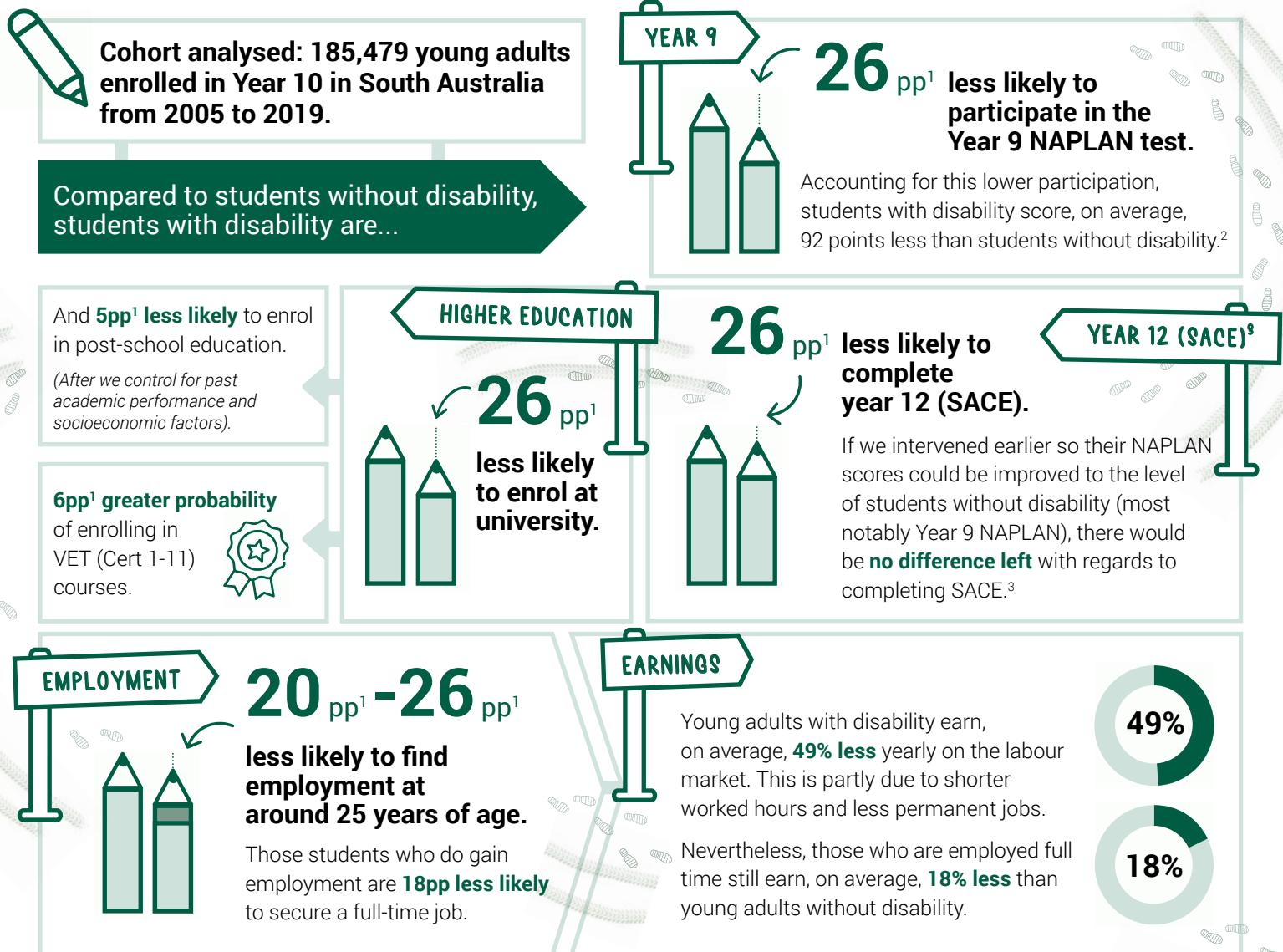


# EDUCATION TO EMPLOYMENT

Key to improving life outcomes of people with disability is to address educational differences from early childhood to tertiary education and first labour market experiences. The earlier we intervene in students' educational pathways, the more we may reduce gaps in future outcomes. Yet, early interventions need to be completed with continuous supports at crucial milestones of the education/work pathway.

## KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PILOT USING SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DATA



<sup>1</sup> Percentage points - The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages.

The abbreviation is pp. Example: A rate was 10% and it increased to 12%, then it increased by 2 percentage points.

<sup>2</sup> 92 points represents more than 1.3 standard deviation below the mean of the students without disability. The mean estimated score for students without disability corresponds to proficiency band 7 while the mean estimated score for students with disability corresponds to band 5. The national standard is band 6.

<sup>3</sup> South Australian Certificate of Education.

## WHERE TO FROM HERE?

The NDDA pilot demonstrated how education and labour market data could be linked to analyse education, employment and earnings outcomes in South Australia. Analysis affirms early intervention is key to reducing the differences between students with disability and students without disability.

- Analysis of NDDA pilot data affirmed the magnitude of how the difference in outcomes varies significantly across disability type and severity. Policy interventions need to be tailored in timing and intensity to the type and severity of one's disability.
- This dataset establishes a baseline to measure the effectiveness of any future interventions, and future analyses could look at the impact of interventions within a cohort of students with disability and their outcomes.

