



Australian Government

Department of Education and Training

Undergraduate Applications, Preliminary Data 2015

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The document must be attributed as the *Undergraduate Applications Preliminary Data, 2015* report.

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Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary	2
1.1 National	2
1.2 State	2
1.3 Year 12 status	2
1.4 Low socioeconomic status	2
1.5 Regionality	2
1.6 Indigenous status	2
2. Introduction	3
2.1 Purpose of the report	3
2.2 Overview of the data	3
2.3 Acknowledgements	3
3. Preliminary Applications to Tertiary Admissions Centres	4
3.1 Total number of preliminary applications	4
3.2 State and territory	5
3.3 Year 12 status	5
3.4 Gender	8
3.5 Age	8
3.6 Home state/Interstate	9
4. Under-Represented Groups	10
4.1 Socioeconomic status	10
4.1.1 Share of applicants	10
4.1.2 Applications	10
4.1.3 State and territory	10
4.2 Regionality	11
4.2.1 Share of applicants	11
4.2.2 Applications	11
4.2.3 State and territory	12
4.3 Indigenous status	12
5. Discussion	14
5.1 Year 12 feeder population	14
5.2 Students completing Year 12	15
6. Data qualifications	16
7. Report tables	18

1.Executive Summary

This report looks at preliminary applications received from Tertiary Admission Centres for the 2015 academic year, as of 9 October 2014.

1.1National

- Nationally, preliminary applications for the 2015 academic year decreased by 0.9%. This excludes Western Australia data to account for the 'half-year' cohort effect. This is broadly similar to the decrease observed in the previous year, with preliminary applications falling by 1.1% in 2014.

1.2State

- South Australia/Northern Territory was the only state/territory that recorded growth in preliminary applications (0.9%). Western Australia recorded the largest decrease (-28.1%) followed by Tasmania (-4.6%).

1.3Year 12 status

- Nationally (excluding Western Australia), preliminary applications from current Year 12 applicants increased by 2.2 per cent.
- Non-Year 12 applications decreased by 7.0% which is part, a longer term trend as non-Year 12 applications have declined each year since 2011.

1.4Low socioeconomic status

- Preliminary applications from low socioeconomic status backgrounds decreased by 2.4%. This compares with decreases of 3.0% and 2.4% for applicants from medium and high SES backgrounds respectively.

1.5Regionality

- Preliminary applications in metropolitan areas decreased by 2.4% while applications in non-metropolitan areas decreased by 3.5%.

1.6Indigenous status

- Preliminary applications from Indigenous applicants increased by 3.4%, compared with a decline of 2.8% for applications from non-Indigenous applicants.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of the report

This report looks at preliminary applications made to universities via Tertiary Admissions Centres (TACs) for the first semester of the 2015 academic year. It provides trends in the number of preliminary applications and the characteristics of applicants, as well as a discussion of some factors that may influence university applications. As such, these trends are leading indicators of the response of universities to the demand for higher education in the 2015 academic year.

2.2 Overview of the data

Data in this report have been derived from the University Applications and Offers Data Collection. The data is for domestic undergraduate student applications as of 9 October 2014.

While more than 80 per cent of all first semester TAC applications are received by this date, applicants can change their preferences until the close of the application process in February 2015. Applicants may change their preferences depending on their Year 12 results or whether they received an offer in their preferred course.

One particular issue has affected the reporting of 2015 preliminary applications data. It relates to the effect of the 'half-year' Year 12 cohort in Western Australia (WA). The 'half-year' cohort arose due to the Western Australian State Government changing the starting age for school children in 2003. The change was legislated by the WA School Education Act of 1999. Until 2003, children began Year 1 at the beginning of the calendar year when they turned six. From 2003, children began Year 1 if they turned six between 1 July of the previous year and 30 June of the year they started school. This policy change was introduced as a one-off. That is, there was no staggered implementation across years, which meant that in 2003 only children born between 1 January 1997 and 30 June 1997 started school. This small cohort has been working its way through the school system reaching Year 12 in 2014. The Tertiary Institutions Service Centre (TISC – the TAC in WA) estimates that it is more likely that the number of students with an ATAR will be around 60% of the size of a normal cohort of students. This has considerably impacted WA's university application numbers for the 2015 academic year. Given that much of this report provides time series data and makes year on year comparisons, figures and tables are reported with and without Western Australia data.

More detailed information such as the field of education of courses, offers and acceptances will be available in 2015 final round data, including applications made directly to universities. This information will be presented in the *Undergraduate Applications, Offers and Acceptances 2015* report.

Applications and offers reports are published on the Department's website: www.education.gov.au/higher-education-statistics.

2.3 Acknowledgements

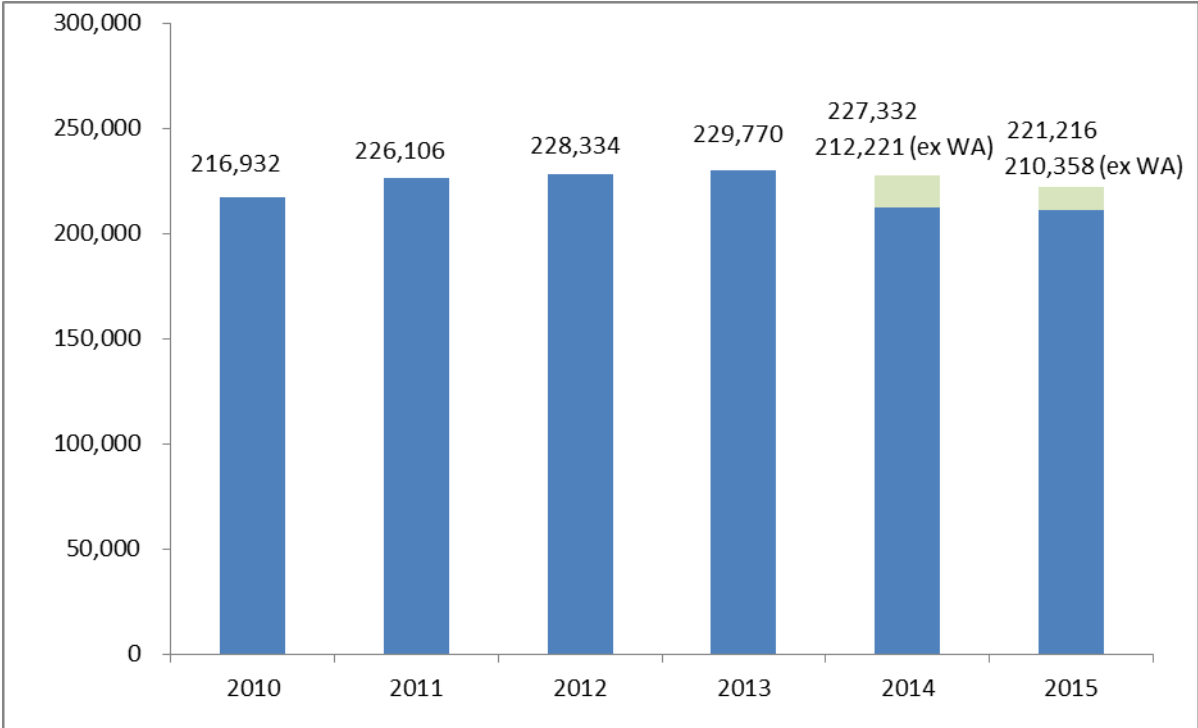
The Department of Education would like to thank all officers of TACs for submitting high quality preliminary applications data for the 2015 academic year.

3.Preliminary Applications to Tertiary Admissions Centres

3.1Total number of preliminary applications

As of 9 October 2014, excluding Western Australia, there were 210 358 preliminary applications made through Tertiary Admission Centres (TACs) for admission to university in 2015. This is a decrease of 0.9% compared with the same time last year. This is broadly similar to the decrease observed in the previous year, with preliminary applications falling by 1.1% in 2014.

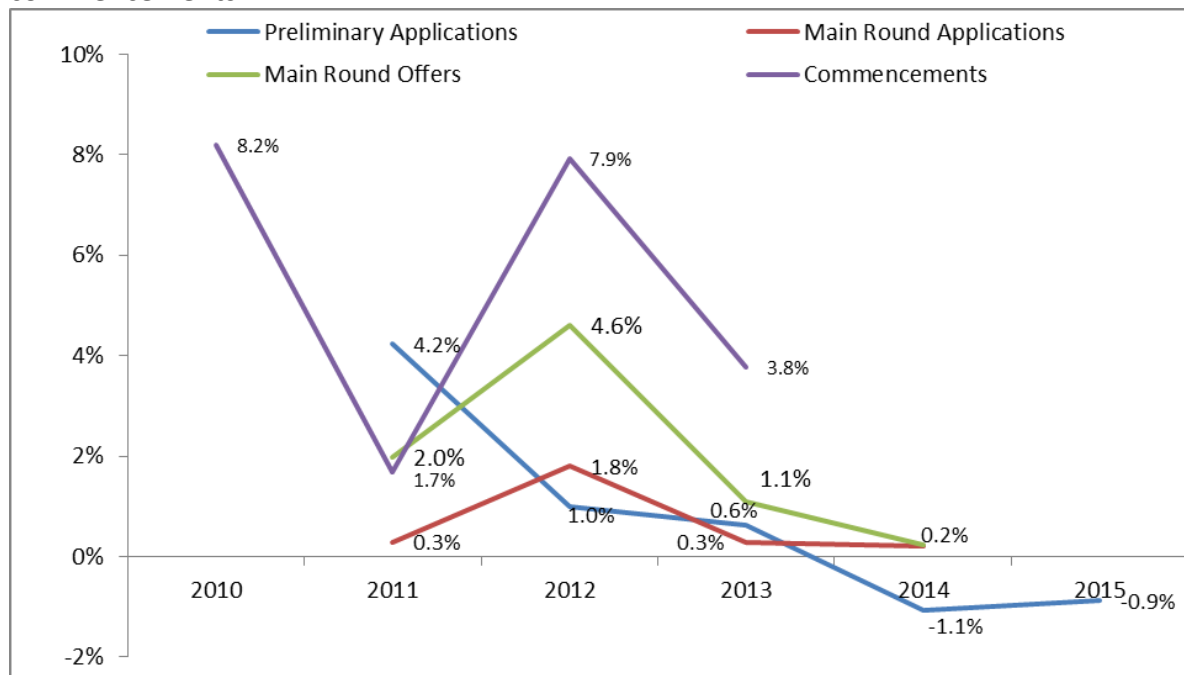
Figure 1: Preliminary Applications through TACs, 2010-2015



Note: 2014 and 2015 figures are also presented excluding Western Australia to allow a comparison to be made without the 'half-year' cohort effect. Refer to Table 9 in [Report tables](#) for a table format of this chart.

Applications, offers and acceptances provide leading indicators of the demand for higher education and university responses to that demand. As more data becomes available later in the academic year, data becomes more reliable and useful as a leading indicator. Trends in main round offers are usually the more reliable guide to subsequent commencing enrolments as shown by Figure 2. In 2015, main round offers data will be submitted by TACs to the department on 6 February 2015.

Figure 2: Trends in preliminary applications, main round applications, main round offers and commencements



Note: WA data is excluded from 2015 preliminary applications data due to the 'half-year' cohort effect.

3.2 State and territory

SA/NT was the only state/territory that recorded growth in preliminary applications (0.9%). WA recorded the largest decrease (-28.1%) followed by Tasmania (-4.6%). The extent of the decline in WA is attributable to the 'half-year' cohort effect.

Table 1: Preliminary applications by state and territory, 2014 and 2015

State	2014	2015	% Change between 2014 and 2015
NSW/ACT	73,849	72,571	-1.7%
VIC	66,998	66,605	-0.6%
QLD	42,571	42,517	-0.1%
WA	15,111	10,858	-28.1%
SA/NT	21,639	21,831	0.9%
TAS	7,164	6,834	-4.6%
Australia	227,332	221,216	-2.7%
Australia (Excluding WA)	212,221	210,358	-0.9%

3.3 Year 12 status

Nationally, preliminary applications from Year 12 applicants decreased by 0.4% to 147 445 for the 2015 academic year. Excluding WA data, Year 12 applications increased by 2.2%. Preliminary applications increased in South Australia/Northern Territory (SA/NT) (5.3%), Victoria (2.4%), Queensland (2.3%) and New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory (NSW/ACT) (1.8%). There were declines in WA (-30.5%) and Tasmania (-5.1%). The extent of the decline in WA is attributable to the 'half-year' cohort effect.

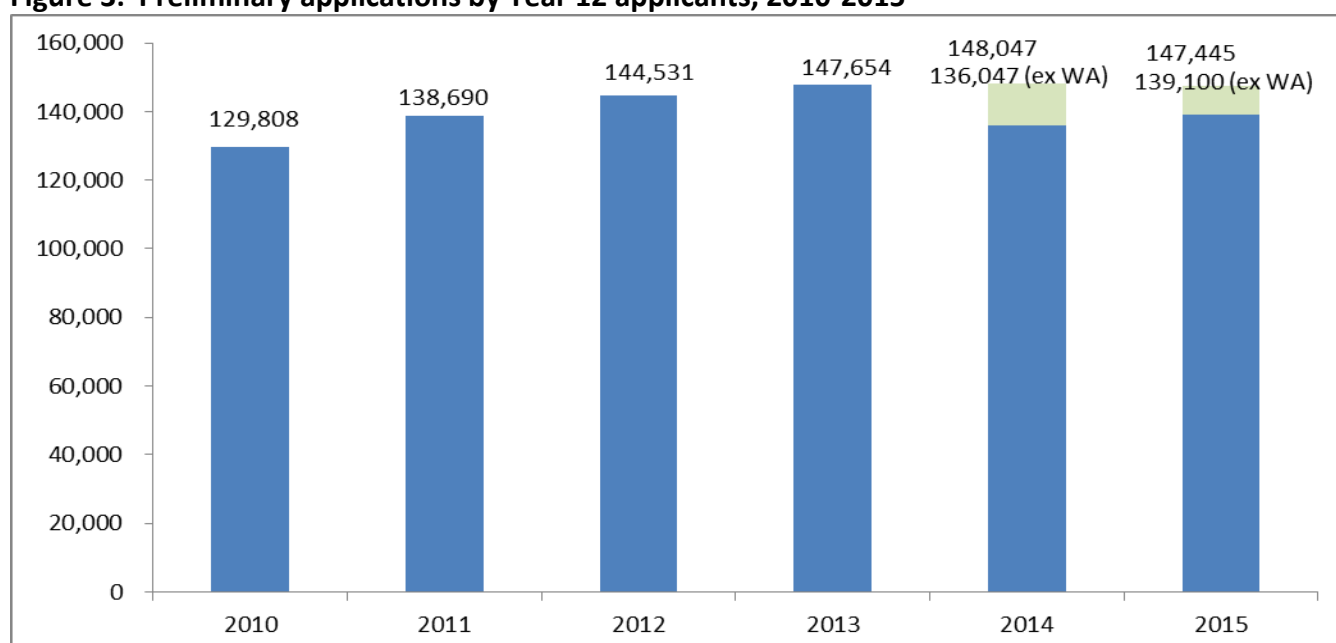
Preliminary applications from non-Year 12 applicants fell by 7.0% nationally. The largest decreases were recorded in WA (-19.2%) and NSW/ACT (-8.3%).

Table 2: Preliminary applications by current Year 12 status, by state and territory, 2014 and 2015

State	Current Year 12			Non-Year 12		
	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
NSW/ACT	48,021	48,878	1.8%	25,828	23693	-8.3%
VIC	45,904	47,010	2.4%	21,094	19595	-7.1%
QLD	27,051	27,666	2.3%	15,520	14851	-4.3%
WA	12,000	8,345	-30.5%	3,111	2513	-19.2%
SA/NT	11,908	12,543	5.3%	9,731	9288	-4.6%
TAS	3,163	3,003	-5.1%	4,001	3,831	-4.2%
Australia	148,047	147,445	-0.4%	79,285	73,771	-7.0%
Australia (excluding WA)	136,047	139,100	2.2%	76,174	71,258	-6.5%

With the exception of the 2015 academic year, the number of Year 12 applicants has increased in each year since 2010 (see Figure 3). Though as noted in Table 2, underlying growth was still positive in 2015 with the exclusion of the WA data due to the ‘half-year’ cohort effect.

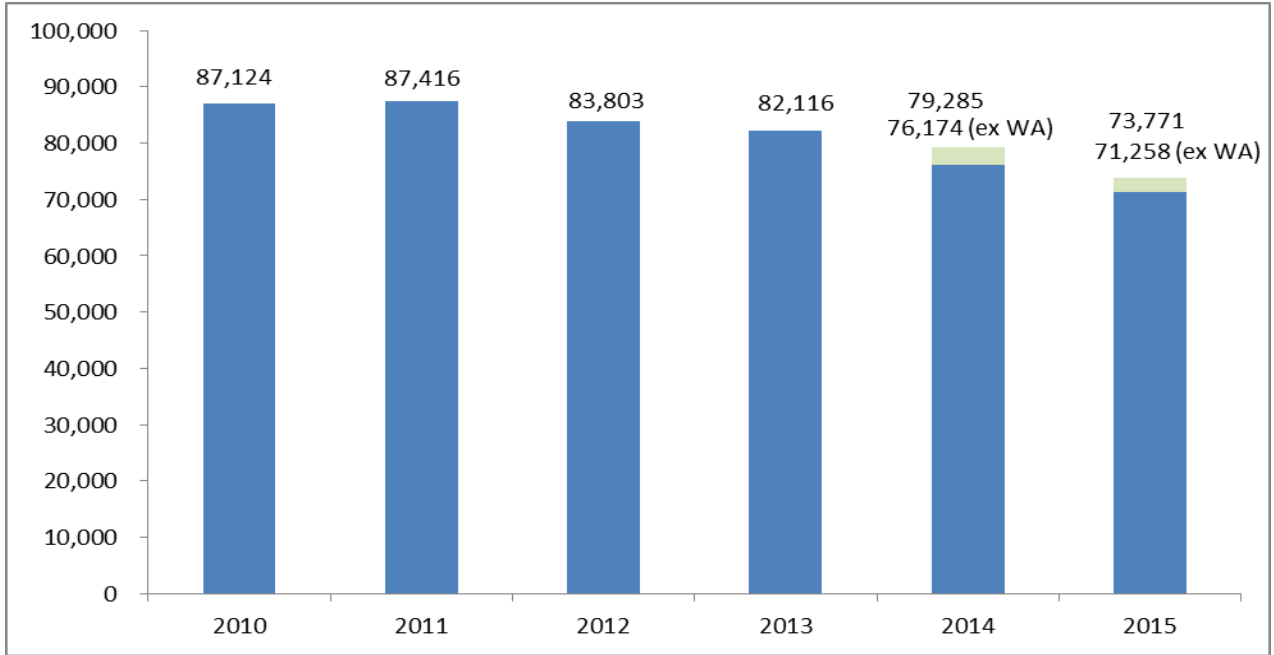
Figure 3: Preliminary applications by Year 12 applicants, 2010-2015



Note: 2014 and 2015 figures are also presented excluding Western Australia to allow a comparison to be made without the ‘half-year’ cohort effect.

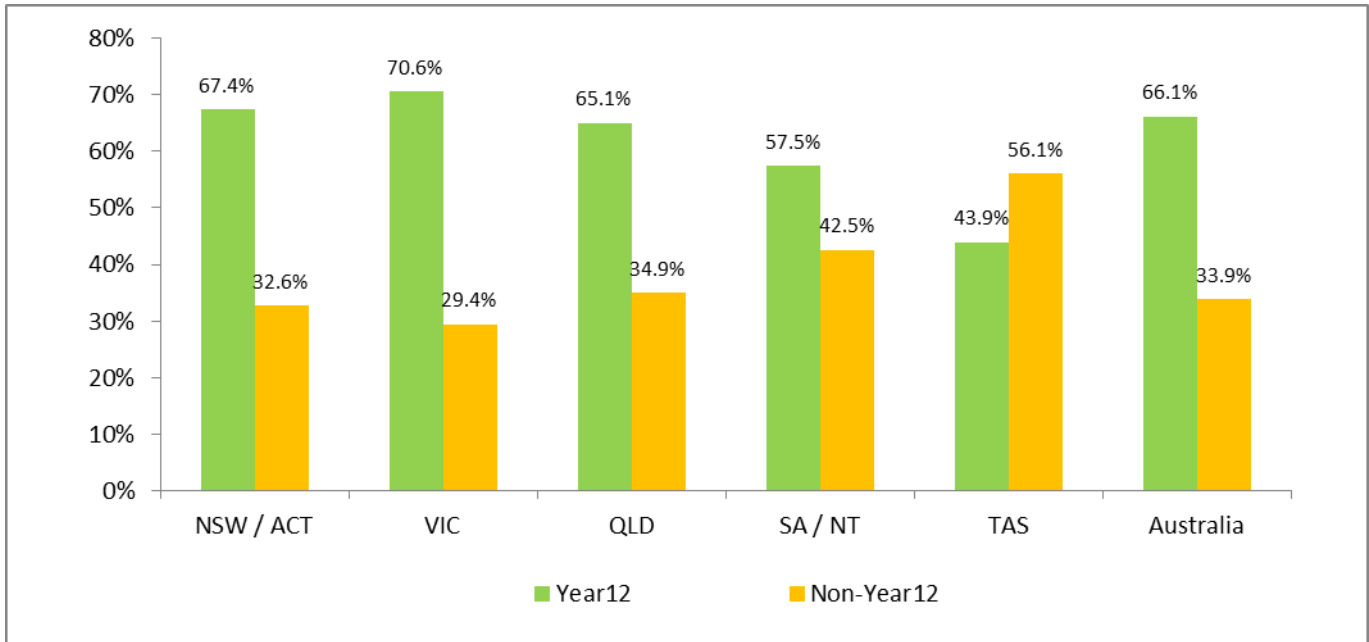
The decline in non-Year 12 applicants in 2015 is part of a longer term trend. Figure 4 shows that the number of preliminary applications from non-Year 12 applicants has decreased every year since 2011. In part, this is due to the shift towards direct applications to university and away from TACs. The majority of direct applications to university are from non-Year 12 applicants.

Figure 4: Preliminary applications by non-Year 12 applicants, 2010-2015



The majority of preliminary applications were from current Year 12 students (66.7% or 66.1% excluding WA data). Preliminary applications from Year 12 applicants represented the larger proportion of applications in all states except Tasmania where non-Year 12 applications represented more than half of total applications, as shown by Figure 5.

Figure 5: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by current Year 12 status, 2015

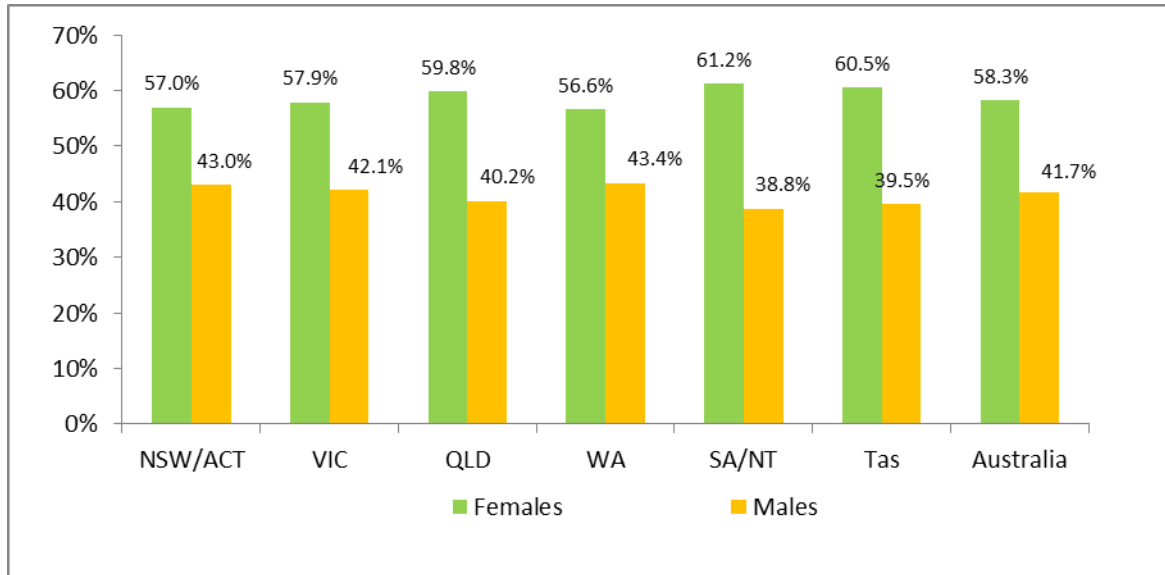


Refer to Table 10 in [Report tables](#) for a table format of this chart. Excludes Western Australia data.

3.4 Gender

As at 9 October 2014, 58.3% of applications made to TACs were from females and 41.7% were from males. This is similar to the previous academic year. The chart below indicates that the gender breakdown was similar across states and territories.

Figure 6: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by gender, 2015*



Refer to Table 11 in [Report tables](#) for a table format of this chart.* 50 applicants reported their gender as indeterminate/Intersex/Unspecified hence not included in the figure.

3.5 Age

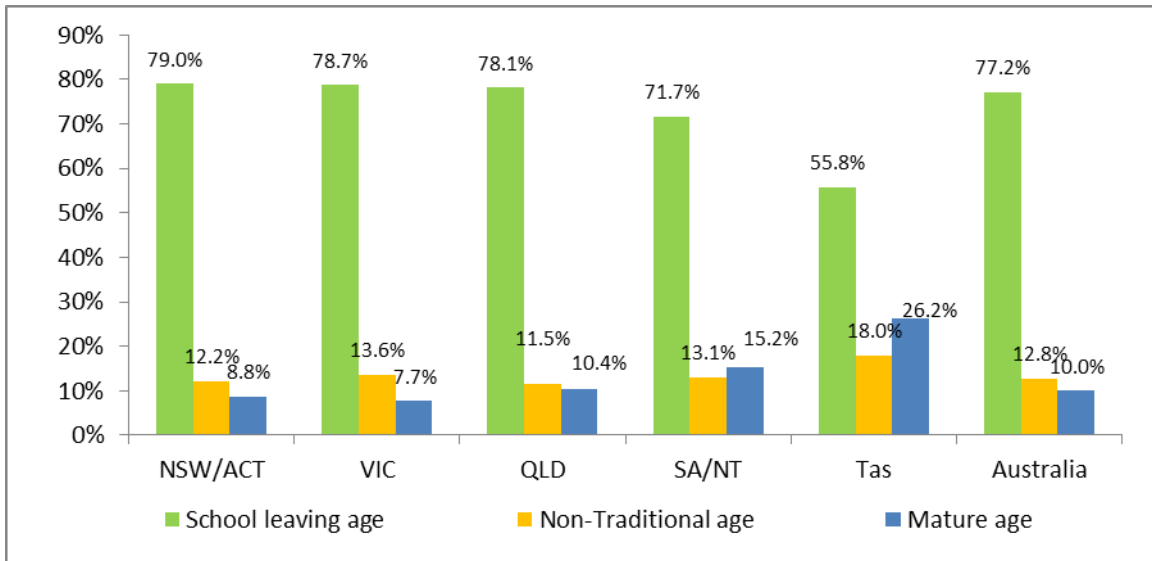
For the purposes of this report, applicants are divided into the following age categories:

- those aged 19 and under (the school leaver cohort)
- those aged 20 to 24 years (non-traditional age)
- those aged 25 years and older (mature age)

Nationally, the majority (77.2%) of preliminary applications for the 2015 academic year were from the school leaver cohort. Those in the non-traditional age group accounted for 12.8% of applications while applications from mature age people accounted for the remaining 10.0%.

The share of preliminary applications by age group varies across states and territories. The proportion of applications from the school leaver age cohort ranged from 55.8% in Tasmania to 79.0% in NSW/ACT.

Figure 7: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by age, 2015*

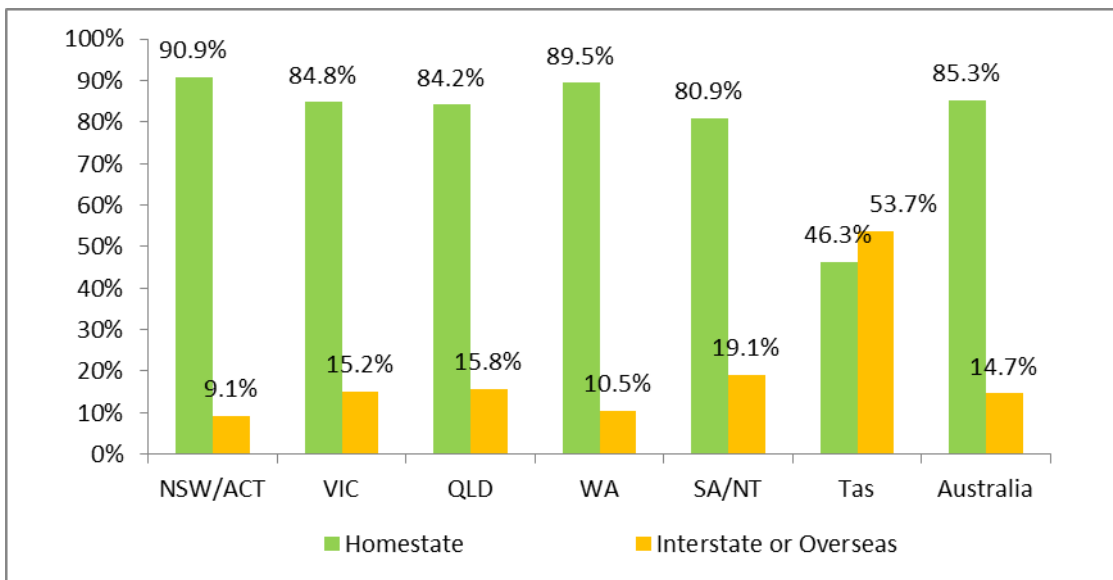


Refer to Table 12 in Report tables for a table format of this chart. *Excludes data from Western Australia.

3.6 Home state/Interstate

The majority of applications were from applicants who applied to study in their home state¹ for the 2015 academic year (85.3%). Nationally, 14.7% of preliminary applications were from interstate or overseas resident applicants. Many of these applicants also applied in their home state. The proportion of preliminary applications from interstate applicants ranged from 9.1% in NSW/ACT to 53.7% in Tasmania.

Figure 8: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by home state/interstate, 2015*



Note: The 'Interstate and Overseas' category refers to domestic applicants with an interstate or overseas address. Those with missing or invalid postcodes are included in the 'Interstate and Overseas' category.

Refer to Table 13 in Report tables for a table format of this chart.

¹ For current Year 12 applicants, those who obtained their Year 12 qualification from a state or territory within the jurisdiction of the Tertiary Admissions Centre (TAC) to which they applied are defined as a home state applicant. For non-Year 12 applicants, those who have a permanent home address that is within a state or territory in the jurisdiction of the TAC to which they applied are defined as a home state applicant.

4. Under-Represented Groups

4.1 Socioeconomic status²

4.1.1 Share of applicants

For the 2015 academic year, 18.7% of preliminary applications were from low SES applicants, compared with 49.2% from medium SES applicants and 30.4% from high SES applicants (based on the postcode measure of SES)³. To be represented in proportion to their population share, applications from low and high SES applicants would each constitute 25% of the pool of applications, with applications from medium SES applicants constituting the remaining 50%.

4.1.2 Applications

Preliminary applications from applicants from a low SES background decreased by 2.4% compared with a decline of 3.0% for applicants from a medium SES background and a decline of 2.4% for applicants from a high SES background for the 2015 academic year.

Table 3: Preliminary applications by SES, 2014 and 2015

SES	2014	2015	% Change
Low	42,324	41,327	-2.4%
Medium	112,158	108,849	-3.0%
High	68,835	67,210	-2.4%
Australia*	227,332	221,216	-2.7%

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

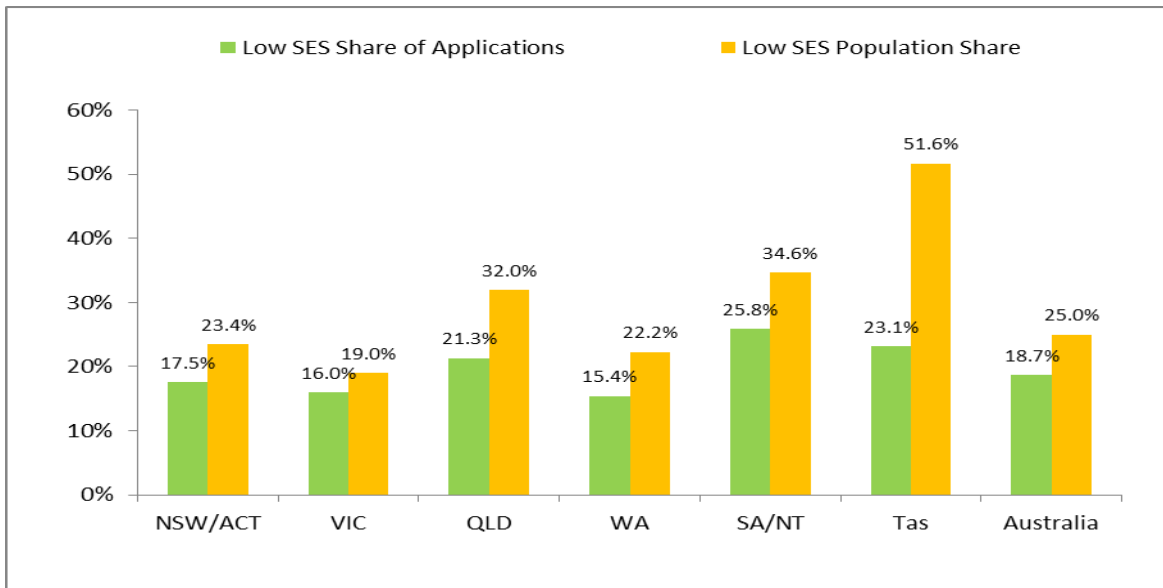
4.1.3 State and territory

SA/NT recorded the largest proportion of low SES applications (25.8%), followed by Tasmania (23.1%). WA recorded the lowest proportion of low SES applications (15.4%), which is below the national average of 18.7%.

²SES in this report is based on the students' postcode of permanent home residence, with the SES value derived from the 2011 ABS Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Education and Occupation (IEO). The postcode measure of SES provides an indication of the level of disadvantage of an applicant by providing data on the disadvantage associated with the geographical area (postcode) of the applicant's home address. The postcode measure uses a population reference point of 25% for low SES. The postcodes that comprise the bottom 25% of the population aged between 15 to 64 years are considered low SES postcodes. Applicants with home address in low SES postcodes are classified as applicants from low SES backgrounds. Applicants with residential addresses outside Australia, and Australian resident applicants with postcodes that do not have SEIFA values are classified as 'unknown'.

³ Of all applicants, 1.7% could not be assigned to an SES classification because they were living outside of Australia or in postcodes where SES could not be determined, or had not provided data on postcode.

Figure 9: Share of preliminary applications and share of population for low SES applicants by state and territory, 2015



Note: The population share is the proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 years in low SES postcodes, based on SEIFA data from the 2011 Census.

Refer to Table 14 in [Report tables](#) for a table format of this chart.

4.2 Regionality⁴

4.2.1 Share of applicants

For the 2015 academic year, 22.5% of preliminary applications were from applicants from non-metropolitan areas (regional and remote areas). This is lower than their population share (27.9%)⁵, indicating that people from non-metropolitan areas are under-represented in the pool of domestic applications.

Over three quarters of applications (75.9%) were from applicants living in metropolitan areas, which is higher than their share of the population aged 15 to 64 years (72.1%). The remaining 1.6% reported overseas addresses or had invalid or missing postcodes.

4.2.2 Applications

Compared with 2014, applications from people who live in metropolitan areas decreased by 2.4% in the 2015 academic year. Applications from people in non-metropolitan areas decreased by 3.5%.

Table 4: Preliminary applications by region, 2014 and 2015

Region	2014	2015	% Change
Metropolitan	171,975	167,857	-2.4%
Non-Metropolitan	51,572	49,754	-3.5%
Australia*	227,332	221,216	-2.7%

* The Australia total includes data that could not be coded to a region.

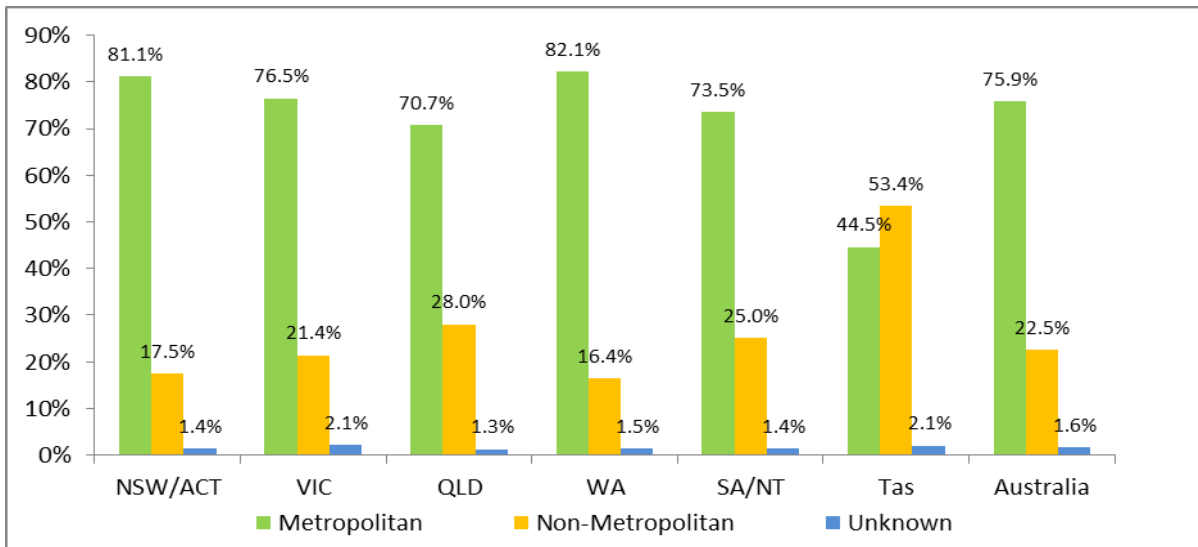
⁴ Applicants' postcode of permanent home residence has been used to construct indicators of applicants' geographic region. To categorise applicants, postcodes are assigned to two groups (metropolitan, non-metropolitan) based on the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

⁵ ABS (2011), Census of Population and Housing

4.2.3 State and territory

WA recorded the largest proportion of preliminary applications from metropolitan residents (82.1%) for the 2015 academic year. Tasmania recorded a lower proportion of applications from metropolitan residents (44.5%).

Figure 10: Share of preliminary applications by region and state and territory, 2015



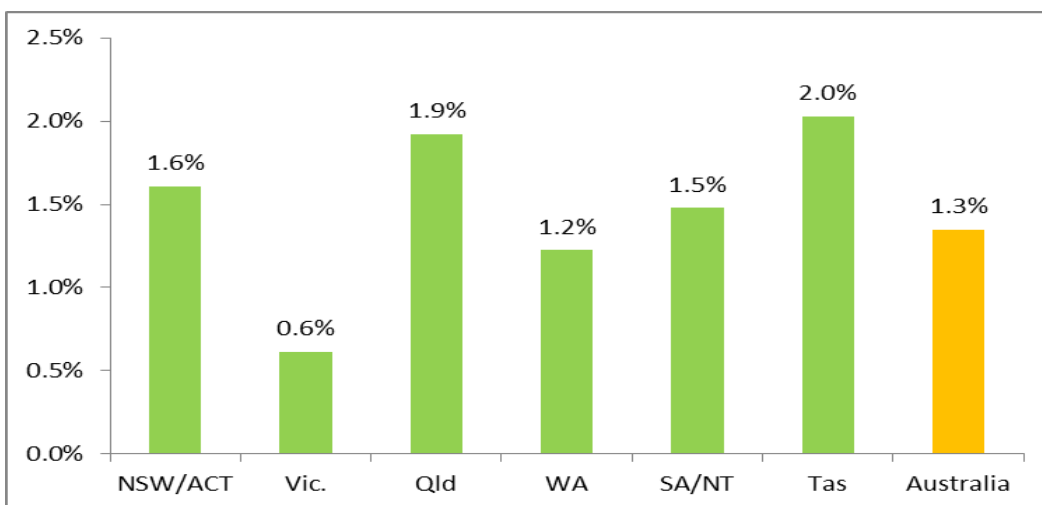
Refer to Table 15 in [Report tables](#) for a table format of this chart.

4.3 Indigenous status

Data on Indigenous status (Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both) is based on a self-reported question on TAC application forms. Indigenous applicants may choose not to identify as Indigenous at the point of application.

For the 2015 academic year, 1.3% of preliminary applications were from Indigenous people, which is below their population share of 2.3% of the Australian working age population (15 to 64 years)⁶. This trend is similar in previous academic years.

Figure 11: Share of preliminary applications by Indigenous status and state and territory, 2015



⁶ ABS (2011), Census of Population and Housing

Tasmania recorded the largest share of preliminary applications from Indigenous people (2.0%), followed by Queensland (1.9%), NSW/ACT (1.6%) and SA/NT (1.5%). The share was below the national average in Western Australia (1.2%) and Victoria (0.6%).

The number of preliminary applications from Indigenous people grew by 3.4% for the 2015 academic year, compared with a decrease of 2.8% for applications from non-Indigenous applicants.

Table 5: Preliminary applications by Indigenous status, 2014 and 2015

	2014	2015	% Change
Indigenous	2,821	2,917	3.4%
Non-Indigenous	222,883	216,553	-2.8%
Australia	227,332	221,216	-2.7%

5. Discussion

Preliminary applications decreased by 0.9% (excluding WA data due to the 'half-year' cohort effect) for the 2015 academic year. This represents a continuation of the levelling out of the growth of preliminary applications following increases of 4.2% in 2011, 1.0% in 2012 and 0.6% in 2013 and a decline of 1.1% in 2014. Factors that influence the number of preliminary applications include:

- the Year 12 feeder population
- the number of students who complete Year 12
- the labour market.

A modest increase of 0.7% was projected for the 17 year-old population in 2014, the main feeder group for universities. The proportion of 15-19 year olds attaining Year 12 decreased from 30.5% in 2012 to 29.8% in 2013. The slight increase in the unemployment rate between October 2013 and October 2014 is expected to have a marginal positive impact on the demand for university places.

There are two other factors that may have influenced growth in applications for the 2015 academic year. The first of these is the cumulative effect of the demand driven funding system on unmet demand. While the number of preliminary applications from Year 12 students increased by 2.2% (excluding WA) in 2015, applications from non-Year 12 applicants declined by 7.0%. This is part of a longer term downward trend in non-Year 12 applications which may be attributable, in part, to the demand driven system reducing the level of unmet demand across the sector.

The second factor, discussed previously, relates to the shift towards direct entry to university rather than applying through a TAC. The majority of direct applicants to university are non-Year 12 applicants. The longer term downward trend in non-Year 12 applicants may, in part, be attributable to the shift towards direct entry to university.

On balance, the net result of all of the above factors is that applications have decreased by 0.9% (excluding WA data) for the 2015 academic year.

More detail on each of these factors, including detailed data at the state level, is presented below.

5.1 Year 12 feeder population

The main feeder group to universities are people of school leaving age. Nationally, the number of 17 year-olds is projected to have increased by 0.7% in 2014. However, there is variation across states and territories. For example, the NT feeder group is projected to have declined by 1.1% but has actually grown by 2.5% in the ACT.

Table 6: Estimated resident population, 17 year-old cohort, by state and territory, 2009-2014

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change 2013-2014
NSW	91,880	91,623	91,994	93,174	91,970	92,786	0.9%
VIC	70,047	70,323	70,583	71,062	70,293	70,869	0.8%
QLD	59,933	59,684	60,198	61,614	61,161	61,725	0.9%
WA	30,209	30,389	30,791	31,659	31,951	32,152	0.6%
SA	21,312	21,147	20,860	21,248	20,947	20,788	-0.8%
TAS	6,797	6,814	6,796	7,011	6,800	6,729	-1.0%
NT	3,157	3,242	3,184	3,400	3,212	3,176	-1.1%
ACT	4,995	4,934	4,737	4,609	4,472	4,583	2.5%
Australia	288,367	288,199	289,174	293,812	290,839	292,851	0.7%

Note: 2009-2013 data is based on June figures while 2014 data is based on latest available ABS Series B projections (which largely reflect trends in fertility, life expectancy at birth, and net overseas and interstate migration).

Source: ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2014 (Cat. No. 3101.0) and ABS, Australian Population Projections, 2012 (base) to 2101 (Cat. No. 3222.0).

5.2 Students completing Year 12

The proportion of people aged 15-19 with Year 12 as their highest level of attainment is likely to influence the number of preliminary applications. It increased from 29.8% in 2013 to 31.9% in 2014. Since attainment data refer to May each year, the WA 'half-year' cohort effect will not appear in the attainment data, i.e. completion of Year 12, until the following year in 2015.

Table 7: Percentage of 15-19 year-olds with Year 12 as their highest level of educational attainment, 2003-2014, Australia

Age	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
15-19	29.0%	28.8%	29.4%	29.9%	29.8%	28.7%	28.1%	29.7%	28.6%	30.5%	29.8%	31.9%

Source: ABS, Education and Work, Australia, various issues (Cat. No. 6227.0)

6.Data qualifications

The data referred to in this report are applications for undergraduate university places received from TACs as at 9 October 2014 for the 2015 academic year.

It should be noted that:

- The reference date for the 2015 preliminary applications data was 9 October 2014. This included applications made through TACs before on-time closing dates (late September 2014) and applications made up to 9 October 2014. Applicants who submit their applications after the required date must pay late fees.
- The reference dates for the previous academic years are shown below.
 - 2014 academic year – 9 October 2013
 - 2013 academic year – 10 October 2012
 - 2012 academic year – 12 October 2011
 - 2011 academic year – 11 October 2010
 - 2010 academic year – 12 October 2009
- Prior to the 2008 academic year, preliminary applications data were assessed based on the reference month of September. In the 2008 and 2009 academic years, preliminary applications data were based on a reference date in November in the previous year, while data since the 2010 academic year have been based on a reference date in October in the previous year. For consistency, time series data for preliminary applications commence from the 2010 academic year⁷.
- The reference date for the age calculation is 31 December 2014.
- A small proportion of applicants make applications to more than one TAC resulting in some double counting of applicants.
- The data does not include applications from international students.
- Only applications from domestic applicants for undergraduate Commonwealth Supported Places (CSPs) at Table A universities are included in this analysis.
- “State and territory” in this report refers to the state and territory of the Tertiary Admissions Centre.
- All references to “applications” in this report relate to highest preference applications.
- All references to “Year 12” applicants in this report relate to applicants who attempted an ACACA Year 12 program or International Baccalaureate in the year of application.
- Data on offers is not yet available as the offer process has not yet begun. The bulk of offers are made in January, with further offers made in February, and even March, in some states and territories.

⁷ The reference month for the 2010 academic year was originally November 2009. However, for comparison between the 2010 and 2011 academic years, the TACs provided a revised snapshot of the 2010 academic year based on October 2009.

7. Report tables

This section shows the charts and graphs in this document in table format.

Table 8: Preliminary Applications through TACs, 2010-2015 (refer to Figure 1)

Academic Year	Number of preliminary applications
2010	216,932
2011	226,106
2012	228,334
2013	229,770
2014	227,332
2015	221,216

Table 9: Trends in preliminary applications, main round applications, main round offers and commencements (refer to Figure 2)

Academic Year	Preliminary applications	Main round applications	Main round offers	Commencements
2009	n.a	n.a	n.a	164,153
2010	216,932	261,887	192,004	177,592
2011	226,106	262,643	195,819	180,567
2012	228,334	267,391	204,836	194,883
2013	229,770	268,169	207,094	202,239
2014	227,332	268,700	207,568	n.a
2015	221,216	n.a	n.a	n.a

Table 10: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by current Year 12 status, 2015 (refer to Figure 5)

State	Year 12	Non-Year 12
NSW/ACT	67.4%	32.6%
VIC	70.6%	29.4%
QLD	65.1%	34.9%
WA	76.9%	23.1%
SA/NT	57.5%	42.5%
TAS	43.9%	56.1%
Australia	66.1%	33.9%

Table 11: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by gender, 2015 (refer to Figure 6)

State	Females	Males
NSW/ACT	57.0%	43.0%
VIC	57.9%	42.1%
QLD	59.8%	40.2%
WA	56.6%	43.4%
SA/NT	61.2%	38.8%
TAS	60.5%	39.5%
Australia	58.3%	41.7%

Table 12: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by age, 2015 (refer to Figure 7)

State	School-leaving age	Non-Traditional age	Mature age
NSW/ACT	79.0%	12.2%	8.8%
VIC	78.7%	13.6%	7.7%
QLD	78.1%	11.5%	10.4%
SA/NT	71.7%	13.1%	15.2%
TAS	55.8%	18.0%	26.2%
Australia	77.2%	12.8%	10.0%

Table 13: Proportion of preliminary applications by state and territory, by home state/interstate, 2015 (refer to Figure 8)

State	Home state	Interstate or Overseas	Total
NSW/ACT	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
VIC	84.8%	15.2%	100.0%
QLD	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
WA	89.5%	10.5%	100.0%
SA/NT	80.9%	19.1%	100.0%
TAS	46.3%	53.7%	100.0%
Australia	85.3%	14.7%	100.0%

Note: Those with missing or invalid postcodes are included in the 'Interstate and Overseas' category.

Table 14: Share of preliminary applications and share of population for low SES applicants by state and territory, 2015 (refer to Figure 9)

State	Low SES Share of Applications	Low SES Population Share
NSW/ACT	17.5%	23.4%
VIC	16.0%	19.0%
QLD	21.3%	32.0%
WA	15.4%	22.2%
SA/NT	25.8%	34.6%
TAS	23.1%	51.6%
Australia	18.7%	25.0%

Note: The population share is the proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 years in low SES postcodes, based on SEIFA data from the 2011 Census.

Table 15: Share of preliminary applications by region and state and territory, 2015 (refer to Figure 10)

State	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	share
NSW/ACT	1,149	71,422	1.6%
Vic.	407	66,198	0.6%
Qld	802	41,715	1.9%
WA	118	9,643	1.2%
SA/NT	318	21,513	1.5%
TAS	123	6,062	2.0%
Australia	2,917	216,553	1.3%

State	Metropolitan	Non-Metropolitan	Unknown
NSW/ACT	81.1%	17.5%	1.4%
VIC	76.5%	21.4%	2.1%
QLD	70.7%	28.0%	1.3%
WA	82.1%	16.4%	1.5%
SA/NT	73.5%	25.0%	1.4%
TAS	44.5%	53.4%	2.1%
Australia	75.9%	22.5%	1.6%

Table 16: Share of preliminary applications by Indigenous status and state and territory, 2015 (refer to Figure 11)