Landscape Changers

Government Policies

Economic and demographic factors

Educational research/innovation

Community and parental expectations of schools
# Funding

## Better Schools Funding Model – Projected Increase in Funding over the Six Year Implementation Period

Better Schools Funding Model - Increase on 2013 Funding Levels ($ Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sectors</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>213.1</td>
<td>349.8</td>
<td>489.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Better Schools Funding Model - Increase on 2013 Funding Levels ($ Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>133.0</td>
<td>185.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sectors</td>
<td>738.4</td>
<td>1100.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Funding

**Transition Assumptions State by State 2014-2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>66.67%</td>
<td>83.33%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW</td>
<td>6.37%</td>
<td>12.58%</td>
<td>18.33%</td>
<td>33.83%</td>
<td>49.45%</td>
<td>64.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td>10.48%</td>
<td>20.96%</td>
<td>31.44%</td>
<td>41.92%</td>
<td>52.40%</td>
<td>62.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qld</td>
<td>10.55%</td>
<td>21.10%</td>
<td>31.66%</td>
<td>42.21%</td>
<td>52.76%</td>
<td>63.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>6.21%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
<td>9.31%</td>
<td>10.51%</td>
<td>29.79%</td>
<td>60.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tas</td>
<td>10.29%</td>
<td>20.53%</td>
<td>30.78%</td>
<td>41.04%</td>
<td>51.30%</td>
<td>61.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vic</td>
<td>12.43%</td>
<td>20.53%</td>
<td>30.31%</td>
<td>36.56%</td>
<td>47.69%</td>
<td>68.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>6.86%</td>
<td>13.72%</td>
<td>20.58%</td>
<td>27.43%</td>
<td>34.29%</td>
<td>41.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Funding

Gonski/Better Schools/Students First
- Commonwealth 4 years
- State 6 years
- Students with disability
- School level autonomy over spending

Commission of Audit Report
- Commonwealth devolves all powers to the states
- Reworking of school funding – end of Students First
Accountability

Education Act 2013

- Enhance Principal and Teacher Performance and Development
- Implement the Australian Teacher Performance and Development Framework
- Implement the Australian Curriculum
- Participate in NAPLAN
- Develop a School Improvement Plan by end 2015
Minister Pyne

Pre-election statements

Joint press release 29 August 2013
The Hon Tony Abbott, Leader of the Opposition
The Hon Christopher Pyne, Shadow Minister for Education, Apprenticeships and Training

The coalition’s policy for schools: Putting students first

• A Coalition government will improve Australia’s schools through improved teacher quality, greater parental involvement in decision-making, a sound national curriculum and deliver certainty over funding.

• End federal Labor’s schools takeover and dismantle Labor’s ‘command and control’ features
Enrolment Patterns

Result of both demographic and economic factors
SA Independent School Enrolment Growth 1992-2013

The bar chart shows the enrolment growth for primary, secondary, and total students from 1992 to 2013. The enrolment has increased steadily over the years, with the total enrolment reaching over 45,000 in 2013.
Change in enrolments by SES Band

February 2012 - February 2013

(Sources: Advisory Committee on Non-Government Schools Census of Non-Government Schools February 2012 and 2013, DEEWR 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SES Band</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 90</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-94</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-99</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-106</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107-112</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>-8.9%</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114 and over</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Family income data

Numbers of Students in Families by Family Income by Type of Educational Institution as a Percentage of Each Sector
(Source ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011)
## SA Non-Government and SA Independent Enrolment Growth 2012 – 2013

### Comparison - Total FTE Enrolments August 2012-2013

#### SA Non-Government Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>August 2013</th>
<th>August 2012</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>% Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>55,407.68</td>
<td>54,980.51</td>
<td>427.17</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>39,919.72</td>
<td>39,813.09</td>
<td>106.63</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFPOS</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>-98</td>
<td>-13.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95,972.40</td>
<td>95,536.60</td>
<td>435.8</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SA Independent Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>August 2013</th>
<th>August 2012</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>% Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>26,164.06</td>
<td>25,864.41</td>
<td>299.65</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>19,721.57</td>
<td>19,680.11</td>
<td>41.46</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFPOS</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>-64</td>
<td>-11.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46,366.63</td>
<td>46,089.52</td>
<td>277.11</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Non-Government Schools and Services

Association of Independent Schools of SA
## Australia – Projected Enrolment Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change (no.)</th>
<th>Equivalent number of new schools*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1,431,813</td>
<td>1,747,547</td>
<td>315,734</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>898,102</td>
<td>910,518</td>
<td>12,416</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,329,915</td>
<td>2,658,066</td>
<td>328,150</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catholic Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>402,909</td>
<td>496,585</td>
<td>93,677</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>333,450</td>
<td>375,200</td>
<td>41,750</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>736,358</td>
<td>871,786</td>
<td>135,427</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Independent Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>244,242</td>
<td>313,630</td>
<td>69,388</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>266,237</td>
<td>344,285</td>
<td>78,048</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>510,479</td>
<td>657,914</td>
<td>147,436</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2,078,963</td>
<td>2,557,762</td>
<td>478,799</td>
<td>1,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1,497,789</td>
<td>1,630,003</td>
<td>132,214</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,576,753</td>
<td>4,187,766</td>
<td>611,013</td>
<td>1,552</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SA – Projected Enrolment Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Australia</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Change (no.)</td>
<td>Equivalent number of new schools*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>104,917</td>
<td>121,082</td>
<td>16,165</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>60,210</td>
<td>56,306</td>
<td>-3,904</td>
<td>-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>165,127</td>
<td>177,388</td>
<td>12,261</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catholic Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>28,060</td>
<td>34,130</td>
<td>6,070</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>20,258</td>
<td>20,839</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48,318</td>
<td>54,969</td>
<td>6,651</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Independent Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>25,558</td>
<td>31,373</td>
<td>5,815</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>19,988</td>
<td>25,500</td>
<td>5,512</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45,546</td>
<td>56,873</td>
<td>11,327</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>158,535</td>
<td>186,585</td>
<td>28,050</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>100,456</td>
<td>102,645</td>
<td>2,189</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258,991</td>
<td>289,231</td>
<td>30,240</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DEEWR 2011 projections with 2012 ABS enrolment data
Reasons for choosing Independent schools

The research highlights the three most important factors for parents when choosing to send their child to an independent school, based on the percentage of parents that indicated the factor as ‘very’ important in their decision-making:

1. preparation for students to fulfil their potential in life;
2. good discipline; and
3. encouragement of a responsible attitude to work.


Association of Independent Schools of SA
Changing expectations of schools

**Parental expectations**
- Personalised care
- Students with disability
- Students with special needs
- High performance
### Fee increases versus wage increases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Full time Adult Total Earnings</th>
<th>% Increase from Previous Year</th>
<th>Average Independent School Fee increases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$1082.80</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$1155.00</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$1179.40</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$1235.50</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$1283.40</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1336.80</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: ABS SA Average Full time Adult Total Earnings May 2007-2013; AISSA Survey of Fee Increases 2007-2013
## Economic Impacts

### Motor vehicle & parts manufacturing industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Businesses</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>% of State Employment</th>
<th>% of State Manufacturing Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>25,100</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>6,320</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>5,710</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>4,930</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Australia</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,142</strong></td>
<td><strong>45,030</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Victorian Government submission to PC inquiry & Nab Group Economics*
Economic Impact of Changes

Projected Job Losses

SA – projected to lose around 24,000 jobs over the four year period from GMH closure announcement in 2013

Playford in Northern Adelaide – ‘projected to have the greatest impact in terms of job loss in South Australia based on place of work with a decline of 4,385 jobs, a drop of 15.8%, by the end of 2017’.

Salisbury and Port Adelaide Enfield – ‘also expected to suffer a sizeable impact, in addition to the City of Adelaide, and Onkaparinga in the outer southern suburbs.’

(Source: Closing the Motor Vehicle Industry: The Impact on Australia, Bianca Barbaro, John Spoehr and NIEIR April 2014)
Impact of Educational Research on Policy

Focus on teacher quality

Focus on student engagement

Focus on international competitiveness
Alternative views – the new economy

• In 2011, 75 million youth aged 15-24 were unemployed worldwide
• In the 34 OECD countries, 22.3 million youth aged 15-24 were unemployed
• In 2012, the Graduate Destination Survey for graduates of Australian Bachelor Degrees found 76.1% had employment four months after completing qualification, down from 85.2% in 2008
• 15.3% were working on a part-time or casual basis, seeking full-time work, up from 14.9% in 2011
• Singapore, Japan, Korea and Taiwan score lower than Australian, the UK and the USA in perceived entrepreneur capabilities according to the Global Entrepreneurship Survey 2011
Alternative views

Education needs to be fundamentally rethought

How do we educate for the 21st century?
21st Century Education

Authentic projects

Student autonomy

Global links – use of external resources