

## **Secondary School Staffing Group (SSSG) Report 2012: School staffing and Class Size: PPTA key points**

### **Class Size**

- 1 Principals and teachers support eliminating large classes as resourcing becomes available.

### **Large Schools**

- 1 Schools above roll size 750 are disadvantaged by the current staffing formula.
- 2 The disadvantage increases with roll size.
- 3 The effect is to increase class sizes as the school roll increases.

### **Junior High Schools**

- 1 Junior High Schools are disadvantaged by the current staffing formula.
- 2 The disadvantage increases with roll size.
- 3 The effect is large class sizes, getting larger as the school roll gets larger.

### **Small Schools**

- 1 Small schools are not over-staffed. They do not have issues with large class sizes but have pressures to meet curriculum width and management and pastoral requirements.
- 2 Small schools are disadvantaged by the quarterly funding of operations grants.

### **Low Decile Schools**

- 1 There is no evidence that the guidance staffing time provided to low decile schools is sufficient to meet their special pastoral and guidance needs.
- 2 Low decile schools are the most significantly disadvantaged by the quarterly funding of operations grants.

### **All Schools**

- 1 There is no evidence that the guidance staffing time provided to schools is sufficient to meet pastoral and guidance needs.
- 2 There is no evidence that the management staffing time provided to schools is sufficient to meet administration and management needs.
- 3 Schools of all deciles are disadvantaged by quarterly funding of operations grant. Almost all secondary schools have a reducing roll through the year.

- 4 Schools employ over 900 teachers from their own funds to keep class sizes down and meet other demands. These teachers are not spread equitably across schools. The cost to the 319 secondary schools is over \$60m per year.