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# **Student Profile**

**Supporting Analysis: Gippsland Tertiary Education Plan**

**SV31032011**

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**Submitted to Skills Victoria**

**By**

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

There is considerable interest in the provision and access to tertiary education within the Victoria by the State Government. In 2010, a Tertiary Education Plan was released by the Government, detailing various targets and policy objectives in this sector. Despite a change of Government, the broad objectives in the plan continue to be pursued. As such, a number of more specific plans, based on geographic locations within Victoria are being constructed. One such plan is being constructed for Gippsland. An Expert Panel has been formed to create the plan for Gippsland, chaired by Professor Kwong Lee Dow.

This document provides supporting analysis for the Expert Panel to use in the formation of the Gippsland Tertiary Education Plan. Specifically, this document provides findings relating to the analysis of outcomes, intentions and tertiary education enrolment patterns of students from Gippsland. Other analyses in this project, include an industry analysis, and the modelling of tertiary education demand. These are provided in separate documents.

### **1.2 Focus of this document**

As noted above, this document provides one part of the wider analysis being undertaken for the Expert Panel. Overall, the work in this document examines:

- The numbers of school students and retention rates to year 12;
- Destinations of year 12 completers and tertiary choices of non-year 12 applicants from Gippsland; and
- Analysis of the demographics of the Monash Gippsland student cohort.

For the purpose of this project, Gippsland is divided into 6 Local Government Areas. These are Baw-Baw, Bass Coast, East Gippsland, La Trobe City, South Gippsland and Wellington. In many of the main tables in this document, these 6 LGAs are aggregated for comparison with Melbourne and Victorian totals. Some of the more detailed tables and analyses of individual LGAs are contained in the Appendix of this document.

The document primarily contains data with brief comments included where necessary. The purpose of this document is to provide raw figures and basic overall analysis in order to inform the Expert Panel creating the Gippsland Tertiary Education Plan. Detailed written description or analysis is not the purpose or aim of this work.

### **1.3 Sources of data**

The analyses in this document utilise a number of datasets. These are outlined below:

- Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) February School Census Data;
- On Track Survey data for school completers in 2010;
- Victorian Tertiary Admissions Centre (VTAC) applications and admissions data from 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11; and
- Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) data from the Higher Education Student Collection 2008.

## 2 SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND RETENTION

In 2010, there were 32 schools in Gippsland with enrolments in the final year of school (Year 12). These schools enrolled a total of 2,612 Year 12 students. Table 1 shows a breakdown of these numbers by school sector. The majority of students (63.7 per cent) are enrolled in the government school sector. With the Catholic (21.4 per cent of Year 12 students) and Independent schools (14.9 per cent) enrolling about one third of all Year 12 students between them.

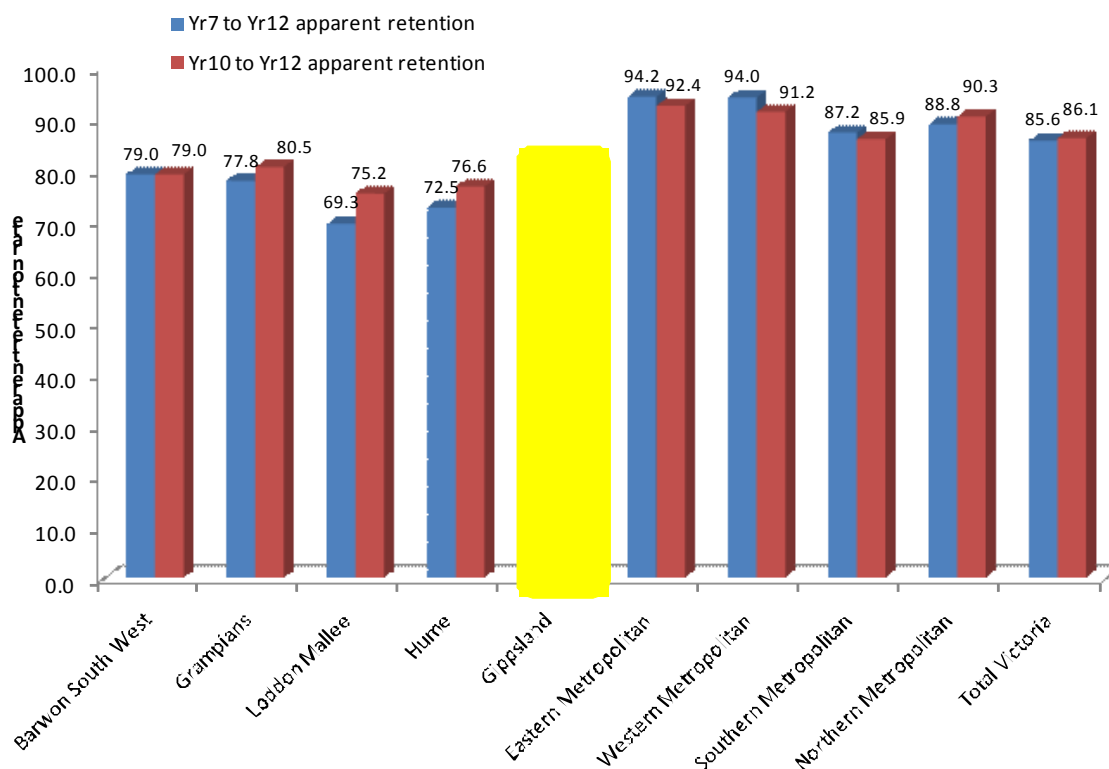
**Table 1: Year 12 providers and student numbers, Gippsland 2010**

	Numbers		Percentage distribution	
	Schools with Yr 12	Yr 12 Students	Schools with Yr 12	Yr 12 Students
<b>Government</b>	21	1665	65.6	63.7
<b>Catholic</b>	5	558	15.6	21.4
<b>Independent</b>	6	388	18.8	14.9
<b>Total Gippsland</b>	32	2612	100.0	100.0

Source: DEECD February School Census, 2010

Figure 1 displays the apparent retention rates of students in Victorian schools. Each region of the DEECD is displayed here, with Gippsland region highlighted. Rates from Year 7 to Year 12 and from Year 10 to Year 12 are provided.

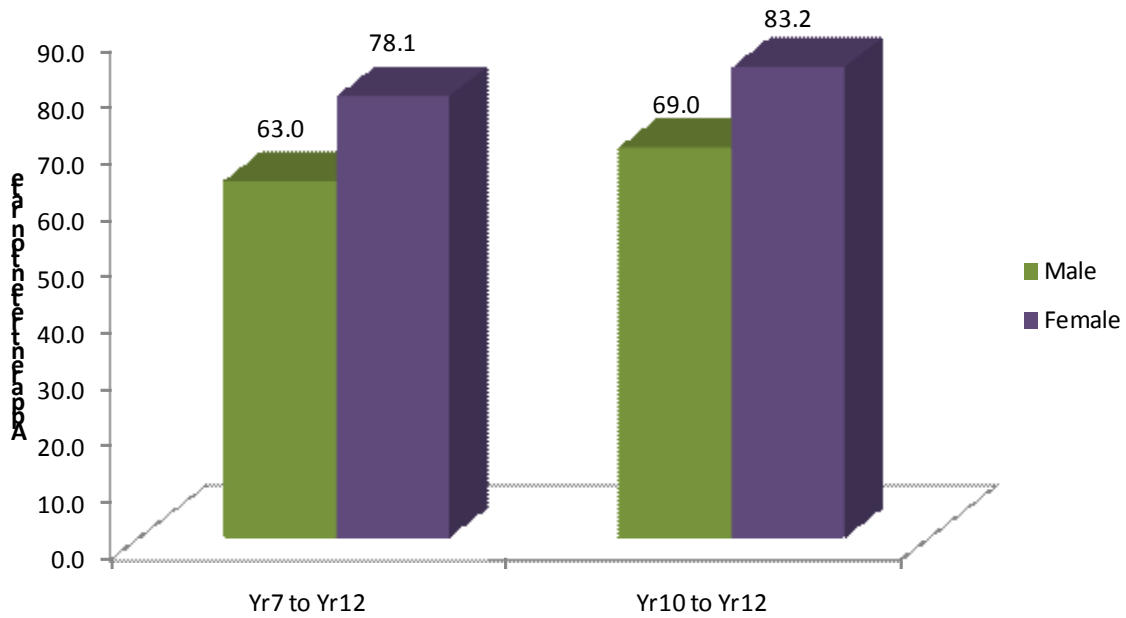
Retention in the region is substantially lower than that recorded in the metropolitan regions, which follows the trend of other regional locations. However, Gippsland has the second lowest rates on both these measures of all regions. According to these rates only about three-quarters of students who begin Year 10 in Gippsland progress to the beginning of Year 12.



**Figure 1: Apparent Retention rates for Victorian school students by region, 2010**

Source: DEECD unpublished, 2010

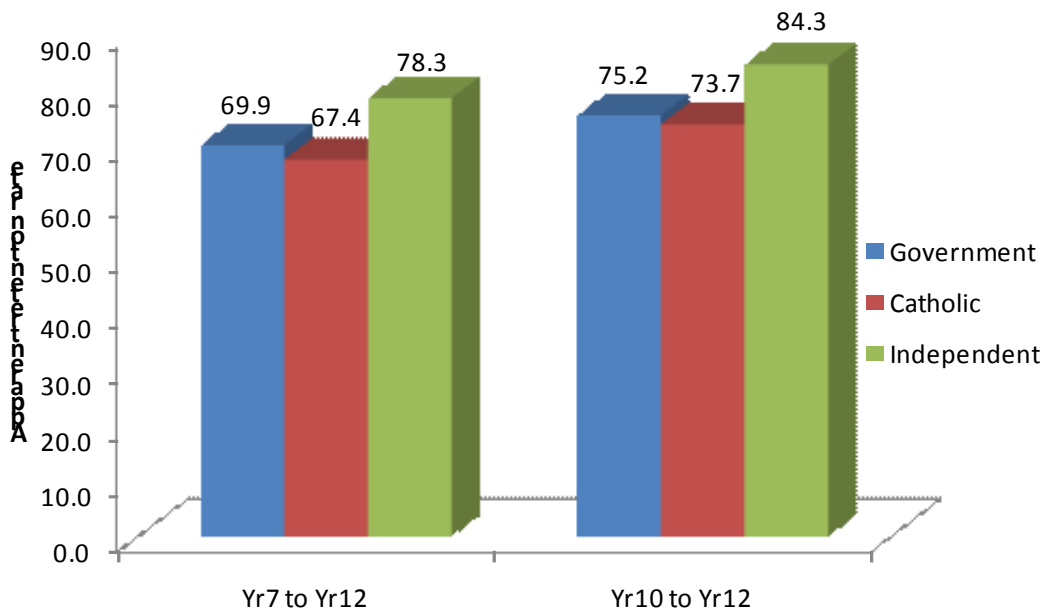
Within the Gippsland region, there are notable differences in retention rates recorded by males and females (Figure 2), with female students notably more likely to progress to Year 12. This pattern is seen in every Victorian region, although the gap for Gippsland is relatively large compared with metropolitan Melbourne and some other regional areas.



**Figure 2: Apparent Retention rates for Gippsland schools, by sex, 2010**

Source: DEECD unpublished, 2010

Figure 3 shows that there are differences in apparent retention rates between the school sectors in Gippsland. Independent schools have higher rates than the other sectors. This pattern is again common throughout the state.



**Figure 3: Apparent Retention rates for Gippsland schools, by school sector, 2010**

Source: DEECD unpublished, 2010

### 3 TERTIARY EDUCATION DESTINATIONS

This section of the data provision utilises two key data sets for examining the tertiary destinations of Victorians. The first, On Track provides detailed information specifically relating to the Year 12 completers in Victoria. The On Track data provided here is the most recently available and pertains to the group of students who completed Year 12 in 2010. Further information about the On Track survey and collection can be found here:

<http://www.education.vic.gov.au/sensecyouth/ontrack/default.htm>

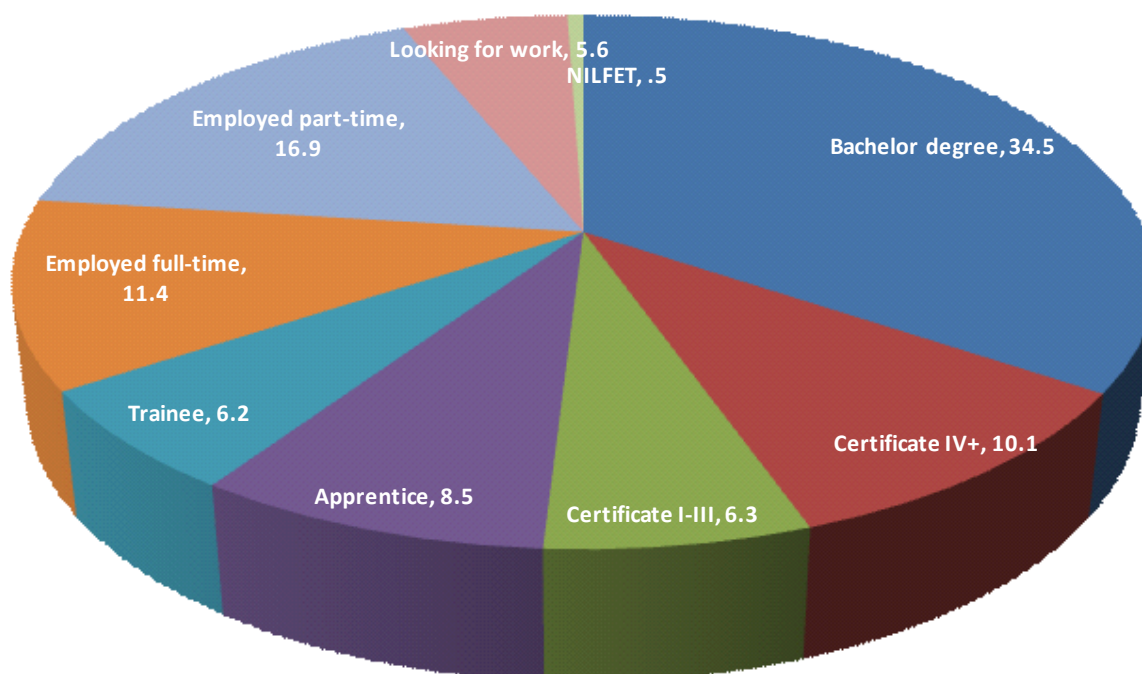
The second collection used is the VTAC applications and offers database. This data provides information about a wider spectrum of tertiary education applicants, giving information about mature age and other applicants in addition to the large school-leaver cohort. The three most recent year's data is utilised here for applicants for study in Victorian institutions in 2009, 2010 and 2011.

#### 3.1 Analyses of On Track data

##### 3.1.1 Post Year 12 Destinations

Figure 4 shows the distribution of destinations by school leavers in Gippsland. The most common destination is into a bachelor degree (34.5 per cent), while employment part-time (16.9 per cent) and full-time (11.4 per cent) were the next most common post-school outcomes for this cohort.

Of those who went into employment, a notable number of these had done this while deferring further study. In total, of the Year 12 completers from Gippsland in 2010, 14.3 per cent had deferred further study. Of this group, 80 per cent were employed, 9 per cent were looking for work, 7 per cent were in traineeships and the small remainder were scattered between the other non-higher education categories.

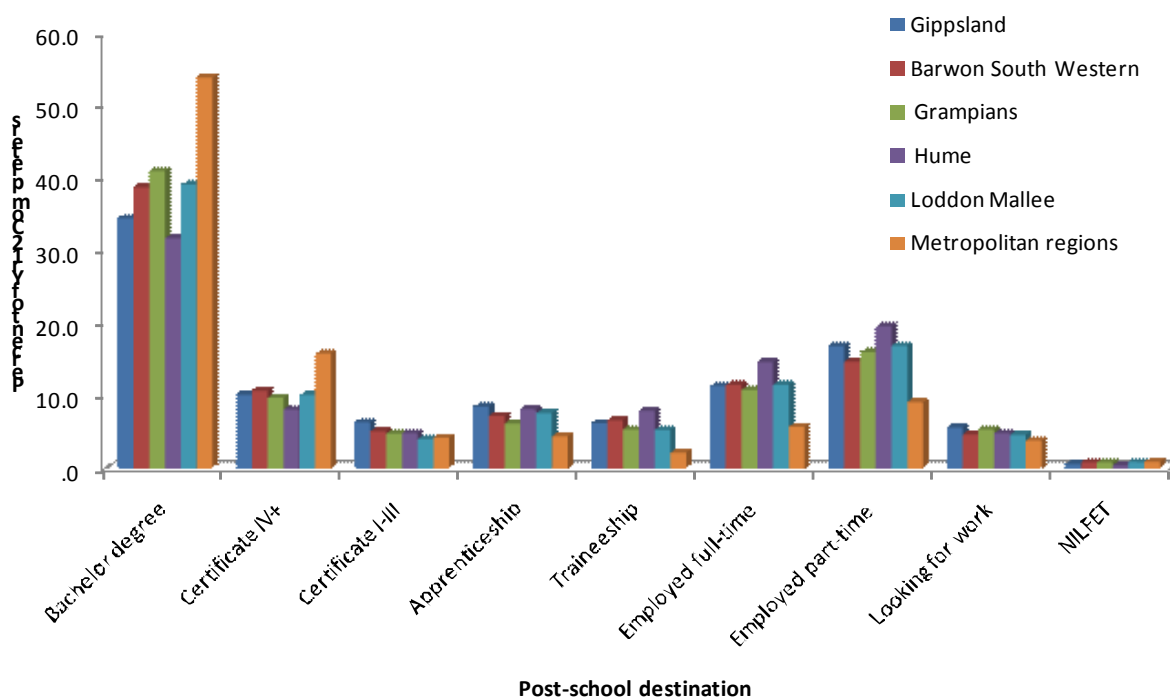


**Figure 4: Post-school destination, year 12 completers from Gippsland in 2010 (%)**

Source: On Track Survey 2010, unpublished

Note: NILFET is an acronym for: Not in the labour force, education or training.

Overall about one third of Gippsland school leavers go on to a higher education degree in the year following Year 12 completion, this is low when compared the Victorian average figure of 50 per cent. Further comparison of post Year 12 destinations is shown in Figure 5. In the higher tertiary education levels, the transition of metropolitan students is much higher than those from the regional areas of the state. However, as shown in the figure the Gippsland transition rates into bachelor degrees are notably lower than all other regions except Hume (see Appendix Table 8 for full figures). Gippsland students are more likely to be in and apprenticeship, or still looking for work than students from any other region in Victoria.

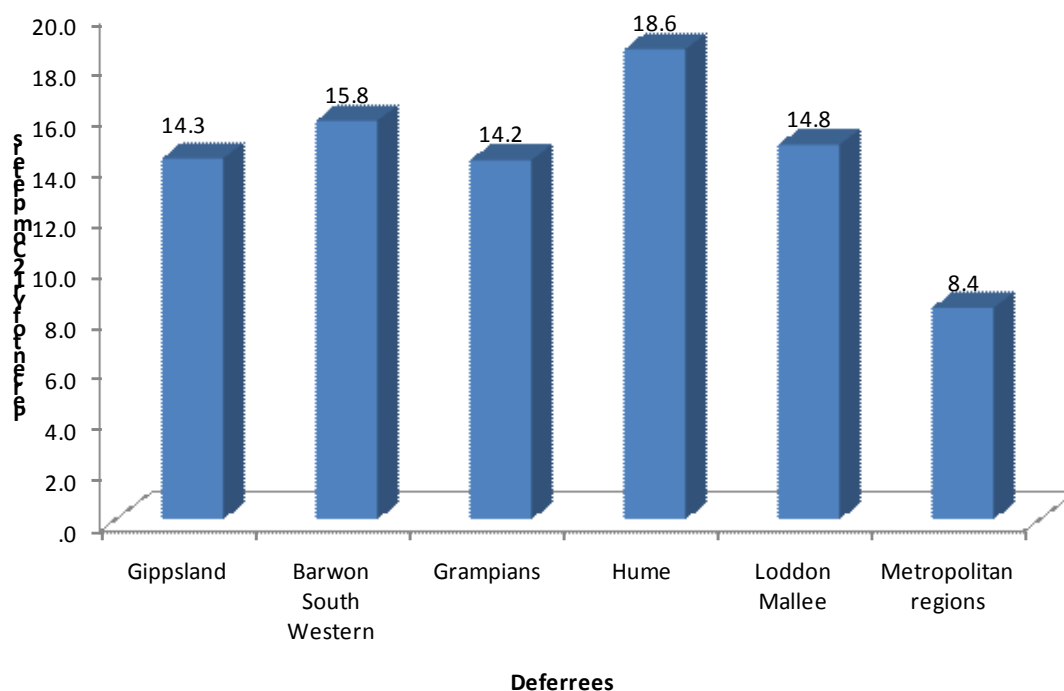


**Figure 5: Post-school destination, year 12 completers by region, 2010 (%)**

Source: On Track Survey 2010, unpublished

Note: NILFET is an acronym for: Not in the labour force, education or training.

While the outcomes in Figure 5 include what students are actually doing in the year following school completion, as noted above, many of these students have deferred study for a year before entering a higher education degree. As noted above, about 14.3 per cent of students from Gippsland deferred further study in 2011. Figure 6 provides a perspective for this proportion, showing that among the other regional areas of Victoria, the rate of deferment among Gippsland students is relatively low (albeit still notably higher than what is seen in the metropolitan region).



**Figure 6: Proportion of Year 12 Completers in 2010 who deferred further study, by region**

Source: On Track Survey 2010, unpublished

### 3.1.2 Locations of tertiary education destinations

As detailed above, 34.5 per cent of the Year 12 completion cohort from Gippsland gained a university place. On Track data has been analysed to explore the universities and campuses that these students have accepted their place.

Table 2 shows that by far the most popular destination among Gippsland Year 12 completers is the Monash University Gippsland campus. Almost one quarter of all Year 12 completers who went on to university had received a place at this campus. Given that this is otherwise a very small campus, enrolling less than 2 per cent of the Victorian university student population, this is a remarkable number.

The Clayton campus of Monash University was the next most common university destination among this group of students, followed by Deakin's large Burwood campus in Melbourne's east and Latrobe Bundoora in the north of the metropolitan area.

In terms of TAFE campuses, Table 3 displays the distribution of Year 12 completers going into TAFE institutions. The larger array of TAFE campuses in the Gippsland area spreads these numbers more widely than in the university sector, with the Central Gippsland TAFE campuses at Yallourn and Morwell, and East Gippsland TAFE at Sale being most popular. Overall, 55 per cent of the cohort who went into TAFE study were enrolled at a campus based in Gippsland.

**Table 2: University and campus, Gippsland Year 12 completers 2010 (% [n=520])**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Proportion of students</b>
Monash University - Gippsland	24.4
Monash University - Clayton	13.5
Deakin University - Melbourne (Burwood)	9.8
Latrobe University - Bundoora	9.8
Melbourne University - Parkville	8.3
RMIT - Melbourne	5.0
Swinburne - Hawthorn	4.4
Monash University - Caulfield	3.5
Ballarat - Mt Helen, Ballarat	2.9
Monash University - Peninsula	2.3
Deakin University - Geelong (Waurm Ponds)	2.3
Latrobe University - Bendigo	2.1
Victoria University - Footscray Park	2.1
RMIT - Bundoora	1.7
Victoria University - St Albans	1.2
Deakin University - Warrnambool	1.0
Swinburne - Prahran	1.0
Swinburne - Lilydale	0.8
Ballarat - Camp St, Ballarat	0.8
Deakin University - Geelong (Waterfront)	0.6
Melbourne University - Victorian College of the Arts	0.4
Monash University - Parkville	0.4
Monash University - Don't know	0.4
ACU - Ballarat	0.4
Monash University - Berwick	0.2
Monash University - Distance/online-no specific campus	0.2
Latrobe University - Albury-Wodonga	0.2
Latrobe University - Melbourne	0.2
RMIT - Brunswick	0.2
Ballarat - Don't know	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: On Track Survey 2010, unpublished

Note: figures include both enrollees and deferrals by institution and campus.

**Table 3: TAFE and campus, Gippsland Year 12 completers 2010 (% [n=212])**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Proportion of students</b>
Central Gippsland - Yallourn	13.2
Central Gippsland - Morwell	10.8
East Gippsland - Sale	9.9
Other TAFE - Other	5.7
William Angliss - Melbourne	4.7
Central Gippsland - Warragul	4.2
East Gippsland - Bairnsdale	4.2
RMIT (TAFE) - City	4.2
East Gippsland - Other	3.8
Swinburne (TAFE) - Prahran	3.8
Chisholm - Bass Coast	2.8
East Gippsland - Lakes Entrance	2.8
Central Gippsland - Leongatha	2.4
Chisholm - Berwick	2.4
Swinburne (TAFE) - Hawthorn	2.4
Box Hill - Box Hill (Elgar)	1.9
East Gippsland - Distance/online-no specific campus	1.9
Chisholm - Other	1.4
Victoria (TAFE) - Footscray Nicholson	1.4
Box Hill - Whitehorse (Box Hill)	0.9
Central Gippsland - Other	0.9
NMIT - Preston	0.9
NMIT - Fairfield	0.9
Ballarat (TAFE) - SMB, Ballarat	0.9
Victoria (TAFE) - Melbourne	0.9
Other TAFE - Don't know	0.9
Box Hill - Other	0.5
Box Hill - Distance/online-no specific campus	0.5
Central Gippsland - Gippsland Education Precinct	0.5
Chisholm - Cranbourne	0.5
Chisholm - Dandenong	0.5
Chisholm - Frankston	0.5
Chisholm - Rosebud	0.5
East Gippsland - Buchan (Outreach Centre)	0.5
East Gippsland - Orbost (Outreach Centre)	0.5
East Gippsland - Swifts Creek (Outreach Centre)	0.5
East Gippsland - Don't know	0.5
Gordon - Geelong City (Fenwick)	0.5
Goulburn Ovens - Seymour	0.5
Goulburn Ovens - Distance/online-no specific campus	0.5

<b>Holmesglen - Chadstone</b>	0.5
<b>Holmesglen – Moorabbin</b>	0.5
<b>Holmesglen – Waverley</b>	0.5
<b>NMIT – Collingwood</b>	0.5
<b>Swinburne (TAFE) – Croydon</b>	0.5
<b>Victoria (TAFE) - Footscray Park</b>	0.5
<b>Total</b>	100.0

Source: On Track Survey 2010, unpublished

### 3.2 Analyses of VTAC data

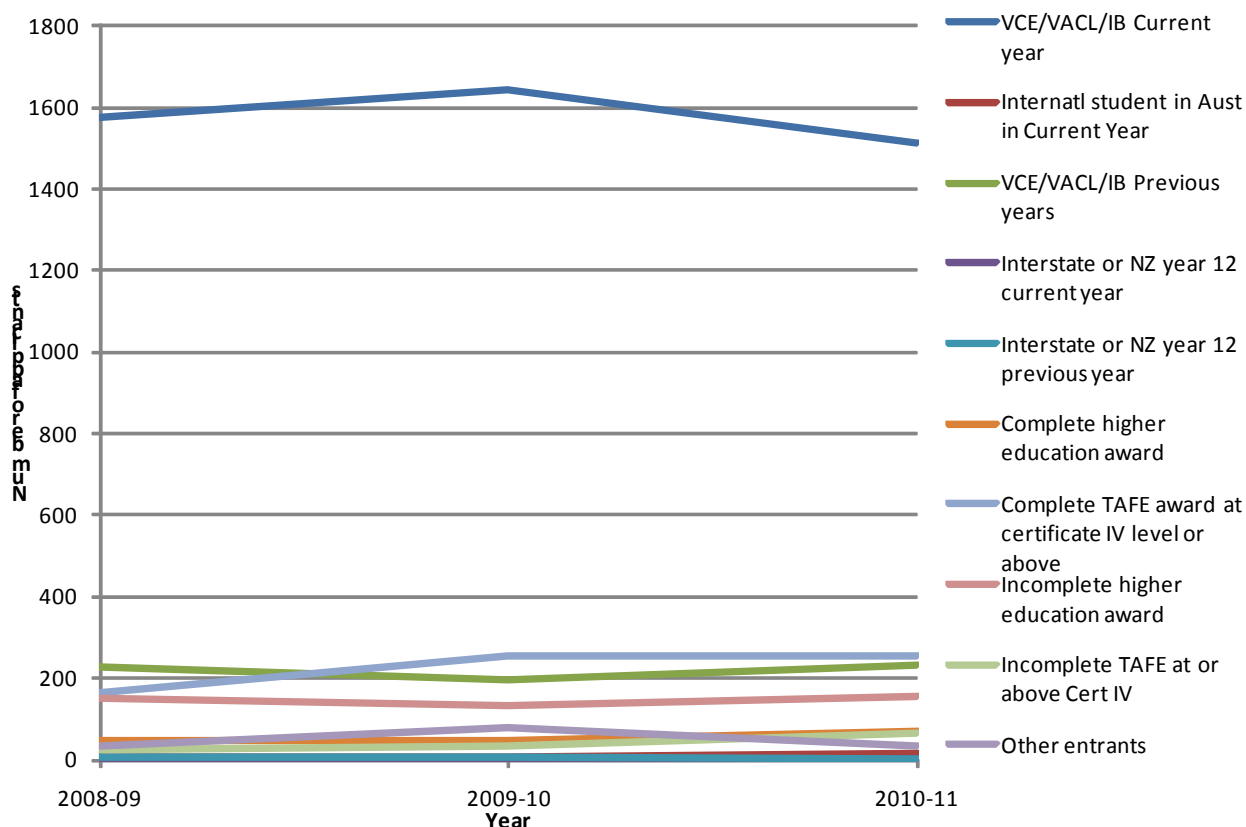
The VTAC applications and offers data provide additional information and interpretation to that identified in the On Track analyses above. VTAC collects data from each individual who applies to university and TAFE courses each year. While not every new student enters the tertiary system through this mechanism, for entry into university in particular it provides a very important resource.

Analyses here are presented based on the three most recent years of data. Each year label pertains to the year of application and the year of commencement. So for example the 2008-09 year in this series is for persons who applied in 2008 to commence studying in 2009.

#### 3.2.1 Types of applicants

Figure 7 shows the numbers of VTAC applicants from Gippsland by category over the past three application years, a table with the numbers used to create this figure is in the Appendix (Table 9). As is shown here, the current Year 12 (VCE/VCAL/IB) group – the target of the On Track analysis – is the largest category, although there appears to have been a slight decline in the past couple of years in these numbers.

While still making up only a small number of all applications, the categories with the largest growth in applicants over this period are those who have an incomplete TAFE qualification and those who have a completed TAFE qualification. The growth in applications for university among this category of applicant has been occurring over the last decade<sup>1</sup> and this example in Gippsland shows that this pattern is continuing.

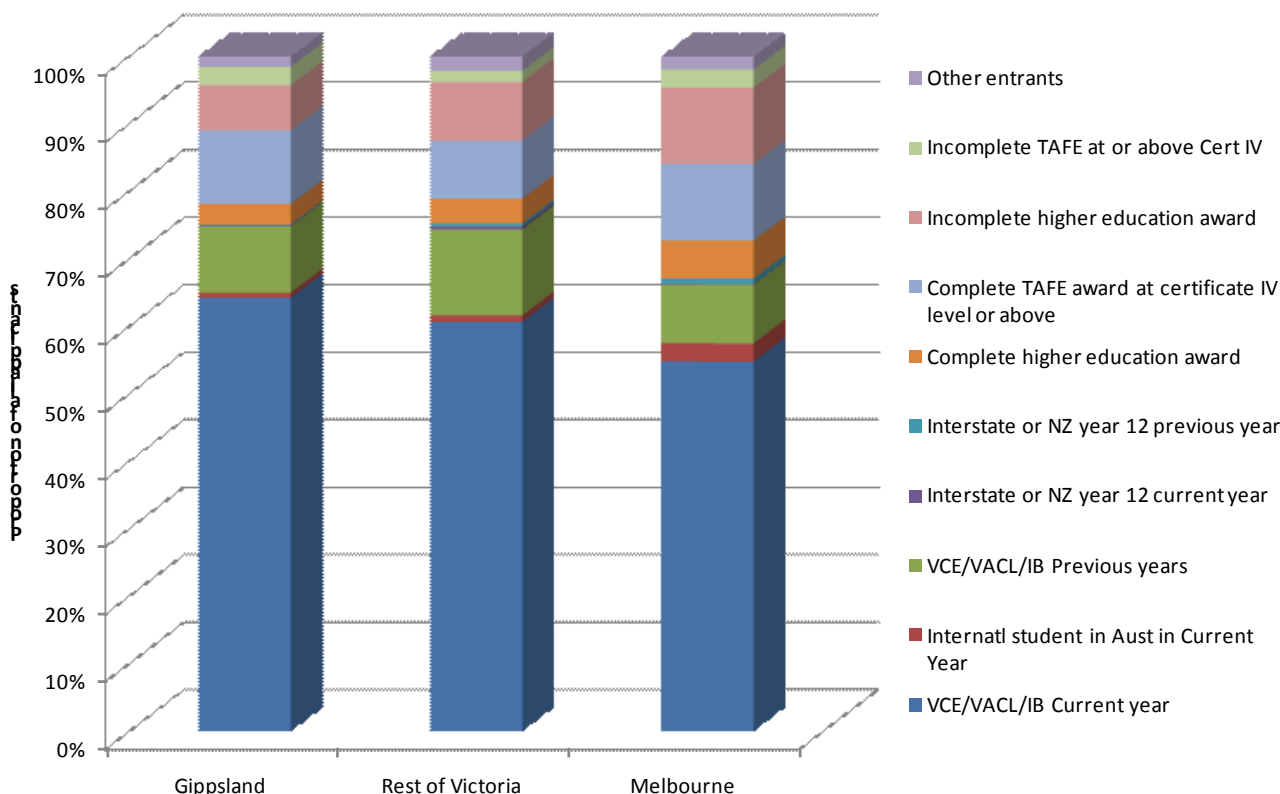


**Figure 7: Applicant numbers by category, Gippsland VTAC applicants 2008-09 to 2010-11**

Source: VTAC 2008-09 to 2010-11, unpublished

<sup>1</sup> See Edwards, D. *Analysis of university student entry and participation patterns in Victoria*, Report to Skills Victoria, August 2008.

Figure 8 provides some context to the distribution of applicants, showing the 2010-11 applicants for Gippsland compared with those from the Melbourne and the Rest of Victoria (i.e. regional Victoria minus Gippsland). The figure shows that Gippsland has a slightly higher proportion of current school completer applicants than the other two comparator areas. This is offset by Gippsland having a smaller share of applicants who completed Year 12 in the previous few years, and fewer applicant with complete or incomplete higher education qualifications. See appendix for the numbers behind this figure (Table 10).



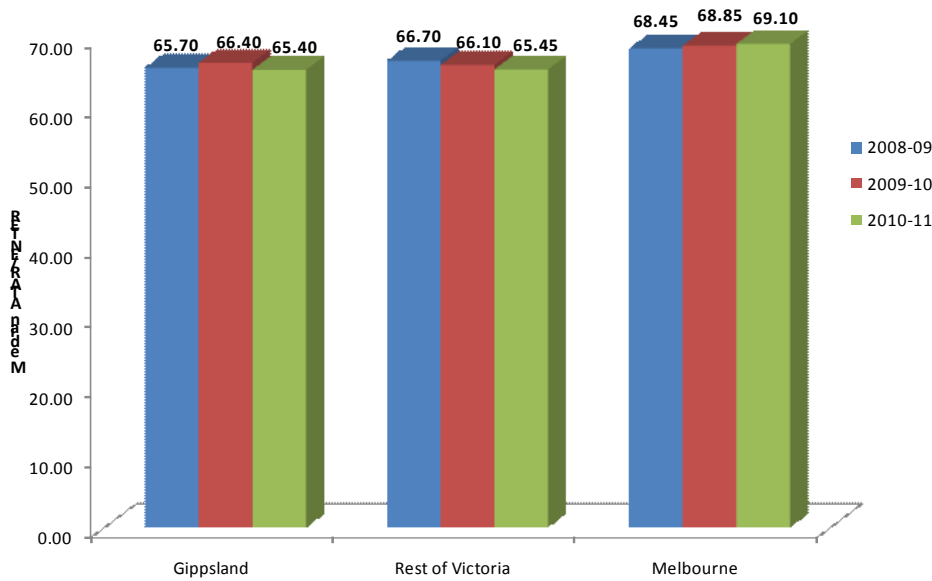
**Figure 8: Distribution of VTAC applicants by category, 2010-11**

Source: VTAC 2010-11, unpublished

### 3.2.2 Tertiary entrance rankings

The VTAC data is used by institutions to distribute offers to applicants. Much of the decisions in relation to accepting applicants is based on the outcomes of students in the final year of secondary school (this is especially the case for universities). Hence exploration of the ATAR (Australian Tertiary Admissions Rank) is of interest and importance in analyses relating to transition and opportunity for tertiary education.

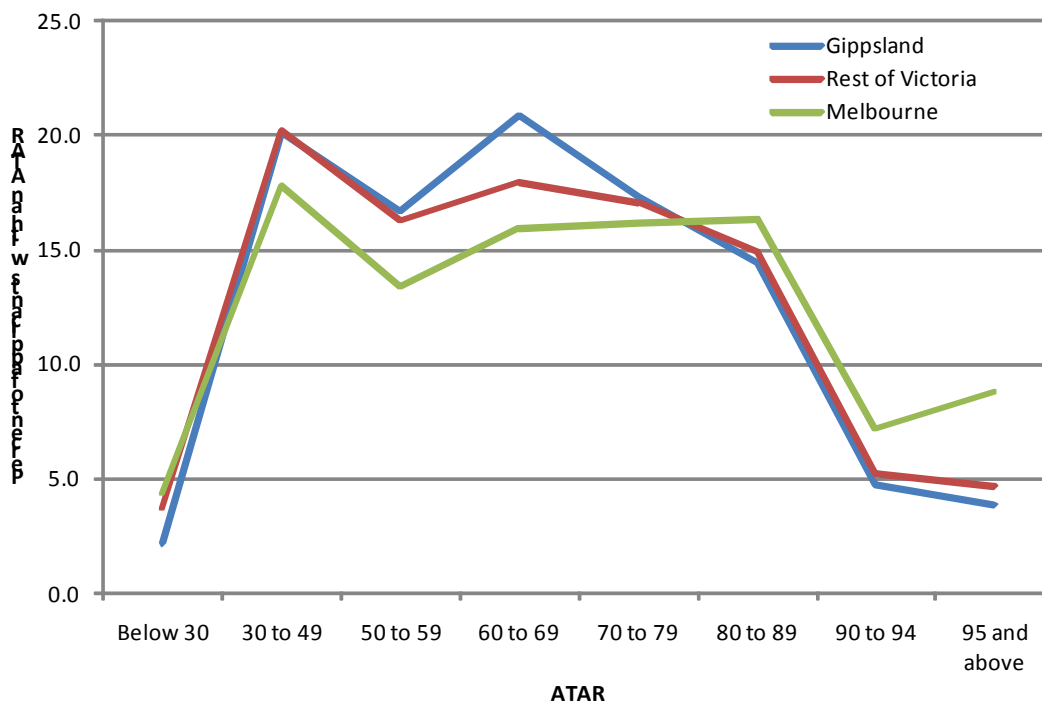
The median ATAR recorded by Gippsland applicants to VTAC over the past three years is compared in Figure 9 with those of applicants from other areas of regional Victoria and in Melbourne. As can be seen, the median scores here are comparable with other areas of regional Victoria, but below that recorded by applicants from the Melbourne metropolitan area.



**Figure 9: Median ATAR/ENTER for VTAC applicants, by year and region**

Source: VTAC 2008-09 to 2010-11, unpublished

Further examination of ATAR is shown in Figure 10. It charts the distribution of the ranking by deciles for applicants in 2010 for places in 2011. Comparisons of the Gippsland applicants are provided with applicants from other areas in regional Victoria and with applicants from Melbourne. The figure shows that while applicants from Gippsland are less likely than those from other areas to be represented in the lowest category here (‘below 30’), they also have a smaller representation in the higher scoring categories (90 to 94 and 95 and above). In comparison with applicants from other regional areas, the most notable difference among the Gippsland applicants is the higher representation of applicants with an ATAR within the 60 to 69 range. The distribution of scores between Gippsland and Melbourne applicants here is also notable, with metropolitan applicants much more likely to be in the top band in the ATAR range.

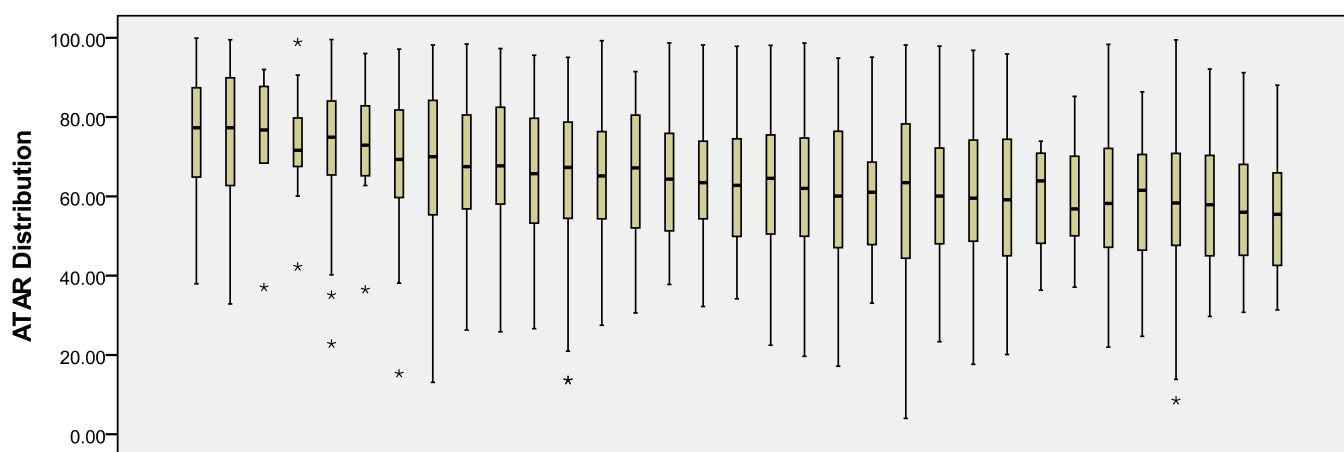


**Figure 10: Distribution of ATAR by applicant region, VTAC applicants 2010-11**

Source: VTAC 2010-11, unpublished

Providing further insight into the academic scores of Gippsland applicants, Figure 11 shows the ATAR distribution in a box plot for each of the schools in Gippsland. School names have been removed for this purpose. The middle band in the box for each school represents the median score, with the 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles of the cohort represented within the box. The 'arms' of the plot indicate the full range of scores, with any significant outliers represented by the small asterisks.

This figure serves an important purpose. Firstly, it shows that while there is variation between the schools in Gippsland when it comes to ATARs, the difference between the school with the lowest median score still overlaps the box representing the inter-quartile range (middle 50 per cent of students) of the school with the highest median score. In addition the range of scores in most schools are large, proving that students from schools with lower median ATARs overall still have within them high performing students. In essence, there is more *within*-school variation in ATARs than there is *between*-school variation.



**Figure 11: ATAR distribution within Gippsland schools (de-identified), VTAC applicants 2010-11**

### 3.2.3 First preference applications

The course first preferences of applicants from Gippsland for tertiary places can provide some insight into demand for particular institutions, campuses or courses.

Table 4 shows the pattern of applications among applicants who have completed a Year 12 qualification in a Gippsland school or education provider in 2010. It shows that in the most recent applicant year, the vast majority (87.3 per cent) of applicants put a university course as their first preference.

**Table 4: First preference distribution of VTAC applicants from Year 12 completers in 2010 from Gippsland schools**

	University	TAFE	Private providers	Total
<b>Number of applicants</b>	1345	159	36	1540
<b>% Share of applicants</b>	87.3	10.3	2.3	100.0

Source: VTAC 2010-11, unpublished

The figures in Table 5 below have aggregated the first preferences for universities in Victoria among the Gippsland applicants into regions and by broad applicant category. The 'Gippsland region' in this table is basically Monash University Churchill campus, although a very small

number of applicants to a campus of Ballarat University are recorded here. The appendix contains a more detailed, institution-by-institution distribution of first preference university applications (Table 11).

It shows that among Year 12 applicants, more than one in five university applicants put the Gippsland campus of Monash University as their first preference in their VTAC application. Two thirds of this group placed a metropolitan-based campus first while a further 11 per cent made a campus elsewhere in regional Victoria their first preference.

The applicants who were not current Year 12 leavers showed a different pattern of first preferences to the school leaver group. They were more likely to put their first preference as (Monash) Gippsland than the recent Year 12 completers, with 44 per cent of all applicants for university in this category. This level of interest is noteworthy, especially when this is translated into actual applicant numbers. As shown in the second column of data in Table 5, 313 non-current Year 12 leaver applicants made a Gippsland campus their first preference, this is a larger number than the 303 school leavers, despite the school leaver cohort in total being almost double the size of the other applicant group.

**Table 5: First preference distribution of VTAC applicants from Gippsland for universities in Victoria, by location of campus and category of applicant, 2010-11**

Region of Campus	Number of VTAC Applicants			Proportion of applicants by campus location		
	Year 12 Current year	Other applicants	Total	Year 12 Current year	Other applicants	Total
Gippsland	303	313	616	22.8	44.1	30.2
Melbourne metro	877	334	1211	65.9	47.1	59.4
Rest of Victoria	149	45	194	11.2	6.3	9.5
Distance education	1	17	18	0.1	2.4	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1330</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>2039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: VTAC 2010-11, unpublished

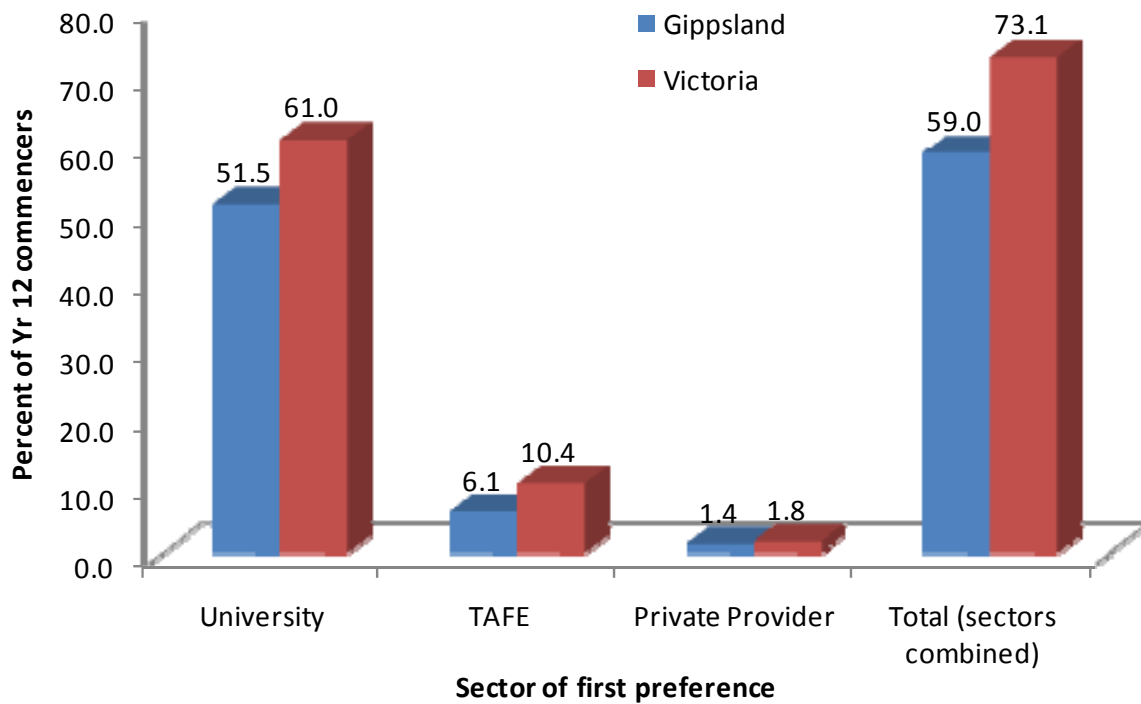
#### 3.2.4 Applications as a percentage of Year 12 commencers

Table 6 shows the number of students who commenced Year 12 in 2010, as measured in the February school census. For Gippsland, 2,612 students commenced. Of these students, 1,540 made an application to a tertiary education provider through VTAC at the end of the year, with 1,345 of these being first preference for university. As shown in Figure 12, compared with the Victorian average, the tertiary education application rates for Year 12 commencers in Gippsland are noticeably lower. In total, 73.1 per cent of Victorian Year 12 commencers applied for a tertiary place at the end of Year 12, while this figure was only 59 per cent for those from Gippsland schools. As a result the application rates for each tertiary education sector were lower among the Gippsland cohort, with nearly a 10 percentage point difference in university applications.

**Table 6: Year 12 Commencers and Year 12 VTAC applicants by sector of first preference, 2010**

	Yr 12 enrolments (Feb Census)	VTAC applicants, first preference			
		University	TAFE	Private Provider	Total (sectors combined)
<b>Gippsland</b>	2612	1345	159	36	1,540
<b>Victoria</b>	56676	34560	5891	1004	41,455

Source: DEECD 2010 February Census and VTAC 2010-11, unpublished



**Figure 12: Percent of Year 12 commencers applying for tertiary education, by sector of first preference, 2010**

Source: DEECD 2010 February Census and VTAC 2010-11, unpublished

## 4 UNIVERSITY ENROLEES IN GIPPSLAND

The final part of this analysis provides a brief snapshot of the cohort of students enrolled in study at universities in Gippsland. As shown in T3 this is predominantly at the Monash Gippsland campus, although there were a few students enrolled at the time in which this data was collected (2008) at the RMIT and based in Sale. New students are no longer being enrolled in programs based at Sale RMIT. In addition a very small cohort of Australian Catholic University students were allocated as being enrolled in Warragul.

**Table 7: University enrolments for campuses in the Gippsland region, 2008**

University and campus	Number of enrolments
Australian Catholic University - Warragul	7
RMIT - Sale	109
Monash University - Churchill	4001

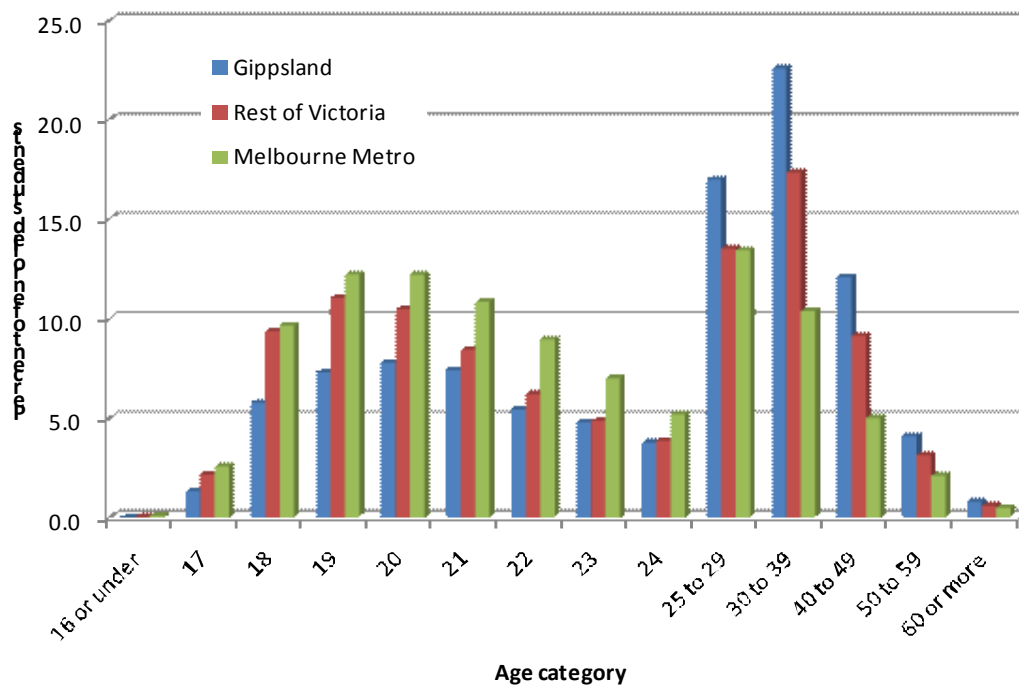
Source: DEEWR Higher Education Student Collection, 2008, unpublished

This analyses examines some of the characteristics of these students in relation to those enrolled in other university campuses in Victoria. As has been the case throughout this report, these comparator regions are aggregated as Metropolitan Melbourne and the Rest of Victoria.

### 4.1.1 Demographic comparisons

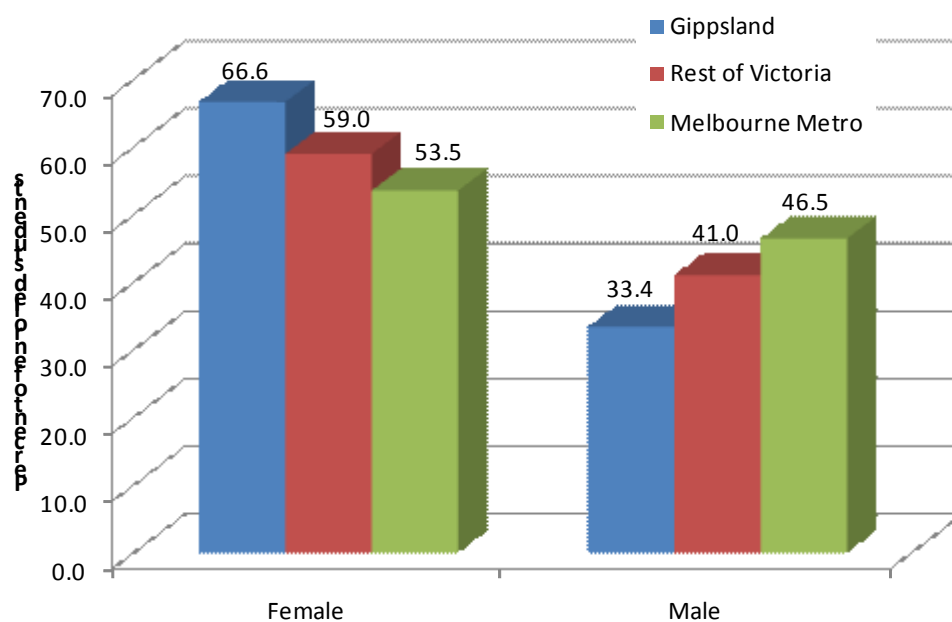
As shown in Figure 13, students enrolled in Gippsland campuses had a much larger representation in the older age groups than was the case for campuses in other parts of Victoria.

Students in the Gippsland campuses were also much more likely to be female, with two thirds of Gippsland students female, compared to just over half the cohort enrolled in metropolitan university campuses (Figure 14).



**Figure 13: Age distribution of enrolled students, by region, 2008**

Source: DEEWR Higher Education Student Collection, 2008, unpublished

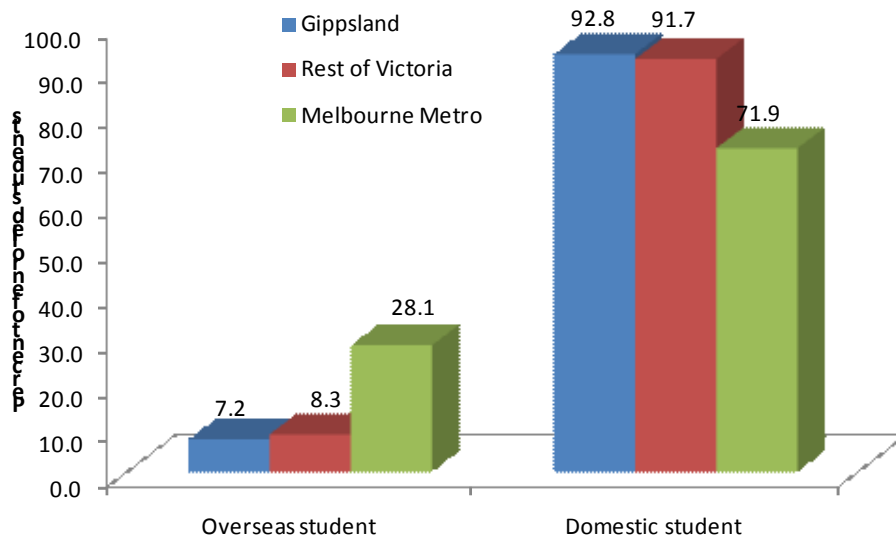


**Figure 14: Sex of students enrolled in Victorian universities by region, 2008**

Source: DEEWR Higher Education Student Collection, 2008, unpublished

#### 4.1.2 Enrolment characteristics

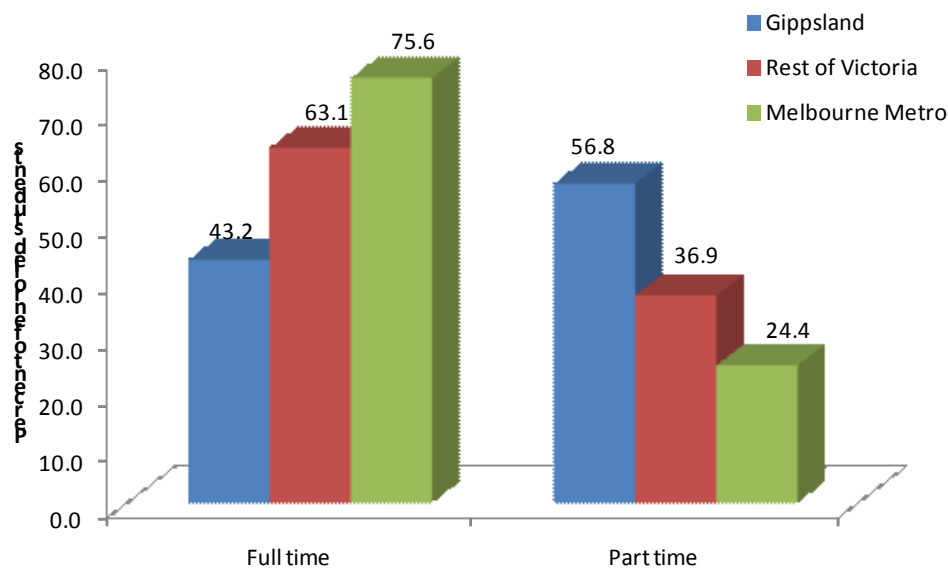
The vast majority (93 per cent) of students enrolled in Gippsland in 2008 were domestic students, not dissimilar to the figure for other regional areas of Victoria. Enrolments by international students in Melbourne make up more than one quarter of the student cohort (Figure 15).



**Figure 15: Domestic and overseas student enrolments in Victorian universities by region, 2008**

Source: DEEWR Higher Education Student Collection, 2008, unpublished

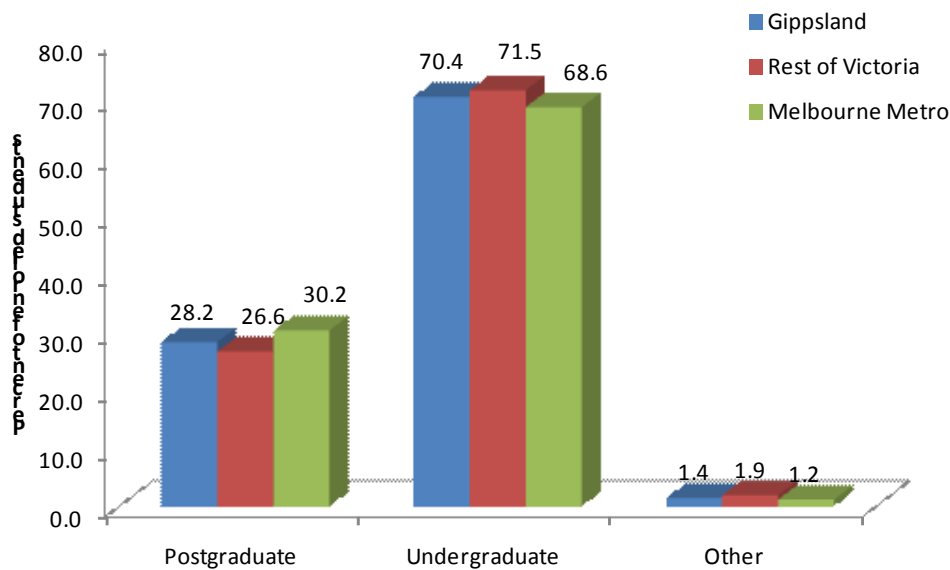
The university student cohort enrolled in Gippsland were also much more likely to be enrolled on a part-time basis when compared with the figures for other areas of the state, with fewer than half all students (43 per cent) enrolled full-time (Figure 16).



**Figure 16: Type of attendance among students enrolled in Victorian universities by region, 2008**

Source: DEEWR Higher Education Student Collection, 2008, unpublished

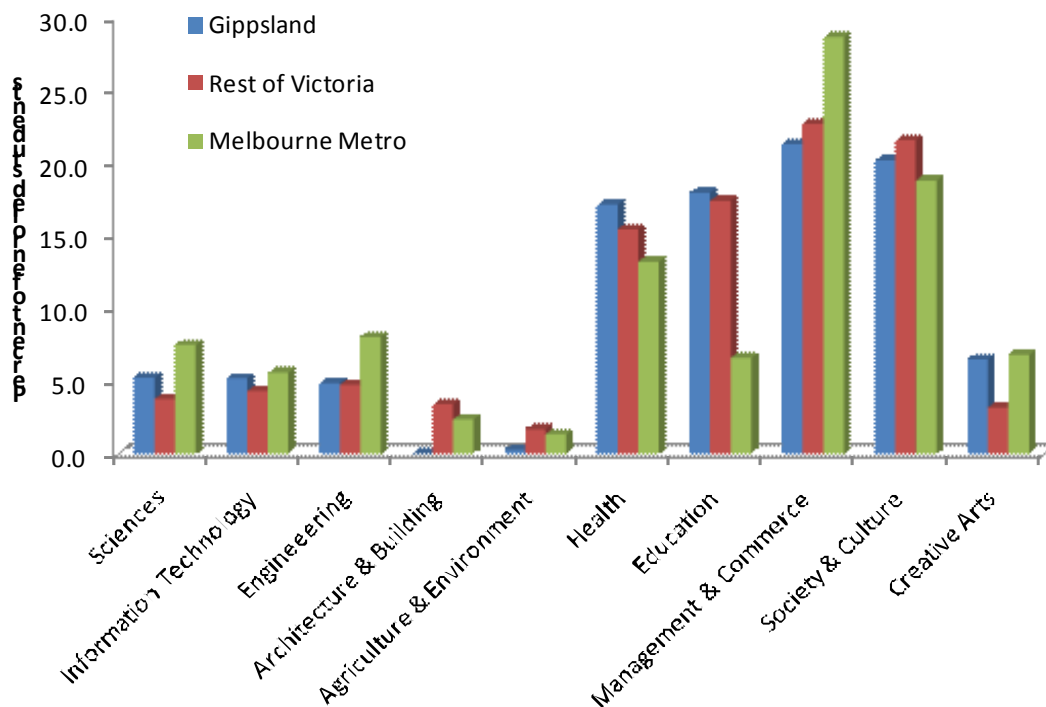
In terms of the spread across the postgraduate and undergraduate qualification levels, there is little difference between the Gippsland cohort and those in campuses elsewhere in Victoria, with 70 per cent of students enrolled in undergraduate courses (Figure 17).



**Figure 17: Level of qualification of enrolment among students in Victorian universities by region, 2008**

Source: DEEWR Higher Education Student Collection, 2008, unpublished

The distribution among the broad levels of education for students from Gippsland campuses and others in Victoria are shown in Figure 18. The most notable difference among the regions examined here is in the Education field, where Gippsland and other regional campuses in Victoria have a substantially higher proportion of enrolments in this field than is the case in the metropolitan campuses.



**Figure 18: Broad field of education among students in Victorian universities by region, 2008**

Source: DEEWR Higher Education Student Collection, 2008, unpublished

## APPENDIX

**Table 8: Destinations of Year 12 completers, by region, 2010 (%)**

	Gippsland	Barwon South Western	Grampians	Hume	Loddon Mallee	Metropolitan regions
Bachelor degree	34.5	38.8	41.1	31.7	39.1	53.9
Certificate IV+	10.1	10.7	9.7	8.1	10.1	15.8
Certificate I-III	6.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.2
Apprenticeship	8.5	7.2	6.2	8.1	7.6	4.4
Traineeship	6.2	6.6	5.4	7.9	5.3	2.1
Employed full-time	11.4	11.5	10.8	14.6	11.5	5.7
Employed part-time	16.9	14.7	16.0	19.6	16.9	9.1
Looking for work	5.6	4.6	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.8
NILFET	.5	.8	.8	.3	.8	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: On Track Survey 2010, unpublished

Note: NILFET is an acronym for: Not in the labour force, education or training.

**Table 9: Applicant numbers by category, Gippsland VTAC applicants 2008-09 to 2010-11**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
VCE/VACL/IB Current year	1574	1645	1511
Internatl student in Aust in Current Year	7	7	17
VCE/VACL/IB Previous years	226	195	231
Interstate or NZ year 12 current year	0	0	2
Interstate or NZ year 12 previous year	6	9	4
Complete higher education award	48	48	72
Complete TAFE award at certificate IV level or above	164	253	257
Incomplete higher education award	150	134	156
Incomplete TAFE at or above Cert IV	26	33	64
Other entrants	34	77	36
Total	2235	2401	2350

Source: VTAC 2008-09 to 2010-11, unpublished

**Table 10: Distribution of VTAC applicants by category, selected regions, 2010-11**

	Gippsland	Rest of Victoria	Melbourne
VCE/VACL/IB Current year	64.3	60.7	54.8
Internatl student in Aust in Current Year	0.7	0.9	2.7
VCE/VACL/IB Previous years	9.8	12.8	8.7
Interstate or NZ year 12 current year	0.1	0.4	0.1
Interstate or NZ year 12 previous year	0.2	0.4	0.8
Complete higher education award	3.1	3.7	5.7
Complete TAFE award at certificate IV level or	10.9	8.6	11.3

above			
Incomplete higher education award	6.6	8.7	11.3
Incomplete TAFE at or above Cert IV	2.7	1.7	2.7
Other entrants	1.5	2.1	1.9
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total (number)</b>	2350	12454	57066

Source: VTAC 2010-11, unpublished

**Table 11: First Preferences among Gippsland VTAC applicants for Victorian universities, 2010-11**

Institution	Campus	Total Applicants	Percent distribution across campuses		
			Year 12 Current year	Other Applicants	Total
<b>ACU National</b>	Ballarat	6	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Melbourne	44	1.7	3.0	2.2
<b>ACU National Total</b>		50	2.0	3.4	2.5
<b>CSU</b>	Albury-Wodonga	7	0.2	0.6	0.3
<b>CSU Total</b>		7	0.2	0.6	0.3
<b>Deakin Uni</b>	Geelong	50	3.1	1.3	2.5
	Geelong Waterfront	19	0.9	1.0	0.9
	Melbourne	179	9.5	7.5	8.8
	Off-campus	18	0.1	2.4	0.9
	Warrnambool	16	1.1	0.3	0.8
<b>Deakin Uni Total</b>		282	14.6	12.4	13.8
<b>La Trobe Uni</b>	Albury-Wodonga/Mildura	4	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Bendigo	34	1.9	1.3	1.7
	Bundoora	134	8.0	3.9	6.6
<b>La Trobe Uni Total</b>		172	10.1	5.4	8.4
<b>Monash Uni</b>	Berwick	16	0.8	0.7	0.8
	Caulfield	61	3.6	1.8	3.0
	Clayton	185	10.4	6.6	9.1
	Deans Scholars	3	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Gippsland	611	22.5	44.0	30.0
	Parkville	5	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Peninsula	84	3.7	4.9	4.1
	<b>Monash Uni Total</b>		965	41.4	58.4
<b>RMIT Uni</b>	Brunswick	8	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Bundoora	31	1.3	2.0	1.5
	City	139	7.7	5.2	6.8
	City/Bundoora	10	0.6	0.3	0.5
<b>RMIT Uni Total</b>		188	9.9	7.9	9.2
<b>Swinburne Uni</b>	Hawthorn	53	3.2	1.4	2.6

Lilydale	6	0.5	0.0	0.3
Lilydale/Prahran	3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Prahran	18	0.8	1.0	0.9
Prahran/Lilydale	5	0.4	0.0	0.2
<b>Swinburne Uni Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Uni of Ballarat</b> Camp Street	9	0.6	0.1	0.4
East Gippsland	5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Mount Helen	49	3.0	1.3	2.4
<b>Uni of Ballarat Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Uni Of Melbourne</b> Parkville/Dookie/Burnley	3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Parkville	137	8.3	3.8	6.7
Southbank	13	0.6	0.7	0.6
<b>Uni Of Melbourne Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Victoria Uni</b>				
<b>Victoria Uni Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Total 1st preferences (uni)</b>	<b>2039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: VTAC 2010-11, unpublished