

# Australia's career and technical education (CTE) system



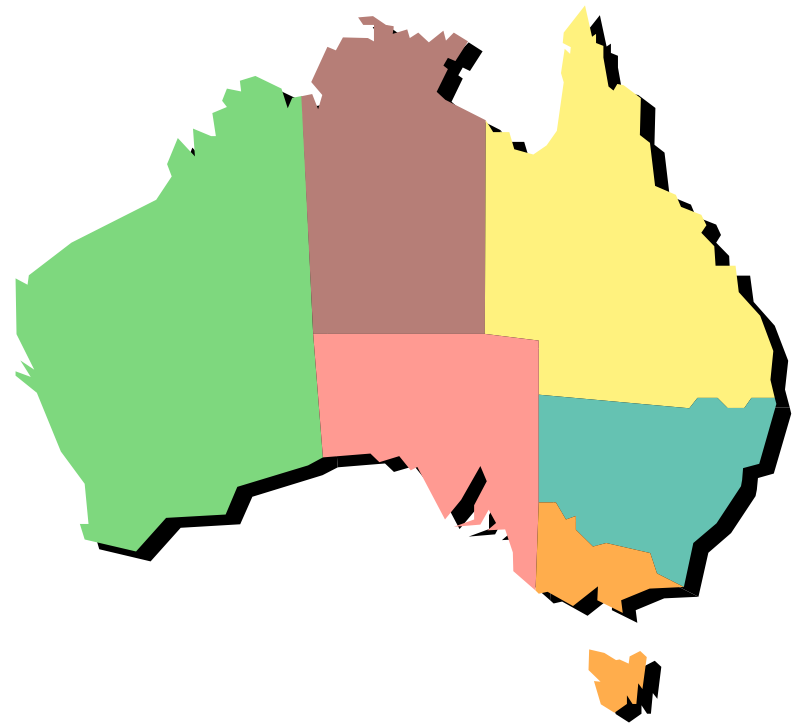
- key features
- challenges
- reforms

# Key Features of the Australian CTE System

- Strong industry leadership and engagement
  - Training qualifications developed by industry; and
  - Industry determines competencies for each qualification

# Australia is a Federation

- 6 States and 2 Territories; and
- States and Territories have primary responsibility for education and training



Industry

Governments

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE AND  
ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

- legislation
- intergovernmental funding
- planning and reporting
- research and analysis.

# The Australian Qualifications Framework supports learning pathways

Schools Sector Accreditation	Vocational Education and Training Sector Accreditation	Higher Education Sector Accreditation
		Doctoral Degree
		Masters Degree
	Vocational Graduate Diploma	Graduate Diploma
	Vocational Graduate Certificate	Graduate Certificate
		Bachelor Degree
	Advanced Diploma	Associate Degree, Advanced Diploma
	Diploma	Diploma
	Certificate IV	
	Certificate III	
	Certificate II	
Certificate I		
Senior Secondary Certificate of Education		

# A range of training providers are registered to offer CTE qualifications

- Technical and further education (TAFE) institutes
  - publicly funded;
- Private training providers;
- Community training providers;
- Secondary schools;
- Australian Technical Colleges
- Private Sector businesses.

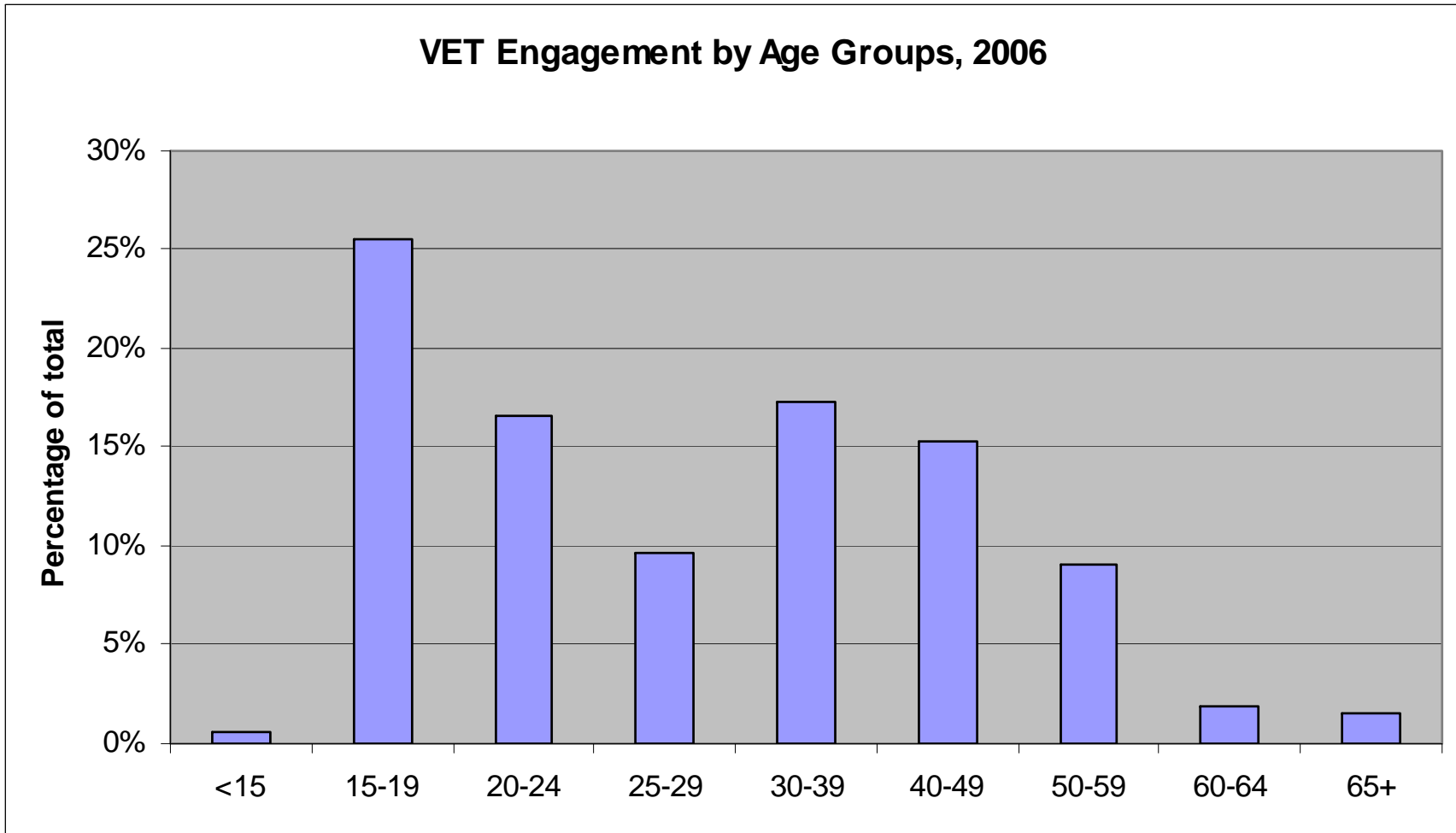


# CTE participants are diverse



- 89% undertake part-time training; and
- 1.4% of the CTE total are overseas students

# People of all ages participate



What are the challenges for the CTE system?



## There are national imperatives

- Providing Employees with industry skills;
- National systems for recognising skills ;
- Performance in a globalised economy;
- Responding to changes to work structures and patterns; and
- Managing an aging population.

# What is changing in Australian CTE?

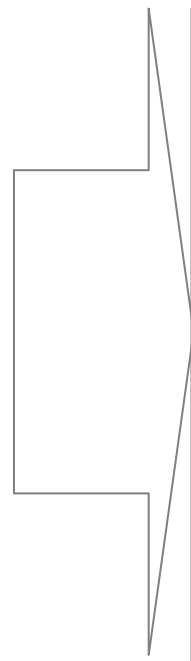


# New reforms in Australia

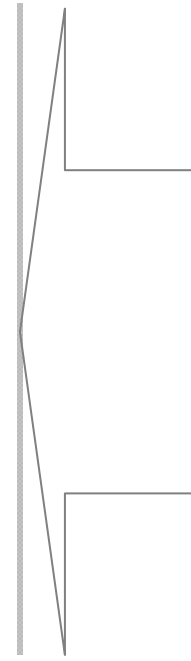
Mobile Workforce  
*Mutual Recognition*

Recognition of  
Overseas  
Qualifications

Better Skills  
Information



**Skills  
Gaps**



Rapid Skilling  
*Apprenticeship duration*  
*School-based apprenticeships*  
*New entry and exit points*  
*Better Skills Recognition*  
Improving Training Quality  
Strengthening Regions



Australian Government

**SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE**

- fee vouchers for approved courses for those aged 25+ but without a Year 12 qualification;
- fee vouchers to study business skills for apprentices; and
- wage top-ups for apprentices aged 30+
- incentives payments to employers to encourage apprenticeships.

# Change in Australian Government, November 2007

## New Priorities:

- additional career and technical education positions to be funded;
- greater access to traditional trades training in secondary schools around the country; and
- a roll out of computer technology to schools to increase computer literacy



## Strengths of the Australian system ...

- competency-based;
- curriculum based on industry needs;
- regulatory structure maintains quality across public and private providers;
- the national qualifications framework permits articulation between qualifications; and
- competition between training providers.

# Australia-China Vocational Education and Training Project

- The project ran over 2002-2007
- Key elements:
  - school planning
  - teacher development
  - competency-based training delivery and assessment
- Overall objective:
  - demand-driven industry-led CTE system drawing on Australian experience

## Challenges

- transition costs
- 'soft' systems
  - industry linkages
  - curriculum
  - teaching and managerial personnel
  - regulatory frameworks

## Lessons Learned

- National ownership and commitment
- International links
- Industry partnerships

**Thank you**