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Definitions of Equity Performance Indicators

General Notes

Student Population for the Equity Tables

All the Equity Tables in Section 16 include only domestic students with their permanent home residence in Australia. Tables include Table A and B Institutions. Data includes students studying at all course levels unless undergraduate is specified.

Rate

The rate is the indicator expressed as a percentage of all domestic onshore students.

Ratio

The ratio is the indicator for an equity group expressed as a rate divided by a equity reference value for that indicator. This is a better measure of equity because it makes a comparison between the equity group and a suitable benchmark. Ratios of less than 1.00 indicate poor performance, while ratios of 1.00 and greater indicate good performance.

Privacy & Confidentiality Issues

For reasons of student confidentiality, it is the policy of the Department to restrict display of cells containing small numbers so that individual students cannot be identified. These are shown as "n.p." (for "not published") in the relevant cells.

Equity groups

Non-English speaking background

A domestic student who arrived in Australia less than 10 years prior to the year in which the data were collected, and who comes from a home where a language other than English is spoken.

Student with a Disability

Students who have indicated that they have a disability, impairment or long term medical condition which may affect their studies.

Regional/Remote MCEETYA 2006

The student's postcode of permanent home residence is mapped to regional/remote categories using the MCEETYA classification. The MCEETYA codes are derived from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification with some adjustments to cater for the Department's special needs.

Regional/Remote ASGS 2011

Regional and Remote categories are derived from the ASGS. Classification is based on postcode.

Regional/Remote ASGS 2016

Regional and Remote categories are derived from the ASGS. Classification is based on postcode.

Low Socio-economic Status SEIFA 2006

The 2006 ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Education and Occupation is used to identify postcodes nationally as low (bottom 25% of the population), medium (middle 50%) or high (top 25%) socioeconomic status (SES). An estimate of the number of low SES students is made by counting the number of domestic students whose reported postcode of permanent home location is a low SES postcode.

Low Socio-economic Status SEIFA 2011

The 2011 ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Education and Occupation is used to identify postcodes nationally as low (bottom 25% of the population), medium (middle 50%) or high (top 25%) socioeconomic status (SES). An estimate of the number of low SES students is made by counting the number of domestic students whose reported postcode of permanent home location is a low SES postcode.

Low Socio-economic Status SEIFA 2016

The 2016 ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Education and Occupation is used to identify postcodes nationally as low (bottom 25% of the population), medium (middle 50%) or high (top 25%) socioeconomic status (SES). An estimate of the number of low SES students is made by counting the number of domestic students whose reported postcode of permanent home location is a low SES postcode.

Equity Performance Indicators

Access Rate = Commencing students in Equity Group / All Commencing domestic onshore students

Participation Rate = Students in Equity group/ All domestic onshore students

Participation Ratio = Participation Rate of Equity Group/ Proportion of Equity group in the State Population

Exception: Low SES group.

Participation Ratio of Low SES = Participation Rate of Low SES/ Participation Rate of High SES

Explanation:

Participation ratio compares the participation rate for an equity group against a reference value for that group. The reference value for most equity groups (disabilities, NESB, regional and remote) is the proportion of that equity group in the corresponding state population (aged 15-64 years). The reference value for low SES students is the participation rate of high SES students. Ratios above 1.0 indicate that the institution has a higher proportion of equity group students in their student population compared to the general population or reference group for that State, while values lower than 1.0 indicate a lower proportion.

Example: Institution A has 1000 students, of which 50 are Indigenous. This gives a participation rate of 50/1000 or 5.0%. Let's say the State has an Indigenous Reference value of 4.0% (meaning that 4.0% of the State population are indigenous). The Participation Ratio would be 5.0/4.0 or 1.25.

Note: The State population (15-64) years is taken from ABS calculations of estimated resident population. This estimated resident population figure is derived from the latest census, plus regular adjustments for natural increase (on a usual residence basis), net overseas migration and interstate movement involving a change of usual residence. The age group of 15-64 years is selected because that broadly represents the age group for students in higher education.

The participation ratio for overall State or National Totals is calculated slightly different to that for individual institutions. For these, we divide the overall number of students in the equity group by the a benchmark figure, which is calculated as the number we would expect from that equity group given the reference values for each State.

Example: State A has 50,000 students, 500 Indigenous students and a reference value of 2.0% (i.e.. 2% of the State population are indigenous). This gives a benchmark figure of $50,000 * 2.0\% = 1000$, and a participation ratio of $500/1000=0.5$. State B has 10,000 students, 500 Indigenous students and reference value of 4.0%, giving a benchmark figure of $10,000 * 4.0\%= 400$, and participation ratio of $500/400=1.25$. The National totals are calculated simply by adding the figures for the individual States:
Participation Ratio = (Equity Group students State A + State B + ...) / (benchmark State A + State B + ...) = $(500+500)/(1000+400)=1000/1400=0.71$.

New Normal Retention Rate = Continuing Students / All enrolled students minus completed

Explanation:

Retention rate measures the proportion of students who continue their studies from the previous year. This is usually referred to as the "Apparent Retention Rate" or "Crude Retention Rate", because it only a crude approximation the actual retention rate. Students may change their Student ID (without advising the Department), take a year off study, undertake research (without having a load and enrolment record), undertake cross-institution studies, or transfer to another institution. None of these student circumstances are able to be identified, so that all would be shown as "attrited" rather than "retained". This simply means that the "Retention Rate" is, at best, just a crude approximation of the situation for each institution, and the actual retention rate should be slightly higher than that quoted.

The retention rate formula comprises the following calculations:

"Students"=All students in the Equity group,
"Completed"=All students who complete a course in the reference year or the following year,
"Base"="Students" minus "Completed",
"Retained"=Number of students from "Base" who are enrolled the following year,
"Retention Rate"="Retained" / "Base".

Example: An institution had 1000 students in 2007, of which 200 completed a course in that year or the following year, and of the remaining 800 students, 500 were enrolled again in 2008. The retention rate is $500/800$ or 62.5%

Retention Ratio = New Normal Retention Rate of Equity Group/ New Normal Retention Rate of Other students

The Retention Ratio is the retention rate for the equity group divided by the retention rate for students not in the equity group. A Retention Ratio of greater than 1.0 indicates that the students in the equity group have a better retention rate than the non-equity group students.

Success Rate = EFTSL passed / EFTSL certified (passed,failed,withdrawn)

Success Rate measures academic performance by comparing the effective full-time student load (EFTSL) of units passed to the EFTSL of units attempted.

Success Ratio = Success Rate of Equity students/ Success Rate of Other students

Exception: Low SES group.

Success Ratio of Low SES = Success Rate of Low SES/ Success Rate of High SES

The Success Ratio is the basically a comparison of the success rate for the equity group divided by the success rate for students not in the equity group. A Success Ratio of greater than 1.0 indicates that the students in the equity group have a better success rate than the non-equity group students.

Attainment Rate = Award Course Completions of Equity students/ All Domestic Award Course Completions

The Attainment Rate looks at the number of students completing a course in the given year, comparing the completions from the various equity groups to completions for all domestic onshore students. This measurement requires the students to have an enrolment record in the relevant year as well as a completion record, given that all address details that are used for the Equity calculations are obtained from the enrolment file. Some students do not have an enrolment record in their last year of study, so these will not be included in the calculations (reasons for not having an enrolment record may be: undertaking work experience, completing a thesis, research work without institution support or supervision, cross-institution study, repeated examinations -- all of which could mean that the student had no study in the year in which the course requirements were completed, hence there is no requirement for an enrolment file record).

Table A-16

Table A-16: Equity - Access Numbers for Domestic Undergraduate Students at Table A and B Institutions, 2009 to 2016

Table with columns for Institution, Year (2009-2016), Undergraduate National Total, Undergraduate School Levies - SA1, Undergraduate School Levies - Indigenous, Undergraduate School Levies - Low SES by PC, and Undergraduate School Levies - Low SES by SA1. Rows list various Australian universities and institutions.

(a) For Socio-Economic Status measures, breaks in time series occur due to the use of updated Australian Census data in 2011 and 2016. For comparison purposes, where relevant, 2011 data has been reported using both the 2009 and 2011 Census reference data. Similarly, 2016 data has been reported using both the 2011 and 2016 Census reference data.

(b) As a result of a collaborative partnership between Bachelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education and Charles Darwin University, the delivery of most undergraduate programs will be at Charles Darwin University from 2012.

(c) Coventry University of Ballarat.

Formulario de Análisis de Rentabilidad y Estructura de Costos

Producto	Costos										Ingresos				
	Costo fijo	Costo variable	Costo total	Costo unitario	Costo total	Costo unitario	Costo total	Costo unitario	Costo total	Costo unitario	Ingreso total	Ingreso unitario	Ingreso total	Ingreso unitario	
1	100000	200000	300000	1000	400000	1300	500000	1600	600000	2000	700000	2300	800000	2600	
2	80000	160000	240000	800	320000	1100	400000	1400	480000	1800	560000	2100	640000	2400	
3	60000	120000	180000	600	240000	800	300000	1000	360000	1200	420000	1400	480000	1600	
4	40000	80000	120000	400	160000	400	200000	500	240000	600	280000	700	320000	800	
5	20000	40000	60000	200	80000	200	100000	250	120000	300	140000	350	160000	400	
6	10000	20000	30000	100	40000	100	50000	125	60000	150	70000	175	80000	200	
7	50000	100000	150000	500	200000	600	250000	750	300000	900	350000	1050	400000	1200	
8	30000	60000	90000	300	120000	300	150000	375	180000	450	210000	525	240000	600	
9	15000	30000	45000	150	60000	150	75000	187.5	90000	225	105000	262.5	120000	300	
10	70000	140000	210000	700	280000	900	350000	1125	420000	1400	490000	1725	560000	2000	
11	45000	90000	135000	450	180000	500	225000	562.5	270000	675	315000	787.5	360000	900	
12	25000	50000	75000	250	100000	250	125000	312.5	150000	375	175000	437.5	200000	500	
13	12000	24000	36000	120	48000	120	60000	150	72000	180	84000	210	96000	240	
14	60000	120000	180000	600	240000	800	300000	1000	360000	1200	420000	1400	480000	1600	
15	35000	70000	105000	350	140000	350	175000	437.5	210000	525	245000	612.5	280000	700	

Elaborado por el Departamento de Finanzas y Contabilidad de la Empresa.

Candidate	District 4										District 5										Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Democrat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200
Republican	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200

Table 100: Statewide Results for Districts of State 4 and 5, 2011. This table provides a detailed breakdown of the results for each candidate in each district. The data is presented in a grid format with columns for each year from 2008 to 2017 and rows for each candidate. The 'Total' column shows the sum of votes for each candidate across all districts. The table is organized into sections for District 4 and District 5, with a final 'Total' column at the bottom.

Table 13.10: Summary Results for Economic Projections of Total & Breakdowns, 2010 to 2017

Category	Household Spending Expenditure						Public						Government						Total					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	125.1	126.1	127.1	128.1	129.1	130.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Private	105.1	106.1	107.1	108.1	109.1	110.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Public	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Government	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data presented in the summary table above. It includes sub-categories for household spending, public expenditure, government spending, and total economic activity, with values for each year from 2010 to 2015. The data is presented in a grid format with columns for each year and rows for each category. The values are consistent with the summary table provided above.

Well Name	Production		Injection		Total		Surfactant		Surfactant		Surfactant		Surfactant		Surfactant		Surfactant		Surfactant		Surfactant	
	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu	Barrels	Cu
1000001	123	12.3	45	4.5	168	16.8	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0	10	1.0
1000002	156	15.6	67	6.7	223	22.3	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2	12	1.2
1000003	189	18.9	81	8.1	270	27.0	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5
1000004	223	22.3	96	9.6	319	31.9	18	1.8	18	1.8	18	1.8	18	1.8	18	1.8	18	1.8	18	1.8	18	1.8
1000005	257	25.7	111	11.1	368	36.8	21	2.1	21	2.1	21	2.1	21	2.1	21	2.1	21	2.1	21	2.1	21	2.1

The data presented in this report is based on the information provided by the well owners and operators. It is subject to change and should not be used for legal or financial purposes without the consent of the relevant authorities.

	Domestic Reporting Requirement												Non-Resident Reporting Requirement												Reporting Requirement												Reporting Requirement												Reporting Requirement												Reporting Requirement																											
	2009				2010				2009				2010				2009				2010				2009				2010				2009				2010				2009				2010				2009				2010				2009				2010																											
Number of Filings	123	134	145	156	167	178	189	190	201	212	223	234	245	256	267	278	289	290	301	312	323	334	345	356	367	378	389	390	401	412	423	434	445	456	467	478	489	490	501	512	523	534	545	556	567	578	589	590	601	612	623	634	645	656	667	678	689	690	701	712	723	734	745	756	767	778	789	790	801	812	823	834	845	856	867	878	889	890	901	912	923	934	945	956	967	978	989	990

Source: Texas Department of State Taxation, Office of Tax Research and Statistics. Data is based on the 2009-2010 tax year. The data is subject to audit and may be revised. The data is presented in the order in which the filings were received. The data is presented in the order in which the filings were received. The data is presented in the order in which the filings were received. The data is presented in the order in which the filings were received. The data is presented in the order in which the filings were received.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a data table. The content is mostly illegible due to extreme small size and low resolution.