

Submission

to

Senate Employment, Workplace Relations and Education
References Committee

Inquiry into Commonwealth Funding for Schools

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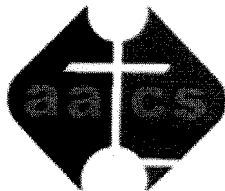
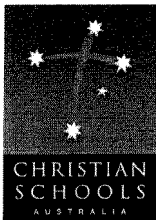
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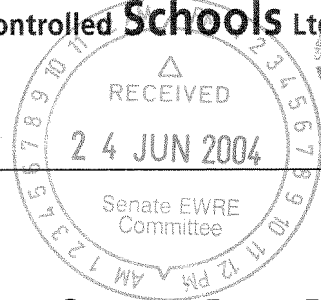
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Christian Parent
Controlled Schools Ltd



Inquiry into Commonwealth funding for schools

by the

Senate Employment, Workplace Relations and Education Committee

Submission from the

Australian Associations of Christian Schools

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INTRODUCTION

The **Australian Associations of Christian Schools (AACS)** is an association representing, at the national level, the interests of **over 250 Protestant schools** across Australia. The constituent members of AACS are **Christian Schools Australia (CSA)** and **Christian Parent Controlled Schools (CPCS)** as well as a number of individual member schools.

These primary and secondary schools educate in excess of **75,000 students** and employ more than **5,000 teachers**. The schools are to be found in every Australian state and territory. All Christian schools in the Northern Territory are systemic. There is also a system of Christian schools operating in Western Australia.

All Christian schools are co-educational and range in size from under 50 students in some rural and/or remote communities to well over 1,000 in metropolitan areas. More than **40% of Christian schools serve rural, regional or remote Australia**. Many schools are combined primary and secondary campuses.

PROFILE OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

Protestant Christian schools in membership with AACS serve largely middle and working class Australian families and communities. This is born out by the SES scores of the schools for the 2005-2008 quadrennium (**Attachment A**).

Less than one third (32%) of Christian schools have an SES of 100 or higher. Only 16 Christian schools (**6.5%**) **have an SES of 110 or higher**. The average SES of Christian schools is in the mid nineties. This is understandable given that the communities served by these schools are usually working class metropolitan areas or regional and rural Australian cities and towns.

Increasingly Christian schools are sought out by parents of **indigenous students**. This is welcomed by the Christian school sector. Attached for the information of the Senate Committee is the recent Statement on Indigenous Education adopted by the AACS Council and endorsed by the National Conference of Christian School Executives. (**Attachment B**).

Christian Schools have a commitment as a sector to **students with disabilities**. Parents of these students are seeking a Christian Protestant education for their children in growing numbers. A student with disabilities can have their educational problems and services exacerbated by their poor economic circumstances.

SENATE INQUIRY

AACS understands that the Senate Inquiry seeks to examine the following aspects of Commonwealth (Australian Government) funding for schools.

- The **Principles** underpinning Commonwealth funding.
- The **application** of the principles to funding.
- The **needs** of government and non-government schools.
- The **efficiency and effectiveness** of the allocation of funding to schools; and
- **Accountability arrangements** for school authorities.

In this context the emphasis in this submission will be on Commonwealth funding for non-government schools in general and Christian schools in particular.

THE PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING COMMONWEALTH FUNDING

The following principles are often stated by successive Commonwealth governments of both political complexion.

- **Investment in Australia's future.** The Australian government continues to emphasise that the record \$31 billion allocated to school funding in the forthcoming quadrennium 2005-2008 is an investment in Australia's future. If all Australians are to be afforded the opportunity to realise their potential individually and collectively then substantial investment in their school level education by government is essential. Despite the variations in the prosperity of the Australian economy successive Australian governments have continued to increase their investment in schooling.
- **Choice.** Australian parents have been able to exercise choice in schooling for more than a century. State/territory governments have provided choice in public schooling for more than two thirds of Australia's school students. When non-government schools were faced with a bleak economic future in the 60s and early 70s, Coalition and Labor governments, at the Federal level, stepped up Commonwealth funding to the non-government school sector. These governments have over the years continued to underwrite choice for Australian parents in a truly democratic society.
- **Partnership.** Commonwealth governments engage in a funding partnership with state governments and school communities/parents. This funding partnership is critical to the viability of both government and non-government education sectors. While state/territory governments play a constitutionally significant role in public education funding, parents/school communities also play a significant role in non-government school funding.
- **Agreed National Goals.** Ever since the Hobart Declaration announced by MCEETYA successive Australian governments have sought to align their funding principles and practice with agreed national goals for schooling.
- **Needs Based.** In order to ensure an equitable distribution of Commonwealth funds to both government and non-government schools the Commonwealth has repeatedly announced its funding criteria as needs based. How need is measured by the government of the day may differ from time to time but the use of both the ERI and the SES as a measure of need was paramount to general recurrent funding in the non-government sector. The use of the AGSRC as a benchmark for assessing costs enabled governments to relate their funding arrangements to need.

THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES TO FUNDING.

The growth in Commonwealth funding to both government and non-government schools is manifest. Each year the Commonwealth government **supplements** its funding to both sectors based on movements in the AGSRC. This supplementation is back dated to the beginning of the calendar year in which supplementation occurs. **It is probably the most significant additional investment on an annual basis made by the Commonwealth government in school level education.** Similarly the comparative emphasis in the \$31 billion allocation to schools is predominately for general recurrent grants. This in itself is an enormous investment in Australia's future.

Choice is only possible for families who are working class or poor if schooling is both accessible and affordable. The Commonwealth government through general recurrent grants seeks to ensure that the highest level of funding goes to the neediest school communities. For Christian schools the SES formula has delivered a more affordable choice to our needy schools. As numbers in Christian schools increase the

SES profile of Christian schools does not change significantly. However in the long term the question of funding maintenance will need to be addressed if choice is to continue to be an effective principle.

Commonwealth funding to non-government schools is an essential ingredient of the overall partnership. On average Christian schools have an AGSRC of the same quantum as government schools. 40% of their AGSRC comes from the Commonwealth, 40% comes from parents and/or the school community, 20% is from state/territory governments. These percentages vary greatly in the non-government sector depending on fee levels in non-government schools, funding maintenance, and the SES of the school community. The partnership the Commonwealth has with the government school sector is much less, eg 13% of the AGSRC. It could be argued that this is a natural consequence of the Australian Constitution. It could be further argued that state and territory governments do not depend on their tied school grants for their funding of government schools as this is also a factor involved in the distribution of revenue to the states and territories by the Commonwealth resulting from the introduction of the GST.

Many of the agreed **National Goals** in schooling are sometimes specifically addressed through Commonwealth Targeted programs. However in recent times the Commonwealth has repeatedly asserted that the achievement of outcomes in the National Goals is underwritten by the Commonwealth's General Recurrent Grant's Program.

Needs based. While there has been no departure by any Commonwealth government in asserting need as a principle of funding its application has often caused divisive debate. It is not the intention of AACS to revisit the relative merits of the old ERI system of funding. AACS openly advocated the introduction of the SES system. It is the most accurate way of measuring the capacity to pay of school communities. It is objective in that the data is simply derived from the census and student addresses.

However the application of the SES to Commonwealth funding for non-government schools has thrown up some problematical outcomes for funding in 2005-2008

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FUNDING 2005-2008 NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

Analysis

Funding Status	Catholic Schools	Independent Schools	Christian Schools
Funding Maintained %	978 61%	241 23%	52 22%
Funding Guaranteed %	0 0%	259 25%	41 17%
SES Funded %	630 39%	539 52%	147 61%
Student Numbers	607,000	452,000	75,000

The above data demonstrates that Christian Schools have a low percentage (22%) funded above their SES, that is funding maintained. Likewise the independent sector as a whole has only 23% of the schools funding maintained. However 61% of Catholic schools are funding maintained, that is, attracting General Recurrent Grants above their SES.

61% of Christian schools are funded on the basis of their SES which for 2005-2008 has either gone down or remained the same. The 17% (41) Christian schools that had their SES go up will be funding guaranteed. As a lone criteria for assessing need the SES is only viable in the long term if funding maintenance is addressed. AACS would argue that many of the funding maintained Christian schools do not want to increase their fees significantly in the future. This will require consideration of other factors eg. private income per capita in order to assess need.

THE NEEDS OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

AACS is not in a position to comment adequately on the needs of government schools. Suffice it to say that AACS supports a well resourced public school sector. It is obvious from the announcement of the Commonwealth Minister for Education that the expectation of increases in teacher salaries is going to continue. It is also increasingly acceptable to the Australian community that teachers are appropriately remunerated. This will no doubt increase the costs for government schooling and therefore their requirement for both Commonwealth and state governments to appropriately resource that need.

AACS considers that the quantum of funds available from the Commonwealth for recurrent grant purposes in the non-government sector is appropriate. AACS has not argued for increases in general recurrent grants in the forthcoming quadrennium. **It is however a major challenge for the Commonwealth to address the issue of funding maintenance in the long term.** Christian schools want to be accessible to a broad range of Australian families. **They do not seek to be resourced at levels above government schools.** Therefore they do not want to be forced to have their fees increased to a point where it would become impossible for parents to choose a Christian education for their children.

To maintain the integrity of the SES and to ensure the accessibility of Australian families to Christian schools, some consideration may need to be given to private income per capita for recurrent purposes in assessing need.

There are, as well, four other significant issues for the Christian school sector.

- **Indigenous Students.** Christian schools are increasingly sought by the parents of indigenous students. Costs associated with the education of indigenous students, particularly in rural and remote communities are way beyond the resources of their parents or communities. If these first Australians are to have a viable choice in schooling then Commonwealth funding for indigenous students needs to be significantly increased. The funding by Commonwealth and state governments for Indigenous students attending non-government schools should be equal to the AGSRC in that state or territory.
- **Students With Disabilities.** Parents of students with disabilities should be able to choose a non-government Christian school for their children. Government schools receive significant (up to \$20,000) additional funds to educate students with disabilities. Non-government Christian schools receive only a fraction (5% to 25%) of the additional funds needed to educate students with disabilities.
- **Commonwealth State Agreements.** The current Commonwealth government has negotiated successfully through MCEETYA significant reforms in education. For example Literacy and Numeracy Testing and the National Safe Schools Framework. AACS considers that the Commonwealth and the states need to come to an agreement on the funding of both government and non-government schools. The Commonwealth funds for a quadrennium. This provides for financial planning and certainty in operation. States need to do the same. The states could actually provide the basic entitlement grant to all non-government school students in registered non-government schools. This should be 20% of the AGSRC in each state/territory. The Commonwealth could then have in place a MCEETYA agreed needs based formula to provide additional funding for non-government schools. In turn the Commonwealth could provide 20% of the AGSRC to each government school student in each state or territory.

- **Capital and Targeted Programs.** Both government and non-government schools are going to continue to need capital support and specific programs support into the future. Christian schools are rarely able to muster the sorts of funds needed to develop, renew or refurbish schools to acceptable standards. Likewise specific student populations require targeted funding based on their educational requirements eg. ESL student. Similarly the continued professional development of teachers needs to be a partnership supported by the Commonwealth, the state and the school community.

THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDING TO SCHOOLS

Christian schools have to multiply the effect of every dollar received in order to achieve agreed outcomes. There is no surplus in the Christian school sector that would allow for extravagance. Approximately 80% of the costs of schooling are attributable to staff costs. School level education is very labour intensive. The introduction of ICT has not decreased the demands on staffing but rather increased the demands on teacher education and professional development.

There are Australian states where education specific resources no longer required by one sector are made available at cost to another sector. This is both efficient and effective. This process of resource usage should be encouraged by the Commonwealth.

Each year parents of children attending Christian schools save Australian tax payers over \$185 million. This is a very effective and efficient use of education resources by the Australian government in support of Christian schools.

ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCHOOL AUTHORITIES

The current accountability arrangements for non-government schools in general include:

- Financial accountability, through the Annual Financial Questionnaire. In this questionnaire Christian schools are required to account for all income and expenditure.
- Education accountability. MCEETYA each year agrees on the framework for national reporting on schooling. This includes national benchmark testing and reporting in literacy and numeracy.

These accountability arrangements are enshrined in legislation. In fact the proposed legislation for the forthcoming quadrennium introduced into the Australian parliament today has enhanced accountability requirements for both government and non-government schools. AACS welcomes these requirements and accepts that these requirements are part of the agreement signed between the Commonwealth and the non-government school authorities.

Peter A Crimmins
Executive Officer
AACS
23 June, 2004

Attachment A

SES scores of AACCS member schools 2005-2008 and their status compared to 2001-2004 (fm = funding maintained; fg = funding guaranteed; inc = increased funding)

	SES	STATUS
Australian Capital Territory - 4 Schools		
<u>Brindabella Christian College</u>	117	fm
<u>Covenant College</u>	111	fm
<u>Emmaus Christian School</u>	118	fm
<u>Trinity Christian School</u>	114	fm
New South Wales - 90 Schools		
<u>Allowera Christian School</u>	101	fg
<u>Bathurst Christian College</u>	95	inc
<u>Bega Valley Christian College</u>	96	inc
<u>Bega Valley Christian College - Pambula</u>	96	inc
<u>Belmont Christian College</u>	99	inc
<u>Berowra Christian Community School</u>	115	fm
<u>Bethany Christian College</u>	92	inc
<u>Bethel Christian School</u>	92	inc
<u>Blue Mountains Christian School</u>	101	fm
<u>Burrabadine Cornerstone Community School</u>	97	inc
<u>Calvary Chapel Christian School</u>	97	inc
<u>Carinya Christian School</u>	98	fg
<u>Carinya Christian School Gunnedah Campus</u>	92	inc
<u>Casino Christian School</u>	88	inc
<u>Cedars Christian College</u>	101	inc
<u>Cessnock Christian School</u>	81	inc
<u>Christian Community High School</u>	97	fg
<u>Coast Christian School The</u>	101	inc
<u>Coffs Harbour Christian Community School</u>	94	inc
<u>Condell Park Christian School</u>	97	fg
<u>Covenant Christian School</u>	119	fm
<u>Coverdale Christian School</u>	103	fm
<u>Dale Christian School</u>	70	special
<u>Deniliquin Christian School</u>	92	fm
<u>Dubbo Christian School</u>	98	inc
<u>Dunmore Lang Christian Community School</u>	95	same
<u>Essington Christian Academy</u>	100	fg
<u>Eurobodalla Christian Community School</u>	92	fg
<u>Gosford Christian School</u>	102	fm
<u>Goulburn Junior College</u>	97	fg
<u>Green Point Christian College</u>	103	same
<u>Greenacre Baptist Christian Community School</u>	96	fg
<u>Heritage Christian School</u>	93	inc
<u>Heritage Christian School Kempsey Annexe</u>	93	inc
<u>Hunter Christian School</u>	96	inc
<u>Illawarra Christian School</u>	101	fm
<u>Illawarra Christian School - Tongarra Campus</u>	101	fm
<u>Inaburra School</u>	116	fm
<u>Jervis Bay Christian Community School</u>	93	inc

Attachment A

SES scores of AACCS member schools 2005-2008 and their status compared to 2001-2004 (fm = funding maintained; fg = funding guaranteed; inc = increased funding)

<u>John Wycliffe Christian School</u>	112	fm
<u>Kindalin Christian School</u>	100	same
<u>Koinonia Christian Academy</u>	91	inc
<u>Kuyper Christian School</u>	103	fm
<u>Lake Macquarie Christian College</u>	95	inc
<u>Lakeside Christian College</u>	93	same
<u>Liberty College</u>	97	fg
<u>Maitland Christian School</u>	95	inc
<u>Mamre Christian College</u>	98	inc
<u>Medowie Christian School</u>	97	inc
<u>Moree Christian Community School</u>	94	inc
<u>Mount Annan Christian College</u>	102	fm
<u>Mullumbimby Christian School</u>	92	inc
<u>Murwillumbah Christian College</u>	90	inc
<u>Nambucca Valley Christian Community School</u>	90	inc
<u>Namoi Valley Christian School</u>	89	inc
<u>Nepean District Christian School</u>	104	fm
<u>Northcross</u>	112	fm
<u>Northern Beaches Christian School</u>	121	fm
<u>Nowra Christian Community School</u>	94	inc
<u>Orange Christian School</u>	99	fg
<u>Oxford Falls Grammar School</u>	117	fm
<u>Pacific Hills Christian School</u>	119	fm
<u>Parkes Christian School</u>	93	fg
<u>Penrith Christian Community School</u>	100	fm
<u>Pera Bore Cornerstone Community School</u>	96	fg
<u>Redeemer Baptist School</u>	109	fm
<u>Richmond Christian College</u>	92	inc
<u>Saint Mary - St Mina Coptic Orthodox College</u>	101	fg
<u>Singleton Christian College</u>	94	inc
<u>Snowy Mountains Christian School</u>	99	fm
<u>South Granville Christian Community School</u>	91	fg
<u>Southern Cross Baptist Church Christian School</u>	106	fm
<u>Southern Highlands Christian School</u>	104	fg
<u>St Andrew's Christian Community School</u>	91	inc
<u>St Bishoy Coptic Orthodox College</u>	96	same
<u>St George Christian School</u>	108	fm
<u>St Paul's Grammar School Penrith</u>	105	inc
<u>St Philip's Christian College - Waratah</u>	101	inc
<u>St Philip's Christian College Port Stephens</u>	97	inc
<u>Summerland Christian College</u>	95	inc
<u>Sutherland Shire Christian School</u>	111	fm
<u>Taree Christian Community School</u>	90	inc
<u>Toongabbie Christian School</u>	102	inc
<u>Tyndale Christian School - Prospect Campus</u>	100	fg
<u>Tyndale Christian School NSW</u>	100	fg
<u>Wagga Wagga Christian College</u>	98	inc

Attachment A

SES scores of AACCS member schools 2005-2008 and their status compared to 2001-2004 (fm = funding maintained; fg = funding guaranteed; inc = increased funding)

<u>Wellington Christian School</u>	88	inc
<u>William Carey Christian School</u>	100	fg
<u>Wyong Christian Community School</u>	95	inc
<u>Yanginanook School</u>	119	fm
Northern Territory - 8 Schools		
<u>Araluen Christian School</u>	109	fm
<u>Gawa Christian School</u>	New	Indigenous
<u>Litchfield Christian School</u>	99	inc
<u>Marrara Christian School</u>	100	fm
<u>Nhulunbuy Christian School</u>	109	fm
<u>Northern Territory Christian College</u>	97	fm
<u>Palmerston Christian School</u>	101	fm
<u>Woolanang Homeland Christian School</u>	68	inc
Queensland – 43 Schools		
<u>Annandale Christian School</u>	104	same
<u>Bundaberg Christian College</u>	89	inc
<u>Burdekin Christian College</u>	90	inc
<u>Caboolture Christian School</u>	88	inc
<u>Cairns Christian College</u>	102	fm
<u>Caloundra Christian College</u>	93	same
<u>Calvary Christian College – Aitkenvale</u>	97	inc
<u>Calvary Christian College – Loganholme</u>	101	same
<u>Central Queensland Christian College</u>	93	inc
<u>Chinchilla Christian School</u>	87	same
<u>Christian Outreach College – Brisbane</u>	106	fm
<u>Christian Outreach College – Sunshine Coast</u>	96	inc
<u>Christian Outreach College – Toowoomba</u>	99	same
<u>Cooloola Christian College</u>	90	same
<u>Dalby Christian School</u>	92	same
<u>Emerald Educational College</u>	104	fg
<u>Emmanuel College</u>	102	fm
<u>Faith Baptist Christian School</u>	94	fm
<u>Genesis Christian College</u>	101	inc
<u>Glasshouse Country Christian College</u>	92	fg
<u>Glenvale Christian School</u>	94	inc
<u>Groves Christian College</u>	87	inc
<u>Gulf Christian College</u>	92	fg
<u>Heights College</u>	94	inc
<u>Hervey Bay Christian Academy</u>	90	inc
<u>Hillcrest Christian College – Reedy Creek Campus</u>	99	fg
<u>Jubilee Christian College</u>	92	same
<u>King’s Christian College</u>	99	fg
<u>Mackay Christian College</u>	95	inc
<u>Mt Isa Christian College</u>	99	inc
<u>Mueller College</u>	95	fg

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SES scores of AACCS member schools 2005-2008 and their status compared to 2001-2004 (fm = funding maintained; fg = funding guaranteed; inc = increased funding)

<u>Nambour Christian College</u>	97	fg
<u>Norman Park Christian School</u>	94	same
<u>Northside Christian College QLD</u>	108	fm
<u>Parklands Christian College</u>	93	inc
<u>Redlands College</u>	103	fm
<u>Riverside Christian College</u>	87	inc
<u>Southside Christian College</u>	99	inc
<u>Toowoomba Christian College</u>	99	fg
<u>Trinity College</u>	94	inc
<u>Victory College</u>	87	inc
<u>Westside Christian College</u>	99	same
<u>Whitsunday Christian Community School</u>	98	fm
South Australia – 20 Schools		
<u>Bethany Christian School</u>	86	inc
<u>Bethesda Christian College</u>	100	same
<u>Cedar College</u>	95	same
<u>Craigmore Christian School</u>	90	same
<u>Flinders Christian College, Pt Lincoln</u>		
<u>Harvest Christian School</u>	90	fg
<u>Hills Christian Community School</u>	108	fm
<u>Horizon Christian School</u>	88	inc
<u>Murray Bridge Christian College</u>	83	inc
<u>Murraylands Christian College</u>	93	inc
<u>Naracoorte Christian School</u>	93	same
<u>Portside Christian School</u>	90	inc
<u>Riverland Christian School</u>	93	fg
<u>Southern Vales Christian Community School Inc</u>	92	inc
<u>Southern Yorke Peninsula Christian College</u>	89	inc
<u>Sunrise Christian School</u>	101	inc
<u>Temple Christian College</u>	97	inc
<u>Torrens Valley Christian School</u>	100	same
<u>Tyndale Christian School</u>	91	inc
<u>Whyalla Christian School</u>	90	inc
Tasmania - 14 Schools		
<u>Calvin Primary School</u>	101	Inc
<u>Calvin Secondary School</u>	101	Inc
<u>Channel Christian School</u>	101	inc
<u>Circular Head Christian School</u>	88	inc
<u>Devonport Christian School</u>	90	same
<u>Emmanuel Christian School</u>	101	inc
<u>Geneva Baptist School</u>	92	inc
<u>Kingston Christian Community School</u>	101	fm
<u>Launceston Christian School</u>	99	inc
<u>Leighland Christian School - Ulverstone</u>	91	inc
<u>Leighland Christian School Burnie</u>	91	inc

Attachment A

SES scores of AACCS member schools 2005-2008 and their status compared to 2001-2004 (fm = funding maintained; fg = funding guaranteed; inc = increased funding)

<u>Northern Suburbs Christian School</u>	101	inc
<u>Seabrook Christian School</u>	93	fg
<u>Trinity College</u>	101	fg
Victoria - 42 Schools		
<u>Bairnsdale Christian Community School</u>	92	inc
<u>Ballarat Christian College</u>	93	fg
<u>Ballarat Christian School</u>	95	fg
<u>Bayside Christian College</u>	98	inc
<u>Benalla Christian School</u>	94	same
<u>Bethel Christian College</u>	94	fg
<u>Chairo Christian School - Cardinia Campus</u>	96	same
<u>Chairo Christian School - Middle & Senior Campus</u>	96	same
<u>Chairo Christian School, Junior Campus</u>	96	same
<u>Covenant College VIC</u>	95	inc
<u>Creek Street Christian College</u>	90	inc
<u>Donvale Christian College</u>	114	fm
<u>Flinders Christian Community College</u>	100	fm
<u>Heatherton Christian College</u>	99	fg
<u>Hillcrest Christian College - Ayr Hill</u>	93	fg
<u>Kerang Christian Community School</u>	92	fg
<u>King's College</u>	98	fg
<u>Lighthouse Christian College</u>	95	same
<u>Maranatha Christian School - Doveton (Primary)</u>	99	inc
<u>Maranatha Christian School - Secondary</u>	99	inc
<u>Melton Christian College</u>	96	same
<u>Moonee Vale Christian School</u>	93	inc
<u>Mount Carmel Christian School</u>	96	inc
<u>Mountain District Christian School</u>	102	same
<u>Mountt Evelyn Christian School</u>	100	same
<u>Northside Christian College VIC</u>	95	same
<u>Olivet Christian College</u>	95	fg
<u>Open House Christian School</u>	91	same
<u>Oxley College</u>	103	fm
<u>Plenty Valley Christian School</u>	106	fm
<u>River City Christian College</u>	94	same
<u>Shepparton Christian Community School</u>	96	fg
<u>Son Centre Christian School</u>	94	same
<u>South Coast Christian School</u>	96	same
<u>South Coast Christian School - Wonthaggi Campus</u>	96	same
<u>St Andrews Christian College</u>	112	fm
<u>Sunbury Christian Community School</u>	102	fm
<u>Sunshine Christian School</u>	84	fg
<u>Victory Christian College</u>	100	fm
<u>Warracknabeal Christian Community School</u>	100	fg
<u>Waverley Christian College</u>	106	inc
<u>Westernport Christian School</u>	100	inc

Attachment A

SES scores of AACCS member schools 2005-2008 and their status compared to 2001-2004 (fm = funding maintained; fg = funding guaranteed; inc = increased funding)

Western Australia - 30 Schools		
<u>Armadale Christian College</u>	95	same
<u>Beechboro Christian School</u>	96	same
<u>Bethel Christian School</u>	94	fg
<u>Calvary Christian School</u>	99	fg
<u>Carnarvon Christian School</u>	95	inc
<u>Christian Aboriginal Parent-Directed School - Wongutha</u>	82	inc
<u>Christian Aboriginal Parent-Directed School Coolgardie Campus</u>	86	inc
<u>Christian Aboriginal Parent-Directed School Kurrawang Campus</u>	65	inc
<u>Cornerstone Christian College</u>	95	fg
<u>Dale Christian School</u>	91	inc
<u>Ellenbrook Christian College</u>	102	same
<u>Emmanuel Christian Community School</u>	92	same
<u>Forrestfield Christian School</u>	96	inc
<u>Foundation Christian College</u>	88	inc
<u>Grace Christian School</u>	96	fg
<u>Kalamunda Christian School</u>	106	fm
<u>Kingsway Christian College</u>	100	fm
<u>Kingsway Christian College - Merriwa Campus</u>	94	inc
<u>Maranatha Christian College</u>	95	same
<u>Midland Christian School</u>	98	inc
<u>Mukinbudin Christian Community School</u>	98	inc
<u>Mundaring Christian College</u>	103	fm
<u>Nollamara Christian Academy</u>	97	same
<u>Regent College</u>	103	inc
<u>Rehoboth Christian High School</u>	98	inc
<u>Rehoboth Christian Primary School - Wilson</u>	98	inc
<u>Strathalbyn Christian College</u>	94	same
<u>Swan Christian College</u>	100	fm
<u>Thornlie Christian College</u>	98	same
<u>Unity Christian School</u>	97	fg

Attachment B

This statement was adopted by the Council of the Australian Associations of Christian Schools (AACCS) on Wednesday 12 May, 2004. It was affirmed in a Canberra Conference of Christian Schools Executives on Thursday 13 May, 2004.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS' STATEMENT ON INDIGENOUS EDUCATION

- Australian Christian school communities affirm that all human beings, including Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, are made in the image of God;
- We affirm that all people and cultures fall short of the intention that God has for his creation and all are equally called to respond faithfully to Him;
- We acknowledge that Indigenous Australians called Australia home long before others;
- We are sorry that later arrivals did not always recognise Indigenous stewardship of this country and caused much hurt, some of which continues;
- We commit to walking alongside each other and learning from one another as Indigenous and non-Indigenous brothers and sisters while we take responsibility for our children's education;
- We, who are non-Indigenous, undertake to assist, encourage, pray and join in the human struggle with those of us who are Indigenous, but never to dominate.