



**Australian Government**

**Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations**

# Undergraduate Applications, Offers and Acceptances 2008



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Produced by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), 2008.

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## List of Acronyms

ABS:	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACACA:	Australasian Curriculum Assessment Certification Authorities
ACT:	Australian Capital Territory
DEEWR:	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
FOE:	Field of Education
ITI:	Interstate Transfer Index
LSAY:	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth
NSW:	New South Wales
NT:	Northern Territory
QLD:	Queensland
QTAC:	Queensland Tertiary Admission Centre
SA:	South Australia
SATAC:	South Australian Tertiary Admission Centre
STAT:	Special Tertiary Admissions Test
TAC:	Tertiary Admissions Centre
TAFE:	Technical and Further Education
TAS:	Tasmania
TES:	Tertiary Entrance Score
TISC:	Tertiary Institutions Service Centre
UA:	Universities Australia
UAC:	University Admission Centre (NSW & ACT)
UTAS:	University of Tasmania
VIC:	Victoria
VET:	Vocational Education and Training
VTAC:	Victorian Tertiary Admission Centre
WA:	Western Australia
Y12:	Year 12

# Executive Summary

## Total Applicants

Demand for domestic, undergraduate university places as indicated by applicants received through the state Tertiary Admission Centres (TACs) is relatively stable. There was only a 0.2% increase in the total number of applicants as at the end of February when compared to last year. While demand from young people increased slightly, demand from mature age applicants (e.g. those aged 21 years or over) declined, especially in Western Australia, no doubt partly due to the strong labour market in that state.

The small increase in demand (0.2%) at the national level was accompanied by a small decrease in the number of applicants considered eligible (down 1.1%), resulting in a small fall in the number being offered a place (1.5%). Patterns varied between the states.

This year there were a total of 240,974 applicants who made an application at one of the nations TACs and 190,664 received an offer of a place.

## Eligible Applicants

Excluding school leaver applicants with low Tertiary Entrance Scores (TES) below an agreed benchmark but including all non school leaver applicants leaves 216,134 'eligible applicants'. The definition of eligibility does not mean that those defined as ineligible are automatically excluded from receiving an offer.

Of those considered eligible, 183,161 received an offer and 132,552 accepted their offer. Nationally, 84.7% of eligible applicants received an offer and for 71.9% of applicants who received an offer received it was for their first preference course.

## 2007 Year 12 Students

Of 181,006 Year 12 students aged 20 and under in 2007, 110,243 (60.9%) applied for admission to university in their home state. The offer rate for those 2007 Year 12 students that applied was 83.5%. The probability of receiving an offer of a place declined as the TES declined. Females in this group were slightly more successful at gaining entry into university than males.

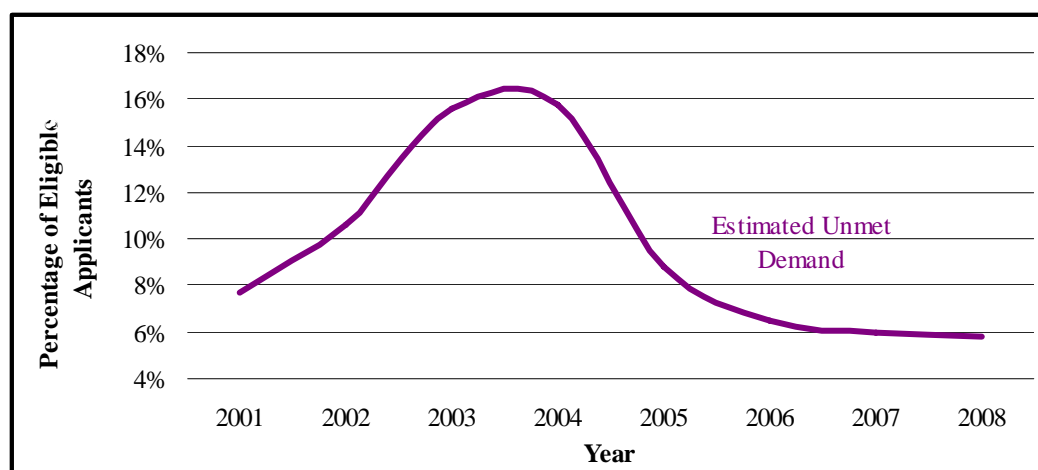
## Field of Education

There is considerable variation by field of education. There were 20,637 applicants who had education as a first preference and 15,448 for nursing. Despite being identified as national priority areas, offer rates for education and nursing are still below the national average. When compared to last year's figures, the number of offers made fell by 9.0% and 2.2% for education and nursing, respectively. Some health fields continue to be the most difficult to enter with only 27.5% and 39.7% of medical studies and dental studies applicants, respectively, being made an offer. Both agriculture and natural and physical sciences were areas in which offers exceeded the number of applicants indicating this area as their first preference, and information technology was close to reaching this threshold. Agriculture experienced the largest increase in demand after a number of years of decline, with a 28.1% increase in the number of applicants selecting this field as their first preference when compared to last year. The most common first preference remains the broad field of society, culture and creative arts.



## Unmet Demand

The raw number of applicants not receiving an offer does not provide a realistic picture of unmet demand for higher education. Raw figures are therefore adjusted to take account of double counting of interstate applicants, applications with only one or two preferences and rejection of offers. Unmet demand is estimated to be 5.8% of eligible applicants, which is the lowest since 2001. This equated to around 12,600 eligible applicants after discounting, which was a drop of 4.5% on last year and a 65.1% decrease on the peak figure of 36,100 observed in 2004.



## Demographic Differences

Almost one third (31.7%) of eligible applicants were mature aged (i.e. aged 21 and over), consistent with last year. Offer rates were substantially higher for those aged 20 and under compared to those aged 21 and over (88.1% and 77.5% respectively), while acceptance rates were comparable (72.3% and 72.5% respectively).

Nationally, females made up 59.2% of eligible applicants. There was little difference between males and females in terms of the proportion of offers received and offers accepted. The offer and acceptance rates for males were 84.0% and 72.1%, respectively, while for females were 85.3% and 72.6%, respectively.

The bulk of applications through the TACs were from those applying on the basis of their Year 12 results (60.5%). Those applying for a place on the basis of their Year 12 results were more successful than Non-Year 12 applicants at gaining an offer (89.6% compared to 77.3%). However, the acceptance rates were comparable (72.8% and 71.5% respectively). It should be noted that the bulk of direct applications are believed to be from Non-Year 12 applicants.

# Introduction

## The Universities Application Process

This report looks at the number of applicants at different stages of the main 2008 applications process operated by the state Tertiary Admissions Centres (TACs) for domestic, undergraduate university places. The number of applications is a key indicator of demand for university places.

The main universities application process runs from August to February each year for admission in the first semester of university study. Most applications for domestic undergraduate places at university are made through state TACs during this period. In particular, the end-of-year application process run by TACs accounts for the bulk of applications from school leavers. A small proportion of applicants will make applications to more than one TAC resulting in some double counting of applications.

Some applicants apply directly to universities. While no nationally consistent information is currently available on direct applications, it is estimated that around 20% of applications for domestic undergraduate places at university are made outside the main applications process through TACs<sup>1</sup>. The proportion differs substantially by institution, by type of course and by type of applicant.

## Improving Data on Demand for Higher Education

The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) is currently working with the TACs and universities to develop a new National Data Collection for Undergraduate Applicants and Offers. This collection will make more consistent, comprehensive data available on applications and offers. The National Data Collection will also make it possible to identify applicants who make multiple applications. The National Data Collection will make available information on the number of direct applications from 2010. While national unmet demand is at historic lows, there is significant variance in demand by field of education and geographical location that needs to be understood to assist government, universities and other stakeholders to understand supply and demand in the market. The National Data Collection will inform an improved understanding of the dynamics of demand and supply for higher education in Australia.

As part of the National Data Collection project, DEEWR also undertook to publish additional contextual information on applicants and offers for university places. A background information paper on understanding and interpreting the data has been established and can be found at [http://www.dest.gov.au/sectors/higher\\_education/publications\\_resources/profiles/understanding\\_data\\_uni\\_places.htm](http://www.dest.gov.au/sectors/higher_education/publications_resources/profiles/understanding_data_uni_places.htm)

In addition, DEEWR is publishing this report which provides analysis and context to the application, offers and acceptances data. From 2009 this report will draw on the National Data Collection for Undergraduate Applicants and Offers. In future years this data collection will allow for greater analysis on applicants, offers and acceptance data, including data on direct applications.

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<sup>1</sup> This very approximate estimate is based on a comparison of acceptance data for domestic undergraduates from TACs with DEEWR data on commencements by domestic undergraduate students.



## Understanding Applications and Offers Data

While completing Year 12 and gaining a Tertiary Entrance Score (TES)<sup>2</sup> is the most commonly known way to gain entry to university, TACs and universities take a number of other qualifications taken into consideration, particularly for adults applying who have not recently completed Year 12 (e.g. Non-Year 12 applicants). Some pathways to gaining entry to a university degree include sitting the Special Tertiary Admissions Test (STAT), articulating from certificate and/or diploma level studies in Vocational Education and Training (VET), university bridging or Foundation programs and previous higher education (completed or commenced). Both Year 12 applicants and Non-Year 12 applicants are included in this report.

Commentators sometimes use early figures on the number of offers made as an indicator of supply of university places. However, it is important to note that the number of offers made does not necessarily equate to the number of places available. When offering places, higher education providers need to take into account that not all offers are accepted and that some applicants will wish to study part time.

As applicants applying on the basis of a low TES have a low likelihood of receiving an offer, this report uses a criteria of eligibility that excludes school leaver applicants with a TES below a minimum benchmark. This benchmark represents the lowest TES with which an applicant could reasonably assume that they would be able to gain entry to a course (not necessarily their preferred course) at a university. Any applicant that is admitted through other qualifications or schemes is automatically considered eligible. The definition of eligibility adopted for this report is consistent with the methodology adopted by Universities Australia (UA) but does not mean that those defined as ineligible are automatically excluded from receiving an offer. The criteria for receiving an offer will vary by individual course and institution.

Data recorded on time series in this report is only available back to 2001 due to significant changes in the data collection.

The Appendixes to this report provide detailed tables of the data discussed throughout this report.

## Demand at a Field of Education Level

Many factors can influence demand by field of education and demand is not spread evenly across the broad fields of education. Students are not necessarily applying for courses that lead to qualifications in short supply in the labour market. While career prospects, salaries, working conditions and job satisfaction are important considerations for applicants when choosing their preferences, research suggests that interest and ability in the subject, and likelihood of getting an offer of a place have a more decisive influence on applicants<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> The Tertiary Entrance Score (TES) presents State Tertiary Entrance Ranks in a comparable fashion. State Tertiary Entrance Ranks are converted into an Interstate Transfer Index (ITI) score by TACs. Within the wider university sector, this score is known as the Tertiary Entrance Score (TES). In this report TES will be used.

<sup>3</sup> James, Baldwin, & McInnis, 1999. *Which University? The factors influencing the choices of prospective undergraduates.*



# Applications

## Total Number of Applicants

The number of people applying through the TACs for domestic, undergraduate university places during the main application and offers period is a key indicator of demand for university places.

In 2008 there were a total of 240,974 applicants by the close of the main TACs application process at the end of February<sup>4</sup>. This is a substantial increase (19.5%) on the number who applied by the 'on-time' cut off date in late September 2007<sup>5</sup>.

Table 1 below shows how applicant numbers increased between the end of September 2007 and the end of the main TACs application process in February 2008. The proportion of 'on-time' applicants varies between states, with Tasmania having the lowest proportion at 64.9% and Victoria the highest with 89.8% of its applicants registered by the 'on-time' cut off. There is a small proportion of double counting of applicants who have made applications in multiple states.

**Table 1: Total applicants by stage in application process, 2008**

State	'On-time' Applicants	Total Applicants for 2008	Proportion of Applicants who are 'On-time'
NSW & ACT	66,783	79,228	84.3%
VIC	56,468	62,849	89.8%
QLD	37,898	48,785	77.7%
SA & NT	19,109	23,712	80.6%
WA	15,861	17,890	88.7%
TAS	5,525	8,510	64.9%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>201,644</b>	<b>240,974</b>	<b>83.7%</b>

## Trends for Total Applicants

Chart 1 on the following page shows the total number of applicants and the number of 'on-time' applicants for the years 2001 to 2008.

Nationally, the total number of applicants has increased by 0.2% compared to last year. The largest percentage increase was in Tasmania (11.7%, but from a small base). Declines were recorded in Western Australia, Victoria, and South Australia and the Northern Territory. Year 12 applicants increased by 0.4%, while there was no change in the number of Non-Year 12 applicants.

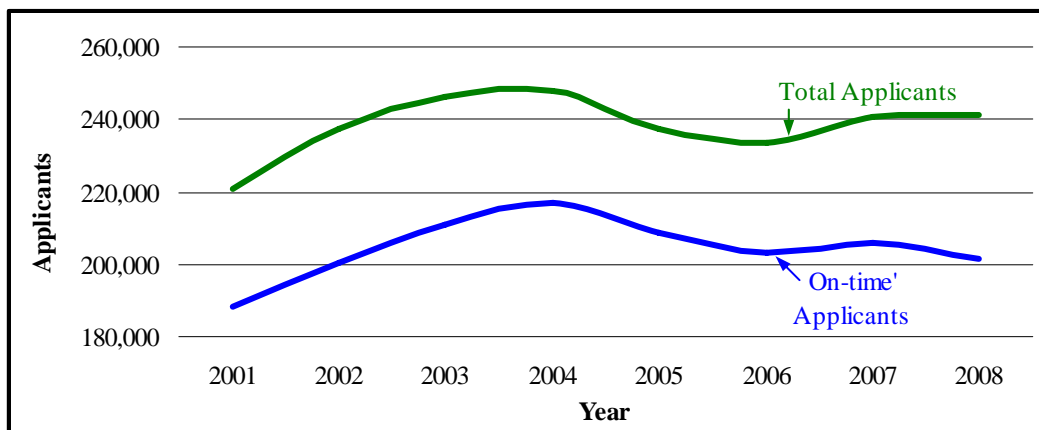
There has been a 9.0% increase in the total number of applicants between 2001 and 2008. The total number of applicants in 2001 was 220,996. The number peaked at 247,909 in 2004 but since 2006 has increased again. The number of applicants in 2008 represented the third highest year in the current series.

<sup>4</sup> From the end of February to the end of March there are slight further changes in the number of applicants (1.1% decrease overall in 2008). As no time series data is available on the end of March figures, Total Applicants is at the end of the main application process (end of February).

<sup>5</sup> Applications submitted after the 'on-time' cut-off date may attract a late fee. See glossary for further details.



**Chart 1: 'On-time' compared to total applicants, 2001 to 2008**



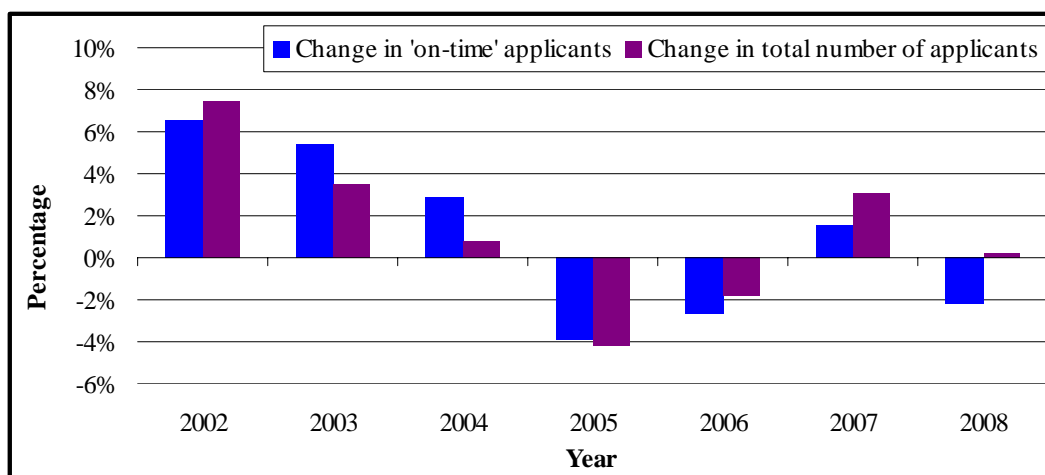
The proportion of 'on-time' applicants has also fluctuated over the last eight years. In 2001, 85.1% of applicants were 'on-time'. This increased to a peak of 87.8% in 2005, followed by slight declines each year ending with 83.7% of applicants 'on-time' in 2008. This confirms that 'on-time' applications give only a general indication of movements in demand.

'On-time' applications as a proportion of all applications fell this year in every state. Decreases ranged from a 1.1 percentage point drop in Western Australia and South Australia and the Northern Territory to a 4.0 percentage point drop in Tasmania.

Trends in the total number of applicants vary from those recorded in the 'on-time' applicant numbers. Chart 2 shows the percentage change in the number of applicants from the previous year for the 'on-time' and total number of applicant counts. The smallest difference was 0.2 percentage points in 2005.

The largest variance was recorded this year. 'On-time' data showed a 2.2% decline in applications, whereas the final number of applicants showed a 0.2% increase. This is a 2.4 percentage point difference from trends in 'on-time' applications. Variation can be even greater for individual states and territories.

**Chart 2: 'On-time' previous year trends compared to total applicant previous year trends, 2002 to 2008**



## Eligible Applicants

In the past, virtually all students who completed Year 12 were aiming for university. In recent years retention has become higher, but post-Year 12 destinations vary significantly. Not every student who completes a university application form has a strong and realistic expectation of gaining a place at university. To get an idea of the number of students with a realistic expectation of getting into university, Year 12 applicants with low tertiary entrance scores are excluded from the total pool of applicants, leaving only 'eligible' applicants. For this report, eligibility is defined as the lowest benchmark TES by which an applicant could reasonably assume that they would be able to gain entry to a course (though not necessarily their preferred course) at a university. The cut off for those applying on the basis of their Year 12 results is set at the bottom of the Queensland Year 12 Overall Position (OP) band 19 by Universities Australia (UA), which is equivalent to a TES of 56.2 in 2008. Those considered ineligible by this definition may, however, still receive an offer.

For applicants applying via the TACs who are not admitted on the basis of a tertiary entrance rank but through other qualifications or schemes (such as VET, STAT scores, prior higher education or mature age entry schemes) all are eligible, as there is no benchmark that can be applied transparently and consistently. It should also be noted that a significant proportion (around 20%) of undergraduate applications are not made through TACs and are therefore not counted in these statistics.

There were 216,134 eligible applicants in 2008 as at the end of March. Table 2 shows the number of eligible applicants in each state by the basis of admission categories - Year 12 (home state), Year 12 (interstate) and Non-Year 12.

Eligible Year 12 applicants applying for admission to university in their home state represented 52.4% of eligible applicants, while 39.5% were Non-Year 12.

Interstate applicants are those applying for a place at a university in a different state from the one in which they received their Year 12 qualifications. Year 12 applicants are split into home state and interstate applications as there are differences in the offer and acceptance rates for this group. The data available for this report does not allow Non-Year 12 applicants to be split into home state and interstate categories. This subdivision will be made in future reports.

**Table 2: Applicants considered eligible by basis of admission category, 2008**

State	Year 12 (home state) Eligible Applicant	Year 12 (interstate) Eligible Applicant	Non-Year 12 Eligible Applicant	Total Eligible Applicant
NSW & ACT	37,163	3,800	28,110	69,073
VIC	28,336	4,145	19,995	52,476
QLD	25,448	5,056	16,318	46,822
SA & NT	10,114	2,270	10,531	22,915
WA	10,206	1,090	5,912	17,208
TAS	1,969	1,249	4,422	7,640
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>113,236</b>	<b>17,610</b>	<b>85,288</b>	<b>216,134</b>



Tasmania had the highest proportion of Non-Year 12 eligible applicants, with 58% of eligible applicants classified as applying on the basis of other admission. Western Australia on the other hand had the lowest proportion with 34% of applicants making a Non-Year 12 application. This is consistent with the strong labour market in Western Australia.

Tasmania also had the highest proportion of Year 12 (interstate) eligible applicants, with 16% of eligible applicants applying on the basis of their Year 12 results from another state. These numbers include applicants for University of Tasmania places offered in its NSW campus. Western Australia and New South Wales both had only 6% Year 12 (interstate) eligible applicants.

### Eligible Applicants with a Limited Number of Preferences

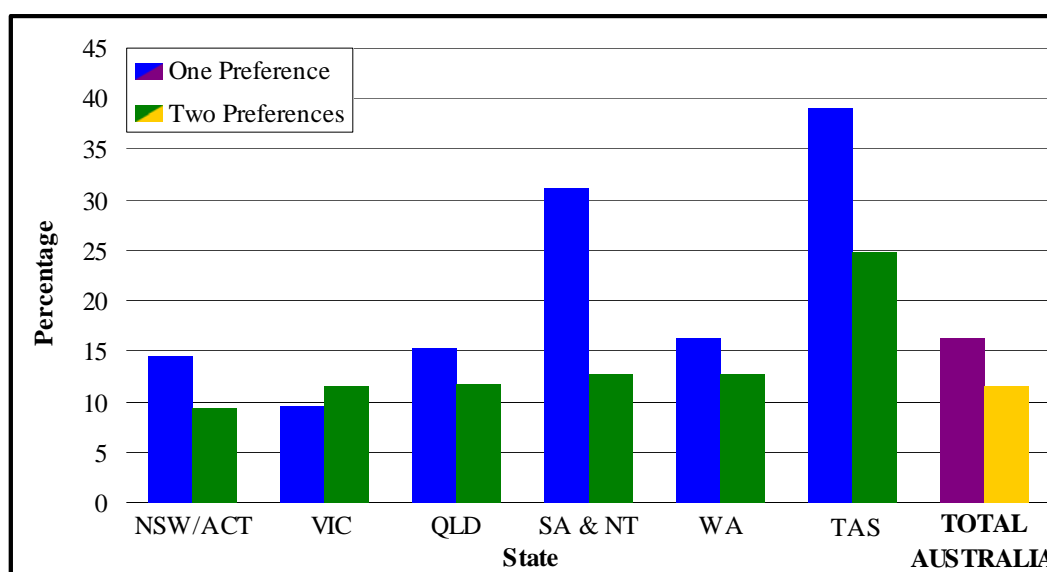
Each year a number of applicants submit an application with only one or two preferences. This year, out of 216,134 applicants, 35,094 nominated only one preference and 24,830 gave two preferences. No information on the demographics of those submitting a limited number of preferences was available for analyses this year.

TACs advise applicants to include more than one preference in their application, particularly if a similar course is offered at more than one university, to maximise the chances of gaining an offer of a place.

Little is known about the reasons why some applicants submit low numbers of preferences. One theory is many of these applicants are applying for limited subject choices (e.g. medicine) but in a number of different states. Another theory is that some of these applicants are only interested in a particular course and intend to follow another career pathway (e.g. VET or entering employment) should they be unsuccessful in obtaining an offer in their first preference. Unfortunately, at this time there is no way to test these theories.

Chart 3 shows the proportion of eligible applicants who submitted an application with only one or two preferences. As can be seen in this chart, there are large differences between states. It is not possible for this report to analyse these differences, due to lack of data.

**Chart 3: Proportion of eligible applicants with only one or two preferences, 2008**

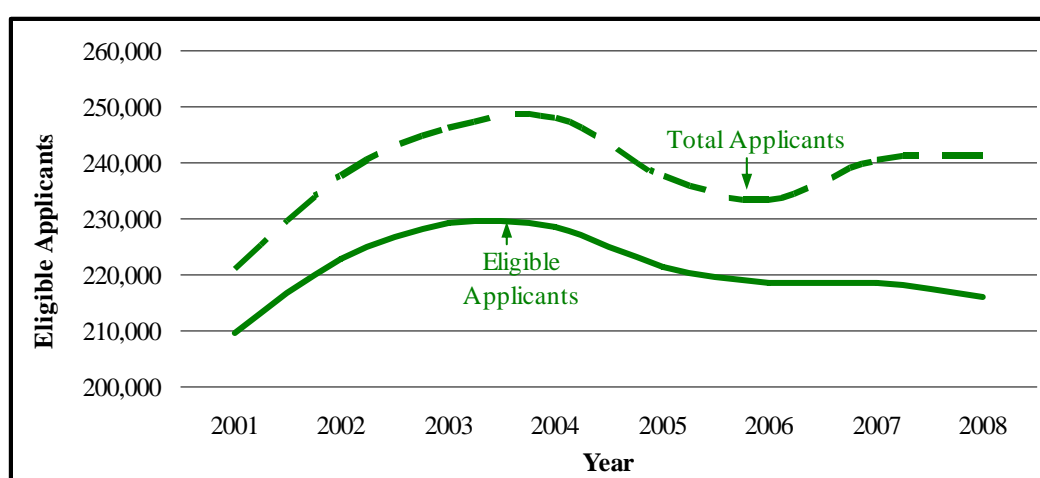


## Trends for Eligible Applicants

Despite a 0.2% increase in total applicants when compared to last year, there was a 1.1% drop in the number of eligible applicants. This reflected, in part, a drop in the proportion of total applicants considered eligible. Changes in the proportion of total applicants considered eligible reflect, in part, changes in the TES cut-offs applied to Year 12 applicants and movement in the number of Non-Year 12 applicants.

Over the longer time frame of 2001 to 2008, this year's figures were 3.1% higher than the numbers recorded in 2001. The number of eligible applicants peaked in 2003 at 229,427 applicants, declined by 3.4% over the next two years and between 2006 and 2007 stabilised at 4.2% above 2001 numbers. Chart 4 illustrates the number of eligible applicants between 2001 and 2008.

**Chart 4: Eligible applicants, 2001 to 2008**



This general pattern is not observable across all the states. Demand is believed to be affected by local labour conditions, such as the resources boom in Western Australia, and by the number of students completing Year 12 in any given year. The number of school leavers in each state also fluctuates each year for natural demographic reasons.

At a state level, the largest change was in Tasmania with a 7.5% increase. The increase experienced for Tasmania reflects, in part, applicants for nursing places at University of Tasmania's campus in NSW and the inclusion of applications to the Australian Maritime College. Besides Tasmania, only New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory experienced increases in the number of eligible applicants when compared to the previous year. The drop in numbers was minimal in Queensland (0.1% drop) and greatest in Victoria (4.5% drop).

Trends are also affected by administrative changes. These administrative changes have seen modifications at an individual TAC level as to which applicants are included and to increase consistency in reporting between states. Details of the known changes can be found at the end of this report in the Data Clarification section.

There have been overall increases between 2001 and 2008 in the number of eligible applicants in most states with the exception of Victoria (4.7% drop) and Queensland (11.5% drop). The largest increase was experienced in South Australia and the Northern Territory (53.6% increase), followed by Tasmania (28.1% increase). Changes in each of these states reflected, in part, administrative changes.



# Offers

## Total Applicants Receiving an Offer

In 2008, 190,664 of the total applicants who applied through a TAC received an offer of a university place as at the end of February.

Exact dates for offers vary between the state TACs. All TACs make the majority of their offers on behalf of universities during January. When aggregated at a national level, these mid January/early February offers are known as the 'main round' of offers. Offers continue to be made throughout February until the close of the main TACs application process<sup>6</sup>. Universities make more offers than they have places available to compensate for the rejection rate of offers and for applicants that withdraw an intention to commence prior to enrolling in university.

Table 3 below shows how the number of applicants receiving an offer increases between the 'main round' and the total offer count as at the end of the main 2008 TACs application process in February. The proportion of successful applicants who receive an offer by the 'main round' varies between states, ranging from 83.7% in Tasmania to 97.0% in Victoria. It is estimated that there is a small proportion of double counting of offers made to interstate applicants who have made applications in more than one state.

**Table 3: Total applicants receiving an offer by stage in application process, 2008**

State	'Main Round' Offers	Total Offers for 2008	Proportion of Offers made during 'Main Round'
NSW & ACT	61,671	64,224	96.0%
VIC	43,854	45,217	97.0%
QLD	37,831	41,010	92.2%
SA & NT	16,517	17,692	93.4%
WA	14,731	15,895	92.7%
TAS	5,546	6,626	83.7%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>180,150</b>	<b>190,664</b>	<b>94.5%</b>

## Trends for Total Applicants Receiving an Offer

Chart 5 on the following page shows the total number of people applying through TACs, the number of applicants receiving an offer by the end of the 'main round' and the total offer count as at the end of the main TACs application process.

Nationally, total offers to applicants have decreased only marginally when compared to last year (down 0.6%). The offer rate has decreased slightly from 79.8% last year to 79.1%. Offers to Year 12 applicants were up 0.4% while offers to Non-Year 12 applicants decreased by 2.4%. This is consistent with trends in demand for these groups.

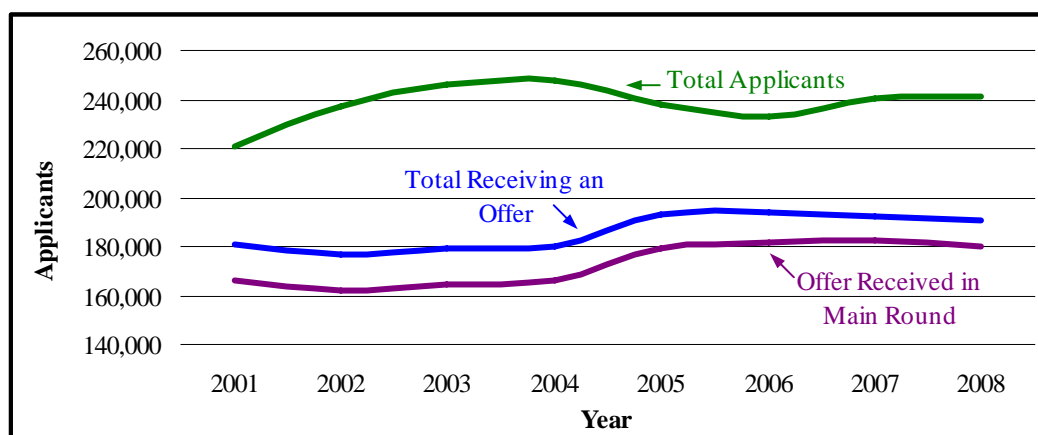
<sup>6</sup> From the end of February to the end of March there are slight further changes in the number of offers made to applicants (1.7 decrease overall in 2008). As no time series data is available on the end of March figures, Total Offers is at the end of the main application process (end of February).



There has been an overall increase of 5.3% in the number of applicants receiving an offer between 2001 and 2008. Following the large increase in offers between 2004 and 2005, the number of offers made has been relatively stable.

The number of applicants receiving an offer during the 'main round' remains a good indicator of the final number of applicants receiving an offer. The proportion of offers made during the 'main round' has increased. In 2001, 91.6% of successful applicants had received an offer by the end of the 'main round'. In 2008, this has increased to 94.5%.

**Chart 5: Total applicants and applicants receiving an offer, 2001 to 2008**



### Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer

Of all eligible applicants, 84.7% received an offer by the end of March. This equated to 183,161 eligible applicants receiving an offer.

Table 4 below shows the number of eligible applicants receiving an offer in each state by the basis of admission categories - Year 12 (home state), Year 12 (interstate) and Non-Year 12.

**Table 4: Eligible applicants receiving an offer by basis of admission, 2008**

State	Year 12 (home state) Applicant		Year 12 (interstate) Applicant		Non-Year 12 Applicant		Total Offer Rate
	No.	Offer Rate	No.	Offer Rate	No.	Offer Rate	
NSW & ACT	35,405	95.3%	2,931	77.1%	22,126	78.7%	87.5%
VIC	25,091	88.5%	2,986	72.0%	13,727	68.7%	79.7%
QLD	22,986	90.3%	4,053	80.2%	13,888	85.1%	87.4%
SA & NT	9,528	94.2%	1,520	67.0%	8,190	77.8%	84.0%
WA	9,738	95.4%	603	55.3%	4,801	81.2%	88.0%
TAS	1,898	96.4%	532	42.6%	3,158	71.4%	73.1%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>104,646</b>	<b>92.4%</b>	<b>12,625</b>	<b>71.7%</b>	<b>65,890</b>	<b>77.3%</b>	<b>84.7%</b>



As shown in Table 4, offers to eligible applicants ranged from 73.1% in Tasmania to 88.0% in Western Australia.

Eligible Year 12 applicants applying in their home state were most likely to receive an offer. In 2008, 92.4% of all Year 12 (home state) eligible applicants received an offer of a place. The corresponding offer rates for eligible Year 12 (interstate) and Non-Year 12 applicants were 71.7% and 77.3% respectively.

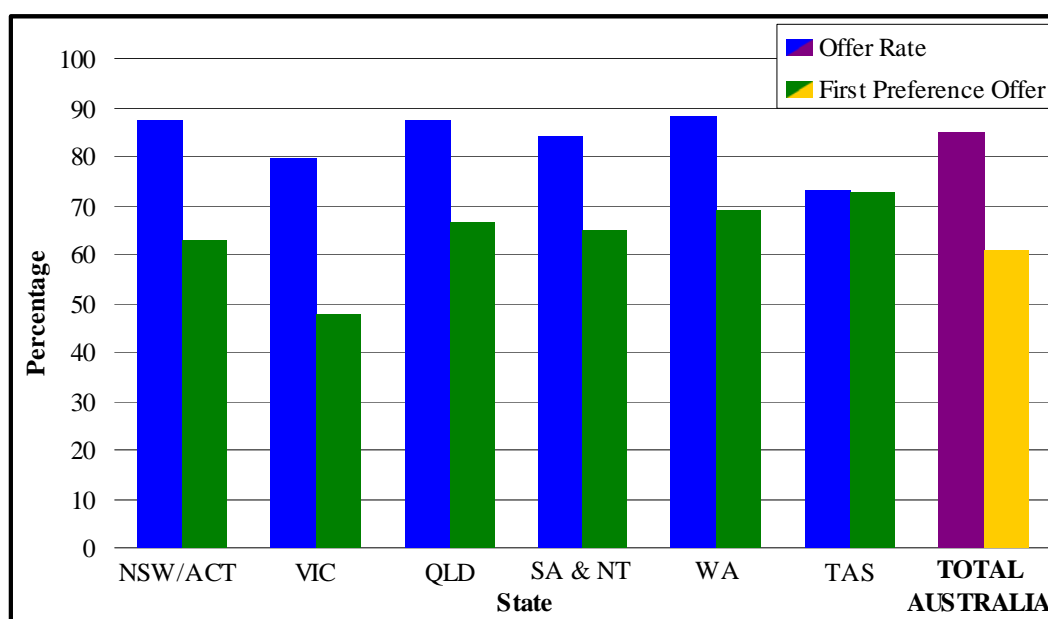
Anecdotal evidence suggests that the offer rate is lower for Year 12 (interstate) because a large proportion of these applications are for high demand courses with high entry cut-offs (e.g. medicine). For Non-Year 12 applicants, the offer rate is also relatively low. This is particularly due to a statistical artefact: since no benchmark of eligibility is applied and all Non-Year 12 applicants are included in the data, the offer rate of the sub-group overall is lower than that for Year 12 applicants.

### Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer for their First Preference

Nationally, the number of eligible applicants who received an offer for their first preference<sup>7</sup> course was 131,759, representing 61.0% of all eligible applicants or 71.9% of those that were successful at receiving an offer.

Chart 6 compares the overall offer rate to the proportion of eligible applicants who received an offer for their first preference - nationally and for each state. Nearly all eligible applicants in Tasmania who received an offer were offered a place in their first preference course (99.6% of successful eligible applicants received a first preference offer). Victoria showed the biggest difference between first preference offer rates and overall offer rates (32.1 percentage points difference) with 59.8% of successful applicants in Victoria getting an offer in their first preference course.

**Chart 6: Proportion of eligible applicants who received an offer for a first preference compared to the state offer rate, 2008**



<sup>7</sup> Or second preference if their first preference was for VET or a postgraduate university place.



## Offer Rates for Eligible Applicants with a Limited Number of Preferences

The chance of receiving an offer is believed to increase with the number of preferences listed. To test this theory, offer rates are examined by the number of preferences for the first time.

Table 5 presents the offer rates for each state based on the number of preferences listed in an application. In all states except Tasmania, the probability of getting an offer was higher if three or more preferences were submitted. In Tasmania, 72.9% of eligible applicants receive an offer for their first preference.

**Table 5: Eligible applicants receiving an offer by number of preferences listed, 2008**

State	Offer Rate		
	One Preference	Two Preferences	Three or More
NSW & ACT	73.5%	78.5%	91.3%
VIC	51.7%	60.1%	85.9%
QLD	79.2%	83.1%	89.8%
SA & NT	73.9%	73.5%	91.9%
WA	76.6%	75.3%	92.9%
TAS	91.7%	56.1%	64.8%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>89.2%</b>

## Trends for Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer

The number of eligible applicants receiving an offer decreased slightly compared to last year, with a 1.5% decline in numbers.

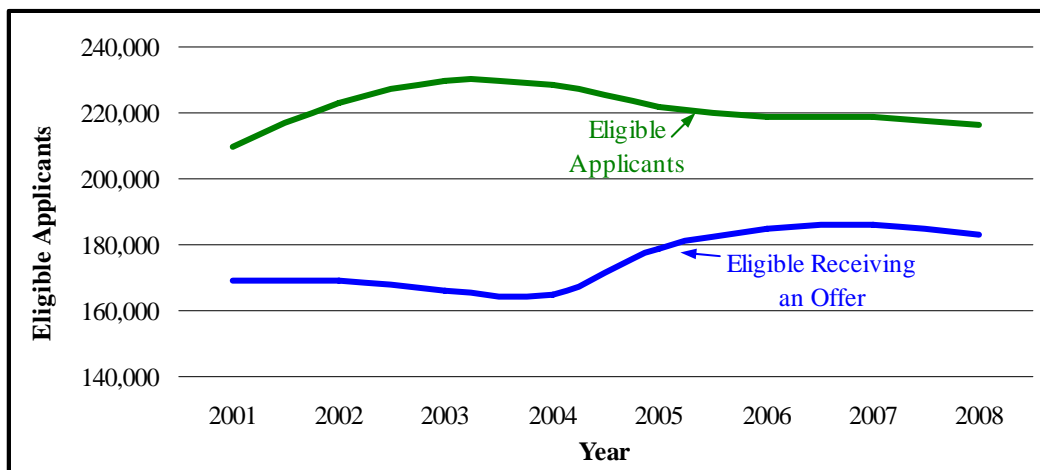
However, there has been an overall increase in the number of eligible applicants receiving offers since 2001, by 8.2%. This has been accompanied by a 4.0 percentage point increase in the offer rate, resulting in the offer rate increasing from 80.7% in 2001 to 84.7% in 2008.

Chart 7 on the following page displays for Australia the number of eligible applicants and eligible applicants receiving offers between 2001 and 2008. Chart 8 shows for Australia the changes in the offer rate between 2001 and 2008.

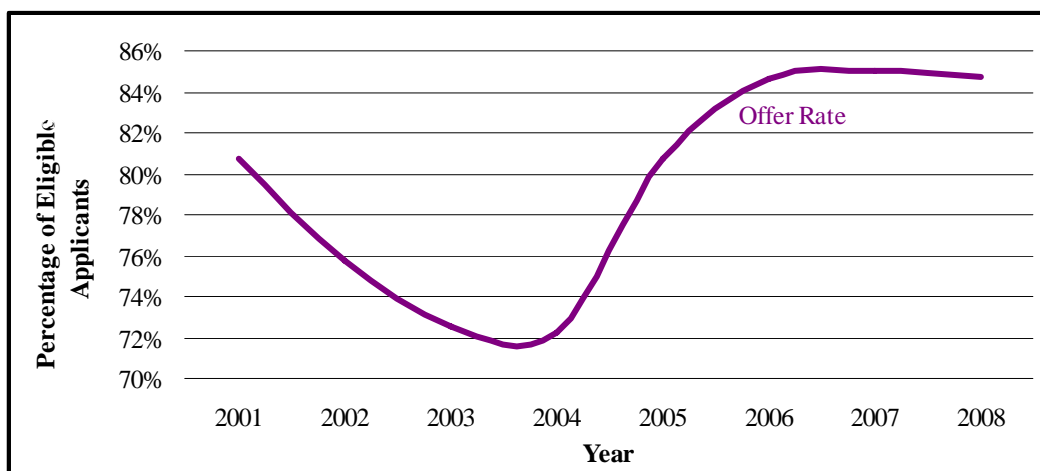
As can be seen in Chart 8, there was a large increase in the offer rate between 2004 and 2005, with a further increase in 2006. Since then, offer rates have been fairly stable.



**Chart 7: Eligible applicants and eligible applicants receiving an offer, 2001 to 2008**



**Chart 8: Offer rates, 2001 to 2008**



At a state level, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was the only TAC to record an increase in the number of eligible applicants receiving an offer when this year's figures were compared to last years (0.6% increase). Tasmania had the largest drop from the previous year in the number of eligible applicants receiving an offer (5.7% decrease), against the background of a 7.5% increase in applicants.

Over the longer time frame of 2001 to 2008, all states but Queensland have had increases in the number of eligible applicants receiving an offer. Queensland experienced a 4.5% decrease reflecting in part the administrative changes that saw mid-year applications being removed from the count as of 2007 onwards. South Australia and the Northern Territory had the largest increase (45.1%) reflecting the large increase in the number of eligible applicants (53.6%).

Between 2001 and 2008, the offer rate increased in Victoria (7.8 percentage points), Queensland (6.4 percentage points) New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (3.3 percentage points), and Western Australia (1.8 percentage points). The offer rate decreased in Tasmania (13.0 percentage points) and South Australia and the Northern Territory (4.9 percentage points). Nationally, there was an increase of 4.0 percentage points, after a marked trough in 2002-04.



# Acceptances

## Eligible Applicants Accepting their Offer

There were 132,552 eligible applicants who accepted an offer of a place in 2008.

Table 6 shows the number of eligible applicants who accepted their offer in each state and the acceptance rate of offers by the basis of admission categories Year 12 (home state), Year 12 (interstate) and Non-Year 12.

Acceptance rates from eligible applicants receiving an offer ranged from 70.3% in Western Australia to 54.6% in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

As can be seen in Table 6, the proportion of those accepting their offer was highest for Year 12 (home state) at 76.5%. The acceptance rate for Non-Year 12 applicants was close at 71.5%. In some states, the trends differ from the national acceptance rates. Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory had higher acceptance rates from Non-Year 12 applicants. In Victoria and Queensland there were greater differences in the acceptance rates of Year 12 (home state) and Non-Year 12 applicants.

The acceptance rate for Year 12 (interstate) was very low at 42.3%. One theory is that those applying on the basis of their Year 12 results to an interstate university are applying for high demand courses. However, as they can only accept one offer the acceptance rate is low. Research has found that there is low mobility of students for postgraduate study<sup>8</sup> and anecdotal evidence suggests that this is also the case for undergraduate study<sup>9</sup>. Figures for commencing domestic students show 87.8% will start at a university in their permanent home state<sup>10</sup>. This suggests applicants will accept an offer in their home state, if available, over an interstate offer. Analysis of the home states for Year 12 (interstate) applicants is planned for next year.

**Table 6: Eligible applicants receiving an offer who accepting their offer by basis of admission category, 2008**

State	Year 12 (home state) Applicant		Year 12 (interstate) Applicant		Non-Year 12 Applicant		Total Acceptance Rate
	No.	Accept Rate	No.	Accept Rate	No.	Accept Rate	
NSW & ACT	20,289	57.3%	803	27.4%	11,935	53.9%	54.6%
VIC	22,878	91.2%	1,156	38.7%	10,674	77.8%	83.0%
QLD	21,673	94.3%	2,722	67.2%	11,976	86.2%	88.9%
SA & NT	6,927	72.7%	383	25.2%	6,405	78.2%	71.3%
WA	6,828	70.1%	150	24.9%	3,666	76.4%	70.3%
TAS	1,495	78.8%	126	23.7%	2,466	78.1%	73.1%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>80,909</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>5,340</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>47,122</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	<b>72.4%</b>

<sup>8</sup> Kiley & Austin, 2007. *Australian Postgraduate Students' Perceptions, Preferences and Mobility*.

<sup>9</sup> Pike, 2004. *The Use of Repertory Grid Analysis and Importance-Performance Analysis to Identify Determinant Attributes of Universities*.

<sup>10</sup> Source: DEEWR, *Students: Higher Education Statistics Series*.

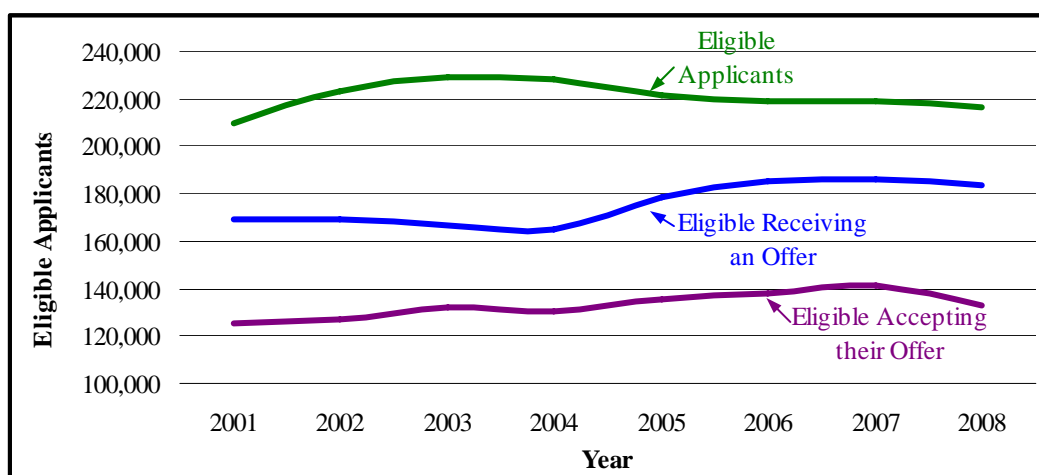
## Trends in Acceptances from Eligible Applicants

Chart 9 illustrates for Australia the number of eligible applicants, offers and acceptances from 2001 to 2008. The number of eligible applicants accepting their offer decreased from 141,724 in 2007 to 132,552 in 2008 (down 6.5%). Over the longer period of 2001 to 2008, there was a 6.0% increase in the number of eligible applicants accepting their offer, with 125,096 acceptances in 2001.

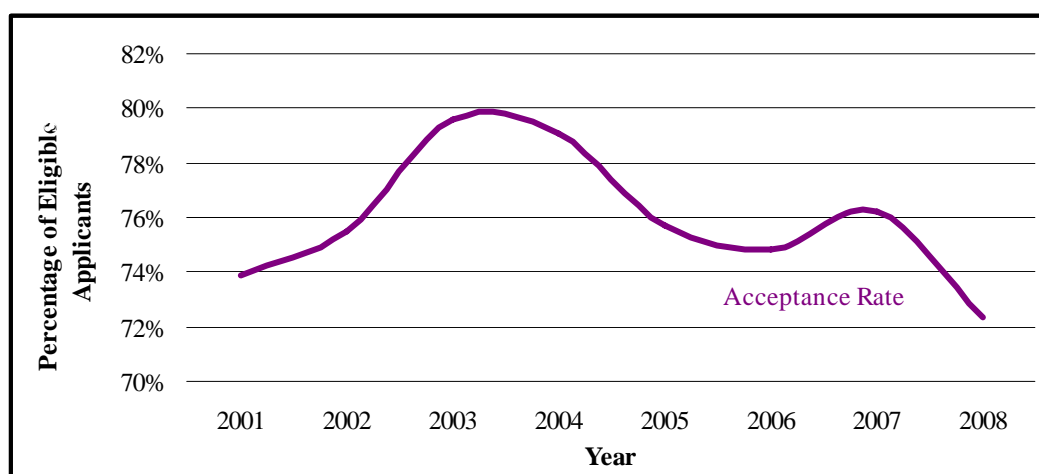
These changes in acceptance numbers have been accompanied by changes in acceptance rates. As Chart 10 shows, the acceptance rates for the period 2001 to 2008 have declined by 2.0 percentage points. The largest drop occurred between 2007 and 2008, with a 3.8 percentage point drop in the acceptance rate. The drop between 2004 and 2005 was also large at 3.4 percentage points.

All states experienced some level of reduction in the number of acceptances when compared to last year. In Victoria and Queensland the difference was minimal (0.1% and 0.2%, respectively). The drop was highest in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (18.9%).

**Chart 9: Eligible applicants, eligible applicants receiving an offer and eligible applicants accepting their offer, 2001 to 2008**



**Chart 10: Acceptance rates, 2001 to 2008**



# Estimate of Unmet Demand

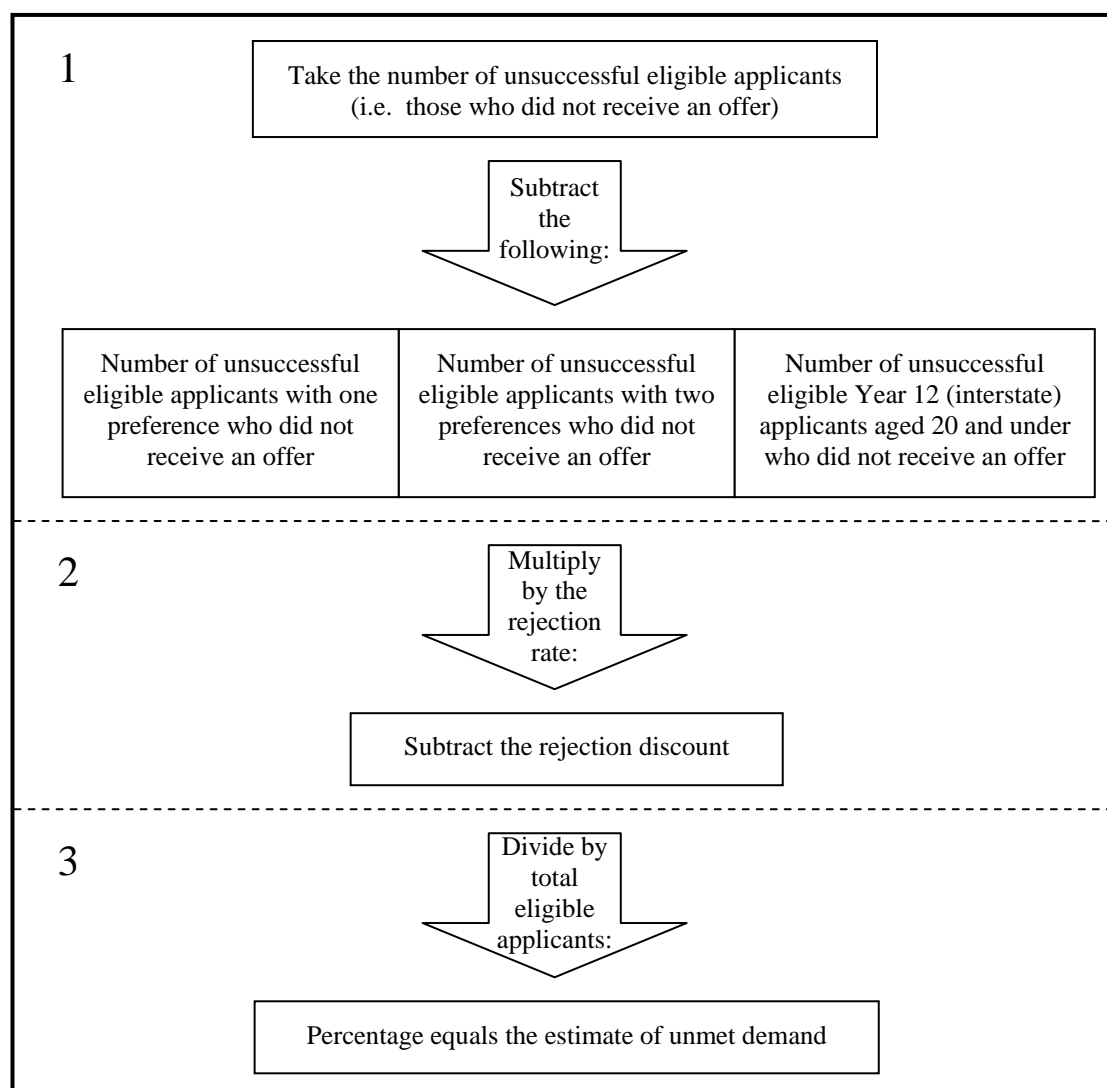
## Method of Calculation

The actual number of applicants not receiving an offer does not provide a realistic picture of unmet demand. By looking at eligible applicants, those who applied with a low TES have already been removed. To produce a clearer and more realistic estimate, the raw number of unsuccessful eligible applicants is adjusted to take into account those that had limited preferences and multiple applications.

After the number unsuccessful eligible applicants has been discounted by subtracting those with limited preferences and multiple applications, the figures are again adjusted to take into account the rejection of offers. The rejection rate is the proportion of applicants in receipt of an offer who did not accept their offer. Once applied to the number remaining after Step 1, this leads to a rejection discount.

The figures for each state are combined to produce the national estimate of unmet demand.

The process for estimating unmet demand as agreed to by UA involves the following key steps for each state:



## National Unmet Demand

In 2008, unmet demand was estimated to be 5.8%. This equated to around 12,600 eligible applicants after discounting.

Table 7 shows the effect of each of the discounting figures and the estimates of unmet demand for 2008 in each state.

**Table 7: Calculation of the unmet demand estimate, 2008**

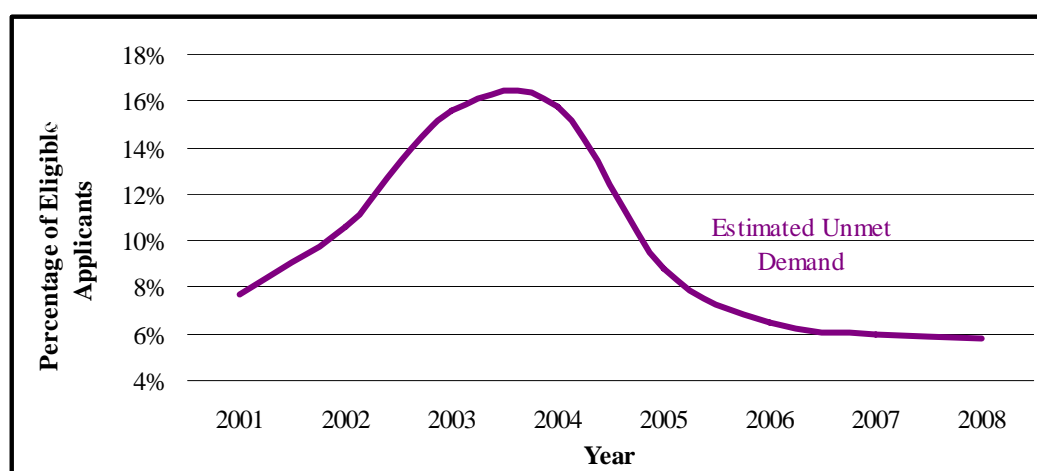
State	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	Number Discounted		Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants After Discounting	Estimated Unmet Demand
		Step 1	Step 2		
NSW & ACT	8,611	4,066	2,062	2,483	3.6%
VIC	10,672	5,289	914	4,469	8.6%
QLD	5,895	2,247	406	3,242	6.8%
SA & NT	3,677	2,222	418	1,037	4.4%
WA	2,066	1,034	307	725	4.1%
TAS	2,052	1,143	244	665	9.2%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>32,973</b>	<b>16,001</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>12,621</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

## Trends in Unmet Demand

In 2007, national unmet demand was 6.0%. This year's figure is 0.2 percentage points lower than last year. This was accompanied by a drop of 4.5% in the number of unsuccessful eligible applicants after discounting and rounding to the nearest hundred, and a 65.1% decrease on the peak figure of 36,100 observed in 2004.

This year represented the lowest estimated level of unmet demand in the present series. The level of unmet demand in 2008 was 10.0 percentage points lower than the peak estimate in 2004 of 15.8%. Chart 11 illustrates how the estimate for unmet demand has decreased in recent years.

**Chart 11: Estimated unmet demand, 2001 to 2008**

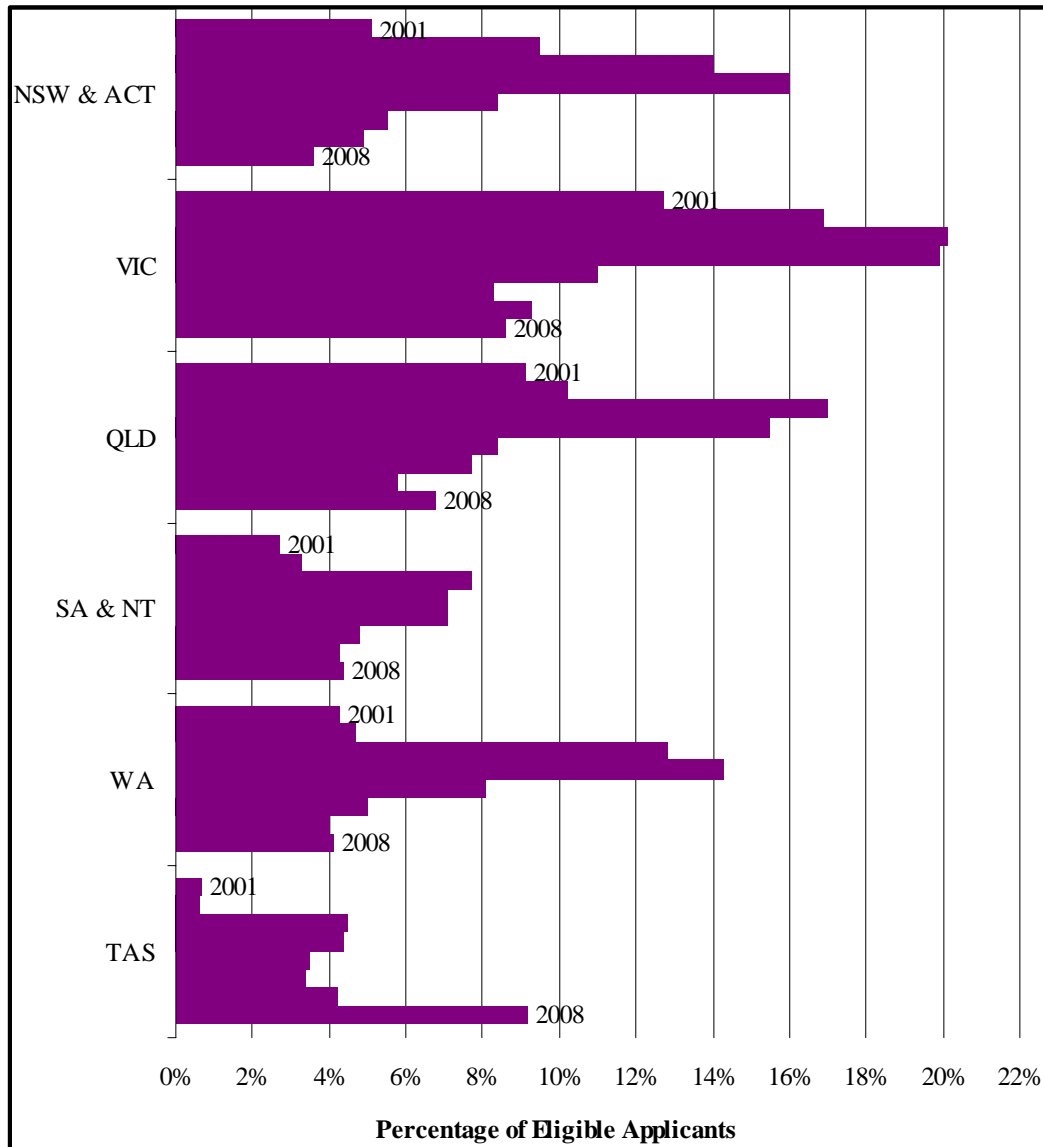


Unmet demand was lower in 2007 when compared to 2008 in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria. The level of increase ranged from 0.1 percentage points in South Australia and Western Australia to 5.0 percentage points in Tasmania.

Comparing 2001 and 2008, most states experienced declines in the estimates of unmet demand.

Chart 12 shows the variance in unmet demand estimates by each state over the period 2001 to 2008.

**Chart 12: Estimated unmet demand by state, 2001 to 2008**



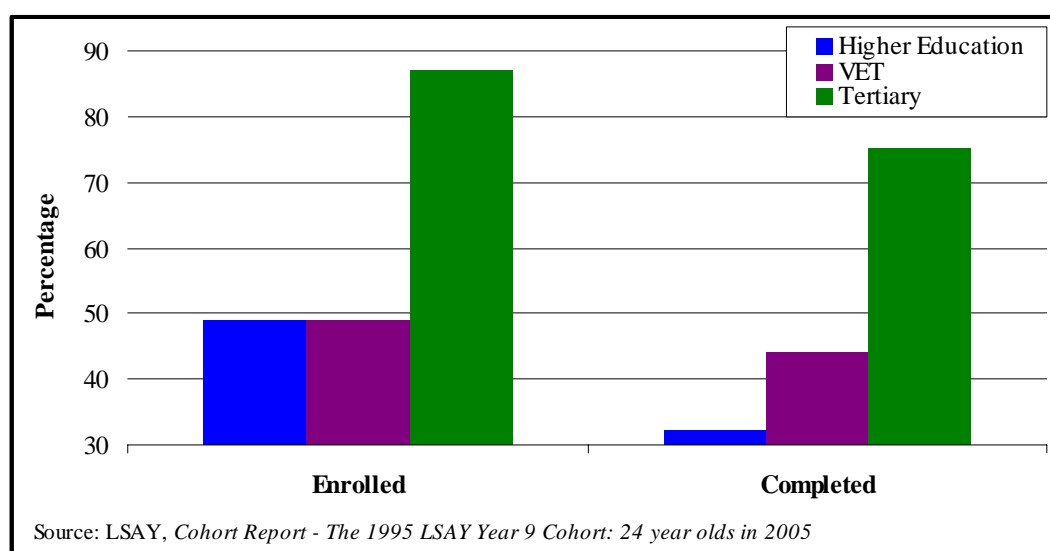
## Outcomes for Unsuccessful Applicants

The Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) program provides a rich source of data on young people. LSAY has found that around 90% of Year 12 applicants who do not get a university place will go on to further study or employment<sup>11</sup>. In 2003, two years after doing Year 12, 45% of unsuccessful applicants were doing some form of post-school education and training. About 24% were enrolled in a TAFE Diploma course, 11% in a traineeship, 6% in a TAFE Certificate course, and 5% in an apprenticeship.

LSAY's research has confirmed that the likelihood of getting an offer is strongly associated with tertiary entrance score performance. Year 12 applicants who missed out on an offer had an average TES of 54<sup>12</sup>. Furthermore, offering places to students with low scores increases their risk of dropping out of university, with attrition increasing as TES scores decrease<sup>13</sup>. LSAY reports suggest that, should an interest in university remain strong, those entering university at a later stage may be better placed to succeed than if they entered from Year 12 directly.

Many young people do go on to university later on in life. LSAY has also found that nearly half (49%) of young people who were in Year 9 in 1995 had attended university at some point in the ten years after completing Year 9 (that is, by the time they were aged 24)<sup>14</sup>. Overall, 87% of the 1995 Year 9 cohort had enrolled in post-school education and training by 2005. Chart 13 shows the level of participation in tertiary education in the 1995 Year 9 cohort by 2005.

**Chart 13: Participation in tertiary education by age 24, 2005**



<sup>11</sup> Gary N. Marks (2005) *Unmet Demand: Characteristics and Activities of School Leavers Not Offered a University Place*, (LSAY Research Report 46).

<sup>12</sup> Marks (2005).

<sup>13</sup> Sheldon Rothman and Julie McMillan (2003), *Influences on Achievement in Literacy and Numeracy*. (LSAY Research Report 36).

<sup>14</sup> C. Underwood, K. Hillman, & S. Rothman (2007) *The 1995 LSAY Year 9 Cohort: 24 Year-Olds in 2005* (Cohort Report).

# Data by Field of Education

## National Field of Education Preferences

The field of education with the highest number of first preferences is society, culture and creative arts, with 25.4% of eligible applicants choosing to submit a first preference in this area. This reflects the broad range of subjects covered and number of places available under this field of education.

Table 8 shows for Australia the number of eligible applicants, offers received and offers accepted by Field of Education (FOE).

The distribution of eligible applicants across the FOEs is based on their first preference. The distribution of the eligible applicants who received an offer and accepted their offer is based on the FOE for that particular offer. As only 71.9% of those that receive an offer will have an offer for a first preference, some applicants will receive an offer for a lower preference. Where the offer rate is higher than 100%, it is simply because there were more eligible applicants who received an offer in that FOE than had a first preference in that field.

There is considerable variation in the offer rates for each FOE, ranging from 27.5% for medicine to 109.4% for natural and physical sciences. The acceptance rates also vary significantly, from 57.3% for medicine to 79.4% for justice and law enforcement courses.

**Table 8: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances by field of education, 2008**

Field of Education	Eligible Applicants	Offers		Acceptances	
		No.	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate
Agriculture	4,750	4,991	105.1%	3,731	74.8%
Architecture	7,443	5,912	79.4%	4,308	72.9%
Education	20,637	17,403	84.3%	13,807	79.3%
Engineering	14,085	12,989	92.2%	9,287	71.5%
Health (Dental Studies)	2,669	1,059	39.7%	663	62.6%
Health (Medical Studies)	10,274	2,827	27.5%	1,620	57.3%
Health (Nursing)	15,448	12,615	81.7%	9,677	76.7%
Health (Other)	20,001	17,005	85.0%	12,396	72.9%
Information Technology	4,978	4,923	98.9%	3,716	75.5%
Justice/Law Enforcement	966	914	94.6%	726	79.4%
Law	12,541	8,957	71.4%	5,672	63.3%
Management/Commerce	31,083	27,660	89.0%	20,472	74.0%
Natural and Physical Sciences	13,795	15,089	109.4%	10,228	67.8%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	54,945	49,360	89.8%	35,283	71.5%
Veterinary Studies	2,112	799	37.8%	527	66.0%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	23	27	117.4%	18	66.7%
Mixed Field Programs	384	631	164.3%	421	66.7%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>216,134</b>	<b>183,161</b>	<b>84.7%</b>	<b>132,552</b>	<b>72.4%</b>



To monitor graduate supply and demand for areas of skills needs disaggregated information on the number of eligible applicants, offers and acceptances is needed. The following pages discuss trends in applicants, offers and acceptances between 2001 and 2008 for fields identified by the Australian Government as areas of skills shortage<sup>15</sup>.

Those FOEs analysed are agriculture, education, engineering, all health fields and natural and physical sciences. These particular disciplines are those aligned to the areas of skills shortage identified.

Between 2001 and 2008, the number of eligible applicants with first preferences in dental studies, engineering, medical studies, nursing and health (other) has increased. Information technology experienced a large downturn. There was less than 5% variance in the numbers recorded in 2001 to 2008 for agriculture, education and natural and physical sciences. The number of offers declined only for information technology and natural and physical sciences.

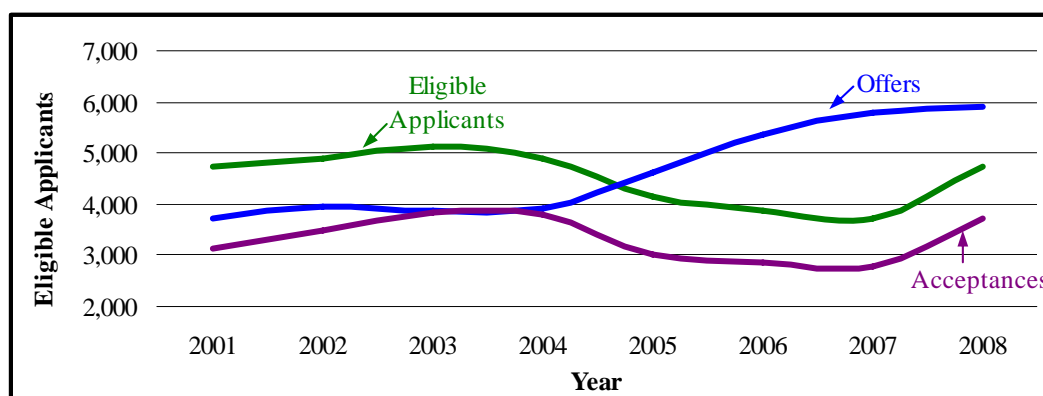
### Trends in area of skills shortage - Agriculture

Demand for places in agriculture in 2008 was the highest in recent years. Agriculture experienced a significant increase of 28.1% in the number of eligible applicants who selected agriculture as their first preference when compared to last year. While the number of eligible applicants for undergraduate agriculture places increased from 4,722 in 2001 to 5,113 by 2003 this was consistent with a general increase in total eligible applicant numbers. This year, 4,750 applicants had agriculture as their first preference which was a 0.6% increase on 2001 in which 4,722 applicants applied.

Since 2004, the number of offers made has exceeded the number of applicants with agriculture as their first preference. This year was the highest in the current series at 105.1%. The number of offers increased 29.5% when compared to the previous year's figures. Overall the longer period, 377 more offers were made this year than in 2001.

The proportion accepting a received offer in 2008 was 74.8%, the first time acceptance rates have above the national average (72.4%). This was an increase of 34.0% on last year's number of acceptances, keeping in track with but still exceeding the increase in applicants.

**Chart 14: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for agriculture, 2001 to 2008**



<sup>15</sup> Source: DEEWR. *Skills in Demand Series*.



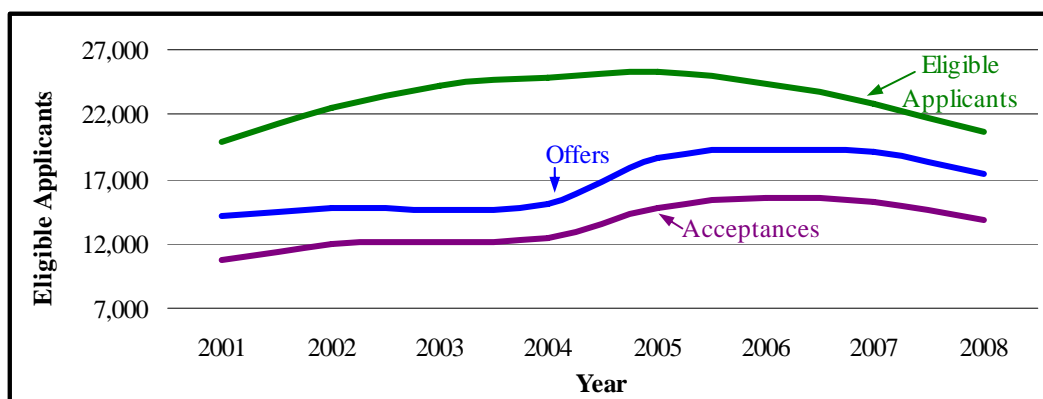
## Trends in area of skills shortage - Education

Education represented the third most commonly selected FOE for applicants in 2008. The number of applicants with a first preference in education has grown between 2001 and 2008, with a 4.0% overall increase. However, compared to last year, the number of eligible applicants for undergraduate education places decreased by 9.8%, from 22,878 in 2007 to 20,637. The peak in demand since 2001 occurred in 2005 with 25,308 eligible applicants.

The proportion of applicants receiving an offer has increased by 13.4 percentage points since 2001. In 2008, 84.3% of eligible applicants received an offer of a place in education, up from a low of 60.2% in 2003. The number of offers declined in proportion to the decline in the number of eligible applicants, a 9.0% decrease in the number of offers compared to the 9.8% decrease in eligible applicants having education as a first preference.

The acceptance rate (79.3%) was the same as last year despite a decline of 1,364 acceptances. Education continued a trend of acceptance rates being higher than the national average (72.4%), and this year had the second highest acceptance rate out of all FOEs.

**Chart 15: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for education, 2001 to 2008**



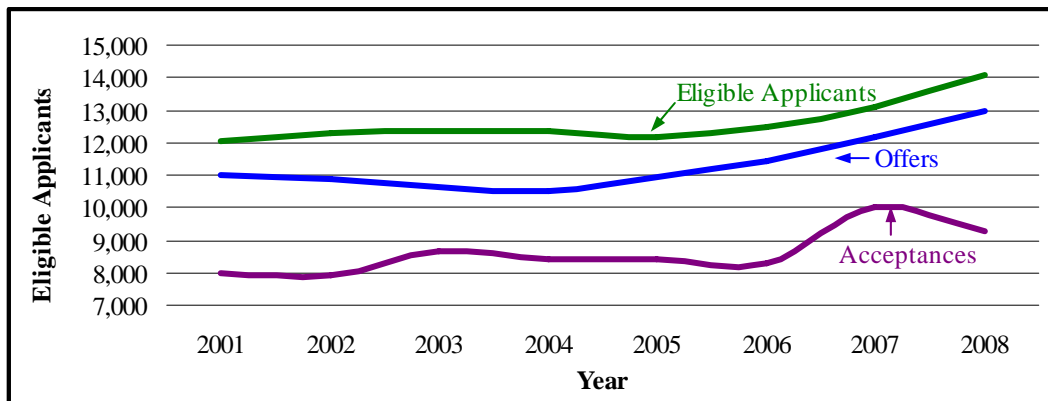
## Trends in area of skills shortage - Engineering

Interest in studying engineering has grown by 16.8% over the last eight years. Between 2001 and 2008, the number of eligible applicants for undergraduate engineering increased from 12,056 to 14,085. While demand for engineering was relatively stable between 2001 and 2006, increases of 4.8% between 2006 and 2007 and 7.7% between 2007 and 2008 have been responsible for the large increase.

The proportion of applicants receiving an offer has also increased since 2005 as more places were introduced to match demand, with 92.2% receiving an offer in 2008 compared to only 85.2% in 2004. This year, the increase in the number of eligible applicants when compared to last year (7.7%) was accompanied by an increase in the number receiving an offer (6.7%).

In 2008, engineering had an acceptance rate of 71.5%, which was below the national average (72.4%) and 10.5 percentage points lower than last year. However, the number of acceptances in 2008 was still 12.4% higher than 2006.

**Chart 16: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for engineering, 2001 to 2008**



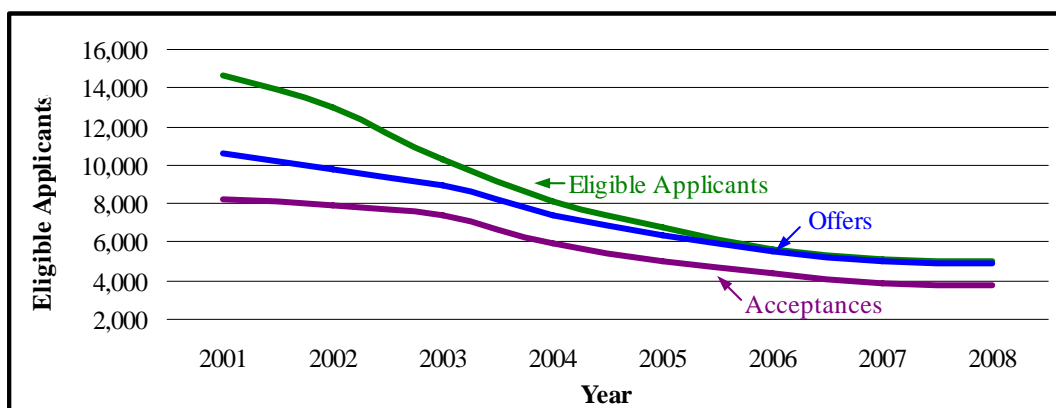
### Trends in area of skills shortage – Information Technology

The decrease in eligible applicants for information technology is the most significant out of the various FOEs. The decline was most dramatic in the early 2000s, but the rate of decline has since shown signs of slowing down and perhaps is levelling off. Between 2001 and 2005, there was a 53.5% drop in the number of applicants who had information technology as a first preference, with the number of applicants down from 12,056 in 2001 to 6,810 in 2005. Since then, there has only been a decline of 11.4% between 2006 and 2008.

In response to the fall in applicants, offers to eligible applicants declined over the 2001 to 2008 period. However, as the number of places available does not change as quickly as demand, the fall in offers (53.4%) was less steep than the fall in applicants (66.0%). As a result, the offer rate has risen. In 2008, 98.9% of eligible applicants were offered a place compared to 72.1% in 2001.

The acceptance rate for information technology courses (75.5% in 2008) continues a trend of being above the national average (72.4% in 2008).

**Chart 17: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for information technology, 2001 to 2008**

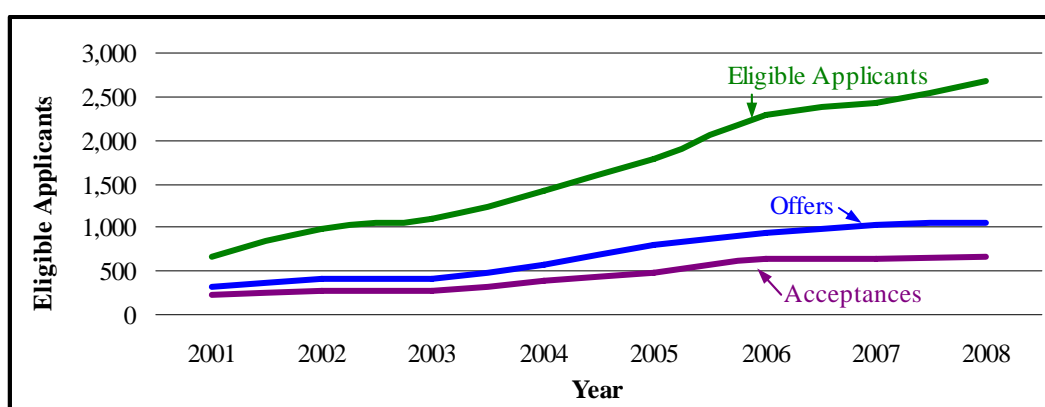


## Trends in area of skills shortage – Health (Dental Studies)

There has been steady growth in the number of applicants selecting dental studies as their first preference each year, resulting in the number of eligible applicants with a first preference in dental studies being four times higher in 2008 than recorded in 2001. The increase in eligible applicants has been the highest out of the various FOEs, but is from a small base. In 2001, there were 666 applicants. In 2007, there were 2,669 which represented 1.2% of eligible applicants.

The increase in applicants has been reflected in increases in the number of offers (3.3 times higher) and acceptances (3.0 times higher) over the same period. However as places did not increase in proportion to the increase in applicants, there has been a decrease of 9.1 percentage points in the offer rate between 2001 and 2008. It is also a characteristic of these courses that the TES requirements are high so the offer rate (39.7% in 2008) will remain lower than the national average (84.7% in 2008). The acceptance rate has also dropped by 6.3 percentage points in this period.

**Chart 18: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for health (dental studies), 2001 to 2008**



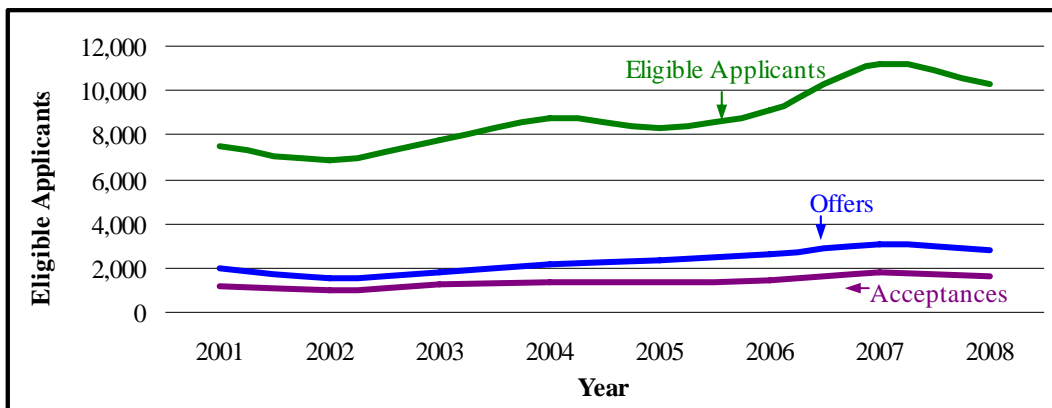
## Trends in area of skills shortage – Health (Medical Studies)

Applications for medicine have grown between 2001 and 2008, with increases of 36.4% in the number of eligible applicants.

Each year a large proportion of applicants do not receive an offer in medical studies reflecting the high demand and TES requirements for these course places. This year's offer rate was 27.5%. Medicine experienced a decrease (6.9%) in offers this year when compared to last year, but has seen an overall increase of 45.4% since 2001. This overall increase reflects the opening of eleven new medical schools over the last seven years, with a commensurate increase in the number of places available.

Of those that received an offer, the acceptance rate was lowest out of all FOEs (57.3%). Low acceptance rates have been seen in all years of the current series. A possible cause is that those interested in medicine apply for several medical schools across states. Those high TES applicants that do receive an offer in one state are likely to have received offers in multiple states. However, once provided with a number of offers to select from they will only accept one, resulting in a low national acceptance rate for medical studies.

**Chart 19: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for health (medical studies), 2001 to 2008**



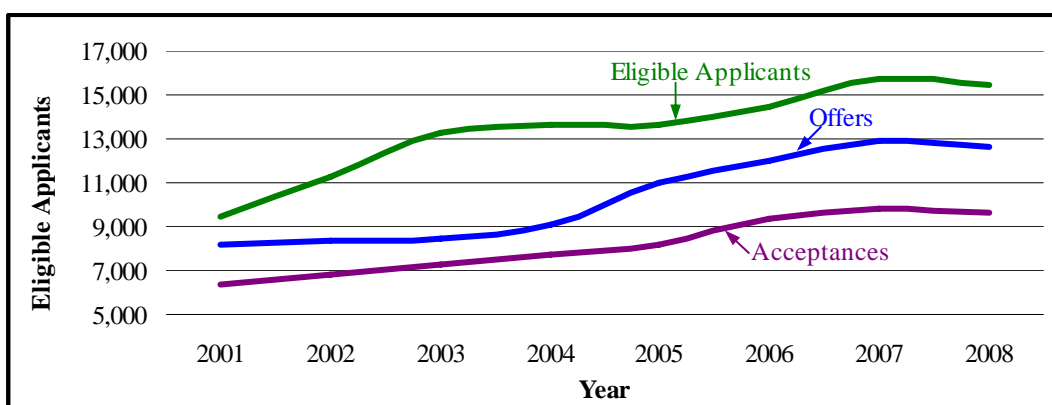
### Trends in area of skills shortage – Health (Nursing)

Interest in nursing increased 63.9% between 2001 and 2008, with rapid growth between 2001 and 2003. The growth experienced in this field is the second highest out of all of the various FOEs. The number of applicants with nursing as their first preference was relatively stable when compared to last year, with only 318 fewer eligible applicants.

Prior to the rapid growth in applicant numbers, the offer rate in 2001 was 86.5%. It was not until 2005 that the offer rate was once again over 80.0%.

When compared to last year, there have been slight decreases in the number of eligible applicants (2.0%), offers (2.2%) and acceptances (1.1%). However, the acceptance rate for nursing (76.7%) continues to be above the national average (72.4%).

**Chart 20: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for health (nursing), 2001 to 2008**



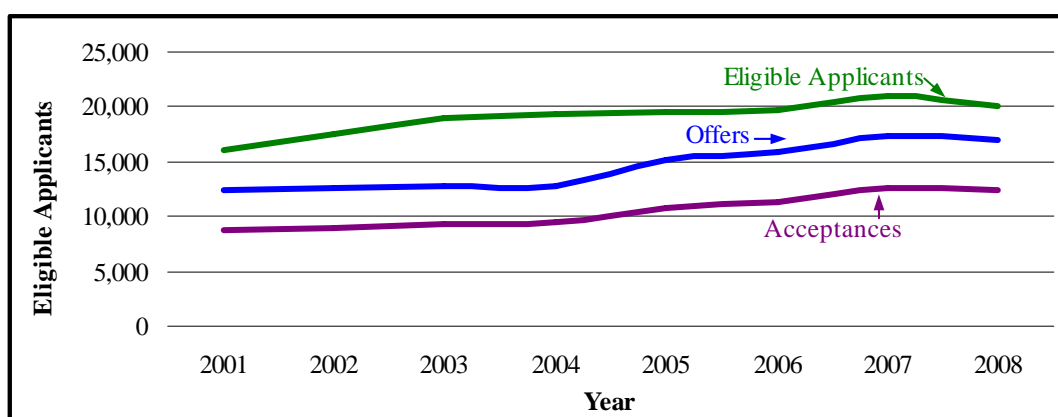
## Trends in area of skills shortage – Health (Other)

Professions listed under this FOE include pharmacy, optometry, radiography, nutrition, rehabilitation therapies (e.g. physiotherapy, chiropractic), complementary therapies (e.g. naturopathy, acupuncture) and public health studies.

Demand for these courses has increased since 2001 (25.1%), but a slight decline was experienced between 2007 and 2008 (4.3%). In the current series, 20,898 applicants was the peak recorded in 2007 and the slightly lower figure of 20,001 for 2008 is still the second highest in the series.

This pattern of increases in applicants has also been seen in offers and acceptances. Between 2001 and 2008, there was a 36.8% and 41.3% increase in offers and acceptances, respectively. Comparing 2007 to 2008, there were declines in the number of offers (2.2%) and acceptances (1.4%). This year's offer rate (85.0%) and acceptance rate (72.9%) were on par with the national averages (84.7% and 72.4%, respectively).

**Chart 21: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for health (other), 2001 to 2008**



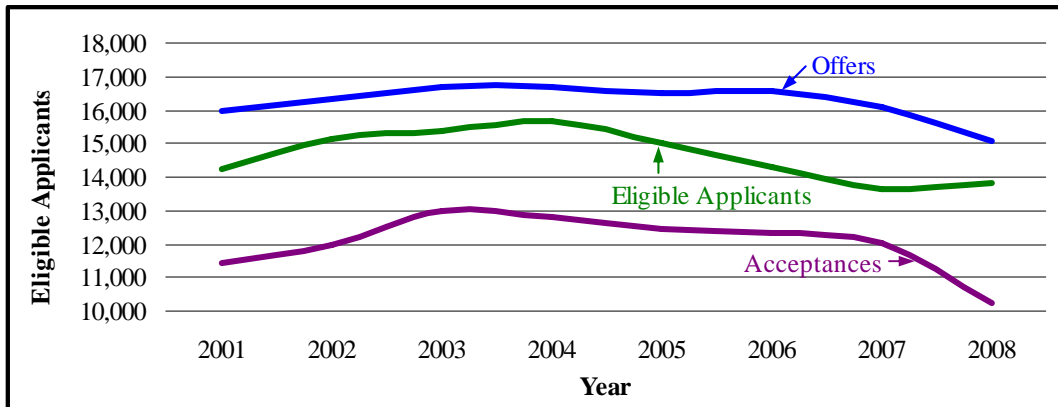
## Trends in area of skills shortage – Natural and Physical Sciences

The number of eligible applicants for natural and physical sciences has remained relatively stable, with an overall decline of only 3.1% over the last eight years. The number of eligible applicants peaked in 2004 at 15,665, compared to 14,230 in 2001 and dropping to 13,795 in 2008. This year's figure was a slight increase on last year (1.3%).

The number of offers has exceeded the number of applicants with science as their first preference for all years in the current series. This year the offer rate was 109.4%. The highest level recorded was last year at 117.9%. The number of offers made this year was the lowest in the current series, 15,089 compared to the peak figure of 16,687 recorded in 2003.

In 2008, natural and physical science continued a tradition of offer rates being one of the highest recorded (109.4%) and acceptance rates being below the national average (67.8% compared to 72.4%).

**Chart 22: Eligible applicants, offers and acceptances for physical and natural sciences, 2001 to 2008**



## Data by Student Demographics

### Differences in Age Groups

Almost one third (31.7%) of eligible applicants in Australia are mature aged (i.e. aged 21 and over). It is thought that a large proportion of the 20% of applications made directly to university are from mature aged applicants.

Between states, there is considerable variation with the percentage of eligible applicants that are mature aged highest in Tasmania (47.1%) and lowest in Western Australia (21.1%). In South Australia and the Northern Territory where universities do not take direct applications for undergraduate courses, 41.4% of applicants were mature aged.

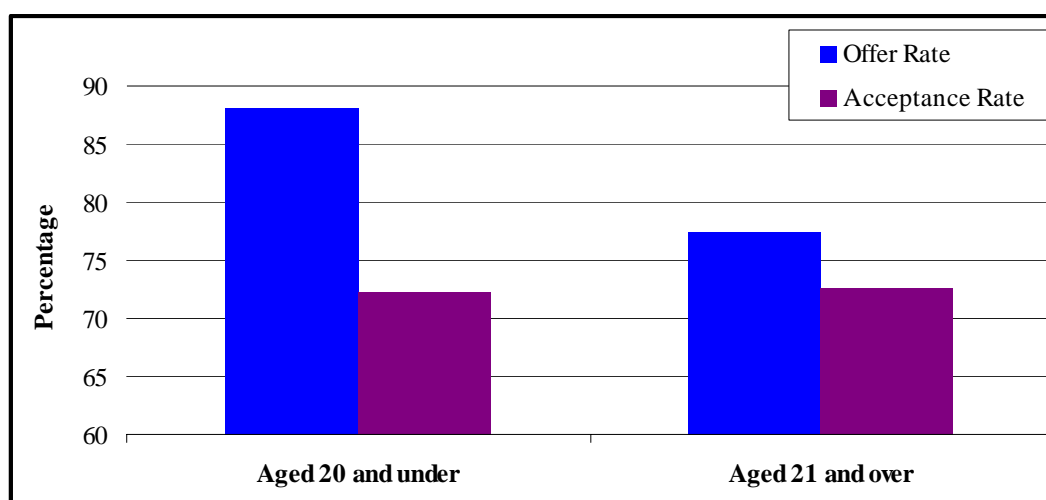
Chart 23 shows that the proportion of eligible applicants who received an offer of an undergraduate place at university was significantly higher for those applicants aged 20 and under than for those aged 21 and over in 2008 – offer rates of 88.1% and 77.5% respectively. At this time, analysis of the factors related to the differences found based on age is not possible, but is planned for next year.

There is, however, little difference between the age groups in terms of the proportion of offers made that are accepted. For those aged 20 and under, the acceptance rate was 72.3% while for those aged 21 and over, the acceptance rate was 72.5%.

The ratio of applicants aged 20 and under to 21 and over has remained relatively stable over the eight year period from 2001 to 2008. In 2001, 71.7% of applicants were aged 20 and under, compared to 68.3% in 2008.

The differences in demand have been reflected in the changing offer rates between 2001 and 2008, although for all years those aged 20 and under have been more successful at gaining an offer. The difference in offer rates has increased from 4.6 percentage points of difference in 2001 to 10.6 percentage points of difference in 2008.

**Chart 23: Proportion of eligible applicants receiving and accepting an offer by age, 2008**



There were slight differences in the FOE preferences of those aged 20 and under compared to those aged 21 and over. The most chosen first preference was society, culture and creative arts for both, reflecting the range of courses offered under this FOE. The second and third most chosen for those aged 20 and under was management and commerce and health (other), respectively. This differed to the second and third ranking FOEs for those aged 21 and over, which were education and nursing, respectively.

### Differences by Gender

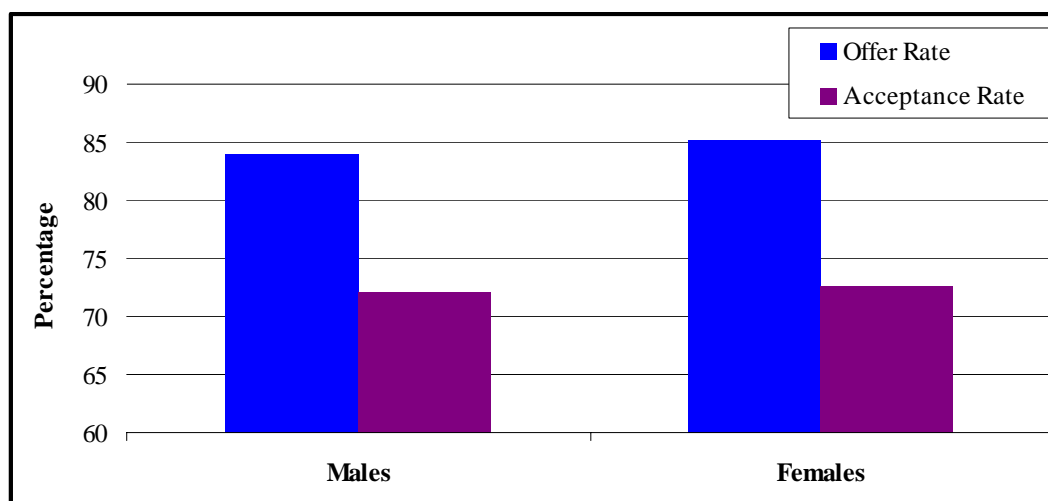
Nationally, 40.8% of eligible applicants were male. There was little variation by state.

The ratio of male to female is maintained in the number of offers made (40.4% male) and in the number of acceptances (40.1% male). Data on these ratios is only available for 2008.

There was little difference between males and females in terms of the proportion of offers received and offers accepted. The offer rate for male eligible applicants was slightly lower when compared to the offer rate for females, 84.0% and 85.3% respectively. Males were also slightly less likely to accept their offer when compared to females, 72.1% and 72.6% acceptance rates respectively.

Chart 24 illustrates the offer and acceptance rates for males and females in 2008.

**Chart 24: Proportion of eligible applicants receiving and accepting an offer by gender, 2008**



### Differences by Basis of Admission

The bulk of applications through TACs this year at a national level were from those applying on the basis of their Year 12 results (60.5%). Those that were applying on the basis of other qualifications (e.g. Non Year-12 applicants) represented 39.5% of eligible applicants. It should be noted that direct applications, not counted in these figures, are generally believed to be mainly Non-Year 12 applicants<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> Figures on commencing students in 2005 show 42.0% of domestic undergraduate students were admitted on the basis of their Year 12 results. (Source: DEEWR, *Students: Higher Education Statistics Series*)



The ratio of eligible Year 12 to Non-Year 12 applicants has been declining. In 2001, at its peak in this series, the proportion of Year 12 applications was 65.9%. In 2008, the figure was 60.5%: a 5.4 percentage point decrease between 2001 and 2008.

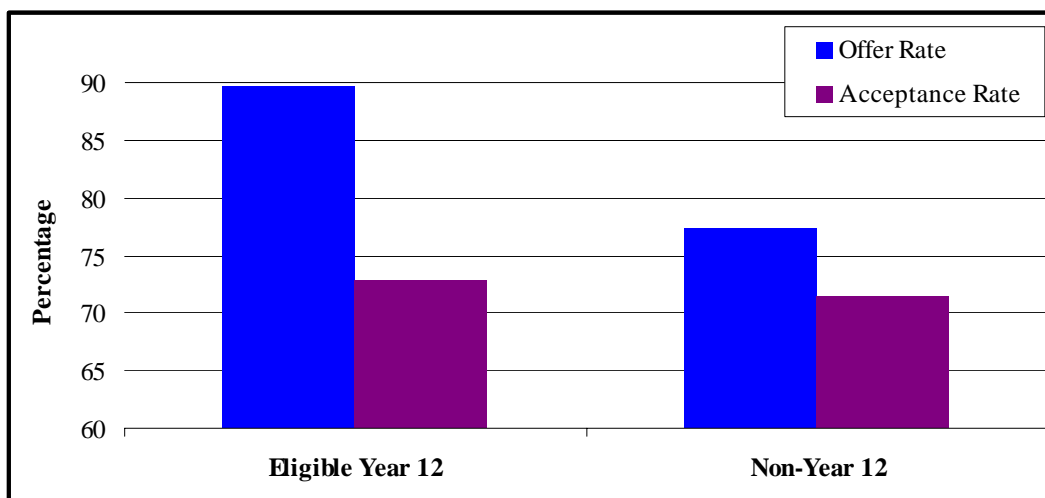
Chart 25 shows the offer rates and acceptance rates for each basis of admission group.

Those applying for a place on the basis of their Year 12 results who are considered to be eligible applicants have a significantly greater chance of gaining an offer than the Non-Year 12 sub-group. In 2008, there was a 12.3 percentage point difference in the offer rates for eligible Year 12 and Non-Year 12 applicants. This was the highest variance in the current series and a substantial increase on the 5.4 percentage point difference recorded in 2005.

In addition, as universities are independent entities, each university has the right to determine the number it takes from each pathway (e.g. Year 12, STAT results, VET qualifications, etc.) during the process of making offers. Nationally, the majority of places are reserved for Year 12 students during this process.

Of those that do receive an offer, the acceptance rate by eligible Year 12 and Non-Year 12 applicants is very similar. In 2008, the acceptance rate for eligible Year 12 applicants was 72.8%, while for Non-Year 12 applicants it was 71.5%.

**Chart 25: Proportion of eligible applicants receiving and accepting an offer by basis of admission, 2008**



There were slight differences in the FOE preferences of those that applied on the basis of their Year 12 results compared to those that applied on another basis of admission. The most commonly chosen first preference was society, culture and creative arts followed by management and commerce for both groups. The third most chosen was health (other) for those in the eligible Year 12 group and education in the Non-Year 12 group.



## Differences by Indigenous Status

Looking at the differences between those that have identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent (Indigenous) compared to those that have not identified themselves as of Indigenous descent also shows some interesting patterns. However, there are several qualifiers that need to be put on the data used in this section.

Firstly, Indigenous status is a self identification measure. A person's decision to identify as Indigenous may vary at different times. Secondly, the category 'did not identify' includes non-Indigenous persons and possibly Indigenous persons who chose not to identify. Thirdly, any difference at a state level reflects, in part, that the populations of Indigenous Australians vary considerably across state and territory boundaries. State differences also reflect the extent of data collection on Indigenous status at each TAC.

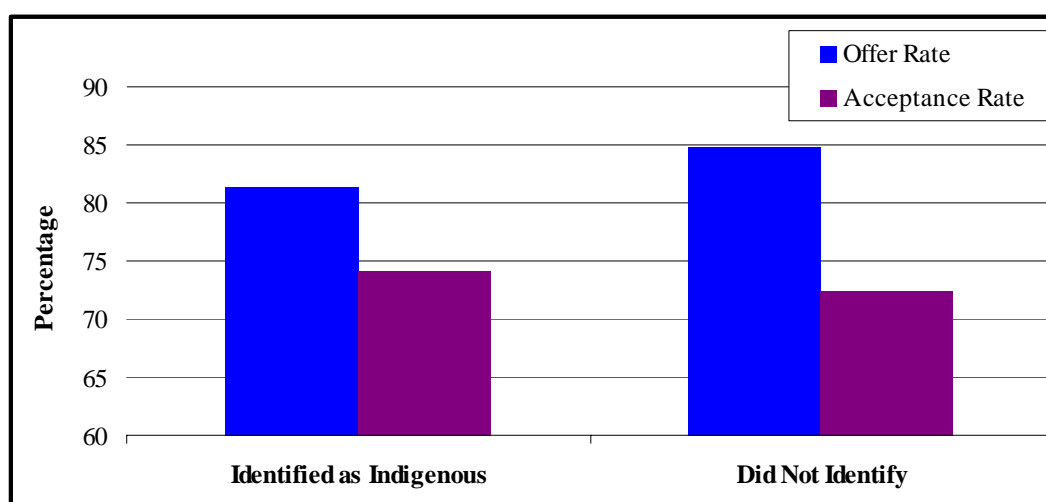
In 2001, those that identified themselves as of Indigenous descent made up 2.2% of the total population of Australia. For 2006, the preliminary estimate of Australia's Indigenous population is 2.5% of the total population<sup>17</sup>. In this data collection, 0.9% of eligible applicants identified themselves as Indigenous.

Of those applicants who identified as Indigenous, the offer rate was comparable to those that did not identify. In 2008, the offer rates were 81.3% and 84.8%, respectively.

Of those that did receive an offer, the acceptance rates were slightly higher for applicants that identified as Indigenous then for applicants that did not identify. Indigenous applicants had an acceptance rate of 74.1% whereas those that did not identify had an acceptance rate of 72.4%.

Chart 26 illustrates the offer rates and acceptance rates for those that identified as Indigenous compared to those that did not identify. Data on the FOE preferences of those who identified as Indigenous are not available.

**Chart 26: Proportion of eligible applicants receiving and accepting an offer by Indigenous status, 2008**



<sup>17</sup> Source: ABS, *Population Distribution, ATSI Australians Series* (Cat No. 4705.0).

# Data by Tertiary Entrance Score

## National Tertiary Entrance Score Performance

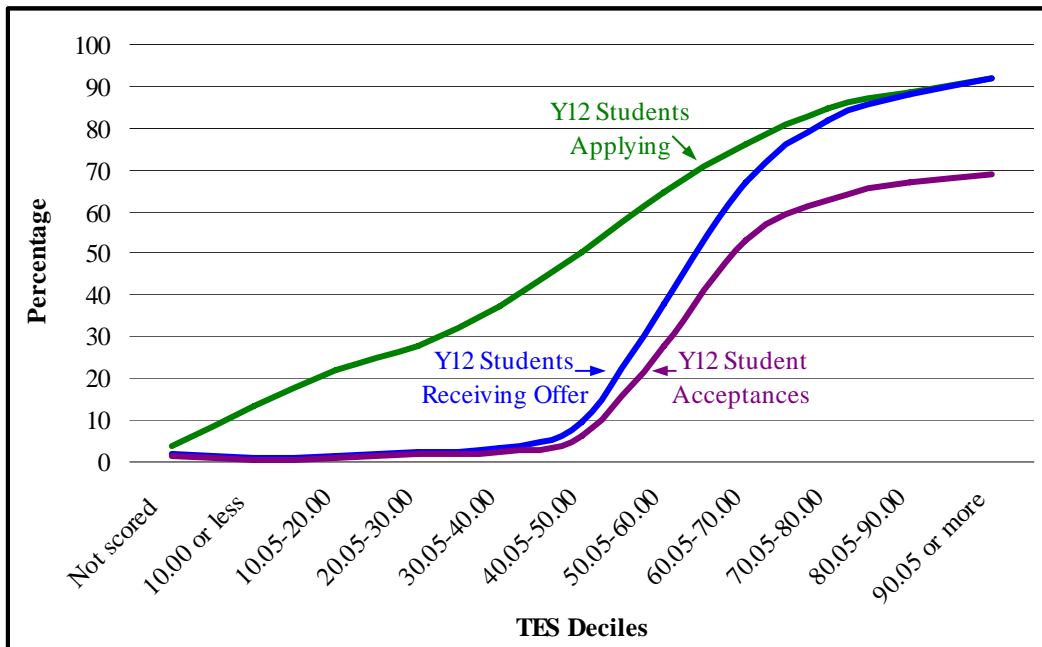
In order to create nationally comparable figures each State's Tertiary Entrance Ranks are converted to an Interstate Transfer Index (ITI) score by TACs. Within the wider university sector, this score is known as the Tertiary Entrance Score (TES). In this report the term Tertiary Entrance Score is used.

Chart 27 shows the varying levels of applicants, offers and acceptances for 2007 Year 12 students by TES deciles. The data was available only for applications within home state from those students who completed Year 12 in 2007 (current Year 12 students) and were aged 20 years and under.

Of all students studying Year 12 in 2007 aged 20 years and under, 60.9% applied for admission to undergraduate university courses in their home state, 50.9% received an offer and 38.6% accepted an offer. This compared closely to the last year's figures where 60.7% applied for university, 50.7% received an offer and 40.9% accepted an offer.

The offer rate for Year 12 students that applied in 2008 was 83.5% and the acceptance rate from those that received an offer was 75.9%. In 2007, the offer rate for those that applied was also similar at 83.6%, although the acceptance rate was slightly higher in 2007 at 80.6%.

**Chart 27: Proportion of current Year 12 (home state) students who applied, received an offer and accepted an offer by TES, 2008**



## Trends in Applications by TES for Year 12 Students

As Chart 27 shows, the likelihood that a Year 12 student will apply for a university place (in his or her home state) decreases in a roughly linear pattern as TES declines. For students with a TES of over 90, 92.0% will apply for undergraduate university study. This falls to 64.5% of those in the 50-60 decile.

Students who have a low TES still do apply in reasonably large numbers, ranging from 50.2% of the students in the 40-50 decile down to 13.5% in the 10 or less decile. A total of 11,560 students with a TES of 50 or less applied for a place in 2008.

The percentage of Year 12 students applying has increased since 2004. In 2004, 58.5% of students studying Year 12 in 2003 applied. In 2008, this increased to 60.9% of students studying Year 12 in 2007.

The linear decline in applications by TES decile has been replicated in each year of the current time series. Comparing 2004 to 2008, there were slightly more students in the top deciles (over 80) applying in 2008, with 4.5 percentage points difference. There were also slightly fewer in the bottom deciles (scored 50 and under) applying in 2008, with 9.8 percentage points difference. However, the overall pattern shows little difference in the proportion of Year 12 students applying at each decile.

## Trends in Offers by TES for Year 12 Students

The pattern for offers clearly indicates that applicants with a TES of less than 60 have limited chances of entering university.

As Chart 27 shows, for all students regardless of whether they applied, the likelihood of receiving an offer is greatest for those who have a TES over 70. For students with a TES over 90, 91.7% will receive an offer. By the 70-80 decile it is 81.9%. A substantial drop occurs in the 60-70 decile with only 67.1% receiving an offer. By the 50-60 decile only 38.0% of students received an offer. For those students that have a TES of 50 or under, only 5.2% of students received an offer in 2008.

The offer rates for those that did apply shows a similar pattern. For students with a TES over 90 who applied, virtually all (99.6%) received an offer. Slight falls in the offer rate occur within the 80-90 and 70-80 deciles with offer rates of 99.1% and 96.8%, respectively. There is then a drop to 88.0% for the 60-70 decile. By the 50-60 decile the offer rate has fallen to 58.8%. Only 13.6% of 2007 Year 12 student applicants with a score of 50 or less who applied received an offer in 2008.

The limited number of offers made to Year 12 students with a TES of less than 50 has been observed in each year of the current time series.



## Trends in Acceptances by TES for Year 12 Students

Chart 27 also shows that the likelihood of accepting an offer is highest amongst students with a TES over 70. The proportion of Year 12 students who accepted an offer in 2008 varies from 68.9% for those with a TES over 90 to 27.8% for those with a TES in the 50-60 decile. The ratio drops significantly for those Year 12 students with a TES of 50 or under.

The pattern for acceptances within those that applied is not as clear as that for offers. There is a complex interplay between absolute score, spread of preferences for the individual and the receipt and acceptance of offers.

Those small few in the 10 or less decile who receive an offer are most likely to accept (14 accepted out of the 16 offered a place, or an acceptance rate of 87.5%).

Of the deciles above 60, those who have a TES in the 60-70 decile had the highest acceptance rate at 78.8%. The acceptance rate for the 70-80 and 80-90 deciles was 76.4% and 76.0%, respectively. The acceptance rate for those with a TES over 90 was 75.2%.

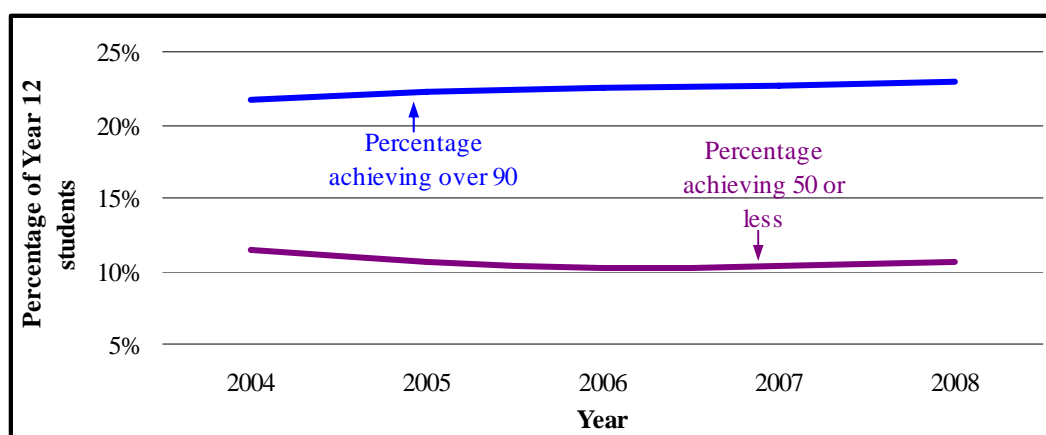
## Year 12 Applicants TES Performance Trends

The proportion of Year 12 applicants achieving a TES over 70 in 2008 was 63.1%. This was up from 62.1% in 2004, but lower than the peak of 63.5% recorded in 2006. Of those applying with a TES over 70, 98.6% received an offer in 2008. This was the same figure as 2007 and only a small increase on the 2004 figure of 95.3%.

The percentage of Year 12 applicants achieving less than 50 has been declining since 2004, when the current data series began. In 2004, 11.5% of Year 12 applicants who received a TES had a score less than 50 compared to 10.6% in 2008. Meanwhile, the percentage of Year 12 applicants achieving a TES over 90 has been increasing: in 2004, 21.7% of applicants achieved a TES above 90, rising to 22.9% in 2008. Note that those Year 12 students that were not scored are not included in these calculations.

Chart 28 below displays the changes in the proportion of Year 12 applicants achieving a TES of 50 or less and the proportion of Year 12 students achieving a TES over 90. The data is provided only for those applicants who completed Year 12 in 2007, were aged 20 years and under and received a TES.

**Chart 28: Proportion of Year 12 applicants achieving a TES of 50 or less and proportion achieving a TES over 90, 2004 to 2008**



## Field of Education Preferences for High Performing Students

Overall, 2,161 or 8.0% of 2007 Year 12 students aged 20 and under who achieved a TES over 90 did not apply for university. Of those that did, 101 did not receive an offer and 6,166 did not accept their offer. Note that these students may have decided to take a 'gap year' or postpone their study for other reasons.

There were 344 additional 2007 Year 12 students who applied and were aged 21 and over. Of this small group, all received an offer and 41 did not accept their offer.

Table 9, on the following page, sets out applicants, offers and acceptances by field of education (FOE) for all Year 12 (home state) students with a TES over 90.

Consistent with the overall FOE preferences from eligible applicants, the most chosen first preference amongst those 2007 Year 12 students who achieved a TES over 90 was society, culture and creative arts, with 20.9% of first preferences.

As can be seen in Table 9, virtually all applicants with a TES over 90 will receive an offer. In the future, analysis of those that did not receive an offer will occur to find out if it is a result of the preferences chosen.

**Table 9: Applicants, offers and acceptances by field of education for Year 12 students with a TES over 90, 2008**

Field of Education	Applicants with TES over 90	Offers		Acceptances	
		No.	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate
Agriculture	581	852	146.6%	764	89.7%
Architecture	576	600	104.2%	443	73.8%
Education	454	474	104.4%	392	82.7%
Engineering	2,805	3,025	107.8%	2,339	77.3%
Health (Dental Studies)	309	166	53.7%	149	89.8%
Health (Medical Studies)	2,149	998	46.4%	754	75.6%
Health (Nursing)	222	244	109.9%	207	84.8%
Health (Other)	2,657	2,822	106.2%	2,351	83.3%
Information Technology	391	424	108.4%	230	54.2%
Justice/Law Enforcement	16	16	100.0%	15	93.8%
Law	3,399	2,878	84.7%	1,964	68.2%
Management/Commerce	3,678	3,865	105.1%	2,683	69.4%
Natural and Physical Sciences	2,386	2,859	119.8%	2,171	75.9%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	5,293	5,774	109.1%	4,361	75.5%
Veterinary Studies	377	200	53.1%	167	83.5%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0		0	
Mixed Field Programs	0	0		0	
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>25,293</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>18,990</b>	<b>75.4%</b>

Table 9 also highlights that not all will accept an offer. Very little is known about those with a high TES that choose not to accept. It is possible that a number choose to wait another year before studying at university, without deferring their current offer. Some may also chose to enter the workforce or to study overseas.



More research in this area is currently being undertaken by DEEWR and more analysis of the applications, offers and acceptances data will occur next year with an aim to identify some of the characteristics of those that do not accept their offer.

As a proportion of eligible applicants receiving and accepting offers, those that achieved a TES over 90 represented 66.5% of those that accepted an offer for a dental and medical studies place and 65.7% of those that accepted an offer for a veterinary studies place, despite being a small sub-group of eligible applicants. This is evidence of the high standard of applicants attracted to these fields.

### Gender Differences in Field of Education Preferences for High Performing Students

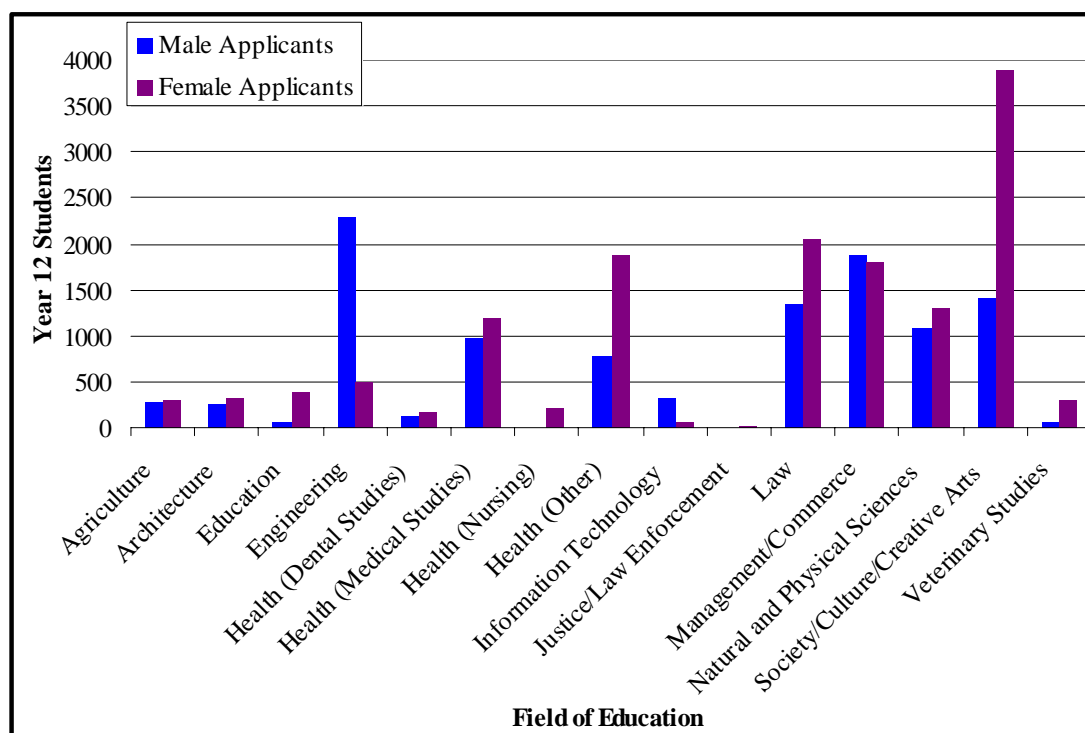
There were no differences in the offer rates to males and females with a TES over 90: both had an offer rate of 99.6%. However, the acceptance rate was slightly higher for females than males, 75.7% compared to 74.9%, respectively.

There were gender differences in the FOE preferences from those students that achieved a TES over 90. Interestingly, the top choices were very similar for both males and females. What differed was the ranking of each FOE within those top ranking courses.

The top three ranking FOEs based on the proportion of applicants were engineering (21.1%), management and commerce (17.2%) and society, culture and creative arts (12.8%) for males. For females, the top three FOEs were society, culture and creative arts (27.0%), law (14.2%) and health (other) (13.1%).

Chart 29 which follows shows the number of male and female applicants for each FOE.

**Chart 29: Applicants for each field of education for Year 12 students with a TES over 90 by gender, 2008**



## Factors Affecting Future Demand

Many factors are thought to influence demand for university places in Australia. Labour market outcomes for graduates, strength of the labour market, availability of alternative training opportunities, school retention rates, values, attitudes, aspirations and underlying demographics are all important in driving demand. The following pages discuss some of those factors known to influence current and future demand.

### Size of the School Leaving Age Cohort

The main feeder group to universities is people of school leaving age.

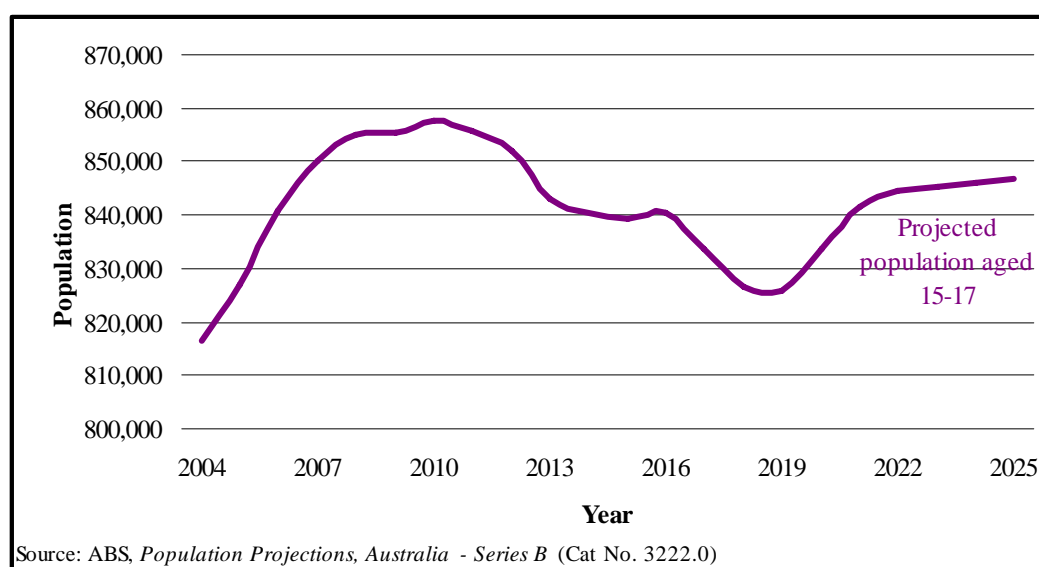
Chart 30 shows that the predicted size of the 15-17 age cohort will continue to increase until about 2010 and then start to decline.

The population of 15-17 year olds is expected to peak in 2010 at 857,749, which is only 0.3% larger than the estimate for 2008. From 2010 to 2020 the population is expected to decrease and by 2020 will be 3.4% smaller than 2008.

This pattern is expected to differ by state and territory. SA, Tasmania and ACT are all projected to experience a decline in their number of 15-17 year olds by 2015. NSW and Victoria are expected to see some further growth in numbers to the end of this decade, before they begin to see declining numbers. Queensland is expected to experience growth to about 2016, before the number of 15-17 year olds then starts to decline followed by the Northern Territory in 2020.

If Year 12 retention rates remain at present levels, the size of the school leaving age cohort who are able to apply for university on the basis of their Year 12 results will move in response to the changes in the 15-17 age cohort. Demand for undergraduate university places by Year 12 applicants will also reflect these changes. It is unclear whether demand from mature age applicants is likely to increase in future: this will depend, among other things, on labour market conditions and on the steady increase in the working age population who have already completed undergraduate study.

**Chart 30: Projected population of school aged cohort (15-17 years old), 2004 to 2025**



## School Retention Rates

School retention rates will affect the number of the school age leaver cohort who are able to apply to university on the basis of their secondary qualification achieved upon completing a Year 12 program.

In 2007, the retention rate nationally was 74.3%. This varied by gender and state as shown in Table 10.

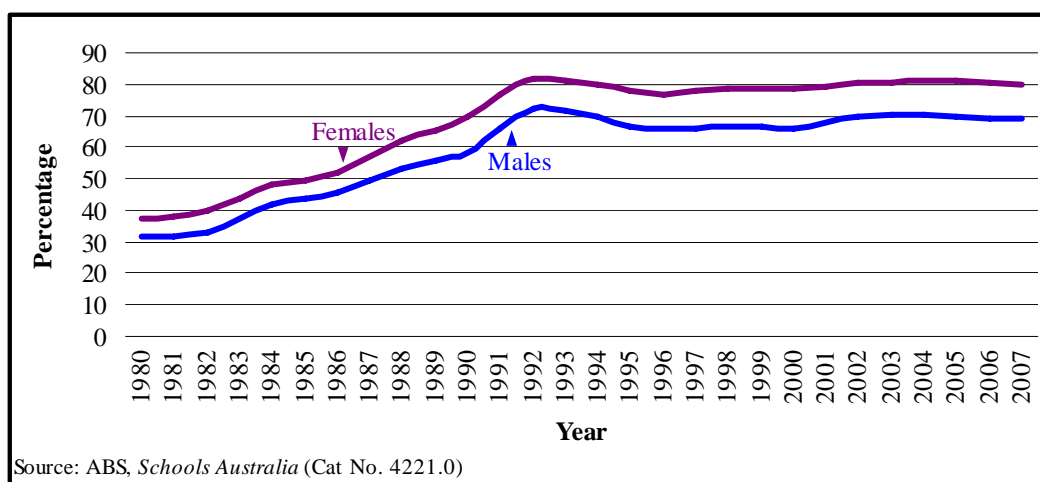
**Table 10: Apparent retention rates, 2007**

State	Apparent Retention Rates		
	Male	Female	Total
NSW	64.7%	74.9%	69.7%
VIC	73.3%	87.4%	80.1%
QLD	73.9%	83.3%	78.5%
SA	66.2%	79.5%	72.7%
WA	64.5%	76.4%	70.3%
TAS	57.4%	73.9%	65.4%
NT	62.1%	61.3%	61.7%
ACT	84.0%	86.5%	85.2%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	<b>74.3%</b>

Source: ABS, *Schools Australia* (Cat No. 4221.0)

Chart 31 shows the apparent retention rates from 1980 to 2007. Year 7/8 to Year 12 apparent retention rates have increased from below 40% in the early 1980s to a high of 77.1% in the early 1990s. Since then they have stabilised in the low to mid 70 percentile range. However, there is a marked difference by gender: 80.1% of female students stay on to Year 12, compared to 68.8% of males. The fall in “apparent retention rates between 2006 and 2007 was greater for females than males, with a fall of 0.6 percentage points for girls compared to 0.2 percentage points for boys. The decline may be due to students using alternative education or training pathways, or taking advantage of improved labour market conditions to find employment. The Australian Government aims to increase the retention rate to 90% by 2020.

**Chart 31: Apparent Retention Rates “Year 7/8 students to Year 12” by Gender, 1980 to 2007**

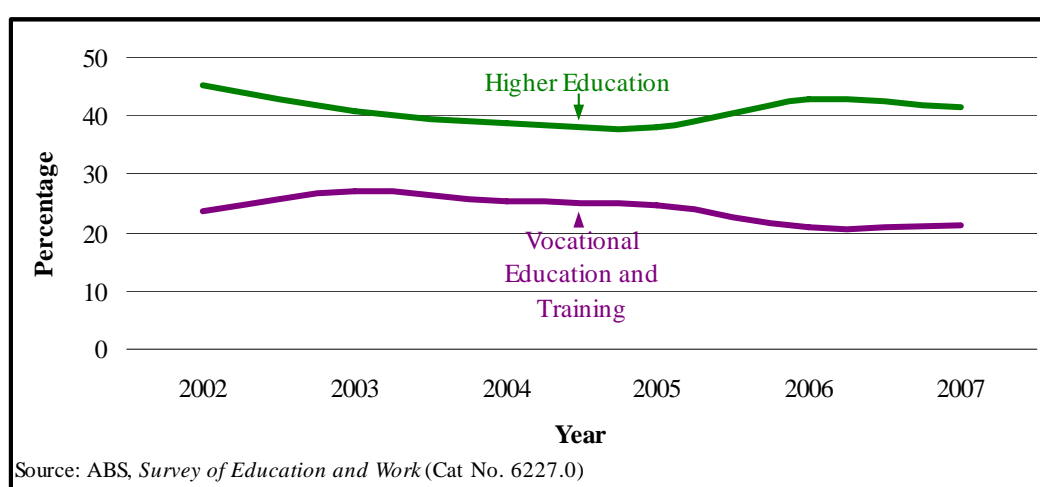


## Transitions to Vocational Education and Training

The number of Year 12 students who chose to go straight to university will reflect the options available to young people after leaving school. One alternative pathway to employment is undertaking Vocational Education and Training (VET).

Chart 32 suggests a clear relationship between the numbers of Year 12 completers commencing higher education and those commencing in VET in the following year. The proportion of Year 12 completers who elected to continue their further education within the VET sector in 2007 was 21.1%. This was a 2.5 percentage point drop on the number recorded in 2002.

**Chart 32: Proportion of Year 12 completion cohort participating in higher education and vocational education and training the following year, 2002 to 2007**



Arrangements between VET and higher education sectors allow students to move across qualifications, based on articulation and credit transfer arrangements. An increasing number of arrangements have been set up between registered VET providers and universities to assist with the move from an industry qualification to a higher education qualification, or to undertake combined awards.

While of the number of applicants with prior VET qualifications are not available this year, DEEWR intends to conduct an analysis when the National Data Collection becomes available next year. Some data on students moving from VET to higher education is collected in the higher education statistics series<sup>18</sup>. The current data shows that the proportion of students being admitted to university on the basis of prior VET study has been increasing, from 8.9% of commencing domestic undergraduate students in 2002 to 10.1% in 2006. Also, the proportion of university students gaining credit for prior VET study has been increasing (from 2.6% of commencing domestic undergraduate students in 2002 to 3.4% in 2006).

<sup>18</sup> Source: DEEWR, *Students: Higher Education Statistics Series*.

## A Strong Labour Market

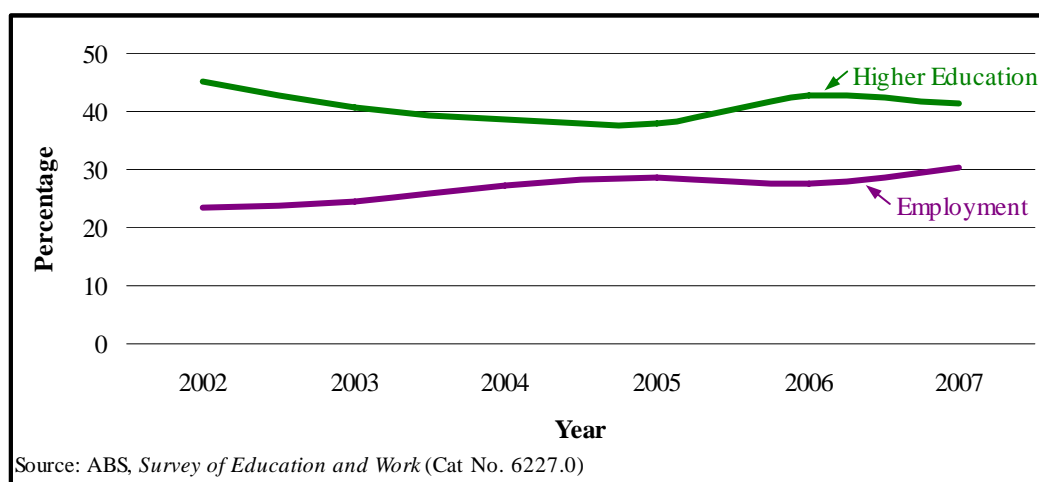
The continuing strong labour market means that people can earn good wages without investing in post secondary education and that there are significant opportunity costs (in foregone wages) for people who leave work to study.

In particular states, e.g. Western Australia, the decline in applications from mature age applicants for undergraduate university entry is thought to be directly associated with a strong labour market.

The full time unemployment rate<sup>19</sup> for young people aged 15-19 years has been declining since it peaked at 33.8% in 1992. At the end of 2007 it was 17.5%, the lowest at the time it has been since 1990. The national unemployment rate has also declined, from a peak of 11.9% in 1992 to 3.9% in 2007. These low unemployment rates have resulted in competition within the workforce by businesses leading to higher wages and thus affects demand for higher education.

The proportion of Year 12 completers who did not continue with education or training but were in employment after leaving school has also increased by 6.6 percentage points between 2002 and 2007 (from 23.6% to 30.2%). Chart 33 compares the proportion of Year 12 completers commencing higher education to those commencing in employment the following year.

**Chart 33: Proportion of Year 12 completion cohort participating in higher education and employment the following year, 2002 to 2007**



<sup>19</sup> Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat No. 6202.0)

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**Table A-1: Applications, Offers, Acceptances and Unmet Demand Time Series for Australia, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	'On-time' Applications (September)	188,024	200,303	211,102	217,077	208,530	203,049	206,099	201,644
	Total Applicants (February)	220,996	237,511	245,937	247,909	237,590	233,328	240,462	240,974
	Final Applicant Count (March)								236,791
	Eligible Applicants (March)	209,713	222,728	229,427	228,414	221,588	218,529	218,537	216,134
	% of Total Applicants 'On-time'	85.1%	84.3%	85.8%	87.6%	87.8%	87.0%	85.7%	83.7%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants on Previous Year		6.2%	3.0%	-0.4%	-3.0%	-1.4%	0.0%	-1.1%
<b>Offers</b>	'Main Round' Offers (January)	165,886	161,795	164,106	166,372	179,398	181,735	182,141	180,150
	Total Receiving Offer (February)	181,118	177,034	179,193	179,708	192,823	193,858	191,871	190,664
	Final Receiving Offer (March)								188,521
	Eligible Receiving Offer (March)	169,264	168,803	166,309	165,085	178,854	184,869	185,898	183,161
	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	40,449	53,925	63,118	63,329	42,734	33,660	32,639	32,973
	% Total Offers made during 'Main Round'	91.6%	91.4%	91.6%	92.6%	93.0%	93.7%	94.9%	94.5%
	% Total Receiving an Offer	82.0%	74.5%	72.9%	72.5%	81.2%	83.1%	79.8%	79.1%
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	80.7%	75.8%	72.5%	72.3%	80.7%	84.6%	85.1%	84.7%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer on Previous Year		-0.3%	-1.5%	-0.7%	8.3%	3.4%	0.6%	-1.5%
	Final Accepting Offer (March)								136,551
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer (March)	125,096	127,373	132,300	130,569	135,412	138,367	141,724	132,552
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	73.9%	75.5%	79.6%	79.1%	75.7%	74.8%	76.2%	72.4%
	Rejection Rate (%)	26.1%	24.5%	20.4%	20.9%	24.3%	25.2%	23.8%	27.6%
	% Change in Eligible Accepting their Offer on Previous Year		1.8%	3.9%	-1.3%	3.7%	2.2%	2.4%	-6.5%
	Estimated Eligible Applicants Not Receiving an Offer After Discounting	16,200	23,700	35,700	36,100	19,600	14,200	13,200	12,600
	% of Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	7.7%	10.6%	15.6%	15.8%	8.8%	6.5%	6.0%	5.8%
<b>Unmet Demand</b>	% Difference in Estimated Unmet Demand on Previous Year		2.9%	5.0%	0.2%	-7.0%	-2.3%	-0.5%	0.2%

**Table A-1.1: Applications, Offers, Acceptances and Unmet Demand Time Series for NSW & ACT, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>NSW SOUTH WALES</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	'On-time' Applications (September)	59,867	64,924	66,925	69,473	67,296	66,415	67,137	66,783
	Total Applicants (February)	70,841	76,182	77,700	78,789	76,519	75,939	77,794	79,228
	Final Applicant Count (March)								76,782
	Eligible Applicants (March)	64,597	69,336	71,467	71,467	67,778	67,781	68,769	69,073
	% of Total Applicants 'On-time'	84.5%	85.2%	86.1%	88.2%	87.9%	87.5%	86.3%	84.3%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants on Previous Year		7.3%	3.1%	0.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%
	'Main Round' Offers (January)	54,420	53,235	52,888	51,129	56,927	58,353	60,302	61,671
<b>Offers</b>	Total Receiving Offer (February)	55,907	55,789	55,286	53,505	59,261	60,731	63,056	64,224
	Final Receiving Offer (March)								62,565
	Eligible Receiving Offer (March)	54,407	54,180	53,797	51,603	56,522	58,213	60,082	60,462
	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	10,190	15,156	17,670	19,864	11,256	9,568	8,687	8,611
	% Total Offers made during 'Main Round'	97.3%	95.4%	95.7%	95.6%	96.1%	96.1%	95.6%	96.0%
	% Total Receiving an Offer	78.9%	73.2%	71.2%	67.9%	77.4%	80.0%	81.1%	81.1%
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	84.2%	78.1%	75.3%	72.2%	83.4%	85.9%	87.4%	87.5%
<b>Acceptances</b>	% Change in Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer on Previous Year		-0.4%	-0.7%	-4.1%	9.5%	3.0%	3.2%	0.6%
	Final Accepting Offer (March)								34,218
	Eligible Accepting Offer (March)	34,901	35,900	43,557	40,906	44,818	37,241	40,731	33,027
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	64.1%	66.3%	81.0%	79.3%	79.3%	64.0%	67.8%	54.6%
	Rejection Rate (%)	35.9%	33.7%	19.0%	20.7%	20.7%	36.0%	32.2%	45.4%
	% Change in Eligible Accepting their Offer on Previous Year		2.9%	21.3%	-6.1%	9.6%	-16.9%	9.4%	-18.9%
	Estimated Eligible Applicants Not Receiving an Offer After Discounting	3,300	6,600	10,000	11,400	5,700	3,700	3,400	2,500
<b>Unmet Demand</b>	% of Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	5.1%	9.5%	14.0%	16.0%	8.4%	5.5%	4.9%	3.6%
	% Difference in Estimated Unmet Demand on Previous Year		4.4%	4.5%	2.0%	-7.6%	-2.9%	-0.6%	1.3%

**Table A-1.2: Applications, Offers, Acceptances and Unmet Demand Time Series for VIC, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>VICTORIA</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	'On-time' Applications (September)	52,229	57,616	59,872	59,925	58,676	56,141	58,149	56,468
	Total Applicants (February)	58,140	65,422	64,919	64,073	62,201	60,420	63,912	62,849
	Final Applicant Count (March)								60,672
	Eligible Applicants (March)	55,053	59,785	61,649	60,312	58,907	51,778	54,957	52,476
	% of Total Applicants 'On-time'	89.8%	88.1%	92.2%	93.5%	94.3%	92.9%	91.0%	89.8%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants on Previous Year		8.6%	3.1%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-12.1%	6.1%	-4.5%
<b>Offers</b>	'Main Round' Offers (January)	42,031	40,856	40,224	41,629	46,300	46,994	44,748	43,854
	Total Receiving Offer (February)	48,378	46,666	46,721	47,737	52,725	51,379	45,924	45,217
	Final Receiving Offer (March)								43,512
	Eligible Receiving Offer (March)	39,575	38,153	38,118	37,961	41,457	41,310	43,140	41,804
	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	15,478	21,632	23,531	22,351	17,450	10,468	11,817	10,672
	% Total Offers made during 'Main Round'	86.9%	87.5%	86.1%	87.2%	87.8%	91.5%	97.4%	97.0%
	% Total Receiving an Offer	83.2%	71.3%	72.0%	74.5%	84.8%	85.0%	71.9%	71.9%
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	71.9%	63.8%	61.8%	62.9%	70.4%	79.8%	78.5%	79.7%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer on Previous Year		-3.6%	-0.1%	-0.4%	9.2%	-0.4%	4.4%	-3.1%
	Final Accepting Offer (March)								36,416
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer (March)	29,125	27,509	27,397	27,320	24,619	31,825	34,742	34,708
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	73.6%	72.1%	71.9%	72.0%	59.4%	77.0%	80.5%	83.0%
	Rejection Rate (%)	26.4%	27.9%	28.1%	28.0%	40.6%	23.0%	19.5%	17.0%
	% Change in Eligible Accepting their Offer on Previous Year		-5.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-9.9%	29.3%	9.2%	-0.1%
	Estimated Eligible Applicants Not Receiving an Offer After Discounting	7,000	10,100	12,400	12,000	6,500	4,300	5,100	4,500
<b>Unmet Demand</b>	% of Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	12.7%	16.9%	20.1%	19.9%	11.0%	8.3%	9.3%	8.6%
	% Difference in Estimated Unmet Demand on Previous Year		4.2%	3.2%	-0.2%	-8.9%	-2.7%	1.0%	0.7%

**Table A-1.3: Applications, Offers, Acceptances and Unmet Demand Time Series for QLD, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>								
<b>Applications</b>	'On-time' Applications (September)	39,976	41,148	42,427	42,545	39,744	40,538	37,898
	Total Applicants (February)	47,841	49,789	50,347	49,839	47,380	49,004	48,785
	Final Applicant Count (March)							48,228
	Eligible Applicants (March)	52,893	54,645	55,350	54,155	49,759	52,039	46,880
	% of Total Applicants 'On-time'	83.6%	82.6%	84.3%	85.4%	83.9%	82.7%	80.9%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants on Previous Year		3.3%	1.3%	-2.2%	-8.1%	4.6%	-9.9%
<b>Offers</b>	'Main Round' Offers (January)	36,998	36,021	34,895	36,436	37,961	38,712	37,831
	Total Receiving Offer (February)	40,241	38,584	36,732	37,514	39,318	40,930	41,010
	Final Receiving Offer (March)							41,241
	Eligible Receiving Offer (March)	42,843	42,689	40,588	40,993	42,775	44,947	40,927
	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	10,050	11,956	14,762	13,162	6,984	7,092	5,319
	% Total Offers made during 'Main Round'	91.9%	93.4%	95.0%	97.1%	96.5%	94.6%	93.9%
	% Total Receiving an Offer	84.1%	77.5%	73.0%	75.3%	83.0%	83.5%	85.4%
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	81.0%	78.1%	73.3%	75.7%	86.0%	86.4%	88.7%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer on Previous Year		-0.4%	-4.9%	1.0%	4.3%	5.1%	-7.5%
	Final Accepting Offer (March)							
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer (March)	34,938	34,950	32,898	33,271	37,242	39,555	36,371
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	81.5%	81.9%	81.1%	81.2%	87.1%	88.0%	88.9%
	Rejection Rate (%)	18.5%	18.1%	18.9%	18.8%	12.9%	12.0%	11.1%
	% Change in Eligible Accepting their Offer on Previous Year		0.0%	-5.9%	1.1%	11.9%	6.2%	-7.9%
	Estimated Eligible Applicants Not Receiving an Offer After Discounting	4,800	5,600	9,400	8,400	4,200	4,000	2,700
<b>Unmet Demand</b>	% of Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	9.1%	10.2%	17.0%	15.5%	8.4%	7.7%	6.8%
	% Difference in Estimated Unmet Demand on Previous Year		1.1%	6.8%	-1.5%	-7.1%	-0.7%	-1.9%
								1.0%

**Table A-1.4: Applications, Offers, Acceptances and Unmet Demand Time Series for SA & NT, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	'On-time' Applications (September)	16,411	17,146	18,621	20,359	19,838	18,815	19,597	19,109
	Total Applicants (February)	20,284	20,999	24,619	25,682	24,668	22,657	23,989	23,712
	Final Applicant Count (March)								24,696
	Eligible Applicants (March)	14,915	15,359	15,577	15,442	19,704	22,810	23,165	22,915
	% of Total Applicants 'On-time'	80.9%	81.7%	75.6%	79.3%	80.4%	83.0%	81.7%	80.6%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants on Previous Year		3.0%	1.4%	-0.9%	27.6%	15.8%	1.6%	-1.1%
<b>Offers</b>	'Main Round' Offers (January)	15,266	14,136	16,409	17,263	17,217	16,741	17,067	16,517
	Total Receiving Offer (February)	17,006	16,100	18,619	18,463	18,398	17,852	18,115	17,692
	Final Receiving Offer (March)								19,731
	Eligible Receiving Offer (March)	13,261	13,429	12,759	12,577	16,479	19,222	19,551	19,238
	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	1,654	1,930	2,818	2,865	3,225	3,588	3,614	3,677
	% Total Offers made during 'Main Round'	89.8%	87.8%	88.1%	93.5%	93.6%	93.8%	94.2%	93.4%
	% Total Receiving an Offer	83.8%	76.7%	75.6%	71.9%	74.6%	78.8%	75.5%	74.6%
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	88.9%	87.4%	81.9%	81.4%	83.6%	84.3%	84.4%	84.0%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer on Previous Year		1.3%	-5.0%	-1.4%	31.0%	16.6%	1.7%	-1.6%
	Final Accepting Offer (March)								14,021
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer (March)	12,570	13,080	12,352	12,148	11,992	13,968	14,058	13,715
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	94.8%	97.4%	96.8%	96.6%	72.8%	72.7%	71.9%	71.3%
	Rejection Rate (%)	5.2%	2.6%	3.2%	3.4%	27.2%	27.3%	28.1%	28.7%
	% Change in Eligible Accepting their Offer on Previous Year		4.1%	-5.6%	-1.7%	-1.3%	16.5%	0.6%	-2.4%
	Estimated Eligible Applicants Not Receiving an Offer After Discounting	400	500	1,200	1,100	1,400	1,100	1,000	1,000
	% of Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	2.7%	3.3%	7.7%	7.1%	7.1%	4.8%	4.3%	4.4%
<b>Unmet Demand</b>	% Difference in Estimated Unmet Demand on Previous Year		0.6%	4.4%	-0.6%	0.0%	-2.3%	-0.5%	0.1%

**Table A-1.5: Applications, Offers, Acceptances and Unmet Demand Time Series for WA, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	'On-time' Applications (September)	15,430	15,236	18,556	19,721	18,225	17,064	16,513	15,861
	Total Applicants (February)	17,862	19,077	21,660	22,659	20,639	19,012	18,389	17,890
	Final Applicant Count (March)								17,863
	Eligible Applicants (March)	16,293	17,139	18,746	20,232	19,706	18,172	17,658	17,208
	% of Total Applicants 'On-time'	86.4%	79.9%	85.7%	87.0%	88.3%	89.8%	89.8%	88.7%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants on Previous Year		5.2%	9.4%	7.9%	-2.6%	-7.8%	-2.8%	-2.5%
<b>Offers</b>	'Main Round' Offers (January)	13,384	13,338	14,885	15,099	16,039	15,578	15,552	14,731
	Total Receiving Offer (February)	14,476	15,485	16,316	16,722	17,729	16,888	16,831	15,895
	Final Receiving Offer (March)								15,142
	Eligible Receiving Offer (March)	14,042	14,703	15,380	16,093	16,534	15,823	15,639	15,142
	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	2,251	2,436	3,366	4,139	3,172	2,349	2,019	2,066
	% Total Offers made during 'Main Round'	92.5%	86.1%	91.2%	90.3%	90.5%	92.2%	92.4%	92.7%
	% Total Receiving an Offer	81.0%	81.2%	75.3%	73.8%	85.9%	88.8%	91.5%	88.8%
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	86.2%	85.8%	82.0%	79.5%	83.9%	87.1%	88.6%	88.0%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer on Previous Year		4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	2.7%	-4.3%	-1.2%	-3.2%
	Final Accepting Offer (March)								10,644
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer (March)	11,078	11,699	11,800	12,505	12,634	11,694	11,180	10,644
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	78.9%	79.6%	76.7%	77.7%	76.4%	73.9%	71.5%	70.3%
	Rejection Rate (%)	21.1%	20.4%	23.3%	22.3%	23.6%	26.1%	28.5%	29.7%
	% Change in Eligible Accepting their Offer on Previous Year		5.6%	0.9%	6.0%	1.0%	-7.4%	-4.4%	-4.8%
<b>Unmet Demand</b>	Estimated Eligible Applicants Not Receiving an Offer After Discounting	700	800	2,400	2,900	1,600	900	700	700
	% of Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	4.3%	4.7%	12.8%	14.3%	8.1%	5.0%	4.0%	4.1%
	% Difference in Estimated Unmet Demand on Previous Year		0.4%	8.1%	1.5%	-6.2%	-3.1%	-1.0%	0.1%

**Table A-1.6: Applications, Offers, Acceptances and Unmet Demand Time Series for TAS, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>TASMANIA</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	'On-time' Applications (September)	4,111	4,233	4,701	5,054	4,751	4,076	5,249	5,525
	Total Applicants (February)	6,028	6,042	6,692	6,867	6,183	6,296	7,618	8,510
	Final Applicant Count (March)								8,550
	Eligible Applicants (March)	5,962	6,464	6,638	6,806	5,734	5,949	7,108	7,640
	% of Total Applicants 'On-time'	68.2%	70.1%	70.2%	73.6%	76.8%	64.7%	68.9%	64.9%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants on Previous Year		8.4%	2.7%	2.5%	-15.8%	3.7%	19.5%	7.5%
	'Main Round' Offers (January)	3,787	4,209	4,805	4,816	4,954	5,357	5,394	5,546
<b>Offers</b>	Total Receiving Offer (February)	5,110	4,410	5,519	5,767	5,392	6,078	6,317	6,626
	Final Receiving Offer (March)								6,330
	Eligible Receiving Offer (March)	5,136	5,649	5,667	5,858	5,087	5,354	5,925	5,588
	Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	826	815	971	948	647	595	1,183	2,052
	% Total Offers made during 'Main Round'	74.1%	95.4%	87.1%	83.5%	91.9%	88.1%	85.4%	83.7%
	% Total Receiving an Offer	84.8%	73.0%	82.5%	84.0%	87.2%	96.5%	82.9%	77.9%
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	86.1%	87.4%	85.4%	86.1%	88.7%	90.0%	83.4%	73.1%
	% Change in Eligible Applicants Receiving an Offer on Previous Year		10.0%	0.3%	3.4%	-13.2%	5.2%	10.7%	-5.7%
	Final Accepting Offer (March)								4,621
	Eligible Accepting Offer (March)	2,484	4,235	4,296	4,419	4,107	4,084	4,565	4,087
<b>Acceptances</b>	% Eligible Accepting Offer	48.4%	75.0%	75.8%	75.4%	80.7%	76.3%	77.0%	73.1%
	Rejection Rate (%)	51.6%	25.0%	24.2%	24.6%	19.3%	23.7%	23.0%	26.9%
	% Change in Eligible Accepting their Offer on Previous Year		70.5%	1.4%	2.9%	-7.1%	-0.6%	11.8%	-10.5%
	Estimated Eligible Applicants Not Receiving an Offer After Discounting	39	42	300	300	200	200	300	700
	% of Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	0.7%	0.6%	4.5%	4.4%	3.5%	3.4%	4.2%	9.2%
<b>Unmet Demand</b>	% Difference in Estimated Unmet Demand on Previous Year		-0.1%	3.9%	-0.1%	-0.9%	-0.1%	0.8%	5.0%

**Table A-2: Step by Step Calculation of the Unmet Demand Estimate for Australia and by State, 2008**

	STATE						TOTAL AUSTRALIA
	NSW & ACT	VIC	QLD	SA & NT	WA	TAS	
Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants	8,611	10,672	5,895	3,677	2,066	2,052	32,973
<b>STEP ONE</b>							
Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants with one preference	2,213	2,159	897	1,077	326	98	6,770
Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants with two preferences	1,054	2,081	558	420	226	332	4,671
Unsuccessful Year 12 (interstate) Eligible Applicants aged 20 and under	799	1,049	792	725	482	332	4,560
Number discounted from Step 1	4,066	5,289	2,247	2,222	1,034	1,143	16,001
<b>STEP TWO</b>							
Estimate of Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants remaining after Step 1	4,545	5,383	3,648	1,455	1,032	909	16,972
Rejection Rate (%)	45.4%	17.0%	11.1%	28.7%	29.7%	26.9%	N/A
Number Discounted from Step 2	2,062	914	406	418	307	244	4,351
<b>STEP THREE</b>							
Unsuccessful Eligible Applicants After Discounting	2,483	4,469	3,242	1,037	725	665	12,621
% of Total Eligible Applicants (Unmet Demand)	3.6%	8.6%	6.8%	4.4%	4.1%	9.2%	5.8%

**Table A-3: Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances by FOE for Australia, 2008**

	Eligible Applicants	Offers			Acceptances		
		Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate	Reject Rate
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>							
Agriculture	4,750	4,991	-241	105.1%	3,731	74.8%	25.2%
Architecture	7,443	5,912	1,531	79.4%	4,308	72.9%	27.1%
Education	20,637	17,403	3,234	84.3%	13,807	79.3%	20.7%
Engineering	14,085	12,989	1,096	92.2%	9,287	71.5%	28.5%
Health (Dental Studies)	2,669	1,059	1,610	39.7%	663	62.6%	37.4%
Health (Medical Studies)	10,274	2,827	7,447	27.5%	1,620	57.3%	42.7%
Health (Nursing)	15,448	12,615	2,833	81.7%	9,677	76.7%	23.3%
Health (Other)	20,001	17,005	2,996	85.0%	12,396	72.9%	27.1%
Information Technology	4,978	4,923	55	98.9%	3,716	75.5%	24.5%
Justice/Law Enforcement	966	914	52	94.6%	726	79.4%	20.6%
Law	12,541	8,957	3,584	71.4%	5,672	63.3%	36.7%
Management/Commerce	31,083	27,660	3,423	89.0%	20,472	74.0%	26.0%
Natural and Physical Sciences	13,795	15,089	-1,294	109.4%	10,228	67.8%	32.2%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	54,945	49,360	5,585	89.8%	35,283	71.5%	28.5%
Veterinary Studies	2,112	799	1,313	37.8%	527	66.0%	34.0%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	23	27	-4	117.4%	18	66.7%	33.3%
Mixed Field Programs	384	631	-247	164.3%	421	66.7%	33.3%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>216,134</b>	<b>183,161</b>	<b>32,973</b>	<b>84.7%</b>	<b>132,552</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>



**Table A-3.1: Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances by FOE for NSW/ACT & VIC, 2008**

	Eligible Applicants	Offers			Acceptances		
		Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate	Reject Rate
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>							
Agriculture	989	1,117	-128	112.9%	660	59.1%	40.9%
Architecture	2,517	2,055	462	81.6%	989	48.1%	51.9%
Education	6,053	5,150	903	85.1%	3,494	67.8%	32.2%
Engineering	4,228	4,007	221	94.8%	1,841	45.9%	54.1%
Health (Dental Studies)	255	150	105	58.8%	116	77.3%	22.7%
Health (Medical Studies)	2,727	584	2,143	21.4%	308	52.7%	47.3%
Health (Nursing)	3,953	3,517	436	89.0%	2,218	63.1%	36.9%
Health (Other)	6,277	5,505	772	87.7%	3,520	63.9%	36.1%
Information Technology	1,708	1,615	93	94.6%	836	51.8%	48.2%
Justice/Law Enforcement	308	305	3	99.0%	206	67.5%	32.5%
Law	5,582	3,678	1,904	65.9%	1,586	43.1%	56.9%
Management/Commerce	10,336	9,337	999	90.3%	4,955	53.1%	46.9%
Natural and Physical Sciences	5,128	5,638	-510	109.9%	2,934	52.0%	48.0%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	18,355	17,596	759	95.9%	9,212	52.4%	47.6%
Veterinary Studies	657	208	449	31.7%	152	73.1%	26.9%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	0	0	0		0		
<b>NSW &amp; ACT TOTAL</b>	<b>69,073</b>	<b>60,462</b>	<b>8611</b>	<b>87.5%</b>	<b>33,027</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>							
Agriculture	2,133	2,148	-15	100.7%	1,777	82.7%	17.3%
Architecture	1,466	864	602	58.9%	787	91.1%	8.9%
Education	4,078	2,996	1082	73.5%	2,606	87.0%	13.0%
Engineering	2,688	2,512	176	93.5%	2,043	81.3%	18.7%
Health (Dental Studies)	748	221	527	29.5%	136	61.5%	38.5%
Health (Medical Studies)	2,323	603	1720	26.0%	413	68.5%	31.5%
Health (Nursing)	4,030	2,988	1042	74.1%	2,358	78.9%	21.1%
Health (Other)	4,697	3,706	991	78.9%	2,996	80.8%	19.2%
Information Technology	1,364	1,507	-143	110.5%	1,308	86.8%	13.2%
Justice/Law Enforcement	318	219	99	68.9%	199	90.9%	9.1%
Law	1,403	926	477	66.0%	721	77.9%	22.1%
Management/Commerce	8,855	7,233	1622	81.7%	6,188	85.6%	14.4%
Natural and Physical Sciences	2,465	3,099	-634	125.7%	2,558	82.5%	17.5%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	15,648	12,759	2889	81.5%	10,602	83.1%	16.9%
Veterinary Studies	258	21	237	8.1%	14	66.7%	33.3%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	2	2	0	100.0%	2	100.0%	0.0%
<b>VIC TOTAL</b>	<b>52,476</b>	<b>41,804</b>	<b>10672</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>34,708</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>



**Table A-3.2: Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances by FOE for QLD & SA/NT, 2008**

	Eligible Applicants	Offers			Acceptances		
		Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate	Reject Rate
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>							
Agriculture	818	931	-113	113.8%	799	85.8%	14.2%
Architecture	1,969	1,672	297	84.9%	1,535	91.8%	8.2%
Education	5,479	4,953	526	90.4%	4,426	89.4%	10.6%
Engineering	3,879	3,493	386	90.0%	3,199	91.6%	8.4%
Health (Dental Studies)	778	316	462	40.6%	218	69.0%	31.0%
Health (Medical Studies)	939	221	718	23.5%	183	82.8%	17.2%
Health (Nursing)	3,267	2,964	303	90.7%	2,701	91.1%	8.9%
Health (Other)	4,526	4,040	486	89.3%	3,407	84.3%	15.7%
Information Technology	1,095	1,092	3	99.7%	1,019	93.3%	6.7%
Justice/Law Enforcement	193	242	-49	125.4%	212	87.6%	12.4%
Law	2,839	1,969	870	69.4%	1,691	85.9%	14.1%
Management/Commerce	6,791	6,338	453	93.3%	5,756	90.8%	9.2%
Natural and Physical Sciences	3,069	2,925	144	95.3%	2,470	84.4%	15.6%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	10,514	9,480	1034	90.2%	8,548	90.2%	9.8%
Veterinary Studies	666	291	375	43.7%	207	71.1%	28.9%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	0	0	0		0		
<b>QLD TOTAL</b>	<b>46,822</b>	<b>40,927</b>	<b>5895</b>	<b>87.4%</b>	<b>36,371</b>	<b>88.9%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>							
Agriculture	463	413	50	89.2%	272	65.9%	34.1%
Architecture	785	717	68	91.3%	550	76.7%	23.3%
Education	2,731	2,350	381	86.0%	1,781	75.8%	24.2%
Engineering	1,242	1,136	106	91.5%	825	72.6%	27.4%
Health (Dental Studies)	563	278	285	49.4%	118	42.4%	57.6%
Health (Medical Studies)	1,486	857	629	57.7%	284	33.1%	66.9%
Health (Nursing)	2,532	2,010	522	79.4%	1,568	78.0%	22.0%
Health (Other)	2,409	2,076	333	86.2%	1,415	68.2%	31.8%
Information Technology	347	297	50	85.6%	240	80.8%	19.2%
Justice/Law Enforcement	70	60	10	85.7%	47	78.3%	21.7%
Law	1,488	1,331	157	89.4%	991	74.5%	25.5%
Management/Commerce	2,295	2,037	258	88.8%	1,537	75.5%	24.5%
Natural and Physical Sciences	1,055	972	83	92.1%	670	68.9%	31.1%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	5,284	4,562	722	86.3%	3,330	73.0%	27.0%
Veterinary Studies	165	142	23	86.1%	87	61.3%	38.7%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	0	0	0		0		
<b>SA &amp; NT TOTAL</b>	<b>22,915</b>	<b>19,238</b>	<b>3677</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>13,715</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>



**Table A-3.3: Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances by FOE for WA & TAS, 2008**

	Eligible Applicants	Offers			Acceptances		
		Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate	Reject Rate
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>							
Agriculture	225	267	-42	118.7%	140	52.4%	47.6%
Architecture	579	484	95	83.6%	357	73.8%	26.2%
Education	1,406	1,197	209	85.1%	900	75.2%	24.8%
Engineering	1,624	1,461	163	90.0%	1,130	77.3%	22.7%
Health (Dental Studies)	325	94	231	28.9%	75	79.8%	20.2%
Health (Medical Studies)	1,406	451	955	32.1%	322	71.4%	28.6%
Health (Nursing)	720	598	122	83.1%	423	70.7%	29.3%
Health (Other)	1,669	1,443	226	86.5%	849	58.8%	41.2%
Information Technology	358	323	35	90.2%	241	74.6%	25.4%
Justice/Law Enforcement	39	51	-12	130.8%	39	76.5%	23.5%
Law	971	767	204	79.0%	525	68.4%	31.6%
Management/Commerce	2,205	2,129	76	96.6%	1,611	75.7%	24.3%
Natural and Physical Sciences	1,578	1,752	-174	111.0%	1,202	68.6%	31.4%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	3,332	3,332	0	100.0%	2,326	69.8%	30.2%
Veterinary Studies	366	137	229	37.4%	67	48.9%	51.1%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	23	27	-4	117.4%	18	66.7%	33.3%
Mixed Field Programs	382	629	-247	164.7%	419	66.6%	33.4%
<b>WA TOTAL</b>	<b>17,208</b>	<b>15,142</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>88.0%</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>70.3%</b>	<b>29.7%</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>							
Agriculture	122	115	7	94.3%	83	72.2%	27.8%
Architecture	127	120	7	94.5%	90	75.0%	25.0%
Education	890	757	133	85.1%	600	79.3%	20.7%
Engineering	424	380	44	89.6%	249	65.5%	34.5%
Health (Dental Studies)	0	0	0		0		
Health (Medical Studies)	1,393	111	1282	8.0%	110	99.1%	0.9%
Health (Nursing)	946	538	408	56.9%	409	76.0%	24.0%
Health (Other)	423	235	188	55.6%	209	88.9%	11.1%
Information Technology	106	89	17	84.0%	72	80.9%	19.1%
Justice/Law Enforcement	38	37	1	97.4%	23	62.2%	37.8%
Law	258	286	-28	110.9%	158	55.2%	44.8%
Management/Commerce	601	586	15	97.5%	425	72.5%	27.5%
Natural and Physical Sciences	500	703	-203	140.6%	394	56.0%	44.0%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	1,812	1,631	181	90.0%	1,265	77.6%	22.4%
Veterinary Studies	0	0	0		0		
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	0	0	0		0		
<b>TAS TOTAL</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>73.1%</b>	<b>4,087</b>	<b>73.1%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>



**Table A-4.1: Eligible Applicants by FOE Time Series for Australia, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS</b>								
Agriculture	4,722	4,894	5,113	4,891	4,161	3,888	3,707	4,750
Architecture	5,620	5,791	6,289	6,851	6,733	7,157	7,375	7,443
Education	19,842	22,575	24,160	24,832	25,308	24,366	22,878	20,637
Engineering	12,056	12,274	12,335	12,350	12,162	12,478	13,083	14,085
Health (Dental Studies)	666	982	1,095	1,431	1,776	2,291	2,436	2,669
Health (Medical Studies)	7,533	6,834	7,733	8,764	8,316	9,097	11,151	10,274
Health (Nursing)	9,425	11,314	13,313	13,628	13,675	14,435	15,766	15,448
Health (Other)	15,994	17,510	18,980	19,330	19,616	19,728	20,898	20,001
Information Technology	14,642	13,030	10,324	8,121	6,810	5,619	5,146	4,978
Justice/Law Enforcement	1,483	1,522	1,716	1,570	1,321	1,229	1,134	966
Law	11,120	12,863	13,266	13,064	12,372	12,515	12,499	12,541
Management/Commerce	37,456	37,552	37,218	36,567	35,282	32,990	32,115	31,083
Natural and Physical Sciences	14,230	15,140	15,381	15,665	15,003	14,273	13,618	13,795
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	53,384	58,836	60,752	59,601	56,859	56,421	54,611	54,945
Veterinary Studies	1,540	1,611	1,752	1,749	1,929	1,860	1,907	2,112
Food/Hospitality/Personal					34	17	27	23
Mixed Field Programs					231	165	186	384
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>209,713</b>	<b>222,728</b>	<b>229,427</b>	<b>228,414</b>	<b>221,588</b>	<b>218,529</b>	<b>218,537</b>	<b>216,134</b>



**Table A-4.2: Eligible Applicants Receiving Offers and Offer Rates by FOE for Australia, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>OFFERS</b>								
Agriculture	4,654	4,956	5,104	5,098	4,304	4,073	3,855	4,991
Architecture	3,730	3,948	3,877	3,906	4,620	5,357	5,781	5,912
Education	14,072	14,788	14,550	14,991	18,648	19,292	19,133	17,403
Engineering	11,014	10,876	10,652	10,525	10,933	11,438	12,177	12,989
Health (Dental Studies)	325	409	416	567	795	929	1,020	1,059
Health (Medical Studies)	1,944	1,551	1,781	2,209	2,320	2,640	3,036	2,827
Health (Nursing)	8,148	8,380	8,452	9,083	10,959	12,027	12,900	12,615
Health (Other)	12,433	12,508	12,762	12,825	15,165	15,927	17,382	17,005
Information Technology	10,560	9,784	8,937	7,353	6,392	5,515	5,059	4,923
Justice/Law Enforcement	1,279	1,272	1,135	955	1,088	1,167	1,049	914
Law	7,522	7,794	7,620	7,305	7,917	8,687	9,161	8,957
Management/Commerce	30,557	28,816	27,897	27,907	29,606	29,528	28,694	27,660
Natural and Physical Sciences	15,963	16,349	16,687	16,684	16,519	16,538	16,061	15,089
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	46,663	46,973	46,045	45,287	48,807	50,908	49,606	49,360
Veterinary Studies	400	399	394	390	479	583	659	799
Food/Hospitality/Personal					36	13	27	27
Mixed Field Programs					266	247	298	631
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>169,264</b>	<b>168,803</b>	<b>166,309</b>	<b>165,085</b>	<b>178,854</b>	<b>184,869</b>	<b>185,898</b>	<b>183,161</b>
<b>OFFER RATE</b>								
Agriculture	98.6%	101.3%	99.8%	104.2%	103.4%	104.8%	104.0%	105.1%
Architecture	66.4%	68.2%	61.6%	57.0%	68.6%	74.8%	78.4%	79.4%
Education	70.9%	65.5%	60.2%	60.4%	73.7%	79.2%	83.6%	84.3%
Engineering	91.4%	88.6%	86.4%	85.2%	89.9%	91.7%	93.1%	92.2%
Health (Dental Studies)	48.8%	41.6%	38.0%	39.6%	44.8%	40.5%	41.9%	39.7%
Health (Medical Studies)	25.8%	22.7%	23.0%	25.2%	27.9%	29.0%	27.2%	27.5%
Health (Nursing)	86.5%	74.1%	63.5%	66.6%	80.1%	83.3%	81.8%	81.7%
Health (Other)	77.7%	71.4%	67.2%	66.3%	77.3%	80.7%	83.2%	85.0%
Information Technology	72.1%	75.1%	86.6%	90.5%	93.9%	98.1%	98.3%	98.9%
Justice/Law Enforcement	86.2%	83.6%	66.1%	60.8%	82.4%	95.0%	92.5%	94.6%
Law	67.6%	60.6%	57.4%	55.9%	64.0%	69.4%	73.3%	71.4%
Management/Commerce	81.6%	76.7%	75.0%	76.3%	83.9%	89.5%	89.3%	89.0%
Natural and Physical Sciences	112.2%	108.0%	108.5%	106.5%	110.1%	115.9%	117.9%	109.4%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	87.4%	79.8%	75.8%	76.0%	85.8%	90.2%	90.8%	89.8%
Veterinary Studies	26.0%	24.8%	22.5%	22.3%	24.8%	31.3%	34.6%	37.8%
Food/Hospitality/Personal					105.9%	76.5%	100.0%	117.4%
Mixed Field Programs					115.2%	149.7%	160.2%	164.3%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>72.3%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	<b>84.6%</b>	<b>85.1%</b>	<b>84.7%</b>



**Table A-4.3: Eligible Applicants Accepting an Offer and Acceptance Rates by FOE for Australia, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>ACCEPTANCES</b>								
Agriculture	3,148	3,501	3,840	3,805	3,024	2,877	2,785	3,731
Architecture	2,732	3,028	3,204	3,257	3,546	3,785	4,747	4,308
Education	10,713	11,951	12,164	12,410	14,778	15,491	15,171	13,807
Engineering	7,987	7,934	8,659	8,440	8,439	8,264	9,985	9,287
Health (Dental Studies)	224	276	266	395	487	630	646	663
Health (Medical Studies)	1,134	1,002	1,232	1,355	1,321	1,453	1,810	1,620
Health (Nursing)	6,341	6,808	7,253	7,726	8,191	9,373	9,788	9,677
Health (Other)	8,774	8,954	9,296	9,438	10,838	11,291	12,571	12,396
Information Technology	8,231	7,863	7,412	5,971	4,973	4,347	3,891	3,716
Justice/Law Enforcement	888	984	824	746	808	896	832	726
Law	5,425	5,588	5,987	5,503	5,937	6,278	6,623	5,672
Management/Commerce	23,397	22,150	21,983	22,205	22,785	22,440	21,951	20,472
Natural and Physical Sciences	11,421	11,956	12,974	12,832	12,437	12,333	12,031	10,228
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	34,427	35,117	36,952	36,227	37,337	38,332	38,223	35,283
Veterinary Studies	254	261	254	259	308	414	466	527
Food/Hospitality/Personal					24	10	16	18
Mixed Field Programs					179	153	188	421
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>125,096</b>	<b>127,373</b>	<b>132,300</b>	<b>130,569</b>	<b>135,412</b>	<b>138,367</b>	<b>141,724</b>	<b>132,552</b>
<b>ACCEPTANCE RATE</b>								
Agriculture	67.6%	70.6%	75.2%	74.6%	70.3%	70.6%	72.2%	74.8%
Architecture	73.2%	76.7%	82.6%	83.4%	76.8%	70.7%	82.1%	72.9%
Education	76.1%	80.8%	83.6%	82.8%	79.2%	80.3%	79.3%	79.3%
Engineering	72.5%	72.9%	81.3%	80.2%	77.2%	72.3%	82.0%	71.5%
Health (Dental Studies)	68.9%	67.5%	63.9%	69.7%	61.3%	67.8%	63.3%	62.6%
Health (Medical Studies)	58.3%	64.6%	69.2%	61.3%	56.9%	55.0%	59.6%	57.3%
Health (Nursing)	77.8%	81.2%	85.8%	85.1%	74.7%	77.9%	75.9%	76.7%
Health (Other)	70.6%	71.6%	72.8%	73.6%	71.5%	70.9%	72.3%	72.9%
Information Technology	77.9%	80.4%	82.9%	81.2%	77.8%	78.8%	76.9%	75.5%
Justice/Law Enforcement	69.4%	77.4%	72.6%	78.1%	74.3%	76.8%	79.3%	79.4%
Law	72.1%	71.7%	78.6%	75.3%	75.0%	72.3%	72.3%	63.3%
Management/Commerce	76.6%	76.9%	78.8%	79.6%	77.0%	76.0%	76.5%	74.0%
Natural and Physical Sciences	71.5%	73.1%	77.7%	76.9%	75.3%	74.6%	74.9%	67.8%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	73.8%	74.8%	80.3%	80.0%	76.5%	75.3%	77.1%	71.5%
Veterinary Studies	63.5%	65.4%	64.5%	66.4%	64.3%	71.0%	70.7%	66.0%
Food/Hospitality/Personal					66.7%	76.9%	59.3%	66.7%
Mixed Field Programs					67.3%	61.9%	63.1%	66.7%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>72.4%</b>



**Table A-5: Demographic Distribution of Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances for Australia and by State, 2008**

	Age		Gender		Basis of Admission			Indigenous Status	
	20 and under	21 and over	Male	Female	Year 12 (home state)	Year 12 (interstate)	Non-Year 12	Identified	Did not Identify
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	147,645	68,489	88,114	128,020	113,236	17,610	85,288	2,037	214,097
<b>Offers</b>	130,088	53,073	74,020	109,141	104,646	12,625	65,890	1,657	181,504
	88.1%	77.5%	84.0%	85.3%	92.4%	71.7%	77.3%	81.3%	84.8%
<b>Acceptances</b>	94,049	38,503	53,353	79,199	80,090	5,340	47,122	1,228	131,324
	72.3%	72.5%	72.1%	72.6%	76.5%	42.3%	71.5%	74.1%	72.4%
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	45,877	23,196	29,176	39,897	37,163	3,800	28,110	510	68,563
<b>Offers</b>	42,274	18,188	25,313	35,149	35,405	2,931	22,126	410	60,052
	92.1%	78.4%	86.8%	88.1%	95.3%	77.1%	78.7%	80.4%	87.6%
<b>Acceptances</b>	22,861	10,166	13,538	19,489	20,289	803	11,935	233	32,794
	54.1%	55.9%	53.5%	55.4%	57.3%	27.4%	53.9%	56.8%	54.6%
<b>VICTORIA</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	38,725	13,751	21,780	30,696	28,336	4,145	19,995	304	52,172
<b>Offers</b>	32,719	9,085	17,318	24,486	25,091	2,986	13,727	220	41,584
	84.5%	66.1%	79.5%	79.8%	88.5%	72.0%	68.7%	72.4%	79.7%
<b>Acceptances</b>	27,685	7,023	14,517	20,191	22,878	1,156	10,674	163	34,545
	84.6%	77.3%	83.8%	82.5%	91.2%	38.7%	77.8%	74.1%	83.1%
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>									
<b>Applications</b>	31,996	14,826	18,180	28,642	25,448	5,056	16,318	655	46,167
<b>Offers</b>	28,322	12,605	15,644	25,283	22,986	4,053	13,888	587	40,340
	88.5%	85.0%	86.1%	88.3%	90.3%	80.2%	85.1%	89.6%	87.4%
<b>Acceptances</b>	25,257	11,114	13,982	22,389	21,673	2,722	11,976	518	35,853
	89.2%	88.2%	89.4%	88.6%	94.3%	67.2%	86.2%	88.2%	88.9%

**Table A-5 (cont): Demographic Distribution of Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances for Australia and by State, 2008**

	Age		Gender		Basis of Admission			Indigenous Status		
	20 and under	21 and over	Male	Female	Year 12 (home state)	Year 12 (interstate)	Non-Year 12	Identified	Did not Identify	
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>										
<b>Applications</b>	Eligible Applicants	13,433	9,482	8,721	14,194	10,114	2,270	10,531	338	22,577
<b>Offers</b>	Eligible Receiving Offer	11,792	7,446	7,295	11,943	9,528	1,520	8,190	252	18,986
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	87.8%	78.5%	83.6%	84.1%	94.2%	67.0%	77.8%	74.6%	84.1%
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer	7,894	5,821	5,245	8,470	6,927	383	6,405	191	13,524
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	66.9%	78.2%	71.9%	70.9%	72.7%	25.2%	78.2%	75.8%	71.2%
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>										
<b>Applications</b>	Eligible Applicants	13,573	3,635	7,153	10,055	10,206	1,090	5,912	115	17,093
<b>Offers</b>	Eligible Receiving Offer	12,044	3,098	6,236	8,906	9,738	603	4,801	94	15,048
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	88.7%	85.2%	87.2%	88.6%	95.4%	55.3%	81.2%	81.7%	88.0%
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer	8,280	2,364	4,439	6,205	6,828	150	3,666	58	10,586
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	68.7%	76.3%	71.2%	69.7%	70.1%	24.9%	76.4%	61.7%	70.3%
<b>TASMANIA</b>										
<b>Applications</b>	Eligible Applicants	4,041	3,599	3,104	4,536	1,969	1,249	4,422	115	7,525
<b>Offers</b>	Eligible Receiving Offer	2,937	2,651	2,214	3,374	1,898	532	3,158	94	5,494
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	72.7%	73.7%	71.3%	74.4%	96.4%	42.6%	71.4%	81.7%	73.0%
<b>Acceptances</b>	Eligible Accepting Offer	2,072	2,015	1,632	2,455	1,495	126	2,466	65	4,022
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	70.5%	76.0%	73.7%	72.8%	78.8%	23.7%	78.1%	69.1%	73.2%

**Table A-6: Age Distribution of Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances Time Series for Australia, 2001 to 2008**

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA – AGE DISTRIBUTION</b>									
<b>Aged 20 and under</b>	Eligible Applicants	150,378	155,586	158,211	158,393	148,873	145,293	149,922	147,645
	Eligible Receiving Offer	123,325	120,562	117,685	117,528	123,271	127,101	132,127	130,088
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	82.0%	77.5%	74.4%	74.2%	82.8%	87.5%	88.1%	88.1%
	Eligible Accepting Offer	89,788	89,142	92,365	91,534	93,967	94,118	101,638	94,049
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	72.8%	73.9%	78.5%	77.9%	76.2%	74.0%	76.9%	72.3%
<b>Aged 21 and over</b>	Eligible Applicants	59,335	67,142	71,216	70,021	72,715	73,236	68,615	68,489
	Eligible Receiving Offer	45,939	48,241	48,624	47,557	55,583	57,768	53,771	53,073
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	77.4%	71.8%	68.3%	67.9%	76.4%	78.9%	78.4%	77.5%
	Eligible Accepting Offer	35,308	38,231	39,935	39,035	41,445	44,249	40,086	38,503
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	76.9%	79.3%	82.1%	82.1%	74.6%	76.6%	74.5%	72.5%
<b>Differences between Age Groups</b>	% Eligible Applicants (Aged 20 and under)	71.7%	69.9%	69.0%	69.3%	67.2%	66.5%	68.6%	68.3%
	% Eligible Receiving Offer (Aged 20 and under)	72.9%	71.4%	70.8%	71.2%	68.9%	68.8%	71.1%	71.0%
	% Difference in Receiving Offer	4.6%	5.6%	6.1%	6.3%	6.4%	8.6%	9.8%	10.6%
	% Eligible Accepting Offer (Aged 20 and under)	71.8%	70.0%	69.8%	70.1%	69.4%	68.0%	71.7%	71.0%
	% Difference in Accepting Offer	-4.1%	-5.3%	-3.6%	-4.2%	1.7%	-2.5%	2.4%	-0.3%

**Table A-7: Basis of Admission Distribution of Eligible Applicants, Offers and Acceptances Time Series for Australia, 2001 to 2008**

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA – BASIS OF ADMISSION DISTRIBUTION</b>									
<b>Year 12 (home state)</b>	Eligible Applicants	124,711	130,044	131,376	126,044	115,357	113,131	111,849	113,236
	Eligible Receiving Offer	104,481	102,866	100,169	95,948	97,171	102,195	103,039	104,646
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	83.8%	79.1%	76.2%	76.1%	84.2%	90.3%	92.1%	92.4%
	Eligible Accepting Offer	79,170	79,201	82,562	78,432	77,913	78,342	83,086	80,090
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	75.8%	77.0%	82.4%	81.7%	80.2%	76.7%	80.6%	76.5%
<b>Year 12 (interstate)</b>	Eligible Applicants	13,478	14,208	15,880	16,647	15,173	15,468	16,897	17,610
	Eligible Receiving Offer	9,951	9,968	10,712	10,913	11,076	11,299	12,048	12,625
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	73.8%	70.2%	67.5%	65.6%	73.0%	73.0%	71.3%	71.7%
	Eligible Accepting Offer	4,363	4,560	5,123	5,237	5,036	5,881	5,189	5,340
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	43.8%	45.7%	47.8%	48.0%	45.5%	52.0%	43.1%	42.3%
<b>All Year 12</b>	Eligible Applicants	138,189	144,252	147,256	142,691	130,530	128,599	-94,952	130,846
	Eligible Receiving Offer	114,432	112,834	110,881	106,861	108,247	113,494	-90,991	117,271
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	82.8%	78.2%	75.3%	74.9%	82.9%	88.3%	89.4%	89.6%
	Eligible Accepting Offer	83,533	83,761	87,685	83,669	82,949	84,223	-77,897	85,430
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	73.0%	74.2%	79.1%	78.3%	76.6%	74.2%	76.7%	72.8%
<b>Non-Year 12</b>	Eligible Applicants	71,524	78,476	82,171	85,723	91,058	89,930	89,791	85,288
	Eligible Receiving Offer	54,832	55,969	55,428	58,224	70,607	71,375	70,811	65,890
	% Eligible Receiving an Offer	76.7%	71.3%	67.5%	67.9%	77.5%	79.4%	78.9%	77.3%
	Eligible Accepting Offer	41,563	43,612	44,615	46,900	52,463	54,144	53,449	47,122
	% Eligible Accepting Offer	75.8%	77.9%	80.5%	80.6%	74.3%	75.9%	75.5%	71.5%
<b>Differences between All Year 12 and Non-Year 12</b>	% Eligible Applicants (All Year 12)	65.9%	64.8%	64.2%	62.5%	58.9%	58.8%	58.9%	60.5%
	% Eligible Receiving Offer (All Year 12)	67.6%	66.8%	66.7%	64.7%	60.5%	61.4%	61.9%	64.0%
	% Difference in Receiving Offer	6.1%	6.9%	7.8%	7.0%	5.4%	8.9%	10.5%	12.4%
	% Eligible Accepting Offer (All Year 12)	66.8%	65.8%	66.3%	64.1%	61.3%	60.9%	62.3%	64.5%
	% Difference in Accepting Offer	-2.8%	-3.7%	-1.4%	-2.3%	2.3%	-1.6%	1.2%	1.3%

**Table A-8.1: TES Distribution of All Current Year 12 Students Time Series (home state, aged 20 and under) for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS – TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>						
<b>Students</b>	90.05 or more	25,698	25,525	25,592	26,316	27,110
	80.05-90.00	25,956	25,688	25,775	26,299	26,330
	70.05-80.00	25,448	24,395	24,523	24,688	25,088
	60.05-70.00	22,246	20,884	21,298	21,963	22,453
	50.05-60.00	20,161	18,035	18,233	16,955	16,798
	40.05-50.00	15,610	13,069	12,769	12,686	12,284
	30.05-40.00	9,498	8,945	8,178	8,085	8,687
	20.05-30.00	6,679	6,347	5,747	4,333	4,183
	10.05-20.00	4,348	4,011	3,989	3,201	3,079
	10.00 or less	3,496	1,924	2,344	2,357	2,203
	Not scored	37,206	48,161	47,636	32,270	32,791
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>	<b>196,346</b>	<b>196,984</b>	<b>196,084</b>	<b>179,153</b>	<b>181,006</b>
<b>Applicants</b>	90.05 or more	24,751	24,562	23,808	24,417	24,949
	80.05-90.00	24,268	24,166	22,939	23,466	23,345
	70.05-80.00	22,418	21,921	20,891	21,033	21,218
	60.05-70.00	17,083	16,477	15,960	16,929	17,130
	50.05-60.00	12,196	11,502	11,199	10,690	10,840
	40.05-50.00	6,941	6,327	5,956	6,201	6,170
	30.05-40.00	3,455	3,034	2,685	2,864	3,259
	20.05-30.00	1,709	1,556	1,316	1,079	1,160
	10.05-20.00	775	581	638	627	673
	10.00 or less	206	183	234	309	298
	Not scored	1,150	1,069	814	1,097	1,201
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>	<b>114,952</b>	<b>111,378</b>	<b>106,440</b>	<b>108,712</b>	<b>110,243</b>
<b>% Students Applying</b>	90.05 or more	96.3%	96.2%	93.0%	92.8%	92.0%
	80.05-90.00	93.5%	94.1%	89.0%	89.2%	88.7%
	70.05-80.00	88.1%	89.9%	85.2%	85.2%	84.6%
	60.05-70.00	76.8%	78.9%	74.9%	77.1%	76.3%
	50.05-60.00	60.5%	63.8%	61.4%	63.0%	64.5%
	40.05-50.00	44.5%	48.4%	46.6%	48.9%	50.2%
	30.05-40.00	36.4%	33.9%	32.8%	35.4%	37.5%
	20.05-30.00	25.6%	24.5%	22.9%	24.9%	27.7%
	10.05-20.00	17.8%	14.5%	16.0%	19.6%	21.9%
	10.00 or less	5.9%	9.5%	10.0%	13.1%	13.5%
	Not scored	3.1%	2.2%	1.7%	3.4%	3.7%
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>	<b>58.5%</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>54.3%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>	<b>60.9%</b>



**Table A-8.1 (cont): TES Distribution of All Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under) Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS – TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>						
<b>Receiving an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	24,636	24,453	23,724	24,333	24,848
	80.05-90.00	23,765	23,877	22,743	23,249	23,135
	70.05-80.00	19,682	20,768	20,131	20,370	20,541
	60.05-70.00	9,661	12,501	13,424	14,886	15,070
	50.05-60.00	3,475	4,995	5,932	6,065	6,375
	40.05-50.00	642	912	1,010	1,115	1,148
	30.05-40.00	196	214	230	229	273
	20.05-30.00	58	76	75	66	94
	10.05-20.00	18	16	29	30	42
	10.00 or less	7	13	7	13	16
	Not scored	381	461	279	518	560
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>		<b>82,521</b>	<b>88,286</b>	<b>87,584</b>	<b>90,874</b>
<b>Offer Rate</b>	90.05 or more	99.5%	99.6%	99.6%	99.7%	99.6%
	80.05-90.00	97.9%	98.8%	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%
	70.05-80.00	87.8%	94.7%	96.4%	96.8%	96.8%
	60.05-70.00	56.6%	75.9%	84.1%	87.9%	88.0%
	50.05-60.00	28.5%	43.4%	53.0%	56.7%	58.8%
	40.05-50.00	9.2%	14.4%	17.0%	18.0%	18.6%
	30.05-40.00	5.7%	7.1%	8.6%	8.0%	8.4%
	20.05-30.00	3.4%	4.9%	5.7%	6.1%	8.1%
	10.05-20.00	2.3%	2.8%	4.5%	4.8%	6.2%
	10.00 or less	3.4%	7.1%	3.0%	4.2%	5.4%
	Not scored	33.1%	43.1%	34.3%	47.2%	46.6%
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>		<b>71.8%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>83.6%</b>
<b>% Students Receiving an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	95.9%	95.8%	92.7%	92.5%	91.7%
	80.05-90.00	91.6%	93.0%	88.2%	88.4%	87.9%
	70.05-80.00	77.3%	85.1%	82.1%	82.5%	81.9%
	60.05-70.00	43.4%	59.9%	63.0%	67.8%	67.1%
	50.05-60.00	17.2%	27.7%	32.5%	35.8%	38.0%
	40.05-50.00	4.1%	7.0%	7.9%	8.8%	9.3%
	30.05-40.00	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%
	20.05-30.00	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%
	10.05-20.00	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%
	10.00 or less	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
	Not scored	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	1.7%
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>		<b>42.0%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>



**Table A-8.1 (cont): TES Distribution of All Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under) Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS – TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>						
<b>Accepting their Offer</b>	90.05 or more	21,422	20,155	19,016	20,429	18,682
	80.05-90.00	19,952	19,772	18,258	19,135	17,577
	70.05-80.00	15,729	16,385	15,870	16,634	15,699
	60.05-70.00	7,290	9,426	10,231	11,509	11,877
	50.05-60.00	2,476	3,544	4,068	4,235	4,674
	40.05-50.00	496	635	732	690	744
	30.05-40.00	154	140	200	166	216
	20.05-30.00	45	54	65	44	26
	10.05-20.00	13	8	24	22	32
	10.00 or less	5	8	5	11	14
	Not scored	271	301	208	388	400
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>		<b>67,853</b>	<b>70,428</b>	<b>68,677</b>	<b>73,263</b>
<b>Acceptance Rate</b>	90.05 or more	87.0%	82.4%	80.2%	84.0%	75.2%
	80.05-90.00	84.0%	82.8%	80.3%	82.3%	76.0%
	70.05-80.00	79.9%	78.9%	78.8%	81.7%	76.4%
	60.05-70.00	75.5%	75.4%	76.2%	77.3%	78.8%
	50.05-60.00	71.3%	71.0%	68.6%	69.8%	73.3%
	40.05-50.00	77.3%	69.6%	72.5%	61.9%	64.8%
	30.05-40.00	78.6%	65.4%	87.0%	72.5%	79.1%
	20.05-30.00	77.6%	71.1%	86.7%	66.7%	27.6%
	10.05-20.00	72.2%	50.0%	82.8%	73.3%	76.2%
	10.00 or less	71.4%	61.5%	71.4%	84.6%	87.5%
	Not scored	71.1%	65.3%	74.6%	74.9%	71.4%
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>		<b>82.2%</b>	<b>79.8%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>80.6%</b>
<b>% Students Accepting an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	83.4%	79.0%	74.3%	77.6%	68.9%
	80.05-90.00	76.9%	77.0%	70.8%	72.8%	66.8%
	70.05-80.00	61.8%	67.2%	64.7%	67.4%	62.6%
	60.05-70.00	32.8%	45.1%	48.0%	52.4%	52.9%
	50.05-60.00	12.3%	19.7%	22.3%	25.0%	27.8%
	40.05-50.00	3.2%	4.9%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%
	30.05-40.00	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.5%
	20.05-30.00	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%
	10.05-20.00	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
	10.00 or less	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%
	Not scored	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%
	<b>Y12 TOTAL</b>		<b>34.6%</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>



**Table A-8.2: TES Distribution of Male Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under)  
Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS – -MALES</b>						
<b>Students</b>	90.05 or more	10,962	10,873	10,890	11,213	11,602
	80.05-90.00	10,672	10,621	10,652	10,948	11,177
	70.05-80.00	10,721	10,522	10,410	10,553	10,698
	60.05-70.00	9,929	9,067	9,486	9,641	9,837
	50.05-60.00	9,498	8,283	8,377	7,936	7,768
	40.05-50.00	7,874	6,403	6,250	6,077	5,890
	30.05-40.00	4,908	4,724	4,178	4,080	4,416
	20.05-30.00	3,688	3,485	3,160	2,249	2,171
	10.05-20.00	2,526	2,336	2,291	1,780	1,689
	10.00 or less	2,092	1,259	1,482	1,337	1,264
	Not scored	20,123	25,518	25,067	16,568	16,622
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>92,993</b>	<b>93,091</b>	<b>92,243</b>	<b>82,382</b>
<b>Applicants</b>	90.05 or more	10,521	10,500	10,206	10,385	10,747
	80.05-90.00	9,961	10,010	9,530	9,829	9,967
	70.05-80.00	9,396	9,393	8,815	8,979	9,043
	60.05-70.00	7,405	6,977	6,996	7,273	7,244
	50.05-60.00	5,313	5,012	4,998	4,741	4,716
	40.05-50.00	3,149	2,788	2,704	2,697	2,708
	30.05-40.00	1,552	1,412	1,239	1,238	1,485
	20.05-30.00	798	718	597	470	500
	10.05-20.00	360	290	296	282	305
	10.00 or less	114	93	126	132	149
	Not scored	561	531	360	470	471
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>49,130</b>	<b>47,724</b>	<b>45,867</b>	<b>46,496</b>
<b>% Students Applying</b>	90.05 or more	96.0%	96.6%	93.7%	92.6%	92.6%
	80.05-90.00	93.3%	94.2%	89.5%	89.8%	89.2%
	70.05-80.00	87.6%	89.3%	84.7%	85.1%	84.5%
	60.05-70.00	74.6%	76.9%	73.8%	75.4%	73.6%
	50.05-60.00	55.9%	60.5%	59.7%	59.7%	60.7%
	40.05-50.00	40.0%	43.5%	43.3%	44.4%	46.0%
	30.05-40.00	31.6%	29.9%	29.7%	30.3%	33.6%
	20.05-30.00	21.6%	20.6%	18.9%	20.9%	23.0%
	10.05-20.00	14.3%	12.4%	12.9%	15.8%	18.1%
	10.00 or less	5.4%	7.4%	8.5%	9.9%	11.8%
	Not scored	2.8%	2.1%	1.4%	2.8%	2.8%
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>52.8%</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>



**Table A-8.2 (cont): TES Distribution of Male Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under) Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS - MALES</b>						
<b>Receiving an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	10,474	10,448	10,173	10,343	10,705
	80.05-90.00	9,750	9,891	9,465	9,735	9,871
	70.05-80.00	8,247	8,835	8,457	8,666	8,710
	60.05-70.00	4,137	5,208	5,768	6,253	6,398
	50.05-60.00	1,543	2,124	2,548	2,605	2,666
	40.05-50.00	290	377	422	471	459
	30.05-40.00	91	89	97	93	95
	20.05-30.00	24	31	33	30	37
	10.05-20.00	13	7	9	10	21
	10.00 or less	2	4	4	5	10
	Not scored	187	213	121	201	171
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>34,758</b>	<b>37,227</b>	<b>37,097</b>	<b>38,412</b>
<b>Offer Rate</b>	90.05 or more	99.6%	99.5%	99.7%	99.6%	99.6%
	80.05-90.00	97.9%	98.8%	99.3%	99.0%	99.0%
	70.05-80.00	87.8%	94.1%	95.9%	96.5%	96.3%
	60.05-70.00	55.9%	74.6%	82.4%	86.0%	88.3%
	50.05-60.00	29.0%	42.4%	51.0%	54.9%	56.5%
	40.05-50.00	9.2%	13.5%	15.6%	17.5%	16.9%
	30.05-40.00	5.9%	6.3%	7.8%	7.5%	6.4%
	20.05-30.00	3.0%	4.3%	5.5%	6.4%	7.4%
	10.05-20.00	3.6%	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%	6.9%
	10.00 or less	1.8%	4.3%	3.2%	3.8%	6.7%
	Not scored	33.3%	40.1%	33.6%	42.8%	36.3%
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>70.7%</b>	<b>78.0%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>
<b>% Students Receiving an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	95.5%	96.1%	93.4%	92.2%	92.3%
	80.05-90.00	91.4%	93.1%	88.9%	88.9%	88.3%
	70.05-80.00	76.9%	84.0%	81.2%	82.1%	81.4%
	60.05-70.00	41.7%	57.4%	60.8%	64.9%	65.0%
	50.05-60.00	16.2%	25.6%	30.4%	32.8%	34.3%
	40.05-50.00	3.7%	5.9%	6.8%	7.8%	7.8%
	30.05-40.00	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
	20.05-30.00	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%
	10.05-20.00	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%
	10.00 or less	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%
	Not scored	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>37.4%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>46.6%</b>



**Table A-8.2 (cont): TES Distribution of Male Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under) Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS - MALES</b>						
<b>Accepting their Offer</b>	90.05 or more	9,218	8,627	8,122	8,812	7,994
	80.05-90.00	8,281	8,179	7,578	8,043	7,433
	70.05-80.00	6,650	6,947	6,666	7,153	6,638
	60.05-70.00	3,135	3,872	4,411	4,825	5,074
	50.05-60.00	1,101	1,480	1,734	1,786	2,008
	40.05-50.00	219	259	322	289	302
	30.05-40.00	69	54	85	68	74
	20.05-30.00	17	22	28	16	26
	10.05-20.00	9	3	9	7	18
	10.00 or less	1	2	3	4	9
	Not scored	127	134	93	148	124
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>28,827</b>	<b>29,579</b>	<b>29,051</b>	<b>31,151</b>
<b>Acceptance Rate</b>	90.05 or more	88.0%	82.6%	79.8%	85.2%	74.7%
	80.05-90.00	84.9%	82.7%	80.1%	82.6%	75.3%
	70.05-80.00	80.6%	78.6%	78.8%	82.5%	76.2%
	60.05-70.00	75.8%	74.3%	76.5%	77.2%	79.3%
	50.05-60.00	71.4%	69.7%	68.1%	68.6%	75.3%
	40.05-50.00	75.5%	68.7%	76.3%	61.4%	65.8%
	30.05-40.00	75.8%	60.7%	87.6%	73.1%	77.9%
	20.05-30.00	70.8%	71.0%	84.8%	53.3%	70.3%
	10.05-20.00	69.2%	42.9%	100.0%	70.0%	85.7%
	10.00 or less	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%	80.0%	90.0%
	Not scored	67.9%	62.9%	76.9%	73.6%	72.5%
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>82.9%</b>	<b>79.5%</b>	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>
<b>% Students Accepting an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	84.1%	79.3%	74.6%	78.6%	68.9%
	80.05-90.00	77.6%	77.0%	71.1%	73.5%	66.5%
	70.05-80.00	62.0%	66.0%	64.0%	67.8%	62.0%
	60.05-70.00	31.6%	42.7%	46.5%	50.0%	51.6%
	50.05-60.00	11.6%	17.9%	20.7%	22.5%	25.8%
	40.05-50.00	2.8%	4.0%	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%
	30.05-40.00	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%
	20.05-30.00	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%
	10.05-20.00	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%
	10.00 or less	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
	Not scored	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%
	<b>MALE TOTAL</b>		<b>31.0%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>37.8%</b>



**Table A-8.3: TES Distribution of Female Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under) Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS -FEMALES</b>						
<b>Students</b>	90.05 or more	14,736	14,652	14,702	15,103	15,508
	80.05-90.00	15,284	15,067	15,123	15,351	15,153
	70.05-80.00	14,727	13,873	14,113	14,135	14,390
	60.05-70.00	12,317	11,817	11,812	12,322	12,616
	50.05-60.00	10,663	9,752	9,856	9,019	9,030
	40.05-50.00	7,736	6,666	6,519	6,609	6,394
	30.05-40.00	4,590	4,221	4,000	4,005	4,271
	20.05-30.00	2,991	2,862	2,587	2,084	2,012
	10.05-20.00	1,822	1,675	1,698	1,421	1,390
	10.00 or less	1,404	665	862	1,020	939
	Not scored	17,083	22,643	22,569	15,702	16,169
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>103,353</b>	<b>103,893</b>	<b>103,841</b>	<b>96,771</b>
<b>Applicants</b>	90.05 or more	14,230	14,062	13,602	14,032	14,202
	80.05-90.00	14,307	14,156	13,409	13,637	13,378
	70.05-80.00	13,022	12,528	12,076	12,054	12,175
	60.05-70.00	9,678	9,500	8,964	9,656	9,886
	50.05-60.00	6,883	6,490	6,201	5,949	6,124
	40.05-50.00	3,792	3,539	3,252	3,504	3,462
	30.05-40.00	1,903	1,622	1,446	1,626	1,774
	20.05-30.00	911	838	719	609	660
	10.05-20.00	415	291	342	345	368
	10.00 or less	92	90	108	177	149
	Not scored	589	538	454	627	730
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>65,822</b>	<b>63,654</b>	<b>60,573</b>	<b>62,216</b>
<b>% Students Applying</b>	90.05 or more	96.6%	96.0%	92.5%	92.9%	91.6%
	80.05-90.00	93.6%	94.0%	88.7%	88.8%	88.3%
	70.05-80.00	88.4%	90.3%	85.6%	85.3%	84.6%
	60.05-70.00	78.6%	80.4%	75.9%	78.4%	78.4%
	50.05-60.00	64.6%	66.6%	62.9%	66.0%	67.8%
	40.05-50.00	49.0%	53.1%	49.9%	53.0%	54.1%
	30.05-40.00	41.5%	38.4%	36.2%	40.6%	41.5%
	20.05-30.00	30.5%	29.3%	27.8%	29.2%	32.8%
	10.05-20.00	22.8%	17.4%	20.1%	24.3%	26.5%
	10.00 or less	6.6%	13.5%	12.5%	17.4%	15.9%
	Not scored	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	4.0%	4.5%
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>63.7%</b>	<b>61.3%</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>64.3%</b>



**Table A-8.3: TES Distribution of Female Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under) Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS -FEMALES</b>						
<b>Receiving an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	14,162	14,005	13,551	13,990	14,143
	80.05-90.00	14,015	13,986	13,278	13,514	13,264
	70.05-80.00	11,435	11,933	11,674	11,704	11,831
	60.05-70.00	5,524	7,293	7,656	8,633	8,672
	50.05-60.00	1,932	2,871	3,384	3,460	3,709
	40.05-50.00	352	535	588	644	689
	30.05-40.00	105	125	133	136	178
	20.05-30.00	34	45	42	36	57
	10.05-20.00	5	9	20	20	21
	10.00 or less	5	9	3	8	6
	Not scored	194	248	158	317	389
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>47,763</b>	<b>51,059</b>	<b>50,487</b>	<b>52,462</b>
<b>Offer Rate</b>	90.05 or more	99.5%	99.6%	99.6%	99.7%	99.6%
	80.05-90.00	98.0%	98.8%	99.0%	99.1%	99.1%
	70.05-80.00	87.8%	95.3%	96.7%	97.1%	97.2%
	60.05-70.00	57.1%	76.8%	85.4%	89.4%	87.7%
	50.05-60.00	28.1%	44.2%	54.6%	58.2%	60.6%
	40.05-50.00	9.3%	15.1%	18.1%	18.4%	19.9%
	30.05-40.00	5.5%	7.7%	9.2%	8.4%	10.0%
	20.05-30.00	3.7%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	8.6%
	10.05-20.00	1.2%	3.1%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%
	10.00 or less	5.4%	10.0%	2.8%	4.5%	4.0%
	Not scored	32.9%	46.1%	34.8%	50.6%	53.3%
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>72.6%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>84.3%</b>
<b>% Students Receiving an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	96.1%	95.6%	92.2%	92.6%	91.2%
	80.05-90.00	91.7%	92.8%	87.8%	88.0%	87.5%
	70.05-80.00	77.6%	86.0%	82.7%	82.8%	82.2%
	60.05-70.00	44.8%	61.7%	64.8%	70.1%	68.7%
	50.05-60.00	18.1%	29.4%	34.3%	38.4%	41.1%
	40.05-50.00	4.6%	8.0%	9.0%	9.7%	10.8%
	30.05-40.00	2.3%	3.0%	3.3%	3.4%	4.2%
	20.05-30.00	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	2.8%
	10.05-20.00	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%
	10.00 or less	0.4%	1.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%
	Not scored	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	2.4%
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>46.2%</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>54.2%</b>



**Table A-8.3 (cont): TES Distribution of Female Current Year 12 Students (home state, aged 20 and under) Time Series for Australia, 2004 to 2008**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>CURRENT Y12 STUDENTS - FEMALES</b>						
<b>Accepting their Offer</b>	90.05 or more	12,204	11,528	10,894	11,617	10,688
	80.05-90.00	11,671	11,593	10,680	11,092	10,144
	70.05-80.00	9,079	9,438	9,204	9,481	9,061
	60.05-70.00	4,155	5,554	5,820	6,684	6,803
	50.05-60.00	1,375	2,064	2,334	2,449	2,666
	40.05-50.00	277	376	410	401	442
	30.05-40.00	85	86	115	98	142
	20.05-30.00	28	32	37	28	0
	10.05-20.00	4	5	15	15	14
	10.00 or less	4	6	2	7	5
	Not scored	144	167	115	240	276
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>39,026</b>	<b>40,849</b>	<b>39,626</b>	<b>42,112</b>
<b>Acceptance Rate</b>	90.05 or more	86.2%	82.3%	80.4%	83.0%	75.6%
	80.05-90.00	83.3%	82.9%	80.4%	82.1%	76.5%
	70.05-80.00	79.4%	79.1%	78.8%	81.0%	76.6%
	60.05-70.00	75.2%	76.2%	76.0%	77.4%	78.4%
	50.05-60.00	71.2%	71.9%	69.0%	70.8%	71.9%
	40.05-50.00	78.7%	70.3%	69.7%	62.3%	64.2%
	30.05-40.00	81.0%	68.8%	86.5%	72.1%	79.8%
	20.05-30.00	82.4%	71.1%	88.1%	77.8%	-0.1%
	10.05-20.00	80.0%	55.6%	75.0%	75.0%	66.7%
	10.00 or less	80.0%	66.7%	66.7%	87.5%	83.3%
	Not scored	74.2%	67.3%	72.8%	75.7%	71.0%
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>81.7%</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>	<b>80.3%</b>
<b>% Students Accepting an Offer</b>	90.05 or more	82.8%	78.7%	74.1%	76.9%	68.9%
	80.05-90.00	76.4%	76.9%	70.6%	72.3%	66.9%
	70.05-80.00	61.6%	68.0%	65.2%	67.1%	63.0%
	60.05-70.00	33.7%	47.0%	49.3%	54.2%	53.9%
	50.05-60.00	12.9%	21.2%	23.7%	27.2%	29.5%
	40.05-50.00	3.6%	5.6%	6.3%	6.1%	6.9%
	30.05-40.00	1.9%	2.0%	2.9%	2.4%	3.3%
	20.05-30.00	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	10.05-20.00	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
	10.00 or less	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%
	Not scored	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%	1.7%
	<b>FEMALE TOTAL</b>		<b>37.8%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>



**Table A-9: FOE Distribution for Current Year 12 Applicants (home state) with a TES over 90 for Australia, 2008**

	Eligible Applicant		Offers			Acceptances		
	No.	% of 90+	Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate	Reject Rate
<b>CURRENT YEAR 12 APPLICANTS WITH A TES OVER 90 – TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>								
Agriculture	581	2.3%	852	-271	146.6%	764	89.7%	10.3%
Architecture	576	2.3%	600	-24	104.2%	443	73.8%	26.2%
Education	454	1.8%	474	-20	104.4%	392	82.7%	17.3%
Engineering	2,805	11.1%	3,025	-220	107.8%	2,339	77.3%	22.7%
Health (Dental Studies)	309	1.2%	166	143	53.7%	149	89.8%	10.2%
Health (Medical Studies)	2,149	8.5%	998	1,151	46.4%	754	75.6%	24.4%
Health (Nursing)	222	0.9%	244	-22	109.9%	207	84.8%	15.2%
Health (Other)	2,657	10.5%	2,822	-165	106.2%	2,351	83.3%	16.7%
Information Technology	391	1.5%	424	-33	108.4%	230	54.2%	45.8%
Justice/Law Enforcement	16	0.1%	16	0	100.0%	15	93.8%	6.3%
Law	3,399	13.4%	2,878	521	84.7%	1,964	68.2%	31.8%
Management/Commerce	3,678	14.5%	3,865	-187	105.1%	2,683	69.4%	30.6%
Natural and Physical Sciences	2,386	9.4%	2,859	-473	119.8%	2,171	75.9%	24.1%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	5,293	20.9%	5,774	-481	109.1%	4,361	75.5%	24.5%
Veterinary Studies	377	1.5%	200	177	53.1%	167	83.5%	16.5%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0.0%	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	0	0.0%	0	0		0		
<b>Y12 90+ TOTAL</b>	<b>25,293</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>18,990</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>



**Table A-9.1: FOE Distribution for Current Year 12 Applicants (home state) with a TES over 90 by Gender for Australia, 2008**

	Eligible Applicants		Offers			Acceptances		
	No.	% of 90+	Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate	No.	Accept Rate	Reject Rate
<b>CURRENT YEAR 12 APPLICANTS WITH A TES OVER 90 - MALE</b>								
Agriculture	282	1.1%	388	-106	137.6%	351	90.5%	9.5%
Architecture	251	1.0%	264	-13	105.2%	196	74.2%	25.8%
Education	69	0.3%	76	-7	110.1%	65	85.5%	14.5%
Engineering	2,302	9.1%	2454	-152	106.6%	1904	77.6%	22.4%
Health (Dental Studies)	136	0.5%	71	65	52.2%	64	90.1%	9.9%
Health (Medical Studies)	969	3.8%	444	525	45.8%	331	74.5%	25.5%
Health (Nursing)	8	0.0%	16	-8	200.0%	12	75.0%	25.0%
Health (Other)	777	3.1%	839	-62	108.0%	705	84.0%	16.0%
Information Technology	324	1.3%	340	-16	104.9%	186	54.7%	45.3%
Justice/Law Enforcement	4	0.0%	4	0	100.0%	4	100.0%	0.0%
Law	1,348	5.3%	1102	246	81.8%	754	68.4%	31.6%
Management/Commerce	1,875	7.4%	1976	-101	105.4%	1349	68.3%	31.7%
Natural and Physical Sciences	1,078	4.3%	1238	-160	114.8%	965	77.9%	22.1%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	1,399	5.5%	1599	-200	114.3%	1207	75.5%	24.5%
Veterinary Studies	74	0.3%	41	33	55.4%	37	90.2%	9.8%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0.0%	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	0	0.0%	0	0		0		
<b>MALE 90+ TOTAL</b>	<b>10,896</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>10,852</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>CURRENT YEAR 12 APPLICANTS WITH A TES OVER 90 - FEMALE</b>								
Agriculture	299	1.2%	464	-165	155.2%	413	89.0%	11.0%
Architecture	325	1.3%	336	-11	103.4%	247	73.5%	26.5%
Education	385	1.5%	398	-13	103.4%	327	82.2%	17.8%
Engineering	503	2.0%	571	-68	113.5%	435	76.2%	23.8%
Health (Dental Studies)	173	0.7%	95	78	54.9%	85	89.5%	10.5%
Health (Medical Studies)	1,180	4.7%	554	626	46.9%	423	76.4%	23.6%
Health (Nursing)	214	0.8%	228	-14	106.5%	195	85.5%	14.5%
Health (Other)	1,880	7.4%	1983	-103	105.5%	1646	83.0%	17.0%
Information Technology	67	0.3%	84	-17	125.4%	44	52.4%	47.6%
Justice/Law Enforcement	12	0.0%	12	0	100.0%	11	91.7%	8.3%
Law	2,051	8.1%	1776	275	86.6%	1210	68.1%	31.9%
Management/Commerce	1,803	7.1%	1889	-86	104.8%	1334	70.6%	29.4%
Natural and Physical Sciences	1,308	5.2%	1621	-313	123.9%	1206	74.4%	25.6%
Society/Culture/Creative Arts	3,894	15.4%	4175	-281	107.2%	3154	75.5%	24.5%
Veterinary Studies	303	1.2%	159	144	52.5%	130	81.8%	18.2%
Food/Hospitality/Personal	0	0.0%	0	0		0		
Mixed Field Programs	0	0.0%	0	0		0		
<b>FEMALE 90+ TOTAL</b>	<b>14,397</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>14,345</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>



**Table A-10: Eligible Applicants Receiving Offers by First and Other than First Preference Time Series for Australia and by State, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>								
Received an Offer for 1st Preference	117,426	109,537	103,583	104,110	124,308	128,310	130,936	131,759
Received an Offer other than 1st Preference	56,534	64,153	66,566	65,190	57,030	59,565	58,759	56,269
Applicants with more than one offer	4,696	4,887	3,840	4,215	2,484	3,006	3,797	4,867
% Successful Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	69.4%	64.9%	62.3%	63.1%	69.5%	69.4%	70.4%	71.9%
% Eligible Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	56.0%	49.2%	45.1%	45.6%	56.1%	58.7%	59.9%	61.0%
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>								
Received an Offer for 1st Preference	36,070	32,724	31,082	29,982	37,242	38,669	41,307	43,295
Received an Offer other than 1st Preference	19,023	22,074	23,079	21,981	20,313	20,599	20,305	19,270
Applicants with more than one offer	686	618	364	360	1,033	1,055	1,530	2,103
% Successful Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	66.3%	60.4%	57.8%	58.1%	65.9%	66.4%	68.8%	71.6%
% Eligible Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	55.8%	47.2%	43.5%	42.0%	54.9%	57.0%	60.1%	62.7%
<b>VICTORIA</b>								
Received an Offer for 1st Preference	21,571	19,480	19,488	20,406	24,416	23,288	24,217	24,984
Received an Offer other than 1st Preference	18,796	19,465	18,936	17,858	17,435	19,181	20,237	18,528
Applicants with more than one offer	792	792	306	303	394	1,159	1,314	1,708
% Successful Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	54.5%	51.1%	51.1%	53.8%	58.9%	56.4%	56.1%	59.8%
% Eligible Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	39.2%	32.6%	31.6%	33.8%	41.4%	45.0%	44.1%	47.6%
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>								
Received an Offer for 1st Preference	31,825	29,422	26,056	26,392	32,099	33,732	32,099	31,159
Received an Offer other than 1st Preference	11,018	13,267	14,532	14,601	10,993	11,620	9,775	10,082
Applicants with more than one offer	0	0	0	0	317	405	313	314
% Successful Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	74.3%	68.9%	64.2%	64.4%	75.0%	75.0%	77.2%	76.1%
% Eligible Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	60.2%	53.8%	47.1%	48.7%	64.5%	64.8%	68.5%	66.5%



**Table A-10 (cont): Eligible Applicants Receiving Offers by First and Other than First Preference  
Time Series for Australia and by State, 2001 to 2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>								
Received an Offer for 1st Preference	12,085	11,597	10,847	10,773	11,587	14,908	15,092	14,872
Received an Offer other than 1st Preference	4,267	5,182	5,028	5,276	5,161	4,314	4,461	4,366
Applicants with more than one offer	3,091	3,350	3,116	3,472	269	0	2	0
% Successful Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	91.1%	86.4%	85.0%	85.7%	70.3%	77.6%	77.2%	77.3%
% Eligible Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	81.0%	75.5%	69.6%	69.8%	58.8%	65.4%	65.2%	64.9%
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>								
Received an Offer for 1st Preference	10,993	10,972	10,787	11,053	13,848	12,309	12,337	11,883
Received an Offer other than 1st Preference	3,049	3,731	4,593	5,040	2,686	3,514	3,302	3,259
Applicants with more than one offer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Successful Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	78.3%	74.6%	70.1%	68.7%	83.8%	77.8%	78.9%	78.5%
% Eligible Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	67.5%	64.0%	57.5%	54.6%	70.3%	67.7%	69.9%	69.1%
<b>TASMANIA</b>								
Received an Offer for 1st Preference	4,882	5,342	5,323	5,504	5,116	5,404	5,884	5,566
Received an Offer other than 1st Preference	381	434	398	434	442	337	679	764
Applicants with more than one offer	127	127	54	80	471	387	638	742
% Successful Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	95.1%	94.6%	93.9%	94.0%	100.6%	100.9%	99.3%	99.6%
% Eligible Applicants Receiving 1st Preference Offer	81.9%	82.6%	80.2%	80.9%	89.2%	90.8%	82.8%	72.9%



**Table A-11: Eligible Applicants Receiving Offers by Number of Preferences for Australia and by State, 2008**

		Eligible Applicants	Offers		
			Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>					
<b>Home state</b>	One preference	28,353	21,583	6,770	76.1%
	Two preferences	19,884	15,213	4,671	76.5%
	Three or more preferences	139,826	126,372	13,454	90.4%
<b>Interstate</b>	One preference	6,741	4,186	2,555	62.1%
	Two preferences	4,946	2,780	2,166	56.2%
	Three or more preferences	16,384	13,027	3,357	79.5%
<b>TOTAL AUSTRALIA</b>	One preference	35,094	25,769	9,325	73.4%
	Two preferences	24,830	17,993	6,837	72.5%
	Three or more preferences	156,210	139,399	16,811	89.2%
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>					
<b>Homestate</b>	One preference	8,914	6,701	2,213	75.2%
	Two preferences	5,498	4,444	1,054	80.8%
	Three or more preferences	48,574	44,891	3,683	92.4%
<b>Interstate</b>	One preference	1,083	644	439	59.5%
	Two preferences	877	561	316	64.0%
	Three or more preferences	4,127	3,221	906	78.0%
<b>NSW &amp; ACT TOTAL</b>	One preference	9,997	7,345	2,652	73.5%
	Two preferences	6,375	5,005	1,370	78.5%
	Three or more preferences	52,701	48,112	4,589	91.3%
<b>VICTORIA</b>					
<b>Homestate</b>	One preference	4,569	2,410	2,159	52.7%
	Two preferences	5,361	3,280	2,081	61.2%
	Three or more preferences	38,401	33,128	5,273	86.3%
<b>Interstate</b>	One preference	435	177	258	40.7%
	Two preferences	647	329	318	50.9%
	Three or more preferences	3,063	2,480	583	81.0%
<b>VIC TOTAL</b>	One preference	5,004	2,587	2,417	51.7%
	Two preferences	6,008	3,609	2,399	60.1%
	Three or more preferences	41,464	35,608	5,856	85.9%
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>					
<b>Homestate</b>	One preference	5,275	4,378	897	83.0%
	Two preferences	4,106	3,548	558	86.4%
	Three or more preferences	28,803	26,039	2,764	90.4%
<b>Interstate</b>	One preference	1,888	1,295	593	68.6%
	Two preferences	1,341	979	362	73.0%
	Three or more preferences	5,409	4,688	721	86.7%
<b>QLD TOTAL</b>	One preference	7,163	5,673	1,490	79.2%
	Two preferences	5,447	4,527	920	83.1%
	Three or more preferences	34,212	30,727	3,485	89.8%



**Table A-11 (cont): Eligible Applicants Receiving Offers by Number of Preferences for Australia and by State, 2008**

		Eligible Applicants	Offers		
			Received an offer	Not offered	Offer Rate
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>					
<b>Homestate</b>	One preference	5,293	4,216	1,077	79.7%
	Two preferences	2,138	1,718	420	80.4%
	Three or more preferences	11,437	10,584	853	92.5%
<b>Interstate</b>	One preference	1,842	1,057	785	57.4%
	Two preferences	771	420	351	54.5%
	Three or more preferences	1,434	1,243	191	86.7%
<b>SA &amp; NT TOTAL</b>	One preference	7,135	5,273	1,862	73.9%
	Two preferences	2,909	2,138	771	73.5%
	Three or more preferences	12,871	11,827	1,044	91.9%
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>					
<b>Homestate</b>	One preference	2,120	1,794	326	84.6%
	Two preferences	1,624	1,398	226	86.1%
	Three or more preferences	11,058	10,435	623	94.4%
<b>Interstate</b>	One preference	684	355	329	51.9%
	Two preferences	567	251	316	44.3%
	Three or more preferences	1,155	909	246	78.7%
<b>WA TOTAL</b>	One preference	2,804	2,149	655	76.6%
	Two preferences	2,191	1,649	542	75.3%
	Three or more preferences	12,213	11,344	869	92.9%
<b>TASMANIA</b>					
<b>Homestate</b>	One preference	2,182	2,084	98	95.5%
	Two preferences	1,157	825	332	71.3%
	Three or more preferences	1,553	1,295	258	83.4%
<b>Interstate</b>	One preference	809	658	151	81.3%
	Two preferences	743	240	503	32.3%
	Three or more preferences	1,196	486	710	40.6%
<b>TAS TOTAL</b>	One preference	2,991	2,742	249	91.7%
	Two preferences	1,900	1,065	835	56.1%
	Three or more preferences	2,749	1,781	968	64.8%



## Data Clarifications

**Indigenous Status:** Several qualifiers need to be put on this data: (1) Indigenous status is a self identification measure and a person's decision to identify as Indigenous may vary at different times. (2) The category 'did not identify' includes non-Indigenous persons and possibility Indigenous persons who chose not to identify. (3) Any difference at a state level reflects, in part, that the populations of Indigenous Australians vary considerably across state and territory boundaries. (4) State differences also reflect the extent of data collection on Indigenous status at each TAC.

**Unmet Demand:** The current method for calculating unmet demand was introduced in 2005. Historical data was revised but the estimates for 2001 and 2002 was calculated slightly differently from those for 2003 to 2004 due to restrictions with the older data sets. In previous years, the number of unsuccessful eligible applicants after discounting has been rounded to the nearest hundred. This year, the figures are rounded in the time series (Tables A-1) but not in the step by step calculation table (Table A-2).

**VIC:** In 2008, it was identified that the count of offers made in the 'main round' and to total applicants was the number of offers on file and not a head count of the number of individual applicants who received an offer for the 'main round' and total applicant offer counts. As applicants can receive offers for more than one of their preferences, this slightly inflated the number of offers. Historical data for Victoria was revised in 'main round' and total offers time series for 2007 and 2008 but due to changes in VTAC's database equivalent figures were not able to be provided for earlier years.

**QLD:** In 2007, mid year applicants from the previous year were no longer included in the QTAC data (consistent with the practice for other states). Historical data for Queensland was revised in the 'on-time', 'main round' and total applicant time series but not the eligible applicant time series.

**SA & NT:** In 2006, SATAC took over the administration of applications to the NT's Charles Darwin University as well as the SA universities. Thus an applicant with preferences for Charles Darwin University and a SA university is only counted once from 2006 inclusive. For 2003 to 2005, an applicant who made an application to both Charles Darwin University and through SATAC would have been counted twice. Prior to 2003 no figures were available for Charles Darwin University.

**TAS:** In 2007, the transfer of responsibility for interstate applicants for Tasmania from VTAC to the University of Tasmania (UTAS) occurred. Prior to this, the VTAC looked after the bulk of interstate applications, although not all because some would apply directly to the UTAS and thus were recorded by UTAS and not the VTAC. From this year, applications to the Australian Maritime College are also included in these figures.

**Total Applicants compared to Eligible Applicants:** As total applicants are captured at the end of February and eligible applicants are captured at the end of March the two figures are not directly comparable. In the future, a new time series of final applicants which captures the total number of eligible and ineligible applicants as at the end of March will replace total applicants.

## Applications and Offers Process Explained

The main universities admissions process runs from around September to February each year. Most applications for domestic undergraduate places at university are made through state Tertiary Admissions Centres (TACs) during this period. While direct applications are estimated to account for 20% of all applications, the following details the process only for the TAC application process.

TACs run intakes at other times of the year, including a substantial mid-year intake. Some states are also moving to a year round application process. While dates for applications and offers vary between the state Tertiary Admissions Centres, some key times for domestic undergraduate applications are outlined below.

- **‘On-time’ applications:** ‘On-time’ applications are due in late September. Prospective students can continue to submit applications after this date and can also change their preferences throughout the admissions period. TACs negotiate a common date for the ‘on-time’ cut-off each year.
- **‘Main round’ offers:** These take place in late January and early February. They are the first set of offers made by universities, apart from the early offers made to non-school leavers or to applicants in courses that have alternative selection criteria, such as audition or folio.
- **End of the main application process:** This takes place once responses have been received to the main and any subsequent round of offers by late February. Offers are made to those applicants who may or may not have received an offer in a previous round and to those who submitted applications after the main round. After February some TACs continue to accept applications and make offers in courses that still have places.

Applicants can add, delete or change the order of their preferences up until the close of the main application round in late March.

Offers are posted by TACs on behalf of the universities they represent. If an application is successful, the applicant receives an offer letter that explains acceptance and enrolment dates and procedures. In some states, applicants must inform the TAC that they accept the offer by the date advised or otherwise they may lose their offer. In other states, this is not the case and an applicant neither has to inform the TAC of their intent or be held to their response to the TAC (e.g. they may enrol in an offered course that they have told the TAC they will reject).

The number of offers that an applicant can receive also varies by state. In some states, applicants can have multiple offers recorded at any point in time. In other states, applicants can only have one offer on file at a time, and if an offer is superseded at a later date only the latest offer is recorded. In most states, the offer for a place will be to the highest preferenced course for which the applicant is eligible and competitive enough.

An applicant may choose to accept or reject any offer. Applicants may also choose to conditionally accept an offer in one round and wait to see what other offers, if any, they receive in a later round. Applicants also have the option at some universities to defer their place to the next year of admission. As not all TACs record deferrals, those that choose to defer are counted as an acceptance.



## Glossary

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander:** Persons who identify themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. In this report, this group is also referred to as Indigenous.

**Acceptance:** Applicants accepting offers are those who have advised the TACs that they have accepted conditionally or unconditionally the offer they have received. Not all universities require applicants to respond to the state's TACs and as such the acceptance rate is slightly understated. Students known to have deferred their offers are reported as having accepted. An acceptance does not necessarily mean that the student will enrol in that course and in some states advising the TACs that they are rejecting the offer does not prevent the applicant from still enrolling with the university based on that offer.

**Acceptance Rate:** The acceptance rate is a percentage calculated as the number of acceptances divided by the number of offers made to eligible applicants. In tables, the acceptance rate has been abridged to 'accept rate'. Acceptance rate had been calculated by UA as the percentage of eligible applicants who accepted an offer.

**Age:** Age is calculated as at the 31 December 2007. Applicants are grouped by their age as '20 and under' or '21 and over'.

**Apparent Retention Rates:** To calculate the apparent retention rate of full-time students, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2007 is divided by the number of full-time students in the base year, which is Year 7 in NSW, VIC, TAS and the ACT in 2002 and Year 8 in QLD, SA, WA and the NT in 2003 (since those years represent the commencement of the secondary school system in the respective state or territory). The resultant figure is converted to a percentage. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors. At the national level these include students repeating a year of education, inter-sector transfer and interstate movements of students, migration and other net changes to the school population.

**Applicant:** An applicant is someone who has expressed undergraduate university study as their first preference or as their second preference if their first preference was for postgraduate study or vocation education and training. Those applicants that make an application where higher education is ranked as a third or lower preference are outside of the scope of the data collection.

**Application:** A valid application has at least one university preference in the top two preferences and is from a domestic applicant. Applications withdrawn or cancelled by a TAC are not included. An applicant may make multiple applications during the application process (for example, when changing their preferences) and each submission is considered a separate application.



**Australasian Curriculum Assessment Certification Authorities (ACACA) Year 12 programs:** Nationwide each state has its own approved Year 12 program. ACACA is the national body responsible for monitoring senior secondary curricula and certification in Australia and New Zealand. The current programs by state are: NSW Higher School Certificate, ACT Year 12 Certificate, QLD Certificate of Education, QLD Senior Certificate, SA Certificate of Education, NT Certificate of Education, TAS Certificate of Education, VIC Certificate of Education, WA Certificate of Education.

**Award:** A recognised certification of achievement or competence which may be granted to a student after completion of all the requirements of an ACACA program, Higher Education Course or VET course.

**Basis of Admission:** Identifies that main criteria by which the applicant was granted an offer. In this data collection the basis of admission is either Year 12 results or 'other' qualifications (e.g. prior higher education, VET award courses, STAT score, employment experience and/or special entry provisions).

**Eligible Applicant:** An eligible applicant is either a Year 12 applicant who has gained an ITI over an agreed benchmark or a Non-Year-12 applicant. All Non-Year 12 applicants whose basis of admission is not an ITI but through other qualifications or schemes are deemed to be eligible given the availability of access and equity schemes (e.g. mature age schemes) and as no benchmark of eligibility can be applied to the other qualifications (e.g. VET, prior higher education and STAT scores). The ITI threshold is applied only to Year 12 applicants, and by definition all 2007 Year 12 leavers not eligible for an ITI are deemed ineligible. The threshold is adjusted so that it corresponds with the ITI at the bottom end of the Overall Position 19 band. In 2008, this was an ITI of 56.2.

**Domestic Applicant:** A domestic applicant is an applicant who is an Australian citizen or a New Zealand citizen or a person otherwise entitled to stay in Australia without any limitation as to time (e.g. permanent visa holder) and will be residing in Australia during their time studying semester one at university.

**Field of Education:** The field of education (FOE) is a classification used to describe higher education courses with the same or similar vocational emphasis or principal subject matter of the course, specialisation and units of study. FOE is identified using Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) codes. There are 12 broad fields of education. Various levels of aggregation are applied to the course codes to produce the levels of FOE reported on in this report.

**First Preference:** The first preference refers to the first higher education undergraduate preference entered by an applicant. In TACs where an applicant can apply for VET and/or postgraduate this may be their second overall preference. For applicants, the preference number is at the reference data at the time of the data capture. For offers, it is the preference number of the offered course at the time the offer was made.



**Higher Education Provider:** Universities and higher education institutions listed in subdivision 16-B of Higher Education Support Act 2003 and providers as determined by the Minister under section 16-35 of the Act. For more information on the Act see <http://scaleplus.law.gov.au>.

**Interstate Transfer Index:** The Interstate Transfer Index (ITI) presents the State Tertiary Entrance Ranks from all years in a comparable fashion, allowing better analysis of difference between states. Since 1998, all states and territories, except for Queensland, have adopted the ITI methodology for calculating the overall measure of student achievement, but with different names (see the definition of State's Tertiary Entrance Ranks for each name). This means that the measure in NSW, ACT, VIC, SA, NT WA, and TAS are exactly the same. The Queensland OP is mapped to the ITI with an agreed scale. While ITI is the term used by the Tertiary Admission Centres the more widely used term is Tertiary Entrance Score (TES).

**'Main Round' Offers:** The 'main round' of offers takes place in late January and early February. Exact dates for this offer round vary between the state TACs.

**Mature Aged Applicant:** An applicant aged 21 and over. This definition does not stipulate what the basis of admission is as it solely is based on age.

**National Priority Area:** Areas for which the Commonwealth offers additional assistance, either through offering additional places, increasing Commonwealth contributions or reducing the maximum student contribution amounts for a place. Currently, education and nursing are the National Priority areas.

**Non-Year 12 Applicant:** An applicant is classified as a Non-Year 12 applicant if they have applied from admission on the basis of any qualification other than Year 12 results. This includes prior university undergraduate degrees, postgraduate studies, VET award courses, STAT scores, employment experience and/or special entry provisions.

**Offer:** An offer of a place to an applicant to study a particular course made by TACs on behalf of a university.

**Offer Rate:** The offer rate is a percentage calculated as the number of offer made to eligible applicants divided by the number of eligible applicants.

**'On-time' Applicant:** The closing date for 'on-time' applications is late September. TACs negotiate a common cut-off date each year. Once registered as an 'on-time' applicant, applicants can still make changes to their applications. While applications can be submitted after the 'on-time' cut-off date, those applicants that make their submission by the closing date are guaranteed not to have pay a late fee. Applicants who have submitted an application that was received by the closing date are classified as 'on-time'.

**Overall Position:** Overall Position (OP) provide a state wide rank order of Queensland Year 12 students (on a scale of 1 to 25, 1 being the highest) based on students' achievement in subjects studied for the Queensland Senior Certificate. As Queensland is the only state to use bands, the cut off of eligible is set at the bottom of the OP band 19.

**Preference:** The current process allows for applicants to apply for multiple courses in the same application. The number of preferences allowed varies by TACs. Applicants must enter their preferences for courses in order of choice. The ordinal position of each preference in a set of preferences is set at the reference date for grouping of eligible applicants or when an offer of admission was made to an applicant for offer grouping.

**Postgraduate Course:** A course of study that leads to the award of a graduate certificate, graduate diploma, masters degree or doctorate.

**Qualification:** An award or some other form of certification of attainment, competence or attendance.

**Rejection Rate:** The rejection rate is a percentage calculated as the number of applicants who did not acceptance their offer divided by the number of offers made to eligible applicants. It is the opposite in proportion to the acceptance rate.

**Secondary Education:** Secondary education typically is undertaken by a student in secondary schools, at around age 12 years, and lasts for five or six years, extending up to and including Year 12 studies. In NSW, VIC, TAS and the ACT, secondary education may extend from Year 7 to Year 12. In QLD, SA, WA, and the NT it may extend from Year 8 to Year 12. Education of a similar type equivalent in education level can be undertaken in institutions in the VET sector, e.g. in evening colleges, TAFE.

**Special Tertiary Admissions Test:** The Special Tertiary Admissions Test (STAT) is an alternative tertiary admissions test for those who do not have a recent Year 12 certificate. It is a series of tests designed to assess a range of competencies commonly considered important for success in tertiary study. STAT is administered through the TACs.

**State's Tertiary Entrance Ranks:** Nationwide the ACACA Year 12 programs result in a measure of overall achievement. This is a secondary qualification achieved by an applicant upon completing the ACACA Year 12 program. Since 1998, all states and territories except Queensland have used the same methodology for calculating the overall measure of student achievement. In NSW and the ACT the result code is called the Universities Admissions Index (UAI); SA, NT, TAS and WA it is the Tertiary Entrance Rank (TER); QLD the Overall Position (OP) and VIC the Equivalent National Tertiary Entrance Rank (ENTER). The International Baccalaureate is an international qualification approved by ACACA in a number of states.

**Tertiary Admission Centre:** Tertiary Admission Centres (TACs) are owned by universities but have different governance arrangements. TACs manage the application and offer on behalf of their member universities. Each TAC is independent of the other TACs. Nationwide the following TACs operate: University Admission Centre (UAC) for the universities in NSW and ACT, Victorian Tertiary Admission Centre (VTAC) for VIC universities, Queensland Tertiary Admission Centre (QTAC) for QLD universities; South Australian Tertiary Admission Centre (SATAC) for universities in SA and NT and Tertiary Institutions Service Centre (TISC) for WA. The University of Tasmania (UTAS) acts like a TAC for itself and the Australian Maritime College.

**Tertiary Entrance Score:** The Tertiary Entrance Score (TES) presents the State Tertiary Entrance Ranks in a comparable fashion, allowing better analysis of difference between states. TES is the score as used by higher education providers. TES is also known as Interstate Transfer Index (ITI). See the definition of ITI for more information of the use of the comparable score.

**Undergraduate Course:** A course of study that leads to the award of an undergraduate qualification. This includes a diploma, advanced diploma, associate degree or a bachelor degree (pass, honours or graduate entry).

**Unmet Demand:** Unmet demand measures the demand for university that was not met. Unmet demand is an estimate that adjusts the raw number of applicants who were reasonably eligible to attend that did not received an offer in order to take into account multiple applications lodged by the same person in multiple states, applicants with an application that has only one or two preference and that not all unsuccessful applicants would have accepted an offer if they were to have received one. This produces a more realistic estimate of unmet demand than simply using the number of unsuccessful applicants. The method used was introduced in 2005.

**Unsuccessful Applicant:** An unsuccessful applicant is an applicant who did not receive an offer of a place.

**Vocational Education and Training:** Vocational Education and Training (VET) provides skills and knowledge for work through a national system of registered training organisations, provided by a network of industry, public and private training providers that work together to provide nationally consistent training across Australia. VET is often incorrectly referred to as Technical and Further Education (TAFE) as the government-funded TAFE institutions are one of the largest VET providers in Australia. VET is the official term for this kind of education. Registered VET training organisations are listed on the National Training Information Service.

**Year 12 Applicant:** An applicant is classified as a Year 12 applicant if they have completed an Australasian Curriculum Assessment Certification Authorities (ACACA) Year 12 program, the International Baccalaureate in Australia or any other Australian Year 12 program equivalent to an ACACA Year 12 program (e.g. Steiner education) in the last two years and do not have any other incomplete or complete tertiary studies (higher educational or VET) that could be used as a basis of admission.

**Year 12 (home state):** A Year 12 applicant is classified as home state if the most recent Year 12 qualification undertaken by the applicant to qualify them as a Year 12 student was undertaken in the same State or Territory as the Admission Centre applied to. This is a sub-group of Year 12 Applicants.

**Year 12 (interstate):** A Year 12 applicant is classified as interstate if they apply for a university place through a TAC that is not in the same state they completed their Year 12 qualification in. This is a sub-group of Year 12 Applicants.

**Year 12 Student:** A Year 12 student is a student who completed Year 12 in the year immediately before the admission (current) and who were aged 20 year and under. Those in this group that apply are a sub-group of the Year 12 (home state) group.



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