

Aerospace industry in Australia

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducts a census of the manufacturing industry every five years. The last ABS census on manufacturing in Australia was 2006–07. The next census will be in 2011–12. Information is gathered using the Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) system which was reviewed in 2006. The Aerospace industry is classified in the following subdivision in Division C:

- Subdivision 23 – Transport Equipment Manufacturing
 - Group 239 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing
 - Class 2394 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services

It does not include the manufacture of:

- Hang gliders (Class 2593 Toy, Sporting and Recreational Product Manufacturing) or
- Hovercraft (Class 2399 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing not elsewhere classified)

Unless otherwise stated the data included is only for the ANZSIC subdivision listed above.

The Aerospace industry includes maintenance, repair and overhaul services for general aviation, airlines and the Australian Defence Force (ADF). ADF data is not publicly available.

Note: MSA uses as its main data sources, the latest statistics available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER). This may result in variations between MSA's data and the data collected by other sources.

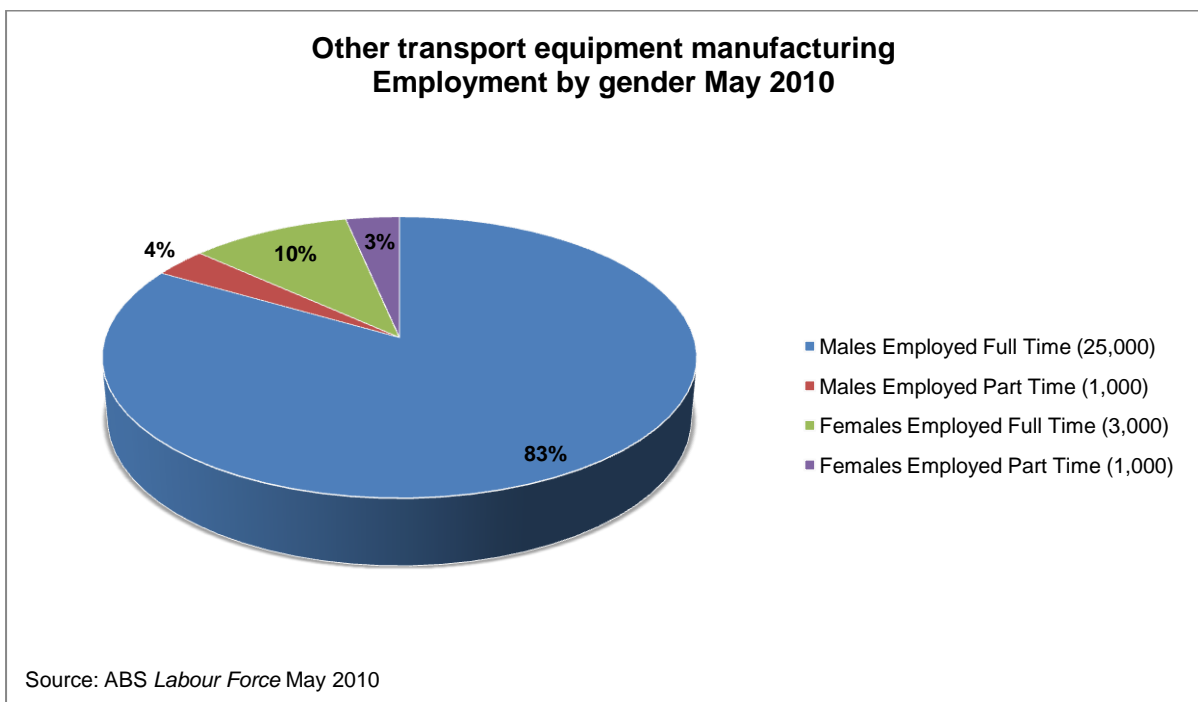
Employment

Employment data is released by the ABS quarterly (February, May, August and November). The data tables only give data to the ANZSIC group level. Class 2394 Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services is included in the data for Group 239 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing together with:

- 2391 Shipbuilding and Repair Services
- 2392 Boatbuilding and Repair Services
- 2393 Railway Rolling Stock Manufacturing and Repair Services, and
- 2399 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c*.

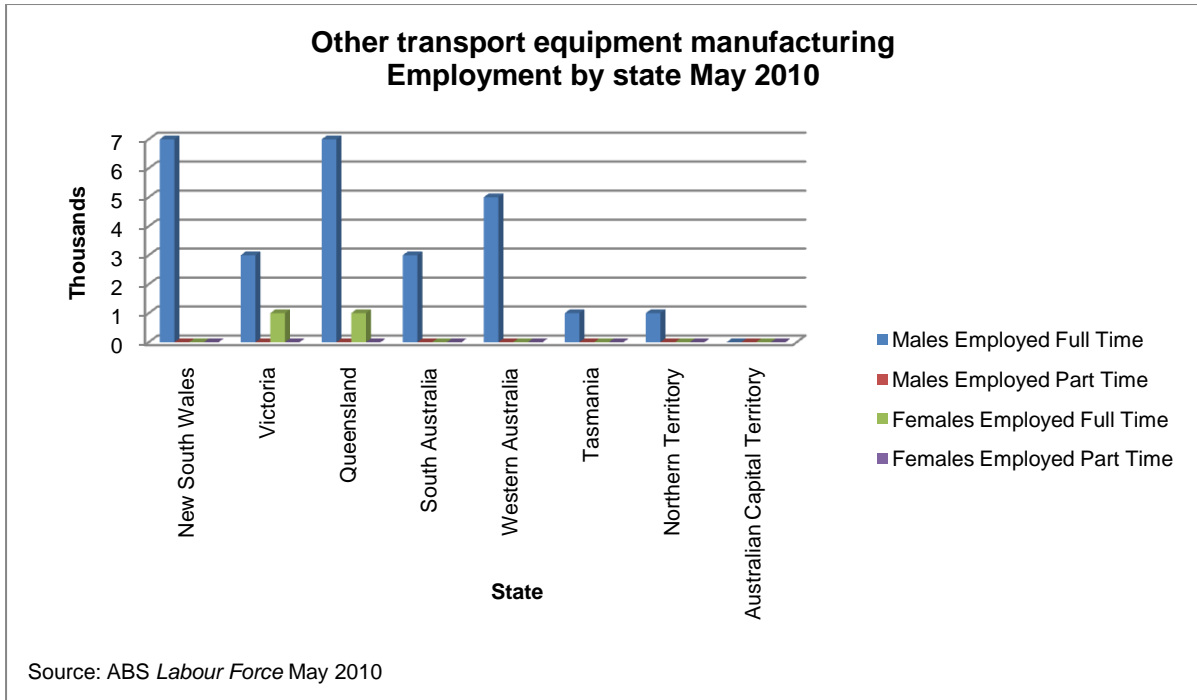
May 2010 figures showed that an estimated 30,000 people were employed in Group 239 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing¹. The majority of employees were males working full time.

Note: It is not possible to obtain data relating to job-share arrangements from the ABS.



¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics *Labour Force* May 2010 ST-E06
*n.e.c. – not elsewhere classified

Queensland (8,000) was the major employing state in May 2010². It is difficult to generalise from these figures for the Aerospace industry with any accuracy.

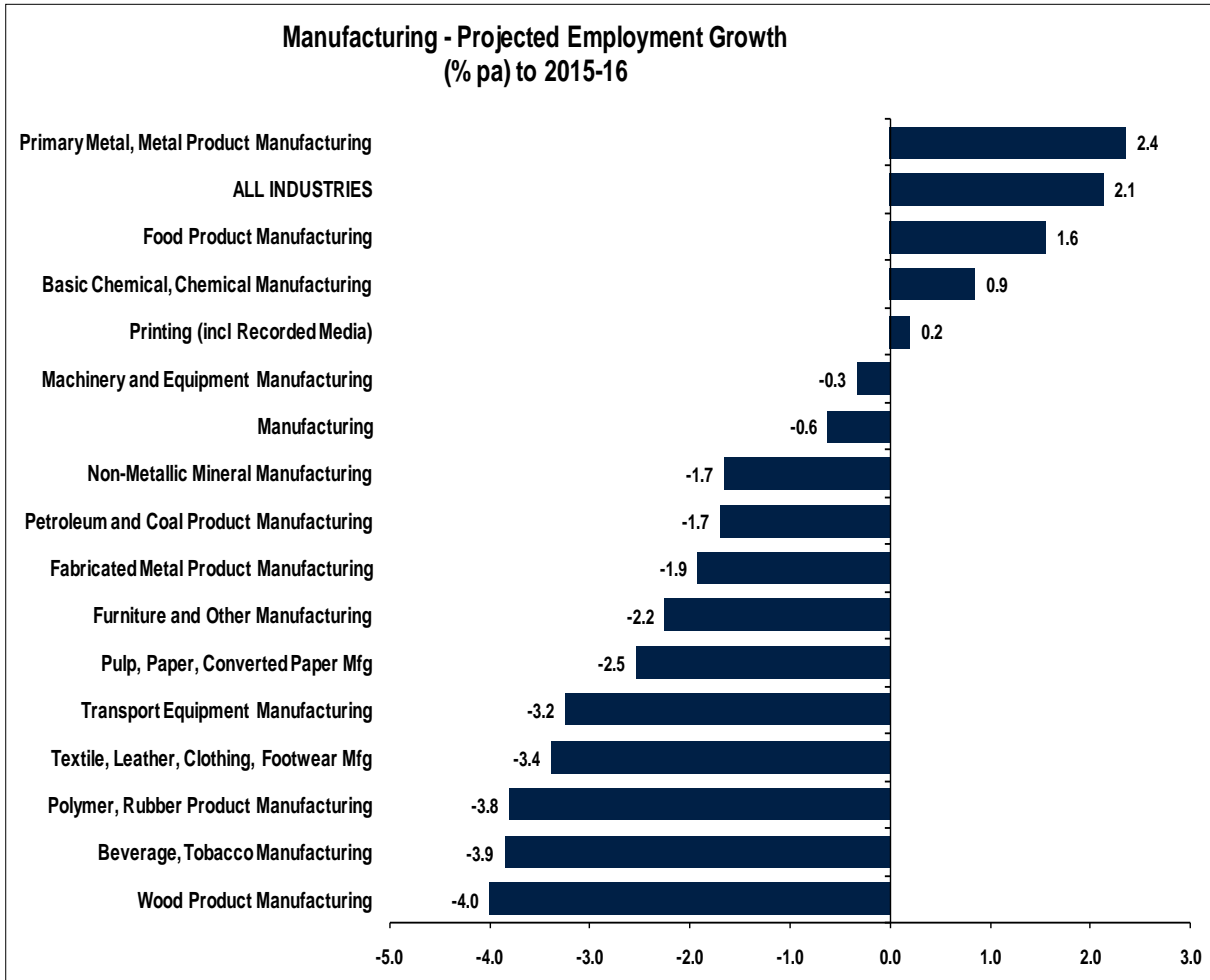


Employment estimates provided in *Experimental Estimates for the Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2008-09* showed that as at June 2009 there were 14,521 people employed in the Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services industry³.

² Australian Bureau of Statistics *Labour Force* May 2010 ST-E06

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics *Experimental Estimates for the Manufacturing Industry, 2008-09* accessed April 2011

The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) report, 'Employment Outlook for Manufacturing' (no date), projects that employment within the manufacturing industry will continue to decrease with a projected fall of 0.6% per annum over the next five years. The Transport Equipment Manufacturing sector has a projected decrease in employment growth of - 3.2%⁴.



Source: <http://www.skillsinfo.gov.au/skills/IndustryReportsCharts/EmploymentGrowth/>

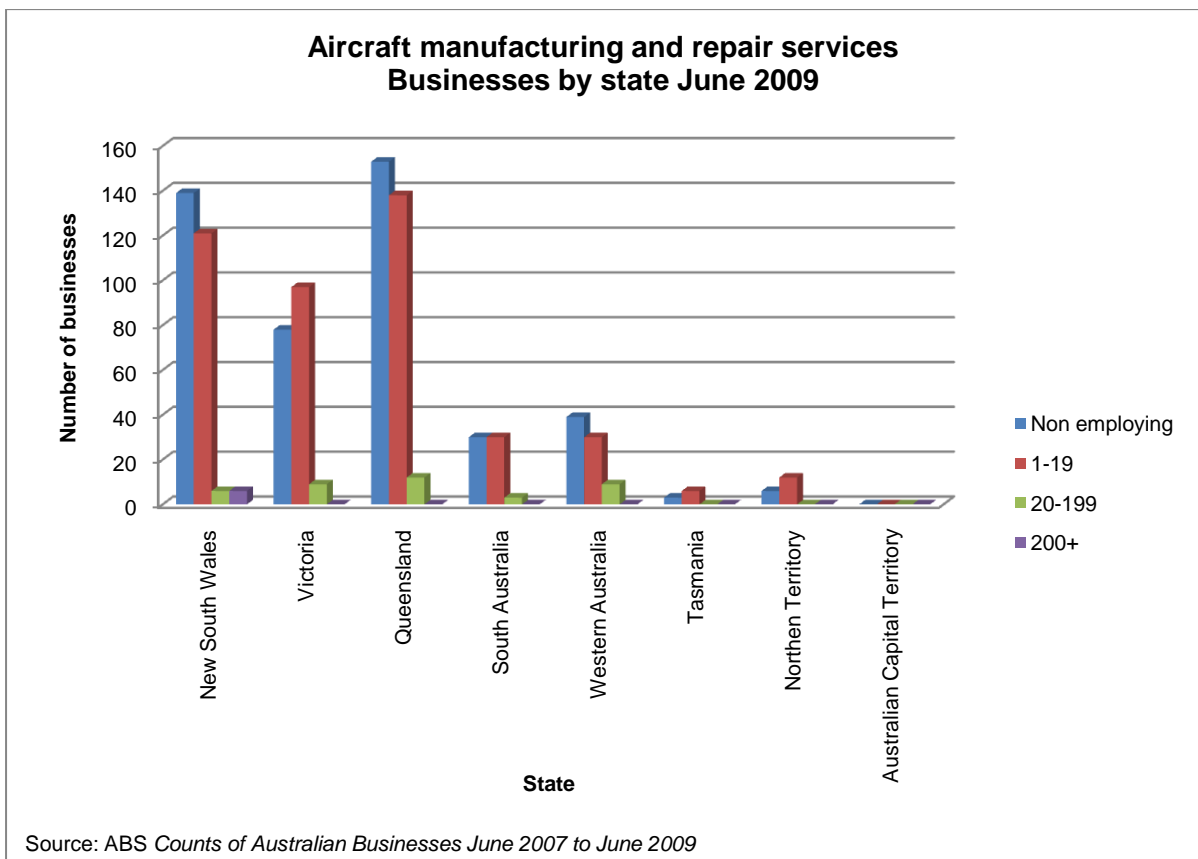
Aerospace is only one sector in Transport Equipment Manufacturing therefore generalisation of these figures should be done with caution.

⁴ Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations *Future Growth by Industry Sector - % per annum* <http://www.skillsinfo.gov.au/skills/IndustryReportsCharts/EmploymentGrowth/> accessed April 2011

The Aerospace industry – business numbers

The largest number of businesses (303) was in Queensland. New South Wales had 272⁵. This reflects the growth of the maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) sector in Queensland.

Note: Businesses have been classified according to the number of employees.



⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics *Counts of Australian Business June 2007 to June 2009*

Skills and training

The Education and Work report is published by the ABS annually. The most recent edition of Education and Work May 2010 was published in November 2010. Data published in the Education and Work report is classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education 2001 (ASCED).

In Education and Work May 2010, the most relevant classification is the narrow field: 0315 Aerospace engineering and technology. This classification includes (but is not limited to):

- 031501 Aerospace engineering
- 031503 Aircraft maintenance engineering
- 031599 Aerospace engineering and technology n.e.c.⁶

Education and Work May 2010 only contains data relating to the broad field '03 Engineering and Related Technologies'⁷ and is too broad to be considered within this document.

The Aerospace industry is covered by the MEA07 Aeroskills Training Package. There are 17 qualifications in the Training Package ranging from Certificate II to Advanced Diploma level⁸. This Training Package was released in March 2008. In November 2010, a revised version of the Training Package was released including a new qualification - Certificate IV in Aeroskills (Armament).

These aircraft maintenance qualifications support comprehensive skills development needs for aerospace industry personnel involved in the maintenance, repair and overhaul of aircraft and aircraft components. Specifically designed qualifications meet the competency requirements identified by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) for people to become Licensed Aircraft Maintenance Engineers (LAME).

Note: The training data within this information sheet contains information relating to this Training Package (MEA07) as well as the previous Training Package. There is no Certificate I level qualification in the Aeroskills Training Package.

⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics *Australian Standard Classification of Education 2001*

⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics *Education and Work May 2010*

⁸ National Training Information Service www.ntis.com.au

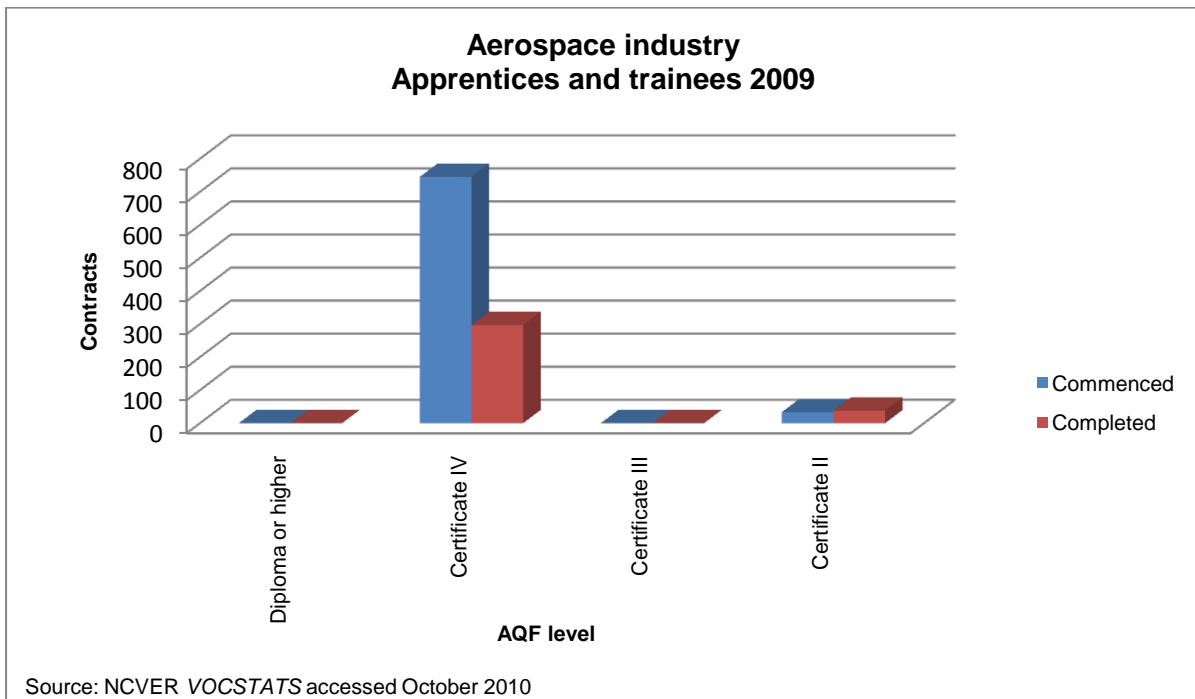
The National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) collects data on commencements and completions in vocational education qualifications via two instruments – the National Apprentice and trainee collection and the National VET provider collection. The National Apprentice and trainee collection includes data for all formally notified apprentices and trainees attending either publicly funded or private RTOs. The National VET provider collection only contains data from publicly funded institutions such as Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges. Data is collected for the apprentice and trainee collection quarterly and for the VET provider collection annually. This data can also be accessed via NCVER’s database – VOCSTATS.

In 2009, 778 people commenced a formal contract of training in a qualification from the MEA Training Package. This was an increase in 126 contract commencements. 335 people completed a formal contract of training. Over 95% of commencements and completions were at Certificate IV level.

The qualification that had the most commencements and completions was Certificate IV in Aeroskills (Mechanical). In 2009, 398 people commenced an apprenticeship in Certificate IV in Aeroskills (Mechanical). These accounted for over 50% of contract commencements.

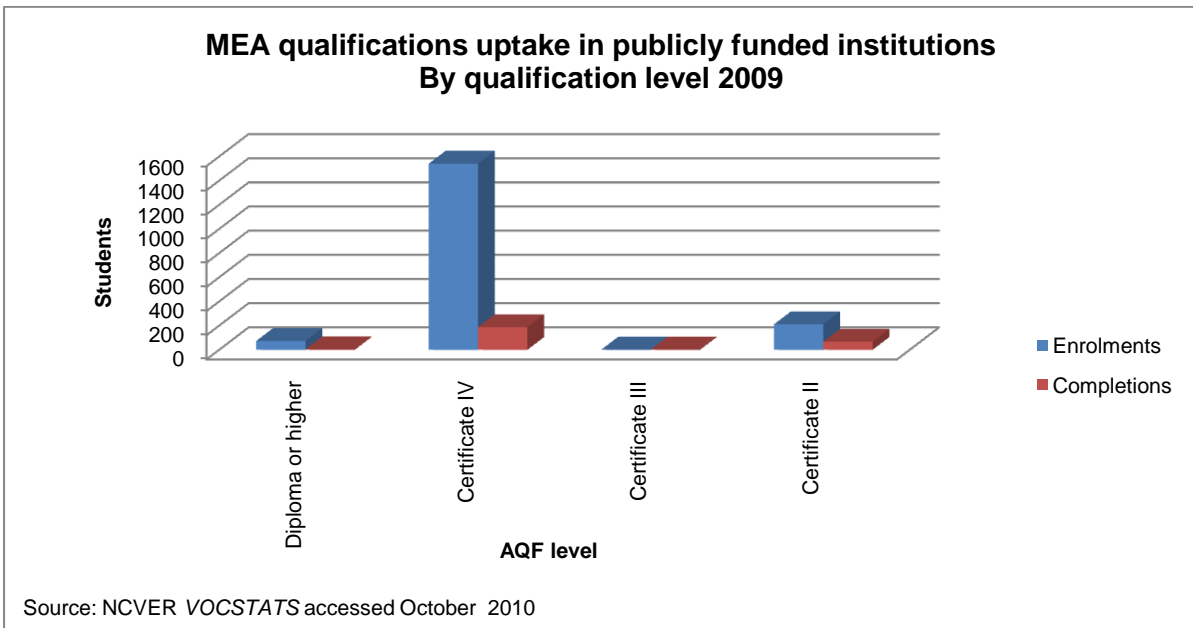
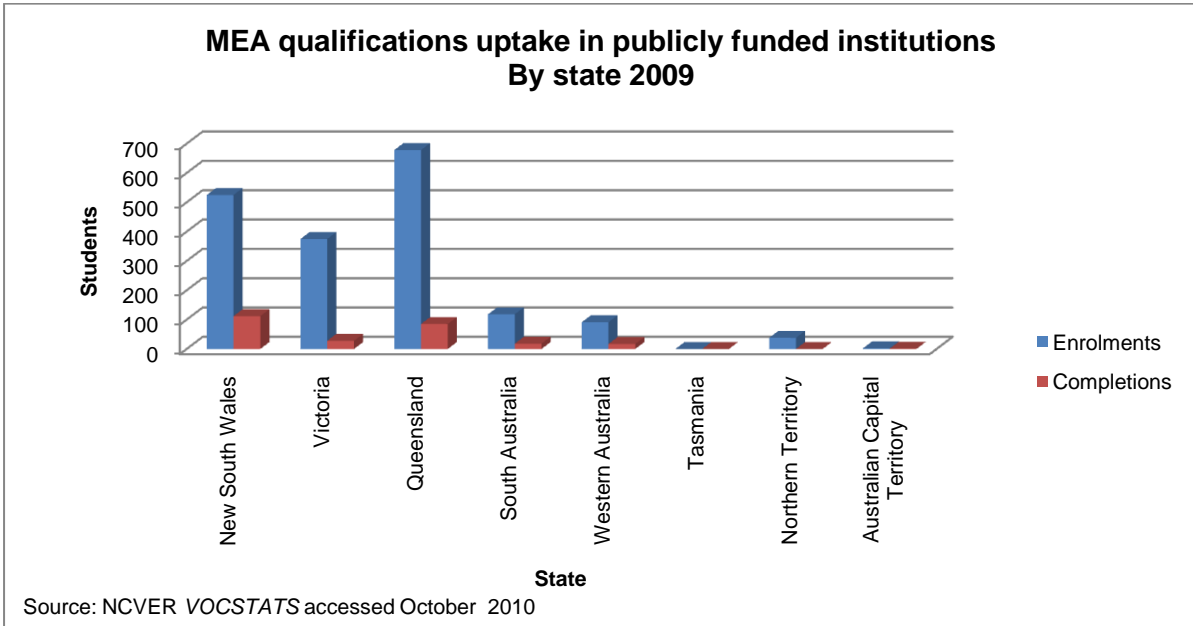
In the same year, 172 people completed an apprenticeship in Certificate IV in Aeroskills (Mechanical) which was 51% of all contract completions⁹.

There were no traineeships or apprenticeships at Certificate III or Diploma level in 2009.



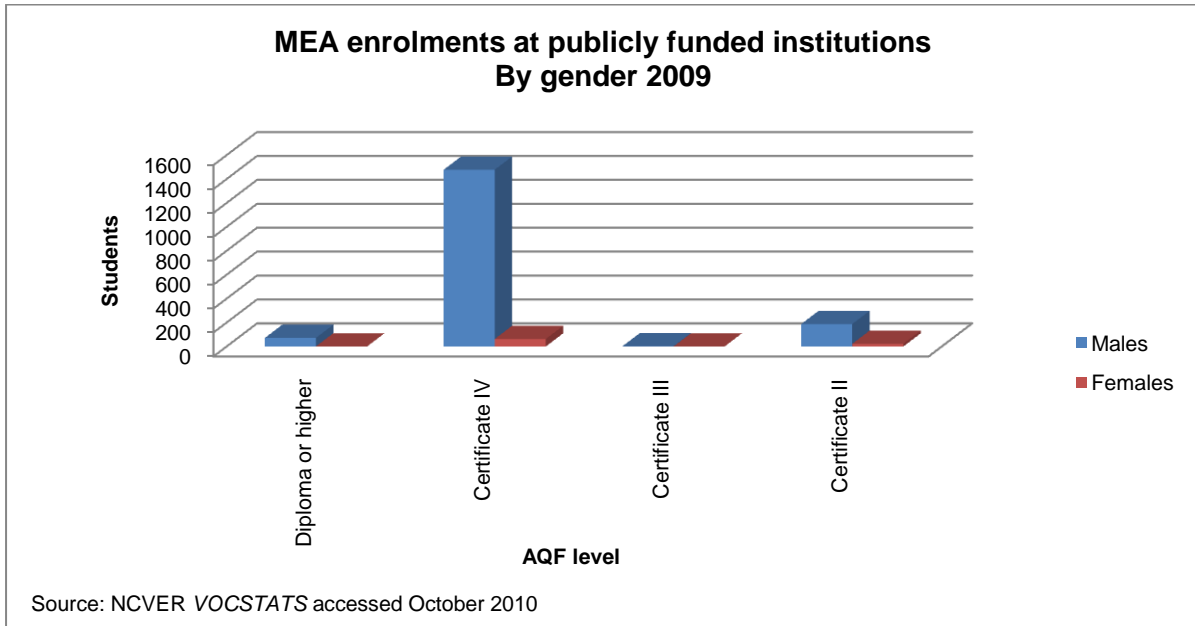
⁹ National Centre for Vocational Education Research VOCSTATS accessed October 2010

During 2009, 1,827 people commenced an MEA qualification at a publicly funded training provider and 261 people completed a qualification from an MEA Training Package. Queensland had the most enrolments (678) while New South Wales had the most completions (112) through publicly funded institutions¹⁰.

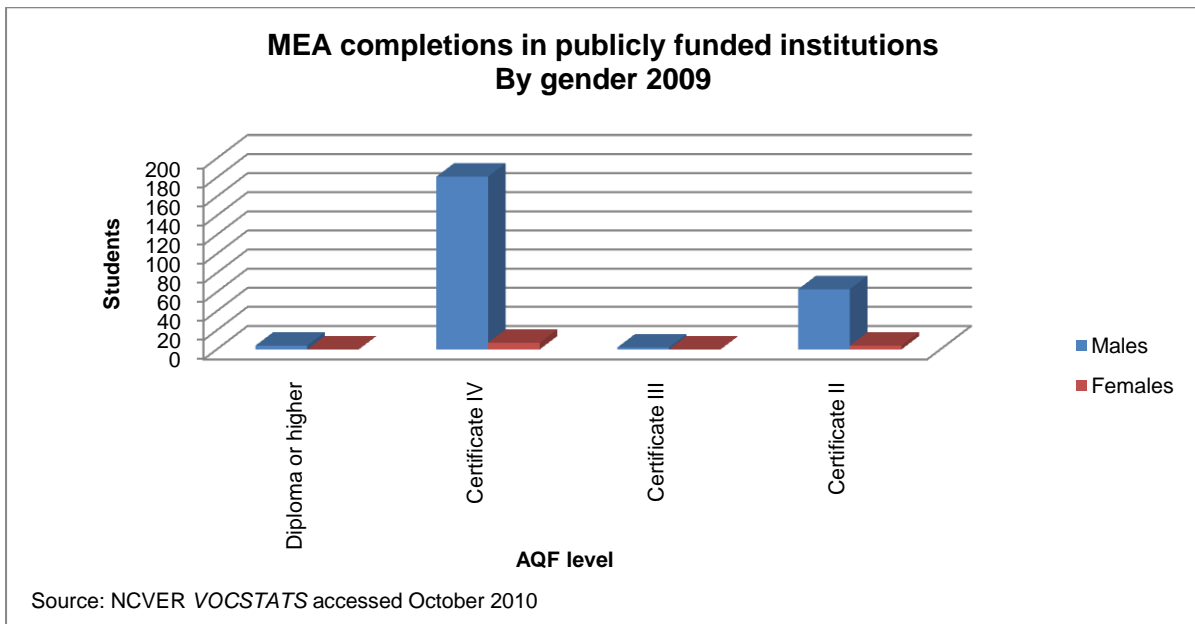


¹⁰ National Centre for Vocational Education Research VOCSTATS accessed October 2010

In an industry sector where men make up the majority of workers, it is to be expected that men also make up the majority of enrolments. Just over 95% of all commencements were male with the largest course enrolment (860) being males enrolling into Certificate IV in Aeroskills (Mechanical)¹¹.



As with commencements, males made up the majority of completions with 250 graduating in 2009. The qualification with the most completions (93) was Certificate IV in Aeroskills (Mechanical)¹².

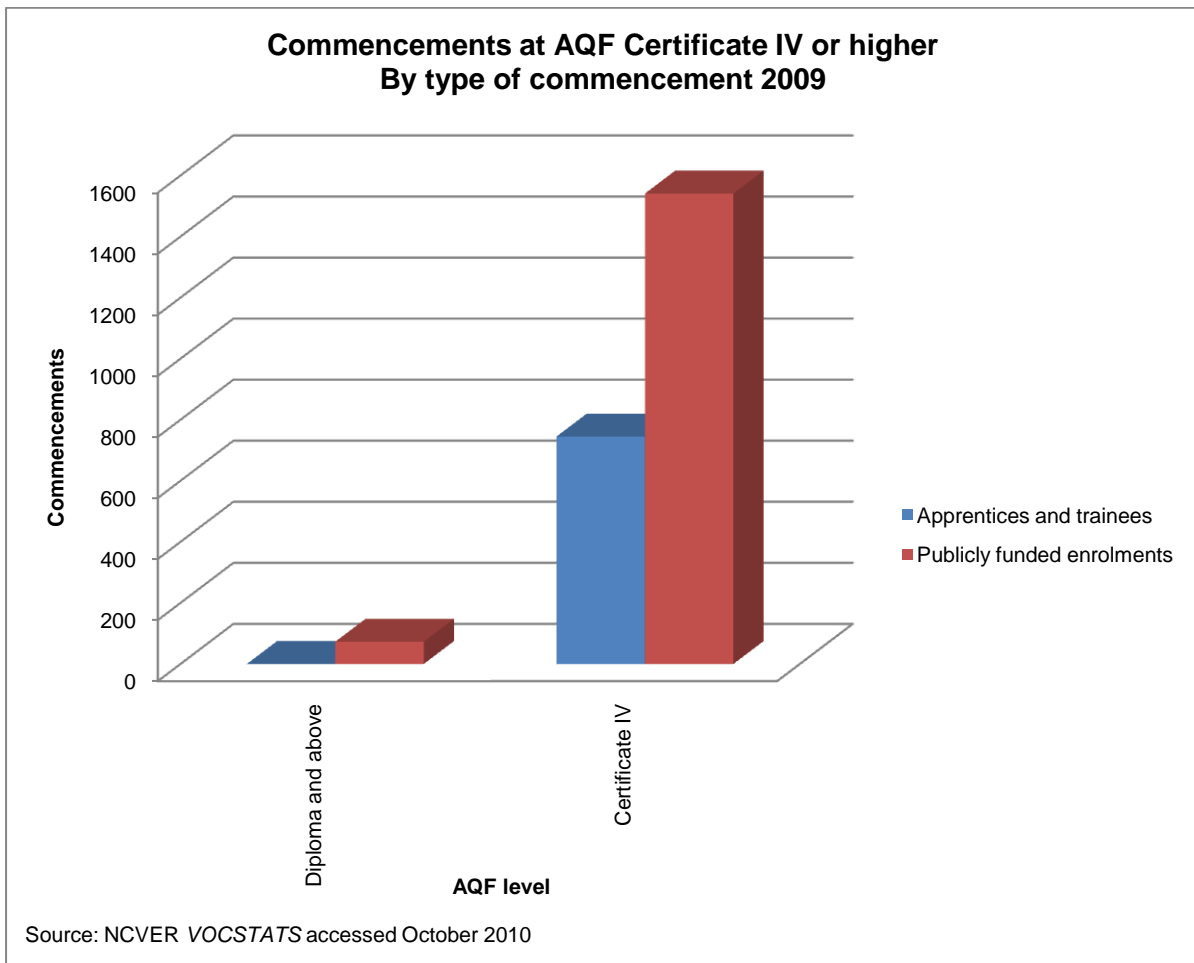


¹¹ National Centre for Vocational Education Research VOCSTATS accessed October 2010

¹² National Centre for Vocational Education Research VOCSTATS accessed October 2010

Unlike other industry sectors covered by MSA Training Packages, minimum trade qualification for the Aerospace industry is at Certificate IV level. The number of contracts at Certificate IV level is significantly higher than in any other sector, and in Aerospace, makes up the majority of contracts. The same applies with the VET provider enrolments. There were no training contracts at Diploma level¹³.

Note: Due to the way data is collected, the two sets of data are not mutually exclusive.



¹³ National Centre for Vocational Education Research VOCSTATS accessed October 2010

Contribution to the economy

One measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 'industry value added' (IVA). At the end of 2010, the ABS released *Experimental Estimates for the Manufacturing Industry 2008-09*. In the financial year ending June 2009, the Aerospace industry contributed over \$1.56 billion to the Australian economy, making it the largest contributor within the Transport equipment manufacturing industries¹⁴.

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¹⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics *Experimental Estimates for the Manufacturing Industry 2007- 09* accessed April 2011