

Senate Committee: Education and Employment

QUESTION ON NOTICE Budget Estimates 2017 - 2018

Outcome: Schools and Youth

Department of Education and Training Question No. SQ17-000692

Senator Hanson-Young, Sarah asked on 01 June 2017, Proof Hansard page 89

Growth for high need schools

Question

Do you have an example of a school that is significantly behind and what that would look like—to get them up? You are saying that there are 10 equal steps; for a school that is well and truly behind—high needs—what do those increments look like? Are you able to do that?

Answer

Under the existing arrangements, approved authorities that are below the Schooling Resource Standard (SRS) attract minimum annual indexation of 4.7 per cent, consistent with the requirements under the *Australian Education Act 2013*.

The following three schools are examples of schools with high levels of need that will see faster growth under the new arrangements, as those schools furthest away from the SRS see the fastest increase in funding.

- School 1 is a special assistance school from inner regional New South Wales. Around three quarters of its students are Indigenous and just over a third of students have a disability. Under the new arrangements, this school will see annual average growth of 12.3 per cent over 4 years (2018 to 2021) and 10.6 per cent over 10 years (2018 to 2027).
- School 2 is a regular school in very remote Western Australia. It has 100 per cent indigenous students, with 90 per cent of students in the lowest socioeconomic status (SES) quartile. This school will see annual average growth of 10.8 per cent over 4 years (2018 to 2021) and 9.6 per cent over 10 years (2018 to 2027).
- School 3 is a regular school in metropolitan Queensland. It has an SES score of 89. This school will see an annual average growth of 9.6 per cent over 4 years (2018 to 2021) and 8.6 per cent over 10 years (2018 to 2027).