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Victorian Training Market Quarterly Report Q2 2013

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Contents

Notes on data included in this report

The Victorian Training Market Report is compiled using training activity data submitted to the Department of Education and Early Child Development by funded training providers. Data included in the Report is based on the reported date, i.e. the date training activity data is submitted to the Department. Quarter 2 2013 includes training activity data that were submitted to the Department by end of second quarter which reflects training activity during the first six months of 2013.

Data collection

Data included in this report are a snapshot in time. Quarterly figures for the current year are preliminary as the training activity is still in progress for the year. Therefore, these figures should be treated as indicative only. All data is subject to change until the end of the calendar year.

In some limited cases training activity data can be impacted by system issues, for example some TAFE institutes have informed the Department that they have been unable to report all their enrolments for the previous reporting period due to a backlog arising from the implementation of a new student management system. These enrolments are likely to be reported in the next quarter and will be included in the report to be compiled from full 2013 activity data.

Data presentation

Owing to the preliminary nature of this data, the Quarter 2 2013 figures should be treated as being indicative only. Figures are generally rounded to the nearest 100.

Executive Summary

This Victorian Training Market Quarterly Report for Quarter 2 2013 is the latest in an on-going series of reports produced by the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD). The aim of the report is to provide a summary of Victorian vocational education and training (VET) market performance and responsiveness to industry. The second quarter (Q2) report provides an overview based on a snapshot of training activity data as reported at the end of June 2013.

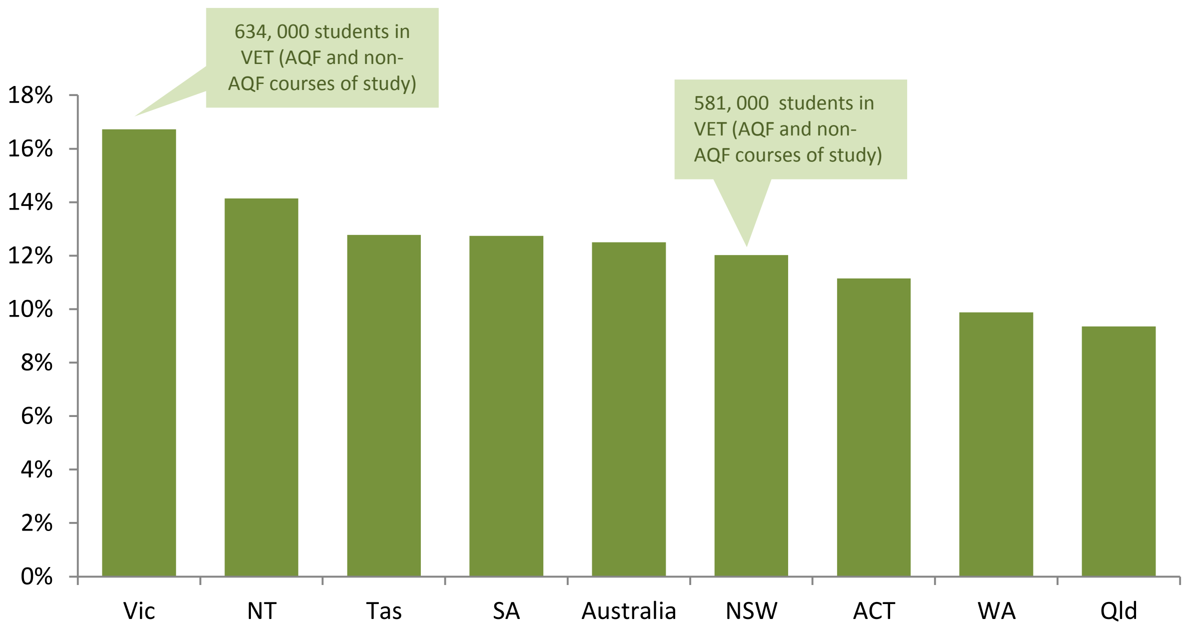
Context

With expenditure of $2.5 billion in 2012/13, the DEECD has specific responsibility for the government-subsidised Vocational Training market in Victoria to support industry in the provision of a highly skilled and capable workforce. The Victorian system does this through the Victorian Training Guarantee, which provides an unlimited number of government subsidised training places to people who meet the eligibility criteria. In July 2012, further reforms to the system refocused training subsidies away from over-supplied courses or those with little connection to job prospects and productivity towards courses of greatest economic benefit and future jobs growth.

2012 Outcomes (full year)

Victoria's vocational education and training system performs well compared to other Australian jurisdictions. According to data published by the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER), in 2012 Victoria had the highest overall participation rate in VET of 15 to 64 year olds, higher than the national average and all other states and territories. In addition the numbers of students in the Victorian vocational system was higher than New South Wales (NSW), a state with a larger population, by about 53,000 students. In Australian Qualification Framework (AQF) Level 1 and above courses of study Victoria had about 100,000 more students than in NSW.

Participation in VET by 15 to 64 year olds in 2012, Government funded and public provider fee for service based on 2012 NCVER data and ABS population estimates



The Victorian training market has seen significant growth over the last five years. Between 2008 and 2012 there was a 76 per cent increase in government funded enrolments. Since the introduction of *Refocusing Vocational Training in Victoria (RVT)* reforms there has been a shift to a greater number of enrolments in courses in "in shortage" skill areas.

In 2012, enrolments for 'in shortage' occupations increased by 18 per cent to over 150,000 enrolments and training in specialised qualifications increased by 11 per cent to over 80,000 enrolments.

In 2012 there were 134,300 apprentices and trainees in government subsidised training. This was a 6 per cent increase compared to 2011.

The 2012 year experienced unprecedented growth in government subsidised training; this growth was influenced by changes to Government subsidy arrangements in July of that year. Quarter 2 would normally represent about 60 per cent of reported year to date activity; the 2012 Q2 results represented 68 per cent of reported enrolments in that year.

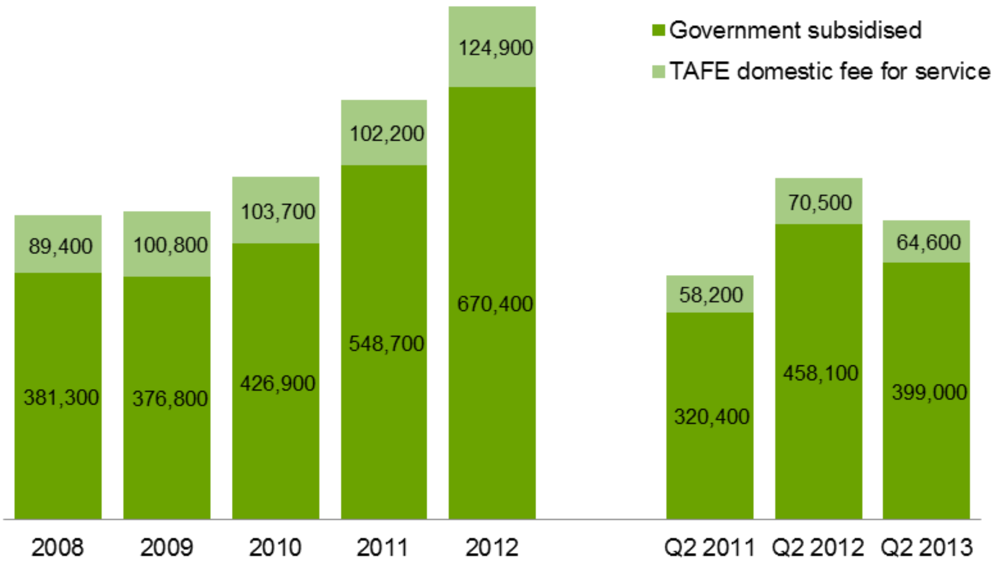
As the market response to new approach to Government arrangements in 2012 somewhat distort year on year comparisons some caution should be used in making comparisons between quarters, for this reason the report includes comparisons of Q2 2013 with both Q2 2012 and Q2 2011.

Q2 2013 Overview

Noting the issues associated with the unusually high level of reported delivery in 2012, there were approximately 399,000 government subsidised enrolments in Q2 2013, down 13 per cent when compared to Q2 2012, but still 25 per cent higher than Q2 2011.

There were 64,600 TAFE domestic fee for service[1] enrolments in Q2 2013. This is down by 8 per cent (5,900) compared to Q2 2012, but up by 11 per cent (6,400 additional enrolments) compared to the same period in 2011.

Government subsidised and TAFE Fee for service course enrolments, 2008-2012 and Q2 2011-2013



Learners facing barriers to participation

Certain groups in the community face barriers to participation in education, training and the workforce. Education and training can be a key mechanism to lift their employment and life opportunities. There were approximately 78,600 unemployed students in government subsidised enrolments in Q2 2013, this was up by 2 per cent on the same period in 2012.

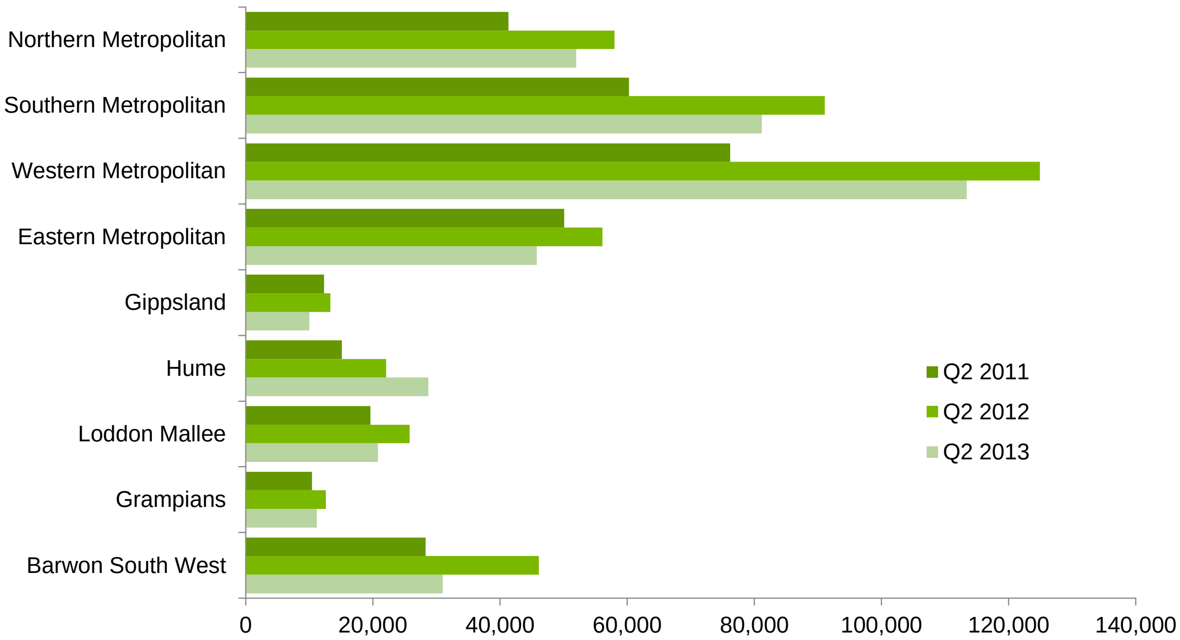
[1] TAFE fee for service figures include domestic AQF Level 1 and above. Refer to section on Reporting scope for further detail.

Government Subsidised Training Delivery by Regional Area

Government subsidised training delivery in each of the department's four regions follows the state-wide trend that enrolments were lower in Q2 2013 compared to Q2 2012, but higher than Q2 2011. When enrolment data further disaggregated into nine regional areas, the results show a slightly different picture:

- Hume regional area: government subsidised enrolments in Q2 2013 were higher than the corresponding figures over the same period in 2011 and 2012.
- Eastern metropolitan and Gippsland regional areas: government subsidised enrolments in Q2 2013 were lower than the corresponding figures in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012.

Government subsidised enrolments by regional area, Q2 2011- 2013

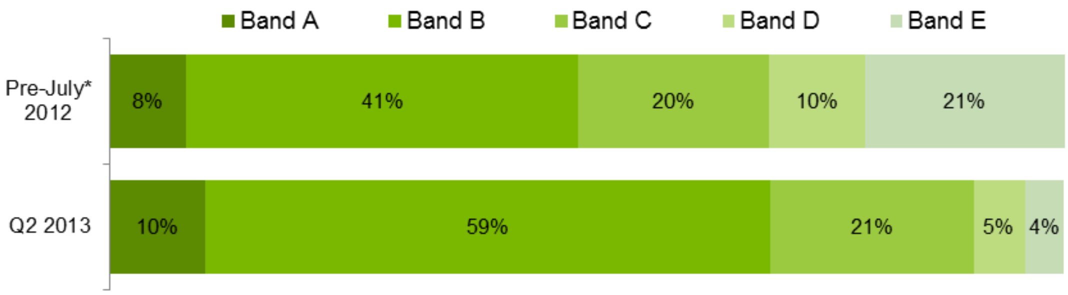


Alignment of Government investment in Training to Industry Skills Needs

Under *RVT* in Victoria subsidises for training have been set to strengthen Government investment in training in specialised skills, training to address skills in shortage and training related to areas of employment opportunity. The reforms also assessed the extent to which government investment is required to stimulate delivery of, and participation in, this training to meet industry needs. Overall, the highest subsidy levels have been provided to courses where contribution to the economy is assessed as high, and where government subsidy is seen as essential in enabling delivery and participation in training.

There has been a marked shift in course commencement patterns since the reforms were introduced in July 2012. Data from Q2 2013 show that 69 per cent of all government subsidised course commencing enrolments were within subsidy bands A and B. This compared with 49 per cent of commencements in subsidy bands A and B over the same period in 2012 (Pre-July 2012, i.e. January-June 2012). Course commencements within subsidy bands D and E were 9 per cent in Q2 2013, reduced from 31 per cent over the same period in 2012.

Government subsidised commencing course enrolments: proportion of commencing enrolments by subsidy band, Pre-July 2012, Q2 2013



*Pre-July 2012 refers to January to June 2012.

It has been twelve months of market operation under the new market settings announced in 2012. There is early evidence that the introduction of subsidy bands, which saw twenty per cent of Government funded courses either retaining or attracting higher subsidy levels than before and reductions in areas that were experiencing unprecedented growth, has resulted in an adjustment to training demand and with it, a rebalancing of Government investment in the first half of 2013. Such adjustments are broadly aligned with key labour market requirements.

- There is a high correlation between an industry's share of employment and share of training delivery in Victoria (pp. 45)
- Sectors that provide essential services and infrastructure (e.g. Health Care and Social Assistance, Transport Postal and Warehousing), and which are important to regional economies (Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Manufacturing and Mining) received an increase share of government funded enrolments than previous periods (pp. 46).
- There has been a modest increase in training to support specialist and in shortage occupations (and attract higher levels of Government subsidy), even in a period of subdued economic conditions and despite declines in other areas of training (pp. 55).

About 44 per cent of the decrease in government subsidised enrolments in Q2 2013 compared to Q2 2012 can be attributed to a reduction in apprenticeship and traineeship training. In Q2 2013 there were 75,500 government subsidised apprentice and trainee enrolments, which represents a 25 per cent decline (or 25,800 fewer enrolments) compared to Q2 2012.

- Demand for courses that experienced historically high levels of enrolments in 2012 are adjusting to levels more consistent with labour market requirements (pp.46). In particular the dampening in traineeship enrolments is attributable to a number of factors including Commonwealth government incentives[2], State Government subsidy levels and correction to high levels of enrolments in some Traineeship courses which had unprecedented high level of enrolments in 2012.
- 2013 second quarter results show a decline in apprenticeship training in Victoria that is consistent with national trends. While the level of Government subsidy levels for Apprenticeship training has been maintained or increased, dampened business conditions impacting on the construction industry in particular, has impacted on demand for apprentices.

The Q2 2013 results show substantial growth continuing for government subsidised Foundation courses. There were 96,100 government subsidised enrolments in Foundation courses in Q2 2013, this was up by 37 per cent on Q2 2012 and 136 per cent in Q2 2011.

The adjustment of training demand since the introduction of subsidy bands in July 2012 is further supported by Government reforms designed to provide Vocational Education and Training (VET) customers with better information about employment options and related training requirements and providing training providers, industry groups and regional stakeholders with timely information about industry skill requirements and training market responses. The impact of these reforms in particular will deepen as VET customers, RTOs and stakeholders of the training market continue to respond to the market signals that underpin the RVT policy settings.

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[2] The NCVER publication Apprentices & Trainees, Early trend estimates March Quarter 2013, noted that at a national level "The substantial growth in non-trade commencements up to the June quarter 2012 and the subsequent decline in the September quarter is predominately due to changes to Commonwealth incentive payments for existing workers, namely the removal of the commencement incentive payment for those apprenticeships and traineeships not on the National Skills Needs List. Under the changes, training needed to have commenced prior to 1 July 2012 to attract the old subsidy rate."

The Policy Context of Vocational Training in Victoria

Reforms to Vocational Training

The introduction of the *Victorian Training Guarantee* (VTG) in 2008 resulted in significant growth in government subsidised activity; however this was not necessarily always in areas of industry and economic need. In response, the Victorian Government released the *Refocusing Vocational Training (RVT) in Victoria* reform package in May 2012. The individual entitlement to a subsidised training place was retained and strengthened to ensure that businesses and students continued to be able to choose what and where they studied. The reform package also made sure that the cost of access remained sustainable and subsidies focused on areas of greatest public value. The public value of each course is assessed on the basis of its value to the economy in terms of jobs or productivity and the extent to which an incentive is needed to stimulate delivery of training by providers and participation by enough students to meet industry needs.

The movement of training uptake in response to subsidy bands introduced in July 2012 is further supported by Government reforms designed to provide Vocational Education and Training (VET) customers with better information about employment options and related training requirements and providing training providers, industry groups and regional stakeholders with timely information about industry skill requirements and training market responses. The impact of these reforms in particular will deepen as VET customers, RTOs and stakeholders of the training market continue to respond to the market signals that underpin the RVT policy settings.

Strengthening of Contract Management and Market Monitoring

The reform package has led to stronger contract management. Providers seeking to offer government-subsidised training have to meet tough contract standards and there is now a framework which sets out expectations of training providers' behaviour and contract compliance in a single document. The Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority undertakes inspection and enforcement of standards and has strong regulatory powers.

Strong performance management and quality assurance outcomes are being delivered by the Market Monitoring Unit which was established as part of the reforms. The Unit is monitoring the efficiency, effectiveness and integrity of the Government's subsidised training market.

New Opportunities for Industry Leadership

A new Industry Participation Model has been implemented, which enables direct engagement with industry to ensure the training market is aligned with changes in industry need. The Industry Participation Model is specifically designed to strengthen the role of industry in shaping training market products, services and outcomes. The Department provides industry bodies and employers with channels and tools to communicate their needs and levels of satisfaction to RTOs, peers, potential VET students and Government.

The *Victorian Skills Gateway* website provides high quality accessible information so potential students, employers and industry group can make informed decisions about their training choices. The website includes advice about courses, training providers, possible employment opportunities, and government assistance with the cost of training.

The Department provide the following opportunities to speak directly to Government about what is and isn't working in the training system and shape sustainable solutions.

- Industry Roundtables – Monthly industry roundtables with the Minister to discuss the needs of specific industries and or regions.
- Industry Skills Consultative Committee (ISCC) – 12 senior members of industry, co-chaired by the Minister and an industry member. The ISCC meets 3 – 4 times a year to identify and address systemic issues hampering the responsiveness of the VET system.
- Issues based ISCC taskforces – the ISCC will auspice issues based taskforces to provide recommendations to Government on appropriate solutions for systemic issues
- DEECD Industry Skills Portfolio Teams focus on annual industry/sector consultations.
- Regional Market Facilitation Managers – ten located across metropolitan and non-metropolitan Victoria, talking directly to employers and VET stakeholders in the region to address their training issues and gather intelligence about training needs and system barriers.
- Industry in Transition and Specialist Training Initiative – funds projects that improve training market responsiveness and outcomes.

Modernising TAFE

In addition to a focus on improving outcomes for students and industry, RVT in Victoria recognised that a modern vocational training system requires a network of well-functioning and modern TAFE institutes delivering in their areas of strength alongside other providers. As part of the RVT in Victoria reforms, the Government established an independent TAFE Reform Panel, to advise on ways to foster a strong, sustainable TAFE sector in an open and competitive training market. The TAFE Reform Panel's final report: A Strong and Sustainable Victorian TAFE sector provides findings and 19 recommendations relating specifically to the state's 14 TAFE institutes and four dual-sector universities. The Government has responded to these recommendations in *Next Steps for RVT in Victoria – Supporting a Modern Workforce*.

To strengthen Victorian TAFEs and encourage innovation in training delivery, the Government is:

- Providing $200 million for business transformation;
- Modernising constitutions and commercial objectives;
- Giving TAFEs greater control of assets;
- Reducing regulatory burden;
- Allowing TAFEs own control over work place relations;
- Removing the restrictions on TAFE being registered as Group Training Organisations;
- Reclassifying TAFE dual-sector.

Recent refinements

Recently further refinements to subsidy arrangements were made to address some market distortions related to Foundation course and Recognition of Prior Learning.

- The Government also identified concerns with the consistency and quality of foundation skills training, including insufficient evidence of student need and training providers operating in a manner that was not consistent with the spirit of the policy. People who already have highly developed literacy, numeracy and workplace skills shouldn't be put through unnecessary foundation skills courses. Nor do we want to see learners repeating multiple foundation skills courses, without gaining the skills they need to successfully complete a vocational qualification or progress through their career.
- Recognition of prior learning helps improve the skill levels of Victorians in a modern economy. It is an efficient way of targeting training to identified skill gaps. For people working in industries going through significant transitions, it is a way of demonstrating their skills and qualifications to a new employer. However, there was evidence of provider-led growth in the higher subsidy levels in RPL delivery, which attracted a full 100 per cent subsidy, whilst RPL delivery in lower subsidy levels, which receives a 50 per cent subsidy, declined.

The Government has implemented these changes to better target training support within the existing eligibility rules. It is anticipated that these refinements will dampen the significant growth recently seen in RPL and Foundation training growth in the future.

Notes about the data

This Report includes key metrics, such as training delivery by funding source, qualification level and age of learners, higher needs learners and regional activity. An analysis of the responsiveness of training delivery to specific occupational needs and industry are also provided.

The main source of vocational training statistics in this publication is the training activity database referred to as Skills Victoria Training System (SVTS). All government subsidised providers are required to submit their data using SVTS at least once a month in accordance with the Australian Vocational Education & Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS). For TAFE Institutes, there is an additional regulatory requirement that they also submit their fee for service data.

For comparative purpose, this report includes most recent historical data on training activity over the same period in 2011 and 2012. Full year data between 2008 and 2012 are included to show longer term trends.

Data included in the report are a snapshot in time and based on data as reported to Higher Education and Skills Group (HESG) in the Department by training providers. Caution should be exercised when comparing current year data against figures over the same period in previous years. This is due to the way training providers upload their VET activity data which is not necessarily undertaken in a uniform manner while the training year is still in progress. In addition, adjustments are required to be made to VET activity data by providers after the end of a reporting period due to students withdrawing from modules or entire courses. In some limited cases some providers may not have fully submitted their data by end of second quarter which could marginally impact on the overall state result. Therefore, owing to the preliminary nature of VET data while the year is underway, figures reported for the end of second quarter in 2013 should be treated as being indicative only.

In some limited cases training activity data can be impacted by system issues, for example some TAFE institutes have informed the Department that they have been unable to report all their enrolments for the previous reporting period due to a backlog arising from the implementation of a new student management system. It is therefore important to note that the preliminary 2013 data may be an undercount of the actual enrolments. It is anticipated that these enrolments will be included in the full year report for 2013 to be compiled in early 2014.

The Q2 2013 data were extracted from SVTS as at 30 July 2013. Figures may be revised slightly prior to submission to National Centre for Vocational Education and Research (NCVER).

Annual data included in this report may differ from data released by the NCVER due to use of different definitional rules.

Annual data included in this report may differ to those in previous publications as the DEECD is continuously updating classifications to improve data quality and consistency across years. For example the apportionment of enrolments between the apprentice/trainee categories is marginally different to what was reported previously, this is a result of a correction to the classification of some courses.

Data shown in the tables are rounded to the nearest 100 when the figures are greater than 1,000; to the nearest 50 when they are between 100 and 1,000; and to the nearest 10 when they are less than 100. The percentage changes between figures in Q2 2011 & Q2 2013, and Q2 2012 & Q2 2013 are calculated based on the reported data.

Reporting scope

This report includes government subsidised activities in all sectors at all qualification levels, and domestic fee for service activities in the TAFE sector at Australian Qualification Framework (Certificate I and above).

Fee for service activities below Certificate I in the domestic TAFE sector are not included, such as short courses. Fee for service activities that took place in the private RTO and Adult Community Education sectors are also outside the scope.

Since 2012, the scope of reporting of government subsidised training changed. ZC - Corrections delivery contracted directly with TAFE Institutes and ZP - Corrections funding through private prisons have been allocated to fee for service funding. Prior to 2012, these funded enrolments were allocated to government subsidised training.

Vocational Training Summary

Vocational Training by Funding Type

Vocational Training Delivery by Funding Type

This section provides an overview of training activity measured in terms of course enrolments, student contact hours and student numbers.

Key Points

The Q2 2013 data shows that:

- There were 399,000 government subsidised course enrolments, 119.7 million government subsidised student contact hours and 307,700 government subsidised students.
- TAFE domestic fee for service activity at Australian Qualification Framework (AQF) Level 1 and above recorded 64,600 enrolments, 12.2 million student contact hours and 56,200 students.

Table 1.1.1: Enrolments in vocational training by funding type, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Government subsidised	381,300	376,800	426,900	548,700	670,400	76%
TAFE domestic fee for service*	89,400	100,800	103,700	102,200	124,900	40%
Total	**470,700**	**477,600**	**530,600**	**650,900**	**795,300**	**69%**

* Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF Level 1 and above.

Table 1.1.2: Enrolments in vocational training by funding type, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Government subsidised	320,400	458,100	399,000	25%	-13%
TAFE domestic fee for service*	58,200	70,500	64,600	11%	-8%
Total	**378,600**	**528,600**	**463,600**	**22%**	**-12%**

*Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF Level 1 and above.

Figure 1.1: Enrolments in vocational training by funding type, 2008–2012, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

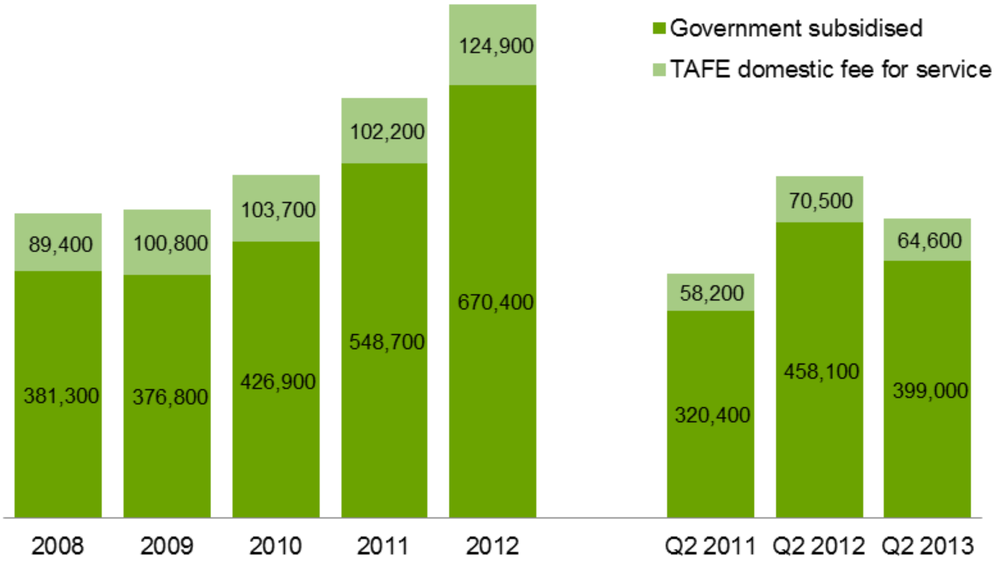


Table 1.2.1: Student contact hours[3] (millions) by funding type, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Government subsidised	87.4	95.6	112.4	146.9	188.8	116%
TAFE domestic fee for service*	17.1	20.4	19.4	18.5	21.9	28%
Total	**104.5**	**116.0**	**131.8**	**165.5**	**210.7**	**102%**

*Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF Level 1 and above.

Table 1.2.2: Student contact hours (millions) by funding type, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Government subsidised	99.0	136.5	119.7	21%	-12%
TAFE domestic fee for service*	11.8	13.6	12.2	3%	-11%
Total	**110.8**	**150.1**	**131.9**	**19%**	**-12%**

*Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF Level 1 and above.

[3] Note that a course enrolment indicates an enrolment by a student in specified course at a registered training organisation. Training hours on the other hand measures the hours taken to deliver training. Total student hours is not an indicator of training provider revenue.

Figure 1.2: student contact hours (millions) by funding type, 2008–2012, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

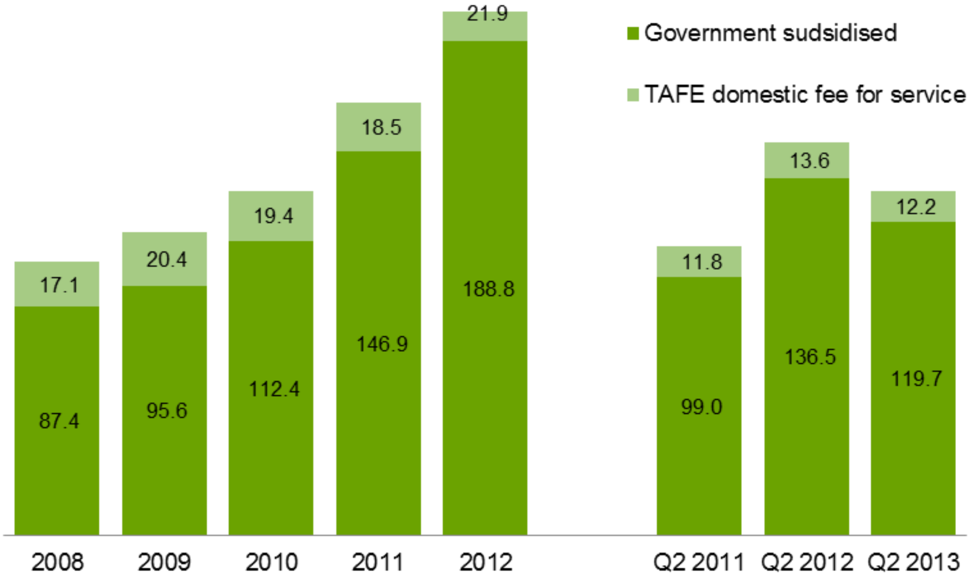


Table 1.3.1: Number of students by funding type, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Government subsidised	294,700	299,600	339,200	430,300	509,800	73%
TAFE domestic fee for service*	80,400	93,100	96,000	94,200	105,200	31%
Total**	**366,700**	**381,300**	**422,500**	**512,900**	**603,200**	**64%**

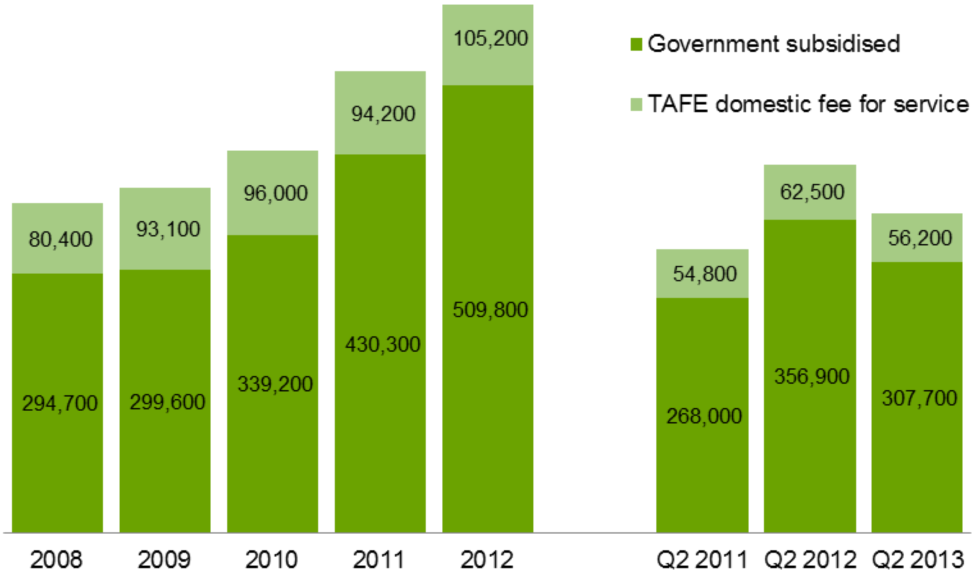
*Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF Level 1 and above.
**TAFE students whose enrolments are made up of a combination of government subsidies and self-funding have been counted in both funding categories. The total, however, has eliminated the duplicates.

Table 1.3.2: Number of students by funding type, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Government subsidised	268,000	356,900	307,700	15%	-14%
TAFE domestic fee for service*	54,800	62,500	56,200	3%	-10%
Total**	**317,000**	**413,100**	**357,300**	**13%**	**-14%**

*Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF Level 1 and above.
**TAFE students whose enrolments are made up of a combination of government subsidies and self-funding have been counted in both funding categories. The total, however, has eliminated the duplicates.

Figure 1.3: Number of students by funding type, 2008–2012, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013



Qualification Levels

State and Commonwealth governments want students to obtain qualifications, rather than take short courses (e.g. through module only delivery). Lower level qualifications such as Certificate I and II, provide literacy, numeracy, and work preparation skills to people without post-school qualifications so that they have the opportunity to go on to further study or find employment.

Mid-level skills are essential to the Victorian economy and help drive economic activity across the state. A significant proportion of apprenticeships and traineeships entail attainment of a mid-level qualification and are crucial to many key industries. Apprenticeships and traineeships are undertaken as a contract between the apprentice/trainee and an employer. While undertaking on-the-job learning, the apprentice/trainee receives complementary training through a vocational training provider.

Higher level qualifications have grown in demand by industry and the labour market, with the demand for high level skills growing at 2.5 times the rate of unskilled jobs[4]. To meet this demand, state and Commonwealth governments have focused on raising the qualification profile of Australians over the last decade. Higher level vocational training qualifications (diploma and above) can provide entry to higher skilled jobs and to further study – including at university level where vocational training graduates may be able to obtain credits towards their studies.

Vocational Training Delivery by Qualification Level, Government Subsidised Enrolments

Key Points

- Government subsidised enrolments at the Certificate I to II levels (non-Foundation) were 25,100 in Q2 2013. The number of government subsidised enrolments in Certificate III-IV courses were 201,900 in Q2 2013.
- Proportionally Certificate III-IV (non-Foundation) represented the largest qualification group of non-Foundation courses of study.
- Government subsidised enrolment at the Certificate I to II level (Foundation) were 77,500 in Q2 2013. The number of government subsidised enrolments in Certificate III-IV (Foundation) courses were 13,700 in Q2 2013.

Table 1.4.1: Government subsidised enrolments (non-Foundation) by qualification level, 2008–2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	65,100	65,100	73,400	79,900	64,100	-1%
Cert III-IV	158,800	159,100	194,800	278,400	348,400	119%
Diploma & Above	55,700	63,700	71,200	90,300	94,800	70%
Module Only	50,200	40,700	37,300	30,300	30,600	-39%
Secondary, SoA and other	20,600	20,300	19,500	15,900	14,100	-32%
Total (excl foundation courses)	**350,400**	**348,900**	**396,200**	**494,900**	**552,000**	**58%**

SoA – Statement of Attainment.

[4] Skills for Australians http://www.dpmc.gov.au/publications/skills_for_all_australians/chapter1_overview.html

Table 1.4.2: Government subsidised enrolments (non-Foundation) by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	41,400	44,000	25,100	-39%	-43%
Cert III-IV	162,400	241,600	201,900	24%	-16%
Diploma & Above	62,900	77,000	53,700	-15%	-30%
Module Only	13,200	12,700	12,800	-2%	1%
Secondary, SoA and other	9,000	9,300	9,400	4%	1%
Total (excl foundation courses)	**288,800**	**384,500**	**302,900**	**5%**	**-21%**

SoA – Statement of Attainment.

Table 1.5.1: Government subsidised enrolments (Foundation) by qualification level, 2008–2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	22,100	18,500	20,400	39,500	90,600	310%
Cert III-IV	6,600	6,800	6,900	9,500	17,600	167%
Secondary, SoA and other	2,200	2,600	3,400	4,900	10,300	359%
Total	**30,900**	**27,900**	**30,700**	**53,900**	**118,500**	**283%**

SoA – Statement of Attainment.

Table 1.5.2: Government subsidised enrolments (Foundation) by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	22,900	57,100	77,500	239%	36%
Cert III-IV	6,000	10,100	13,700	128%	36%
Secondary, SoA and other	2,700	6,500	4,800	80%	-25%
Total	**31,600**	**73,600**	**96,100**	**204%**	**31%**

SoA – Statement of Attainment.

Vocational Training Delivery by Qualification Level, TAFE Domestic Fee for Service Enrolments

Key Points

- Proportionally, enrolments in Certificate I-II (non-Foundation) were the largest qualification group amongst TAFE domestic fee for service enrolments across Australian Qualification Framework courses.

Table 1.6.1: TAFE domestic fee for service enrolments (non-Foundation) by qualification level (AQF1+), 2008–2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	33,200	41,200	44,200	43,200	46,300	39%
Cert III-IV	38,300	41,200	40,500	40,900	52,900	38%
Diploma & Above	7,300	8,000	8,300	8,500	10,200	39%
Higher Education	750	1,000	1,300	1,400	1,600	118%
Total (excl foundation courses)	**79,500**	**91,400**	**94,300**	**94,100**	**110,900**	**39%**

Table 1.6.2: TAFE domestic fee for service enrolments (non-Foundation) by qualification level (AQF1+), Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	25,200	27,100	24,200	-4%	-10%
Cert III-IV	22,100	27,200	23,300	6%	-14%
Diploma & Above	5,200	6,800	6,800	31%	0%
Higher Education	1,300	1,400	1,300	2%	-4%
Total (excl foundation courses)	**53,666**	**62,370**	**55,606**	**4%**	**-11%**

Table 1.7.1: TAFE domestic fee for service enrolments (Foundation) by qualification level (AQF1+), 2008–2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	8,100	7,200	7,300	6,300	11,500	42%
Cert III-IV	1,700	2,200	2,100	1,900	2,500	40%
Total	**9,900**	**9,400**	**9,400**	**8,100**	**13,900**	**41%**

Table 1.7.2: TAFE domestic fee for service enrolments (Foundation) by qualification level (AQF1+), Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	3,500	6,700	7,400	112%	11%
Cert III-IV	1,000	1,500	1,600	54%	9%
Total	**4,545**	**8,159**	**9,026**	**99%**	**11%**

Vocational Training Delivery by Qualification Level, Government Subsidised Student Contact Hours

Key Points

- Government subsidised student contact hours at Certificate I to II levels in Q2 2013 were 19.5 million hours, 65 per cent of these contact hours were in delivery of foundation courses of study.

Table 1.8.1: Government subsidised student contact hours (millions) by qualification level, 2008–2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	14.2	15.2	17.5	22.6	27.9	97%
Cert III-IV	44.9	48.8	59.1	81.7	112.8	151%
Diploma & Above	22.9	26.0	30.9	36.2	41.2	79%
Module Only	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	0%
Secondary, SoA and other	3.9	4.0	3.3	5.2	5.5	40%
Total	**87.4**	**95.6**	**112.4**	**146.9**	**188.8**	**116%**

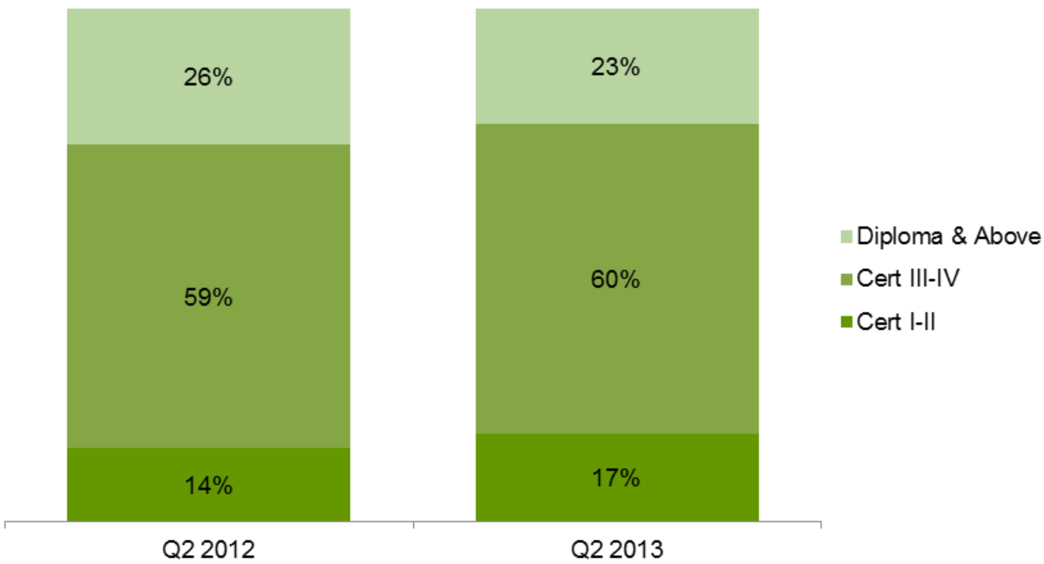
SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Table 1.8.2: Government subsidised student contact hours (millions) by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	13.8	18.8	19.5	42%	4%
Cert III-IV	52.8	77.6	69.0	31%	-11%
Diploma & Above	28.8	34.7	25.8	-10%	-26%
Module Only	0.6	0.7	0.7	6%	3%
Secondary, SoA and other	3.0	4.7	4.8	58%	3%
Total	**99.0**	**136.5**	**119.7**	**21%**	**-12%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Figure 1.4: Government subsidised student contact hours by qualification level (AQF1+ only), Q2 2012 and Q2 2013



Age Profile

Vocational Training Delivery by Age Group

To enable the increased workforce participation levels required by the Victorian economy over the next decade, improved engagement with education and training by all age groups is required. The vocational training system is also focused on accessibility and gender equality, ensuring all Victorians have the same opportunity to succeed in their lives and maintain well-being through education and training.

Students by Age Group in Government Subsidised Training

Key Points

- The number of government subsidised students was 307,700 in Q2 2013. Students aged 15 to 24 accounted for 44 per cent of all government subsidised students.
- Aged 15-19 is the only age cohort with student numbers in Q2 2013 lower than the numbers for the same age group in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012.

Table 1.9.1: Government subsidised students by age group, 2008–2012

Age group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
15 to 19	74,400	76,000	88,300	108,700	120,500	62%
20 to 24	58,800	59,200	71,400	87,800	100,900	72%
25 to 44	99,700	102,400	112,600	148,500	180,200	81%
45 to 64	51,100	52,900	60,200	77,100	96,400	89%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	10,700	9,200	6,700	8,100	11,800	10%
Total	**294,700**	**299,600**	**339,200**	**430,300**	**509,800**	**73%**

Table 1.9.2: Government subsidised students by age group, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Age group	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
15 to 19	70,800	87,300	69,000	-2%	-21%
20 to 24	60,900	76,700	67,500	11%	-12%
25 to 44	88,300	122,500	108,700	23%	-11%
45 to 64	44,100	63,600	56,200	27%	-12%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	3,900	6,900	6,300	62%	-8%
Total	**268,000**	**356,900**	**307,700**	**15%**	**-14%**

TAFE Domestic Fee for Service Students by Age Group

Key Points

- The number of students enrolled in TAFE domestic fee for service at AQF Level 1 and above was 56,200 in Q2 2013. Forty per cent of students were aged between 15 and 24 years.
- Similar to the trend in government subsidised provision, aged 15-19 is the only age cohort with student numbers in Q2 2013 lower than the corresponding numbers in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012.

Table 1.10.1: TAFE domestic fee for service (AQF1+): students by age group, 2008–2012

Age group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
15 to 19	22,900	26,400	28,800	28,300	28,900	26%
20 to 24	9,300	11,100	11,400	10,300	11,600	25%
25 to 44	29,700	34,800	34,500	34,100	40,600	37%
45 to 64	16,500	18,400	19,300	19,500	22,100	34%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	2,000	2,400	2,100	2,100	2,000	-3%
Total	**80,400**	**93,100**	**96,000**	**94,200**	**105,200**	**31%**

Table 1.10.2: TAFE domestic fee for service (AQF1+): students by age group, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Age group	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
15 to 19	20,000	19,500	15,900	-20%	-18%
20 to 24	6,300	7,000	6,500	3%	-8%
25 to 44	18,000	22,900	22,000	23%	-4%
45 to 64	9,600	12,200	11,000	15%	-10%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	950	900	800	-18%	-12%
Total	**54,800**	**62,500**	**56,200**	**3%**	**-10%**

Government Subsidised Regional Activity

Government subsidised enrolment numbers are presented for the four departmental regions for the purpose of providing an overview of regional training activity. In this report government subsidised enrolments are further disaggregated into nine regional areas to provide more granular level of detail on training activity.

South-Western departmental region comprises Barwon South West, Grampians and Western Metropolitan regional areas. North-Western departmental region comprises Loddon Mallee and Northern Metropolitan regional areas. North-Eastern departmental region comprises Hume and Eastern Metropolitan regional areas. South-Eastern departmental region comprises Gippsland and Southern Metropolitan regional areas.

Enrolment figures presented in this section refer to delivery activity at the regional level and do not necessarily reflect local participation.

Key Points

- Similar to the overall state-wide trend, government subsidised enrolment numbers across four department administrative regions (delivery location) in Q2 2013 were lower compared to Q1 2012, but higher compared to Q2 2011.
- Further disaggregation of regions' data into nine regional areas, the Q2 2013 data show three regional areas experiencing different enrolment trends compared to the state-wide picture: Hume regional area has a 30 per cent increase in government subsidised enrolments compared to Q2 2012 and 89 per cent increase compared to Q2 2011. However, the results for Gippsland and Eastern Metropolitan regional areas in Q2 2013 were lower than those in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012.
- The growth in government subsidised enrolments in Hume in Q2 2013 has occurred across all Australian Qualification Levels: Certificate I to II (up 40 per cent), Certificate III to IV (up 32 per cent) and Diploma & Above (up 3 per cent) compared to Q2 2012. The large increase in enrolments in Hume regional area was associated with:
  - Increase in course enrolments at Certificate I to II levels that was mainly driven by a significant increase in foundation skills courses (up 165 per cent, from 2,300 in Q2 2012 to 6,000 in Q2 2013).
  - Enrolments that have been increasing from Q2 2011, Q2 2012 to Q2 2013 are found in industry sectors, such as:
    - Education and Training (from 250 in Q2 2011 to 2,100 in Q2 2013);
    - Health Care and Social Assistance (from 2,400 in Q2 2011 to 3,900 in Q2 2013);
    - Manufacturing (from 2,300 in Q2 2011 to 2,600 in Q2 2013).
    - Transport, Postal and Warehousing (from 950 in Q2 2011 to 1,600 in Q2 2013);
- Government subsidised enrolments in Gippsland regional area in Q2 2013 were 19 per cent lower than Q2 2011 and 25 per cent lower than Q2 2012. The declines in enrolments were across almost all industry sectors, except Transport, Postal and Warehousing which has increased from 160 in Q2 2011 to 590 in Q2 2013.
- Government subsidised enrolments in Eastern Metropolitan regional area in Q2 2013 were 9 per cent lower than Q2 2011 and 18 per cent lower than Q2 2012. The declines in enrolments were across all industry sectors.

Table 1.11.1: Government subsidised enrolments by departmental region, 2008–2012

Delivery Location	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
South-Western	119,600	115,800	139,400	202,900	267,800	124%
North-Western	70,500	80,300	84,700	101,500	124,400	77%
North-Eastern	84,700	78,200	84,800	100,900	110,400	30%
South-Eastern	90,300	90,000	104,300	128,100	157,100	74%
All regions total	**364,400**	**363,900**	**412,600**	**532,200**	**656,800**	**80%**
Other*	17,400	13,400	15,100	17,600	15,000	-13%
Total VET	**381,300**	**376,800**	**426,900**	**548,700**	**670,400**	**76%**

*Other: online and workplace delivery.

Table 1.11.2: Government subsidised enrolments by departmental region, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Delivery Location	Q2 2011	Q1 2012	Q1 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q1 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
South-Western	114,900	183,500	155,500	35%	-15%
North-Western	60,900	83,800	72,800	20%	-13%
North-Eastern	65,300	78,200	74,300	14%	-5%
South-Eastern	72,600	104,400	91,200	26%	-13%
All regions total	**313,200**	**448,400**	**392,200**	**25%**	**-13%**
Other*	7,500	10,400	7,300	-2%	-29%
Total VET	**633,600**	**906,500**	**791,200**	**50%**	**-25%**

*Other: online and workplace delivery.

Table 1.12.1: Government subsidised enrolments by regional area, 2008–2012

Delivery Location	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Barwon South West	28,800	31,800	35,800	50,100	62,500	117%
Grampians	14,600	16,200	15,000	17,200	18,900	29%
Loddon Mallee	23,600	27,900	28,300	32,800	37,100	57%
Hume	29,100	26,000	24,700	27,300	34,400	18%
Gippsland	26,700	22,400	22,500	20,500	19,700	-26%
Eastern Metropolitan	55,500	52,200	60,100	73,600	76,000	37%
Western Metropolitan	76,300	67,900	88,600	135,800	186,400	144%
Southern Metropolitan	63,600	67,700	81,800	107,600	137,400	116%
Northern Metropolitan	46,900	52,400	56,400	68,700	87,300	86%
Total Regions total	**364,400**	**363,900**	**412,600**	**532,200**	**656,800**	**80%**

Table 1.12.2: Government subsidised enrolments by regional area, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Delivery Location	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Barwon South West	28,300	46,100	31,000	10%	-33%
Grampians	10,400	12,600	11,200	8%	-11%
Loddon Mallee	19,600	25,800	20,800	6%	-20%
Hume	15,100	22,100	28,700	89%	30%
Gippsland	12,300	13,300	10,000	-19%	-25%
Eastern Metropolitan	50,100	56,100	45,800	-9%	-18%
Western Metropolitan	76,200	124,900	113,400	49%	-9%
Southern Metropolitan	60,300	91,100	81,200	35%	-11%
Northern Metropolitan	41,300	58,000	52,000	26%	-10%
Total Regions total	**313,200**	**448,400**	**392,200**	**25%**	**-13%**

Government Subsidised Delivery by Provider Type

Government subsidised delivery

Key Points

- TAFE and Private RTOs sectors had almost equal numbers of government subsidised enrolments as at Q2 2013, i.e. each provider sector captured a 45 per cent share in government subsidised enrolments.
- The proportional share of government subsidised delivery at AQF levels in TAFE, Private RTOs and ACE sectors suggests each sector has a different focus with various strengths and specialisation in the courses that they delivered.
- For example, the TAFE sector had a large share of government subsidised enrolments in Mining, Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services, Construction, Information Media & Telecommunications, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services in Q2 2013. Private RTOs sector had a large share of delivery in Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Accommodation & Food Services, Transport, Postal & Warehousing, Financial & Insurance Services, and Administrative & Support Services.
- In terms of the proportional share of delivering government subsidised training within the sector, Foundation Skills and LOTE enrolments accounted for the largest area of training in both TAFE and ACE sectors (34 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively). For the Private RTOs sector, Health Care and Social Assistance had the largest share (18 per cent).
- Government subsidised enrolments at Certificate III and IV levels made up the largest share of qualifications in TAFE (46 per cent) and Private RTOs (69 per cent).

Table 1.13: Government subsidised delivery by provider number*, 2008–2012, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013
ACE	342	320	316	309	298	274	271	251
PRIV	201	246	344	422	445	377	423	416
TAFE	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

* The above providers include those providing pre-accredited and accredited subsidised training. The number of training providers with a 2013 Service Agreement was 488 as at September 2013

Table 1.14.1: Government subsidised enrolments by provider type, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
ACE	73,800	68,300	63,800	64,600	80,200	9%
PRIV	54,000	57,400	99,800	220,700	308,800	472%
TAFE	253,500	251,100	263,300	263,500	281,400	11%
Total	**381,300**	**376,800**	**426,900**	**548,700**	**670,400**	**76%**

Table 1.14.2: Government subsidised enrolments by provider type, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
ACE	32,500	45,100	40,000	23%	-11%
PRIV	112,000	200,500	179,900	61%	-10%
TAFE	175,900	212,500	179,100	2%	-16%
Total	**320,400**	**458,100**	**399,000**	**25%**	**-13%**

Figure 1.5: Government subsidised enrolments by provider type, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

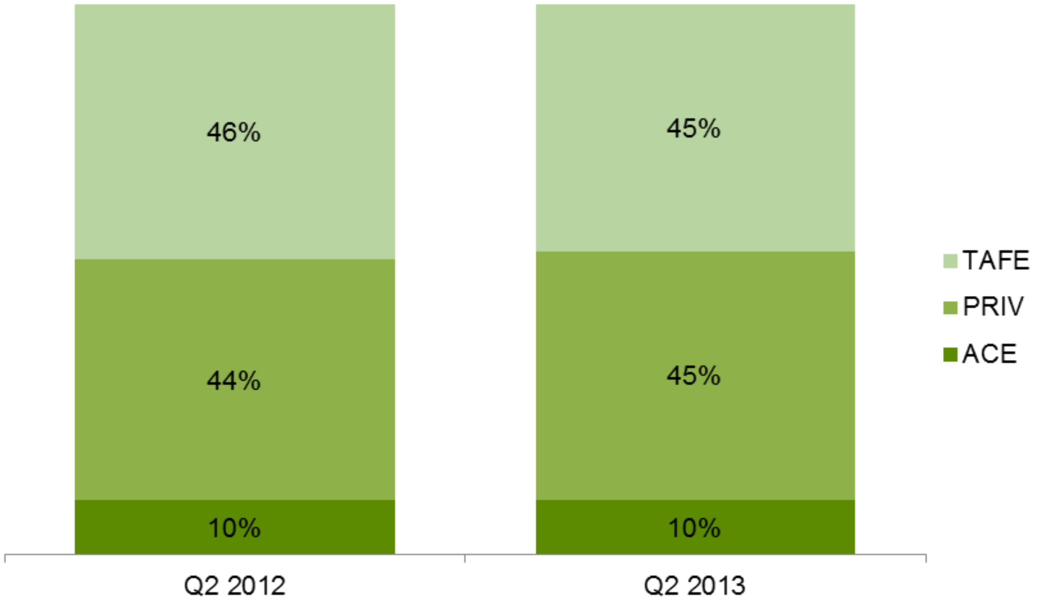


Table 1.15: Government subsidised enrolments (AQF1+), proportional share across provider types by industry, Q2 2013

	TAFE	Private RTOs	ACE	Total (number)
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	54%	45%	2%	4,100
B: Mining	83%	17%	0%	250
C: Manufacturing	38%	62%	0%	26,500
D: Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	74%	26%	0%	350
E: Construction	69%	30%	0%	37,600
F: Wholesale Trade	19%	81%	1%	600
G: Retail Trade	24%	73%	3%	10,900
H: Accommodation and Food Services	25%	72%	3%	17,000
I: Transport, Postal and Warehousing	21%	79%	0%	20,900
J: Information Media and Telecommunications	84%	14%	2%	2,600
K: Financial and Insurance Services	12%	88%	0%	2,000
L: Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	45%	55%	0%	1,200
M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	95%	5%	0%	8,600
N: Administrative and Support Services	27%	70%	3%	9,500
O: Public Administration and Safety	34%	66%	0%	4,500
P: Education and Training	48%	42%	10%	7,700
Q: Health Care and Social Assistance	31%	58%	11%	56,300
R: Arts and Recreation Services	54%	43%	4%	11,800
S: Other Services	54%	43%	3%	14,400
T: Cross-industry	27%	69%	4%	42,700
U: Foundation Skills and LOTE	64%	24%	12%	92,300
Not applicable / Unknown	8%	14%	78%	80
Total (AQF1+)	**46%**	**48%**	**6%**	**371,900**

Table 1.16: Government subsidised enrolments (AQF1+), summary of selected characteristics within provider type, Q2 2013

TAFE	Private RTOs	ACE
Proportional share of enrolment delivery by qualification - all course levels		
• 46% of total TAFE enrolments were in Certificate III-IV, followed by • Certificate I-II (33%), • Diploma and above (16%), and • Secondary Education, SoA[3] and Other (5%) available at all 18 TAFEs.	• 69% of total private RTO enrolments were in Certificate III-IV: available at 390 RTOs, followed by • Certificate I-II (18%): available at 185 RTOs, • Diploma and above (13%): available at 246 RTOs and • Module Only, Secondar Education and SoA (0.5%): available at 13 RTOs.	• 31% of total ACE provider enrolments were in Module Only: available at 199 providers, followed by • Certificate I-II (27%): available at 101 providers, • Certificate III-IV (25%): available at 95 providers, • Secondary Education and SoA (14%): available at 78 providers and • Diploma and above (3%) - available at 36 providers.
Proportional share of enrolments delivery by industry[1] - AQF1 and above		
Study areas spread across all industries, with top five enrolment shares in: • Foundation Skills and LOTE (34%) • Construction (15%) • Health Care and Social Assistance (10%) • Cross-Industry[2] (7%) • Manufacturing (6%)	Study areas spread across all industries, with top five enrolment shares in: • Health Care and Social Assistance (18%) • Cross-industry (17%) • Foundation Skills and LOTE (13%) • Transport, Postal and Warehousing (9%) • Manufacturing (9%)	Study areas concentrate on certain industries, with top five enrolment shares in: • Foundation Skills and LOTE (50%) • Health Care and Social Assistance (28%) • Cross-industry (8%) • Education and Training (3%) • Accommodation and Food Services (2%)
Learner profile (in students) - all course levels		
• Aged 15-19: 30% share • Aged 20-24: 27% • Aged 25-44: 30% • Aged 45-64: 12% • Under 15, Over 64, Not stated: 1%	• Aged 15-19: 17% share • Aged 20-24: 20% • Aged 25-44: 41% • Aged 45-64: 21% • Under 15, Over 64, Not stated: 1%	• Aged 15-19: 16% share • Aged 20-24: 10% • Aged 25-44: 32% • Aged 45-64: 31% • Under 15, Over 64, Not stated: 11%
• 60% males	• 52% females	• 68% females
• 64% in employment • 21% unemployed • 14% not in the labour force	• 64% in employment • 28% unemployed • 5% not in the labour force	• 34% in employment • 32% unemployed • 29% not in the labour force
• 8% with disability	• 6% with disability	• 22% with disability
• 33% did not complete Year 12 or equivalent prior VET study	• 34% did not complete Year 12 or equivalent prior VET study	• 48% did not complete Year 12 or equivalent prior VET study

1. Industry classification is only applicable to courses at Australian Qualification Framework Level I and above.
2. Cross-industry courses like project management.
3. SoA refers to Statement of Attainment.

Adult, Community and Further Education (ACFE) Performance

ACFE Accredited and Pre-accredited enrolments

Key Points

- Accredited enrolments were 61 per cent of all delivery reported by ACFE providers in Q2 2013 (24,500 course enrolments). The industry sectors with greatest course enrolments were Foundation Skills and LOTE courses, at 13,500 course enrolments, and Health Care and Social Assistance at 6,100 course enrolments.
- Pre-accredited enrolments at 15,500 included an additional purchased 1,100 reported enrolments, represent an across the board increase in purchased delivery with particular emphasis on increasing digital literacy.

Table 1.17.1: Government subsidised ACFE enrolments, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Accredited	27,900	30,200	27,100	33,300	45,800	64%
Pre-Accredited	45,800	38,100	36,700	31,200	34,500	-25%

Table 1.17.2: Government subsidised ACFE enrolments, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Accredited	19,500	30,800	24,500	25%	-20%
Pre-Accredited	12,900	14,300	15,500	20%	8%

Table 1.18.1: Government subsidised ACFE student contact hours (millions), 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Accredited	5.4	6.6	6.7	8.5	11.9	120%
Pre-Accredited	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.2%

Table 1.18.2: Government subsidised ACFE student contact hours (millions), Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Accredited	5.3	8.3	6.9	30%	-17%
Pre-Accredited	0.7	0.8	0.9	34%	14%

ACFE students by regional area

Key Points

- The South-Western Region reported the greatest volume of combined pre-accredited and accredited delivery in a given Region, at 8,500 course enrolments. The Adult Education Institutes reported 9 per cent (2,900 enrolments) of all combined pre-accredited and accredited delivery in Q2 2013.
- Within the Departmental regions, the North Western metropolitan regional area reported the greatest single volume of activity in Q2 2013, at 7,800 course enrolments. Barwon South Western was the non-metropolitan regional area with greatest reported activity, at 3,300 course enrolments.

Table 1.19.1: Government subsidised ACFE students by departmental region, accredited and pre-accredited, 2008-2012

Delivery Location	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
South-Western	10,600	11,200	10,800	13,500	19,700	85%
North-Western	9,600	9,500	9,700	9,700	11,500	20%
North-Eastern	12,100	10,800	9,500	8,800	9,500	-22%
South-Eastern	13,600	12,000	11,400	10,900	11,900	-13%
AEIs	4,100	4,000	3,900	3,900	4,900	19%
Total	**50,000**	**47,500**	**45,400**	**46,700**	**57,400**	**15%**

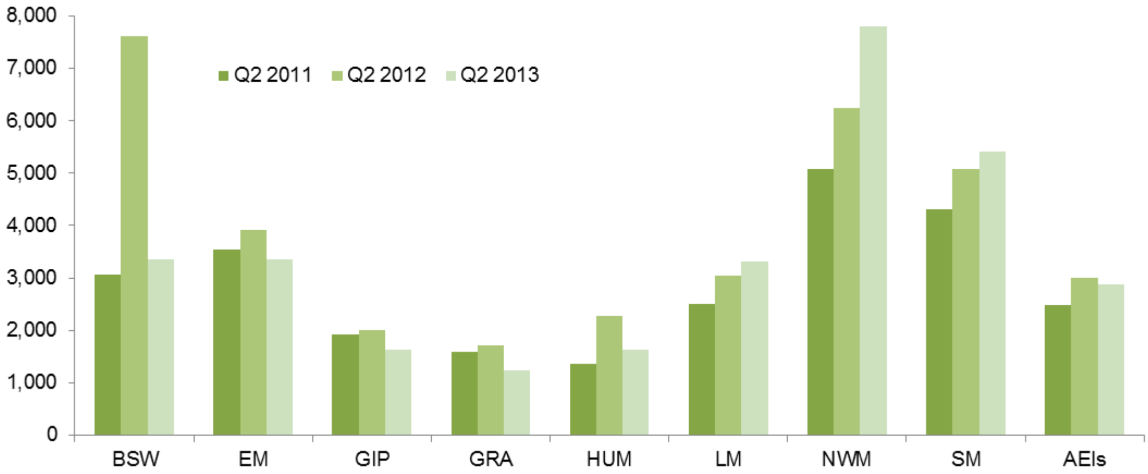
AEIs: Adult Education Institutes

Table 1.19.2: Government subsidised ACFE students by departmental region, accredited and pre-accredited, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Delivery Location	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
South-Western	6,700	12,300	8,500	26%	-31%
North-Western	5,500	6,400	7,200	30%	13%
North-Eastern	4,900	6,200	5,000	2%	-19%
South-Eastern	6,200	7,100	7,000	13%	-1%
AEIs	2,500	3,000	2,900	16%	-4%
Total	**25,800**	**34,900**	**30,600**	**18%**	**-12%**

AEIs: Adult Education Institutes

Figure 1.6: Government subsidised ACFE students by regional area, accredited and pre-accredited, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013



BSW	Barwon South West	HUM	Hume	NWM	North Western Metropolitan
GRA	Grampians	GIP	Gippsland	SM	Southern Metropolitan
LMR	Loddon Mallee	EM	Eastern Metropolitan	AEIs	Adult Education Institutes

ACFE students by higher needs categories

Key Points

- Unemployed students made up the largest number of higher needs students at ACFE organisations and Adult Education Institutions, followed by students from a CALD background or vulnerable workers.
- The smallest student count of higher needs learners in the quarter were Indigenous learners, being 1.7 per cent of all students enrolled with ACFE providers (500 students). Indigenous learners are overrepresented within ACFE delivery this quarter, as Indigenous Victorians comprised 0.7 per cent of the state's population in the 2011 census.

Table 1.20.1: Government subsidised hard to reach students, accredited and pre-accredited Learn Local Organisations and Adult Education Institutions, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
CALD (LOTE)	9,600	10,000	9,900	11,400	14,500	51%
Disability	7,700	7,300	8,000	8,800	10,800	39%
Disengaged Youth	2,100	2,200	2,300	3,000	4,100	96%
Early school leavers	12,800	12,000	11,000	11,500	13,600	6%
Indigenous	700	550	650	750	900	35%
Males 45 to 64	4,300	4,200	4,200	4,300	5,000	15%
Unemployed	10,800	11,900	12,000	13,900	18,700	73%
Vulnerable workers	9,500	9,000	9,100	9,900	11,700	24%

Note: Hard to reach categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 1.20.2: Government subsidised hard to reach students, accredited and pre-accredited Learn Local Organisations and Adult Education Institutions, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
CALD (LOTE)	6,400	8,700	8,700	37%	0%
Disability	5,300	6,800	6,600	26%	-3%
Disengaged Youth	1,600	2,800	2,300	42%	-17%
Early school leavers	6,400	8,300	6,900	8%	-17%
Indigenous	400	500	500	27%	3%
Males 45 to 64	2,200	2,700	2,500	16%	-7%
Unemployed	7,300	11,000	9,800	34%	-11%
Vulnerable workers	5,600	7,200	7,200	29%	-1%

Note: Hard to reach categories are not mutually exclusive.

Learners Facing Barriers to Participation

Vocational Training Delivery to Learner Cohorts Facing Barriers

Young people and adult learners who may be members of more than one equity group, can have complex and multiple learning needs, and may have contact with a suite of government services and programs. There is a significant evidence base that demonstrates the value and importance of education and training to these population cohorts. However, higher needs learners may face a combination of barriers to effective engagement in education and training including low levels of previous educational achievement, low aspirations, and poor access to training and broader barriers such as poverty, homelessness and poor health.

Vocational training has continued to be a critical enabler in opening up pathways for higher needs and disadvantaged learners through the provision of tailored, individualised services, often in partnership with other service providers.

Table 2.1.1: Government subsidised students by selected learner cohort*, 2008 – 2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Indigenous	4,400	4,300	4,800	5,600	6,200	42%
Students with a disability	23,900	23,600	27,200	34,100	40,300	68%
CALD	58,100	62,100	70,600	97,300	126,400	117%
Unemployed	41,800	50,200	62,500	89,300	118,500	184%
Aged 15-19 without year 12, not at school and enrolled in Cert II or above	23,100	22,600	26,300	28,900	29,500	28%
Aged 20-64 not holding a Cert III or above	125,700	131,800	149,600	214,000	266,200	112%

*The above cohorts of students are not mutually exclusive.

Table 2.1.2: Government subsidised students by selected learner cohort*, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Indigenous	3,500	4,100	3,900	13%	-5%
Students with a disability	22,200	27,600	26,400	19%	-4%
CALD	58,300	84,900	80,700	39%	-5%
Unemployed	53,000	77,000	78,600	48%	2%
Aged 15-19 without year 12, not at school and enrolled in Cert II or above	19,600	21,500	16,700	-15%	-22%
Aged 20-64 not holding a Cert III or above	131,700	184,500	163,050	24%	-12%

*The above cohorts of students are not mutually exclusive.

Indigenous Students

Enrolments

Key Points

- There were 3,900 Indigenous students enrolled in 5,200 government subsidised courses in Q2 2013.
- Proportionally, more than half of Australian Qualification Framework course enrolments (52 per cent) undertaken by Indigenous students in Q2 2013 were in Certificate III to IV levels.
- Of those enrolments in industry-specific qualifications (3,400 enrolments) which exclude foundation skills and short courses in Q2 2013, 40 per cent were in courses related to specialised or in shortage occupations.

Table 2.2.1: Indigenous students: Government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, 2008 – 2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	3,200	2,500	2,800	3,200	2,900	-10%
Cert III-IV	2,000	2,200	2,300	3,100	3,600	77%
Diploma & Above	350	400	450	550	600	68%
Module Only	850	400	400	400	500	-42%
Secondary, SoA and other	550	700	650	350	600	4%
Total	**7,000**	**6,200**	**6,600**	**7,600**	**8,200**	**16%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Table 2.2.2: Indigenous students: Government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	1,600	1,800	1,800	14%	5%
Cert III-IV	1,900	2,600	2,400	25%	-8%
Diploma & Above	400	500	400	1%	-16%
Module Only	100	200	150	29%	-17%
Secondary, SoA and other	300	300	400	46%	36%
Total	**4,300**	**5,300**	**5,200**	**20%**	**-2%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Students with a Disability

Enrolments

Key Points

- There were 26,400 students with a disability enrolled in 36,000 government subsidised courses in Q2 2013.
- About forty five per cent of AQF course enrolments undertaken by students with disability were in Certificate I to II levels.
- Of those enrolments in industry-specific qualifications (18,000 enrolments) which exclude foundation skills and short courses in Q2 2013, 36 per cent were in courses related to specialised or in shortage occupations.

Table 2.3.1: Students with a disability: government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, 2008 – 2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	13,300	11,200	12,400	16,300	20,000	50%
Cert III-IV	8,600	9,000	11,000	16,500	21,200	145%
Diploma & Above	3,300	3,600	4,000	4,900	5,000	50%
Module Only	8,300	8,400	8,300	7,200	7,700	-8%
Secondary, SoA and other	2,800	2,500	2,800	3,200	3,800	39%
Total	**36,300**	**34,700**	**38,400**	**48,000**	**57,600**	**59%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Table 2.3.2: Students with a disability: government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	9,600	12,900	13,500	40%	4%
Cert III-IV	10,100	14,500	13,200	30%	-9%
Diploma & Above	3,800	4,300	3,100	-18%	-27%
Module Only	3,400	3,500	3,600	8%	5%
Secondary, SoA and other	1,800	2,300	2,600	46%	11%
Total	**28,700**	**37,500**	**36,000**	**26%**	**-4%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Students with a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Background

Enrolments

Key Points

- There were 80,700 students from a CALD background enrolled in 104,200 government subsidised courses in Q2 2013. More than half (56 per cent) of course enrolments at AQF Level 1 and above were in Certificate III to IV levels.
- Enrolments in Diploma and above courses undertaken by students from a CALD background in Q2 2013 were lower than the corresponding figures in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012.
- Of those enrolments in industry-specific qualifications (66,000 enrolments) which exclude foundation skills and short courses in Q2 2013, 44 per cent were in courses related to specialised or in shortage occupations.

Table 2.4.1: Students from a CALD background: government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, 2008 – 2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	19,800	20,100	20,400	28,500	41,600	110%
Cert III-IV	30,000	30,700	38,500	62,000	88,900	196%
Diploma & Above	13,400	15,700	17,300	22,400	23,200	73%
Module Only	13,000	11,600	12,100	11,700	10,700	-17%
Secondary, SoA and other	5,000	5,400	5,400	6,200	8,400	67%
Total	**81,100**	**83,500**	**93,800**	**130,700**	**172,800**	**113%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Table 2.4.2: Students from a CALD background: government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	15,600	26,300	28,100	80%	7%
Cert III-IV	33,500	57,400	53,800	60%	-6%
Diploma & Above	15,400	18,300	13,800	-10%	-25%
Module Only	5,000	4,500	4,900	-2%	9%
Secondary, SoA and other	3,300	5,600	3,700	14%	-34%
Total	**72,800**	**112,100**	**104,300**	**43%**	**-7%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Unemployed Students

Enrolments

Key Points

- The number of government subsidised course enrolments undertaken by unemployed students in Q2 2013 was 105,400 which were undertaken by 78,600 unemployed students. About one in two AQF courses enrolled in by unemployed students was in Certificate III to IV levels.
- Enrolments in Diploma and above courses undertaken by unemployed students in Q2 2013 were lower than the corresponding figures in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012.
- Of those enrolments in industry-specific qualifications (64,500 enrolments) which exclude foundation skills and short courses in Q2 2013, 38 per cent were in courses related to specialised or in shortage occupations.

Table 2.5.1: Unemployed students: government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, 2008 – 2012

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	18,800	21,600	25,700	37,000	54,100	188%
Cert III-IV	17,400	21,200	30,200	54,500	77,200	344%
Diploma & Above	9,100	10,700	13,200	16,600	15,700	72%
Module Only	13,000	11,700	10,600	8,300	7,900	-39%
Secondary, SoA and other	5,300	6,000	6,300	6,500	8,000	52%
Total	**63,600**	**71,200**	**86,000**	**123,000**	**162,900**	**156%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Table 2.5.2: Unemployed students: government subsidised enrolments by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualification level	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	19,900	31,900	38,300	93%	20%
Cert III-IV	29,500	51,300	48,900	66%	-5%
Diploma & Above	12,700	13,400	10,200	-20%	-24%
Module Only	3,400	3,000	3,400	-1%	12%
Secondary, SoA and other	3,500	5,000	4,600	31%	-7%
Total	**68,900**	**104,600**	**105,400**	**53%**	**1%**

SoA: Statement of Attainment.

Young People (Aged 15 to 19) Without Year 12 or Equivalent and Not at School

Enrolments

Key Points

- The total number of government subsidised enrolments at Certificate II and above of young people without a Year 12 or equivalent and not in school was 19,300 Q1 2013. This number is lower than the corresponding figures in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012.
- Of those enrolments in industry-specific qualifications (16,300 enrolments) which exclude foundation skills courses in Q2 2013, 44 per cent were in courses related to specialised or in shortage occupations.

Table 2.6.1: Youth transition: government subsidised enrolments Cert II and above by students aged 15 to 19 who did not complete Year 12 or equivalent and not at school, 2008 – 2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert II	8,300	8,600	10,900	12,700	12,000	44%
Cert III-IV	16,500	15,800	18,400	20,400	22,100	34%
Diploma & Above	650	800	850	1,100	900	45%
Total	**25,500**	**25,200**	**30,100**	**34,100**	**35,000**	**37%**

Table 2.6.2: Youth transition: government subsidised enrolments Cert II and above by students aged 15 to 19 who did not complete Year 12 or equivalent and not at school, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q1 2012-Q1 2013
Cert II	7,500	8,600	6,300	-16%	-26%
Cert III-IV	13,800	15,900	12,500	-9%	-21%
Diploma & Above	1,200	850	450	-62%	-45%
Total	**22,500**	**25,300**	**19,300**	**-14%**	**-24%**

Older Students with Low Prior Qualifications

Enrolments

Key Points

- In Q2 2013, there were 163,050 students who were aged 20-64 and not holding a Certificate III or above qualification enrolled in 207,400 government subsidised courses.
- Of enrolments in industry-specific qualifications (154,800 enrolments) which exclude foundation skills and short courses in Q2 2013, 40 per cent were in courses related to specialised or in shortage occupations.

Table 2.7.1: Government subsidised enrolments by students aged 20-64 not holding a Cert III or above, 2008 – 2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Course Enrolments	164,100	166,200	185,400	271,800	345,700	111%
Up-Skilling	92,500	100,200	118,600	190,600	251,500	172%

Up-skilling refers to studying at a higher level than their current qualification.

Table 2.7.2: Government subsidised enrolments by students aged 20-64 not holding a Cert III or above, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Course Enrolments	156,500	233,100	207,400	32%	-11%
Up-Skilling	115,600	176,500	150,200	30%	-15%

Up-skilling refers to studying at a higher level than their current qualification.

Foundation Level Training

An efficient and effective training market is vital to provide better outcomes for students and employers, as well as the wider Victorian community. It is particularly important to make sure school leavers and adults without solid literacy and numeracy skills are given the opportunity to acquire them. These skills will greatly improve their chances of employment, provide opportunities for further education and broader social participation.

Key Points

- Enrolments in government subsidised foundation skills courses were 96,100 in Q2 2013. This figure is higher compared to the corresponding figures over the same period in 2011 and 2012.
- In terms of students, there were 82,400 government subsidised students enrolled in these courses in Q2 2013. More than half (51 per cent) of these students were aged between 15 and 24 years.
- The top three foundation skills course enrolments in Q2 2013 were Certificate I in Vocational Preparation, the Certificate II in General Education for Adults and the Certificate I in General Education for Adults. Enrolments in these courses accounted for 63 per cent of all government subsidised foundation course enrolments.

Figure 2.1: Government subsidised enrolments in foundation skills courses, 2008 – 2012, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q1 2013

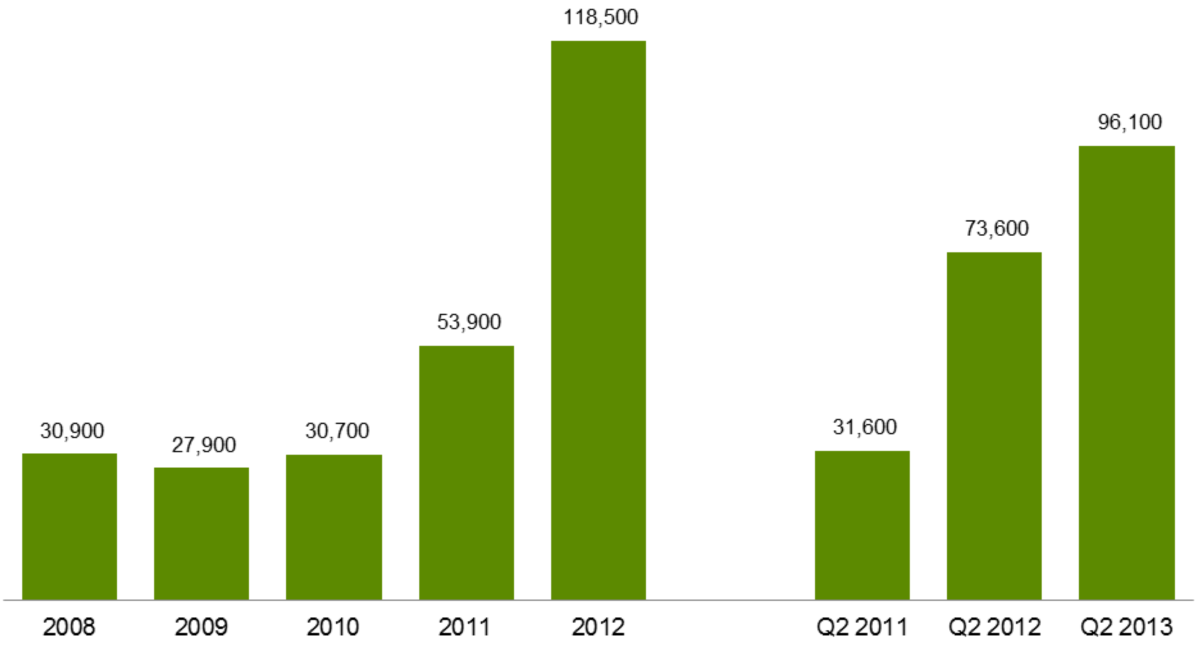


Table 2.8.1: Government subsidised student contact hours in foundation skills courses, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Student contact hours	6.8	7.6	7.1	11.0	19.2	180%

Table 2.8.2: Government subsidised student contact hours in foundation skills courses, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
Student contact hours	7.3	12.6	17.2	136%	37%

Table 2.9.1: Government subsidised students in foundation skills courses by age group, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
15 to 19	5,100	5,200	6,600	11,200	27,900	451%
20 to 24	2,700	2,500	3,100	6,000	18,800	602%
25 to 44	11,200	9,700	10,300	16,400	31,400	179%
45 to 64	5,300	4,800	5,100	8,700	16,600	214%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	900	900	700	1,200	3,400	269%
Total	**25,200**	**23,200**	**25,700**	**43,500**	**98,100**	**289%**

Table 2.9.2: Government subsidised students in foundation skills courses by age group, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
15 to 19	6,800	17,900	24,700	262%	38%
20 to 24	3,500	12,100	17,100	390%	41%
25 to 44	9,500	19,000	25,300	166%	33%
45 to 64	5,200	10,400	13,200	154%	26%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	500	2,200	2,100	333%	0%
Total	**25,500**	**61,600**	**82,400**	**223%**	**34%**

Table 2.10: Top 13 government subsidised foundation skills course enrolments, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013	As a % of Q2 2013 total
Certificate I in Vocational Preparation	2,000	13,900	27,100	1240%	95%	28%
Certificate II in General Education for Adults	6,700	17,000	17,300	159%	2%	18%
Certificate I in General Education for Adults	5,200	8,800	16,200	211%	84%	17%
Certificate III in General Education for Adults	1,500	4,600	8,500	484%	84%	9%
Certificate I in General Education for Adults (Introductory)	1,500	7,700	6,500	323%	-16%	7%
Certificate I in ESL (Access)	1,000	1,100	2,600	154%	131%	3%
Course In Initial General Education For Adults	800	2,000	2,300	188%	15%	2%
VCAL - Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning (Foundation)	1,000	1,200	2,000	98%	66%	2%
Certificate I in Work Education	1,900	1,700	1,800	-4%	9%	2%
Certificate II in ESL (Access)	1,000	1,600	1,700	72%	10%	2%
Certificate I in Transition Education	800	1,700	1,500	85%	-7%	2%
Certificate II in Spoken and Written English	1,200	1,700	1,100	-5%	-33%	1%
Certificate III in Spoken and Written English	1,100	1,300	1,000	-5%	-24%	1%

Alignment of Training to Industry Skills Needs

Introduction

Over the period between Q2 2012 and Q2 2013 there have been shifts towards training delivered in areas that better meet the training requirements of the Victorian economy. The training market has been dynamic and responsive in seeking to align with these areas of need.

The trends towards more training in areas of specialised skills and in shortage occupations since 2008 has continued in 2013, as well as a shift towards courses that support sectors with significant projected employment growth.

There has been a reduction in courses that experienced unprecedented high levels of enrolments in 2012 that were not aligned with the employment trends of related industries. Challenges remain as government seeks to support apprenticeships in a climate of business contraction in trade related industries as well as managing growth in training areas that are not aligned with industry or student needs such as foundation skills for individuals who already have highly developed literacy, numeracy and workplace skills and RPL in unlicensed occupations.

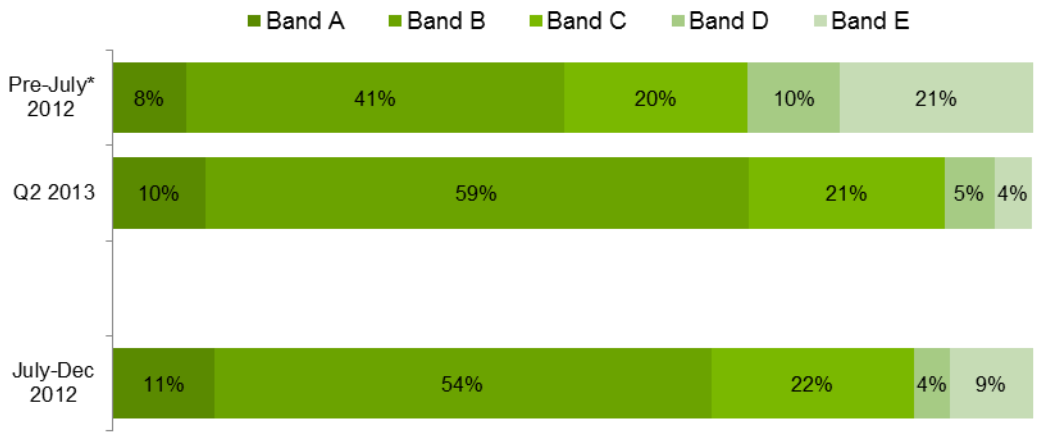
Under the new subsidy bands, weightings have been refined to apply at the course level to strengthen Government investment in training for specialised skills, training to address skills in shortage, training related to areas of growing employment opportunity and sectors delivering essential services. The reforms also assessed the extent to which government investment is required to stimulate delivery of, and participation in, this training to meet industry needs.

Overall, the highest subsidy levels have been provided to courses where contribution to the economy is assessed as high, and where government subsidy is seen as essential in enabling delivery and participation in training.

Key Points

- Proportionally there has been a marked shift in commencement patterns when comparing Q2 2013 with Pre-July 2012. Data from Q2 2013 show that 69 per cent of all government subsidised commencing enrolments were within subsidy bands A and B. This compared with 49 per cent of commencements in subsidy bands A and B over the same period in 2012. Courses such as the Certificate III in Electrotechnology Electrician, Certificate III in Carpentry, Certificate III in Aged Care and the course in Initial General Education for Adults are represented in these funding bands.
- Courses with less vocational outcome, or labour market requirement (Band D & E) represented 9 per cent of all government subsidised commencements in Q2 2013. It was 31 per cent over the same period in 2012.

Figure 3.1: Government subsidised commencing course enrolments: proportion of commencing enrolments by subsidy band, Pre-July 2012, Q2 2013, July-December 2012



*Pre-July 2012 refers to January to June 2012.

Subsidy bands were introduced in 2012 and apply specifically to qualifications in 2012 and onward. In order to allow comparison with previous years, superseded courses have been assigned a subsidy band for analysis purposes only based on the bands of the current course to which they most closely align.

Enrolments by Industry

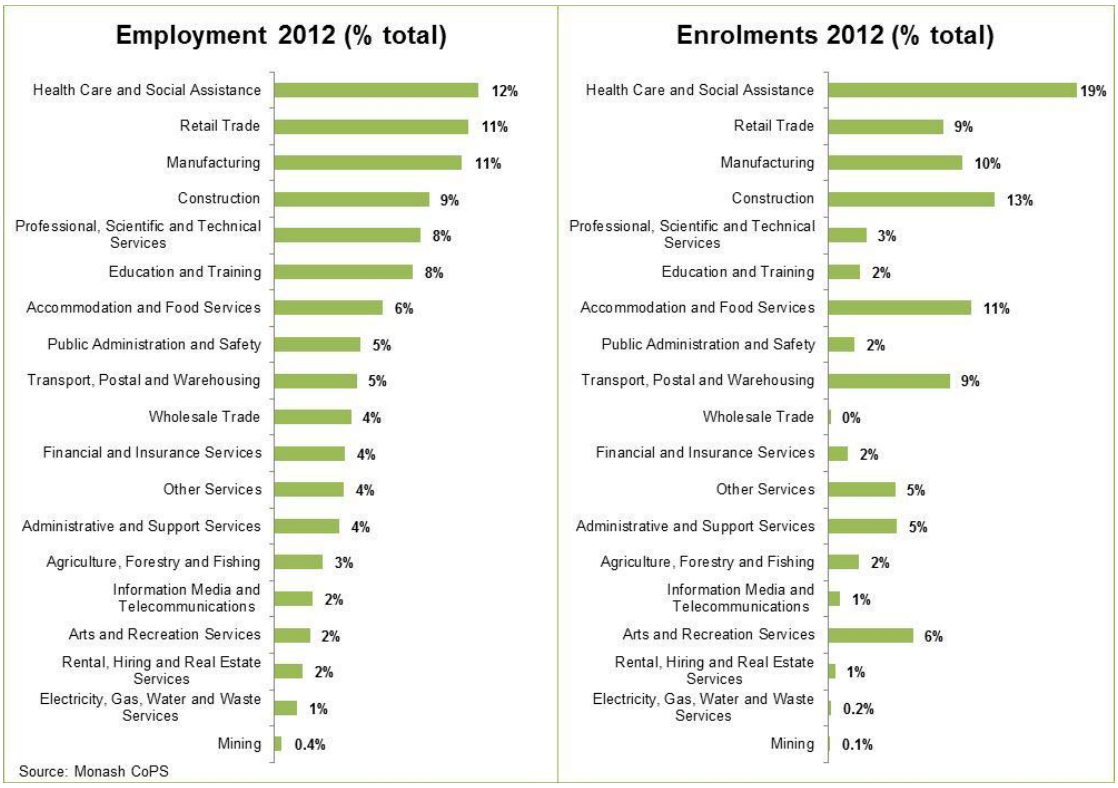
Victorian reforms in vocational training enhance the alignment between vocational training and the needs of industry. For students this provides the opportunity for improved career and education pathways and employment outcomes following completion of training. Analysis of vocational training data has shown a high correlation between share of employment and share of training delivery in Victoria's largest industries (also refer to figure below for a comparison between employment and enrolment by industry):

- Fifty-three per cent of training was delivered in the five highest employing Victorian industry sectors, which account for 50 per cent of all Victorian jobs – Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Manufacturing, Construction and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. In Q2 2013, these five industries continue to make up 50 per cent of all industry-specific[5] enrolments.
- Health Care and Social Assistance, forecast to remain Victoria's largest industry employer through to 2017[6], saw the highest enrolment growth for industry-specific training in 2012 (16,200 additional enrolments in 2012 when compared with 2011). In Q2 2013, training in courses related to Health Care and Social Assistance continued to grow with 56,400 enrolments (4 per cent growth between Q2 2012 and Q2 2013).
- In addition to the 414,000 enrolments in industry-specific training, there were 91,000 enrolments in Cross-industry training, which encompasses a broad range of skills applicable to all Victorian industries.

[5] Includes all accredited vocational qualifications at Certificate I and above, but excludes generic training such as foundation skills, education pathways and low-level LOTE courses.

[6] DEECD subscribes to the Monash CoPS Economic Forecasts Model which provides employment and output forecasts down to the 3-digit ANZSIC level, occupational forecasts down to the 4-digit ANZSCO as well as high level aggregation forecasts of hours worked, and ASCED qualifications attained. This report utilises the COPS five year forecast to 2017 for analysis in the VET Industry Profiles.

3.2: Industry share of Victorian employment and vocational training 2012



The following table shows training in government subsidised qualifications, sorted highest to lowest by 2012 enrolments (excludes foundation training). Rank by industry share of Victorian employment and equivalent 2008 ranks are also displayed.

Table 3.1: Industry-specific training and employment: 2012 vs. 2008[7]

ANZSIC Industry	2012 Enrolments		Training Rank		Employment rank	
	Number	Share	2012	2008	2012	2008
Health Care and Social Assistance	77,600	18.7%	1	2	1	3
Construction	52,000	12.5%	2	1	4	4
Accommodation and Food Services	44,600	10.8%	3	4	7	7
Manufacturing	41,800	10.1%	4	3	3	1
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	38,000	9.2%	5	10	9	9
Retail Trade	36,000	8.7%	6	5	2	2
Arts and Recreation Services	26,700	6.4%	7	7	16	16
Administrative and Support Services	21,600	5.2%	8	6	13	13
Other Services	21,000	5.1%	9	9	12	11
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12,000	2.9%	10	8	5	5
Education and Training	10,100	2.4%	11	12	6	6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9,800	2.4%	12	11	14	14
Public Administration and Safety	8,400	2.0%	13	13	8	10
Financial and Insurance Services	6,300	1.5%	14	15	11	12
Information Media and Telecommunications	3,900	0.9%	15	14	15	15
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	2,300	0.6%	16	17	17	17
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	950	0.2%	17	16	18	18
Wholesale Trade	900	0.2%	18	18	10	8
Mining	550	0.1%	19	19	19	19
Industry-specific training	**414,400**	**100.0%**	-	-	-	-
Cross-industry training *	91,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total industry training	**505,300**	-	-	-	-	-

[7] Cross-industry training (e.g. business administration, recordkeeping, computing) has been removed from the industry-specific analysis as this training develops business skills which are transferable across many industry sectors.

Subsidy bands analysis per industry

The table below shows the top 5 industries for each subsidy band.

Table 3.2: Industry-specific training by funding band, Q2 2013

Funding band	% enrolments Q2 2013
Band A	
Construction	55%
Manufacturing	15%
Other Services	13%
Accommodation and Food Services	8%
Retail Trade	4%
Band B	
Health Care and Social Assistance	30%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	21%
Manufacturing	16%
Construction	8%
Accommodation and Food Services	6%
Band C	
Health Care and Social Assistance	35%
Cross-industry e.g. project managers	25%
Education and Training	7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5%
Administrative and Support Services	4%
Band D	
Cross-industry e.g. project managers	35%
Administrative and Support Services	13%
Retail Trade	10%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8%
Arts and Recreation Services	7%
Band E	
Cross-industry e.g. project managers	34%
Retail Trade	17%
Accommodation and Food Services	16%
Arts and Recreation Services	14%
Manufacturing	12%

Key Points

- Over half of delivery in Band A (apprenticeships and non-apprenticeships) is in the Construction industry.
- The largest block of deliver in Band B is for Health Care and Social Assistance (30 per cent) and Transport, Postal and Warehousing (21 per cent)

Enrolments by Occupation

In the second quarter of 2013, the 5 highest numbers of enrolments within Bands A and B were in courses related to the following occupations:

- Aged or Disabled Carer (11,200 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- Warehouse Administrator (8,250 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- Engineering Production Worker (6,400 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- Electrician (General) (6,400 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- Truck Driver (General) (6,100 enrolments in Q2 2013)

Employment trends within these occupations are outlined in the table below and show employment numbers in 2011-12, average annual employment needs[8] over the next 5 years as well as patterns of forecast employment growth to 2016-17. Employment trends indicate growth in four of the five occupational groups related to highest number of courses in Bands A and B. Engineering Productions Workers are forecast to see dampened demand over the next five years. These workers predominantly work in the Manufacturing industry, a critical industry for the Victorian economy undergoing significant industrial transition, and therefore remain a critical area for public investment in vocational training.

Table 3.3: Employment trends in selected occupations (Band A & B), 2011-12 to 2016-17

Occupation	2011-12 Employment Total	Average annual employment needs	Forecast employment growth to 2016-17
Aged or Disabled Carer	36,400	2,300	⇧
Warehouse Administrator	23,000	1,300	⇧
Engineering Production Worker	5,400	20	⇩
Electrician (General)	27,700	1,750	⇧
Truck Driver (General)	40,300	1,900	⇧

Source: Monash Centre for Policy Studies (2012) Employment Forecasting Model.

The 5 highest number of enrolments within Band D and E in Q2 2013 were in courses related to the following occupations:

- Office Manager (10,800 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- Sales Assistant (General) (5,450 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- General Clerk (5,350 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- Waiter (4,200 enrolments in Q2 2013)
- Factory Process Workers (other) (4,000 enrolments in Q2 2013)

As above, Table 3.5 shows employment trends for occupations related to top 5 highest numbers of enrolments within Band D and E. Characteristic of these occupations in the Victorian labour market are jobs that have high levels of turnover and mixed employment prospects. Office Managers, for example are likely to remain fairly stable through to 2016-17, while Sales Assistants and Factory Process Workers are forecast to decline. General Clerks and Waiters are forecast to see employment growth, however present less of a requirement for vocational training investment made by government to support meeting this labour market need.

[8] Monash Centre for Policy Studies (2012) Employment Forecasting Model.

Average annual employment needs are average replacement demand and employment growth levels from 2011-12 through to 2016-17.

Table 3.4: Employment trends in selected occupations (Band D & E), 2011-12 to 2016-17

Occupation	2011-12 Employment Total	Average annual employment needs	Forecast employment growth to 2016-17
Office Manager	33,000	1,150	→
Sales Assistant (General)	135,900	6,000	↓
General Clerk	45,100	2,000	↑
Waiter	30,500	2,500	↑
Factory Process Workers (other)	3,800	100	↓

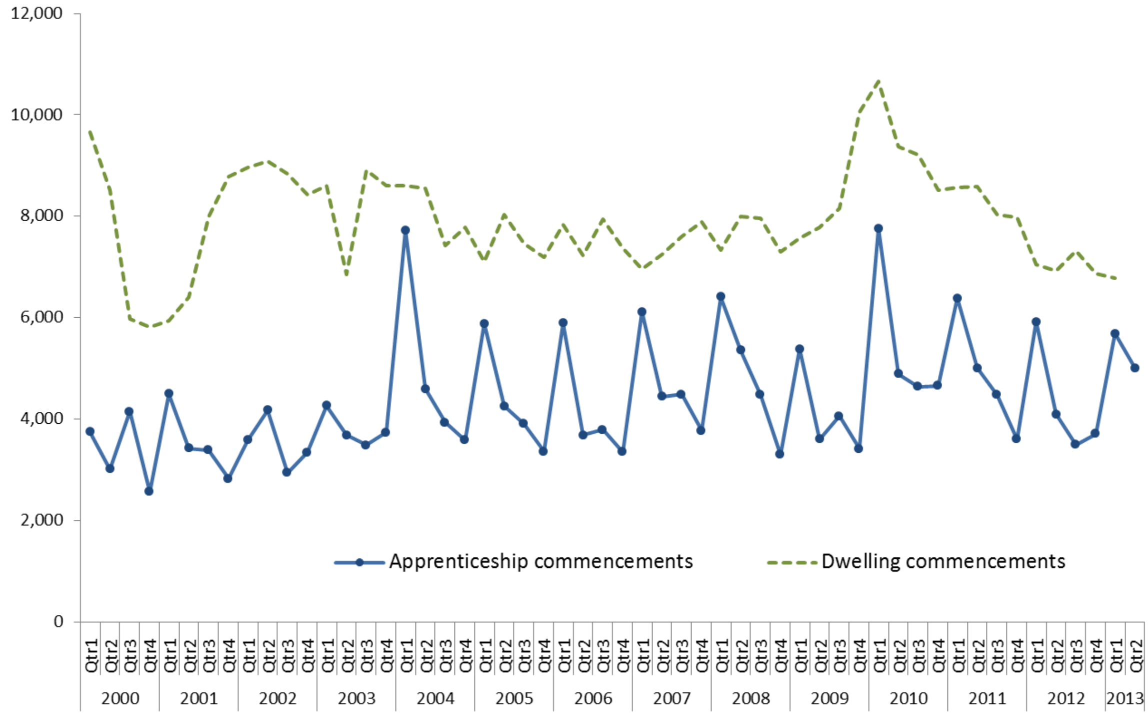
Source: Monash Centre for Policy Studies (2012) Employment Forecasting Model.

Enrolments by Apprentices

Since July 2012 courses such as Apprenticeships, attract government subsidy at the highest level in recognition of current and projected future industry skill needs. However, even though Apprenticeships receive the highest level of subsidy, due to external factors there has been a dampening of enrolments in Q2 2013 compared to Q2 2012 and Q2 2011. In Victoria just over half (55 per cent) of all Apprentice enrolments in Q2 2013 were in the Construction industry, this sector has been facing some challenging business conditions over recent years. Apprentice numbers are highly correlated with business conditions and this close relationship is demonstrated in the chart on the following page which shows similar trends between apprenticeship commencements[9] and new dwelling commencements[10], especially in the last few years.

Recent data released by the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) show that Victoria is not the only jurisdiction that has experienced reductions in apprentices and trainees in-training in traditional trades. States such as NSW and Queensland are also having similar trends. This is probably reflective of difficult business conditions for this industry being faced across Australia.

Figure 3.3: Number of apprenticeship commencements and new dwelling units commenced all sectors Quarter 1 2000 to Quarter 2 2013



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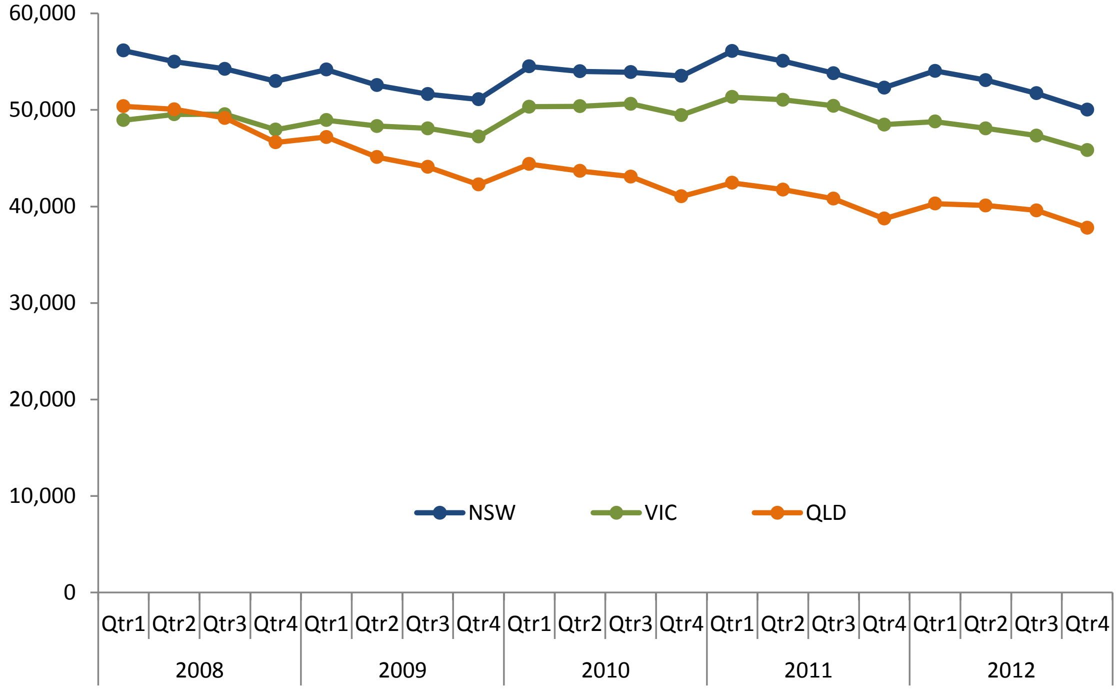
[9] Commencements data is sourced from DEECD's DELTA system which is used to manage and monitor training contracts. This data is used for this purpose only as the Training Market Quarterly Report is based on VET training activity data.

[10] Australian Bureau of Statistics, Building Activity, Australia, 8752.0 Table 34. Number of Dwelling Unit Commencements by Sector, States and Territories.

Figure 3.4: Number of Apprentices and trainees in-training in traditional trades, Vic, New South Wales and Queensland, Quarter 1 2008 – Quarter 4 2012 (NCVER)



Source: Apprentices and Trainees December 2012, VOCSTATS NCVER

Table 3.5.1: Government subsidised enrolments by apprentices by age, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
15 to 19	19,100	18,400	19,400	19,300	17,300	-9%
20 to 24	16,300	16,500	18,100	18,500	18,800	15%
25 to 44	5,900	6,300	7,100	7,800	8,100	36%
45 to 64	500	500	600	650	850	70%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	50	30	20	20	10	-80%
Apprentices	**41,900**	**41,600**	**45,300**	**46,300**	**45,000**	**8%**

Table 3.5.2: Government subsidised enrolments by apprentices by age, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
15 to 19	14,700	13,900	11,400	-22%	-18%
20 to 24	15,800	16,600	15,500	-2%	-7%
25 to 44	6,300	6,600	6,600	6%	1%
45 to 64	550	600	800	44%	36%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	40	10	20	-63%	114%
Apprentices	**37,400**	**37,700**	**34,400**	**-8%**	**-9%**

Table 3.6: Government subsidised enrolments by apprentices by industry, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	30	40	70	109%	82%
C: Manufacturing	5,400	5,600	5,400	-1%	-3%
D: Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	250	200	10	-97%	-97%
E: Construction	21,200	21,000	19,000	-10%	-10%
F: Wholesale Trade	100	90	40	-58%	-51%
G: Retail Trade	1,500	1,700	1,500	-3%	-11%
H: Accommodation and Food Services	2,100	2,100	2,000	-6%	-5%
M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	100	100	150	11%	18%
N: Administrative and Support Services	450	450	250	-44%	-43%
O: Public Administration and Safety	80	90	100	19%	2%
Q: Health Care and Social Assistance	100	80	60	-43%	-31%
R: Arts and Recreation Services	550	550	500	-2%	-6%
S: Other Services	5,500	5,700	5,400	-2%	-6%
Apprentices	**37,400**	**37,700**	**34,400**	**-8%**	**-9%**

Enrolments by Trainees

While there has been a decline in enrolments in Traineeships in Q2 2013, this has come from courses that now attract subsidy at the lowest level (band E), where there was unprecedented high level of enrolments that did not match employment trends for related industries. The reduction in traineeship enrolments is also attributable to changes to Commonwealth government incentives[11].

The chart on the opposite page shows that the decline is predominantly from courses in that attract the lowest subsidy (band E) which are deemed to have less vocational outcome or labour market requirement. Courses in group are such as Certificate II in Retail, Certificate III in Retail, Certificate III in Hospitality, Certificate III in Process Manufacturing, and Certificate III in Customer Contact. There was a spike in these courses in 2012 and the 2013 reductions need to be seen in this context. In contrast there has been an increase in enrolments in Traineeships that now attract subsidy at band B, reflecting industry need for graduates from these courses.

[11] The NCVER publication Apprentices & Trainees, Early trend estimates March Quarter 2013, noted that at a national level "The substantial growth in non-trade commencements up to the June quarter 2012 and the subsequent decline in the September quarter is predominately due to changes to Commonwealth incentive payments for existing workers, namely the removal of the commencement incentive payment for those apprenticeships and traineeships not on the National Skills Needs List. Under the changes, training needed to have commenced prior to 1 July 2012 to attract the old subsidy rate."

Figure 3.4: Government subsidised traineeship enrolments by funding band, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

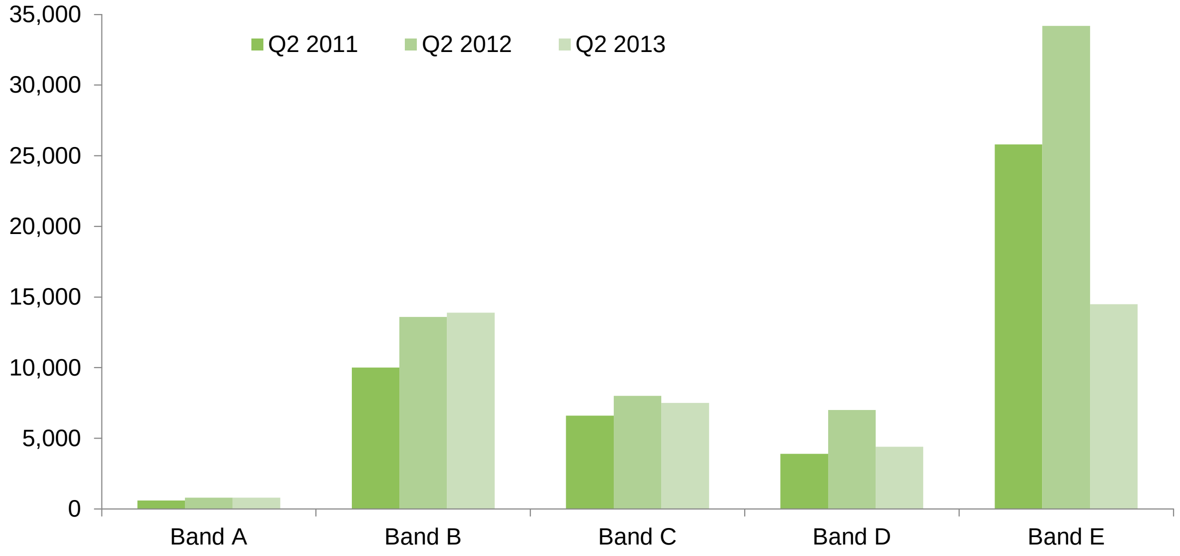


Table 3.7.1: Government subsidised enrolments by trainees by age, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
15 to 19	21,300	20,800	22,700	26,100	25,500	20%
20 to 24	12,900	11,000	12,500	15,300	15,500	20%
25 to 44	14,500	12,400	14,800	24,600	29,600	104%
45 to 64	4,800	4,600	6,500	13,600	18,000	276%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	600	450	300	600	700	10%
Trainees	**54,000**	**49,200**	**56,900**	**80,200**	**89,300**	**65%**

Table 3.7.2: Government subsidised enrolments by trainees by age, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
15 to 19	15,500	17,300	9,900	-36%	-43%
20 to 24	10,300	11,700	7,300	-29%	-38%
25 to 44	13,700	21,300	14,300	4%	-33%
45 to 64	7,300	12,900	9,400	29%	-28%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	200	350	300	66%	-14%
Trainees	**46,900**	**63,600**	**41,100**	**-12%**	**-35%**

Table 3.8.1: Government subsidised enrolments by trainees by qualification level, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% change 2008-2012
Cert I-II	10,200	11,100	11,700	8,900	4,200	-59%
Cert III-IV	42,600	36,800	42,500	62,900	72,100	69%
Diploma & Above	1,100	1,300	2,700	8,400	13,000	1128%

Table 3.8.2: Government subsidised enrolments by trainees by qualification level, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013
Cert I-II	6,800	3,100	1,600	-77%	-51%
Cert III-IV	35,900	51,000	33,600	-6%	-34%
Diploma & Above	4,200	9,400	5,900	39%	-37%

Table 3.9: Government subsidised enrolments by trainees by industry, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012-Q2 2013
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,000	1,500	1,500	50%	2%
B: Mining	10	10	50	800%	440%
C: Manufacturing	5,300	10,100	7,800	45%	-23%
D: Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	100	250	150	26%	-41%
E: Construction	350	700	800	147%	16%
F: Wholesale Trade	200	400	250	22%	-35%
G: Retail Trade	10,700	12,300	5,500	-49%	-55%
H: Accommodation and Food Services	6,000	7,600	3,600	-40%	-53%
I: Transport, Postal and Warehousing	2,900	4,000	4,000	41%	1%
J: Information Media and Telecommunications	100	90	100	12%	33%
K: Financial and Insurance Services	350	400	350	-3%	-21%
L: Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	200	350	200	0%	-43%
M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	200	250	200	-5%	-24%
N: Administrative and Support Services	4,400	4,900	2,800	-37%	-43%
O: Public Administration and Safety	30	70	90	190%	28%
P: Education and Training	350	350	950	180%	169%
Q: Health Care and Social Assistance	5,100	5,800	5,000	-3%	-13%
R: Arts and Recreation Services	1,900	2,200	850	-57%	-63%
S: Other Services	400	350	200	-45%	-39%
T: Cross-industry	7,300	12,000	6,700	-8%	-44%
Trainees	**46,900**	**63,600**	**41,100**	**-12%**	**-35%**

Training in Specialised and In-Shortage Related Occupations

Vocational training delivery that is meeting the skill requirements of industry is a core focus of the Refocusing VET reforms. In particular, training related to occupations identified as specialised or experiencing skill shortages that[12] enhance the productive capacity of the Victorian economy are a high priority for government investment.

'Specialised occupations'[13] are defined as occupations that have a long lead-time for training, high economic value and a significant match between training and employment.

'Skill shortages'[14] exist when employers are unable to fill or have considerable difficulty filling vacancies for an occupation, or significant specialised skill needs within that occupation, at current levels of remuneration and conditions of employment, and in reasonably accessible locations.

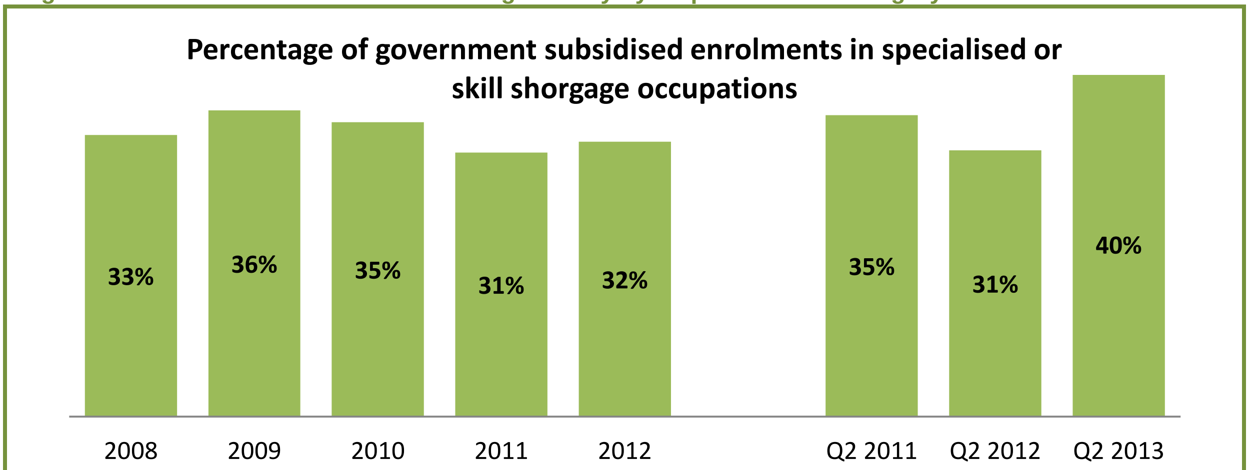
Note: all data in this section is for government subsidised training by onshore domestic students in accredited AQF qualifications excluding foundation skills, education pathways and low-level LOTE courses.

Key Points

Trends in the second quarter of 2013 indicate a refocussing of the training market towards a higher proportion of training delivery against most critical occupations:

- 112,900 enrolments in qualifications related to specialised or in shortage occupations in Q2 2013.
- At Q2 2013 40 per cent of training was for occupations which are either specialised or in shortage. At the same point a year ago (Q2 2012) this figure was 31 per cent.
- Marked difference between critical 'Specialised or Skill Shortage' occupations (0.2 per cent growth year on year) compared to 'Non Specialised or Skill Shortage' training (33 per cent decrease).
- TAFE providers continue to deliver the bulk of training in qualifications related to specialised or in shortage occupations (accounting for half of enrolments), followed by private RTOs (44 per cent). However, enrolments have increased at private RTOs.
- The largest rise in specialised and skill shortage enrolments compared to Q2 2012 have been in qualifications under Band A.

Figure 3.5: Government subsidised training delivery by responsiveness category



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[12] To ensure the most robust alignment with vocational outcomes in the government funded training sector this section is limited to:

- government subsidised training to onshore domestic students
- training in accredited AQF qualifications at Certificate I and above i.e. short courses, non-award courses and non-accredited training is excluded
- excludes courses which cannot be classified directly[12] to an employment outcome in a particular occupation, such as training in generic foundation skills such as literacy and numeracy

[13] Australian Workforce and Productivity Agency (2012) specialised occupation list.

[14] HESG (2012) Skills Shortage list. Skill shortage definition from DEEWR Skills Shortage List

Figure 3.6: Government subsidised enrolments in specialised or skill shortage occupations per training provider type, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

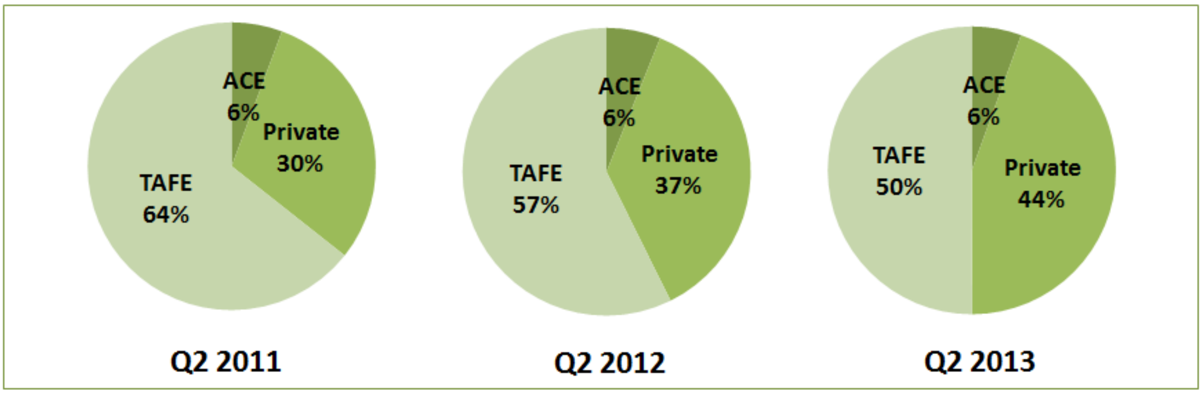


Table 3.10.1: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications related to either specialised or skill shortage occupations, 2008 - 2012

Either Specialised or Skill Shortage Qualifications						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% 2008 - 2012
Enrolments	91,400	102,600	116,500	137,300	163,100	78%
Hours (millions)	28.4	33.6	38.9	44.3	54.9	93%

Table 3.10.2: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications related to either specialised or in shortage occupations, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Either Specialised or Skill Shortage Qualifications					
	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Enrolments	92,900	112,700	112,900	22%	0.2%
Hours (millions)	33.4	40.5	41.8	25%	3%

Table 3.11.1: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications not related to specialised or skill shortage occupations, 2008 - 2012

Not Specialised/Skill shortage Qualifications						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% 2008 - 2012
Enrolments	184,700	182,500	220,300	305,500	342,300	85%
Hours (millions)	46.8	49.1	61.4	85.9	109.3	134%

Table 3.11.2: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications related to either specialised or skill shortage occupations, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Not Specialised/ Skill Shortage Qualifications					
	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Enrolments	169,900	248,300	166,700	-2%	-33%
Hours (millions)	55.0	79.4	56.5	3%	-29%

Table 3.12.1: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications related to specialised occupations, 2008 - 2012

Qualifications Related to Specialised Occupations						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% 2008 – 2012
Enrolments	57,000	59,300	64,900	72,300	80,300	41%
Hours (millions)	16.6	19.6	21.1	21.8	25.9	56%

Table 3.12.2: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications related to specialised occupations, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualifications Related to Specialised Occupations					
	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Enrolments	50,600	57,700	58,100	15%	1%
Hours (millions)	16.9	18.0	20.0	19%	11%

Table 3.13.1: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications related to skill shortage occupations, 2008 - 2012

Qualifications Related to Skill Shortage Occupations						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% 2008 – 2012
Enrolments	84,200	95,900	108,900	129,400	152,400	81%
Hours (millions)	26.7	31.7	36.9	42.1	50.9	90%

Table 3.13.2: Government subsidised training delivery for qualifications related to skill shortage occupations, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Qualifications Related to Skill Shortage Occupations					
	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Enrolments	88,600	105,600	107,300	21%	2%
Hours (millions)	31.8	38.1	39.6	24%	4%

Table 3.14: Top 10 enrolling specialised or in shortage occupations, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013

Occupation	2011	2012	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% change Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Child Care Worker	19,700	25,600	17,900	18,500	3%
Aged or Disabled Carer	13,000	16,900	10,500	12,200	16%
Electrician (General)	7,700	7,800	6,400	6,400	0%
Truck Driver (General)	7,500	10,700	5,100	6,100	20%
Enrolled Nurse	6,400	7,200	5,700	5,900	4%
Plumber (General)	7,000	7,200	5,900	5,600	-5%
Carpenter	8,500	7,600	6,200	5,600	-10%
Motor Mechanic (General)	5,100	6,500	4,300	5,100	19%
Disabilities Services Officer	3,900	4,900	3,400	3,700	9%
Building Associate	2,700	4,600	3,100	3,600	16%
All other occupations	55,500	63,800	44,100	40,200	-9%

The following table highlights industry enrolments in qualifications related to either specialised or in shortage occupations

Table 3.15: Industry enrolments in qualifications related to either specialised or in shortage occupations

Industry	Enrolments (All industry specific qualifications)						Enrolments (Specialised OR In Shortage)					
	Share Q2 2013	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% Q2 2012 - Q2 2013	Share Q2 2013	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	% Q2 2011 - Q2 2013	% Q2 2012 - Q2 2013
Accommodation and Food Services	9%	20,500	30,500	17,000	-17%	-44%	3%	5,300	6,800	5,200	-2%	-24%
Administrative and Support Services	5%	11,100	16,500	9,500	-14%	-42%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3%	4,500	6,300	4,100	-9%	-35%	0%	500	600	500	0%	-17%
Arts and Recreation Services	5%	18,200	22,500	11,800	-35%	-48%	1%	400	500	1,000	150%	100%
Construction	12%	33,400	36,400	37,600	13%	3%	27%	25,500	27,500	28,100	10%	2%
Cross-industry e.g. project managers	19%	43,400	70,400	42,700	-2%	-39%	6%	2,800	2,700	1,600	-43%	-41%
Education and Training	2%	6,600	7,000	7,700	17%	10%	5%	3,500	4,100	2,600	-26%	-37%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	0%	600	800	300	-50%	-63%	1%	500	600	200	-60%	-67%
Financial and Insurance Services	0%	2,300	5,300	2,000	-13%	-62%	0%	500	700	200	-60%	-71%
Health Care and Social Assistance	11%	40,000	54,100	56,400	41%	4%	30%	35,900	48,600	51,000	42%	5%
Information Media and Telecommunications	1%	3,000	3,500	2,600	-13%	-26%	0%	400	400	300	-25%	-25%
Manufacturing	10%	20,100	27,000	26,500	32%	-2%	11%	6,700	6,900	6,800	1%	-1%
Mining	0%	100	300	200	100%	-33%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	5%	13,700	15,200	14,400	5%	-5%	5%	3,400	3,900	4,500	32%	15%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5%	10,300	10,500	8,600	-17%	-18%	4%	2,300	2,400	2,100	-9%	-13%
Public Administration and Safety	1%	3,600	5,300	4,500	25%	-15%	2%	200	300	200	0%	-33%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	0%	900	1,800	1,200	33%	-33%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	7%	17,800	26,100	10,900	-39%	-58%	2%	1,000	1,200	1,500	50%	25%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	4%	12,100	20,900	20,900	73%	0%	3%	4,100	5,400	7,000	71%	30%
Wholesale Trade	0%	500	700	600	20%	-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100%	262,700	361,000	279,600	6%	-23%	100%	92,900	112,700	112,900	22%	0.2%

Appendix

Recognition of Prior Learning

Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL[15]) helps improve the skill levels of Victorians in a modern economy. It is an efficient way of targeting training to identified skill gaps. For people working in industries going through significant transitions, it is a way of demonstrating their skills and qualifications to a new employer. From 1 July 2012 the quality requirements for organisations accredited to sign-off on RPL were strengthened. The Victorian Government is committed to working with training providers to ensure that the right people are offered relevant training to develop the basic skills they need to do their jobs well.

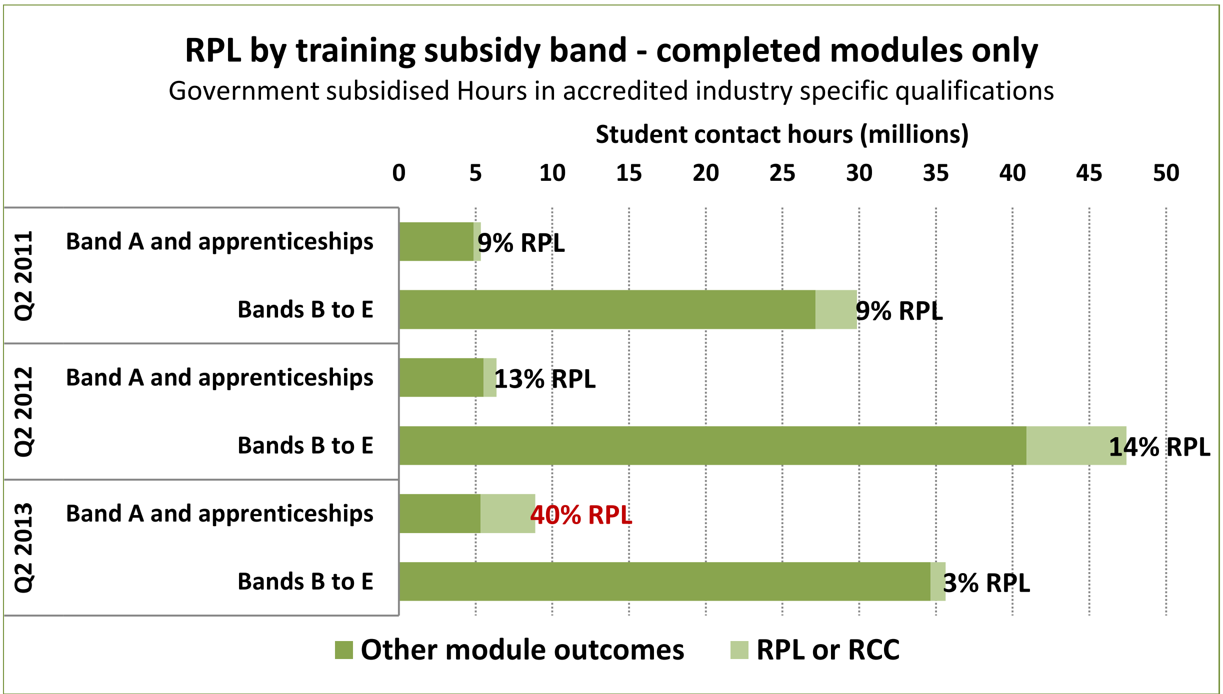
As part of Refocusing Vocational Training in Victoria the Government has an ongoing role of monitoring the training market, with a focus on quality, price and competition. Learners are entitled to expect quality training and value for money. As part of government's ongoing role to monitor the training market we have seen in the first half of 2013 evidence of some providers enrolling people skills recognition programs that are not delivering value to them or to their employer. Particularly there is evidence of provider-led growth of RPL in Band A courses which attracts a 100 per cent subsidy (RPL delivery in Band B to E courses receive a 50 per cent subsidy.

The figure below shows the RPL training in Band A compared to Bands B to E as reported Q2 2011 to Q2 2013. At Q2 2013 40 per cent of Band A delivery has been RPL, compared to 13 per cent for the same courses at Q2 2012 and 9 per cent at Q2 2011.

Some courses in Band A saw particularly high growth e.g. a nearly six-fold increase in RPL for automotive courses, and a nearly ten-fold increase in courses relating to plastering, and wall lining and tiling. Despite the value of RPL the majority of delivery must be focussed on training new or updated skills which are relevant for the modern workforce.

Band A courses that were receiving 100 per cent of the usual subsidy for RPL will now receive 50 per cent, in line with the vast majority of courses. For qualifications required for licensing or registration – such as Nursing and Childcare – the Government will retain a 100 per cent subsidy for RPL delivery. This is necessary where experienced workers who have previously not been required to hold formal qualifications are affected by new legislation introducing this requirement. The refinements to the system will only apply to new students commencing training.

Figure A.1: RPL by funding band, Q2 2011, Q2 2012 and Q2 2013



15 Recognition of Current Competency (RCC) delivery has been included in this analysis