



15 GOING ON 25

AT A GLANCE: INSIGHTS FROM THE LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF AUSTRALIAN YOUTH

Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) collects a wide variety of information on experiences in school, post-school study, work and social environment. *15 Going on 25* looks at how some of these experiences have changed over the life of the LSAY program.



60,000+
young people surveyed
since 1995



6 cohorts
of participants have
been followed



11 waves
of survey data
for each cohort

SCHOOL

More **young people** are **planning** to, and are actually, **finishing** school

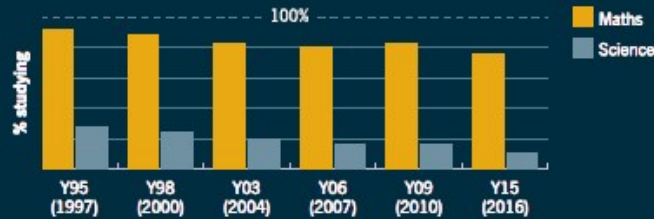
94%

(of 16 year olds)
planned to **complete**
year 12 in 2016—
up from **89%** in 2004

84%

completed year 12
in 2018, compared to
79% in 2012

Young people have gradually become **less** likely to study **maths** and **science** in senior secondary school



More young people are **planning** to go to university—
64% in 2016, up from **57%** in 2000



3 in 4 young people **agree** with their parents on their
plans for after school



Educational **goals** have a definite intergenerational
component and parents play a **large role** in forming the
aspirations of their children

POST-SCHOOL STUDY



Both **early school leavers** and **year 12 completers**
have become more likely in the past two decades to do
some form of **post-school study**

University attendance has grown—**60%**
of 22 year olds had been, or were attending
university in 2016 compared to **49%** in 2010



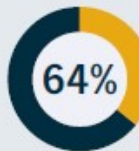
At the same time, participation in **apprenticeships**,
traineeships and other **vocational courses** has
gradually declined from a peak of **27%** of 22 year olds in
2010 to **22%** in 2016

LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

By age 25 (in 2016)...



9 out of **10** young people
had a **job**



Almost **two in three**
young people were
in **full-time** or
permanent work



One in four **young**
people were only working
part time, and just under
one in five were working
casually. Both part time and casual work have
been **increasing** over the past **10 years**

Those with **low**
level or **no**
qualifications
fare the **worst**
in the labour
market

SOCIAL OUTCOMES

A **longer** transition from education to work can delay
independence and cause **stress**



39%
of **25 year olds** were still living with their
parents/guardians in 2016, up from
32% in 2006

The percentage of **25 year olds** who **own** or
are **paying off** their own home fell from **26%**
to **17%** between 2006 and 2016



Financial and **psychological** stress have
increased, particularly among young people
who have **university qualifications**

Education policy plays an important role in guiding young
people's decisions and aims to ensure they're engaged
and have the knowledge and skills needed to become
fully participating members of the community. To achieve
this, policy has mostly aimed to increase participation and
completion of education by increasing the school leaving
age, making study more flexible, removing barriers to access,
and making study financially viable.

See **full report** for findings. For further information visit
www.lsay.edu.au.