



Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015

Background

The Victorian Department of Education periodically publish Victorian Training Market Reports. The most recent Victorian Training Market Report (the Report) was published in May 2016 for the year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015. The Reports were published quarterly in 2012 and 2013. In 2014 the arrangements changed to half-year and full-year reports. The Report and similar publications since 2012 can be accessed at <http://www.education.vic.gov.au/training/providers/market/pages/reports.aspx>.

The report notes:

- The report includes government-subsidised activity and fee-for-service activity by contracted providers.
- Information in the report is on a predominantly volumetric basis. Whilst volume-based training statistics are helpful for providing an overview of the quantum of training, they do not necessarily describe the performance of the VET system.
- The report covers the full scope of the Victorian Training Market; TAFE and dual sector universities, private registered training organisations in receipt of government funding, learn local organisations, apprenticeships and traineeships, foundation studies, VET in Schools (VETiS)
- The main source of vocational training statistics in this publication is the training activity database referred to as Skills Victoria Training System (SVTS). Data included provide a snapshot in time and are based on data as reported to Higher Education and Skills Group (HESG) in the Department by government-funded training providers. Data in this report was extracted in January 2016.
- The data is in the form of: students, course enrolments and course commencements. Students show the number of people enrolled in a training course. Course enrolments show the number of courses that students are enrolled in – a student may be enrolled in more than one course at the same time. Course commencements show the number of new course enrolments in a given year, as courses often take more than one year to complete.

This summary paper aims to draw out key messages for VTA members from the report's 153 pages of data and commentary.

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Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015

Key Messages:

Vocational training by accredited / pre-accredited program in Victorian-government subsidised training

- In 2015, there were 377,831 students enrolled in government-subsidised training (pre-accredited and accredited) in Victoria. Of these, 353,388 (94 per cent) were in accredited training and 27,908 (6 per cent) were in non-accredited training.
- There were 317,821 students in fee-for-service training with providers that hold a Victorian Training Guarantee contract.
- The number of students in government-subsidised training has been declining since 2012. In 2015 the number of students enrolled in government-subsidised training (pre-accredited and accredited) dropped 15 per cent from 2014, but was 11 per cent higher than 2010.
- In 2015 there were 463,376 enrolments in government-subsidised courses (including continuing enrolments), down 16 per cent from 2014 but 9 per cent higher than 2010.
- Pre-accredited course enrolments increased 5 per cent from 2014 to 2015 and 58 per cent from 2010.
- Accredited course enrolments in 2015 dropped 18 per cent from 2014, but were 5 per cent higher than 2010. The number of accredited course enrolments has been declining since 2012.

Audit and Compliance

- As at 31 December 2015 targeted blitz on low-quality providers led to 36 RTO investigations, the termination of 9 Victorian VET Funding Contracts and \$30.3 million in government funds identified for recovery.
- As at the end of February 2016, providers who no longer have funding contracts or had their funding contracts terminated accounted for half of the total decline (50 per cent of student enrolments) in 2015. This represents a total decline of 32,991 student enrolments and 44,316 course enrolments.

Qualifications Levels – Government subsidised course enrolments

- There was broad-based decline in enrolments across qualification levels from 2014 to 2015 except in Diploma and above courses.
- In 2015 there were 64,749 government-subsidised enrolments in accredited training at the Diploma and above qualification level, 3 per cent higher than 2014.
- This increase in Diploma and above enrolments was driven by an increase in reported enrolments in government-subsidised training that utilised VET FEE-HELP funding, up 42 per cent from 2014.
- There were 283,252 government-subsidised course enrolments in accredited training at Certificate III to IV levels in 2015, down 19 per cent from 2014. In 2015, the share of Certificate III to IV enrolments was 67 per cent of all government-subsidised accredited Certificate enrolments.

Commonwealth Government's VET FEE-HELP Scheme

- Commonwealth Department of Education and Training data shows that from 2012 to 2014, VET FEE-HELP enrolments for Victorian students have increased more than two-fold, with substantial further growth in enrolments expected in 2015 results when released.
- In the Victorian Government-subsidised market, for students enrolled in Diploma and above qualifications who receive government funding and VET FEE-HELP, there was a reported increase in VET FEE-HELP course enrolments of 42 per cent from 2014 to 2015, and a 165 per cent increase from 2010.
- From 2012 to 2015, reporting of enrolments with both a Victorian Government subsidy and VET FEE-HELP increased 117 per cent, while reporting of Victorian Government-subsidised enrolments without added VET FEE-HELP assistance, in Diploma and above qualifications, declined 52 per cent. These figures are not inclusive of the large increases in non-Victorian subsidised VET FEE-HELP enrolments in Diploma and above, and is much less than the overall growth in VET FEE-HELP.

Completions Government Subsidised Qualifications

- Twenty-three per cent of courses commenced in 2015 were reported as complete by the end of that year, and 26 per cent were reported as in progress—1 per cent higher compared with the same time in 2014.

- Thirty eight per cent of courses commenced in 2014 were reported as complete at the end of 2015, with 4 per cent still in progress.

Apprenticeships and Traineeships

- Enrolments in government-subsidised apprenticeship and traineeship courses declined 14 per cent from 2014 to 2015. The decline was entirely driven by the decrease in traineeship students and course enrolments, which both declined 32 per cent from 2014 to 2015, consistent with the national trend for traineeships.
- NCVET has previously reported that the decline in traineeships is predominantly due to changes made by the Commonwealth Government to incentive payments for existing workers, so that workers who commenced a traineeship were no longer eligible to claim completion incentive payments.
- There was a 5 per cent increase in new commencements in government-subsidised apprenticeships from 2014 to 2015 (an additional 15,285 enrolments).
- The number of students and course enrolments in apprenticeships increased 1 per cent from 2014 to 2015.
- In 2015, there were 42,940 government-subsidised apprentice course enrolments—a 1 per cent increase from 2014.
- Almost a third (32 per cent) of apprentice course enrolments were students aged 15–19 years. Enrolments by apprentices aged 25–44 years accounted for 21 per cent of enrolments in 2015.
- New commencements in government-subsidised apprenticeships increased to 15,285 in 2015—a 5 per cent increase from 2014. The number of apprenticeship commencements in 2015 was at its highest level since 2012. Course commencements for apprenticeships aligned to the Construction industry have grown by 14 per cent.
- The vast majority of apprentice course commencements were in occupations classified as Technicians and Trade Workers, particularly in Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, Construction Trades Workers, Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, Food Trades Workers, and Other Technicians and Trades Workers.
- The vast majority of apprentice course enrolments were in occupations classified as Technicians and Trade Workers, including Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, Construction Trades Workers, Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, Engineering ICT and Science Technicians, Food Trades Workers, Other Technicians and Trades Workers, and Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers.
- The largest increases in apprentice course enrolments from 2014 to 2015 were in the occupations of: Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians (up 49 per cent), Labourers (up 30 per cent), Sales Workers (up 12 per cent).
- The increase in apprenticeship commencements was driven by a 14 per cent increase in construction apprenticeships from 2014 to 2015.
- In 2015 there were 25,652 students in government-subsidised trainee courses in Victoria and 25,914 government-subsidised trainee course enrolments—a 32 per cent decrease in both enrolments and courses from 2014.
- The drop in traineeship numbers is consistent with the fall in traineeship enrolments Australia-wide, reflecting policy changes introduced by the Australian Government in 2012 that reduced or removed employer incentives for occupations not on the National Skills Needs List (NSNL), as well as state subsidy reductions in courses associated with traineeships.
- Almost a third (32 per cent) of trainee course enrolments were students aged 15–19 years and 29 per cent were students aged 25–44 years. Trainee course enrolments decreased each year from 2012 to 2015 across all age groups.
- Course enrolments decreased across all occupations in 2015, except for Technicians and Trade Workers, which increased 4 per cent from 2014. Traineeship course enrolments in Technicians and Trades Workers increased 80 per cent from 2010 to 2015. Traineeship course enrolments for Managers increased 37 per cent from 2010 to 2015.

Vocational training to support industry needs

Training trends reflect current industry skills needs in Victoria

- Construction had the highest increase in the number of enrolments (up 2,965 enrolments from 2014).

- Course enrolments more than doubled in the Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industry, albeit from a small base, rising from 1,014 enrolments in 2014 to 2,392 enrolments in 2015—an increase of 136 per cent.
- The overall decrease in the number of course enrolments in 2015 is reflected in the general decline in training across a range of industries, most notably: Transport, Postal and Warehousing (19,029 fewer enrolments than 2014); Cross-industry (11,796 fewer enrolments than 2014) and Health Care Social Assistance (8,837 fewer enrolments than 2014).
- Part of the decline in Transport, Postal and Warehousing related qualifications can be attributed to a 2014 reduction in the government subsidy available for the Certificate II, III and IV in warehousing operations. This was in response to an over-supply in training relative to industry employment needs.
- Industries which saw a growth in enrolments over the same period included: Information Media and Telecommunications (up 26 per cent from 2014); Rental Hiring and Real Estate Services (up 19 per cent); and Arts and Recreation Services (up 6 per cent).
- The five-year trend (2010–2015) for course enrolments shows increases across several key industries experiencing growth and/or transforming their workforces to meet the needs of the Victorian economy. These include: Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (up 125 per cent); Health Care and Social Assistance (up 105 per cent); Public Administration and Safety (up 54 per cent); Manufacturing (up 36 per cent); and Construction (up 47 per cent). The Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industry experienced the highest rate of five-year growth (up 200 per cent) from a relatively small base in 2010.
- As apprenticeships involve both on-the-job training and a contract of training with an employer, uptake of apprenticeships is a good indicator of sectoral needs and drivers of employment within industry. Increases in enrolments from 2014 to 2015 were recorded in several industries with small bases including Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (up 38 per cent) and Transport and Warehousing (up 20 per cent). Retail Trade demonstrated growth from 2014 to 2015 (up 2 per cent) alongside a rise of 7 per cent in enrolments from 2010 to 2015.
- Traineeship enrolments have declined in recent years across most industry sectors. The only two industry sectors which experienced growth in traineeship enrolments from 2014 to 2015 were Information Media and Telecommunications (with 100 per cent growth, from 304 enrolments in 2014 to 608 in 2015); and Other Services (up 8 per cent off a small base).
- There was steady growth in Information Media and Communications traineeships from 2010 to 2015 (262 per cent), consistent with the increasing demand for digital technology based skills in the Victorian economy.

Enrolments by industry

- Close to two thirds (65 per cent) of training was delivered in the top seven industries with the highest average employment needs for the next five years, accounting for a total of 73 per cent of all employment needs in Victoria. These industries include Retail Trade; Healthcare and Social Assistance; Accommodation and Food Services; Education and Training; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Construction and Manufacturing.
- Of these industries, Construction, Manufacturing and Health Care and Social Assistance industries had the highest ratio of training-to-employment need, with these sectors accounting for a quarter (23 per cent) of total employment need in the state, but 53 per cent of all training activity in 2015.
- Industries with high employment need but with comparatively low levels of VET activity include Retail Trade (accounting for 20 per cent of total employment need compared with 2 per cent of training); Accommodation and Food Services (accounting for 10 per cent of total employment need compared with 5 per cent of training) and Education and Training (accounting for 10 per cent of total employment need compared with 2 per cent of training).

Vocational training to support critical occupations

- 40 per cent of industry-aligned enrolments in 2015 related to occupations in demand, up from 38 per cent in 2014 and 31 per cent in 2010.
- 23 per cent of industry-aligned enrolments in 2015 related to specialised occupations, up from 20 per cent in 2014 and 19 per cent in 2010.
- 49 per cent of industry-aligned enrolments in 2015 related to critical occupations (specialised and/or in demand), up from 46 per cent in 2014 and 34 per cent in 2010.

- Course enrolments aligned to occupations in demand decreased 11 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to 148,097 enrolments in 2015), which was lower than the decline in overall enrolments.
- Enrolments in occupations in demand increased 41 per cent from 2010 to 2015.
- Enrolments in qualifications associated with specialised occupations dropped 6 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to 83,795 enrolments) although they were 30 per cent higher than 2010.
- Enrolments in government-subsidised qualifications related to specialised or in demand occupations dropped 10 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to 180,830).
- Enrolments in critical occupations, the number of qualifications grew 57 per cent from 2010 to 2015, signalling a growing skills base in the economy necessary for critical occupations.

Vocational training in priority growth sectors

- Government-subsidised course enrolments related to the government's priority growth sectors comprised 23 per cent of total industry-aligned training in 2015, and maintained growth with a 1 per cent increase in enrolments from 2014.
- Training in priority growth sectors at Diploma level or above grew 2 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (19 per cent to 21 per cent).
- Course enrolments decreased in each of the priority growth sectors from 2014 to 2015, with the exception of Professional Services, which increased 1 per cent (by just under 400 enrolments).
- The five-year trend (2010–2015) for course enrolments in priority growth sectors shows growth of 10 per cent in government-subsidised training for industry-aligned course enrolments related to priority growth sectors.

Student participation and perception of vocational training

- The Victorian Department of Education and Training's 2015 Registered Training Organisation (RTO) Performance Indicator Survey shows that around half of the students who completed training in 2014 experienced an improvement in their employment status.
- Seventy-eight per cent of course completers reported a positive rating of teaching, 79 per cent reported a positive rating of assessment, and 72 per cent would recommend their RTO.
- In 2013, 82 per cent of course completers were positive about their assessment and 81 per cent were positive about the standard of teaching
- Results for 2014 were slightly lower across all student outcomes and satisfaction measures, then the results from the inaugural 2013 survey.

Participation rates of 15-64 year olds

- In 2015, 9.1 per cent of Victorians aged 15–64 years were participating in government-subsidised training (both accredited and pre-accredited), down 1.8 per cent from 2014.
- By Departmental administrative region where the student resided, the South-Western region had the highest participation rate in government-subsidised accredited training in 2015 (10.1 per cent) and the North-Eastern region had the lowest (7.1 per cent).
- By regional area where the student resided, Barwon South West and Hume had the highest participation rate in government-subsidised accredited training in 2015 (10.3 per cent) and Eastern Metropolitan region had the lowest (6.3 per cent).

Government-subsidised activity by delivery region

- For each of the past three years, all regions experienced declines in government-subsidised enrolments.
- All regions showed a decline in the number of government-subsidised enrolments in accredited training from 2014 to 2015.
- Of the four Departmental administrative regions, the South Western region had the largest decline in enrolments from 2014 to 2015 (22 per cent) as well as the largest decline in enrolment numbers. The South Western region also had the highest number of enrolments in Victoria (178,638). The North Western region had the lowest decrease (both in terms of percentage and enrolment number) over the same period (7 per cent).
- The largest decline was experienced in the South-Western region. This is a result of a decline in training activity predominately by private providers located in the Melbourne CBD.
- Of the nine regional areas, Barwon South West had the largest percentage decline in enrolments from 2014 to 2015 (25 per cent) but the largest decline in enrolment numbers was in Western Metropolitan

region (a decrease of 38,476 enrolments). The Loddon Mallee and the Northern Metropolitan region had the lowest decrease over the same period (7 per cent), with Loddon Mallee showing the lowest decline in enrolment numbers.

Government-subsidised activity by region where the student lives

- Every region has recorded an annual decline in government-subsidised enrolments since 2012.
- Each region also recorded a decline in the number of students in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training from 2014 to 2015, based on where the student lived.
- Of the four Departmental administrative regions, the North-Eastern region had the largest decline in students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited training with a 17 per cent drop from 2014 to 2015.
- Of the nine regional areas, the largest declines in students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited training from 2014 to 2015 was in Hume (down 20 per cent) and the Grampians (down 17 per cent).

Age Profile

- In 2015, students aged 15–19 years comprised 19 per cent of enrolments in government-subsidised training, 20–24 year olds made up 21 per cent and those aged 25–44 years made up 37 per cent.
- The most significant decline in age groups from 2014 to 2015 was by 15–19 year olds, which declined 18 per cent. Despite the overall decline, the proportion of 15-19 year old students in training has remained fairly consistent in 2014 and 2015 at 19 per cent.
- Since 2010, the number of students aged 25+ years has increased significantly compared with the 15–19 year old cohort. This is partly due to the increase in demand for higher-level qualifications so that students can re-skill as the economy transitions.

15-19 year old student

- In 2015, there were 69,815 students aged 15–19 years enrolled in government-subsidised training, a decline of 15,419 enrolments from 2014.
- In 2015, there was also a decline of 5,821 enrolments by students aged 15–19 years in government-subsidised foundation skills courses.
- Government-funded course enrolments for students aged 15–19 years with the highest prior education level lower than Certificate II or Year 12 has been dropping from its peak in 2012 of 65,848 enrolments to 25,029 in 2015—a 62 per cent decline.
- Part of the decrease in enrolments by 15–19 year olds can be attributed to the drop in enrolments for foundation courses. The data shows that foundation course enrolments for both ‘At School students’ and ‘Early School leavers’ have decreased significantly from the peak in 2013 (22,391 enrolments) to 2015 (4,767 enrolments)—a 63 per cent decline.

Vocational education and training in schools (VETiS)

- In 2015, there were 51,603 students participating in VETiS, with just under 3,600 participating in the School Based Apprenticeships and Traineeships (SBAT) program. This represents 14 per cent of all training in Victoria (pre-accredited and accredited).
- Overall student participation in VETiS increased 2 per cent from 2014 to 2015. This was due to the increases in school students and students enrolled in Learn Local and Private RTO sectors.

Gender

- The number of males in government-subsidised training declined 15 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to 199,589 enrolments).
- The number of females enrolled in government-subsidised training also declined 15 per cent (to 177,125).
- About 47 per cent of all students enrolled in government-subsidised training in 2015 were female. The number of female students in government-subsidised training has increased 10 per cent since 2010.

Government Subsidised Training by Training Provider Type

- All provider types, except Learn Locals, reported a decline in the number of students and government-subsidised enrolments from 2014 to 2015.
- Government-subsidised students in accredited training were with private RTOs in 2015. The share of course enrolments held by TAFE1 is stabilising at 30 per cent, having declined in market share each year each year since 2010.

TAFE Activity

- In 2015 there were 242,885 students studying at TAFE, with 118,908 of these students in government-subsidised training, and 131,816 in fee-for-service a decline of 16 per cent and 13 per cent respectively from 2014, in line with the decline in overall training in 2015.
- In 2015, there were 139,083 course enrolments were in government-subsidised training and 161,007 in Fee-for-Service course enrolments, at TAFEs.
- A decline of 16 per cent in students and 20 per cent in course enrolments from 2014. In 2015, there were 131,816 students and 161,007 course enrolments in fee-for-service at TAFEs, a 13 per cent decline from 2014. This is consistent with the overall decrease in training activity.
- In 2015, there were 1,946 Indigenous students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFEs, which represented 36 per cent of all Indigenous students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.
- In 2015, there were 23,235 unemployed students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, which represented 21 per cent of all unemployed students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.
- In 2015, there were 9,270 students with a disability enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFEs, which represented 24 per cent of all disabled students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.
- In 2015, there were 25,284 students from a culturally and linguistically diverse background (CALD) enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFEs, which represented 21 per cent of all CALD students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.
- In 2015, there were 7,682 young people without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, not at school and enrolled in government-subsidised training in a Certificate II or above at TAFE, which represented 59 per cent of all these students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.
- In 2015, there were 56,186 older students not holding a Certificate III or above and enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, which represented 28 per cent of all these students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.

TAFE fee-for-service training activity, domestic fee-for-service enrolments

- 32 per cent of enrolments in domestic TAFE fee-for-service training were at the Certificate I and II level (45,667 enrolments).
- 29 per cent of enrolments in domestic TAFE fee-for-service training were at the Certificate III and IV level (42,043 enrolments).
- The highest number of domestic fee-for-service enrolments at TAFE in 2015 were aged 25–44 years (60,612 enrolments), which represented 42 per cent of all domestic TAFE fee-for-service enrolments.
- TAFEs delivered 44,424 domestic fee-for-service enrolments in regional Victoria in 2015 and 86,028 domestic fee-for-service enrolments in metropolitan Melbourne.
- The top occupation in fee-for-service at TAFEs in 2015 was Personal Carers and Assistants with 5,698 domestic fee-for-service enrolments.

Fee-For-Service by Victorian Government-funded providers

- In 2015, there were 317,821 fee-for-service students at Victorian Government-funded providers studying in Victoria, remaining steady from 2014.
- Delivery to domestic fee-for-service students decreased from 284,231 in 2014 to 279,526 in 2015
- Domestic fee-for service students accounted for 88 per cent of fee-for-service students in 2015.
- Delivery to international on-shore students increased 47 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (from 13,822 students to 20,303 students). International on-shore students accounted for 6 per cent of fee-for-service students in

¹ TAFE data includes the TAFE divisions of the four dual sector universities.

2015. Off-shore delivery decreased 15 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (from 21,778 students to 18,499 students).

- The number of enrolments in fee-for-service training for domestic students in Diploma and above qualifications increased 46 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (from 21,438 to 31,382 enrolments). Of these enrolments, the reported number accessing VET FEE-HELP increased from 5,528 in 2014 to 16,178 in 2015.
- Most domestic students undertaking fee-for-service training were aged 25–44 years (62,076 students in 2015 half year, representing 43 per cent of the domestic fee-for-service cohort).
- Of the domestic students aged 15–19 years, there were 8,206 not at school and undertaking fee-for-service training in 2015, which was 5 per cent lower than 2014. Apart from this sub-cohort of students not at school, participation in fee-for-service training increased across all age groups from 2014 to 2015.

Learners Facing Barriers to Participation

- Indigenous students accounted for 1 per cent (5,478) of students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training in 2015. This proportion has remained consistent for the past five years.
- In 2015, there were 38,320 students with a disability enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training, accounting for 6 per cent of all enrolments. This has remained steady since 2013.
- Students from a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Background accounted for 18 per cent of student enrolments in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training in 2015, a 1 percentage decline from 2014.
- Unemployed students made up 17 per cent of student enrolments in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training, a 2 percentage point decline from 2014.
- In 2015, there were 18,800 young people without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, not at school and enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training in Certificate II or above, which represented for 5 per cent of all student enrolments.

Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 - Summary

Victoria's VET system is demand driven. Training providers compete for students and funding follows the student. VET FEE-HELP loans are available for students studying at Diploma and Advanced Diploma levels and in some Certificate IV courses enabling students to defer the costs of their training until they start earning above an income threshold.

The Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 sets out vocational education and training (VET) activity in 2015 and compares it against previous years to identify changes and trends over time.

Economic Context

In 2014/15, the Victorian economy totalled \$352 billion (gross state product or GSP, current prices), accounting for 22 per cent of the national economy – marginally below Victoria's 25 per cent share of the national population (with 5.9 million people). Nearly a quarter of Australia's workforce lives in Victoria, with approximately 2.9 million people employed across the state in 2015.

Over 2015, labour market conditions in Victoria improved, with the overall labour force participation rate increasing, along with a decline in unemployment.

Victoria's economic base is diversifying with knowledge-based industries, especially those in the services sector comprising a growing proportion, such as information, finance and personal and health care. The service-based industry now contributes 25 per cent of Victoria's total GSP and has contributed 46 per cent of GSP growth over the past five years.

Victorian employment is forecast to grow by approximately 247,000 jobs over the next five years. Knowledge-based service sectors are projected to drive Victoria's employment growth over the next five years. The biggest contributing sectors will likely be Health Care (projected to grow 21 per cent), Professional Services (17 per cent) and Education and Training (17 per cent).

Industry and labour market demand for higher-level qualifications has increased, with the number of jobs that require high-level skills growing 2.5 times faster than unskilled jobs.

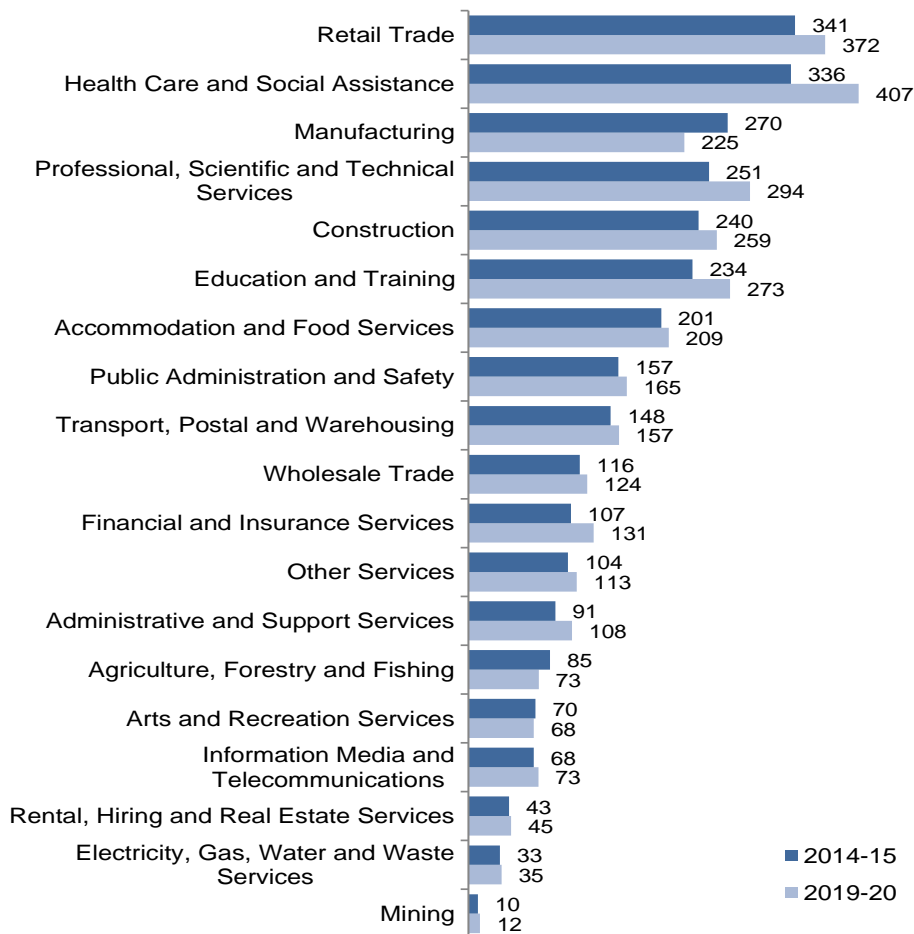
Vocational training will continue to be a key contributor in meeting evolving industry and individual requirements for higher-level skills by ensuring training aligns with these evolving needs.

As part of the response to the VET Funding Review, the Victorian Government will determine a more targeted approach to determine which courses receive funding. A smaller and targeted Funded Course List will be published in 2017 that identifies those courses that represent the greatest value to Victoria—focused on training that is closely linked to job outcomes or to further education, and to support national harmonisation of courses provided to companies that operate across state borders. The Victorian Government is developing new subsidy rates to better reflect the cost of quality training.

The structure of regional economies has shifted over time, with service industries now driving employment growth—over the five years from 2010 to 2015, the top five industries in Victoria contributing to new jobs were Healthcare and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Services, Public Administration and Safety, and Education and Training. These industries accounted for more than 60 per cent of new jobs in regional Victoria. A key challenge for regional training systems will be developing the skills of the local population to meet the future needs of employers as the labour market adjusts to regional changes in industry structure. As part of the response to the VET Funding Review, the Victorian Government will target funding for training delivery where the market is not likely to deliver the best outcomes, such as in thin markets or specialist training in regional areas.

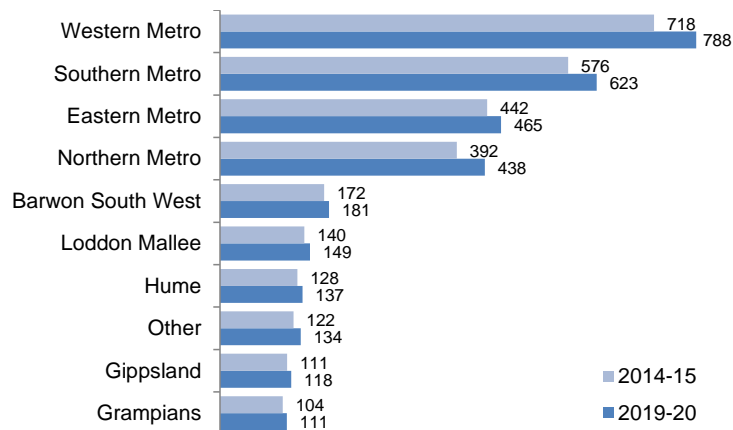
Employment is forecast to grow across all regions in Victoria over the next five years, with Metropolitan Melbourne driving the majority of this growth.

Employment forecast by industry ('000), Victoria, 2014-15 to 2019-20



Source: Deloitte Access Economics (2015) Victorian Employment Projections 2011-2031

Employment forecast by region ('000), Victoria, 2014-15 to 2019-20



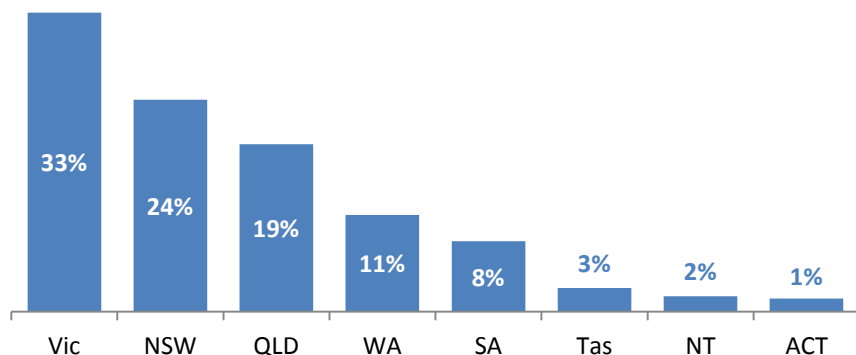
Source: Deloitte Access Economics (DAE), Victorian employment projections for 2016 to 2031

Vocational Education and Training in Australia

The National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) has reported that the number of students undertaking government-subsidised VET training in Australia declined 6 per cent from 2013 to 2014. The number of students enrolled in VET declined in Victoria and New South Wales (accounting for 33 per cent and 24 per cent respectively of all students in government-funded VET training in 2014).

NCVER data also shows that in the first nine months of 2015 (January to September), the latest available, Victoria had the highest proportion of students in government-funded VET in Australia—about 1 in 3 Australian students in government-funded VET training was Victorian.

Proportion of all students in government-funded VET training in Australia by jurisdiction, Jan–Sep 2015 (NCVER)



Source: NCVER data - Australian vocational education and training statistics

Vocational training by accredited/pre-accredited program in Victorian-government subsidised training

Students enrolled in government subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training, 2010 to 2015 (full year)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Accredited	323,349	411,857	489,176	462,956	420,629	353,388	-16%	9%
Pre-accredited	17,406	20,507	23,571	24,801	26,081	27,908	7%	60%
Total*	339,226	430,280	509,797	484,765	443,687	377,831	-15%	11%

* A student can enrol in both accredited and pre-accredited training. The total has eliminated any duplicates.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 33)

Course enrolments in government subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training, 2010 to 2015 (full year)

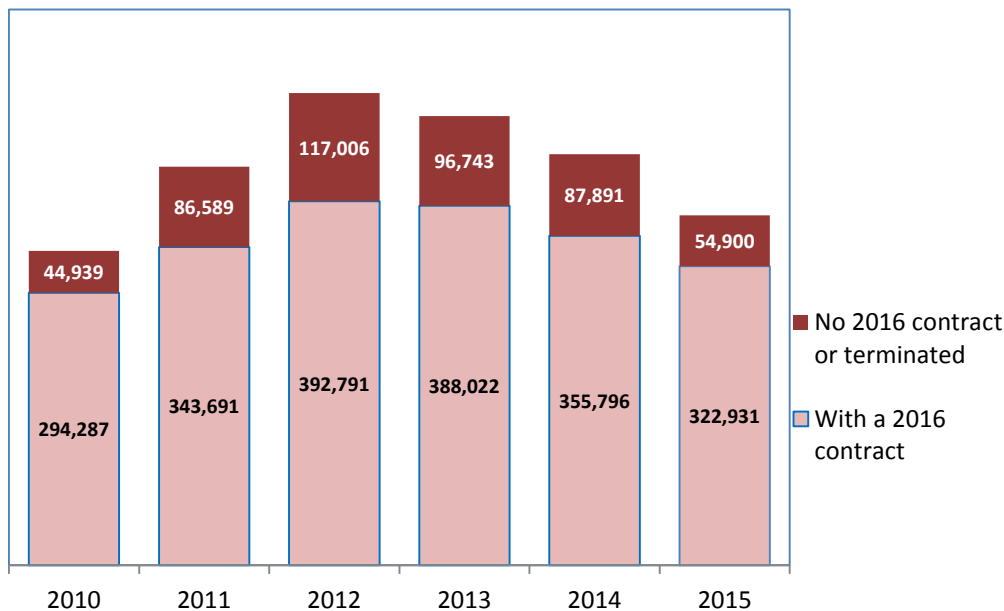
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Accredited	398,458	518,776	635,355	605,862	511,241	419,852	-18%	5%
Pre-accredited	27,492	29,483	33,228	36,770	41,511	43,524	5%	58%
Total	425,950	548,248	668,582	642,631	552,752	463,376	-16%	9%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 34)

Audit and Compliance

A number of contracts were terminated in 2015 or were no longer contracted in 2016.

Number of students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training, classified by whether the training provider did or did not hold a Victorian Government training contract in 2016



Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 36)

Qualification Levels

Government-subsidised course enrolments in accredited training by qualification level, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Cert I/II	93,827	119,348	154,496	167,604	79,739	57,163	-28%	-39%
<i>Foundation courses</i>	20,449	39,518	90,637	123,704	48,248	29,535	-39%	44%
<i>Other courses</i>	73,378	79,830	63,859	43,900	31,491	27,628	-12%	-62%
Cert III/IV	201,292	287,660	364,723	354,024	349,317	283,252	-19%	41%
Diploma & above	70,688	90,099	94,333	67,600	62,792	64,749	3%	-8%
<i>VET FEE-HELP*</i>	9,440	11,093	11,516	18,155	17,629	25,007	42%	165%
<i>Without any VET FEE-HELP*</i>	61,248	79,006	82,817	49,445	45,163	39,742	-12%	-35%
Module only	11,158	4,054	2,595	1,304	966	645	-33%	-94%
Secondary education**	7,600	7,670	7,756	8,837	9,147	7,182	-21%	-6%
Other***	13,893	9,945	11,452	6,493	9,280	6,861	-26%	-51%
Total****	398,458	518,776	635,355	605,862	511,241	419,852	-18%	5%

* In 2014 a number of contracted training providers failed to submit information on VET FEE-HELP.

** Includes VCE/VCAL courses of study.

*** 'Other' includes statement of attainment, other non-award courses or not elsewhere classified.

**** The 2010 and 2013 totals include 1 enrolment and 10 enrolments respectively in Higher Education. There were no enrolments in Higher Education after 2013.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 37 and 38)

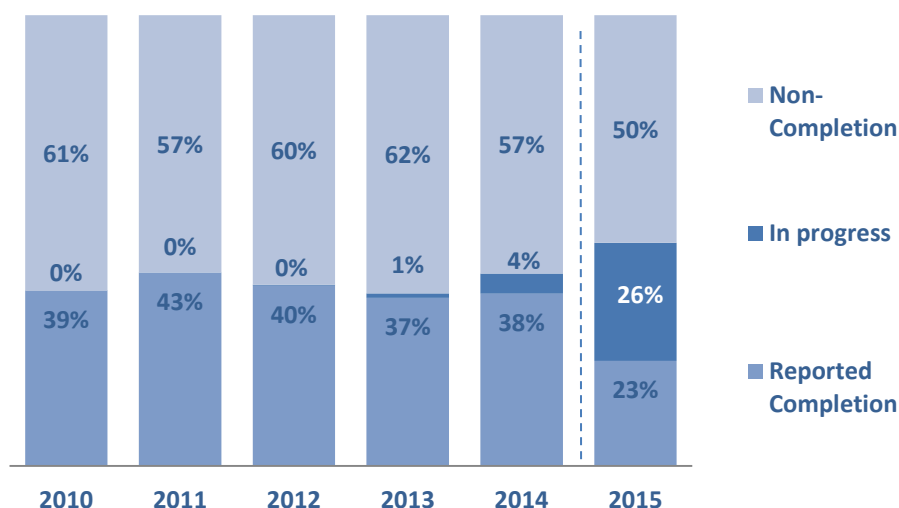
Vocational Training Completions

At any given point in time, the course completion rate is the proportion of courses completed of all courses commenced in the same year. For example, 23 per cent of courses that were commenced in 2014 were reported as complete by the end of 2015. This completion rate (of courses that commenced in 2014) will increase if the training activity data is extracted at a later date. That is, it would be expected that some of the training that was still in progress would have been completed or discontinued. This is particularly the case for courses that take more than a year to complete.

Twenty-three per cent of courses commenced in 2015 were reported as complete by the end of that year, and 26 per cent were reported as in progress—1 per cent higher compared with the same time in 2014.

Thirty-eight per cent of courses commenced in 2014 were reported as complete at the end of 2015, with 4 per cent still in progress

Government-subsidised course enrolments: Percentage share by completion status by year of commencement, 2010–2015



Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 42)

Apprenticeships and Traineeships

Enrolments in government-subsidised apprenticeship and traineeship courses declined 14 per cent from 2014 to 2015. The decline was entirely driven by the decrease in traineeship students and course enrolments, which both declined 32 per cent from 2014 to 2015, consistent with the national trend for traineeships.

NCVER has previously reported that the decline in traineeships is predominantly due to changes made by the Commonwealth Government to incentive payments for existing workers, so that workers who commenced a traineeship were no longer eligible to claim completion incentive payments.

There was a 5 per cent increase in new commencements in government-subsidised apprenticeships from 2014 to 2015.

The number of students and course enrolments in apprenticeships increased 1 per cent from 2014 to 2015.

Due to the longer duration of apprenticeship programs compared with traineeships (with apprenticeships in the traditional trades lasting for 3 to 4 years full-time or more for part-time programs), there is a greater lag effect apparent in completion data for apprenticeships.

Five per cent of the apprenticeship course enrolments commenced in 2015 were reported as completed by end of 2015, with 43 per cent still in progress and 53 per cent reported as non-completions.

In 2015, 28 per cent of traineeship courses commenced in 2015 were reported as complete, with 42 per cent still in progress.

Government-subsidised training in apprenticeships and traineeships by number of students and course enrolments, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015e	% Change 2010 to 2015
Students	99,98	124,478	133,145	100,641	80,042	68,420	-15%	-32%
Course enrolments	102,071	126,434	134,171	101,112	80,511	68,852	-14%	-33%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 43)

Apprenticeships

In 2015, there were 42,940 government-subsidised apprentice course enrolments—a 1 per cent increase from 2014. Almost a third (32 per cent) of apprentice course enrolments were students aged 15–19 years. Enrolments by apprentices aged 25–44 years accounted for 21 per cent of enrolments in 2015.

New commencements in government-subsidised apprenticeships increased to 15,285 in 2015—a 5 per cent increase from 2014. The number of apprenticeship commencements in 2015 was at its highest level since 2012. Course commencements for apprenticeships aligned to the Construction industry have grown by 14 per cent.

The vast majority of apprentice course commencements were in occupations classified as Technicians and Trade Workers, particularly in Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, Construction Trades Workers, Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, Food Trades Workers, and Other Technicians and Trades Workers.

The vast majority of apprentice course enrolments were in occupations classified as Technicians and Trade Workers, including Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers, Construction Trades Workers, Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers, Engineering ICT and Science Technicians, Food Trades Workers, Other Technicians and Trades Workers, and Skilled Animal and Horticultural Workers.

The largest increases in apprentice course enrolments from 2014 to 2015 were in the occupations of: Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians (up 49 per cent), Labourers (up 30 per cent), Sales Workers (up 12 per cent).

The increase in apprenticeship commencements was driven by a 14 per cent increase in construction apprenticeships from 2014 to 2015.

Number of students and enrolments in government-subsidised apprentice courses, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
Students	44,898	46,149	44,914	42,789	42,528	42,809	1%	-5%
Course enrolments	45,253	46,276	44,995	42,889	42,650	42,940	1%	-5%
New course commencements	17,774	17,332	14,803	14,293	14,590	15,285	5%	-14%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 46)

Government-subsidised apprentice course enrolments by age group, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
15–19 years	19,426	19,314	17,282	15,050	14,313	13,894	-3%	-28%
20–24 years	18,089	18,517	18,769	18,038	18,072	18,239	1%	1%
25–44 years	7,123	7,762	8,094	8,495	8,703	9,194	6%	29%
45–64 years	593	668	840	1,278	1,529	1,580	3%	166%
Other*	22	15	10	28	33	33	0%	50%
Total	45,253	46,276	44,995	42,889	42,650	42,940		

* 'Other' includes age under 15 years old, 65 years and over or not stated.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 46)

Traineeships

In 2015 there were 25,652 students in government-subsidised trainee courses in Victoria and 25,914 government-subsidised trainee course enrolments—a 32 per cent decrease in both enrolments and courses from 2014.

The drop in traineeship numbers is consistent with the fall in traineeship enrolments Australia-wide, reflecting policy changes introduced by the Australian Government in 2012 that reduced or removed employer incentives for occupations not on the National Skills Needs List (NSNL), as well as state subsidy reductions in courses associated with traineeships.

Almost a third (32 per cent) of trainee course enrolments were students aged 15–19 years and 29 per cent were students aged 25–44 years. Trainee course enrolments decreased each year from 2012 to 2015 across all age groups.

Course enrolments decreased across all occupations in 2015, except for Technicians and Trade Workers, which increased 4 per cent from 2014. Traineeship course enrolments in Technicians and Trades Workers increased 80 per cent from 2010 to 2015. Traineeship course enrolments for Managers increased 37 per cent from 2010 to 2015.

Number of students and enrolments in government-subsidised trainee courses, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
Students	55,140	78,382	88,267	57,887	37,589	25,652	-32%	-53%
Course enrolments	56,818	80,160	89,178	58,225	37,877	25,914	-32%	-54%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 57)

Government-subsidised trainee course enrolments by age group, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
15–19 years	22,733	26,094	25,516	14,365	10,654	8,341	-22%	-63%
20–24 years	12,450	15,259	15,465	9,774	7,251	5,851	-19%	-53%
25–44 years	14,821	24,582	29,525	20,347	12,232	7,577	-38%	-49%
45–64 years	6,507	13,646	17,997	13,236	7,484	3,987	-47%	-39%
Other*	307	579	675	503	256	158	-38%	-49%
Total	56,818	80,160	89,178	58,225	37,877	25,914		

* 'Other' includes age under 15 years old, 65 years and over or not stated.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 58)

Government-subsidised trainee course enrolments by qualification level, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
Cert I/II	11,696	8,855	4,220	2,562	2,729	1,931	-29%	-53%
Cert III/IV	42,451	62,926	71,997	49,151	32,665	22,114	-32%	-48%
Diploma & above	2,670	8,379	12,961	6,512	2,483	1,867	-25%	-30%
Total*	56,818	80,160	89,178	58,225	37,877	25,914		

* The total for 2010 includes 1 enrolments at non-AQF level, and for 2015 includes 2 at non-AQF level, e.g. statement of attainment.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 58 & 59)

Training in areas of value to the Victorian economy (industry-aligned training)

Structural changes in 2012 (namely the National Partnership Agreement on Skills Reform signed by the Commonwealth and all states and territories) shifted vocational education to a new market- and demand-driven funding model, following on from Victoria's introduction of entitlement-based funding in 2009.

Ongoing reforms are seeking to improve the alignment between vocational training and industry needs. The Victorian Government is also seeking to maximise returns on public investment by managing growth in training areas not aligned with industry, economic or student need. 'Industry aligned training' covers accredited government-subsidised training in AQF qualifications and excludes training in foundation skills, education pathways and low-level courses in languages other than English (LOTE).

Training trends reflect current industry skills needs in Victoria

Construction had the highest increase in the number of enrolments (up 2,965 enrolments from 2014).

Course enrolments more than doubled in the Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industry, albeit from a small base, rising from 1,014 enrolments in 2014 to 2,392 enrolments in 2015—an increase of 136 per cent.

The overall decrease in the number of course enrolments in 2015 is reflected in the general decline in training across a range of industries, most notably: Transport, Postal and Warehousing (19,029 fewer enrolments than 2014); Cross-industry (11,796 fewer enrolments than 2014) and Health Care Social Assistance (8,837 fewer enrolments than 2014).

Part of the decline in Transport, Postal and Warehousing related qualifications can be attributed to a 2014 reduction in the government subsidy available for the Certificate II, III and IV in warehousing operations. This was in response to an over-supply in training relative to industry employment needs.

Industries which saw a growth in enrolments over the same period included: Information Media and Telecommunications (up 26 per cent from 2014); Rental Hiring and Real Estate Services (up 19 per cent); and Arts and Recreation Services (up 6 per cent).

The five-year trend (2010–2015) for course enrolments shows increases across several key industries experiencing growth and/or transforming their workforces to meet the needs of the Victorian economy. These include: Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (up 125 per cent); Health Care and Social Assistance (up 105 per cent); Public Administration and Safety (up 54 per cent); Manufacturing (up 36 per cent); and Construction (up 47 per cent). The Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services industry experienced the highest rate of five-year growth (up 200 per cent) from a relatively small base in 2010.

As apprenticeships involve both on-the-job training and a contract of training with an employer, uptake of apprenticeships is a good indicator of sectoral needs and drivers of employment within industry. Increases in enrolments from 2014 to 2015 were recorded in several industries with small bases including Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (up 38 per cent) and Transport and Warehousing (up 20 per cent). Retail Trade demonstrated growth from 2014 to 2015 (up 2 per cent) alongside a rise of 7 per cent in enrolments from 2010 to 2015.

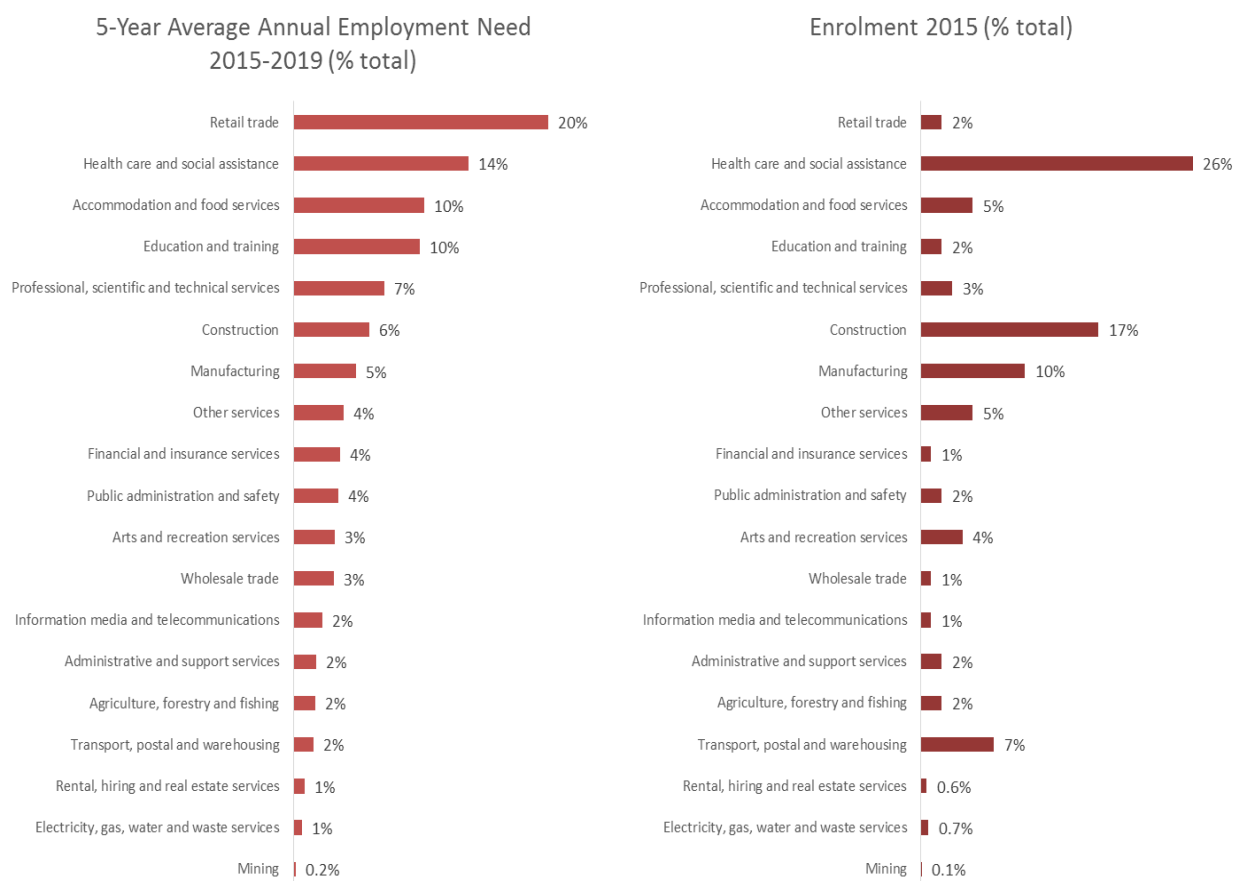
Traineeship enrolments have declined in recent years across most industry sectors. The only two industry sectors which experienced growth in traineeship enrolments from 2014 to 2015 were Information Media and Telecommunications (with 100 per cent growth, from 304 enrolments in 2014 to 608 in 2015); and Other Services (up 8 per cent off a small base). There was steady growth in Information Media and Communications traineeships from 2010 to 2015 (262 per cent), consistent with the increasing demand for digital technology based skills in the Victorian economy.

Enrolments by industry

Close to two thirds (65 per cent) of training was delivered in the top seven industries with the highest average employment needs for the next five years accounting for a total of 73 per cent of all employment needs in Victoria. These industries include Retail Trade; Healthcare and Social Assistance; Accommodation and Food Services; Education and Training; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Construction and Manufacturing. Of these industries, Construction, Manufacturing and Health Care and Social Assistance industries had the highest ratio of training-to-employment need, with these sectors accounting for a quarter (23 per cent) of total employment need in the state, but 53 per cent of all training activity in 2015.

Industries with high employment need but with comparatively low levels of VET activity include Retail Trade (accounting for 20 per cent of total employment need compared with 2 per cent of training); Accommodation and Food Services (accounting for 10 per cent of total employment need compared with 5 per cent of training) and Education and Training (accounting for 10 per cent of total employment need compared with 2 per cent of training).

Industry share of Victorian employment need and vocational training, 2015



* Total excludes 'cross-industry' qualifications and training in foundation skills, education pathways and low-level courses in languages other than English. Total also excludes training where industry is not applicable or unknown.

* The total for 2010 includes 1 enrolments at non-AQF level, and for 2015 includes 2 at non-AQF level, e.g. statement of attainment.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 68)

Vocational training to support critical occupations

Enrolments aligned to key occupations – those defined as 'specialised' or 'in demand' – are monitored by the Department of Education and Training in order to assess whether the VET system is delivering a pipeline of these skills to industry.

A skill shortage or surplus implies a misalignment between the quantity and types of skills offered by the workforce, and the quantity and types of skills demanded by employers.

'Occupations in Demand' are defined by the Department as those occupations either currently experiencing skills shortages, or at risk of experiencing skills shortages in the near future. These are identified using a range of economic, recruitment and training indicators, and are further informed by economic forecasts, industry consultation and other intelligence on skills demand and supply.

'Specialised Occupations' are defined as those occupations which have a long lead-time for training (i.e. where skills are highly specialised and require extended learning and preparation time over several years); which are high risk (i.e. where the economic disruption caused by the skills being in short supply is significant); and where there is evidence of a strong match between training and employment (i.e. where skills are deployed for the uses intended).

While ‘specialised occupations’ may not necessarily be experiencing skills shortages at the present time, it is important to maintain a sufficient pipeline of these skills as industry would be significantly impacted should they become difficult to access.

These occupational lists are not mutually exclusive; an occupation in demand may also be specialised

40 per cent of industry-aligned enrolments in 2015 related to occupations in demand, up from 38 per cent in 2014 and 31 per cent in 2010.

23 per cent of industry-aligned enrolments in 2015 related to specialised occupations, up from 20 per cent in 2014 and 19 per cent in 2010.

49 per cent of industry-aligned enrolments in 2015 related to critical occupations (specialised and/or in demand), up from 46 per cent in 2014 and 34 per cent in 2010.

Course enrolments aligned to occupations in demand decreased 11 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to 148,097 enrolments in 2015), which was lower than the decline in overall enrolments.

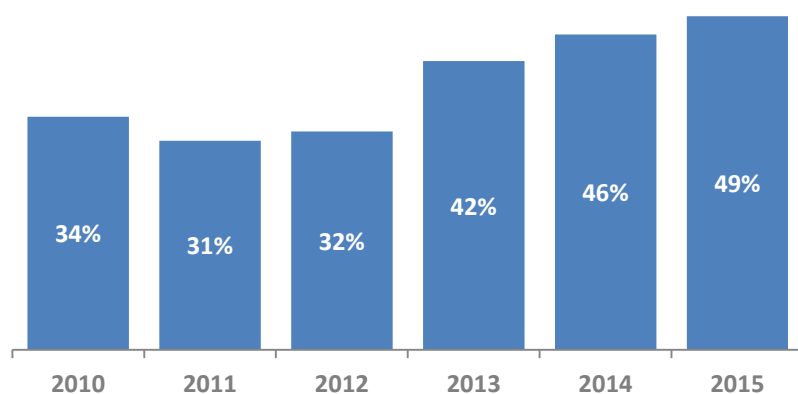
Enrolments in occupations in demand increased 41 per cent from 2010 to 2015.

Enrolments in qualifications associated with specialised occupations dropped 6 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to 83,795 enrolments) although they were 30 per cent higher than 2010.

Enrolments in government-subsidised qualifications related to specialised or in demand occupations dropped 10 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to 180,830).

Enrolments in critical occupations, the number of qualifications grew 57 per cent from 2010 to 2015, signalling a growing skills base in the economy necessary for critical occupations.

Proportion of government-subsidised industry-aligned course enrolments related to critical occupations (specialised and/or in demand), 2010–2015



Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 75)

Vocational training in priority growth sectors

The Victorian Government has identified a number of priority sectors which are primed for growth. These are:

- Food and Fibre
- International Education
- Medical Technologies and Pharmaceuticals
- New Energy Technology
- Professional Services
- Defence Technologies
- Construction Technologies
- Transport Technologies

The report notes (page 75) certain sectors, such as medical technology and pharmaceuticals or new energy technology, represent niche or emerging areas in the Victorian economy. As such, training delivery directly aligned to these industries is limited at this stage.

Government-subsidised course enrolments related to the government's priority growth sectors comprised 23 per cent of total industry-aligned training in 2015, and maintained growth with a 1 per cent increase in enrolments from 2014. Training in priority growth sectors at Diploma level or above grew 2 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (19 per cent to 21 per cent). Course enrolments decreased in each of the priority growth sectors from 2014 to 2015, with the exception of Professional Services, which increased 1 per cent (by just under 400 enrolments). The five-year trend (2010–2015) for course enrolments in priority growth sectors shows growth of 10 per cent in government-subsidised training for industry-aligned course enrolments related to priority growth sectors.

Government subsidised industry-aligned course enrolments related to priority growth sectors, 2012 to 2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Food and fibre	19,215	22,057	23,677	23,632	28,637	23,565
International Education	6,577	6,243	5,934	4,642	4,297	3,598
New energy Technologies	804	641	532	317	122	14
Professional Services	36,240	40,970	40,243	31,800	31,546	31,937
Construction Technologies	4,350	7,490	11,382	15,255	20,027	20,247
Transport Technologies	762	811	1,137	1,408	1,028	559
Defence Technologies	959	2,283	4,218	6,925	8,379	4,828
Medical Technologies and Pharmaceuticals [^]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industry training	266,972	361,841	416,359	361,081	339,444	283,460
Total	335,879	442,335	503,481	445,060	433,480	368,208

Note that there has been no vocational training delivery in courses directly aligned to Medical Technologies and Pharmaceuticals sector. Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 76)

Student participation and perception of vocational training

The Victorian Department of Education and Training’s 2015 Registered Training Organisation (RTO) Performance Indicator Survey shows that around half of the students who completed training in 2014 experienced an improvement in their employment status.

Seventy-eight per cent of course completers reported a positive rating of teaching, 79 per cent reported a positive rating of assessment, and 72 per cent would recommend their RTO.

In 2013, 82 per cent of course completers were positive about their assessment and 81 per cent were positive about the standard of teaching

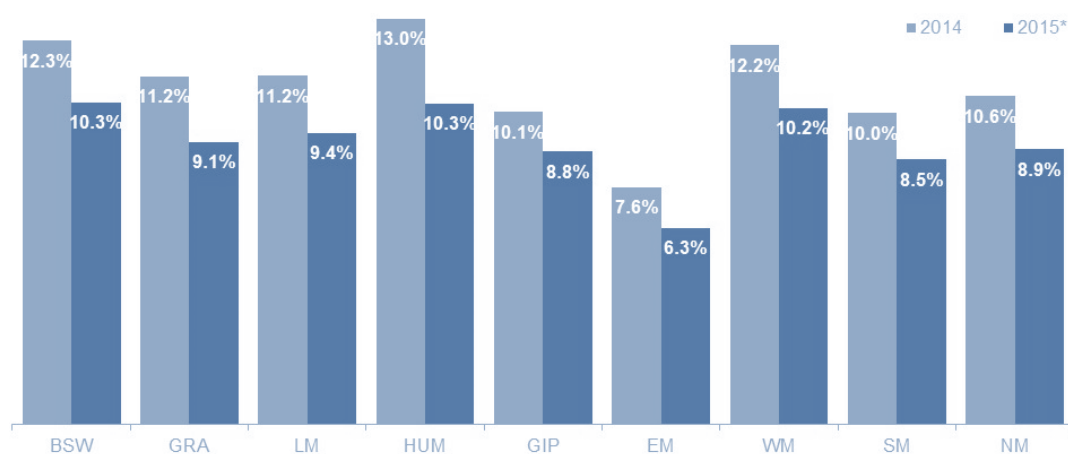
Results for 2014 were slightly lower across all student outcomes and satisfaction measures, then the results from the inaugural 2013 survey.

Participation rates of 15-64 year olds

In 2015, 9.1 per cent of Victorians aged 15–64 years were participating in government-subsidised training (both accredited and pre-accredited), down 1.8 per cent from 2014. By Departmental administrative region where the student resided, the South-Western region had the highest participation rate in government-subsidised accredited training in 2015 (10.1 per cent) and the North-Eastern region had the lowest (7.1 per cent).

By regional area where the student resided, Barwon South West and Hume had the highest participation rate in government-subsidised accredited training in 2015 (10.3 per cent) and Eastern Metropolitan region had the lowest (6.3 per cent).

Estimated participation rate of students aged 15–64 years in government-subsidised accredited training by regional area, according to where the student lived, 2014–2015



Source: Victorian Training Market Report Year 2015 (page 80)

Departmental administrative regions		Regional areas	
NEV	North-Eastern Victoria	BSW	Barwon South West
NWV	North-Western Victoria	GRA	Grampians
SEV	South-Eastern Victoria	LM	Loddon Mallee
SWV	South-Western Victoria	HUM	Hume
		GIP	Gippsland
		EM	Eastern Metropolitan
		WM	Western Metropolitan
		SM	Southern Metropolitan
		NM	Northern Metropolitan

Government subsidised delivery by delivery region

Delivery of government-subsidised training by location—as defined by four Departmental administrative regions and nine regional areas— can provide a greater level of detail on training delivery. As students may enrol with training providers outside their local area, it is important not to conflate training delivery at the regional level with regional participation.

For each of the past three years, all regions experienced declines in government-subsidised enrolments.

All regions showed a decline in the number of government-subsidised enrolments in accredited training from 2014 to 2015.

Government-subsidised enrolments in accredited and pre-accredited training by delivery regional area, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
Barwon South West	35,735	50,099	62,594	52,016	45,212	34,040	-25%	-5%
Grampians	14,984	17,179	18,823	17,753	16,297	14,162	-13%	-5%
Loddon Mallee	28,275	32,748	37,022	33,086	25,415	23,616	-7%	-16%
Hume	24,650	27,215	34,245	46,680	30,485	23,293	-24%	-6%
Gippsland	22,492	20,464	19,602	17,915	16,450	14,050	-15%	-38%
Eastern Metropolitan	59,851	73,590	75,980	67,785	55,658	47,556	-15%	-21%
Western Metropolitan	88,534	135,674	182,675	181,493	169,101	130,625	-23%	48%
Southern Metropolitan	81,616	107,422	139,918	135,314	114,474	102,235	-11%	25%
Northern Metropolitan	56,231	68,692	87,278	83,118	79,971	74,247	-7%	32%
Interstate	103	8	7	23	5	7	40%	-93%
Other*	14,962	17,481	14,819	11,448	2,857	1,857	-35%	-88%
Total**	425,950	548,249	668,584	642,634	552,760	463,377	-16%	9%

* 'Other' includes on-line delivery and workplace delivery where the location cannot be defined.

** Where a course was delivered across more than one region, an enrolment in this course is also counted in more than one region. The total has eliminated any duplicates.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (pages 83 & 84)

Of the four Departmental administrative regions, the South Western region had the largest decline in enrolments from 2014 to 2015 (22 per cent) as well as the largest decline in enrolment numbers. The South Western region also had the highest number of enrolments in Victoria (178,638). The North Western region had the lowest decrease (both in terms of percentage and enrolment number) over the same period (7 per cent).

The largest decline was experienced in the South-Western region. This is a result of a decline in training activity predominately by private providers located in the Melbourne CBD.

The South-Western Victoria region recorded the largest decline in enrolments with private providers located in the Melbourne CBD.

Of the nine regional areas, Barwon South West had the largest percentage decline in enrolments from 2014 to 2015 (25 per cent) but the largest decline in enrolment numbers was in Western Metropolitan region (a decrease of 38,476 enrolments). The Loddon Mallee and the Northern Metropolitan region had the lowest decrease over the same period (7 per cent), with Loddon Mallee showing the lowest decline in enrolment numbers.

Government-subsidised activity by region where the student lives

Every region has recorded an annual decline in government-subsidised enrolments since 2012.

Each region also recorded a decline in the number of students in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training from 2014 to 2015, based on where the student lived.

Of the four Departmental administrative regions, the North-Eastern region had the largest decline in students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited training with a 17 per cent drop from 2014 to 2015.

Of the nine regional areas, the largest declines in students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited training from 2014 to 2015 was in Hume (down 20 per cent) and the Grampians (down 17 per cent).

Students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited training by residential area - Departmental administrative region, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
North-Eastern Victoria	71,573	88,993	101,679	92,916	82,499	68,580	-17%	-4%
North-Western Victoria	75,801	97,642	111,093	106,137	98,297	83,892	-15%	11%
South-Eastern Victoria	92,034	115,849	137,326	132,934	120,034	103,542	-14%	13%
South-Western Victoria	92,496	122,009	152,345	145,643	135,139	115,235	-15%	25%
Interstate	4,767	5,301	6,321	5,773	5,740	5,098	-11%	7%
Other*	2,555	486	1,033	1,362	1,978	1,484	-25%	-42%
Total	339,226	430,280	509,797	484,765	443,687	377,831	-15%	11%

* 'Other' includes not stated and unknown.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (pages 85 & 86)

Age Profile

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

In 2015, students aged 15–19 years comprised 19 per cent of enrolments in government-subsidised training, 20–24 year olds made up 21 per cent and those aged 25–44 years made up 37 per cent.

The most significant decline in age groups from 2014 to 2015 was by 15–19 year olds, which declined 18 per cent. Despite the overall decline, the proportion of 15-19 year old students in training has remained fairly consistent in 2014 and 2015 at 19 per cent.

Since 2010, the number of students aged 25+ years has increased significantly compared with the 15–19 year old cohort. This is partly due to the increase in demand for higher-level qualifications so that students can re-skill as the economy transitions.

Students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training by age group, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
15–19* years	88,258	108,720	120,467	104,562	85,334	69,915	-18%	-21%
20–24 years	71,432	87,796	100,938	96,335	93,105	80,182	-14%	12%
25–44 years	112,644	148,488	180,197	178,871	167,117	141,624	-15%	26%
45–64 years	60,225	77,134	96,372	93,068	87,389	75,127	-14%	25%
Other**	6,667	8,142	11,823	11,929	10,742	10,983	2%	65%
Total	339,226	430,280	509,797	484,765	443,687	377,831	-15%	11%

* From 2014 students still at school (covering the 15 to 19 age group) could no longer access Victorian Training Guarantee funded training, unless part of an approved School Based Apprenticeship or Traineeship (SBAT).

**Other' includes age under 15 years old, 65 years and over or not stated.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (pages 88 & 89)

In 2015, there were 69,815 students aged 15–19 years enrolled in government-subsidised training, a decline of 15,419 enrolments from 2014.

In 2015, there was also a decline of 5,821 enrolments by students aged 15–19 years in government-subsidised foundation skills courses.

Government-funded course enrolments for students aged 15–19 years with the highest prior education level lower than Certificate II or Year 12 has been dropping from its peak in 2012 of 65,848 enrolments to 25,029 in 2015—a 62 per cent decline.

Part of the decrease in enrolments by 15–19 year olds can be attributed to the drop in enrolments for foundation courses. The data shows that foundation course enrolments for both 'At School students' and 'Early School leavers' have decreased significantly from the peak in 2013 (22,391 enrolments) to 2015 (4,767 enrolments)—a 63 per cent decline.

Vocational Education and Training in Schools (VETiS)

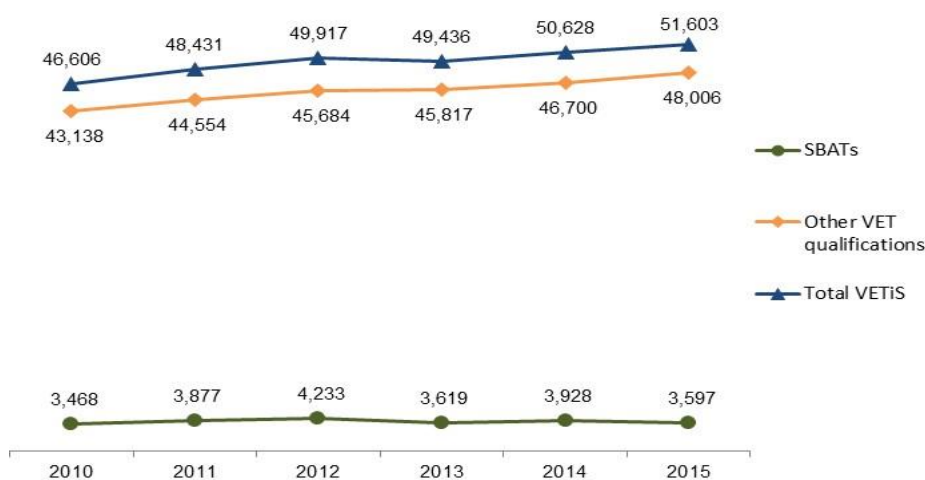
VETiS is defined as any nationally recognised vocational education and training that is counted as credit towards a senior secondary certificate—the Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE) or the Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning (VCAL).

VET may be undertaken within VCE VET programs or through School Based Apprenticeships and Traineeships (SBAT)—which includes part-time employment, part-time training, and part-time school—or through a recognition mechanism called Block Credit Recognition in the VCE.

In 2015, there were 51,603 students participating in VETiS, with just under 3,600 participating in the School Based Apprenticeships and Traineeships (SBAT) program. This represents 14 per cent of all training in Victoria (pre-accredited and accredited).

Overall student participation in VETiS increased 2 per cent from 2014 to 2015. This was due to the increases in school students and students enrolled in Learn Local and Private RTO sectors.

Number of students participating in VETiS by program type*, 2010–2015



* Students who were enrolled in both SBAT and Other VET qualifications are counted only once in the SBAT category. In 2014, about 30 per cent of SBAT students were also enrolled in Other VET qualifications. This percentage ranges from 26 to 30 per cent between 2009 and 2014
Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 93)

Gender

In 2015 there were 199,589 male students enrolled in government subsidised accredited training, this was 15 per cent lower than in 2014. There were 177,125 female students enrolled in government subsidised accredited training, this was 15 per cent lower than in 2014. In 2015 about 47 per cent of all students enrolled in government subsidised accredited training were female. This has declined since 2012 when 49 per cent of students were female.

Government subsidised training by provider type

All provider types, except Learn Locals, reported a decline in the number of students and government-subsidised enrolments from 2014 to 2015.

Government-subsidised students in accredited training were with private RTOs in 2015. The share of course enrolments held by TAFE² is stabilising at 30 per cent, having declined in market share each year each year since 2010.

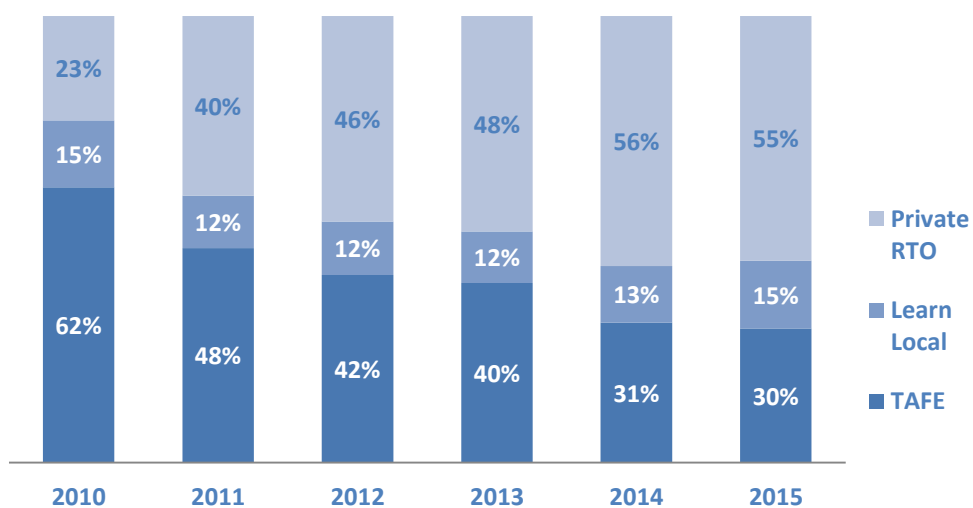
² TAFE data includes the TAFE divisions of the four dual sector universities.

Number of government-subsidised course enrolments in accredited and pre-accredited training by sector, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2014 to 2015	% Change 2010 to 2015
Private RTO	99,576	220,480	307,875	310,253	309,470	253,670	-18%	155%
Learn Local	63,753	64,548	80,126	74,011	70,372	70,624	0%	11%
TAFE	262,621	263,221	280,583	258,370	172,918	139,083	-20%	-47%
Total	425,950	548,249	668,584	642,634	552,760	463,377	-18%	5%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (pages 100 & 101)

Proportion of government-subsidised course enrolments in accredited and pre-accredited training by sector, 2010–2015



Source: Victorian Training Market Report Full Year 2015 (page 101)

Government subsidised course enrolments (AQF I and higher only), proportional share across sectors by industry, 2015 Percentages total across rows in the table below

	TAFE and university	Private RTO	Learn Local	Total (number)
Accommodation and Food Services	27%	72%	1%	19,372
Administrative and Support Services	36%	61%	3%	6,835
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	47%	47%	6%	7,434
Arts and Recreation Services	38%	59%	3%	12,787
Construction	52%	47%	0%	62,285
Cross-industry	25%	73%	2%	42,585
Education and Training	28%	60%	12%	7,158
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	29%	71%	0%	2,392
Financial and Insurance Services	9%	91%	0%	1,850
Health Care and Social Assistance	21%	68%	11%	92,639
Information Media and Telecommunications	52%	48%	0%	4,069
Manufacturing	28%	72%	0%	36,802
Mining	10%	90%	0%	250
Other Services	43%	56%	2%	19,156
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	83%	17%	0%	10,579
Public Administration and Safety	24%	76%	0%	8,402
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	43%	57%	0%	2,244
Retail Trade	37%	61%	2%	7,409
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	12%	88%	0%	23,852
Wholesale Trade	41%	59%	0%	106
Other*	28%	43%	28%	36,956
Total (AQF I+ only)	32%	62%	6%	405,162

* 'Other' includes foundation skills and LOTE courses, and courses that were not able to be coded directly into the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 103)

TAFE Activity

In 2015 there were 242,885 students studying at TAFE, with 118,908 of these students in government-subsidised training, and 131,816 in fee-for-service a decline of 16 per cent and 13 per cent respectively from 2014, in line with the decline in overall training in 2015.

In 2015, there were 139,083 course enrolments were in government-subsidised training and 161,007 in Fee-for-Service course enrolments, at TAFEs.

A decline of 16 per cent in students and 20 per cent in course enrolments from 2014. In 2015, there were 131,816 students and 161,007 course enrolments in fee-for-service at TAFEs, a 13 per cent decline from 2014. This is consistent with the overall decrease in training activity.

	% change 2010 to 2011	% change 2011 to 2012	% change 2012 to 2013	% change 2013 to 2014	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Government subsidised	-6%	0%	-7%	-21%	-16%	-42%
Fee-for-service*	-8%	-2%	-13%	7%	-13%	-27%
<i>Domestic</i>	-7%	0%	-14%	7%	-14%	-26%
<i>International</i>	-14%	-23%	1%	-1%	-1%	-33%
Total**	-6%	-1%	-10%	-8%	-14%	-33%

* Domestic and international fee-for-service student numbers do not add to the fee-for-service total as a student may be in multiple categories (e.g. both Domestic and International) in a given year.

** Government-subsidised and fee-for-service enrolments do not add to the total as a student may be enrolled in both at the same time.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page106)

Percentage change in course enrolments in government-subsidised and fee-for-service training at TAFE, 2010–2015

	% change 2010 to 2011	% change 2011 to 2012	% change 2012 to 2013	% change 2013 to 2014	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Government subsidised	0%	7%	-8%	-33%	-20%	-47%
Fee-for-service*	-8%	2%	-12%	8%	-14%	-24%
<i>Domestic</i>	-6%	5%	-13%	9%	-16%	-22%
<i>International</i>	-19%	-23%	-2%	-4%	4%	-39%
Total	-3%	4%	-10%	-17%	-17%	-37%

* Domestic and international fee-for-service course enrolment numbers do not add to the fee-for-service total as an enrolment may be in multiple categories (e.g. both Domestic and International) in a given year.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report Year 2015 (page107)

TAFEs are a major provider of apprentice training, in 2015 there were 23,027 government subsidised apprentice enrolments delivered by TAFEs, which represented a 60 per cent share of all government subsidised apprentice enrolments across all sectors. In 2015 TAFEs delivered 860 government subsidised trainee enrolments, which accounted for 18 per cent share of all government subsidised trainee enrolments across all sectors.

Government-subsidised apprentice enrolments at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	37,766	37,555	35,947	33,345	32,336	31,545
TAFE share	83%	81%	80%	78%	76%	73%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page1107)

Government-subsidised trainee enrolments at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	16,986	15,447	14,994	9,528	7,324	4,780
TAFE share	30%	19%	17%	16%	19%	18%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page107)

TAFE Government-subsidised training – Learners Facing Barriers

In 2015, there were 1,946 Indigenous students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFEs, which represented 36 per cent of all Indigenous students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.

In 2015, there were 23,235 unemployed students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, which represented 21 per cent of all unemployed students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.

In 2015, there were 9,270 students with a disability enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFEs, which represented 24 per cent of all disabled students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.

In 2015, there were 25,284 students from a culturally and linguistically diverse background (CALD) enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFEs, which represented 21 per cent of all CALD students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.

In 2015, there were 7,682 young people without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, not at school and enrolled in government-subsidised training in a Certificate II or above at TAFE, which represented 59 per cent of all these students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.

In 2015, there were 56,186 older students not holding a Certificate III or above and enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, which represented 28 per cent of all these students in government-subsidised training across all sectors.

Indigenous students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	3,258	3,149	2,865	2,823	2,420	1,946
TAFE share	68%	56%	46%	44%	39%	36%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page108)

Unemployed students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	35,816	35,358	36,543	37,211	28,429	23,235
TAFE share	57%	40%	31%	28%	21%	21%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page108)

Disabled students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	14,812	15,089	14,187	12,938	10,912	9,270
TAFE share	54%	44%	35%	32%	26%	24%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page109)

Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) students enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	41,846	39,716	36,875	38,233	28,513	25,284
TAFE share	59%	41%	29%	28%	20%	21%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page109)

Young people without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, not at school and enrolled in government-subsidised training in Certificate II or above at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	13,145	12,622	12,582	9,594	8,546	7,682
TAFE share	74%	64%	58%	57%	56%	59%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page109)

Older students not holding a Certificate III or above and enrolled in government-subsidised training at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	86,570	91,965	94,081	90,827	67,794	56,186
TAFE share	58%	43%	35%	34%	27%	28%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page109)

TAFE fee-for-service training activity, domestic fee-for-service enrolments

32 per cent of enrolments in domestic TAFE fee-for-service training were at the Certificate I and II level (45,667 enrolments).

29 per cent of enrolments in domestic TAFE fee-for-service training were at the Certificate III and IV level (42,043 enrolments).

The highest number of domestic fee-for-service enrolments at TAFE in 2015 were aged 25–44 years (60,612 enrolments), which represented 42 per cent of all domestic TAFE fee-for-service enrolments.

TAFEs delivered 44,424 domestic fee-for-service enrolments in regional Victoria in 2015 and 86,028 domestic fee-for-service enrolments in metropolitan Melbourne.

The top occupation in fee-for-service at TAFEs in 2015 was Personal Carers and Assistants with 5,698 domestic fee-for-service enrolments.

Domestic fee-for-service enrolments at TAFE by delivery regional areas, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Barwon South West	18,044	16,832	17,015	12,777	11,481	8,427	-27%	-53%
Grampians	3,170	2,977	3,161	3,144	3,563	2,293	-36%	-28%
Loddon Mallee	7,251	6,391	8,765	7,451	8,247	7,874	-5%	9%
Hume	17,490	15,513	17,244	14,818	15,811	14,049	-11%	-20%
Gippsland	10,984	12,697	14,828	8,973	15,000	11,781	-21%	7%
Eastern Metropolitan	12,832	12,306	11,917	12,038	13,052	12,265	-6%	-4%
Western Metropolitan	29,432	24,942	34,095	30,355	36,473	26,617	-27%	-10%
Southern Metropolitan	32,507	29,529	28,856	31,843	36,949	27,678	-25%	-15%
Northern Metropolitan	22,124	22,086	21,132	21,061	21,686	19,468	-10%	-12%
Interstate	153	1,110	1,330	2,628	4,277	3,485	-19%	2,178%
Other	31,561	29,301	23,998	13,000	6,219	11,282	81%	-64%
Total*	185,141	173,346	181,807	157,453	172,073	144,466	-16%	-22%

* Where a course was delivered across more than one region, an enrolment in this course is also counted in more than one region. The total has eliminated any duplicates.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (pages 113 & 114)

Top 10 occupations for domestic fee-for-service enrolments at TAFE, 2010–2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Personal Carers and Assistants	3,245	2,732	9,567	7,666	8,500	5,698	-33%	76%
Construction and Mining Labourers	8,458	8,451	8,241	6,840	6,713	5,378	-20%	-36%
Food Preparation Assistants	7,144	6,959	7,774	6,388	10,396	5,077	-51%	-29%
Office and Practice Managers	3,320	4,874	4,474	3,391	4,064	4,950	22%	49%
Miscellaneous Labourers	3,100	3,959	4,458	4,161	4,684	4,692	0%	51%
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	3,160	3,810	3,615	3,601	3,771	3,472	-8%	10%
Building and Engineering Technicians	1,557	2,333	2,750	3,486	3,845	3,342	-13%	115%
Tertiary Education Teachers	4,660	6,182	7,249	6,716	5,849	2,964	-49%	-36%
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	2,395	2,177	2,599	3,094	3,092	2,937	-5%	23%
Storepersons	1,103	955	1,821	2,188	1,205	2,451	103%	122%
Other*	146,999	130,914	129,259	109,922	119,954	103,505	-14%	-30%
Total	185,141	173,346	181,807	157,453	172,073	144,466	-16%	-22%

* Including training not directly related to an occupation.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (pages 115 & 116)

Fee-for-Service by Victorian Government-funded providers

All RTOs must collect and report 'Total VET Activity' data (including government subsidised/funded and fee-for-service activity) as part of their registration requirements. This data does not include fee-for-service enrolments by providers that do not deliver Victorian Government-funded training.

Fee-for-service data in this report are based on what has been provided to Higher Education and Skills Group in the Department of Education by contracted training providers.

In 2015, there were 317,821 fee-for-service students at Victorian Government-funded providers studying in Victoria, remaining steady from 2014.

Delivery to domestic fee-for-service students decreased from 284,231 in 2014 to 279,526 in 2015. Domestic fee-for service students accounted for 88 per cent of fee-for-service students in 2015.

Delivery to international on-shore students increased 47 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (from 13,822 students to 20,303 students). International on-shore students accounted for 6 per cent of fee-for-service students in 2015. Off-shore delivery decreased 15 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (from 21,778 students to 18,499 students).

The number of enrolments in fee-for-service training for domestic students in Diploma and above qualifications increased 46 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (from 21,438 to 31,382 enrolments). Of these enrolments, the reported number accessing VET FEE-HELP increased from 5,528 in 2014 to 16,178 in 2015.

Most domestic students undertaking fee-for-service training were aged 25–44 years (62,076 students in 2015 half year, representing 43 per cent of the domestic fee-for-service cohort).

Of the domestic students aged 15–19 years, there were 8,206 not at school and undertaking fee-for-service training in 2015, which was 5 per cent lower than 2014. Apart from this sub-cohort of students not at school, participation in fee-for-service training increased across all age groups from 2014 to 2015.

Course enrolments in fee-for-service training, 2014–2015

	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015
Domestic	352,067	339,416	-4%
International - onshore	17,964	26,902	50%
International - offshore	29,991	22,669	-24%
Total*	399,959	388,645	-3%

* Domestic, international and offshore course enrolments do not add to the total as an enrolment may be in multiple categories (e.g. both Domestic and International) in a given reporting year.

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 118)

Fee-for-service domestic enrolments by sector, 2014–2015

	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015
Private RTO	140,828	153,636	9%
Learn Local	39,169	41,316	5%
TAFE and university	172,072	144,465	-10%
Total	352,069	339,417	-4%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 118)

Proportion of fee-for-service domestic enrolments for each year by sector, 2014–2015

	2014	2015
Private RTO	40%	45%
Learn Local	11%	12%
TAFE and university	49%	43%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 119)

Fee-for-service onshore international enrolments by sector, 2014–2015

	2014	2015	% change 2014 to 2015
Private RTO	1,957	10,326	428%
Learn Local	25	22	-12%
TAFE and university	15,982	16,554	9%
Total	17,964	26,902	50%

* In 2014 there were 22 Private RTOs that reported that they provided training, this increased to 34 in 2015.
Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 123)

Proportion of fee-for-service onshore international enrolments for each year by sector, 2014–2015

	2014	2015
Private RTO	11%	38%
Learn Local	0%	0%
TAFE and university	89%	62%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 124)

Learners facing barriers to participation

The report provides detailed information regarding enrolments of students in government subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training by the following selected learner group, for 2015:

- Indigenous
- Student with a disability
- Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD)
- Unemployed
- Aged 15-19 without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, not at school and enrolled in Certificate II or above
- Aged 20-64 not holding a Certificate III or above

Indigenous students accounted for 1 per cent (5,478) of students enrolled in government subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training in 2015. This proportion has remained consistent for the past five years.

In 2015, there were 38,320 students with a disability enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training, accounting for 6 per cent of all enrolments. This has remained steady since 2013.

Students from a culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) background accounted for 18 per cent of student enrolments in government-subsidised accredited and pre accredited training in 2015, a 1 percentage decline from 2014.

Unemployed students made up 17 per cent of student enrolments in government subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training, a 2 percentage point decline from 2014.

In 2015, there were 18,800 young people without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II, not at school and enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training in Certificate II or above, which represented for 5 per cent of all student enrolments.

The following table summarises changes in the number of students enrolled in these groups.

Percentage change in students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training by selected learner group*, 2010–2015

	% change 2010 to 2011	% change 2011 to 2012	% change 2012 to 2013	% change 2013 to 2014	% change 2014 to 2015	% change 2010 to 2015
Indigenous	16%	11%	5%	-5%	-11%	14%
Student with a disability	25%	18%	1%	2%	-7%	40%
CALD	38%	30%	9%	1%	-11%	75%
Unemployed	43%	33%	14%	1%	-17%	81%
15–19 years without at least Year 12 or a Cert II, not at school and enrolled in Cert II or above	10%	0%	-15%	-12%	-17%	-32%
20–64 years not holding a Cert III or above	45%	24%	0%	-7%	-19%	36%

* The above groups of students are not mutually exclusive.
Source: Victorian Training Market Report 2015 (page 134)

Refer to the full report for specific details about each learner group.

Indigenous students – accredited course enrolments

In 2015, Indigenous students comprised 1 per cent of all student enrolments, a consistent proportion since 2010.

In 2015, there were 6,017 Indigenous student enrolments in government-subsidised accredited training by qualification level, 13 per cent fewer than 2014. This is lower than the decrease observed in all accredited training in 2015.

Indigenous student course enrolments in Diploma and above qualifications increased 8 per cent from 2014 to 2015. Whilst Non VET FEE-HELP course enrolments declined 10 per cent, VET FEE-HELP assisted enrolments which are also government-subsidised reported an increase of 65 per cent over the year.

Sixty one per cent of enrolments for Indigenous students were in Certificate III and IV courses and 71 per cent of Indigenous student enrolments were in Certificate III and above levels.

Students with a disability – accredited course enrolments

Students with a disability comprised 6 per cent of students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training from 2013 to 2015.

In 2015, there were 36,774 students with a disability enrolled in government-subsidised accredited training, down 14 per cent from 2014.

Apart from Diploma and above, there was a decline in the number of government-subsidised accredited course enrolments by students with a disability across all qualification levels compared with 2014. This is lower than the decrease in overall enrolments for 2015.

More than half (58 per cent) of enrolments by students with a disability were in Certificate III and above levels.

Students with a disability course enrolments in Diploma and above qualifications increased 4 per cent from 2014 to 2015 due to the reported increase in enrolments assisted by VET FEE-HELP.

Students with a CALD background – accredited course enrolments

CALD students accounted for 18 per cent of students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited and pre-accredited training.

In 2015, there 136,211 enrolments by students with a culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) background in government-subsidised accredited training courses. This was down 15 per cent from 2014. The number of students from CALD backgrounds enrolled in government-subsidised accredited Diploma and above courses increased 17 per cent from 2014 to 2015.

More than three quarters (79 per cent) of enrolments by students from a CALD background were in Certificate III and above levels.

Unemployed Students- accredited course enrolments

In 2015, there were 126,684 enrolments in government-subsidised accredited training by unemployed students, down 20 per cent from 2014.

The number of government-subsidised accredited course enrolments by unemployed students in Diploma and above increased 19 per cent from 2014.

Enrolments by unemployed students accounted for 30 per cent of students enrolled in government-subsidised accredited training in 2015.

Three quarters (75 per cent) of course enrolments by unemployed students were in Certificate III and above levels.

Unemployed student course enrolments in Diploma and above qualifications increased 19 per cent from 2014 to 2015. VET FEE-HELP assisted enrolments reported a 41 per cent over the year.

Foundation level training

Data reported includes both accredited and pre-accredited training.

In 2015 there were 39,551 students enrolled in 42,716 government-subsidised foundation skills courses.

The number of students declined 35 per cent in 2015, following a 51 per cent decline from 2014. The number of enrolments declined 36 per cent in 2015, following a 56 per cent decline in 2014. This shows the decline has slowed.

There were 23,852 students early school leavers aged 15–19 years not at school in government-subsidised training, a 17 per cent decline from 2014. There were 4,356 students aged 15–19 years old in foundation training, a 34 per cent decline from 2014.

A large portion of the decline in foundation enrolments for 15–19 year olds can be attributed to policy changes in 2013, which restricted the eligibility for foundation training offered to students who hold a Certificate III or above, and may not need foundation training. Due to these policy changes, enrolments in foundation training by students who hold Certificate III or above declined by 27,173 enrolments from 2013 to 2015.

Young people (aged 15-19) without Year 12 or equivalent and not at school, enrolled in certificate II or above

In 2015, there were 20,717 enrolments in government-subsidised accredited training at Certificate II and above by students aged 15–19 years without at least Year 12 or a Certificate II and not at school. This was 19 per cent less than 2014 and consistent with the decrease in overall training activity.

Students with low prior qualifications

In 2015, there were 227,788 enrolments in government-subsidised accredited training by students aged 20–64 years not holding a Certificate III or above, a 22 per cent decline from 2014.

There were 188,748 enrolments in up-skilling, where the student was studying at a higher level than their current qualification.