



Jindabyne Central School Working Party Report



Background

Jindabyne Central School is currently located close to the Jindabyne town centre on a confined site of 2.7 hectares. A plan of the current school site is attached at **TAB A**.

Following strong representations from the Jindabyne Central School Council and the Snowy River Shire Council regarding increased enrolments and the limited size of the Jindabyne Central School site, the Hon Verity Firth MP, Minister for Education and Training asked Ms Maria Gray-Spence, Regional Director, Illawarra and South East Region to convene a Working Party with the following terms of reference:

Terms of Reference:

1. Measures that can be taken in the short to medium term to extend or better manage the space available to Jindabyne Central School
2. The medium to long term population projections for Jindabyne and how education provision in the town will need to look in 10 to 15 years.

The Working Party included the following Department of Education and Training and community representatives:

Ms Maria Gray-Spence	Regional Director, Illawarra and South East Region
Mr Bob Aston	School Education Director, Illawarra and South East Region
Mr Garry Atkinson	Principal, Jindabyne Central School
Mr Kevin Anger	Manager, Assets Management (AMU), Illawarra and South East Region
Mrs Heather Emery	Parent Representative, Jindabyne Central School, School Council
Mr Brian Farmer	Community Representative, Jindabyne Central School, School Council
Ms Kris Laird	Parent Representative, Jindabyne Central School P&C and Councillor, Snowy River Shire Council
Mr Joe Vescio	General Manager, Snowy River Shire Council
Lisa Gibb	Community Development Officer, Snowy River Shire Council
Mr Dan Zylinski	President, Jindabyne Central School P&C

Terms of Reference 1:

Measures that can be taken in the short to medium term to extend or better manage the space available to Jindabyne Central School

The Working Party has:

- Reviewed the school's Enrolment Policy to ensure the school's enrolment zone is clearly designated and consistent procedures have been implemented to manage out-of-zone enrolment applications
- Reviewed the school's boundaries with Dalgety and Berridale Public Schools and Monaro High School and negotiated changes to clarify local drawing areas to better meet the needs of the local community
- Reviewed playground space and the use of the school oval
- Developed a playground plan for the establishment of an infant's play area including grassed area and play equipment
- Collected data to provide more accurate information on the number of peak enrolments and their duration, allowing the school to better prepare for these enrolments when they arrive
- Completed an analysis of school enrolment trends. Annual enrolments tend to peak in the winter months when families arrive to work in the snow fields. In recent years there has been an increase in enrolments from the census date to peak enrolment in August/September (see table below). The growth in enrolments during semester 1 leading to this peak has necessitated changes to class structures and increased pressure on classroom accommodation

Year	Actual Enrolment	Revised Enrolment	Date final/peak revised enrolments submitted	Percentage Increase
2010	552	609	24/8/2010	10.3%
2009	537	556	6/10/2009	3.5%
2008	487	509	1/8/2008	4.5%
2007	393	409	4/7/2007	4.0%
Four year average				5.6%

The review identified a limitation in the historical data collection as official census records are overwritten by subsequent changes during the year and the pattern of increase is not retained. This data is now being manually maintained by the school to address that anomaly

- Determined the commencement and duration of enrolments after census for 2009 and 2010

2009

Time Period	Enrolment	Increase from census date	Total School Population	Percentage increase (expressed as a percentage compared to census)
Term 1 – Census date	323 Primary 214 Secondary		537	
Term 2/3	354 Primary 235 Secondary	31 Primary 21 Secondary	589	9.7%
Term 4 – Mid term	336 Primary 221 Secondary	13 Primary 7 Secondary	557	3.7%

2010

Time Period	Enrolment	Increase from census date	Total School Population	Percentage increase (expressed as a percentage compared to census)
Term 1 – Census date	327 Primary 225 Secondary		552	
Term 2/3	360 Primary 248 Secondary	33 Primary 23 Secondary	608	10.1%
Term 4 – Week 5	339 Primary 232 Secondary	12 Primary 7 Secondary	571	3.4%

- Negotiated an additional demountable classroom to be kept on site to cater for peak enrolment periods.

The Working Party recommends that the following measures be taken to better manage the space at Jindabyne Central School for the next 5 years.

The development of a Master Plan for the school. The plan will consider:

- School accommodation entitlements
- Parking both on-site and off-site
- Playground space
- Access to the school when the main entrance is relocated to Park Road
- Bus pick up and drop off
- Space for parents to drop off and pick up their children

- Location and type of demountable accommodation that may be required in the short term
- Ongoing minor works required at the school to meet enrolment growth (see below)

The Working Party has recommended the following Minor Works:

Minor Work	Estimated Cost
Construction of an additional hard-court area	\$ 250 000.00
Construction of a primary COLA	\$ 700 000.00
Construction of a senior COLA	\$ 440 000.00
Refurbishment of the existing car park	\$ 220 000.00
Construction of a new car park off Park Road	\$ 350 000.00
Teacher Study	\$ 400 000.00
Construction of a covered walkway from H Block to new BER building	\$ 90 000.00
Refurbishment of existing administration area into 3 home bases.	\$ 500 000.00
Total	\$2 950 000.00

As these minor works will have to be prioritised at a regional level along with all other nominations from schools across the region, this solution will be dependant on the usual budgetary processes. The lag time from approval to planning and construction means that, at best, the earliest start date for any minor works will be the 2011/12 financial year.

An extension to the gym has not been considered as a part of minor works. If an extension is to be considered it will need to be funded from the capital works program. It is estimated that an extension of the gym to 620 m² will cost approximately \$1.85M. Without the expansion of the gym, the school remains unable to hold 'whole of school' functions for the students.

With the completion of the BER project at the school there will be three additional learning spaces for use by primary students and a new administration area. The old administration area will be considered for conversion back to 3 home bases. After this work is completed there will be 14 home bases available for primary classroom use.

If an enrolment of 420 is reached in K-6 by 2015, 17 home bases will be required. It is anticipated that additional demand will be met with demountable classrooms. Further demountable accommodation may be required to cater for additional students who arrive after the census date. This will place additional pressure on playgrounds and space for outdoor activities.

Terms of Reference 2:

The medium to long term population projections for Jindabyne and how education provision in the town will need to look in 10 to 15 years.

Population Projections:

The NSW Department of Planning population projections for the Snowy River Local Government Area are attached at **TAB B** (NSW SLA Population Projections, 2006 - 2036, 2008 Release).

The NSW Department of Education and Training, Assets Management Directorate enrolment projections for Jindabyne Central School are attached at **TAB C**.

Based on Department of Planning predictions the Department of Education and Training, Assets Management Directorate, estimates the enrolment for Jindabyne Central School to be in the 650 – 700 range by 2020 and between 700 and 750 by 2030.

The Snowy River Shire Council has advised the Working Party that caution should be exercised in relation to the reliance on population data relating to Jindabyne. The Council advised that, as the Australian Government Census is undertaken at the peak of the ski season, there have been significant issues with the accuracy of population data in the past. Additionally the Council advises that the impact of the establishment of Jindabyne Central School on significantly high mobility rates in Jindabyne is currently unknown. The Council expects that the availability of public secondary education in the village will impact on the mobility of families with secondary aged children; this may result in the current population estimates for the relevant age group being exceeded.

It is noted that data used to determine these projections are based on the 2006 Census and, as such, is 5 years old. The data may not accurately reflect the impact of the formation of the Central School which commenced operations in 2006.

Snowy River Shire Council Consultations

The Working Party notes that the lack of space at Jindabyne Central School was identified as an issue in consultations carried out by the Snowy River Council as a part of the Jindabyne Action plan.

When students from Jindabyne Central School were asked as a part of the consultation process to indicate on a map what they did not like about Jindabyne 11% indicated Education Facilities. Of these responses three students indicated an issue with Jindabyne Central School, one indicated that 'high school should be at Sport and Rec' and one indicated that 'there was a need to demolish houses to make JCS bigger'. As a part of the consultation Council asked 'What three things would make Jindabyne a better place for young people?' 7% responded 'Improvements to Educational opportunities, facilities and programs'. Of these, two respondents commented 'Move high school to sport and rec'. As a further part of the consultation, Council also met with Jindabyne Central School Staff and P&C

representatives. At this meeting inadequate space, car parking and traffic flow were raised as major issues.

Jindabyne Action Plan Workbook findings 2009, Volume 2, People and Culture of Jindabyne indicates that 2 out of 105 respondents (1.9%) who answered the question 'What do you like least about Jindabyne as a place for children and families?' said that the 'School too small for number of students'.

Snowy River Shire Council Education Project

A *Learning Needs Analysis*, conducted by the Shire during 2009 and 2010, identified a high level of demand within the business community for more accessible training and education. The analysis also identified a number of restraints to educational provision in Jindabyne and surrounding areas including:

- Lack of access to post school training options including TAFE
- Lack of access to basic certificate level courses to increase the employability of school age students in part time (outside school hours) employment
- Lack of access to part and full time traineeships and apprenticeships for young people
- Lack of access to tertiary study through university.

The Snowy River Shire Council Education Project is part of an overall Council strategy to encourage economic growth, increase community capacity and expand current level of education provision.

The objectives of the project include:

- Increasing life cycle educational opportunities for the community
- Reducing in the outflow of young people seeking secondary and post secondary education
- Creating an education sector which complements the seasonal nature of the tourism industry and capitalises on existing infrastructure
- Identifying and creating strategies for developing alternative business opportunities for current tourism dependent businesses
- Identifying opportunities and strategies for diversification of agriculture
- Creating a vibrant year round economy which is not seasonally dependent.

Council envisages their role includes:

- Facilitating talks between partners to meet objectives of the project
- Assisting in the identification of assets with potential for use as facilities for learning/research
- Involving local businesses in discussions with potential stakeholders
- Exploring options that will provide direct benefits to local community. i.e. opportunities for research in areas of climate change and business and agricultural diversification opportunities, community development and other alpine specific research
- Supporting partners to seek and apply for funding that will assist in meeting objectives of the project i.e. development of capital works infrastructure in the form of learning spaces

- Assisting in negotiating with other stakeholders and reducing barriers; liaising with State and Federal Government bodies on behalf of partners to achieve outcomes
- Bringing in new partners if and when appropriate
- Monitoring and evaluating success of the project.

The Working Party is of the view that education provision in Jindabyne should complement the Council's vision to increase training and educational opportunities for young people beyond school.

Issues with the Park Road site

Snowy River Shire Council representatives on the Working Party expressed considerable concern regarding the lack of play space at the school and the need to use Council ovals for sport and physical education activities. Council representatives also raised strong concerns regarding the lack of parking space in and around the school and traffic congestion on roads adjacent to the school at the beginning and end of the school day. This is particularly evident in winter months when council-provided parking spaces are at a premium. Council has indicated that these issues must be addressed by the Department of Education and Training.

Parent, P&C and School Council representatives reported strong concerns within the school community regarding the confined site, lack of long term planning, lack of outdoor learning and playground space, placement of demountables, placement of additional permanent buildings and significant traffic congestion around the school. Some members of the school community and the Snowy River Shire Council are of the view that these issues can only be addressed through the construction of new facilities on the Barry Way site.

Future education provision:

The Working Party discussed a number of options for the future provision of education in Jindabyne in the medium to long term.

Members of the Working Party indicated a strong preference for the continuation of a central school over the formation of separate primary and high schools. The Working Party was concerned that if two separate schools were formed it could result in an overall reduction of human resources and needless duplication of physical resources such as libraries.

The Working Party has considered three options that retain the central school model.

The first two options call for the retention of a central school on a single site. These options allow for the school to be organised into three interconnected departments as favoured by the school leaders.

Junior School

The junior school will operate across early stage 1, stage 1 and stage 2 (K – 4). There will be a strong focus on literacy and numeracy with an emphasis on

successful transition to school through the development of closer links with prior-to school providers and early intervention for students at risk.

Middle School

The middle school will operate across stages 3 and 4 (Years 5 – 8). A middle school will provide an opportunity for enhanced student transition from primary to secondary schooling.

Senior School

The senior school will operate across stages 5 and 6 (Years 9 – 12). This will allow for expanded elective options, better access to school and TAFE VET, acceleration for more-able students and the provision of additional support for students in need. This model will also build on the Snowy River Shire Council's determination to provide a broad range of educational opportunities for young people in the Shire.

In stage 6 there will be a focus on the provision of multiple pathways to the HSC including:

- Face to face teaching
- Curriculum sharing with neighbouring schools and distance education
- Use of TAFE and Private Providers to deliver a range of VET courses that can not be delivered by the school
- Links to universities to allow students enhanced pathways to, and beyond, the HSC
- Snowy River Shire, government and private industry will provide opportunities for students to engage in part-time traineeships and school based apprenticeships, for example part-time traineeships within recreation industry.

The Working Party sees the major advantages of a Central School at Jindabyne as:

- The seamless transition of students from one learning stage to another
- Enhanced access to specialist classrooms for children in K- 6
- One K -12 leadership structure
- Ability of teachers with specific skills to teach across all stages. For example a primary school teacher with specific skills in literacy to assist students in Years 7 -12 or for a music teacher to teach across primary and secondary classes or for a science teacher to teach across stages 3 and 4
- Ability to enhance professional learning among staff
- Efficient use of physical and human resources
- The ability to adapt classrooms as enrolment growth moves through the school

- Enhanced student welfare programs where older students look out for, and assist younger students
- Older students act as positive role models for younger students
- Effective implementation of programs such as peer support and peer tutoring in academic, sporting and cultural activities.

The third option involves the expansion of the school across two sites. If the school is split across two sites the Working Party believes there are a number of disadvantages. These include:

- The duplication of human and physical resources such as administration, library facilities and gym
- The lack of flexibility in being able to manage enrolment fluctuations
- The creation of artificial transition points
- Reduced access to specialist facilities
- The potential for a split site to be seen as two separate schools by some students, staff and community members
- Difficulties for families meeting the needs of their children being educated across two sites.

Option 1

Maintain Jindabyne Central School at the current location on an expanded site

Accommodation Required:

Based on enrolment estimates it is recommended that the school requires facilities similar to a core 14 primary school and a 2 stream high school.

To facilitate this option the following capital works will be required.

1. The construction of a two storey classroom block on the south eastern side of the school near where current secondary classroom demountable classrooms are located. The block will consist of:
 - a. 6 general learning spaces type 1 to be used either as middle or senior school classrooms
 - b. GLS store
 - c. Science laboratory size 2

- d. Shared senior study space
- e. General learning space type 12 (visual arts)
- f. Materials store
- g. Staff study type 4
- h. Staff toilet
- i. Student toilets
- j. Lift

2. Extension of the gymnasium to a gymnasium type 1 (620 m²)

Jindabyne Central School is located on a confined site with reduced space available for passive and active play and for staff and student parking.

In considering Option 1 the Working Party believes that additional play areas and parking spaces must be provided. A map providing an over view of additional space that may be available is attached at **TAB D**.

The old principal's residence could be demolished to provide a relatively small area for additional parking and or playground space.

Other sites adjacent to the school that may be available for purchase for additional playground space are:

- Council Preschool site (Lot 1 Bent Street)
Council will only consider disposal of this site if a new preschool was constructed by DET at no cost to Council.
- Community Health Centre (17 Kurrajong Street)
Approval has been given by the Australian Government to construct a GP Super Clinic in Jindabyne. There has been some discussion about the relocation of services currently provided at the Jindabyne Community Health Centre to the GP Super Clinic. This will require agreement between the Australian and NSW Governments. If this occurs the Community Health Centre site will be surplus to needs and could be purchased by the Department for playground space.
- 22, 24 and 26 Park Road
If available three residences located at 22, 24 and 26 Park Road could be purchased for additional playground space.

A feasibility study will be required to determine the viability of these land purchases.

It is estimated that if all these spaces became available, an additional 0.56 hectares would be available for playground space.

Advantages of Option 1:

- Makes the best use of the infrastructure on the current site and minimises the potential waste of public money previously invested by the NSW and Australian Governments if the school was to be relocated to an alternative site
- Maintains the strong focus on the continuum of education from Kindergarten to Year 12, a continuum that is highly valued in the community
- Ensures that public education in Jindabyne is a central part of a vibrant community
- Provides close location to a number of town facilities including the town hall, swimming pool, health and emergency services
- Provides easy access to the school for students, parents and community members living in established parts of the village
- Provides access to businesses located in the town centre for students involved in part time traineeships and after school work
- Provides the ability for community groups to easily access school facilities after school and on weekends.

Disadvantages of Option 1:

- It may not be possible to successfully accommodate all students at the Park Road site if expansion does not occur through the inability to purchase additional land.
- The potential difficulties associated with the purchase of additional land. A study will be required to determine if the suggested purchases are feasible
- The impact of increased traffic congestion around the school
- Lack of available parking space around the school site, unless significant upgrades occur to available parking within school grounds.
- Increased traffic congestion around the school site at the beginning and end of the school day placing considerable pressure on the Snowy River Shire to upgrade roads and revise traffic movements.

Estimated Costs of Option 1

	Estimated Cost
Construction of 2 story block	\$ 3 300 000.00
Gym extension	\$ 1 850 000.00
Pre-school purchase	\$ 1 850 000.00
Community Health purchase	\$ 2 500 000.00
22,24 & 26 Park Road purchase	\$ 1 600 000.00
Total	<u>\$11 100 000.00</u>

It is estimated that with the combination of capital expenditure and minor works outlined above the school could cater for an enrolment of 700 students. An additional 2 to 3 demountables will be required to cater for an enrolment of 750.

Option 2

Relocation of Jindabyne Central School from the Park Road site to the Barry Way site adjacent to the Jindabyne Sport & Recreation Centre

The Barry Way site is approximately 10 hectares. A map of the site is located at **TAB E**.

It is noted that the Barry Road site is not owned by the Department; however, the land has been reserved *as needed or likely to be needed for the essential public purpose of a school*.

A new K-12 central school would be constructed with a combination of facilities similar to a 14 core primary school and a 2 stream high school.

A new school could be constructed on the Barry Way site in a number of ways:

Option 2A Public Private Partnership (PPP)

This would require a private company to construct a new central school at no net cost to the Department in return for releasing the Park Road site for commercial redevelopment. A feasibility study would need to be completed to determine the variability of a PPP.

Option 2B Whole of Government Process

This would require the Department releasing the Park Road site to the NSW Government and Snowy River Shire Council for conversion to government, council and community facilities. This would require a financial commitment from the Government and Shire to construct a new school. A feasibility study would need to be completed to determine the variability of this proposal.

Option 2C Phased Construction

Construct a new school on the Barry Way site over a period of 8 to 10 years as a part of the Department's capital works program. The suggested phases are:

- Phase 1: classrooms and associated works to meet the needs of early stage 1, stage 1 and stage 2

- Phase 2: classrooms and associated works to meet the needs of stage 3
- Phase 3: classrooms and associated works to meet the needs of stage 4, 5 and 6
- Phase 4: other associated works by third parties, for example TAFE and university, subject to a feasibility study being completed by TAFE and university.

It is noted that this process could be shortened through the provision of demountable accommodation. For example phases 1 and 2 could be constructed as a part of the capital works program whilst students in stages 4, 5 & 6 could be relocated to the Barry Way site in demountable accommodation. Alternatively, the construction process could be reversed with the construction of phase 3 whilst students in early stage 1, stage 1, stage 2 and stage three are housed in demountable or MDR accommodation at the Barry Way site during the construction of phase 1 and 2.

If Option 2C is adopted it is envisaged that the Park Road site will be sold at its current market value once the school has been completely relocated. Funds from the sale will be used to offset the construction costs of the new school. No current market value is available for the site.

It is noted that some short term enrolment growth will be met with the provision of demountable accommodation.

It is also noted that the Snowy River Shire Council has called for the relocation of the Central School to the Barry Way site. The Council advises that because of planning restrictions and limited availability of land for residential development the most likely expansion of the Jindabyne village area will occur along Barry Way to the south of Jillamatong and Gippsland Streets.

Advantages of Option 2:

- Jindabyne will be provided with state-of-the-art primary and secondary educational facilities
- The possible provision of tertiary education facilities by third parties at the Barry Way site or at the old Park Road site
- The ability to easily expand the site if Jindabyne experiences sustained population growth beyond current predictions
- Easy access to the school for students living in newer residential subdivisions. The school will be accessible by foot for students who may be living in the proposed residential development to the south of Jillamatong and Gippsland Streets
- Eased parking and traffic congestion.

Disadvantages of Option 2:

- The capital cost of a new school and the loss of considerable investment of public money in the current site if option 2C is adopted
- The timeframe required to plan and construct a new school if option 2C is adopted. It is unlikely that a new school could be constructed in less than 8 to 10 years. Planning requirements may extend this timeline
- Possible planning and approval time lags if Options 2A or 2B are adopted. The options will need to meet Government planning conditions
- Leadership and management of the school would be difficult during the construction period, especially as staff were progressively moved to the new site
- Loss of ability of teachers with specific skills to teach across all stages. For example a primary school teacher with specific skills in literacy to assist students in 7 -12 or for a music teacher to teach across primary and secondary classes or for a science teacher to teach across stages 3 and 4
- The potential difficulty associated with selling the Park Road site. Whilst the site has commercial potential it is not known if there are any commercial enterprises interested in purchasing it. A detailed study into the feasibility of options 2A, 2B and 2C will need to be undertaken if these options are to be considered. It is noted that Department will not be able to fund the capital cost of a new school on the Barry Way site unless the cost is offset by the successful disposal of the Park Road site
- The distance of the school from the town centre and the need for students accessing any activity in the town centre such as the swimming pool or lake to have to travel by bus. This may impose an additional financial burden on families
- Some students who are currently able to walk to school may have to travel by bus, with increased costs borne by families and additional costs to the state government's school travel subsidisation scheme.

Estimated costs of option 2:

It is estimated that to construct a new central school on the Barry Way site to cater for an enrolment of 700, without offset, will cost approximately \$21 000 000.00 for phases 1 to 3. The cost of construction of phase 4 will be met by third parties.

Option 3

Split Jindabyne Central School across two sites

This option requires the construction of a junior school (early stage 1, stage 1 and stage 2) on the separate Barry Way site. This would require the construction of a 14 core equivalent school at the new site.

The current (Park Road) site would accommodate students in a middle and senior school format. All students will be accommodated in current permanent buildings. Rooms AR0022 & AROO21 and rooms AR0041 & AR0040 would be converted into specialist classrooms. Room HR0001 would be converted to staff accommodation.

This would result in 22.5 general learning /specialist spaces being available. Any additional spaces could be made available to TAFE or tertiary institutions.

This option will provide 10 permanent classrooms at the Barry Way site. Approximately 13 classrooms will be required to cater for an estimated K – 4 enrolment of 300 (predicted enrolment for 2015). Demountable accommodation will be used to meet the short fall.

It is estimated that the Park Road site will meet the needs of a middle and senior school with a combined enrolment of 450 without the need for any demountable accommodation.

Advantages of Option 3:

- Reduction of congestion at the Park Road site will provide some relief for parking and the pick up and drop off of children, especially students in the younger years
- State of the art classrooms for students in early stage 1, stage 1 and stage 2
- Opportunities for other providers such as TAFE to use the space freed up at the Park Road site and possibly work more closely with students in stages 5 and 6
- The cost of construction of primary school home bases is less expensive than cost of construction of a similar sized high school

Disadvantages of Option 3:

- Considerable difficulties with the leadership and management of a split site
- The loss of the K-12 focus including the identity of a central school. Although the school would remain as a central school, separate administration and management structures would be required. In effect the two sites would be seen as separate identities by staff, students and community
- Difficulty in the development and maintenance of a school ethos
- Requirement for the principal to regularly commute between sites
- Reduced flexibility in staffing and the use of facilities
- The possibility of siblings placed at different sites
- The requirement for additional infrastructure, such as bus bays, bike paths and road upgrades to the site of the junior school

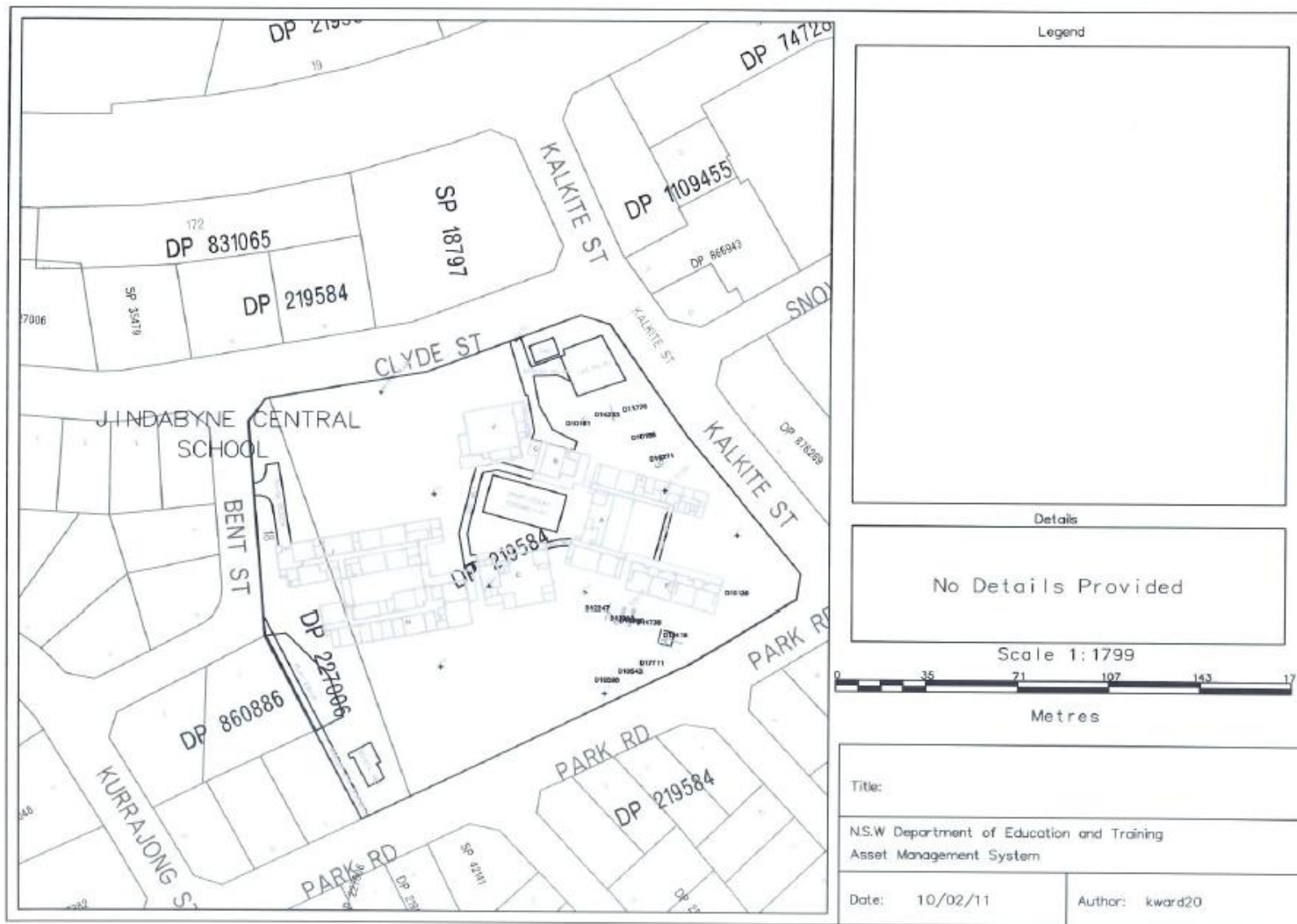
- Inefficient and inflexible use of assets; one site could have excess capacity whilst the other may need demountable classrooms to cater for short term increases in enrolments
- The duplication of resources such as school halls and libraries
- Reduced flexibility to move staff from one site to another
- Communication difficulties between sites
- Distance from the centre of town for junior students and the need to access town facilities by bus.

Estimated Costs of Option 3:

	Estimated Cost
Construction of a 14 core equivalent school	\$14 000 000.00
Conversion of specialist rooms	\$ 1 200 000.00
Staff accommodation	\$ 390 000.00
Total	<u>\$15 590 000.00</u>

If this option is adopted it is anticipated that no additional capital expenditure would be allocated to the Park Road site with the possible exception of the expansion of the gym.

If the cost of extending the gym is included the estimated cost is \$17 440 000.00.





NSW GOVERNMENT
Department of Planning

**NSW SLA Population Projections, 2006-2036, 2008 Release
LGA Summary, Version 1.0**

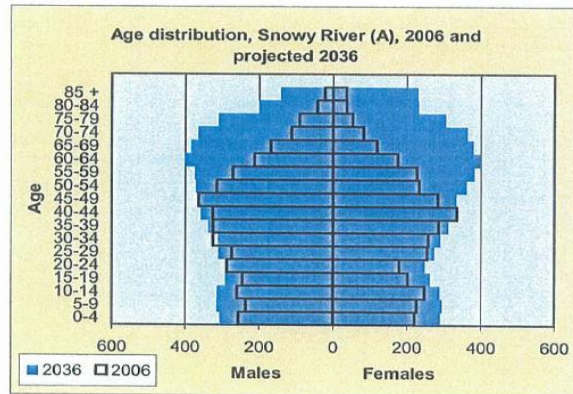
© 2009 Crown Copyright, Department of Planning

Projections for Local Government Areas (LGAs)

LGA: **Snowy River (A)**

LGA Code:

17050



Historical and projected age distribution - Snowy River (A)									
Age	Persons								
	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
0-4	230	230	260	260	270	280	290	300	310
5-9	220	240	240	270	270	280	290	310	320
10-14	200	230	260	250	270	280	290	300	310
15-19	170	290	250	250	240	260	270	280	290
20-24	270	290	290	270	270	260	270	280	290
25-29	340	300	270	290	290	290	290	300	310
30-34	340	320	330	280	290	300	310	310	310
35-39	370	340	320	340	300	320	330	340	340
40-44	290	350	330	340	350	320	340	350	360
45-49	250	270	360	340	350	360	340	360	370
50-54	200	260	310	370	340	350	370	350	370
55-59	160	230	270	330	380	360	370	390	380
60-64	150	180	210	280	330	380	370	390	400
65-69	120	150	170	210	270	320	370	370	380
70-74	80	120	110	160	200	260	310	360	360
75-79	50	60	90	90	130	160	220	260	310
80-84	30	40	40	60	60	90	120	160	200
85+	10	20	20	30	40	50	70	100	140
Total	6,300	7,200	7,600	8,200	8,900	9,500	10,200	10,800	11,300

Notes

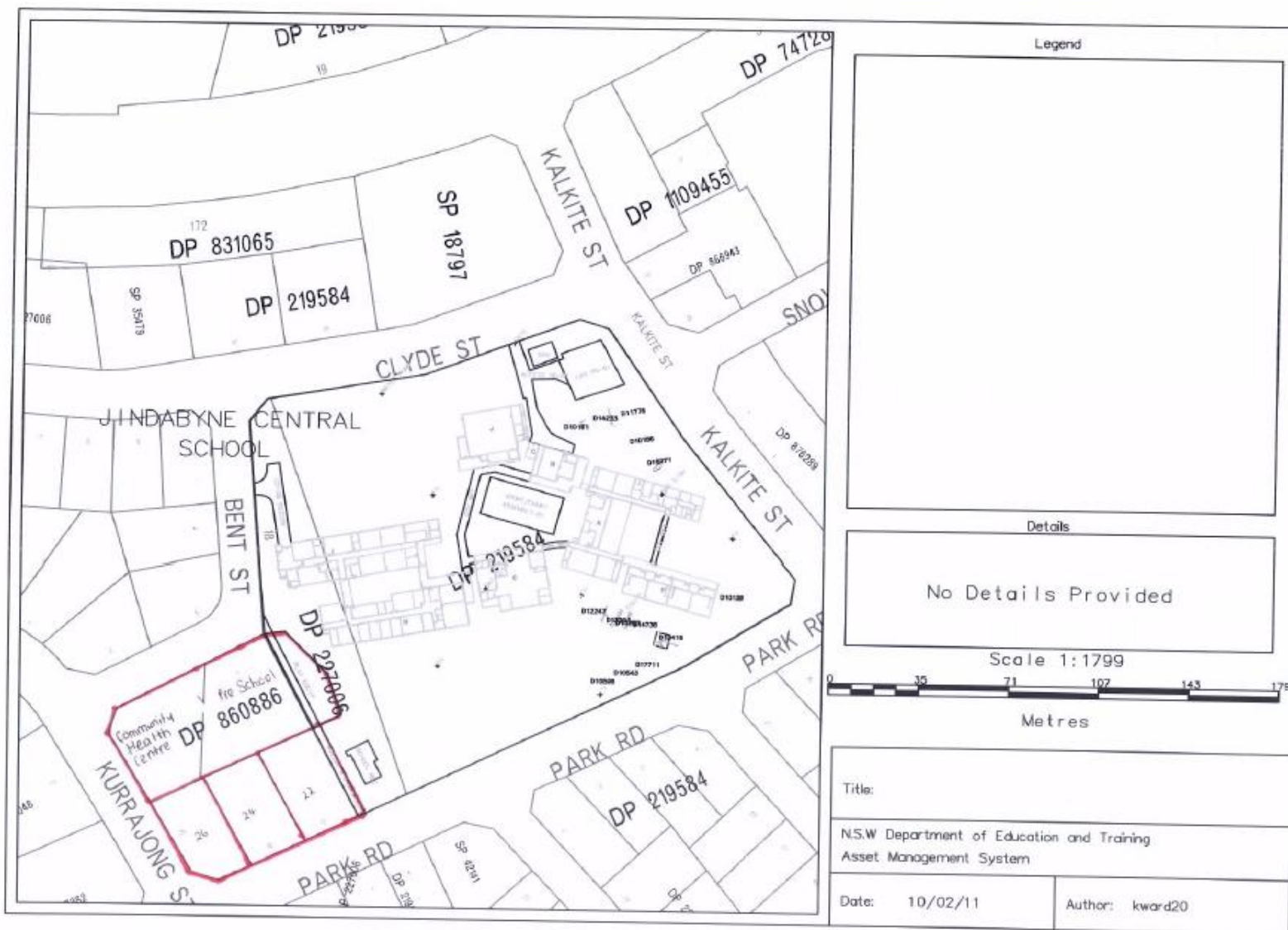
- Data for 1996, 2001 and 2006 are final estimated resident population. Source is Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008, *Population Estimates by Age and Sex, Australia by Geographical Classification (ASGC 2006)*, ABS Cat. No. 3235.0, SuperTable datacube, released 18/8/08, downloaded from <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02007?OpenDocument>

- Projections are based on the 2006 edition of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). However the ASGC 2007 codes and name have been used for Port Macquarie-Hastings local government area and its component SLAs.

TAB C

Enrolment projection based on 2009 (and prior) actual enrolments																		
Enrol Year	Kinder garten	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Supp Prim	Prim Total	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Supp Sec	Sec Total	School Total
2004	37	43	35	50	46	43	37	0	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291
2005	35	36	39	35	52	46	37	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
2006	40	35	41	40	32	45	43	0	276	32	14	0	0	0	0	0	46	322
2007	47	38	34	40	46	35	49	0	289	45	38	21	0	0	0	0	104	393
2008	50	54	44	40	42	42	39	0	311	55	51	47	23	0	0	0	176	487
2009	51	48	47	43	45	43	46	0	323	42	50	50	49	23	0	0	214	537
2010	61	51	48	47	45	45	44	0	341	50	43	52	51	47	18	0	261	602
2011	58	61	51	48	49	45	45	0	357	49	51	45	53	48	38	0	284	641
2012	65	58	61	52	50	50	46	0	382	51	50	53	46	50	38	0	288	670
2013	56	65	58	62	55	51	51	0	398	52	52	52	54	44	40	0	294	692
2014	64	56	65	59	65	56	52	0	417	58	53	54	53	51	35	0	304	721

Enrolment projection based on 2010 (and prior) actual enrolments																		
Enrol Year	Kinder garten	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Supp Prim	Prim Total	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Supp Sec	Sec Total	School Total
2005	35	36	39	35	52	46	37	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
2006	40	35	41	40	32	45	43	0	276	32	14	0	0	0	0	0	46	322
2007	47	38	34	40	46	35	49	0	289	45	38	21	0	0	0	0	104	393
2008	50	54	44	40	42	42	39	0	311	55	51	47	23	0	0	0	176	487
2009	51	48	47	43	45	43	46	0	323	42	50	50	49	23	0	0	214	537
2010	59	51	43	45	45	41	43	0	327	45	39	46	41	37	17	0	225	552
2011	55	60	52	43	47	43	43	0	343	44	44	39	45	35	31	0	238	581
2012	60	55	61	54	47	45	45	0	367	46	43	44	38	38	30	0	239	606
2013	56	61	58	63	55	45	47	0	385	49	45	43	43	32	32	0	244	629
2014	58	55	63	60	61	55	47	0	399	49	48	45	42	37	27	0	248	647
2015	56	60	58	65	61	65	56	0	421	49	48	48	44	36	31	0	256	677



TAB E

