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POCKET GUIDE

Highlights

- There were 1.8 million students enrolled in the public VET system in 2010.
- Around one in nine people aged 15 to 64 years participated in the publicly funded VET system in Australia in 2010.
- As of December 2010, one in eight workers in the trades were employed as an apprentice or trainee.
- 86.6% of graduates were employed or in further study approximately six months after their training in 2010.
- Total operating expenditures in Australia's public VET system was \$7575.7 million in 2010.

Australian vocational education and training statistics





Australian Government

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

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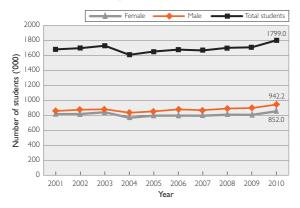
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This pocket guide presents statistics about:

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

AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

Number of students by sex, 2001-10^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}



For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25–31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2383.html>. Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2001–10.

Student characteristics, 2009–10

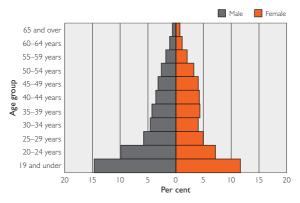
	2009 ^{4,5} ('000)	20 ('000)	010 % of total students	2009–10 % change
Male	896.2	942.2	52.4	5.1
Female	805.6	852.0	47.4	5.8
15–24 years	734.9	769.0	42.7	4.6
45 years & over	338.6	365.4	20.3	7.9
Students with a disability	100.9	110.1	6.1	9.1
Indigenous	74.8	83.2	4.6	11.3
Non-English speaking background	254.3	271.4	15.1	6.7
Studying full-time ⁶	240.1	263.4	14.6	9.7
Apprentices & trainees undertaking off-the-job training	345.8	359.5	20.0	4.0
Employed	958.7	1022.6	56.8	6.7
Total students	1706.7	1799.0	100.0	5.4

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2383.html>.

AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

Proportion of all students by age group and sex, 2010



For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2383.html. Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2010.

Participation rate⁷ of persons aged 15 years and older, 2006–10 (%)

Age	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
15–19 years	30.2	29.9	30.0	29.8	30.8
20–24 years	18.8	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.6
25–44 years	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	10.1
45–64 years	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	6. I
65 years & older	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
15-64 years	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.6

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25–31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2383.html>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2006–10; Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Population by age and sex, Australian states and territories, June 2010, cat.no.3201.0, table 9.

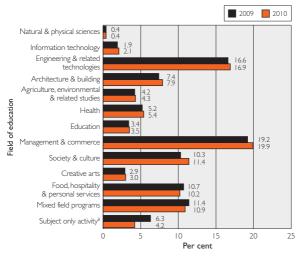
Number of students by highest current qualification, 2009–10

	2009 ('000)	2010 ('000)	2009–10 % change
Diploma or higher	200.0	233.0	16.5
Graduate diploma	0.1	0.2	38.9
Graduate certificate	1.8	1.4	-19.2
Bachelor degree (honours & pass)	2.0	2.2	8.5
Advanced diploma	38.1	39.3	3.1
Associate degree	0.2	0.2	1.1
Diploma	157.8	189.7	20.2
Certificate IV	218.5	254.1	16.3
Certificate III	525.8	553.3	5.2
Certificate II	295.6	312.3	5.7
Certificate I	90.1	90.0	-0. I
Other recognised courses ⁸	209.5	208.8	-0.3
Non-award courses	59.7	71.9	20.5
Subject only—no qualification ⁸	107.5	75.6	-29.7
Total	1706.7	1799.0	5.4

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2383.html>.

AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

Proportion of students by field of education,* 2009-10 (%)



* Field of education of the highest qualification enrolled in during the year. For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25–31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2383.html>.

AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC VET SYSTEM

Students by industry skills councils,9 2009-10

Industry skills council ⁹	2009 ('000)	2010 ('000)	2009–10 % change
Agri-Food	83.5	87.8	5.1
Community Services & Health	172.2	204.2	18.6
Construction & Property Services	97.8	125.2	28.1
Electrocomms & Energy Utilities	44.7	51.4	15.0
ForestWorks	5.1	4.8	-4.6
Government	9.2	10.8	17.6
Innovation & Business	304.7	336.9	10.6
Manufacturing	119.8	127.4	6.4
Service	236.9	248.5	4.9
SkillsDMC	15.0	18.2	20.9
Transport & Logistics	41.1	43.5	5.7
Total training packages ¹⁰	1130.0	1258.7	11.4
Total non-training packages	576.7	540.3	-6.3
Total students	1706.7	1799.0	5.4

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2383.html>.

Number of qualification completions,¹¹ 2008–09

	2000	2000	2000.00
	2008	2009	2008–09
	('000)	('000)	% change
AQF qualifications ¹²			
Diploma or higher	49.0	55.1	12.5
Graduate diploma	0.0	0.0	15.2
Graduate certificate	0.7	0.7	3.4
Bachelor degree (honours & pass)	0.1	0.2	45.0
Advanced diploma	8.4	9.1	8.9
Associate degree	-	0.0	-
Diploma	39.7	45.0	13.3
Certificate IV	63.8	74.8	17.2
Certificate III	142.0	160.8	13.2
Certificate II	70.9	75.4	6.2
Certificate I	25.8	27.8	7.7
Type of accreditation			
National training package ¹⁰ qualifications	295.6	338.6	14.6
Nationally & locally accredited courses	55.9	55.2	-1.3
Total AQF qualifications completed ^{11,12}	351.6	393.9	12.0

A dash (-) represents a true zero figure, with no data reported in this category. For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25–31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2383.html>.

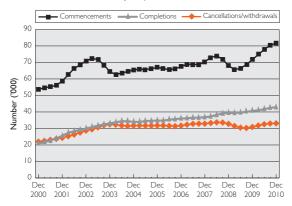
State and territory summary, 2010

	Stu	dents		Training	providers	
	Number of students ('000)	Number of full-year training equivalents ¹³ ('000)	TAFE	Other government providers	Community education providers	Other providers
New South Wales	583.2	204.0	11	107	51	465
Victoria	520.0	207.5	18	-	316	346
Queensland	303.0	106.7	13	I	37	418
South Australia	123.9	39.6	3	-	58	267
Western Australia	166.0	67.3	10	2	18	318
Tasmania	49.6	13.6	2	-	-	124
Northern Territory	24.1	6.6	2	-	I	95
Australian Capital Territory	29.4	10.6	I	-	-	110
Total	1799.0	655.8	60	110	481	2143

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2383.html>.

Quarterly commencements, completions and cancellations/ withdrawals,¹⁴ seasonally adjusted,¹⁵ 2000–10



For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25–31.

For further information, see http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2387.html. Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2011 estimates.

Apprentice and trainee commencements in trade occupations, ¹⁶ 2009–10

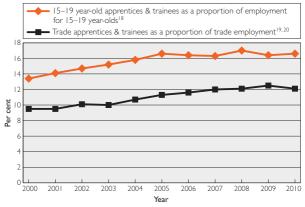
Occupation (ANZSCO) ¹⁷ group	2009 ('000)	2010 ('000)	2009–10 % change
Engineering, ICT & science technicians	3.8	5.1	35.5
Automotive & engineering trade workers	17.0	20.1	18.6
Construction trades workers	17.3	24.2	39.9
Electro-technology & telecommunications trades workers	9.6	12.2	27.2
Food trades workers	9.8	10.5	7.4
Skilled animal & horticultural workers	3.9	5.3	36.5
Hairdressers	5.4	6.1	11.4
Printing trades workers	0.6	0.8	22.9
Textile clothing & footwear trades workers	0.1	0.2	14.4
Wood trades workers	1.5	2.0	37.6
Miscellaneous technicians & trades workers	9.2	8.8	-4.0
Total	78.2	95.3	21.9

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2387.html>.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2011 estimates.

Apprentices and trainee training rates by selected characteristics, 2000–10 (%)



For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2387.html>.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2011 estimates; for employed persons: ABS, Labour force, Australia, detailed, electronic delivery, April 2011, catno.6291.0.55.001; ABS, Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly, February 2011, catno.6291.0.55.003. Apprentice and trainee contract²¹ and individual²² completion rates by occupation, for contracts commencing 2005–06

Occupation	20	05	20	06
(ANŻSCO) ¹⁷ group	Contract completion rates (%)	Individual completion rates (%)	Contract completion rates (%)	Individual completion rates (%)
Managers	51.2	54.2	51.6	53.8
Professionals	56.0	57.6	59.7	61.3
Technicians & trades workers	46.2	57.4	45.4	56.4
Community & personal service workers	55.3	57.8	55.2	57.7
Clerical & administrative workers	56.5	57.9	55.9	57.3
Sales workers	43.7	45.4	44.1	45.6
Machinery operators & drivers	56.2	58.3	56.5	58.4
Labourers	48.6	50.3	49.7	51.4
Total trades ¹⁶	46.2	57.4	45.4	56.4
Total non-trades ²³	52.2	54.1	52.5	54.3
All occupations	50.3	55.2	50.2	55.0

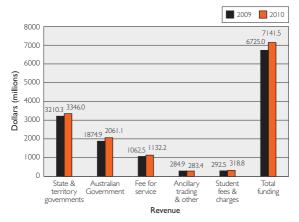
For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2403.html>.

Source: NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, March 2011 estimates.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Operating revenues,²⁴ public VET system, 2009–10



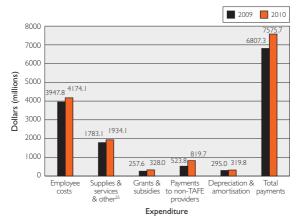
For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2426.html>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Financial Data Collection, 2009-10.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Operating expenditures,²⁴ public VET system, 2009–10



For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications.2426.html>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Financial Data Collection, 2009-10.

Employment and further study outcomes for graduates²⁶ and module completers,²⁷ 2010 (%)

	Graduates	Module completers
Employed or in further study after training ^{28, 29}	86.6	75.6
Employment outcomes after training (as at 28 May 2010)		
Employed	76.3	73.5
Not employed ³⁰	23.7	26.5
Unemployed	13.1	10.8
Not in the labour force	10.2	15.2
Of those not employed before training		
Employed after training	42.8	29.8
Of those employed before training		
Employed after training at a higher skill level ²⁸	18.6	9.8
Further study outcomes		
Enrolled in further study after training ^{28, 29}	32.1	4.4
Studying at university ²⁸	6.8	4.4
Studying at a TAFE institute ²⁸	17.3	na
Studying at a private provider or other registered provider ²⁸	7.5	na

na = not applicable.

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2315.html>.

Source: NCVER, Student Outcomes Survey, 2010.

Other measures for graduates 26 and module completers, 27 2010 (%)

	Graduates	Module completers
Students who were satisfied with the overall quality of their training	88.9	84.0
Students who fully or partly achieved their main reason for doing the training	85.3	80.1
Of those employed after training (as at 28 May 2010)		
Students who reported that their training was relevant to their current job	77.2	63.1
Students who received at least one job- related benefit	70.9	52.5

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2315.html>.

Source: NCVER, Student Outcomes Survey, 2010.

Average annual income after training for graduates²⁶ employed full-time, by personal and training characteristics, 2010 (\$)

	Average annual income (\$)
Age	
15–19 years	29 300
20–24 years	42 300
25–44 years	53 500
45–64 years	54 600
65 years and over	50 000
Qualification	
Diploma or higher	54 600
Certificate IV	54 400
Certificate III	45 500
Certificate II	42 400
Certificate I	42 000
All	47 900

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2315.html>.

Source: NCVER, Student Outcomes Survey, 2010

Employment outcomes of apprentices and trainees, 2010 (%)

Approximately 9 months after apprenticeship/	Completers Occupation of apprenticeship or traineeship			Non-completers Occupation of apprenticeship or traineeship		
traineeship	In a trade occupation	In a non-trade occupation	All completers		In a non-trade occupation	All non- completers
Employed	91.0	89.8	90.1	72.6	73.8	73.4
Full-time	83.2	64.0	69.4	53.9	45.6	48.1
Part-time	7.8	25.7	20.7	18.7	28.3	25.3
Not employed ³⁰	9.0	10.2	9.9	27.4	26.2	26.6
Unemployed	5.1	5.5	5.4	20.0	15.9	17.2
Not in labour force	3.9	4.7	4.5	7.4	10.3	9.4
Employed in same occupation as apprenticeship or traineeship ³¹	79.6	67.3	70.8	20.5	28.8	26.2
Employed with same employer as apprenticeship or traineeship	55.5	72.3	67.6	9.5	18.9	16.0

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2262.html>.

Source: NCVER, Apprentice and Trainee Destinations, 2010.

Equivalent full-time students³² by sector of education and qualification level, 2009

	VET* Higher education**		Total	
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%
AQF qualifications	546.5	793.8	1340.2	94.2
Doctorate by research/coursework	-	32.7	32.7	2.3
Master degree by research/coursework	-	103.8	103.8	7.3
Graduate diploma/certificate	0.5	34.0	34.5	2.4
Bachelor degree (honours, entry & pass)	1.4	598.2	599.6	42.1
Advanced diploma	25.4	3.2	28.6	2.0
Associate degree	0.1	5.2	5.3	0.4
Diploma	96.4	16.7	3.	7.9
Certificate IV	100.5	-	100.5	7.1
Certificate III	214.3	-	214.3	15.1
Certificate I or II	107.8	-	107.8	7.6
Non-AQF qualifications	63.I	19.3	82.4	5.8
Total equivalent full-time students	609.6	813.0	1422.6	100.0

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

- * VET relates to all VET activity (which includes publicly funded and fee-for-service) delivered by TAFE, other government providers and community providers, as well as publicly funded VET delivered by private providers.
- ** 'Higher education' includes activity reported by all higher education providers approved under Subsection 19-70(1) of the Higher Education Support Act 2003.

A dash (-) represents a true zero figure, with no data reported in this category.

For further information, see <http://www.ncver.edu.au/statistic/publications/2385.html>.

Source: NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2009; DEEWR, Higher Education Statistics Collection, 2009.

YOUNG PEOPLE

Estimate of participation of Australians³³ aged 15 to 19 years in education and training by education and training activity, August 2009^{34, 35}

	Male	Female	Total	
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%
Attending school				
School-based apprentices and trainees ³⁶	9.5	8.9	18.4	1.2
OtherVET in Schools program students	97.5	90.3	187.9	12.5
School without participation in VET in Schools ³⁷	281.4	284.2	565.5	37.7
Not attending school				
Higher education ³⁸	75.2	103.7	179.0	11.9
Trade apprenticeship or traineeship ^{16, 39}	61.9	9.1	71.0	4.7
Non-trade apprenticeship or traineeship ^{23, 39}	9.7	17.9	27.6	1.8
Other publicly funded VET ⁴⁰	43.8	44.9	88.8	5.9
Education and training sub-total	579.1	559.0	1138.2	75.9
Total persons 15–19 years ⁴¹	772.1	727.7	1499.8	100.0

For Notes on tables and figures, see pages 25-31.

For further information, see <http://www.ncveredu.au/statistic/publications/2339.html>.
Source: ABS, Schools, Australia, 2009, catno.4221.0; NCVER, National VET in Schools
Collection, 2009; NCVER, National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, September
2010 estimates; NCVER, National VET: Provider Collection, 2009; DEEWR, Higher
Education Statistics Collection, 2009; ABS, Population by age and sex, Australian
states and territories, June 2009, catno.3201.0, table 9.1, revised.

NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

- In 2006 New South Wales reported activity for workplace learning and the NSW Adult Migrant English Service (AMES) Skillmax Program for the first time.
- 2 In 2007 the decline in student numbers in New South Wales can be partly attributed to new and better defined exclusions from reporting scopes. New South Wales excluded sub-contracted VET activity for 2600 students, 29 200 subject enrolments and 892 100 nominal hours. In addition, 3400 students, 47 300 subject enrolments and 1 706 600 nominal hours were excluded because this was activity undertaken at overseas campuses.
- 3 From 2009, Victoria submitted one consolidated submission, in place of the three previous submissions (TAFE, adult and community education [ACE] and private providers). As a consequence of the way some ACE and private registered training organisations are scoped, there may be some slight reporting differences in 2009 compared with previous years.
- 4 Data from the Workers Educational Association (WEA) of South Australia were unable to be included in the 2009 and 2010 National VET Provider Collections. In 2008 WEA reported 6397 students, 7993 subject enrolments and 135 312 nationally agreed nominal hours and 188 full-time training equivalents.
- 5 From 2009, data from Tasmania may not be comparable with previous years due to changes in training arrangements implemented in the Tasmania Tomorrow initiatives. These initiatives included some senior secondary colleges and TAFE being replaced by the Tasmanian Academy, the Tasmanian Polytechnic and the Tasmanian Skills Institute.

NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

- 6 Full-time and part-time study mode is based on hours of delivery, excluding hours associated with continuing enrolments.
- 7 Participation rates are derived by calculating student numbers in the age group as a percentage of the estimated residential population in the corresponding age groups. Population figures for all years are based on ABS population figures (catalogue number 3201.0).
- 8 In 2009, the South Australian Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST) changed the method of reporting 'Other recognised courses' and subject-only enrolments for TAFE SA. This represented a break in series, as these students could no longer be counted in course enrolments. In 2010, DFEEST implemented a new reporting method, which was similar to that used prior to 2009, for reporting 'Other recognised courses' and subjectonly enrolments. Consequently, this also represents a break in series for reporting purposes.

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

9 Industry skills councils represent particular industries and groups of training packages. For more information on how training packages are grouped by industry skills councils, go to http://www.ncver.edu.au/ statistics/vet/ann10/terms_and_definitions.pdf>.

Notes on tables and figures

- 10 These numbers refer to students undertaking training packages. The coverage of training packages is constantly changing, as new training packages are developed and existing training packages reviewed to meet emerging requirements across industries.
- 11 Data for qualifications completed in 2010 are based on preliminary data submissions. Consequently they are not presented in this publication. Preliminary estimates indicate that there was a total of 382 200 AQF qualifications completed in 2010 (compared with a preliminary estimate of 336 200 AQF qualifications completed in 2009). The 2010 data will be revised upwards in the 2011 VET Provider Collection to accommodate further notification of qualifications completed.
- 12 For consistency of reporting, senior secondary education has been excluded from AQF qualifications.
- 13 Full-year training equivalents (FYTE) measure the training activity undertaken by a student on a full-time basis for one year. Calculations are based on hours of training (720 hours = 1 FYTE).
- 14 The cancellation and withdrawal figures are inclusive of the new contract status 'transferred', as contract transfers were historically reported as cancellations or withdrawals. The 'transferred' contract status has only been used in Victoria and Tasmania to date and currently has a low base. As the use of this contract status progresses in the future, alternative reporting arrangements for handling transfers will be implemented.

NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

- 15 The data presented in this figure have been seasonally adjusted using X-11-ARIMA methodology and then are 7-point Henderson smoothed.
- 16 Trade occupations are defined as all major occupation group 3 Technicians and trade workers (ANZSCO 1st edition).
- 17 ANZSCO is the ABS Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (1st edition), http://abs.gov.au/ AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1220.02006?OpenDocument>.
- 18 For this calculation, only apprentices and trainees aged 15 years and over are counted as in-training.
- 19 Trade employment refers to those persons aged 15 years or over employed in a 'Technicians and trades workers' occupation (ANZSCO 1st edition) group.
- 20 Training rates are derived by calculating the number of trade apprentices (aged 15 years and over) in-training as at 31 December (NCVER data) as a percentage of employed persons (aged 15 years and over) as at November (ABS data). The ABS does not produce monthly estimates of employment by occupation, with data available on a quarterly basis only (i.e. February, May, August and November).
- 21 Contract completion rates are derived for contracts of training for apprentices and trainees. If an individual commenced two or more contracts in the same year, each counted separately. Completion rates do not take into account expired or continuing contracts.
- 22 An estimate of individual completion rates for apprentices and trainees is derived using the contract completion rates and adjusting this by a factor representing the average recommencements for a particular occupation. 28

NOTES ON TABLES AND FIGURES

- 23 Non-trade occupations are defined as all ANZSCO 1st edition occupations with the exception of Technicians and trades workers, i.e. major groups 1–2 and 4–8.
- 24 All figures use actual prices for the year.
- 25 Includes impairment losses, losses on sales of property, plant and equipment, borrowing costs and other operating expenses.
- 26 The term 'graduate' refers to students who are reported as completing all requirements for a qualification or students who selfidentify as having completed all requirements.
- 27 Module completers are students who have successfully completed part of a qualification (at least one module) without gaining a qualification and then left the VET system.
- 28 These questions are not asked of students from community education providers. Therefore, the percentage reported represents the proportion of graduates or module completers respectively, excluding those from community education providers.
- 29 For module completers, the only further study included is university study as, by definition, module completers have left the VET system.
- 30 'Not employed' is defined as unemployed (looking for full-time or part-time work), not in the labour force, or not employed (no further information).
- 31 Matching between the occupation of the apprenticeship or traineeship and the occupation after training occurs at the ANZSCO sub-major group level.

Notes on tables and figures

- 32 The number of equivalent full-time students provides a measure of activity undertaken by a student on a full-time basis for one year. In higher education it is known as equivalent full-time student load (EFTSL) and in VET it is known as full-year training equivalents (FYTEs).
- 33 International students were excluded. However, school student counts are inclusive of full fee.
- 34 Where possible, the data were based on students as at 31 August 2009. If this was not possible, the closest date to 31 August 2009 was selected. The number of school students is as at 7 August 2009; the number of apprentices and trainees is as at 30 September 2009 and the number of total persons is as at 30 June 2009. The number of higher education students was based on students enrolled in at least one unit of study with a census date between 1 and 31 August 2009 (inclusive). Most of these higher education students were enrolled in units with a census date of 31 August 2009, as this was the census date for semester two subjects. However, a wider period was selected to account for those higher education students with a unit of study census date eriler in August. It is assumed these students did not withdraw prior to 31 August 2009.
- 35 This estimate was based on various data collections. Alternative estimates can be obtained from ABS survey data, which are based on weighted survey data and cannot be broken down to the same level of activities as the administrative data collections. See http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2339.html for further information.

Notes on tables and figures

- 36 'School-based apprentices and trainees' includes students who undertook at least one module/unit of competency in a school-based apprenticeship or traineeship.
- 37 Derived by subtracting the total number of VET in Schools students (excluding those with an overseas postal address) as at 31 August 2009 in the VET in Schools Collection from the total number of school students in the National Schools Statistics Collection.
- 38 There may be a small overlap in statistics between the higher education and other sectors, which could not be removed. For example, a student enrolled in higher education and undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship at the same time will be counted twice. Data from the ABS Survey of Education and Training 2009 estimates this overlap to account for 2.2% of higher education students. No data were available on the overlap in participation between higher education and other VET programs.
- 39 This figure excludes apprentices and trainees who are attending school or undertaking a school-based apprenticeship.
- 40 This figure excludes students who are attending school, undertaking a VET in Schools subject or undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship.
- 41 The National VET Provider Collection and the National VET in Schools Collection contains students whose sex was not reported. These unknown data have not been separately reported, whereas the total includes all students, including those with unknown status. Hence, some figures may not sum to the total.

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Level 11, 33 King William Street, Adelaide SA 5000 PO Box 8288, Station Arcade, Adelaide SA 5000, Australia



- P: (08) 8230 8400
- F: (08) 8212 3436
- W: <http://www.ncver.edu.au>
- E: vet_req@ncver.edu.au