



The nextstep Survey 2006

on the destinations
of Year 12 completers
in Queensland

Regional Report

Mackay Region



***Next Step* report 2006**

on the

**destinations of
Year 12 completers
in the region of**

Mackay

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CPCSE	Certificate of Post-Compulsory School Education
ETRF	Education and Training Reforms for the Future
FP	Field Position
FT	Full-time
LBOTE	Language Background Other Than English (this term is now used nationally in preference to NESB)
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
N	Number of records
NILF	Not In the Labour Force
OESR	Office of Economic and Statistical Research
OGS	Office of the Government Statistician
OP	Overall Position (indicator of academic performance ranking used for university entrance)
PT	Part-time
QCE	Queensland Certificate of Education
QSA	Queensland Studies Authority
SAT	School-based apprenticeship and traineeship
SD	Statistical division
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SES	Socio-economic status
SSD	Statistical sub-division
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
VET	Vocational Education and Training

Introduction

Aims of the project

The objectives of the survey were to collect information on the post-school destinations of Year 12 students in Queensland in order to assist:

- a) Parents and the wider public to know the achievements of students and to appreciate the range of options available to students
- b) Schools to review and plan their services for students, especially in the senior years of schooling
- c) School systems to review their education policies as they affect the transition from school to further study and employment
- d) Training bodies, universities, business and industry, local government and regional planners to plan their services.

Methodology

The *Next Step* Destination Survey 2006 was conducted by the Office of the Government Statistician (OGS) on behalf of the Department of Education and the Arts, in accordance with the privacy provisions of the *Statistical Returns Act 1896*.

The survey targeted students who completed Year 12 in Queensland in 2005, including students at Government schools, non-Government schools and TAFE secondary colleges. The targeted respondents were identified by means of a survey frame (or list) provided to the OGS by the Queensland Studies Authority (QSA). This list contained details for 40 004 in-scope respondents.

The survey was conducted between 27 March and 8 May 2006, approximately six months after the young people left school. Responses were predominantly collected via computer aided telephone interview (CATI) with paper-based surveys collected from a small number of students for whom telephone details were not available.

A total of 30 989 completed surveys were received. Of those, 1 111 were completed by returned mail and 29 878 by CATI.

Regional reports are based on statistical divisions used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The response rate for this region – Mackay – was 79.9 per cent.

Please note that some survey participants did not provide information for particular survey questions. As a result, the number of responses shown in some tables may not reflect the totals reported for the main destinations appearing in Table 2.

Students were allocated to this region on the basis of the location of the school they attended in 2005. These data are shown in the Appendix (Table A1).

Main Findings – Mackay

Destinations

Over nine in ten (94.8 per cent) Year 12 completers in this region were studying or in paid employment. (Figure 1)

Nearly seven in ten (69.3 per cent) continued in some recognised form of education and training in the year after they left school. (Figure 1)

Nearly three in ten were undertaking a university degree (28.4 per cent). (Figure 1)

Four in ten (41.0 per cent) were studying vocational education and training (VET). (Figure 1)

Over a third of the campus-based VET students were studying at Certificate IV level or higher (3.4 per cent of Year 12 completers overall). (Figure 1)

Over one in three (31.3 per cent) were undertaking employment-based training, either as an apprentice (17.3 per cent) or trainee (14.0 per cent). (Figure 1)

In addition to the above study destinations, a further 7.3 per cent of respondents from this region deferred a tertiary offer in 2006 (deferrers are shown in Figure 1 in their actual current destination and in Figure 3 as deferrers).

Three in ten (30.7 per cent) did not enter post-school education or training and were either employed (25.5 per cent), looking for work (4.0 per cent) or neither working, seeking work or studying (1.2 per cent). (Figure 1)

Learning: education and training destinations

Amongst the 69.3 per cent of Year 12 completers continuing in some form of education or training the most common fields of study were Engineering and Related Technologies, Management and Commerce (e.g. Business, Tourism) and Health. (Table 4)

Central Queensland Institute of TAFE, Central Queensland University and James Cook University were the three tertiary institutions most commonly entered by Year 12 completers, accounting for over one-half of Year 12 completers (55.4 per cent) in post-school education and training destinations. (Table 5)

Earning: employment destinations

Of those young people working, nearly a third were in part-time employment (32.5 per cent), while 23.3 per cent were in full-time employment, 23.7 per cent were apprentices and 20.5 per cent were trainees. (Table 6)

Over one-half of all Year 12 completers in employment (52.8 per cent) were working in just three occupational groups — Sales Assistants, Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries and Food Handlers. Sales Assistants was the most common occupational group (26.8 per cent) with the next most common being Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries (15.2 per cent) followed by Food Handlers (10.8 per cent). (Table 7)

Not learning or earning

The survey identified 4.0 per cent of Year 12 graduates who were seeking work. (Figure 1)

Less than one in every fifty Year 12 graduates were neither in a study destination nor seeking work (1.2 per cent). This group includes those with a disability or health condition, travelling or waiting for their course to commence. (Figure 1)

The key reasons given for not continuing in study were that young people wanted a break from study (for example to travel), or were not interested in further study. (Table 9)

The next most common group of reasons for not studying relate to economic and financial considerations. Many Year 12 graduates cited work commitments for not studying or were working in order to finance future study and some were concerned with the cost of studying. Some did not feel ready for any more study. (Table 9)

A third group of reasons were related to accessibility to study, reflecting concerns about family commitments, disabilities and perceived academic barriers. (Table 9)

Different people, different pathways

The survey found different patterns for different groups of young people.

Sex

There were significant differences in the destinations of males and females. In particular:

Females were more likely to enter a university degree course (33.3 per cent compared to 22.0 per cent of males), and almost twice as likely to enrol in campus-based (i.e. not apprenticeships or traineeships) VET programs (12.3 per cent compared to 6.3 per cent of males). (Table 2)

Males were more than twice as likely to enter VET programs as university (50.0 per cent for VET compared to 22.0 per cent for university). Females were just as likely to enter university as VET programs (33.3 per cent for university compared to 33.9 per cent for VET). (Table 2)

Males were nine times more likely than females to enter an apprenticeship (34.5 per cent compared to 3.8 per cent), while females were almost twice as likely as males to commence a traineeship (17.8 per cent compared to 9.2 per cent). (Table 2)

Females were more than three times as likely as males to study in the field of Management and Commerce, Education, Health and Food, Hospitality and Personal Services. They were twice as likely to study in the fields of Natural and Physical Sciences, Creative Arts and Society and Culture. (Table 4)

Males were more than 20 times as likely as females to enrol in Engineering and Related Technologies courses, and almost eight times as likely as females to enrol in Architecture and Building. They were twice as likely as females to enrol in Information Technology and Mixed Field Programs. (Table 4)

Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies was the only field in which there were similar enrolment rates for males and females. (Table 4)

Females were more likely than males to be working in part-time jobs (40.1 per cent compared to 24.1 per cent), and more likely to be working in full-time jobs (26.5 per cent compared to 19.7 per cent). (Table 6)

Students of VET in schools

The survey found a link between VET studies at school and destinations after school.

Almost four in ten of Year 12 graduates in this region left school with a VET qualification (38.6 per cent), while 4.4 per cent were school-based apprentices or trainees (SATs). (Table 11)

Those with a VET qualification were less likely to enrol in a university degree course than others (14.8 per cent compared to 36.9 per cent). However, they had higher rates of transition to employment-based training (44.0 per cent compared to 23.3 per cent). They were just as likely to enter employment with no further education and training (25.0 per cent compared to 25.8 per cent). (Table 11)

School-based apprentices and trainees were much more likely to undertake apprenticeships and traineeships after school than other Year 12 completers (57.1 per cent compared to 30.1 per cent). (Table 11)

Indigenous

Indigenous Year 12 completers were less likely than their non-Indigenous peers to enrol at university (9.4 per cent compared to 29.3 per cent). Nonetheless, five Indigenous young people who completed the survey commenced university studies in 2006. (Table 12)

Indigenous students were just as likely to be an apprentice or trainee (32.1 per cent compared to 31.3 per cent) and more likely to have a main destination of working (34.0 per cent compared to 25.1 per cent). (Table 12)

Indigenous Year 12 completers were also more likely to be seeking work than their non-Indigenous peers (15.1 per cent compared to 3.5 per cent). (Table 12)

Socio-economic status

Transition to post-school education and training was lowest (63.2 per cent) for the lowest socio-economic status (SES) quartile but similar across the other three SES quartiles (71.9 per cent, 71.7 per cent and 70.6 per cent for the second lowest, second highest and highest SES quartiles respectively). (Table 13)

The proportion of students who entered employment-based training increased as socio-economic status declined (32.7 per cent for the lowest SES quartile compared to 25.5 per cent for the highest SES quartile). (Table 13)

Comparisons

Year 12 completers in Mackay generally had similar post-schooling destinations to all non-metropolitan Year 12 completers, although Mackay Year 12 completers were more likely to enter apprenticeships and traineeships than all non-metropolitan Year 12 completers and less likely to be working part-time. (Figure 2)

Year 12 completers in Mackay were less likely to enter university or campus-based VET programs than Year 12 completers in Queensland generally, but more likely to enter apprenticeships and traineeships than statewide. (Figure 2)

Year 12 completers not in education or training in Mackay were more likely to be working full-time than non-metropolitan Year 12 completers or statewide, and less likely to be seeking work. (Figure 5)

The occupational destinations of Year 12 completers in Mackay resemble those of Year 12 completers statewide. However, there were fewer Sales Assistants and Food Handlers, and more Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries, Electrical and Electronics Trades and Automotive Workers than statewide. (Table 7)

The industry categories of Year 12 completers in Mackay resemble those of Year 12 completers statewide, although there was less concentration in the retail and hospitality trades and more concentration in Mining than statewide. (Table 8)

The main reasons given for not studying by Mackay Year 12 completers resemble those of non-metropolitan and statewide respondents, although lack of interest in further study is more common in Mackay, and fewer Year 12 completers in Mackay wanted a break from study (for example to travel) than statewide. (Table 10)

Comparisons between the 2005 and 2006 destinations reveal a broadly similar pattern, although the proportions entering full-time jobs and seeking work have declined and the proportions entering University, apprenticeships and traineeships have increased. (Figure 4)

More information on the survey is available at www.education.qld.gov.au/nextstep

Main destinations

All respondents were categorised into their main destination, as Outlined in Table 1. Tertiary students are assigned to the study categories regardless of their labour force status (i.e. they may also be working or even looking for work).

Table 1 Main Destination Categorisations, Next Step 2006

<i>Higher Education</i>	
University (degree)*	Respondents studying at degree level.
<i>VET categories</i>	
VET Cert IV+*	Respondents studying Certificate IV, Diploma or Advanced Diploma (excluding apprentices and trainees).
VET Cert III*	Respondents studying Certificate III (excluding apprentices and trainees).
VET Cert I-II/other*	Respondents studying Certificate I or II (excluding apprentices and trainees). This category also includes respondents in an "unspecified" VET certificate, or in other basic courses (e.g. Year 12, bridging course, etc.) and with an unknown course level.
Apprentice	Working and in employment-based apprenticeship.
Trainee	Working and in employment-based traineeship.
<i>No further education and training</i>	
Working full-time [~]	Working full-time (35 hours or more per week) and not in a study or training destination. This includes people with part-time or casual jobs that total 35 hours or more.
Working part-time [~]	Working part-time or casual (fewer than 35 hours per week) and not in a study or training destination.
Seeking work	Looking for work and not in a study or training destination
Not studying and not in the labour force	Not in study or training, not working and not looking for work.

*Some respondents are also in the labour market

[~]ABS Classification

Figure 1 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2006

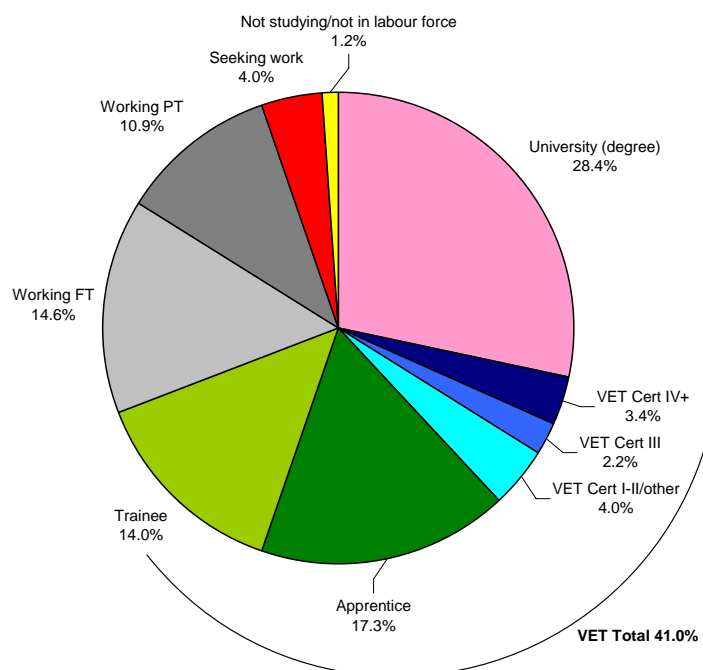


Table 2 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by sex, Mackay, 2006

Destination	Males		Females		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	108	22.0	209	33.3	317	28.4
VET Cert IV+	11	2.2	27	4.3	38	3.4
VET Cert III	2	0.4	23	3.7	25	2.2
VET Cert I-II/other	18	3.7	27	4.3	45	4.0
Apprentice	169	34.5	24	3.8	193	17.3
Trainee	45	9.2	112	17.8	157	14.0
<i>(Total VET)</i>	<i>(245)</i>	<i>(50.0)</i>	<i>(213)</i>	<i>(33.9)</i>	<i>(458)</i>	<i>(41.0)</i>
Working full-time	68	13.9	95	15.1	163	14.6
Working part-time	44	9.0	78	12.4	122	10.9
Seeking work	22	4.5	23	3.7	45	4.0
Not studying/ not in the labour force	3	0.6	10	1.6	13	1.2
Total	490	100.0	628	100.0	1 118	100.0

Figure 2 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, All non-metropolitan and Queensland, 2006

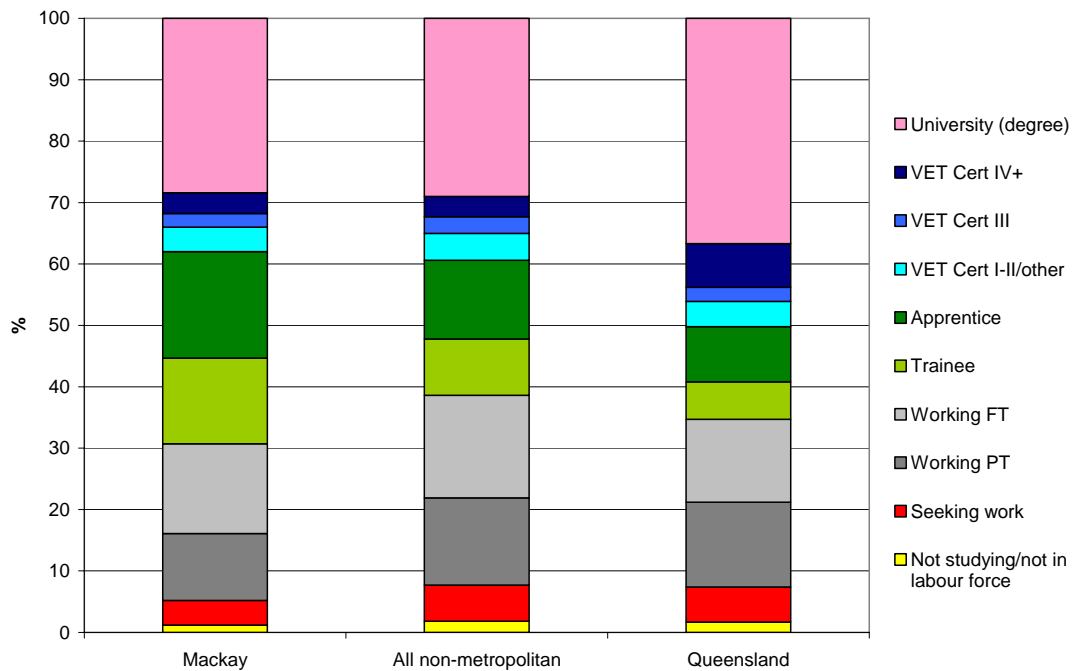


Table 3 Study and labour force destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2006

		<i>Uni Degree</i>	<i>VET Cert IV+</i>	<i>VET Cert III</i>	<i>VET Cert I-II</i>	<i>Study other/ unspecified</i>	<i>Not studying</i>	<i>Total</i>
Working full-time	<i>no.</i>	14	9	6	0	3	163	195
	<i>%</i>	4.4	14.8	3.4	0.0	1.8	47.5	17.4
Working part-time	<i>no.</i>	105	17	8	8	12	122	272
	<i>%</i>	33.1	27.9	4.6	15.4	7.0	35.6	24.3
Apprentice	<i>no.</i>	5	17	76	6	94	0	198
	<i>%</i>	1.6	27.9	43.7	11.5	55.0	0.0	17.7
Trainee	<i>no.</i>	14	6	73	32	46	0	171
	<i>%</i>	4.4	9.8	42.0	61.5	26.9	0.0	15.3
Seeking work	<i>no.</i>	66	6	7	3	4	45	131
	<i>%</i>	20.8	9.8	4.0	5.8	2.3	13.1	11.7
Not working/not seeking work	<i>no.</i>	113	6	4	3	12	13	151
	<i>%</i>	35.6	9.8	2.3	5.8	7.0	3.8	13.5
Total	<i>no.</i>	317	61	174	52	171	343	1 118
	<i>%</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 3 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, with deferrals identified, Mackay, 2006

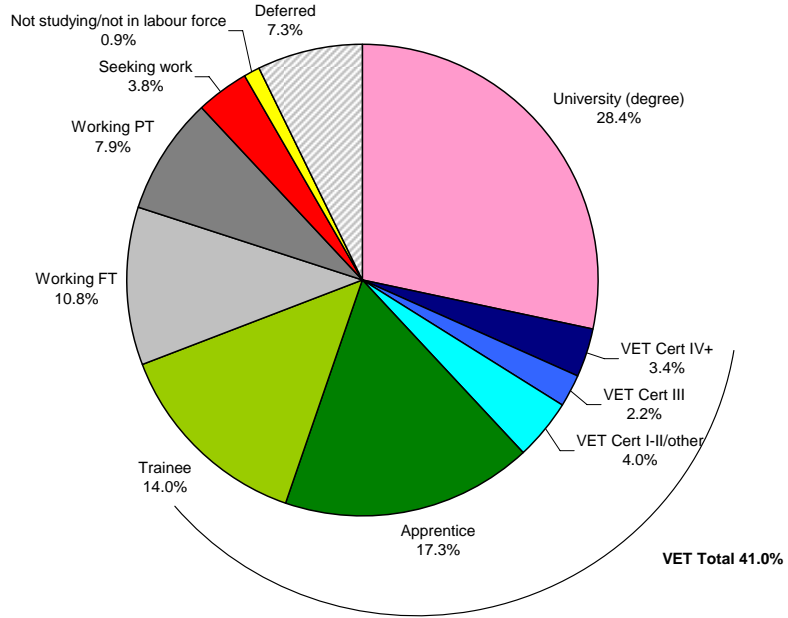


Figure 4 Comparison of main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2005 and 2006

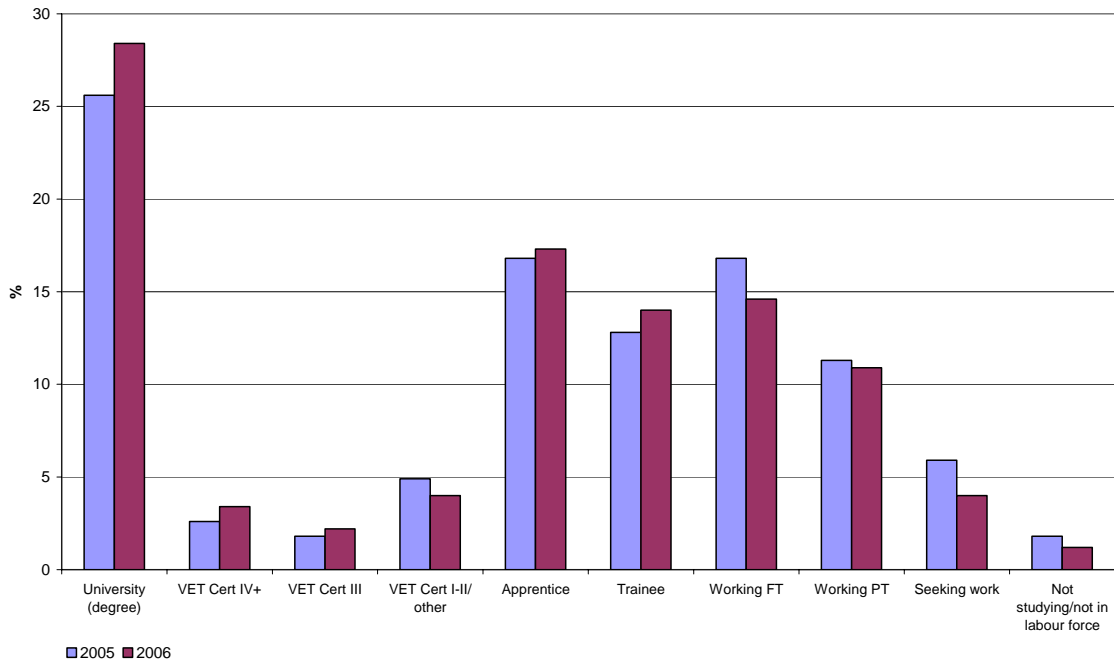


Table 4 Post-school field of study of Year 12 completers, by sex, Mackay, 2006

<i>Post-School Field of Study</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%
Engineering & Related Technologies	51.3	2.3	22.3
Management & Commerce	7.3	23.1	16.6
Health	5.1	16.8	12.0
Society & Culture	5.9	12.2	9.6
Food, Hospitality & Personal Services	2.9	10.9	7.6
Creative Arts	4.4	9.4	7.3
Education	2.6	10.4	7.2
Natural & Physical Sciences	3.7	9.1	6.9
Architecture & Building	8.4	1.0	4.0
Information Technology	4.0	2.0	2.8
Mixed Field Programs	2.9	1.3	1.9
Agriculture, Environmental & Related Studies	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Field of study categories are based on the ABS classification in ABS Education and Work Catalogue 6227.0.

Table 5 Post-school institutions of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2006

<i>Institution</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Central Queensland Institute of TAFE	219	29.9
Central Queensland University	101	13.8
James Cook University	86	11.7
The University of Queensland	51	7.0
Queensland University of Technology	33	4.5
Barrier Reef Institute of TAFE	33	4.5
Griffith University	22	3.0
Southbank Institute of TAFE	12	1.6
University of Southern Queensland	7	1.0
Brisbane North Institute of TAFE	3	0.4
University of the Sunshine Coast	3	0.4
Southern Queensland Institute of TAFE	3	0.4
Australian College of Natural Medicine	3	0.4
Moreton Institute of TAFE	2	0.3
Gold Coast Institute of TAFE	2	0.3
Logan Institute of TAFE	2	0.3
Tropical North Institute of TAFE	1	0.1
Bond University	1	0.1
Qantm College	1	0.1
Wide Bay Institute of TAFE	1	0.1
Private Training Colleges	31	4.2
Other Queensland TAFEs	7	1.0
Interstate Universities	13	1.8
Other/unknown	96	13.1
Total	733	100.0

Table 6 Work destinations of all Year 12 completers in employment, by sex, Mackay, 2006

<i>Employment Destination</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Working full-time	78	19.7	117	26.5	195	23.3
Working part-time	95	24.1	177	40.1	272	32.5
Apprentice	173	43.8	25	5.7	198	23.7
Trainee	49	12.4	122	27.7	171	20.5
Total	395	100.0	441	100.0	836	100.0

Note: Based on all Year 12 completers in some form of employment including those with a 'main destination' of study.

Figure 5 Employment destinations of Year 12 completers not in education or training, Mackay, All Non-metropolitan and Queensland, 2006

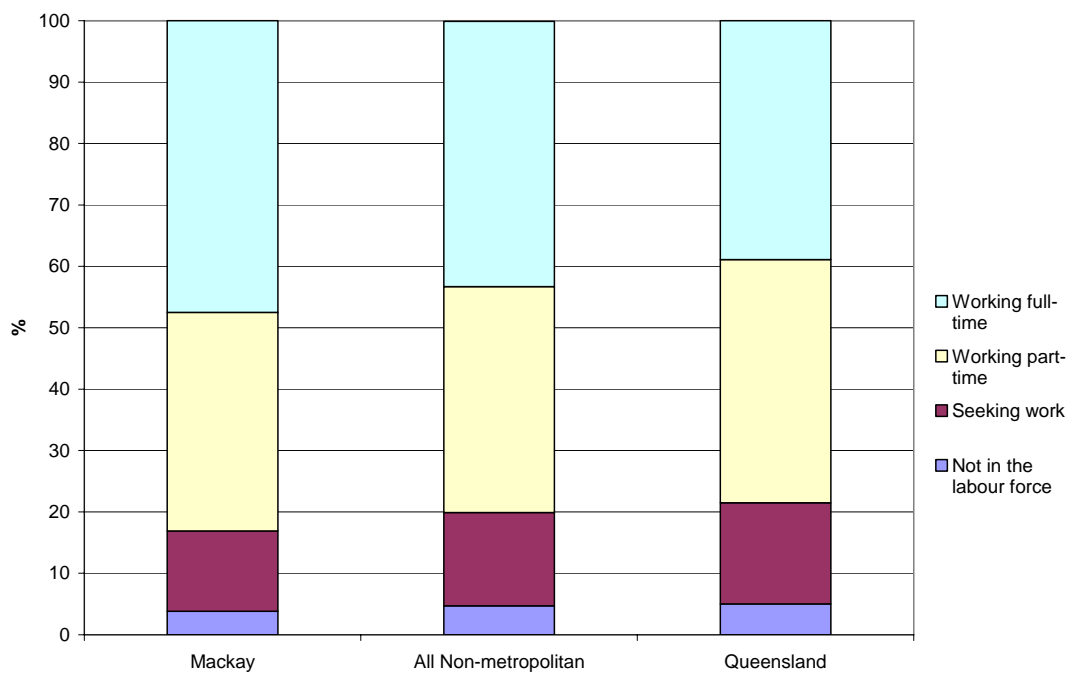


Table 7 Occupational groups of all Year 12 completers in employment, Mackay and Queensland, 2006

<i>Occupational Groups</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Qld %</i>
Sales Assistants	224	26.8	35.6
Food Handlers	90	10.8	14.4
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	127	15.2	9.7
Waiters	39	4.7	6.5
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	40	4.8	4.6
Labourers	30	3.6	3.9
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	35	4.2	3.2
Child Care & Education-Related Workers	20	2.4	3.1
Electrical & Electronics Trades	58	6.9	2.9
Automotive Workers	57	6.8	2.6
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	9	1.1	2.3
Storepersons	12	1.4	2.1
Factory & Machine Workers	14	1.7	1.5
Marketing & Sales Representatives	4	0.5	1.3
Other	77	9.2	6.4
Total	836	100.0	100.0

Note: Occupational groups based on those used by the Commonwealth Dept of Employment and Workplace Relations.

Table 8 Industry categories of all Year 12 completers in employment, Mackay and Queensland, 2006

<i>Industry Category</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Qld %</i>
Retail Trade	238	28.5	36.6
Accom, cafes, restaurants (hospitality)	147	17.6	23.3
Construction	61	7.3	7.2
Manufacturing	30	3.6	3.7
Health & Community Services	30	3.6	3.3
Education	18	2.2	3.1
Transport & Storage	31	3.7	2.8
Personal & Other Services	36	4.3	2.8
Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	17	2.0	2.6
Property & Business Services	28	3.4	2.6
Government Admin & Defence	34	4.1	2.5
Electricity Gas & Water Supply	33	4.0	2.2
Cultural & Recreation Services	13	1.6	2.0
Finance & Insurance	17	2.0	1.4
Communication Services	9	1.1	1.3
Wholesale Trade	12	1.4	1.2
Mining	77	9.2	0.9
Other	4	0.5	0.3
Total	835	100.0	100.0

Table 9 Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, by sex, Mackay, 2006

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
I want a break from study (e.g. travel)	26.3	27.2	26.8
I am not interested in further study	25.5	20.9	22.7
I am working to finance further study	8.0	11.2	9.9
My work commitments	6.6	8.3	7.6
I am not ready for more study at the moment	4.4	6.8	5.8
I am working to qualify for independent Youth Allowance	4.4	4.9	4.7
I am looking for an apprenticeship or traineeship	10.9	0.0	4.4
The course fees and other costs are a barrier	1.5	4.4	3.2
I am waiting for a course or training to begin	1.5	2.4	2.0
My family commitments	0.0	2.9	1.7
I am undecided and considering my options	1.5	1.9	1.7
I don't meet the entry criteria for the program I want to do	0.7	1.5	1.2
Because of disability	2.2	0.0	0.9
Other	6.6	7.8	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10 Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, Mackay, All non-metropolitan and Queensland, 2006

	Mackay	All non-metro	Qld
	%	%	%
I want a break from study (e.g. travel)	26.8	28.3	32.5
I am not interested in further study	22.7	20.0	17.1
I am working to finance further study	9.9	9.4	8.7
I am not ready for more study at the moment	5.8	7.5	7.5
My work commitments	7.6	7.3	6.6
The course fees and other costs are a barrier	3.2	3.6	4.2
I am waiting for a course or training to begin	2.0	3.0	4.0
I don't meet the entry criteria for the program I want to do	1.2	2.1	2.6
I am undecided and considering my options	1.7	1.9	2.5
I am looking for an apprenticeship or traineeship	4.4	2.2	2.4
I am working to qualify for independent Youth Allowance	4.7	4.2	2.4
My family commitments	1.7	2.6	2.2
Because of disability	0.9	1.9	2.0
Other	7.3	5.9	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by Year 12 strand (VET and non-VET) and school-based apprentices, Mackay, 2006

		<i>VET Qualification</i>		<i>School-based apprentice or trainee (SAT)</i>	
		<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>
University (degree)	<i>no.</i>	253	64	309	8
	%	36.9	14.8	28.9	16.3
VET Certificate IV+	<i>no.</i>	24	14	35	3
	%	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.1
VET Certificate III	<i>no.</i>	15	10	25	0
	%	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.0
VET Certificate I-II/other	<i>no.</i>	28	17	45	0
	%	4.1	3.9	4.2	0.0
Apprentice	<i>no.</i>	85	108	180	13
	%	12.4	25.0	16.8	26.5
Trainee	<i>no.</i>	75	82	142	15
	%	10.9	19.0	13.3	30.6
<i>(Total VET)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>(227)</i>	<i>(231)</i>	<i>(427)</i>	<i>(31)</i>
	%	<i>(33.1)</i>	<i>(53.5)</i>	<i>(39.9)</i>	<i>(63.3)</i>
Working Full-time	<i>no.</i>	102	61	156	7
	%	14.9	14.1	14.6	14.3
Working Part-time	<i>no.</i>	75	47	120	2
	%	10.9	10.9	11.2	4.1
Seeking work	<i>no.</i>	23	22	44	1
	%	3.4	5.1	4.1	2.0
Not studying/not in labour force	<i>no.</i>	6	7	13	0
	%	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.0
Total	<i>no.</i>	686	432	1 069	49
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by Indigenous Status, Mackay, 2006

		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>
University (degree)	<i>no.</i>	312	5
	%	29.3	9.4
VET Certificate IV+	<i>no.</i>	38	0
	%	3.6	0.0
VET Certificate III	<i>no.</i>	25	0
	%	2.3	0.0
VET Certificate I-II/other	<i>no.</i>	42	3
	%	3.9	5.7
Apprentice	<i>no.</i>	185	8
	%	17.4	15.1
Trainee	<i>no.</i>	148	9
	%	13.9	17.0
<i>(Total VET)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>(438)</i>	<i>(20)</i>
	%	<i>(41.1)</i>	<i>(37.7)</i>
Working Full-time	<i>no.</i>	152	11
	%	14.3	20.8
Working Part-time	<i>no.</i>	115	7
	%	10.8	13.2
Seeking work	<i>no.</i>	37	8
	%	3.5	15.1
Not studying/not in labour force	<i>no.</i>	11	2
	%	1.0	3.8
Total	<i>no.</i>	1 065	53
	%	100.0	100.0

Table 13 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by socio-economic status, Mackay, 2006

		Lowest SES quartile	Second lowest SES quartile	Second highest SES quartile	Highest SES quartile
University (degree)	<i>no.</i>	72	142	83	19
	<i>%</i>	22.4	28.3	34.0	37.3
VET Certificate IV+	<i>no.</i>	6	20	10	2
	<i>%</i>	1.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
VET Certificate III	<i>no.</i>	9	13	3	0
	<i>%</i>	2.8	2.6	1.2	0.0
VET Certificate I-II/other	<i>no.</i>	11	18	14	2
	<i>%</i>	3.4	3.6	5.7	3.9
Apprentice	<i>no.</i>	59	96	32	6
	<i>%</i>	18.4	19.2	13.1	11.8
Trainee	<i>no.</i>	46	71	33	7
	<i>%</i>	14.3	14.2	13.5	13.7
<i>(Total VET)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>(131)</i>	<i>(218)</i>	<i>(92)</i>	<i>(17)</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>(40.8)</i>	<i>(43.5)</i>	<i>(37.7)</i>	<i>(33.3)</i>
Working Full-time	<i>no.</i>	54	68	35	6
	<i>%</i>	16.8	13.6	14.3	11.8
Working Part-time	<i>no.</i>	45	48	23	6
	<i>%</i>	14.0	9.6	9.4	11.8
Seeking work	<i>no.</i>	14	19	9	3
	<i>%</i>	4.4	3.8	3.7	5.9
Not studying/not in labour force	<i>no.</i>	5	6	2	0
	<i>%</i>	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.0
Total	<i>no.</i>	321	501	244	51
	<i>%</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Socio-economic status based on the respondent's residential address.

Appendix

Table A1 Mackay schools with Year 12 completers in 2005

Bowen State High School
Calen District State College
Clermont State High School
Collinsville State High School
Dysart State High School
Glenden State School
Holy Spirit College
Mackay Christian College
Mackay District Special School
Mackay North State High School
Mackay State High School
Middlemount Community School
Mirani State High School
Moranbah State High School
Pioneer State High School
Proserpine State High School
Sarina State High School
St Patrick's Senior College, Mackay
Whitsunday Anglican School

Figure A1A Queensland Statistical Divisions, ABS, 2005

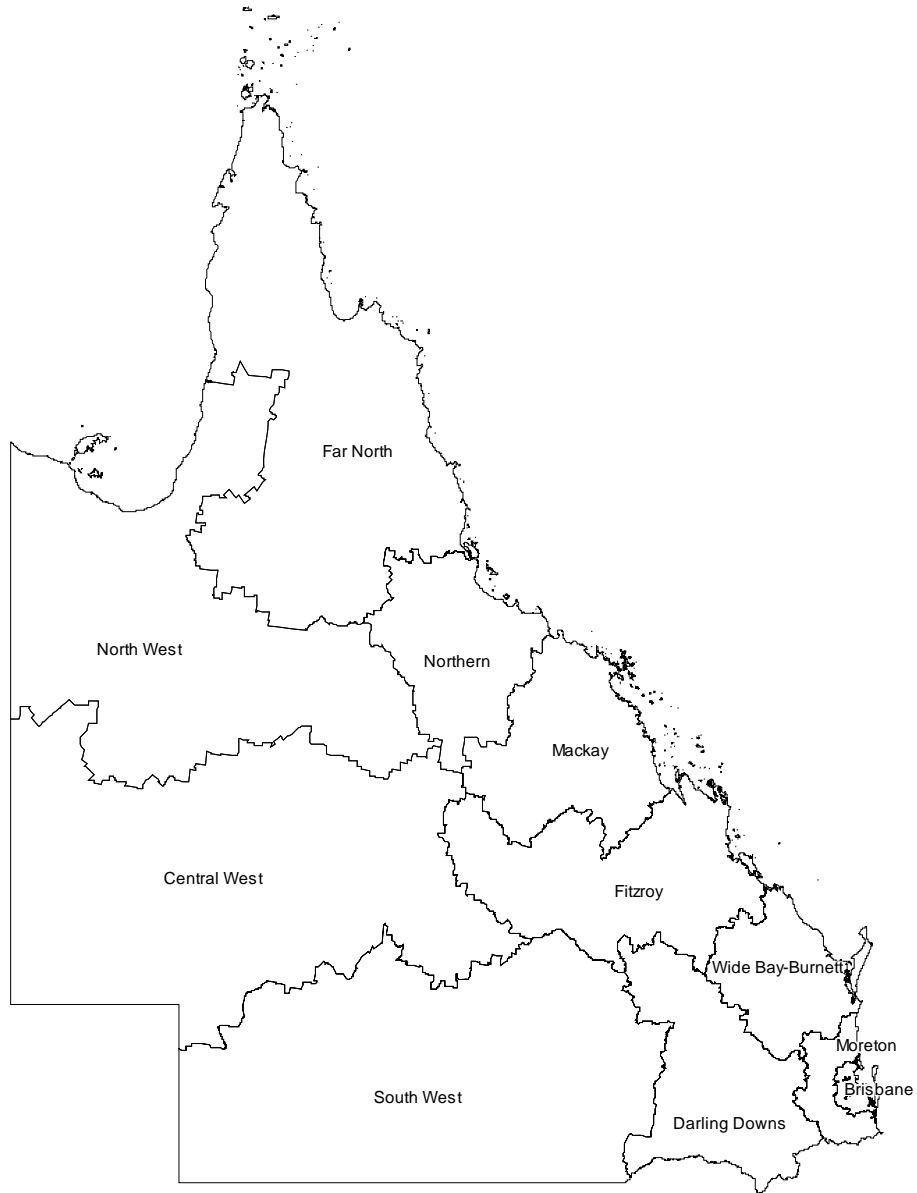
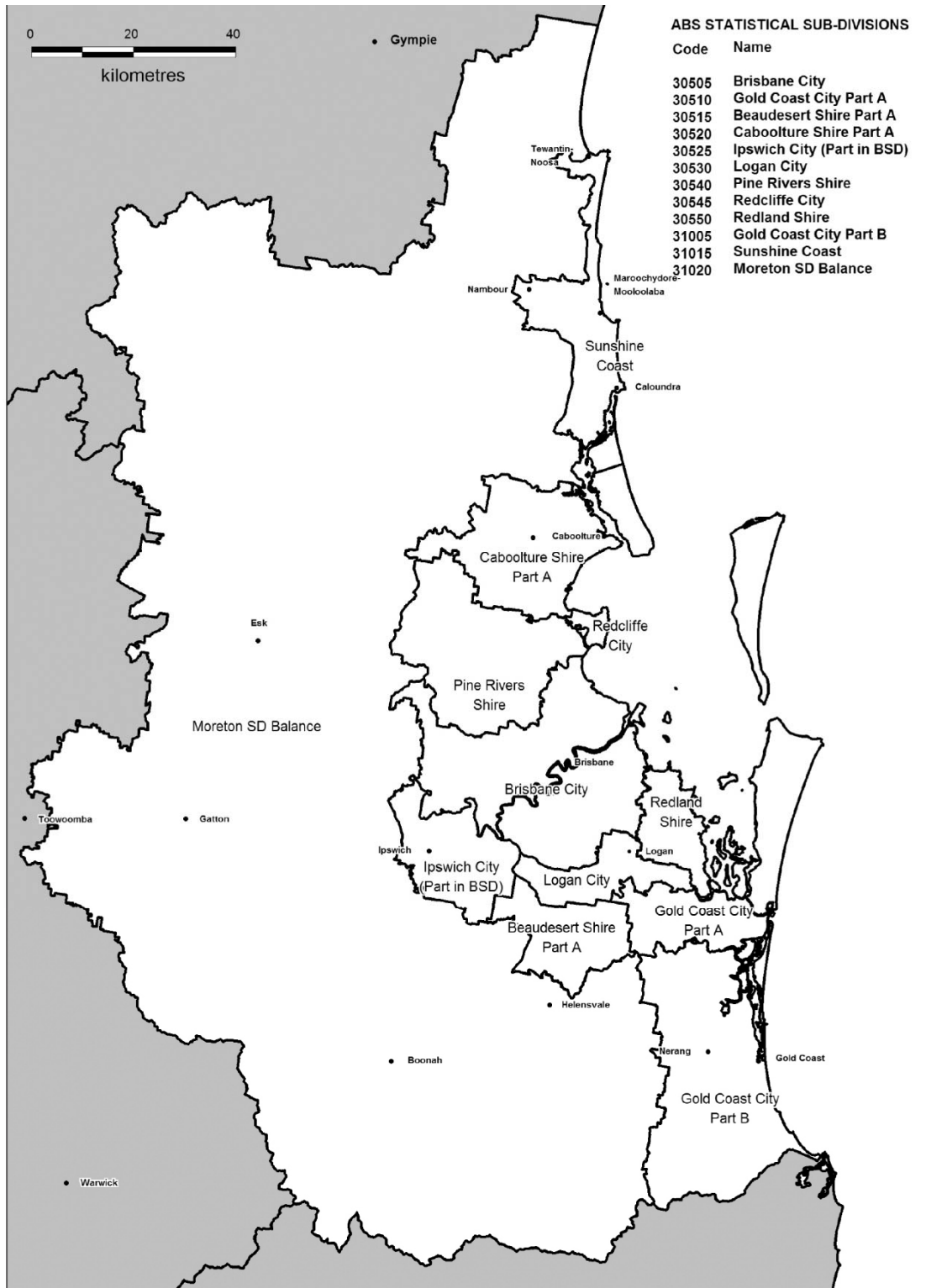


Figure A1B Moreton and Brisbane Statistical Divisions and Statistical Sub-divisions, ABS, 2005



Note: Boundaries are based on ASGC 2005