Issued 2010

POCKET GUIDE

Highlights

- There were 1.7 million students enrolled in the public VET system in 2009.
- Around one in nine people aged 15 to 64 years participated in the publicly funded VET system in Australia in 2009.
- As of December 2009, one in eight workers within the trades were employed as an apprentice or trainee.
- 87.6% of graduates were employed or in further study approximately six months after their training in 2009.
- Total operating expenditures in Australia's public VET system was \$6803.4 million in 2009.
- In 2009 around one in three employers had employees undertaking apprenticeships or traineeships in the last 12 months.

Australian vocational education and training statistics



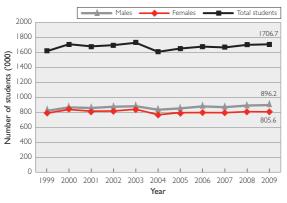
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This pocket guide presents statistics about:

- the public vocational education and training (VET) system, which includes activity undertaken at technical and further education (TAFE) institutes, other government providers, community education providers and publicly funded delivery by private providers
- apprentices and trainees, who are undertaking vocational training through a contract of training
- expenditures and revenues of Australia's public VET system
- outcomes of training
- employers' use and views of Australia's VET system.

Number of students by sex, 1999-20091,2



For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 1999-2009.

Student characteristics, 2008-09

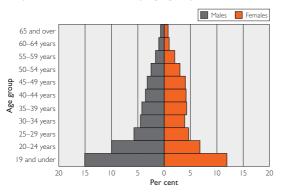
Student characteristics	2008 ('000)	('000)	% of total students	2008–09 % change
Males	889.9	896.2	52.5	0.7
Females	807.6	805.6	47.2	-0.2
15 to 24 years	723.2	734.9	43.1	1.6
45 years & over	347.9	338.6	19.8	-2.7
Students with a disability	99.5	100.9	5.9	1.4
Indigenous	73.9	74.8	4.4	1.1
Non-English speaking background	248.1	254.3	14.9	2.5
Studying full-time ³	212.7	240.1	14.1	12.9
Apprentices & trainees undertaking off-the-job training	355.7	345.8	20.3	-2.8
Employed	957.2	958.7	56.2	0.2
Total students	1699.7	1706.7	100.0	0.4

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2008-09.

Proportion of all students by age group and sex, 2009



For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html. Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2009.

Participation rate⁴ of persons aged 15 years and older, 2005–09 (%)

Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
15 to 19 years	27.3	30.2	29.9	30.2	30.0
20 to 24 years	19.0	18.8	18.3	18.3	18.2
25 to 44 years	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.7
45 to 64 years	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.7
65 years & older	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
15 to 64 years	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2005–09; Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Population by age and sex, Australian states and territories, June 2009, table 9, cat.no. 3201.0.

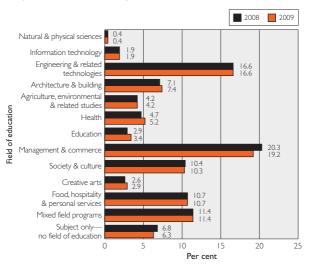
Number and proportion of students by highest current qualification, 2008–09

	2008		20	09
	(000')	%	(000')	%
Diploma or higher	172.1	10.1	200.0	11.7
Graduate diploma	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Graduate certificate	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.1
Bachelor degree (honours & pass)	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.1
Advanced diploma	35.0	2.1	38.1	2.2
Associate degree	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Diploma	135.3	8.0	157.8	9.2
Certificate IV	190.2	11.2	218.5	12.8
Certificate III	520.1	30.6	525.8	30.8
Certificate II	287.0	16.9	295.6	17.3
Certificate I	91.4	5.4	90.1	5.3
Other recognised courses	228.7	13.5	209.5	12.3
Non-award courses	94.9	5.6	59.7	3.5
Subject only—no qualification	115.4	6.8	107.5	6.3
Total	1699.7	100.0	1706.7	100.0

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2008-09.

Proportion of students by field of education,* 2008-09



^{*} Field of education of the highest qualification enrolled in during the year.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2008–09.

Students by industry skills councils,⁵ 2008–09

Industry skills council ⁵	2008 ('000)	2009 ('000)	2008–09 % change
Agri-Food	80.9	83.5	3.3
Community Services & Health	137.6	172.2	25.1
Construction & Property Services	84.1	97.8	16.2
Electrocomms & Energy Utilities	41.5	44.7	7.6
ForestWorks	5.1	5.1	0.4
Government	11.6	9.2	-20.5
Innovation & Business	296.2	304.7	2.9
Manufacturing Skills Australia	121.1	119.8	-1.1
Service Skills Australia	228.7	236.9	3.6
SkillsDMC	16.4	15.0	-8.4
Transport & Logistics	35.9	41.1	14.6
Total training packages ⁶	1059.1	1130.0	6.7
Total non-training packages	640.6	576.7	-10.0
Total students	1699.7	1706.7	0.4

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2008-09.

Number of qualification completions, 7,8,9,10 2007-08

	2007 ('000)	2008 ('000)	2007–08 % change
AQF qualifications ¹¹			
Diploma or higher	47.0	49.0	4.2
Graduate diploma	0.0	0.0	NC
Graduate certificate	0.4	0.7	75.6
Bachelor degree (honours & pass)	0.2	0.1	-24.7
Advanced diploma	8.9	8.4	-5.7
Associate degree	0.0	0.0	NC
Diploma	37.5	39.7	5.9
Certificate IV	59.5	63.8	7.3
Certificate III	122.6	142.0	15.8
Certificate II	65.6	70.9	8.1
Certificate I	24.4	25.8	5.6
Type of accreditation National training package qualifications	262.3	295.6	12.7
Nationally & locally accredited courses	58.3	55.9	-4.0
Total AQF qualifications completed ^{7,8,9,10,11}	319.2	351.6	10.1

NC denotes not calculated due to small numbers.

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2007-09.

Number of VET in Schools students and 15 to 19-year-old VET students, 2007–08

	2007		2008		2007–08
	('000')	%	(000')	%	% change
VET in Schools					
School-based apprentices & trainees ¹²	15.0	8.6	25.7	11.7	71.9
Other VET In Schools Program students	159.8	91.4	194.2	88.3	21.5
Total VET in Schools	174.8	100.0	220.0	100.0	25.8
Public VET ¹³ students aged 15 to 19 years					
Apprentices & trainees undertaking off-the-job training	139.8	32.3	148.5	33.5	6.2
Not apprentices & trainees	293.4	67.7	295.3	66.5	0.6
Public total VET ¹³ students aged 15 to 19 years	433.2	100.0	443.8	100.0	2.4

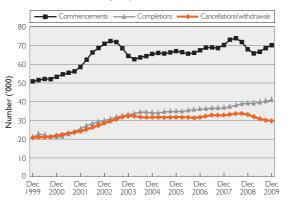
For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2230.html;

Source: NCVER, MCEECDYA VET in Schools Collection, 2007–08; NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2007–08.

http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2264.html

Quarterly commencements, completions and cancellations/withdrawals, seasonally adjusted, ¹⁴ 1999–2009



For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2263.html.

APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

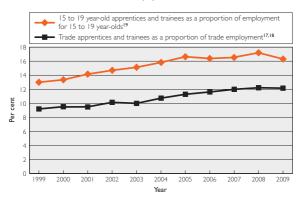
Apprentice and trainee commencements in trade¹⁵ occupations, 2008–09

Occupation (ANZSCO) ¹⁶ group	2008 ('000)	2009 ('000)	2008–09 % change
Engineering, ICT & science technicians	3.4	3.7	9.6
Automotive & engineering trade workers	22.4	16.8	-25.0
Construction trades workers	22.3	17.2	-22.7
Electro-technology & telecommunications trades workers	12.0	9.5	-20.7
Food trades workers	9.7	9.8	0.7
Skilled animal & horticultural workers	4.7	3.9	-17.9
Hairdressers	5.7	5.4	-5.5
Printing trades workers	0.7	0.6	-8.1
Textile clothing & footwear trades workers	0.2	0.1	-21.1
Wood trades workers	2.1	1.5	-27.7
Miscellaneous technicians & trades workers	3.1	3.0	-5.8
Total	86.3	71.5	-17.1

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2263.html>.

Apprentices and trainee training rates by selected characteristics, 1999–2009 (%)



For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2263.html.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2010 estimates; for employed persons: ABS, Labour force, Australia, detailed, electronic delivery, March 2010, cat.no.6291.0.55.001; and ABS, Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly, February 2010, cat.no.6291.0.55.003.

APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

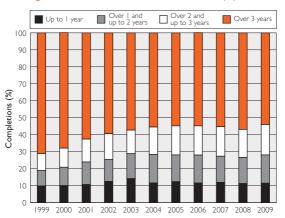
Apprentice and trainee contract completion rates²⁰ by occupation, for contracts commencing 2004–05

Occupation	20	04	2005		
(ANZSCO) ¹⁶ group	Completion rates (%)	Number of contracts ('000)	Completion rates (%)	Number of contracts ('000)	
Managers	48.0	2.4	50.8	2.7	
Professionals	59.8	1.2	55.9	1.6	
Technicians & trades workers	45.8	86.1	45.6	90.5	
Community & personal service workers	54.7	39.6	55.3	40.1	
Clerical & administrative workers	56.2	46.4	56.5	48.3	
Sales workers	43.2	41.6	43.6	41.8	
Machinery operators & drivers	57.0	32.4	56.1	31.3	
Labourers	47.7	29.7	48.5	29.7	
All occupations	50.0	279.4	50.1	286.0	

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2263.html.

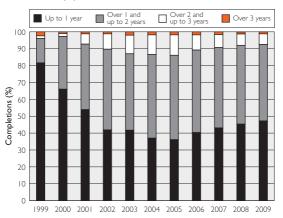
Trade¹⁵ apprentice and trainee completions by duration of training, certificate III and above, 1999–2009 (%)



For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2263.html.

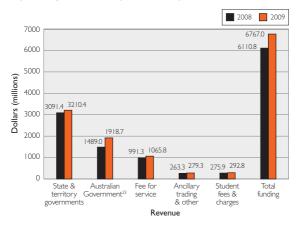
Apprentice and trainee completions in non-trade²¹ occupations by duration of training, certificate III or above, 1999–2009 (%)



For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2263.html.

Operating revenues,²² public VET system, 2008-09

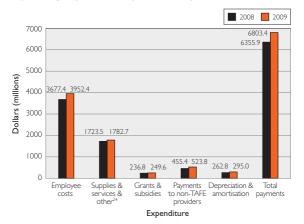


For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2305.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Financial Data Collection, 2008-09.

Operating expenditures, public VET system, 2008-09



For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2305.html.

Source: NCVER, National VET Financial Data Collection, 2008-09.

OUTCOMES OF TRAINING

Key outcomes for graduates²⁵ and module completers,²⁶ 2009 (%)

	Graduates	Module completers
Employed or in further study after training ^{27,28}	87.6	77.1
Employment outcomes		
After training (as at 29 May 2009)		
Employed	77.8	74.1
Not employed ²⁹	22.2	25.9
Unemployed	11.3	10.3
Not in the labour force	10.4	14.9
Of those not employed before training		
Employed after training	42.7	26.0
Of those employed before training		
Employed after training at a higher skill level	20.9	9.5
Further study outcomes		
Enrolled in further study after training ^{27,29}	32.1	4.6
Studying at university ²⁷	6.7	4.6
Studying at a TAFE institute ²⁷	17.7	na
Studying at a private provider or other registered provider ²⁷	7.5	na

na = not applicable.

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2180.html.

Source: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey, 2009.

OUTCOMES OF TRAINING

Other measures for graduates²⁵ and module completers,²⁶ 2009 (%)

	Graduates	Module
	O. addaeos	completers
Students who were satisfied with the overall quality of their training	89.1	84.6
Students who fully or partly achieved their main reason for doing the training	86.4	82.0
Of those employed after training (as at 29 May 2009)		
Students who reported that their training was relevant to their current job	77.5	64.5
Students who received at least one job- related benefit	72.0	54.2

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2180.html.

Source: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey, 2009.

OUTCOMES OF TRAINING

Employment outcomes of apprentices and trainees, 2008 (%)

After apprenticeship/ traineeship (at	Completers Occupation of apprenticeship or traineeship		Non-completers Occupation of apprenticeship or traineeship		enticeship	
26 September 2008)	In a trade occupation	In a non-trade occupation	All completers	In a trade occupation	In a non-trade occupation	,
Employed	92.9	91.7	92.0	76.0	76.6	76.5
Full-time	85.7	62.9	68.4	60.4	49.4	53.3
Part-time	7.3	28.8	23.6	15.7	27.3	23.2
Not employed ²⁹	7.1	8.3	8.0	24.0	23.4	23.5
Unemployed	4.0	4.3	4.2	16.0	12.8	14.0
Not in labour force	3.0*	4.0	3.7	8.0	10.5	9.6
Employed in same occupation as apprenticeship or traineeship ³⁰	77.4	70.3	72.0	24.6	28.3	27.0
Employed with same employer as apprenticeship or traineeship	49.0	66.5	62.3	6.6	13.6	11.0

^{*} The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 25% and therefore should be used with caution.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2138.html.

Source: NCVER, Apprentice and Trainee Destinations, 2008

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

EMPLOYERS' USE AND VIEWS

Employers' engagement and satisfaction with each aspect of the VET system, 2007 and 2009 (%)

	2007	2009
Employers using the VET system ³¹ (%)		
Employers with vocational qualifications as a job requirement	33.3	34.2
Employers with apprentices/trainees	29.1	30.6
Employers using nationally recognised training ³²	22.1	26.1
Employers who are satisfied ³³ with training as a way of meeting skill needs (%)		
Employers with vocational qualifications as a job requirement	80.8	83.4
Employers with apprentices/trainees	83.3	83.2
Employers using nationally recognised training ²⁹	80.5	85.8

For Notes on tables, see pages 24-7.

Source: NCVER Survey of Employer Use and Views of the VET System, 2007 and 2009.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2188.html.

- In 2004 there was a large decrease in VET activity in the New South Wales adult and community (ACE) sector due to problems with software compatibility associated with the introduction of new systems by many of their providers. There were significant improvements in the NSW ACE reporting system in 2005.
- 2 In 2006 New South Wales reported activity for workplace learning and the NSW Adult Migrant English Service (AMES) Skillmax Program for the first time.
- 3 Full-time and part-time study mode is based on hours of delivery, excluding hours associated with continuing enrolments.
- Participation rates are derived by calculating student numbers in the age group as a percentage of the estimated residential population in the corresponding age groups. Population figures for all years are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Population by age and sex, Australian states and territories, June 2009, catalogue number 3201.0.
- 5 Industry skills councils represent particular industries and groups of training packages. For more information on how training packages are grouped by industry skills councils, go to http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistics/vet/ann09/ terms definitions.pdf>.
- 6 These figures refer to students undertaking training packages. The coverage of training packages is constantly changing, as new training packages are developed and existing training packages reviewed, to meet emerging requirements across industries.
- Data for qualifications completed in 2009 are based on preliminary data submissions. Consequently they are not presented in detail in this publication. Preliminary estimates indicate that there was a total of 336 200 qualifications completed in 2009 (compared with a preliminary estimate of 314 300 qualifications completed in 2008). The 2009 data will be revised upwards in the 2010 VET Provider Collection to accommodate further notification of qualifications completed. 24

- 8 Due to improvements in data quality, Queensland has submitted additional qualifications completed between 2004 and 2007 rectifying the underreporting of qualifications previously identified over this period. This affects both Queensland and Australia reporting.
- 9 Improvements in data quality resulted in the removal of some qualifications completed for New South Wales Workplace Training in 2007 and 2008. This affects both NSW and Australia reporting.
- 10 In 2009 NCVER changed the reporting scope for qualifications completed and backdated it to all previous years. Consequently, data in this publication may not match previously published data. This affects all previous years.
- II For consistency of reporting, senior secondary education has been excluded from AQF qualifications.
- 12 'School-based apprentices and trainees' include students who undertook at least one module/unit of competency in a school-based apprenticeship or traineeship during the reporting period.
- 13 'Public VET students aged 15 to 19 years' comprises all 15 to 19-year-old students enrolled at TAFE institutes (includes VET in Schools students undertaking their vocational component at TAFE), other government providers and community providers, as well as students enrolled in publicly funded VET delivered by private providers. That is, publicly funded VET students aged 15 to 19 years, as reported in the Students and courses publication. Students in the public VET system as part of VET in Schools are recorded in both sections of this table, and represent an overlap. For this reason, VET in Schools and public VET students should be reported separately.
- 14 The data presented in this figure have been seasonally adjusted using X-II-ARIMA methodology and then are 7-point Henderson smoothed.

- 15 Trade occupations are defined as all major occupation group 3 Technicians and trade workers (ANZSCO 1st edition).
- 16 ANZSCO is the ABS Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (1st edition) http://abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Details-Page/1220.02006?OpenDocument.
- 17 Trade employment refers to those persons aged 15 years or over employed in a Technicians and trades workers occupation (ANZSCO 1st edition) group.
- 18 Training rates are derived by calculating the number of trade apprentices (aged 15 years and over) in-training as at 31 December (NCVER data) as a percentage of employed persons (aged 15 years and over) as at November (ABS data). The ABS does not produce monthly estimates of employment by occupation, with data available on a quarterly basis only (i.e. February, May, August and November).
- 19 For this calculation, the number of apprentices and trainees in-training are those aged 15 years and over, only.
- 20 Completion rates are derived for contracts of training for apprentices and trainees. If an individual commenced two or more contracts in the same year, each are counted separately. Completion rates do not take into account expired or continuing contracts. For more information see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2263.html.
- 21 Non-trade occupations are defined as all ANZSCO 1st edition occupations with the exception of Technicians and trades workers (i.e. major groups 1–2 and 4–8).
- 22 All figures use actual prices for the year.
- 23 Revenue from the Australian Government increased by \$429.7 million (28.9%) from 2008, with \$324.8 million (75.6%) coming from Productivity Places Program revenues.

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- 24 Includes impairment losses, losses on sales of property, plant and equipment, borrowing costs and other operating expenses.
- 25 The term 'graduate' refers to students who are reported as completing all requirements for a qualification or students who self-identify as having completed all requirements.
- 26 Module completers are students who have successfully completed part of a qualification (at least one module) without gaining a qualification and then left the VET system.
- 27 These questions are not asked of students from community education providers. Therefore, the percentage reported represents the proportion of graduates, or module completers, respectively, excluding those from community education providers.
- 28 For module completers, the only further study included is university study as, by definition, module completers have left the VET system.
- 29 'Not employed' is defined as unemployed (looking for full-time or part-time work), not in the labour force, or not employed (no further information).
- 30 Matching between the occupation of the apprenticeship or traineeship and the occupation after training occurs at the ANZSCO sub-major group level.
- 31 Employers were asked about their use of VET and other forms of training in the 12 months preceding their interview.
- 32 Nationally recognised training is defined as nationally recognised training other than as part of an apprenticeship or traineeship. For the purposes of this survey, apprenticeships and traineeships are reported separately.
- 33 Satisfied as a way of meeting skills need; 'satisfied' was rated as either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

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