

Issued 2012

# POCKET GUIDE

## Highlights

- There were 1.9 million students enrolled in the public VET system in 2011.
- In 2011, 32.1% of Australians aged between 15 and 19 years participated in VET.
- As of December 2011, 16.4% of workers aged between 15 and 19 years were employed as an apprentice or trainee.
- 92.6% of students enrolled to start a VET course in February 2011 intended to complete it.
- In 2011, 77.4% of graduates were employed approximately six months after their training.
- Total operating expenditures in Australia's public VET system were \$7900.1 million in 2011.

Australian  
vocational education  
and training statistics



NCVER



Australian Government

Department of Industry, Innovation  
Science, Research and Tertiary Education

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The views and opinions expressed in this document are those of NCVER and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Australian Government or state and territory governments.

# INTRODUCTION

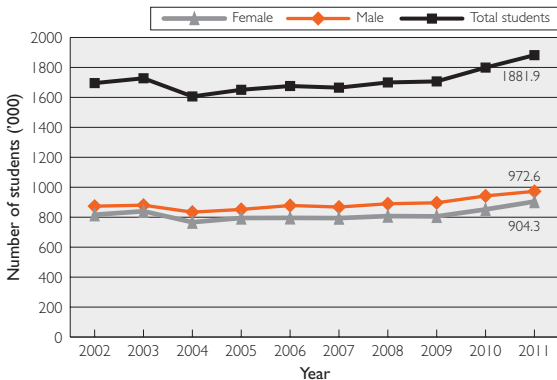
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This pocket guide presents statistics about:

- 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
- the expenditures and revenues of Australia's public VET system
- the outcomes of training
- students' training intentions
- tertiary education and training
- young people's participation in education and training
- employers' use and views of Australia's VET system.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Number of students by sex, 2002–11 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6



For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2002–11.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Student characteristics, 2010–11

	2010 <sup>6</sup> (’000)	2011 <sup>1,5</sup> (’000)	% of total students	2010–11 <sup>1,5</sup> % change
Male	942.2	972.6	51.7	3.2
Female	852.0	904.3	48.1	6.1
15–24 years	769.0	799.5	42.5	4.0
25–44 years	643.9	681.2	36.2	5.8
45 years & over	365.4	379.6	20.2	3.9
Indigenous	83.2	87.7	4.7	5.4
Students with a disability	110.1	119.4	6.3	8.4
Non-English speaking background	271.4	287.6	15.3	6.0
Studying full-time <sup>7</sup>	263.4	290.2	15.4	10.2
Apprentices & trainees undertaking off-the-job training <sup>8</sup>	359.5	388.8	20.7	8.1
<b>Total students</b>	<b>1 799.0</b>	<b>1 881.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>

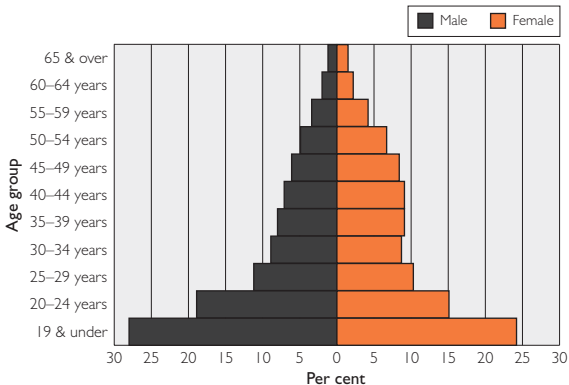
For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010–11.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Proportion of all students by age group and sex, 2011 (%)



For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2011.

## AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

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### Participation rate<sup>9</sup> of persons aged 15 years and older, 2007–11 (%)

Age	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15–19 years	29.9	30.0	29.9	30.8	32.1
20–24 years	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.7	19.4
25–44 years	9.7	9.7	9.6	10.1	10.6
45–64 years	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.3
65 years & older	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
<b>15–64 years</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2007–11; ABS, *Australian demographic statistics*, September 2011, cat.no.3101.0.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Number of students by highest current qualification, 2010–11

	2010 <sup>6</sup> ('000)	2011 <sup>1,5</sup> ('000)	2010–11 <sup>1,5</sup> % change
<b>AQF qualifications<sup>10</sup></b>			
Diploma or higher	233.0	262.2	12.5
<i>Graduate diploma</i>	0.2	0.1	-29.0
<i>Graduate certificate</i>	1.4	2.3	57.7
<i>Bachelor degree (honours &amp; pass)</i>	2.2	2.5	13.0
<i>Advanced diploma</i>	39.3	39.6	0.8
<i>Associate degree</i>	0.2	0.1	-51.1
<i>Diploma</i>	189.7	217.7	14.7
Certificate IV	254.1	305.9	20.4
Certificate III	553.3	608.1	9.9
Certificate II	312.3	314.9	0.8
Certificate I	90.0	83.9	-6.8
<b>Non-AQF qualifications<sup>10, 11</sup></b>			
Other recognised courses	208.8	167.6	-19.7
Non-award courses	71.9	65.3	-9.2
Subject only – no qualification	75.6	74.0	-2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 799.0</b>	<b>1 881.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

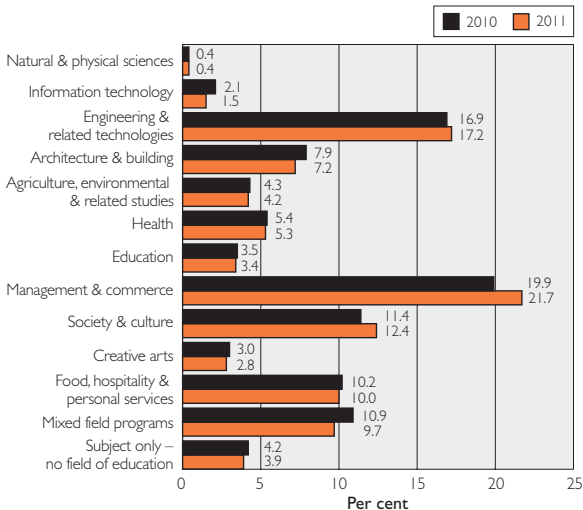
For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010–11.



# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Proportion of students by field of education,\* 2010<sup>6</sup>–11<sup>1,5</sup> (%)



\* Field of education of the highest qualification enrolled in during the year:

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010–11.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Students by industry skills councils,<sup>12</sup> 2010–11

Industry skills council <sup>12</sup>	2010 <sup>6</sup> (’000)	2011 <sup>1,5</sup> (’000)	2010–11 <sup>1,5</sup> % change
Agri-Food	87.8	91.6	4.3
Auto Skills Australia	40.1	40.8	1.9
Community Services & Health	204.2	230.0	12.6
Construction & Property Services	125.2	128.6	2.7
Electrocomms & Energy Utilities	51.4	54.7	6.4
ForestWorks	4.8	4.9	1.2
Government	10.8	12.6	16.2
Innovation & Business	336.9	386.3	14.7
Manufacturing	87.3	96.7	10.7
Service	248.5	273.6	10.1
SkillsDMC	18.2	26.4	45.4
Transport & Logistics	43.5	53.6	23.2
<b>Total training packages<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>1 258.7</b>	<b>1 399.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Total non-training packages</b>	<b>540.3</b>	<b>482.1</b>	<b>-10.8</b>
<b>Total students</b>	<b>1 799.0</b>	<b>1 881.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010–11.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Number of students by type of qualifications, by provider type profile, 2010–11

	2010 <sup>6</sup> (’000)	2011 <sup>1,5</sup> (’000)	2010–11 <sup>1,5</sup> % change
<b>AQF qualifications<sup>10</sup></b>			
TAFE & other government providers	1 068.2	1 022.8	-4.2
Community education providers <sup>3</sup>	64.4	62.5	-3.1
Other registered providers <sup>3</sup>	294.3	468.8	59.3
Students attending various providers	15.8	20.9	32.5
<i>Total AQF students</i>	<i>1 442.7</i>	<i>1 575.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>
<b>Non-AQF qualifications<sup>10,14</sup></b>			
TAFE & other government providers	270.4	225.5	-16.6
Community education providers <sup>3</sup>	71.5	67.5	-5.5
Other registered providers <sup>3</sup>	14.2	13.8	-3.2
Students attending various providers	0.2	0.1	-53.8
<i>Total non-AQF students</i>	<i>356.3</i>	<i>306.9</i>	<i>-13.9</i>
<b>Total students</b>	<b>1 799.0</b>	<b>1 881.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010–11.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Number of AQF qualification completions,<sup>15</sup> 2009–10

	2009 (’000)	2010 (’000)	2009–10 % change
<b>AQF qualifications<sup>10</sup></b>			
Diploma or higher	55.1	67.5	22.5
<i>Graduate diploma</i>	0.0	0.1	121.1
<i>Graduate certificate</i>	0.7	0.7	-0.9
<i>Bachelor degree (honours &amp; pass)</i>	0.2	0.3	44.2
<i>Advanced diploma</i>	9.1	10.7	17.3
<i>Associate degree</i>	0.0	0.0	161.5
<i>Diploma</i>	45.0	55.7	23.8
Certificate IV	74.8	90.8	21.3
Certificate III	160.8	172.6	7.4
Certificate II	75.4	88.0	16.7
Certificate I	27.8	24.6	-11.3
<b>Type of accreditation</b>			
National training package qualifications	338.6	390.3	15.2
Nationally & locally accredited courses	55.2	53.2	-3.6
<b>Total qualification completions</b>	<b>393.9</b>	<b>443.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2009–10.

# AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

## Number of VET in Schools students and 15 to 19-year-old VET students, 2007–10

	2007 <sup>16</sup> (’000)	2008 <sup>16</sup> (’000)	2009 <sup>4</sup> (’000)	2010 <sup>4</sup> (’000)	2009–10 % change
School-based apprentices & trainees <sup>17</sup>	15.0	25.7	21.5	17.4	-19.3
Other VET in Schools students	159.8	194.2	208.0	216.5	4.1
Total VET in Schools students	174.8	220.0	229.5	233.8	1.9
VET students aged 15–19 years <sup>18</sup>	433.2	443.8	447.4	462.0	3.3

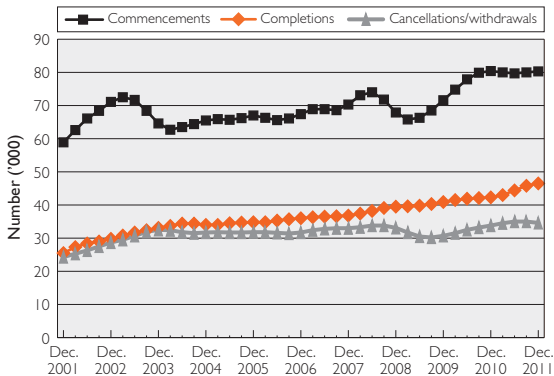
For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2509.html>>; <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2446.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2007–10.  
NCVER, National VET in Schools Collection, 2007–10.

## APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

Quarterly commencements, completions and cancellations/withdrawals,<sup>19</sup> seasonally adjusted,<sup>20</sup> 2001–11



For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2507.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2012 estimates.

## APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

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### Apprentice and trainee commencements in trade<sup>21</sup> occupations, 2009–11

Occupation (ANZSCO) <sup>22</sup> group	2009 ('000)	2010 ('000)	2011 ('000)
Engineering, ICT & science technicians	3.8	5.2	7.7
Automotive & engineering trades workers	17.0	20.1	20.5
Construction trades workers	17.3	24.4	18.7
Electrotechnology & telecommunications trades workers	9.6	12.2	12.2
Food trades workers	9.8	10.6	9.4
Skilled animal & horticultural workers	3.9	5.3	5.1
Other technicians & trades workers	16.9	18.0	16.4
Hairdressers	5.4	6.1	5.0
Printing trades workers	0.6	0.8	0.8
Textile clothing & footwear trades workers	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood trades workers	1.5	2.0	1.7
Miscellaneous technicians & trades workers	9.2	8.9	8.8
<b>Total<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>90.2</b>

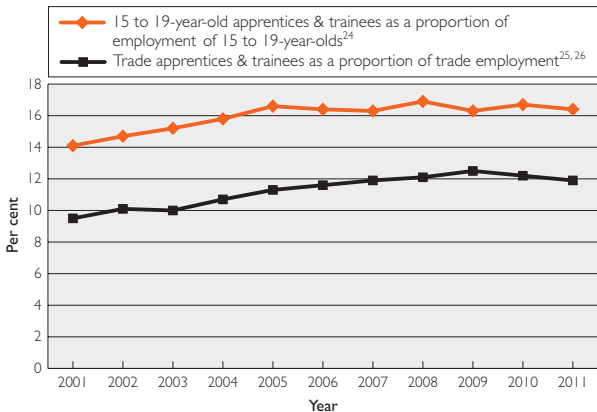
For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2507.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2012 estimates.

## APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

### Apprentice and trainee training rates by selected characteristics, 2001–11 (%)



For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2507.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2012 estimates; for employed persons: ABS, *Labour force, Australia, detailed*, electronic delivery, March 2012, cat.no.6291.0.55.001; ABS, *Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly*, February 2012, cat.no.6291.0.55.003.



## APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES

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### Apprentice and trainee contract<sup>27</sup> and individual<sup>28</sup> completion rates by occupation, 2006–07

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Occupation (ANZSCO) <sup>22</sup> group	2006		2007	
	Contract completion rates (%)	Individual completion rates (%)	Contract completion rates (%)	Individual completion rates (%)
Managers	52.2	54.5	52.5	54.3
Professionals	59.7	61.3	57.5	59.2
Technicians & trades workers	46.2	57.3	44.7	55.4
Community & personal service workers	55.3	57.9	55.8	58.4
Clerical & administrative workers	56.0	57.4	55.6	57.0
Sales workers	44.2	45.7	46.7	48.2
Machinery operators & drivers	56.6	58.6	58.0	59.9
Labourers	49.8	51.5	51.1	52.9
<b>Total non-trade occupations<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>
<b>Total trade occupations<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>55.4</b>
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>

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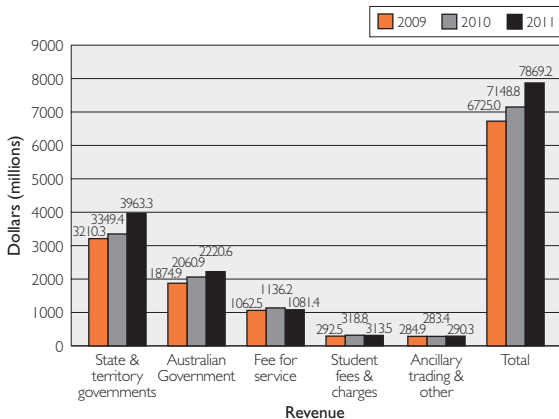
For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2506.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2012 estimates.

# REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

## Operating revenues,<sup>30</sup> public VET system, 2009–11



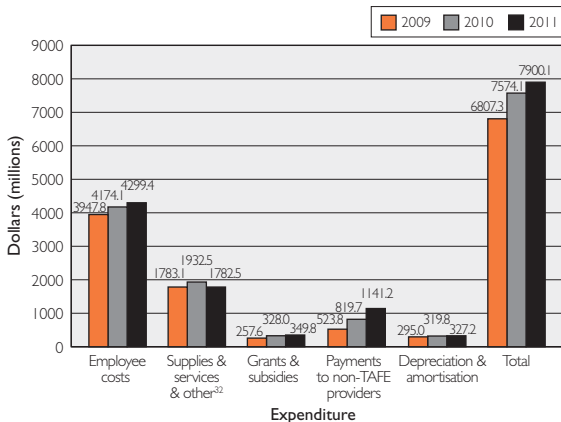
For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2550.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Finance Data Collection, 2009–11.

# REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

## Operating expenditures,<sup>31</sup> public VET system, 2009–11



For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2550.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Finance Data Collection, 2009–11.

## OUTCOMES OF TRAINING

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### Employment and further study outcomes for graduates<sup>33</sup> and module completers,<sup>34</sup> 2011 (%)

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	Graduates	Module completers
<b>Employment outcomes</b>		
After training (as at 27 May 2011)		
Employed	77.4	73.6
Not employed <sup>35</sup>	22.6	26.4
Unemployed	12.7	11.2
Not in the labour force	9.6	14.6
Of those not employed before training		
Employed after training	44.0	28.7
Of those employed before training		
Employed after training at a higher skill level <sup>36</sup>	17.3	7.7
<b>Further study outcomes</b>		
Enrolled in further study after training <sup>37, 38</sup>	32.4	3.9
Studying at university <sup>38</sup>	6.6	3.9
Studying at a TAFE institute <sup>38</sup>	16.9	na
Studying at a private provider or other registered provider <sup>38</sup>	8.7	na

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na = not applicable.

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2442.html>>.

Source: NCVER, Student Outcomes Survey, 2011.

## OUTCOMES OF TRAINING

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### Other measures for graduates<sup>33</sup> and module completers,<sup>34</sup> 2011 (%)

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	Graduates	Module completers
<b>Satisfaction outcomes</b>		
Students who were satisfied with the overall quality of their training	89.3	82.1
Students who fully or partly achieved their main reason for doing the training	85.7	80.0
<b>Benefits of training</b>		
Of those employed after training (as at 27 May 2011)		
Students who reported that their training was relevant to their current job	78.2	65.0
Students who received at least one job-related benefit	73.0	54.6

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For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2442.html>>.

Source: NCVER, Student Outcomes Survey, 2011.

## OUTCOMES OF TRAINING

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### Average annual income after training for graduates<sup>33</sup> employed full-time, by personal and training characteristics, 2011

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	Average annual income <sup>39</sup> (\$)
<b>Age</b>	
15–19 years	30 400
20–24 years	43 900
25–44 years	59 700
45–64 years	62 400
65 years & over	60 600
<b>Employment status before training</b>	
Employed	55 200
Not employed	39 800
<b>Qualification</b>	
Diploma or higher	60 800
Certificate IV	60 700
Certificate III	49 200
Certificate II	47 600
Certificate I	50 400
<b>All</b>	<b>53 500</b>

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For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2442.html>>.

Source: NCVER, Student Outcomes Survey, 2011.

# TRAINING INTENTIONS

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## Training intentions<sup>40</sup> at time of enrolment by personal characteristics, 2011 (%)

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	Intend to complete the course	Intend to complete subject(s) only
<b>Highest qualification before training</b>		
Diploma or higher	88.2	11.8
Certificate III/IV	92.5	7.5
Year 12	94.4	5.6
Year 11/certificate I/II	92.1	7.9
Year 10 and below	94.0	6.0
<b>Current employment status<sup>41</sup></b>		
Employed	92.1	7.9
Part-time	91.2	8.8
Full-time	93.0	7.0
Not employed	93.4	6.6
Actively looking for work	94.4	5.6
Not actively looking for work	91.5	8.5
<b>Full time students, aged 25 years &amp; under</b>		
With no post-school qualification	96.5	3.5
With parent/guardian with a post-school qualification	97.0	3.0
<b>All enrolled students<sup>42</sup></b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>

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For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2425.html>>.

Source: NCVER, Student Intentions Survey, 2011.

## TERTIARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### Equivalent full-time students<sup>43</sup> by sector of education and field of education, 2010

	VET*	HE**	Total	
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%
Natural & physical sciences	4.6	62.4	67.0	4.4
Information technology	17.4	33.9	51.3	3.4
Engineering & related technologies	110.6	65.6	176.2	11.6
Architecture & building	47.4	21.4	68.8	4.5
Agriculture, environmental & related studies	31.2	12.5	43.8	2.9
Health	31.2	126.8	158.0	10.4
Education	15.5	74.6	90.1	5.9
Management & commerce	133.9	228.6	362.5	23.9
Society & culture	103.0	160.3	263.3	17.4
Creative arts	32.6	61.9	94.5	6.2
Food, hospitality & personal services	49.5	0.8	50.2	3.3
Mixed field programs	72.4	4.1	76.5	5.0
Not applicable <sup>44</sup>	6.7	8.4	15.1	1.0
<b>Total equivalent full-time students</b>	<b>655.8</b>	<b>861.5</b>	<b>1 517.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*VET relates to all VET activity (which includes publicly funded and fee-for-service) delivered by TAFE, other government providers and community providers, as well as publicly funded VET delivered by private providers. This information was sourced from the National VET Provider Collection.

\*\* Higher education includes activity reported by all higher education providers approved under Subsection 19-70(1) of the *Higher Education Support Act 2003*. This information was sourced from the Higher Education Statistics Collection.

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2489.html>>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010; DEEWR, Higher Education Statistics Collection, 2010.



## YOUNG PEOPLE

### Estimate of participation of Australians<sup>45</sup> aged 15–19 years in education and training, August 2010<sup>46, 47</sup>

	Male (‘000)	Female (‘000)	Total (‘000)	%
<b>At school</b>				
School-based apprenticeship or traineeship <sup>17</sup>	8.2	7.7	15.9	1.1
Other VET in Schools programs	103.4	92.9	196.3	13.1
School without participation in VET in Schools <sup>48</sup>	287.1	291.0	578.1	38.5
<b>Not at school</b>				
Higher education <sup>49</sup>	87.7	119.6	207.3	13.8
Trade apprenticeship or traineeship <sup>21</sup>	61.9	8.5	70.4	4.7
Non-trade apprenticeship or traineeship <sup>29</sup>	9.5	18.0	27.5	1.8
Other publicly funded VET <sup>50</sup>	42.1	45.4	87.6	5.8
<i>Education &amp; training sub-total</i>	<i>599.9</i>	<i>583.2</i>	<i>1 183.2</i>	<i>78.8</i>
<b>Total persons 15–19 years</b>	<b>770.6</b>	<b>730.4</b>	<b>1 501.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

For 2010, the education and training participation figures were estimated using an improved methodology. Therefore 2010 figures should not be compared with 2009 figures in *Australian vocational education and training statistics: young people in education and training 2009*.

For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2455.html>>.

Source: ABS, *Schools, Australia, 2010*, cat.no.4221.0; NCVER, National VET in Schools Collection, 2010; NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, based on June 2011 estimates; NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010; DEEWR, Higher Education Statistics Collection, 2010; ABS, *Population by age and sex, Australian states and territories, June 2010*, cat.no.3201.0.

## EMPLOYERS' USE AND VIEWS

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### Employers' engagement and satisfaction with each aspect of the VET system, 2009 and 2011 (%)

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	2009	2011
<b>Employers using the VET system<sup>51</sup></b>		
Employers with vocational qualifications as a job requirement	34.2	34.5
Employers with apprentices & trainees	30.6	29.0
Employers using nationally recognised training <sup>52</sup>	26.1	21.7
<b>Employers who are satisfied<sup>53</sup> with training</b>		
Employers with vocational qualifications as a job requirement	83.4	84.8
Employers with apprentices & trainees	83.2	82.7
Employers using nationally recognised training <sup>52</sup>	85.8	88.5

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For notes on tables and figures, see pages 27–35.

For further information, see <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2409.html>>.

Source: NCVER, Survey of Employer Use and Views of the VET System, 2009 and 2011.

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 1 From 2011, the National Art School in New South Wales moved to reporting nationally as part of the Commonwealth Higher Education Statistics Collection. In 2010, the National Art School reported 360 students, 2375 subject enrolments, 345 399 nationally agreed nominal hours and 480 full-year training equivalents.
- 2 Since 2009, Victoria has submitted one consolidated submission, to replace its three previous submissions (TAFE, ACE and private providers). As a consequence of the way some adult and community education (ACE) and private registered training organisations are scoped, there may be some slight reporting differences in 2009 compared with previous years.
- 3 Data from the Workers Education Association (WEA) of South Australia could not be included in the National VET Provider Collections from 2009 onwards. In 2008, WEA reported 6397 students, 7993 subject enrolments and 135 312 nationally agreed nominal hours and 188 full-time training equivalents.
- 4 From 2009, data from Tasmania may not be comparable with previous years due to changes in training arrangements implemented in the Tasmania Tomorrow initiatives. These initiatives included some senior secondary colleges and TAFE being replaced by the Tasmanian Academy, the Tasmanian Polytechnic and the Tasmanian Skills Institute.
- 5 In 2011, there are no data for NT Adult and Community Education as they are no longer providing accredited training associated with ACE. In 2010, 11 students, 76 subject enrolments, 1013 nationally agreed hours and one full-year training equivalent were reported.
- 6 In May 2012, the Australian Capital Territory resubmitted data for the 2010 National VET Provider Collection to address missing student demographic information. There was no change in the total training activity, but improved reporting of student characteristics.

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 7 Full-time and part-time study modes are based on hours of delivery.
- 8 Apprentices and trainees enrolled in the public VET system for off-the-job training.
- 9 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. Figures for all years are based on ABS population figures (catalogue number 3101.0).
- 10 For consistency of reporting, senior secondary education is excluded from Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) qualifications in *Students and courses 2007* and subsequent years. It has been included as part of 'Other recognised courses' in the non-AQF qualifications grouping.
- 11 In 2009, the South Australian Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST) changed the method of reporting 'Other recognised courses' and subject-only enrolments for TAFE SA. This represented a break in series, as these students could no longer be counted in course enrolments. In 2010, DFEEST implemented a new reporting method, which was similar to that used prior to 2009, for reporting 'Other recognised courses' and subject-only enrolments. Consequently, this also represents a break in series for reporting purposes.

If the pre-2009 reporting method was applied to the 2009 data, the number of students in 'Other recognised courses' would have been 30 400 rather than 5700, and subject-only enrolments 11 700 rather than 36 700. Likewise, student numbers for Australia would have been 234 100 rather than 209 200 (for other recognised courses), and 82 500 rather than 107 500 (for subject only).

- 12 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 appendix A in the 'Terms and definitions' document available at <[http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/vet/ann11/terms\\_definitions.pdf](http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/vet/ann11/terms_definitions.pdf)>.

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 13 These numbers refer to students undertaking training packages. The coverage of training packages is constantly changing as new training packages are developed and existing training packages are reviewed to meet emerging requirements across industries.
- 14 Includes subjects only.
- 15 Data for qualifications completed in 2011 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 444 500 AQF qualifications completed in 2011 (compared with a preliminary estimate of 382 100 AQF qualifications completed in 2010). The 2011 data will be revised upwards in the 2012 VET Provider Collection to accommodate further notification of qualifications completed.
- 16 The large increase in the number of VET in Schools students between 2007 and 2008 can be partly attributed to the introduction of reporting requirements for the Queensland Certificate of Education. This entails all students in Queensland being identified by a Learner Unique Identifier. As a result, the identification of school-based training activity is now considerably easier; as students are more aware of the arrangements, while registered training organisations (RTOs) have become better informed and are accountable for the reporting of training activity.
- 17 The category 'school-based apprentices and trainees' includes students who undertook at least one module/unit of competency in a school-based apprenticeship or traineeship. The calculation for school-based apprentices and trainees was changed to be consistent with the reporting of apprentices and trainees in the National VET Provider Collection. Data have been backdated for the years prior to 2010 and as a result, the data may not match the number of school-based apprentices and trainees reported previously.

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 18 'VET students aged 15–19 years' comprises all 15 to 19-year-old students (which includes publicly funded and fee-for-service students) enrolled at TAFE, other government providers and community providers, as well as publicly funded VET students enrolled at private providers; that is, publicly funded VET students aged 15 to 19 years, as reported in the *Students and courses* publication. This includes VET in Schools students enrolled at TAFE for their training. For more details, refer to <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/21053.html>>.
- 19 The cancellation and withdrawal figures are inclusive of the contract status 'transferred' for Victoria and Tasmania, as contract transfers due to a change in employer were historically reported as cancellations or withdrawals.
- 20 The data presented in this figure have been estimated using a mathematical model to smooth out fluctuations due to seasonal influences. Seasonally adjusted data are useful to illustrate trends from one quarter to the next, but cannot be further disaggregated. The seasonally adjusted data in this figure were derived from the apprentices and trainees December 2011 quarterly publication, using the National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, no.71, March 2012 estimates. These data were adjusted using X-11-ARIMA methodology and were then 7-point Henderson-smoothed.
- 21 Trade occupations are defined as all major occupation group 3 – Technicians and trade workers (ANZSCO 1st edition).
- 22 ANZSCO is the ABS Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (1st edition), <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@nsf/mf/1220.0>>.
- 23 Unknown data have not been reported, whereas the total includes all contracts, including those with unknown status. Hence, some figures may not sum to the total.
- 24 Derived by calculating the number of apprentices and trainees (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 December (ABS data).

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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See ABS, *Labour force, Australia, detailed*, March 2012, electronic delivery, cat.no.6291.0.55.001; and ABS, *Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly*, February 2012, cat.no.6291.0.55.003.

- 25 Trade employment refers to those persons aged 15 years or over employed in a Technicians and trades workers occupation (ANZSCO 1st edition) group.
- 26 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 (that is, February, May, August and November).
- 27 Contract 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 is counted separately. Contract completion rates do not take into account continuing contracts or expired contracts where the outcome is unknown. Further contract completion rate data are available in the supporting data tables, which can be found in the data section of *Completion and attrition rates for apprentices and trainees 2011* at <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2506.html>>. For further details on the methodology, see the technical notes on page 6 of *Completion and attrition rates for apprentices and trainees 2011*.
- 28 An estimate of individual completion rates for apprentices and trainees is derived by adjusting the contract completion rates by a factor representing the average recommencements in a particular occupation over a five-year period. Individual completion rates by state and territory can be found in the 'data' tab at <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2506.html>>, while details on this methodology can be found at <<http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2357.html>>.

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 29 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).
- 30 All figures use actual prices for the year: Operating revenues include revenues from direct allocations from the Australian Government and state and territory governments but do not include revenues allocated by governments for capital infrastructure and equipment, which are reported as capital revenues. Also included are revenues received from fee-for-service initiatives, student fees and charges, and ancillary trading and other activities.
- 31 All figures use actual prices for the year: Operating expenditures include: expenditures for employees; supplies and services; grants and subsidies to organisations and individuals; payments to non-TAFE providers for VET delivery; costs for depreciation of property, plant, equipment and other capital assets, excluding land; and other expenditures. Operating expenditures do not include expenditures for the purchase or construction of capital assets.
- 32 Includes impairment losses, losses on sales of property, plant and equipment, borrowing costs and other operating expenses.
- 33 Graduates refers to students who are reported as completing all requirements for a qualification or students who self-identify as having completed all requirements.
- 34 Module completers refers to those students who successfully completed part of a qualification and then left the VET system. It is important to note that, at the time of sample selection, insufficient information was available to identify 'actual' module completers. Instead, a sample of potential module completers was chosen, which includes continuing students and graduates. The exact status of respondents is determined at the time of the survey through the information provided on the survey form.



## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 35 '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).
- 36 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.
- 37 For module completers, the only further study included is university study as, by definition, module completers have left the VET system.
- 38 Further study questions were asked of students from community education providers for the first time in 2011. Therefore the percentages reported represent the proportion of graduates or module completers, including those from community education providers.
- 39 Average annual income after training is based on category midpoints. In 2011, the categories were expanded, with the highest category being \$104 000 or more per year. Prior to this, the top category was \$78 000 or more per year. Comparisons between years are therefore problematic.
- 40 The Student Intentions Survey was undertaken as a randomly selected sample, stratified by type of training provider. Survey responses are weighted to population benchmarks from February 2011 course commencement data provided to NCVER by state training authorities and TAFE institutions in March and April 2011. The estimates in this publication are subject to sampling variability as they are based on a sample of the population; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all students enrolled in a commencing course in February 2011 had been included and responded to the survey.
- 41 Excludes some respondents for whom employment status or employment hours were not known.

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 42 All enrolled students are persons enrolled in a VET course commencing in February 2011. The figure excludes some respondents for whom training intention was not known.
- 43 The term 'equivalent full-time students' provides a measure of activity undertaken by a student on a full-time basis for one year. In the higher education sector, the number of equivalent full-time students is known as the EFTSL. The EFTSL for units of study in higher education is set by the provider. In the VET sector, the number of equivalent students is known as FYTEs, which is calculated on hours of delivery (720 hours = 1 FYTE).
- 44 'Not applicable' includes activity that cannot be classified to a field of education, such as higher education non-award courses and VET subject-only enrolments.
- 45 International students are excluded. However, international students are included in the population statistics if they are living in Australia for 12 out of 16 months. School student counts are inclusive of full-fee-paying overseas students whose 'Australian resident' status may be ambiguous.
- 46 Where possible, the data were based on students as at 31 August 2010. If this was not possible, the closest date to 31 August 2010 was selected. The number of school students is as at 6 August 2010, the number of apprentices and trainees is as at 30 September 2010 and the number of total persons is as at 30 June 2010. The number of higher education students was based on students enrolled in at least one unit of study with a census date between 1 June and 30 September 2010 (inclusive). Most of these higher education students were enrolled in units with a census date of 31 August 2010, as this was the census date for semester two subjects. A wider period was selected for higher education students in this current publication compared with the 2009 version of the publication (the previous version) to account for those higher education students with a unit of study census date earlier or later than August.

## NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

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- 47 The table estimate was based on various data collections. Alternative estimates can be obtained from ABS data, which are based on weighted survey data and cannot be broken down to the same level of activities as the administrative data collections.
- 48 Derived by subtracting the total number of VET in Schools students (excluding those with an overseas postal address) as at 31 August 2010 in the VET in Schools Collection from the total number of school students in the National Schools Statistics Collection.
- 49 There may be a small overlap in statistics between the higher education sector and other sectors, which could not be removed. For example, a student enrolled in higher education and undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship at the same time will be counted twice.
- 50 This figure excludes students who are attending school, undertaking a VET in Schools subject or undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship.
- 51 Employers were interviewed between February and May 2011 and the results relate to employers' training experiences in the 12 months preceding their interview.
- 52 Nationally recognised training is defined as training that is not part of an apprenticeship or traineeship but which is recognised nationally. For the purpose of the Survey of Employer Use and Views of the VET System (SEUV), employers with apprenticeships and traineeships are reported separately.
- 53 Satisfaction was rated as 4 or 5 on a 5-point scale and includes employers who were satisfied or very satisfied.

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