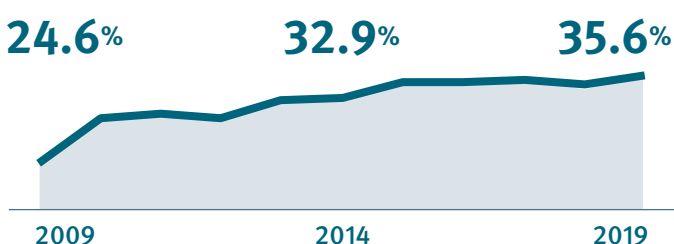
- 0.5%** Bachelor Degree  
▲ 0.1 since 2014
- 2.8%** VET Certificate IV or above  
▼ 3.0 since 2014
- 5.4%** VET Certificate III  
▼ 1.3 since 2014
- 2.8%** VET Certificate I-II or other  
▼ 2.4 since 2014
- 15.6%** Apprenticeship  
▲ 0.8 since 2014
- 2.4%** Traineeship  
▼ 0.2 since 2014
- 1.8%** Secondary study  
▼ 1.2 since 2014

## In employment



- 14.3%** Full-time employment  
▲ 1.1 since 2014
- 18.7%** Part-time employment  
▲ 3.6 since 2014

## Are not in education, training or employment



- 22.6%** Seeking work  
▼ 1.1 since 2014
- 13.0%** Not in the labour force, education or training  
▲ 3.7 since 2014

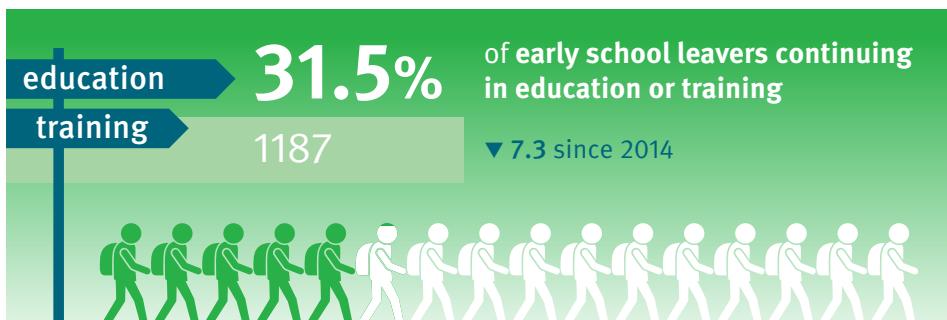


Post-school destinations of young people can be influenced by a number of factors such as general economic conditions. Immediate post-school status gives only a partial view of the experiences of early school leavers, as it can take several years for stable patterns to emerge as people move between different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

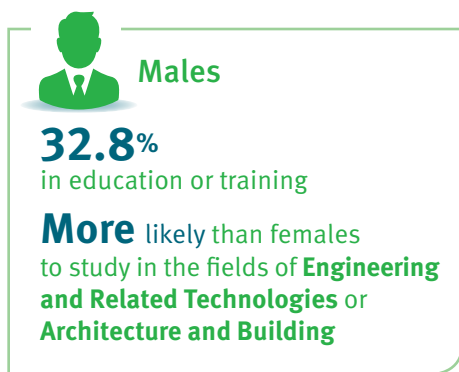
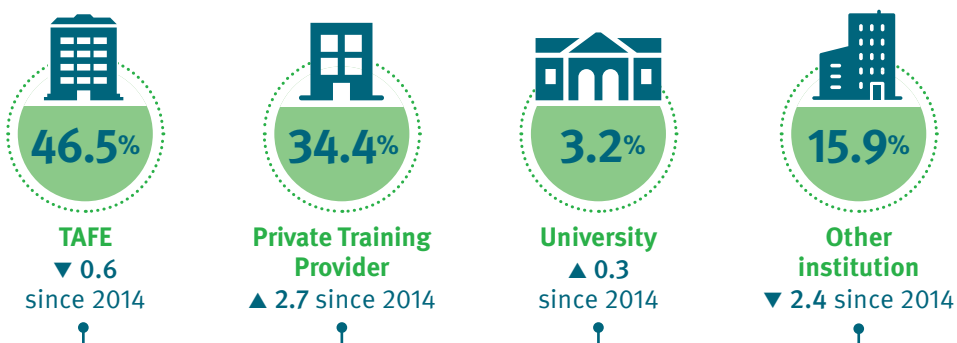
<sup>5</sup> Campus-based study includes Bachelor Degree, VET Certificate and secondary study levels

# Destination: Education and Training

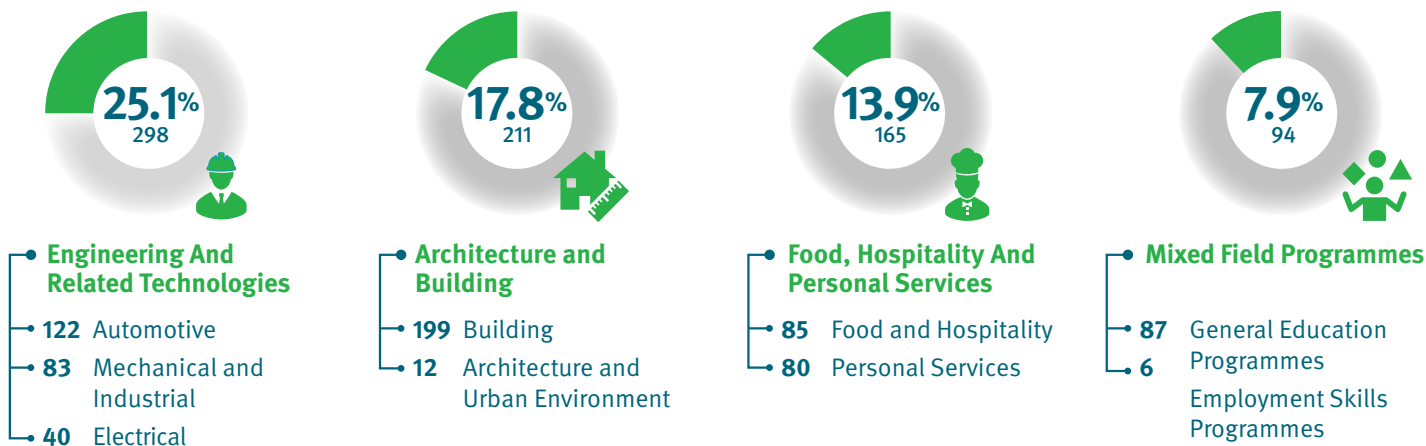
◆ Percentage point change



## Where are they studying?



## What are they studying?<sup>6</sup>



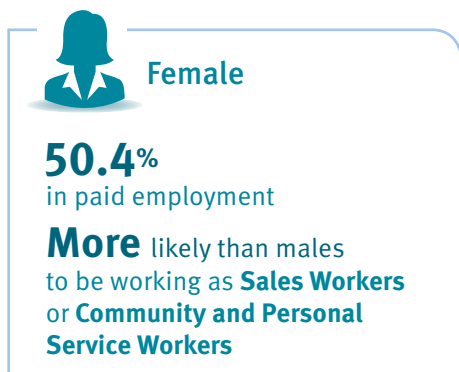
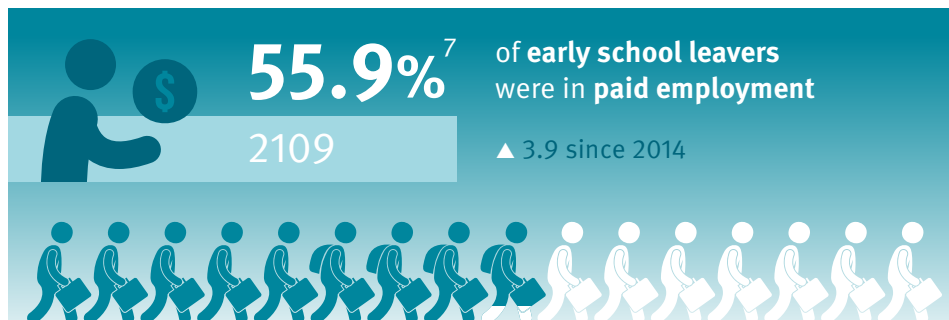
## How are they studying?



<sup>6</sup> Field of study categories are based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (broad and narrow).

# Destination: Employment

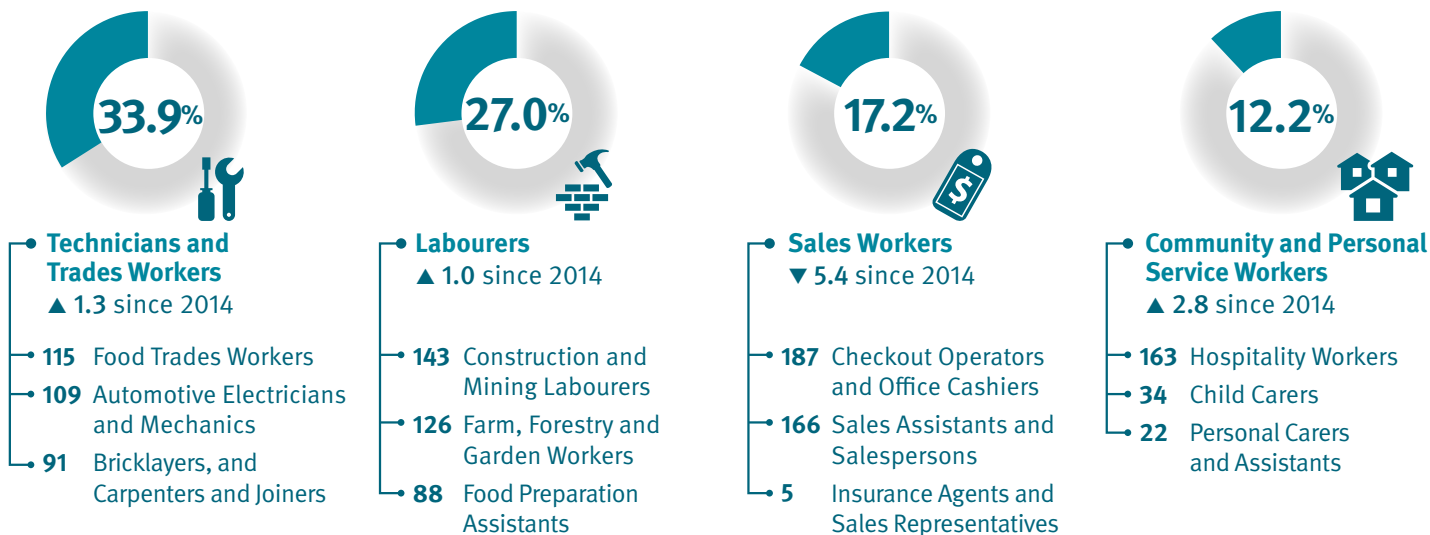
◆ Percentage point change



## Which industries are they working in?



## What jobs are they doing?



## How are they working?

**41.0%** combining work with further study



**56.1%** working full-time



**46.4%** employed on a casual basis

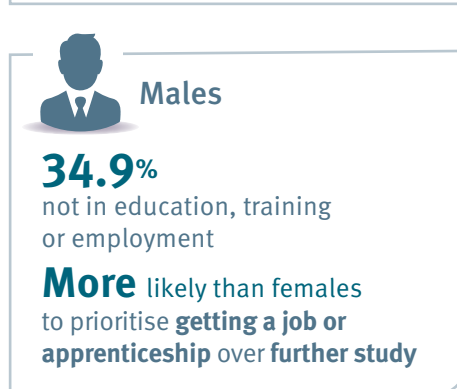
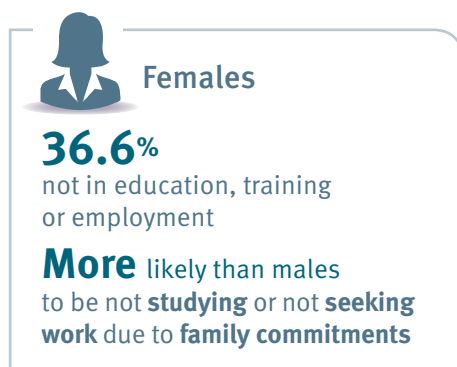
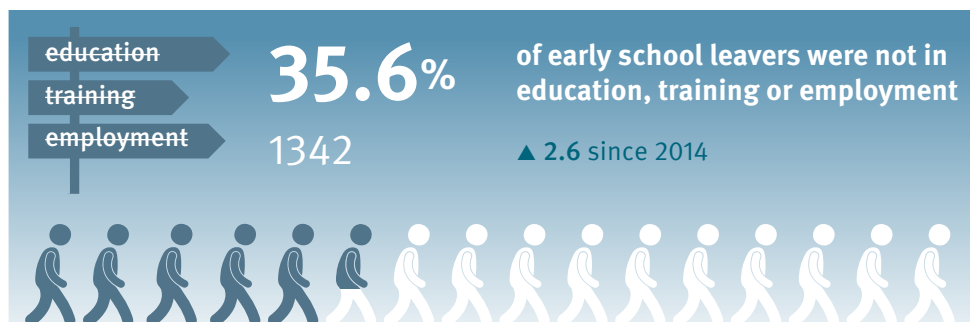


<sup>7</sup> This section examines the labour market outcomes for all early school leavers. The 55.9% figure includes 33.0% who were only working and 22.9% who were both working and studying. Those who were working and studying are reported as studying for their main destination.

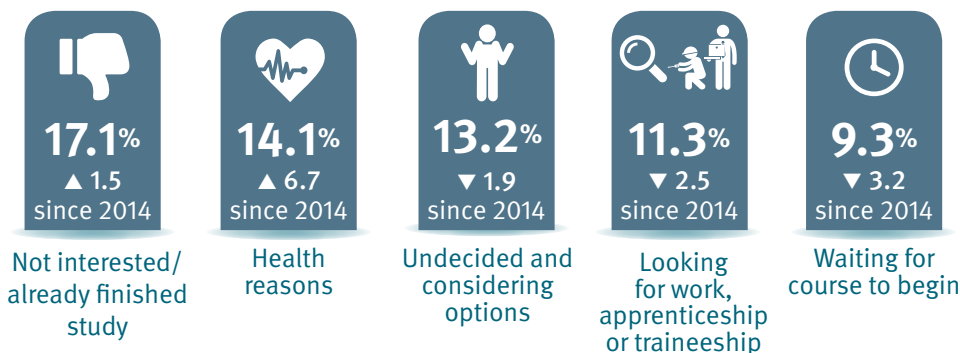
<sup>8</sup> Other services includes a broad range of personal services, such as hair, beauty and diet and weight-management services

# Not in education, training or employment

◆ Percentage point change



## Main reason not studying?



## Where to from here?

**63.6%**  
853  
are **seeking work**



**41.6%**  
558  
have **had a job** since leaving school



**13.8%**  
185  
are **waiting for employment or study to commence**



## Main reason not seeking work?



## Job seekers: main reason for being unsuccessful gaining employment?

