



# nextstep 2012

## Early School Leavers Longitudinal study

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





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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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## Photograph acknowledgments

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Page 61:	Mustering at sunset, Longreach, Outback. Courtesy of Tourism Queensland.



## Glossary

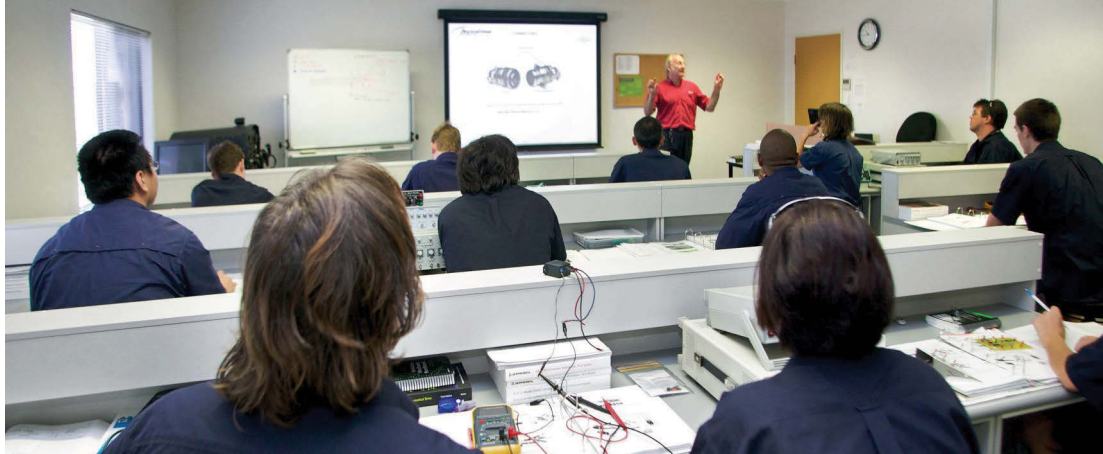
2011ESL	The 2011 <i>Early School Leavers</i> survey.
2011ESLL	The 2011 <i>Early School Leavers</i> Longitudinal study.
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics — the central statistical authority for the Australian Government. The ABS provides the official national source of statistics for use by the government and the community.
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations — a hierarchical occupation classification which is used in the collection and dissemination of official statistics. ANZSCO assigns individuals to an occupation based on the set of tasks that they perform for an employer.
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 and/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 young people which outlines their main study and labour market destinations. Early school leavers were grouped as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• students were assigned to the education categories regardless of their labour force status</li><li>• apprentices and trainees were assigned to their respective training categories</li><li>• those grouped in a labour market destination (employed or seeking work) were not studying and not in training</li><li>• those who were not in the labour force, education or training.</li></ul> <p>See Appendix 2.</p>
nfd	Not further defined.
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).
QSA	Queensland Studies Authority — a statutory body of the Queensland Government that provides Kindergarten to Year 12 syllabuses, guidelines, assessment, reporting, testing, accreditation and certification services for Queensland schools.
Regional Queensland	Includes the ABS Statistical Area Level 4s of Cairns, Darling Downs – Maranoa, Fitzroy, Mackay, Queensland – Outback, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wide Bay. See Appendix 6.
RSE	Relative Standard Error – The standard error of an estimate expressed as a percentage. See Technical note.
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4 — an area which represents the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the ASGS. SA4s provide the best sub-state socio-economic breakdown in the ASGS and have been designed to reflect labour markets within each State and Territory. In aggregate, SA4s 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 Area Level 4s of Brisbane – East, Brisbane – Inner City, Brisbane – North, Brisbane – South, Brisbane – West, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan – Beaudesert, Moreton Bay – North, Moreton Bay – South and Sunshine Coast. See Appendix 6.
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 2012 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study report documents the post-school employment and educational pathways of young people in the two years 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 2012 *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 2012 phase of the study was conducted by GS between November and December 2012. Responses were collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). A total

of 2708 responses were received from early school leavers and 937 from short-term school leavers, representing response rates of 81.9 per cent and 82.3 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 (QSA).

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 as NILFET throughout the tables and figures of this report.



## Summary of findings

The summary of findings presented in Figure ES1 highlights:

- the majority of early school leavers (72.3 per cent) were studying or in paid employment at the time of the survey
- students undertaking campus-based VET programs accounted for 9.3 per cent of all early school leavers
- employment-based training accounted for 23.6 per cent of early school leavers, either in apprenticeships (19.7 per cent) or traineeships (3.9 per cent)
- an additional 2.3 per cent of early school leavers had returned to secondary studies
- a further 36.3 per cent of early school leavers were not participating in education or training but had entered employment, with 22.5 per cent engaged in full-time work and 13.8 per cent in part-time work
- the remaining 27.7 per cent of early school leavers were either seeking work (19.4 per cent) or not in the labour force, education or training (8.3 per cent).

**Figure ES1: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**

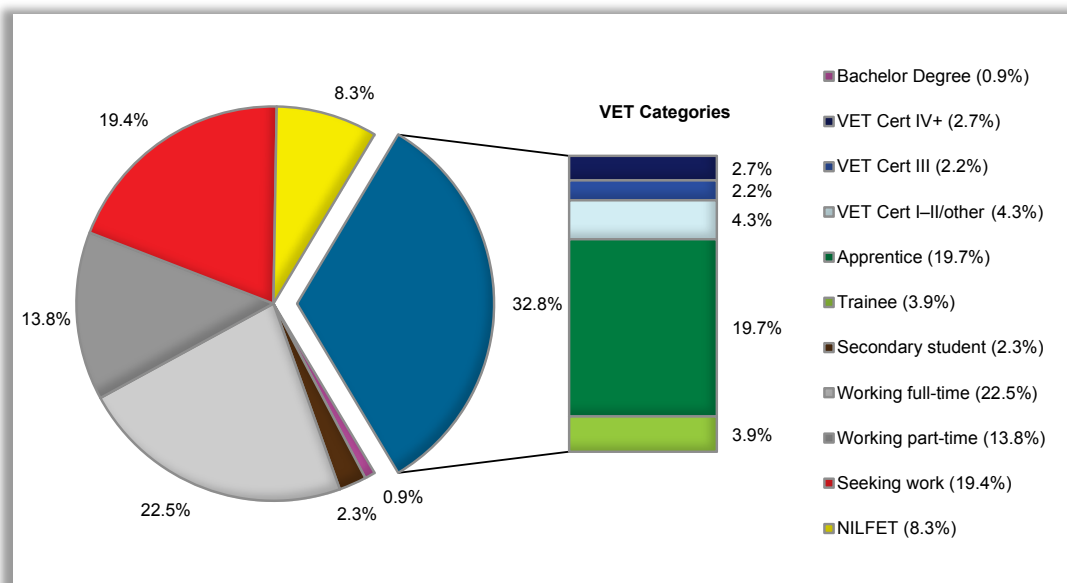
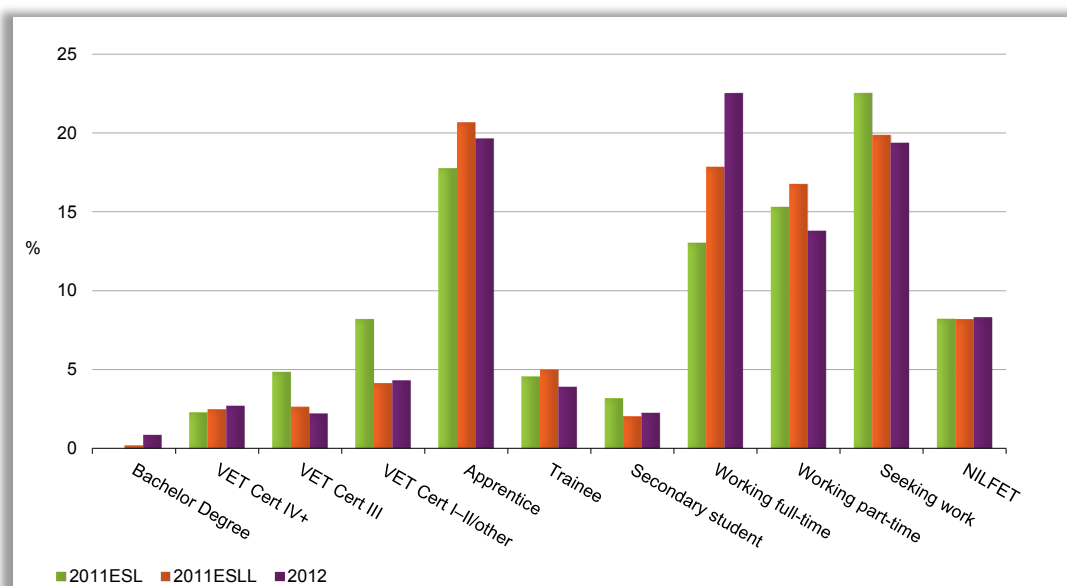


Figure ES2 compares the main destinations of early school leavers at three points in time; when they were initially contacted in the first half of 2011 as part of the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey (2011ESL), when contacted again for the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study (2011ESLL) in November 2011 and in 2012.

The proportion of early school leavers working full-time and not undertaking any education or training has increased across the three points in time, from 13.0 per cent to 22.5 per cent.



**Figure ES2: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2011 and 2012**



## 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 destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	10	1.1
VET		
VET Cert IV+	26	2.8
VET Cert III	27	2.9
VET Cert I-II/other	32	3.4
Apprentice	205	21.9
Trainee	23	2.5
VET Total	313	33.4
Secondary student	22	2.3
Working		
Working full-time	173	18.5
Working part-time	151	16.1
Working Total	324	34.6
Seeking work	174	18.6
NILFET	94	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 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 2012.

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 understanding of:

- 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 the 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 third wave of the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study was conducted by the Government Statistician between November and December 2012. A total of 2708 responses were collected, representing a response rate of 81.9 per cent.

A total of 937 responses were received from short-term school leavers who agreed to participate in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study in 2012, representing a response rate of 82.3 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 for early school leavers are estimates, based on the 2708 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 Government is a signatory to the declaration and is also committed to ensuring young people have the education and skills they need to contribute to the state's economic and social prosperity. Through legislation, senior secondary curriculum, reform initiatives and accessible pathways to further study and employment, the Government is helping young people to pursue bright and successful futures.

Queensland's *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, once they have completed Year 10 or turned 16.

Senior secondary education offers differentiated and specialised course offerings to meet the diverse needs of students. The range of learning opportunities is reflected in the senior qualification — the Queensland Certificate of Education — that includes senior school subjects, vocational education and training (VET), workplace and community learning, as well as university subjects undertaken while at school.

VET subjects are well integrated into Queensland's senior secondary curriculum and enable the attainment of nationally recognised competencies and qualifications. The state has the highest VET in Schools participation rate nationally and delivers about half of all school-

based apprenticeships and traineeships in Australia.

To ensure successful outcomes, the Government is committed to aligning Queensland's education and training sectors with the state's employment, skills and economic priorities.

In June 2013, the Queensland Government released its reform action plan for further education and training — *Great skills. Real opportunities*. The plan outlines an ambitious, five-year program of reform for Queensland's training sector and new ways to support Queenslanders to access and gain the skills they need to get a job or access further training.

The *Great skills. Real opportunities*. initiatives will encourage more Queenslanders to enrol in high priority qualifications needed by industry and employers. Three initiatives of most interest to school leavers include the government offering every Year 12 completer fee-free training if they commence a priority course with a preferred training organisation within a year of leaving school. Secondly, the new Certificate 3 Guarantee provides Queenslanders access to a government subsidised training place up to and including their first post-school Certificate III level qualification in priority training areas. Thirdly, the Queensland Government will also provide a \$5000 bonus for employers to retain school-based apprentices in full-time work after school, through the \$10 million School to Trade Pathway program.

Clearly articulated pathways between VET and higher education are key to encouraging lifelong learning and providing opportunities to students to transition from vocational training into professional careers. The Queensland Government is committed to fostering closer links between the VET and higher education sectors, where services to individuals and the local community will be improved. Innovative arrangements, including dual sector universities, will be considered where there is a clear benefit.



While the Australian Government is largely responsible for funding the higher education sector, the state has a strategic interest and participates in its management. The Queensland Government works in partnership with all universities across the state to ensure Queenslanders can aspire to university study including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people from rural and remote locations and low-income families.

Ensuring high quality and accessible training, higher education and employment pathways will help young people leaving school to have productive and rewarding careers. The impact of a successful transition can last throughout a young person's working life, making them more likely to be employed and less likely to enter into cycles of low pay and social isolation. As well as a positive economic impact, youth participation in tertiary education and employment also contributes to individual capability, productivity and well-being.

The *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study captures invaluable information about young peoples' journey from school to further study and employment. Intelligence gained through the survey assists in school improvement, program evaluation and public accountability of schools. Most importantly, the survey assists Government to develop strategies to better promote optimal study, employment 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.









## 2012 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 2012.

### 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.

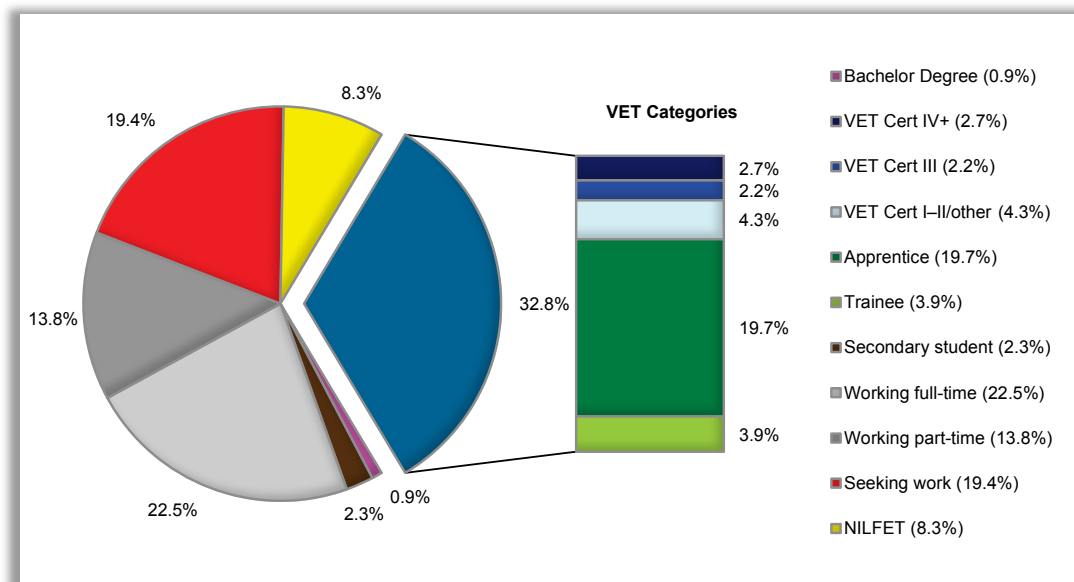
In particular:

- 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 as NILFET throughout the tables and figures of this report.



Figure 1 illustrates the 2012 main destinations of early school leavers from 2010.

**Figure 1: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**



## Destinations by sex

Difference between males and females were evident in education and training destinations as shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

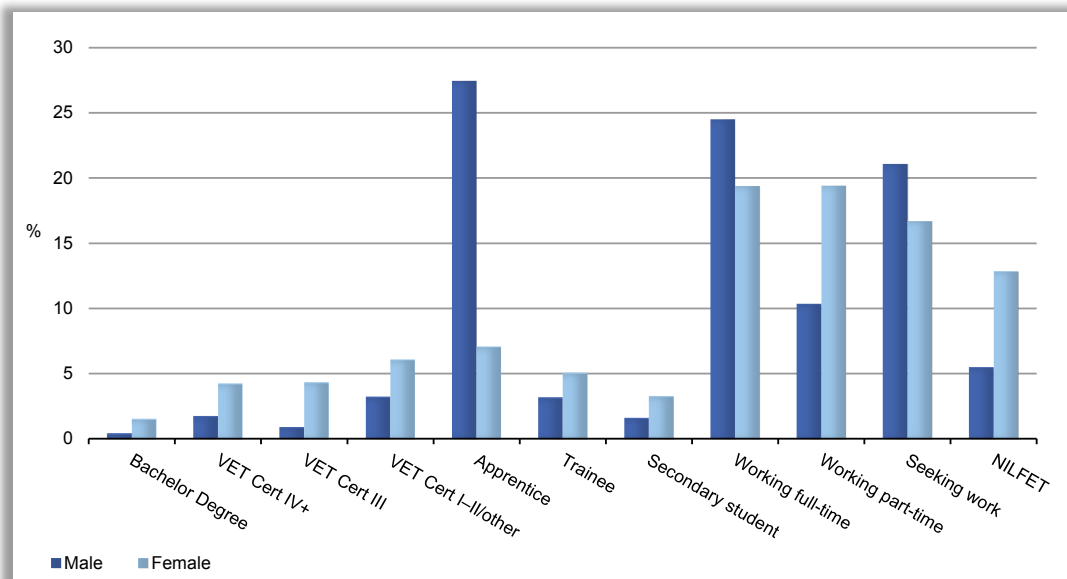
**Table 1: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	*12	*0.4	26	1.5	39	0.9
VET						
VET Cert IV+	49	1.8	73	4.3	122	2.7
VET Cert III	25	0.9	75	4.4	100	2.2
VET Cert I-II/other	90	3.2	104	6.1	194	4.3
Apprentice	761	27.4	121	7.1	882	19.7
Trainee	88	3.2	87	5.1	175	3.9
VET Total	1 013	36.5	460	26.9	1 473	32.8
Secondary student	45	1.6	56	3.3	101	2.3
Working						
Working full-time	679	24.5	332	19.4	1 011	22.5
Working part-time	288	10.4	332	19.4	619	13.8
Working Total	967	34.9	663	38.8	1 630	36.3
Seeking work	584	21.1	286	16.7	870	19.4
NILFET	153	5.5	220	12.9	373	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



**Figure 2: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2012**



### Destinations by age group

Table 2 presents the main destinations of early school leavers from 2010 by their age group as at 1 January 2012.

**Table 2: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by age group, Queensland 2012**

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	**2	**0.2	33	0.9	**4	**2.2	39	0.9
VET								
VET Cert IV+	*11	*1.6	103	2.8	*7	*4.5	122	2.7
VET Cert III	*9	*1.3	88	2.4	**3	**2.1	100	2.2
VET Cert I-II/other	*22	*3.4	162	4.4	*10	*5.9	194	4.3
Apprentice	158	24.1	699	19.1	25	15.1	882	19.7
Trainee	*21	*3.1	150	4.1	**4	**2.6	175	3.9
VET Total	220	33.7	1 202	32.8	51	30.2	1 473	32.8
Secondary student	32	4.9	66	1.8	**3	**1.9	101	2.3
Working								
Working full-time	127	19.4	841	22.9	43	25.5	1 011	22.5
Working part-time	83	12.6	522	14.2	*15	*8.9	619	13.8
Working Total	210	32.1	1 363	37.2	58	34.5	1 630	36.3
Seeking work	149	22.8	693	18.9	28	16.7	870	19.4
NILFET	42	6.4	307	8.4	24	14.5	373	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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.



## 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 destination of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**

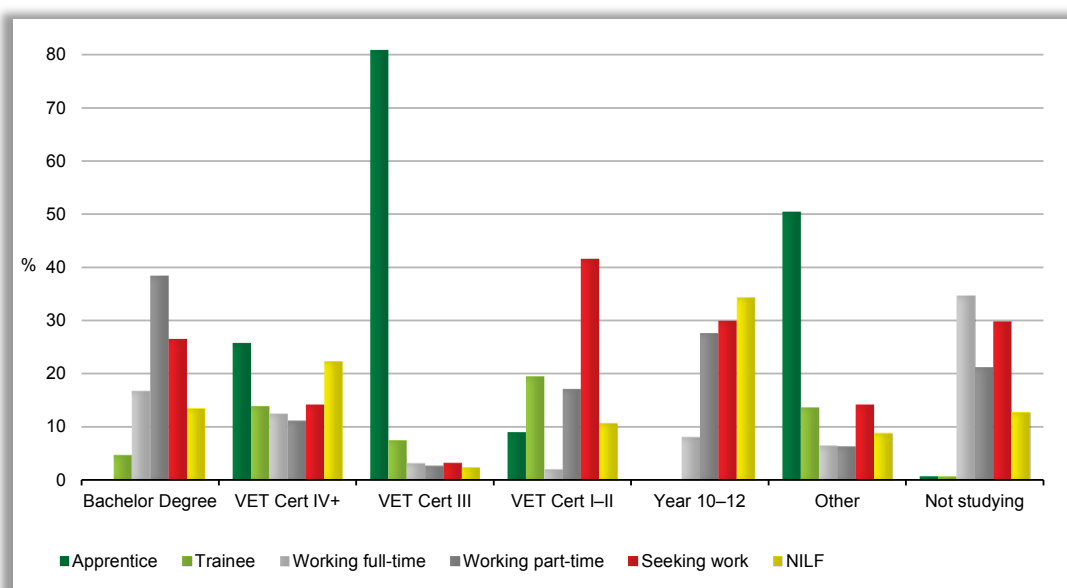
Labour force destination	STUDY DESTINATION							Total
	Bachelor Degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Year 10-12	Other	Not studying	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Apprentice	-	25.8	80.9	*9.0	-	50.5	*0.7	19.7
Trainee	**4.7	13.9	7.5	19.5	-	13.7	*0.7	3.9
Working full-time	**16.8	12.5	3.2	**2.1	*8.1	*6.5	34.7	24.4
Working part-time	*38.4	*11.2	*2.7	17.1	27.6	*6.3	21.3	16.7
Seeking work	*26.5	14.2	3.2	41.6	29.9	14.2	29.8	23.8
NILF	**13.5	22.4	*2.4	*10.7	34.3	*8.9	12.8	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 destination of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**







## Destinations in South East Queensland and Regional Queensland

South East Queensland is defined as the Statistical Area Level 4s (SA4) of Brisbane – East, Brisbane – North, Brisbane – South, Brisbane – West, Brisbane Inner City, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Logan – Beaudesert, Moreton Bay – North, Moreton Bay – South and Sunshine Coast. Regional Queensland encompasses the SA4s of Cairns, Darling Downs – Maranoa, Fitzroy, Mackay, Queensland – Outback, Toowoomba, Townsville and Wide Bay. See Appendix 6 for maps 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 destination of early school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

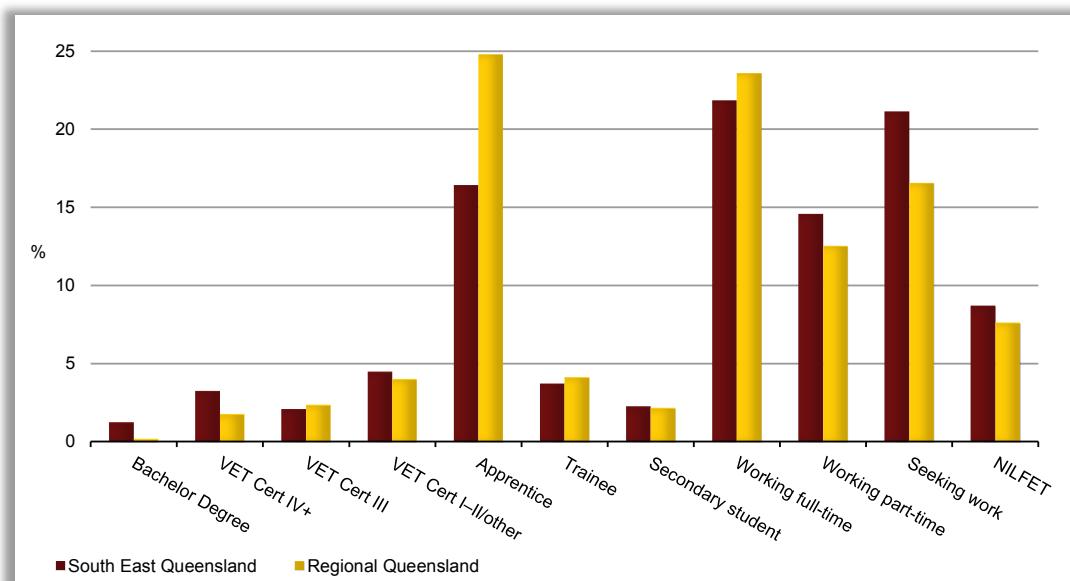
Main destination	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	35	1.3	**4	**0.2	39	0.9
VET						
VET Cert IV+	91	3.3	31	1.8	122	2.7
VET Cert III	59	2.1	41	2.4	100	2.2
VET Cert I–II/other	124	4.5	70	4.0	194	4.3
Apprentice	454	16.4	428	24.8	882	19.7
Trainee	104	3.8	72	4.2	175	3.9
VET Total	831	30.1	642	37.2	1 473	32.8
Secondary student	63	2.3	38	2.2	101	2.3
Working						
Working full-time	603	21.9	408	23.6	1 011	22.5
Working part-time	403	14.6	217	12.6	619	13.8
Working Total	1 006	36.5	624	36.2	1 630	36.3
Seeking work	584	21.2	286	16.6	870	19.4
NILFET	241	8.7	132	7.7	373	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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



**Figure 4: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**





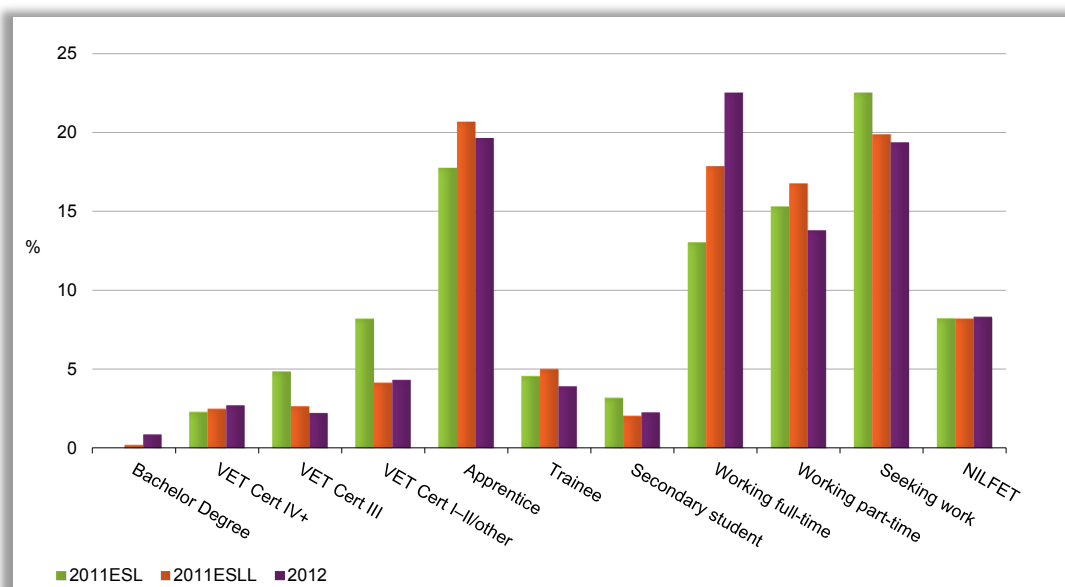
## Destinations over time of early school leavers from 2010

This section explores the education and labour market destinations of early school leavers from Queensland schools in 2010 over the two years since leaving school.

### Main destinations over time

Figure 5 presents a time series across three points in time of the main destinations of early school leavers from 2010.

**Figure 5: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2011–2012**





## Destinations by sex

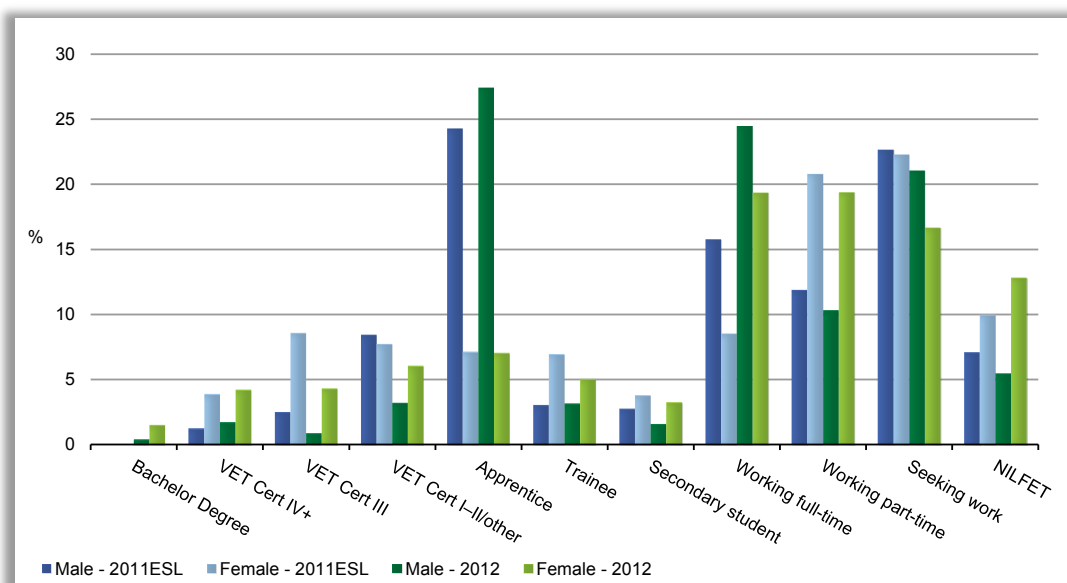
Table 5 and Figure 6 show the main destinations in 2011 and 2012 of early school leavers from 2010 by sex.

**Table 5: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Main destination	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL			
	2011ESL		2012		2011ESL		2012		2011ESL		2012	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*12	*0.4	-	-	26	1.5	-	-	39	0.9
VET												
VET Cert IV+	36	1.3	49	1.8	67	3.9	73	4.3	103	2.3	122	2.7
VET Cert III	71	2.5	25	0.9	147	8.6	75	4.4	218	4.9	100	2.2
VET Cert I-II/other	235	8.5	90	3.2	133	7.8	104	6.1	368	8.2	194	4.3
Apprentice	674	24.3	761	27.4	123	7.2	121	7.1	797	17.8	882	19.7
Trainee	85	3.1	88	3.2	120	7.0	87	5.1	205	4.6	175	3.9
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>1 473</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Secondary student	77	2.8	45	1.6	66	3.8	56	3.3	143	3.2	101	2.3
Working												
Working full-time	438	15.8	679	24.5	147	8.6	332	19.4	585	13.0	1 011	22.5
Working part-time	331	11.9	288	10.4	356	20.8	332	19.4	687	15.3	619	13.8
<b>Working Total</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>1 630</b>	<b>36.3</b>
Seeking work	629	22.7	584	21.1	382	22.3	286	16.7	1 011	22.5	870	19.4
NILFET	198	7.1	153	5.5	171	10.0	220	12.9	369	8.2	373	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 486</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Figure 6: Main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2011 and 2012**





## Destinations from the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey compared to the 2012 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study

Table 6 reports the main destinations of young people in 2012 from the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey (columns) compared with their main destination from the 2012 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study (rows). The shaded cells represent those who were in the same main destination in both periods.

**Table 6: 2012 main destination of early school leavers from 2010, by 2011 main destination, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

2012 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	**1	**1.2	**2	**0.7	*9	*2.5	**1	**0.2	**3	**1.5
VET										
VET Cert IV+	*14	*13.6	*14	*6.5	*15	*4.0	**4	**0.5	**2	**0.8
VET Cert III	-	-	*14	*6.5	*11	*3.0	**3	**0.3	*11	*5.3
VET Cert I-II/other	**5	**4.9	*13	*5.8	29	7.9	**7	**0.8	*9	*4.5
Apprentice	**5	**4.9	*16	*7.2	36	9.9	594	74.6	*9	*4.5
Trainee	*9	*8.6	*13	*5.8	*13	*3.5	*11	*1.4	*22	*10.6
<i>VET Total</i>	33	32.1	69	31.7	104	28.2	619	77.6	53	25.8
Secondary student	**1	**1.2	**5	**2.2	*9	*2.5	**4	**0.5	**3	**1.5
Working										
Working full-time	*18	*17.3	33	15.1	58	15.8	95	11.9	71	34.8
Working part-time	24	23.5	53	24.5	66	17.8	26	3.2	34	16.7
<i>Working Total</i>	42	40.7	86	39.6	124	33.7	120	15.1	106	51.5
Seeking work	*19	*18.5	42	19.4	102	27.7	35	4.4	33	15.9
NILFET	**6	**6.2	*14	*6.5	*20	*5.4	*18	*2.2	*8	*3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100.0</b>

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION									
	Secondary student		Working full-time		Working part-time		Seeking work		NILFET	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	*8	*5.4	**2	**0.3	**3	**0.5	*8	*0.7	**2	**0.5
VET										
VET Cert IV+	**2	**1.4	*10	*1.8	*19	*2.8	30	3.0	*12	*3.1
VET Cert III	**4	**2.7	*7	*1.2	26	3.7	*23	*2.2	**2	**0.5
VET Cert I-II/other	**6	**4.1	*7	*1.2	37	5.4	60	6.0	*21	*5.7
Apprentice	**6	**4.1	72	12.2	43	6.3	85	8.4	*15	*4.2
Trainee	**6	**4.1	35	6.0	34	4.9	25	2.4	*10	*2.6
<i>VET Total</i>	*23	*16.2	131	22.4	159	23.1	223	22.1	60	16.1
Secondary student	*17	*12.2	**3	**0.6	**6	**0.9	25	2.4	27	7.3
Working										
Working full-time	*15	*10.8	302	51.6	202	29.4	183	18.1	33	8.9
Working part-time	27	18.9	56	9.6	167	24.3	142	14.0	25	6.8
<i>Working Total</i>	43	29.7	358	61.2	369	53.7	325	32.1	58	15.6
Seeking work	43	29.7	65	11.0	101	14.7	336	33.3	94	25.5
NILFET	*10	*6.8	26	4.5	48	7.0	94	9.3	129	34.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 7 presents the level of study of early school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training.

**Table 7: Level of study of early school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Level of study	YEAR			
	2011 <sup>ESL</sup>		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	40	2.6
VET				
Diploma/Advanced Diploma <sup>b</sup>	62	3.4	102	6.5
VET Certificate IV	70	3.8	100	6.4
VET Certificate III	856	46.7	858	54.6
VET Certificate II	270	14.7	146	9.3
VET Certificate I	56	3.1	26	1.7
VET Certificate - level not known	194	10.6	112	7.2
<b>VET Total</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>85.6</b>
Secondary student				
Year 12	44	2.4	61	3.9
Year 11	46	2.5	*16	*1.0
Year 10	52	2.8	*24	*1.5
<b>Secondary student Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Unknown/other study	183	10.0	85	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 834</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> 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 8 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 8: Field of study of early school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Field of study	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
Engineering and Related Technologies	441	24.1	479	30.5
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	280	15.3	220	14.0
Architecture and Building	245	13.3	209	13.3
Management and Commerce	183	10.0	170	10.8
Mixed field programs	179	9.8	134	8.5
Society and Culture	87	4.7	89	5.7
Health	59	3.2	66	4.2
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	54	2.9	42	2.6
Creative Arts	47	2.6	36	2.3
Education	30	1.6	32	2.0
Information Technology	54	3.0	*21	*1.4
Natural and Physical Sciences	*8	*0.4	*9	*0.6
Other	167	9.1	66	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 834</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 9 presents the types of study providers attended by early school leavers from 2010.

**Table 9: Study provider of early school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Study provider	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
University	29	1.6	62	4.0
TAFE	1 145	62.4	852	54.2
Private Training College	304	16.6	317	20.2
Secondary School	-	-	*24	*1.5
Agricultural College	*13	*0.7	**3	**0.2
Adult and Community Education provider	46	2.5	58	3.7
Training provided by work	177	9.6	165	10.5
Other	121	6.6	90	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 834</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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

- Nil or rounded to zero.



Early school leavers from 2010, who were undertaking study when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study in November 2011, were asked to indicate if they were undertaking the same course when contacted in 2012, which is shown in Table 10.

**Table 10: Course status of early school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training in November 2011, Queensland 2012**

Course status	no.	%
Undertaking same course	690	53.0
Not undertaking same course	612	47.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 11 indicates whether early school leavers from 2010, who were no longer completing the course they were previously undertaking, completed their course.

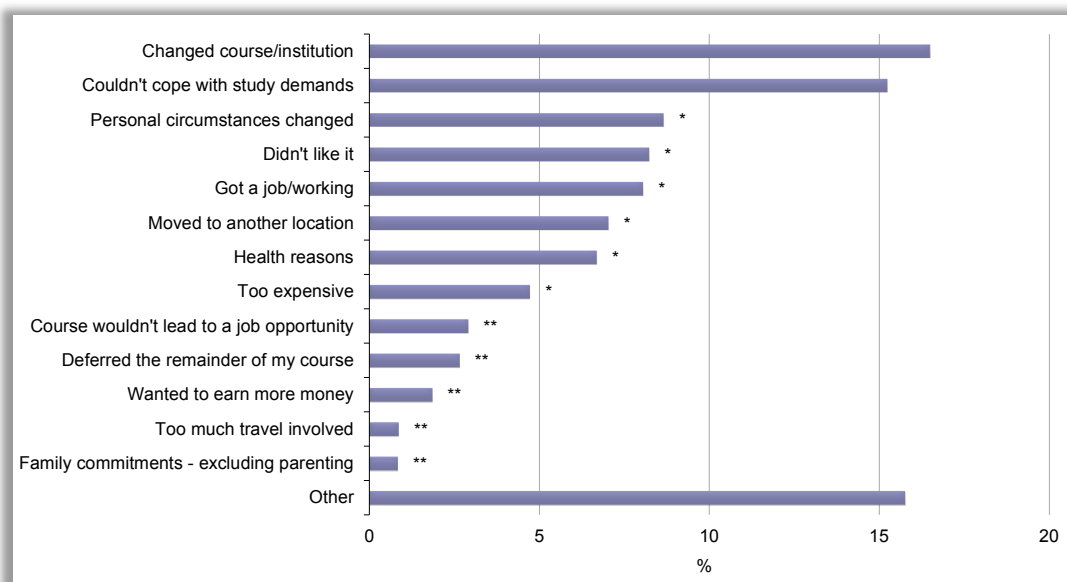
**Table 11: 2011 course completion status of early school leavers from 2010 not undertaking same course, Queensland 2012**

Not undertaking same course <sup>a</sup>	no.	%
Course completed	421	69.5
Course not completed	185	30.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 2012**



\* 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.





## 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 12 reports the occupational groups of early school leavers from 2010 who were employed. Occupation categories are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations*.

**Table 12: Occupational group of early school leavers from 2010 in employment, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Occupation - Sub-Major Group	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012	
	no.	%	no.	%
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	561	22.0	420	14.5
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	286	11.2	347	11.9
Construction Trades Workers	251	9.9	257	8.9
Other Labourers	142	5.6	171	5.9
Hospitality Workers	92	3.6	151	5.2
Food Trades Workers	147	5.8	138	4.8
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	130	5.1	131	4.5
Carers and Aides	49	1.9	93	3.2
Construction and Mining Labourers	88	3.4	90	3.1
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	74	2.9	90	3.1
Food Preparation Assistants	136	5.3	81	2.8
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	85	3.3	76	2.6
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	28	1.1	68	2.3
Clerical and Office Support Workers	*21	*0.8	67	2.3
Factory Process Workers	54	2.1	67	2.3
Sales Support Workers	118	4.6	65	2.3
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	28	1.1	57	2.0
Sports and Personal Service Workers	26	1.0	37	1.3
Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers	33	1.3	35	1.2
Machine and Stationary Plant Operators	*18	*0.7	34	1.2
Storepersons	32	1.3	32	1.1
Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists	*22	*0.9	32	1.1
Protective Service Workers	*8	*0.3	31	1.1
Road and Rail Drivers	*10	*0.4	29	1.0
Mobile Plant Operators	*13	*0.5	28	1.0
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	*13	*0.5	24	0.8
Specialist Managers	**1	**0.1	*15	*0.5
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	*7	*0.3	*15	*0.5
Personal Assistants and Secretaries	*10	*0.4	*13	*0.5
Sales Representatives and Agents	**5	**0.2	*12	*0.4
General Clerical Workers	**5	**0.2	*12	*0.4
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	**5	**0.2	*12	*0.4
Other	53	2.1	174	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 551</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 904</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 13 reports these industry categories, which are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification*, and are presented in Appendix 4.

**Table 13: Industry category of early school leavers from 2010 in employment, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Industry category	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012	
	no.	%	no.	%
Retail trade	654	25.6	854	29.4
Construction	444	17.4	459	15.8
Accommodation and food service	508	19.9	405	13.9
Other services	207	8.1	218	7.5
Manufacturing	189	7.4	205	7.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76	3.0	116	4.0
Health care and social assistance	122	4.8	89	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	39	1.5	75	2.6
Other	52	2.1	70	2.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	42	1.7	63	2.2
Public administration and safety	32	1.2	62	2.1
Arts and recreation services	37	1.4	56	1.9
Administration and support services	44	1.7	53	1.8
Mining	25	1.0	25	0.9
Financial and insurance services	*18	*0.7	25	0.9
Wholesale trade	*10	*0.4	*21	*0.7
Information media and telecommunications	**6	**0.3	*20	*0.7
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	**5	**0.2	*14	*0.5
Education and training	*7	*0.3	*11	*0.4
Rental, hiring and real estate services	35	1.4	66	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 551</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 904</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 contacted in November 2011 for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study were asked to indicate if they were continuing in the same employment when contacted in 2012, which is shown in Table 14.

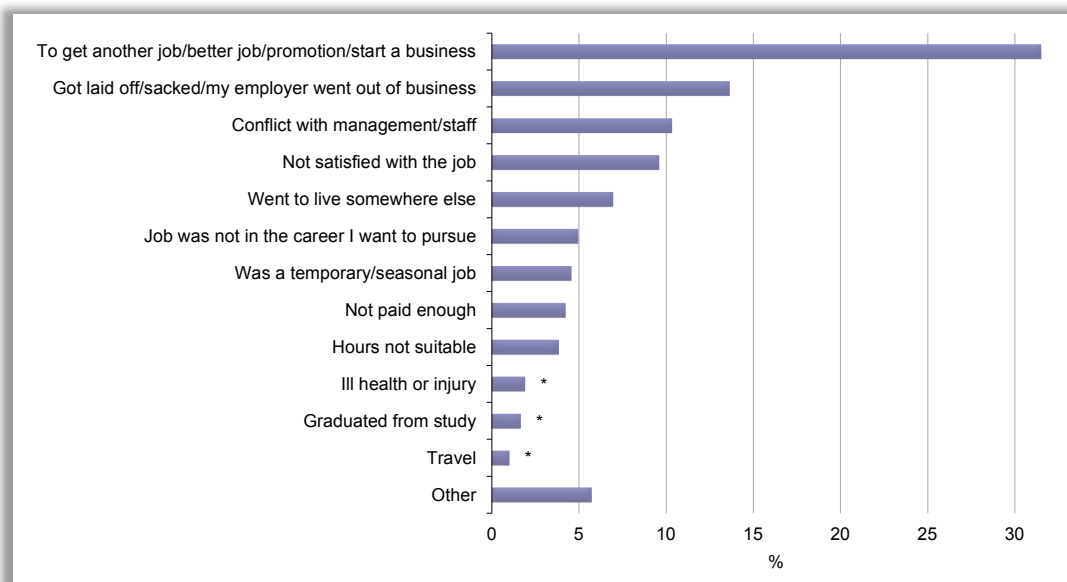
**Table 14: Employment status of early school leavers from 2010 who were working in November 2011, Queensland 2012**

Employment status	no.	%
In same job/duties with same employer	1 369	57.6
In same job/duties with different employer	195	8.2
In different job/duties with same employer	106	4.5
In different job/duties with different employer	705	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 376</b>	<b>100.0</b>



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

**Figure 8: Main reason of early school leavers from 2010 for not undertaking same employment as November 2011, Queensland 2012**



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







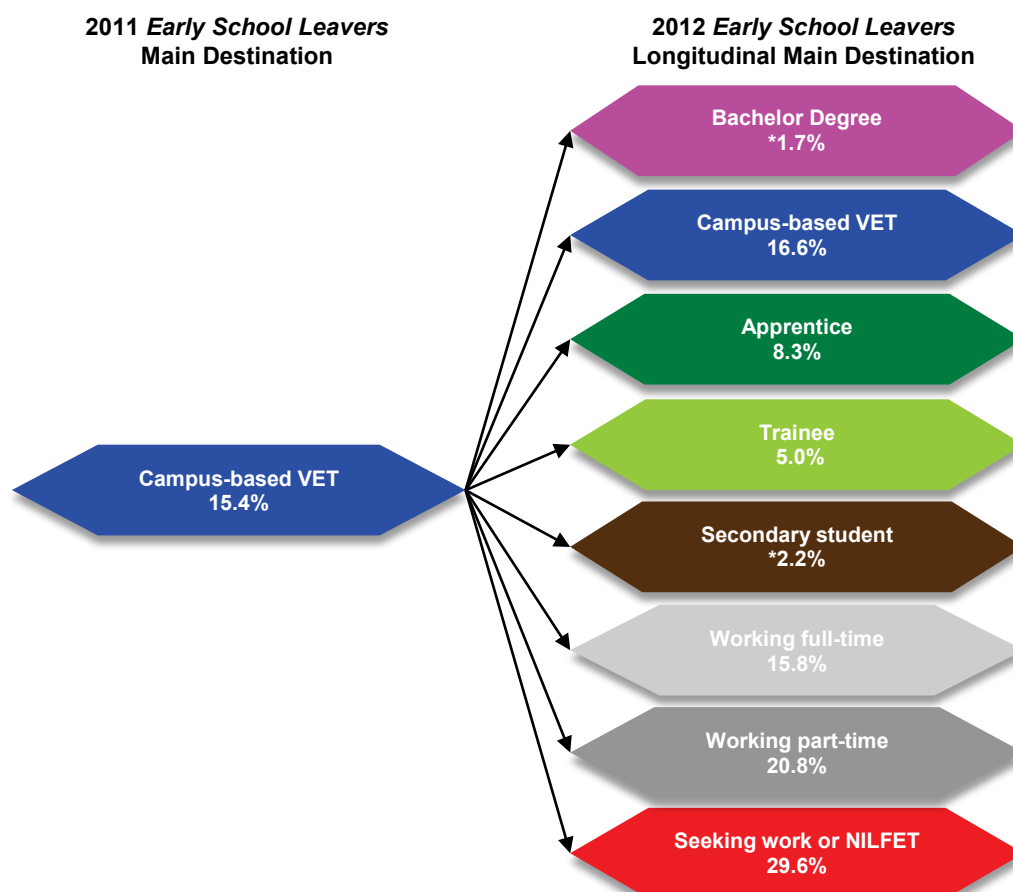
## Pathways

### Campus-based VET

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 6, 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 2012.

**Figure 9: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, Queensland 2012**



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



Table 15 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

**Table 15: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	*7	*2.1	**5	**1.4	*12	*1.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	45	13.1	70	20.1	115	16.6
Apprentice	43	12.7	*14	*4.0	57	8.3
Trainee	*8	*2.4	26	7.5	34	5.0
VET Total	96	28.2	110	31.5	206	29.9
Secondary student	*7	*2.1	*8	*2.3	*15	*2.2
Working						
Working full-time	58	17.1	51	14.5	109	15.8
Working part-time	47	13.7	96	27.7	143	20.8
Working Total	105	30.8	147	42.3	252	36.6
Seeking work or NILFET	126	36.9	78	22.5	204	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 compares the main destinations in 2012 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 16: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	*10	*2.2	**2	**0.8	*12	*1.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	70	15.4	44	19.0	115	16.6
Apprentice	44	9.7	*13	*5.5	57	8.3
Trainee	26	5.7	*8	*3.6	34	5.0
VET Total	141	30.8	65	28.1	206	29.9
Secondary student	*10	*2.2	**5	**2.2	*15	*2.2
Working						
Working full-time	71	15.5	38	16.5	109	15.8
Working part-time	86	18.9	57	24.5	143	20.8
Working Total	157	34.4	95	41.0	252	36.6
Seeking work or NILFET	139	30.5	65	27.9	204	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.



Table 17 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 17: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*12	*1.8	*12	*1.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	**6	**18.3	108	16.5	115	16.6
Apprentice	**2	**5.3	55	8.5	57	8.3
Trainee	**2	**5.3	32	4.9	34	5.0
VET Total	*10	*28.9	196	29.9	206	29.9
Secondary student	-	-	*15	*2.3	*15	*2.2
Working						
Working full-time	**2	**5.3	107	16.4	109	15.8
Working part-time	*8	*24.5	135	20.6	143	20.8
Working Total	*10	*29.8	242	36.9	252	36.6
Seeking work or NILFET	*14	*41.2	190	29.0	204	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 18 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking campus-based VET programs when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 18: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey campus-based VET students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: CAMPUS-BASED VET SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	*8	*4.4	**4	**2.1
VET								
Campus-based VET	32	16.7	31	24.1	25	13.4	*24	*13.7
Apprentice	*10	*5.0	*15	*11.6	*10	*5.6	*22	*12.7
Trainee	*9	*4.4	**3	**2.2	*12	*6.6	*10	*5.9
VET Total	51	26.1	49	37.9	48	25.6	56	32.3
Secondary student	*7	*3.6	-	-	**3	**1.5	**5	**3.0
Working								
Working full-time	29	14.9	26	20.3	32	16.9	*20	*11.8
Working part-time	41	21.1	*17	*13.1	38	20.1	47	27.3
Working Total	70	36.0	44	33.4	69	37.0	68	39.0
Seeking work or NILFET	67	34.3	37	28.7	59	31.5	41	23.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

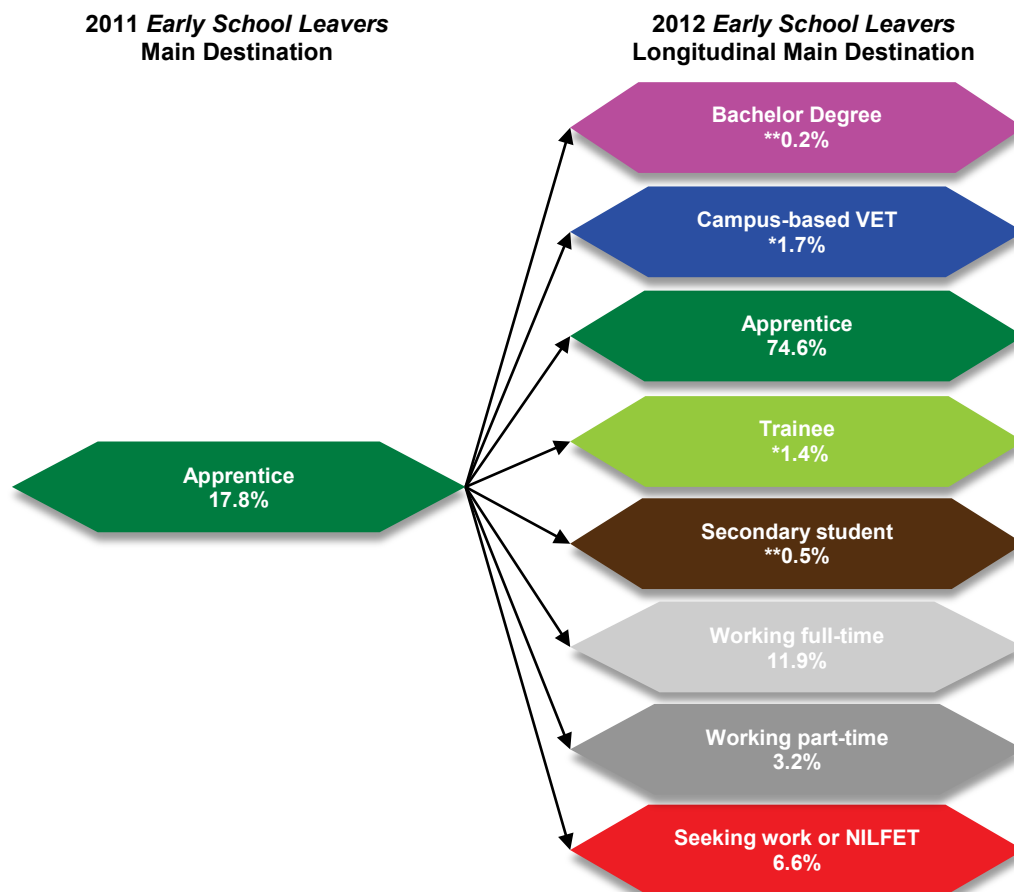


## Apprenticeships

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 6, 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 2012.

**Figure 10: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey apprentices, Queensland 2012**



\* 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 19 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

**Table 19: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey apprentices, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**1	**0.2	-	-	**1	**0.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	*9	*1.4	**4	**3.3	*14	*1.7
Apprentice	520	77.2	74	60.4	594	74.6
Trainee	*8	*1.2	**3	**2.2	*11	*1.4
VET Total	538	79.8	81	65.9	619	77.6
Secondary student	**3	**0.4	**1	**1.1	**4	**0.5
Working						
Working full-time	76	11.2	*19	*15.4	95	11.9
Working part-time	*18	*2.6	*8	*6.6	26	3.2
Working Total	93	13.8	27	22.0	120	15.1
Seeking work or NILFET	39	5.8	*14	*11.0	53	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 compares the main destinations in 2012 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 20: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey apprentices, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**1	**0.4	-	-	**1	**0.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	*8	*2.1	**5	**1.3	*14	*1.7
Apprentice	267	70.2	327	78.6	594	74.6
Trainee	*8	*2.1	**3	**0.6	*11	*1.4
VET Total	284	74.5	335	80.5	619	77.6
Secondary student	**1	**0.4	**3	**0.6	**4	**0.5
Working						
Working full-time	53	13.8	42	10.1	95	11.9
Working part-time	*14	*3.5	*12	*2.9	26	3.2
Working Total	66	17.4	54	13.0	120	15.1
Seeking work or NILFET	28	7.4	24	5.8	53	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 21 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 21: Main destination of 2011 Early School Leavers survey apprentices, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**1	**0.2	**1	**0.2
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	*14	*1.8	*14	*1.7
Apprentice	*15	*52.4	580	75.4	594	74.6
Trainee	**1	**4.8	*9	*1.2	*11	*1.4
VET Total	*16	*57.1	602	78.4	619	77.6
Secondary student	-	-	**4	**0.5	**4	**0.5
Working						
Working full-time	*8	*28.6	86	11.2	95	11.9
Working part-time	-	-	26	3.3	26	3.2
Working Total	*8	*28.6	112	14.6	120	15.1
Seeking work or NILFET	**4	**14.3	49	6.3	53	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 22 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking an apprenticeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 22: Main destination of 2011 Early School Leavers survey apprentices, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: APPRENTICE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1	**0.6
VET								
Campus-based VET	**1	**1.1	**5	**2.5	**4	**1.8	**3	**1.2
Apprentice	89	75.0	155	71.9	173	76.2	173	75.3
Trainee	**1	**1.1	**5	**2.5	**3	**1.2	**1	**0.6
VET Total	92	77.3	166	76.9	180	79.2	177	77.1
Secondary student	**3	**2.3	-	-	-	-	**1	**0.6
Working								
Working full-time	*14	*11.4	28	13.1	26	11.3	27	11.8
Working part-time	**3	**2.3	**7	**3.1	*11	*4.8	**4	**1.8
Working Total	*16	*13.6	35	16.3	36	16.1	31	13.5
Seeking work or NILFET	*8	*6.8	*15	*6.9	*11	*4.8	*19	*8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

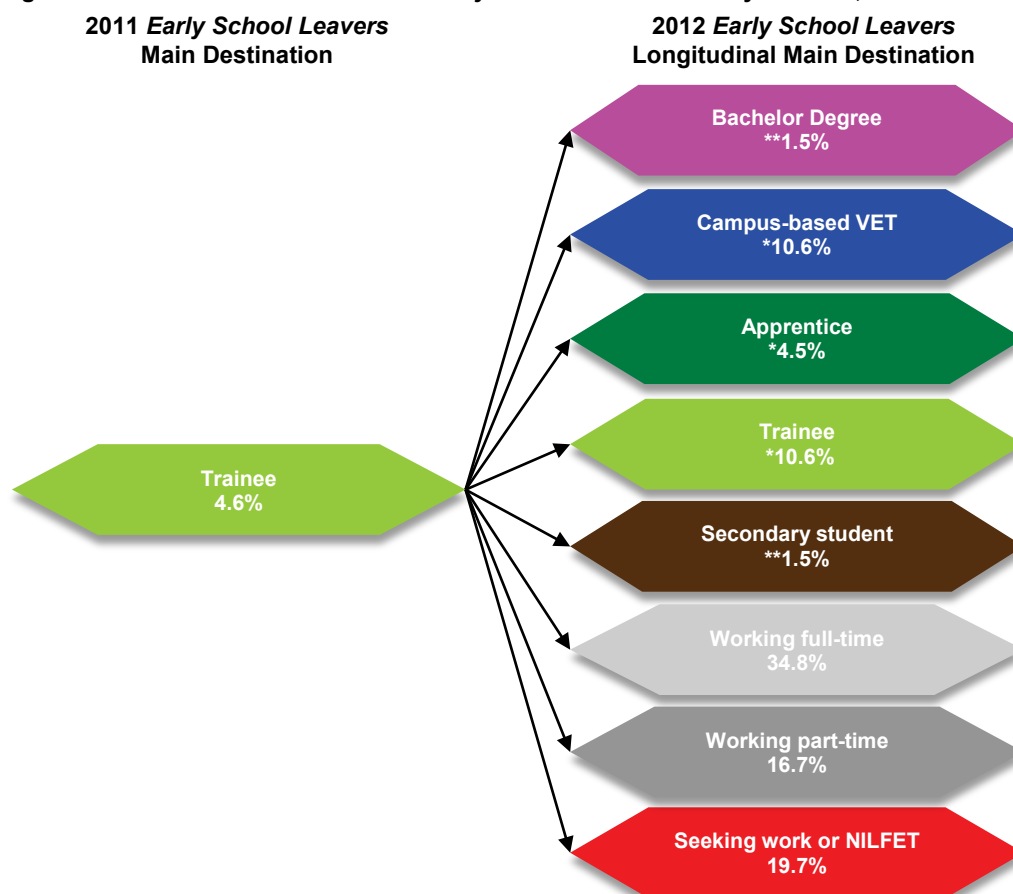


## Traineeships

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 6, 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 2012.

**Figure 11: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, Queensland 2012**



\* 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 23 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

**Table 23: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**3	**2.6	**3	**1.5
VET						
Campus-based VET	**6	**7.3	*16	*13.0	*22	*10.6
Apprentice	**5	**5.5	**5	**3.9	*9	*4.5
Trainee	*12	*14.5	*9	*7.8	*22	*10.6
VET Total	*23	*27.3	30	24.7	53	25.8
Secondary student	**3	**3.6	-	-	**3	**1.5
Working						
Working full-time	34	40.0	37	31.2	71	34.8
Working part-time	*11	*12.7	*23	*19.5	34	16.7
Working Total	45	52.7	61	50.6	106	51.5
Seeking work or NILFET	*14	*16.4	26	22.1	40	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 compares the main destinations in 2012 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 24: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**3	**2.2	-	-	**3	**1.5
VET						
Campus-based VET	*14	*9.9	*8	*12.2	*22	*10.6
Apprentice	**5	**3.3	**5	**7.3	*9	*4.5
Trainee	*16	*11.0	**6	**9.8	*22	*10.6
VET Total	34	24.2	*19	*29.3	53	25.8
Secondary student	**2	**1.1	**2	**2.4	**3	**1.5
Working						
Working full-time	45	31.9	26	41.5	71	34.8
Working part-time	25	17.6	*9	*14.6	34	16.7
Working Total	70	49.5	36	56.1	106	51.5
Seeking work or NILFET	33	23.1	*8	*12.2	40	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.



A small number of young Indigenous people were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey. Due to the small numbers involved the table showing their main destinations in 2012 has been withheld.

Table 25 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking a traineeship when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 25: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey trainees, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: TRAINEE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**2	**3.0	**2	**3.0	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	*8	*15.2	**3	**6.1	**5	**9.4	**6	**12.1
Apprentice	**5	**9.1	**2	**3.0	**3	**6.3	-	-
Trainee	**3	**6.1	**5	**9.1	**5	**9.4	*8	*15.2
VET Total	*16	*30.3	*9	*18.2	*12	*25.0	*14	*27.3
Secondary student	**2	**3.0	-	-	**2	**3.1	-	-
Working								
Working full-time	*12	*24.2	25	48.5	*22	*43.8	*12	*24.2
Working part-time	*9	*18.2	**5	**9.1	*11	*21.9	*9	*18.2
Working Total	*22	*42.4	30	57.6	33	65.6	*22	*42.4
Seeking work or NILFET	*11	*21.2	*11	*21.2	**3	**6.3	*16	*30.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

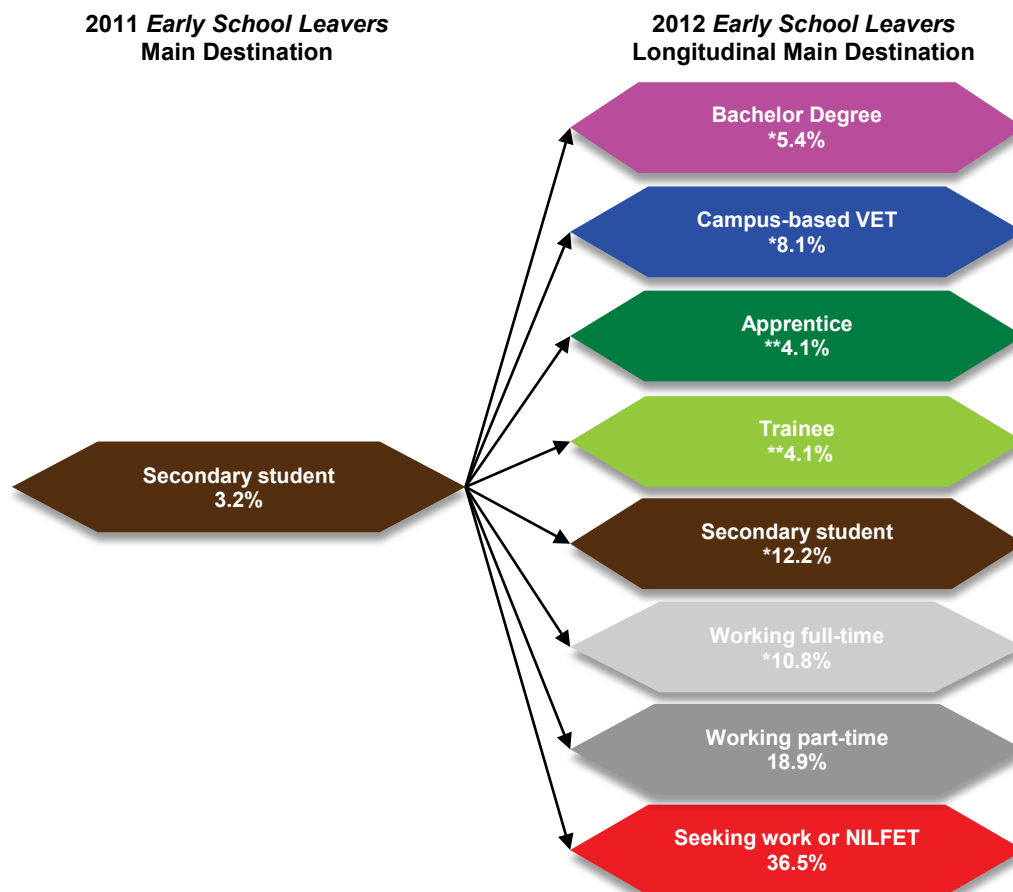


## Secondary student

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 6, 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 2012.

**Figure 12: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, Queensland 2012**



\* 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 26 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking secondary studies when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

**Table 26: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SECONDARY STUDENT SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**2	**2.5	**6	**8.8	*8	*5.4
VET						
Campus-based VET	**2	**2.5	*10	*14.7	*12	*8.1
Apprentice	**6	**7.5	-	-	**6	**4.1
Trainee	-	-	**6	**8.8	**6	**4.1
VET Total	*8	*10.0	*15	*23.5	*23	*16.2
Secondary student	*10	*12.5	*8	*11.8	*17	*12.2
Working						
Working full-time	*10	*12.5	**6	**8.8	*15	*10.8
Working part-time	*15	*20.0	*12	*17.6	27	18.9
Working Total	25	32.5	*17	*26.5	43	29.7
Seeking work or NILFET	33	42.5	*19	*29.4	52	36.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 compares the main destinations in 2012 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 27: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SECONDARY STUDENT SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	*8	*6.9	-	-	*8	*5.4
VET						
Campus-based VET	**6	**5.2	**6	**18.8	*12	*8.1
Apprentice	**4	**3.4	**2	**6.3	**6	**4.1
Trainee	**6	**5.2	-	-	**6	**4.1
VET Total	*15	*13.8	*8	*25.0	*23	*16.2
Secondary student	*12	*10.3	**6	**18.8	*17	*12.2
Working						
Working full-time	*14	*12.1	**2	**6.3	*15	*10.8
Working part-time	*21	*19.0	**6	**18.8	27	18.9
Working Total	35	31.0	*8	*25.0	43	29.7
Seeking work or NILFET	43	37.9	*10	*31.3	52	36.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.





A small number of young Indigenous people were undertaking secondary studies when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey. Due to the small numbers involved the table showing their main destinations in 2012 has been withheld.

Table 28 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were undertaking secondary studies when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 28: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey secondary students, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011 ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SECONDARY STUDENT SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**2	**8.3	-	-	**4	**8.7	**2	**5.0
VET								
Campus-based VET	**2	**8.3	**4	**11.1	**2	**4.3	**4	**10.0
Apprentice	-	-	**4	**11.1	**2	**4.3	-	-
Trainee	-	-	**2	**5.6	**2	**4.3	**2	**5.0
VET Total	**2	**8.3	*10	*27.8	**6	**13.0	**6	**15.0
Secondary student	**2	**8.3	**6	**16.7	**2	**4.3	*8	*20.0
Working								
Working full-time	**2	**8.3	-	-	**6	**13.0	*8	*20.0
Working part-time	**2	**8.3	**6	**16.7	*10	*21.7	*10	*25.0
Working Total	**4	**16.7	**6	**16.7	*15	*34.8	*17	*45.0
Seeking work or NILFET	*14	*58.3	*14	*38.9	*17	*39.1	**6	**15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>*23</b>	<b>*100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

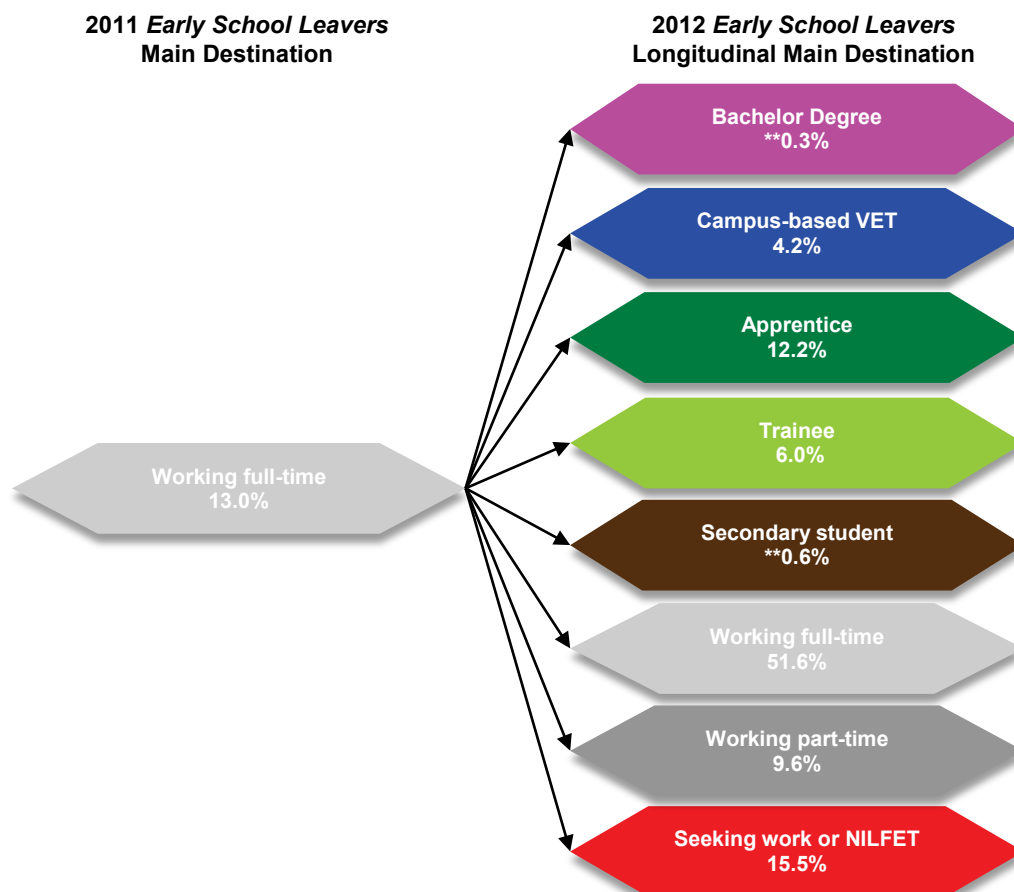


## Full-time work

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 6, 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 2012.

**Figure 13: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, Queensland 2012**



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



Table 29 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

**Table 29: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**2	**1.2	**2	**0.3
VET						
Campus-based VET	*12	*2.8	*12	*8.3	24	4.2
Apprentice	66	15.1	**5	**3.6	72	12.2
Trainee	26	6.0	*9	*6.0	35	6.0
VET Total	105	23.9	26	17.9	131	22.4
Secondary student	-	-	**3	**2.4	**3	**0.6
Working						
Working full-time	234	53.4	68	46.4	302	51.6
Working part-time	35	8.0	*21	*14.3	56	9.6
Working Total	269	61.4	89	60.7	358	61.2
Seeking work or NILFET	65	14.7	26	17.9	91	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 compares the main destinations in 2012 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 30: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**2	**0.5	-	-	**2	**0.3
VET						
Campus-based VET	*19	*5.9	**5	**2.0	24	4.2
Apprentice	37	11.4	35	13.3	72	12.2
Trainee	*12	*3.8	*23	*8.7	35	6.0
VET Total	68	21.1	63	24.0	131	22.4
Secondary student	**3	**1.1	-	-	**3	**0.6
Working						
Working full-time	154	47.6	148	56.7	302	51.6
Working part-time	35	10.8	*21	*8.0	56	9.6
Working Total	189	58.4	169	64.7	358	61.2
Seeking work or NILFET	61	18.9	30	11.3	91	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 31 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 31: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**2	**0.3	**2	**0.3
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	24	4.4	24	4.2
Apprentice	**2	**5.9	70	12.6	72	12.2
Trainee	-	-	35	6.3	35	6.0
VET Total	**2	**5.9	129	23.3	131	22.4
Secondary student	-	-	**3	**0.6	**3	**0.6
Working						
Working full-time	*19	*64.7	283	50.9	302	51.6
Working part-time	**3	**11.8	52	9.4	56	9.6
Working Total	*23	*76.5	335	60.4	358	61.2
Seeking work or NILFET	**5	**17.6	86	15.4	91	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 32 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working full-time when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 32: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey full-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING FULL-TIME SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**2	**1.0	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	**2	**1.3	*7	*4.0	**5	**4.3	*10	*7.1
Apprentice	*16	*11.4	*23	*13.0	*10	*8.7	*23	*15.5
Trainee	**5	**3.8	*17	*10.0	*7	*5.8	**5	**3.6
VET Total	*23	*16.5	47	27.0	*23	*18.8	38	26.2
Secondary student	-	-	-	-	**3	**2.9	-	-
Working								
Working full-time	73	53.2	93	53.0	66	55.1	70	47.6
Working part-time	*12	*8.9	*12	*7.0	*17	*14.5	*12	*8.3
Working Total	86	62.0	105	60.0	84	69.6	82	56.0
Seeking work or NILFET	30	21.5	*21	*12.0	*10	*8.7	26	17.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

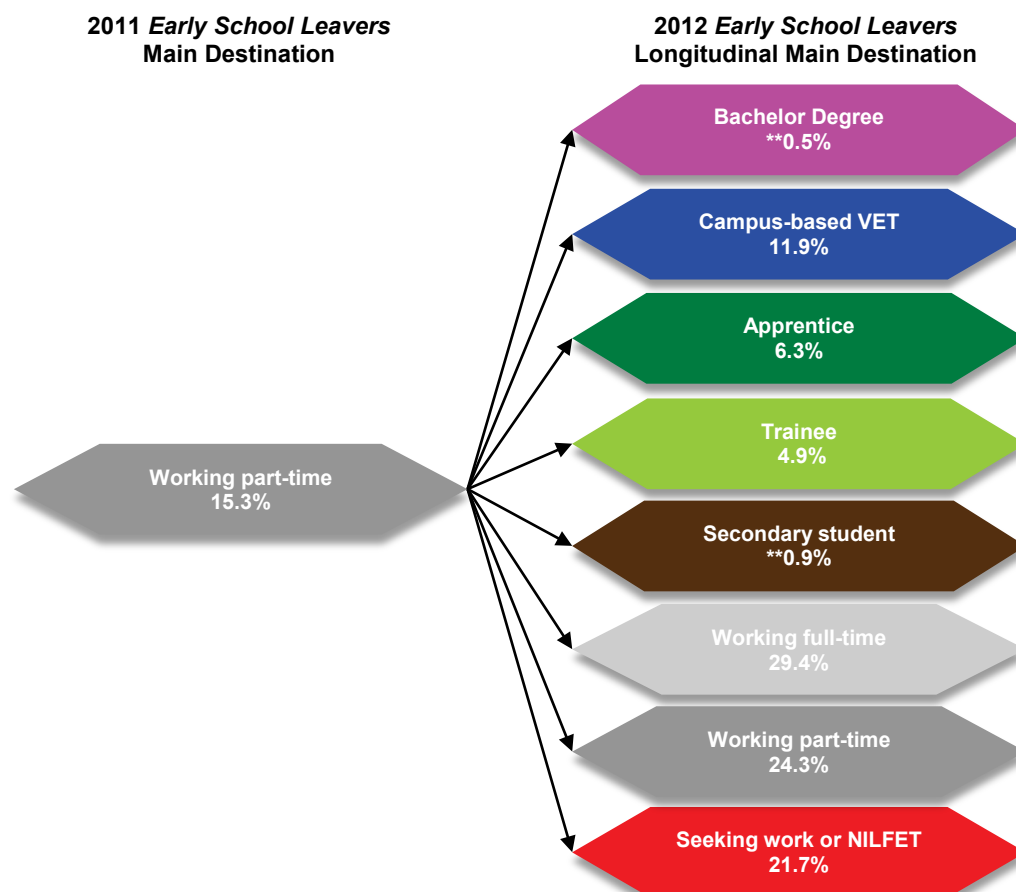


## Part-time work

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 6, 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 2012.

**Figure 14: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, Queensland 2012**



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



Table 33 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by sex.

**Table 33: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**3	**0.9	**3	**0.5
VET						
Campus-based VET	*21	*6.3	61	17.1	82	11.9
Apprentice	35	10.7	*8	*2.3	43	6.3
Trainee	*13	*3.9	*21	*5.9	34	4.9
VET Total	69	20.9	90	25.2	159	23.1
Secondary student	**3	**1.0	**3	**0.9	**6	**0.9
Working						
Working full-time	114	34.5	88	24.8	202	29.4
Working part-time	79	23.8	88	24.8	167	24.3
Working Total	193	58.3	177	49.5	369	53.7
Seeking work or NILFET	66	19.9	83	23.4	149	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 compares the main destinations in 2012 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 34: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**3	**0.7	-	-	**3	**0.5
VET						
Campus-based VET	50	11.4	32	12.8	82	11.9
Apprentice	30	7.0	*13	*5.1	43	6.3
Trainee	*21	*4.8	*13	*5.1	34	4.9
VET Total	101	23.2	58	23.1	159	23.1
Secondary student	**5	**1.1	**2	**0.6	**6	**0.9
Working						
Working full-time	124	28.3	79	31.4	202	29.4
Working part-time	112	25.7	55	21.8	167	24.3
Working Total	236	54.0	133	53.2	369	53.7
Seeking work or NILFET	91	21.0	58	23.1	149	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 35 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by Indigenous status.

**Table 35: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**3	**0.5	**3	**0.5
VET						
Campus-based VET	-	-	82	12.5	82	11.9
Apprentice	-	-	43	6.6	43	6.3
Trainee	**2	**5.3	32	4.9	34	4.9
VET Total	**2	**5.3	157	24.0	159	23.1
Secondary student	-	-	**6	**1.0	**6	**0.9
Working						
Working full-time	*11	*36.8	191	29.1	202	29.4
Working part-time	**5	**15.8	162	24.7	167	24.3
Working Total	*16	*52.6	353	53.8	369	53.7
Seeking work or NILFET	*13	*42.1	136	20.8	149	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 36 reports the main destinations in 2012 of young people who were working part-time when contacted for the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey by socioeconomic status.

**Table 36: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey part-time workers, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: WORKING PART-TIME SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**2	**1.0	**2	**1.0	-	-	-	-
VET								
Campus-based VET	*18	*10.7	*18	*10.9	*21	*11.2	24	14.2
Apprentice	*8	*4.9	**5	*3.0	*16	*8.6	*14	*8.5
Trainee	**5	**2.9	*8	*5.0	*11	*6.0	*10	*5.7
VET Total	30	18.4	30	18.8	48	25.9	48	28.3
Secondary student	-	-	**5	**3.0	-	-	**2	**0.9
Working								
Working full-time	45	27.2	50	30.7	56	30.2	51	30.2
Working part-time	43	26.2	35	21.8	53	28.4	34	19.8
Working Total	88	53.4	85	52.5	109	58.6	85	50.0
Seeking work or NILFET	45	27.2	40	24.8	29	15.5	35	20.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

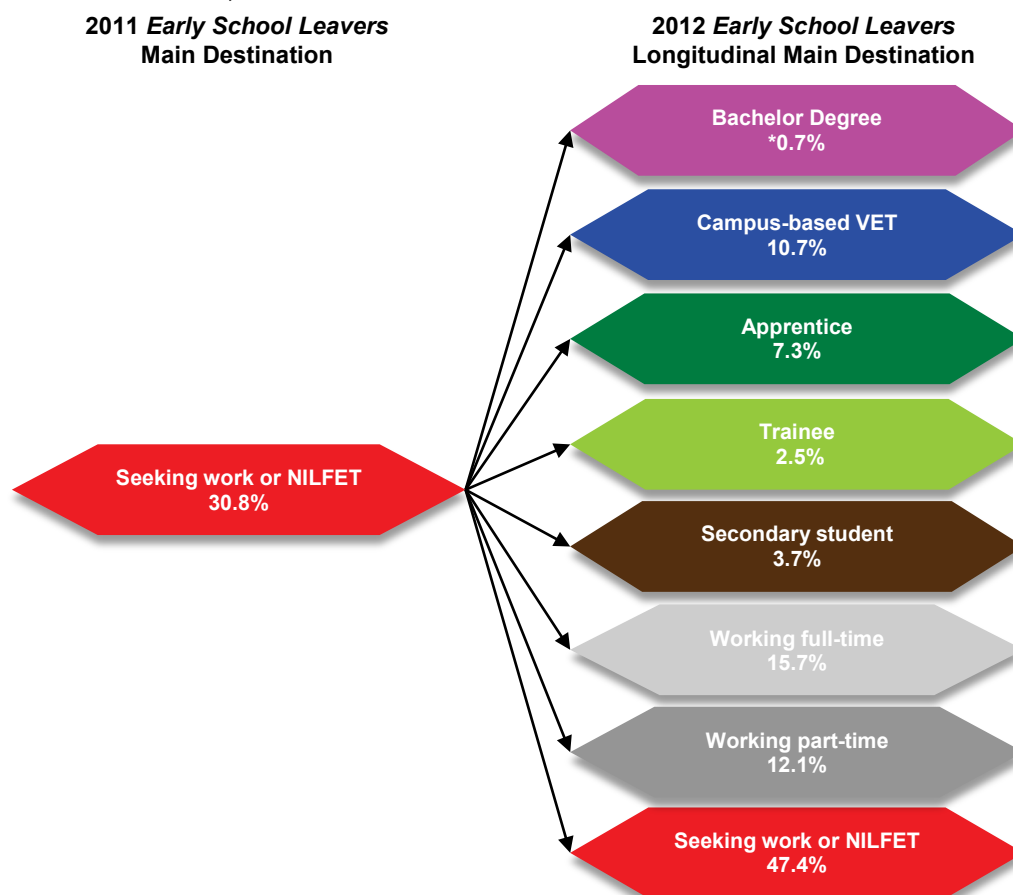


## Seeking work or not in the labour force, education or training

The 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, as presented in Table 6, 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 2012.

**Figure 15: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, Queensland 2012**



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



Table 37 reports the main destinations in 2012 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 37: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by sex, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	**2	**0.2	*8	*1.4	*9	*0.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	68	8.3	80	14.4	148	10.7
Apprentice	85	10.3	*15	*2.7	100	7.3
Trainee	*21	*2.5	*13	*2.4	34	2.5
VET Total	174	21.1	108	19.6	283	20.5
Secondary student	*19	*2.3	32	5.9	51	3.7
Working						
Working full-time	153	18.5	63	11.3	216	15.7
Working part-time	83	10.1	83	15.1	167	12.1
Working Total	237	28.6	146	26.4	383	27.7
Seeking work or NILFET	395	47.8	259	46.8	654	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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 38 compares the main destinations in 2012 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 38: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	*8	*0.8	**2	**0.4	*9	*0.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	106	11.7	42	8.9	148	10.7
Apprentice	66	7.3	34	7.2	100	7.3
Trainee	*15	*1.7	*19	*4.0	34	2.5
VET Total	188	20.7	95	20.1	283	20.5
Secondary student	31	3.4	*21	*4.4	51	3.7
Working						
Working full-time	144	15.8	72	15.3	216	15.7
Working part-time	110	12.1	57	12.1	167	12.1
Working Total	254	27.9	129	27.4	383	27.7
Seeking work or NILFET	429	47.2	224	47.6	654	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.



Table 39 reports the main destinations in 2012 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 39: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by Indigenous status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET INDIGENOUS STATUS					
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	*9	*0.8	*9	*0.7
VET						
Campus-based VET	*15	*11.6	133	10.6	148	10.7
Apprentice	*9	*7.2	91	7.3	100	7.3
Trainee	**6	**4.3	29	2.3	34	2.5
VET Total	30	23.2	252	20.2	283	20.5
Secondary student	**6	**4.3	46	3.7	51	3.7
Working						
Working full-time	*11	*8.7	205	16.4	216	15.7
Working part-time	*11	*8.7	155	12.4	167	12.1
Working Total	*23	*17.4	360	28.8	383	27.7
Seeking work or NILFET	72	55.1	582	46.6	654	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 40 reports the main destinations in 2012 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 40: Main destination of 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey respondents seeking work or NILFET, by socioeconomic status, Queensland 2012**

2012 Main destination	2011ESL MAIN DESTINATION: SEEKING WORK OR NILFET SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS <sup>a</sup>							
	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	-	-	**2	**0.6	**6	**2.0	**2	**0.5
VET								
Campus-based VET	40	10.2	34	10.0	30	10.6	42	11.8
Apprentice	*13	*3.4	25	7.2	32	11.2	30	8.5
Trainee	*15	*3.9	**4	**1.1	*9	*3.3	**6	**1.6
<i>VET Total</i>	68	17.5	62	18.4	72	25.1	78	21.9
Secondary student	*13	*3.4	*11	*3.4	*21	*7.3	**6	**1.6
Working								
Working full-time	47	12.1	55	16.2	44	15.2	70	19.7
Working part-time	40	10.2	*23	*6.7	38	13.2	64	18.2
<i>Working Total</i>	87	22.3	78	22.8	81	28.4	135	37.9
Seeking work or NILFET	222	56.8	186	54.9	106	37.1	135	38.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 the 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

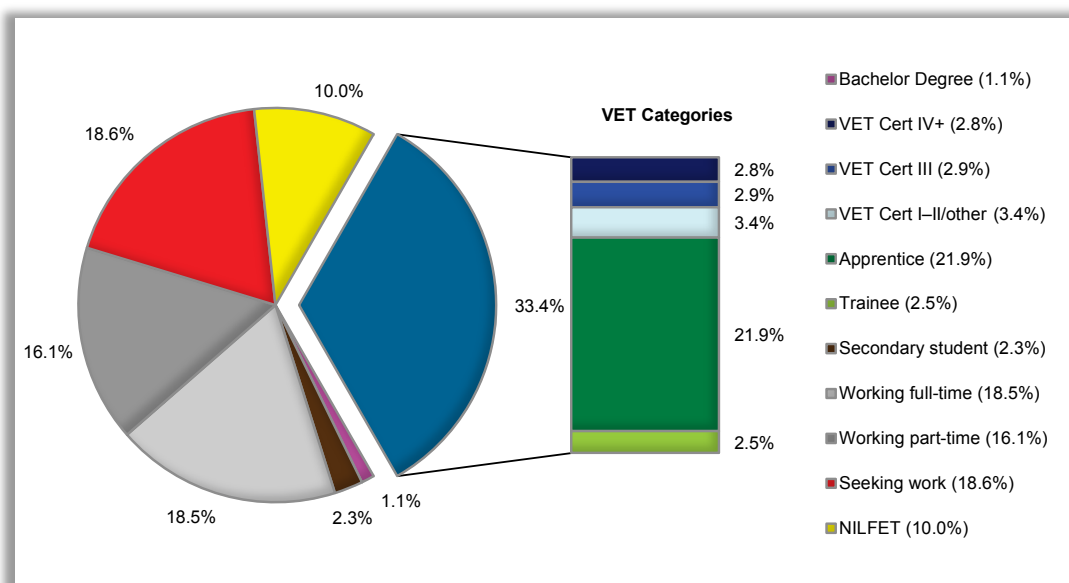
as a subgroup of the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study and have been referred to as short-term school leavers. This section presents a selection of data based on the short-term school leavers subgroup of the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study.

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 937 short-term school leavers from 2010 who participated in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study in 2012.

**Figure 16: Main destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**







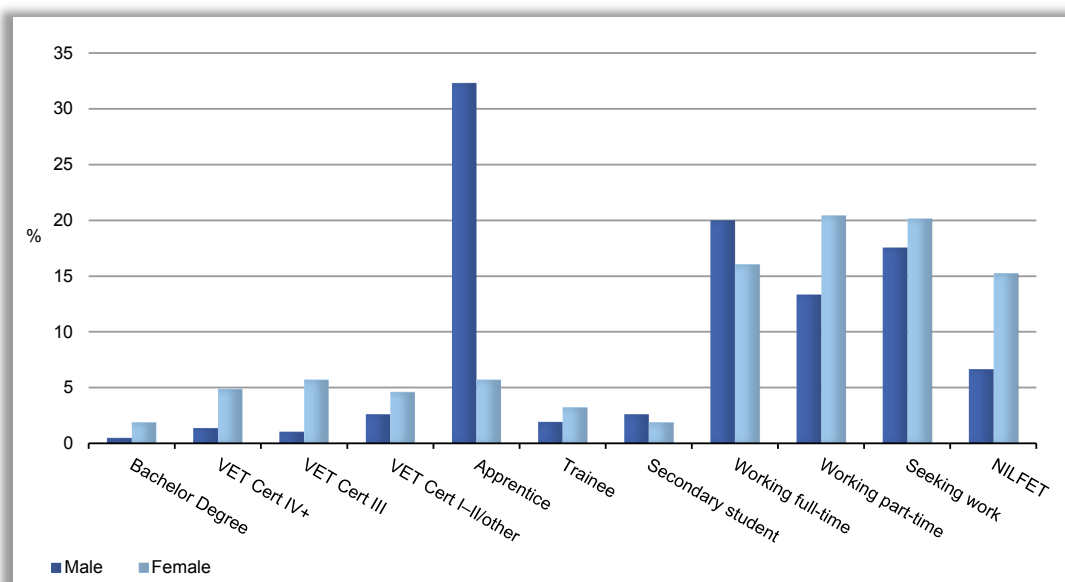
## Destinations by sex

Differences between males and females were evident in the main destinations of short-term school leavers as shown in Table 43 and Figure 17.

**Table 43: Main destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	3	0.5	7	1.9	10	1.1
VET						
VET Cert IV+	8	1.4	18	4.9	26	2.8
VET Cert III	6	1.1	21	5.7	27	2.9
VET Cert I-II/other	15	2.6	17	4.6	32	3.4
Apprentice	184	32.3	21	5.7	205	21.9
Trainee	11	1.9	12	3.3	23	2.5
VET Total	224	39.3	89	24.3	313	33.4
Secondary student	15	2.6	7	1.9	22	2.3
Working						
Working full-time	114	20.0	59	16.1	173	18.5
Working part-time	76	13.3	75	20.4	151	16.1
Working Total	190	33.3	134	36.5	324	34.6
Seeking work	100	17.5	74	20.2	174	18.6
NILFET	38	6.7	56	15.3	94	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 17: Main destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, by sex, Queensland 2012**





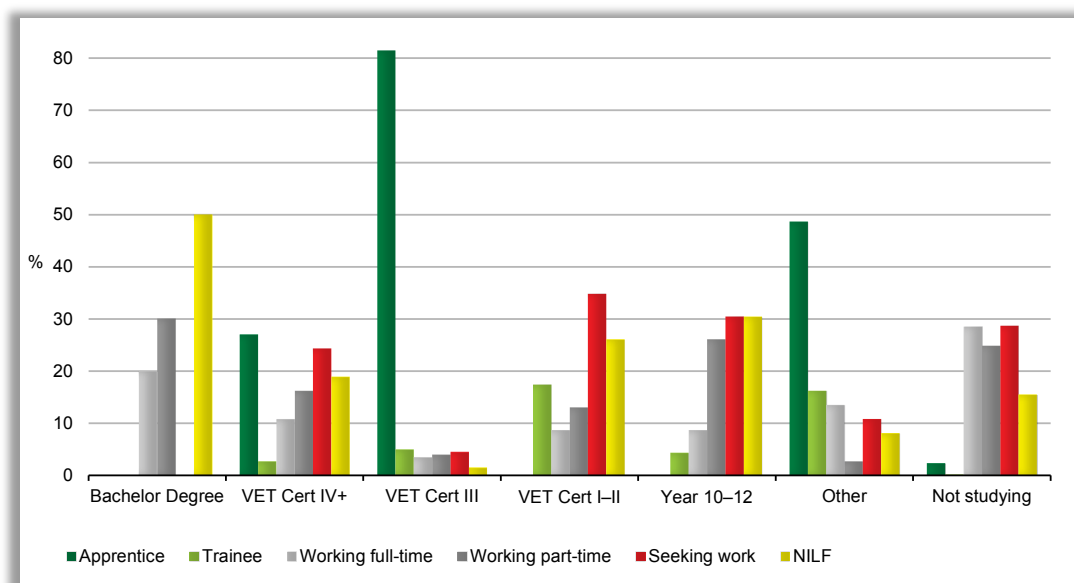
## Education and employment destinations

Table 44 and Figure 18 present the study level and labour market destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010.

**Table 44: Study and labour force destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**

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	27.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	48.6	2.3	21.9
Trainee	0.0	2.7	5.0	17.4	4.3	16.2	0.2	2.5
Working full-time	20.0	10.8	3.5	8.7	8.7	13.5	28.5	20.8
Working part-time	30.0	16.2	4.0	13.0	26.1	2.7	24.9	19.0
Seeking work	0.0	24.3	4.5	34.8	30.4	10.8	28.7	22.5
NILF	50.0	18.9	1.5	26.1	30.4	8.1	15.5	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 18: Study and labour force destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2012**





## Destinations in South East Queensland and Regional Queensland

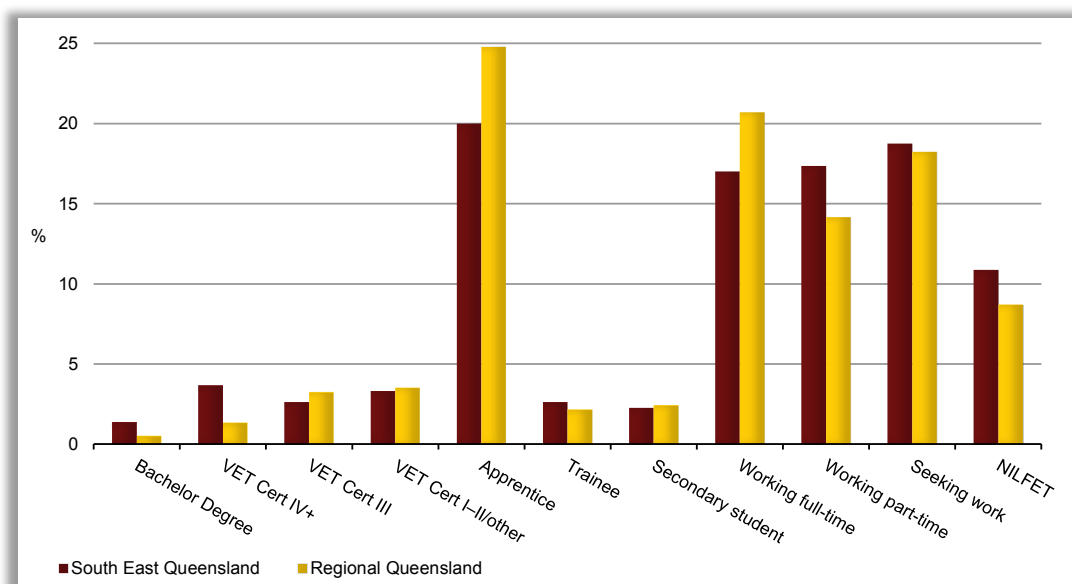
Table 45 and Figure 19 compare the main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010 from South East Queensland with those from Regional Queensland.

**Table 45: Main destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**

Main destination	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND/REGIONAL QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>					
	South East Queensland		Regional Queensland		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	8	1.4	2	0.5	10	1.1
VET						
VET Cert IV+	21	3.7	5	1.4	26	2.8
VET Cert III	15	2.6	12	3.3	27	2.9
VET Cert I–II/other	19	3.3	13	3.5	32	3.4
Apprentice	114	20.0	91	24.8	205	21.9
Trainee	15	2.6	8	2.2	23	2.5
VET Total	184	32.3	129	35.1	313	33.4
Secondary student	13	2.3	9	2.5	22	2.3
Working						
Working full-time	97	17.0	76	20.7	173	18.5
Working part-time	99	17.4	52	14.2	151	16.1
Working Total	196	34.4	128	34.9	324	34.6
Seeking work	107	18.8	67	18.3	174	18.6
NILFET	62	10.9	32	8.7	94	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> South East Queensland/Regional Queensland location based in address of school attended in 2010.

**Figure 19: Main destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, by South East Queensland/Regional Queensland, Queensland 2012**



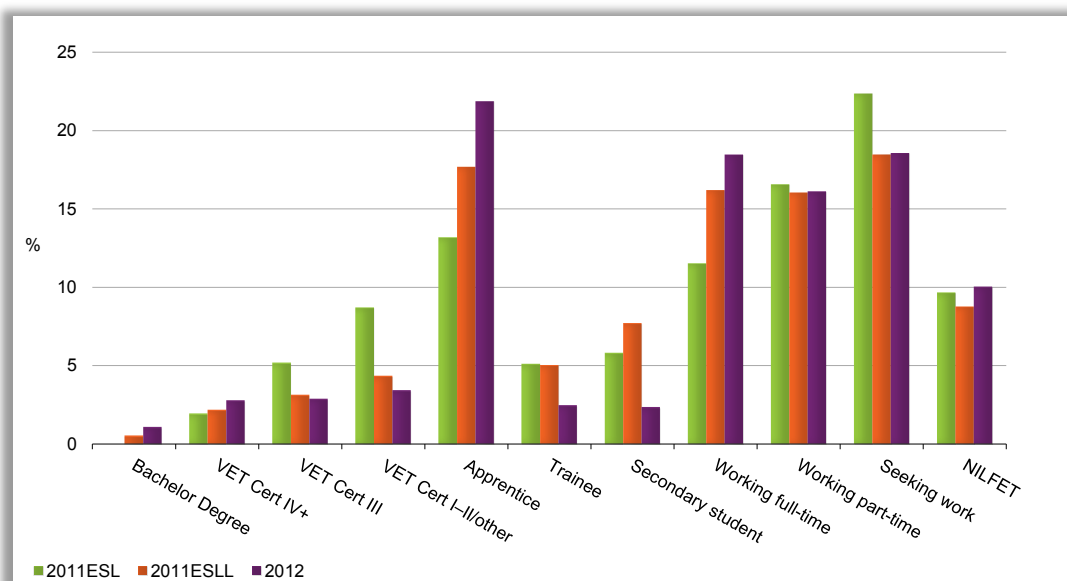


## Main destinations over time

Figure 20 presents a time series across three points in time of the main destinations of short-term school leavers from 2010.

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 from the 2011 *Early School Leavers* survey, 1154 responses from the 2011 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study and 937 responses from the 2012 *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study. Comparisons should be made with caution.

**Figure 20: Main destination of short-term school leavers from 2010, Queensland 2011–2012**





## 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 46 presents the level of study of short-term school leavers from 2010 who were undertaking education or training.

**Table 46: Level of study of short-term school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Level of study	YEAR			
	2011 <sup>ESL</sup>		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
Bachelor Degree	0	0.0	10	3.0
VET				
Advanced Diploma/Diploma <sup>b</sup>	16	2.8	21	6.4
VET Certificate IV	23	4.0	16	4.8
VET Certificate III	224	38.8	200	60.6
VET Certificate II	68	11.8	22	6.7
VET Certificate I	17	2.9	1	0.3
VET Certificate - level not known	46	8.0	19	5.8
<i>VET Total</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>84.5</i>
Secondary student				
Year 12	30	5.2	11	3.3
Year 11	26	4.5	7	2.1
Year 10	28	4.8	5	1.5
<i>Secondary student Total</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Unknown/other study	100	17.3	18	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Includes Associate Degree.



Table 47 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 47: Field of study of short-term school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Field of study	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
Engineering and Related Technologies	101	17.5	102	30.9
Architecture and Building	80	13.8	39	11.8
Management and Commerce	54	9.3	39	11.8
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	66	11.4	35	10.6
Mixed field programs	91	15.7	27	8.2
Society and Culture	23	4.0	18	5.5
Health	17	2.9	11	3.3
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	20	3.5	6	1.8
Education	14	2.4	6	1.8
Information Technology	15	2.6	6	1.8
Creative Arts	11	1.9	3	0.9
Natural and Physical Sciences	3	0.5	0	0.0
Other	83	14.4	38	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 48 presents the types of study providers attended by short-term school leavers from 2010.

**Table 48: Study provider of short-term school leavers from 2010 in education or training, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Study provider	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012 <sup>a</sup>	
	no.	%	no.	%
University	9	1.6	13	3.9
TAFE	281	48.6	150	45.5
Private Training College	165	28.5	82	24.8
Secondary School	0	0.0	5	1.5
Agricultural College	4	0.7	0	0.0
Adult and Community Education provider	16	2.8	15	4.5
Training provided by work	48	8.3	32	9.7
Other	55	9.5	33	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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 49 reports the occupational groups of short-term school leavers from 2010 who were employed. Occupation categories are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations*.

**Table 49: Occupational group of short-term school leavers from 2010 in employment, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Occupation - Sub-Major Group	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012	
	no.	%	no.	%
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	192	24.9	92	15.3
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	58	7.5	80	13.3
Construction Trades Workers	67	8.7	60	10.0
Hospitality Workers	34	4.4	31	5.2
Food Trades Workers	57	7.4	29	4.8
Other Labourers	39	5.1	29	4.8
Construction and Mining Labourers	28	3.6	26	4.3
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	17	2.2	26	4.3
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	40	5.2	26	4.3
Sales Support Workers	43	5.6	21	3.5
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	21	2.7	16	2.7
Food Preparation Assistants	41	5.3	16	2.7
Carers and Aides	10	1.3	15	2.5
Clerical and Office Support Workers	7	0.9	13	2.2
Factory Process Workers	17	2.2	12	2.0
Inquiry Clerks and Receptionists	7	0.9	12	2.0
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	8	1.0	10	1.7
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	16	2.1	7	1.2
Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers	11	1.4	7	1.2
Sports and Personal Service Workers	6	0.8	7	1.2
Storepersons	6	0.8	6	1.0
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	1	0.1	4	0.7
Machine and Stationary Plant Operators	1	0.1	4	0.7
Protective Service Workers	6	0.8	4	0.7
Sales Representatives and Agents	1	0.1	4	0.7
Mobile Plant Operators	4	0.5	3	0.5
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	4	0.5	3	0.5
Other	29	3.8	38	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>100.0</b>



In addition to details of occupation, short-term school leavers from 2010 provided details of the industry in which their employment takes place. Table 50 reports these industry categories, which are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification*, and are presented in Appendix 4.

**Table 50: Industry category of short-term school leavers from 2010 in employment, by year, Queensland 2011 and 2012**

Industry category	YEAR			
	2011ESL		2012	
	no.	%	no.	%
Retail trade	214	27.8	186	30.9
Construction	127	16.5	102	17.0
Accommodation and food service	182	23.6	77	12.8
Manufacturing	49	6.4	44	7.3
Other services	53	6.9	36	6.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	17	2.2	19	3.2
Health care and social assistance	15	1.9	18	3.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29	3.8	15	2.5
Mining	9	1.2	15	2.5
Public administration and safety	10	1.3	15	2.5
Administration and support services	19	2.5	10	1.7
Arts and recreation services	15	1.9	8	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	7	0.9	8	1.3
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0	0.0	7	1.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1	0.1	6	1.0
Information media and telecommunications	6	0.8	5	0.8
Wholesale trade	3	0.4	5	0.8
Financial and insurance services	2	0.3	4	0.7
Education and training	2	0.3	2	0.3
Other	11	1.4	19	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>100.0</b>





## Technical note

### Survey methodology

The 2012 *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 2708 young people who had left school in Queensland in 2010 and who responded to the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study between November and December 2012.

For comparability purposes figures for previous years in this report have been derived using the 2012 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 100 young people were undertaking a Certificate III as their main destination when contacted in 2012. Using the table of standard errors, this estimate of 100 has an SE of approximately 12.

Thus the figure of 100 from Appendix 1 means there is a 95 per cent chance that the number lies between  $(100 - 1.96 \times 12)$  and  $(100 + 1.96 \times 12)$ , i.e. in the range 77 to 123.

### 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 500 persons (from Appendix 1) has a standard error of 21 then the estimate has a relative standard error of 4.2 per cent  $(21 \div 500 \times 100 = 4.2\%)$ . 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 33.2 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 3305 early school leavers from 2010 on the survey frame who agreed in 2011 to be contacted again. Of these 2708 responded to the survey representing a response rate of 81.9 per cent.

A total of 937 responses were received from the 1139 short-term school leavers who agreed to participate in the *Early School Leavers* Longitudinal study in 2012, representing a response rate of 82.3 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, 2012

Size of Estimate (no. of persons)	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
30	7	23.1	16	44
50	9	17.4	33	67
100	12	11.7	77	123
200	15	7.7	170	230
300	18	6.0	265	335
400	20	4.9	361	439
500	21	4.2	458	542
600	22	3.7	556	644
700	23	3.3	654	746
800	24	3.0	753	847
900	24	2.7	852	948
1 000	25	2.5	950	1 050
2 000	28	1.4	1 944	2 056
3 000	30	1.0	2 941	3 059
4 000	32	0.8	3 940	4 060

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

<b>Bachelor Degree<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Bachelor Degree level (including Honours).
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### Education and Training - VET categories

<b>VET Cert IV+<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Certificate IV, Diploma, Advanced Diploma or Associate Degree level (excluding apprentices and trainees).
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<b>VET Cert III<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying at Certificate III level (excluding apprentices and trainees).
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<b>VET Cert I-II/other<sup>a</sup></b>	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.
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<b>Apprentice</b>	Employment-based apprenticeship.
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<b>Trainee</b>	Employment-based traineeship.
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### Education and Training – Secondary studies

<b>Secondary student<sup>a</sup></b>	Studying Years 10, 11 or 12 at a secondary school or other education provider.
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### Employment

<b>Working full-time</b>	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.
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<b>Working part-time</b>	Working part-time or casual (fewer than 35 hours per week) and not in an education or training destination.
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<b>Seeking work</b>	Looking for work and not in an education or training destination.
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### Not in Education, Training or Employment

<b>NILFET</b>	Not in education or training, not working and not seeking work.
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<sup>a</sup> Some respondents are also in the labour market.





## Appendix 3 – Fields of study

Field of Study <sup>a</sup>	Examples
<b>Natural and Physical Sciences</b>	Science, Applied Science, Laboratory Technology, Biomedical Science, Forensic Science
<b>Information Technology</b>	Information Technology, Network Engineering, Software Design, Web Design
<b>Engineering and Related Technologies</b>	Engineering, Automotive Mechanics, Electro Technology, Refrigeration, Aviation, Electrical Apprenticeship
<b>Architecture and Building</b>	Building, Architecture, Carpentry, Interior Design, Regional and Urban Planning, Surveying
<b>Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies</b>	Horticulture, Land Management, Environmental Science, Agricultural Science, Marine Studies
<b>Health</b>	Nursing, Sport Science, Occupational Therapy, Medicine, Pharmacy, Fitness, Physiotherapy
<b>Education</b>	Primary Education, Secondary Education, Learning Management, Early Childhood Education
<b>Management and Commerce</b>	Business, Accounting, Business Management, Commerce, Tourism, Real Estate, Marketing
<b>Society and Culture</b>	Law, Arts, Youth Work, Journalism, Social Science, Psychology, Social Work
<b>Creative Arts</b>	Fine Arts, Visual Arts, Music, Multimedia, Graphic Design, Performing Arts, Photography
<b>Food, Hospitality and Personal Services</b>	Hospitality, Hotel Management, Hairdressing, Kitchen Operations, Commercial Cookery
<b>Mixed Field Programs</b>	Adult Tertiary Preparation, Creative Industries, Vocational Skills Development, Bridging Courses
<b>Double Field of Study</b>	University students undertaking double degrees (e.g. Business/Laws)

<sup>a</sup> Field of study categories based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).



## Appendix 4 – Industry categories

Industry category <sup>a</sup>	Examples of occupations in this industry
<b>Retail Trade</b>	Sales Assistant, Cashier, Storeperson, Retail Trainee, Shelf Filler, Pharmacy Assistant, Console Operator
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>	Waiter, Bartender, Kitchen Hand, Pizza Maker, Apprentice Chef, Fast Food Server, Hotel Receptionist
<b>Construction</b>	Labourer, Apprentice (Carpenter, Tiler, Bricklayer, Painter, Plumber, Plasterer, Roofer), Trades Assistant
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Factory Hand, Apprentice (Joiner, Fitter, Boilermaker, Cabinet Maker), Labourer, Machine Operator
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	Dental Assistant, Personal Carer, Child Care Assistant, Nanny, Medical Receptionist, Nursing Assistant
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	Fruit Picker, Packer, Farm, Station Hand, Nursery Assistant, Market Gardener, Deck Hand
<b>Education and Training</b>	Teacher Aide, Tutor, Swimming Instructor, Music Teacher, Administration Assistant, Sports Coach, Library Assistant
<b>Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services</b>	Apprentice (Electrician, Linesman, Plumber, Refrigeration Mechanic), Garbage Truck Driver
<b>Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services</b>	Sales Trainee, Office Assistant, Trainee Property Manager, Receptionist, Video Store Clerk
<b>Information Media and Telecommunications</b>	Cinema Attendant, Cadet Journalist, Library Assistant, Telecommunications Trainee, Data Entry Clerk
<b>Transport, Postal and Warehousing</b>	Courier, Customs Clerk, Furniture Removalist, Ticket Inspector, Flight Attendant, Mail Sorter, Transport Officer
<b>Financial and Insurance Services</b>	Bank Teller, Administrative Assistant, Accounts Clerk, Loans Processor, Trainee Accountant, Customer Service Operator
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	Warehouse Clerk, Storeperson, Driver, Packer, Factory Hand, Labourer, Cleaner
<b>Public Administration and Safety</b>	Defence Cadet, Administrative Officer, Soldier, Trainee Firefighter, Police Cadet, Locksmith
<b>Administrative and Support Services</b>	Call Centre Operator, Gardener, Trainee Travel Agent, Cleaner, Office Assistant, Telemarketer
<b>Mining</b>	Apprentice (Fitter, Electrician, Boilermaker), Plant Operator, Drillers Assistant, Laboratory Assistant, Office Assistant
<b>Arts and Recreation Services</b>	Fitness Instructor, Theatre Attendant, Netball Umpire, Theme Park Host, Lifeguard, Museum Attendant
<b>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</b>	Laboratory Assistant, Trainee Draftsperson, Software Technician, IT Trainee
<b>Other Services</b>	Apprentice (Mechanic, Panel Beater, Hairdresser), Parking Attendant, Trainee Beautician, Photo Lab Assistant

<sup>a</sup> Industry categories based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).



## Appendix 5 – Occupational groups

Occupation – Major Groups <sup>a</sup>	Examples of occupations in this group
<b>Managers</b>	Chief Executive, Crop Farmer, ICT Project Manager, Hotel Manager, School Principal, Production Manager, Retail Manager
<b>Professionals</b>	Journalist, Accountant, Librarian, Civil Engineer, Zoologist, Teacher, Surgeon, Registered Nurse, Web Developer, Solicitor, Architect
<b>Technicians and Trades Workers</b>	Motor mechanic, Fitter and Turner, Carpenter, Plumber, Electrician, Chef, Greenkeeper, Hairdresser, Butcher, Web Administrator
<b>Community and Personal Service Workers</b>	Enrolled Nurse, Child Care Worker, Hospital Orderly, Barista, Waiter, Police Officer, Flight Attendant, Lifeguard, Beauty Therapist
<b>Clerical and Administrative Workers</b>	Receptionist, Bank Worker, Secretary, Courier, Sales Clerk, Data Entry Operator, Personal Assistant, Conveyancer, Customs Officer
<b>Sales Workers</b>	Sales Assistant, Model, Telemarketer, Transport Conductor, Real Estate Agent, Checkout Operator, Service Station Attendant
<b>Machinery Operators and Drivers</b>	Miner, Truck Driver, Storeperson, Forklift Driver, Backhoe Operator, Aircraft Baggage Handler, Chauffeur, Concrete Pump Operator
<b>Labourers</b>	Cleaner, Fencer, Meat Packer, Deck Hand, Trolley Collector, Fast Food Cook, Livestock Farm Worker, Shelf Filler, Deck Hand

<sup>a</sup> Occupational groups based on the Australian and New Zealand Classification of Occupations (ABS cat. no. 1220.0)



## Appendix 6 – Statistical Area Level 4 – Queensland, ABS, 2011

