

# Youth transitions in Australia: lessons for other countries?

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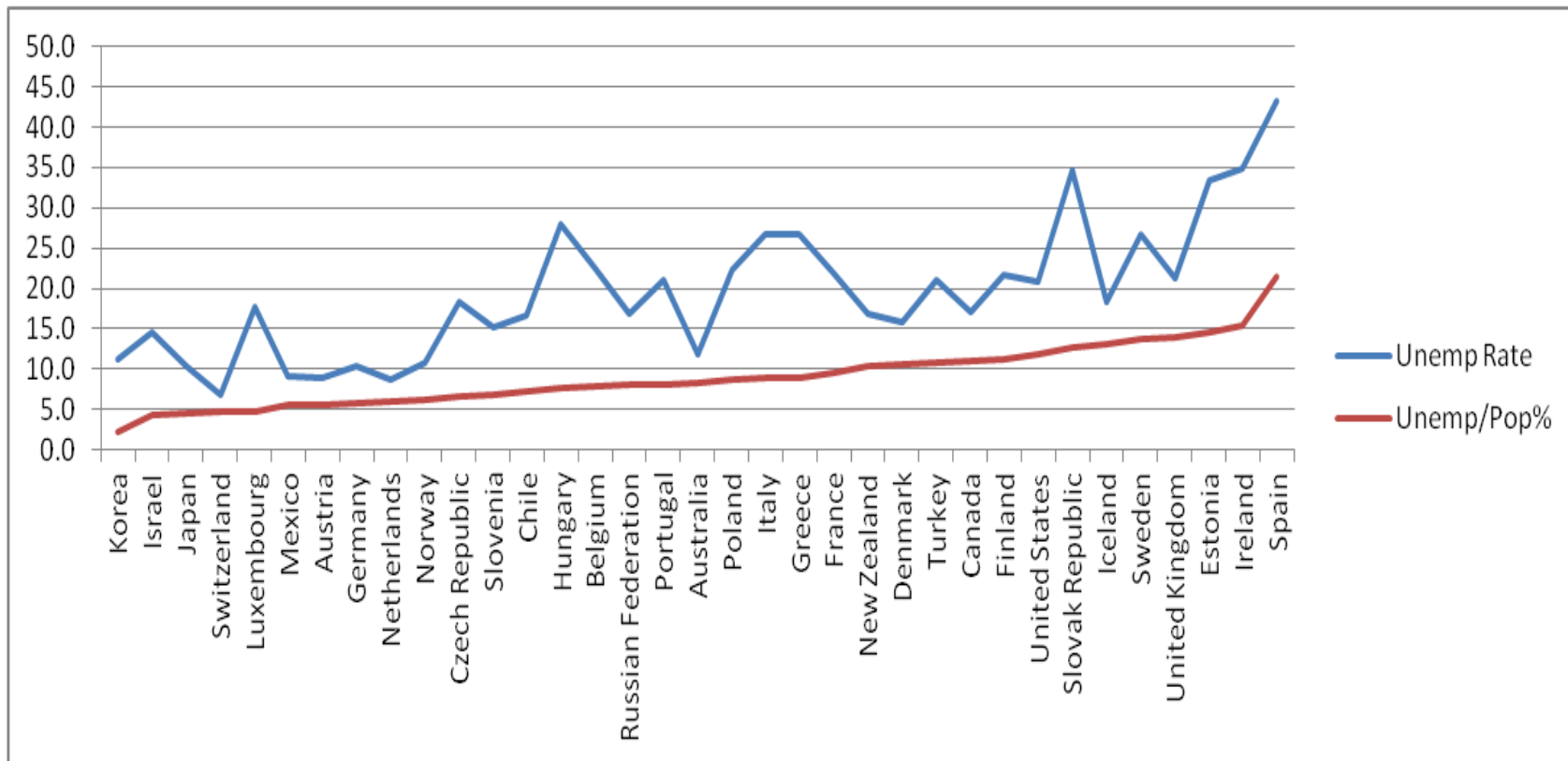
# Structure

- Some comparisons with other countries to provide context
- Features of Australia's education and training system relevant to youth transitions
  - ▶ an emphasis on education and training
  - ▶ the role of the apprenticeship and traineeship system
  - ▶ TVET in schools
  - ▶ Part-time work by students

# Context

- Unemployment rates
- Enrolment rates in post-school education

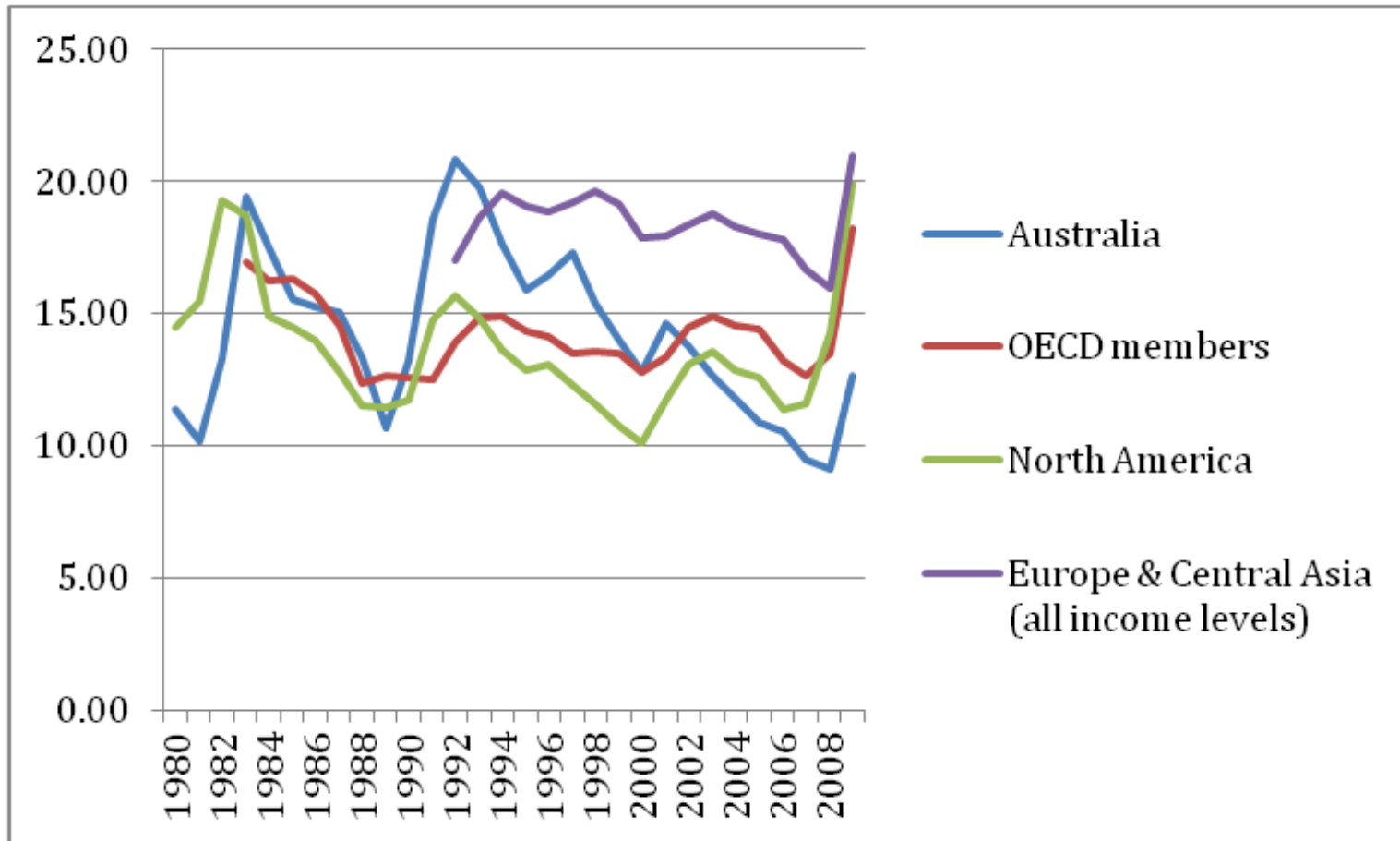
# Unemployment rate, unemployment to population ratio, males aged 15-24 years, selected countries, 2010



Source: OECD: [data extracted on 23 Apr 2012 02:17 UTC \(GMT\) from OECD.Stat](#)

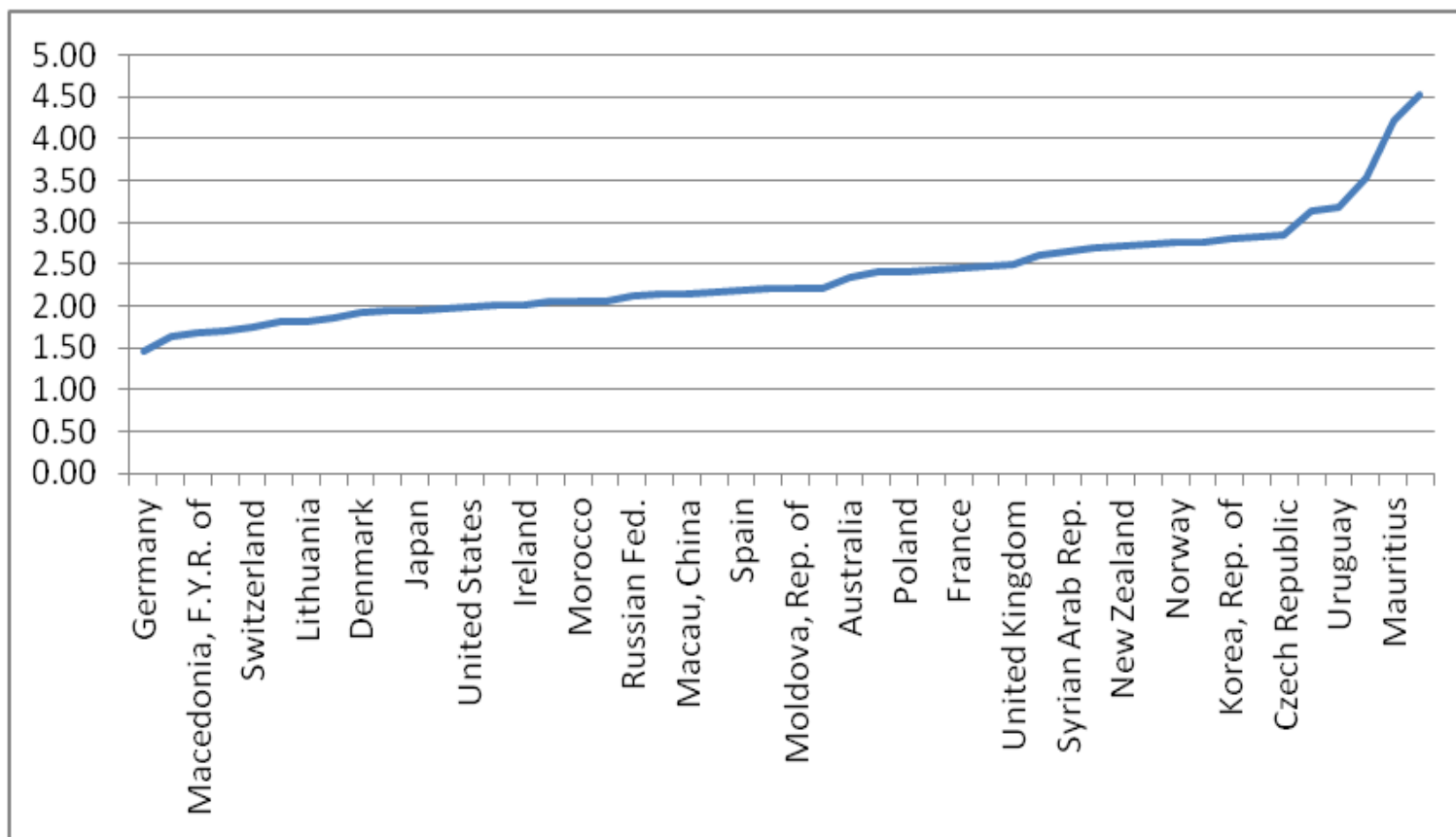
Note: countries are sorted according to the unemployed to population ratio. The individual country data are shown in Appendix A.

# Unemployment rates, males, 15-24 year olds, Australia and selected countries, 1980-2009



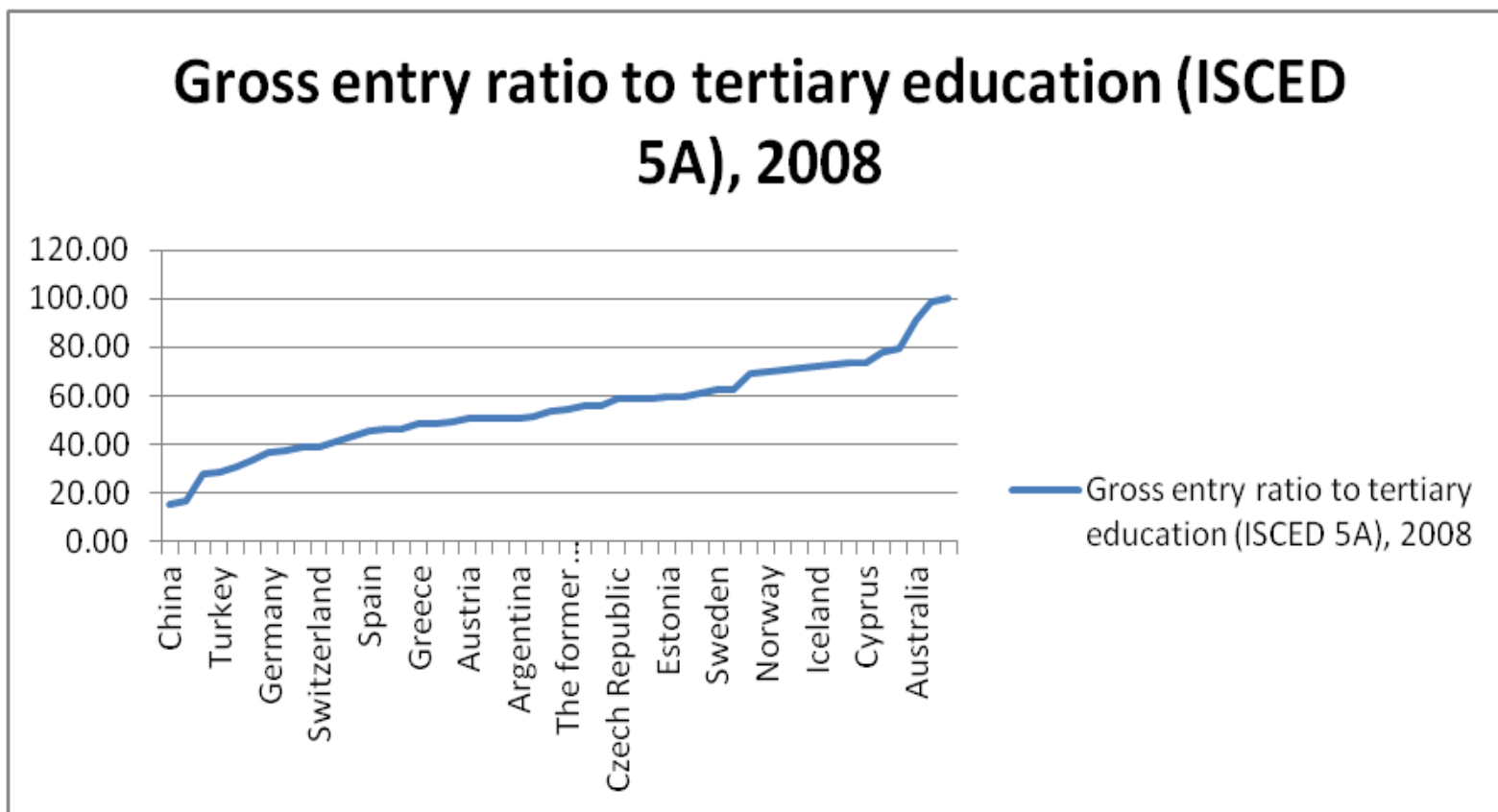
Source: World Bank, International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.MA.ZS>

# The ratio of the unemployment rate of males, 15-24 years relative to that of males, 15-64 years



Source: Derived from Source: ILO *Short-term indicators of the labour market*, March 2012, [http://laborsta.ilo.org/sti/sti\\_E.html](http://laborsta.ilo.org/sti/sti_E.html)

# Gross enrolments rates in tertiary education, selected countries, 2008



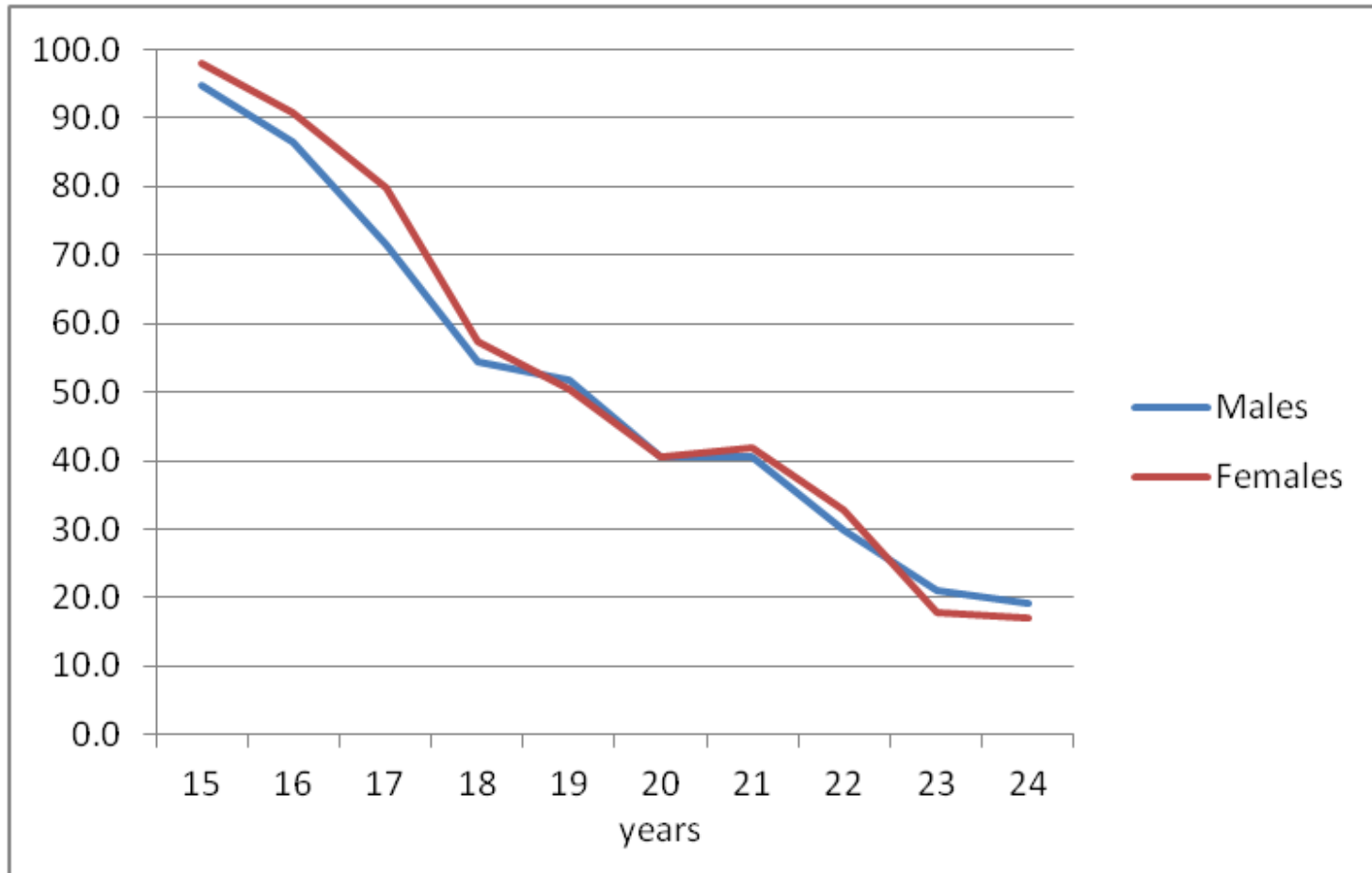
Source: <http://social.un.org/index/Youth/OurWork/Youthdevelopmentindicators.aspx>

# Australia's education and training system

- High rates of full-time participation
- A gradual entry into the full-time labour market

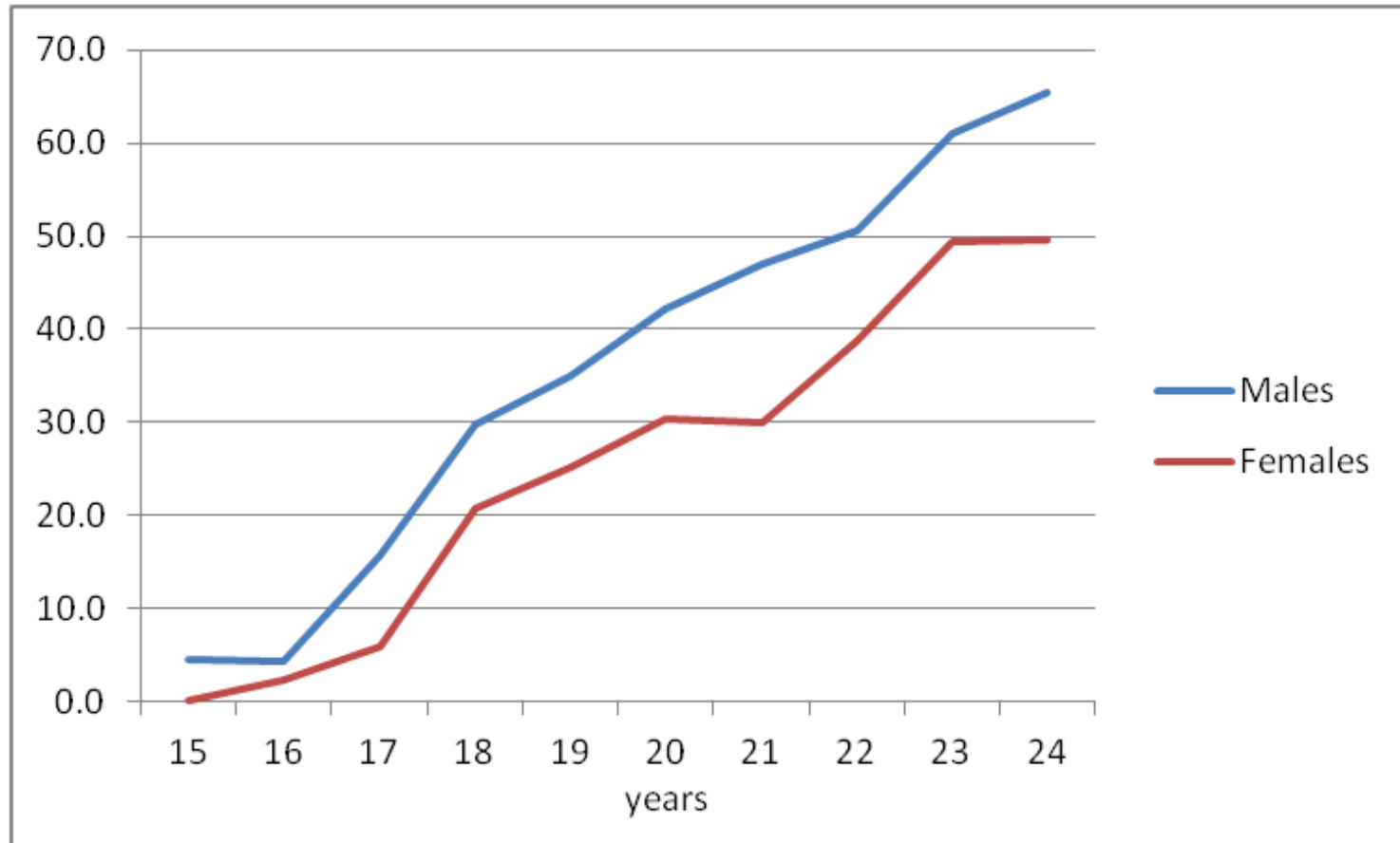


# Full-time education participation, Australia, 2009



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2009 Survey of Education and Training, Basic confidentialised unit record file

# Percentage of young people in full-time work, by age, Australia, 2009



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2009 Survey of Education and Training, Basic confidentialised unit record file n

# Australia's education and training system

- High rates of full-time participation
- A gradual entry into the full-time labour market
- Many pathways

# Education paths, males

Paths	Weighted % who take each path by age 25.5 in 2006
Early school leaver, no post-school study	9
Early school leaver, apprenticeship	5
Early school leaver, traineeship/other post-school VET study	5
Completed Year 12, no post-school study	23
Completed Year 12, apprenticeship	5
Completed Year 12, traineeship	4
Completed Year 12, other post-school VET study	13
Completed Year 12, university study	36

Source: derived from the Longitudinal Survey of Australian Youth, see Karmel and Liu, 2011.

The sample from the survey does suffer from attrition and most likely early school leavers are somewhat under-represented. Therefore the percentages against each path should be taken as indicative only.

# Education paths, females

Paths	Weighted % who take each path by age 25.5 in 2006
Early school leaver, no post-school study	9
Early school leaver, further post-school study	5
Completed Year 12, no post-school study	25
Completed Year 12, apprenticeship/ traineeship	6
Completed Year 12, other post-school VET study	13
Completed Year 12, university study	43

Source: derived from the Longitudinal Survey of Australian Youth, see Karmel and Liu, 2011.

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- Many pathways
- Apprenticeships and traineeships
- TVET in schools
- High proportion of students in part-time work



# Conclusion

- Australia places great emphasis on post-school education and training.
- The system has many pathways and is relatively flexible.
- But this is not sufficient- a buoyant labour market is key.