

Interpreting projected completion rate charts

From 2025, NCVER has refreshed the way projected completion rates are derived and presented. The new chart incorporates both observed 'to date' completions¹ and the projected completion rate.

This presentation style serves two purposes. First, it allows users to see what proportion of commencements have already completed. Second, it gives some sense as to the relative stability of the projection.

Stability of the projected rates

NCVER's projection methodology accounts for information not required under the current Standards about the status of qualification enrolments; only successful completions are reported.

It simultaneously identifies whether an enrolment has concluded or is still in training - and the likelihood that those thought to still be in training will eventually complete.

With each additional year of data, the derivations become more accurate, and the projection more representative.

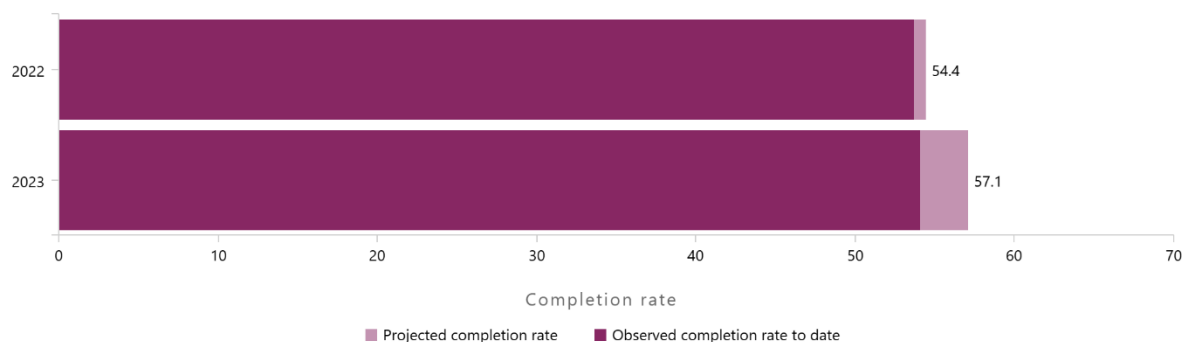
Understanding the new chart

Each bar comprises two elements, the proportion of commencements that have already completed – in light blue - and the proportion of remaining commencements expected to complete in dark blue.

By observing the difference between these two values, we get a sense of the projected rate's stability. A smaller margin means more stability (Figure 1).

A larger margin indicates there is greater potential for the projected rate to change with subsequent data; sector changes and reporting behaviours can influence how much it moves.

Figure 1 Example margins between observed 'to date' and projected completion rate



¹ Observed 'to date' rates cannot be used to compare the performance of different commencing cohorts, as those in earlier years have had more time to complete. Projections cannot be made reliably until two years have passed, ensuring a sufficient number of completions have occurred relative to the size of the commencing cohort.