

2020 Next Step survey

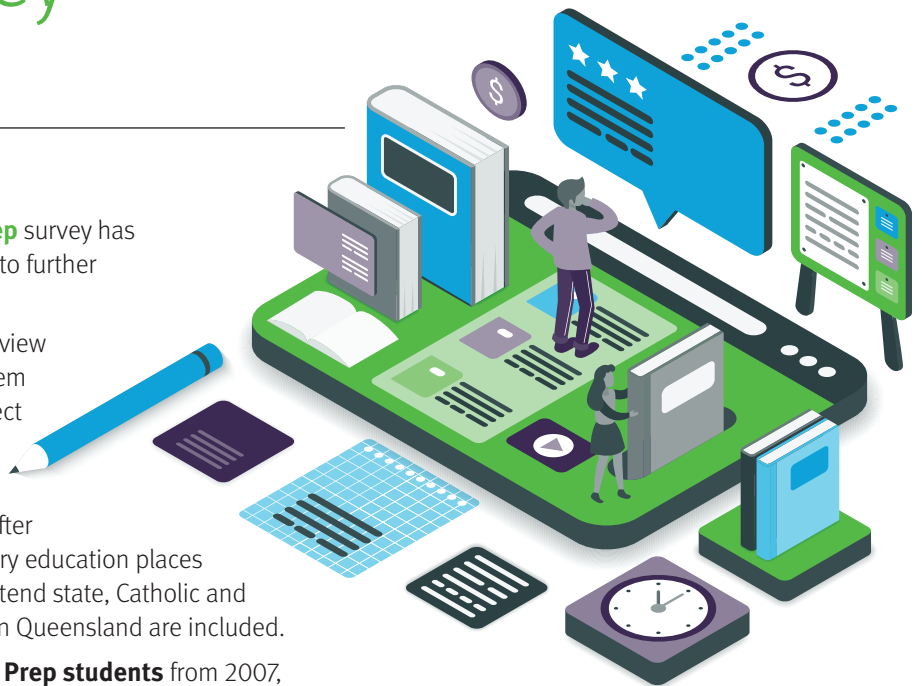
Destinations of Year 12 completers from 2019 in Queensland

Since 2005, the Department of Education's **Next Step** survey has captured information about the journey from school to further study and employment for Year 12 completers.

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

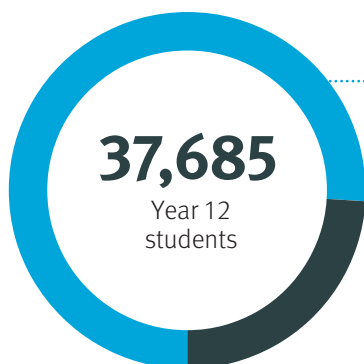
The survey is conducted approximately six months after the end of the school year, timed to occur after tertiary education places for the year have been accepted. All students who attend state, Catholic and independent schools, and TAFE secondary colleges in Queensland are included.

The 2019 Year 12 completers are the **half-cohort of Prep students** from 2007, making them on average six months older than previous cohorts.



2020 Next Step survey

Year 12 students from 2019 were included in the 2020 survey from Queensland schools and colleges



28,451
respondents

75.5%
response rate

16,673 State schools

6261 Independent schools

5469 Catholic schools

48 TAFE

Find out more



For more information on the survey or to build a customised **Next Step** report for your region visit the **Next Step** website www.qld.gov.au/year12completers



Post-school engagement

Engagement in education, employment or training

80.5%¹ in education, employment or training

58.0%
in education
or training

22.5%
in employment only

19.5%
not in education,
employment or
training

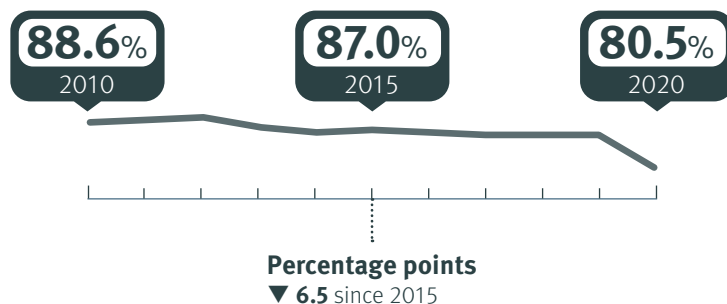


53.9%
in employment (total)

All Year 12 completers were assigned to a **main destination**. This categorisation system prioritises education related destinations over other destinations. For example Year 12 completers who were both studying and working are reported as studying for their main destination.

Engagement was impacted by the tight **COVID-19 pandemic** restrictions in place during the reference period (March to June).

The reduction in engagement was mainly due to a decrease in employment.



Engagement by subgroups



in education or training

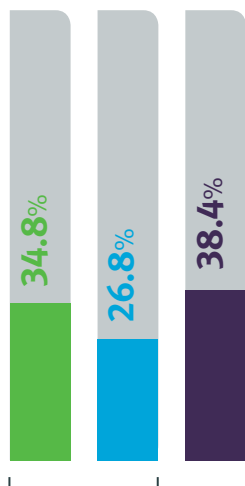


in employment only



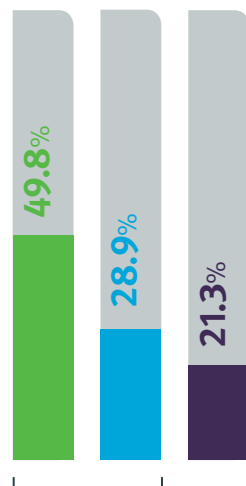
not in education,
employment or training

Indigenous



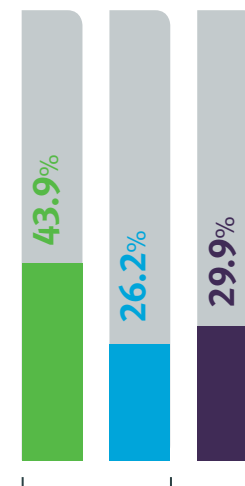
61.6%
of 1260
Indigenous respondents²
were engaged

Regional and Remote



78.7%
of 9515
regional and remote
respondents³ were engaged

Disadvantaged



70.1%
of 4257
respondents from
disadvantaged areas⁴
were engaged

¹ Percentages in this report have been rounded to one decimal point

² Comparisons with other groups should be interpreted with caution due to the lower survey response rate for Indigenous persons (63.6%)

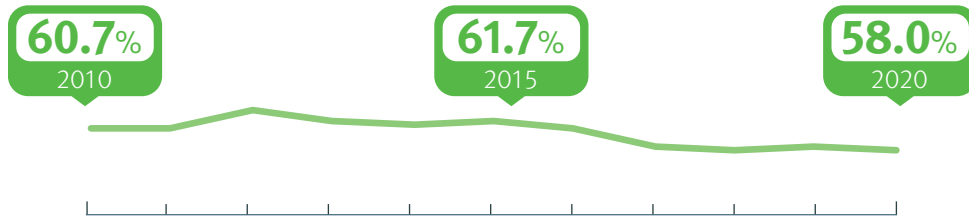
³ Students who were not living in a 'Major Cities' category area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics' Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (Queensland, Quintile 1, area based).

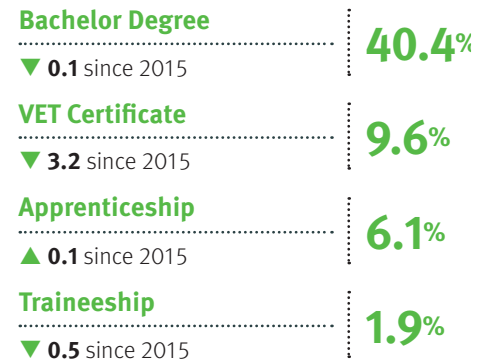
Main destination

In education or training

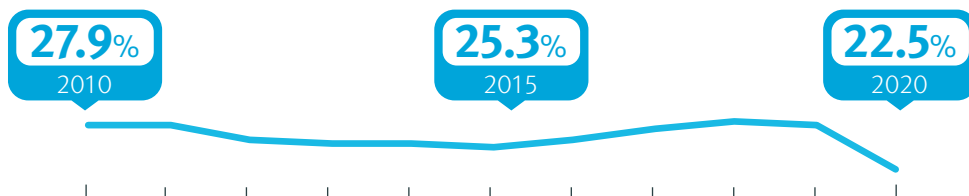
Percentage point change



Bachelor Degree study remains high and is the most popular destination for Year 12 completers. All other education and training categories, including apprentices and trainees, remained steady and were not adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.



In employment only

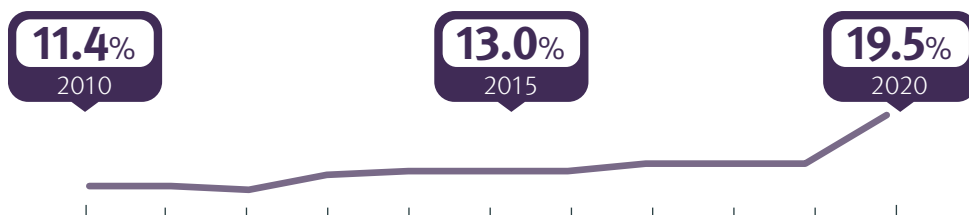


The decrease in the proportion of Year 12 completers in employment only and corresponding rise in the proportion of those not in education, employment or training reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions on the economy.

Young people tend to be adversely impacted during economic downturns when fewer jobs and hours of work are available. As well, young people account for a disproportionate share of workers in industries most affected by the restrictions, such as accommodation and food services.



Are not in education, employment or training



40.7% of the 5543 Year 12 completers who were not in education, employment or training at the time of the 2020 survey had deferred a place at university or indicated they were taking a gap year from study. A further 6.8% were waiting for a job or study course to begin.

Females

83.6% engaged in work or study



More likely than males to be undertaking Bachelor Degree study

47.1% compared to 34.1%

Males

77.6% engaged in work or study

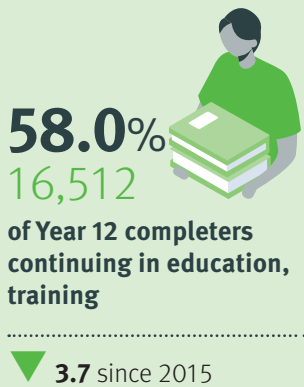


More likely than females to be undertaking employment-based training as an apprentice

10.6% compared to 1.3%

Destination:

Education and training



Where are they studying?

Percentage point change



University

71.7%

▲ 4.2 since 2015

TAFE

15.4%

▼ 1.8 since 2015

Private training provider

8.6%

▼ 1.3 since 2015

Other institution

4.3%

▼ 1.2 since 2015

In education or training

Females

62.1%



More likely than males to study in the fields of Health or Society and Culture

Males

54.2%



More likely than females to study in the field of Engineering and Related Technologies

What are they studying?^{5,6}



Health

18.3%
3019

- 1260 Nursing
- 491 Rehabilitation Therapies
- 183 Pharmacy



Society and Culture

18.1%
2990

- 692 Behavioural Science
- 611 Law
- 415 Human Welfare



Engineering and Related Technologies

15.6%
2568

- 538 Electrical & Electronic
- 405 Mechanical & Industrial
- 314 Automotive



Management and Commerce

15.4%
2537

- 1714 Business & Management
- 209 Accounting
- 195 Sales & Marketing

How are they studying?



enrolled in a double degree



studying full-time



combining study with paid employment



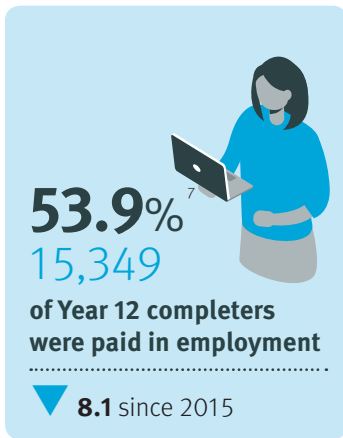
⁵Field of study categories are based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (broad, narrow and detailed).

⁶Both fields of study are counted where students are enrolled in a double degree in different study fields.

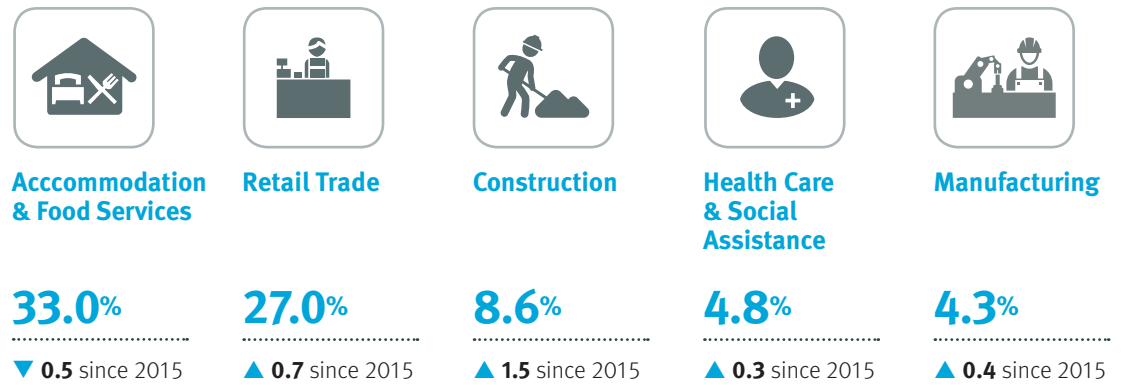
Destination:

Employment (total)

Percentage point change



Which industries are they working in?



In paid employment

Females

54.8%

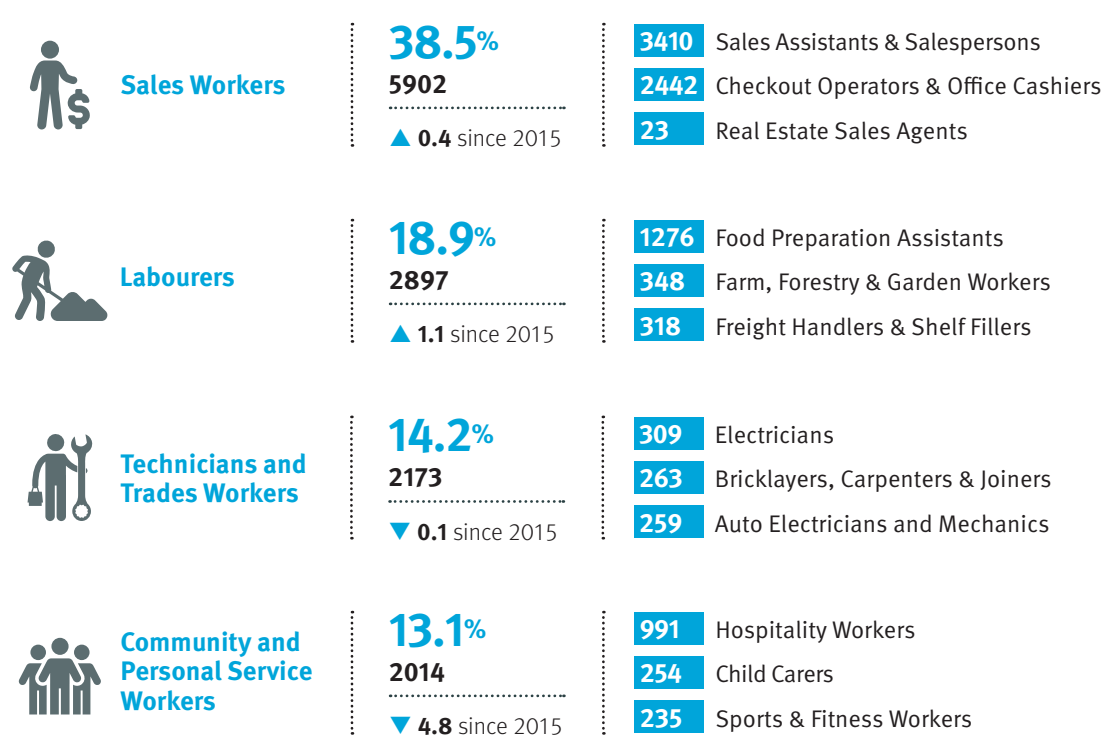
More likely than males to be working as Sales Workers or Community and Personal Service Workers

Males

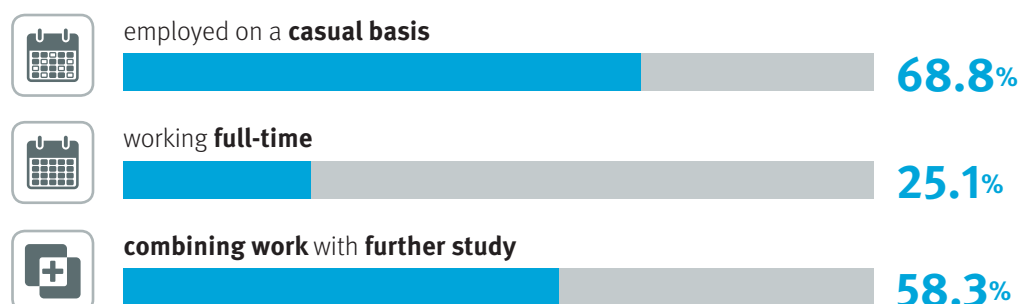
53.2%

More likely than females to be working as Technician and Trades Workers or Labourers

What jobs are they doing?⁸



How are they working?



⁷ This section examines the labour market outcomes for all Year 12 completers. The 53.9% figure includes 22.5% who were only working and 31.4% who were both working and studying. Those who were working and studying are reported as studying for their main destination.

⁸ Occupation categories are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (major and minor groups).

Destination:

Not in education, employment or training

Percentage point change

19.5%
5543

of Year 12 completers were not in education, employment or training

▲ 6.5 since 2015



Main reason not studying



Looking for work, apprenticeship or traineeship

13.7%

▼ 1.9 since 2015



Undecided and considering options

13.3%

▼ 1.7 since 2015



Wanted a break from study

12.1%

▲ 2.0 since 2015



Not interested/already finished study

10.5%

▲ 2.4 since 2015



Waiting for course/training to begin

7.3%

▲ 0.2 since 2015

Not in education, training or employment

Females

16.4%



More likely than males to take a gap year but intend to study in the future

Males

22.4%



More likely than females to prioritise getting a job or apprenticeship over further study

Worked since leaving school



39.7%
2203

Main reason left previous job

1403 Coronavirus (COVID-19)

112 Was laid off/sacked

199 Seasonal/temporary job

98 Not satisfied with the job

Taking a gap year



39.1%
2168

Post-gap priority

867 University study

349 Other study

568 Work

243 Undecided

Received a QTAC offer to study



18.0%
998

Response to offer

661 Deferred

112 Withdrew from course

138 Waiting to start

75 Declined

Not seeking work



28.7%
1592

Main reason not seeking work

518 Coronavirus (COVID-19)

158 Future study commitment

365 Disability or health

127 Waiting for job to start

Where to from here?



Are **seeking work**

71.3%
3951



Deferred a university offer

11.9%
661



Are **waiting for employment or study to commence**

13.7%
758



38.2% of job seekers believe that the main reason they have been unsuccessful in getting a job is due to **Coronavirus impact** and a further **18.0%** say that there are **not enough jobs available**.