

#### **Facilitator**



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## Acknowledgement of Country





I wish to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their continued spiritual connection to land. I pay my respects to Elders past, present and emerging.



#### How to use Zoom





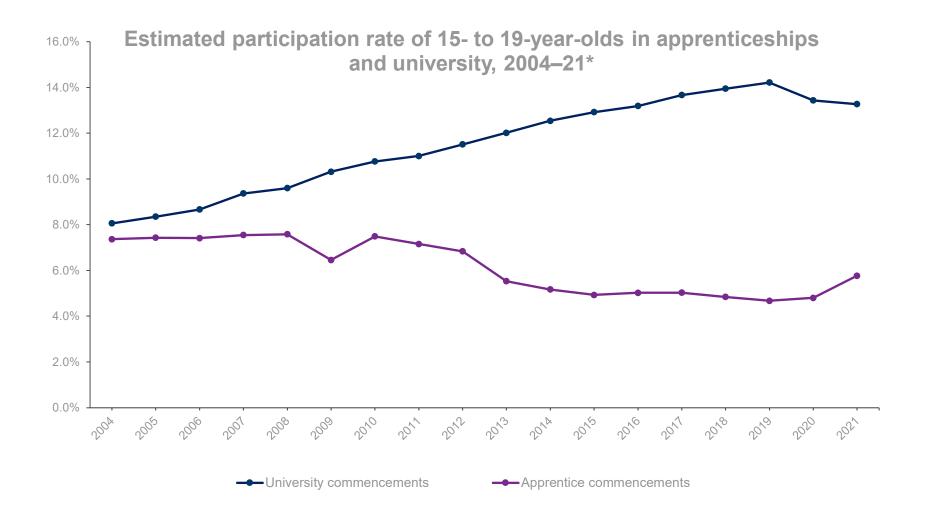
# Increasing university participation: the impact on apprentices













## Methodology

Four LSAY cohorts: Y03; Y06; Y09; Y15 First pathway taken at age 19 Two models:

- Comparing characteristics of young people choosing apprenticeships and university in 2019
- Comparing change in characteristics in young people choosing apprenticeships and university across time



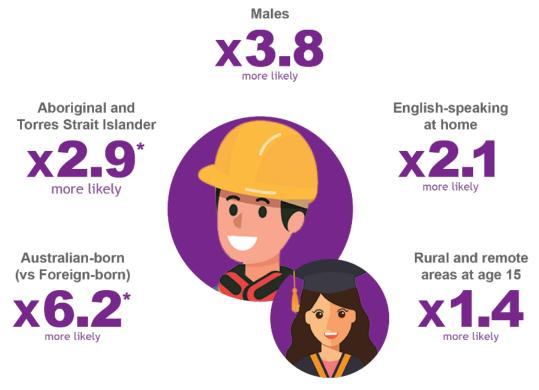
#### Variables

Variable	Levels
Sex	Male, Female
Indigenous status	Yes, No
Immigration status	Australian-born, First generation, Foreign-born
Language spoken at home	English, Other
School sector at age 15 years	Catholic, Government, Independent
Geographic location of school at age 15	Provincial, Remote, Metropolitan
Mathematics achievements	Continuous^
Reading achievement	Continuous^
Socioeconomic status (SES) at age 15	Continuous^

Note: ^ normalised and mean-centred.



Students with the following characteristics were more likely to have commenced an apprenticeship than university by age 19:



First-generation Australian (vs Foreign-born)

X3.6\*

Government school (vs independent schools)

x1.9

Note: \* Large 95% confidence interval.

Source: Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth.



In 2019, students with the following characteristics were less likely to have commenced an apprenticeship than university by age 19:



Higher PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) maths achievement



High PISA reading achievement



Higher socio-economic status (SES) at age 15







Student characteristics associated with a changed likelihood of commencing an apprenticeship instead of university by age 19.

Characteristic	In comparison to	<b>2007</b> (Y03)	<b>2010</b> (Y06)	<b>2013</b> (Y09)	<b>2019</b> (Y15)	Trend
Australian-born	Foreign-born	x2.7	x2.1	x2.6	x6.8	<b>†</b>
First-generation Australian	Foreign-born	x1.3	x1.4	x1.5	x3.8	<b>†</b>
English spoken at home	LOTE spoken at home	x4.7	x5.4	x6.2	x2.1	•
Catholic school students	Independent schools	x3.1		٠	x1.3	•
Reading achievement	(continuous var.)	-	-	x0.4	x0.6	<b>†</b>

Note: There was no LSAY collection in 2012, creating a 6-year data gap between 2013 and 2019



Student characteristics not associated with any change likelihood of commencing an

apprenticeship instead of university by age 19:



gender



Indigenous status



geographic location at age 15



mathematics achievement at age 15



government vs independent school sector

 ${\tt Source: Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth.}$ 





#### Note

- Little relative change
- Mature-age apprenticeships
- No trade/non-trade distinction
- · We are seeing trends and correlation, not causation



## The university impact

- The consistent profiles of young people choosing apprenticeships rather than university, concern may not be warranted
- Just over half of young people enter university by at 22 the remainder is sufficient to fill current apprentice demand
- Those set on university are unlikely to be persuaded into apprenticeships



## Apprenticeship attraction

- Apprenticeship partners: individuals, employers and training organisations
- Provision of timely, targeted and informed career guidance remains important to apprenticeship attraction



#### **Panellists**



Peta Skujins
Senior Policy and Insights
Manager,
Apprenticeship
Employment Network



Adrienne Nieuwenhuis
Commissioner,
Tertiary Education
Quality and Standards
Agency (TEQSA)



Ben Bardon
Chief Executive Officer,
National Australian
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Dianne Dayhew
Chief Executive Officer,
National Apprentice
Employment Network



## Questions





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