

# Making TVET responsive: Strengthening skills governance for better education and training provision

Adapting education and training to a new landscape of skills requirements in an OECD country: Case of Australia

Dr Craig Fowler, MD

National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER)

Australia

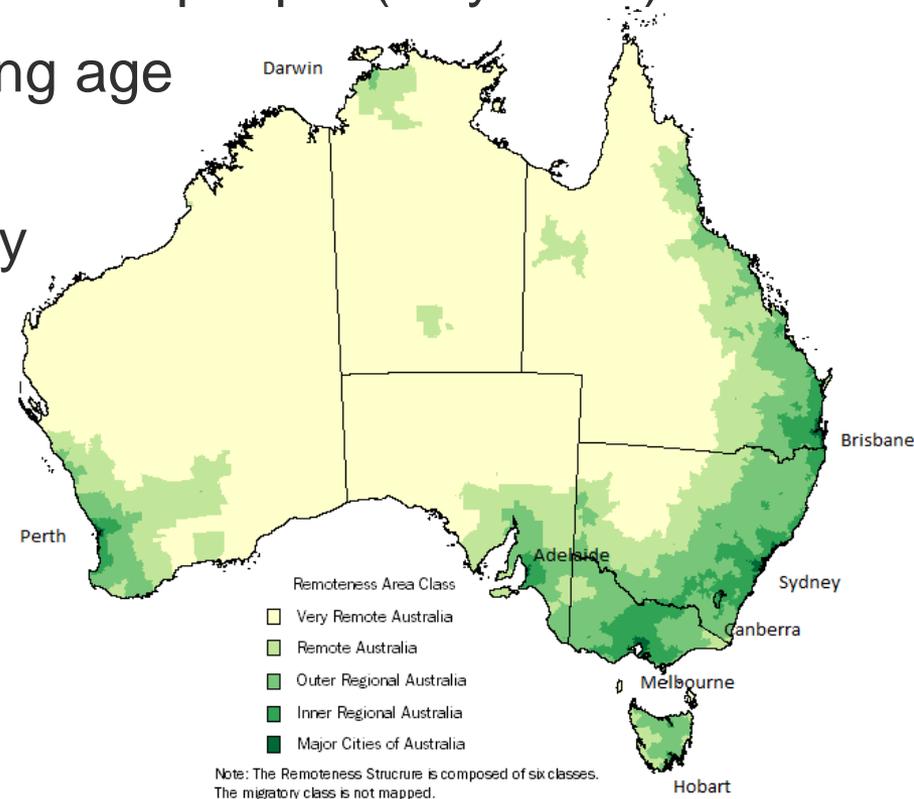
# Introduction

- Overview of Australia's labour market
- Main elements of Australia's VET system
- Institutional arrangements for effective skills governance - Australia's VET system
- Barriers to effective skills governance and use of skills intelligence



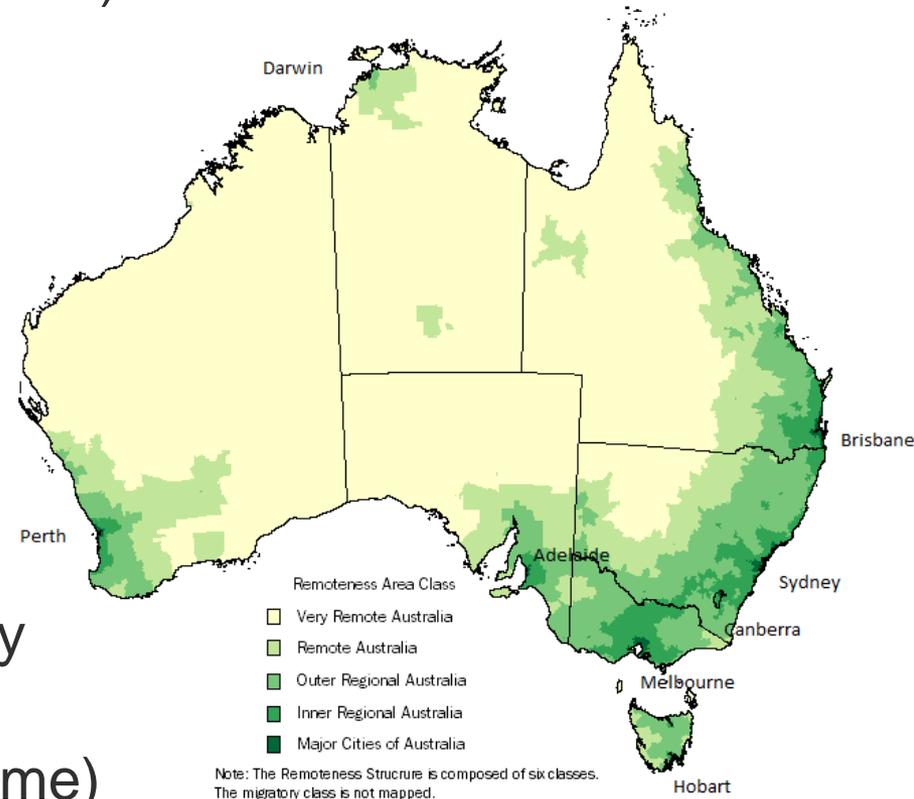
# Australian labour market - Overview

- Australia has a population of 24 million people (July 2016)
- 15.9 million are civilians of working age (15-64 years old)
- Of these 11.5 million are currently employed, with 69% employed full-time
- The unemployment rate is 6% and the labour force participation rate is 77%.



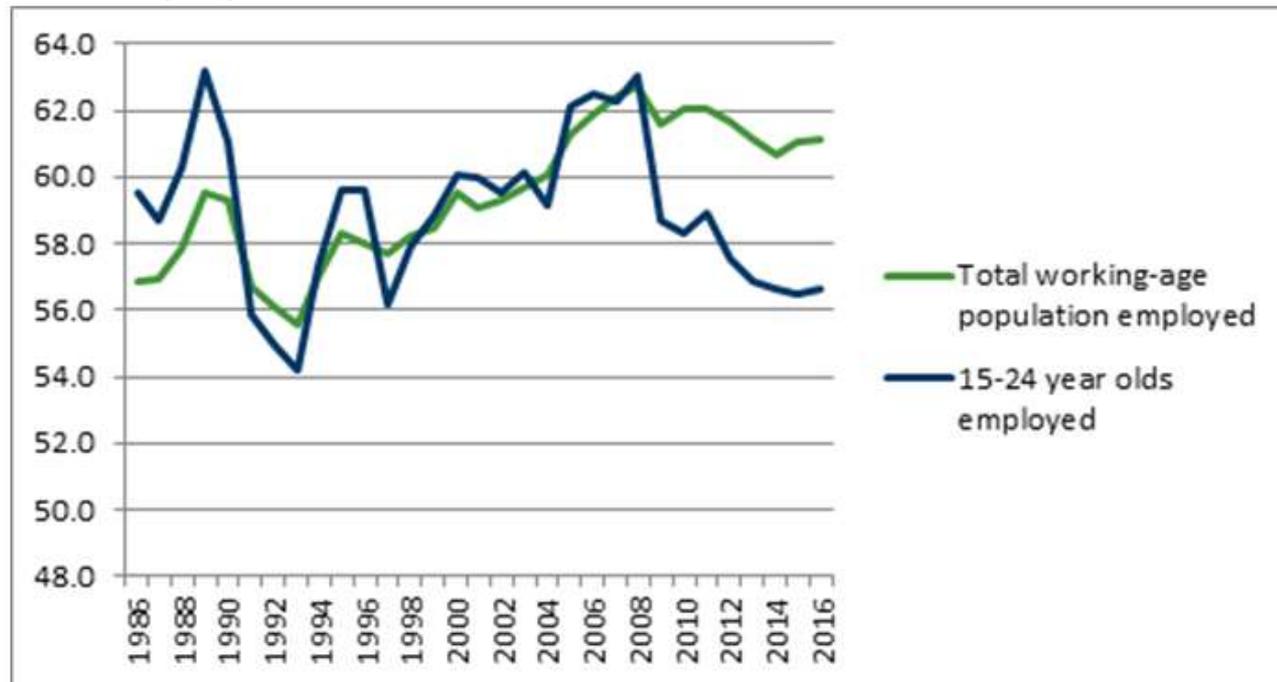
# Australian labour market – Young People

- Young people (aged 15-24 years old) are more vulnerable in the labour market.
- Of the 1.8 million young people employed in July 2015, 46% are working full-time
- The unemployment rate is 13% and the labour force participation rate is 68%.
- 20% of young people are not fully engaged in the workforce (either working or studying part-time)



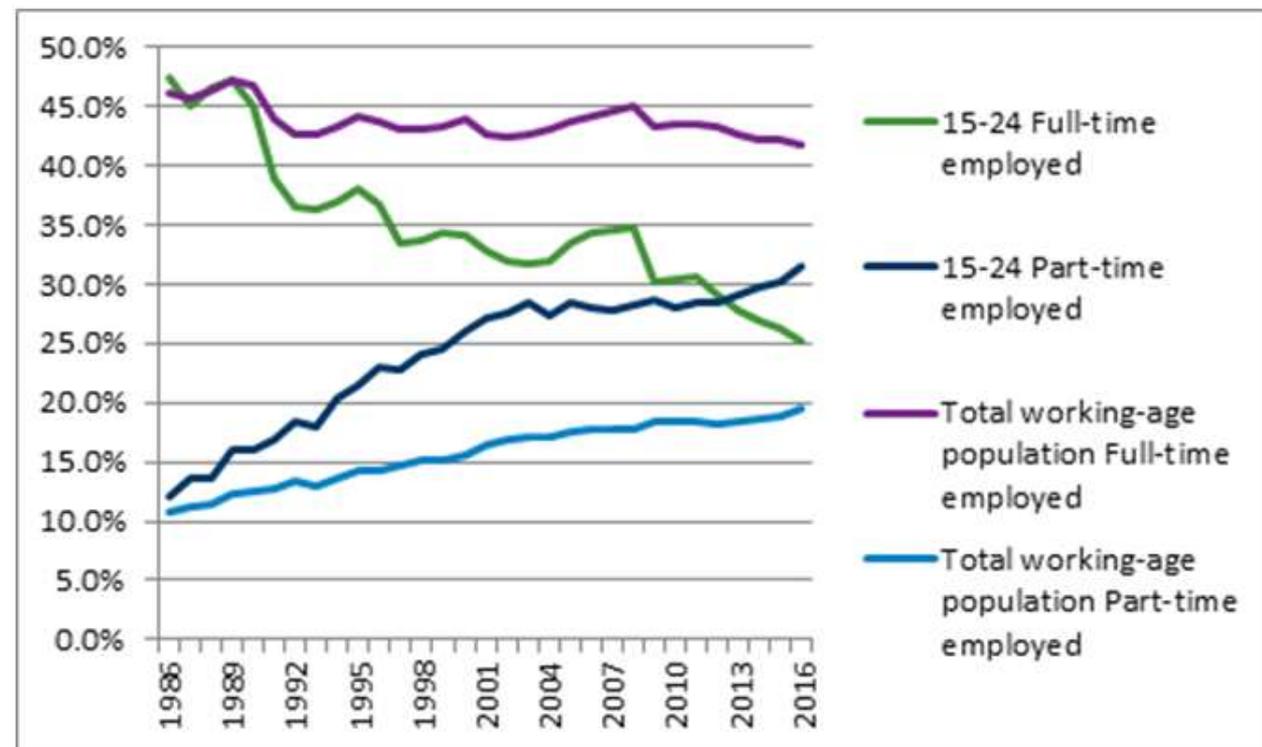
- The Global Financial Crisis resulted in a marked fall in rates of employment, with young people hit the hardest.
- Employment rates for these young people have not yet recovered.

The percentage of young people (aged 15-24) versus the percentage of working-aged (15-64) people, employed from 1986-2016

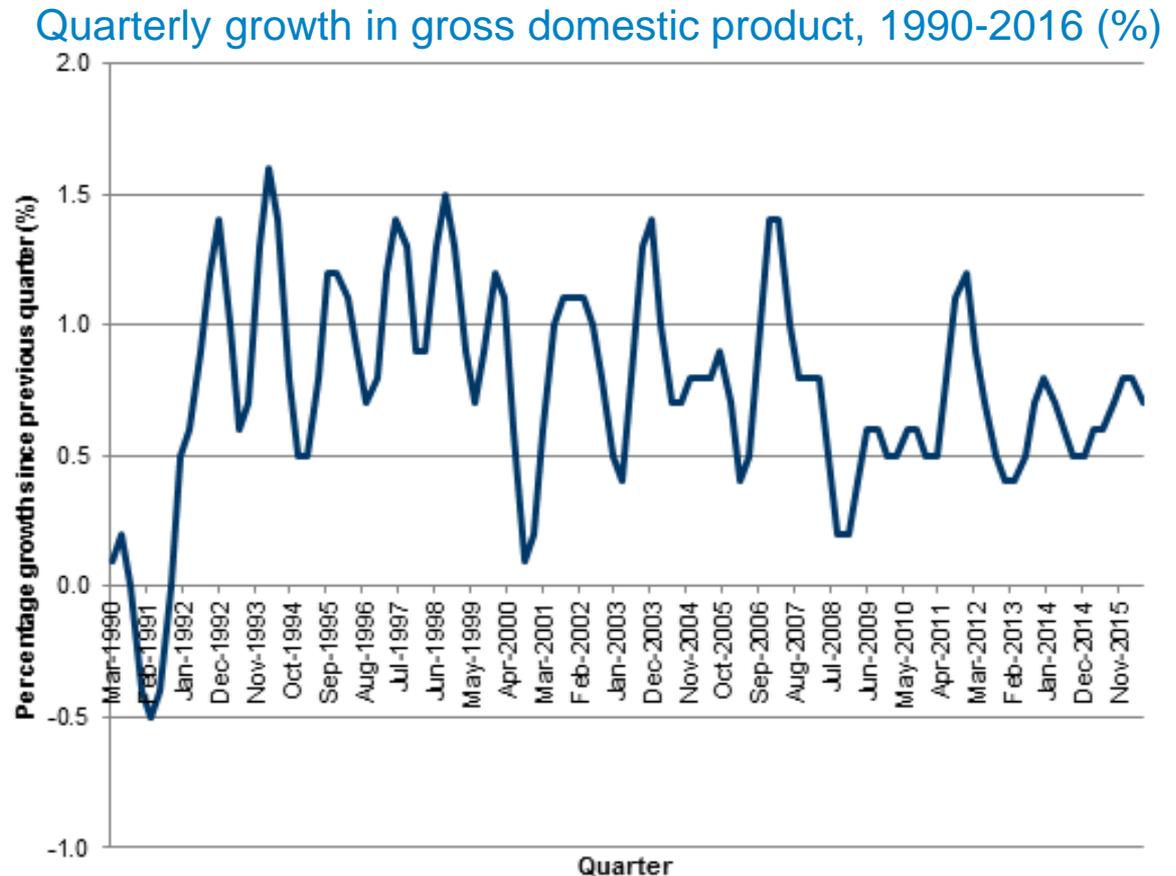


- Full-time employment for young people has been in decline over the last 30 years, significantly more so than for the total working-age population.
- In 2013, for the first time in over 30 years, there were more young people employed in part-time jobs than in full-time work.

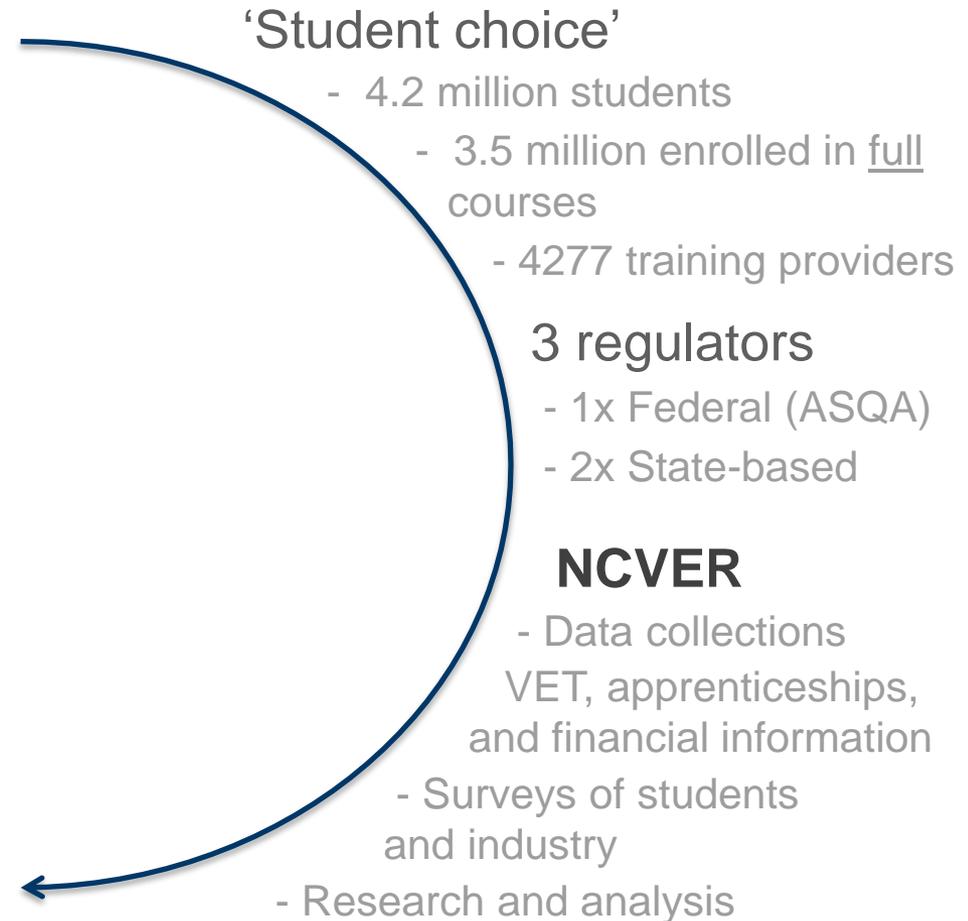
Engagement in full-time versus part-time employment for young people and for the total working-aged population, 1986-2016



- Australia has had positive gross domestic product (GDP) growth in every quarter since September 1991. Since then, GDP growth has usually been between 0.5% and 1.5% each quarter.
- Australia maintained positive GDP growth through the Global Financial Crisis, when the GDP growth of many developed countries was negative.



# Main elements of Australia's VET system – the supply side



Intelligence about skills – e.g. [MySkills.gov.au](http://MySkills.gov.au)



# The National VET Statistical collections

## Collections



Apprentices and trainees

Students and courses

- Government-funded students and courses
- Total VET students and courses

VET in Schools

VET finance

## Surveys



Student Outcomes Survey

Employers' use and views of the VET system

Longitudinal Survey of Australian Youth (LSAY)



# Main elements of Australia's VET system – the demand side

## Labour market

- 11.5 million working
- 721 000 unemployed
- Skilled Occupations List

## Advisory bodies

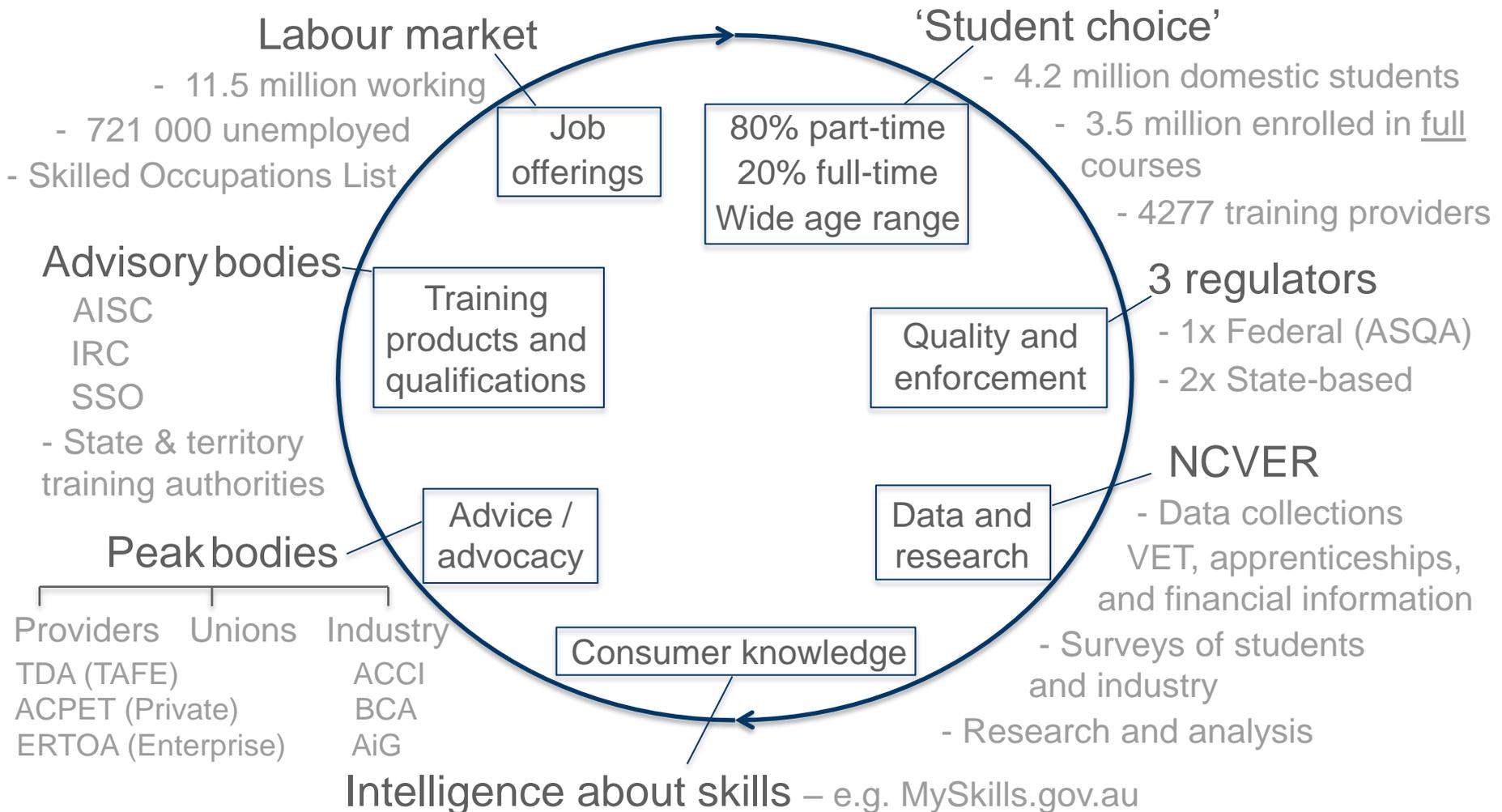
- [ AISC
- [ IRC
- [ SSO
- State & territory training authorities

## Peakbodies

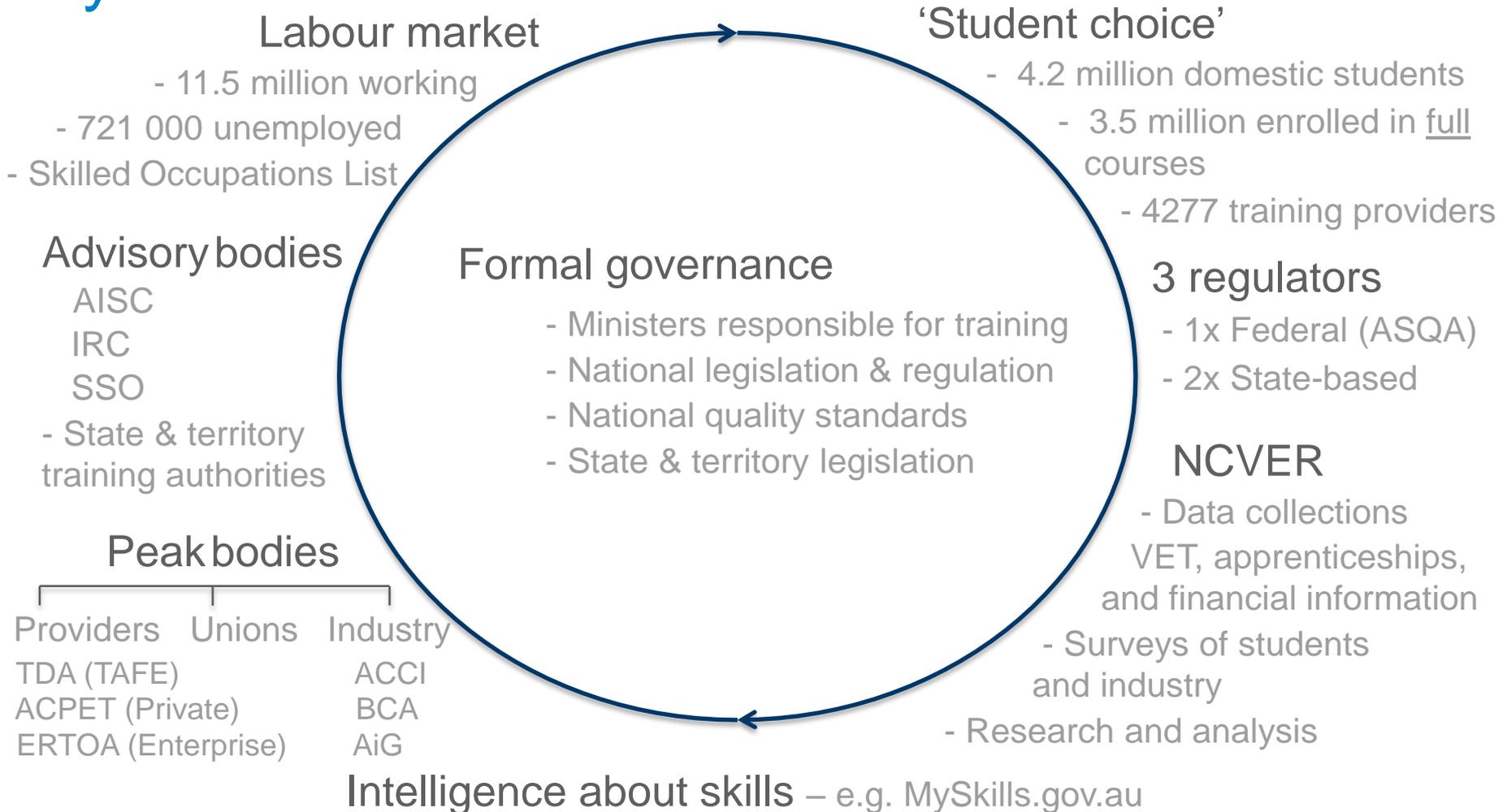
| Providers         | Unions | Industry |
|-------------------|--------|----------|
| TDA (TAFE)        |        | ACCI     |
| ACPET (Private)   |        | BCA      |
| ERTO (Enterprise) |        | AiG      |



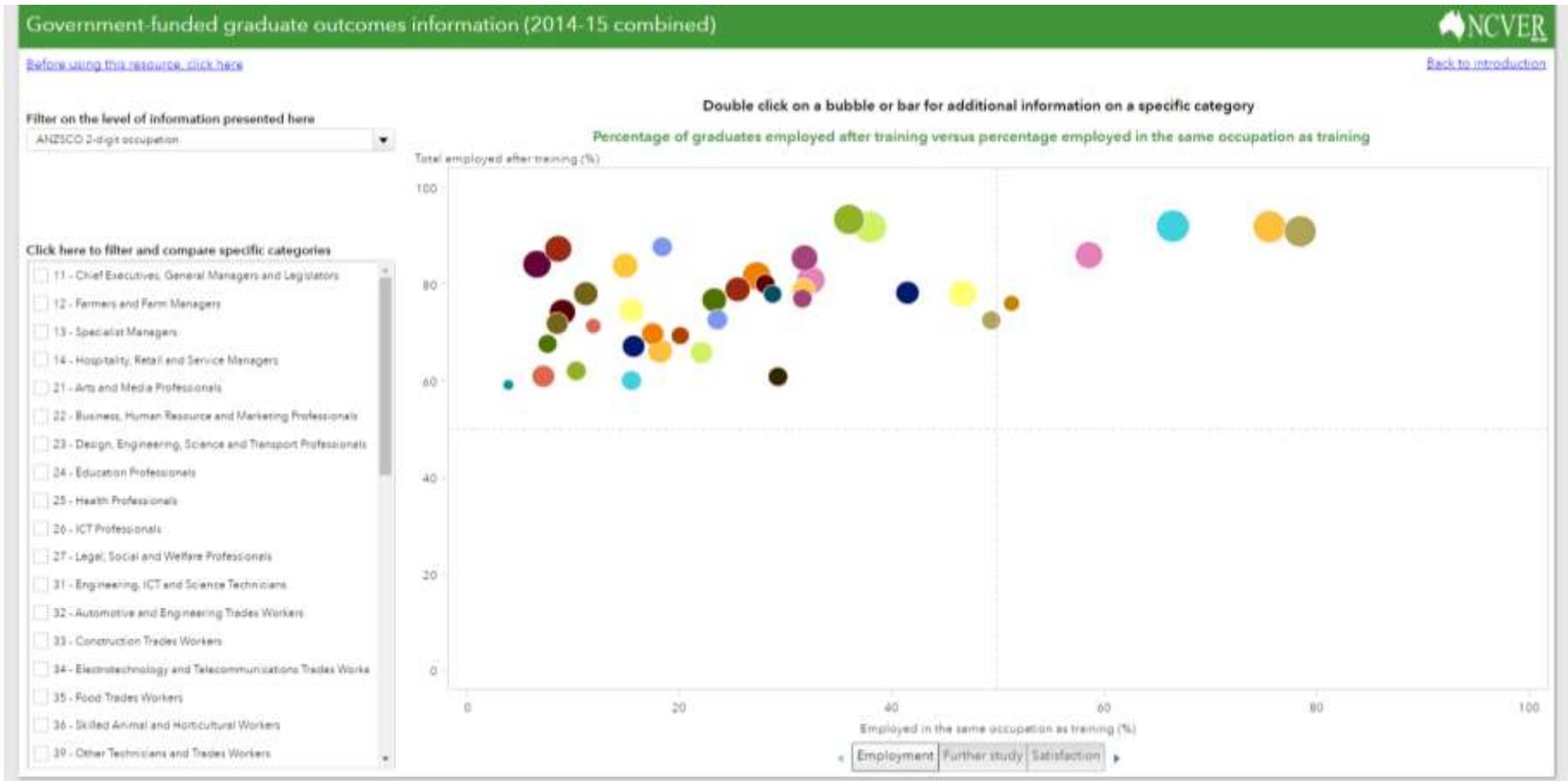
# Main elements of Australia's VET system



# Institutional arrangement of Australia's VET system



# Government-funded graduate outcomes by ANZSCO occupation



## Main barriers to effective skills governance and use of skills intelligence

- Complex governance and funding arrangements between federal and state/territory governments
- Complex legacy of VET and recent policy breakdown impacting reputation
- Complex interplay VET and higher education
- 'Demand driven' system and importance of data
- Disclosure and transparency VET policy



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## Contact Craig

at [craig.fowler@ncver.edu.au](mailto:craig.fowler@ncver.edu.au)

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