

National
Rail
Skills
Hub

Traction Electrician—analysis of NCVER data

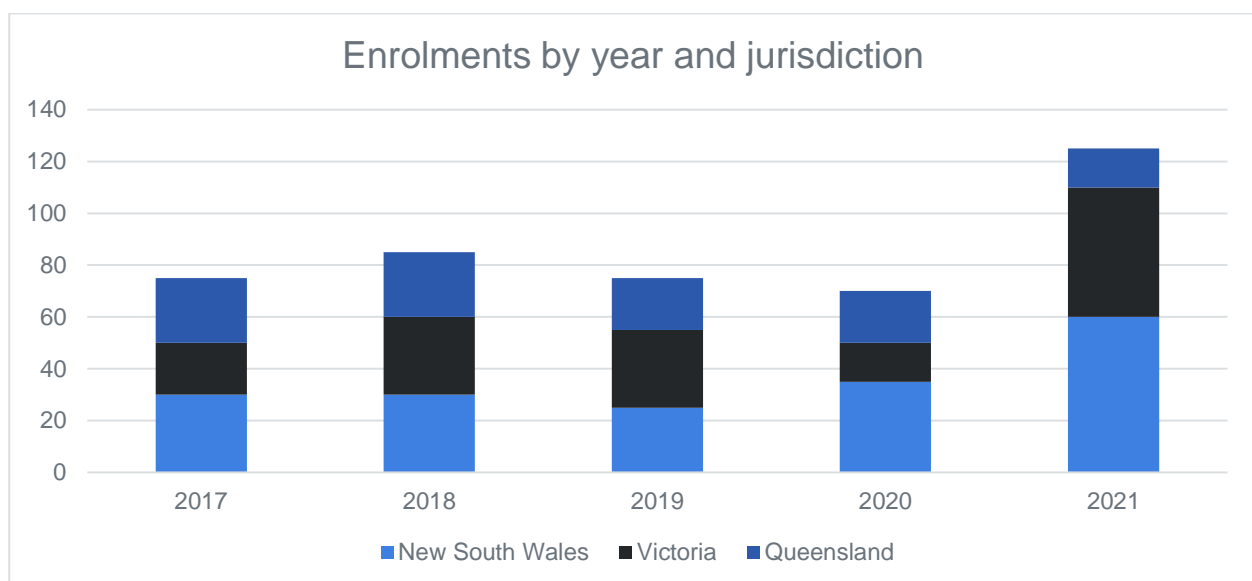
May 2023

Certificate III in ESI - Power Systems - Rail Traction

The National Rail Skills Hub has analysed National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) data¹ relating to the Certificate III in ESI - Power Systems - Rail Traction.²

Enrolments in the Certificate III in ESI - Power Systems - Rail Traction were relatively stable across the first four years of the time period analysed—both in aggregate and for jurisdictions individually—before increasing in 2021.

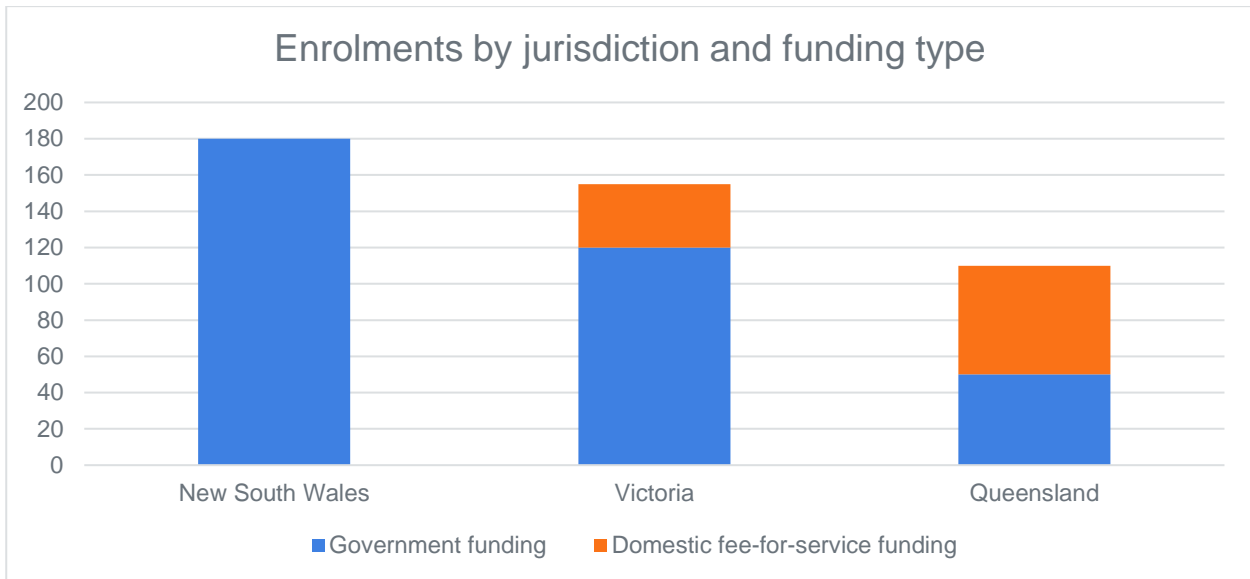
Only three jurisdictions delivered this qualification. NSW had the most enrolments, with 42% of the national total over these years, while around one-third of the enrolments were in Victoria and around one-quarter in Queensland.



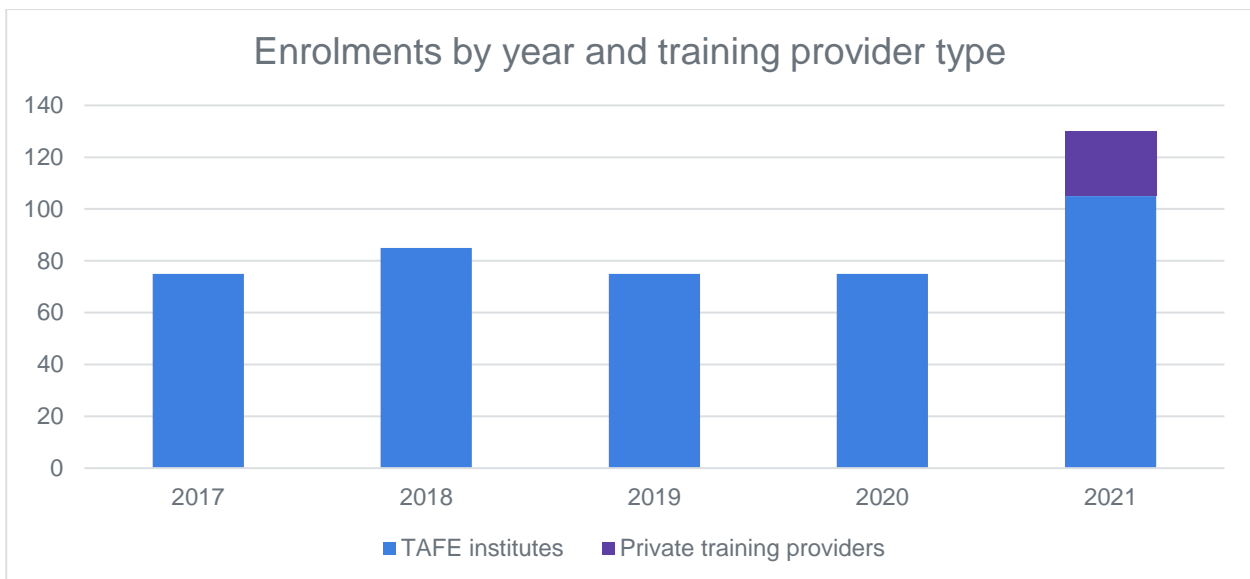
78% of enrolments were government-funded, with the remainder being funded through domestic fee-for-service funding. Government-funded enrolments were exclusively used in NSW and comprised the majority of enrolments in Victoria, whereas in Queensland a majority of enrolments had domestic fee-for-service funding.

¹ NCVER, *Total VET students and courses 2021: program enrolments DataBuilder*, 2022, accessed at: <https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/data/databuilder>.

² This includes the UET30712 and UET30719 which were the codes for the qualifications relating to Power Systems - Rail Traction with enrolments during the 2017 to 2021 time period analysed. The qualification has recently been renamed as part of its latest release, UET30721 - Certificate III in ESI - Rail Traction. Note: ESI means electrical supply industry.

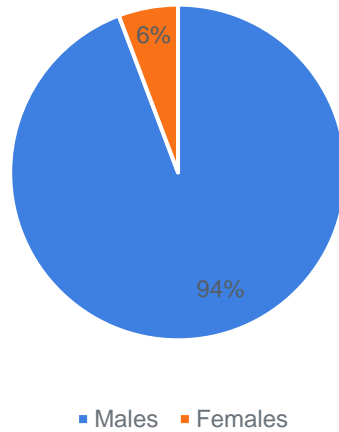


Delivery of training occurred exclusively through TAFEs until the final year of the time period analysed, when Victoria began delivering some of its training through private training providers (these enrolments were funded through domestic fee-for service funding). However, these privately delivered enrolments comprised just 6% of the national total over the five-year period. NSW and Queensland exclusively delivered training for this qualification through TAFEs.

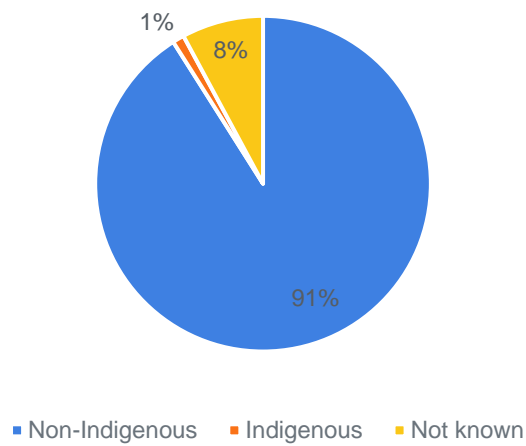


Almost all enrolments were by males (94%), with most of the small number of female enrolments occurring in Victoria. There was a similarly high share of non-Indigenous people enrolling: 91%, with 1% Indigenous and 8% not known.

Share of enrolments by gender

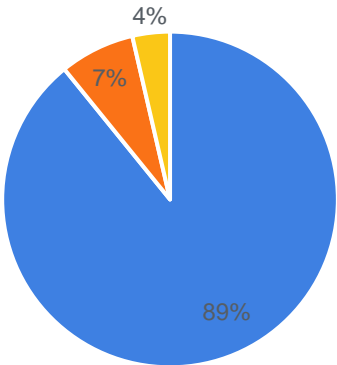


Share of enrolments by Indigenous status



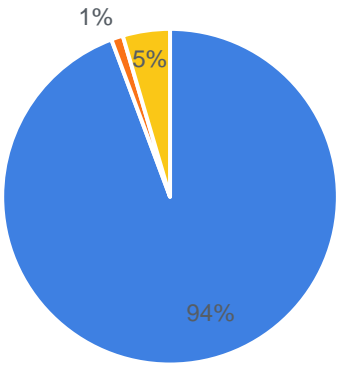
Almost 90% of enrolments were Australian-born, with 7% born overseas and 4% unknown. New Zealand was the most common country of birth after Australia. The share of people speaking English was even higher, at 94%, which is unsurprising given these results.

Share of enrolments by country of birth



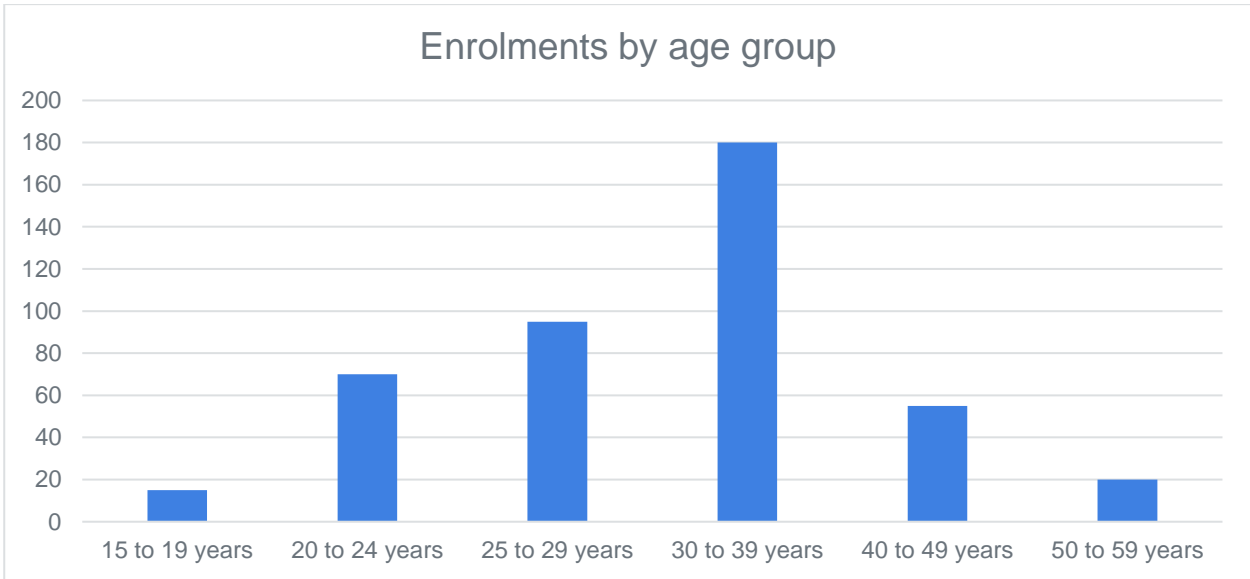
■ Australian born ■ Overseas born ■ Not known

Share of enrolments by language spoken at home

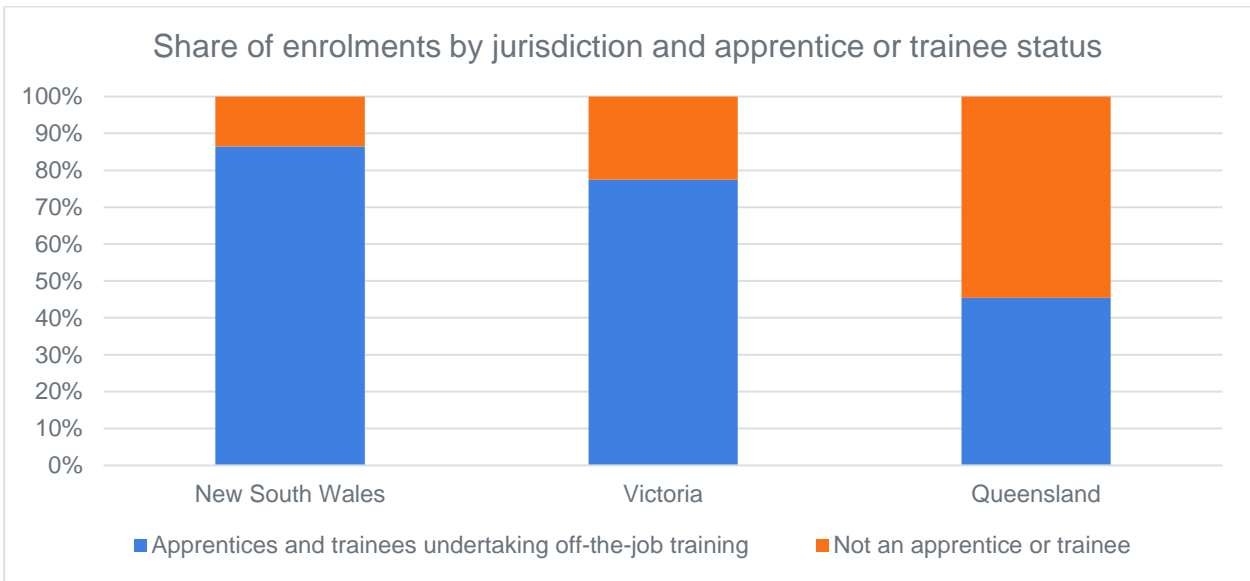


■ English spoken at home ■ Other language spoken at home ■ Not known

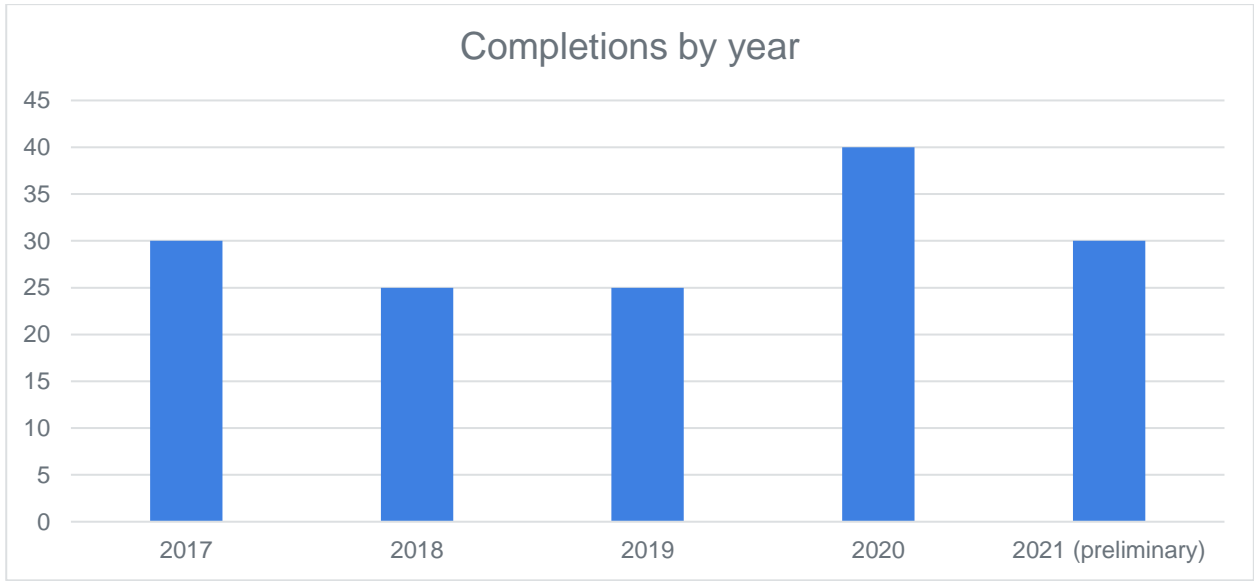
Around 80% of people enrolling were aged between 20 and 39, with an almost equal number aged in their 20s and 30s. NSW had a slightly younger demographic mix than the other two jurisdictions, with over half of its enrolments by people under the age of 30.

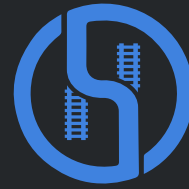


Nationally, almost three-quarters of enrolments were by people undertaking an apprenticeship or traineeship. However, there were some differences between jurisdictions: the vast majority of enrolments were apprentices/trainees in NSW and Victoria, but only a minority were in Queensland.



There were around 150 completions in total over the time period analysed, with the annual trend relatively constant from year to year (noting that the 2021 data is preliminary).





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