

---

**TRENDS IN KEY  
ECONOMIC  
PARAMETERS  
AN ECONOMIC  
CONTEXT FOR  
INDEPENDENT  
SCHOOLS IN  
AUSTRALIA**

ISA RESEARCH REPORT

DECEMBER 2021



INDEPENDENT  
SCHOOLS  
AUSTRALIA

1.	PURPOSE	3
2.	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	5
3.	WAGE PRICE INDEX	6
4.	PRODUCER PRICE INDEX	6
5.	ACARA NATIONAL REPORTING ON SCHOOLING	7
6.	INDEPENDENT SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH	8
7.	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9
8.	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX	10
9.	APPENDIX	11
A1.1	Summary of metrics.....	11
A1.1.1	Consumer Price Index (CPI).....	11
A1.1.2	Wage Price Index (WPI).....	11
A1.1.3	Producer Price Index (PPI).....	12
A1.1.4	ACARA National Report on Schooling data portal.....	12
A1.1.5	Schools Australia – Australian Bureau of Statistics.....	12
A1.1.6	Labour Force Australia – Australian Bureau of Statistics.....	13
A1.1.7	Consumer Confidence Index - OECD.....	13
A1.2	Revisions from previous report.....	14

# PURPOSE

---

# 1

This report provides an easy reference to trends in key indicators and relevant school-based data to provide a picture of the economic environment in Australia. The information is provided to assist Independent schools and their Boards to consider the context and outlook for their school communities as part of their decision making and planning processes.

Indicators used in this Guide are:

## **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

The Consumer Price Index is the most comprehensive measure of goods and services price inflation faced by all consumer households. Information provided on CPI includes a breakdown of the CPI Education index, by state and territory and level of education.

## **Wage Price Index (WPI)**

The Wage Price Index measures changes in the price of labour in the Australian labour market. Information provided includes a breakdown of the Education component of WPI, by state and territory and public sector and private sector.

## **Producer Price Index (PPI)**

The Producer Price Index measures inflation of products either as they leave the place of production or as they enter the production process. The PPI Non-Residential Building Construction (which measures changes in prices of selected materials used in construction and wage costs over a 12-month period) is the metric used by the Australian Government Department of Education to determine capital funding for non-government schools.

## **ACARA National Report on Schooling data portal**

The National Report on Schooling in Australia data portal, created by ACARA, provides public access to several national data sets for schooling relevant to the annual National Report on Schooling in Australia.

Information provided includes teaching and non-teaching staff salaries, parent fees/charges and trends in per student debt levels. All information is displayed as either 'per staff' or 'per student'.

## **Enrolment Growth Trends in Independent Schools**

ABS Schools Australia data provides enrolment growth by state and territory including by primary and secondary and FTE staff growth.

## **Labour Force Survey: Unemployment rate, underemployment rate**

The Labour Force Survey is a monthly survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Estimates of employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, and labour force participation rate are published monthly in ABS's Labour Force Australia publication.

**Consumer Confidence Index**

The Consumer Confidence Index from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) measures the change in the level of consumer confidence in economic activity, based upon survey answers regarding their expected financial situation, their sentiment about the general economic situation, unemployment, and capability of savings.

Further information on these indices is provided in the Appendix.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

# 2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES (CPI) PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Change over previous 12 months)	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Sep 2021	Average annual growth Sep 2016- 2021
<b>CPI (All Groups) growth</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Sydney	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	0.8%	2.9%	1.7%
Melbourne	1.5%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	1.3%	2.9%	1.9%
Brisbane	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%	2.0%	1.0%	3.9%	1.9%
Adelaide	1.3%	2.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.0%	2.5%	1.8%
Perth	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%	-0.1%	3.2%	1.6%
Hobart	1.3%	2.1%	3.0%	2.7%	0.8%	3.0%	2.3%
Darwin	-0.4%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	5.9%	1.5%
Canberra	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%	1.1%	3.7%	2.2%
<b>CPI (Education) growth</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Sydney	3.1%	2.9%	4.0%	3.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%
Melbourne	4.0%	3.4%	2.0%	2.9%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%
Brisbane	3.2%	3.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	2.4%
Adelaide	2.8%	3.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	-0.1%	1.8%
Perth	3.2%	2.6%	1.8%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%
Hobart	2.6%	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%	-5.1%	7.8%	2.0%
Darwin	3.4%	2.8%	4.5%	2.8%	2.7%	4.2%	3.3%
Canberra	3.5%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%
<b>CPI (Preschool &amp; Primary Education only) growth <sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Sydney	5.2%	1.3%	2.8%	3.8%	1.6%	8.9%	2.3%
Melbourne	5.2%	3.6%	1.5%	3.2%	-2.7%	11.2%	1.2%
Brisbane	3.6%	2.5%	2.1%	1.2%	3.1%	4.7%	2.4%
Adelaide	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%	2.8%	1.7%	-0.1%	1.7%
Perth	4.2%	3.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%
Hobart	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	-9.1%	14.3%	2.3%
Darwin	2.1%	2.3%	2.9%	1.6%	1.4%	6.2%	2.7%
Canberra	5.3%	2.7%	1.6%	3.4%	4.5%	7.8%	3.6%
<b>CPI (Secondary Education only) growth <sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Sydney	4.4%	4.5%	3.7%	5.6%	4.4%	2.0%	4.0%
Melbourne	5.5%	4.6%	3.4%	4.0%	3.7%	1.3%	3.4%
Brisbane	4.3%	4.0%	3.4%	3.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%
Adelaide	4.3%	2.9%	3.3%	1.9%	2.7%	1.1%	2.4%
Perth	3.8%	3.0%	2.3%	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.9%
Hobart	3.5%	3.7%	2.7%	2.0%	-8.7%	13.1%	2.3%
Darwin	3.8%	2.5%	6.9%	3.2%	3.2%	6.2%	4.4%
Canberra	4.2%	3.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.1%	4.8%	4.3%

<sup>1</sup> CPI figures for primary and secondary education are typically updated once per year in the March quarter.

## WAGE PRICE INDEX

3

WAGE PRICE INDEXES (WPI) PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Change over previous 12 months)	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Sep 2021	Average annual growth Sep 2016- 2021
<b>WPI (All Groups, Private sector) growth</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Sydney	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.0%
Melbourne	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	1.1%	2.7%	2.1%
Brisbane	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	1.2%	2.3%	1.9%
Adelaide	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	1.3%	2.1%	2.1%
Perth	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%
Hobart	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	2.7%	1.3%	3.0%	2.4%
Darwin	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	1.8%
Canberra	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%
<b>WPI (Education, Private sector) growth</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>WPI (Education, Public sector) growth</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>WPI (Education, Public and Private sector) growth</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

## PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

4

PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES (PPI) PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Change over previous 12 months)	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Sep 2021	Average annual growth Sep 2016- 2021
<b>PPI (Non-residential building construction) growth</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Sydney	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	2.2%	-1.5%	2.9%	2.7%
Melbourne	-1.3%	0.0%	3.9%	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%	1.6%
Brisbane	5.5%	1.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	8.6%	2.5%
Adelaide	1.6%	1.2%	2.4%	1.3%	-2.8%	2.2%	1.0%
Perth	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	9.1%	1.6%
Hobart	2.7%	5.8%	2.6%	3.5%	1.3%	11.4%	4.6%
Darwin	-3.2%	1.7%	-0.7%	-0.4%	3.0%	2.2%	1.2%
Canberra	2.3%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%

# ACARA NATIONAL REPORTING ON SCHOOLING

# 5

ACARA NATIONAL REPORT ON SCHOOLING (Change over previous 12 months)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average annual growth 2014-2019
<b>Teaching staff salaries per FTE (Non-Government schools)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Sydney	3.9%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%
Melbourne	3.6%	4.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	3.3%	3.2%
Brisbane	3.2%	1.4%	0.4%	5.3%	6.3%	1.5%	3.0%
Adelaide	4.2%	2.8%	3.2%	2.3%	2.8%	2.0%	2.6%
Perth	4.6%	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%	1.4%	2.8%	2.2%
Hobart	3.9%	3.3%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%	4.4%	3.0%
Darwin	-0.7%	10.0%	-1.1%	13.2%	4.5%	-3.3%	4.5%
Canberra	1.4%	2.4%	4.1%	3.5%	2.1%	1.7%	2.8%
<b>Non-teaching staff salaries per FTE (Non-Government schools)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Sydney	0.1%	4.7%	4.2%	5.2%	6.6%	0.3%	4.2%
Melbourne	3.2%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	2.8%	3.6%	3.5%
Brisbane	1.9%	2.3%	7.4%	-1.5%	6.0%	0.1%	2.8%
Adelaide	1.8%	1.6%	2.7%	3.5%	4.9%	2.3%	3.0%
Perth	1.2%	0.8%	4.4%	0.9%	3.2%	4.1%	2.7%
Hobart	0.9%	3.0%	5.8%	0.3%	2.9%	7.7%	3.9%
Darwin	10.5%	-11.9%	7.6%	-10.0%	3.6%	-3.0%	-3.0%
Canberra	2.3%	12.5%	-1.6%	-4.6%	5.0%	4.4%	3.0%
<b>Fees and charges per student (Independent schools)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Sydney	4.1%	4.1%	3.5%	3.8%	3.0%	2.4%	3.4%
Melbourne	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	2.3%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%
Brisbane	3.9%	3.2%	5.0%	2.5%	1.3%	2.1%	2.8%
Adelaide	5.0%	4.9%	5.5%	3.9%	-1.6%	1.8%	2.9%
Perth	5.1%	5.4%	3.0%	1.6%	0.4%	-0.3%	2.0%
Hobart	4.8%	3.6%	3.3%	0.7%	2.1%	-1.1%	1.7%
Darwin	2.5%	7.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%	-2.6%	2.4%
Canberra	5.2%	3.1%	4.8%	4.6%	5.8%	9.1%	5.5%
<b>Loans at the end of the year per student (Independent schools)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Sydney	-6.4%	2.0%	-6.1%	1.8%	3.0%	16.5%	3.2%
Melbourne	-11.0%	12.5%	9.8%	0.5%	-3.5%	9.8%	5.6%
Brisbane	-1.3%	-2.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-4.3%	4.3%	-0.4%
Adelaide	-2.2%	-1.4%	6.0%	7.4%	-0.1%	14.0%	5.0%
Perth	0.0%	11.3%	4.4%	0.5%	1.2%	6.8%	4.8%
Hobart	-4.9%	4.7%	15.2%	-1.6%	0.9%	-4.5%	2.7%
Darwin	30.7%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-10.6%	-16.5%	-14.2%	-8.8%
Canberra	-11.0%	-10.7%	-7.6%	27.9%	7.9%	-1.0%	2.4%

# INDEPENDENT SCHOOL ENROLMENT GROWTH

6

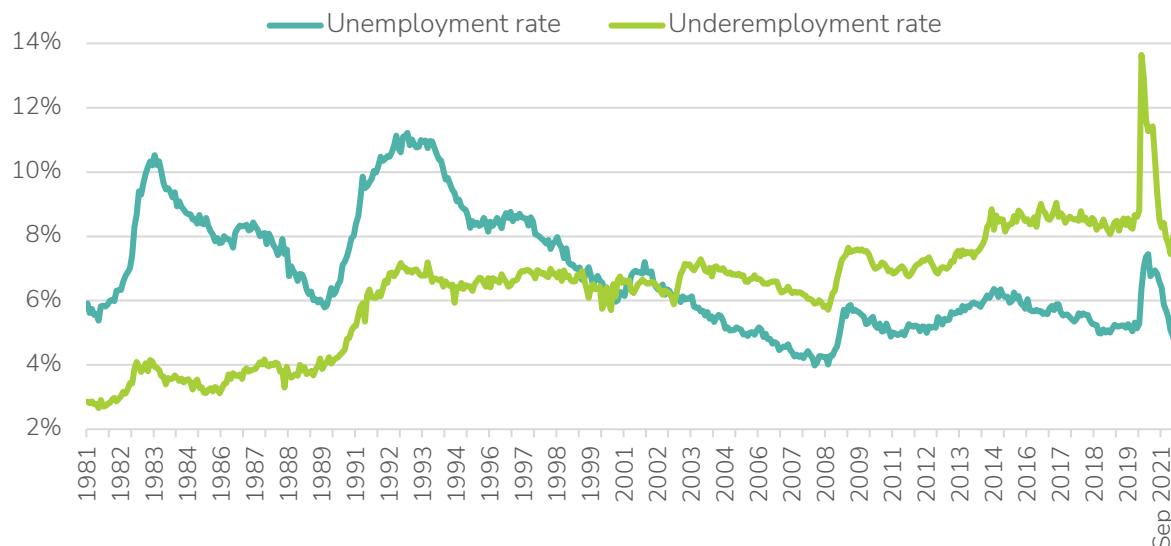
SCHOOLS, AUSTRALIA - PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Change over previous 12 months)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average annual growth 2015-2020
<b>FTE Student growth (Independent sector)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Sydney	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.5%
Melbourne	2.3%	2.1%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%
Brisbane	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	3.2%	4.5%	2.2%
Adelaide	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	3.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
Perth	2.4%	-0.8%	-0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.6%
Hobart	-0.3%	-0.3%	1.0%	1.2%	3.5%	2.7%	1.6%
Darwin	5.4%	-1.3%	-3.7%	-1.4%	-4.3%	-4.4%	-3.0%
Canberra	0.3%	2.6%	2.2%	2.2%	4.2%	0.4%	2.3%
<b>FTE Student growth (Independent sector, Pre-Year 1 to Year 6)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Sydney	1.9%	2.1%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	1.2%	2.4%
Melbourne	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%	3.5%	2.8%	1.8%	2.8%
Brisbane	1.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	1.6%
Adelaide	2.2%	0.5%	0.3%	3.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%
Perth	0.1%	-1.1%	-1.0%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.1%
Hobart	0.8%	-1.2%	2.6%	0.3%	3.9%	2.4%	1.6%
Darwin	7.1%	4.1%	-1.3%	1.2%	-2.8%	-5.4%	-0.9%
Canberra	2.0%	3.3%	3.8%	2.8%	5.9%	-0.5%	3.0%
<b>FTE Student growth (Independent sector, Year 7 to Year 12)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Sydney	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	3.0%	2.9%	2.6%
Melbourne	1.8%	1.7%	3.7%	2.4%	2.4%	3.3%	2.7%
Brisbane	1.0%	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	4.1%	6.1%	2.8%
Adelaide	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%
Perth	4.2%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	2.1%	2.3%	1.0%
Hobart	-1.2%	0.5%	-0.5%	1.9%	3.2%	2.9%	1.6%
Darwin	4.1%	-5.5%	-5.7%	-3.7%	-5.7%	-3.5%	-4.8%
Canberra	-1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.6%	2.6%	1.3%	1.6%
<b>FTE Staff growth (Independent sector)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Sydney	3.6%	3.7%	3.1%	4.1%	4.0%	2.3%	3.4%
Melbourne	3.2%	3.8%	2.7%	4.0%	4.2%	2.5%	3.4%
Brisbane	4.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.2%
Adelaide	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%
Perth	4.4%	0.8%	1.2%	2.5%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Hobart	1.7%	1.9%	2.9%	1.1%	4.8%	1.4%	2.4%
Darwin	7.1%	5.4%	-5.7%	-6.2%	0.1%	-2.4%	-1.9%
Canberra	3.8%	4.4%	3.3%	1.6%	6.2%	-1.6%	2.8%



7

# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES, AUSTRALIA, JAN 1981 – SEPTEMBER 2021



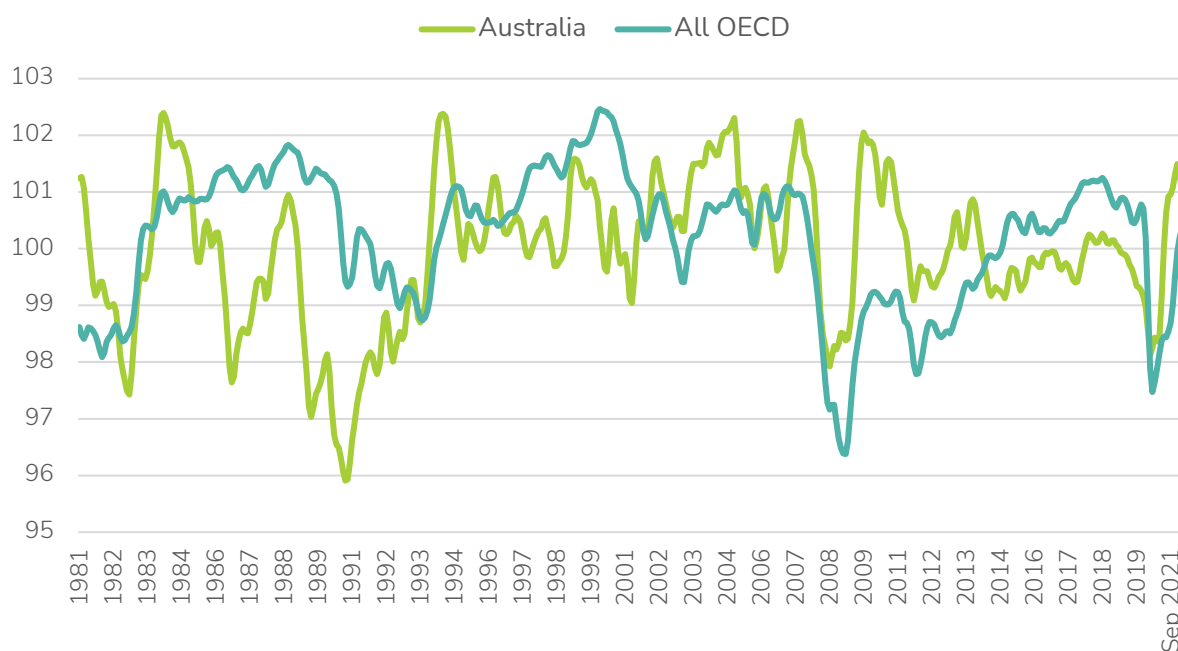
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Australian Bureau of Statistics

LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Point in time)	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Jul 2021	Aug 2021	Sep 2021	Point change Dec 2019 (pre COVID) to Sep 2021
<b>Unemployment rate</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Sydney	4.3%	4.5%	6.3%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	0.1%
Melbourne	4.2%	4.9%	6.4%	4.4%	4.1%	4.8%	-0.1%
Brisbane	6.1%	5.6%	7.4%	5.2%	5.3%	4.9%	-0.7%
Adelaide	5.9%	6.2%	6.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.1%	-1.1%
Perth	6.4%	5.4%	6.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.1%	-1.3%
Hobart	6.1%	5.5%	7.0%	4.6%	5.5%	4.8%	-0.7%
Darwin	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%	4.6%	3.4%	4.2%	-1.0%
Canberra	3.9%	3.0%	3.8%	4.3%	3.5%	4.1%	1.1%
<b>Underemployment rate</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Sydney	7.8%	8.0%	8.5%	9.3%	10.2%	10.2%	2.2%
Melbourne	8.3%	8.1%	9.0%	8.2%	9.1%	10.0%	1.9%
Brisbane	9.1%	8.6%	8.7%	7.7%	8.4%	8.2%	-0.4%
Adelaide	9.2%	9.5%	10.4%	8.4%	8.0%	8.4%	-1.1%
Perth	9.4%	9.2%	7.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.2%	-2.0%
Hobart	10.3%	11.3%	9.9%	8.2%	8.4%	8.5%	-2.8%
Darwin	4.6%	5.6%	6.5%	5.8%	6.7%	5.0%	-0.6%
Canberra	6.0%	5.5%	5.9%	6.4%	7.1%	8.5%	3.0%

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX, AUSTRALIA, JAN 1981 – SEPTEMBER 2021



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

OECD LEADING INDICATORS (Point in time)	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Jul 2021	Aug 2021	Sep 2021	Point change Dec 2019 (Pre COVID) to Sep 2021
<b>Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)</b>							
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	100.1	99.3	100.9	100.7	100.5	100.4	1.2
<b>ALL OECD COUNTRIES</b>	100.8	100.8	98.5	100.2	100.0	99.8	-1.0

# APPENDIX

---

## A1.1 SUMMARY OF METRICS

---

### A1.1.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index is the most comprehensive measure of goods and services price inflation faced by all consumer households. The education (Preschool, Primary and Secondary) component of CPI is comprised of all expenditure on school services: school fees and other fees which are associated with attending the school such as book fees, payments from school excursions, and fees for swimming lessons. More information on CPI and access to downloadable data is available at

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6461.0>  
<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/price-indexes-and-inflation/consumer-price-index-australia/latest-release>

The following CPI measures have been used:

- CPI (All Groups) by Australia, Major City
- CPI (Education) by Australia, Major City
- CPI (Preschool & Primary Education) by Australia, Major City
- CPI (Secondary Education) by Australia, Major City

Time periods used: Final published quarter of each year vs same quarter prior year.

Note that CPI figures for primary and secondary education are typically updated once per year in the March quarter.

### A1.1.2 WAGE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

The Wage Price Index measures changes in the price of labour in the Australian labour market. More information on WPI and access to downloadable data is available at

<https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/Wage+Price+Indexes+FAQs>  
<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/price-indexes-and-inflation/wage-price-index-australia/latest-release>

The following WPI measures have been used:

- WPI (All Groups, Private sector) by Australia, State/Territory
- WPI (Education, Private sector) by Australia
- WPI (Education, Public sector) by Australia
- WPI (Education, Public and Private sector) by Australia

Time periods used: Final published quarter of each year vs same quarter prior year.

### A1.1.3 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)

The Producer Price Index measures inflation of products either as they leave the place of production or as they enter the production process. More information on PPI and access to downloadable data is available at

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/price-indexes-and-inflation/producer-price-indexes-australia/latest-release>

The following PPI measures have been used:

- PPI (Non-residential building construction) by Australia and state and territory

Time periods used: December quarter of each year vs same quarter prior year.

The PPI (Non-residential building construction) is the metric used by the Australian Government Department of Education and Training, to determine Commonwealth capital funding for non-Government schools.

### A1.1.4 ACARA NATIONAL REPORT ON SCHOOLING DATA PORTAL

The Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) is the independent statutory authority responsible for the development of a national curriculum, a national assessment program, and national data collection and reporting program that supports learning for Australian students.

The National Report on Schooling in Australia data portal provides access to several national data sets for schooling relevant to the annual National Report on Schooling in Australia and is available at

<https://www.acara.edu.au/reporting/national-report-on-schooling-in-australia-data-portal>

The following measures have been used from the data portal:

- Teaching staff salaries (Non-Government sector)
- Non-teaching staff salaries (Non-Government sector)
- School parent fees and charges (Independent sector)
- Loans at the end of the year (Independent sector)

Data for these measures are publicly available at the following link

<https://www.acara.edu.au/reporting/national-report-on-schooling-in-australia-data-portal/school-funding/non-government-schools-income-and-expenditure>

Note that the Schools Australia dataset assigns independent Catholic schools to the Catholic sector.

### A1.1.5 SCHOOLS AUSTRALIA – AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Schools, Australia dataset is an annual release containing statistics on students and schools, and the staff involved in the provision or administration of school education. It includes the government and non-government school populations for all Australian states and territories.

Data used in the compilation of these statistics are sourced from the National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC) (non-finance), which is a joint undertaking between state and territory government

departments on education, the Australian Government Department of Education and Training, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

An explanation of ABS Schools Australia and data is available publicly at

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/education/schools/latest-release>

The following information has been used from ABS Schools Australia:

- Full time equivalent Independent students by Total Students, Primary, Secondary (data table 43a)
- Full time equivalent Independent staff (data table 51a)

Note that the Schools Australia dataset assigns independent Catholic schools to the Catholic sector.

#### **A1.1.6 LABOUR FORCE AUSTRALIA – AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

The Labour Force Survey is a monthly survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Estimates of employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate are published each month in ABS's Labour Force Australia publication.

The following information has been used from Labour Force Australia:

- Unemployment rate by Australia, State/Territory (data table 12 and 12a)
- Underemployment rate by Australia, State/Territory (data table 23 and 23a)

An explanation of Labour Force Australia and data is available publicly at

<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/labour/employment-and-unemployment/labour-force-australia/latest-release>

Detailed explanation of unemployment:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/6102.0.55.001~Feb%202018~Main%20Features~Unemployment~6>

Detailed explanation of underemployment:

<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/6102.0.55.001~Feb%202018~Main%20Features~Underutilised%20Labour~7>

#### **A1.1.7 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX - OECD**

The Consumer Confidence Index measures the change in the level of consumer confidence in economic activity, based upon answers regarding their expected financial situation, their sentiment about the general economic situation, unemployment, and capability of savings.

A score above 100 indicates optimism outweighs pessimism, below 100 indicates pessimism outweighs optimism. The consumer confidence index is based on the premise that if consumers are optimistic, they will spend more and stimulate the economy but if they are pessimistic there may be a greater tendency to save more and consume less.

An explanation of the consumer confidence index and data is available publicly at

<https://data.oecd.org/leadind/consumer-confidence-index-cci.htm>

## A1.2 REVISIONS FROM PREVIOUS REPORT

---

### December 2021 Edition

- Consumer Price Index figures updated to September 2021 quarter (released by ABS on 27 October 2021)
- Wage Price Index figures updated to September 2021 quarter (released by ABS on 17 November 2021)
- Producer Price Index figures updated to September 2021 quarter (released by ABS on 29 October 2021)
- Labour Force, Australia figures updated to September 2021 (released by ABS on 11 November 2021)
- Consumer Confidence Index figures updated to September 2021 (released by OECD in November 2021)