

The State of Education in the State of SA 2002 - 2012

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The Purposes of Education

- Development of the individual
- Development of the society
 - Equality of Educational Opportunity
 - Reduced inequality, increased social mobility

Equity principle

-To treat unequals equally is just as unjust as to treat equals unequally.....

.....Treating unequals identically is inequitable because it preserves the inequalities.....

Convergence

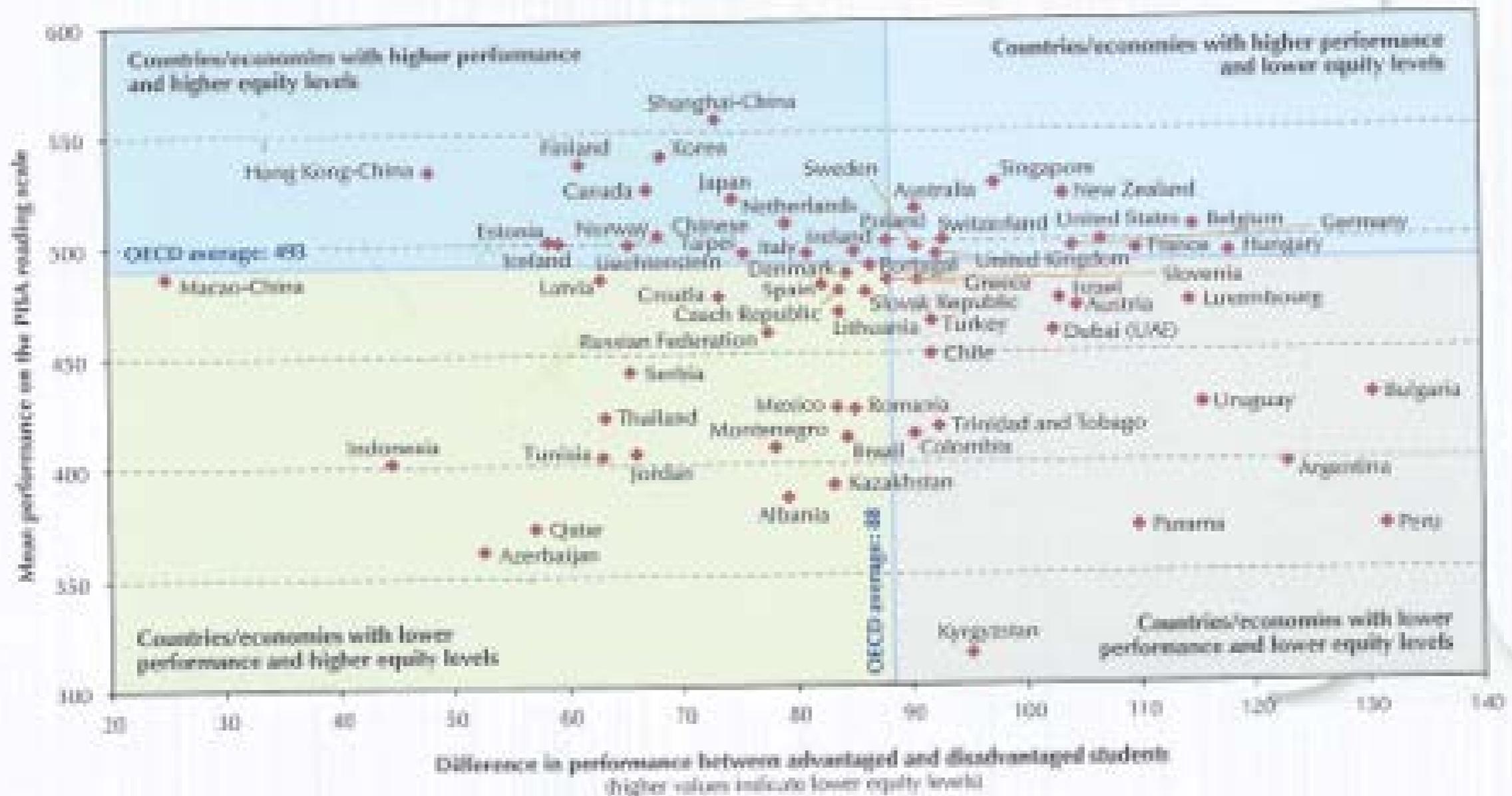
Social Justice

AND

Rational Economics

Performance/Equity

Country/economy's equity and performance in PISA 2009



Source: OECD (2010), PISA 2009 Results: What Students Know and Can Do, Volume I, OECD Publishing, Table I.2.3; and OECD (2010), PISA 2009 Results: Overcoming Social Background, Volume II, OECD Publishing, Table I.2.1.

PISA Performance

Higher Equity	Lower Equity
Shanghai	
Korea	
Finland	
HongKong	
	Singapore
Canada	
	New Zealand
Japan	
	Australia
Netherlands	

...as Orwell would say...

- ...All Australians are unequal ... but South Australians start more unequal than others ...

Australian Early Development Index

- AEDI assessed 97.5% of children in their first full-time year of schooling in five domains of capability in 2009 and 2012.
- Children below the 10th percentile are Developmentally Vulnerable.
- Children between the 10th and 25th percentiles are Developmentally At Risk.

- **SA (Aust) Children Developmentally At Risk or Vulnerable**
- 24.8% (21.8%) developmentally at risk in Emotional Maturity
- 26.5% (23.6%) developmentally at risk in Social Competence
- 24.7% (22.7%) developmentally at risk in Health and Well-Being
- 26.3% (25.3%) developmentally at risk in Communication Skills
- 17.1% (17.4%) developmentally at risk in Cognitive Skills

- **Economic Modelling of Capabilities**
- Heckman and Conti combine economics and neuroscience in modelling the development of capabilities through infancy, childhood and adolescence.
- Biological, Social and Cognitive capabilities develop at different rates at different stages and are interdependent.
- Investment in all three sets of capabilities in the early years has great pay-off for the individual and society across the life course.
- Exclusive investment in trying to develop cognitive capabilities in adolescents who have under-developed Social or Biological capabilities is very costly.

- **Early Learning in SA**

- In 2012-13 the SA Government spent \$563 per child on children's services (child care and preschool). The national average spend was \$326.
- SA has the lowest weekly service cost for family day care in Australia at \$309 per week, compared with the national average of \$339.
- SA has the second-lowest median weekly cost for Centre-based Long Day Care at \$316, compared with the national average of \$341.
- The Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority found that SA has the highest proportion of services rated as 'Exceeding the National Quality Standard' in the nation. Three of the six early learning services rated "excellent" are in SA.

- **Federal Labor Government budget for Early Learning**
- From 2008 to 2012, Australian Government expenditure on child care and pre-school services rose from \$3.9bn to \$4.9bn, and a further \$1.1bn from 2013 to 2015 was promised.
- TAFE fees for Diploma and Advanced Diploma Child Care courses were removed.
- HECS debts of Early Childhood educators who choose to work in rural, remote or highly disadvantaged areas were reduced.
- Constructing more than 60 centres under the National Partnership on Indigenous Early Childhood Development.
- Established a \$300m workforce development fund to underwrite the upgrading of qualifications and award classifications of Early Learning workers.

- **School Students**

- From 2007 to 2011, Government schools grew by 0.1 percent, while Non-Government (Catholic and Independent) schools grew by 6.0 percent, making a total enrolment in all schools of 256,828.
- The Government schools' share of all enrolments fell from 65 percent to 64 percent. The Government schools' share of secondary enrolments fell from 62 percent to 60 percent.
- Governments' Funding of Schools 2011:

	SA	Aust	Total
Govt	\$13,775	\$1,810	\$15,586
Non-Govt	\$1,701	\$6,156	\$7,857

- In 2009-10, SA Government funding per Government school student was the second-lowest of all the States. In 2010-11 it was the second-highest of all the States.

- **Review of Funding for Schools**
- David Gonski, Ken Boston AO, Kathryn Greiner AO, Carmen Lawrence, Bill Scales AO, Peter Tannock AM.
- Consulted 70 experts, commissioned several research papers, received 7,000 submissions between April 2010 and December 2011.
- Proposed needs-based funding system with National Resource Standard plus Loadings for remote, indigenous and disadvantaged.
- Federal Labor Government response, Better Schools, in September 2012, and Australian Education Act (for Agreements with schooling sectors in States) tabled in November 2012.

- NAPLAN test of Reading of students in Year 3, 5, 7, and 9 in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
- NAPLAN test of Persuasive Writing of students in Year 3, 5, 7, and 9 in 2011
- NAPLAN test of Numeracy of students in Year 3, 5, 7, and 9 in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011
- NAPLAN test of Science Literacy of students in Year 6 in 2006, 2009
- NAPLAN test of Civics and Citizenship of students in Year 6 and 10 in 2004, 2007, 2010
- NAPLAN test of ICTs of students in Year 6 and 10 in 2005, 2008, 2011
- PISA test of Overall Reading Literacy of students 15 years old in 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009
- PISA test of Mathematical Literacy of students 15 years old in 2003, 2006, 2009
- PISA test of Scientific Literacy of students 15 years old in 2006 and 2009
- TIMSS test of Mathematics Achievement of students in Year 4 and 8 in 2003, 2007, 2011
- TIMSS test of Science Achievement of students in Year 4 and 8 in 2003, 2007, 2011.

Completion Rates, Year 12, South Australia (per cent)

	2002	2011
Low SES (Bottom three deciles)		
Male students	48	64
Female students	66	80
All students	57	72
High SES (Top three deciles)		
Male students	76	82
Female students	91	88
All students	83	85
Total		
All students	70	77

Source: RoGS 2003 Table 3A.122, RoGS 2012 Table 4A.109

- **Conclusions**

- SA is increasing funding for education, particularly in Early Learning, but this investment will take several years to pay dividends.
- SA is increasing its emphasis on equity in education, partly as a stepping-stone to higher performance in education, but this is swimming against the Federal tide.
- The Review of Teacher Education should become a workforce development exercise to upgrade the qualifications, skills, classifications and salaries of the entire school workforce, mainly through peer professional development and Recognition of Current Competencies.