

VET qualification completion rates 2023: explanatory notes

National Centre for Vocational Education Research

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Contents

Tables and figures	4
Figures	4
Explanatory notes	5
Scope	5
Data sources	5
Data treatment	6
Data quality and comparability issues	6
Methodologies	6

Tables and figures

Figures

1 The possible states of a VET qualification enrolment across a four-year period after commencement

7

Explanatory notes

Scope

- 1 This publication provides information on completion rates for nationally recognised VET qualifications delivered by Australian registered training organisations (RTOs) to students in both onshore (Australia) and offshore locations, these include:
 - TAFE institutes
 - Universities
 - Community education providers
 - Enterprise providers
 - Private training providers
 - Schools.
- 2 This publication does not cover the following types of training activity:
 - completions of programs below Certificate I level
 - non-nationally recognised training
 - credit transfer (reported with outcome identifier national '60 credit transfer')
 - subjects that were superseded part-way through training (reported with outcome identifier national '61 - superseded training')
 - not yet started training (reported with outcome identifier national '85 not yet started')
 - any activity where revenue was earned from another training provider in terms of subcontracting, auspicing, partnership or similar arrangements¹ (reported with *funding source - national* '80 revenue earned from another training organisation').

Data sources

3 Data are sourced from the administrative records reported to NCVER by:

- State and territory training authorities
- Boards of studies, or their agents
- RTOs.

4 The information contained in this publication is, unless otherwise stated, derived from the National VET Provider Collection and the National VET in Schools Collection. These collections are compiled under the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS), release 8.0. For further information on AVETMISS go to https://www.ncver.edu.au/rto-hub/statistical-standard-software/avetmiss-vet-provider-collection-specifications-release-8.0

¹ Third party delivery is issued under the name and logo of the principal provider. The principal provider is expected to submit the administrative records to the National VET Provider Collection, it is this activity that is reported on in lieu of any administrative records provided by a sub-contracted training organisation.

5 This publication also makes use of data and classification information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). For more information, refer to the fact sheet Use of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data in 'total VET activity' located at https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/collections/students-and-courses-collection/total-vet-activity-tva-fact-sheets>.

Data treatment

- 6 The National VET Provider and National VET in Schools collections collect enrolment and completion details of VET students and their qualifications. While these national databases are essentially crosssectional by year, there is enough information to match data over a number of years for individual VET students and the qualifications they undertake. Obtaining such a longitudinal dataset allows the use of mathematical techniques that rely on conditional probabilities to then calculate projected completion rates.
- As these data are sourced from both the National VET Provider Collection and the National VET in Schools Collection, which may contain overlaps, NCVER applies a deduplication process to reduce instances of overcounting. For more information refer to NCVER's 'de-duplication of training activity in Total VET activity' fact sheet https://www.ncver.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0031/9674104/TVA_2021_fact_sheet_De-duplication_of_training_activity.pdf.
- 8 Note that the percentages presented in this publication are reported to one decimal place.
- 9 Students are counted distinctly against each by variable in a chart or table, including the total.

Data quality and comparability issues

10 Data are sourced from 'Total VET activity', and any quality and comparability issues outlined for *Total VET students and courses 2023* may apply here. For more information refer to *Total VET students and courses 2023: explanatory notes* available on NCVER's portal < https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/collections/students-and-courses-collection/total-vet-students-and-courses>.

Methodologies

Completion rates methodology

- 11 A VET qualification completion rate is defined as the proportion of VET qualifications that commenced in a given year that are eventually completed. The calculation considers when a student commences a qualification and, ultimately, when a student exits (such as successfully completing or discontinuing).
- 12 The publication presents completion rates, **four years after commencement**, for qualifications at the certificate I level and above using the latest collection of total VET activity data (2023).
- 13 The time taken for a student to exit a VET qualification varies, in line with factors such as Australian Qualification Framework (AQF) level and mode of study. To enable comparisons with earlier commencing cohorts, completion rates are calculated four years after commencement.
- 14 For more recently commencing cohorts, NCVER has developed a methodology for calculating projected qualification completion rates using a longitudinal dataset in which data for an individual student are linked from commencement to completion (outlined in *The likelihood of completing a VET qualification: a model-based approach*, available at https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/publications/all-publications/the-likelihood-of-completing-a-vet-qualification-a-model-based-approach).

- 15 This approach uses information about qualification enrolments over a three-year window (centred on the year of interest), together with the theory of absorbing Markov chains, to derive the probability that a commencing VET qualification enrolment will eventually be completed.
- 16 The advantage of Markov chain theory is that the probability of an entity 'transitioning' from one status to another in successive time periods is not dependent on past transitions. This means that knowledge of the 'status' of qualification enrolments across successive years can be used to predict the qualification completion rate without having the full history of all qualification enrolments.
- 17 Another advantage of the methodology is that it can be readily applied to subsets of the data based on student demographics or attributes of the training. However, projected completion rates are likely to be overstated due to the natural and reporting lags influencing the calculated status of qualification enrolments, particularly for more recently commencing cohorts.
- 18 In the Markov chain formula, qualifications can belong to one of four states in a given year:
 - commenced
 - continuing, that is, commenced in the previous year and has an enrolment in the current year
 - completed, that is, there is a record of completion
 - discontinued, that is, had an enrolment in the previous year but in the current year has neither an enrolment nor a completion recorded.
- 19 Using the assumption that qualifications will be completed within four years, the progression of qualifications through these four states is examined. At the end of four years, it is assumed that all qualifications that were not completed were discontinued, such that every qualification reaches a "final" state as reflected in Year 4 in Figure 1.

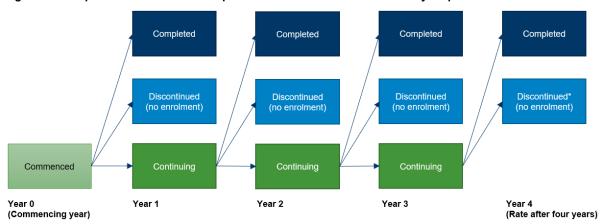


Figure 1 The possible states of a VET qualification enrolment across a four-year period after commencement

- *At the end of four years, we assume all qualifications that were not completed were discontinued, such that every qualification reaches a "final" state.
- 20 The proportions of qualification enrolments that reach the "completed" state over the four years form the basis of completion rates. For commencing years without four years of subsequent data, the transition of qualification enrolments through the possible states is predicted on the basis of calculated probabilities, which is then used to project completion rates.
- 21 Further explanation of qualification completion rates, including recent methodological reviews, can be found in the following technical papers:

- VET qualification completion rates: an evaluation of the current method
 https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/publications/all-publications/vet-qualification-completion-rates-an-evaluation-of-the-current-method
- Evaluating machine learning for projecting completion rates for VET programs
 https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/publications/all-publications/evaluating-machine-learning-for-projecting-completion-rates-for-vet-programs>

Subject load pass rates methodology

- 22 Subject load pass rate is the ratio of reporting hours attributed to students who gained competencies/passed assessment in an assessable subject to all students who were assessed and either passed, failed or withdrew. The calculation is based on the annual hours (or FYTEs) for each assessable module or unit of competency and includes competencies achieved/units passed through recognition of prior learning.
- 23 The subject load pass rate is calculated using the following formula based on national outcome codes:

24 Further explanation of subject load pass rates can be found in the occasional paper *Lifting the lid on completion rates in the VET sector: how they are defined and derived*, available at https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/publications/all-publications/lifting-the-lid-on-completion-rates-in-the-vet-sector-how-they-are-defined-and-derived.