



Australian Government

**Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change,
Science, Research and Tertiary Education**

The Demand Driven System: Undergraduate Applications and Offers, February 2013

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ISBN: 978 1 922218 71 1

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Produced by the Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIICCSRTE), 2013.

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1. Introduction

The Australian Government announced its response to the Bradley Review of Higher Education in March 2009. The Government adopted ambitious targets and a range of measures to support increased participation. In particular, targets for increased higher education attainment and increased participation by under-represented groups, together with the introduction of a demand driven funding system from 2012, are having an impact on the demand for and supply of university places.

In the transition to a demand driven funding system, the cap on over enrolments was lifted from 5% in 2009 to 10% in 2010 and 2011. The demand driven system enables a closer match between demand and supply and a more flexible and responsive allocation of university places.

This report aims to shed light on the progress of the demand driven system in 2013. It is an interim report based on applications and offers data received from the Tertiary Admissions Centres (TACs) as of 22 February 2013. The report includes comparisons between the 2012 third round submission data (22 February 2012) and the 2013 third round submission data (22 February 2013).

The report looks at domestic undergraduate highest preference applications and total offers processed by TACs for Table A institutions. More comprehensive applications and offers data including direct applications and offers data will be available and analysed by the Department between April 2013 and June 2013. Interim figures included in this report are subject to change following subsequent submissions of applications and offers data. A final report is scheduled for publication by the Department in September 2013.

2. Highlights

Highest preference applications

- As of 22 February 2013, there were 273 878 applications made through TACs, an increase of 0.5% compared with the same time in 2012. This follows an increase of 2.7% between 2011 and 2012.
- Nationally, Year 12 applications increased by 2.2% while non-Year 12 applications decreased by 1.5% in 2013.

Offers

- During the same period, there were 223 200 offers made, an increase of 0.6% compared with the same time in 2012.
- Nationally, Year 12 offers increased by 3.3% in 2013. All states and territories recorded increases in offers to Year 12 applicants, except Tasmania.
- Offers to non-Year 12 applicants fell by 2.7% nationally.
- Applications from Year 12 students were more likely to receive an offer than applications from non-Year 12 students. As of 22 February 2013, the Year 12 offer rate was 84.0% compared with the non-Year 12 offer rate of 78.4%. Offer rates for both Year 12 students and non-Year 12 students have increased since 2011 (Year 12 offer rate – 81.5% and non-Year 12 offer rate – 76.6% in 2011).
- Above-average Year 12 offer rates were recorded in Queensland (87.2%), WA (86.3%) and NSW/ACT (85.4%) in 2013.

Field of Education

- Health received the largest number of applications (70 876 or 25.9% of all applications).
- Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies recorded the largest increase in applications (7.3%). This was followed by Natural and Physical Sciences (4.0%).
- Society and Culture received the largest number of offers (51 314 or 23.0% of total offers).
- Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies recorded the largest increase in offers (9.2%). This was followed by Natural and Physical Sciences (3.3%).
- Applications for Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies and Natural and Physical Sciences are most likely to get an offer (offer rates of 101.1% and 99.4% respectively).

Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR)

- In 2013, 71.5% of all offers made to Year 12 applicants were for those with an ATAR above 70. Offers to Year 12 applicants who achieved an ATAR above 90 accounted for 27.4% of all offers.
- Over the past three years, the likelihood of an applicant with a low (50 or less) ATAR score receiving an offer has recorded a greater increase (18.2% to 32.5%) than an applicant with a high (above 90) ATAR score (90.5% to 90.3%), which has remained steady.

Socioeconomic status (SES)

- Applications from applicants from low SES backgrounds have shown the largest increase (1.3%) compared with those from medium SES backgrounds (0.4%) and high SES backgrounds (0.3%).
- Offers to applicants from low SES backgrounds have also shown the largest increase (1.7%) compared with offers to applicants from medium SES backgrounds (0.6%) and high SES backgrounds (0.2%).
- However, applications by applicants from low SES backgrounds were less likely to result in an offer. Their offer rate was 79.7% compared with 81.5% for medium SES applications and 83.4% for high SES applications in 2013.

Regional

- Offers to metropolitan applicants increased by 1.6% compared with a decrease of 1.1% to non-metropolitan applicants.
- Applications from non-metropolitan applicants were more likely to result in an offer compared with applications from metropolitan applicants (84.2% compared with 81.0% respectively).

Indigenous status

- As of 22 February 2013, around three quarters (76.0%) of Indigenous applications had attracted an offer, compared with 81.6% for non-Indigenous applicants.

University group

- Applications decreased for all university groups in 2013 except the Group of Eight (Go8), which recorded an increase of 2.6%.
- The Go8 recorded the largest increase in offers, from 57 634 in 2012 to 59,779 in 2013, or 3.7%.
- Applications to Go8 and ATN universities were less likely to receive an offer in 2013 (offer rates of 70.4% and 74.1% respectively), reflecting the high entry requirements at these universities.

3. Highest Preference Applications

Overall trends

- As of 22 February 2013, there were 273 878 applications made through TACs, an increase of 0.5% compared with the same time in 2012 (see Table 1 below). This follows an increase of 2.2% between 2011 and 2012¹.

Table 1: Highest preference applications by state and territory, February 2012 and February 2013

State/Territory	2012	2013	% Change
NSW/ACT	87,009	88,690	1.9%
Vic.	72,274	72,069	-0.3%
Qld	56,912	56,607	-0.5%
WA	19,304	18,941	-1.9%
SA/NT	26,384	26,587	0.8%
Tas.	10,531	10,984	4.3%
Australia	272,414	273,878	0.5%

Year 12 status

- Nationally Year 12 applications increased by 2.2% in 2013, following an increase of 4.0% in 2012.
- All states and territories recorded increases in Year 12 applications. Tasmania (10.1%) and SA/NT (5.4%) recorded above-average increases in Year 12 applications.
- Non-Year 12 applications decreased by 1.5% in 2013, following an increase of 1.1% in 2012. WA recorded a decrease of 6.5% in non-Year 12 applications, following a decrease of 14.4% in 2012. This consecutive reduction in non-Year 12 applications coincides with the relatively strong labour market conditions experienced in that state.

¹ This comparison is based on final 2011 and 2012 applications data.

Table 2: Highest preference applications by Year 12 status, by state and territory, February 2012 and February 2013

State/Territory	Year 12			Non-Year 12		
	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
NSW/ACT	48,671	49,371	1.4%	38,338	39,319	2.6%
Vic.	43,398	44,345	2.2%	28,876	27,724	-4.0%
Qld	27,628	28,178	2.0%	29,284	28,429	-2.9%
WA	12,312	12,400	0.7%	6,992	6,541	-6.5%
SA/NT	12,285	12,951	5.4%	14,099	13,636	-3.3%
Tas.	3,433	3,779	10.1%	7,098	7,205	1.5%
Australia	147,727	151,024	2.2%	124,687	122,854	-1.5%

- Nationally Year 12 applications represented 55.1% of total applications, an increase of 0.9 percentage points compared with 2012.
- WA recorded the highest proportion of Year 12 applications (65.5%), an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared with 2012.

Table 3: Proportion of Year 12 highest preferences applications by state and territory, February 2012 and February 2013

State/Territory	2012	2013	Change (p.p)
NSW/ACT	55.9%	55.7%	-0.3
Vic.	60.0%	61.5%	1.5
Qld	48.5%	49.8%	1.2
WA	63.8%	65.5%	1.7
SA/NT	46.6%	48.7%	2.1
Tas.	32.6%	34.4%	1.8
Australia	54.2%	55.1%	0.9

4. Offers

Overall trends

- As of 22 February 2013, there were 223 200 offers made, an increase of 0.6% compared with the same time in 2012. This follows an increase of 5.2% between 2011 and 2012².
- The largest growth was recorded in NSW/ACT (2.1%), followed by Queensland (1.5%).
- More than four-fifths of applications (81.5%) have attracted an offer in 2013, an increase of 0.1 percentage points. This follows an increase of 2.2 percentage points in 2012.

Table 4: Offers and offer rates by state and territory, February 2012 and February 2013

State/Territory	Offers			Offer rates		
	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	Change (p.p)
NSW/ACT	72,006	73,501	2.1%	82.8%	82.9%	0.1
Vic.	59,311	59,664	0.6%	82.1%	82.8%	0.7
Qld	46,037	46,739	1.5%	80.9%	82.6%	1.7
WA	16,422	15,974	-2.7%	85.1%	84.3%	-0.7
SA/NT	20,353	20,293	-0.3%	77.1%	76.3%	-0.8
Tas.	7,636	7,029	-7.9%	72.5%	64.0%	-8.5
Australia	221,765	223,200	0.6%	81.4%	81.5%	0.1

Year 12 status

- Nationally offers to Year 12 applicants increased by 3.3% in 2013. This follows an increase of 6.0% in 2012.
- All states and territories recorded increases in offers to Year 12 applicants, except Tasmania (down 4.9%). Growth in offers to Year 12 applicants was strongest in Queensland (5.4%). This was followed by Victoria (5.3%) and SA/NT (4.1%).
- Offers to non-Year 12 applicants fell by 2.7% nationally. NSW/ACT was the only state that recorded an increase in offers to non-Year 12 applicants (2.7%).

² This comparison is based on final 2011 and 2012 offers data.

Table 5: Offers by Year 12 status, by state and territory, February 2012 and February 2013

State/Territory	Year 12			Non-Year 12		
	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
NSW/ACT	41,505	42,177	1.6%	30,501	31,324	2.7%
Vic.	35,027	36,897	5.3%	24,284	22,767	-6.2%
Qld	23,319	24,585	5.4%	22,718	22,154	-2.5%
WA	10,691	10,696	0.0%	5,731	5,278	-7.9%
SA/NT	9,771	10,172	4.1%	10,582	10,121	-4.4%
Tas.	2,493	2,371	-4.9%	5,143	4,658	-9.4%
Australia	122,806	126,898	3.3%	98,959	96,302	-2.7%

- Nationally applications from Year 12 students were more likely to receive an offer than non-Year 12 students. In 2013, the Year 12 offer rate was 84.0% compared with the non-Year 12 offer rate of 78.4%.
- Offer rates for both Year 12 students and non-Year 12 students have increased since 2011. Offer rates for Year 12 students increased by 0.9 percentage points in 2013 and 1.6 percentage points in 2012. Offer rates for non-Year 12 students decreased by 1.0 percentage points in 2013 following an increase of 2.8 percentage points in 2012.
- In 2013, Year 12 offer rates were higher than the non-Year 12 offer rates in all states and territories except Tasmania.
- Above-average offer rates to Year 12 applicants were recorded in Queensland (87.2%), WA (86.3%) and NSW/ACT (85.4%) in 2013.

Table 6: Offer rates by Year 12 status, by state and territory, February 2012 and February 2013

State/Territory	Year 12			Non-Year 12		
	2012	2013	Change (p.p)	2012	2013	Change (p.p)
NSW/ACT	85.3%	85.4%	0.2	79.6%	79.7%	0.1
Vic.	80.7%	83.2%	2.5	84.1%	82.1%	-2.0
Qld	84.4%	87.2%	2.8	77.6%	77.9%	0.3
WA	86.8%	86.3%	-0.6	82.0%	80.7%	-1.3
SA/NT	79.5%	78.5%	-1.0	75.1%	74.2%	-0.8
Tas.	72.6%	62.7%	-9.9	72.5%	64.6%	-7.8
Australia	83.1%	84.0%	0.9	79.4%	78.4%	-1.0

- In 2013, offers to Year 12 applicants represented 56.9% of total offers, an increase of 1.5 percentage points from 2012.
- WA recorded the highest proportion of offers to Year 12 applicants (67.0%). Victoria recorded the largest increase (2.7 percentage points) compared with 2012.

Table 7: Proportion of offers to Year 12 applicants by state and territory, February 2012 and February 2013

State/Territory	2012	2013	Change (p.p)
NSW/ACT	57.6%	57.4%	-0.2
Vic.	59.1%	61.8%	2.7
Qld	50.7%	52.6%	1.9
WA	65.1%	67.0%	1.9
SA/NT	48.0%	50.1%	2.1
Tas.	32.6%	33.7%	1.1
Australia	55.4%	56.9%	1.5

5. Field of Education

Highest preference applications

- The most popular broad field of education (in terms of number of applications) in 2013 was Health (70 876 highest preference applications or 25.9% of all applications). This was followed by Society and Culture (55 389 applications or 20.2% of all applications) and Management and Commerce (34 478 applications or 12.6% of all applications).
- Out of all broad fields of education, Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies recorded the largest increase in applications (7.3%). This was followed by Natural and Physical Sciences (4.0%) and Information Technology (3.3%).
- The largest decrease in applications was recorded in Architecture (-9.1%), followed by Creative Arts (-3.0%).

Offers

- Society and Culture received the largest number of offers (51 314 or 23.0% of total offers). This was followed by Health (44 920 or 20.1% of total offers).
- Out of all broad fields of education, Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies recorded the largest increase in offers (9.2%). This was followed by Natural and Physical Sciences (3.3%).

Table 8: Highest preference applications and offers by field of education, February 2012 and February 2013

Field of education	Highest Preference Applications			Offers		
	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
Natural and Physical Sciences	23,150	24,084	4.0%	23,161	23,936	3.3%
Information Technology	6,885	7,112	3.3%	6,077	5,919	-2.6%
Engineering	18,228	18,520	1.6%	15,553	15,698	0.9%
Architecture	9,148	8,314	-9.1%	6,459	6,023	-6.8%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	4,165	4,470	7.3%	4,138	4,519	9.2%
Health	68,930	70,876	2.8%	44,250	44,920	1.5%
Education	23,508	23,416	-0.4%	18,931	18,891	-0.2%
Management and Commerce	35,152	34,478	-1.9%	30,905	31,311	1.3%
Society and Culture	54,850	55,389	1.0%	51,221	51,314	0.2%
Creative Arts	26,165	25,369	-3.0%	18,839	18,578	-1.4%
Australia	272,414	273,878	0.5%	221,765	223,200	0.6%

Note: Hospitality and Mixed Field Programs are not shown due to the small number of applications/offers, hence the total number of applications/offers does not equal the sum of applications/offers by broad field of education in the above table.

Offer rate

- Out of all broad fields of education, Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies recorded the largest offer rate (101.1%), followed by Natural and Physical Sciences (99.4%).
- Health (63.4%), Architecture (72.4%) and Creative Arts (73.2%) recorded the lowest offer rates in 2013.

Table 9: Offer rates by field of education, February 2012 and February 2013

Field of education	Offer Rate		
	2012	2013	Change (p.p)
Natural and Physical Sciences	100.0%	99.4%	-0.7
Information Technology	88.3%	83.2%	-5.0
Engineering	85.3%	84.8%	-0.6
Architecture	70.6%	72.4%	1.8
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	99.4%	101.1%	1.7
Health	64.2%	63.4%	-0.8
Education	80.5%	80.7%	0.1
Management and Commerce	87.9%	90.8%	2.9
Society and Culture	93.4%	92.6%	-0.7
Creative Arts	72.0%	73.2%	1.2
Australia	81.4%	81.5%	0.1

Note: Offer rates are expressed as the number of offers as a percentage of first preference applications. Given that offers may result from lower order preferences, offer rates for fields of education may exceed 100%.

6. Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR)

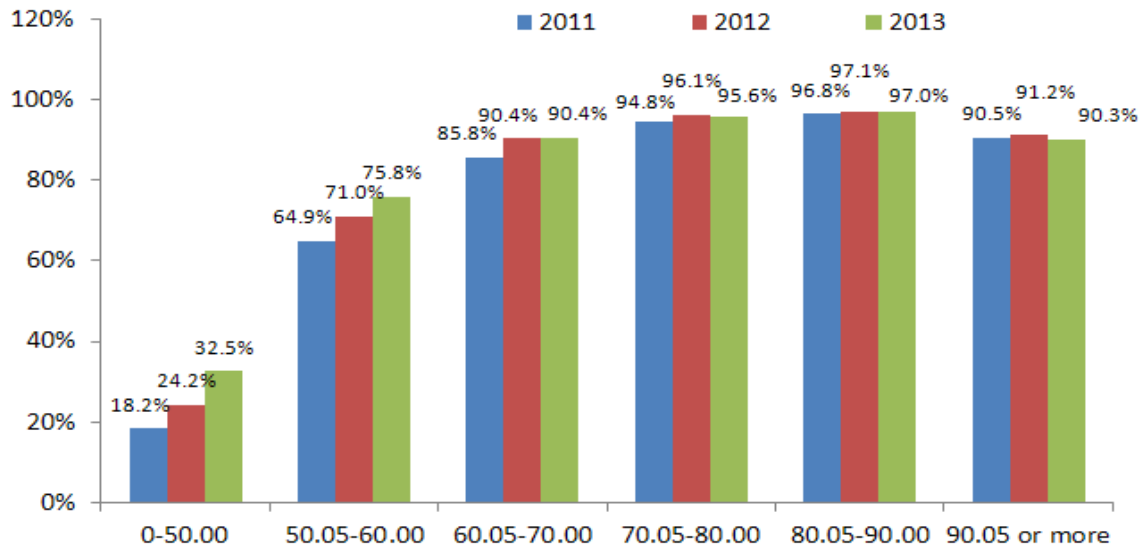
- In 2013, 71.5% of all offers made to Year 12 applicants were for those with an ATAR of at least 70.05. Offers to Year 12 applicants who achieved an ATAR above 90 accounted for 27.4%.
- The share of offers for applicants in the ATAR band “50.00 or less” has increased from 2.1% in 2011 to 4.1% in 2013.

Table 10: Share of Year 12 offers by ATAR band, February 2012 and February 2013

ATAR band	2011	2012	2013
50.00 or less	2.1%	3.0%	4.1%
50.05-60.00	8.0%	8.8%	9.2%
60.05-70.00	15.7%	15.7%	15.2%
70.05-80.00	21.5%	21.2%	20.6%
80.05-90.00	24.2%	23.6%	23.5%
90.05 or more	28.5%	27.8%	27.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- From 2011 to 2013, the likelihood of an applicant with a low ATAR score receiving an offer has recorded a greater increase than an applicant with a higher ATAR score. Offer rates for Year 12 applicants in the ATAR band “50.00 or less” have recorded the largest increase from 2.1% in 2011 to 4.1% in 2013. The offer rates for the top two ATAR bands have remained relatively steady.

Figure 1: Year 12 offer rates by ATAR band, February 2011, February 2012 and February 2013



- Natural and Physical Sciences (41.7%) and Engineering (40.9%) recorded a large share of offers made to applicants who achieved an ATAR in the highest band (90.05 or more). This was followed by Health (29.6%). This reflects the relatively high ATAR entry requirements for courses in these fields.

Table 12: Share of Year 12 offers by ATAR band for each field of education, February 2013

	50.00 or less	50.05-60.00	60.05-70.00	70.05-80.00	80.05-90.00	90.05 or more	Total
Natural and Physical Sciences	1.6%	4.4%	9.8%	17.3%	25.1%	41.7%	100.0%
Information Technology	6.7%	17.3%	22.7%	26.1%	15.8%	11.4%	100.0%
Engineering	1.5%	3.4%	8.7%	17.2%	28.3%	40.9%	100.0%
Architecture	2.7%	7.2%	14.3%	26.0%	29.5%	20.2%	100.0%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	3.7%	7.1%	17.0%	22.8%	31.3%	18.1%	100.0%
Health	3.9%	8.7%	14.7%	20.4%	22.6%	29.6%	100.0%
Education	7.3%	16.6%	27.2%	27.4%	16.2%	5.3%	100.0%
Management and Commerce	4.3%	11.2%	16.8%	19.9%	22.9%	25.0%	100.0%
Society and Culture	5.7%	10.6%	15.0%	18.2%	22.7%	27.8%	100.0%
Creative Arts	3.4%	10.1%	17.4%	24.3%	26.4%	18.5%	100.0%
Australia	4.1%	9.2%	15.2%	20.6%	23.5%	27.4%	100.0%

7. Under-Represented Groups

Socioeconomic status

- In February 2013, 18.7% of total applications were from applicants from low socioeconomic status (SES) backgrounds, compared with 49.0% from applicants from medium SES backgrounds and 30.4% from applicants from high SES backgrounds (based on the postcode measure of SES³. To be represented in proportion to their share in the population, applications from low and high SES applicants would each constitute 25.0% of the pool of applications with applications from medium SES applicants constituting the remaining 50.0%.
- In 2013, applications from applicants from low SES backgrounds have shown the largest increase (1.3%) compared with those from medium SES backgrounds (0.4%) and high SES backgrounds (0.3%).

Table 13: Applications and Offers by SES, 2012 and 2013

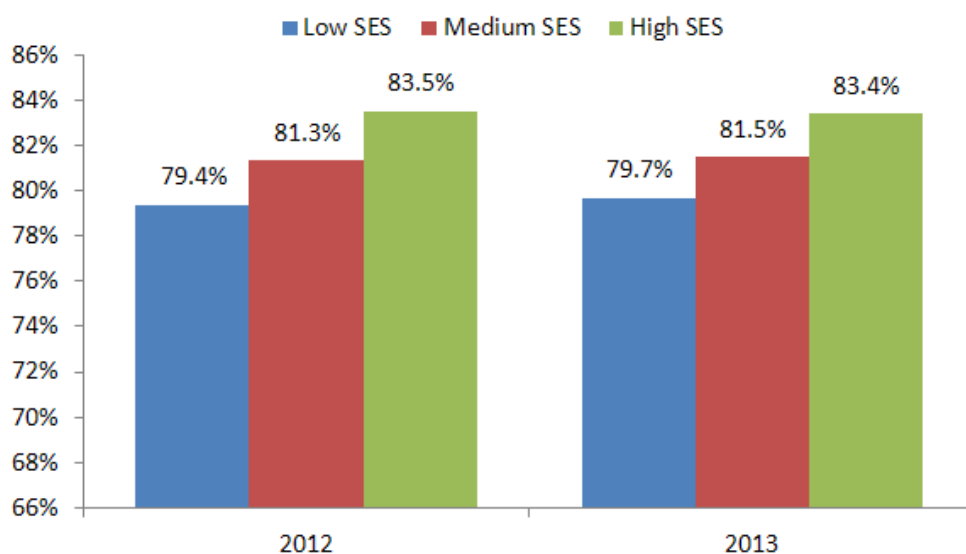
SES	Applications			Offers		
	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
Low	50,638	51,291	1.3%	40,203	40,879	1.7%
Medium	133,662	134,153	0.4%	108,707	109,320	0.6%
High	83,168	83,384	0.3%	69,436	69,542	0.2%
Total*	272,414	273,878	0.5%	221,765	223,200	0.6%

* The Australia total includes data that could not be coded to an SES.

- Since 2012, offers to applicants from low SES backgrounds have also shown the largest increase (1.7%) compared with offers to applicants from medium SES backgrounds (0.6%) and high SES backgrounds (0.2%).
- However, applications by applicants from low SES backgrounds were less likely to result in an offer. Their offer rate was 79.7% compared with 81.5% for medium SES applications and 83.4% for high SES applications in 2013.

³ The postcode measure: SES is based on the students' postcode of permanent home residence, with the SES value derived from the 2006 ABS Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Education and Occupation (IEO). The postcodes that comprise the bottom 25% of the population aged between 15 to 64 years are considered low SES postcodes. Students with home address in these postcodes are classified as students from low SES backgrounds. The historical postcode measure is used in both *applications* and *enrolment* data.

Figure 2: Offer rates by socioeconomic status, February 2012 and February 2013

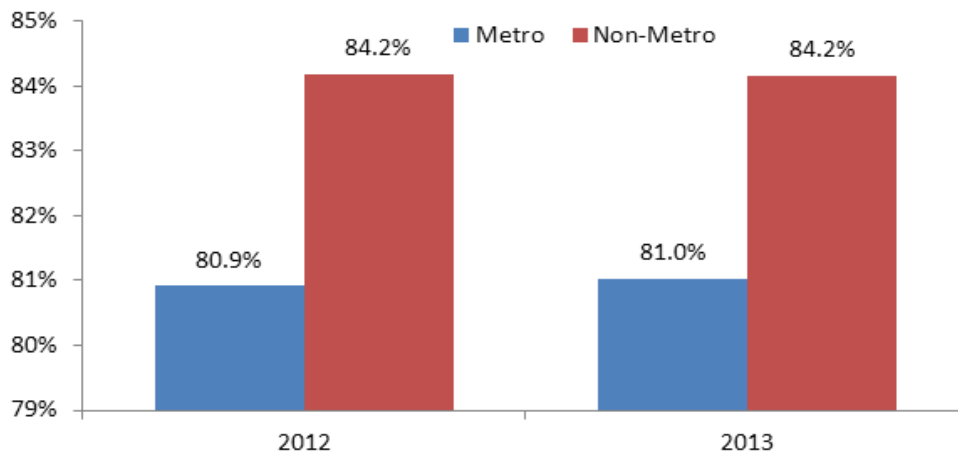


Regional status⁴

- Over three quarters of applications (77.5%) were from applicants living in metropolitan areas in 2013.
- In 2013, applications from metropolitan residents increased by 1.5%, while applications from non-metropolitan residents decreased by 1.1%.
- Offers made to metropolitan applicants increased by 1.6% compared with a decrease of 1.1% in offers made to non-metropolitan applicants.
- Applications from non-metropolitan applicants were more likely to result in an offer compared with applications from metropolitan applicants (84.2% compared with 81.0% respectively).
- Offer rates for non-metropolitan applicants remained the same in 2012 and 2013 at 84.2%, while offer rates for metropolitan applicants increased from 80.9% to 81.0%.

⁴ To categorise applicants by regionality, postcodes are coded into three groups (metropolitan, regional, remote) based on the Ministerial Council on Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) classification of regions. The MCEETYA Classification of Geographical Location incorporates the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) and maintains comparability with the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan areas Classification (Department of Primary Industries and Energy/Department of Human Affairs and Health, 1994), which uses Census data to identify statistical local areas of population density. In this report, “regional” and “remote” categories have been amalgamated as “non-metropolitan”.

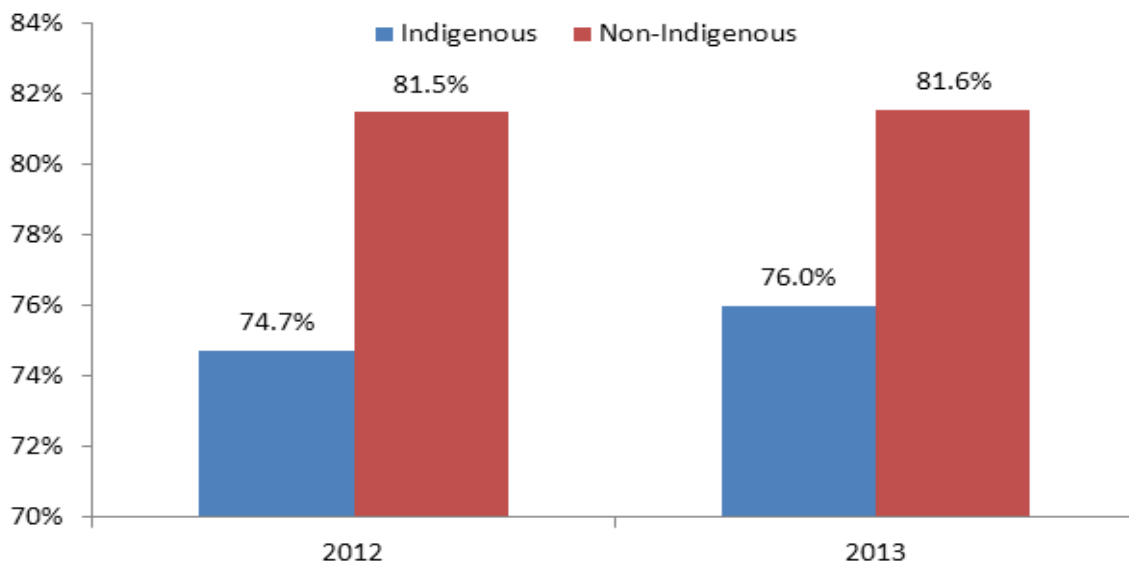
Figure 3: Offer rates by region, February 2012 and February 2013⁵



Indigenous status

- Nationally there are 3499 applications from applicants who identified as Indigenous (Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both). This represents 1.3% of all applications received by the TACs.
- Nationally 2659 offers have resulted from applications from Indigenous applicants.
- As of 22 February 2013, around three quarters (76.0%) of Indigenous applications had attracted an offer. This is an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared with the same period last year. The offer rate for non-Indigenous applicants was 81.6% in 2013.

Figure 4: Offer rates by Indigenous status, February 2012 and February 2013



⁵ Offer rates for 2012 non-metro applicants have been revised from 79.9% to 84.2% to correct an error in *The Demand Driven System: Undergraduate Applications and Offers, February 2012*.

8. University Group

Highest preference applications

- Applications decreased for all university groups in 2013 except the Group of Eight (Go8), which recorded an increase of 2.6%.

Offers

- As of 22 February 2013, the Go8 recorded the largest increase in offers (3.7% increase compared to 2012).

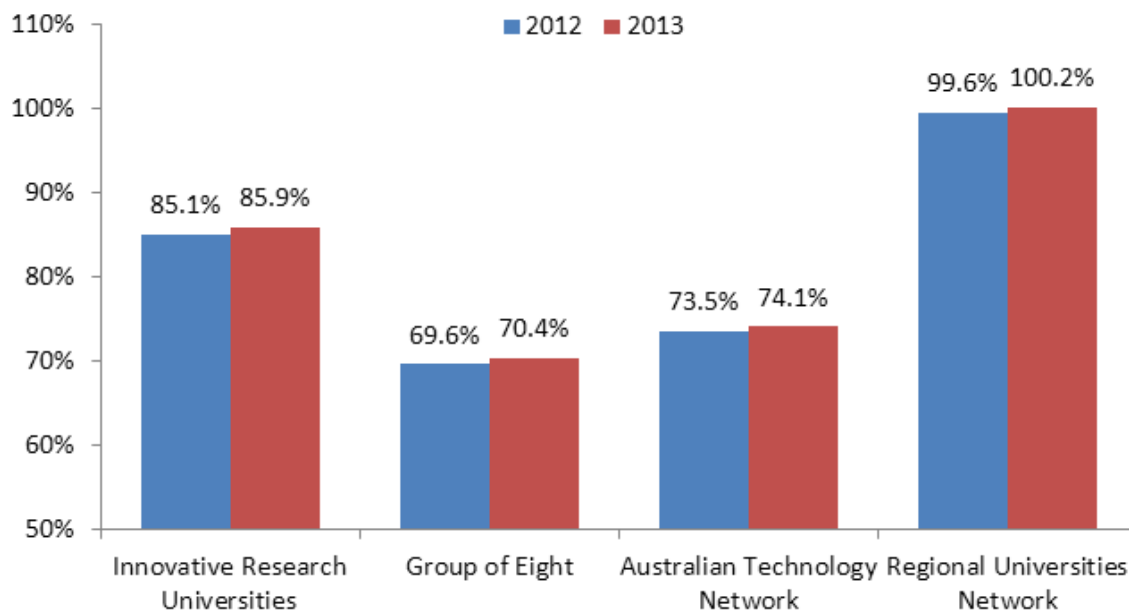
Table 14: Highest preference applications and offers by university group, February 2012 and February 2013

Type of university	Highest Preference Applications			Offers		
	2012	2013	% Change	2012	2013	% Change
Innovative Research Universities (IRU)	47,890	47,663	-0.5%	40,734	40,955	0.5%
Group of Eight (Go8)	82,791	84,943	2.6%	57,634	59,779	3.7%
Australian Technology Network (ATN)	54,611	53,469	-2.1%	40,150	39,621	-1.3%
Regional Universities Network (RUN)	15,402	14,578	-5.3%	15,335	14,601	-4.8%
Australia	272,414	273,878	0.5%	221,765	223,200	0.6%

Offer rates

- All university groups recorded an increase in offer rates in 2013.
- Applications to Go8 and ATN universities were less likely to receive an offer (offer rates of 70.4% and 74.1% respectively), reflecting the high entry requirements at these universities.

Figure 5: Offer rates by university group, February 2012 and February 2013



Note: Offer rates are expressed as the number of offers as a percentage of first preference applications. Given that offers may result from lower order preferences, offer rates for university groups may exceed 100%.

9. Data Qualifications

The data referred to in this report are for highest preference applications and offers for domestic undergraduate university places through TACs as at 22 February 2013. This data represents approximately 99.7% of final highest preference applications data and 99.7% of final offers data in 2013 (based on analysis of 2012 third round submissions data).

It should be noted that:

- A small proportion of applicants make applications to more than one TAC resulting in some double counting of applicants.
- Applications and offers data in this report refer to TAC data only. More comprehensive comparisons, including direct applications and offers, will be incorporated in the final report.
- The data does not include applications from overseas students.
- Only applications made to [Table A institutions](#) are included in the analysis.
- “State and territory” in this report refers to state and territory of the Tertiary Admissions Centre.
- Unless otherwise specified, all references to “2012” in this report relate to the 2012 third round submission reference date of 22 February 2012.
- All references to “2013” in this report relate to the 2013 third round submission reference date of 22 February 2013.
- All references to “applications” in this report relate to highest preference applications.
- The 2011 applications and offers figures have been revised in this report to achieve consistency with 2012 and 2013 data.
 - The Department receives five submissions of applications and offer data from TACs annually. In 2011, applications from all five submissions were included in the scope of the analysis. However, to better reflect demand in higher education, only applications that were captured in the final data submission are included in the scope of this report as these applications are most likely to translate into offers and commencements.
 - The data received in 2011 from the Victorian Tertiary Admissions Centre (VTAC) included applicants who had not paid their application processing fees. However, from 2012 onwards unpaid applicants have been excluded in the VTAC data received. To be consistent with the scope of the 2012 and 2013 data, the 2011 data has been revised in this report to exclude applicants who did not pay their fees.
 - Small adjustments were made to selected Queensland’s Overall Position (OP) scores when converting to ATAR bands.
- Reference dates for Tasmanian applications and offers data may vary from year to year, hence it may not be directly comparable across the years.
- All references to “Year 12” applicants in this report relate to applicants who attempted an ACACA Year 12 program or the International Baccalaureate in the year of application.
- While completing Year 12 and gaining a tertiary entrance score is the most common way to gain entry to university, TACs and universities take a number of other qualifications into consideration, particularly for adults applying who have not recently completed Year 12. 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).

10. Glossary

Australasian Curriculum Assessment Certification Authorities (ACACA) Year 12 programs:

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, Queensland Certificate of Education, Queensland Senior Certificate, South Australian Certificate of Education, Northern Territory Certificate of Education, Tasmanian Certificate of Education, Victorian Certificate of Education, Western Australian Certificate of Education. ACACA Year 12 programs may be undertaken in schools, VET institutions or higher education providers.

Current Year 12 applicant: An applicant who attempted an ACACA Year 12 program

or the International Baccalaureate in the year of application.

Offer rate: The offer rate is a percentage calculated as the number of valid offers made to applicants with at least one valid preference divided by the number of applicants with at least one valid preference.

University Group

<p>Group of Eight</p> <p>Monash University</p> <p>The Australian National University</p> <p>The University of Adelaide</p> <p>The University of Melbourne</p> <p>The University of New South Wales</p> <p>The University of Queensland</p> <p>The University of Sydney</p> <p>The University of Western Australia</p> <p>Innovative Research Universities</p> <p>Charles Darwin University</p> <p>Flinders University of South Australia</p> <p>Griffith University</p> <p>James Cook University</p>	<p>Australian Technology Network</p> <p>Curtin University of Technology</p> <p>Queensland University of Technology</p> <p>RMIT University</p> <p>University of South Australia</p> <p>University of Technology, Sydney</p> <p>Regional Universities Network</p> <p>Central Queensland University</p> <p>Southern Cross University</p> <p>University of Ballarat</p> <p>University of New England</p> <p>University of Southern Queensland</p> <p>University of the Sunshine Coast</p>
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La Trobe University	
Murdoch University	
The University of Newcastle	

Note: The following Table A universities are not aligned to a university group: Australian Catholic University; Charles Sturt University; Deakin University; Edith Cowan University; Macquarie University; Swinburne University of Technology; University of Canberra; University of Tasmania; University o