

2020 NSW Post-School Destinations and Experiences Survey

Destinations of students who completed or left school early in 2019

The NSW Post-School Destinations and Experiences Survey collects information about students' main destination¹ in the year after completing Year 12 or leaving school early. The survey provides information on education pathways, attainments and destinations of young people in NSW and informs policy making related to students' post-school education, training and employment.

In 2020, all students who left school in 2019 before completing Year 12 (known as early school leavers) were invited to complete the survey about their current situation. Among those who finished Year 12, all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students and students who attended Connected Communities schools were invited to complete the survey. A random sample of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students who completed Year 12 were also invited to participate. A total of 32,306 Year 12 completers and 18,303 early school leavers were invited to take part in the 2020 survey. Responses were received from 18,865 Year 12 completers and 5,978 early school leavers and are analysed in this report².

Year 12 completers



Just over three-fifths (62.1%) of 2019 Year 12 completers were in some form of education or training in 2020. The main post-school destination for this cohort continued to be a Bachelor degree (45.0%). Just over one-quarter (26.9%) were employed (7.8% full-time and 19.1% part-time), while a smaller proportion were looking for work (7.7%), or not in the labour force, education or training (NILFET*; 3.3%).

*Not in the labour force means that a person is not working and not looking for work.

Early school leavers



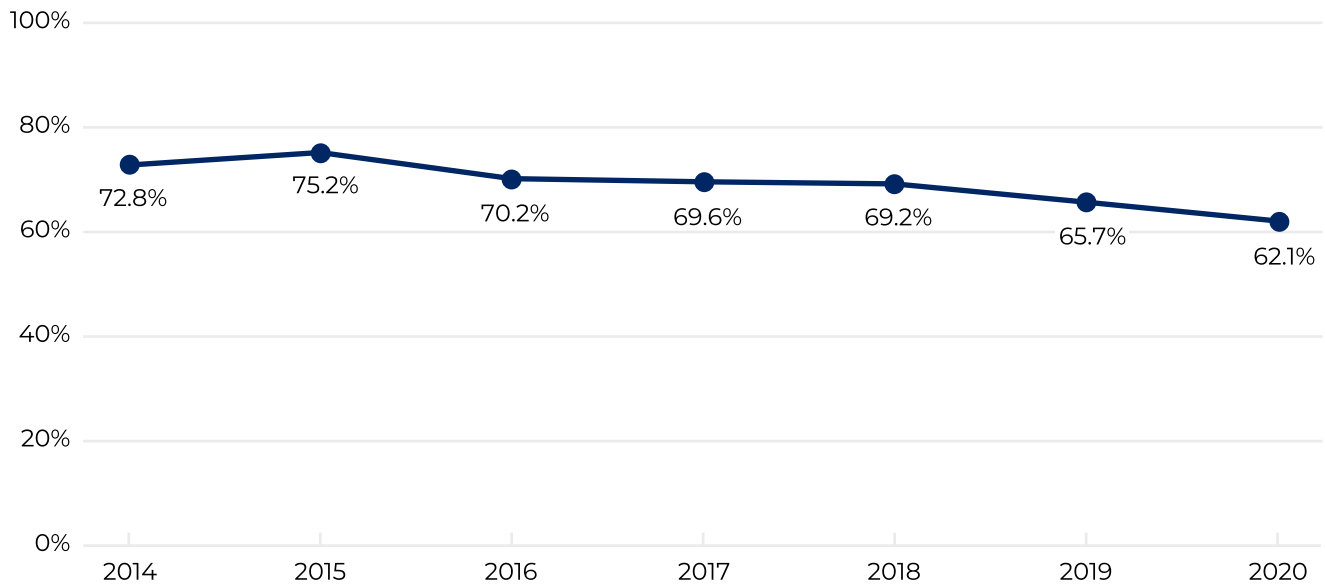
In 2020, the main post-school destinations among 2019 early school leavers were substantially different from Year 12 completers. More than half (51.4%) were undertaking some form of education or training. The most common post-school destination among this cohort was an apprenticeship (27.7%). Just over one-quarter of early school leavers were employed (8.8% full-time and 16.7% part-time), while a smaller proportion were looking for work (17.3%) or NILFET (5.9%).

¹ There are ten main school destinations that relate to further education and current employment. This classification system is hierarchical and prioritises education related post-school destinations over participation in employment. As such, it represents a young person's main destination since leaving school.

² A detailed outline of the survey method, including eligibility guidelines and the selection process can be found in the technical report.

Year 12 completers – where are they now?

In education or training



Just over three-fifths (62.1%) of Year 12 completers were in education or training in 2020. This is fewer than in each year since 2014. There has been a 3.6 percentage point decrease since 2019.



45.0% Bachelor	5.2% VET Cert IV+	2.3% VET Cert III	1.0% VET Cert I-II	4.8% Apprenticeship	3.7% Traineeship
▼ down 7.5 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 2.1 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 0.4 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 0.8 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 0.1 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 0.7 percentage points since 2014

Bachelor degrees were the most popular destination among Year 12 completers despite being down 7.5 percentage points since 2014.

Year 12 completers – where are they now?

For those undertaking a bachelor degree or VET certificate

What are they studying?

Females were more likely than males to be studying:

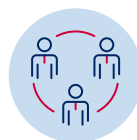
- health
- education
- society and culture.

Males were more likely than females to be studying:

- engineering and related technologies
- information technology
- management and commerce.

The most common study areas by level of course were:

- Bachelor degree – Society and culture (22.4%).
- VET certificate IV+ – Creative arts (20.2%).
- VET certificate III – Education (15.4%).
- VET certificate I-II – Engineering and related technologies (14.7%).



21.0% Society and culture	19.7% Health	18.4% Management and commerce
▼ down 2.5 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 4.6 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 3.7 percentage points since 2014

For those doing an apprenticeship

What types of apprenticeships?

Females were more likely than males to be undertaking an apprenticeship in:

- hairdressing.

Males were more likely than females to be undertaking an apprenticeship as an:

- electrician
- bricklayer, carpenter and joiner
- fabrication engineering trades worker.



24.4% Electricians	18.2% Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners	8.9% Fabrication engineering trades workers
▲ up 8.2 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 4.2 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 7.2 percentage points since 2014

For those doing a traineeship

What types of traineeships?

Females were more likely than males to be undertaking a traineeship in:

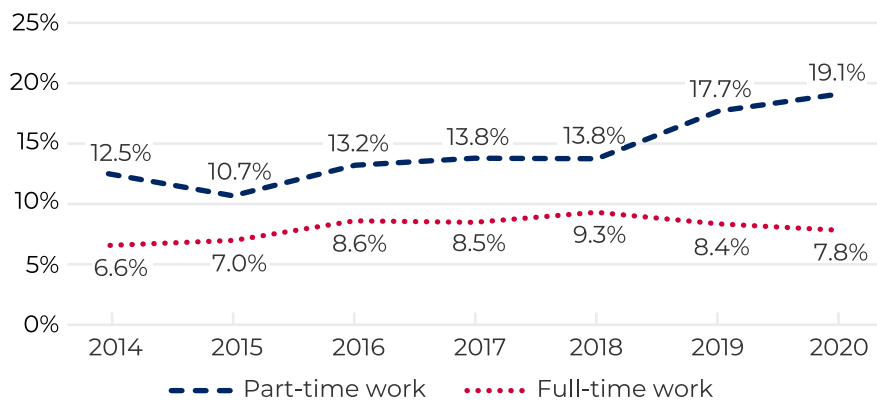
- childcare
- general clerk
- receptionist
- personal carer and assistant.



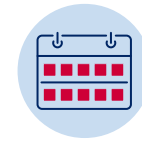
23.9% Childcare	12.6% General clerk	9.5% Sales person or assistant
▲ up 7.1 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 3.2 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 15.0 percentage points since 2014

Year 12 completers – where are they now?

In employment



Just over one-quarter (26.9%) of Year 12 completers were employed and not in education in 2020. Participation in full-time and part-time employment has increased since 2014.



7.8%
Full-time
work

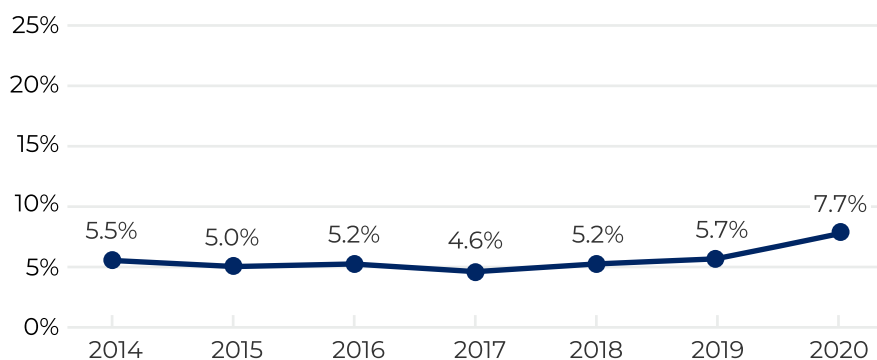
▲
up 1.2
percentage
points since
2014



19.1%
Part-time
work

▲
up 6.6
percentage
points since
2014

Not in education, training or employment – looking for work



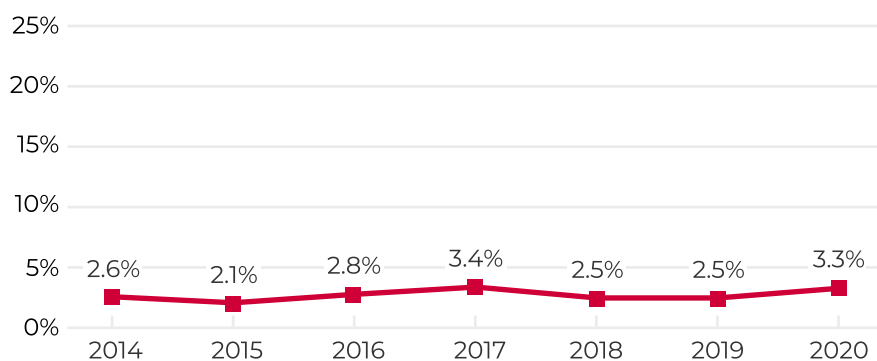
About one-in-thirteen (7.7%) Year 12 completers were looking for work.



7.7%
Looking for
work

▲
up 2.2
percentage
points since
2014

Not in education, training or employment – NILFET



The proportion of Year 12 completers who were NILFET has increased since 2019.



3.3%
NILFET

▲
up 0.7
percentage
points since
2014

Year 12 completers – where are they now?

For those in employment

What jobs are they doing?

Females were more likely than males to be working as:

- community and personal services workers
- sales workers
- clerical and admin workers.

Males were more likely than females to be working as:

- labourers
- machinery operators and drivers
- technicians and trades workers.



26.3% Sales workers	25.2% Community and personal service workers	12.7% Labourers
▼ down 6.5 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 2.8 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 2.2 percentage points since 2014

For those not in the labour force, education or training

Main reason

Females were more likely than males to report:

- looking after a child/children

as their main reason for not being in the labour force, education or training.

Males were however more likely than females to report:

- recreational activities and
- informal study or training

as their main reason for not being in the labour force, education or training.



37.7% Informal study or training	23.6% Recreation (incl. gap year, nothing)	6.5% Home duties
▲ up 16.7 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 21.9 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 0.6 percentage points since 2014

For those who deferred further education

Almost one-sixth (15.2%) of Year 12 completers who were NILFET indicated they were enrolled in a course of study but have deferred it.

Those who were employed deferred further education at a similar rate:

- 23.5% full-time employment.
- 19.2% part-time employment.

Those who were looking for work were less likely to have deferred a course than those who were NILFET (17.7%).



Year 12 completers – where are they now?

What are the subgroup differences in destinations?

Female students more likely than male students:

-  Bachelor degree
-  Traineeship
-  VET certificate III
-  Part-time work

Male students more likely than female students:

-  Apprenticeship
-  Looking for work
-  Full-time work
-  NILFET

Government school students more likely than non-Government school students:

-  VET certificate IV+
-  Looking for work
-  VET certificate III
-  NILFET

Non-government school students more likely than Government school students:

-  Bachelor degree

Higher parental SES³ students more likely than lower parental SES students:

-  Bachelor degree

Lower parental SES students more likely than higher parental SES students:

-  VET certificate IV+
-  Full-time work
-  VET certificate III
-  Looking for work
-  Apprenticeship
-  NILFET

Students who speak a language other than English at home more likely than those who do not:

-  Bachelor degree
-  Looking for work
-  VET certificate IV+
-  NILFET

Students who do not speak a language other than English at home more likely than those who do:

-  VET certificate III
-  Full-time work
-  Apprenticeship
-  Part-time work
-  Traineeship

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students more likely than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students:

-  VET certificate III
-  Part-time work
-  Traineeship
-  Looking for work

Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students more likely than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students:

-  Bachelor degree

Students living in Greater Sydney more likely than students living in the rest of New South Wales:

-  Bachelor degree
-  VET certificate IV+

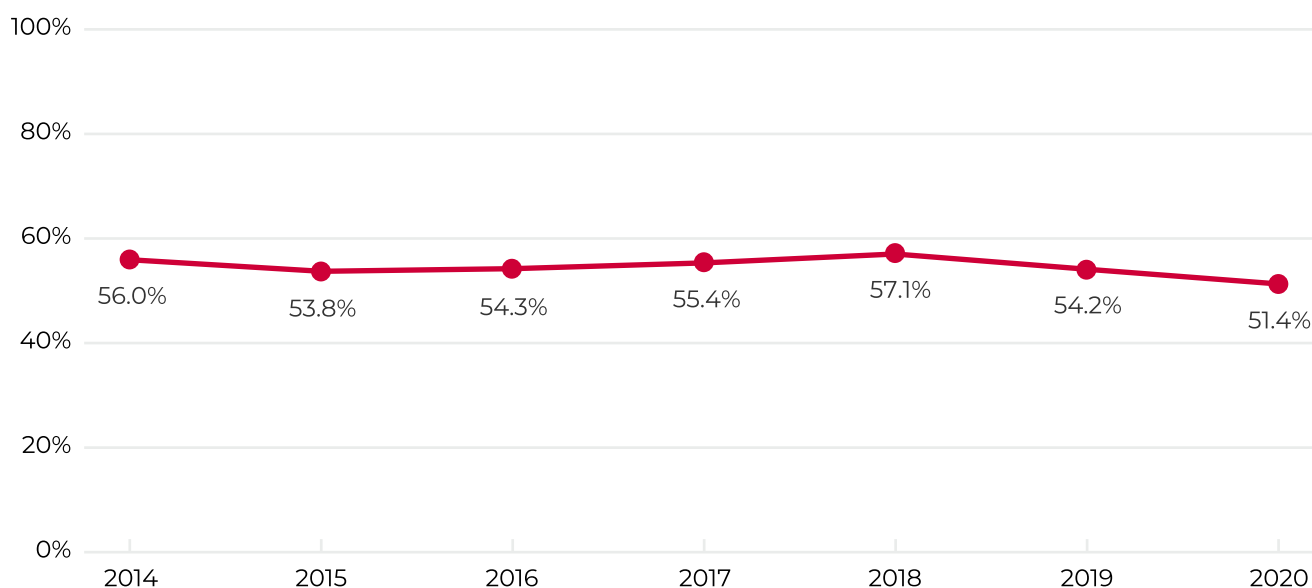
Students living in the rest of New South Wales more likely than students living in Greater Sydney:

-  VET certificate III
-  Traineeship
-  VET certificate I-II
-  Full-time work
-  Apprenticeship
-  Part-time work

³ Parental socio-economic status (SES) is an individual measure of SES derived from students' recollection of their parent(s) main occupation and highest level of education. Further information about its derivation can be found in the technical report.

Early school leavers – where are they now?

In education or training



Over half (51.4%) of 2019 early school leavers were in education or training in 2020. This is fewer than in 2019 (54.2%).



1.1% Bachelor	5.8% VET Cert IV+	7.7% VET Cert III	2.6% VET Cert I-II	27.7% Apprenticeship	6.4% Traineeship
▲ up 0.2 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 2.0 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 0.1 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 4.4 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 1.5 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 0.1 percentage points since 2014

Apprenticeships continued to be the most popular destination among early school leavers.

Early school leavers – where are they now?

For those undertaking a bachelor degree or VET certificate

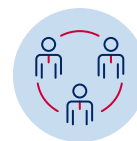
What are they studying?

Females were more likely than males to be studying:

- education
- food hospitality
- personal services or health.

Males were more likely than females to be studying:

- information technology
- engineering and related technologies
- architecture and building.



14.8% Creative arts	13.8% Society and culture	11.7% Health
▲ up 5.7 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 1.5 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 4.4 percentage points since 2014

For those doing an apprenticeship

What types of apprenticeships?

Females were more likely than males to be undertaking an apprenticeship in:

- hairdressing.

Males were more likely than females to be undertaking an apprenticeship in:

- bricklaying
- carpentry and joinery
- automotive electricians and mechanics
- electricians.



19.6% Bricklaying, carpentry and joinery	14.3% Automotive electricians and mechanics	12.7% Electricians
▲ up 1.1 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 0.7 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 3.4 percentage points since 2014

For those doing a traineeship

What types of traineeships?

Females were more likely than males to be undertaking a traineeship as:

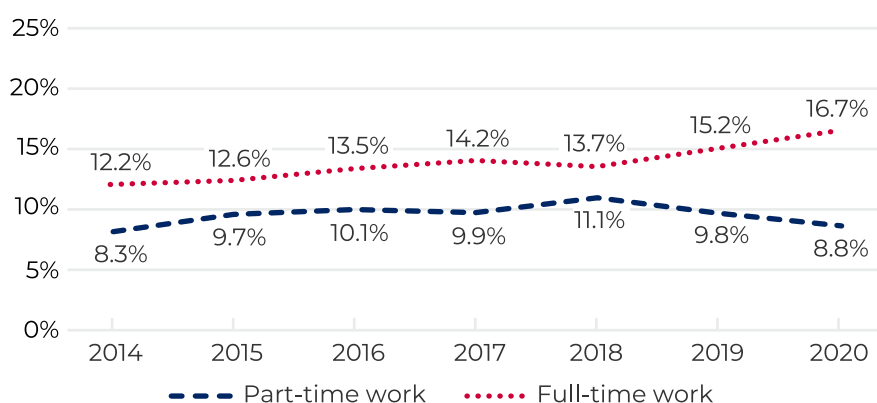
- child carers
- general clerks
- sales assistants and salespersons.



26.4% Childcare	17.3% Sales person or assistant	7.2% General clerk
▲ up 11.2 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 7.6 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 0.9 percentage points since 2014

Early school leavers – where are they now?

In employment



About one-quarter (25.4%) of 2019 early school leavers were employed and not in education in 2020. Participation in part-time employment has increased since 2014 and also increased by 1.5% since 2019.



8.8%
Full-time
work

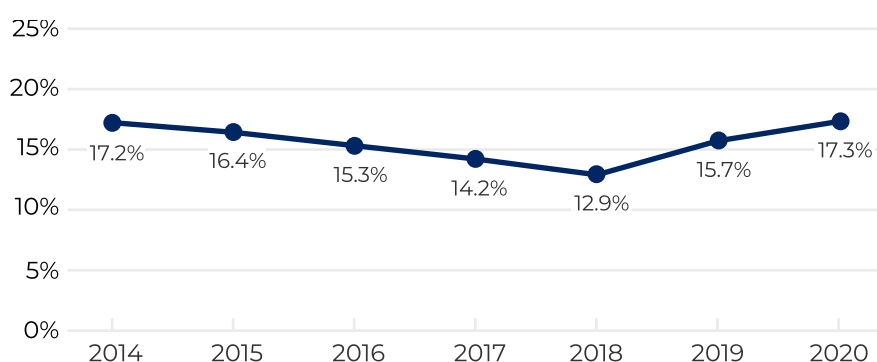
▲
up 0.5
percentage
points since
2014



16.7%
Part-time
work

▲
up 4.5
percentage
points since
2014

Not in education, training or employment – looking for work



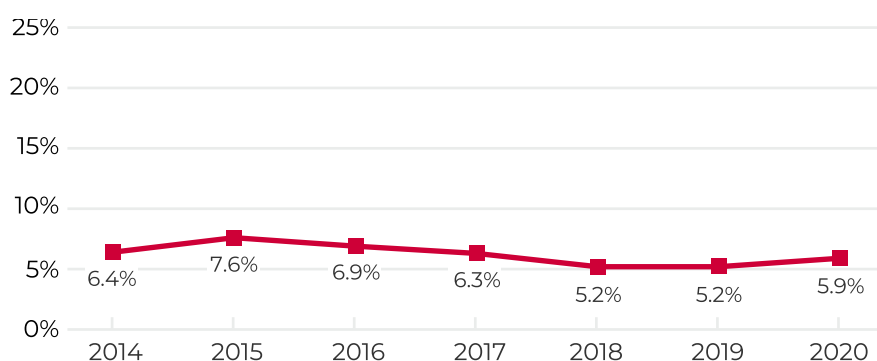
Just over one-in-six (17.3%) early school leavers were looking for work, up 0.1 of a percentage point since 2014 and up 1.6 percentage points since 2019.



17.3%
Looking for
work

▲
up 0.1
percentage
points since
2014

Not in education, training or employment – NILFET



The percentage of 2019 early school leavers who were NILFET is also down since 2014, accounting for about one-in-seventeen (5.9%) early school leavers in 2020.



5.9%
NILFET

▼
down 0.5
percentage
points since
2014

Early school leavers – where are they now?

For those in employment

What jobs are they doing?

Females were more likely than males to be working as:

- community and personal services workers
- sales workers
- clerical and admin workers.

Males were more likely than females to be working as:

- labourers
- technicians and trades workers.



28.7% Labourers	24.8% Sales workers	18.2% Community and personal service workers
▲ up 1.1 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 6.9 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 1.9 percentage points since 2014

For those not in the labour force, education or training

Main reason

Females were more likely than males to report:

- looking after a children
- unable to work due to illness
- on home duties.



20.9% Recreation (incl. gap year, nothing)	12.1% Illness or unable to work)	11.2% Informal study or training
▼ down 7.6 percentage points since 2014	▲ up 3.1 percentage points since 2014	▼ down 4.1 percentage points since 2014

For those who deferred further education

One-in-sixteen (6.2%) early school leavers who were NILFET indicated they were enrolled in a course of study but had deferred it.

Varying rates of deferment were found for those in employment or looking for work:

- 3.1% full-time employment
- 6.1% part-time employment
- 7.0% looking for work.



Early school leavers – where are they now?

What are the subgroup differences in destinations?

Female students more likely than male students:	Male students more likely than female students:
 Bachelor degree  VET certificate IV+  VET certificate III  VET certificate I-II	 Traineeship  Part-time work  NILFET  Apprenticeship  Full-time work
Students who left school before the age of 17 years more likely than those who left school aged 17 years or older:	Students who left school aged 17 years or older more likely than those who left school before 17 years:
 Apprenticeship	 Bachelor degree  Full-time work  Part-time work  Looking for work  NILFET
Government school students more likely than non-Government school students:	Non-government school students more likely than Government school students:
 Looking for work	 Bachelor degree  VET certificate IV+  Apprenticeship
Higher parental SES ⁴ students more likely than lower parental SES students:	Lower parental SES students more likely than higher parental SES students:
 Bachelor degree  VET certificate IV+  VET certificate III	 Looking for work
Students who speak a language other than English at home more likely than those who do not:	Students who do not speak a language other than English at home more likely than those who do:
 NILFET	 VET certificate I-II  Traineeship
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students more likely than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students:	Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students more likely than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students:
 Looking for work	 Bachelor degree  VET certificate IV+  Apprenticeship
Students living in Greater Sydney more likely than students living in the rest of New South Wales:	Students living in the rest of New South Wales more likely than students living in Greater Sydney:
 VET certificate IV+	 Full-time work  Part-time work

⁴ Parental socio-economic status (SES) is an individual measure of SES derived from students' recollection of their parent(s) main occupation and highest level of education. Further information about its derivation can be found in the technical report.

Methodology

This report provides a brief overview of the main findings of the 2020 NSW Post-School Destinations and Experiences Survey. Several points should be kept in mind when considering the findings.

A total of ten post-school destinations are defined from responses to a number of items relating to participation in further education and current employment. This classification system is a hierarchical classification system, which prioritises education related post-school destinations over participation in employment. As such, it represents a young person's main destination since leaving school. A full discussion of the classification system can be found in the technical report.

All data are weighted to match relevant population parameters. Survey weighted multinomial logistic regression analyses have been conducted to assess differences between subgroups and between survey waves using STATA (version 16). Results reported as “different” in the main report or marked with red asterisks in the appendices were statistically significant at $p < 0.01$. This significance level has been chosen due to the large sample sizes.

In some cases values may differ from the apparent sum of their component elements. This is due to the effects of rounding.

Where appropriate, comparisons have been made to previous waves of this survey. Field of education was coded using Australian Standard Classification of Education (Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number 1272.0). Occupation was coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (Version 1.3, Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number 1220.0).

For further information about the survey background and method, please refer to the 2020 technical report.

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 1

Main post-school destination of Year 12 completers by year (2014-2020)

Main destination	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %
Base (n): all Year 12 completers	3,581	3,490	3,287	3,529	3,529	18,777	18,865
Bachelor degree	52.5*	53.2*	51.2*	50.1*	50.6*	48.4*	45.0
VET Cert IV+	7.3*	8.9*	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2
VET Cert III	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.3
VET Cert I-II	1.8	2.7*	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Apprenticeship	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.1	4.8
Traineeship	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.7
Full-time work	6.6	7.0	8.6	8.5	9.3	8.4	7.8
Part-time work	12.5*	10.7*	13.2*	13.8*	13.8*	17.7*	19.1
Looking for work	5.5*	5.0*	5.2*	4.6*	5.2*	5.7*	7.7
NILFET	2.6	2.1*	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.5*	3.3

* Indicates result is significantly different to 2020 (p<.01).

Table 2

Main post-school destination of early school leavers by year (2014-2020)

Main destination	2014 %	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %
Base (n): all early school leavers	7,000	3,135	3,700	3,466	4,470	6,135	5,978
Bachelor degree	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.1
VET Cert IV+	7.8*	9.6*	9.1*	7.3	8.0*	5.9	5.8
VET Cert III	7.6	6.4	6.6	5.5*	5.9*	7.3	7.7
VET Cert I-II	7.0*	4.9*	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.6
Apprenticeship	26.2	26.0	27.8	30.0	32.4*	29.1	27.7
Traineeship	6.5	5.8	6.5	8.1*	6.9	7.1	6.4
Full-time work	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.9	11.1*	9.8	8.8
Part-time work	12.2*	12.6*	13.5*	14.2*	13.7*	15.2	16.7
Looking for work	17.2	16.4	15.3	14.2*	12.9*	15.7	17.3
NILFET	6.4	7.6	6.9	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.9

* Indicates result is significantly different to 2020 (p<.01).Table 3

Main post-school destination of Year 12 completers and early school leavers (2020)

Appendix – main destinations tables

Main destination	Year 12 completers %	Early school leavers %
Base (n): all	18,865	5,978
Bachelor degree	45.0	1.1*
VET Cert IV+	5.2	5.8
VET Cert III	2.3	7.7*
VET Cert I-II	1.0	2.6*
Apprenticeship	4.8	27.7*
Traineeship	3.7	6.4*
Full-time work	7.8	8.8
Part-time work	19.1	16.7*
Looking for work	7.7	17.3*
NILFET	3.3	5.9*

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 4

Main post-school destination in 2020 of Year 12 completers by gender

Main destination	Gender	
	Female %	Male %
Base (n): all Year 12 completers	10,449	8,416
Bachelor degree	48.7	40.7*
VET Cert IV+	5.4	5.0
VET Cert III	3.0	1.5*
VET Cert I-II	0.9	1.1
Apprenticeship	1.2	9.0*
Traineeship	4.6	2.7*
Full-time work	6.9	8.9*
Part-time work	19.9	18.2*
Looking for work	6.4	9.2*
NILFET	2.9	3.8*

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

Table 5

Main post-school destination in 2020 of early school leavers by gender

Main destination	Gender	
	Female %	Male %
Base (n): all early school leavers	2,307	3,671
Bachelor degree	1.7	0.7*
VET Cert IV+	8.9	3.7*
VET Cert III	13.9	3.6*
VET Cert I-II	3.7	1.9*
Apprenticeship	6.8	41.6*
Traineeship	9.7	4.3*
Full-time work	7.5	9.7*
Part-time work	22.3	12.8*
Looking for work	18.1	16.7
NILFET	7.4	5.0*

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 6

Main post-school destination in 2020 of Year 12 completers by socio-economic status quartile

Main destination	Higher parental SES			Lower parental SES		
	Highest %	Upper %	Sub-total %	Lower middle %	Lowest %	Sub-total %
Base (n): all Year 12 completers[^]	7,242	4,575	11,817	3,553	2,933	6,486
Bachelor degree	54.2	43.4*	50.2	35.8*	33.4*	34.7**
VET Cert IV+	4.3	5.5*	4.7	5.6	6.7*	6.1**
VET Cert III	1.4	2.3*	1.7	3.4*	3.7*	3.5**
VET Cert I-II	0.7	1.3*	0.9	1.3*	1.0	1.2
Apprenticeship	2.9	6.5*	4.2	6.3*	5.6*	6.0**
Traineeship	3.0	4.2*	3.5	4.5*	3.9	4.2
Full-time work	6.3	8.6*	7.2	10.0*	9.1*	9.6**
Part-time work	18.7	18.8	18.7	21.3*	18.5	20.1
Looking for work	5.5	6.7*	5.9	8.6*	13.6*	10.8**
NILFET	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.3	4.4*	3.7**

* Indicates result is significantly different to highest parental SES quartile ($p < .01$).

** Indicates result is significantly different to the sub-total of higher parental SES ($p < .01$).

[^] Excluding respondents for whom socio-economic status quartile could not be calculated ($n=606$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 7

Main post-school destination in 2020 of early school leavers by socio-economic status quartile

Main destination	Higher parental SES			Lower parental SES		
	Highest %	Upper %	Sub-total %	Lower middle %	Lowest %	Sub-total %
Base (n): all early school leavers[^]	1,083	1,502	2,585	1,509	1,675	3,184
Bachelor degree	2.5	1.4	1.8	0.5*	0.6*	0.6**
VET Cert IV+	11.1	5.5*	7.8	4.7*	3.4*	4.0**
VET Cert III	8.9	9.0	9.0	7.2	6.6	6.9**
VET Cert I-II	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.3
Apprenticeship	25.2	32.1*	29.2	32.8*	22.0	27.0
Traineeship	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Full-time work	6.8	8.7	7.9	10.0*	9.6*	9.8
Part-time work	16.3	16.5	16.4	15.8	18.0	17.0
Looking for work	12.6	13.2	13.0	15.0	24.3*	20.0**
NILFET	7.2	4.6	5.7	4.3*	6.6	5.5

* Indicates result is significantly different to highest parental SES quartile ($p < .01$).

** Indicates result is significantly different to the sub-total of higher parental SES ($p < .01$).

[^] Excluding respondents for whom socio-economic status quartile could not be calculated ($n=606$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 8

Main post-school destination in 2020 of Year 12 completers by school sector

Main destination	Government %	Non-government		Sub-total %
		Catholic %	Independent %	
Base (n): all Year 12 completers	13,120	2,485	3,260	5,745
Bachelor degree	39.4	47.2*	56.7*	52.5*
VET Cert IV+	5.8	4.8	4.2*	4.5*
VET Cert III	3.2	1.8*	0.8*	1.2*
VET Cert I-II	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
Apprenticeship	4.9	6.0	3.6*	4.7
Traineeship	3.8	4.5	3.0	3.7
Full-time work	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.5
Part-time work	19.7	20.0	17.0*	18.4
Looking for work	9.9	4.9*	4.5*	4.7*
NILFET	4.2	2.1*	2.1*	2.1*

* Indicates result is significantly different to Government sector ($p < .01$).

Table 9

Main post-school destination in 2020 of early school leavers by school sector

Main destination	Government %	Non-government		Sub-total %
		Catholic %	Independent %	
Base (n): all early school leavers	4,909	552	517	1,069
Bachelor degree	0.9	1.6	3.1*	2.4*
VET Cert IV+	4.8	8.3*	13*	10.8*
VET Cert III	7.4	9.3	8.9	9.1
VET Cert I-II	2.7	1.6	3.0	2.3
Apprenticeship	25.8	41.2*	32.5*	36.6*
Traineeship	6.3	8.7	5.4	7.0
Full-time work	9.1	7.5	6.7	7.1
Part-time work	17.1	13.5	15.6	14.6
Looking for work	19.6	6.1*	6.1*	6.1*
NILFET	6.3	2.2*	5.7	4.0

* Indicates result is significantly different to Government sector ($p < .01$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 10

Main post-school destination in 2020 of Year 12 completers by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Main destination	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	
	Yes %	No %
Base (n): all Year 12 completers	1,122	17,743
Bachelor degree	21.1	45.9*
VET Cert IV+	4.7	5.2
VET Cert III	6.1	2.2*
VET Cert I-II	1.3	1.0
Apprenticeship	6.6	4.7
Traineeship	7.2	3.6*
Full-time work	10.1	7.7
Part-time work	22.5	19.0*
Looking for work	15.5	7.4*
NILFET	5.0	3.3

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

Table 11

Main post-school destination in 2020 of early school leavers by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Main destination	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	
	Yes %	No %
Base (n): all early school leavers	694	5,284
Bachelor degree	0.3	1.3*
VET Cert IV+	3.3	6.1*
VET Cert III	6.7	7.8
VET Cert I-II	2.9	2.6
Apprenticeship	17.8	29.1*
Traineeship	6.8	6.4
Full-time work	8.4	8.8
Part-time work	17.3	16.6
Looking for work	28.8	15.6*
NILFET	7.8	5.7

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 12

Main post-school destination in 2020 of Year 12 completers by language background other than English status

Main destination	Language background other than English	
	Yes %	No %
Base (n): all Year 12 completers	5,271	13,594
Bachelor degree	56.8	40.1*
VET Cert IV+	6.3	4.8*
VET Cert III	1.6	2.7*
VET Cert I-II	0.8	1.1
Apprenticeship	2.6	5.7*
Traineeship	1.9	4.5*
Full-time work	3.5	9.6*
Part-time work	13.3	21.5*
Looking for work	9.1	7.1*
NILFET	4.3	2.9*

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

Table 13

Main post-school destination in 2020 of early school leavers by language background other than English status

Main destination	Language background other than English	
	Yes %	No %
Base (n): all early school leavers	803	5,175
Bachelor degree	1.3	1.1
VET Cert IV+	8.1	5.4
VET Cert III	8.4	7.6
VET Cert I-II	1.2	2.9*
Apprenticeship	25.7	28.0
Traineeship	4.5	6.7*
Full-time work	7.7	9.0
Part-time work	14.7	17.0
Looking for work	19.6	16.9
NILFET	9.0	5.5*

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 14

Main post-school destination in 2020 of Year 12 completers by NSW region (SA4 cluster)

Main destination	NSW total %	Sydney Inner %	Sydney North %	Sydney North West %	Sydney South %	Sydney South West %	Sydney West %	Central Coast Hunter %	North East NSW %	North West NSW %	South East NSW %	South West NSW %
Base (n): all Year 12 completers	18,865	1,581	1,978	1,589	1,789	1,835	1,833	2,309	1,598	964	1,741	1,648
Bachelor degree	45.0	58.6*	57.3*	46.7	52.3*	47.0	49.1*	36.0*	28.7*	21.9*	34.1*	25.7*
VET Cert IV+	5.2	5.4	4.3	6.6	6.0	6.9*	6.4	3.6*	3.6*	4.2	5.1	4.4
VET Cert III	2.3	0.5*	1.0*	1.9	1.6*	1.9	2.4	3.0	5.0*	5.2*	4.1*	3.3
VET Cert I-II	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.8*	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.1
Apprenticeship	4.8	3.7	2.7*	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.1	5.9	4.2	6.5	6.6*	7.9*
Traineeship	3.7	1.7*	2.2*	4.1	2.4*	2.8	3.2	5.7*	5.5*	5.0	6.0*	6.5*
Full-time work	7.8	3.7*	4.9*	7.9	4.3*	5.3*	5.6*	9.1	13.5*	19.2*	10.3*	18.3*
Part-time work	19.1	15.2*	19.5	17.8	16.4*	15.0*	15.0*	24.5*	25.8*	24.2*	21.7*	22.7*
Looking for work	7.7	7.0	4.6*	6.0*	7.3	10.6*	9.8*	7.8	8.6	9.2	8.1	7.1
NILFET	3.3	3.5	2.3*	3.1	3.9	4.7*	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9

* Indicates result is significantly different to the average of all other sub-regions ($p < .01$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 15

Main post-school destination in 2020 of early school leavers by NSW region (SA4 cluster)

Main destination	NSW total %	Sydney Inner %	Sydney North %	Sydney North West %	Sydney South %	Sydney South West %	Sydney West %	Central Coast Hunter %	North East NSW %	North West NSW %	South East NSW %	South West NSW %
Base (n): all early school leavers	5,978	253	264	510	406	632	488	1,051	703	345	683	643
Bachelor degree	1.1	1.2	3.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.1
VET Cert IV+	5.8	10.2	12.1*	6.4	8.9	6.3	7.2	4.6	4.1	2.5*	6.0	2.4*
VET Cert III	7.7	6.9	9.1	6.1	9.8	6.4	6.4	7.5	12.3*	6.3	5.8	7.3
VET Cert I-II	2.6	4.5	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.8	4.5*	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.8
Apprenticeship	27.7	21.3	26.8	34.5*	35.5*	30.0	24.5	25.3	19.6*	25.9	31.8	31.7
Traineeship	6.4	3.4	6.2	8.4	4.7	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.7	6.1	7.6	6.8
Full-time work	8.8	5.1	5.3	8.1	5.3*	7.2	8.2	9.3	10.1	14.9*	9.2	10.4
Part-time work	16.7	19.8	14.4	14.4	11.8*	14.3	11.7*	18.3	20.5*	17.4	16.6	19.2
Looking for work	17.3	17.3	13.5	13.7	16.6	20.1	25.9*	18.1	16.6	20.5	13.7*	14.0
NILFET	5.9	10.3	6.1	6.4	5.4	6.5	6.3	5.1	7.1	4.8	5.4	4.2

** Indicates result is significantly different to the average of all other sub-regions ($p < .01$).

Appendix – main destinations tables

Table 16

Main post-school destination in 2020 of early school leavers by minimum school leaving age

Main destination	Aged under 17 years %	Aged 17 years and over %
Base (n): all early school leavers	2,685	3,291
Bachelor degree	0.6	1.5*
VET Cert IV+	6.2	5.5
VET Cert III	8.2	7.4
VET Cert I-II	3.1	2.3
Apprenticeship	36.4	21.2*
Traineeship	7.0	6.0
Full-time work	7.6	9.6*
Part-time work	12.3	19.9*
Looking for work	14.1	19.6*
NILFET	4.6	7.0*

* Indicates a significant difference ($p < .01$).

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