State Government Victoria

Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

Victorian Training Market Quarterly Report Q2 2012

Prepared by Market Facilitation & Information Division
Higher Education & Skills Group
Department of Education and
Early Childhood Development
Melbourne
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Authorised by the Department of Education
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Contents

Executive Summary

This Victorian Training Market Report is the latest in an on-going series of reports produced by the Higher Education and Skills Group (HESG) located within the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD). The aim of the report is to provide a summary of Victorian training market performance and responsiveness to industry. The report covers two sections – the first provides a macro view of the performance of the Victorian training market while the second section examines the responsiveness of the training market to skills needs in the economy. This iteration of the report shows Vocational Education and Training (VET) activity up to the end of the first half of 2012 (January – June), as reported by training providers to HESG.

Victorian Training Market Performance

First half 2012 figures show continued growth, with enrolments up by 40 per cent (government funded and TAFE domestic fee-for-service) compared with this time last year. Growth is being driven primarily by government funded activity with enrolments up 45 per cent, hours up 38 per cent and student numbers up 34 per cent in the first half of 2012. TAFE domestic fee-for-service activity is also showing growth over this period with enrolments up by 13 per cent. This overall growth in vocational education and training has occurred at a time when the Commonwealth Government's higher education reforms have seen an increase in the number of undergraduate student places available at universities.

Growth in government funded enrolments has occurred across all nine regions in the first half of 2012. All provider types (TAFE, private RTO and ACE providers) have experienced growth in government funded enrolments. However the growth rate of government funded enrolments in the private sector has slowed down in the second quarter of 2012.

Equity groups (Indigenous, disability, CALD[1]) have all experienced growth in enrolments in the first half of 2012.

Enrolment growth and developments up to the first half of 2012 suggest that Victoria continues to be one of the jurisdictions making progress towards its participation and attainment targets in its national agreements with the Commonwealth Government. However, challenges remain ahead to sustain this trend and Higher Education & Skills Group will continue to closely monitor the developments against these targets.

Looking at specific cohorts reveals that those VET students whom are unemployed account for 21 per cent of the government funded VET market – remaining relatively stable compared with this time last year when 20 per cent of VET students reported their labour market status as being unemployed.

From an industry[2] perspective, the majority of sectors experienced enrolment growth in the first half of 2012, indicating that training delivery in Victoria is meeting a wide range of skills needed by the economy. The sectors with the largest growth in enrolments are Health Care and Social Assistance, Administrative and Support Services and Construction. Retail Trade and Manufacturing industries, two of the largest industries in terms of workforce size, are expected to experience a decline in share of Victoria's workforce in the short to medium term. Enrolment figures (measured in terms of share) broadly align with these trends.

Refocusing Vocational Training in Victoria[3], announced in April 2012, refocuses subsidy rates for VET courses to better target areas of greatest public benefit and future jobs growth. The new fee and funding rates are effective from 1 July 2012 for all new course enrolments. It is likely that changes in subsidy rates for some courses may influence student decisions on whether to enrol in the first or second half of the year. The spike in training delivery in this period may be partly attributed to the anticipated fee increase from July 1. Any emerging trends will become more clear when full year data is available.

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[1] Culturally and Linguistically Diverse

[2] Based on ANZSIC industry classifications

[3] http://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/directions/refocusingvet.htm

Responsiveness of Victoria's Training Market

Early indicators show that more training is taking place in areas where skills needs are greatest, signifying that enrolments are broadly responding to structural shifts in the Victorian economy. In the first half of 2012, enrolment growth of 17 per cent occurred in occupations that are either specialised or in shortage, an increase of around 16,000 enrolments above the same time last year.

At an occupational level, the largest increases in course enrolments relating to specialised occupations have been for Personal Carers and Assistants, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners and Electricians. Over the same period, the largest increases in enrolments in courses related to in-shortage occupations have been for Child Carers, Health and Welfare Support Workers and Personal Carers and Assistants. 15. In the period between 2008 and 2011, enrolments in courses related to certain occupations with relatively little vocational benefit and/or there is evidence that these courses may be in over-supply (e.g. Fitness Instruction, Retail & Hospitality) have experienced above average growth, and this trend has largely continued in the first half of 2012 compared to the first half of 2011 and will continue to be closely monitored.

Apprentice and trainee enrolments, an integral part of the training system, have been stable among apprentices (up 0.3 per cent) and shown certain growth among trainees (up 36 per cent) in the first half of this year. The lack of growth by apprentices continues the trend since 2011, highlighting that apprentices are consistently lagging behind the growth of the VET system overall. Industries with large apprentice enrolment numbers remain stable, such as Manufacturing (up 1 per cent) and Construction (down 1 per cent). In contrast, trainees in general continue to show growth in line with growth in the VET system overall. With the exception of the Information Media and Telecommunications and Other Services, all industries have experienced growth in the first half of 2012. In particular, industries with large enrolment numbers have grown more markedly, including Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (up 146 per cent), Manufacturing (up 90 per cent), Accommodation and Food Services (up 27 per cent) and Retail Trade (up 15 per cent).

HESG is in a continual process of refining the analysis of training market responsiveness to industry needs. The team is currently in the process of analysing training market delivery in response to industry skills needs.

1. Purpose & Background

This report has been prepared for the Minister of Higher Education and Skills, the Senior Executive of HESG and other key stakeholders in the VET system. Its purpose is to summarise emerging trends in the Victorian training market in the first half of 2012 and provide a comparative overview of market changes relative to the same time in 2011. Key metrics include training delivery by funding source, qualification level, employment status, equity group and region. An analysis of the responsiveness of training delivery to specific occupational needs is also provided.

Notes about the data and time periods

- The main source of VET statistics in this publication is the training activity database referred to as SVTS. All government funded 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.
- Reported figures are a snapshot in time and are based on preliminary data as reported to the HESG by training providers. Caution should be exercised when comparing quarterly figures against the same period in the previous year. 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. Hence figures reported in Q1, Q2 and Q3 reports are likely to be revised in SVTS after the release of reports.
- Therefore, owing to the preliminary nature of VET data while the year is underway, figures in the first three quarterly reports should be treated as being indicative only. In contrast, results reported in the full year report (Q4) can be treated as being final as figures tend not be adjusted once final full year submissions have been uploaded and validated.
- The majority of the commentary contained in the report compares first half figures for 2012 with first half figures for 2011. Full year figures for 2008 to 2011 are included to show longer term trends.
- Figures may differ to those in previous publications as the Higher Education and Skills Group (HESG) is currently re-casting data to improve consistency across years.
- Completion figures published in Figures 2.11, 2.13 and 2.15 are indicative only due to partial reporting of completed qualifications while the training year is in progress.

Relationship to state-federal relations, including National Agreements

Where the breakdown of training data is related to an element of a National Agreement or similar this is highlighted in the report:

NASWD = *National Agreement on Skills and Workforce Development* (from 13 April 2012)

NIRA = *National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the gap)* (from 13 February 2011)

NPYAT = *National Partnership on Youth Attainment and Transitions* (to 31 Dec 2013)

Important note: Links to agreements are for information only. Statistics reported in the quarterly VET reports <u>are not</u> used for formal reporting against these targets.

2. Victorian Training Market Performance

Overview

VET Delivery by Funding Type

The Victorian training market is now half way through its second year following full implementation of the student entitlement system.

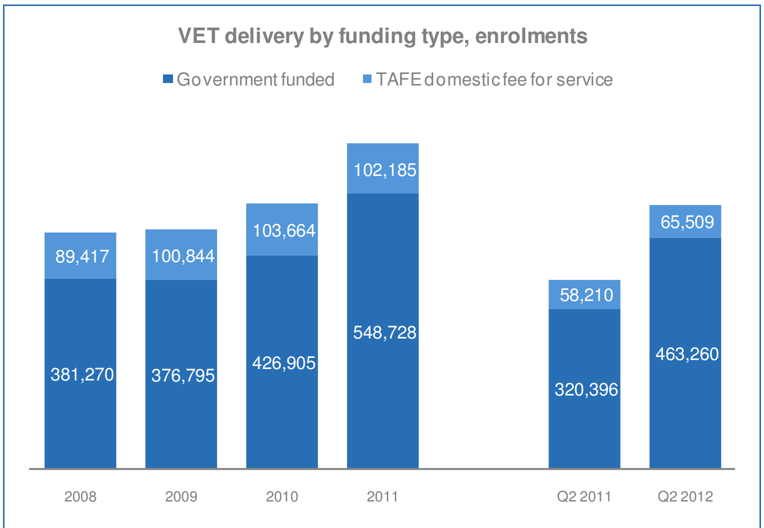
This section of the report provides an overview of training activity measured in terms of enrolments, student contact hours and student numbers. Full year results are shown for the 2008 to 2011 period as well as a comparison of figures for first half 2012 with first half 2011. Commentary focuses primarily on half year 2012 and 2011 results.

Table 2.1: VET delivery by funding type, enrolments

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Government funded	381,270	376,795	426,905	548,728	44%	320,396	463,260	45%
TAFE domestic fee for service	89,417	100,844	103,664	102,185	14%	58,210	65,509	13%
Total	**470,687**	**477,639**	**530,569**	**650,913**	**38%**	**378,606**	**528,769**	**40%**

Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity only.

Figure 2.1: VET delivery by funding type, enrolments



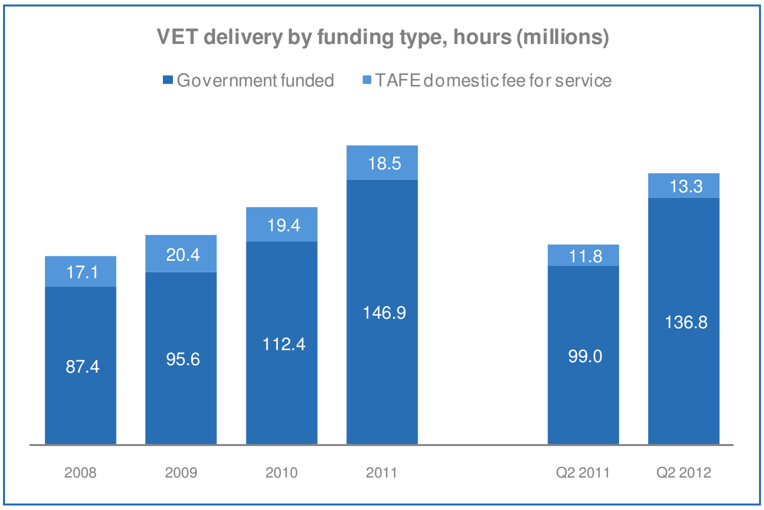
Fee-for-service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity

Table 2.2: VET delivery by funding type, hours (millions)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Government funded	87.4	95.6	112.4	146.9	68%	99.0	136.8	38%
TAFE domestic fee for service	17.1	20.4	19.4	18.5	8%	11.8	13.3	13%
Total	**104.5**	**116.0**	**131.8**	**165.5**	**58%**	**110.8**	**150.1**	**36%**

Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity only.

Figure 2.2: VET delivery by funding type, hours (millions)



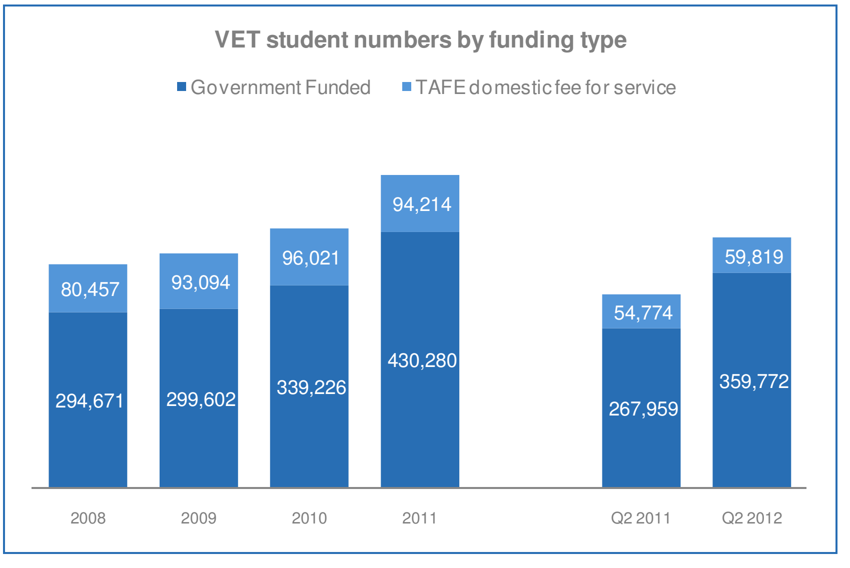
Fee-for-service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity

Table 2.3: VET delivery by funding type, students

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Government Funded	294,671	299,602	339,226	430,280	46%	267,959	359,772	34%
TAFE domestic fee for service	80,457	93,094	96,021	94,214	17%	54,774	59,819	9%
Total*	**366,762**	**381,311**	**422,543**	**512,851**	**40%**	**317,035**	**413,131**	**30%**

Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity only.
Some TAFE students are double counted thus the total does not equal to the sum of GF and FFS

Figure 2.3: VET delivery by funding type, students



Fee-for-service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity

Key Points

The Victorian training system is experiencing growth in 2012, continuing the trend of recent years. Compared with the same time last year, first half 2012 figures reveal that:

- Total reported enrolments (government funded and TAFE fee-for-service) have grown by 40 per cent. Total reported hours are up 36 per cent while student numbers have grown 30 per cent.
- Growth in the Victorian training system is largely being driven by government funded activity, with enrolments up 45 per cent, hours up 38 per cent and student numbers up 34 per cent.
- TAFE domestic fee-for-service activity is also showing growth in first half 2012 with enrolments up by 13 per cent, hours up by 13 per cent and student numbers by 9 per cent compared with the same period last year. Growth in fee-for-service delivery is particularly encouraging as the Government's *Refocusing Vocational Training in Victoria* seeks to increase public as well as private investment in training delivery.

NASWD: Proportion of working age population with or working towards a non-school AQF qualification

Age Profile

VET Delivery by Age Group

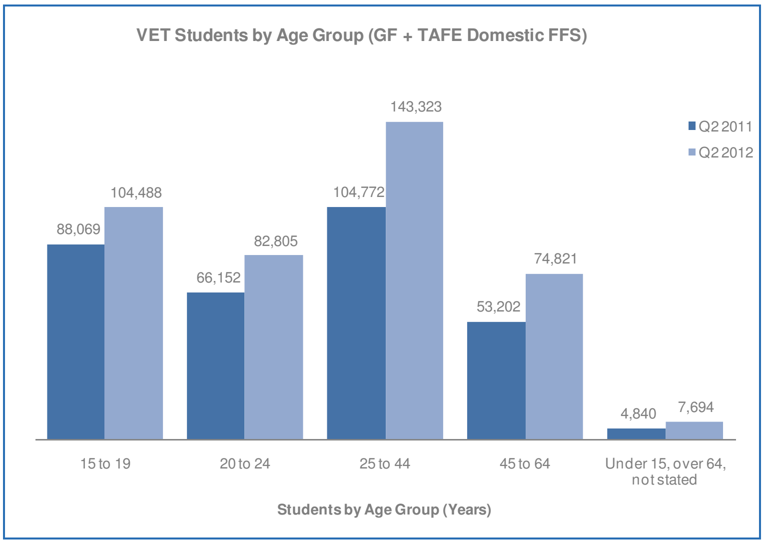
To enable the increased workforce participation levels required by the Victorian economy over the next decade, increased engagement with education and training by all age groups is required.

Table 2.4: VET students by age group (government funded + TAFE domestic fee-for-service)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
15 to 19	94,747	99,150	112,947	132,770	40%	88,069	104,488	19%
20 to 24	66,494	68,430	80,651	96,198	45%	66,152	82,805	25%
25 to 44	126,672	132,954	142,790	178,804	41%	104,772	143,323	37%
45 to 64	66,149	69,309	77,458	94,902	43%	53,202	74,821	41%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	12,700	11,468	8,697	10,177	-20%	4,840	7,694	59%
Total	**366,762**	**381,311**	**422,543**	**512,851**	**40%**	**317,035**	**413,131**	**30%**

Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity only.

Figure 2.4: VET students by age group (government funded + TAFE domestic fee-for-service)



Fee-for-service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ FFS activity only.

Key Points

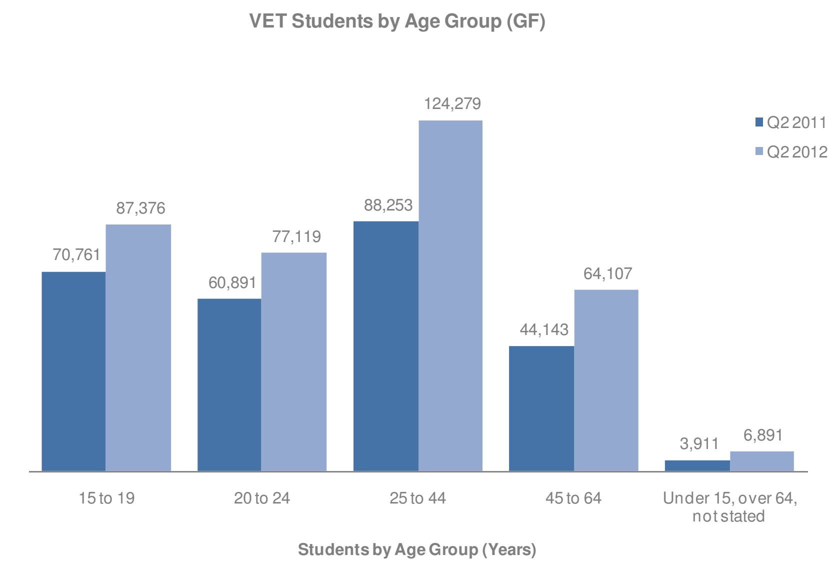
- Student numbers across all broad age groups have grown in Q2 2012 in a continuation of recent trends. The largest growth has occurred among 45 to 64 year olds, which increased by 41 per cent. This is the smallest age group engaged in the training system (including reported fee-for-service) currently representing 18 per cent of total VET students.
- Students aged 15 to 19 have also shown solid growth (19 per cent) in the first half of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011. This cohort is the second largest age group representing 25 per cent of the VET student population.
- The largest cohort (25 to 44 year olds) account for 35 per cent of students currently, and has seen a reported growth of 37 per cent in the first half of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

Government Funded Enrolments by age group

Table 2.5: VET students by age group (government funded)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
15 to 19	74,383	75,957	88,258	108,720	46%	70,761	87,376	23%
20 to 24	58,804	59,188	71,432	87,796	49%	60,891	77,119	27%
25 to 44	99,699	102,418	112,644	148,488	49%	88,253	124,279	41%
45 to 64	51,075	52,853	60,225	77,134	51%	44,143	64,107	45%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	10,710	9,186	6,667	8,142	-24%	3,911	6,891	76%
Total	**294,671**	**299,602**	**339,226**	**430,280**	**46%**	**267,959**	**359,772**	**34%**

Figure 2.5: VET students by age group (government funded)



Key Points

- Enrolment patterns by age for government funded only courses are consistent with patterns for total reported enrolments (government funded and TAFE fee-for-service).
- All age groups continue to increase their participation in training, particularly among 45 to 64 year olds – up 45 per cent in the first half of 2012, followed by 25 to 44 year olds – up 41 per cent. This suggests that these working age cohorts are taking advantage of the student entitlement system to up-skill and broaden their job opportunities.

Employment Status of VET Students

VET Delivery by Employment Status

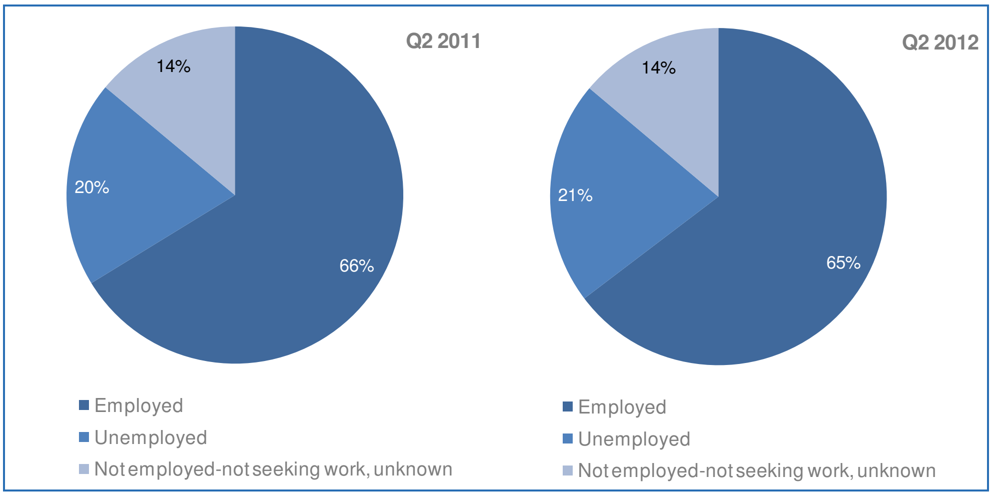
The *Strategic Review of Effective Re-Engagement Models for Disengaged Learners*[4] estimates that there are around 625,000 15-64 year olds in Victoria who have not attained at least an AQF level 3 Certificate and who are either unemployed, not in the labour force or in low skilled jobs.

Table 2.6: Government funded VET students by employment status

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-
Employed	192,626	197,414	223,234	277,646	44%	177,532	232,729	31%
Unemployed	41,791	50,176	62,514	89,329	114%	52,961	77,058	45%
Not employed-not seeking work, unknown	60,254	52,012	53,478	63,305	5%	37,466	49,985	33%
Total	**294,671**	**299,602**	**339,226**	**430,280**	**46%**	**267,959**	**359,772**	**34%**

Employed = full-time employee, part-time employee, employer, self-employed, employed in unpaid work
Unemployed = unemployed seeking full-time work, unemployed seeking part-time work

Figure 2.6: Government funded VET students by employment status



Employed = full-time employee, part-time employee, employer, self-employed, employed in unpaid work
Unemployed = unemployed seeking full-time work, unemployed seeking part-time work

Key Points

- Learners who are unemployed represent 21 per cent of the government funded VET market in the first half of 2012. This proportion is consistent with the same period last year, when 20 per cent of VET students reported their labour market status as being unemployed.
- Numbers of unemployed learners across all broad age groups have grown in first half of 2012 in the vicinity of 40 to 50 per cent from last year this time. The distribution of broad age cohorts with this group remain largely unchanged in first half of 2012, with 15 to 19 year olds account for 27 per cent, 20 to 24 year olds for 21 per cent, 25 to 44 year olds for 34 per cent and 45 to 64 for 17 per cent.
- There has been a 45 per cent increase in government funded enrolments in the first half of 2012 among unemployed learners. The vast majority in this cohort are undertaking training at Certificates III level (33 per cent), followed by Certificate II (18 per cent) and Certificate IV (16 per cent). In terms of sectors, a large

4 Lamb, S., Davies, M & Doecke, E. 2011, 'Strategic Review of Effective Re-engagement Models for Disengaged Learners' Centre for Research on Education Systems, University of Melbourne, pp. 16-18.

proportion of learners that are unemployed are undertaking training in six areas: General Preparatory (16 per cent), Business & Clerical (14 per cent), Community Services (11 per cent), Health (7 per cent), Hospitality (5 per cent) and Storage & Distribution (5 per cent).[5]

[5] Based on standard industry sectors used in SVBI

Qualification Levels

VET Delivery by Qualification Level

Attainment of qualifications, rather than short courses (i.e. through module only delivery), has become an increasingly important focus of State and Commonwealth governments over recent years. Lower level qualifications (Certificate I-II) provide those without post-school qualifications the foundation level skills (literacy, numeracy, work preparation) necessary to undertake further study or to find a job.

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. Hence the apprentice/trainee undertakes on-the-job learning and more formal training through a VET provider.

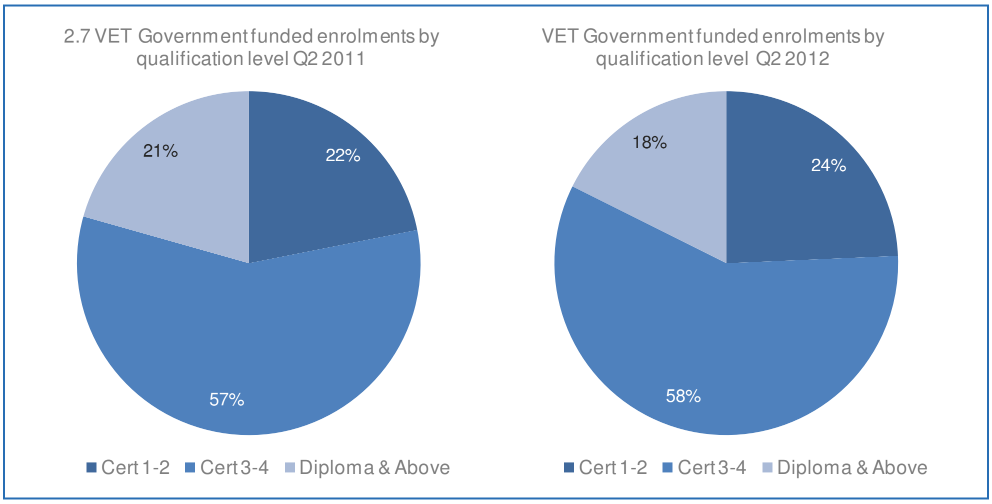
Higher level qualifications will continue to experience a growth in demand by industry and the labour market more generally. To meet this demand, both State and Commonwealth governments have focused on raising the qualification profile of Australians over the last decade. Higher level VET qualifications (Diploma and above) provide entry to higher skilled jobs and to further study – generally at university level where VET graduates obtain credits towards their undergraduate studies.

VET Delivery by Qualification Level, Government Funded Enrolments

Table 2.7: VET government funded enrolments by qualification level

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Cert 1-2	87,160	83,638	93,834	119,439	37%	64,253	105,620	64%
Cert 3-4	165,419	165,863	201,687	287,858	74%	168,436	252,154	50%
Diploma & Above	55,658	63,657	71,241	86,424	55%	60,508	76,644	27%
Higher Education	15	8	-	-	-100%	-	-	-
Module Only	50,156	40,702	37,269	30,321	-40%	13,173	12,656	-4%
Secondary, SoA and other	22,862	22,927	22,874	24,686	8%	14,026	16,186	15%
Total	**381,270**	**376,795**	**426,905**	**548,728**	**44%**	**320,396**	**463,260**	**45%**

Figure 2.7: VET government funded enrolments by qualification level (AQF only)



Key Points

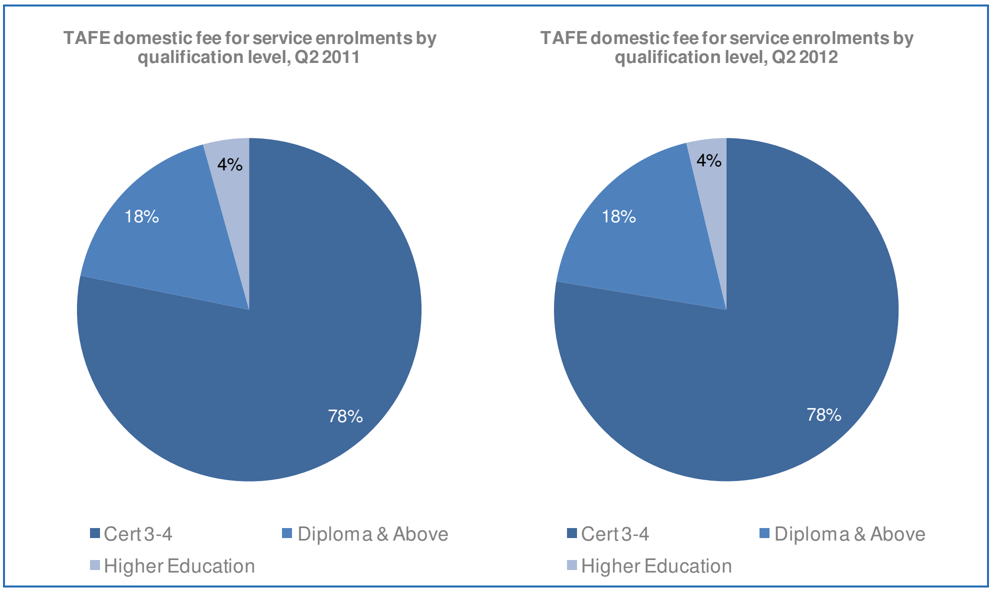
- The growth in government funded enrolments in the first half of 2012 has occurred across all Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) levels; Certificate I-II (up 64 per cent), Certificate III-IV (up 50 per cent) and Diploma and above (up 27 per cent).
- Reported module only enrolments are down 4 per cent following a decline by 19 per cent in 2011, and a decline of 40 per cent over the 2008 to 2011 period.
- Students undertaking secondary school subjects in a VET environment, those undertaking a statement of attainment (SOA) and 'other' related training have collectively grown by 15 per cent in the first half of 2012 compared with the same period last year.
- Reported figures in the first half of 2012 indicate a slightly larger proportion of enrolments are at Certificate III-IV levels (58 per cent share) and Certificate I and II (24 per cent share), and a lower proportion are at Diploma and above (18 per cent share) compared with figures in the first half of 2011. The growth at mid qualification levels (Certificate III and IV) can be explained in part by the growth in the take-up of traineeships (see section on apprentices and trainees for details).

VET Delivery by Qualification Level, TAFE Domestic Fee-for-Service Enrolments

Table 2.8: TAFE domestic fee-for-service enrolments by qualification level

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Cert 1-2	41,302	48,423	51,492	49,500	20%	28,655	29,160	2%
Cert 3-4	40,018	43,354	42,616	42,795	7%	23,113	28,225	22%
Diploma & Above	7,365	8,039	8,300	8,505	15%	5,164	6,764	31%
Higher Education	732	1,028	1,256	1,385	89%	1,278	1,360	6%
Module Only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary, SoA and oth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	89,417	100,844	103,664	102,185	14%	58,210	65,509	13%

Figure 2.8: TAFE domestic fee-for-service enrolments by qualification level (AQF only)



Key Points

- TAFE domestic fee-for-service enrolments in the first half of 2012 have increased across all AQF levels, particularly at Certificate III-IV (up 22 per cent) and at Diploma and above (up 31 per cent). Module only enrolments are not reported against this funding source.
- Proportions by qualification level are in line with this time last year.

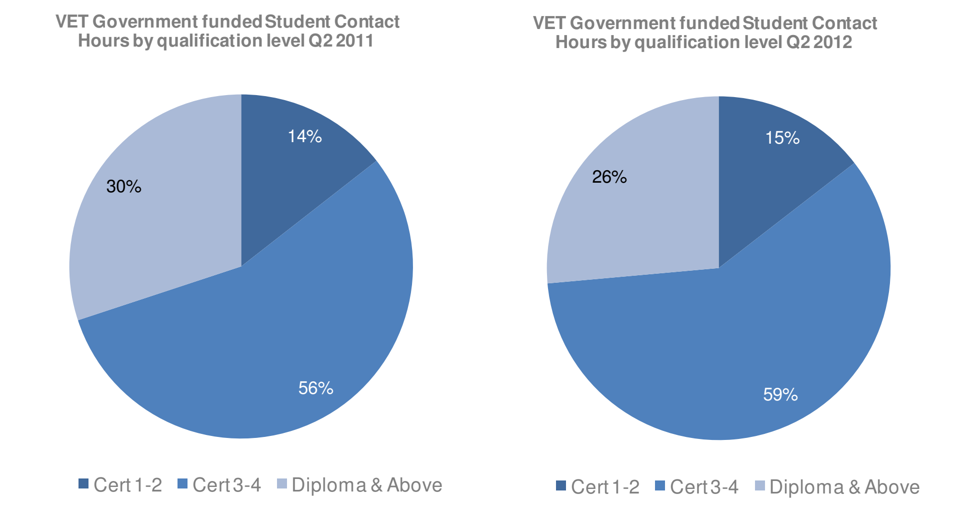
VET Delivery by Qualification Level, Government Funded Hours

Table 2.9: VET Government funded student contact hours by qualification level

Qualification level	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Cert 1-2	14,172,964	15,199,752	17,498,228	22,614,672	60%	13,751,473	19,085,325	39%
Cert 3-4	44,949,317	48,790,269	59,085,247	81,650,427	82%	52,757,244	77,631,961	47%
Diploma & Above	22,949,521	25,990,419	30,934,399	35,900,045	56%	28,595,131	34,733,666	21%
Higher Education	258	286	-	-	-100%	-	-	
Module Only	1,430,007	1,557,458	1,594,559	1,317,776	-8%	648,424	661,747	2%
Secondary, SoA and other	3,890,648	4,048,839	3,311,493	5,461,838	40%	3,219,625	4,709,195	46%
Total	**87,392,715**	**95,587,023**	**112,423,926**	**146,944,758**	**68%**	**98,971,897**	**136,821,894**	**38%**

Note: SoA – Statement of Attainment

Figure 2.9: VET government funded student contact hours by qualification level



Key Points

- The growth in government funded hours in the first half of 2012 has continued across all AQF levels; Certificate I-II (up 39 per cent), Certificate III-IV (up 47 per cent) and Diploma and above (up 21 per cent). Module only student contact hours have also increased over this period – up 2 per cent following a decline in 2011.
- As with enrolments, proportions of government funded hours by qualification level show an increase in share (to 59 per cent) at Certificate III-IV levels, no change in share at Certificate I and II levels (15 per cent), and a decrease at Diploma and above (to 26 per cent) compared with figures in the first half of 2011.

Equity Groups

VET Delivery by Equity Groups

Victoria has a shortage of skilled workers in a range of industries which can limit growth and the ability of businesses to stay competitive. Businesses continue to report that the lack of access to skilled workers is a significant barrier to their success. Across industry there is increasingly unmet demand for higher skill levels and qualifications.

Individuals from equity groups are heavily over-represented among 15-64 year olds in Victoria who have not attained at least an AQF level 3 Certificate and who are either unemployed, not in the labour force or in low skilled jobs[6].

These groups may face a combination of barriers to effective engagement in education and training including low levels of previous educational achievement, low aspirations, poor access to training and broader barriers such as poverty, homelessness and poor health.

The role of VET has continued to be a critical enabler in opening up pathways for disadvantaged groups through the provision of tailored, individualised services, often in partnership with other service providers.

Table 2.10: VET government funded students by equity group

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Indigenous	4,356	4,317	4,801	5,590	28%	3,495	4,323	24%
Students with a disability	23,947	23,622	27,237	34,138	43%	22,217	27,798	25%
CALD	58,145	62,129	70,617	97,262	67%	58,247	85,130	46%

[6] 6 Lamb, S., Davies, M & Doecke, E. 2011, 'Strategic Review of Effective Re-engagement Models for Disengaged Learners' Centre for Research on Education Systems, University of Melbourne, pp. 16-18.

Figure 2.10: VET government funded students by equity group: person with a disability

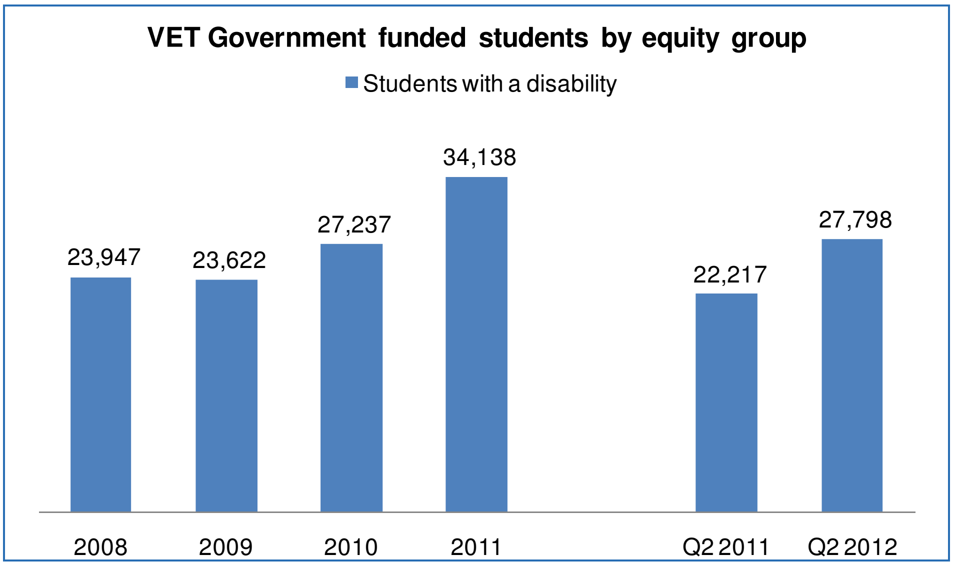
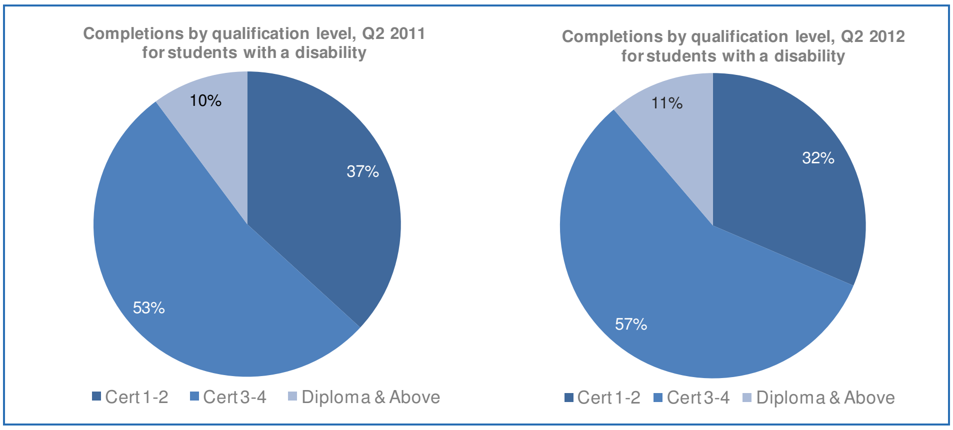


Figure 2.11: VET students by equity group: student with a disability – completions by qualification level in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012



Key Points

- The number of government funded VET students with a disability is showing strong growth (up 25 per cent) with over 27,800 students with a disability undertaking training in the first half of 2012.
- For students with a disability, the proportion of completions at Diploma level and above has improved slightly to 11 per cent, while completions at Certificate III-IV levels have increased more markedly to 57 per cent.

Figure 2.12: VET government funded students by equity group: indigenous

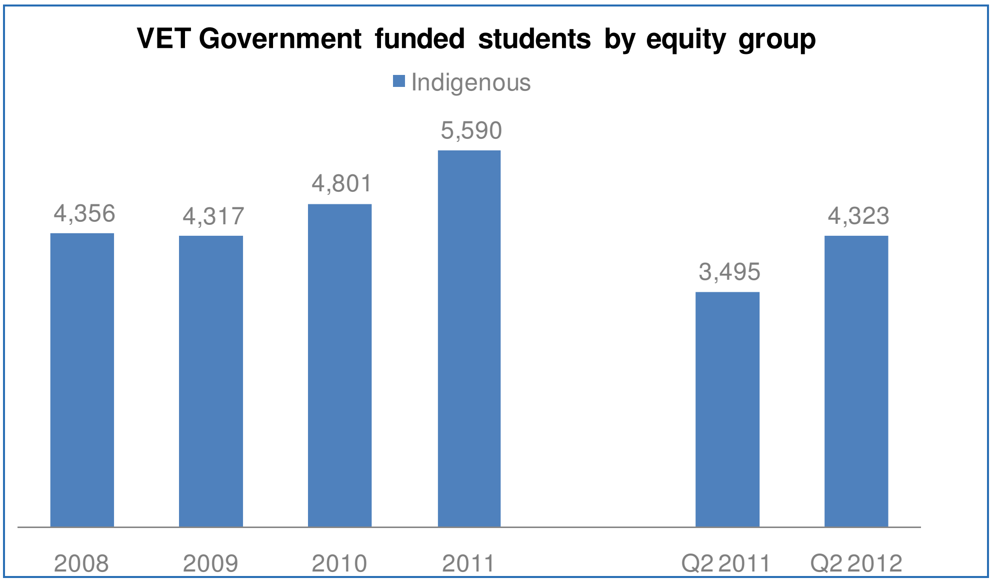
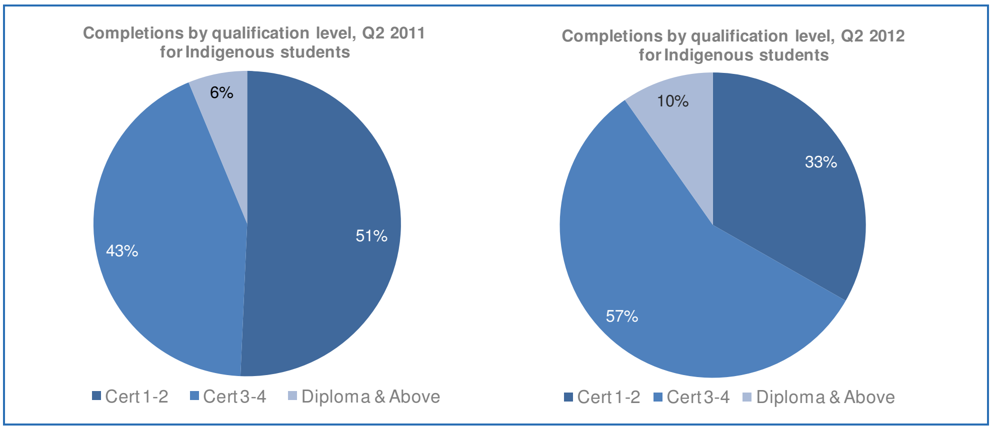


Figure 2.13: VET students by equity group, completions by indigenous students, share in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012



Key Points

- The number of government funded VET students with an Indigenous background is also showing growth (up 24 per cent) with over 4,300 students undertaking training in the first half of 2012.
- The percentage share of completions among Indigenous students at Diploma level and above has increased to 10 per cent, while the proportion of completions at Certificate III-IV levels has gone up markedly from 43 per cent in the first half of 2011 to 57 per cent in the first half of 2012.

Figure 2.14: VET government funded students by equity group: CALD

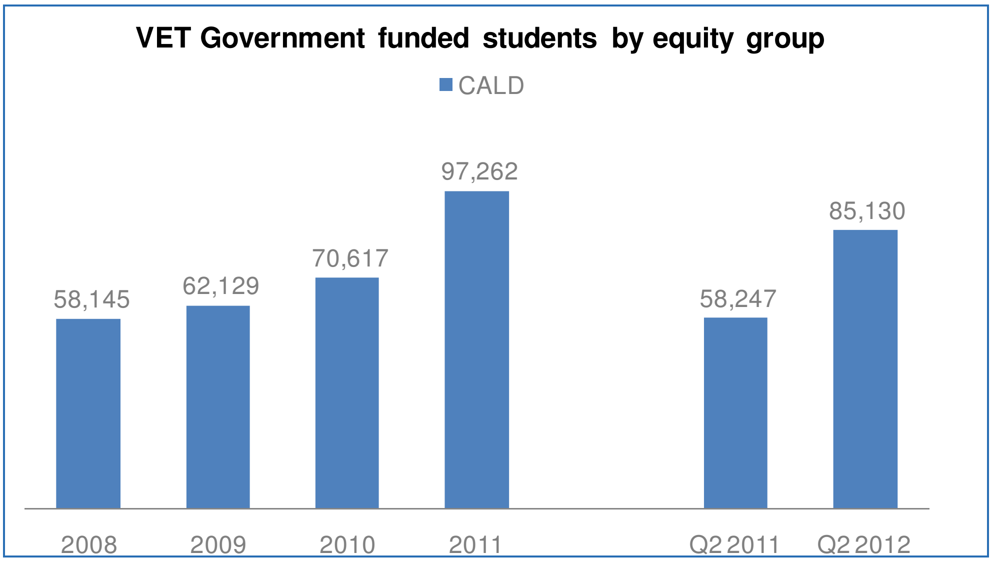
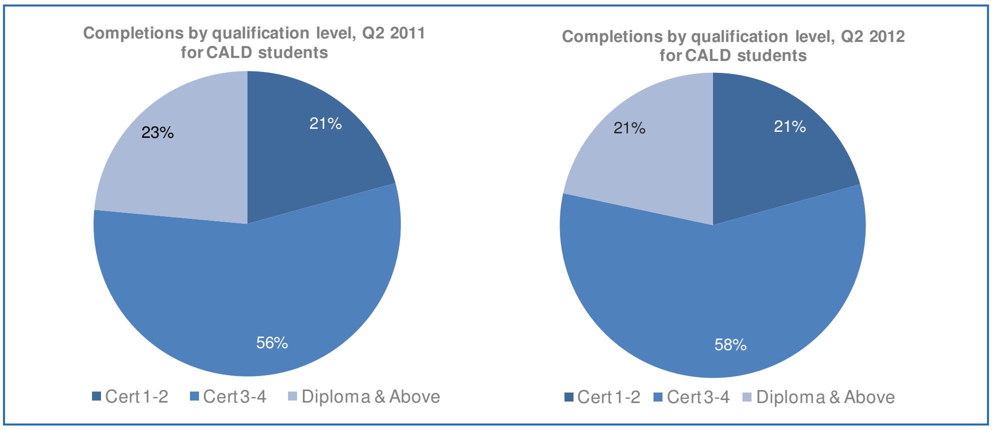


Figure 2.15: VET students by equity group: CALD – completions by qualification level in Q2 2011 and Q2 2012



Key Points

- The number of government funded VET students with a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) background also demonstrates growth (up 46 per cent) with over 85,100 students undertaking training.
- The percentage share of completions among CALD students at Diploma level and above has dropped slightly to 21 per cent, while the proportion of completions at Certificate III-IV levels has increased to 58 per cent.

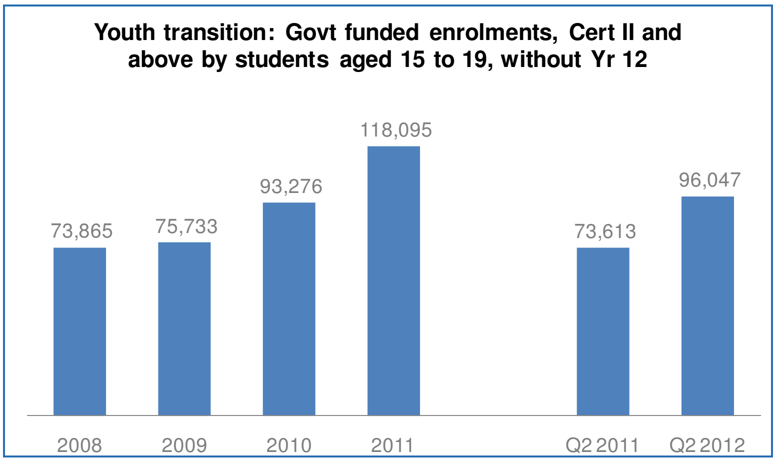
Young people (aged 15 to 19) without Year 12

Young people's choices of work and learning pathways are supported through the VET system in Victoria. Government funding for VET students aged 15 to 19 who have not completed Year 12 provides young people with an alternative avenue to transition to work and more actively participate in social and community pursuits.

Table 2.11: Youth transition: VET government funded enrolments Cert II and above by students aged 15 to 19 who did not complete Year 12

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Course Enrolments	73,865	75,733	93,276	118,095	60%	73,613	96,047	30%

Figure 2.16: Youth transition: VET government funded enrolments, Cert II and above by students aged 15 to 19 who did not complete Year 12



Key Points

- VET participation by this cohort continues with 30 per cent growth in the first half 2012 compared with first half 2011. In terms of numbers, this cohort accounts for over 96,000 government funded enrolments in the first half of 2012, representing 21 per cent of total government funded enrolments.
- VET participation by this cohort is particularly important in terms of tackling youth unemployment, with the number of jobs held by 15-19 year-olds shrinking by approximately 17,000 over the last three years[7].

[7] ABS Labour Force Survey (Cat. No. 6202.0), April 2012 (Tab Series ID A102488A)

Older students with low prior qualifications

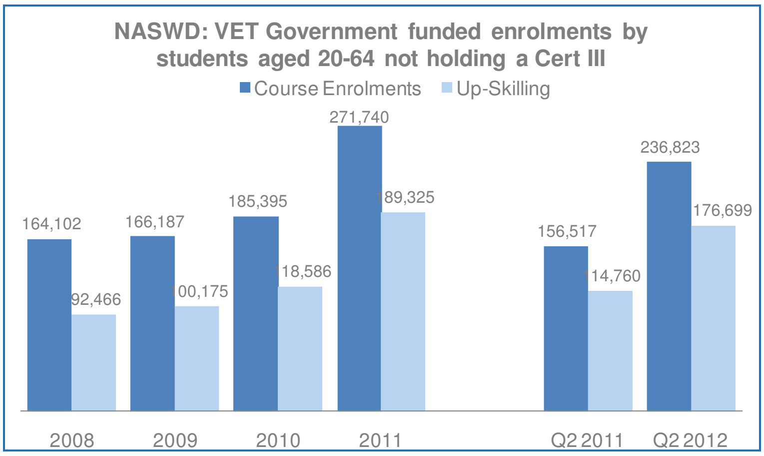
It is now commonly accepted that the age profile and structure of the Victorian population and workforce are changing. The now static supply of younger workers is resulting in a reduction in the availability of workers at younger ages, refocusing employers in their recruitment and retention practices, and a growing awareness that older workers are available to meet their labour needs.

Students aged 20 to 64 years engaging with training for the first time or up-skilling through vocational education have been important in building the skills capacity of the Victorian population and responding to the needs of industry.

Table 2.12: VET government funded enrolments by students aged 20-64 not holding a Cert III or above

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Course Enrolments	164,102	166,187	185,395	271,740	66%	156,517	236,823	51%
Up-Skilling	92,466	100,175	118,586	189,325	105%	114,760	176,699	54%

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



NASWD: Victoria contributes to national target to halve the proportion of 20 64 year olds without Certificate III or above between 2009-2020.

Key Points

- In the first half of 2012, the number of government funded enrolments by students aged 20-64 (not holding a Cert III level qualification) has risen 51 per cent. This reflects industry need for higher level skills to support sectors undergoing transition and those seeking to upgrade technology, processes and systems.
- Of particular importance to this group are the number of enrolments by those engaged in up-skilling (those studying at a higher level than their current qualification). This number has risen by 54 per cent in the first half of 2012 and accounts for almost 177,000 enrolments.

National Agreements

Victoria is a signatory to a number of national skills agreements relevant to specific equity groups. The National Partnership on Youth Attainment and Transitions (NPYAT) covers:

NPYAT: 15-19 year olds without a Year 12 certificate and not enrolled in school who are enrolled in a vocational education and training (VET) course at Certificate II level or higher, including Indigenous students.

NPYAT: Indigenous 15-19 year olds without a Year 12 certificate and not enrolled in school who are enrolled in a vocational education and training (VET) course at Certificate I level.

NPYAT: The proportion of young people aged 20-24 who have attained Year 12 or Certificate II or above.

NPYAT: The proportion of young Indigenous people aged 20-24 who have attained Year 12 or Certificate II or above.

NPYAT: The proportion of young people aged 15-24 participating in post-school education, training or employment six months after leaving school.

NPYAT: Numbers of students aged 15-19 enrolled in government subsidised training.

NPYAT: Numbers of students aged 20-24 years (at time of enrolment) enrolled in government subsidised training under the 'upskilling' category.

The National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) covers:

NIRA: Increase the proportion of Indigenous young people aged 20 – 24 who have completed at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II (18 – 24 Indigenous enrolments (students) in VET without Year 12).

NIRA: Increase the rate of transition of Indigenous young people aged 18 – 24 years to employment and/or further education (Indigenous completions data 20 – 64 years).

NIRA: Increase the number of 20 to 64 year olds with or working towards post school qualifications in Certificate III or above (Indigenous commencements and enrolments data 20 – 64 years).

Enrolment growth and developments up to the first half of 2012 suggest that Victoria continues to be one of the jurisdictions making progress towards its participation and attainment targets in its national agreements with the Commonwealth Government. However, challenges remain ahead to sustain this trend and Higher Education & Skills Group will continue to closely monitor the developments.

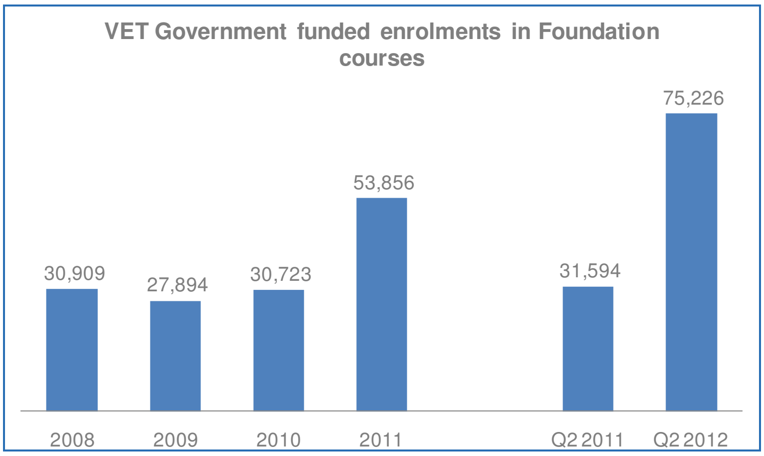
Foundation Level Training

An efficient and effective training market plays a vital role in providing better outcomes for individuals and employers, as well as the wider Victorian community. Of particular importance is ensuring school leavers and adults without solid foundation skills in literacy, numeracy and language are given the opportunity to acquire them and thus greatly improve their chances of employment, further education opportunities and broader social participation.

Table 2.13: VET government funded enrolments in foundation courses

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
15 to 19	6,687	6,458	7,864	14,190	112%	8,695	22,445	158%
20 to 24	3,344	2,920	3,651	7,416	122%	4,353	13,957	221%
25 to 44	13,386	11,488	12,124	20,054	50%	11,515	23,271	102%
45 to 64	6,426	5,923	6,250	10,844	69%	6,453	13,065	102%
Under 15, over 64, not sta	1,066	1,105	834	1,352	27%	578	2,488	330%
Total	**30,909**	**27,894**	**30,723**	**53,856**	**74%**	**31,594**	**75,226**	**138%**

Figure 2.17: VET government funded enrolments in foundation courses



***NASWD:** Proportion of working age population with adequate foundation skills (literacy level 3 or above).*

Key Points

- In the first half of 2012 there were approximately 75,000 government funded enrolments in Foundation courses – 138 per cent growth compared with the same period in 2011.
- Younger age groups (those aged 15 to 24) continue to have the highest rates of growth in take up of foundation training – suggesting a growing need by this cohort to improve levels of literacy, numeracy and English language proficiency.
- Drilling down into the delivery of Foundation level training to 15 to 24 year olds reveals that the vast majority of students are undertaking one of four courses:

  - Certificate II in General Education for Adults (29 per cent)

  - Certificate I in General Education for Adults (26 per cent)

  - Certificate I in Vocational Preparation (22 per cent)

  - Certificate III in General Education for Adults (7 per cent).
- The Certificate in General Education for Adults is a preparatory course designed for entry to further study. It is for adults who have left school early and who need to improve their literacy, basic maths and general education skills.
- Students from a CALD[8] background account for just 17 per cent of 15-24 year olds undertaking Foundation level training. This suggests that the majority of young students undertaking Foundation training have English as a first language. The Higher Education and Skills Group of DEECD continue to monitor and consider the extent to which these foundation level courses are designed for the current student profile.
- In terms of providers, the vast majority of Foundation level training taken up by 15 to 24 year olds is delivered by TAFE institutes (85 per cent), whereas ACE providers share 8 per cent and private RTOs making up the remaining 7 per cent.
- Across all age groups, TAFE institutes deliver 76 per cent of all Foundation level training, while ACE and private providers have 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

[8] Culturally and Linguistically Diverse

VET delivery by provider type

Table 2.14: VET delivery by provider type and funding type, number of providers

		2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
GF	ACE	342	320	316	309	-10%	274	271	-1%
	PRIV	201	246	344	422	110%	377	423	12%
	TAFE	18	18	18	18	0%	18	18	0%
FFS	TAFE domestic	18	18	18	18	0%	18	18	0%
	Total	**561**	**584**	**678**	**749**	**34%**	**669**	**712**	**6%**

Table 2.15: VET delivery by provider type and funding type, number of enrolments

		2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
GF	ACE	73,771	68,304	63,810	64,573	-12%	32,467	45,103	39%
	PRIV	54,031	57,412	99,758	220,695	308%	112,042	200,513	79%
	TAFE	253,468	251,079	263,337	263,460	4%	175,887	217,644	24%
FFS	TAFE domestic	89,417	100,844	103,664	102,185	14%	58,210	65,509	13%
	Total	**470,687**	**477,639**	**530,569**	**650,913**	**38%**	**378,606**	**528,769**	**40%**

Table 2.16: Summary of provider characteristics by provider type – govt funded enrolments, Q2 2012

TAFE	Private RTOs	ACE
Delivery profile (in enrolments)		
Proportion of delivery across the system:		
● Examples for high proportion areas include: - 98% in Mining - 85% in Information Media and Telecommunications - 78% in Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services - 75% in Construction - 67% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing - 77% in Foundation Skills, Education Pathways and LOTE	● Examples for high proportion areas include: - 85% in Wholesale Trade - 76% in Administrative and Support Services - 75% in Retail Trade - 69% in Transport, Postal and Warehousing - 63% in Financial and Insurance Services - 10% in Foundation Skills, Education Pathways and LOTE	● Examples for high proportion areas include: - 20% in Accommodation and Food Services - 16% in Education and Training - 12% in Health Care and Social Assistance - 12% in Foundation Skills, Education Pathways and LOTE - 9% in Financial and Insurance Services
Proportion of delivery within a provider type:		
● Study areas spread across all industries, with examples: - Foundation Skills and LOTE (26%) - Construction (15%), and - Health Care and Social Assistance (10%)	● Study areas spread across many industries, with examples: - Administrative and Support Services (19%) - Health Care and Social Assistance (14%), and - Retail Trade (9%)	● Study areas concentrate on certain industries, with - 31% of total ACE enrolments in Foundation Skills and LOTE - Health Care and Social Assistance (22%), and - Accommodation and Food Services (22%)
● 46% of total TAFE enrolments in Certificate III-IV, followed by ● Certificate I-II (31%), and ● Diploma and Advanced Diploma (19%), all delivered by the 18 TAFEs	● 69% of total private RTO enrolments in Certificate III-IV - delivered by 403 RTOs, followed by ● Diploma and Advanced Diploma (17%) - delivered by 269 RTOs, and ● Certificate I-II (13%) - delivered by 196 RTOs	● 31% of total ACE provider enrolments in Certificate III-IV - delivered by 105 providers, followed by ● Module Only enrolments (29%) - delivered by 226 providers and ● Certificate I-II (27%) - delivered by 111 providers
Learner profile (in students) within a provider type		
● 15-24 - largest age cohort (54% share) ● 25-44 - mature learners (31% share) ● 45-64 - (14% share)	● 15-24 - largest age cohort (41% share) ● 25-44 - mature learners (38% share) ● 45-64 - (19% share)	● 15-24 - largest age cohort (31% share) ● 25-44 - mature learners (31% share) ● 45-64 (29% share) ● over 65 (8% share)
● 58% males	● 54% females	● 68% females
● 66% in employment	● 69% in employment	● 39% in employment
● 13% not in labour force	● 4% not in labour force	● 23% not in labour force
● 8% with disability	● 5% with disability	● 19% with disability
● 64% completed Year 12 prior	● 63% completed Year 12 prior	● 48% completed Year 12 prior

Key Points

- In the first half of 2012, the total number of providers (TAFE, ACE, private) delivering government funded training has increased from 669 in the first half of 2011 to 712 in the first half 2012.
- The number of private RTOs delivering government-funded training has increased from 377 to 423, an increase of 12 per cent in the first half of 2012. By comparison, ACE provider numbers have remained relatively stable.
- The growth rate of government funded enrolments in private sector has slowed down from 97 per cent in quarter one to 79 per cent in quarter two of 2012.
- Government funded course enrolments have increased across all provider types, with TAFE up by 24 per cent, private RTOs up 79 per cent and ACE providers up by 39% in the first half of 2012.
- As a proportion of delivery across the system, each sector has a quite different focus showing the various strengths and specialisation of each provider type. For example, TAFE has a large share of government funded enrolments in Mining, Information Media and Telecommunications, Electricity Gas Water and Waste Services. Private sector has a prominent share in Wholesale Trade, Administrative and Support Services and Retail Trade. In comparison, the ACE sector's areas of specialisation are in Accommodation and Food Services, Education and Training, and Health Care and Social Assistance.
- As a proportion of delivery within a provider type, Foundation Skills and LOTE enrolments made up the largest area of training in both TAFE (26 per cent) and ACE sectors (31 per cent). For the private sector, Administrative and Support Services enrolments have the largest share (19 per cent).
- Certificate III and IV enrolments made up the largest training qualification level in each provider type, with 69 per cent for the private sector, 46 per cent for TAFE and 31 per cent for the ACE sector.
- 15-24 year old students have made up the largest age cohort in each sector, with 54 per cent in TAFE, 41 per cent in private sector and 31 per cent in ACE sector.
- TAFE has more male participants (58 per cent), while there are more females in private (54 per cent) and ACE sectors (68 per cent).
- ACE has the highest proportion of its students with disability (19 per cent), while TAFE has 8 per cent and private RTOs with 5 per cent.

Regional activity by funding type

Table 2.17: VET government funded enrolments by region

Delivery Location - Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Barwon South West	28,758	31,786	35,800	50,058	74%	28,331	46,751	65%
Grampians	14,631	16,194	15,005	17,187	17%	10,393	12,860	24%
Loddon Mallee	23,568	27,936	28,320	32,758	39%	19,617	26,915	37%
Hume	29,132	26,042	24,673	27,270	-6%	15,147	22,896	51%
Gippsland	26,717	22,386	22,509	20,467	-23%	12,295	14,096	15%
Eastern Metropolitan	55,525	52,174	60,140	73,642	33%	50,119	56,126	12%
Western Metropolitan	76,313	67,854	88,628	135,755	78%	76,223	126,368	66%
Southern Metropolitan	63,579	67,663	81,765	107,597	69%	60,273	91,098	51%
Northern Metropolitan	46,907	52,411	56,429	68,739	47%	41,274	58,010	41%
Total regions	**364,410**	**363,850**	**412,570**	**532,178**	**46%**	**313,176**	**453,566**	**45%**
Other	17,365	13,448	15,084	17,570	1%	7,503	10,364	38%
Total VET	**381,270**	**376,795**	**426,905**	**548,728**	**44%**	**320,396**	**463,260**	**45%**

*Other - on-line and workplace delivery

Table 2.18: VET TAFE domestic fee for service enrolments by region

Delivery Location - Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Barwon South West	4,943	6,090	6,093	7,265	47%	5,105	6,398	25%
Grampians	2,585	3,057	3,067	2,962	15%	1,798	1,537	-15%
Loddon Mallee	4,849	4,619	4,071	3,961	-18%	1,818	2,470	36%
Hume	9,189	9,296	12,205	11,428	24%	6,931	7,257	5%
Gippsland	6,744	6,901	7,280	8,646	28%	4,914	4,866	-1%
Eastern Metropolitan	7,855	8,914	7,982	8,672	10%	5,403	6,342	17%
Western Metropolitan	10,494	14,645	13,973	12,463	19%	7,138	11,833	66%
Southern Metropolitan	10,949	13,763	14,314	14,125	29%	8,643	9,519	10%
Northern Metropolitan	9,450	14,756	13,761	12,302	30%	5,963	5,850	-2%
Total regions	**66,890**	**81,659**	**82,448**	**81,623**	**22%**	**47,625**	**55,993**	**18%**
Other	22,691	19,316	21,324	20,674	-9%	10,608	9,710	-8%
Total VET	**89,417**	**100,844**	**103,664**	**102,185**	**14%**	**58,210**	**65,509**	**13%**

*Other - interstate, on-line and workplace delivery
Fee for Service figures are TAFE on-shore domestic AQF1+ activity only.

Key Points

- Growth in government funded enrolments has occurred across Victoria with all nine regions reporting increases in the first half of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011. Largest growth has occurred in Western Metropolitan (up 66 per cent) followed by Barwon South West (up 65 per cent) and Southern Metropolitan and Hume (both up 51 per cent).
- VET activity measured in terms of TAFE domestic fee for service enrolments reveals a different pattern with six regions experiencing growth and the remaining three regions reporting a decline in the first half of 2012.

Enrolments by region and provider type

Table 2.19: VET government funded enrolments by region and provider type

Delivery Location - Region	Provider type	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Barwon South West	ACE	6,084	6,518	6,398	8,705	43%	3,959	10,508	165%
	PRIV	2,504	4,262	6,576	14,795	491%	7,034	12,288	75%
	TAFE	20,170	21,006	22,826	26,558	32%	17,338	23,955	38%
Barwon South West Total		**28,758**	**31,786**	**35,800**	**50,058**	**74%**	**28,331**	**46,751**	**65%**
Grampians	ACE	4,407	5,221	3,392	3,706	-16%	1,912	2,174	14%
	PRIV	2,384	2,832	3,876	6,421	169%	3,241	4,856	50%
	TAFE	7,840	8,141	7,737	7,060	-10%	5,240	5,830	11%
Grampians Total		**14,631**	**16,194**	**15,005**	**17,187**	**17%**	**10,393**	**12,860**	**24%**
Loddon Mallee	ACE	5,654	5,520	5,756	5,435	-4%	3,058	3,664	20%
	PRIV	4,687	5,574	7,898	13,010	178%	7,570	9,744	29%
	TAFE	13,227	16,842	14,666	14,313	8%	8,989	13,507	50%
Loddon Mallee Total		**23,568**	**27,936**	**28,320**	**32,758**	**39%**	**19,617**	**26,915**	**37%**
Hume	ACE	8,001	6,276	4,834	4,091	-49%	1,617	2,889	79%
	PRIV	3,282	2,170	2,104	4,968	51%	2,498	4,003	60%
	TAFE	17,849	17,596	17,735	18,211	2%	11,032	16,004	45%
Hume Total		**29,132**	**26,042**	**24,673**	**27,270**	**-6%**	**15,147**	**22,896**	**51%**
Gippsland	ACE	9,468	6,917	5,516	4,054	-57%	2,177	2,272	4%
	PRIV	2,651	2,140	2,201	2,514	-5%	1,429	2,118	48%
	TAFE	14,598	13,329	14,792	13,899	-5%	8,689	9,706	12%
Gippsland Total		**26,717**	**22,386**	**22,509**	**20,467**	**-23%**	**12,295**	**14,096**	**15%**
Eastern Metropolitan	ACE	9,774	8,876	8,799	8,145	-17%	4,521	5,332	18%
	PRIV	7,666	9,187	11,535	24,300	217%	15,597	19,267	24%
	TAFE	38,085	34,111	39,806	41,197	8%	30,001	31,527	5%
Eastern Metropolitan Total		**55,525**	**52,174**	**60,140**	**73,642**	**33%**	**50,119**	**56,126**	**12%**
Western Metropolitan	ACE	9,252	9,801	9,758	10,108	9%	5,230	6,729	29%
	PRIV	17,238	14,368	32,452	80,053	364%	39,342	79,925	103%
	TAFE	49,823	43,685	46,418	45,594	-8%	31,651	39,714	25%
Western Metropolitan Total		**76,313**	**67,854**	**88,628**	**135,755**	**78%**	**76,223**	**126,368**	**66%**
Southern Metropolitan	ACE	10,886	10,432	11,308	11,354	4%	5,751	7,075	23%
	PRIV	9,785	12,489	22,975	53,525	447%	24,164	50,728	110%
	TAFE	42,908	44,742	47,482	42,718	0%	30,358	33,295	10%
Southern Metropolitan Total		**63,579**	**67,663**	**81,765**	**107,597**	**69%**	**60,273**	**91,098**	**51%**
Northern Metropolitan	ACE	10,270	8,757	8,092	9,011	-12%	4,266	4,485	5%
	PRIV	3,895	4,507	10,366	21,713	457%	11,388	17,819	56%
	TAFE	32,742	39,147	37,971	38,015	16%	25,620	35,706	39%
Northern Metropolitan Total		**46,907**	**52,411**	**56,429**	**68,739**	**47%**	**41,274**	**58,010**	**41%**
All regions	ACE	73,771	68,304	63,810	64,573	-12%	32,467	45,103	39%
	PRIV	54,022	57,410	99,739	220,608	308%	112,023	200,426	79%
	TAFE	236,617	238,136	249,021	246,997	4%	168,686	208,037	23%
All Regions Total		**364,410**	**363,850**	**412,570**	**532,178**	**46%**	**313,176**	**453,566**	**45%**
Other	ACE								
	PRIV	11	2	19	87	691%	19	87	358%
	TAFE	17,354	13,446	15,065	17,483	1%	7,484	10,277	37%
Other Total		**17,365**	**13,448**	**15,084**	**17,570**	**1%**	**7,503**	**10,364**	**38%**
Total GF VET	ACE	73,771	68,304	63,810	64,573	-12%	32,467	45,103	39%
	PRIV	54,031	57,412	99,758	220,695	308%	112,042	200,513	79%
	TAFE	253,468	251,079	263,337	263,460	4%	175,887	217,644	24%
Total GF VET		**381,270**	**376,795**	**426,905**	**548,728**	**44%**	**320,396**	**463,260**	**45%**

*Note: The ACE row for the 'Other' category does not have any activity recorded. This means that ACE providers have not delivered any interstate, on-line or workplace training – these categories constitute the 'Other' category.

Key Points

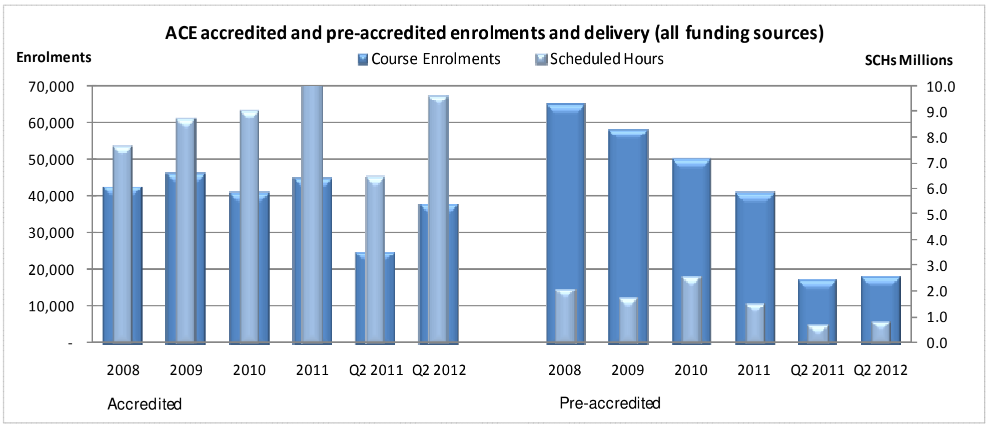
- All three provider type categories (ACE, Private, TAFE) are reporting growth in the first half of 2012. Regional growth in government funded course enrolments has been largely driven by an increase in private provider delivery. While training delivery by private RTOs has increased across all regions, six of Victoria's nine regions have recorded growth by more than 50 per cent.
- TAFE government funded delivery has also increased with all nine regions experiencing growth in the first half of 2012. Enrolments at ACE providers have also shown growth in all nine regions with an average growth of 39 per cent.

- ACE providers in the Barwon South region have reported growth (up 165 per cent) in the first half of 2012. This is being driven by the relatively rapid growth by two ACE providers in this region (Barwon South region has a total of 26 ACE providers).

Note: Additional data tables on government funded enrolments by Region by Local Government Area (LGA) can be found in the Appendix Section.

ACFE Performance

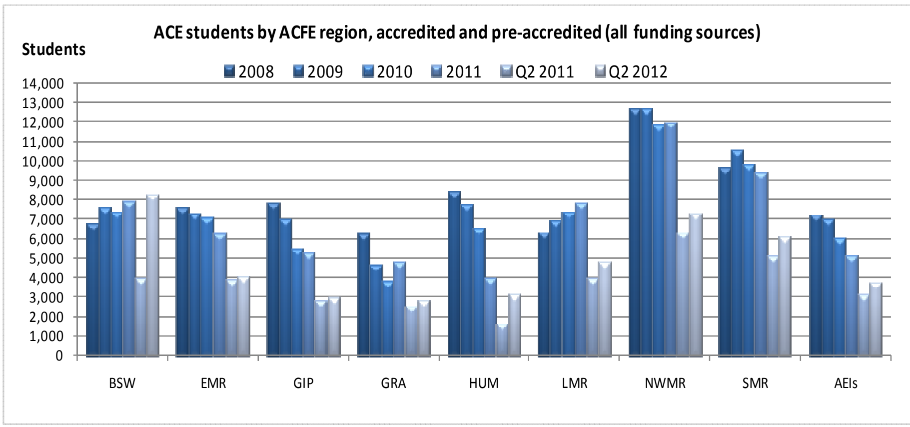
Figure 2.18: ACFE enrolments and delivery, accredited and pre-accredited (all funding sources)



Key Points

- The first half of 2012 delivered growth in both enrolments and scheduled hours compared to first half 2011.
- For accredited training, enrolments are up 52 per cent (to 38,100 enrolments) and scheduled hours are up 49 per cent (to 9.7m hours).
- There is growth in Certificate I in Vocational Preparation (up 1493 enrolments), Certificate II in General Education for Adults (674 enrolments) and Certificates I, II and III in Spoken and Written English (together up 836 enrolments).
- Pre-accredited enrolments are up 5 per cent (to 18,400 enrolments). This growth is in contrast to the fall in pre-accredited enrolments for the previous 4 years and is occurring across all the pre-accredited purchasing areas of Adult Literacy and Numeracy, Employment Skills, and Vocational Programs.
- Enrolments in government funded training (accredited and pre-accredited) are up 58% (to 30,800 enrolments) and government funded hours are up 57% (to 8.5m hours).

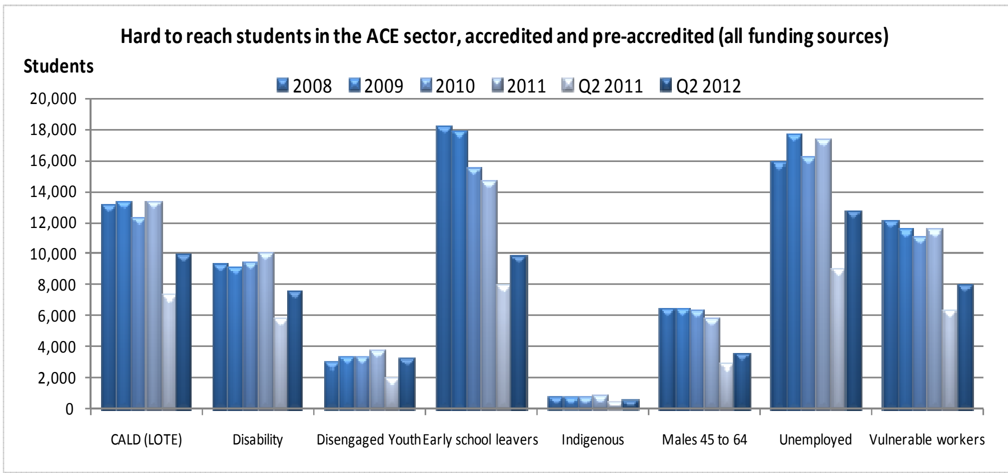
Figure 2.19: ACE students by ACFE region, accredited and pre-accredited (all funding sources)



Key Points

- All nine regions recorded an increase in students for the second half of 2012 with overall growth of 29 per cent (to 43,600 students).
- Hume's increase of 90 per cent (to nearly 3,200 students) reflects change after four years of falling student numbers.
- Barwon South Western's increase of 109 per cent (to 8,300 students) reflects a significant change so far in 2012.
- The decrease reported in student numbers at the Adult Education Institutes (AEIs) has been reversed, confirming that the earlier decline was linked to limited reporting in Q1 in 2012 of AEI's provider data to date.
- Enrolments in government funded training have increased across all nine regions in the first half of 2012. Government funded enrolments at AEIs have increased 22% (634 enrolments).

Figure 2.20: ACFE hard to reach students, accredited and pre-accredited (all funding sources)



Key Points

- Student numbers have increased in the first half of 2012 in each of the eight key measures of 'hard to reach' groups compared to the same time last year.
- Growth has been most prominent in disengaged youth up 52 per cent (1,100 students), unemployed students up 42 per cent (3,700), CALD students up 35 per cent (2,600), students with a disability up 27 per cent (1,600), early school leavers up 25 per cent (1,900), vulnerable workers up 24 per cent (1,500), males aged 45-64 up 21 per cent (600) and indigenous students up 21 per cent (100 students).
- Unemployed students now make up the largest number of 'hard to reach' students at ACFE providers, followed by students from a CALD background and early school leavers.

Training Market by Industry

Key Points

- Table 2.22 summarises economic and training market data across all industries. Health Care and Social Assistance has had the most number of enrolments (53,300) in the first half of 2012, making up 20 per cent of enrolments in this period. This aligns with Health Care and Social Assistance being the largest employing sector in 2011 (accounting for 11.5 per cent of employment and projected to increase to 12.4 per cent by 2018). Health Care and Social Assistance also recorded the highest proportion of 'In Shortage' occupations and the growing enrolment numbers show that the training market is closely aligned to industry needs.
- The second largest sector based on enrolments is Administrative and Support Services (50,400) followed by Construction (40,300) accounting for 19 per cent and 15 per cent of the government funded training market respectively. Both these industries, in particular Construction, were large employers in 2011 and have high number of enrolments in the first half of 2012 despite forecasts for employment in both industries to remain relatively unchanged by 2018.
- Manufacturing and Retail Trade industries were two of the larger employers in 2011 (both accounting for around 11 per cent of employment). Manufacturing is expected to experience a 3 percentage point decline in employment by 2018, whereas Retail Trade is expected to fall by about 2 percentage points. Enrolment figures (measured in terms of share of total) are however slightly higher than projected employment trends with qualifications related to Manufacturing and Retail Trade in the second quarter of 2012 rising compared with second quarter 2011 figures. However, it must be noted that for Manufacturing, a significant proportion (66 per cent) of enrolments are in qualifications related to 'In shortage' occupations.
- 82 per cent of the qualifications in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry were at Diploma level and above, followed by 36 per cent in Health Care and Social Assistance, 33 per cent for Information Media and Telecommunications and 23 percent in Arts and Recreation Services, highlighting the alignment between industry requirements and training market responsiveness.
- While there are a number of low enrolments relating to industries such as Wholesale Trade, Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services, Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services and these industries have some of the largest share of the apprenticeship and traineeship market (Wholesale Trade 83 per cent and, Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services 72 per cent and, Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services 20 per cent).

Table 2.21: Economic and Training Market data by Industry (ANZSIC industry divisions)

Industry (ANZSIC code)	Economic significance to Victoria, 2011 & 2018		Gov't funded enrolments & year-on-year change, 2008-2011				Gov't funded enrolments & % change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012		% of Gov't funded training by various categories, Q2 2012		
	% share employment	% share economy	2008	2009	2010	2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% Occs in shortage	% Dip & above	% Apprent / Trainee
Accommodation and Food Services (H)	2011: 6.4% 2018: 6.5%	2011: 3.2% 2018: 2.9%	25,163	29,857 19%	29,043 -3%	35,489 22%	20,451	31,195 53%	22%	7%	31%
Administrative and Support Services (N)	2011: 3.6% 2018: 3.7%	2011: 2.9% 2018: 2.9%	41,027	35,291 -14%	40,863 16%	61,246 50%	30,451	50,409 66%	0%	4%	19%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (A)	2011: 2.8% 2018: 2.5%	2011: 2.9% 2018: 3.1%	11,841	11,141 -6%	12,196 10%	13,738 13%	7,199	9,067 26%	6%	20%	20%
Arts and Recreation Services (R)	2011: 2.1% 2018: 2.1%	2011: 1.5% 2018: 1.5%	12,017	13,520 13%	17,384 29%	26,142 50%	17,071	22,614 32%	0.26%	23%	12%
Construction (E)	2011: 9.0% 2018: 8.9%	2011: 7.6% 2018: 7.7%	35,462	36,550 3%	46,249 27%	51,347 11%	36,824	40,357 10%	66%	12%	55%
Education and Training (P)	2011: 7.7% 2018: 8.4%	2011: 5.8% 2018: 5.7%	6,508	7,864 21%	8,443 7%	9,686 15%	6,584	6,067 -8%	67%	8%	4%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (D)	2011: 1.2% 2018: 1.1%	2011: 1.7% 2018: 1.7%	586	530 -10%	642 21%	796 24%	452	615 36%	75%	17%	72%
Financial and Insurance Services (K)	2011: 4.2% 2018: 4.2%	2011: 13.7% 2018: 14.7%	7,048	7,369 5%	7,724 5%	14,226 84%	6,705	11,806 76%	13%	29%	5%
Health Care and Social Assistance (Q)	2011: 11.5% 2018: 12.4%	2011: 6.7% 2018: 6.7%	29,609	35,683 21%	45,417 27%	60,756 34%	39,985	53,358 33%	87%	36%	11%
Information Media and Telecommunications (J)	2011: 2.1% 2018: 2.2%	2011: 2.1% 2018: 2.0%	4,110	4,455 8%	4,609 4%	4,517 -2%	3,626	5,109 41%	11%	33%	3%

(Table to be continued …)

Table 2.22: Economic and Training Market data by Industry (ANZSIC industry divisions) – continued

Industry (ANZSIC code)	Economic significance to Victoria, 2011 & 2018		Gov't funded enrolments & year-on-year change, 2008-2011				Gov't funded enrolments & % change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012		% of Gov't funded training by various categories, Q2 2012		
	% share employment	% share economy	2008	2009	2010	2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% Occs in shortage	% Dip & above	% Apprent / Trainee
Manufacturing (C)	2011: 10.8% 2018: 8.4%	2011: 10.3% 2018: 8.8%	29,270	25,553 -13%	28,885 13%	35,481 23%	21,350	28,834 35%	30%	13%	54%
Mining (B)	2011: 0.4% 2018: 0.6%	2011: 2.6% 2018: 3.1%	386	367 -5%	316 -14%	276 -13%	107	304 184%	0%	2%	3%
Other Services (S)	2011: 3.9% 2018: 3.9%	2011: 2.6% 2018: 2.5%	14,459	15,449 7%	20,148 30%	21,871 9%	15,318	17,176 12%	27%	13%	43%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (M)	2011: 8.0% 2018: 8.7%	2011: 8.0% 2018: 8.2%	23451	24462 4%	28420 16%	36704 29%	22813	32869 44%	0.34%	82%	22%
Public Administration and Safety (O)	2011: 4.7% 2018: 4.5%	2011: 4.4% 2018: 4.1%	4,167	3,603 -14%	5,800 61%	8,964 55%	3,536	5,994 70%	0%	16%	1%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (L)	2011: 1.5% 2018: 1.5%	2011: 8.4% 2018: 8.4%	617	660 7%	996 51%	1,552 56%	882	1,837 108%	0.11%	1%	20%
Retail Trade (G)	2011: 11.3% 2018: 10.9%	2011: 5.7% 2018: 5.5%	18,472	17,310 -6%	21,932 27%	31,735 45%	16,775	24,783 48%	0%	4%	52%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing (I)	2011: 4.9% 2018: 4.8%	2011: 5.6% 2018: 5.6%	11302	15046 33%	17187 14%	28149 64%	12125	21320 76%	5%	3%	19%
Wholesale Trade (F)	2011: 3.9% 2018: 4.7%	2011: 4.5% 2018: 5.1%	498	254 -49%	385 52%	740 92%	404	594 47%	0%	0%	83%

3. Responsiveness of Victoria’s Training Market

Introduction

This section reports on VET training delivery in the first half of 2012 and how it corresponds to the skills required by the market based on occupational requirements.

- ‘Responsiveness’ considers the extent to which VET training responds to training required for specialist and/or skills shortage occupations.
- Specialist skills relate to occupational skills that have a long training lead time and have a significant economic or strategic impact on the State’s economy if they are under-supplied. This section tracks performance against 'specialised occupations’ as defined by Skills Australia.

Overall Responsiveness of the Training Market

Analysis has shown that enrolments in training corresponds to the changing occupational structure of the Victorian economy, with overall enrolment growth in courses relating to areas of identified labour market demand. First half 2012 enrolments are 14 per cent higher in Specialised qualifications and 15 per cent higher in ‘In Shortage’ qualifications, compared with figures at the same time in 2011.

The following tables[9] show the number and percentage change against the four categories of training market responsiveness, as well as the comparison category 'all industry specific training’, for reported enrolments and student contact hours.

Table 3.1: Change in reported government funded enrolments by responsiveness category

Responsiveness category	2008	2009	2010	2011	Q2 2010	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Change 2008 - 2011	Change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012
Specialised	**56,837**	**59,027**	**64,736**	**72,196**	**44,941**	**50,600**	**57,857**	**27%**	**14%**
Construction - 6.7% of Specialised occupations	23,315	24,327	28,220	30,914	20,567	23,774	24,458	33%	2.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance - 6.7% of Specialised occupations	13,567	15,568	17,076	22,753	10,982	14,218	18,930	68%	33.1%
Manufacturing - 1.3% of Specialised occupations	5,428	5,024	5,698	4,879	4,038	3,870	3,897	-10%	0.7%
In shortage	**83,979**	**95,552**	**108,670**	**126,629**	**71,705**	**88,401**	**101,561**	**51%**	**15%**
Health Care and Social Assistance - 12.7% of ‘In Shortage’ occupations	24,517	25,657	29,757	33,409	21,867	25,571	26,702	36%	32.9%
Construction - 7.3% of ‘In Shortage’ occupations	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	4.4%
Manufacturing - 2.4% of ‘In Shortage’ occupations	12,828	11,361	11,829	10,894	8,534	8,354	8,618	-15%	3.2%
Specialised OR In shortage	**91,187**	**102,321**	**116,221**	**134,573**	**76,262**	**92,651**	**108,650**	**48%**	**17%**
All Industry Specific	**276,009**	**284,962**	**336,659**	**442,753**	**205,247**	**262,658**	**364,308**	**60%**	**39%**

9 Specialised skills relate to occupational skills that have a long training lead time and have a significant economic or strategic impact on the State’s economy

Figure 3.1: Change in reported government funded enrolments by responsiveness category

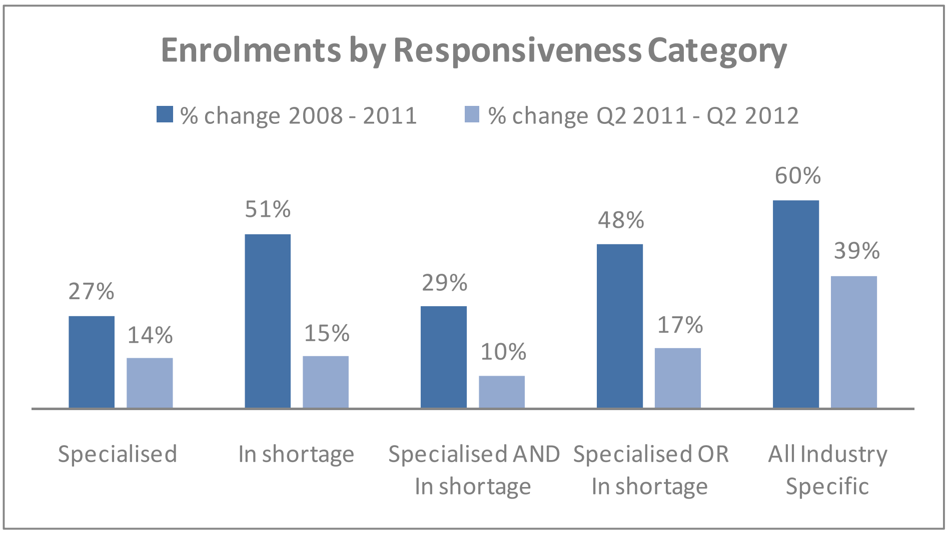
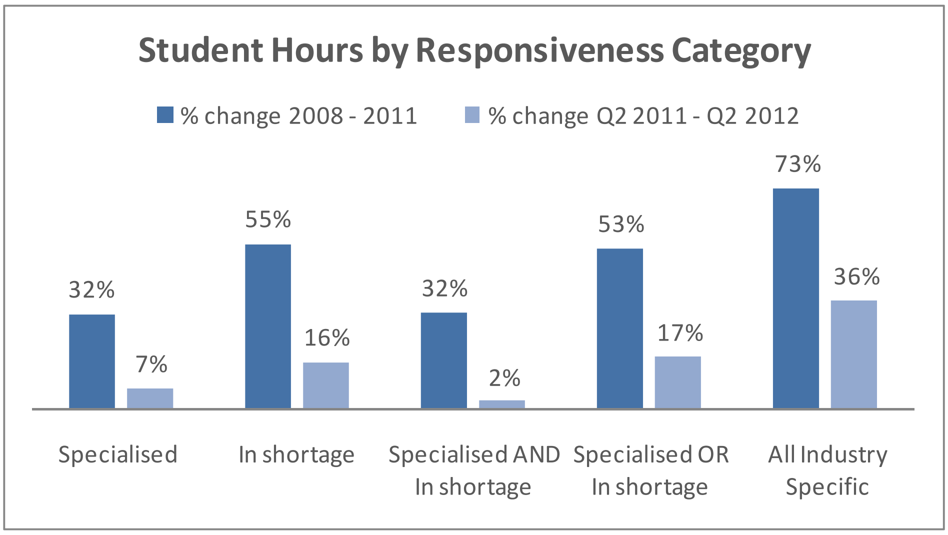


Table 3.2: Change in reported government funded contact hours by responsiveness category

Responsiveness category	2008	2009	2010	2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Change 2008 - 2011	Change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012
Specialised	16,587,447	19,589,045	21,120,190	21,812,891	16,856,721	18,013,623	32%	7%
In shortage	26,725,491	31,669,613	36,895,104	41,356,116	31,802,639	36,767,657	55%	16%
Specialised AND In shortage	14,893,965	17,664,365	19,079,879	19,642,419	15,271,110	15,632,571	32%	2%
Specialised OR In shortage	28,418,973	33,594,293	38,935,415	43,526,588	33,388,250	39,148,709	53%	17%
All Industry Specific	75,215,453	82,663,191	100,346,118	130,138,344	88,402,093	120,029,048	73%	36%

Figure 3.2: Change in reported government funded contact hours by responsiveness category



Key Points

- There has been an increase in student contact hours in courses associated with specialised occupations and in shortage occupations in the first half of 2012.
- Student contact hours associated with in shortage occupations have increased by 16 per cent between in the first half of 2012 while specialised student contact hours have seen a 7 per cent rise in over the same period.

Table 3.3: Industry share of employment, economic output and enrolments in qualifications related to Specialised and 'In Shortage' Occupations[10]

Industry Division	Employment		Economic Output[11]		Specialised		In Shortage	
	Share 2012	Change 2008 - 2012	Share 2012	Change 2008 - 2012	Share Q2 2012	Change Q2 2011 - 2012	Share Q2 2012	Change Q2 2011 - 2012
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.6%	13.0%	2.2%	-1.0%	0.1%	-11.9%	0.2%	16.3%
Mining	0.4%	48.0%	2.1%	26.0%	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10.3%	-12.0%	11.4%	-2.0%	1.1%	0.7%	2.4%	3.2%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1.2%	-6.0%	2.5%	7.0%	0.1%	7.0%	0.1%	42.5%
Construction	9.0%	12.0%	8.1%	26.0%	6.7%	2.9%	7.3%	4.4%
Wholesale Trade	4.2%	12.0%	6.1%	29.0%	-	-	0.0%	-100.0%
Retail Trade	11.5%	2.0%	5.0%	12.0%	-	-	0.0%	-75.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	6.2%	1.0%	2.8%	10.0%	-	-	1.9%	29.2%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	21.0%	0.0%	113.3%	0.3%	-70.3%
Information Media and Telecommunications	2.1%	6.0%	2.8%	25.0%	0.1%	12.8%	0.2%	28.3%
Financial and Insurance Services	4.4%	10.0%	12.5%	25.0%	0.6%	-1.3%	0.4%	-14.7%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1.4%	8.0%	8.1%	17.0%	-	-	-	-
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	7.9%	17.0%	7.9%	30.0%	0.3%	30.0%	0.0%	43.0%
Administrative and Support Services	3.6%	16.0%	2.9%	29.0%	-	-	-	-
Public Administration and Safety	5.0%	3.0%	4.4%	10.0%	0.3%	587.8%	-	-
Education and Training	7.7%	12.0%	5.3%	20.0%	0.0%	-4.2%	1.1%	19.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12.0%	12.0%	6.7%	25.0%	5.2%	33.1%	12.7%	32.9%
Arts and Recreation Services	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	15.0%	-	-	0.0%	555.6%
Other Services	3.9%	6.0%	2.7%	16.0%	1.3%	15.4%	1.3%	16.8%
Total	**100%**	**7.0%**	**100%**	**18.0%**	**15.9%**	**14.3%**	**27.9%**	**14.9%**

Table 3.3 looks at the industry share of employment, economic output and enrolments in qualifications related to Specialised and 'In Shortage' occupations. It is evident that enrolments in Specialised and 'In Shortage' occupations are aligned to some of the larger industries, characterised by high economic output and employment, such as the Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction and Manufacturing sectors.

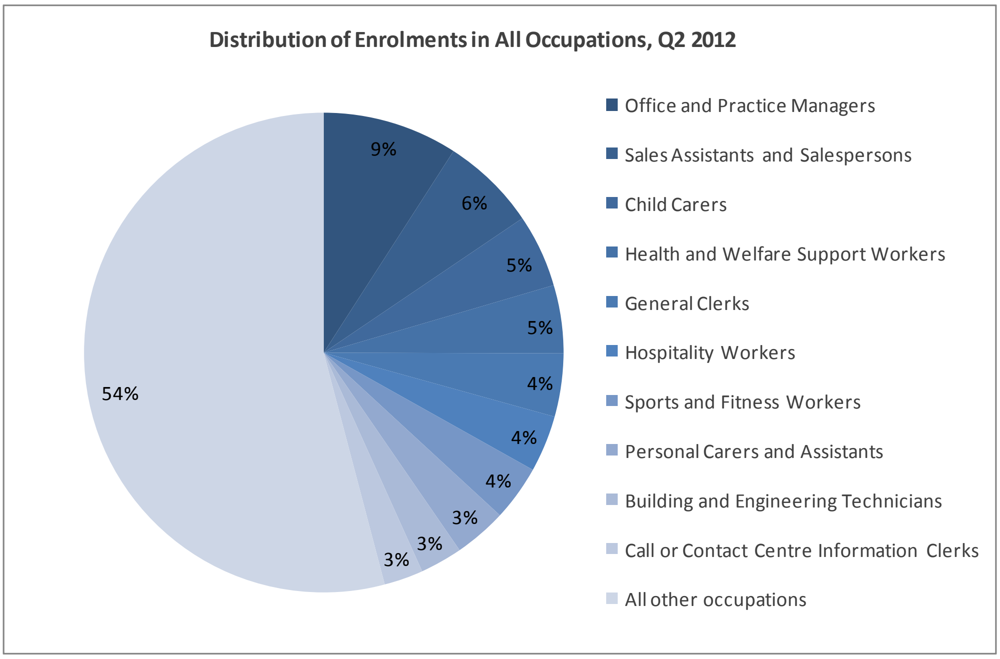
[10] Note: Blank spaces indicate that there are no Specialised or 'In Shortage' qualifications for these industries
[11] Economic output is measured as GDP in $ million

Responsiveness of the Training Market by Occupations

There has been an overall rise (29 per cent) in enrolments in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011. The largest shares of enrolments were in courses related to the occupations of Office and Practice Managers, Sales Assistants and Salespersons, Child Carers and Health and Welfare Support Workers.

The largest growth in enrolments in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011, were in courses related to Freight Handlers and Shelf Fillers, Delivery Drivers, Electricians and Defence Force Members, Fire Fighters and Police. Enrolments in courses related to the Checkout Operators and Office Cashiers, Packers and Product Assemblers and Truck Drivers experienced the largest decline.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of Enrolments in All Occupations[12], Q2 2012



[12] Occupations by ABS ANZSCO 3 digit occupational groupings

Table 3.4: Top 10 enrolments in all occupations by ANZSCO 3 digit level occupational groupings, Q2 2011 – Q2 2012

Enrolments in All Occupations	2008	2009	2010	2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Change 2008 - 2011	Change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012
Office and Practice Managers	8,971	10,718	16,722	34,648	15,723	33,195	286%	111%
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	16,991	15,692	20,131	30,094	15,403	23,443	77%	52%
Child Carers	7,264	9,039	14,258	19,695	13,247	17,928	171%	35%
Health and Welfare Support Workers	10,632	11,782	14,127	17,926	12,953	16,701	69%	29%
General Clerks	12,638	10,211	11,475	17,127	9,184	15,527	36%	69%
Hospitality Workers	7,739	9,445	9,308	12,450	6,652	13,871	61%	109%
Sports and Fitness Workers	2,349	3,131	6,774	16,271	10,544	13,642	593%	29%
Personal Carers and Assistants	9,116	10,871	11,662	16,078	9,305	12,924	76%	39%
Building and Engineering Technicians	10,768	9,684	9,826	12,394	8,563	10,355	15%	21%
Call or Contact Centre Information Clerks	5,063	3,810	5,806	10,769	4,947	9,616	113%	94%
All other occupations	184,479	190,579	216,570	255,301	156,128	197,106	38%	26%
Total	**276,010**	**284,962**	**336,659**	**442,753**	**262,649**	**364,308**	**60%**	**39%**

Enrolments in **specialised** occupations account for 16 per cent of all government funded enrolments in the first half of 2012. At 21 per cent, Personal Carers and Assistants made up the largest proportion of specialised occupations, followed by Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners (14 per cent) and Electricians (11 per cent). Figure 3.3 and Table 3.4 highlight the trends.

In order to study the responsiveness of the training market in more detail, this analysis focuses on a more granular level of occupational groupings[13]. The first half of 2012 has seen the highest number of enrolments (10,500) in qualifications for **specialised** occupations among aged and disability workers. Enrolments in these qualifications have risen 42 per cent in the first half of 2012 and over a hundred per cent since 2008.

Qualifications for Carpenters and Joiners, Electricians and Plumbers have some of the highest enrolment numbers overall, but have seen relatively modest growth (less than 2 per cent) in the first half of 2012. In contrast, qualifications for fire and emergency workers have seen the largest increase in enrolments (by 600 per cent) over the same period.

In the first half of 2012, enrolments in panel beating, marine transport, police, dental hygienists, technicians and therapists and aircraft maintenance engineers have experienced the largest falls in enrolments.

In the period between 2008 and 2011, enrolments in courses related to certain occupations with relatively little vocational benefit and/or there is evidence that these courses may be in over-supply (e.g. Fitness Instruction, Retail & Hospitality) have experienced above average growth, and this trend has largely continued in the first half of 2012 compared to the first half of 2011 and will continue to be closely monitored.

[13] Further analysis carried out at ANZSCO 3 digit occupation levels

Figure 3.4: Distribution of Enrolments in Specialised Occupations[14], Q2 2012

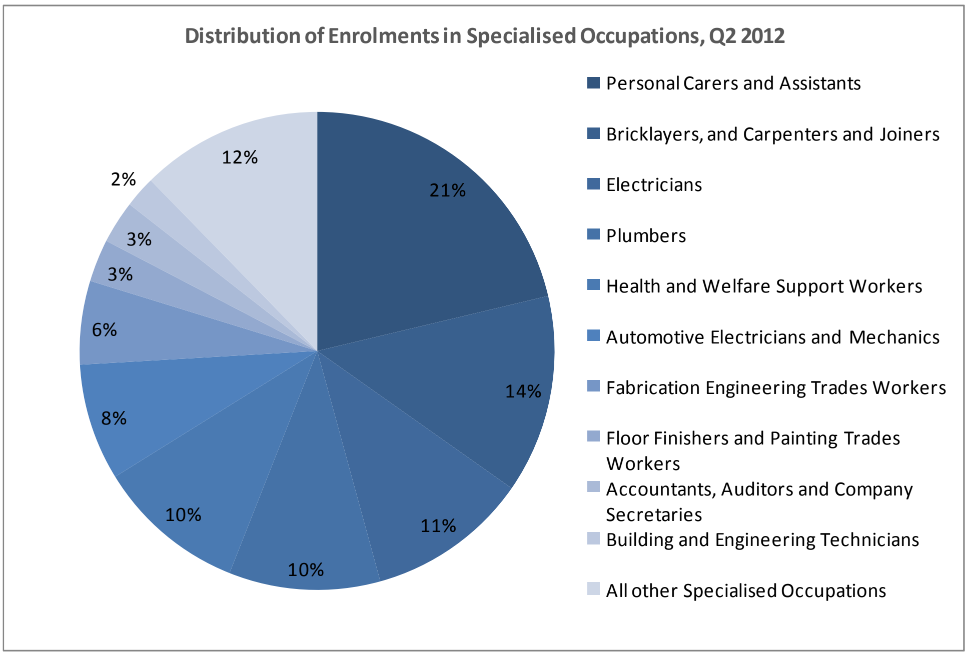


Table 3.5: Top 10 enrolments in specialised occupations by ANZSCO 3 digit level occupational groupings, Q2 2011 – Q2 2012

Enrolments in Specialised Occupations	2008	2009	2010	2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Change 2008 - 2011	Change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012
Personal Carers and Assistants	8,423	10,064	10,822	15,228	8,686	12,317	81%	42%
Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners	8,608	8,931	10,044	10,721	8,097	7,789	25%	-4%
Electricians	6,683	6,842	7,880	7,721	6,256	6,353	16%	2%
Plumbers	4,997	5,415	6,316	7,082	5,838	5,933	42%	2%
Health and Welfare Support Workers	4,794	5,000	5,572	6,663	4,962	5,879	39%	18%
Automotive Electricians and Mechanics	5,491	5,016	5,139	5,419	3,953	4,590	-1%	16%
Fabrication Engineering Trades Workers	4,542	4,098	4,658	3,976	3,199	3,276	-12%	2%
Floor Finishers and Painting Trades Workers	827	886	1,063	1,260	774	1,676	52%	117%
Accountants, Auditors and Company Secretaries	3,735	3,864	3,042	2,700	1,909	1,673	-28%	-12%
Building and Engineering Technicians	704	665	900	2,162	1,311	1,236	207%	-6%
All other Specialised Occupations	8,033	8,246	9,300	9,264	5,615	7,135	15%	27%
Total	**56,837**	**59,027**	**64,736**	**72,196**	**50,600**	**57,857**	**27%**	**14%**

In the first half of 2012, 28 per cent of all government funded enrolments were among in-shortage occupations. The largest numbers of enrolments related to in-shortage occupations were for child carer workers (18 per cent), health and welfare support workers (13 per cent), personal carers and assistants (11 per cent), building and

[14] Occupations by ABS ANZSCO 3 digit occupational groupings

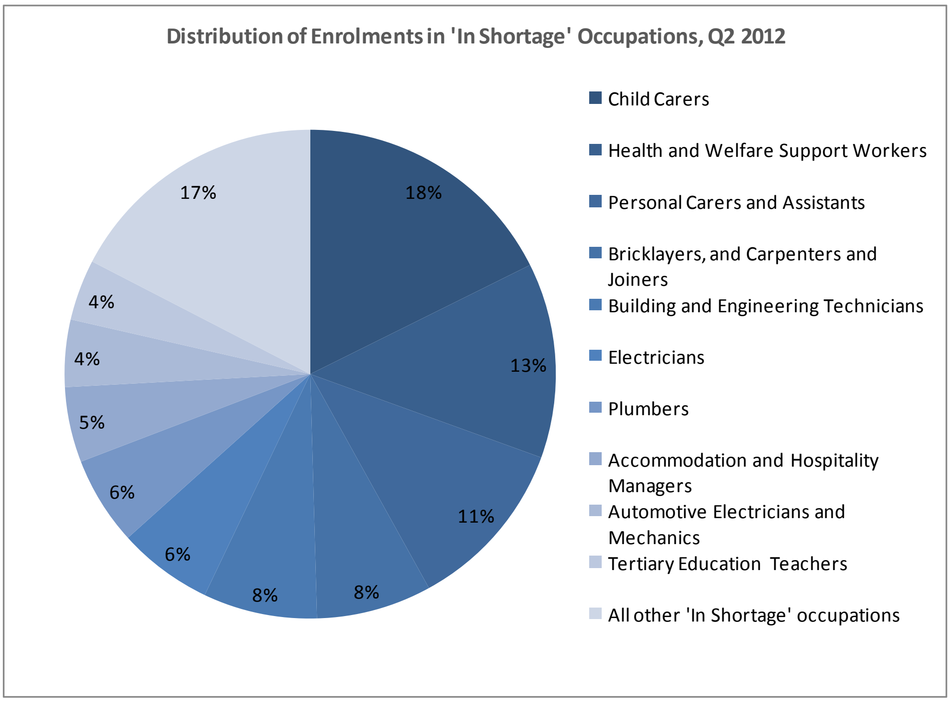
engineering technicians (8 per cent) and Carpenters and Joiners (8 per cent). Figures 3.4 and table 3.5 show the top ten enrolments for ‘in-shortage’ occupations.

A more detailed analysis[15] of in-shortage occupations reveals that in the first half of 2012, the three largest shares of enrolments are in qualifications for child carers (5 per cent), aged and disability workers (3 per cent) and welfare support workers (2 per cent).

Ambulance officers and paramedics, railway track workers, recycling and rubbish collectors, structural steel and welding trades workers and Indigenous health workers have experienced the largest increase in the first half of 2012. Panel beaters, retail managers, truck drivers, and train and tram drivers have experienced the largest drop in enrolments in the same period.

Enrolments in courses related to certain “In Shortage” occupations have experienced growth in the period of 2008 and 2011. These include Civil Engineering Draftspersons and Technicians, Ambulance Officers and Paramedics, Chefs, Telecommunications Trades Workers and Agricultural and Forestry Scientists. This trend has been mirrored in the first half of 2012 compared to the first half of 2011. HESG will continue to closely monitor trends in such specialised occupations.

Figure 3.5: Distribution of Enrolments in ‘In Shortage’ Occupations[16], Q2 2012



[15] Occupations by ABS ANZSCO 4 digit occupational groupings

[16] Occupations by ABS ANZSCO 3 digit occupational groupings

Table 3.6: Top 10 enrolments in 'In Shortage' occupations by ANZSCO 3 digit level occupational groupings, Q2 2011 – Q2 2012

Enrolments in 'In Shortage' Occupations	2008	2009	2010	2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Change 2008 - 2011	Change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012
Child Carers	7,264	9,039	14,258	19,695	13,247	17,928	171%	35%
Health and Welfare Support Workers	9,112	9,975	11,577	14,129	10,067	13,072	55%	30%
Personal Carers and Assistants	7,336	9,649	10,182	14,400	8,452	11,592	96%	37%
Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners	8,554	8,878	9,978	10,658	8,055	7,731	25%	-4%
Building and Engineering Technicians	7,711	6,723	6,879	9,182	6,217	7,659	19%	23%
Electricians	6,662	6,841	7,880	7,721	6,256	6,353	16%	2%
Plumbers	4,997	5,415	6,316	7,082	5,838	5,933	42%	2%
Accommodation and Hospitality Managers	2,371	5,188	4,522	6,329	4,107	5,045	167%	23%
Automotive Electricians and Mechanics	5,409	4,910	5,035	5,294	3,846	4,500	-2%	17%
Tertiary Education Teachers	4,519	5,985	6,552	6,173	3,405	4,065	37%	19%
All other 'In Shortage' occupations	20,044	22,949	25,491	25,966	18,911	17,683	30%	-6%
Total	**83,979**	**95,552**	**108,670**	**126,629**	**88,401**	**101,561**	**51%**	**15%**

Apprentices and Trainees

Apprentice and Trainee activity

Providing formal training to apprentices and trainees is a key function of the VET system building skills that are directly applied in the workplace. Several key sectors that are important to the Victorian economy and the community more broadly directly benefit from the formal training provided by the VET system to apprentices and trainees. These include Automotive, Building and Construction, Hospitality, Health Care and Children's Services.

Table 3.4: VET government funded enrolments by apprentices and trainees

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Apprentices	42,057	41,728	45,393	46,404	10%	37,453	37,552	0.3%
Trainees	53,857	49,090	56,750	80,057	49%	46,831	63,712	36%
Apprentices + Trainees	**95,914**	**90,818**	**102,143**	**126,461**	**32%**	**84,284**	**101,264**	**20%**

Table 3.5: VET government funded enrolments by apprentices and trainees who completed Year 12

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Apprentices	17,349	17,366	19,228	20,237	17%	16,473	16,769	2%
Trainees	24,505	21,929	26,410	36,584	49%	21,873	29,769	36%
Apprentices + Trainees	**41,854**	**39,295**	**45,638**	**56,821**	**36%**	**38,346**	**46,538**	**21%**

Apprentices

Table 3.6: VET government funded enrolments by apprentices, by age

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
15 to 19	19,104	18,415	19,476	19,343	1%	14,737	13,823	-6%
20 to 24	16,417	16,491	18,129	18,564	13%	15,809	16,569	5%
25 to 44	5,988	6,289	7,164	7,801	30%	6,303	6,554	4%
45 to 64	496	501	602	682	38%	563	599	6%
Under 15, over 64, not stated	52	32	22	14	-73%	41	7	-83%
Apprentices	**42,057**	**41,728**	**45,393**	**46,404**	**10%**	**37,453**	**37,552**	**0%**

Figure 3.3: VET government funded enrolments by apprentices

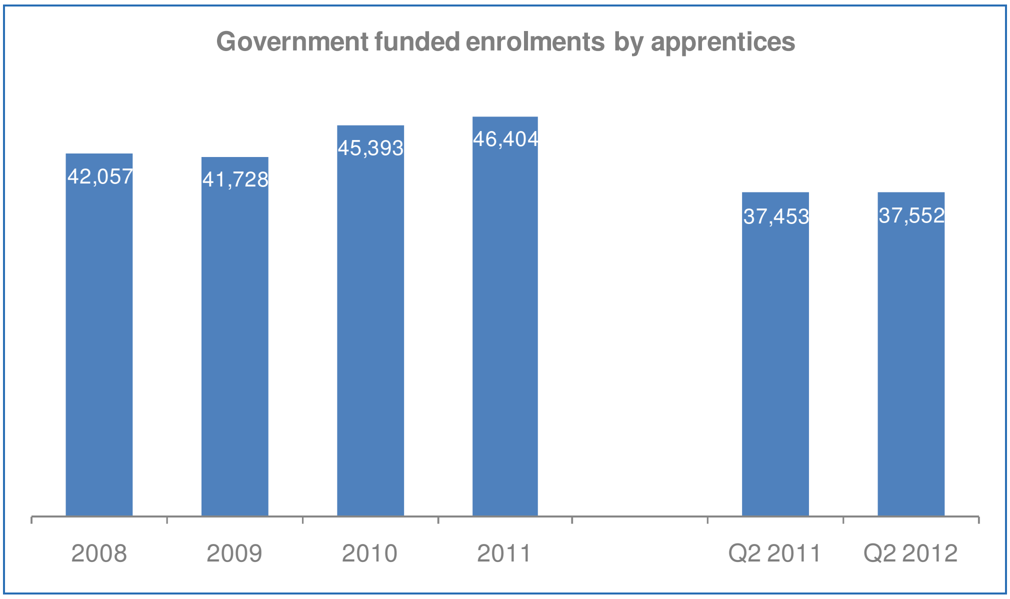


Table 3.7: VET government funded enrolments by apprentices by industry

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Accommodation and Food Services	3,082	2,777	2,820	2,647	-14%	2,106	2,085	-1%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	44	37	29	34	-23%	32	35	9%
Arts and Recreation Services	628	587	620	670	7%	553	548	-1%
Construction	21,086	22,140	25,247	26,626	26%	21,603	21,312	-1%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	179	194	200	240	34%	230	217	-6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	94	102	104	103	10%	99	81	-18%
Information Media and Telecommunications	31	27	40	27	-13%	21	34	62%
Manufacturing	7,446	6,797	6,793	6,659	-11%	5,316	5,352	1%
Other Services	8,378	8,049	8,443	8,208	-2%	6,642	6,982	5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	89	90	78	81	-9%	35	40	14%
Retail Trade	874	823	884	982	12%	716	768	7%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	14	11	20	11	-21%	-	12	n/a
Wholesale Trade	112	94	115	116	4%	100	86	-14%
Total apprenticeships	**42,057**	**41,728**	**45,393**	**46,404**	**10%**	**37,453**	**37,552**	**0.3%**

Key Points

- In the first half of 2012, there has been a reported 20 per cent increase in apprenticeship and traineeship enrolments compared to the same period in 2011, continuing the growth experienced over the last two years.
- While enrolments by apprentices have grown very modestly (0.3 per cent), trainee numbers are up 36 per cent in the first half of 2012. The modest growth by apprentices so far this year continues the trend of previous years highlighting that apprentices are consistently lagging behind the growth of the VET system overall.
- The number of apprentices and trainees who have completed Year 12 continues to be positive with almost half having completed secondary school.
- While enrolments by apprentices among 15 to 19 have dropped by 6 per cent, there continues to be growth in the take-up of apprenticeships among 20 to 24 and 25 to 44 year olds (up by 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively). This is a reflection that more students are electing to complete Year 12 prior to undertaking an apprenticeship as well as those who change careers by taking up an apprenticeship after having spent several years in the workforce in a different field.
- Apprentice training in six industries have seen growth in the first half of 2012, with information media and telecommunications (up 62 per cent) and professional, scientific and technical services (up 14 per cent) showing the highest growth.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (up 9 per cent) and retail trade (up 7 per cent) are also trending up. However health care and social assistance (down 18 per cent) and electricity, gas, water and waste services are showing declines.
- Four industries are showing apprentice enrolments at levels broadly in line with this time last year (accommodation and food services, arts and recreation services, construction, manufacturing).

Trainees

Table 3.8: VET government funded enrolments by trainees by industry

Industry	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008 - 2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011 - Q2 2012	% aged 15 - 24 at Q2 2012
Accommodation and Food Services	7,997	7,854	8,506	10,068	26%	6,029	7,651	27%	73%
Administrative and Support Services	11,436	9,039	10,938	13,703	20%	8,749	9,673	11%	42%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,293	1,308	1,363	2,033	57%	1,243	1,737	40%	51%
Arts and Recreation Services	1,749	2,257	2,193	2,717	55%	1,879	2,230	19%	95%
Construction	426	317	375	629	48%	290	703	142%	36%
Education and Training	323	253	247	280	-13%	214	215	0%	53%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	162	149	115	220	36%	106	226	113%	27%
Financial and Insurance Services	222	377	483	733	230%	449	646	44%	31%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,183	6,457	6,660	7,546	22%	5,142	5,772	12%	34%
Information Media and Telecommunications	203	181	161	135	-33%	104	98	-6%	69%
Manufacturing	3,460	3,104	4,868	10,889	215%	5,338	10,123	90%	11%
Mining	41	52	23	16	-61%	6	10	67%	20%
Other Services	800	763	644	656	-18%	468	431	-8%	77%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	693	650	1,550	6,159	789%	2,903	7,154	146%	24%
Public Administration and Safety	206	104	74	57	-72%	40	74	85%	24%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	234	257	268	369	58%	205	363	77%	45%
Retail Trade	14,814	13,285	14,961	18,206	23%	10,586	12,190	15%	80%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	3,438	2,598	3,142	5,195	51%	2,863	4,009	40%	19%
Wholesale Trade	98	84	179	446	355%	208	407	96%	9%
Total Traineeships	53,778	49,089	56,750	80,057	49%	46,822	63,712	36%	46%

Key Points

- Growth among trainees in the first half of 2012 has occurred across all industries (with the exception of information media and telecommunications, and other services), particularly in professional, scientific and technical services (up 146 per cent), construction (up 142 per cent) and electricity, gas, water and waste services (up 113 per cent).
- The growth by trainees in the first half of 2012 continues the trend of previous years highlighting that trainees, in contrast to apprentices, are following the growth trend of the VET system more broadly.
- In the first half of 2012, young trainees (15 – 24 age group) accounted for 46 per cent of all traineeships. They accounted for the majority of traineeships in Arts and Recreation Services (95 per cent), Retail Trade sector (80 per cent) and Accommodation and Food Services (75 per cent). In contrast, a smaller portion of young trainees were engaged in Manufacturing (11 per cent), Mining (20 per cent) and Wholesale Trade (9 per cent)

4. Appendix – Additional data tables

VET government funded enrolments by region by Local Government Area (LGA)

Delivery Location - Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Barwon South West								
175 Colac-Otway (S)	885	876	747	1,007	14%	554	647	17%
183 Corangamite (S)	796	604	1,077	941	18%	586	633	8%
241 Glenelg (S)	1,516	1,517	1,538	1,855	22%	1,226	1,253	2%
275 Greater Geelong (C)	15,892	18,089	22,095	34,036	114%	17,889	32,242	80%
549 Moyne (S)	673	763	932	985	46%	613	664	8%
608 Queenscliffe (B)	27	32	41	39	44%	26	37	42%
626 Southern Grampians (S)	1,548	1,946	1,932	2,665	72%	1,594	1,632	2%
649 Surf Coast (S)	410	215	177	136	-67%	19	43	126%
673 Warrnambool (C)	7,058	7,839	7,317	8,444	20%	5,842	9,704	66%
Barwon South West	**28,758**	**31,786**	**35,800**	**50,058**	**74%**	**28,331**	**46,751**	**65%**
Grampians								
026 Ararat (RC)	931	945	773	783	-16%	491	621	26%
057 Ballarat (C)	7,439	9,442	8,990	11,194	50%	7,006	8,907	27%
249 Golden Plains (S)	208	194	169	152	-27%	67	79	18%
291 Hepburn (S)	858	855	788	713	-17%	284	253	-11%
298 Hindmarsh (S)	392	192	136	165	-58%	58	97	67%
319 Horsham (RC)	2,336	2,044	2,048	1,866	-20%	1,260	1,637	30%
515 Moorabool (S)	846	1,071	726	890	5%	593	596	1%
581 Northern Grampians (S)	762	850	677	647	-15%	351	359	2%
599 Pyrenees (S)	352	261	334	450	28%	185	239	29%
689 West Wimmera (S)	66	65	61	61	-8%	45	33	-27%
763 Yarriambiack (S)	463	307	321	285	-38%	58	50	-14%
Grampians	**14,631**	**16,194**	**15,005**	**17,187**	**17%**	**10,393**	**12,860**	**24%**
Loddon Mallee								
127 Buloke (S)	191	81	29	62	-68%	19	41	116%
137 Campaspe (S)	1,533	1,589	1,781	2,079	36%	1,230	1,506	22%
167 Central Goldfields (S)	535	358	605	635	19%	394	489	24%
225 Gannawarra (S)	401	333	393	288	-28%	79	232	194%
262 Greater Bendigo (C)	9,553	11,636	12,733	13,845	45%	9,176	12,049	31%
394 Loddon (S)	163	74	114	54	-67%	19	7	-63%
413 Macedon Ranges (S)	1,308	1,441	1,407	1,266	-3%	705	761	8%
478 Mildura (RC)	5,325	7,921	5,815	7,348	38%	3,844	6,430	67%
543 Mount Alexander (S)	2,091	2,117	1,833	2,158	3%	1,148	1,490	30%
661 Swan Hill (RC)	2,498	2,456	3,651	5,093	104%	3,044	3,942	30%
Loddon Mallee	**23,568**	**27,936**	**28,320**	**32,758**	**39%**	**19,617**	**26,915**	**37%**
Hume								
011 Alpine (S)	654	513	314	229	-65%	64	213	233%
101 Benalla (RC)	1,157	1,343	1,155	763	-34%	472	1,864	295%
283 Greater Shepparton (C)	10,864	7,669	7,581	8,893	-18%	5,130	7,861	53%
335 Indigo (S)	1,050	511	751	724	-31%	329	315	-4%
425 Mansfield (S)	194	213	383	813	319%	392	593	51%
485 Mitchell (S)	1,274	1,085	780	917	-28%	492	662	35%
490 Moira (S)	1,205	800	501	393	-67%	190	274	44%
562 Murrindindi (S)	356	270	289	269	-24%	174	225	29%
643 Strathbogie (S)	434	447	173	327	-25%	177	185	5%
667 Towong (S)	485	91	368	454	-6%	53	280	428%
670 Wangaratta (RC)	4,402	4,644	4,139	4,068	-8%	2,500	3,650	46%
717 Wodonga (RC)	7,099	8,485	8,347	9,551	35%	5,245	6,826	30%
Hume	**29,132**	**26,042**	**24,673**	**27,270**	**-6%**	**15,147**	**22,896**	**51%**
Gippsland								
074 Bass Coast (S)	1,581	1,036	1,180	1,348	-15%	671	997	49%
083 Baw Baw (S)	2,292	2,063	2,266	2,193	-4%	1,396	1,771	27%
211 East Gippsland (S)	4,481	3,809	3,509	3,825	-15%	2,081	2,118	2%
381 La Trobe (S)	8,543	7,687	8,070	6,807	-20%	4,497	5,206	16%
617 South Gippsland (S)	3,012	2,268	1,990	1,470	-51%	1,051	1,471	40%
681 Wellington (S)	6,851	5,585	5,543	4,865	-29%	2,621	2,597	-1%
Gippsland	**26,717**	**22,386**	**22,509**	**20,467**	**-23%**	**12,295**	**14,096**	**15%**

Delivery Location - Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2008-2011	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	% change Q2 2011-Q2 2012
Eastern Metropolitan								
111 Boroondara (C)	8,067	6,997	8,000	10,047	25%	6,887	7,164	4%
367 Knox (C)	7,712	6,940	9,739	7,688	0%	4,908	5,858	19%
421 Manningham (C)	2,471	2,071	2,113	4,030	63%	3,611	2,147	-41%
441 Maroondah (C)	6,365	6,531	8,077	9,513	49%	6,186	7,469	21%
497 Monash (C)	4,858	6,534	7,173	11,267	132%	6,327	10,761	70%
698 Whitehorse (C)	22,202	20,230	21,251	26,658	20%	19,130	19,339	1%
745 Yarra Ranges (S)	3,865	2,875	3,847	4,483	16%	3,089	3,429	11%
Eastern Metropolitan	**55,525**	**52,174**	**60,140**	**73,642**	**33%**	**50,119**	**56,126**	**12%**
Western Metropolitan								
118 Brimbank (C)	7,306	7,353	9,117	12,155	66%	7,697	9,605	25%
311 Hobsons Bay (C)	5,812	5,428	6,831	8,043	38%	4,652	4,674	0%
433 Maribyrnong (C)	6,885	7,800	8,938	9,682	41%	6,241	13,875	122%
460 Melbourne (C)	42,650	38,366	51,408	87,564	105%	47,332	85,410	80%
465 Melton (S)	861	774	1,400	2,233	159%	1,360	1,336	-2%
506 Moonee Valley (C)	2,872	1,845	3,828	5,192	81%	2,954	4,478	52%
726 Wyndham (C)	10,031	6,382	7,227	11,020	10%	6,043	7,362	22%
Western Metropolitan	**76,313**	**67,854**	**88,628**	**135,755**	**78%**	**76,223**	**126,368**	**66%**
Southern Metropolitan								
091 Bayside (C)	926	986	1,093	1,090	18%	629	872	39%
145 Cardinia (S)	847	733	1,010	889	5%	413	638	54%
161 Casey (C)	5,656	6,571	7,622	9,861	74%	5,901	7,884	34%
217 Frankston (C)	11,605	12,124	13,980	19,122	65%	11,001	15,386	40%
231 Glen Eira (C)	984	1,205	1,204	2,284	132%	1,462	2,270	55%
267 Greater Dandenong (C)	11,742	12,558	13,910	17,882	52%	10,778	15,273	42%
343 Kingston (C)	9,396	11,356	11,698	7,586	-19%	5,288	6,005	14%
534 Mornington Peninsula (S)	5,676	5,731	6,954	7,973	40%	4,884	5,686	16%
590 Port Phillip (C)	2,393	2,449	8,051	24,526	925%	8,125	20,860	157%
635 Stonnington (C)	14,717	14,441	16,645	16,800	14%	12,024	16,677	39%
Southern Metropolitan	**63,579**	**67,663**	**81,765**	**107,597**	**69%**	**60,273**	**91,098**	**51%**
Northern Metropolitan								
066 Banyule (C)	6,822	6,985	6,982	7,520	10%	5,301	6,089	15%
189 Darebin (C)	10,716	15,844	14,634	15,183	42%	10,132	16,762	65%
327 Hume (C)	11,367	13,077	14,063	20,141	77%	9,908	16,277	64%
525 Moreland (C)	8,774	7,371	7,456	8,167	-7%	5,113	5,519	8%
571 Nillumbik (S)	353	359	304	464	31%	207	365	76%
707 Whittlesea (C)	3,907	3,782	3,930	6,472	66%	3,409	5,229	53%
735 Yarra (C)	5,158	5,278	9,236	11,199	117%	7,552	8,036	6%
Northern Metropolitan	**46,907**	**52,411**	**56,429**	**68,739**	**47%**	**41,274**	**58,010**	**41%**
Total regions	**364,410**	**363,850**	**412,570**	**532,178**	**46%**	**313,176**	**453,566**	**45%**
Other	17,365	13,448	15,084	17,570	1%	7,503	10,364	38%
Total	**381,270**	**376,795**	**426,905**	**548,728**	**44%**	**320,396**	**463,260**	**45%**