



Independent Schools
Queensland

choice & diversity

Independent Schools Infrastructure: Planning to Maintain Choice



Research Paper
August 2017



CONTENTS

1	Foreword
3	Executive Summary
6	Report Context
6	Report Structure
7	Methodology Overview
10	Maintaining Parental Choice
18	Case Studies
18	Ipswich Inner
20	Ormeau – Oxenford
22	Jimboomba
24	Caloundra
26	Springfield – Redbank
28	Townsville
30	Ipswich Hinterland
32	Narangba – Burpengary
34	Nerang
36	Brisbane South
38	Brisbane Inner City
40	Conclusion
41	References

OUR SCHOOLS – OUR FUTURE

Our Schools – Our Future is an Independent Schools Queensland (ISQ) research-based initiative designed to promote informed public policy debate about schooling. Through commissioned and internal research, Our Schools – Our Future explores trends and issues in key areas which determine the nature and performance of our school education systems. While the initiative has a particular focus on the contribution of independent schools to our education provision and outcomes, it examines a range of issues and trends relevant to the development and implementation of effective public policy for schooling. All research reports are available to members on the Independent Schools Queensland website.
www.isq.qld.edu.au

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dr Deidre Thian, Principal Consultant (Research) at Independent Schools Queensland, is acknowledged for her work in the preparation of this paper.

PUBLISHED BY

Independent Schools Queensland
 PO Box 957, Spring Hill Q 4004
 P (07) 3228 1515
 E office@isq.qld.edu.au

© Independent Schools
 Queensland August 2017

Foreword



Independent Schools Queensland (ISQ) has been advocating for some years for the timely provision of adequate future school infrastructure in Queensland to accommodate the projected growth of school-aged children.

ISQ has commissioned a number of research papers to identify the range of challenges and increasing constraints on the provision of school infrastructure, particularly for the independent school sector. This latest research paper undertaken by ISQ as part of the Our Schools – Our Future flagship program, builds on ISQ's earlier work and takes the next step to identify the specific areas of greatest demand in Queensland over the 20 years to 2036, quantifies the school infrastructure required to meet that demand, and estimates the cost of delivery.

This paper puts the cost of accommodating an additional 46,600 students in the independent school sector over this period at \$1.2 billion.

The new independent schools and associated infrastructure estimated to meet future population demand and maintain parental choice through the provision of independent schools is significant and prohibitive.

ISQ and the independent schooling sector thank the Australian and Queensland governments for their capital assistance. However, greater public funding, a more coordinated approach to future school planning and innovative financing arrangements need to be considered and investigated. The independent schooling sector and governments will need to work together on this important area of public infrastructure planning for the benefit of all children.

I commend *Independent Schools Infrastructure: Planning to Maintain Choice* to member schools, governments and educationalists in the interests of promoting informed public policy debate on Australian schooling.

DAVID ROBERTSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS QUEENSLAND

Independent schools infrastructure needed by 2036 to maintain parental choice

263,000

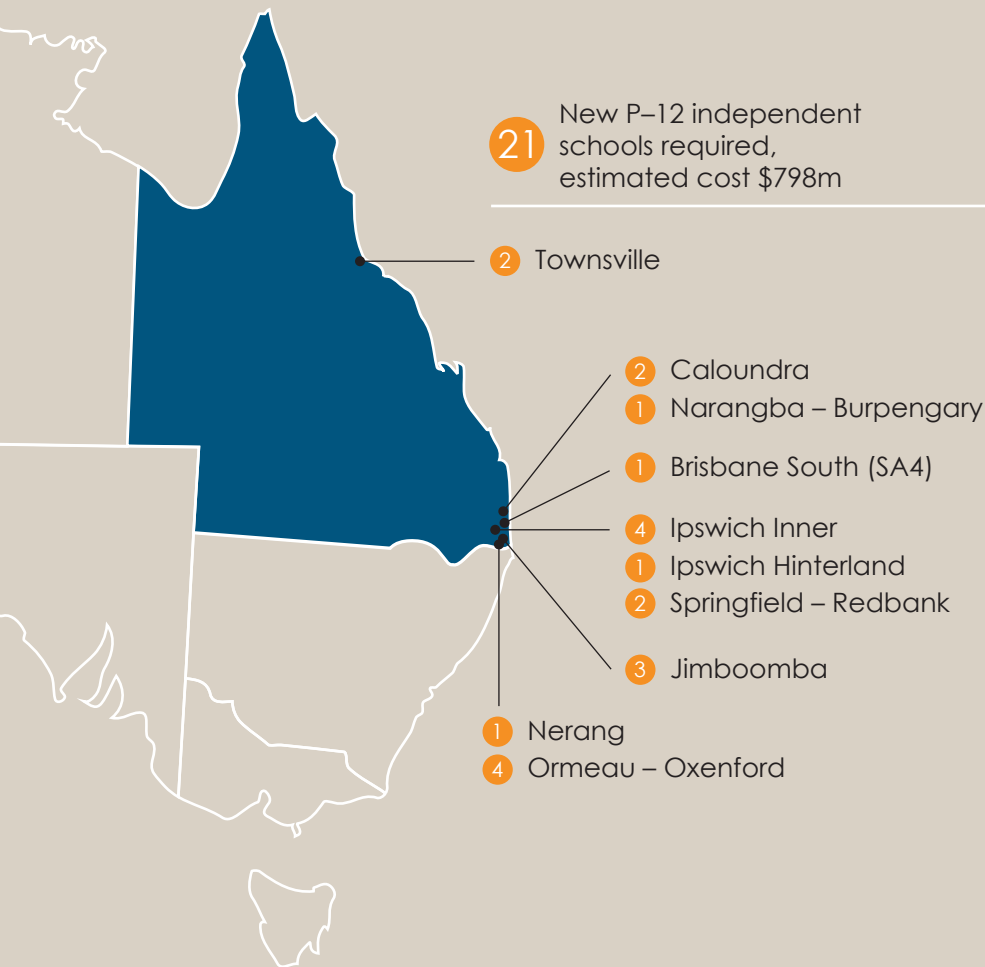
more school aged children living in Queensland



46,600 catered for by the independent schooling sector

19,700 primary school students

26,900 secondary school students



21

new P-12 schools

106

additional streams in existing schools = 825 classrooms

\$1.2b

total estimated cost

Executive Summary

Research undertaken by Independent Schools Queensland provides a conservative perspective on the quantity and estimated costs of new independent schools, and additional school capacity, that will be required to maintain current levels of participation in independent schooling over the 20 years to 2036. The research is based on specific area analysis that gives indications of both the location and timing for the required additional independent school capacity.

The Australian and Queensland governments are key partners with the independent school sector in the development and provision of significant school infrastructure. Annual government allocations of capital assistance, in the form of capital grants, have been critical for the sector to develop and maintain school facilities.

The strategic intent of governments that non-state school providers contribute to the delivery of community facilities such as schools, will need to be bolstered by not prohibiting the use of capital grants for land acquisitions, which is currently the case for Queensland Government capital funding. In addition, a new, long-term capital assistance fund should be established to support new non-state schools and additional capacity in existing schools to service high growth areas.

Demand

Based on a “typical” independent school of two streams of primary and three streams of secondary, about 925 students, the research quantifies the need for an additional 21 new schools plus 47 additional primary streams and 59 additional secondary streams in existing schools (the equivalent of 825 classrooms).



Cost

The conservative cost estimate to deliver this additional infrastructure is \$1.2 billion, based on current dollar values. This equates to approximately \$60 million per year for the next 20 years. The independent school sector makes a significant contribution to building social infrastructure with around 80% of capital costs met by parents. Additional government financial assistance is critical.

The additional cost of \$1.2 billion relates only to the cost of providing the required facilities for additional enrolments. Independent schools will also need to invest in the refurbishment, upgrade and improvement of current facilities, as well as providing facilities for newly emerging curriculum requirements such as Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).

The Queensland independent schooling sector currently expends approximately \$330 million per annum on capital facilities (including boarding provision). The majority of this expenditure is in existing schools where communities of support are already established. Governments currently provide approximately \$42 million of this in the form of capital assistance (\$18 million from the Australian Government and \$24 million from the Queensland Government) with the remaining amount of nearly \$300 million financed by parents, funding and borrowings.

The \$1.2 billion required in additional expenditure over existing levels will be a significant barrier for the sector in providing the required facilities.



The independent schooling sector is seeking:

The allocation of an additional \$20 million per year in capital assistance from the Queensland Government to help meet the approximately \$60 million per year required for projected additional infrastructure.

This would greatly assist the sector, which will need to provide the balance of an additional \$40 million per year, to meet this significant increase in demand and maintain choice.

Queensland Government consideration of other mechanisms to facilitate new independent schools in high growth areas including interest subsidies on borrowing to develop new schools, loan guarantees, and increased subsidies for external infrastructure charges associated with the development of new schools.



Planning/Land

More attention on public policy settings in relation to planning is required. Queensland's new planning regime, commenced in July 2017, clearly places non-state schools within the ambit of the state's strategic interests. The State Planning Policy (SPP) articulates the state's interests in planning matters. In relation to the state interest of Livable Communities, the SPP states the strategic intent that "community facilities and services, including education facilities (state and non-state providers) ... are well-located, cost-effective and multi-functional" (Queensland Government, 2017, p. 26).

Planning instruments, including all local government planning schemes, priority development area masterplans, and other related instruments, are required to be consistent with the state's interests as articulated in the SPP.

Land use planning needs to ensure an adequate supply of suitably zoned sites to promote the timely, cost-effective build of well-located state and non-state schools. Inadequate access to such sites is a significant restraining factor on infrastructure investment by the independent school sector.



The independent schooling sector is seeking:

Timely access to suitable school sites that are well located and affordable. State and local planning of additional schools through planning instruments that fully recognise and make provision for non-state school providers, alongside the state government.

Allocation of available land by the Queensland Government in areas of high growth for independent schools.

Alternatively, negotiation by the Queensland Government with developers for the allocation of suitable land in priority development areas at reasonable costs.

Report Context

Continued growth in Queensland's school-aged population creates a significant challenge for all schooling sectors. Data from the latest ABS Census of Population and Housing (2016 Census) indicates the number of school-aged students in the state increased by more than 60,300 or 9% in the five-year period from 2011 to 2016. This reflects an average annual increase of 1.8% each year.

Latest school-age projections for Queensland, developed by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office and based on the most-likely "medium" series projections, suggest that in the 20 years from 2016 to 2036 the number of school-aged children in Queensland will increase by 32% or approximately 263,000 school-aged children. Projections suggest higher growth will occur in the 10-year period from 2016 to 2026, with the number of school-aged children increasing at an average annual rate of 1.5% compared to a rate of 1.3% per annum in the following 10-year period from 2026 to 2036.

Projected growth in the school-aged population has significant resourcing implications for education providers – the Queensland Government, as well as the Catholic and independent schooling sectors. Additional quality staff will need to be trained and employed. Higher recurrent costs to Government, i.e. the taxpayer, would result from higher proportions of projected growth attending the government sector, owing to state schools receiving higher government funding levels than students in non-state (Catholic and independent) schools.

The distribution of additional students amongst the three schooling sectors will undoubtedly be influenced by parental choice, however, the ability of parents to exercise choice will also be influenced by whether sufficient capacity exists in schools in those areas where the school-aged population will increase in the future. Ensuring sufficient educational facilities, of types aligned with parental choice patterns, will be needed if the level of parental choice in Queensland is not to be eroded in the future.

Within this context, this report endeavours to:

- Quantify the level of additional independent school facilities that will be required to cater for projected growth, while maintaining current levels of parental choice.
- Identify where these additional facilities are likely to be required and quantify the capital costs associated with parental choice levels being maintained.

Report Structure

This report is divided into two sections.

The first section provides an overview of the methodology used to quantify and estimate capital costs, and the complexities associated with determining capital needs. This section also provides a statewide perspective of likely capital works requirements associated with the level of parental choice for independent schooling being maintained over the next 20 years.

The second section of this report is focused on identifying where within the state additional independent school facilities are most likely to be required, and the quantum of capital works required if the level of parental choice for independent schools is maintained. Those areas identified as requiring the highest number of additional facilities, if parental choice is not to be eroded, are examined in greatest detail.

Methodology Overview

Determining Additional Demand for Independent Schooling

The following methodology and assumptions were applied to determine the number of additional facilities required to cater for students attending independent schools through to 2036:

- Queensland Government projections for primary and secondary school-aged population (2015 edition) informed the basis of student population. This is the most recent dataset available. This data is reported at the 2011 Statistical Area 2 level (SA2).
As data is reported for each Census of Population and Housing undertaken every five years, the 20-year period, from 2016 to 2036, is the focus of this report.
- To estimate the number of students that would be expected to attend independent schools, the respective proportion of primary students and secondary students attending independent schools reported in the 2016 Census was applied to projections for primary and secondary school-aged children. These proportions were considered to provide a measure of the level of choice available to, and supported by, parents in each SA2.
As 2016 SA2 boundaries do not always correspond to the 2011 SA2 boundaries, the government projections based on 2016 data at the SA1 level were aggregated to 2011 SA2 boundaries, ensuring comparability between government projections and schooling sector participation rates.
- To quantify additional demand for places at independent schools over the period 2016 to 2036, the number of anticipated independent school students in 2016, based on the 2016 Census participation rates in independent schooling, was used as the base population for independent school students. This base population was compared to projected demand for independent school places in subsequent Census years, enabling additional demand for each five-year period from 2016 to 2021, 2021 to 2026, 2026 to 2031 and 2031 to 2036, along with the overall level of additional demand for the 20-year period from 2016 to 2036 to be determined.
- Historically, enrolment growth occurring in the independent school sector has been a product of growth in the school-aged population in Queensland, combined with an increasing proportion of parents choosing an independent school education for their children. Demand for future places at independent schools in this study is limited to assessing the impact of growth in the school-

aged population. No cognisance has been made of possible changes in the proportion of students that may attend independent schools in the future. It is possible, particularly in areas where new schools are established, that higher proportions of students would attend independent schools generating higher demand.

Determining Additional Facilities Required to Cater for Additional Students Attending Independent Schooling

To estimate the number, type, and timing of new facilities to be constructed to cater for additional demand, the focus is on determining the number of additional students that would be in Prep and Year 7. This focus reflects the operating structure of independent schools and financial viability considerations for independent schools. Unlike state schools where the number of students in any year level is not limited, potentially resulting in a class operating with a small number of students, independent schools impose a limit on the number of classes operated at each year level, with the number of students in each class limited. A new class is not provided unless sufficient students exist to fill the class. When sufficient demand exists to warrant an additional class being offered, the school would increase the number of classes in the first year of schooling, i.e. Prep in the case of primary schooling or Year 7 in secondary schooling. The addition of another class, or stream, in Prep or Year 7 initially, will then progress through subsequent years, requiring ultimately spaces to cater for an additional class of students in each year level in primary and/or secondary.

The focus on determining the viability of an additional Prep and Year 7, reflecting an additional primary or secondary stream being viable, also mitigates any issues quantifying costs associated with schools that may offer additional streams in mid-intake years i.e. a number of independent schools increase streams in Year 4 or Year 5, assuming an additional stream in Prep is viable therefore would cause a commensurate increase in streams when this Prep cohort would reach Year 4 or Year 5 as the case may be. It also resolves the issue surrounding lower retention rates in upper secondary school year levels, given government projections refer to "school-aged" as the number of children aged five years to 17 years.

To determine if an additional Prep or Year 7 class would be viable, it was first assumed that additional demand for primary and secondary school places were distributed equally across all year levels in primary and secondary (i.e. an additional 700 primary school students attending independent schools is assumed to reflect an additional 100 students in each year level from Prep to Year 6). In the case of Prep, it was then assumed that each class would require 25 students to be

viable, and for Year 7 it was assumed that each class would require 30 students to be viable. If data indicated 3.5 classes were viable, it was assumed that only 3 classes would be required as the balance of 0.5 classes would not meet viability criteria required.

It should be noted that the number of Prep or Year 7 classes suggested under these assumptions could be considered conservative, as maximum class sizes can be lower, depending on individual school policy.

Costing Methodology

To identify capital costs associated with maintaining current parental choice patterns for independent school places in the 2016 to 2036 period, the number of primary streams and secondary streams, as indicated by the number of Prep classes and Year 7 classes that would be viable, were utilised in concert with other considerations pertaining to the independent schooling sector in Queensland.

New schools or existing facilities to cater for growth

It was assumed that if demand for independent schooling indicated that two streams of primary and three streams of secondary could be supported in an area, a new independent school would be established to meet need. A P–12 school of two streams of primary and three streams of secondary is the most common structure of an independent school. (In 2016, 75% of independent schools offered both primary and secondary schooling, with the average size of primary year levels equating to two streams in primary and three streams in secondary). Such a school would cater for approximately 925 students, with approximately 385 primary students across Prep to Year 6 and 540 secondary students across Year 7 to Year 12.

In those areas experiencing growth of an insufficient level to warrant a new two stream primary and three stream secondary, a new school would not be supported. Similarly, in some areas where new school provision is suggested, not all growth would be catered for by new schools (e.g. an area requiring three streams in primary and three streams in secondary would warrant one new P–12 school, with an additional stream in primary still required to be serviced). In such situations, it is assumed that existing schools would increase capacity adding additional streams to absorb this growth.

This could be considered a conservative approach, as it is possible that stand-alone primary and/or stand-alone secondary schools could be established to cater for future demand. The provision of stand-alone primary and secondary schools would significantly increase costs presented, due to duplication of many facilities that would otherwise be shared across P–12 schools.

Types of facilities required

Quantifying the number of learning spaces required to service primary and secondary were based on Queensland Independent Schools Block Grant Authority (QIS BGA) assessment criteria for capital funding, where one stream in primary is considered to require an additional seven general learning areas across Prep to Year 6, while one stream of secondary is considered to require an additional 8.4 learning areas (inclusive of general and specialist learning areas) across Year 7 to Year 12.

In order to quantify the number and type of learning spaces required to service the secondary student component of a three-stream secondary P–12 school, an analysis was undertaken of the type and quantity of learning spaces provided in a sample of coeducational P–12 schools offering three streams of secondary. This analysis indicated that in conjunction with general learning areas, additional learning spaces were provided for Science, Drama, Art, Music, Hospitality, Home Economics/Textiles and Industrial Design and Technology. To estimate how many of each type of facility would be required for a three-stream secondary school operating at capacity, the average number of students per facility type was calculated, based on the sample schools. This indicated that 15 general learning areas, three Science labs, two Industrial Design and Technology facilities and one facility each for Drama, Art, Music, Hospitality, Home Economics/Textiles would be required. This is a total of 25 learning spaces, which is in accord with QIS BGA's estimate of learning spaces required for a three-stream secondary school, based on 8.4 learning spaces being required per secondary stream.

School-based facilities which support education delivery, either across the primary or secondary student body, or both, were also identified. The facilities included as part of new school costs were resource centres and learning support spaces, both based on separate facilities for primary and secondary components at the school, covered areas and student amenities (including toilets, tuckshop, student locker space). An administration centre, multi-purpose centre and technology support space were also costed, with these facilities expected to service the entire school.

Costs of functional spaces

QIS BGA guidelines and area standards were used to identify floor areas (m²) associated with each type of functional space required. In a small number of cases, specifically multipurpose centres and student amenities, area guidelines were not available from QIS BGA. In these cases, area (m²) guidelines as published by the Australian Government Programmes for Schools Quadrennial Administrative Guidelines – 2005 to 2008 (2008 update) were used to inform area standards. This publication has not been updated since this time, but is considered to provide a sufficient guide to area standards in the absence of other sources.

Brisbane-based costs for particular facility types (cost per m²) and associated allowances for furniture and equipment, as published by QIS BGA in 2017, were applied to the assumed level of facility provision associated with a two-stream primary and three-stream secondary school. This enabled the cost of learning spaces, support facilities, and those facilities shared across the campus, to be quantified for new schools.

The average cost per stream for learning spaces alone in primary and secondary as calculated above were used to identify the cost of learning spaces associated with existing independent schools expanding capacity.

It should be emphasised, that costings based on QIS BGA standards could be considered to result in a conservative cost structure being established. In some cases, individual schools may make decisions to provide spaces above or below standards of provisions utilised by QIS BGA to determine funding received by government for capital works.

Other costs

An analysis of a number of school capital project budgets evidences a significant range of additional costs apart from building costs, relating to site characteristics and locational considerations influencing costs.

SITE DEVELOPMENT, SPECIAL SERVICES, FIRE SERVICES

An examination of projects relating to existing schools suggest an average of 30% of building costs should be allocated to cover costs associated with site development, special services and fire services.

Costs associated with new school construction, not surprisingly given inclusion of what are often on-off components such as sporting ovals and parking requirements, are significantly higher than that of projects associated with an existing school. In recognition of higher costs associated with new schools, the average of 40% of building costs has been utilised to estimate these costs for new schools.

PROFESSIONAL FEES

It has been assumed that professional fees are in the order of 10% of the project costs.

EXTERNAL INFRASTRUCTURE

External infrastructure costs levied by local government authorities are difficult to estimate, with charges dependent on local government areas and site specific factors. These costs are associated with provision of water supply, sewerage, drainage and fire service mains services as well as connection costs, alteration to transport networks in the vicinity of the school to ensure safety in the area (i.e. pick-up and set-down bays, road widening, turning lanes, traffic lights), and streetscaping considerations (i.e. pedestrian footpaths, signage, lighting).

In the case of projects at existing schools, charges may be minimal, or large. An estimate of 2% of built costs has been used when projects are at existing schools. With new school construction, local government charges are estimated to be in the order of 15% of building and site costs.

New school land acquisition costs

Nine hectares are anticipated to be acquired for the construction of a two-stream primary and three-stream secondary school, based on QIS BGA guidelines relating to greenfield sites.

Site cost is affected by the locational factors and land use zoning. Advice regarding recent land acquisition purchases in greenfield settings undergoing residential development suggest the land costs may reach \$1 million per hectare. Other examples exist of land costs significantly lower, albeit lower costs can be suggestive of higher costs associated with site development work to ensure suitable building platforms.

For the purposes of estimating costs associated with land, acquisition of \$650,000 per hectare has been used for each new P–12 school. This cost reflects the probability that new school provision is more likely to be associated with large residential developments, where land costs would be expected to be higher.

Cost Estimates

Based on the above assumptions:

New school cost estimates

The built cost of a new P–12 school catering for two streams in primary and three streams in secondary is estimated to be in the order of \$32 million. A further \$6 million is estimated to be required for acquisition of nine hectares of land for each new school.

In total, each new school is estimated to cost approximately \$38 million.

Additional streams at existing schools

Costs associated with provision of additional facilities at existing schools expanding capacity are based on the average cost per stream indicated for primary and secondary learning facilities, and those facilities anticipated to require an increase due to higher enrolment levels being sustained at the school (student amenities and covered areas).

The learning area costs associated with one stream of primary are estimated to be in the order of \$2.8 million.

Learning area costs associated with one stream of secondary are estimated to be in the order of \$4.3 million.

Maintaining Parental Choice

Queensland Government Statisticians Office (QGSO) population projections outlined in *Projected school-age persons, by statistical area, Queensland, 2015* suggest the number of school-aged children will increase by more than 263,000 children over the 20 years from 2016 to 2036.

This growth is anticipated to be relatively evenly distributed across primary and secondary year levels, with 50.1% of projected growth anticipated to be associated with primary schooling and the balance, 49.9%, associated with growth in secondary schooling.

Despite growth anticipated to be equally spread across primary and secondary schooling, growth in the number of secondary school-aged children is forecast to occur at a higher rate than in primary schooling. Growth from 2016 to 2036 in secondary school-aged children reflects a 35% increase in the number of secondary school-aged children, while the number of primary school-aged children is expected to increase by 29%. This growth in primary school-aged children extends across seven year levels from Prep to Year 6, while growth in secondary school-aged children extends across six year levels, higher growth is expected in secondary year levels.

The distribution of growth across primary and secondary schooling is significant when considering costs of capital works. The provision of facilities to cater for secondary schooling are significantly higher than costs associated with primary schooling, owing to the need for a greater range of specialist facilities required to support the delivery of the secondary schooling curriculum.

Independent Schools

2016 Census indicates that in Queensland 15.6% of school students attended independent schools. If this proportion is considered indicative of the level of parental choice for independent schooling supported by the community, it could be assumed that independent schools would need to cater for an 15.6% of projected growth over the 2016–2036 period if parental choice levels are to be maintained. This would translate to independent schools being required to cater for approximately 41,000 additional students, with approximately 20,500 additional students in both primary and secondary schooling.

Figure 1: Participation in Schooling, 2016 Census

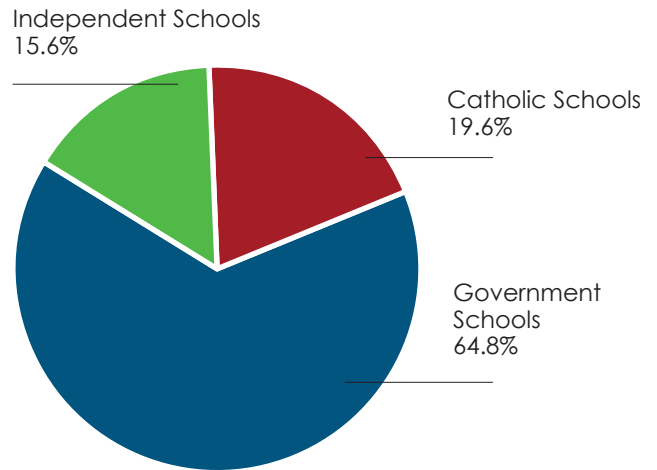


Figure 2: Participation in Primary Schooling, 2016 Census

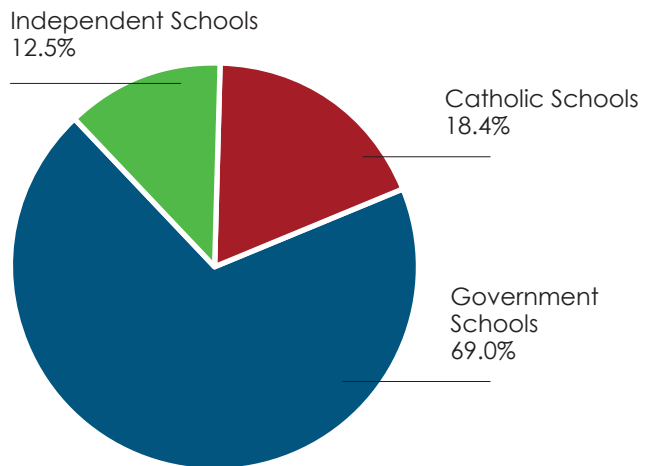
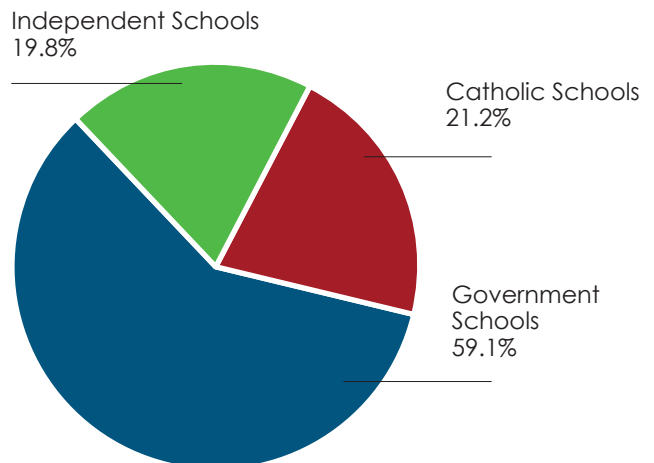
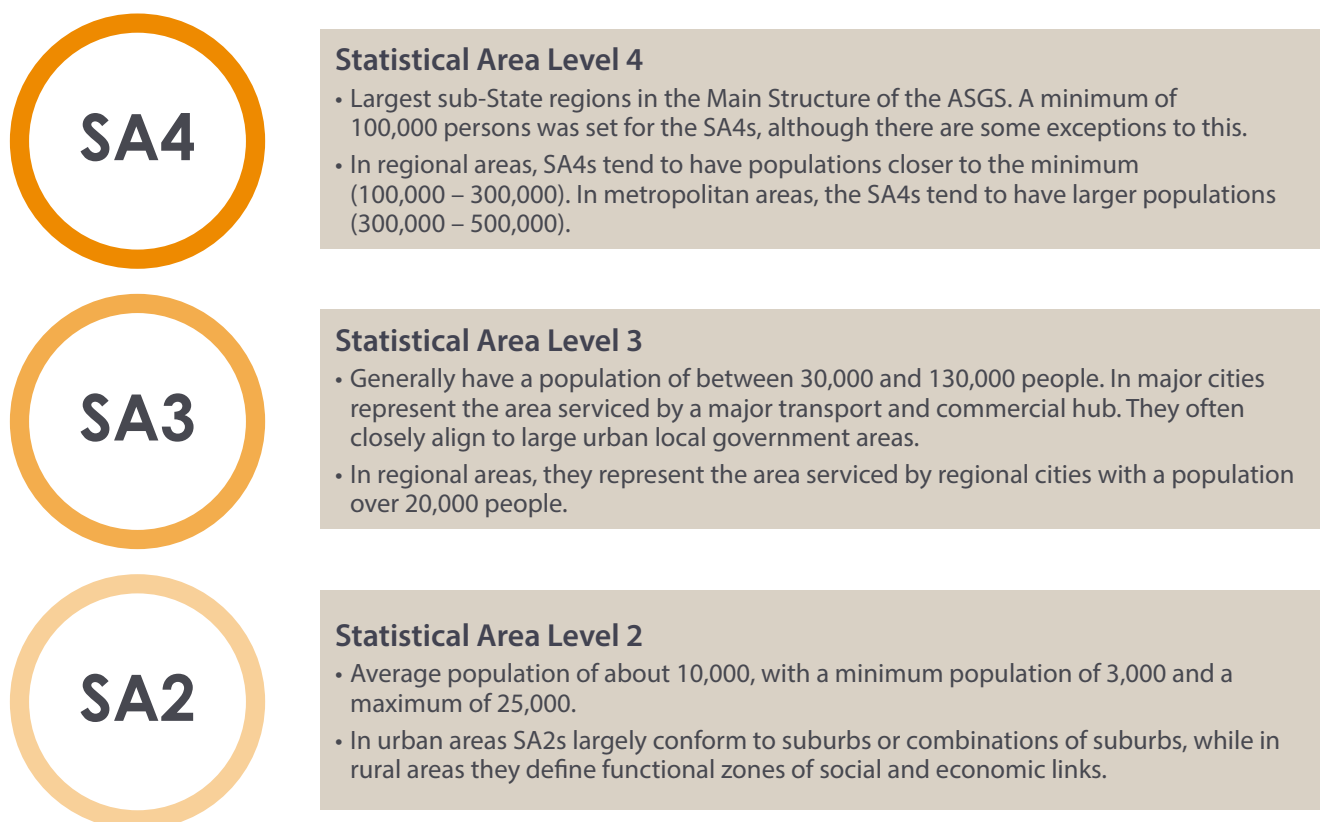


Figure 3: Participation in Secondary Schooling, 2016 Census



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016).

Figure 4: Australian Standard Geographical Classification SA4–SA2



Source: Queensland Government. (2016).

However, as independent schools cater for a higher proportion of students attending secondary schooling than primary schooling. The 2016 Census indicates that independent schools cater for 12.5% of primary school students and 19.8% of secondary school students (refer Figure 2 and Figure 3). On this basis, to maintain parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for an additional 42,500 students, comprised of an additional 16,500 primary students and 26,000 secondary students (i.e. 39% of students in primary and 61% of students in secondary). Owing to the differential between costs of primary school facilities and secondary school facilities, the higher level of growth expected in secondary school places is significant. However, this too is simplistic.

Complexities in Assessing and Quantifying Need

School facilities generally cannot be relocated to where children are located. Projections for school-aged populations at the state level represent a "net" effect of growth and decline. In some locations, the school-aged population will decline, potentially resulting in under-utilised education facilities in these areas. In other areas, the school-aged population will increase, reflecting new families moving into areas and/or higher birth rates, resulting in an increase in need for new education facilities.

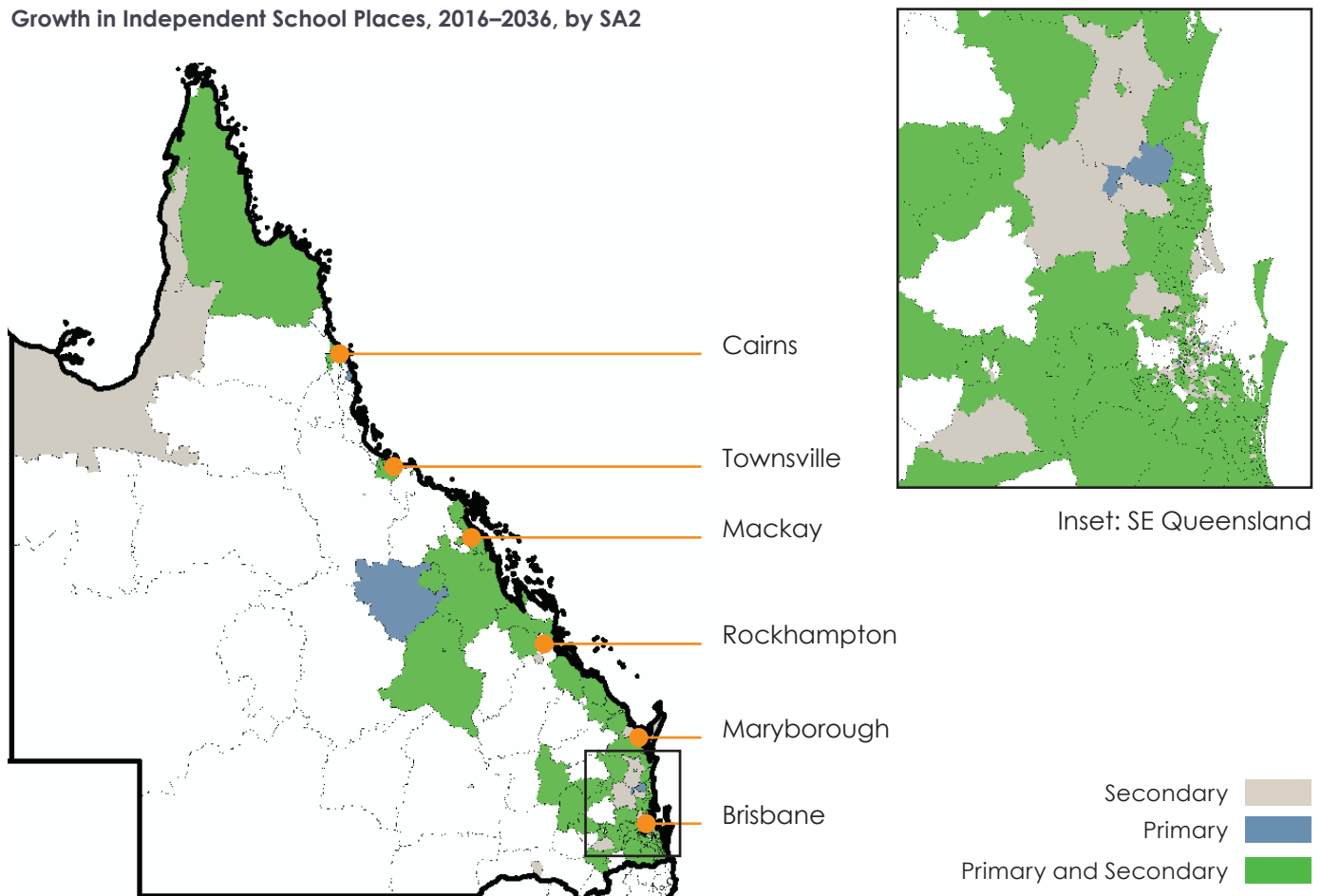
Similarly, the statewide participation rate in independent schooling reflects a net effect. In some areas, where no independent schools are located, no students will be attending independent schools. In other areas, where parents have access to a range of independent schools, higher proportions of parents may choose independent schooling.

Fortunately, school-aged population projections have been undertaken at the Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) level (refer Figure 4). This enables anticipated trends in primary and secondary school-aged populations and the potential impact on independent schooling to be examined at a more localised level.

Based on independent schools continuing to cater for the same proportion of primary and secondary students residing in each SA2 as evidenced in the 2016 Census, of projected numbers of school-aged children over the 2016 to 2036 period, independent schools would need to cater for additional primary students in 317 of 526 SA2s within Queensland (60% of SA2s), and additional secondary school students in 410 of the 526 SA2s (78% of SA2s). Most of those SA2s required to cater for additional primary students attending independent schools would also be required to cater for additional secondary school students, with 309 SA2s expected to experience increases in both primary and secondary student numbers (refer Map 1).

MAP 1:

Growth in Independent School Places, 2016–2036, by SA2



Decline in primary student demand over the 2016 to 2036 period would occur in 170 SA2s (32% of SA2s), while demand would remain static in 39 SA2s (7% of SA2s). Similarly, in respect to secondary school students, a reduction in the number of secondary student numbers would be anticipated in 88 SA2s (17% of SA2s), while stability would be expected in 28 SA2s (5% of SA2s).

Of those 317 SA2s expected to cater for increases in primary, when aggregated together, projected growth in the school-aged population over the 2016 to 2036 period, and maintenance of the current level of choice evidenced in SA2s, would result in, approximately, 19,700 additional primary students accessing independent schooling. Similarly, on the same basis, increases in secondary student demand in those 410 SA2s anticipated to experience increases in demand would result in 26,900 additional secondary students accessing independent schooling.

Independent schools however have larger catchment areas than an individual SA2. In metropolitan and regional centres, it is common for catchment areas to extend over many SA2s. It is for this reason that considerations of independent school catchment areas need to overlay projections of the school-aged population.

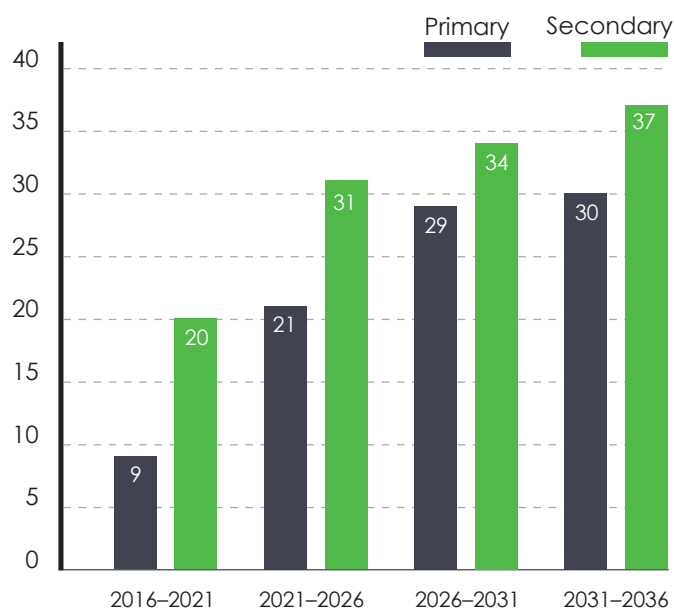
In recognition of the size of independent school catchment areas, it is considered more appropriate in most cases, to utilise Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s) boundaries to quantify

future growth in independent school demand and associated costs. SA3s are often the functional areas of regional towns and cities, or clusters of related suburbs around urban commercial and transport hubs within the major urban areas. They are built from aggregations of SA2s, enabling need for future independent school places at the SA2 level to be combined to determine need at the SA3 level.

There are 80 SA3s within Queensland. Aggregation of SA2 data to the SA3 level indicates 66 of these 80 SA3s would experience net growth in the number of primary students that would access independent schooling, assuming current levels of parental choice were maintained over the 2016 to 2036 period. In the case of secondary schooling, 74 SA3s would experience net growth in the number of secondary students that would access independent schooling.

There are a small number of areas where SA3 boundaries are not considered the optimum area for estimated future demand for capital works associated with parental choice being maintained in the future. This occurs in areas where the SA3 covers a relatively small area, areas where it would be anticipated that a school located in the SA3 would be expected to cater for other surrounding SA3s. This situation is present within inner Brisbane City areas. To acknowledge this situation, a number of inner Brisbane City areas SA3s have been aggregated to the SA4 level (refer Figure 4).

Figure 5: Number of Additional Primary and Secondary Streams Required, by Timeframe



As a result of aggregating SA3s within Brisbane City, the number of geographical areas considered in this report totals 66, reflecting four SA4s and 62 SA3s. These areas are "quasi" catchment areas for the purposes of this study, which is aimed at quantifying likely future capital costs and identifying locations where growth is anticipated to occur in the independent school sector in future years. In practice, decisions to establish additional facilities and/or schools would be expected to be subject to detailed demographic and socio-economic analysis which would take into account actual catchment areas of schools, which may extend over sections of different areas utilised in this report, or be focused on specific areas within an area used in the report.

A further factor adds an additional layer of complexity when endeavouring to quantify future facility provision needs in the independent school sector. Unlike government schools, where there is a need to cater for all students in an area that wish to attend a school and provide the associated facilities, independent schools have the capacity to limit their enrolment size. In this regard, independent schools strive to ensure classes are full, maximizing cost-effectiveness. Each school tends to offer a number of "streams" in primary and/or secondary year levels, representing the number of classes the school will offer in each year level, i.e. a one stream Prep to Year 6 primary school would reflect the school enrolling one class of Prep each year, with this "stream" of students flowing through the school over successive years from Prep to Year 6. The maximum number of students enrolled in each class at each year level will be determined by the individual school, taking into account the school's educational philosophy and operating considerations.

To acknowledge the ability of independent schools to limit the number of streams offered, and associated maximum class sizes, the number of additional primary and secondary students projected to be catered for by independent schools from 2016 to 2036 was converted to reflect the number of

Table 1: Total Additional Streams Required

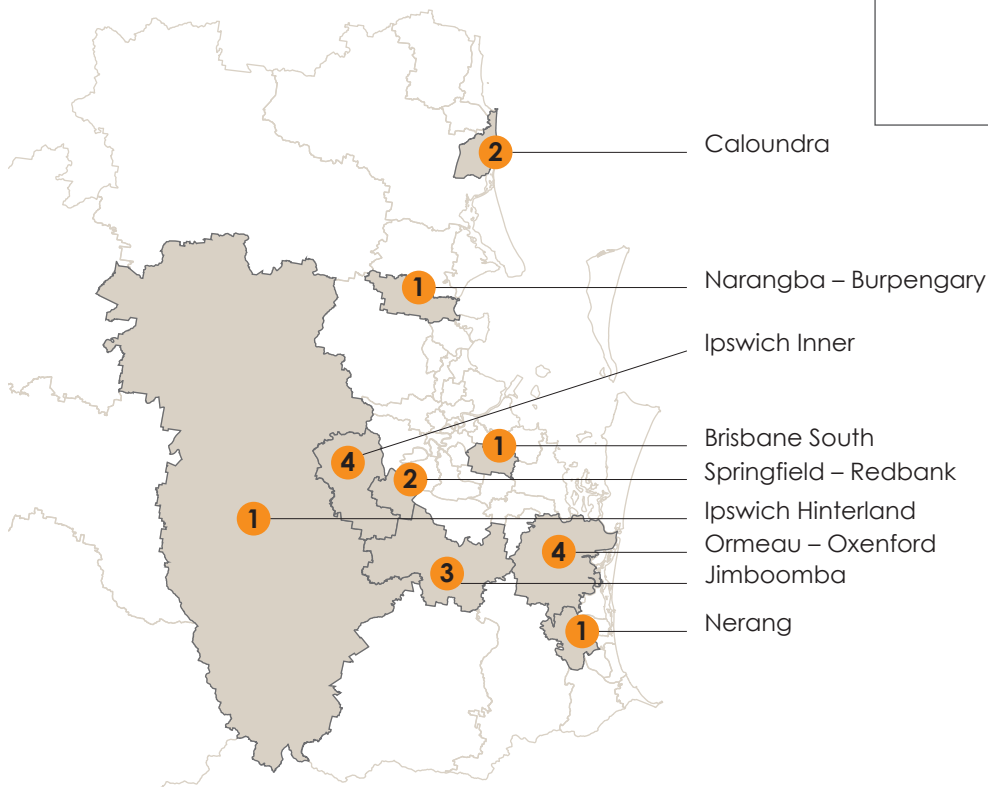
STATISTICAL AREA SA3 UNLESS INDICATED	PRIMARY STREAMS	SECONDARY STREAMS
Beaudesert		1
Beenleigh	1	1
Brisbane Inner City (SA4)	1	8
Brisbane South (SA4)	3	4
Brisbane – North (SA4)	1	
Brisbane – West (SA4)		1
Broadbeach – Burleigh	1	1
Browns Plains	1	2
Caboolture	2	2
Cairns – South	2	2
Caloundra	4	6
Cleveland – Stradbroke	1	2
Coolangatta		1
Forest Lake – Oxley	1	1
Gladstone – Biloela	1	
Gold Coast – North	1	2
Hervey Bay		1
Hills District		1
Ipswich Hinterland	3	8
Ipswich Inner	14	14
Jimboomba	8	10
Loganlea – Carbrook	1	1
Mackay	1	1
Maroochy		1
Nambour – Pomona	1	1
Narangba – Burpengary	4	4
Nerang	3	4
North Lakes	2	2
Ormeau – Oxenford	12	13
Robina	1	2
Rockhampton	1	2
Southport	1	3
Springfield – Redbank	8	7
Sunshine Coast Hinterland	2	2
Surfers Paradise	1	1
Toowoomba	1	2
Townsville	5	8

additional full streams of students that would be supported in each geographical area being assessed. For example, if three and a half streams were indicated as being supported the number of streams upon which costs were quantified would be three streams. Each stream for primary and secondary was based on Prep class sizes of 25 students and Year 7 class sizes of 30 students. These are the maximum class sizes operated in the State schooling sector.

It is acknowledged that truncating the number of streams offered, and estimating class sizes on the basis of class sizes being larger than what is operated by many independent schools, results in reducing the number of facilities that would be required by the independent sector. It is considered more prudent however to take this approach. Fundamentally the balance of students that would not sustain a full stream in an area would be unlikely to be serviced by an independent school, until such time that a full-stream was sustainable.

MAP 2:

Locations of new P-12 independent schools which would be supported by 2036



21 Number of new schools required

The use of maximum class sizes as operated by the State schooling sector also assists in ensuring capital costs developed are not inflated due to individual school-choice decisions.

Additional Streams Required

Of the 66 geographical areas (62 SA3s and 4 SA4s) considered, based on government projections and 2016 participation rates in independent schooling, over the 2016 to 2036 period eight areas would experience a reduction in independent school primary student numbers, while four areas would experience a reduction in independent school secondary student numbers. Three of the areas are expected to experience reductions in both primary and secondary numbers (SA3s of Outback – South, Outback – North and Charters Towers – Ayr – Ingham). The five areas expected to experience reductions in only primary student numbers are Brisbane – West SA4 and SA3s of Bribie – Beachmere, Far North, Innisfail – Cassowary Coast and Wynnum – Manly. The only area expected to experience a reduction in secondary student numbers is Darling Downs (West) – Maranoa.

A further 21 areas are anticipated to experience an increase in independent school primary and secondary student numbers over the 2016 to 2036 period, however, the level of increase would be insufficient to warrant additional streams in primary or secondary schooling being offered at independent schools. These areas are the SA3s of Bowen Basin – North, Buderim, Bundaberg, Burnett, Caboolture Hinterland, Cairns – North, Capalaba, Central Highlands, Darling Downs – East, Gold Coast

Hinterland, Granite Belt, Gympie – Cooloola, Maryborough, Mudgeeraba – Tallebudgera, Noosa, Port Douglas – Daintree, Redcliffe, Springwood – Kingston, Strathpine, Tablelands (East) – Kuranda and Whitsunday.

Thirty-seven areas however would be expected to experience sufficient growth in independent school student numbers over the 2016–2036 period to warrant additional streams in primary and/or secondary schooling (refer Table 1). Together, over the 20-year period, these areas are indicated as being able to support an additional 89 streams in primary and 122 streams in secondary.

The number of primary and secondary streams required in each intercensal period (five-year period between each national population census) is expected to increase over time (refer Figure 5).

School-age population projections and current participation rates in independent schooling indicates only nine additional primary streams would be sustained by 2021, due to growth in the 2016–2021 period. A further 21 primary streams would be supported as a result of growth in the 2021–2026 period, 29 more primary streams in the 2026–2031 period, followed by another 30 primary streams in the 2031–2036 period.

More streams will be required in secondary than primary in each intercensal period, with an additional 20 streams suggested as being required as a result of growth in the 2016–2021 period, increasing to 31 more streams in the 2021–2026 period, another 34 streams in the 2026–2031 period and 37 streams in the 2031 to 2036 period.

Of these 37 areas, two areas are expected to cater for an additional stream only in primary (Gladstone – Biloela SA3 and Brisbane – North SA4) and six areas are expected to cater for an additional stream only in secondary (Brisbane – West SA4 and SA3s of Beaudesert, Coolangatta, Hervey Bay, Maroochy and Hills District).

The balance of 29 areas are all expected to support additional streams in both primary and secondary, all but four of these areas are located in South-east Queensland (refer Table 1). The area where greatest future demand would be required is within the SA3 of Ipswich Inner, where an additional 14 streams in both primary and secondary are indicated as being supported. Next highest demand for additional streams is indicated in Oxenford – Ormeau SA3 where 12 primary and 13 secondary streams are suggested, and in Jimboomba SA3 where eight primary and 10 secondary streams are indicated as being supported by 2036.

New Schools or Existing Facilities

Circumstances as to whether existing schools or new schools will be established, or a combination of both will cater for additional streams is a matter of conjecture. It will ultimately depend on a range of factors. In some areas, existing schools may increase their capacity to cater for additional demand. However, some existing independent schools may not be well-located within the area to cater for projected growth, precluding expansion, or an existing school may be well-located to cater for growth but have insufficient land available (or suitable) to allow an expansion in capacity. Equally, some schools may be comfortable operating at their current enrolment level. Whether new schools are established will also be dependent on a community decision to commence a new school, the ability of the community to access funding to support and service debt levels associated with the establishment of a new school, as well as whether suitable land for acquisition is available.

For purposes of quantifying capital costs associated with additional streams being required it was assumed that new P–12 schools would be established in areas where a two-stream primary school and three-stream secondary school would be supported. This is the dominant model operated by independent schools in Queensland. If all streams projected to be required in an area would not be supported with a new school model, these additional streams are assumed to be catered for within existing facilities.

New schools

Of the 37 areas where additional demand for independent school places are indicated as warranting an additional stream being offered in primary, secondary or both, only 10 areas would support at least one new P–12 independent school catering for two streams in primary and three streams in secondary. In total 21 new P–12 schools would be supported, with all of these schools, except for two in South East Queensland (refer Map 2).

Table 2: Additional Streams Required in Existing Schools

STATISTICAL AREA SA3 UNLESS INDICATED	PRIMARY STREAMS	SECONDARY STREAMS
Beaudesert		1
Beenleigh	1	1
Brisbane Inner City (SA4)	1	8
Brisbane South (SA4)	1	1
Brisbane – North (SA4)	1	
Brisbane – West (SA4)		1
Broadbeach – Burleigh	1	1
Browns Plains	1	2
Caboolture	2	2
Cairns – South	2	2
Cleveland – Stradbroke	1	2
Coolangatta		1
Forest Lake – Oxley	1	1
Gladstone – Biloela	1	
Gold Coast – North	1	2
Hervey Bay		1
Hills District		1
Ipswich Hinterland	1	5
Ipswich Inner	6	2
Jimboomba	2	1
Loganlea – Carbrook	1	1
Mackay	1	1
Maroochy		1
Nambour – Pomona	1	1
Narangba – Burpengary	2	1
Nerang	1	1
North Lakes	2	2
Ormeau – Oxenford	4	1
Robina	1	2
Rockhampton	1	2
Southport	1	3
Springfield – Redbank	4	1
Sunshine Coast Hinterland	2	2
Surfers Paradise	1	1
Toowoomba	1	2
Townsville	1	2

Together the 21 new schools would cater for 42 of the 89 streams in primary and 66 of 122 streams in secondary that are anticipated to be required by 2036 in the independent school sector, if parental choice levels are to be maintained (52% and 47% of total need in primary and secondary, respectively).

The highest number of new schools would be supported in Ormeau – Oxenford and Ipswich Inner SA3s with each expected to support an additional four P–12 independent schools by 2036. Next highest numbers of new schools are expected to be in Jimboomba SA3 where an additional three P–12 independent schools are expected to be supported by 2036, followed by two P–12 independent schools being supported in the same timeframe in Caloundra, Springfield – Redbank and Townsville SA3s. One new independent school would be supported in Narangba – Burpengary, Ipswich Hinterland and Nerang SA3s, and Brisbane – South SA4.

Existing schools

The balance of streams required by 2036, 47 primary streams and 59 secondary streams, are assumed to be catered for in existing schools (or by new schools identified increasing the number of streams offered). It is always possible that decisions may be made in some of these areas to establish new schools (i.e. stand-alone primary and/or secondary schools). However, this category of future need reflects areas where, on the basis of projections, additional P-12 two stream primary and three stream secondary schools would not be sustained. Accordingly, for costing purposes, it has been assumed that these streams will be catered for within existing schools, a least costly option than new school provision.

Existing independent schools are assumed to cater for additional streams in 30 of the 66 study areas (refer Table 2). As was the case when modelling new school locations, the majority of these areas are within South East Queensland, with 24 of the 30 areas indicated as having sufficient demand to warrant servicing additional streams in primary and secondary being located in South East Queensland. The locations outside of South East Queensland where additional streams are indicated as being required to be serviced by existing schools are in SA3s of Cairns – South, Gladstone – Biloela, Hervey Bay, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Townsville (refer Table 2).

Only one area, Gladstone – Biloela SA3, is indicated as being required to sustain only an additional stream in primary, while six areas are indicated as only sustaining an additional stream in secondary (SA3s of Beaudesert, Coolangatta, Hervey Bay, Hills District, Maroochy and Brisbane – West SA4).

Only three areas are anticipated to cater for more than two streams of primary within existing schools. These correspond to the areas where new schools are also suggested (Ipswich

Inner, Ormeau – Oxenford and Springfield – Redbank SA3s). Ipswich Inner SA3 is anticipated to cater for an additional six streams of primary in existing schools, while Ormeau – Oxenford and Springfield – Redbank SA3s are both expected to cater for four additional streams in primary within existing, or planned new schools. In these areas only one or two additional streams in secondary are suggested, thereby not meeting criteria to warrant the establishment of additional schools in these areas.

Only two areas are anticipated to cater for more than three streams of secondary schooling within existing independent schools. These areas are Brisbane Inner City SA4, where projections suggest eight secondary streams would be required, and Ipswich Hinterland SA3 where five additional secondary streams are suggested. In these areas only one additional primary stream is suggested as required in existing schools, thereby not meeting criteria to warrant the establishment of an additional school in these areas.

Table 3: Cost of Provision, 2016–2036

TYPE OF PROVISION	NUMBER REQUIRED	UNIT COST \$M	TOTAL COST \$M
New schools	21	38.0	798.0
Additional primary streams in existing schools	47	2.8	131.6
Additional secondary streams in existing schools	59	4.3	253.7
TOTAL			1,183.3

How much?

Based on the conservative assumptions and methodology outlined above, the independent schooling sector would need to invest in the order of \$1.2 billion over the 20-year

Figure 6: Distribution of Costs

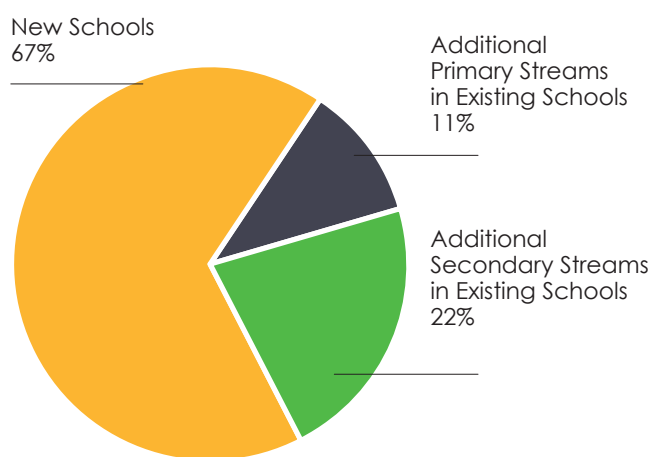
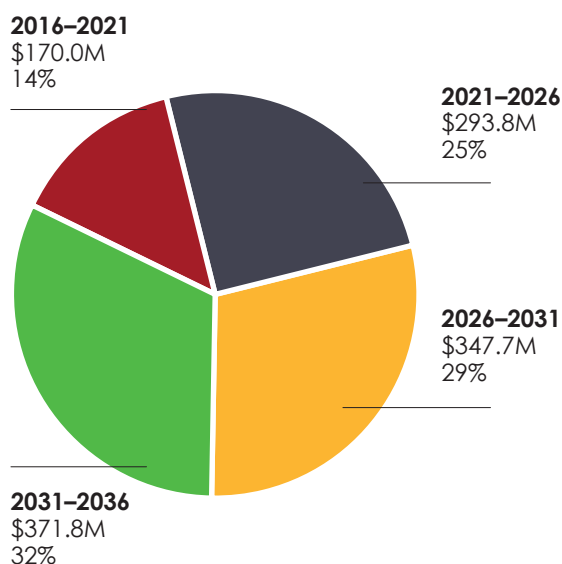


Figure 7: Distribution of Costs by Timeframe, Based on Additional Streams



period from 2016 to 2036, if current levels of parental choice are to be maintained in the future (refer Table 3).

Two-thirds of anticipated costs are expected to be associated with the provision of new schools, with one-third of costs attributed to existing schools catering for additional streams (refer Table 3 and Figure 6). Two-thirds of the costs anticipated to be incurred by existing schools are expected to be related to catering for secondary students.

Costs over time

To estimate costs over each intercensal period in the 20-year timeframe, from 2016 to 2036, it has been assumed that in areas where new schools are not warranted costs associated with additional streams being catered for in existing schools are allocated to the appropriate timeframe in which an additional stream is supported.

In areas where new schools would be supported, no additional streams in either primary or secondary are costed until such time as critical stream thresholds of two streams of primary and three streams of secondary are sustained. At that time, costs associated with a new school are factored into costs. Any additional streams projected following the establishment of new schools are then allocated to the appropriate time-period, following the new school(s) being established.

On this basis, highest costs are indicated to occur in the 2026 to 2031 period, where nine new P-12 schools would be required, along with 14 additional primary and 13 additional secondary streams being supported in existing schools (refer Table 4). These facilities are estimated to cost \$437.1 million representing 37% of the total capital cost estimated as being required over the 2016-2026 period. Next highest costs would be incurred in the 2031-2036 period, \$415.4 million (35% of total capital costs).

Lowest costs are indicated in the 2016-2021 period, when only one new school, one additional primary stream and nine additional secondary streams are indicated as being required, and in the 2021-2026 period, when five new schools, five additional primary streams and 11 additional secondary streams are indicated as being required. These timeframes account for 7% and 21% of total costs, respectively.

It should be noted however that the lower costs in these years reflects the assumption that costs associated with new schools are not allocated until such time as a full two stream primary and three stream secondary school is sustained in an area. It is always possible, indeed likely, that new independent schools would commence prior to a full two stream primary and three stream secondary school being supported. New P-12 independent schools in areas of growth, commonly commence offering only one stream in primary and progress into secondary in time, with the number of streams offered in primary and secondary increased commensurate with growth in an area. For this reason, it could be considered more appropriate to utilise the distribution of demand for additional primary and secondary streams in each intercensal period as a mechanism for quantifying costs over time.

Distributing total capital costs of \$1.183 billion, on the basis of costs associated with provision of additional streams in primary and secondary, would result in a picture where a higher proportion of costs would be incurred in the earlier timeframes, albeit the cost would still be lower than costs anticipated in the two later timeframes. Approximately 14% of costs would be incurred within the 2016-2021 period and 25% of costs in the 2021-2026 period (refer Figure 7). The balance, 61% of expenditure, would be in the 2026-2036 period (29% of costs within the 2026-2031 period and 32% of costs within the 2031-2036 period).

Table 4: Cost of Provision, by Timeframe

TIMEFRAME	NUMBER			COST \$M			
	NEW SCHOOL	EXISTING SCHOOL PRIMARY STREAM	EXISTING SCHOOL SECONDARY STREAM	NEW SCHOOL	EXISTING SCHOOL PRIMARY STREAM	EXISTING SCHOOL SECONDARY STREAM	TOTAL
2016-2021	1	1	9	38.0	2.8	38.7	79.5
2021-2026	5	5	11	190.0	14.0	47.3	251.3
2026-2031	9	14	13	342.0	39.2	55.9	437.1
2031-2036	6	27	26	228.0	75.6	111.8	415.4
TOTAL	21	47	59	798.0	131.6	253.7	1,183.3

CASE STUDY

Ipswich Inner

The projected school-aged population in the Ipswich Inner SA3 area is expected to increase by 150% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	4,999
Primary streams	14
Secondary streams	14

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

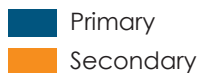
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
4 new P–12 schools inc 36 hectares land	8	12	\$152.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	6	2	\$25.4M
TOTAL	14	14	\$177.4M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 5: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, IPSWICH INNER SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	387	350	737
2021–26	659	653	1,312
2026–31	752	735	1,487
2031–36	672	791	1,463
2016–36	2,470	2,529	4,999

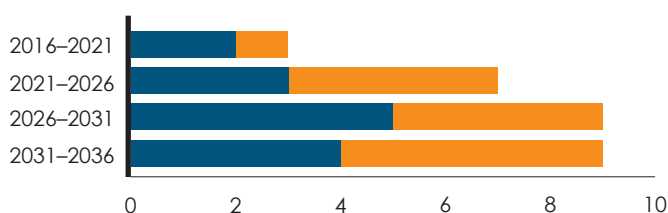
Figure 8: IPSWICH INNER 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Thirteen SA2s comprise the Ipswich Inner SA3: Brassall, Bundamba, Churchill – Yamanto, Ipswich – Central, Ipswich – East, Ipswich – North, Karalee – Barellan Point, Karana Downs, Leichhardt – One Mile, North Ipswich – Tivoli, Raceview, Ripley and Riverview.

There are currently six independent schools in this area: Bethany Lutheran Primary School, Ipswich Adventist School, Ipswich Girls' Grammar School, Ipswich Grammar School, West Moreton Anglican College and YMCA Vocational School. Two of these schools currently offer P–12 schooling, two offer only primary schooling and one school caters for disengaged youth in secondary year levels (the Bundamba campus of YMCA Vocational School, which commenced in 2017). In 2016 independent schools in this area catered for 3,469 students (1,378 primary students and 2,091 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 4,999 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

There is a slightly higher need for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 2,529 secondary school-aged children (51% of anticipated growth)
- 2,470 primary school-aged children (49% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth is anticipated across all SA2s in the area, except for Karana Downs (refer Map 3).

Ripley is anticipated to account for 78% of growth in the number of students expected to attend independent schools in this area. Ipswich Central and Ipswich North account for the next highest proportion of growth (5% of total growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth is expected in the numbers of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling (refer Table 5).

Growth in primary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period until 2031–2036, when the level of growth is expected to reduce slightly. In the case of secondary, consistent and increasing levels of growth is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period. The highest increases in both primary and secondary numbers is expected to occur between 2016–2021 and 2021–2026.

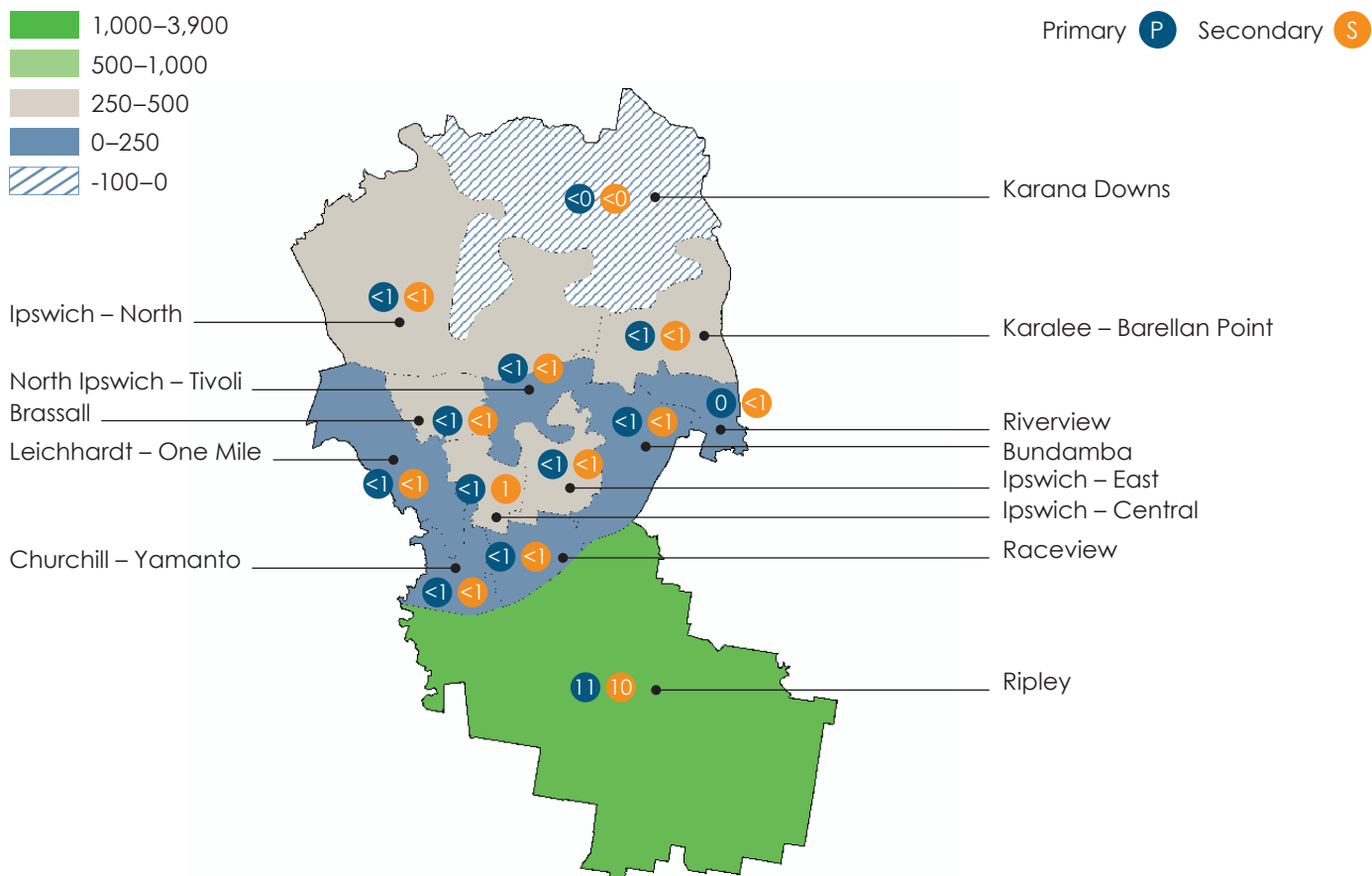
Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional 14 primary streams and 14 secondary streams.

MAP 3: IPSWICH INNER

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036

Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036



While 12 of the 13 SA2s in the SA3 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only one SA2 would be expected to support at least one full primary stream, while two SA2s would be expected to support at least one full secondary stream the 2016–2036 period (refer Map 3).

The only SA2s which individually would support additional streams are:

- Ripley, which would support an additional 11 full primary streams and 10 full secondary streams
- Ipswich Central, which would sustain one additional secondary stream.

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from one to five (refer Figure 8). Two additional primary streams and one additional secondary stream would be sustained by 2021, with a further three primary and four secondary streams supported the period 2021–2026. In the period 2026–2031 another five primary and four secondary streams would be supported, followed by another four primary and five secondary streams in the period 2031–2036.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

Four new P–12 schools could be needed, which would cater for eight of the 14 primary streams and 12 of the 14 secondary streams projected for this area.

The balance of six primary streams and two secondary streams are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$177.4 million would be required to fund capital works in Ipswich Inner SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for four new schools is \$152 million. This includes \$21.6 million for 36 hectares of land (14% of total costs).

Projections suggest an additional school would be sustained in 2021–2026, another two schools in 2026–2031, and one further school in the 2031–2036.

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for six primary streams and two secondary streams at existing schools are estimated to cost \$25.4 million.

CASE STUDY

Ormeau – Oxenford

The projected school-aged population in the Ormeau-Oxenford SA3 area is expected to almost double over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	4,724
Primary streams	12
Secondary streams	13
Special Assistance Schools (not inc in costings)	1

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

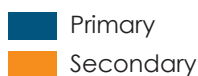
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
4 new P–12 schools inc 36 hectares land	8	12	\$152.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	4	1	\$15.5M
TOTAL	12	13	\$167.5M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 6: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, ORMEAU – OXFENFORD SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	406	524	930
2021–26	615	606	1,221
2026–31	646	670	1,316
2031–36	571	686	1,257
2016–36	2,237	2,487	4,724

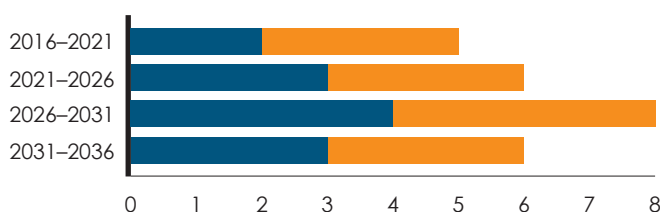
Figure 9: ORMEAU – OXFENFORD 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Eight SA2s comprise the Ormeau – Oxenford SA3: Coomera, Helensvale, Hope Island, Jacobs Well – Alberton, Ormeau – Yatala, Oxenford – Maudsland, Pimpama and Upper Coomera – Willow Vale.

There are currently seven independent schools in this area: Livingstone Christian College, Saint Stephen's College, Lutheran Ormeau Rivers District School, King's Christian College (Pimpama Campus), Rivermount College, Coomera Anglican College and Toogoolawa School. Five of these schools currently offer P–12 schooling. The exceptions are Toogoolawa School, which caters for disengaged youth, and the Pimpama campus of King's Christian College, which currently offers only primary schooling albeit it is the intention of this school to progress to secondary in the future. In 2016 these seven schools catered for 5,363 students (2,951 primary students and 2,412 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 4,724 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school (currently 15.6%)

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 2,487 secondary school-aged children (53% of anticipated growth)
- 2,237 primary school-aged children (47% of anticipated growth)

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across all SA2s in the area. Coomera is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (48%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools (refer Map 4). Next highest growth is expected in Pimpama (14% of growth) followed by Helensvale (11% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth is expected in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling (refer Table 6).

Growth in primary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period until 2031–2036, when the level of growth is expected to reduce slightly. Similarly, growth in secondary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period until 2031–2036, when the level of growth is expected to be at similar levels projected for the 2026–2031 period.

Additional capacity needed to meet demand

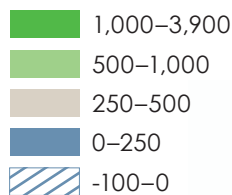
Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional 12 primary streams and 13 secondary streams.

While all eight SA2s are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only

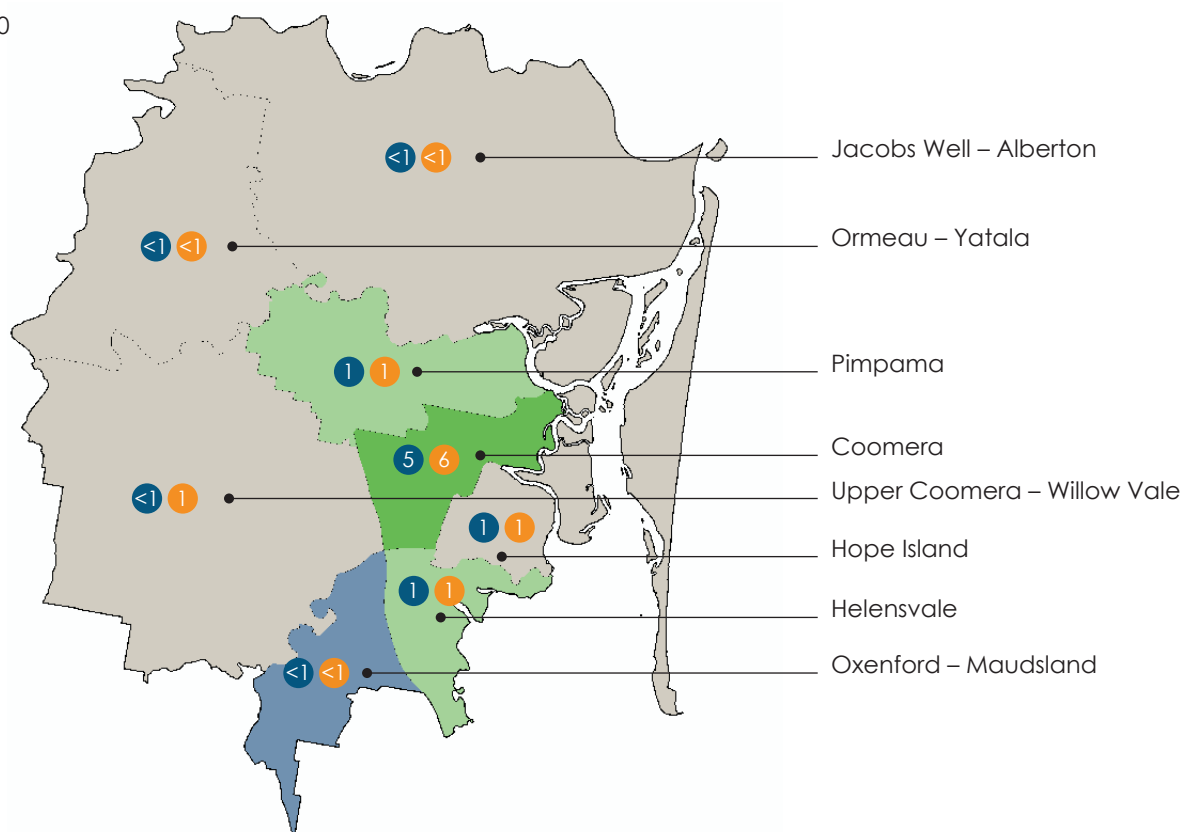
MAP 4: ORMEAU – OXFENFORD

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036

Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036



Primary **P** Secondary **S**



four individual SA2s are projected to support at least one full primary stream, and five individual SA2s are projected to support at least one full secondary stream over the 2016–2036 period (refer Map 4).

The SA2s which would support additional streams in both primary and secondary are: Coomera, Helensvale, Hope Island and Pimpama. Upper Coomera – Willow Vale would be able to sustain an additional secondary stream.

Coomera is the SA2 expected to support the greatest number of streams over the 20-year period, with projections suggesting the area would sustain an additional five full primary streams and six full secondary streams (refer Map 4).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from two to four (refer Figure 9). Two additional primary streams and three additional secondary streams would be sustained by 2021, with a further three primary and three secondary streams supported in the 2021–2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period another four primary and four secondary streams would be warranted, followed by another three primary and three secondary streams in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two streams in primary and three streams in secondary are sustained.

Four new P–12 schools could be needed, which would cater for eight of the 12 primary streams and 12 of the 13 secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of four primary streams and one secondary stream are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

A Special Assistance School is also indicated as being supported in the area. This facility is not factored into the costings.

It is estimated that approximately \$167.5 million would be required to fund capital works in the Ormeau – Oxenford SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for four new schools is \$152 million. This includes \$21.6 million for 32 hectares of land (14% of total cost).

Projections suggest an additional school would be sustained in each intercensal period. In this regard, the planned progression of the Pimpama campus of King's Christian College to secondary within the period 2016–2021 could be expected to alter timing for new schools in the area.

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for four primary streams and one secondary stream at existing schools are estimated to cost \$15.5 million.

CASE STUDY

Jimboomba

The projected school-aged population in the Jimboomba SA3 area is expected to increase by more than 200% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	3,396
Primary streams	8
Secondary streams	10

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

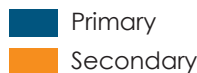
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
3 new P–12 schools inc 27 hectares land	6	9	\$114.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	2	1	\$9.9M
TOTAL	8	10	\$123.9M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 7: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, JIMBOOMBA SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	222	280	502
2021–26	397	525	922
2026–31	379	487	866
2031–36	470	635	1,105
2016–36	1,468	1,928	3,396

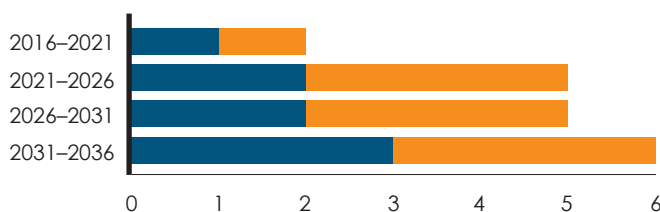
Figure 10: JIMBOOMBA 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Three SA2s comprise the Jimboomba SA3: Greenbank, Jimboomba and Logan Village.

There is currently one independent school in this area, Hills International College, which offers P–12 schooling. In 2016 this school catered for 507 students (257 primary students and 250 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 3,396 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 1,928 secondary school-aged children (57% of anticipated growth)
- 1,468 primary school-aged children (43% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across all SA2s in the area (refer Map 5). Jimboomba SA2 is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (50%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained, followed closely by Greenbank SA2 (43% of growth). Growth in Logan Village SA2 is anticipated to account for the balance (7% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling is expected (refer Table 7).

Significant growth for both primary and secondary places is suggested in each intercensal period, with highest increases expected to occur from 2021–2026, and again from 2031–2036.

Additional capacity needed to meet demand

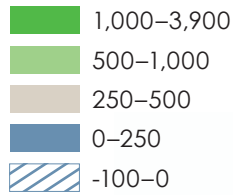
Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional eight primary streams and 10 secondary streams.

While all three SA2s in the SA3 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only two SA2s would be expected to support at least one full primary stream and one full secondary stream over the 2016–2026 period (refer Map 5).

The SA2s which individually would support additional streams are Greenbank and Jimboomba, both of which would support additional primary streams and secondary. The greatest number of additional streams supported over the 20-year period would be in Jimboomba, with projections suggesting the SA2 would sustain an additional four full primary streams

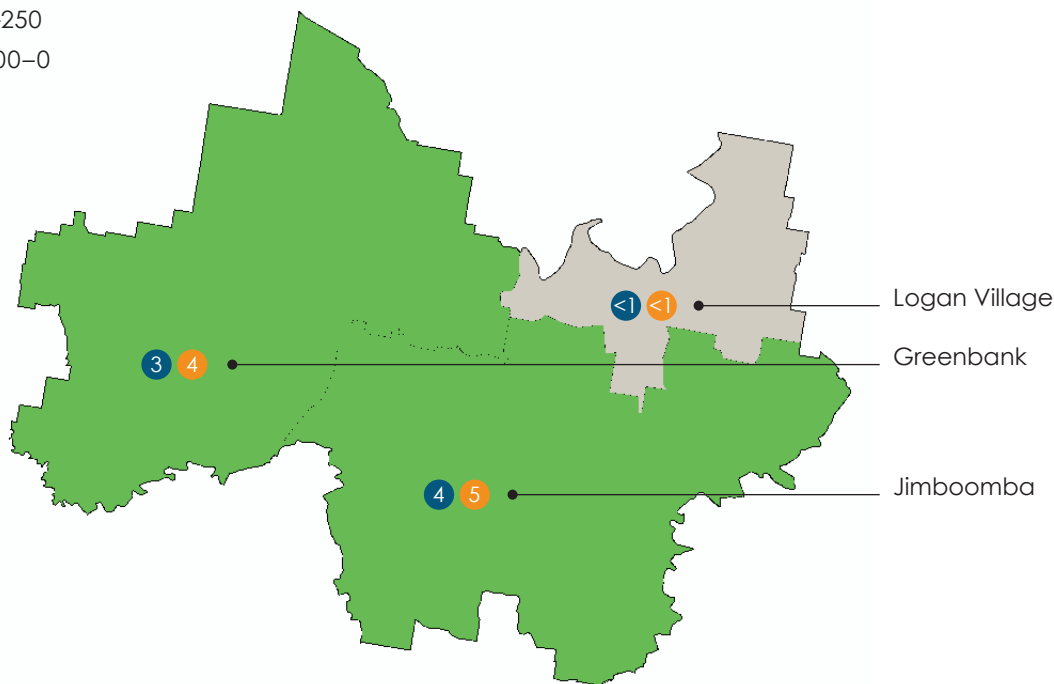
MAP 5: JIMBOOMBA

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036



Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036

Primary P Secondary S



and five full secondary streams (refer Map 5). Greenbank would support three full primary streams and four full secondary streams.

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from one to three (refer Figure 10). One additional primary stream and one additional secondary stream would be sustained by 2021, with a further two primary and three secondary streams supported in the 2021–2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period another two primary and three secondary streams would be warranted, followed by another three primary and three secondary streams in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three streams in secondary are sustained.

Three new P–12 schools could be needed, which would cater for six of the eight primary streams and nine of the 10 secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of two primary streams and one secondary stream are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$123.9 million would be required to fund capital works in the Jimboomba SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for four new schools is \$114 million. This includes \$16.2 million for 27 hectares of land (14% of total cost).

Projections suggest an additional school would be sustained in each intercensal period after 2016–2021.

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for two primary streams and one secondary stream at existing schools are estimated to cost \$9.9 million.

CASE STUDY

Caloundra

The projected school-aged population in the Caloundra SA3 area is expected to increase by 86% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	2,010
Primary streams	4
Secondary streams	6

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

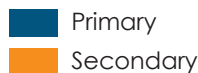
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
2 new P-12 schools inc 18 hectares land	4	6	\$76.0M
TOTAL	4	6	\$76.0M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 8: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, CALOUNDRA SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016-21	159	232	390
2021-26	190	253	443
2026-31	242	338	580
2031-36	239	358	597
2016-36	829	1,181	2,010

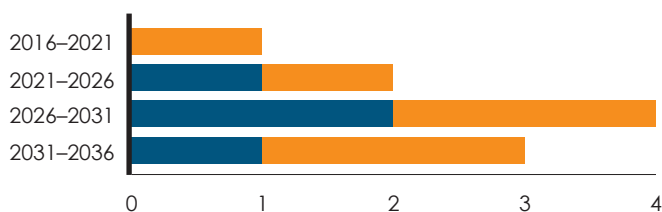
Figure 11: CALOUNDRA 2016-2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Eight SA2s comprise the Caloundra SA3: Aroona – Currimundi, Buddina – Minyama, Caloundra – Kings Beach, Caloundra – West, Golden Beach – Pelican Waters, Moffat Beach – Battery Hill, Parrearra – Warana and Wurtulla – Birtinya.

There are currently three independent schools in this area: Caloundra Christian College, Caloundra City Private School and Pacific Lutheran College. All three of these schools currently offer P-12 schooling. In 2016 these three schools catered for 1,597 students (776 primary students and 821 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 2,010 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016-2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 1,181 secondary school-aged children (59% of anticipated growth)
- 829 primary school-aged children (41% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated in all SA2s in the area, except for Aroona – Currimundi, where relative stability is anticipated (refer Map 6).

Caloundra West is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (52% of growth) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools. Next highest proportion of growth is expected in Wurtulla – Birtinya SA2 (12% of growth) followed by Parrearra – Warana SA2 (11% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling is expected (refer Table 8).

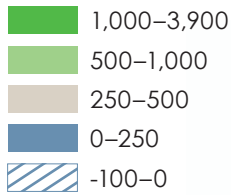
Growth in primary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period until 2031-2036, when the level of growth is expected to be similar to the level suggested in the 2026-2031 period. Growth in secondary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period. The highest increases in both primary and secondary numbers is expected to occur between 2021-2026 and 2026-2031.

Additional capacity to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional four primary streams and six secondary streams.

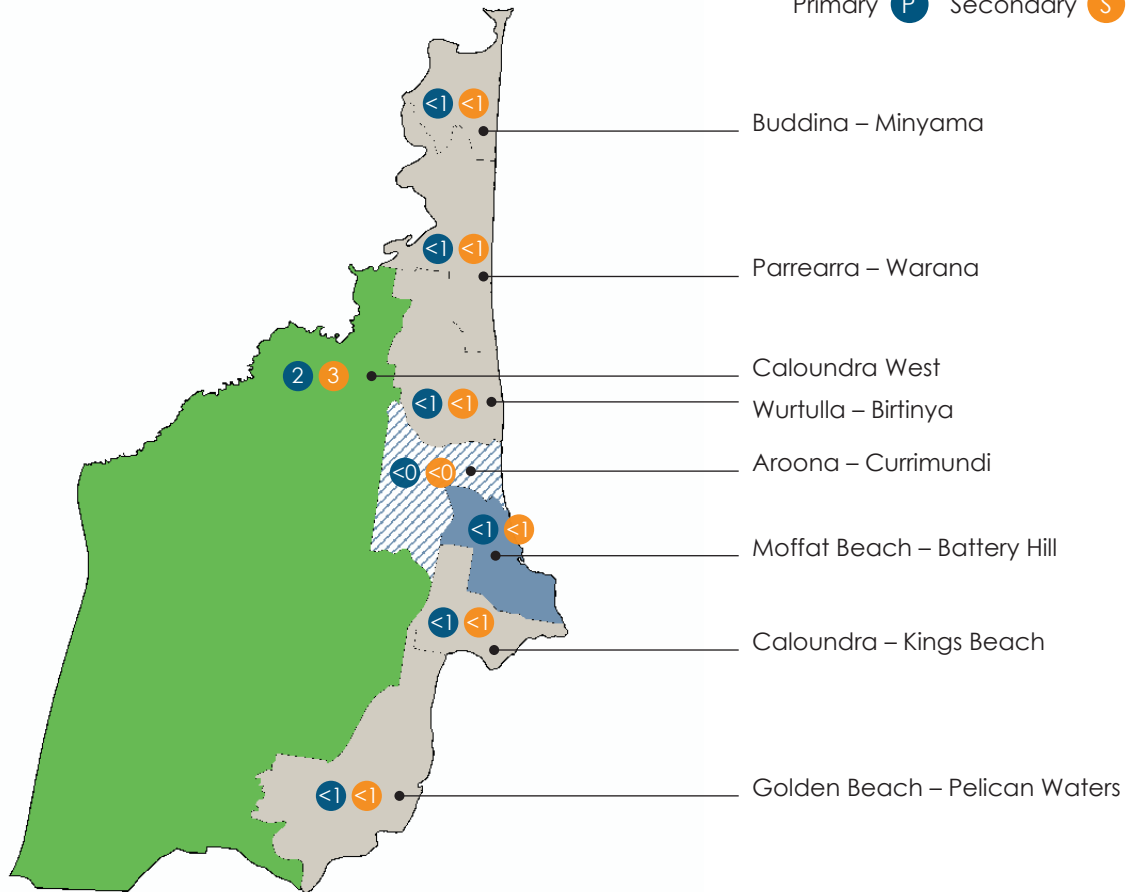
MAP 6: CALOUNDRA

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036



Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036

Primary **P** Secondary **S**



While seven of the eight SA2s are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only Caloundra West would be expected to support at least one full primary stream and at least one full secondary stream over the period 2016–2036 (refer Map 6).

Caloundra West would sustain an additional two full primary streams and three full secondary streams (refer Map 6).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from zero to two (refer Figure 11). No additional primary streams and one additional secondary stream would be sustained by 2021, with one primary and one secondary stream supported in the 2021–2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period another two primary and two secondary streams would be warranted, followed by another one primary and two secondary streams in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

Two new P–12 schools could be needed, which would cater for the four primary streams and six secondary streams projected for this area. These schools could cater for all primary and secondary streams projected to be required to maintain parental choice at current levels.

In total, based on cost-estimates presented earlier in the report, at current costs, approximately \$76 million would be required to fund capital works in the Caloundra West SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for two new schools is \$76 million. This includes \$10.8 million for 18 hectares of land (14% of total costs).

Projections suggest an additional school would be sustained in both the 2026–2031 period, and the 2031–2036 period.

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

All anticipated need for additional streams in this SA3 is expected to be catered for by new school construction.

CASE STUDY

Springfield – Redbank

The projected school-aged population in the Springfield – Redbank SA3 area is expected to almost double over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	2,827
Primary streams	8
Secondary streams	7

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

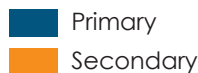
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
2 new P–12 schools inc 18 hectares land	4	6	\$76.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	4	1	\$15.5M
TOTAL	8	7	\$91.5M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 9: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, SPRINGFIELD – REDBANK SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	207	210	417
2021–26	394	345	739
2026–31	468	312	780
2031–36	487	403	890
2016–36	1,557	1,270	2,827

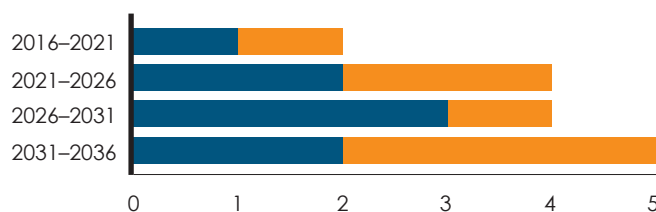
Figure 12: SPRINGFIELD – REDBANK 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Nine SA2s comprise the Springfield – Redbank SA3: Bellbird Park – Brookwater, Camira – Gailles, Carole Park, Collingwood Park – Redbank, Goodna, New Chum, Redbank Plains, Springfield and Springfield Lakes.

In this area there are currently five independent schools: Hymba Yumba Community Hub, St Peters Lutheran College – Springfield, Staines Memorial College, The Springfield Anglican College and Westside Christian College. All of these schools currently offer P–12 schooling. In 2016 these five schools catered for 2,912 students (1,559 primary students and 1,353 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 2,827 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for primary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 1,557 primary school-aged children (55% of anticipated growth)
- 1,270 secondary school-aged children (45% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across all but two SA2s in the area. These two exceptions are New Chum and Carole Park SA2s. According to the 2016 census, these SA2s contained no school students. This assumption has been continued throughout the 20-year projection period (refer Map 7).

Bellbird Park – Brookwater SA2 is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (47%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained. The next highest proportion of growth is expected in Springfield Lakes SA2 (32% of growth) followed by Redbank Plains SA2 (8% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling is expected (refer Table 9).

Growth in primary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period until 2031–2036, when the level of growth is expected to reduce slightly. Similarly, growth in secondary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period until 2031–2036, when the level of growth is expected to be at similar levels as suggested in the 2026–2031 period.

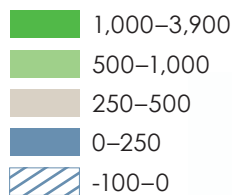
Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional eight primary streams and seven secondary streams.

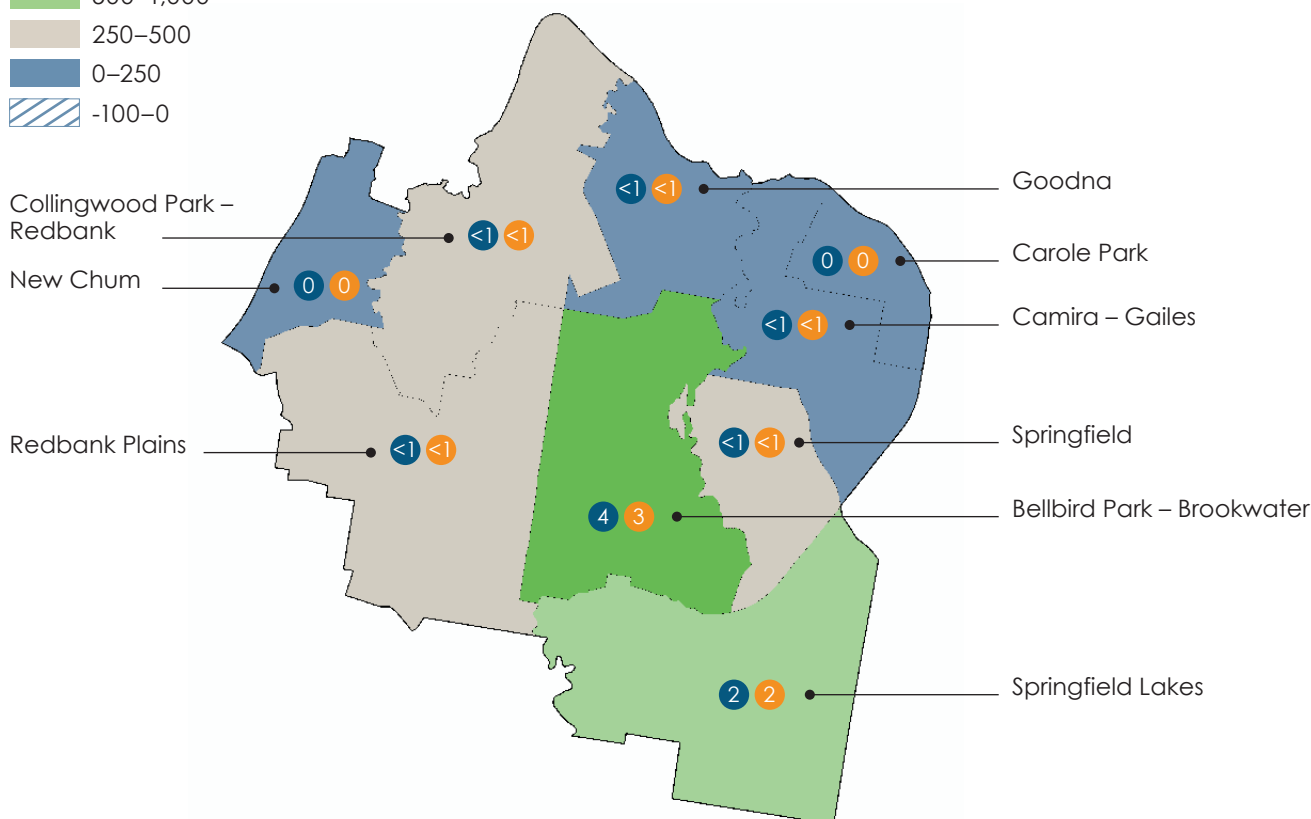
MAP 7: SPRINGFIELD – REDBANK

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036

Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036



Primary **P** Secondary **S**



While seven of the nine SA2s in the SA3 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only two SA2s would be expected to support at least one full primary stream and one full secondary stream.

The SA2s which individually would support additional streams are Bellbird Park – Brookwater and Springfield Lakes. The greatest number of additional streams supported over the 20-year period would be Bellbird Park – Brookwater SA2 which could support an additional four full primary streams and three full secondary streams (refer Map 7).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from one to three (refer Figure 12). One additional primary stream and one additional secondary stream would be sustained by 2021, with a further two primary and two secondary streams supported in the 2021–2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period another three primary streams and one secondary stream would be warranted, followed by another two primary and three secondary streams in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

Two new P–12 schools could be needed, which would cater for four of the eight primary streams and six of the seven secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of four primary streams and one secondary stream are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$91.5 million would be required to fund capital works in the Springfield – Redbank SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for two new schools is \$76 million. This includes \$10.8 million for 18 hectares of land (14% of total cost).

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for four primary streams and one secondary stream at existing schools are estimated to cost \$15.5 million.

CASE STUDY

Townsville

The projected school-aged population in the Townsville SA3 area is expected to increase by 38% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	2,420
Primary streams	5
Secondary streams	8

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
2 new P–12 schools inc 18 hectares land	4	6	\$76.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	1	2	\$11.4M
TOTAL	5	8	\$87.4M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 10: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, TOWNSVILLE SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	261	425	686
2021–26	223	403	626
2026–31	252	281	534
2031–36	222	352	575
2016–36	959	1,461	2,420

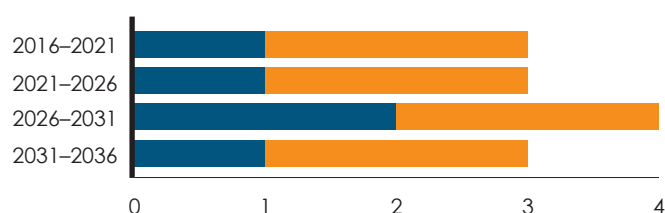
Figure 13: TOWNSVILLE 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Twenty-five SA2s comprise the Townsville SA3: Aitkenvale, Annandale, Belgian Gardens – Pallarenda, Bohle Plains, Condon – Rasmussen, Cranbrook, Deeragun, Douglas, Garbutt – West End, Gulliver – Currajong – Vincent, Heatley, Hermit Park – Rosslea, Hyde Park – Pimlico, Kelso, Kirwan – East, Kirwan – West, Magnetic Island, Mount Louisa, Mundingburra, Northern Beaches, Oonoonba, South Townsville – Railway Estate, Townsville – South, Townsville City – North Ward and Wulguru – Roseneath.

There are currently eight independent schools in this area: Annandale Christian College, Calvary Christian College, Riverside Adventist Christian School, Shalom Christian College, Tec-NQ, The Cathedral School of St Anne and St James, Townsville Christian College and Townsville Grammar School, which has three campuses operating. Five of these schools currently offer P–12 schooling. A further campus of Tec-NQ has been approved to open in 2018.

In 2016 these eight schools catered for 4,434 students (1,966 primary students and 2,468 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 2,420 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This is projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 1,461 secondary school-aged children (60% of anticipated growth)
- 959 primary school-aged children (40% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across 17 of the 25 SA2s within this area. Deeragun SA2 is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (27%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained (refer Map 8).

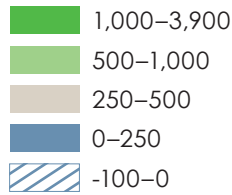
The next highest proportion of growth is expected in Townsville City – North Ward SA2 (21% of growth) followed by Townsville – South SA2 (19% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling is expected (refer Table 10).

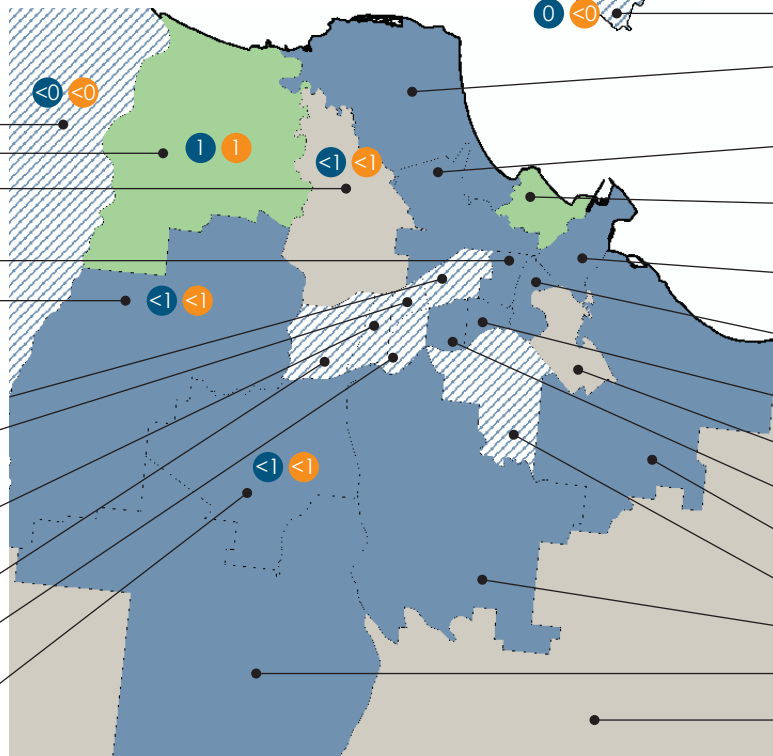
Growth in primary is anticipated to remain relatively stable over each intercensal period, with growth ranging from 222 to 261 students in intercensal periods. The level of growth in secondary is anticipated to reduce slightly over time.

MAP 8: TOWNSVILLE

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036



Northern Beaches
Deeragun
Mount Louisa
Hyde Park – Pimlico
Bohle Plains
Gulliver – Currajong – Vincent
Heatley
Kirwan – East
Kirwan – West
Cranbrook
Condon – Rasmussen



Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036

Primary **P** Secondary **S**

Magnetic Island
Belgian Gardens – Pallarenda
Garbutt – West End
Townsville City – North Ward
South Townsville – Railway Estate
Hermit Park – Rosslea
Mundingburra
Oonoonba
Aitkenvale
Wulguru – Roseneath
Annandale
Douglas
Kelso
Townsville – South

Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional five primary streams and eight secondary streams.

While 17 SA2s in the SA3 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only two SA2s would be expected to support at least one full primary stream, and three SA2s would be expected to support at least one full secondary stream over the 2016–2036 period (refer Map 8). The SA2s which individually would support additional streams are:

- Deeragun and Townsville South SA2s, both of which would support an additional stream in both primary and secondary
- Townsville City – North Ward which would be able to sustain two additional secondary streams (refer Map 8).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from one to two (refer Figure 13). One additional primary stream and two additional secondary streams would be sustained by 2021, with a further one primary and two secondary streams supported in the 2021–2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period another two primary and two secondary streams would be warranted, followed by another one primary and two secondary streams in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

Two new P–12 schools could be needed, which would cater for four of the five primary streams and six of the eight secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of one primary stream and two secondary streams are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$87.4 million would be required to fund capital works in the Townsville SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for two new schools is \$76 million. This includes \$10.8 million for 18 hectares of land (14% of total cost).

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for one primary stream and two secondary streams at existing schools are estimated to cost \$11.4 million.

CASE STUDY

Ipswich Hinterland

The projected school-aged population in the Ipswich Hinterland SA3 area is expected to double over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	2,148
Primary streams	3
Secondary streams	8

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

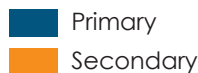
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
1 new P-12 school inc 9 hectares land	2	3	\$38.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	1	5	\$24.3M
TOTAL	3	8	\$62.3M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 11: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, IPSWICH HINTERLAND SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016-21	81	200	281
2021-26	132	326	457
2026-31	193	394	587
2031-36	271	552	822
2016-36	677	1,471	2,148

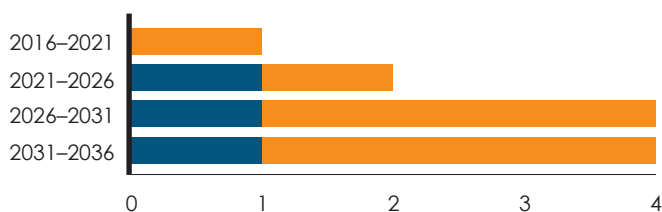
Figure 14: IPSWICH HINTERLAND 2016-2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Six SA2s comprise the Ipswich Hinterland SA3: Boonah, Esk, Lake Manchester – England Creek, Lockyer Valley – East, Lowood and Rosewood.

There is currently one independent school offering secondary schooling in this area, Faith Lutheran College at Plainlands. In 2016, the only independent school located in this SA3 catered for 725 secondary students.

Growth in student population

An additional 2,148 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016-2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 1,471 secondary school-aged children (68% of anticipated growth)
- 677 primary school-aged children (21% of anticipated growth).

The large disparity between primary and secondary numbers reflects the low participation rate in primary schooling in this area, due to the absence of any independent schools offering primary schooling. Currently, primary school-aged children are required to leave the area to attend independent schools elsewhere.

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across all SA2s within the area. Rosewood SA2 is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (80%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained (refer Map 9). Next highest proportion of growth is expected in Lockyer Valley – East SA2 (12% of growth) followed by Lowood SA2 (9% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling is expected (refer Table 11).

Growth in both primary and secondary is anticipated to increase consistently over each intercensal period, with higher levels of growth expected in the 2031-2036 period.

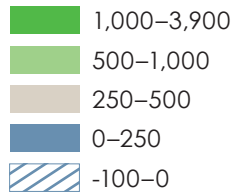
Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, the SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional three primary streams and eight secondary streams.

While all six SA2s in the SA3 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only one SA2 would be expected to support at least one full primary stream and at least one full secondary stream over the 2016-2036 period (refer Map 9). The only SA2 which

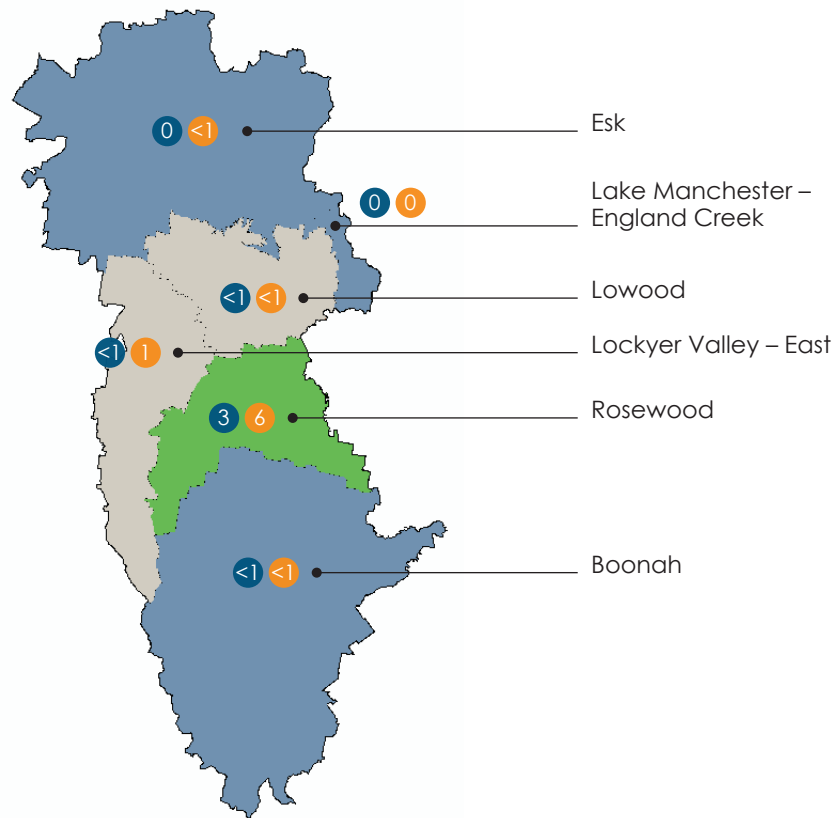
MAP 9: IPSWICH HINTERLAND

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036



Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036

Primary **P** Secondary **S**



individually would support additional streams is Rosewood, which would support an additional three primary streams and six secondary streams (refer Map 9).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from zero to three (refer Figure 14). No additional primary streams would be sustained in the 2016–2021 period, but one additional primary stream would be supported in each of the three following intercensal periods. In the case of secondary, one additional stream would be supported in each of the intercensal periods to 2026, with three additional streams supported in each of the following intercensal periods to 2036.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

One new P–12 school could be needed, which would cater for two of the three primary streams and three of the eight secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of one primary streams and five secondary stream are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$62.3 million would be required to fund capital works in the Ipswich Hinterland SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for one new school is \$38 million. This includes \$5.4 million for nine hectares of land (14% of total cost).

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for one primary stream and five secondary streams at existing schools are estimated to cost \$24.3 million.

CASE STUDY

Narangba – Burpengary

The projected school-aged population in the Narangba – Burpengary SA3 area is expected to increase by 85% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	1,728
Primary streams	4
Secondary streams	4

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
1 new P–12 school inc 9 hectares land	2	3	\$38.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	2	1	\$9.9M
TOTAL	4	4	\$47.9M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 12: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, NARANGBA – BURPENGARY SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	136	164	301
2021–26	196	192	389
2026–31	265	238	503
2031–36	259	277	536
2016–36	856	872	1,728

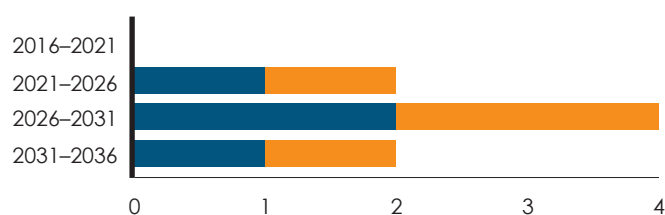
Figure 15: NARANGBA – BURPENGARY 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Five SA2s comprise the Narangba – Burpengary SA3: Burpengary, Deception Bay, Morayfield, Narangba and Upper Caboolture.

There are currently three independent schools in the area: Arethusa College and Kairos Community College (both located in Deception Bay) and Carmichael College at Morayfield. Both Arethusa College and Kairos Community College cater for disengaged secondary students. Carmichael College currently offers P–6 primary schooling. The school has submitted an application to the Non-State School Accreditation Board seeking approval to offer secondary schooling, commencing in 2020. At time of writing, a decision has not been made. In addition, Redwood College is approved to open in Burpengary in 2018. This school is approved to offer P–12 schooling. In 2016 those three schools that were operational catered for 274 students (132 primary students and 142 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 1,728 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This is projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Need would be distributed equally across primary and secondary schooling. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 856 primary school-aged children (50% of anticipated growth)
- 872 secondary school-aged children (50% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across all SA2s within the area. Narangba SA2 is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (27%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained, followed closely by Upper Caboolture (25% of growth). Burpengary SA2 and Morayfield SA2, are each expected to cater for 19% of growth (refer Map 10).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling is expected (refer Table 12).

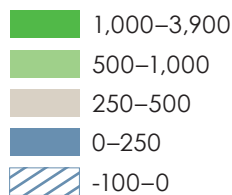
Growth in primary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period until 2031–2036, when the level of growth is expected to reduce slightly. Growth in secondary is anticipated to increase in each intercensal period, with a significant increase occurring in the 2026–2031 period.

Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional four primary streams and four secondary streams.

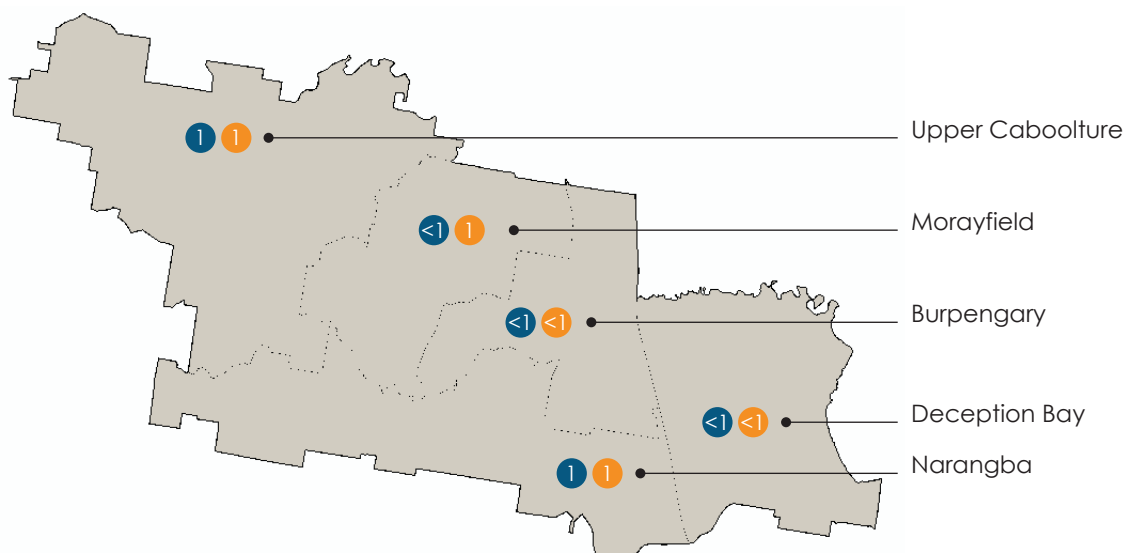
MAP 10: NARANGBA – BURPENGARY

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036



Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036

Primary **P** Secondary **S**



While all five SA2s in the SA3 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only two SA2s would be expected to support at least one full primary stream and at least one full secondary stream over the 2016–2026 period (refer Map 10). The SA2s which individually would support additional streams are Narangba and Upper Caboolture, both of which would support an additional full stream in both primary and secondary (refer Map 10).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from zero to two (refer Figure 15). No additional primary streams or secondary streams would be sustained by 2021, with one primary and one secondary stream supported in the 2021–2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period another two primary and two secondary streams would be warranted, followed by another one primary and one secondary stream in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

One new P–12 school could be needed, which would cater for two of the four primary streams and three of the four secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of two primary streams and one secondary stream are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$47.9 million would be required to fund capital works in the Narangba – Burpengary SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for one new schools is \$38 million. This includes \$5.4 million for nine hectares of land (14% of total cost).

Projections suggest an additional school would be sustained in the 2026–2031 period. The planned progression of the Carmichael College to secondary, if approved, and the commencement of Redwood College may delay the timing by which a new school would be required. This would be dependent on these schools being well-located to service areas of growth.

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for two primary streams and one secondary stream at existing schools are estimated to cost \$9.9 million.

CASE STUDY

Nerang

The projected school-aged population in the Nerang SA3 area is expected to increase by 46% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	1,390
Primary streams	3
Secondary streams	4

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

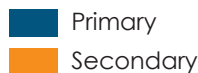
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
1 new P–12 school inc 9 hectares land	2	3	\$38.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	1	1	\$7.1M
TOTAL	3	4	\$45.1M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 13: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, NERANG SA3

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	182	224	406
2021–26	185	265	450
2026–31	123	154	278
2031–36	113	144	257
2016–36	603	788	1,390

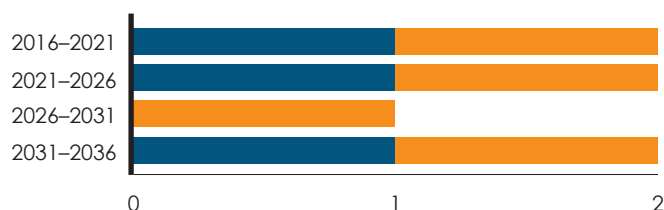
Figure 16: NERANG 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Five SA2s comprise the Nerang SA3: Carrara, Highland Park, Nerang – Mount Nathan, Pacific Pines – Gaven and Worongary – Tallai.

There are currently three independent schools in the area: Australian International Islamic College, Emmanuel College and Silkwood School. These schools currently offer P–12 schooling. At the time of writing an application has been lodged with the Non-State School Accreditation Board for approval for a new school to be established at Carrara, catering for students with an autism spectrum disorder. In 2016 established schools catered for 2,138 students (1,142 primary students and 996 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 1,390 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This is projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 788 secondary school-aged children (57% of anticipated growth)
- 603 primary school-aged children (43% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across all SA2s in the area. Worongary – Tallai SA2 is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (50%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained (refer Map 11).

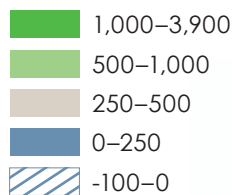
Next highest proportion of growth is expected in Nerang – Mount Nathan SA2 (23% of growth) followed by Carrara SA2 (17% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling is expected (refer Table 13).

Highest growth in both primary and secondary is anticipated in the intercensal periods from 2016–2026 and from 2021–2026. In subsequent periods, the level of growth is expected to reduce.

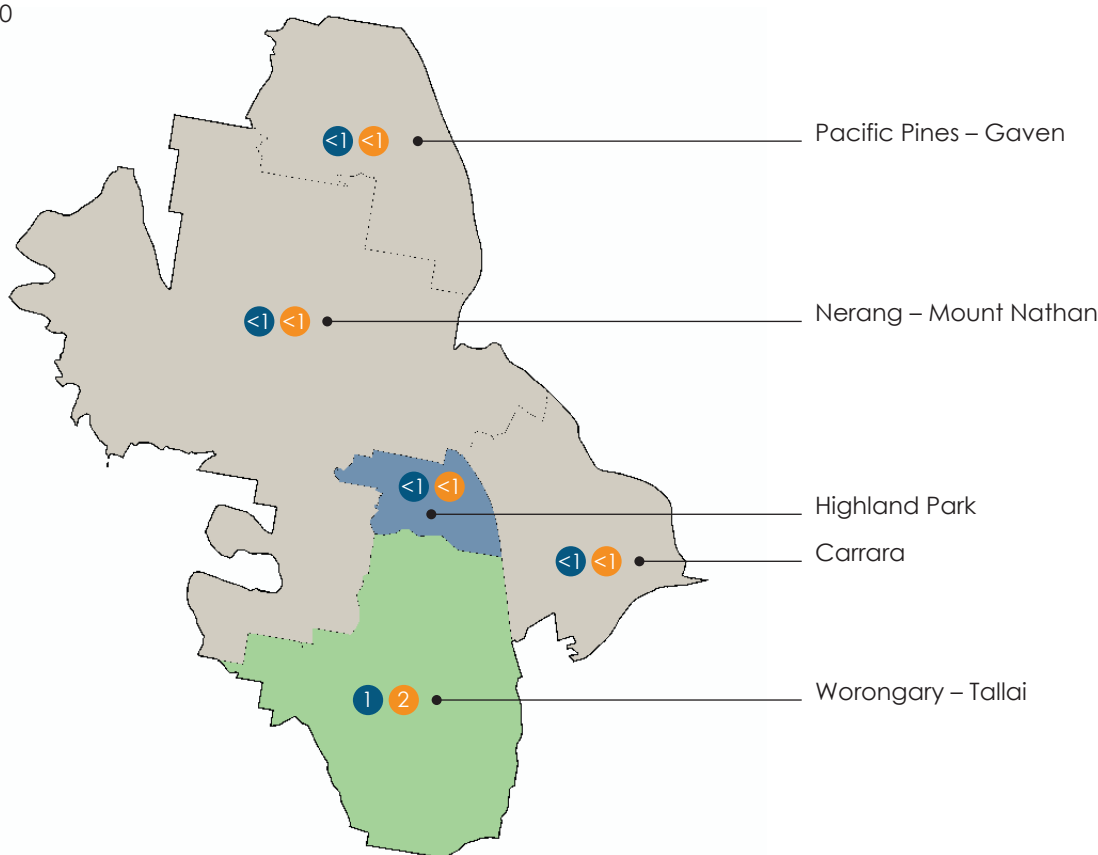
MAP 11: NERANG

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036



Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036

Primary **P** Secondary **S**



Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, this SA3 area is indicated as being able to support an additional three primary streams and four secondary streams.

While all five SA2s in the SA3 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only one SA2 would be expected to support at least one full primary stream or at least one full secondary stream over the 2016–2036 period (refer Map 11).

The only SA2 which individually would support additional streams is Worongary – Tallai, which would support an additional stream in both primary and secondary (refer Map 11).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from zero to one (refer Figure 16). One additional primary stream would be sustained in each intercensal period, except for the 2026–2031 period when growth would be insufficient to warrant another full stream. One stream of secondary would be sustained in each intercensal period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

One new P–12 school could be needed, which would cater for two of the three primary streams and three of the four secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of one primary stream and one secondary stream are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$45.1 million would be required to fund capital works in the Nerang SA3.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for one new school is \$38 million. This includes \$5.4 million for nine hectares of land (14% of total cost).

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for one primary streams and one secondary stream at existing schools are estimated to cost \$7.1 million.

CASE STUDY

Brisbane South

The projected school-aged population in the Brisbane South SA4 area is expected to increase by 12% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	1,369
Primary streams	3
Secondary streams	4

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

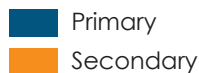
INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
1 new P–12 school inc 9 hectares land	2	3	\$38.0M
Learning spaces in existing schools	1	1	\$7.1M
TOTAL	3	4	\$45.1M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 14: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, BRISBANE SOUTH SA4

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	164	343	507
2021–26	34	166	200
2026–31	150	125	275
2031–36	193	194	386
2016–36	541	828	1,369

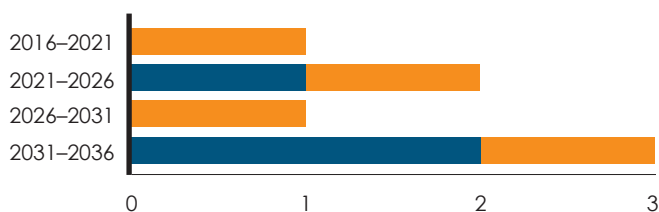
Figure 17: BRISBANE SOUTH 2016–2036



Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Five SA3s comprise the Brisbane South SA4: Carindale, Holland Park – Yeronga, Mount Gravatt, Nathan, Rocklea – Acacia Ridge and Sunnybank. These SA3s contain 34 SA2s: Algester, Annerley, Calamvale – Stretton, Camp Hill, Cannon Hill, Carina, Carina Heights, Carindale, Coopers Plains, Coorparoo, Eight Mile Plains, Fairfield – Dutton Park, Greenslopes, Holland Park, Holland Park West, Kuraby, Macgregor, Mansfield, Moorooka, Mount Gravatt, Pallara – Willawong, Parkinson – Drewvale, Robertson, Rochedale – Burbank, Rocklea – Acacia Ridge, Runcorn, Salisbury – Nathan, Sunnybank, Sunnybank Hills, Tarragindi, Upper Mount Gravatt, Wishart, Woolloongabba and Yeronga.

There are currently 15 independent schools in the area: Aboriginal & Islander Independent Community School, Australian International Islamic College, Australian Technology and Agricultural College, Autism Queensland Education & Therapy Centre, Brisbane Adventist College, Brisbane Christian College, Cannon Hill Anglican College, Carinity Education – Southside, Citipointe Christian College, The Christian Outreach College Brisbane, Faith Christian School of Distance Education, Islamic College of Brisbane, Redeemer Lutheran College, Sinai College, Wisdom College and Yarranlea Primary School. Ten of these schools currently offer P–12 schooling, three offer primary schooling and two offer secondary schooling. One of these schools caters for only distance education students, while one caters for students with disability, and another for disengaged secondary students. A further school has been approved to offer junior secondary schooling at Parkinson.

In 2016 these schools catered for 7,334 students (3,843 primary students and 3,491 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 1,369 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 828 secondary school-aged children (60% of anticipated growth)
- 541 primary school-aged children (40% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

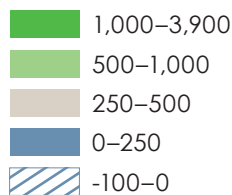
Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across 27 of the 34 SA2s in the area. Rochedale – Burbank SA2 is anticipated to account for the highest proportion of growth (52%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained (refer Map 12). Next highest proportion of growth is expected in Pallara – Willawong SA2 (12% of growth) followed by Upper Mount Gravatt SA2 (9% of growth).

In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth is expected in the number

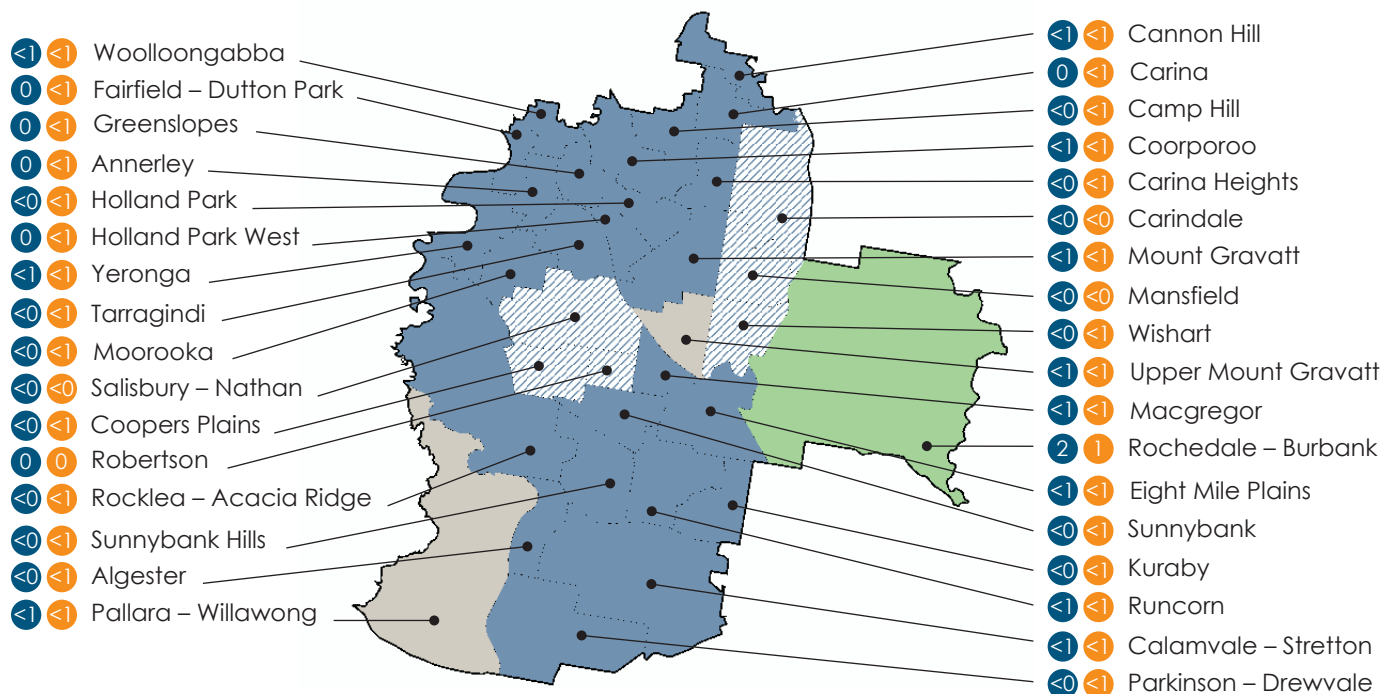
MAP 12: BRISBANE SOUTH

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036

Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036



Primary **P** Secondary **S**



of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling, albeit the numbers of students involved could be considered low (refer Table 14).

Growth in primary is anticipated to fluctuate from a low of only 34 students in the 2021–2026 period, to a high of 193 students in the 2031–2036 period. Highest growth in secondary would be expected in the 2016–2021 period, with growth reducing in the following two intercensal periods in each intercensal periods before increasing in the 2031–2036, although not to the level expected to occur from 2016–2021.

Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, this SA4 is indicated as being able to support an additional three primary streams and four secondary streams.

While 27 SA2s in the SA4 are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students over time, only one SA2 would be expected to support at least one full primary stream, or at least one full secondary stream over the 2016–2036 period (refer Map 12).

The SA2 which individually would support additional streams is Rochedale – Burbank, which would support two additional primary streams and one additional secondary stream (refer Map 12).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from zero to two

streams (refer Figure 17). One additional secondary stream would be sustained by 2021, with a further one primary and one secondary stream each supported in the 2021 to 2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period another one secondary stream would be warranted, followed by two primary and one secondary streams in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

One new P–12 school could be needed, which would cater for two of the three primary streams and three of the four secondary streams projected for this area. The balance of one primary stream and one secondary stream are assumed to be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$45.1 million would be required to fund capital works in the Brisbane South SA4.

NEW SCHOOLS

The estimated cost for one new school is \$38 million. This includes \$5.4 million for 9 hectares of land (14% of total cost).

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for one primary stream and one secondary stream at existing schools are estimated to cost \$7.1 million.

CASE STUDY

Brisbane Inner City

The projected school-aged population in the Brisbane Inner City SA4 area is expected to increase by 21% over the next 20 years.

AT A GLANCE

To maintain independent school parental choice over the period:

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT	NUMBER
Total student places	1,733
Primary streams	1
Secondary streams	8

CAPITAL WORKS REQUIREMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED	STREAMS CATERED FOR		(EST) COST
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
Learning spaces in existing schools	1	8	\$37.2M
TOTAL	1	8	\$37.2M

GROWTH OVERVIEW

TABLE 15: GROWTH BY INTERCENSAL PERIOD, BRISBANE INNER CITY SA4

PERIOD	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
2016–21	112	752	864
2021–26	17	398	415
2026–31	51	138	189
2031–36	40	225	265
2016–36	220	1,513	1,733

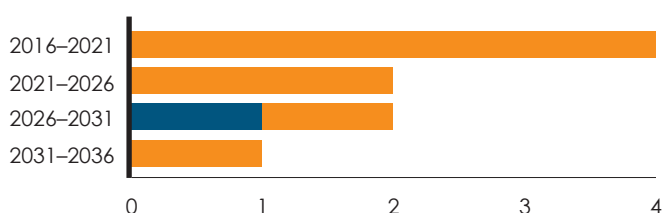
Figure 18: BRISBANE INNER CITY 2016–2036

■ Primary
■ Secondary

Distribution of anticipated growth, by schooling year level



Number of additional primary and secondary streams required, by timeframe



Area profile

Four SA3s comprise the Brisbane Inner City SA4: Brisbane Inner, Brisbane Inner – East, Brisbane Inner – North and Brisbane Inner – West.

Together these SA3s contain 33 SA2s: Albion, Alderley, Ascot, Ashgrove, Auchenflower, Balmoral, Bardon, Brisbane City, Bulimba, Clayfield, East Brisbane, Fortitude Valley, Grange, Hamilton, Hawthorne, Hendra, Highgate Hill, Kangaroo Point, Kelvin Grove – Herston, Morningside – Seven Hills, New Farm, Newmarket, Newstead – Bowen Hills, Norman Park, Paddington – Milton, Red Hill, South Brisbane, Spring Hill, Toowong, West End, Wilston, Windsor and Woolloowin – Lutwyche.

There are currently 11 independent schools in the area: Angelorum College, Anglican Church Grammar School, Arethusa College, Brisbane Boys' College, Brisbane Girls Grammar School, Brisbane Grammar School, Clayfield College, Hubbard's School, Music Industry College, Somerville House and St Margaret's Anglican Girls School. Seven of these schools offer both primary and secondary schooling, while four schools offer secondary schooling.

In 2016 these schools catered for 9,439 students (2,055 primary students and 7,384 secondary students).

Growth in student population

An additional 1,733 school-aged children are projected to attend an independent school in the area in the period 2016–2036. This projection is based on:

- projected growth in the school-aged population
- maintenance of the proportion of parents choosing an independent school.

Greatest need would be for secondary schooling places. Based on current levels of parental choice, independent schools would need to cater for:

- 1,513 secondary school-aged children (87% of anticipated growth)
- 220 primary school-aged children (13% of anticipated growth).

Location and timeframe for growth

Growth in the number of students attending an independent school is anticipated across all but one of the 33 SA2s in the area. South Brisbane SA2 is anticipated to have the highest proportion of growth (13%) in the number of students expected to attend independent schools, if parental choice is maintained (refer Map 13).

The next highest proportion of growth is expected in Albion and Newstead – Bowen Hills SA2s, with each accounting for 9% of growth.

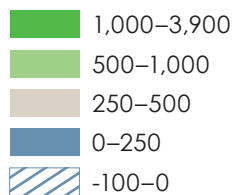
In each intercensal period (five-year period between each official population census), growth is expected in the number of students accessing independent schools for primary and secondary schooling (refer Table 15).

Modest growth is anticipated in primary in each intercensal period, with highest growth in the 2016–2021 period. Similarly, highest growth in secondary is anticipated to from

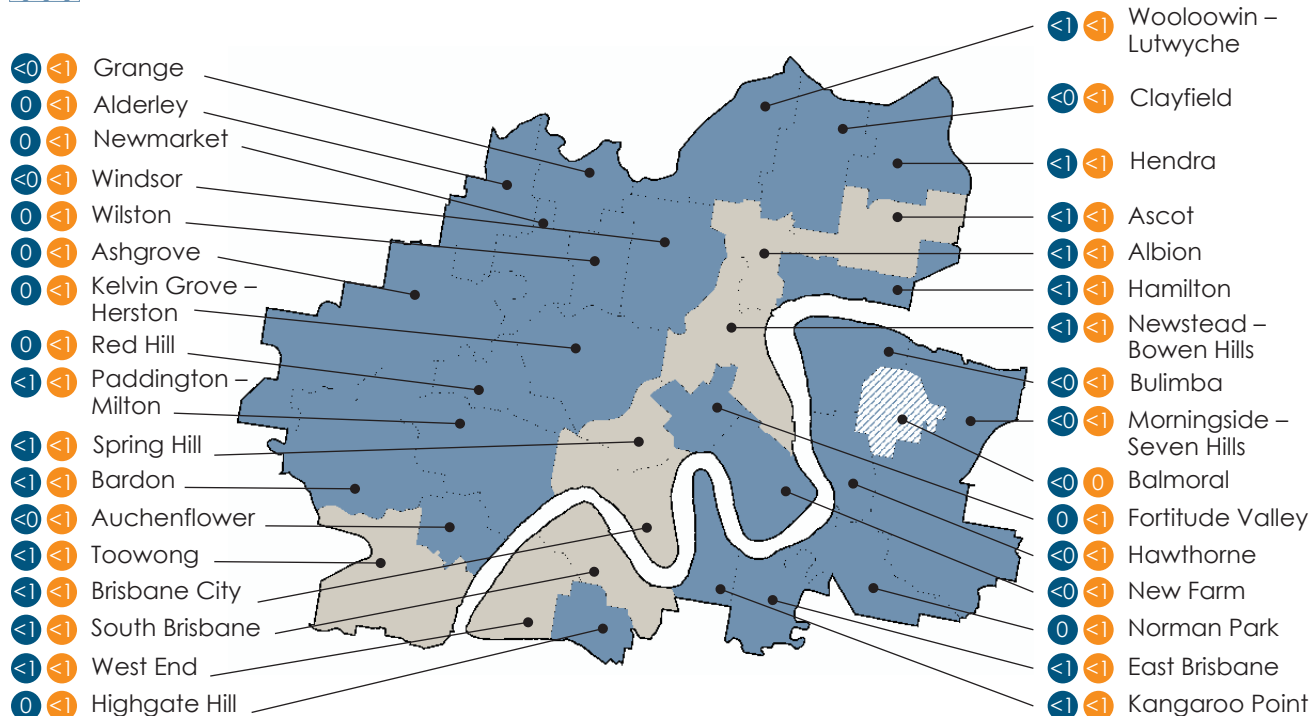
MAP 13: BRISBANE INNER CITY

Anticipated growth in school aged children in independent schools, 2016–2036

Number of additional streams supported 2016–2036



Primary **P** Secondary **S**



2016–2021, with growth decreasing by over 50% in each the two following intercensal periods.

Additional capacity needed to meet demand

Over the 20-year period, the SA4 area is indicated as being able to support an additional primary stream and eight secondary streams.

While all 33 SA2s are expected to experience growth in the number of independent school students, no individual SA2 would be expected to support at least one full primary stream or one full secondary stream over the 2016–2026 period (refer Map 13).

The number of primary and secondary streams required in intercensal periods is expected to range from zero to four streams (refer Figure 18). Four additional secondary streams would be sustained by 2021, with a further two secondary streams supported in the 2021–2026 period. In the 2026–2031 period, one primary as well as one secondary stream would be warranted, followed by a further secondary stream being supported in the 2031–2036 period.

Infrastructure and cost implications

It is assumed new schools are established when an additional two primary streams and three secondary streams are sustained.

The single primary stream, and eight secondary streams projected for this area would not support a new P–12 school. Although stand-alone secondary schools may be an option, this has not been considered in this report.

It is assumed the one primary stream and eight secondary streams would be catered for by additional capacity being added to existing schools.

It is estimated that approximately \$37.2 million would be required to fund capital works in the Brisbane Inner City SA4.

NEW SCHOOLS

No new schools are assumed to be established in this area.

ADDITIONAL STREAMS IN EXISTING SCHOOLS

The additional learning spaces in existing schools needed to cater for one primary stream and eight secondary streams at existing schools are estimated to cost \$37.2 million.

Conclusion

Projections for school-aged population point to continued strong demand for new schools. If the level of parental choice in schooling is to be maintained, there will be significant implications for all sectors to meet the greater supply burden, including the Queensland Government.

The detailed research and analysis undertaken by Independent Schools Queensland provides a conservative perspective on the quantity and estimated costs of new independent schools, and additional school capacity, that will be required to maintain current levels of participation in independent schooling over the next 20 years to 2036.

The research quantifies the future infrastructure need and estimated cost at \$1.2 billion for:

- 21 new independent schools, based on a “typical” P–12 independent school of two streams of primary and three streams of secondary, which is about 925 students.
- 825 additional classrooms to accommodate 47 additional streams of primary education and 59 streams of secondary in existing independent schools.

The Queensland independent school sector makes a significant contribution to building social infrastructure with about 80% of capital costs met by parents. The \$1.2 billion required in additional expenditure over existing levels will be a significant barrier for the sector in providing the required facilities. Additional government financial assistance is critical to meet this significant increase in demand to maintain parental choice.

The Government should also consider other mechanisms to facilitate new independent schools in high growth areas including interest subsidies on borrowing to develop new schools, loan guarantees and increased subsidies for external infrastructure charges associated with the development of new schools.

More attention on public policy settings in relation to planning is required. Land use planning needs to ensure an adequate supply of suitably zoned sites is made to promote the timely, cost-effective build of well-located schools, both state and non-state. Inadequate access to such sites has been, and still is, a significant restraining factor on infrastructure investment by the independent school sector.



REFERENCES

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2016). *Type of Educational Institution Attending (Full/Part-Time Student Status by Age) by Sex*. Retrieved from http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/communityprofile/3?opendocument

Independent Schools Queensland. (2016). *Economic Significance of Independent Schools to the Queensland Economy*. Retrieved from <http://www.isq.qld.edu.au/files/file/Economic%20Significance%20Report/EconomicSignificanceofIndependentSchoolstotheQueenslandEconomy-FINAL.pdf>

ISCA (unpublished). Queensland independent schools' capital funding provided by parents and the community. Unpublished data provided by the Independent Schools Council of Australia (ISCA).

Queensland Government. (2017). *State Planning Policy*. Retrieved from <https://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/resources/policy/state-planning/spp-july-2017.pdf>

Queensland Government. (2016). *Projected school-age persons, by statistical area, Queensland, 2015 edition*. Retrieved from <http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/subjects/society/education-training/tables/proj-school-age-persons-sa-qld-2015/index.php>

Queensland Independent Schools Block Grant Authority. (2017). *Construction costs for functional spaces*. Unpublished document.

Queensland Independent Schools Block Grant Authority. (2016). *Learning Places and Spaces: Area guidelines for educational spaces*. Unpublished document.



© Independent Schools Queensland August 2017



**Independent Schools
Queensland**

choice & diversity

Head Office

1st Floor, 96 Warren Street, Spring Hill Q 4000

PO Box 957, Spring Hill Q 4004

P (07) 3228 1515 **F** (07) 3228 1575

E office@isq.qld.edu.au www.isq.qld.edu.au

Independent Schools Queensland Ltd

ACN 614 893 140 **ABN** 88 662 995 577

Professional Learning Centre

Level 5, 500 Queen Street, Brisbane Q 4000

PO Box 957, Spring Hill Q 4004

P (07) 3228 1507

E events@isq.qld.edu.au