

mextstep

2010

A report on the destinations of Year 12 completers from 2009 in Queensland

Mackay Regional Report



Next Step 2010

A report on the destinations of Year 12 completers from 2009

Mackay

Queensland Government Department of Education and Training



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Glossary



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.

ARIA Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia – ARIA measures

remoteness in terms of access along the road network from 11 340

populated localities to four categories of services centres.

ASGC The Australian Standard Geographical Classification - a hierarchical

geographical classification, defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (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.

CATI Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing - A type of telephone

interviewing in which the interviewer keys in answers to questions as

they are received onto a data entry keyboard.

DET Department of Education and Training

FT Full-time

work

Full-time The ABS definition of an employed person who usually works 35

hours or more a week (in all jobs).

IBD The International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme - a two-year

international curriculum resulting in a qualification that is widely recognised by the world's leading universities. In order to be awarded the IBD, a student must meet defined standards and conditions set out by the International Baccalaureate Organisation. For further information regarding IBDs go to the International Baccalaureate

Organisation website: www.ibo.org/diploma/

Indigenous Refers to people who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal

and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

LBOTE Language Background Other Than English is now used nationally in

preference to 'Non-English Speaking Background' (NESB). For the purpose of this report international VISA students have been

excluded from this category.

NILF Not In the Labour Force – Refers to people who are not working and

not looking for work



OGS Office of the Government Statistician - The Office of the Government

Statistician is the Queensland Government's lead statistical agency, and regularly conducts surveys with individuals, households and businesses to collect official statistics about issues of interest to

Government and to people in Queensland.

OP Overall positions - provide a statewide ranking of students based on

achievement in Queensland Studies Authority subjects studied for the Queensland Certificate of Education. To receive an OP, students must study a certain number and pattern of Authority subjects, complete Year 12, and sit for the Queensland Core Skills Test.

PT Part-time

Part-time The ABS definition of an employed person who usually works less

work than 35 hours a week (in all jobs).

QCE Queensland Certificate of Education – The QCE is Queensland's

senior school qualification, which is awarded to eligible students usually at the end of Year 12. The QCE recognises broad learning options and offers flexibility in what, where and when learning occurs. For further information regarding the QCE go to the Queensland

Studies Authority website www.gsa.gld.edu.au

QCIA Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement - recognises the

schooling achievements of students who have impairments or difficulties in learning. Before 2008, the certificate was known as the Certificate of Post-Compulsory School Education. For further information regarding the QCIA go to the Queensland Studies

Authority website www.qsa.qld.edu.au

QSA Queensland Studies Authority - agency responsible for syllabus

development, assessment and the transition to tertiary education and post-school destinations for Queensland students from preschool to

Year 12.

Queensland

Regional Includes all ABS Statistical Divisions except Brisbane, Gold Coast,

Sunshine Coast and West Moreton. See Appendix 2, Figure A2A.

SAT School-based apprenticeships and traineeships - allow high school

students - typically those in Years 11 and 12 - to undertake a training qualification and work with an employer as a paid employee while

studying for their senior statement.

SD Statistical Division – A Statistical Division (SD) is an Australian

Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. SDs represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying

influence of one or more major towns or cities.



SEIFA Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas have been developed as way of

assessing socio-economic status across the population. SEIFA enables 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.

SES Socioeconomic status - A relative position in the community as

determined by occupation, income and amount of education.

South-East Includes the ABS Statistical Divisions of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Queensland Sunshine Coast and West Moreton. See Appendix 2, Figure A2B.

SSD The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) is an Australian Standard

Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents an intermediate level, general purpose, regional type geographic unit. SSDs consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

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

VET Vocational Education and Training - Post-compulsory education and

training, excluding degree and higher level programs delivered by

further education institutions, which provides people with

occupational or work-related knowledge and skills. VET also includes

programs which provide the basis for subsequent vocational

programs.

Introduction



Aims of the project

The *Next Step* survey is an annual survey of every student who completed Year 12 in the previous year in Queensland, in Government and non-Government schools. The survey results show the initial study and work destinations of young people after completing school.

The objectives of the survey are to assist:

- parents and the wider public to know the pathways of young people after completing Year 12 and to appreciate the range of options available to students
- schools to review and plan their services for students, especially in the senior years of schooling
- school system personnel to review their education policies as they affect the transition from school to further study and employment
- training bodies, universities, business and industry, local government and regional planners to plan their services.

The survey follows the destinations of students who completed Year 12 at Government schools, Catholic schools, independent schools and TAFE secondary colleges.

Methodology

The *Next Step* 2010 survey was conducted by the Department of Education and Training through the Office of the Government Statistician (OGS), in accordance with the privacy provisions of the *Statistical Returns Act* 1896.

The survey targeted students who completed Year 12 in Queensland in 2009, including students at government schools, non-government schools and TAFE secondary colleges. All students who were awarded a Senior Statement were included.

The targeted students 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 44 526 Year 12 completers who were deemed in-scope for this survey.

The survey was conducted between 30 March and 12 May 2010, approximately six months after the young people left school. This timing was designed to be after tertiary education places for 2010 were accepted, and while most of these young people were still contactable via their 2009 home address details.

Responses were predominantly collected via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), with paper-based and web-based surveys collected from a small number of students for whom telephone details were not available. The average time for a completed interview was less than four minutes.

Prior to the survey, all Year 12 completers were sent a letter from the Queensland Minister for Education and Training advising them of the survey. Those without usable telephone details but with a usable Australian or international address were sent a printed copy of the questionnaire and a reply paid envelope.



Completed paper-based questionnaires were returned directly to OGS for processing and data entry. All responding Year 12 graduates went into a draw for a chance to win one of several prizes offered as an incentive to encourage survey participation.

At the close of the survey, nearly all non-responding students for whom telephone numbers were available had received at least six attempts of contact. Non-responding students without telephone numbers were mailed two copies of the questionnaire. A total of 36 638 completed surveys were received. Of these, 42 were collected via a web survey, 127 by mail and 36 469 by CATI.

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

For this region – Mackay – a total of 1248 completed surveys were received resulting in a response rate of 84.5 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 2009. These data are shown in the Appendix (Table A2A).



SACON SACON

At the time of the survey:

Destinations

- Nine in ten (90.1 per cent) Year 12 completers in this region were studying or in paid employment. (Figure 1)
- Over one half (57.4 per cent) continued in some recognised form of education and training in the year after they left school. (Figure 1)
- One quarter was undertaking a university degree (24.8 per cent). (Figure 1)
- One third (32.5 per cent) entered into studying vocational education and training (VET). (Figure 1)
- Almost one third of the campus-based VET students were studying at Certificate IV level or higher (2.6 per cent of Year 12 completers overall). (Figure 1)
- One quarter (24.0 per cent) were undertaking employment-based training, either as an apprentice (15.0 per cent) or trainee (9.0 per cent). (Figure 1)
- In addition to the above study destinations, a further 8.7 per cent of Year 12 graduates from this region deferred a tertiary offer in 2010 (deferrers are shown in Figure 1 in their actual current destination and in Figure 3 as deferrers).
- Four in ten (42.6 per cent) did not enter post-school education or training and were either employed (32.8 per cent), looking for work (8.7 per cent) or neither working, seeking work or studying (1.1 per cent). (Figure 1)

Learning: education and training destinations

Amongst the 57.4 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)

The Central Queensland Institute of TAFE, Central Queensland University, Private Training Colleges and James Cook University were the four tertiary institutions most commonly entered by Year 12 completers, accounting for six in ten of Year 12 completers (59.2 per cent) in post-school education and training destinations. (Table 5)

Earning: employment destinations

Of those Year 12 graduates working, four in ten were in part-time employment (40.5 per cent), while 25.6 per cent were in full-time employment, 21.3 per cent were apprentices and 12.7 per cent were trainees. (Table 6)

Nearly one half of all Year 12 completers in employment (48.2 per cent) were working in just three occupational groups — Sales Assistants, Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries and Metal and Engineering Trades. Sales Assistants were the most common occupational group (28.6 per cent), with the next most common being Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries (12.7 per cent) followed by Metal and Engineering Trades (6.8 per cent). (Table 7)



Not learning or earning

The survey identified 8.7 per cent of Year 12 graduates who were seeking work. (Figure 1)

A further 1.1 per cent of Year 12 completers were neither studying nor seeking work. This group includes those with a disability or health condition, and those travelling or waiting for their course to commence. (Figure 1)

The most common main reasons given for not continuing in study were that young people were undecided and considering their options, wanting a break from study (for example to travel), and were not interested in further study. (Table 9)

Different people, different pathways

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

Sex

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

- Females were more likely than males to enter a university degree course (28.4 per cent compared to 20.1 per cent of males), and more likely to enrol in campus-based VET programs (9.5 per cent compared to 7.4 per cent of males). (Table 2)
- Males were more than eight times as likely as females to enter an apprenticeship, while females were twice as likely to commence a traineeship. (Table 2)
- Females were more than six times as likely as males to study in the field of Education, nearly five times as likely to study Management and Commerce and four times as likely to study Food, Hospitality and Personal Services and Health. (Table 4)
- Males were 22 times as likely as females to enrol in Engineering and Related Technologies courses, four times as likely to enrol in Architecture and Building and more than three times as likely to enrol in Information Technology courses. (Table 4)
- Females were more likely than males to be working in part-time jobs (48.9 per cent compared to 29.4 per cent) and working in full-time jobs (29.7 per cent compared to 20.2 per cent of males). (Table 6)

VET students in schools

One half of Year 12 graduates in this region left school with a VET qualification (61.5 per cent), while 13.1 per cent were school-based apprentices or trainees (SATs).

Those with a VET qualification were less likely to enrol in a university degree course than others (17.8 per cent compared to 36.0 per cent). However, they had higher rates of transition to employment-based training (27.2 per cent compared to 18.8 per cent) and employment with no further education and training (35.9 per cent compared to 27.7 per cent). (Table 12)

School-based apprentices and trainees were nearly three times as likely to undertake apprenticeships or traineeships after school as other Year 12 completers (56.7 per cent compared to 19.0 per cent). (Table 13)

Overall Position/International Baccalaureate Diploma

Of those awarded an Overall Position/International Baccalaureate Diploma (OP/IBD), almost two thirds (64.9 per cent) of Year 12 completers entered into further education or training with university being the main destination (43.0 per cent). However, the



survey showed that those not awarded an OP or an IBD had a higher rate of transition into employment-based training (36.4 per cent compared to 14.4 per cent) and employment without further education and training (37.5 per cent compared to 29.1 per cent). (Table 14)

Disability

The survey was not able to identify students with a disability, but did include those who were awarded a Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement (QCIA), which is intended for students with an impairment or difficulties in learning that are not primarily due to socioeconomic, cultural and/or linguistic factors.

Among Year 12 completers of this region, only 1.0 per cent (12 respondents) were identified as achieving a QCIA. (Table 15)

Queensland Certificate of Education

Over three quarters (77.0 per cent) of respondents to the survey received a Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE). Those with a QCE were more likely to enrol in a university degree course than others (31.1per cent compared to 3.8 per cent). However, those not awarded a QCE were more likely to enter employment-based training (27.9 per cent compared to 22.8 per cent) and more likely to enter employment with no further education and training (34.5 per cent compared to 32.3 per cent). Those not awarded a QCE were more than three times as likely to be seeking work as those awarded a QCE (19.9 per cent compared to 5.4 per cent). (Table 16)

Indigenous

Indigenous Year 12 completers were less likely than their non-Indigenous peers to enrol at university (11.9 per cent compared to 25.5 per cent). Nonetheless, 7 Indigenous young people who completed the survey commenced university studies in 2010. (Table 17)

Seven per cent (4 respondents) of Indigenous students entered into campus-based VET programs along with 30.5 per cent (18 respondents) entered into an apprenticeship or traineeship. A further 32.2 per cent (19 respondents) entered into working pathways with no further education and training. (Table 17)

Language background other than English

Among Year 12 completers of this region, only 1.1% (14 respondents) were identified as having a Language background other than English (LBOTE).. (Table 18)

Socioeconomic status

Transition to post-school education and training was strongly associated with socioeconomic status (SES), increasing consistently from 50.9 per cent for the lowest SES quartile to 62.1 per cent for the highest SES quartile. (Table 19)

Regional comparisons

Year 12 completers in Mackay Region had generally similar post-schooling destinations to Regional Queensland Year 12 completers while there were strong differences in post-schooling destinations when compared to statewide Year 12 completers. Those from Mackay Region were less likely than statewide and Regional Queensland completers to enter university and twice as likely as their statewide counterparts to enter into employment-based training. Furthermore, the Mackay



Region Year 12 completers were more likely than statewide to enter into employment with no further education and training. (Figure 2)

Year 12 completers not in education or training in Mackay Region had differences in employment destinations to Regional Queensland and to statewide Year 12 completers. Those from Mackay Region were less likely to be seeking work than statewide completers and were more likely to be engaged in full-time work than their statewide and Regional counterparts. (Figure 5)

The survey also reveals differences in occupations and industry categories of Year 12 completers in Mackay Region when measured against those of Year 12 completers statewide.

Of the occupation categories, those from Mackay Region were less likely than statewide to be Sales Assistants and Food Handlers but more likely to be working as Clerks, Receptionists and Secretaries and in the Metal and Engineering trades. (Table 7)

With regard to industry categories those from Mackay Region when compared to statewide were less likely to be in Retail and Accommodation and Food Services but were eight times as likely to be engaged in Mining. (Table 8)

The main reasons given for not studying by Mackay Region Year 12 completers resembled the patterns of those from Regional Queensland and statewide with one exception. Those from Mackay Region were less likely than statewide to want a break from study and more likely than Regional and statewide completers to not be interested in further study. (Table 10)

Mackay Region Year 12 completers who were not learning, not earning and not seeking work show strong differences in main reasons for not seeking work than to those of Regional Queensland and statewide. Those from the Mackay Region were more likely than both Regional Queensland and statewide graduates to report having accepted a job that starts later, study commitments and transport difficulties as main reasons for not seeking work, while they were less likely to report family commitments, travel and sporting commitments. (Table 11)

Comparisons over time

Comparisons between the destinations of Year 12 graduates from Mackay Region for the years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 reveal changes and emerging trends.

The 2010 data when compared to the 2009 data shows an increase in the proportion of completers entering university and seeking work. There were decreases in the proportions of completers entering full-time and part-time work and campus-based VET destinations.

Emerging trends show a decrease in the proportion of completers in traineeships and an increase in those seeking work. (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).

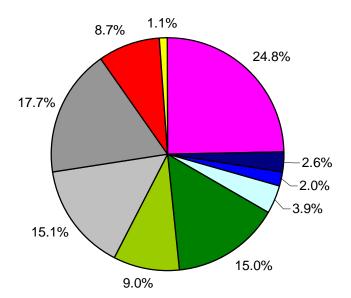
Table 1 Main Destination Categorisations, Next Step 2010

	Higher Education				
University (degree)*	Studying at degree level				
	VET categories				
VET Cert IV+*	Studying Certificate IV, Diploma or Advanced Diploma (excluding apprentices and trainees)				
VET Cert III*	Studying Certificate III (excluding apprentices and trainees).				
VET Cert I-II/other*	Studying Certificate I or II (excluding apprentices and trainees). This category also includes students in an "unspecified" VET course, 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				
	No further education or training				
	No further education of training				
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



Figure 1 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2010



- University (degree) (24.8%)
- VET Cert IV+ (2.6%) *
- VET Cert III (2.0%) *
- VET Cert I-II/other (3.9%) *
- Apprentice (15.0%) *
- Trainee (9.0%) *
- Working FT (15.1%)
- Working PT (17.7%)
- Seeking work (8.7%)
- Not studying/NILF (1.1%)
- * included in VET total VET total = 32.5%



Table 2 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by sex, Mackay, 2010

Main Destination	Ма	les	Females		Total	
main Destination	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	109	20.1	201	28.4	310	24.8
VET Cert IV+ *	10	1.8	23	3.3	33	2.6
VET Cert III *	7	1.3	18	2.5	25	2.0
VET Cert I-II/other *	23	4.3	26	3.7	49	3.9
Apprentice *	162	29.9	25	3.5	187	15.0
Trainee *	30	5.5	82	11.6	112	9.0
Working FT	64	11.8	124	17.5	188	15.1
Working PT	76	14.0	145	20.5	221	17.7
Seeking work	54	10.0	55	7.8	109	8.7
Not studying/NILF	6	1.1	8	1.1	14	1.1
Total VET	232	42.9	174	24.6	406	32.5
Total	541	100.0	707	100.0	1 248	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Figure 2 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, Regional Queensland and Queensland, 2010

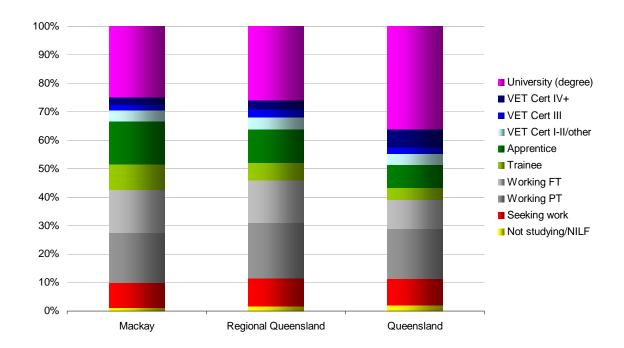


Table 3 Study and labour force destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2010

		Uni degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Study other/ unspecified	Not studying	Total
Working full-time	no.	14	6	9	1	7	188	225
	%	4.5	10.2	4.3	3.8	6.2	35.3	18.0
Working part-time	no.	95	11	9	4	16	221	356
	%	30.6	18.6	4.3	15.4	14.2	41.5	28.5
Apprentice	no.	0	15	114	6	52	0	187
	%	0.0	25.4	54.8	23.1	46.0	0.0	15.0
Trainee	no.	0	11	69	8	24	0	112
	%	0.0	18.6	33.2	30.8	21.2	0.0	9.0
Seeking work	no.	101	9	5	5	3	109	232
	%	32.6	15.3	2.4	19.2	2.7	20.5	18.6
Not working/not	no.	100	7	2	2	11	14	136
seeking work	%	32.3	11.9	1.0	7.7	9.7	2.6	10.9
Total	no.	310	59	208	26	113	532	1 248
	%	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, 2010

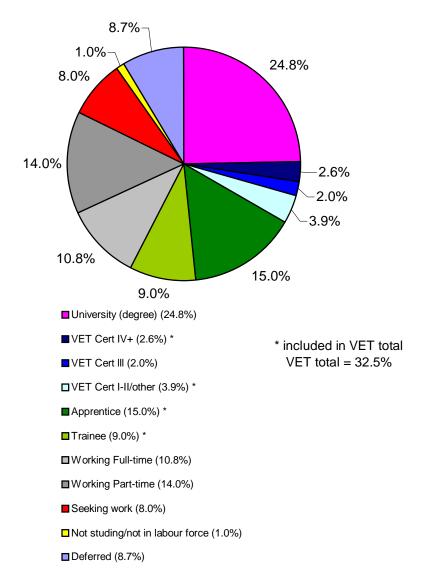




Figure 4 Comparison of main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2006 - 2010

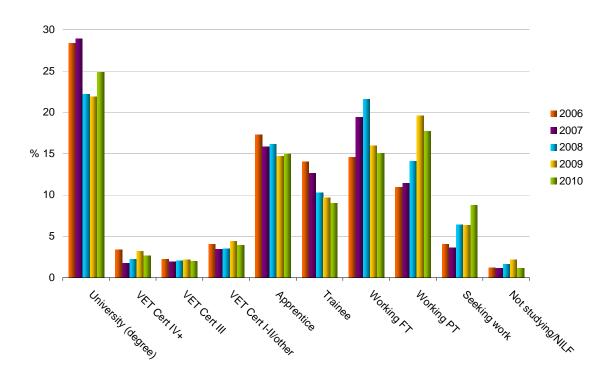


Table 4 Field of study of Year 12 completers, by sex, Mackay, 2010

Field of Study	Males %	Females %	Total %
Engineering & Related Technologies	47.9	2.2	23.9
Management & Commerce	5.4	25.7	16.1
Health	4.5	18.7	11.9
Society & Culture	4.5	11.7	8.3
Natural & Physical Sciences	4.5	7.9	6.3
Architecture & Building	10.2	2.4	6.1
Creative Arts	4.2	7.3	5.8
Food, Hospitality & Personal Services	1.8	7.6	4.8
Education	0.9	6.0	3.6
Double Field of Study	3.0	3.3	3.1
Information Technology	5.1	1.4	3.1
Agriculture, Environmental & Related Studies	3.0	2.2	2.6
Mixed Field Programs	0.6	1.1	0.9
Year 12/Senior/Student Exchange	0.6	0.5	0.6
Defence Force Study	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	3.6	2.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Field of study categories based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).



Table 5 Post-school institutions of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2010

Institution	no.	%
Central Queensland Institute of TAFE	171	24.3
Central Queensland University	84	11.9
Private Training Colleges	81	11.5
James Cook University	80	11.4
University of Queensland	72	10.2
Griffith University	37	5.3
Barrier Reef Institute of TAFE	29	4.1
Queensland University of Technology	26	3.7
Other Queensland TAFEs	11	1.6
Secondary Schools	7	1.0
University of the Sunshine Coast	6	0.9
Southbank Institute of TAFE	6	0.9
Brisbane North Institute of TAFE	6	0.9
University of Southern Queensland	6	0.9
Skills Tech Australia	5	0.7
Interstate Universities	5	0.7
Armed Forces	4	0.6
Interstate TAFEs	4	0.6
Metropolitan South Institute of TAFE	3	0.4
Australian Technical College	2	0.3
Bond University	2	0.3
Southern Queensland Institute of TAFE	2	0.3
Qantm College	2	0.3
Australian Catholic University	2	0.3
Tropical North Institute of TAFE	1	0.1
Wide Bay Institute of TAFE	1	0.1
Gold Coast Institute of TAFE	1	0.1
Other	47	6.7
Total	703	100.0



Table 6 Work destinations of all Year 12 completers in employment, by sex, Mackay, 2010

Work Destination	Male	es	Females		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Apprentice	162	42.5	25	5.0	187	21.3
Trainee	30	7.9	82	16.4	112	12.7
Working full-time	77	20.2	148	29.7	225	25.6
Working part-time	112	29.4	244	48.9	356	40.5
Total	381	100.0	499	100.0	880	100.0

Figure 5 Main destinations of Year 12 completers not in education or training, Mackay, Regional Queensland and Queensland, 2010

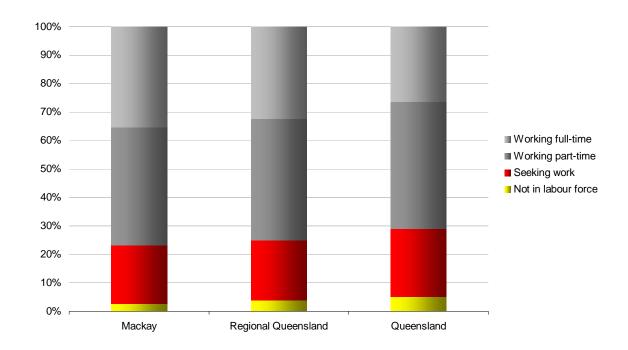




Table 7 Occupational groups of all Year 12 completers in employment, Mackay and Queensland, 2010

Occupational Group	no.	%	Qld %
Sales Assistants	252	28.6	39.2
Clerks, Receptionists & Secretaries	112	12.7	8.2
Metal & Engineering Trades	60	6.8	2.0
Waiters	55	6.3	6.5
Building & Construction Skilled Workers	44	5.0	5.0
Electrical & Electronics Trades	42	4.8	2.3
Health, Fitness, Hair & Beauty Workers	40	4.5	4.0
Food Handlers	38	4.3	8.3
Automotive Workers	34	3.9	1.7
Food, Hospitality & Tourism	29	3.3	3.7
Storepersons	29	3.3	2.2
Labourers	28	3.2	2.6
Child Care & Education-related Workers	27	3.1	3.7
Accounting, Finance & Management	25	2.8	2.1
Gardeners, Farmers & Animal Workers	14	1.6	2.3
Computing & IT	10	1.1	0.4
Engineering & Science-related Workers	9	1.0	0.3
Factory & Machine Workers	9	1.0	0.8
Drivers & Transport	8	0.9	1.0
Cleaners	7	0.8	1.0
Government & Defence	4	0.5	0.9
Marketing & Sales Representatives	2	0.2	0.8
Social Welfare & Security	1	0.1	0.1
Media, the Arts & Printing	0	0.0	0.5
Pamphlet/Paper Delivery	0	0.0	0.1
Other	1	0.1	0.2
Total	880	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, 2010

Industry Category	no.	%	QId %
Retail Trade	295	33.5	37.8
Accommodation & Food Services	146	16.6	24.3
Mining	70	8.0	1.0
Construction	68	7.7	7.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	46	5.2	4.5
Manufacturing	42	4.8	3.1
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	41	4.7	2.3
Other Services	31	3.5	2.6
Arts & Recreation Services	28	3.2	3.3
Public Administration & Safety	24	2.7	2.3
Administrative & Support Services	13	1.5	1.7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	13	1.5	1.8
Education & Training	13	1.5	2.5
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	9	1.0	0.9
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	9	1.0	0.9
Financial & Insurance Services	7	0.8	8.0
Information Media & Telecommunications	5	0.6	0.6
Wholesale Trade	4	0.5	0.7
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	3	0.3	0.5
Other	13	1.5	0.9
Total	880	100.0	100.0



Table 9 Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, by sex, Mackay, 2010

Main Reason	Males %	Females %	Total %
I am undecided and considering options	15.5	20.5	18.6
I want a break from study	16.0	19.9	18.4
I am not interested in further study	21.5	10.8	14.8
I am working to finance further study	5.5	9.9	8.3
I am waiting for the course/training to begin	7.0	6.9	7.0
I don't feel ready for more study	3.5	6.3	5.3
I am looking for an apprenticeship/traineeship	9.0	2.4	4.9
I don't meet the entry criteria for the program	5.5	3.0	3.9
The course fees and other costs are a barrier	3.0	4.2	3.8
I would have to move away from home	2.0	4.2	3.4
My work commitments	2.5	3.0	2.8
I am going into the armed services	3.5	0.3	1.5
I am working to save money	1.5	1.5	1.5
Because of disability	1.0	1.5	1.3
I am working to qualify for independent Youth Allowance	1.0	1.5	1.3
My family commitments	0.0	1.5	0.9
I am looking for work	1.0	0.3	0.6
My sporting commitments	0.5	0.3	0.4
Health reasons	0.0	0.3	0.2
I am going overseas to work	0.5	0.0	0.2
I have already finished studying	0.0	0.3	0.2
Student exchange	0.0	0.3	0.2
The costs of travel are a barrier	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other	0.0	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 10 Main reason of Year 12 completers for not studying, Mackay, Regional Queensland and Queensland, 2010

Main Reason	%	Regional Queensland %	Qld %
I want a break from study	18.4	18.9	21.5
I am undecided and considering options	18.6	19.5	20.2
I am not interested in further study	14.8	11.7	10.3
I am waiting for the course/training to begin	7.0	6.5	7.9
I am working to finance further study	8.3	8.5	6.7
I don't feel ready for more study	5.3	5.1	5.0
The course fees and other costs are a barrier	3.8	4.3	4.1
I am looking for an apprenticeship/traineeship	4.9	3.6	3.8
My work commitments	2.8	4.0	3.6
I don't meet the entry criteria for the program	3.9	2.8	3.3
I am going into the armed services	1.5	2.4	2.4
I would have to move away from home	3.4	3.0	1.8
I am working to save money	1.5	1.5	1.2
I am working to qualify for independent Youth Allowance	1.3	2.0	1.2
Because of disability	1.3	1.1	1.0
I am looking for work	0.6	0.8	1.0
Health reasons	0.2	0.6	0.9
My family commitments	0.9	0.7	8.0
My sporting commitments	0.4	0.4	0.7
I have already finished studying	0.2	0.6	0.5
I am going overseas to work	0.2	0.2	0.4
There is too much travel involved	0.0	0.1	0.1
Student exchange	0.2	0.1	0.1
The costs of travel are a barrier	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 11 Main reason for not looking for work of Year 12 completers not learning, not earning and not seek work, Mackay, Regional Queensland and Queensland, 2010

Main Reason	<u>%</u>	Regional Queensland %	QId %
I have accepted a job that starts later	23.1	13.5	15.6
Travel	7.7	13.5	14.6
Health reasons	15.4	13.9	13.2
Because of disability	15.4	13.0	11.3
My family commitments	0.0	14.9	10.5
My study commitments	15.4	8.7	9.2
I don't wish to work	0.0	2.4	4.4
My sporting commitments	0.0	2.4	3.9
I don't feel ready for paid employment	7.7	3.4	2.6
Student exchange	7.7	2.4	1.8
Transport difficulties	7.7	1.4	1.4
I have been unsuccessful finding a job	0.0	1.9	1.2
I have no financial need to work	0.0	0.5	1.2
I would have to move away from home	0.0	0.5	0.4
Other	0.0	7.7	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 12 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by Year 12 strand (VET and non-VET) Mackay, 2010

	VET Qualification			
Main Destination	No		Yes	
	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	173	36.0	137	17.8
VET Cert IV+ *	11	2.3	22	2.9
VET Cert III *	6	1.3	19	2.5
VET Cert I-II/other *	25	5.2	24	3.1
Apprentice *	56	11.7	131	17.1
Trainee *	34	7.1	78	10.2
Working FT	60	12.5	128	16.7
Working PT	73	15.2	148	19.3
Seeking work	38	7.9	71	9.2
Not studying/NILF	4	0.8	10	1.3
Total VET	132	27.5	274	35.7
Total	480	100.0	768	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Table 13 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by school-based apprentices, Mackay, 2010

	School-based apprentice or trainee (SAT)			
Main Destination	No		Yes	
	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	298	27.5	12	7.3
VET Cert IV+ *	30	2.8	3	1.8
VET Cert III *	24	2.2	1	0.6
VET Cert I-II/other *	47	4.3	2	1.2
Apprentice *	119	11.0	68	41.5
Trainee *	87	8.0	25	15.2
Working FT	163	15.0	25	15.2
Working PT	202	18.6	19	11.6
Seeking work	101	9.3	8	4.9
Not studying/NILF	13	1.2	1	0.6
Total VET	307	28.3	99	60.4
Total	1 084	100.0	164	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Table 14 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by OP/IBD awarded, Mackay, 2010

	OP/IBD awarded			
Main Destination	No		Yes	
	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	6	1.1	304	43.0
VET Cert IV+ *	13	2.4	20	2.8
VET Cert III *	18	3.3	7	1.0
VET Cert I-II/other *	23	4.3	26	3.7
Apprentice *	152	28.1	35	5.0
Trainee *	45	8.3	67	9.5
Working FT	88	16.3	100	14.1
Working PT	115	21.3	106	15.0
Seeking work	72	13.3	37	5.2
Not studying/NILF	9	1.7	5	0.7
Total VET	251	46.4	155	21.9
Total	541	100.0	707	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Table 15 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by Year 12 Status – Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement (QCIA), Mackay, 2010

	QCIA			
Main Destination	No		Yes	
	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	310	25.1	0	0.0
VET Cert IV+ *	33	2.7	0	0.0
VET Cert III *	25	2.0	0	0.0
VET Cert I-II/other *	45	3.6	4	33.3
Apprentice *	187	15.1	0	0.0
Trainee *	111	9.0	1	8.3
Working FT	188	15.2	0	0.0
Working PT	219	17.7	2	16.7
Seeking work	107	8.7	2	16.7
Not studying/NILF	11	0.9	3	25.0
Total VET	401	32.4	5	41.7
Total	1 236	100.0	12	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Table 16 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by Year 12 Status – Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE), Mackay, 2010

		QCE			
Main Destination	N	o	Yes		
	no.	%	no.	%	
University (degree)	11	3.8	299	31.1	
VET Cert IV+ *	10	3.5	23	2.4	
VET Cert III *	8	2.8	17	1.8	
VET Cert I-II/other *	15	5.2	34	3.5	
Apprentice *	54	18.8	133	13.8	
Trainee *	26	9.1	86	8.9	
Working FT	39	13.6	149	15.5	
Working PT	60	20.9	161	16.8	
Seeking work	57	19.9	52	5.4	
Not studying/NILF	7	2.4	7	0.7	
Total VET	113	39.4	293	30.5	
Total	287	100.0	961	100.0	

^{*} Included in Total VET



Table 17 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by Indigenous Status, Mackay, 2010

Main Destination	Non-Indi	genous	Indigenous	
	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	303	25.5	7	11.9
VET Cert IV+ *	33	2.8	0	0.0
VET Cert III *	24	2.0	1	1.7
VET Cert I-II/other *	46	3.9	3	5.1
Apprentice *	177	14.9	10	16.9
Trainee *	104	8.7	8	13.6
Working FT	180	15.1	8	13.6
Working PT	210	17.7	11	18.6
Seeking work	98	8.2	11	18.6
Not studying/NILF	14	1.2	0	0.0
Total VET	384	32.3	22	37.3
Total	1 189	100.0	59	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Table 18 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by Language Background, Mackay, 2010

	LBOTE				
Main Destination	No	No		Yes	
	no.	%	no.	%	
University (degree)	303	24.7	2	14.3	
VET Cert IV+ *	31	2.5	1	7.1	
VET Cert III *	24	2.0	1	7.1	
VET Cert I-II/other *	48	3.9	1	7.1	
Apprentice *	187	15.3	0	0.0	
Trainee *	112	9.1	0	0.0	
Working FT	183	14.9	4	28.6	
Working PT	216	17.6	4	28.6	
Seeking work	108	8.8	1	7.1	
Not studying/NILF	14	1.1	0	0.0	
Total VET	402	32.8	3	21.4	
Total	1 226	100.0	14	100.0	

^{*} Included in Total VET



Table 19 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by socioeconomic status, Mackay, 2010

Main Destination	Lowest SES quartile		Second lowest SES quartile		Second highest SES quartile		Highest SES quartile	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	37	16.4	141	26.1	79	25.5	52	32.3
VET Cert IV+ *	8	3.5	14	2.6	8	2.6	3	1.9
VET Cert III *	7	3.1	9	1.7	4	1.3	5	3.1
VET Cert I-II/other *	15	6.6	18	3.3	11	3.5	3	1.9
Apprentice *	29	12.8	77	14.2	57	18.4	23	14.3
Trainee *	19	8.4	48	8.9	31	10.0	14	8.7
Working FT	37	16.4	83	15.3	46	14.8	20	12.4
Working PT	43	19.0	96	17.7	57	18.4	22	13.7
Seeking work	26	11.5	50	9.2	14	4.5	18	11.2
Not studying/NILF	5	2.2	5	0.9	3	1.0	1	0.6
Total VET	78	34.5	166	30.7	111	35.8	48	29.8
Total	226	100.0	541	100.0	310	100.0	161	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET

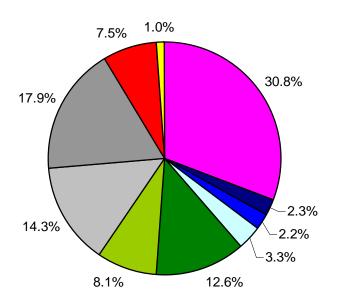
Note: Socioeconomic status based on the respondent's residential address.



Statistical Subdivisions within Mackay

Mackay

Figure 6 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2010



- University (degree) (30.8%)
- VET Cert IV+ (2.3%) *
- VET Cert III (2.2%) *
- VET Cert I-II/other (3.3%) *
- Apprentice (12.6%) *
- Trainee (8.1%) *
- Working FT (14.3%)
- Working PT (17.9%)
- Seeking work (7.5%)
- Not studying/NILF (1.0%)
- * included in VET total VET total = 28.6%



Table 20 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by sex, Mackay, 2010

Main Destination	Mal	es	Fema	les	Total	
Main Destination	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	87	27.6	152	32.9	239	30.8
VET Cert IV+ *	5	1.6	13	2.8	18	2.3
VET Cert III *	5	1.6	12	2.6	17	2.2
VET Cert I-II/other *	9	2.9	17	3.7	26	3.3
Apprentice *	87	27.6	11	2.4	98	12.6
Trainee *	16	5.1	47	10.2	63	8.1
Working FT	33	10.5	78	16.9	111	14.3
Working PT	46	14.6	93	20.1	139	17.9
Seeking work	25	7.9	33	7.1	58	7.5
Not studying/NILF	2	0.6	6	1.3	8	1.0
Total VET	122	38.7	100	21.6	222	28.6
Total	315	100.0	462	100.0	777	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Figure 7 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, Mackay, Regional Queensland & Queensland, 2010

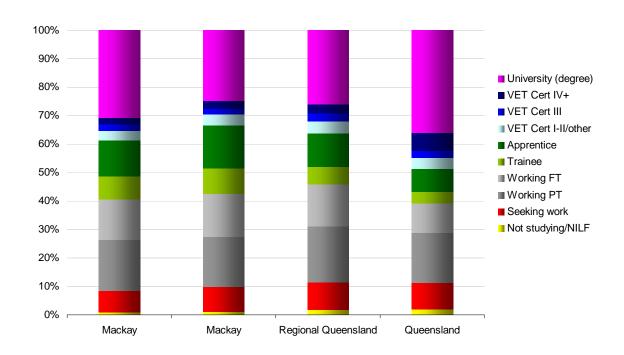
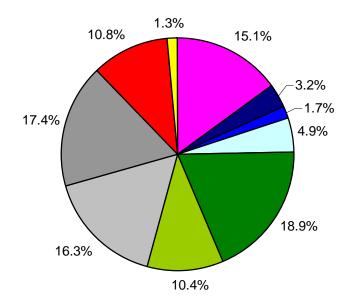


Table 21 Study and labour force destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay, 2010

		Uni degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Study other/ unspecified	Not studying	Total
Working full-time	no.	9	3	5	1	3	111	132
	%	3.8	9.7	4.3	8.3	4.8	35.1	17.0
Working part-time	no.	78	6	6	2	8	139	239
	%	32.6	19.4	5.2	16.7	12.7	44.0	30.8
Apprentice	no.	0	7	58	3	30	0	98
	%	0.0	22.6	50.0	25.0	47.6	0.0	12.6
Trainee	no.	0	6	41	3	13	0	63
	%	0.0	19.4	35.3	25.0	20.6	0.0	8.1
Seeking work	no.	77	6	4	1	1	58	147
	%	32.2	19.4	3.4	8.3	1.6	18.4	18.9
Not working/not	no.	75	3	2	2	8	8	98
seeking work	%	31.4	9.7	1.7	16.7	12.7	2.5	12.6
Total	no.	239	31	116	12	63	316	777
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0







- University (degree) (15.1%) ■ VET Cert IV+ (3.2%) * ■ VET Cert III (1.7%) * ■ VET Cert I-II/other (4.9%) * ■ Apprentice (18.9%) * ■ Trainee (10.4%) * ■ Working FT (16.3%) ■ Working PT (17.4%) ■ Seeking work (10.8%) ■ Not studying/NILF (1.3%)
- * included in VET total VET total = 39.1%



Table 22 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, by sex, Mackay SD Bal, 2010

Main Destination	Male	es	Fema	les	Total	
Main Destination	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
University (degree)	22	9.7	49	20.0	71	15.1
VET Cert IV+ *	5	2.2	10	4.1	15	3.2
VET Cert III *	2	0.9	6	2.4	8	1.7
VET Cert I-II/other *	14	6.2	9	3.7	23	4.9
Apprentice *	75	33.2	14	5.7	89	18.9
Trainee *	14	6.2	35	14.3	49	10.4
Working FT	31	13.7	46	18.8	77	16.3
Working PT	30	13.3	52	21.2	82	17.4
Seeking work	29	12.8	22	9.0	51	10.8
Not studying/NILF	4	1.8	2	8.0	6	1.3
Total VET	110	48.7	74	30.2	184	39.1
Total	226	100.0	245	100.0	471	100.0

^{*} Included in Total VET



Figure 9 Main destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay SD Bal, Mackay, Regional Queensland & Queensland, 2010

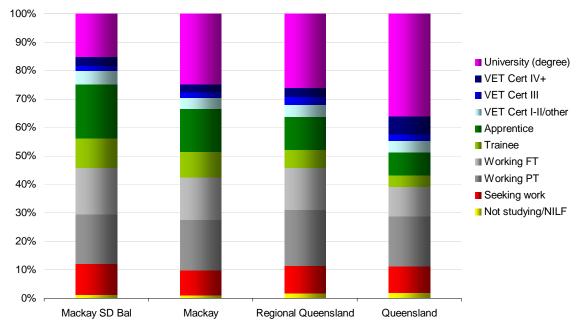


Table 23 Study and labour force destinations of Year 12 completers, Mackay SD Bal, 2010

	<u>_</u>	Uni degree	VET Cert IV+	VET Cert III	VET Cert I-II	Study other/ unspecified	Not studying	Total
Working full-time	no.	5	3	4	0	4	77	93
	%	7.0	10.7	4.3	0.0	8.0	35.6	19.7
Working part-time	no.	17	5	3	2	8	82	117
	%	23.9	17.9	3.3	14.3	16.0	38.0	24.8
Apprentice	no.	0	8	56	3	22	0	89
	%	0.0	28.6	60.9	21.4	44.0	0.0	18.9
Trainee	no.	0	5	28	5	11	0	49
	%	0.0	17.9	30.4	35.7	22.0	0.0	10.4
Seeking work	no.	24	3	1	4	2	51	85
	%	33.8	10.7	1.1	28.6	4.0	23.6	18.0
Not working/not	no.	25	4	0	0	3	6	38
seeking work	%	35.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	2.8	8.1
Total	no.	71	28	92	14	50	216	471
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Appendix

Appendix 1

Table A1A Mackay schools with Year 12 completers in 2009

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 College - Mackay Whitsunday Anglican School Whitsunday Christian College



Appendix 2

Figure A2A Queensland Statistical Divisions, ABS, 2009

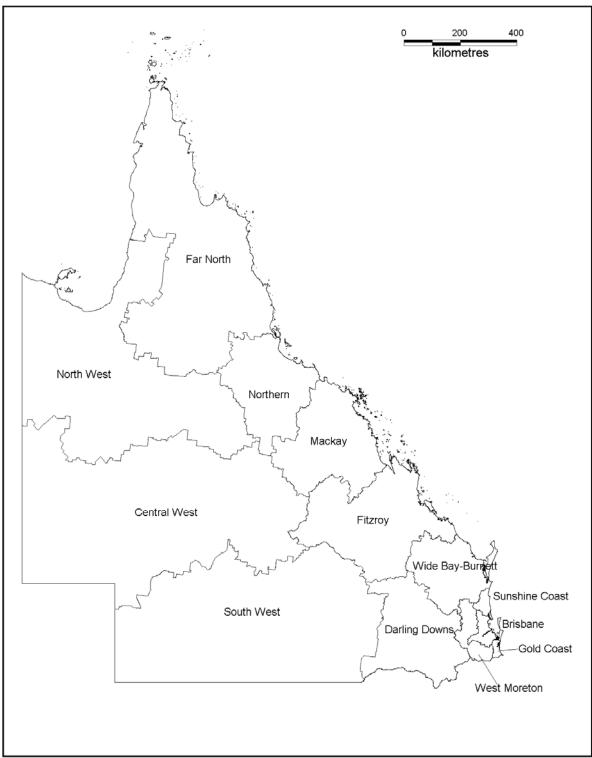
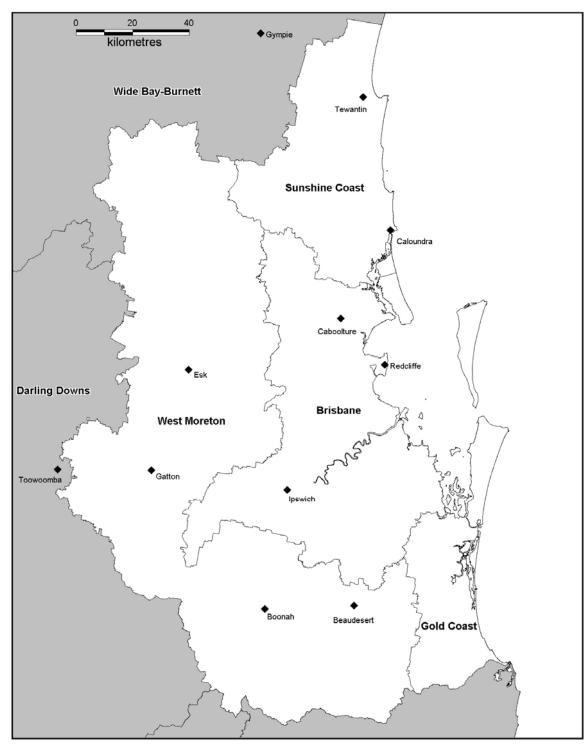




Figure A2B Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions, ABS, 2009





Appendix 3

Table A3A Fields of study

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

Note: Field of study categories based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).



Table A3B Industry categories

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

Note: Industry categories based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ABS cat. no. 1292.0)