



nextstep 2011

Early School Leavers Longitudinal study

A report on the post-school transitions
of Queensland's early school leavers
from 2010

 **nextstep**

2011

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school transitions of
Queensland's early school
leavers from 2010**



Queensland
Government



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Association of Principals of Catholic Secondary Schools of Queensland

Department of Education, Training and Employment

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Independent Schools Queensland

Office of the Government Statistician

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 *Early School Leavers* 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

2011ESL	The 2011 Early School Leavers survey.
2011ESLL	The 2011 <i>Early School Leavers</i> Longitudinal study.
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.
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.
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification — a hierarchical geographical classification, defined by the ABS, which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. The ASGC 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.
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 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 early school leavers which outlines their main study and labour market destinations. Early school leavers are 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 studying and not in training• those who were not in the labour force, education or training. <p>See Appendix 2.</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 all ABS Statistical Divisions except Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton. See Appendix 5.
RSE	Relative Standard Error – The standard error of an estimate expressed as a percentage. See Technical note.
SD	Statistical Division — an ASGC-defined area which represents a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. SDs represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. In aggregate, SDs 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 early school leavers from 2010 had been included in the survey. There is a 95 per cent chance that the difference will be less than two SEs.
SES	Socioeconomic status — a relative position in the community determined by occupation, income and amount of education.
South East Queensland	Includes the ABS Statistical Divisions of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton. See Appendix 5.
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 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study is annually tracking a large sample of young people who left Queensland schools in Years 10, 11 or early in Year 12 during 2010 and responded to the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey.

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study report documents the post-school employment and educational pathways of young people in their second year since leaving school.

The *Early School Leavers* 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 *Early School Leavers* survey.

The survey follows the destinations of early school leavers from government, Catholic and independent schools.

The *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study is also following a subgroup of young people who participated in the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey but were excluded from final analysis of the survey as they had returned to secondary studies. This subgroup has been referred to as short-term school leavers.

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* 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 November and December 2011. Responses were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). A total

of 3314 responses were received from early school leavers and 1154 from short-term school leavers, representing response rates of 79.7 per cent and 79.6 per cent respectively.

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 early school leavers 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 2 of the report. In particular:

- students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status (that is, they may also have been 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 the reports tables and figures as NILFET.

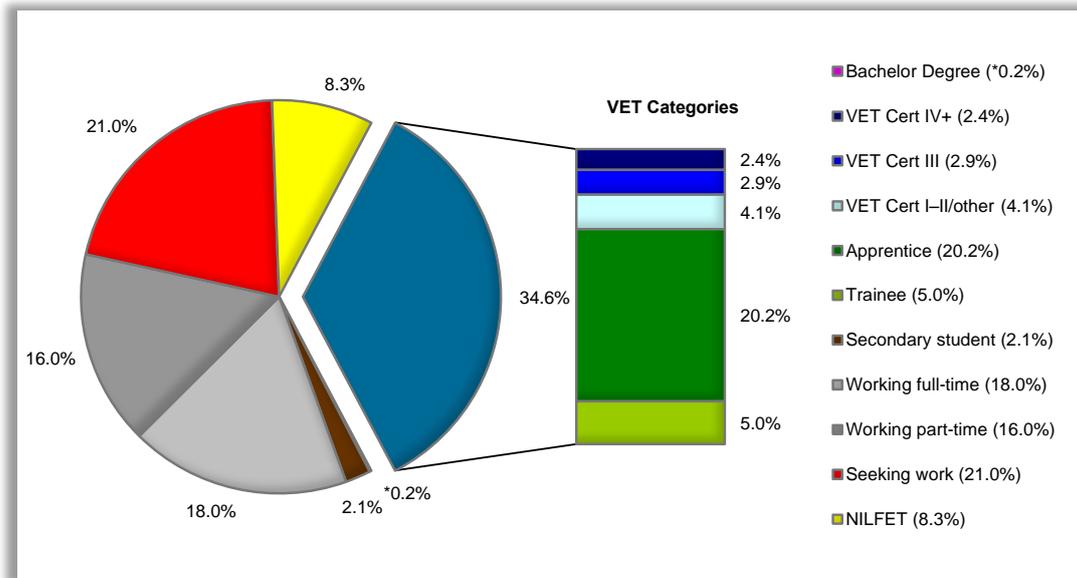


Summary of findings

The summary of findings presented in Figure ES1 highlights:

- the majority of early school leavers (70.8 per cent) were studying or in paid employment at the time of the survey
- students undertaking campus-based VET programs accounted for 9.4 per cent of all early school leavers
- employment-based training accounted for 25.2 per cent of early school leavers, either in apprenticeships (20.2 per cent) or traineeships (5.0 per cent)
- an additional 2.1 per cent of early school leavers had returned to secondary studies
- a further 34.0 per cent of early school leavers were not participating in education or training but had entered employment, with 18.0 per cent engaged in full-time work and 16.0 per cent in part-time work
- the remaining 29.2 per cent of early school leavers were either seeking work (21.0 per cent) or not in the labour force, education or training (8.3 per cent).

Figure ES1: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011



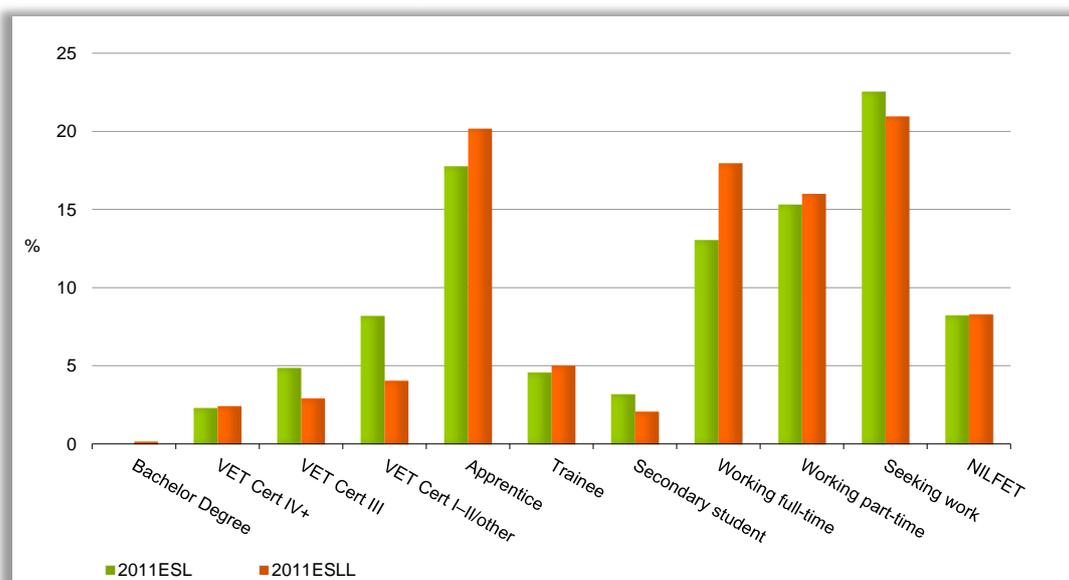
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

Figure ES2 compares the main destinations of early school leavers at two separate stages of 2011; when they were initially contacted in the first half of 2011 as part of the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey (2011ESL) and when contacted again in November 2011 for the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study (2011ESLL).

Overall, the main destinations over time remained similar. The most notable changes were in the proportion of early school leavers working full-time, increasing from 13.0 per cent to 18.0 per cent and the overall decrease in campus-based VET course participation.



Figure ES2: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2011



Short-term school leavers

Table ES1 shows the summary of findings for short-term school leavers. The main destinations of this subgroup of young people are similar to that of other early school leavers, although there is a larger proportion continuing in secondary study.

Table ES1: Main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011

Main destination	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	6	0.5
VET		
VET Cert IV+	25	2.2
VET Cert III	36	3.1
VET Cert I-II/other	50	4.3
Apprentice	204	17.7
Trainee	58	5.0
VET Total	373	32.3
Secondary student	89	7.7
Working		
Working full-time	187	16.2
Working part-time	185	16.0
Working Total	372	32.2
Seeking work	213	18.5
NILFET	101	8.8
Total	1 154	100.0

Conclusion

The *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study found that the majority of young Queenslanders who left school in Years 10, 11 or early in Year 12 during 2010 were engaged in education, training or employment when contacted in 2011.

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





Introduction

The *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study builds upon the annual *Early School Leavers* survey, which has been conducted by the Department of Education, Training and Employment since 2007. The *Early School Leavers* survey collects 'point-in-time' information on the initial study and work destinations of young people who left Queensland schools in Years 10, 11 or early in Year 12.

The *Early School Leavers* survey and *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study are conducted in order to inform on:

- the degree to which 'early school leaving' is occurring in schools
- 'early school leaving' across Years 10, 11 and 12
- the options taken by students leaving school before completion of Year 12
- the potential policy responses as they affect the transition from school to further study and employment for students, especially in the senior years of schooling.

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey was completed by 4486 young people. The initial study and work destinations of those young people are documented in the [2011 *Early School Leavers* report](#).

The *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study is following a random sample of 4160 survey respondents, mapping their study and work pathways over their initial post-school years. The responses of these young people to the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey form the base of the longitudinal study.

The *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study is also following 1449 young people who participated in the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey but were excluded from final analysis of

the survey as they had returned to secondary studies prior to the completion of the survey period. This subgroup has been referred to as short-term school leavers.

The second wave of the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study was conducted by the Government Statistician between November and December 2011. A total of 3314 responses were collected, representing a response rate of 79.7 per cent.

A total of 1154 responses were received from the 1449 short-term school leavers who agreed to participate in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study, representing a response rate of 79.6 per cent.

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study documents the study and work pathways that these young people have taken in the initial years since completing school.

Figures in this report are estimates, based on the 3314 survey responses, which have been weighted to reflect the 4486 respondents to the *Early School Leavers* survey in 2011. As such, caution should be used when interpreting comparisons with young people due to the small numbers involved.

Data relating to short-term leavers has not been weighted and is not considered a representative sample of short-term school leavers from Queensland schools. Consequently, caution should be used when interpreting the data relating to short-term school leavers in this report.



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 *Early School Leavers* 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.



November 2011 destinations of early school leavers from 2010

This section outlines the main education and labour market destinations of early school leavers from Queensland schools in 2010 when contacted in November 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 2.

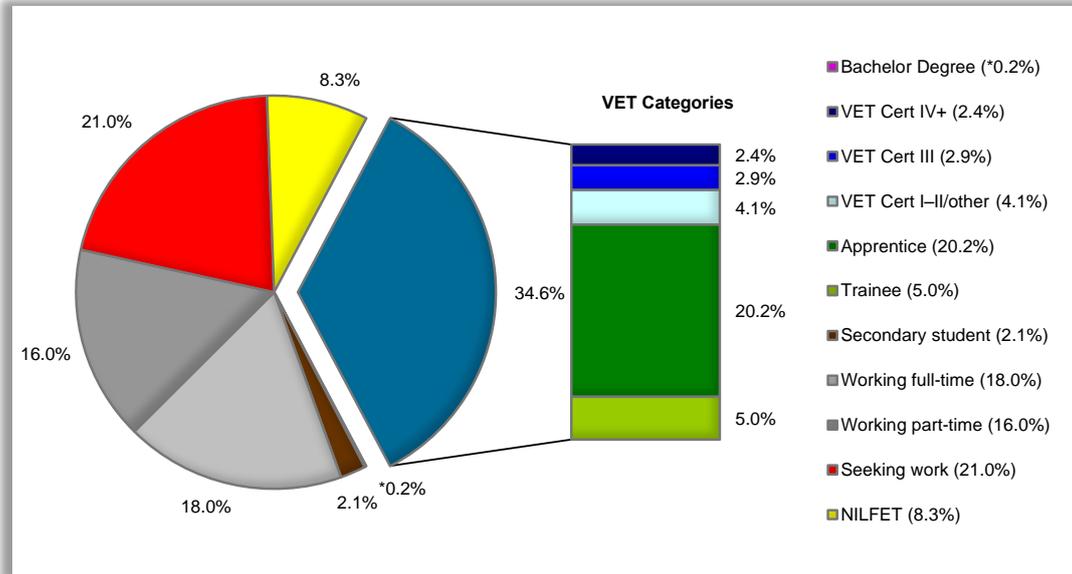
In particular:

- students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status (that is, they may also have been 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 the reports tables and figures as NILFET.



Figure 1 illustrates the November 2011 main destinations of the 4486 early school leavers from 2010.

Figure 1: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011



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

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 early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland November 2011

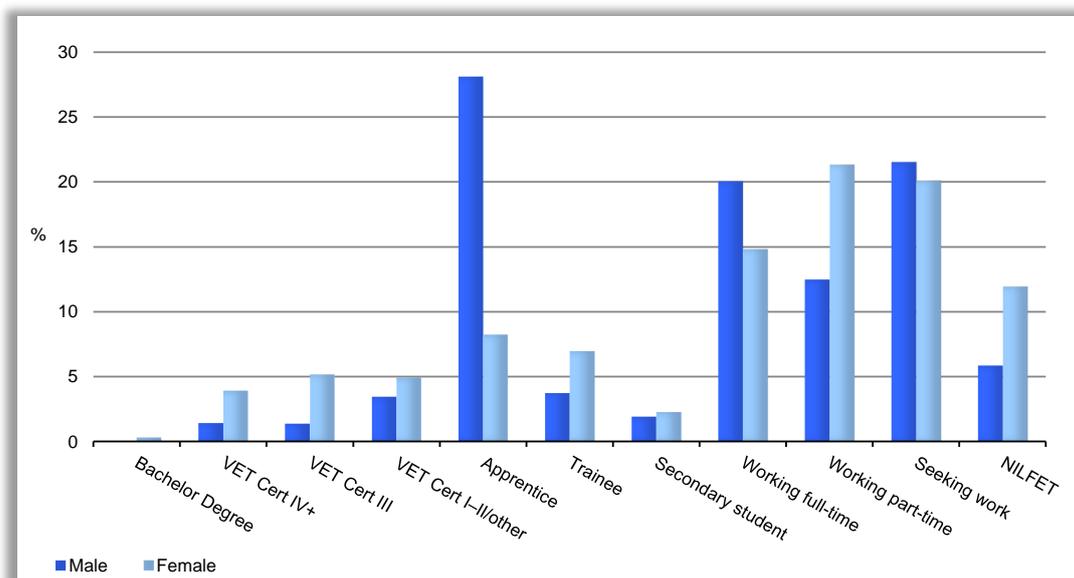
Main destination	SEX		SEX		Total	
	Male		Female		no.	%
	no.	%	no.	%		
Bachelor Degree	**1	**0.1	*6	*0.3	*7	*0.2
VET						
VET Cert IV+	39	1.4	70	3.9	109	2.4
VET Cert III	38	1.4	93	5.2	130	2.9
VET Cert I-II/other	93	3.5	89	4.9	182	4.1
Apprentice	757	28.1	147	8.2	904	20.2
Trainee	101	3.7	125	7.0	225	5.0
VET Total	1 027	38.1	524	29.2	1 551	34.6
Secondary student	52	1.9	41	2.3	93	2.1
Working						
Working full-time	540	20.0	265	14.8	806	18.0
Working part-time	337	12.5	381	21.3	718	16.0
Working Total	877	32.5	646	36.1	1 524	34.0
Seeking work	580	21.5	360	20.1	940	21.0
NILFET	158	5.9	214	11.9	372	8.3
Total	2 696	100.0	1 790	100.0	4 486	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 2: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland November 2011



Destinations by age group

Table 2 presents the main destinations of early school leavers from 2010 by their age group as at 1 January 2011.

Table 2: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, by age group, Queensland November 2011

Main destination	AGE GROUP							
	15 years of age or younger		16-17 years of age		18 years of age or older		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*6	*0.2	**1	**0.8	*7	*0.2
VET								
VET Cert IV+	*11	*1.7	90	2.4	*9	*5.0	109	2.4
VET Cert III	23	3.6	106	2.9	**1	**0.7	130	2.9
VET Cert I-II/other	33	5.2	142	3.9	*7	*4.0	182	4.1
Apprentice	151	23.6	725	19.7	29	16.8	904	20.2
Trainee	28	4.4	193	5.3	**4	**2.2	225	5.0
VET Total	246	38.5	1 255	34.2	50	28.8	1 551	34.6
Secondary student	35	5.4	57	1.5	**1	**0.8	93	2.1
Working								
Working full-time	99	15.5	664	18.1	43	24.8	806	18.0
Working part-time	89	14.0	611	16.6	*17	*10.0	718	16.0
Working Total	188	29.5	1 275	34.7	60	34.8	1 524	34.0
Seeking work	116	18.2	785	21.4	39	22.5	940	21.0
NILFET	53	8.3	297	8.1	21	12.3	372	8.3
Total	637	100.0	3 675	100.0	174	100.0	4 486	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 early school leavers from 2010. This breakdown provides a more detailed picture than the main destination information presented previously.

Table 3: Study and labour force destinations of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011

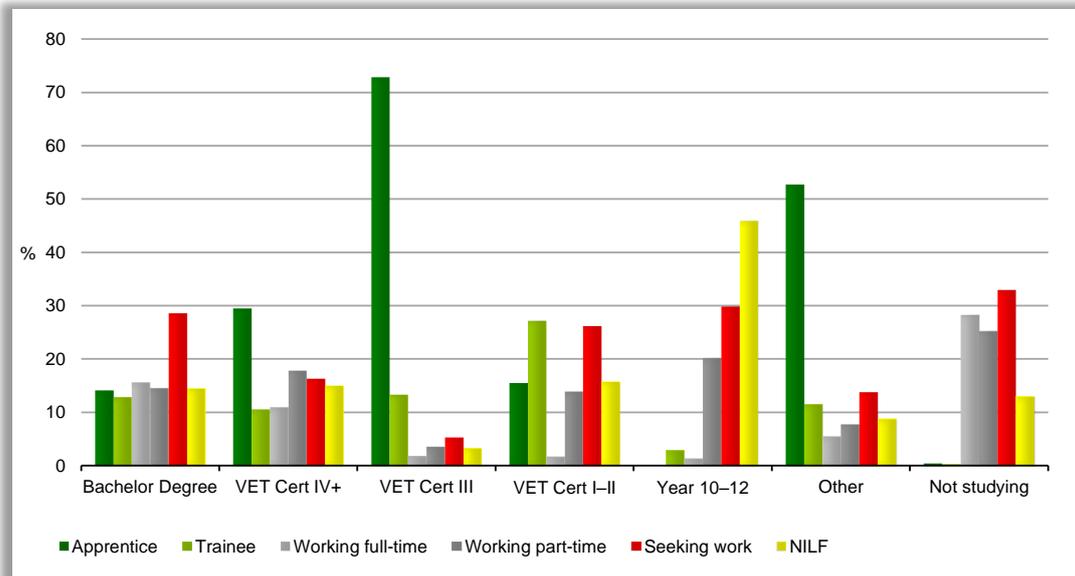
Labour force destination	STUDY DESTINATION							Total
	Bachelor Degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Year 10-12	Other	Not studying	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Apprentice	**14.1	29.5	72.8	15.4	-	52.7	*0.4	20.2
Trainee	**12.8	*10.5	13.3	27.1	**2.9	11.5	*0.3	5.1
Working full-time	**15.6	11.0	*1.8	**1.7	**1.3	*5.5	28.2	19.2
Working part-time	**14.5	17.8	3.5	13.8	*20.1	*7.7	25.1	18.8
Seeking work	**28.6	16.3	5.3	26.2	29.8	13.7	32.9	25.1
NILF	**14.5	15.0	3.3	15.8	45.9	8.8	13.0	11.6
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.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Figure 3: Study and labour force destinations of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011





Destinations in South East Queensland and Regional Queensland

South East Queensland is defined as the Statistical Divisions of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton, while Regional Queensland encompasses the remainder of the state. See Appendix 5 for a further explanation of the regional areas.

Table 4 and Figure 4 compare the main destinations of early school leavers from 2010 from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 4: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

Main destination	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	*6	*0.2	**2	**0.1	*7	*0.2
VET						
VET Cert IV+	81	3.0	28	1.6	109	2.4
VET Cert III	71	2.6	59	3.4	130	2.9
VET Cert I–II/other	105	3.9	77	4.3	182	4.1
Apprentice	450	16.5	455	25.8	904	20.2
Trainee	132	4.9	93	5.3	225	5.0
<i>VET Total</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>1 551</i>	<i>34.6</i>
Secondary student	78	2.9	*15	*0.8	93	2.1
Working						
Working full-time	490	18.0	316	17.9	806	18.0
Working part-time	461	16.9	257	14.6	718	16.0
<i>Working Total</i>	<i>951</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>1 524</i>	<i>34.0</i>
Seeking work	618	22.7	322	18.2	940	21.0
NILFET	231	8.5	141	8.0	372	8.3
Total	2 722	100.0	1 764	100.0	4 486	100.0

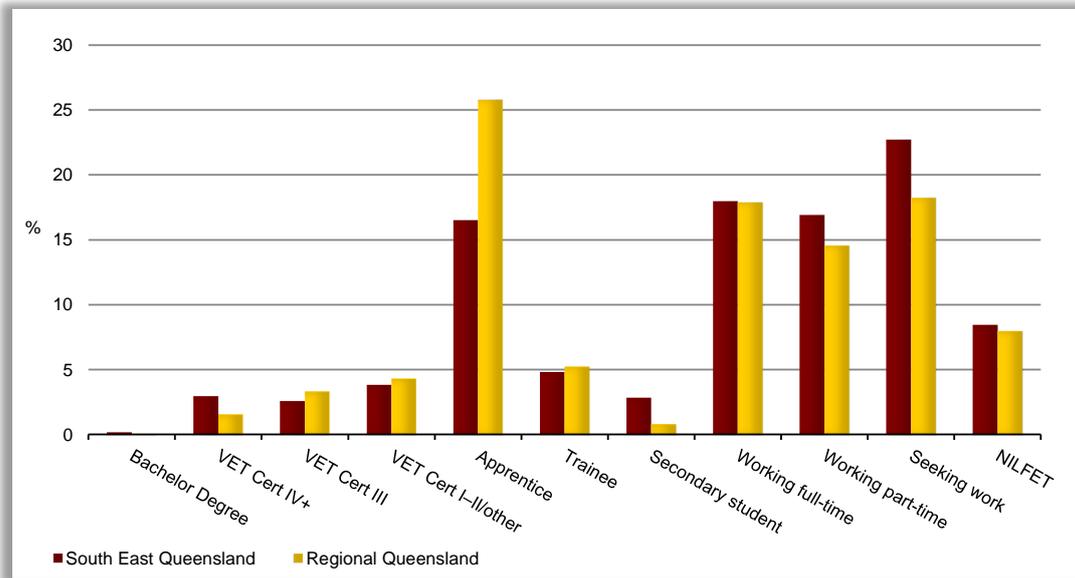
^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 4: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011





Destinations over time of early school leavers from 2010

This section explores the education and labour market destinations of early school leavers from Queensland schools in 2010 at two points in time; when they were initially contacted as part of the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey (2011ESL) in the first half of 2011, and when they were followed up in November 2011 for the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study (2011ESLL).

Main destination

Table 5 and Figure 5 on the following page present the main destinations of early school leavers, from both periods of 2011, of early school leavers from 2010.

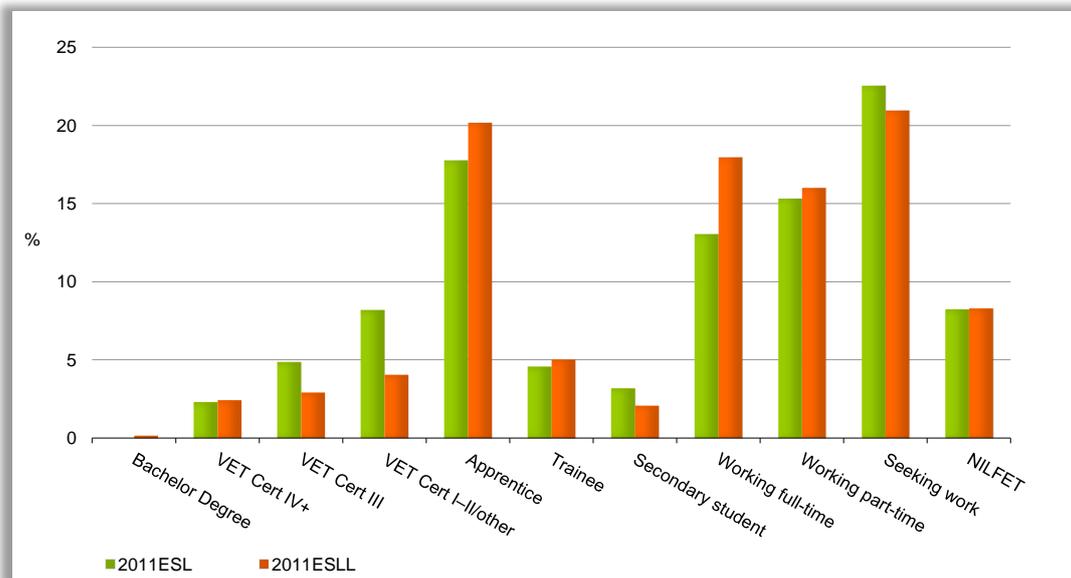
Table 5: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2011

Main destination	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL	
	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*7	*0.2
VET				
VET Cert IV+	103	2.3	109	2.4
VET Cert III	218	4.9	130	2.9
VET Cert I-II/other	368	8.2	182	4.1
Apprentice	797	17.8	904	20.2
Trainee	205	4.6	225	5.0
VET Total	1 691	37.7	1 551	34.6
Secondary student	143	3.2	93	2.1
Working				
Working full-time	585	13.0	806	18.0
Working part-time	687	15.3	718	16.0
Working Total	1 272	28.4	1 524	34.0
Seeking work	1 011	22.5	940	21.0
NILFET	369	8.2	372	8.3
Total	4 486	100.0	4 486	100.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
 - Nil or rounded to zero.



Figure 5: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2011



Destinations by sex

Table 6 and Figure 6 show the main destinations, from both periods of 2011, of early school leavers from 2010 by sex.

Table 6: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2011

Main destination	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL		2011ESL		2011ESLL		2011ESL		2011ESLL	
	no.	%										
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**1	**0.1	-	-	*6	*0.3	-	-	*7	*0.2
VET												
VET Cert IV+	35	1.3	39	1.4	68	3.8	70	3.9	103	2.3	109	2.4
VET Cert III	67	2.5	38	1.4	151	8.5	93	5.2	218	4.9	130	2.9
VET Cert I-II/other	234	8.7	93	3.5	134	7.5	89	4.9	368	8.2	182	4.1
Apprentice	663	24.6	757	28.1	134	7.5	147	8.2	797	17.8	904	20.2
Trainee	78	2.9	101	3.7	127	7.1	125	7.0	205	4.6	225	5.0
VET Total	1 076	39.9	1 027	38.1	615	34.3	524	29.2	1 691	37.7	1 551	34.6
Secondary student	74	2.7	52	1.9	69	3.9	41	2.3	143	3.2	93	2.1
Working												
Working full-time	432	16.0	540	20.0	153	8.6	265	14.8	585	13.0	806	18.0
Working part-time	319	11.8	337	12.5	368	20.5	381	21.3	687	15.3	718	16.0
Working Total	751	27.8	877	32.5	521	29.1	646	36.1	1 272	28.4	1 524	34.0
Seeking work	611	22.7	580	21.5	400	22.4	360	20.1	1 011	22.5	940	21.0
NILFET	184	6.8	158	5.9	185	10.3	214	11.9	369	8.2	372	8.3
Total	2 696	100.0	2 696	100.0	1 790	100.0	1 790	100.0	4 486	100.0	4 486	100.0

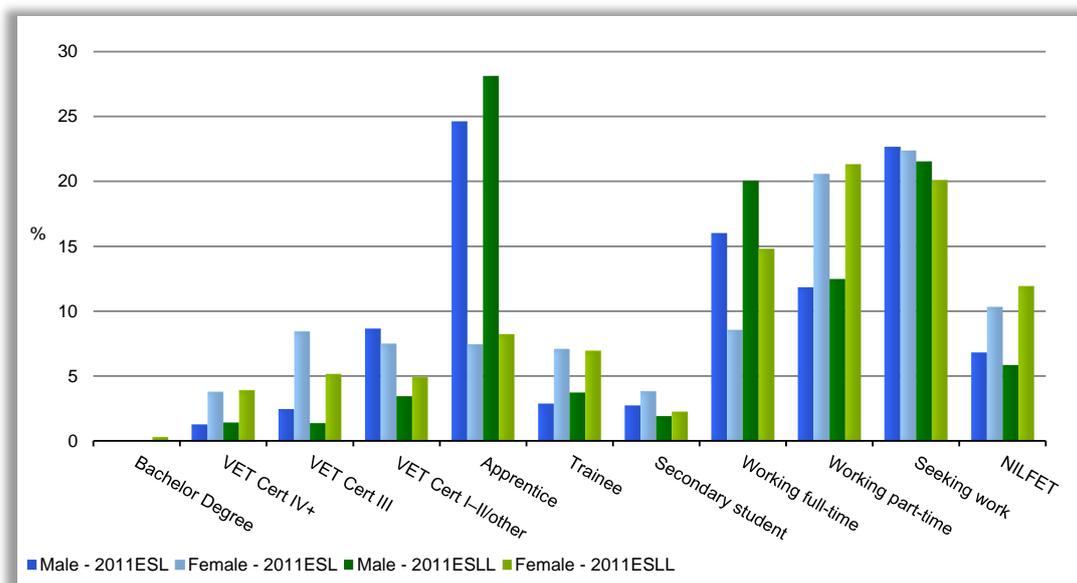
* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

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

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Figure 6: Main destinations of early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2011





Destinations from the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey compared to the 2011 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study

Table 7 reports the main destinations of young people in 2011 from the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey (columns) compared with their main destination from the 2011 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study (rows). The shaded cells represent those who were in the same main destination in both periods.

Table 7: *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by *Early School Leavers* survey main destination, Queensland 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION									
	VET Cert IV+		VET Cert III		VET Cert I-II/other		Apprentice		Trainee	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	**4	**1.2	-	-	-	-
VET										
VET Cert IV+	39	38.3	*11	*5.2	**3	**0.8	**2	**0.3	**1	**0.6
VET Cert III	**2	**2.3	55	25.2	*12	*3.2	-	-	**4	**1.8
VET Cert I-II/other	**2	**2.3	*9	*4.1	62	16.8	**1	**0.2	*9	*4.3
Apprentice	**3	**3.3	*9	*4.1	28	7.6	689	86.4	**5	**2.5
Trainee	*6	*5.6	*14	*6.6	*9	*2.3	*9	*1.1	83	40.3
<i>VET Total</i>	53	51.7	98	45.1	113	30.6	701	87.9	102	49.6
Secondary student	**2	**2.3	-	-	*7	*1.9	**2	**0.3	**2	**1.2
Working										
Working full-time	**5	**4.6	33	15.2	47	12.7	33	4.1	45	22.1
Working part-time	28	26.8	39	18.0	70	18.9	25	3.1	33	16.1
<i>Working Total</i>	32	31.5	72	33.2	116	31.6	57	7.2	78	38.2
Seeking work	*12	*11.2	33	15.2	93	25.4	29	3.6	*13	*6.1
NILFET	**3	**3.4	*14	*6.4	34	9.3	*7	*0.9	*10	*4.9
Total	103	100.0	218	100.0	368	100.0	797	100.0	205	100.0

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION									
	Secondary student		Working full-time		Working part-time		Seeking work		NILFET	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1	**0.1	**2	**0.4
VET										
VET Cert IV+	**3	**2.2	*7	*1.3	*19	*2.8	*13	*1.3	*9	*2.4
VET Cert III	*6	*4.4	**3	**0.5	26	3.8	*19	*1.9	**3	**0.8
VET Cert I-II/other	**5	**3.3	*12	*2.0	*15	*2.3	42	4.1	25	6.8
Apprentice	**1	**1.0	64	11.0	35	5.1	64	6.3	*6	*1.6
Trainee	**5	**3.2	28	4.8	46	6.7	21	2.1	*6	*1.6
<i>VET Total</i>	20	14.2	114	19.5	142	20.6	159	15.7	49	13.2
Secondary student	37	25.6	-	-	*11	*1.7	*14	*1.4	*16	*4.3
Working										
Working full-time	*9	*6.5	294	50.3	175	25.5	140	13.8	25	6.7
Working part-time	*18	*12.8	85	14.5	217	31.6	166	16.4	37	10.0
<i>Working Total</i>	28	19.3	379	64.8	393	57.1	305	30.2	62	16.7
Seeking work	41	29.0	70	11.9	105	15.3	438	43.3	107	28.9
NILFET	*17	*12.0	22	3.8	36	5.3	93	9.2	134	36.4
Total	143	100.0	585	100.0	687	100.0	1 011	100.0	369	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 early school leavers from 2010. 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 8 presents the level of study of early school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training.

Table 8: Level of study of early school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by survey, Queensland 2011

Level of study	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*10	*0.6
VET				
Diploma/Advanced Diploma ^b	65	3.5	74	4.5
VET Certificate IV	69	3.8	108	6.6
VET Certificate III	856	46.6	937	57.4
VET Certificate II	274	14.9	137	8.4
VET Certificate I	52	2.8	25	1.5
VET Certificate - level not known	187	10.2	104	6.3
<i>VET Total</i>	<i>1 502</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>1 384</i>	<i>84.8</i>
Secondary student	143	7.8	93	5.7
Unknown/other study	189	10.3	145	8.9
Total	1 834	100.0	1 631	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.



Table 9 displays the field of study undertaken by early school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training. The field of study categories are based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Education*; Appendix 3 contains an explanation of the types of courses included in each field of study.

Table 9: Field of study of early school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by survey, Queensland 2011

Field of study	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
Natural and Physical Sciences	*7	*0.4	*10	*0.6
Information Technology	44	2.4	34	2.1
Engineering and Related Technologies	435	23.7	437	26.8
Architecture and Building	238	13.0	210	12.9
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	46	2.5	41	2.5
Health	59	3.2	58	3.6
Education	34	1.9	24	1.5
Management and Commerce	185	10.1	139	8.5
Society and Culture	85	4.6	76	4.7
Creative Arts	52	2.9	35	2.1
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	301	16.4	282	17.3
Mixed field programs	37	2.0	*18	*1.1
Other	311	16.9	266	16.3
Total	1 834	100.0	1 631	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.

'Study provider' refers to the institution that students attended for their post-school study. Table 10 presents the types of study providers attended by early school leavers from 2010.

Table 10: Study provider of early school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by survey, Queensland 2011

Study provider	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
University	26	1.4	27	1.6
TAFE	1 119	61.0	887	54.4
Private Training College	288	15.7	329	20.1
Secondary School	-	-	*19	*1.2
Agricultural College	*12	*0.6	*9	*0.6
Adult and Community Education provider	49	2.7	29	1.8
Training provided by work	170	9.3	154	9.4
Other	171	9.3	178	10.9
Total	1 834	100.0	1 631	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.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Early school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking study when initially contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey were asked to indicate if they were undertaking the same course when contacted in November 2011, which is shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Course status of early school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training, Queensland November 2011

Course status	no.	%
Undertaking same course	548	40.8
Not undertaking same course	794	59.2
Total	1 342	100.0

Table 12 indicates whether early school leavers from 2010, who were no longer completing the course they were previously undertaking, completed their course.

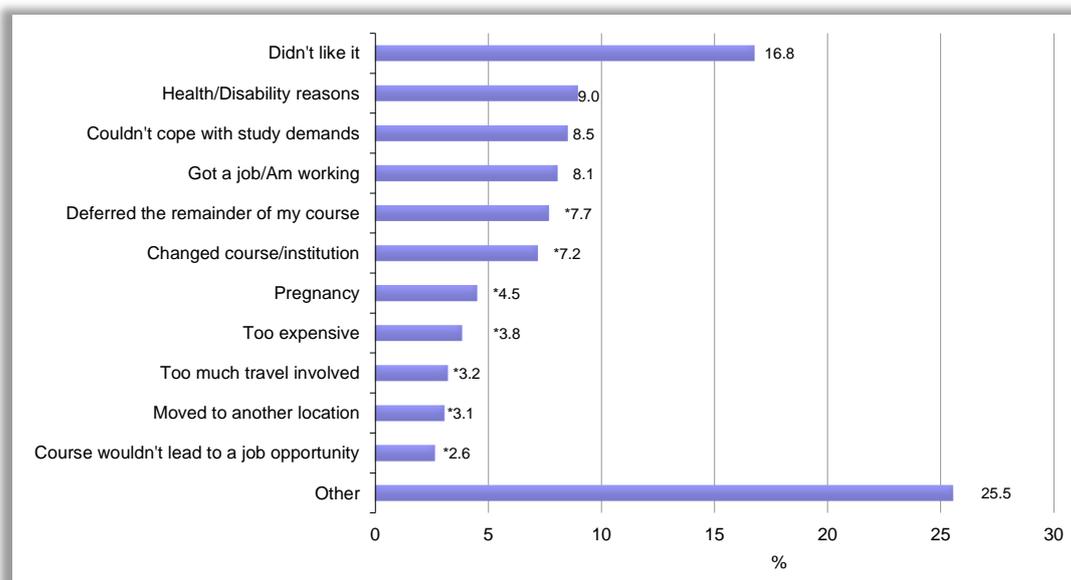
Table 12: Course completion status of early school leavers from 2010 not undertaking same course, Queensland November 2011

Not undertaking same course ^a	no.	%
Course completed	525	68.3
Course not completed	243	31.7
Total	769	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers where course completion status was not provided.

The main reasons for not completing the course early school leavers from 2010 were previously undertaking is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Main reason for not completing course of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2012



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



Employment

This section examines the employment outcomes for all early school leavers who were in some form of paid employment, including those who are combining work and study.

Table 13 reports the occupational groups of early school leavers from 2010 who were employed in 2011.

Table 13: Occupational group of early school leavers from 2010 in employment, Queensland 2011

Occupational group	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL	
	no.	%	no.	%
Sales Assistants	540	21.3	738	26.0
Building and Construction Skilled Workers	331	13.0	334	11.8
Food Handlers	310	12.2	212	7.5
Metal and Engineering Trades	162	6.4	184	6.5
Food, Hospitality and Tourism Workers	135	5.3	157	5.5
Health, Fitness, Hair and Beauty Workers	137	5.4	149	5.3
Automotive Workers	126	5.0	148	5.2
Labourers	159	6.2	148	5.2
Gardeners, Farmers and Animal Workers	117	4.6	135	4.8
Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries	69	2.7	89	3.1
Waiters	65	2.6	71	2.5
Electrical and Electronics Trades	65	2.6	71	2.5
Factory and Machine Workers	74	2.9	64	2.3
Drivers and Transport Workers	26	1.0	59	2.1
Storepersons	37	1.4	53	1.9
Accounting, Finance and Management	46	1.8	53	1.9
Child Care and Education Related Workers	39	1.5	45	1.6
Cleaners	27	1.1	36	1.3
Government and Defence Workers	*12	*0.5	21	0.7
Engineering and Science Related Workers	*12	*0.5	21	0.7
Marketing and Sales Representatives	*14	*0.5	*15	*0.5
Other	22	0.9	*15	*0.5
Media, the Arts and Printing Workers	**5	**0.2	*7	*0.3
Computing and IT Workers	*6	*0.2	*7	*0.2
Social, Welfare and Security Workers	**5	**0.2	**5	**0.2
Total	2 541	100.0	2 839	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.



In addition to details of occupation, early school leavers from 2010 provided details of the industry in which their employment takes place. Table 14 reports these industry categories, which are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, and are presented in Appendix 4.

Table 14: Industry category of early school leavers from 2010 in employment, Queensland 2011

Industry category	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL	
	no.	%	no.	%
Retail trade	649	25.5	1 446	50.9
Construction	434	17.1	316	11.1
Accommodation and food service	526	20.7	297	10.5
Other services	196	7.7	173	6.1
Manufacturing	197	7.8	152	5.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	126	4.9	79	2.8
Health care and social assistance	73	2.9	60	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	52	2.0	55	1.9
Other	37	1.4	40	1.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	43	1.7	38	1.4
Public administration and safety	38	1.5	37	1.3
Arts and recreation services	35	1.4	36	1.3
Administration and support services	40	1.6	28	1.0
Mining	30	1.2	23	0.8
Financial and insurance services	*9	*0.4	*15	*0.5
Wholesale trade	24	1.0	*15	*0.5
Information media and telecommunications	*15	*0.6	*11	*0.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	**4	**0.2	*10	*0.3
Education and training	*7	*0.3	**5	**0.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	*6	*0.3	**4	**0.1
Total	2 541	100.0	2 839	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.

Early school leavers from 2010 who were working when initially contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey were asked to indicate if they were continuing in the same employment when contacted in November 2011, which is shown in Table 15.

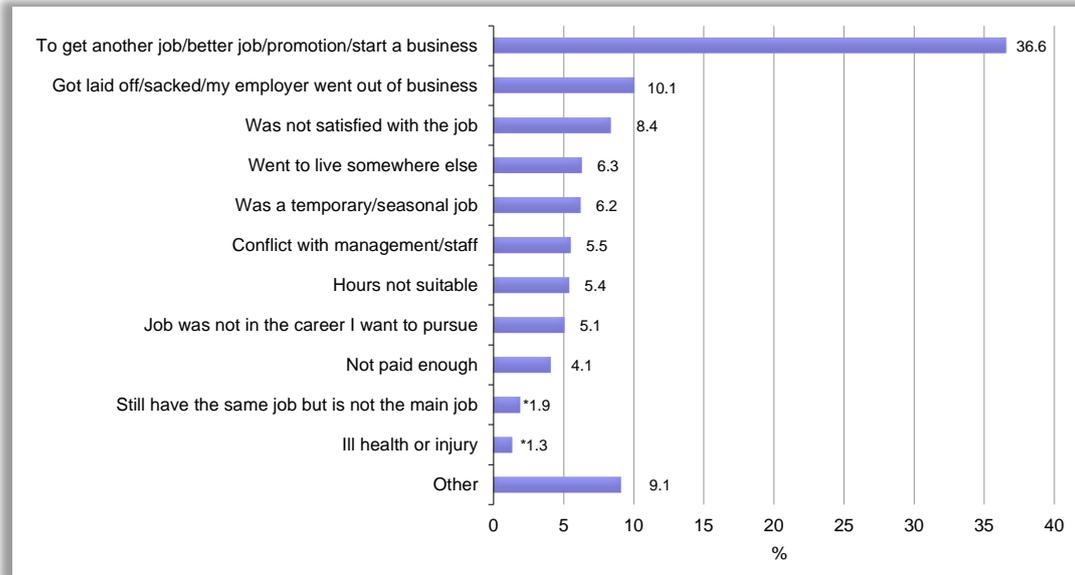
Table 15: Employment status of early school leavers from 2010 who were working, Queensland November 2011

Employment status	no.	%
Continuing in same employment	1 487	69.5
Not continuing in same employment	652	30.5
Total	2 139	100.0



An examination of the main reasons for not continuing in the same employment given by early school leavers from 2010 who were working when initially contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Main reason for not undertaking same employment of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011



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



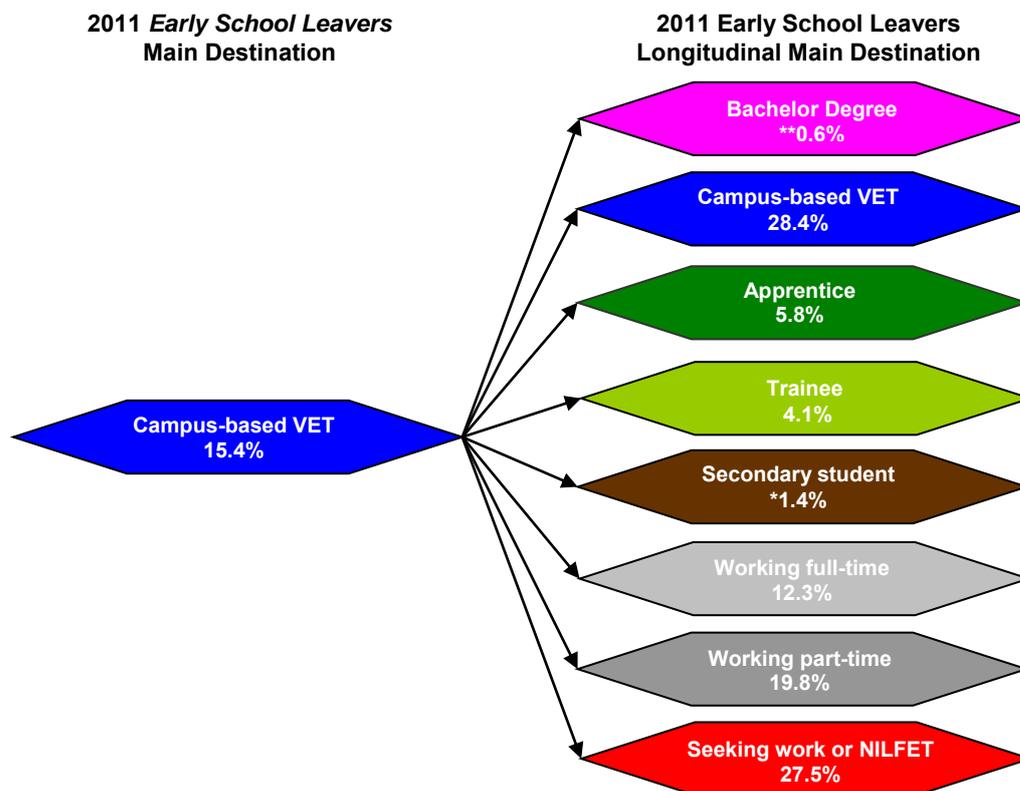
Pathways

Campus-based VET

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 689 or 15.4 per cent of early school leavers from 2010 were undertaking a campus-based VET program.

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

Figure 9: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, Queensland November 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 16 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

Table 16: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by sex, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**1	**0.4	**3	**0.8	**4	**0.6
VET						
Campus-based VET	72	21.5	123	34.9	196	28.4
Apprentice	29	8.7	*11	*3.1	40	5.8
Trainee	*11	*3.2	*18	*5.0	29	4.1
VET Total	112	33.5	152	43.0	264	38.4
Secondary student	*6	*1.7	**4	**1.1	*9	*1.4
Working						
Working full-time	42	12.7	42	11.9	85	12.3
Working part-time	64	19.2	72	20.4	137	19.8
Working Total	107	31.9	114	32.3	221	32.1
Seeking work or NILFET	109	32.5	81	22.8	190	27.5
Total	335	100.0	354	100.0	689	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 17 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 17: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**4	**1.0	-	-	**4	**0.6
VET						
Campus-based VET	117	26.6	78	31.6	196	28.4
Apprentice	31	7.0	*9	*3.7	40	5.8
Trainee	*15	*3.4	*14	*5.5	29	4.1
VET Total	163	37.0	101	40.8	264	38.4
Secondary student	**5	**1.2	**4	**1.8	*9	*1.4
Working						
Working full-time	52	11.9	32	13.0	85	12.3
Working part-time	95	21.5	42	16.9	137	19.8
Working Total	147	33.4	74	29.9	221	32.1
Seeking work or NILFET	121	27.5	68	27.5	190	27.5
Total	441	100.0	248	100.0	689	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 18 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 18: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by Indigenous status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous ^a		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**4	**0.7	**4	**0.6
VET						
Campus-based VET	*13	*34.7	182	28.0	196	28.4
Apprentice	-	-	40	6.2	40	5.8
Trainee	**1	**3.8	27	4.2	29	4.1
VET Total	*15	*38.5	250	38.4	264	38.4
Secondary student	-	-	*9	*1.5	*9	*1.4
Working						
Working full-time	**4	**10.7	81	12.4	85	12.3
Working part-time	**6	**14.4	131	20.1	137	19.8
Working Total	*10	*25.1	212	32.5	221	32.1
Seeking work or NILFET	*14	*36.4	176	27.0	190	27.5
Total	38	100.0	651	100.0	689	100.0

^a Includes early school leavers for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

* 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 campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 19: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL 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.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	**1	**0.8	**3	**1.8
VET								
Campus-based VET	61	30.7	36	26.1	52	27.8	43	27.0
Apprentice	**5	**2.8	*12	*8.9	*7	*3.7	*15	*9.7
Trainee	*7	*3.4	**5	**3.6	*9	*4.9	*8	*4.7
VET Total	73	36.9	54	38.6	69	36.4	66	41.4
Secondary student	-	-	**1	**1.0	**4	**2.3	**4	**2.3
Working								
Working full-time	21	10.5	*19	*13.6	29	15.1	*16	*10.2
Working part-time	30	15.1	25	18.2	38	20.2	43	27.0
Working Total	51	25.6	45	31.9	67	35.3	59	37.2
Seeking work or NILFET	75	37.6	40	28.5	48	25.2	28	17.3
Total	199	100.0	140	100.0	188	100.0	160	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address.

* 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.

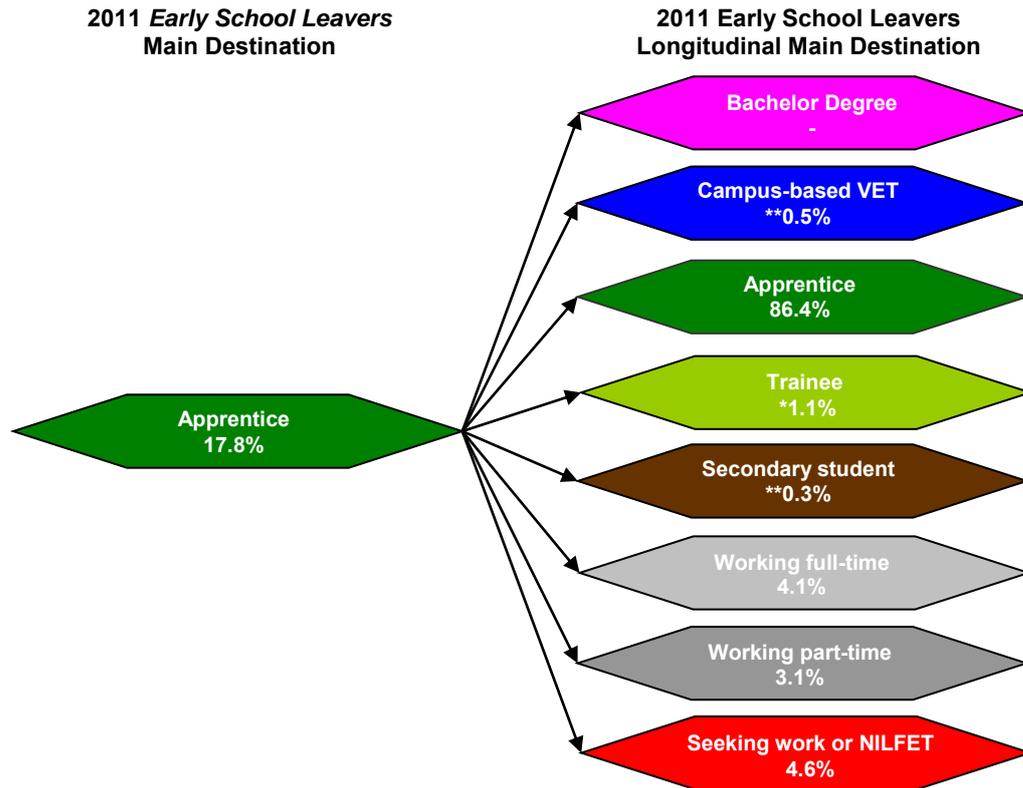


Apprenticeships

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 797 or 17.8 per cent of early school leavers from 2010 were undertaking an apprenticeship.

Figure 10 shows the main destinations of this group of young people when contacted in November 2011.

Figure 10: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey apprentices, Queensland November 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.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 20 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

Table 20: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey apprentices, by sex, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	**2	**0.4	**1	**0.9	**4	**0.5
Apprentice	588	88.6	101	75.5	689	86.4
Trainee	*7	*1.1	**1	**1.0	*9	*1.1
VET Total	598	90.1	103	77.4	701	87.9
Secondary student	**2	**0.4	-	-	**2	**0.3
Working						
Working full-time	26	4.0	*6	*4.7	33	4.1
Working part-time	*11	*1.6	*14	*10.4	25	3.1
Working Total	37	5.6	20	15.1	57	7.2
Seeking work or NILFET	26	4.0	*10	*7.5	36	4.6
Total	663	100.0	134	100.0	797	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 21 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 21: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey apprentices, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	**1	**0.3	**2	**0.6	**4	**0.5
Apprentice	322	83.9	367	88.7	689	86.4
Trainee	**4	**0.9	**5	**1.2	*9	*1.1
VET Total	327	85.1	374	90.6	701	87.9
Secondary student	**2	**0.6	-	-	**2	**0.3
Working						
Working full-time	*19	*4.9	*14	*3.3	33	4.1
Working part-time	*13	*3.5	*11	*2.8	25	3.1
Working Total	32	8.4	25	6.1	57	7.2
Seeking work or NILFET	23	5.9	*14	*3.3	36	4.6
Total	384	100.0	413	100.0	797	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 22 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 22: Main destinations of 2011 Early School Leavers survey apprentices, by Indigenous status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous ^a		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	**1	**4.0	**2	**0.3	**4	**0.5
Apprentice	*17	*55.7	671	87.6	689	86.4
Trainee	**2	**8.0	*6	*0.8	*9	*1.1
VET Total	21	67.7	680	88.7	701	87.9
Secondary student	-	-	**2	**0.3	**2	**0.3
Working						
Working full-time	**4	**12.1	29	3.8	33	4.1
Working part-time	**5	**16.4	20	2.6	25	3.1
Working Total	*9	*28.5	49	6.3	57	7.2
Seeking work or NILFET	**1	**3.8	35	4.6	36	4.6
Total	31	100.0	766	100.0	797	100.0

^a Includes early school leavers for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

* 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 an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 23: Main destinations of 2011 Early School Leavers survey apprentices, by socioeconomic status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	**1	**1.0	**2	**1.2	-	-	-	-
Apprentice	105	85.9	179	83.3	202	89.4	198	86.8
Trainee	-	-	**4	**1.7	**1	**0.5	**4	**1.6
VET Total	106	87.0	185	86.2	203	89.9	202	88.4
Secondary student	-	-	-	-	**1	**0.5	**1	**0.5
Working								
Working full-time	*7	*6.0	*11	*5.1	*6	*2.7	*8	*3.7
Working part-time	**3	**2.1	*10	*4.6	*9	*3.8	**2	**1.1
Working Total	*10	*8.0	21	9.8	*15	*6.4	*11	*4.8
Seeking work or NILFET	*6	*5.0	*9	*4.0	*7	*3.2	*15	*6.4
Total	122	100.0	214	100.0	226	100.0	228	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address.

* 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.

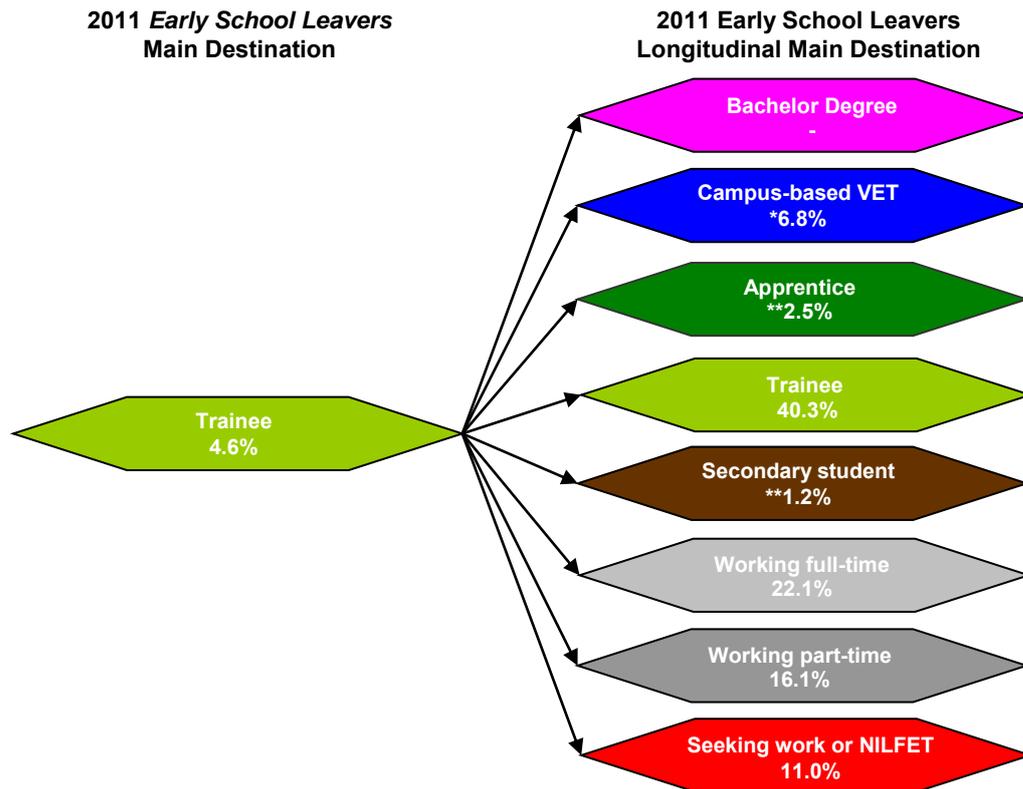


Traineeships

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 205 or 4.6 per cent of early school leavers from 2010 were

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

Figure 11: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, Queensland November 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.

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 24 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

Table 24: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, by sex, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	*8	*9.7	*6	*5.0	*14	*6.8
Apprentice	**2	**3.2	**3	**2.1	**5	**2.5
Trainee	23	30.0	59	46.6	83	40.3
VET Total	33	42.9	68	53.7	102	49.6
Secondary student	**1	**1.6	**1	**1.0	**2	**1.2
Working						
Working full-time	27	35.3	*18	*14.0	45	22.1
Working part-time	*9	*11.0	24	19.2	33	16.1
Working Total	36	46.2	42	33.2	78	38.2
Seeking work or NILFET	*7	*9.3	*15	*12.0	23	11.0
Total	78	100.0	127	100.0	205	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 a traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 25: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	*9	*6.4	**5	**7.5	*14	*6.8
Apprentice	**1	**0.9	**4	**5.8	**5	**2.5
Trainee	54	39.2	29	42.7	83	40.3
VET Total	64	46.4	38	56.0	102	49.6
Secondary student	**2	**1.8	-	-	**2	**1.2
Working						
Working full-time	27	19.9	*18	*26.4	45	22.1
Working part-time	24	17.3	*9	*13.6	33	16.1
Working Total	51	37.2	27	40.1	78	38.2
Seeking work or NILFET	20	14.5	**3	**3.9	23	11.0
Total	137	100.0	68	100.0	205	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 a traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 26: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, by Indigenous status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous ^a		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	*14	*7.1	*14	*6.8
Apprentice	**1	**11.8	**4	**2.0	**5	**2.5
Trainee	**4	**37.9	79	40.5	83	40.3
VET Total	**5	**49.7	97	49.6	102	49.6
Secondary student	-	-	**2	**1.3	**2	**1.2
Working						
Working full-time	**1	**12.5	44	22.6	45	22.1
Working part-time	**1	**12.4	32	16.3	33	16.1
Working Total	**3	**24.9	76	38.9	78	38.2
Seeking work or NILFET	**3	**25.4	20	10.3	23	11.0
Total	10	100.0	195	100.0	205	100.0

^a Includes early school leavers for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

* 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 a traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 27: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, by socioeconomic status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	**3	**5.0	**4	**7.5	**5	**11.1	**2	**4.4
Apprentice	**3	**5.1	-	-	**3	**5.6	-	-
Trainee	*14	*28.1	23	45.4	*17	*38.7	27	46.8
VET Total	19	38.2	27	52.9	25	55.4	29	51.1
Secondary student	-	-	**2	**4.9	-	-	-	-
Working								
Working full-time	*14	*27.2	*13	*24.8	*10	*22.2	*9	*15.4
Working part-time	*11	*22.4	*6	*12.5	**4	**8.4	*11	*20.1
Working Total	25	49.6	*19	*37.3	*14	*30.7	20	35.5
Seeking work or NILFET	*6	*12.2	**2	**4.9	*6	*13.9	*8	*13.4
Total	51	100.0	51	100.0	45	100.0	57	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address.

* 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.

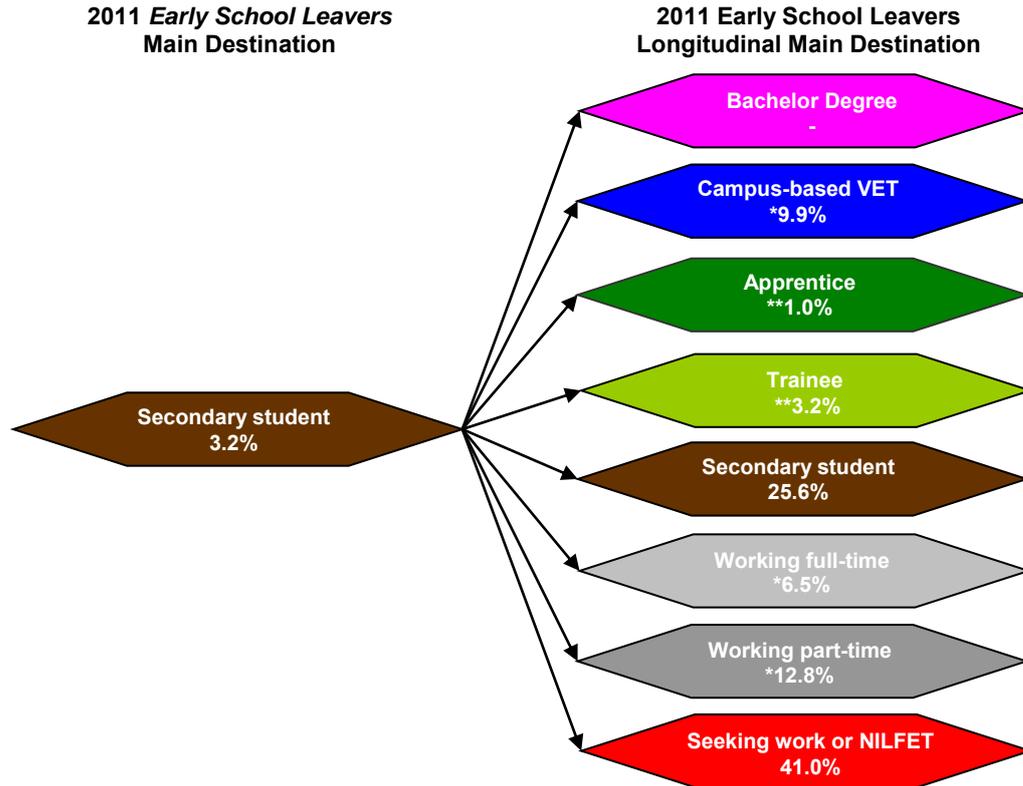


Secondary student

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 143 or 3.2 per cent of early school leavers from 2010 were undertaking secondary studies.

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

Figure 12: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, Queensland November 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.
- Nil or rounded to zero.



Table 28 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking secondary studies when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

Table 28: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, by sex, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SECONDARY STUDENT SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	**3	**4.1	*11	*16.1	*14	*9.9
Apprentice	**1	**2.0	-	-	**1	**1.0
Trainee	**1	**2.0	**3	**4.5	**5	**3.2
<i>VET Total</i>	*6	*8.2	*14	*20.6	20	14.2
Secondary student	21	28.5	*15	*22.5	37	25.6
Working						
Working full-time	**3	**4.0	*6	*9.1	*9	*6.5
Working part-time	*9	*12.1	*9	*13.6	*18	*12.8
<i>Working Total</i>	*12	*16.1	*16	*22.7	28	19.3
Seeking work or NILFET	35	47.2	24	34.3	59	41.0
Total	74	100.0	69	100.0	143	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 29 compares the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking secondary studies when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 29: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SECONDARY STUDENT SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	*6	*5.9	*8	*20.2	*14	*9.9
Apprentice	**1	**1.4	-	-	**1	**1.0
Trainee	**5	**4.4	-	-	**5	**3.2
<i>VET Total</i>	*12	*11.8	*8	*20.2	20	14.2
Secondary student	32	30.9	**5	**11.8	37	25.6
Working						
Working full-time	*8	*7.4	**2	**4.1	*9	*6.5
Working part-time	*17	*16.2	**2	**4.1	*18	*12.8
<i>Working Total</i>	24	23.6	**3	**8.1	28	19.3
Seeking work or NILFET	35	33.7	24	59.8	59	41.0
Total	103	100.0	40	100.0	143	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 30 reports the main destinations in 2011 of young people who were undertaking secondary studies when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 30: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, by Indigenous status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SECONDARY STUDENT INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous ^a		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	*14	*10.1	*14	*9.9
Apprentice	-	-	**1	**1.1	**1	**1.0
Trainee	-	-	**5	**3.3	**5	**3.2
VET Total	-	-	20	14.5	20	14.2
Secondary student	-	-	37	26.2	37	25.6
Working						
Working full-time	-	-	*9	*6.6	*9	*6.5
Working part-time	-	-	*18	*13.1	*18	*12.8
Working Total	-	-	28	19.7	28	19.3
Seeking work or NILFET	**3	**100.0	55	39.6	59	41.0
Total	3	100.0	140	100.0	143	100.0

^a Includes early school leavers for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

* 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 secondary studies when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 31: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SECONDARY STUDENT SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	**2	**5.8	**5	**13.9	**3	**7.1	**5	**12.9
Apprentice	-	-	**1	**4.4	-	-	-	-
Trainee	-	-	**2	**4.6	**1	**3.5	**2	**4.2
VET Total	**2	**5.8	*8	*22.8	**5	**10.6	*6	*17.1
Secondary student	**5	**16.5	*11	*31.4	*6	*14.2	*15	*41.3
Working								
Working full-time	**2	**5.6	**3	**9.1	**3	**7.1	**2	**4.2
Working part-time	**1	**5.4	**3	**9.3	*6	*14.3	*6	*16.4
Working Total	**3	**10.9	*6	*18.5	*9	*21.4	*8	*20.6
Seeking work or NILFET	*19	*66.8	*9	*27.3	23	53.8	*8	*21.0
Total	28	100.0	34	100.0	43	100.0	37	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address.

* 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.

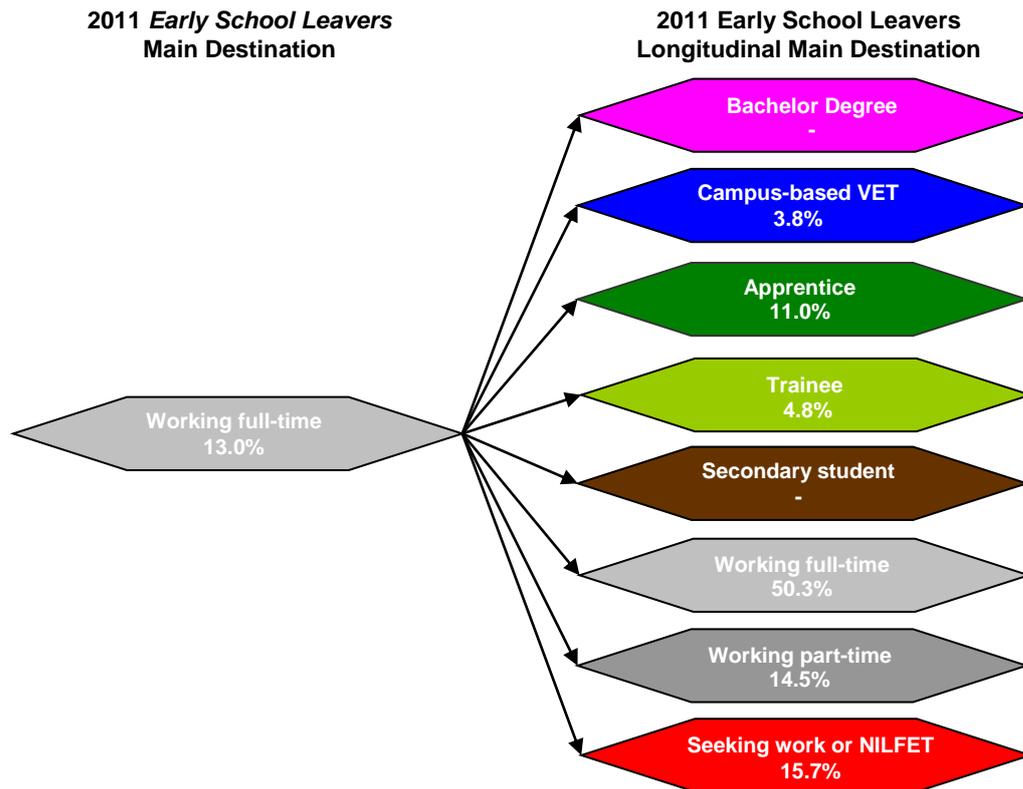


Full-time work

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 585 or 13.0 per cent of early school leavers from 2010 were

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

Figure 13: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, Queensland November 2011



- Nil or rounded to zero.



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

Table 32: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by sex, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	*13	*3.0	*9	*5.9	22	3.8
Apprentice	55	12.7	*9	*5.9	64	11.0
Trainee	22	5.1	*6	*3.9	28	4.8
VET Total	90	20.8	24	15.7	114	19.5
Secondary student	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working						
Working full-time	228	52.8	66	43.2	294	50.3
Working part-time	52	12.0	33	21.6	85	14.5
Working Total	280	64.8	99	64.8	379	64.8
Seeking work or NILFET	62	14.3	30	19.5	92	15.7
Total	432	100.0	153	100.0	585	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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 33: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	*11	*3.6	*11	*4.0	22	3.8
Apprentice	31	9.8	33	12.4	64	11.0
Trainee	*11	*3.6	*16	*6.2	28	4.8
VET Total	54	16.9	60	22.5	114	19.5
Secondary student	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working						
Working full-time	163	50.8	132	49.7	294	50.3
Working part-time	46	14.3	39	14.8	85	14.5
Working Total	208	65.1	171	64.4	379	64.8
Seeking work or NILFET	57	17.9	35	13.0	92	15.7
Total	320	100.0	265	100.0	585	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 34: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous ^a		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	**1	**4.4	21	3.7	22	3.8
Apprentice	-	-	64	11.6	64	11.0
Trainee	**1	**4.4	26	4.8	28	4.8
VET Total	**3	**8.7	111	20.1	114	19.5
Secondary student	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working						
Working full-time	21	60.9	274	49.6	294	50.3
Working part-time	*6	*17.5	79	14.4	85	14.5
Working Total	27	78.4	353	64.0	379	64.8
Seeking work or NILFET	**4	**12.9	87	15.9	92	15.7
Total	34	100.0	551	100.0	585	100.0

^a Includes early school leavers for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

* 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 35: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL 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.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	**3	**2.3	*6	*3.4	**1	**1.2	*10	*6.8
Apprentice	*13	*9.8	25	14.3	*13	*10.7	*13	*8.5
Trainee	**5	**3.4	*16	*9.2	**4	**3.6	**3	**1.9
VET Total	21	15.5	47	26.9	*19	*15.5	26	17.2
Secondary student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working								
Working full-time	80	60.2	81	46.2	57	47.0	76	50.3
Working part-time	*12	*8.9	25	14.4	22	18.2	25	16.2
Working Total	92	69.1	106	60.6	79	65.2	101	66.5
Seeking work or NILFET	21	15.4	22	12.5	23	19.2	25	16.3
Total	133	100.0	175	100.0	121	100.0	152	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address.

* 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.

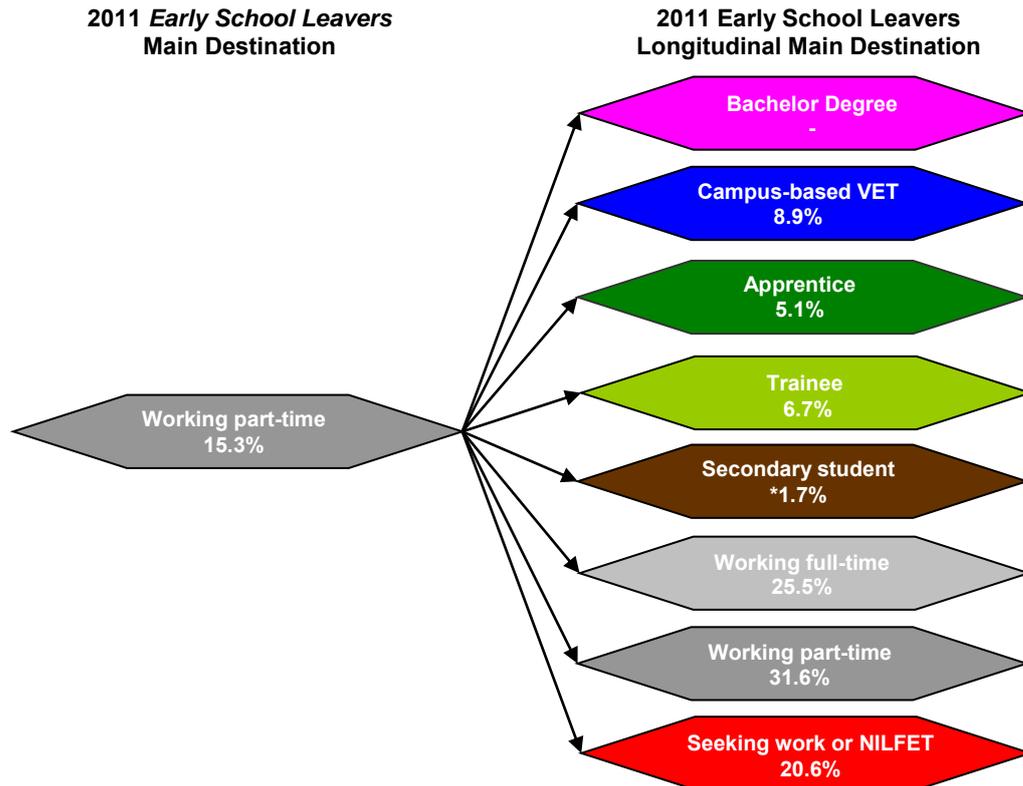


Part-time work

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 687 or 15.3 per cent of early school leavers from 2010 were

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

Figure 14: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, Queensland November 2011



- * Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
- Nil or rounded to zero.



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

Table 36: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by sex, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	21	6.7	40	10.8	61	8.9
Apprentice	24	7.6	*11	*2.9	35	5.1
Trainee	*19	*6.0	27	7.2	46	6.7
VET Total	65	20.3	77	21.0	142	20.6
Secondary student	*7	*2.3	**4	**1.1	*11	*1.7
Working						
Working full-time	91	28.6	84	22.8	175	25.5
Working part-time	87	27.3	130	35.4	217	31.6
Working Total	178	55.9	214	58.2	393	57.1
Seeking work or NILFET	69	21.5	73	19.8	141	20.6
Total	319	100.0	368	100.0	687	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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 37: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	44	9.9	*18	*7.2	61	8.9
Apprentice	*18	*4.0	*17	*7.0	35	5.1
Trainee	26	5.8	20	8.2	46	6.7
VET Total	87	19.7	55	22.4	142	20.6
Secondary student	*11	*2.6	-	-	*11	*1.7
Working						
Working full-time	108	24.5	67	27.2	175	25.5
Working part-time	140	31.8	77	31.3	217	31.6
Working Total	248	56.3	144	58.6	393	57.1
Seeking work or NILFET	94	21.4	47	19.0	141	20.6
Total	441	100.0	246	100.0	687	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 38: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous ^a		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET						
Campus-based VET	**1	**4.0	60	9.1	61	8.9
Apprentice	**3	**7.9	32	4.9	35	5.1
Trainee	**4	**12.5	42	6.4	46	6.7
VET Total	*8	*24.4	134	20.5	142	20.6
Secondary student	**1	**4.0	*10	*1.5	*11	*1.7
Working						
Working full-time	*12	*35.6	163	25.0	175	25.5
Working part-time	*8	*24.2	209	32.0	217	31.6
Working Total	20	59.7	373	57.0	393	57.1
Seeking work or NILFET	**4	**11.9	137	21.0	141	20.6
Total	33	100.0	654	100.0	687	100.0

^a Includes early school leavers for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

* 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 39: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ^a							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	*7	*4.0	*17	*10.8	22	12.0	*16	*8.7
Apprentice	*10	*6.3	**5	**3.4	*6	*3.5	*13	*7.2
Trainee	*9	*5.5	*8	*5.0	*17	*9.2	*12	*6.6
VET Total	26	15.9	30	19.1	45	24.7	40	22.5
Secondary student	-	-	**2	**1.6	**3	**1.4	*6	*3.6
Working								
Working full-time	42	25.4	46	28.9	49	26.6	39	21.8
Working part-time	55	33.5	50	31.5	53	29.0	59	33.3
Working Total	97	58.9	95	60.4	102	55.6	98	55.1
Seeking work or NILFET	42	25.2	30	18.9	34	18.4	33	18.8
Total	165	100.0	158	100.0	184	100.0	178	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address.

* 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.

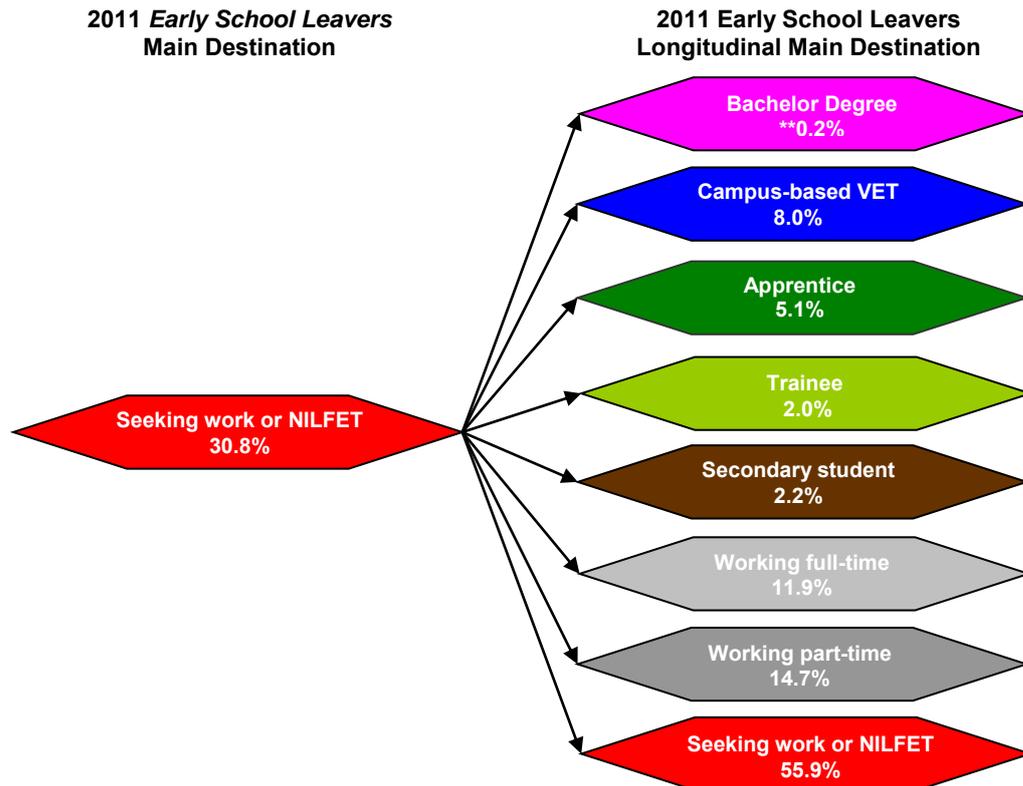


Seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 7, found that 1380 or 30.8 per cent of early school leavers from 2010 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 November 2011.

Figure 15: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, Queensland November 2011



** 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

Table 40: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by sex, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**3	**0.5	**3	**0.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	50	6.3	61	10.4	111	8.0
Apprentice	57	7.1	*13	*2.3	70	5.1
Trainee	*17	*2.1	*10	*1.8	27	2.0
VET Total	124	15.6	84	14.4	208	15.1
Secondary student	*14	*1.8	*16	*2.8	30	2.2
Working						
Working full-time	122	15.3	43	7.3	165	11.9
Working part-time	105	13.2	98	16.7	203	14.7
Working Total	227	28.5	141	24.0	367	26.6
Seeking work or NILFET	430	54.1	341	58.3	771	55.9
Total	795	100.0	585	100.0	1 380	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 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.



Table 41: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**1	**0.2	**2	**0.3	**3	**0.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	69	7.7	42	8.6	111	8.0
Apprentice	45	5.0	25	5.2	70	5.1
Trainee	*18	*2.0	*9	*1.9	27	2.0
<i>VET Total</i>	132	14.7	76	15.7	208	15.1
Secondary student	25	2.7	*6	*1.2	30	2.2
Working						
Working full-time	113	12.6	52	10.7	165	11.9
Working part-time	126	14.1	76	15.8	203	14.7
<i>Working Total</i>	239	26.7	128	26.4	367	26.6
Seeking work or NILFET	498	55.7	273	56.4	771	55.9
Total	896	100.0	484	100.0	1 380	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based on address of school attended in 2010.

* 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 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

Table 42: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by Indigenous status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous ^a		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**3	**0.2	**3	**0.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	*15	*10.2	96	7.8	111	8.0
Apprentice	*6	*3.9	64	5.2	70	5.1
Trainee	**4	**2.9	23	1.9	27	2.0
<i>VET Total</i>	25	17.0	183	14.8	208	15.1
Secondary student	**4	**3.0	26	2.1	30	2.2
Working						
Working full-time	*12	*8.0	153	12.4	165	11.9
Working part-time	*16	*11.2	186	15.1	203	14.7
<i>Working Total</i>	28	19.2	339	27.5	367	26.6
Seeking work or NILFET	88	60.7	684	55.3	771	55.9
Total	145	100.0	1 235	100.0	1 380	100.0

^a Includes early school leavers for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

* 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 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

Table 43: Main destinations of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by socioeconomic status, Queensland November 2011

2011ESLL Main destination	2011ESL 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.	%
Bachelor Degree	**2	**0.4	-	-	-	-	**1	**0.4
VET								
Campus-based VET	38	9.2	20	5.9	*19	*6.6	32	9.7
Apprentice	*15	*3.5	*14	*4.2	21	7.5	20	6.0
Trainee	*10	*2.4	*9	*2.5	*6	*2.0	**3	**0.9
<i>VET Total</i>	63	15.1	44	12.6	46	16.0	55	16.7
Secondary student	*12	*2.8	**4	**1.3	*7	*2.6	*7	*2.2
Working								
Working full-time	44	10.7	36	10.5	31	11.0	53	16.0
Working part-time	57	13.6	41	11.9	40	14.2	63	19.2
<i>Working Total</i>	101	24.3	78	22.4	72	25.2	116	35.3
Seeking work or NILFET	239	57.5	220	63.7	160	56.3	149	45.5
Total	416	100.0	346	100.0	285	100.0	328	100.0

^a Excludes early school leavers for whom socioeconomic status could not be determined, based on residential address.

* 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.



Destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010

During the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey a number of young people were identified as being early school leavers when they completed the survey. At the completion of the survey period in July 2011 administrative records suggested that these young people had returned to school. Subsequently these young people were excluded from final analysis of the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey.

However, 1449 of these young people had agreed to participate in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study when they participated in the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey. This group is currently being followed

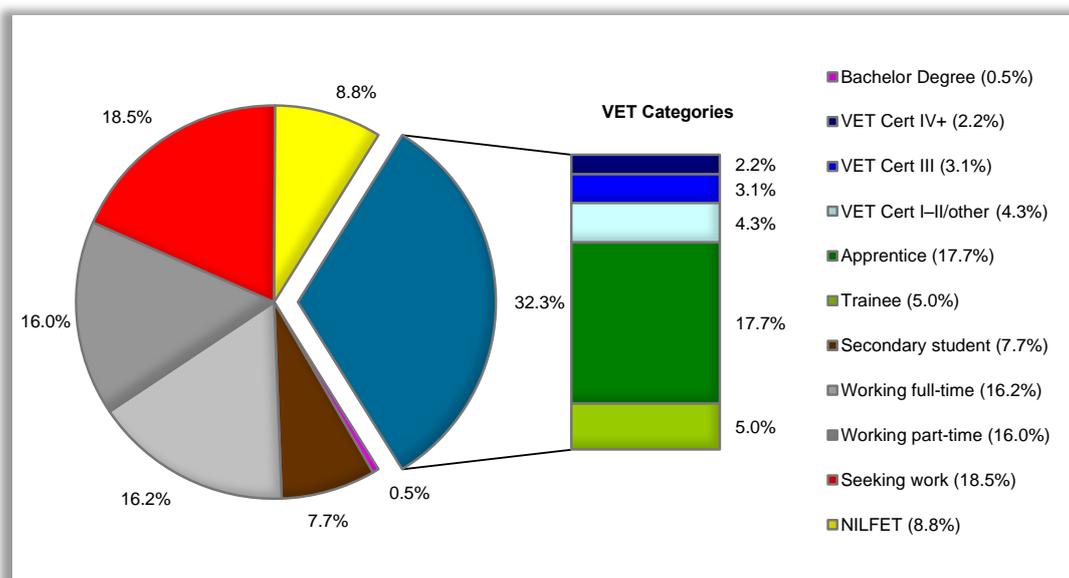
as a subgroup of the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study and have been referred to as short-term school leavers. This section presents a selection of data based on the short-term school leavers subgroup of the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study.

It is important to note that this group of young people is not considered a representative sample of short-term school leavers from Queensland schools. As such, caution should be used when interpreting the data presented in this report. Data in this section are not weighted and has not been included in any of the previous analysis presented in this report.

Main destination

Figure 16 illustrates the main destinations of the 1154 short-term school leavers from 2010 who participated in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study in November 2011.

Figure 16: Main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011





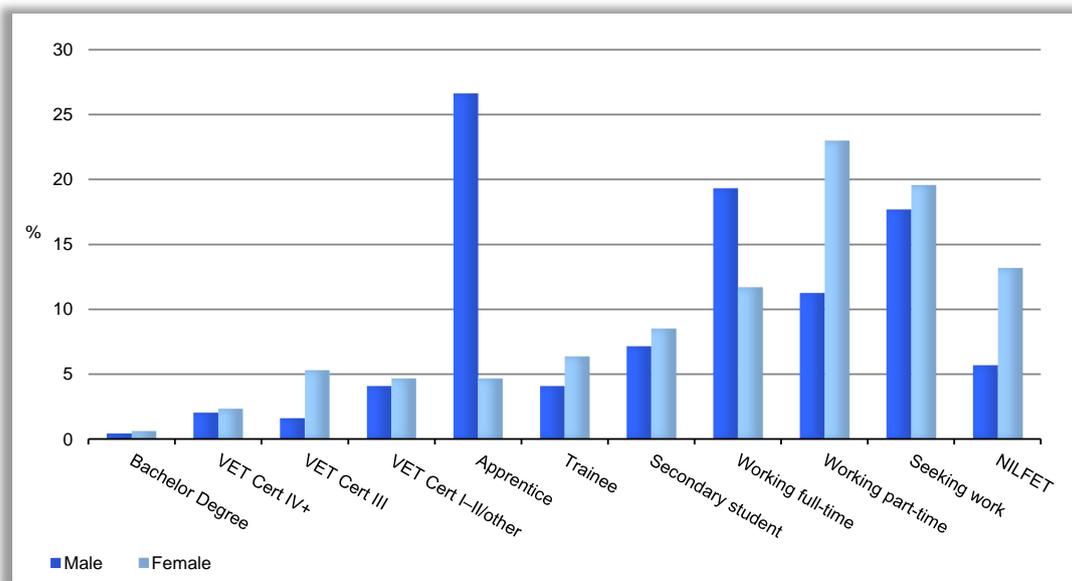
Destinations by sex

Differences between males and females were evident in the main destinations of short-term school leavers as shown in Table 44 and Figure 17.

Table 44: Main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland November 2011

Main destination	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	3	0.4	3	0.6	6	0.5
VET						
VET Cert IV+	14	2.0	11	2.3	25	2.2
VET Cert III	11	1.6	25	5.3	36	3.1
VET Cert I-II/other	28	4.1	22	4.7	50	4.3
Apprentice	182	26.6	22	4.7	204	17.7
Trainee	28	4.1	30	6.4	58	5.0
VET Total	263	38.5	110	23.4	373	32.3
Secondary student	49	7.2	40	8.5	89	7.7
Working						
Working full-time	132	19.3	55	11.7	187	16.2
Working part-time	77	11.3	108	23.0	185	16.0
Working Total	209	30.6	163	34.7	372	32.2
Seeking work	121	17.7	92	19.6	213	18.5
NILFET	39	5.7	62	13.2	101	8.8
Total	684	100.0	470	100.0	1 154	100.0

Figure 17: Main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland November 2011





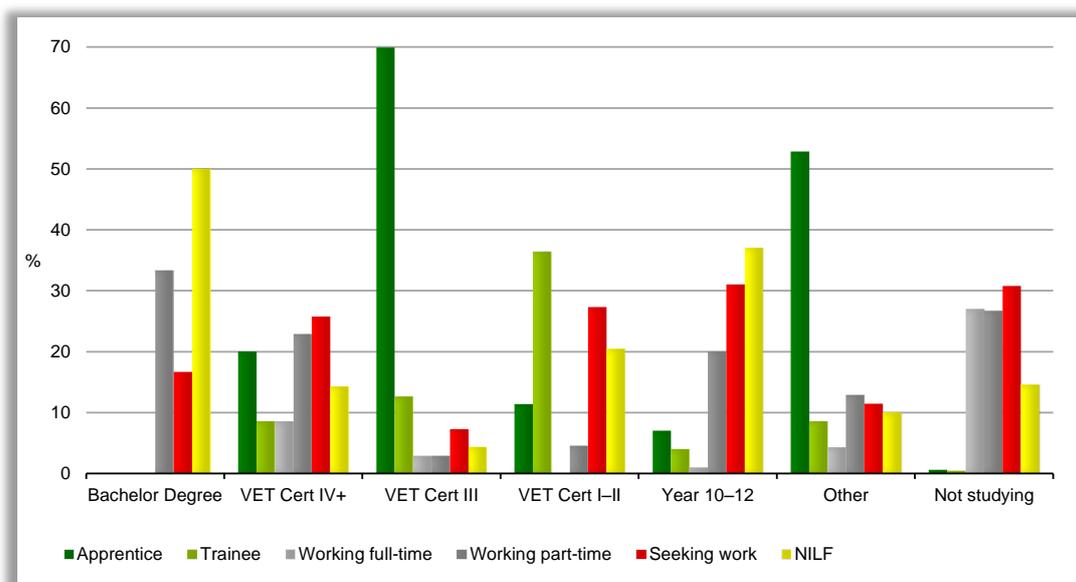
Education and employment destinations

Table 45 and Figure 18 present the study level and labour market destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010.

Table 45: Study and labour force destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011

Labour force destination	STUDY DESTINATION							Total
	Bachelor Degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Year 10-12	Other	Not studying	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Apprentice	0.0	20.0	69.9	11.4	7.0	52.9	0.6	17.7
Trainee	0.0	8.6	12.6	36.4	4.0	8.6	0.4	5.0
Working full-time	0.0	8.6	2.9	0.0	1.0	4.3	27.0	17.3
Working part-time	33.3	22.9	2.9	4.5	20.0	12.9	26.7	20.1
Seeking work	16.7	25.7	7.3	27.3	31.0	11.4	30.7	25.0
NILF	50.0	14.3	4.4	20.5	37.0	10.0	14.6	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 18: Study and labour force destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland November 2011





Destinations in South East Queensland and Regional Queensland

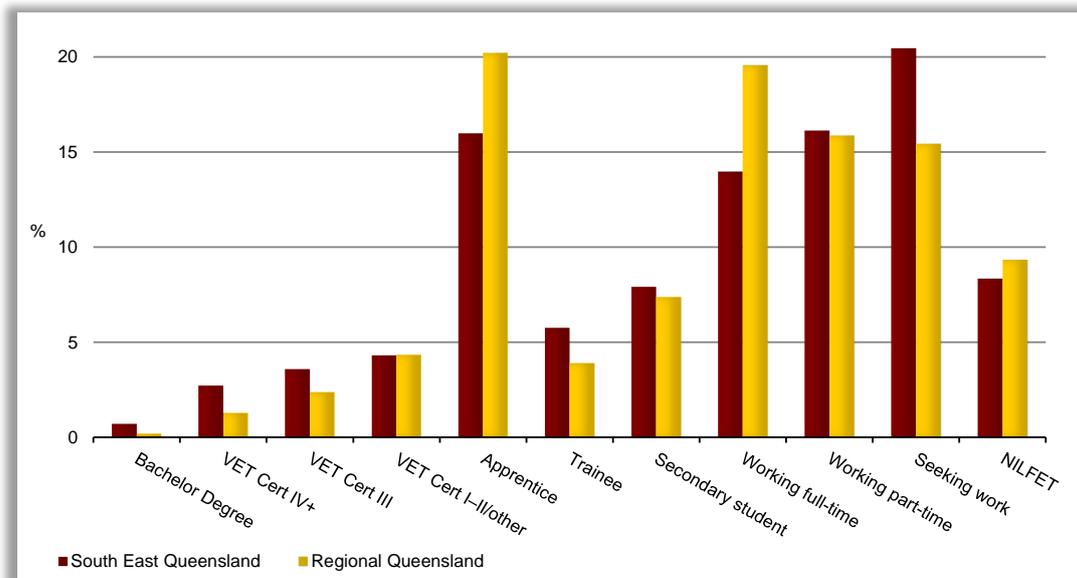
Table 46 and Figure 19 compare the main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010 from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

Table 46: Main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011

Main destination	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND ^a					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	5	0.7	1	0.2	6	0.5
VET						
VET Cert IV+	19	2.7	6	1.3	25	2.2
VET Cert III	25	3.6	11	2.4	36	3.1
VET Cert I-II/other	30	4.3	20	4.3	50	4.3
Apprentice	111	16.0	93	20.2	204	17.7
Trainee	40	5.8	18	3.9	58	5.0
VET Total	225	32.4	148	32.2	373	32.3
Secondary student	55	7.9	34	7.4	89	7.7
Working						
Working full-time	97	14.0	90	19.6	187	16.2
Working part-time	112	16.1	73	15.9	185	16.0
Working Total	209	30.1	163	35.4	372	32.2
Seeking work	142	20.5	71	15.4	213	18.5
NILFET	58	8.4	43	9.3	101	8.8
Total	694	100.0	460	100.0	1 154	100.0

^a South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based in address of school attended in 2010.

Figure 19: Main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland November 2011



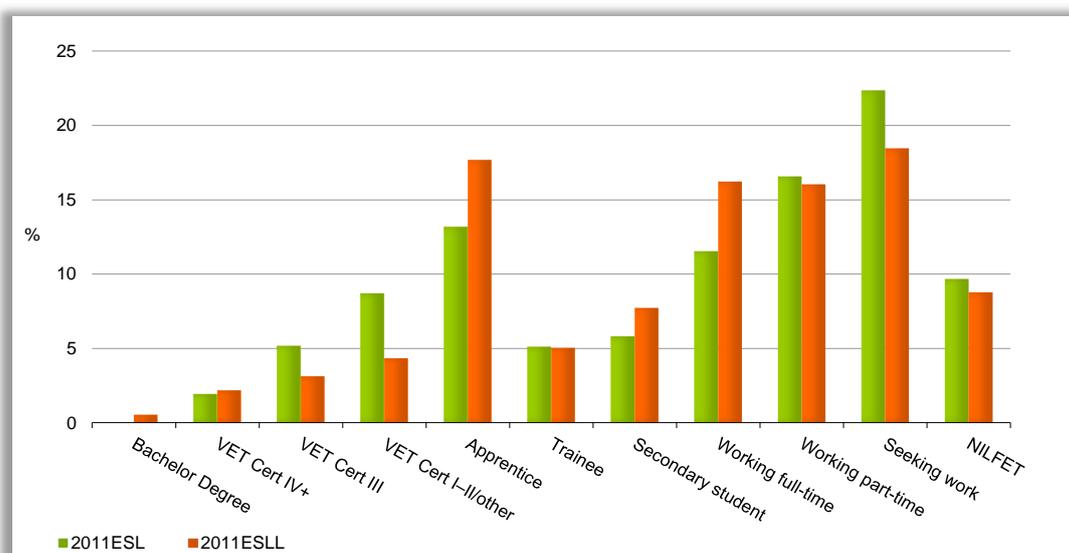


Main destinations over time

Figure 20 shows the main destinations of short-term school leavers, from Queensland schools in 2010 at two points in time; when they were initially contacted as part of the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey (2011ESL) in the first half of 2011, and when they were followed up in November 2011 for the *Early School Leavers Longitudinal study* (2011ESLL).

As indicated earlier it is important to note that this group of young people is not considered a representative sample of short-term school leavers. Responses for each survey period relate only to those young people who responded in that period, that is 1449 responses for 2011ESL and 1154 responses for 2011ESLL. Comparisons should be made with caution.

Figure 20: Main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2011





Education and training

This section examines the education and training outcomes of short-term school leavers from 2010. 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 47 presents the level of study of short-term school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training.

Table 47: Level of study of short-term school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by survey, Queensland 2011

Level of study	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	0	0.0	6	1.3
VET				
Diploma/Advanced Diploma ^b	16	2.8	20	4.3
VET Certificate IV	23	4.0	15	3.3
VET Certificate III	224	38.8	206	44.7
VET Certificate II	68	11.8	41	8.9
VET Certificate I	17	2.9	3	0.7
VET Certificate - level not known	46	8.0	21	4.6
<i>VET Total</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>66.4</i>
Secondary student				
Year 12	30	5.2	50	10.8
Year 11	26	4.5	33	7.2
Year 10	28	4.8	17	3.7
<i>Secondary student Total</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>21.7</i>
Unknown/other study	100	17.3	49	10.6
Total	578	100.0	461	100.0

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

^b Includes Associate Degree.



Table 48 displays the field of study undertaken by short-term school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training. The field of study categories are based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Education*; Appendix 3 contains an explanation of the types of courses included in each field of study.

Table 48: Field of study of short-term school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by survey, Queensland 2011

Field of study	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
Natural and Physical Sciences	3	0.5	2	0.4
Information Technology	15	2.6	7	1.5
Engineering and Related Technologies	101	17.5	105	22.8
Architecture and Building	80	13.8	46	10.0
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	20	3.5	10	2.2
Health	17	2.9	9	2.0
Education	14	2.4	11	2.4
Management and Commerce	54	9.3	39	8.5
Society and Culture	23	4.0	18	3.9
Creative Arts	11	1.9	11	2.4
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	66	11.4	47	10.2
Mixed field programs	91	15.7	96	20.8
Other	83	14.4	60	13.0
Total	578	100.0	461	100.0

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

'Study provider' refers to the institution that students attended for their post-school study. Table 49 presents the types of study providers attended by short-term school leavers from 2010.

Table 49: Study provider of short-term school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by survey, Queensland 2011

Study provider	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL ^a	
	no.	%	no.	%
University	9	1.6	10	2.2
TAFE	281	48.6	185	40.1
Private Training College	165	28.5	128	27.8
Secondary School	0	0.0	59	12.8
Agricultural College	4	0.7	1	0.2
Adult and Community Education provider	16	2.8	8	1.7
Training provided by work	48	8.3	30	6.5
Other	55	9.5	40	8.7
Total	578	100.0	461	100.0

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



Employment

This section examines the employment outcomes for all short-term school leavers who were in some form of paid employment, including those who are combining work and study.

Table 50 reports the occupational groups of short-term school leavers from 2010 who were employed in 2011.

Table 50: Occupational group of short-term school leavers from 2010 in employment, Queensland 2011

Occupational group	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL	
	no.	%	no.	%
Sales Assistants	192	24.9	211	30.4
Building and Construction Skilled Workers	96	12.5	82	11.8
Food Handlers	107	13.9	58	8.4
Food, Hospitality and Tourism Workers	37	4.8	39	5.6
Metal and Engineering Trades	28	3.6	33	4.8
Automotive Workers	34	4.4	32	4.6
Gardeners, Farmers and Animal Workers	32	4.2	32	4.6
Labourers	46	6.0	28	4.0
Health, Fitness, Hair and Beauty Workers	31	4.0	27	3.9
Electrical and Electronics Trades	15	1.9	24	3.5
Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries	17	2.2	22	3.2
Accounting, Finance and Management	14	1.8	17	2.4
Waiters	27	3.5	14	2.0
Factory and Machine Workers	18	2.3	13	1.9
Cleaners	12	1.6	12	1.7
Drivers and Transport Workers	13	1.7	11	1.6
Storepersons	9	1.2	10	1.4
Child Care and Education Related Workers	9	1.2	9	1.3
Marketing and Sales Representatives	6	0.8	6	0.9
Government and Defence Workers	8	1.0	4	0.6
Engineering and Science Related Workers	4	0.5	3	0.4
Media, the Arts and Printing Workers	3	0.4	3	0.4
Other	13	1.7	4	0.6
Total	771	100.0	694	100.0



In addition to details of occupation, short-term school leavers from 2010 provided details of the industry in which their employment takes place. Table 51 reports these industry categories, which are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification*, and are presented in Appendix 4.

Table 51: Industry category of short-term school leavers from 2010 in employment, Queensland 2011

Industry category	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2011ESLL	
	no.	%	no.	%
Retail trade	214	27.8	373	53.7
Construction	127	16.5	81	11.7
Accommodation and food service	182	23.6	72	10.4
Other services	53	6.9	36	5.2
Manufacturing	49	6.4	35	5.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29	3.8	13	1.9
Administration and support services	19	2.5	12	1.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	17	2.2	11	1.6
Arts and recreation services	15	1.9	11	1.6
Health care and social assistance	15	1.9	9	1.3
Public administration and safety	10	1.3	6	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	7	0.9	6	0.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1	0.1	4	0.6
Mining	9	1.2	4	0.6
Financial and insurance services	2	0.3	3	0.4
Wholesale trade	3	0.4	3	0.4
Education and training	2	0.3	2	0.3
Information media and telecommunications	6	0.8	2	0.3
Other	11	1.4	11	1.6
Total	771	100.0	694	100.0





Technical note

Survey methodology

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* 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 4160 students, who had left school in Queensland in 2010 and participated in the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, agreed to participate in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study.

An additional subgroup of 1449 short-term school leavers, who had left and subsequently returned to secondary study in Queensland in 2010 and participated in the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, also agreed to participate in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study.

The subgroup of short-term school leavers participating in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study are not considered a representative sample of short-term school leavers from Queensland schools. Consequently, data relating to short-term leavers has not been weighted.

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 for early school leavers contained in this report are estimates based on the 3314 young people who had left school in Queensland in 2010 and who responded to the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study between November and December 2011.

For comparability purposes figures for previous years in this report have been derived using the November 2011 sample of young people.

Subsequently discrepancies may occur with previously published data.

The figures for early school leavers 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 early school leavers from 2010 had been included in the survey. There is approximately a 95 per cent chance that the difference will be less than two SEs.

Appendix 1 gives 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 seeking work when contacted in November 2011. Using the table of standard errors, this estimate of 900 has an SE of approximately 22.

Thus the figure of 900 from Appendix 1 means there is a 95 per cent chance that the number lies between $(900 - 1.96 \times 22)$ and $(900 + 1.96 \times 22)$, i.e. in the range 858 to 942.

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 17 then the estimate has a relative standard error of 4.3 per cent $(17 \div 400 \times 100 = 4.3\%)$. 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 26.9 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 4160 early school leavers from 2010 on the survey frame who agreed in 2011 to be contacted again. Of these 3314 responded to the survey representing a response rate of 79.7 per cent.

A total of 1154 responses were received from the 1449 short-term school leavers who agreed to participate in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study, representing a response rate of 79.6 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 estimates of early school leavers from 2010, 2011

Size of Estimate (no. of persons)	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
30	6	20.3	18	42
50	8	15.2	35	65
100	10	10.1	80	120
200	13	6.7	174	226
300	16	5.2	269	331
400	17	4.3	366	434
500	19	3.7	464	536
600	19	3.2	562	638
700	20	2.9	660	740
800	21	2.6	759	841
900	22	2.4	858	942
1 000	22	2.2	957	1 043
2 000	26	1.3	1 950	2 050
3 000	27	0.9	2 947	3 053
4 000	28	0.7	3 945	4 055

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 – Main destination categorisations

Education and Training – Higher Education	
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.
Education and Training – Secondary studies	
Secondary student^a	Studying Years 10, 11 or 12 at a secondary school or other education provider.
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 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.

^a Some respondents are also in the labour market.



Appendix 3 – 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 4 – 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 5 – Queensland Statistical Divisions, ABS, 2009

