Tertiary Education Commission
Te Amorangi Mātauranga Matua

Tertiary Education Report: April 2018 enrolments at tertiary education organisations

Date:	22 May 2018	**TEC priority:**	High
Security level:	In Confidence	**Report no:**	B/18/00160
		Minister's office No:	

ACTION SOUGHT		
	Action sought	**Deadline**
Hon Chris Hipkins Minister of Education	**Note** the April 2018 enrolment data submitted by tertiary education organisations in the Single Data Return, Industry Training Register and manual fees-free enrolment returns.	At your earliest convenience
Enclosure: No	**Round Robin:** No	

CONTACT FOR TELEPHONE DISCUSSION (IF REQUIRED)				
Name	**Position**	**Telephone**		**1st contact**
Tim Fowler	Chief Executive	9(2)(a) [redacted]	[redacted]	
Section 9(2)(a) [redacted]	Chief Advisor		Section 9(2)(a) [redacted]	✓

THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES HAVE SEEN THIS REPORT

☐ DPMC	☐ MPI	☐ ENZ	☐ ERO	☐ MBIE	☒ MoE	☐ MFAT
☐ MPP	☐ MSD	☐ NZQA	☐ NZTE	☒ TEC	☐ TPK	☐ Treasury

Minister's Office to Complete:	☐ Approved	☐ Declined
	☐ Noted	☐ Needs change
	☐ Seen	☐ Overtaken by Events
	☐ See Minister's Notes	☐ Withdrawn

Comments:

Recommendations

Hon Chris Hipkins, Minister of Education

It is recommended that you:

1. **note** the April 2018 enrolment data submitted by tertiary education organisations in the Single Data Return, Industry Training Register and manual fees-free enrolment returns.

2. **agree** that the TEC release this briefing in full at the same time as any public announcement on the enrolment data.

AGREED / NOT AGREED

Tim Fowler

Chief Executive
Tertiary Education Commission

22 May 2018

Hon Chris Hipkins

Minister of Education

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Purpose

1. This briefing provides you with high-level enrolment data for tertiary education organisations (TEOs), including fees-free, as at April 2018. We have compared this data to the same period in 2017. We have provided this data by sub-sector, key TEC funds and by organisation where significant investment is made.

2. We will undertake a more detailed analysis and direct engagement with TEOs during May and June to determine what might be driving some of the enrolment behaviour for 2018.

There are three approaches the TEC uses to collect enrolment data

3. TEOs submit most enrolment data to the TEC through two data collection systems based on fund and TEO type. For tertiary providers[1] enrolment data is collected through the Single Data Return (SDR). For industry training organisations (ITOs) enrolment data is collected through the Industry Training Register (ITR).

4. Fees-free data is submitted through a new, bespoke manual system.

SDR collection process

5. Tertiary providers submit enrolment and other data in the SDR three times a year: April, August and December (the December return is submitted in January). The December return is the definitive return for the academic year. It is used to finalise the actual investment for the funds that it covers. The infrequency of data collection through the SDR means that TEC does not have quick access to real-time enrolments at providers.

6. Educational performance data such as course and qualification completion data is provided throughout the year. Educational performance results for the prior year are based on the April SDR. These results are published and are used to inform funding decisions. Using the April SDR gives providers time to complete and process assessments. The SDR collects data such as student demographics, student specific qualification and course information, and provider specific delivery information.

7. The April 2018 SDR data in this report was extracted by providers as at 15 April 2018 and was submitted to the TEC by 30 April.

ITR collection process

8. ITOs submit enrolment and other data in the ITR throughout the year. The system allows for daily access and updating of data. There can be a lag from when the enrolment begins and when the information is submitted through the ITR depending on individual ITOs' internal processes. However the ITR is considered a real-time data collection system when compared to the SDR.

[1] Universities; institutes of technology and polytechnics (ITPs); wānanga; and private training establishments (PTEs)

9. Educational performance data such as credit achievement and programme completions must be finalised by 1 April for the previous year. This 1 April cut-off is the definitive return for the academic year. It is used to finalise the actual investment for the Industry Training Fund. The ITR collects data such as trainee demographics, trainee programme information, and industry and employment information.

10. The ITR 2018 data in this report is extracted as at 1 May 2018.

Fees-free data collection process

11. The introduction of fees-free tertiary education in 2018 has required additional reporting from TEOs. The SDR does not provide sufficiently regular or detailed reporting to allow us to accurately track eligible learner uptake and their use of fees-free. In addition, the ITR does not collect information on fees.

12. We have worked with TEOs to collect additional information about fees-free eligible learners on a monthly basis. We continue to refine the reporting as more information becomes available. We are now confident that the data we are receiving is sufficiently robust at a National Student Number (NSN), qualification and source of funding level to provide you reports. However, we continue to work with TEOs to improve their reporting of course and fee information so we can provide more detailed and accurate reports.

13. The information in this report reflects provider reporting as at 15 April 2018. All provider data relates to claims for the full calendar year of study even where a learner has not commenced this study yet. All ITO data relates for the year to 30 June 2018. This reflects the nature of industry training and the way fees are paid. For example fees can be paid on a weekly or monthly basis.

2018 SDR enrolments show mixed results when compared with 2017

14. The SDR data in this briefing is focused on Student Achievement Component (SAC) and Youth Guarantee (YG) funds at tertiary providers. The data for the April SDR has been compared to April 2017.

15. Students can be double counted when they are studying at more than one provider and/or at more than one qualification level. The sub-totals and totals in each SAC and YG data tables removes double counted students. Therefore, the student numbers in each of these tables do not equal the totals in the tables.

16. SAC Level 3 and above enrolments are flat across the whole sector with variability between sub-sectors and individual providers. SAC Level 3 and above enrolments across the whole sector are flat for 2018 compared to 2017, with an overall increase of 113 Equivalent Full-Time Students (EFTS[2]).

[2] One EFTS is equivalent to 120 credits which is approximately a full-year's full-time study for a student.

Table One: SAC Level 3 and above enrolments April 2018 compared to April 2017

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	EFTS	Students	EFTS	Students	EFTS	%age	Students	%age
Universities	104,610	137,144	104,295	137,910	315	0.3%	(766)	-0.6%
ITPs	33,054	75,216	33,726	74,449	(672)	-2.0%	767	1.0%
Wānanga	14,084	22,115	14,252	22,642	(168)	-1.2%	(527)	-2.3%
Total TEIs	**151,748**	**231,978**	**152,273**	**232,585**	**(525)**	**-0.3%**	**(607)**	**-0.3%**
PTEs	14,311	24,798	13,672	25,407	638	4.7%	(609)	-2.4%
Total	**166,058**	**255,619**	**165,945**	**256,827**	**113**	**0.1%**	**(1,208)**	**-0.5%**

17. The small overall increase in EFTS is encouraging but it is too soon to determine whether this reverses the decline trend of recent years. The Ministry of Education's upcoming demand forecast will provide more information.

18. There is large variance between subsectors. Universities and PTEs show EFTS increases in 2018 compared to 2017 of 315 EFTS and 638 EFTS respectively. However in both cases there has been a decrease in the number of individual students. If this pattern continues for the full year it will result in individual students consuming a greater amount of SAC Level 3 and above funding per person, but will not necessarily affect the amount of investment for TEOs.

19. ITPs and wānanga show decreases of 672 EFTS and 168 EFTS respectively. The large decrease for ITPs however is accompanied by an increase in the number of students (767 students). This may reflect an increase in part-time study due to the strong labour market.

20. Appendix A provides the SAC Level 3 and above enrolment data by individual Tertiary Education Institution (TEI). There is significant variability between individual providers within subsectors. For example, in the university subsector we have seen large decreases at the University of Auckland (531 EFTS or 2%, mainly at Level 7) and Massey University (456 EFTS or 3.3%, across all levels of study, except Level 10). At Lincoln University there has been a decrease of 255 EFTS or 16.7%. The majority of this is at Level 3 and is due to the transfer of some of this provision from Lincoln University to Taratahi.

21. In the ITP subsector we have seen decreases at Unitec (367 EFTS or 7.7%, in particular Level 4 engineering, and Level 7 health have decreased, but Level 3 engineering, architecture and building has increased), Manukau Institute of Technology (MIT) (85 EFTS or 4.8%, with the largest decrease in Level 4 engineering), Waikato Institute of Technology (Wintec) (97 or 4.3%, at Levels 4 and 7 across most fields of study) and Ara Institute of Technology (Ara) (65 EFTS or 2.1%). These EFTS decreases are also accompanied by large student decreases at these ITPs.

22. Only one of the three wānanga has experienced a decrease, Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi (TWWoA), with a 412 EFTS decrease or 27.3%. This decrease is largely focused on three Level 3 and 4 qualifications that either have no or low enrolments in 2018 compared to 2017 (in particular Māori cultural qualifications which are nationally delivered mainly at marae). TWWoA notes that there were a large number of students who began in 2016 and completed in 2017.

23. There are also large decreases in some qualification levels in SAC enrolments across the sector. In particular, Level 4 – a decrease of 1,164 EFTS, Level 6 – a decrease of 1,088 EFTS, and Level 7 – a decrease of 611 EFTS. Appendix B provides all the SAC enrolments by qualification level. These decreases continue similar trends that were seen in 2017 enrolments particularly at ITPs, PTEs and wānanga.

SAC Levels 1 and 2 enrolments are up slightly in 2018 mainly driven by a large increase at wānanga

24. All subsectors have, to varying degrees, seen an increase in SAC Levels 1 and 2 enrolments in 2018 compared to 2017. In total there has been an increase of 535 EFTS or 757 students.

Table Two: SAC Levels 1 and 2 enrolments April 2018 compared to 2017

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	EFTS	Students	EFTS	Students	EFTS	%age	Students	%age
Universities	-	-	5	107	(5)	-100.0%	(107)	-100.0%
ITPs	1,359	4,281	1,346	5,002	13	1.0%	(721)	-14.4%
Wānanga	5,127	7,598	4,667	6,471	460	9.9%	1,127	17.4%
Total TEIs	**6,486**	**11,843**	**6,018**	**11,534**	**468**	**7.8%**	**309**	**2.7%**
PTEs	1,155	2,209	1,088	1,751	66	6.1%	458	26.2%
Total	**7,641**	**14,017**	**7,106**	**13,260**	**535**	**7.5%**	**757**	**5.7%**

25. The wānanga subsector has shown significant growth in SAC Levels 1 and 2 enrolments. This is almost entirely in Te Reo Māori, which are mainly short qualifications – which is reflected in the greater increase in learners compared to EFTS. Provision in most other subject areas has decreased.

26. The university subsector change reflects the transfer of Lincoln University provision below Level 7 to Taratahi during 2017. This provision was originally acquired through the merger of Telford Rural Polytechnic and Lincoln University in 2011.

Youth Guarantee (YG) enrolments are significantly down across the sector

27. All subsectors have had decreases in YG enrolments in 2018 compared to 2017. In total there has been a decrease of 1,165 EFTS (24.5%) and 1,546 learners (20.2%).

Table Three: Youth Guarantee enrolments April 2018 compared to 2017

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	EFTS	Students	EFTS	Students	EFTS	%age	Students	%age
ITPs	1,002	1,553	1,414	2,102	(412)	-29.1%	(549)	-26.1%
Wānanga	255	395	399	442	(145)	-36.2%	(47)	-10.6%
Total TEIs	**1,256**	**1,948**	**1,813**	**2,544**	**(557)**	**-30.7%**	**(596)**	**-23.4%**
PTEs	2,327	4,171	2,921	5,153	(594)	-20.3%	(982)	-19.1%
Schools	1	6	16	31	(15)	-93.9%	(25)	-80.6%
Total	**3,585**	**6,093**	**4,750**	**7,639**	**(1,165)**	**-24.5%**	**(1,546)**	**-20.2%**

28. The ITP and PTE subsectors make up the bulk of the decrease in YG enrolments with a combined decrease of 1,006 EFTS or 86% of the total decrease. This continues the trend of softening demand for YG over recent years.

Enrolments in the ITR are largely flat with some ITOs[3] experiencing significant ups and downs

29. Over recent years we have seen an increase in the number of learners enrolled in apprenticeships and a decrease in the number of learners enrolled in industry training. This has continued into 2018 with apprenticeship enrolments up 11% compared to 2017. This has been accompanied by a decrease of 5.4% for industry training STMs and 7.1% for industry training learners respectively.

Table Four: Industry Training Fund enrolment by learner type

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	STMs	Learners	STMs	Learners	STMs	%age	Learners	%age
Apprenticeships	4,626	33,719	4,158	30,369	468	11.3%	3,350	11.0%
Industry Training	6,363	48,045	6,729	51,709	(367)	-5.4%	(3,664)	-7.1%
Total	**10,988**	**81,234**	**10,887**	**81,425**	**101**	**0.9%**	**(191)**	**-0.2%**

30. The vast majority of growth has occurred in Level 4 given this is the level that apprenticeships are focused at. All other levels have seen varying decreases with Level 2 experiencing the largest decline of 222 STMs or 2,318 learners. This is outlined in Appendix C.

31. Six of the 11 ITOs have seen decreases. Like the providers these vary in size. Competenz has seen the largest decrease of 320 STMs or 2,315 learners. Of the five ITOs that have seen increases, Careerforce has increased by 364 STMs or 2,390 learners.

Fees-free enrolments and fees data

Background

32. This section gives you details of the actual enrolments in fees-free and the actual fees being claimed for learners.

33. In 2017 the Ministry of Education estimated that up to 80,000 people were potentially eligible for fees-free in 2018. This allowed for $300 million of funding in 2017/2018. This estimate was meant to ensure that there would be sufficient funding for fees-free in 2018: it was not a forecast or projection of enrolments. The estimate was based on 2016 participation (the most recent data available at that time) and reflected uncertainty about who would be eligible (as not all eligibility criteria can be assessed using administrative data: e.g. length of permanent residency, study before 2000 or overseas).

34. In 2018 TEOs have been bulk funded to support the delivery of fees-free. TEC initially allocated fees payments to TEOs on the basis of historic enrolment levels and Studylink payment patterns. TEOs receive quarterly payments.

Number of participating fees-free eligible students

35. Table Five shows there are 33,500 eligible NSNs enrolled in fees-free eligible qualifications funded through eligible sources of funding at Level 3 and above. Of this figure there are 33,300

[3] This includes enrolments at employers that are funded directly through the Direct Funding Scheme, including Vodafone which exited the scheme between 2017 and 2018.

unique NSNs. A small number of NSNs are enrolled with more than one provider. We do not yet have sufficient data to analyse fees at an EFTS level.

36. We have outlined the fees-free eligible enrolments into TEO type in Table Five. We have grouped provision from PTEs and providers who are funded under Section 321 of the Education Act 1989 together.

Table Five: Number of eligible NSNs reported and average learner fee (GST incl) by TEO type[4]

	NSN Count	Average fee per learner GST inclusive
Universities	21,100	$6,800
ITPs	7,500	$5,200
Wānanga	100	$2,800
Total TEIs	**28,700**	
PTEs/s321	3,600	$7,500
Total Providers	**32,300**	
ITOs	1,200	$3,800[5]
Total TEOs	**33,500**	

37. There are some uncertainties in the data, and we will work with providers to resolve these in time for the August SDR round. We have excluded some learners from the numbers reported here. These include:

- a small number of fees-free eligible learners who have been reported as 'fees-free' by their providers but who appear to be enrolled in ineligible qualifications or who have been reported as using ineligible sources of funding categories;
- eligible learners enrolled in Youth Guarantee, Māori and Pasifika Trades Training and where the learner has been charged zero fees. These learners are not receiving financial benefit from fees-free but are using up their entitlement for carryover purposes; and
- around 2,000 NSNs in the SDR that appear to be fees-free eligible students that have not been included in fees-free reporting submitted by providers.

38. Most fees-free eligible enrolments are in universities (63% of total NSNs). This is followed by ITPs (22% of total NSNs). Smaller percentages of learners are enrolled in PTEs (11% of total NSNs) and wānanga (less than 1% of total NSNs). ITOs make up 4% of total NSNs. These proportions do not reflect total enrolments in the overall sector. Proportional enrolments are not directly comparable to the SDR and ITR enrolments.

39. It is likely that there will be a second, smaller peak in enrolments for the second semester in universities and ITPs. Additionally, many TEOs, particularly ITOs and PTEs, have rolling enrolments. This means that learners begin courses throughout the year. Therefore, numbers of eligible students will continue to grow through the year. We will report numbers of students and fees reported to us on an ongoing basis during the year through standard reporting mechanisms.

[4] This does not break learner numbers or average fees down by EFTS.
[5] Provider averages are the actual student fees claimed by providers. The ITO average is an estimate for the expected two eligible years of fees available to ITO learners. Reporting providers and ITOs using the different approach provides a more robust comparison as it more closely reflects expected full learner entitlement.

Student fee information

40. The average fees provided in Table Five are GST inclusive to reflect students' actual fees. For all providers, this is an average of $6,500 (GST incl) per learner. In ITOs, on average it is $3,800 (GST incl) per learner.

41. Provider averages are based on the actual student fees claimed by providers for 2018. The ITO figure is an estimate for the expected two eligible years of fees available to ITO learners (2018 and 2019). Reporting providers and ITOs using different approaches provides a more robust comparison as it more closely reflects the expected full learner entitlement.

42. Average fees vary across TEO type and across individual providers and ITOs. For example, aviation and some tourism providers charge higher fees than average and this may inflate the PTE average. Conversely wānanga offer a range of low or zero fee courses and so have a lower average fee.

TEO claims for student fees

43. Currently TEOs are claiming $182.7 million in fees (GST excl). Of this, providers are claiming $182.4 million (GST excl). These claims include enrolments in courses that students have not yet started in 2018. To 30 June 2018 ITOs are claiming $0.3 million (GST excl) in fees. These claims are the actual enrolments that have started. We have broken this down by TEO type in Table Two.

44. We have provided you with the amount we have paid TEOs through bulk funding in advance. So far in 2018 we have paid TEOs $257.3 million (GST excl). This means, to date, we have paid TEOs $74.6 million (GST excl) more than they have reported.

45. We expect more enrolments at TEOs between now and 30 June which will reduce the difference between the advanced bulk payments made to TEOs and the fees-free claims. We have a number of ongoing monitoring strategies to manage payments made for fees-free. These include stopping future payments, a planned re-forecast of claims from institutions past 30 June 2018 and recoveries based on this re-forecast.

Table Six: TEO Payment Data Year to Date 2018

$ million	Fees Claimed Excl GST	Payments to 30 June Excl GST
Universities	$124.8	$143.4
ITPs	$33.9	$65.1
Wānanga	$0.2	$7.1
Total TEIs	**$158.9**	**$215.6**
PTEs/s321	$23.5	$36.9
Total Providers	**$182.4**	**$252.5**
ITOs	$0.3	$4.8
Total TEOs	**$182.7**	**$257.3**

Additional analysis will be conducted on all data collected

46. Your office has requested additional analysis on the enrolment data collected as at April 2018. The data requested is learner demographics, qualification subject area, and regional data.

47. This analysis is currently underway. For the ITR and SDR data it can be completed relatively quickly. However, this level of analysis for fees-free data will take time given the cross analysis required between the manual fees-free data and the SDR and ITR enrolment data. We will provide your office this analysis in mid-June.

48. The August SDR will provide the next check-in point to more accurately conduct an analysis on eligible fees-free enrolments at providers. The fees-free monthly TEO reports will continue to give us a sense of fees-free provider enrolments between now and the August SDR.

Publicly communicating enrolment data and release of this briefing

49. We would like to discuss with you and your office how and when you would like to publicly communicate the fees-free specific data. For the last few years the TEC has published high-level sector and individual TEO SDR enrolment data after each reporting period. This tends to happen a couple of months following submission of the SDR. The TEC is currently considering the options for publishing fees-free data on its website. We will keep your office informed.

50. We recommend that you proactively release this briefing at the same time that any public announcement on fees-free and enrolment data is made.

Appendix A: SAC Level 3 and above enrolments by provider (TEI only)

SAC Level 3 and above enrolments by provider (TEIs only)

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	EFTS	Students	EFTS	Students	EFTS	%age	Students	%age
UA	25,512	33,725	26,043	33,915	(531)	-2.0%	(190)	-0.6%
AUT	13,889	19,771	13,261	19,222	628	4.7%	549	2.9%
UW	7,752	10,052	7,563	9,749	189	2.5%	303	3.1%
Massey	13,462	22,198	13,919	23,493	(456)	-3.3%	(1,295)	-5.5%
VUW	15,198	18,595	15,151	18,638	47	0.3%	(43)	-0.2%
UC	11,390	13,621	10,896	13,093	493	4.5%	528	4.0%
Lincoln	1,268	1,977	1,523	2,753	(255)	-16.7%	(776)	-28.2%
UO	16,139	17,848	15,939	17,679	200	1.3%	169	1.0%
Unis	**104,610**	**137,144**	**104,295**	**137,910**	**315**	**0.3%**	**(755)**	**-0.5%**
Unitec	4,397	7,268	4,764	7,687	(367)	-7.7%	(419)	-5.5%
Ara	3,000	7,131	3,065	7,300	(65)	-2.1%	(169)	-2.3%
EIT	2,300	3,423	2,258	3,349	42	1.9%	74	2.2%
WelTec	1,878	2,616	1,851	2,587	27	1.5%	29	1.1%
UCoL	2,239	3,135	2,200	2,971	39	1.8%	164	5.5%
MIT	1,690	3,968	1,775	4,191	(85)	-4.8%	(223)	-5.3%
NMIT	1,587	2,727	1,455	2,354	132	9.1%	373	15.8%
NorthTec	969	2,017	944	1,831	25	2.6%	186	10.2%
Otago	2,485	4,467	2,488	4,061	(3)	-0.1%	406	10.0%
Whitireia	1,882	2,321	1,798	2,283	84	4.7%	38	1.7%
SIT	2,622	5,115	2,589	5,060	33	1.3%	55	1.1%
WITT	700	1,188	730	1,206	(29)	-4.0%	(18)	-1.5%
Wintec	2,132	4,981	2,229	5,421	(97)	-4.3%	(440)	-8.1%
OPNZ	2,052	19,349	2,086	18,117	(34)	-1.6%	1,232	6.8%
TPP	542	985	962	1,619	(420)	-43.6%	(634)	-39.2%
Toi Ohomai	2,578	5,187	2,532	5,036	45	1.8%	151	3.0%
ITPs	**33,054**	**75,216**	**33,726**	**74,449**	**(672)**	**-2.0%**	**805**	**1.1%**
TWoA	11,918	17,987	11,837	17,106	81	0.7%	881	5.2%
TWoR	1,068	1,992	904	1,558	164	18.1%	434	27.9%
TWWoA	1,099	2,397	1,511	4,353	(412)	-27.3%	(1,956)	-44.9%
Wānanga	**14,084**	**22,115**	**14,252**	**22,642**	**(168)**	**-1.2%**	**(641)**	**-2.8%**
Total TEIs	**151,748**	**231,978**	**152,273**	**232,585**	**(525)**	**-0.3%**	**(591)**	**-0.3%**

Appendix B: SAC enrolments by qualification level

SAC enrolments by qualification level

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	EFTS	Students	EFTS	Students	EFTS	%age	Students	%age
Level 1	3,271	7,894	2,543	6,497	728	28.6%	1,397	21.5%
Level 2	3,215	7,955	3,475	8,788	(259)	-7.5%	(833)	-9.5%
SAC L1&2	**6,486**	**11,843**	**6,018**	**11,534**	**468**	**7.8%**	**309**	**2.7%**
Level 3	10,953	25,118	10,593	24,261	359	3.4%	857	3.5%
Level 4	12,625	27,834	13,789	30,700	(1,164)	-8.4%	(2,866)	-9.3%
Level 5	6,899	15,145	5,495	13,315	1,404	25.6%	1,830	13.7%
Level 6	3,698	10,626	4,787	12,113	(1,088)	-22.7%	(1,487)	-12.3%
Level 7	89,257	119,274	89,868	119,090	(611)	-0.7%	184	0.2%
Level 8	15,339	22,723	14,956	22,384	384	2.6%	339	1.5%
Level 9	7,059	12,507	6,960	12,352	100	1.4%	155	1.3%
Level 10	5,878	8,251	5,794	8,033	84	1.5%	218	2.7%
Unknown	39	299	32	195	7	21.7%	104	53.3%
SAC 3+	**151,748**	**231,978**	**152,273**	**232,585**	**(525)**	**-0.3%**	**(607)**	**-0.3%**
Total SAC	**158,234**	**242,527**	**158,291**	**242,836**	**(57)**	**0.0%**	**(309)**	**-0.1%**

Appendix C: Industry Training Fund data

Industry Training Fund by learner type and Level

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	STMs	Learners	STMs	Learners	STMs	%age	Learners	%age
Level 3	0	9(2)(a)	4	35	(3)	-86.6%	9(2)(a)	9(2)(a)
Level 4	4,625	9(2)(a)	4,154	30,334	471	11.3%	9(2)(a)	9(2)(a)
Apprenticeships	**4,626**	**33,719**	**4,158**	**30,369**	**468**	**11.3%**	**3,350**	**11.0%**
Level 1	7	54	96	717	(89)	-93.1%	(663)	-92.5%
Level 2	1,451	11,349	1,674	13,667	(222)	-13.3%	(2,318)	-17.0%
Level 3	3,099	23,759	3,133	24,340	(35)	-1.1%	(581)	-2.4%
Level 4	1,410	10,977	1,408	11,117	2	0.2%	(140)	-1.3%
Level 5	314	2,233	354	2,444	(40)	-11.2%	(211)	-8.6%
Level 6	78	544	63	503	16	24.8%	41	8.2%
Level 7	3	19	2	14	1	57.4%	5	35.7%
Industry Training	**6,363**	**48,045**	**6,729**	**51,709**	**(367)**	**-5.4%**	**(3,664)**	**-7.1%**
Total	**10,988**	**81,234**	**10,887**	**81,425**	**101**	**0.9%**	**(191)**	**-0.2%**

Industry Training Fund by organisation type and organisation

	Apr-18		Apr-17		Change			
	STMs	Learners	STMs	Learners	STMs	%age	Learners	%age
BCITO	1,645	11,948	1,521	11,026	125	8.2%	922	8.4%
Careerforce	1,364	10,263	1,000	7,873	364	36.4%	2,390	30.4%
Competenz	1,307	10,363	1,627	12,678	(320)	-19.7%	(2,315)	-18.3%
Connexis	510	4,072	531	4,682	(21)	-4.0%	(610)	-13.0%
HITO	135	1,071	136	1,024	(1)	-0.7%	47	4.6%
MITO	558	4,177	545	4,189	13	2.3%	(12)	-0.3%
NZMAC ITO	55	488	51	441	4	7.8%	47	10.7%
Primary ITO	1,758	13,068	1,784	14,272	(26)	-1.5%	(1,204)	-8.4%
ServiceIQ	1,022	8,198	1,084	9,066	(62)	-5.7%	(868)	-9.6%
Skills Active Aotearoa	255	1,874	281	1,953	(25)	-9.0%	(79)	-4.0%
The Skills Organisation	2,237	14,943	2,134	13,469	103	4.8%	1,474	10.9%
Total ITOs	**10,847**	**80,158**	**10,695**	**80,264**	**152**	**1.4%**	**(106)**	**-0.1%**
Fletcher Building	37	295	1	14	36	4432.5%	281	2007.1%
Southern Group Training	19	142	15	112	4	24.4%	30	26.8%
St John NZ	85	666	120	806	(34)	-28.7%	(140)	-17.4%

Vodafone	-	-	56	275	(56)	-100.0%	(275)	-100.0%
Total Direct Funding Organisations	**141**	**1,103**	**192**	**1,207**	**(50)**	**-26.3%**	**(104)**	**-8.6%**
Total	**10,988**	**81,234**	**10,887**	**81,425**	**101**	**0.9%**	**(191)**	**-0.2%**