

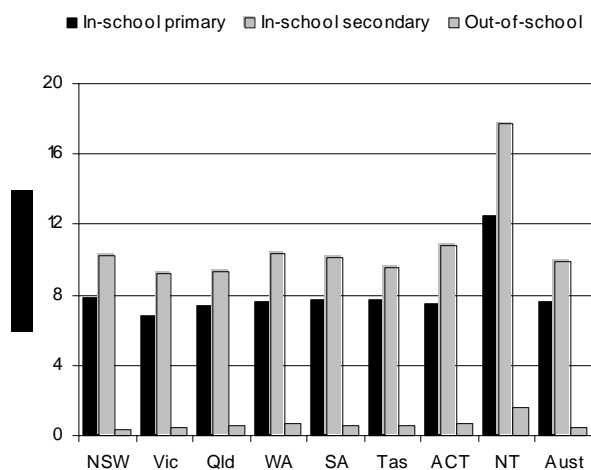
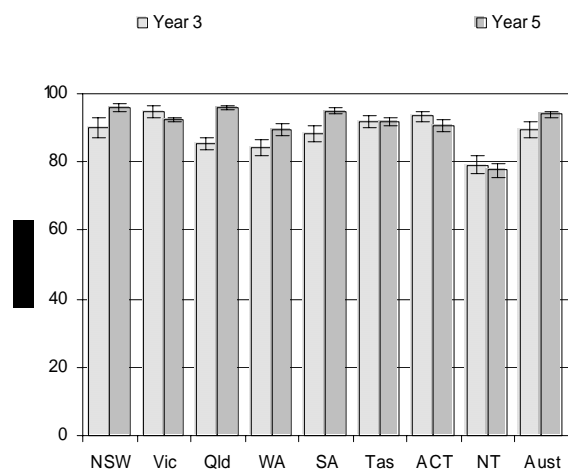
SCHOOL EDUCATION (CHAPTER 3)

- The principal focus of this chapter is on government funded primary and secondary school education. Some performance indicators are reported for government schools, non-government schools and school education as a whole.
- There were 3.3 million full time equivalent school students enrolled in 2002. Of these, 72.0 per cent of primary students and 63.4 per cent of secondary students were educated in government schools (pp. 3.6–7).
- Australian, State and Territory governments spent \$25.3 billion on school education in 2001-02, of which \$20.2 billion (80.1 per cent) was spent on government schools (pp 3.3-4).

Selection of results

Year 3 and 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2001 (pp. 3.42–43)

Government recurrent expenditure per full time equivalent student, government schools, including user cost of capital 2001-02 (p. 3.30)



See over for data and footnotes.

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- Indicators include school participation rates (pp. 3.19–20), apparent retention rates (pp. 3.20–25), learning outcomes for reading literacy and numeracy for years 3 and 5 (pp. 3.38–46), year 12 estimated completion rates (pp. 3.47–50) and the ratio of students to staff (pp. 3.32-35).

Progress since 2003 Report

- Reporting of nationally comparable learning outcomes data has been expanded to include writing literacy for years 3 and 5.
- Government recurrent expenditure per full time equivalent student, for government schools, now includes a notional user cost of capital.

[MORE]

Data for charts on previous page

Year 3 and 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2001 (per cent)^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Year 3	89.9	94.7	85.4	84.3	88.4	91.8	93.3	79.1	89.5
Confidence interval	± 2.9	± 1.7	± 1.9	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 1.6	± 1.3	± 2.7	± 2.3
Year 5	95.9	92.4	95.8	89.4	95.0	91.9	90.6	77.6	94.0
Confidence interval	± 0.9	± 0.8	± 0.7	± 1.9	± 0.8	± 1.3	± 1.8	± 2.2	± 1.0

^a The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). Table 3A.22 contains details of test populations in all States and Territories. ^b Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results. ^c Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of State equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance. ^d The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.21 contains more information. ^e The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.21 contains more information. ^f The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at section 3.7. Table 3A.23 contains more information. ^g Victoria's results have been adjusted based on exempt student data and are not directly comparable to previous years results. ^h ACT writing data should be interpreted with some caution as a criterion-referenced assessment process was not used. This will be changed from 2003. ⁱ 95 per cent confidence intervals are shown on the bars in the chart.

Source: MCEETYA (2003a); tables 3.8 and 3.9.

Government recurrent expenditure per full time equivalent student, government schools, including user cost of capital 2001-02^{a, b, c, d, e}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
In-school primary	7 857	6 835	7 418	7 651	7 695	7 763	7 545	12 492	7 561
In-school secondary	10 199	9 174	9 330	10 307	10 134	9 497	10 775	17 770	9 856
Out of school	356	474	516	656	573	582	654	1 545	489

^a Total government expenditure on government schools (table 3A.6), divided by average FTE student population in 2001 and 2002. See footnotes to table 3A.6. ^b Actual user cost of capital for Victoria, Queensland and the ACT have been removed before applying a user cost of capital charge of 8 per cent across jurisdictions. This is to achieve greater comparability across jurisdictions. ^c A notional user cost of capital based on 8 per cent of 'total written down value of capital assets as at 30 June 2002' is applied to all jurisdictions. ^d Includes redundancy payments. ^e Includes grants and subsidies.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003, Schools Australia 2002, Cat. no. 4221.0; table 3A.7.

[END]

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Please do not approach other parties for comment before Thursday 29 January 2004.

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