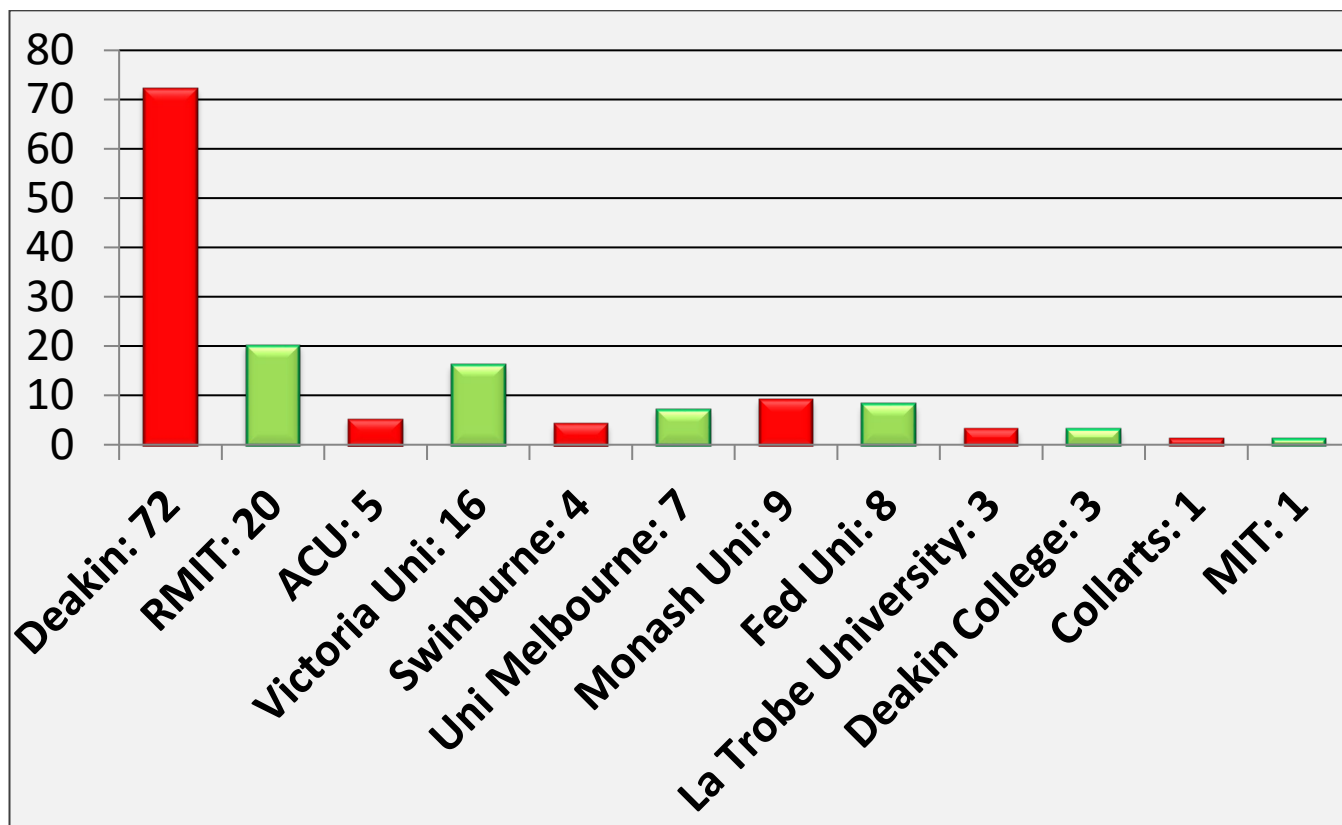
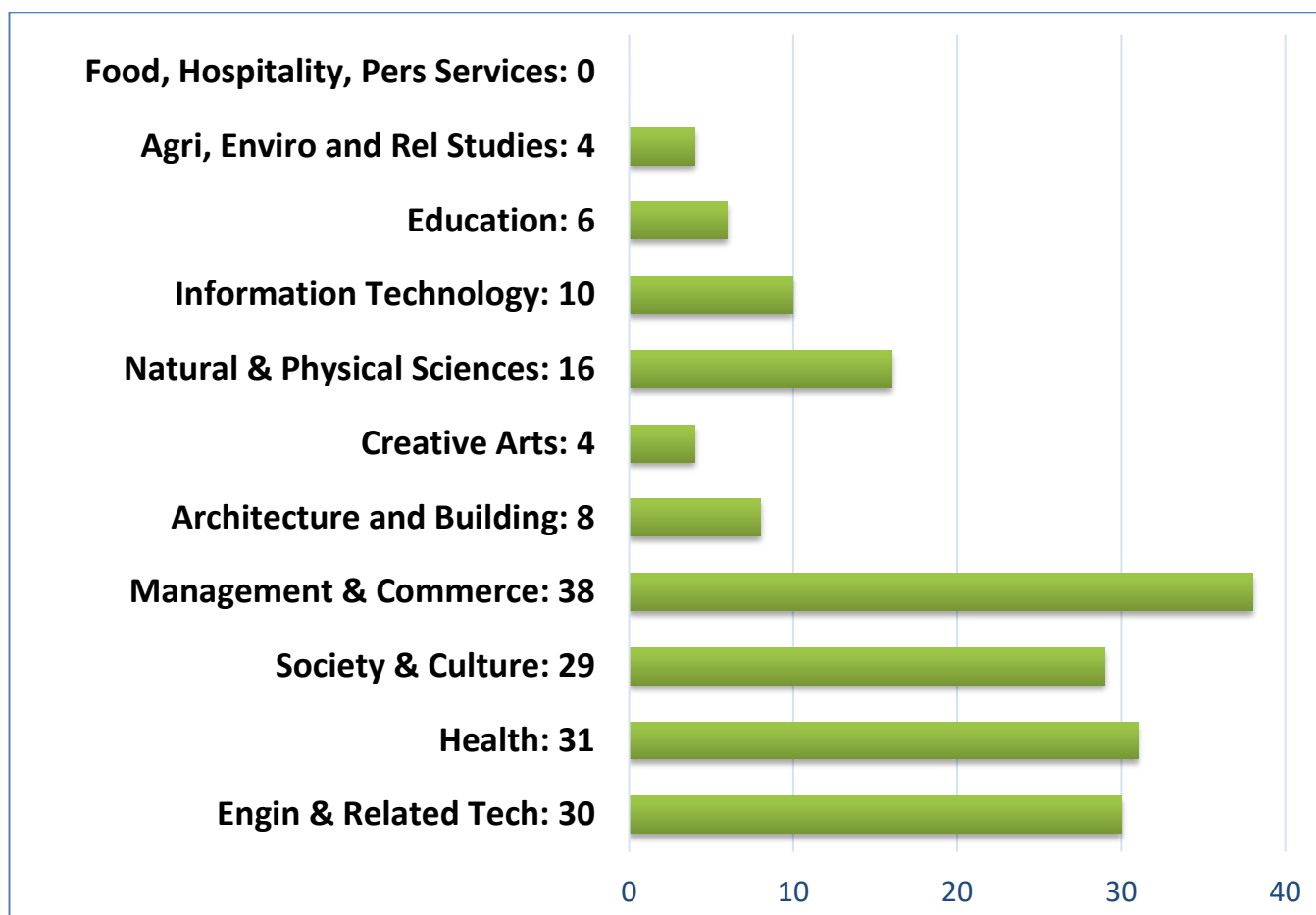


The total number of students who placed preferences through VTAC was 177; 85% received a first round offer. Deakin University made 72 offers to students as seen below in the graph.



The graph below shows the fields of study chosen by student across the TAFE and Universities that offered places to students in the first round of offers.



A number of students who did not receive their first preference are keenly awaiting second round offers. The required ATAR for entry for a number of courses in 2021 seems to have increased. Many students do not realise that Commonwealth Supported Places (CSP) are capped. As such, as the population increases, and as more students apply for University places, ATARs for course entry will tend to increase. Covid 19 also resulted in a number of students deciding to apply for University, rather than travel or take a Gap Year. This may also have resulted in ATARs increasing for course entry. As a consequence of these sorts of factors, our advice to our current students is to work hard and understand that University ATARs for course entry can, and are likely, to increase in future.

St Joseph's College will eagerly await the results of further offer rounds with some students waiting to be made an offer in their preferred course. In particular, students wanting to study teaching must complete the CASPER test prior to offer rounds. It is hoped that three more students will be successful in being made an offer to study teaching in Rounds two and three. Further information will be published in the school newsletter once all offer rounds are completed.

Careers works very closely with students in their senior years choosing pathways of study. This assistance continues after students have graduated from the College. Any former Year 12 student requiring advice or assistance regarding their further study pathways is welcome to contact me on my email: [karen.shum@sjc.vic.edu.au](mailto:karen.shum@sjc.vic.edu.au) or on tel: 5226 8143.

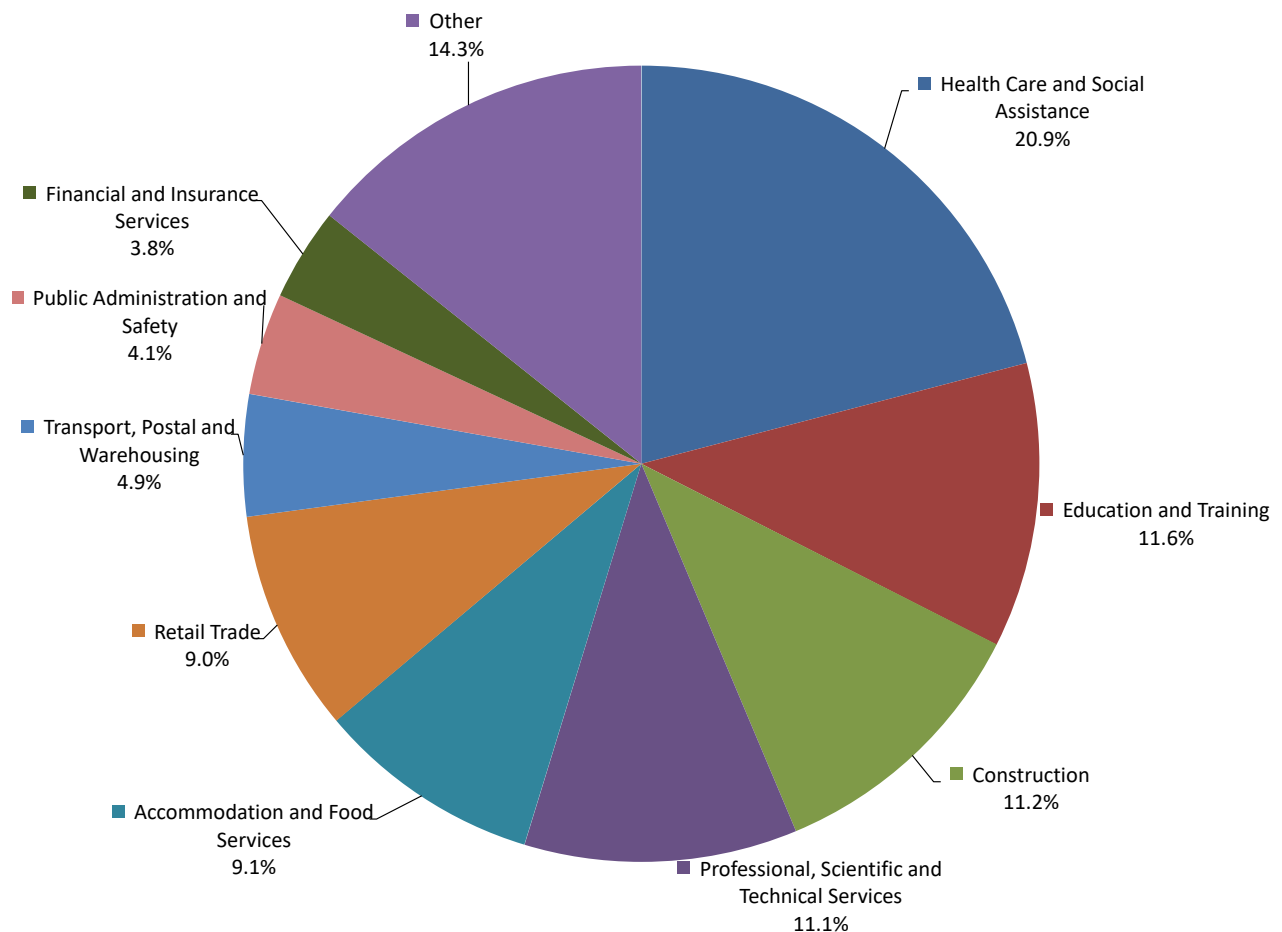


# INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

## Overview

- Based on the forecasts and projections published in the December 2014 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO), the Department of Employment projects total employment to increase by 1,166,400 (or 10.0 per cent) over the five years to November 2019.
  - Full-time employment is projected to make the largest contribution to employment growth over the period (up by 669,000 or 8.3 per cent), although part-time employment is projected to increase at a faster rate (up by 494,400 or 14.0 per cent).
  - Employment among males is projected to increase by 622,700 (or 9.9 per cent) over the five years to November 2019, while female employment is projected to rise by 543,800 (or 10.2 per cent).
- Employment is projected to increase in 17 of the 19 broad industries over the five years to November 2019, with declines in employment projected only for **Mining** and **Manufacturing**.
- **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to make the largest contribution to employment growth (increasing by 258,000), followed by **Education and Training** (142,700), **Construction** (137,900) and **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** (136,600). Together, these four industries are projected to provide more than half of total employment growth over the five years to November 2019.

## Share of projected employment growth, by industry<sup>1</sup> - five years to November 2019



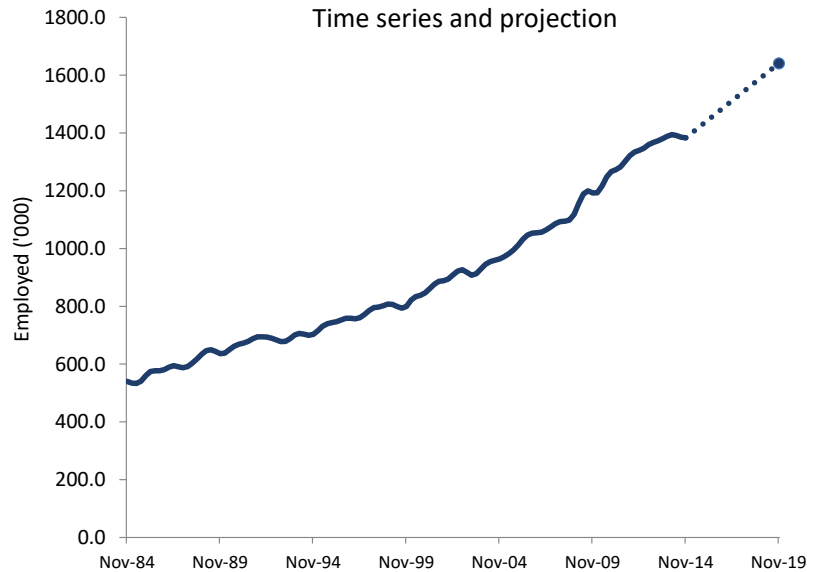
<sup>1</sup> 'Other' consists of Other Services; Arts and Recreation Services; Administrative and Support Services; Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services; Wholesale Trade; Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Information Media and Telecommunications; and Electricity, Gas, Water and

## Industry commentary

- **Health Care and Social Assistance** has been the primary provider of new jobs in the Australian labour market since the 1990s. Over the next five years, employment in the industry is projected to increase by 258,000 (or 18.7 per cent). Factors contributing to this strong projected growth include the implementation of the National Disability Insurance Scheme, Australia's ageing population, and increasing demand for childcare and home based care services. Employment growth in this industry is likely to be dominated by part-time and female workers.

## Health Care and Social Assistance

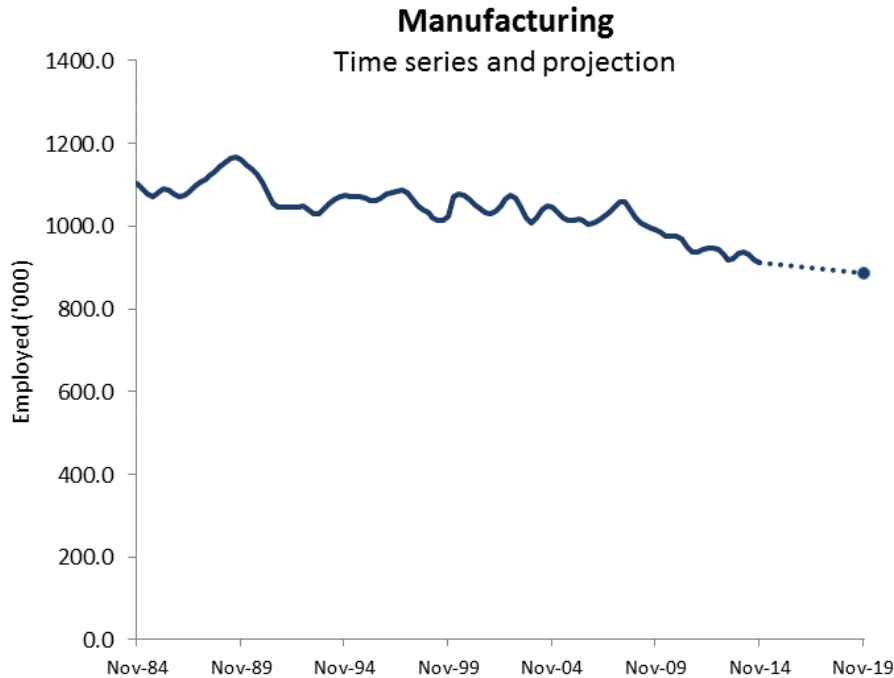
Time series and projection



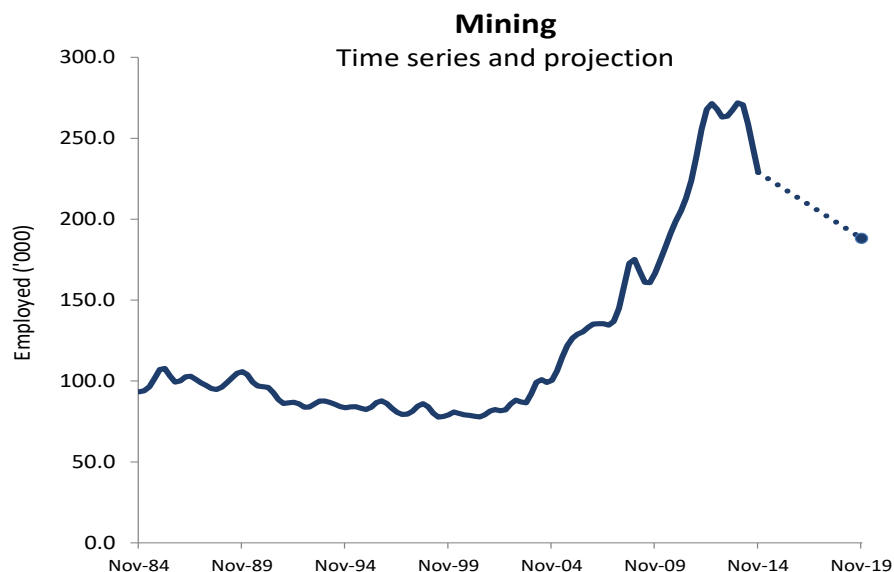
- Employment in **Education and Training** is projected to increase by 142,700 (or 15.6 per cent) over the five years to November 2019, the second largest projected increase of any industry. This growth is expected to be supported by above average growth in the school aged population, improving strength in the international education sector as a result of the lower Australian dollar, and continuing growth in part-time workers and non-teaching staff.
- **Construction** industry employment is projected to grow by 137,900 (or 13.0 per cent) over the five years to November 2019. Following several years of subdued growth, employment in Construction has increased by 75,000 (or 7.6 per cent) over the past two years, against the backdrop of a strong rise in building approvals and historically low interest rates, both of which are likely to continue to support growth in the industry into the period ahead.
  - Employment in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction is projected to decline by 6,500 (or 8.3 per cent) over the five years to November 2019, with conditions in this sector expected to be constrained by weakening conditions in Mining.
- Employment in **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** is projected to increase by 136,600 (or 14.4 per cent) over the five years to November 2019, having risen by 56,300 (or 6.3 per cent) over the past year. The projected high rate of employment growth in the industry reflects ongoing strength in demand for the services of qualified and highly educated workers throughout the economy. In particular, the recent strength in housing commencements and an increase in infrastructure investment flowing from the Australian Government's Infrastructure Growth Package are expected to lead to strong growth in Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services, with employment in the sector projected to rise by 42,900 (or 17.3 per cent) over the five years to November 2019.
- Historically low interest rates and an improvement in domestic tourism as a result of the lower Australian dollar are expected to underpin solid employment growth in **Accommodation and Food Services** (up by 112,400 or 13.9 per cent) and **Retail Trade** (up by 111,100 or 8.9 per cent) over the five years to November 2019. Despite subdued conditions in both industries in the years following the onset of the Global Financial Crisis in late 2008, over the past two years these industries have recorded an improvement in the rate of employment growth.
  - In Retail Trade, employment growth is expected to be particularly strong in Non-Store Retailing over the five years to November 2019 (up by 13,200 or 66.1 per cent), in a continuation of the strong growth recorded by the sector over the past decade due to the growing popularity of

online shopping. That said, the sector remains relatively small, with a projected employment level of just 33,100 people in November 2019.

- The long-term decline of employment in **Manufacturing** is expected to continue, with employment in the industry projected to decline by 26,100 (or 2.9 per cent) over the five years to November 2019. This decline is expected to be primarily driven by a projected fall of 23,800 (or 47.5 per cent) in Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing<sup>2</sup>, following the announced plant closures by Ford, Holden and Toyota. That said, the lower Australian dollar should offer some support to the rest of the industry over the period ahead.



- Employment in **Mining** is projected to fall by 40,700 (or 17.8 per cent) over the five years to November 2019. After recording extremely strong employment growth over much of the past decade, employment in the industry has declined by 43,000 (or 15.8 per cent) over the past year, driven by slower growth in demand from China and cost cutting by firms in response to a fall in the price of commodities. In addition, the fall in Mining employment reflects a peak in capital expenditure, the transition of new mines from a construction phase to a less labour intensive operational phase, and the deferral of a number of major resource projects that would have otherwise supported employment in the industry. Against this backdrop, employment in the industry is projected to continue to decline.



<sup>2</sup> Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing includes the manufacture of cars, vans, buses, trucks, trailers and caravans, as well as motor vehicle engines, bodies, electrical components and motor vehicle parts not elsewhere classified.

**DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS**  
**– FIVE YEARS TO NOVEMBER 2019**

Industry	Projected employment growth – five years to November 2019	
	('000)	(%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.0	3.7
Mining	-40.7	-17.8
Manufacturing	-26.2	-2.9
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	5.4	3.8
Construction	137.9	13.0
Wholesale Trade	24.8	6.3
Retail Trade	111.1	8.9
Accommodation and Food Services	112.4	13.9
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	61.0	10.2
Information Media and Telecommunications	8.6	4.0
Financial and Insurance Services	46.4	11.3
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	27.8	12.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	136.6	14.4
Administrative and Support Services	30.5	8.0
Public Administration and Safety	51.0	7.0
Education and Training	142.7	15.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	258.0	18.7
Arts and Recreation Services	31.3	13.8
Other Services	36.0	7.6
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>1166.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>

## Background and methodology

Each year, the Department of Employment produces employment projections by industry, occupation and region for the following five years, the latest being the five years to November 2019. These projections are produced using detailed data from the ABS Labour Force Survey.

The projections have been derived from best practice time series models that summarise the information that is in a time series and convert it into a forecast. The projections are made by combining forecasts from autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) and exponential smoothing with damped trend (ESWDT) models, with some adjustments made to take account of research undertaken by the Department of Employment and known future industry developments. The projection for total employment growth is consistent with the Government's forecasts and projections for total employment growth, as published in the latest Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO).

The projections to November 2019 are available on the Department's Labour Market Information Portal at <http://lmip.gov.au/default.aspx?LMIP/EmploymentProjections>. Occupational and regional projections for the five years to November 2019 are expected to be released in the coming months.

For further information, please contact Carmel O'Regan (02 6240 2599) or email [carmel.oregan@employment.gov.au](mailto:carmel.oregan@employment.gov.au). Any media enquiries should be directed to the Department of Employment media unit ([media@employment.gov.au](mailto:media@employment.gov.au)).