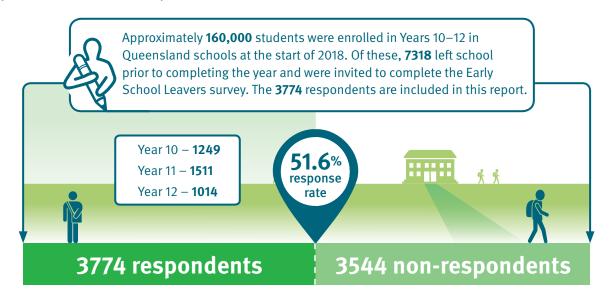


# 2019 Early School Leavers survey





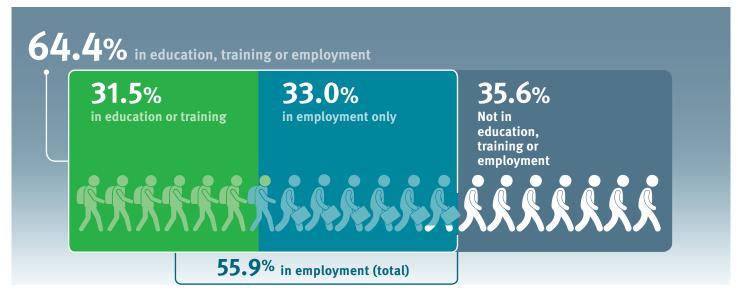
#### Find out more

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

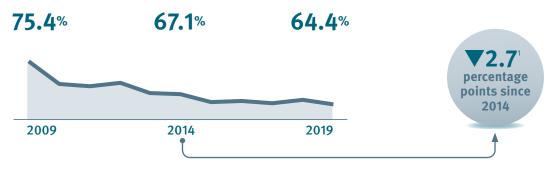


# Post-school engagement

# Engagement in education, training or employment



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



### **Engagement by subgroups**

Not in education, In education In education, training or employment in 2019 In employment training or or training employment **38.8**% 23.2% 61.2% 15.6% **Indigenous** respondents<sup>2</sup> **65.3**% of 1919 34.7% 32.0% 33.2% regional and remote respondents3 **54.7**% of 1011 respondents 25.2% 29.5% 45.3% from disadvantaged areas4



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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Percentages in this report have been rounded to one decimal point

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Comparisons with other groups should be interpreted with caution due to the lower survey response rate for Indigenous persons (34.8%)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Students who were not living in a 'Major Cities' category area of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Remoteness Structure

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics' Index of Relative Socio-Économic Disadvantage (Queensland, Quintile 1, area based).

# Post-school engagement

Percentage point change

# Why are they leaving?

Single most important reason for leaving school







Did not like school



Health reasons



Behaviour of other students disrupted my study



Asked to leave by school



Difficult academically



Study options did not meet my needs

# **Engagement by reason for leaving school**

In education, training or employment in 2019



In education or training





34.8%

Not in education, training or employment

Of 773 respondents who left **to get a job/apprenticeship...** 

55.6%

31.0%

13.3%

Of 719 respondents who left because they **did not like school...** 

21.0%

24.1%

41.2%

29.0%

Of 462 respondents who left due to health reasons...

28.5%

31.3%

40.2%

Of 323 respondents who left because they were asked to leave by school...

Of 428 students who left because the behaviour

of other students disrupted their study...

19.8%

28.2%

52.0%

50.0%

Of 225 respondents who left because school was **difficult academically...** 

23.6%

43.6%

32.9%

Of 203 respondents who left because the **study options did not meet their needs...** 

43.3%

32.0%

24.6%



### **Females**

63.4%

in education, training or employment

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

18.7% compared to 7.0%



#### Males

65.1%

in education, training or employment

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

26.5% compared to 10.3%

# **Main Destination**

Percentage point change

In education or training





**Female** 

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

21.5% compared to 8.7%



Male

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

22.0% compared to 4.8%



**0.5**% Bachelor Degree ▲ 0.1 since 2014



2.8% VET Certificate IV or above

**▼ 3.0** since 2014



**5.4**% VET Certificate III

**▼ 1.3** since 2014



2.8% VET Certificate I-II

or other

▼ 2.4 since 2014



15.6%
Apprenticeship
▲ 0.8 since 2014

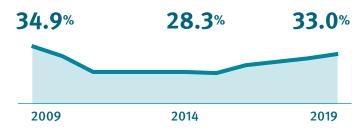


2.4%
Traineeship
▼ 0.2 since 2014



1.8%
Secondary study
▼ 1.2 since 2014

In employment





14.3%
Full-time employment
▲ 1.1 since 2014



**18.7**%

Part-time employment ▲ 3.6 since 2014

Are not in education, training or employment





22.6% Seeking work

▼ **1.1** since 2014



13.0%
Not in the labour force, education or training
▲ 3.7 since 2014



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

# **Destination:**

# **Education and Training**



Percentage point change





### **Females**

**29.1**%

in education or training

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

# Where are they studying?



**TAFE ▼ 0.6** since 2014



Private Training
Provider

▲ 2.7 since 2014



University
▲ 0.3
since 2014



Other institution
▼ 2.4 since 2014



# Males

32.8%

in education or training

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

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



Engineering And Related Technologies

→ 122 Automotive

→ 83 Mechanical and Industrial

• 40 Electrical



 Architecture and Building

**→ 199** Building

→ **12** Architecture and Urban Environment



 Food, Hospitality And Personal Services

→ **85** Food and Hospitality

→ **80** Personal Services



Mixed Field Programmes

6 General Education
 6 Programmes
 Employment Skills
 Programmes

# How are they studying?

**57.3**% studying as part of apprenticeship or traineeship



**75.6**% studying part-time



72.8% combining study with paid employment

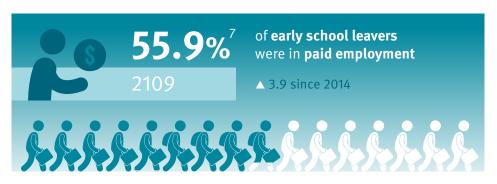


# **Destination:**

# **Employment**



Percentage point change



### **Female**

50.4%

in paid employment

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

# Which industries are they working in?



Accommodation and Food Services



Construction



Retail Trade



Other Services<sup>8</sup>



Manufacturing



### Male

**59.1**%

in paid employment

MOTE likely than females to be working as Technicians and Trades Workers or Labourers

# What jobs are they doing?



 Technicians and Trades Workers

▲ 1.3 since 2014

• 115 Food Trades Workers

• 109 Automotive Electricians and Mechanics

 91 Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners



**Labourers** 

▲ 1.0 since 2014

→ 143 Construction and Mining Labourers

• 126 Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers

→ **88** Food Preparation Assistants



**Sales Workers** 

**▼ 5.4** since 2014

→ **187** Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers

 166 Sales Assistants and Salespersons

5 Insurance Agents and Sales Representatives



Community and Personal Service Workers

▲ **2.8** since 2014

**→ 163** Hospitality Workers

• 34 Child Carers

 22 Personal Carers and Assistants

# How are they working?

41.0% combining work with further study



**56.1**% working full-time



46.4% employed on a casual basis



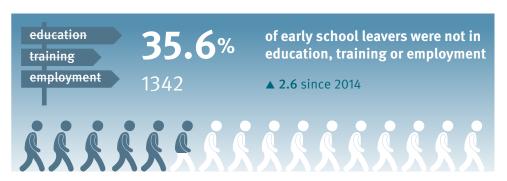
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> This section examines the labour market outcomes for all early school leavers. The 55.9% figure includes 33.0% who were only working and 22.9% who were both working and studying. Those who were working and studying are reported as studying for their main destination.

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

# Not in education, training or employment



Percentage point change





#### **Females**

**36.6**% not in education, training or employment

More likely than males to be not studying or not seeking work due to family commitments

# Main reason not studying?



Not interested/ already finished study



Health reasons



Undecided and considering options



Looking for work, apprenticeship or traineeship



Waiting for course to begin



## Males

**34.9**% not in education, training or employment

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

### Where to from here?

63.6% 853 are seeking work



**41.6**% 558

have **had a job** since leaving school



**13.8**%

185

are waiting for employment or study to commence



# Main reason not seeking work?



**Health reasons** 



Don't wish to work



Future study commitments



Disability



Family commitments -parenting own child

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



Aren't enough jobs available



Not enough job experience



**Health reasons** 



Not enough or appropriate qualifications



Transport difficulties