Overview

This is the Commission’s second formal report to the Minister of Education, Training and Employment, The Hon. John-Paul Langbroek MP. The first formal report was presented to Minister Langbroek in June 2013 and the Minister has been regularly updated on the Commission’s progress, including providing his approval for the public release of demand mapping findings in November 2013.

The Commission has achieved remarkable successes in the first 20 months of its three-year term and is of the view that it has fulfilled its terms of reference.

Work on schools infrastructure demand mapping has been finalised for the current series of population projections and the cumulative findings are presented below, along with the findings for 16 specific Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) areas that had not previously been reported.

The demand mapping work involved extensive consultation with schooling stakeholders and local governments. Anecdotally, the responses from these parties have been overwhelmingly positive. Schooling stakeholders, particularly independent sector principals, have obtained valuable information and insights into the modelling used by the state and Catholic sectors. Those two sectors have strengthened their relationship around planning for new schools. Local governments have been appreciative that they are being involved in the initial planning for new school developments. Previously, many councils had been unaware of the schooling sectors’ plans for schooling until development applications were lodged or notifications were made through the Community Infrastructure Designation process. The relationships formed between these key stakeholders will provide a platform for greater sharing of information and better outcomes for all parties.

The Commission has agreed to develop a process whereby the Department of Education, Training and Employment will lead ongoing analysis and annual reporting. This will facilitate a further body of work to update the current demand mapping findings to align with the recently released 2013 edition Queensland Population Projections based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Initially this will be a desktop exercise undertaken by the key schooling and local government stakeholders in conjunction with the Government Statistician. Areas identified as having a significant change in projected growth or decline will then be further investigated. Consultation will be undertaken with specific local governments and schooling stakeholders to gather local intelligence. It is anticipated that findings for this body of work will be presented to the Minister for publication in the second half of 2014. The findings will be distributed to all stakeholders.

The Commission has also achieved significant success in respect of red tape reduction and regulatory reform. The government has accepted the Commission’s recommendations to include references to educational facilities within the new State Planning Policy to highlight state and non-state education facilities as a ‘state interest’. This enables existing facilities and the need for new facilities to be referenced in planning instruments. This provides a stronger basis for planning of school developments. Inclusion of educational facilities also enables guidance material to be developed and made available to school development proponents and local governments, which will assist in reducing the cost and time components of developing new schools.

Also, the Commission’s recommendations were made to the Deputy Premier around the form and quantum of a new metric for levying of infrastructure charges for school developments. These charges are levied by local governments on infrastructure external to a school development that impact on the local government’s service provision, for example, sewerage collection and treatment and local roads. The Commission
recommended that the current ‘gross floor area’ metric be amended to a ‘per student’ metric to better reflect the actual impact a school development would have on local government infrastructure and enable an appropriate contribution to be made to that infrastructure. Further recommendations around infrastructure charging are advanced in this report.

Additionally, advice is provided through this report on streamlining of the Development Approval and Community Infrastructure Designation processes for school developments. This advice is aimed at reducing red tape and costs while also providing certainty of processes and obligations for all parties to school developments.

Specific details around the infrastructure demand mapping and regulatory and financial reform areas of work are set out below:

- Appendix 1: Commission’s establishment framework
- Appendix 2: Commission membership
- Appendix 3: Student population projections – 2011 edition
- Appendix 4: Infrastructure demand mapping findings for 16 areas
- Appendix 5: Ongoing demand mapping process.
Infrastructure demand mapping

One of the Commission’s key tasks was to develop a 20-year demand map to inform future schools planning across all schooling sectors, state, Catholic and independent. The Commission accomplished this task with publication in July 2013 of the first iteration of what will become a series of demand maps (www.oesr.qld.gov.au/releases/sidmaps). These maps and underpinning data were produced for the Commission by the Government Statistician.

In addition to these static maps, the Government Statistician has developed for the Commission an interactive schools infrastructure demand mapping tool (http://statistics.oesr.qld.gov.au/schools/projections/) that enables the public to view growth projections, school locations and potential residential developments in an interactive format. This interactive tool was publicly released in November 2013.

The school infrastructure demand maps show the projected growth of Queensland primary and secondary school-aged populations for the periods 2011 – 2021 and 2021 – 2031. These maps, and the underpinning data, will provide the schooling sectors, local government, planning agencies and other stakeholders with detailed information and analysis which will assist in determining future capital allocation and planning decisions.

A second key task was for the Commission to analyse school-aged population growth across Queensland, in conjunction with the schooling sectors, local school representatives and local government, to determine the extent and timing of potential new and expanded school infrastructure needs.

There are 80 Statistical Area level 3 areas (SA3s) in Queensland. Appendix 3 provides details of all 80 SA3s and their respective growth projections.

The Commission determined that it would target the top 30 of the 80 SA3s, which are projected to experience the highest school-aged population growth in the period to 2031. These areas represent more than 91 per cent of projected school-age population growth across the state.

In targeting the high growth areas the Commission also considered 20 neighbouring areas, raising the number of SA3s analysed to 50 and the proportion of state growth considered to 93.5 per cent.

The Commission used the (then current) 2011 edition population projections provided by the Government Statistician. The methodology used by the Commission to analyse these 50 SA3s was to examine the population projections at the more detailed SA2 level and match them to known and proposed school infrastructure capacities to service those areas.

This analysis was carried out for each SA3 with relevant local stakeholders including schooling sector representatives and local governments. Where local intelligence gathered through consultation differed from the population projections the conservative approach was taken to monitor actual population trends and to respond appropriately. This intelligence has also been provided to the Government Statistician to enable fine tuning of their population models.
The findings for the top 30 SA3s have been provided to the Minister in the form of annotated maps in three tranches (including via this report). (Maps were not necessarily provided for the neighbouring 20 SA3s) The three tranches are tabulated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document / release</th>
<th>Top 30 SA3s analysed</th>
<th>SA3s outside top 30 analysed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| First report – June 2013 | Caloundra  
North Lakes  
Townsville                                          | Bald Hills – Everton Park  
Brisbane Inner – North  
Brisbane Inner – West  
Chermside  
Hills District  
Nundah  
Sandgate  
Strathpine  
The Gap – Enoggera                                      |
| Second release of findings – November 2013           | Brisbane Inner  
Buderim  
Gladstone – Biloela  
Holland Park – Yeronga  
Ipswich Hinterland  
Ipswich Inner  
Mt Gravatt  
Rockhampton  
Springfield – Redbank  
Sunshine Coast Hinterland  
Toowoomba                                                 | Brisbane Inner – East  
Capalaba  
Carindale  
Centenary  
Forest Lake – Oxley  
Kenmore Brookfield – Moggill  
Nathan  
Rocklea – Acacia Ridge  
Sherwood – Indooroopilly  
Sunnybank  
Wynnum – Manly                                           |
| Second report – May 2014                              | Beaudesert  
Beenleigh  
Bowen Basin – North  
Browns Plains  
Bundaberg  
Caboolture  
Cairns – South  
Central Highlands  
Cleveland – Stradbroke  
Gympie – Cooloola  
Hervey Bay  
Jimboomba  
Mackay  
Narangba – Burpengary  
Ormeau – Oxenford  
Robina                                                   | Nil                                                             |

In its first report in June 2013 the Commission released its findings for three high growth SA3s, which were analysed in conjunction with nine other SA3s outside the top 30 and which are located in Brisbane’s northern suburbs.

Subsequently, in November 2013, the Commission released the findings for 11 high growth SA3s. Another 11 SA3s outside the top 30 and which are located in Brisbane’s southern suburbs were also analysed in conjunction with these high growth areas.

**Findings from the final tranche of demand mapping**

With the submission of the first two tranches of demand mapping analysis, 14 of the top 30 high growth SA3s had been analysed. The Commission has now completed its analysis of the remaining 16 high growth areas. The annotated maps for these areas are set out in Appendix 4.
The findings from the analysis in these 16 areas show new schools will be required and existing infrastructure renewed and expanded in key areas to meet the projected demand. The Commission has identified the potential need for a total of 40–47 new schools across these 16 areas:

- Period: 2011–2021
  - 14–16 new primary schools
  - 5 new secondary schools
- Period: 2021–2031
  - 14–17 new primary schools
  - 7–9 new secondary schools

The majority of these schools will be needed in the development areas of Yarrabilba, Flagstone, Coomera, Pimpama and Beaudesert. These areas account for 24–30 of the potential new schools required across the 16 areas under discussion. In many instances the school sectors, particularly DETE and the Catholic sector are well advanced in planning for the initial tranche of these needed new schools.

By way of example, the Jimboomba SA3 contains two areas of projected significant population growth: Yarrabilba and Flagstone. The school-age population of these areas is projected to increase by more than 208 per cent in the period to 2031, with an additional 14,422 students projected to reside in these areas. The Commission found that 8–9 new primary schools and 4–6 new secondary schools would be required to provide schooling for these students.

In many areas, populations are projected to grow but at a level which can be accommodated without needing to build new schools. Expansion and renewal of existing facilities will be required to accommodate this growth.

**Cumulative demand mapping findings**

As noted above, the Commission has analysed 50 SA3s out of a total of 80 SA3s statewide in the course of targeting the top 30 high-growth areas. The cumulative findings from these analyses are the potential need for significant numbers of new schools, across 20 of the top 30 SA3s:

- Period: 2011–2021
  - 29–36 new primary schools
  - 11–12 new secondary schools
- Period: 2021–2031
  - 39–47 new primary schools
  - 20–24 new secondary schools

Ten of the top 30 SA3s were assessed as not requiring new schools.

Cumulatively, the potential need is for 99–119 new schools in the period to 2031. The Commission has not considered which of the schooling sectors should provide individual schools in specific locations.

Therefore out of the 50 SA3s analysed only 20 areas require new schools. The remaining 30 areas have been found not to require new schools at this stage, but some may require significant expansions of existing school infrastructure to accommodate projected student growth. Additionally, many areas require ongoing monitoring to determine whether specific projects develop, which in turn will lead to revisions in population projections or their distribution within a given area.

For example, strong growth across primary and secondary student numbers is projected within the Varsity Lakes SA2 in the Robina SA3. Analysis indicates that expansion of
existing schools will be adequate to meet this projected growth. However, if the Varsity
Station Village medium density residential development occurs and attracts a higher than
anticipated level of school-age residents, the sectors may need to re-think the need for a
new school in this area.

Process for ongoing demand mapping work
The Commission recognises the need for the demand mapping work to be revisited on
an ongoing basis with an annual reporting process undertaken to ensure that it retains
its currency and relevance and to maintain the relationships between schooling sectors
and local governments. To this end, the Commission has agreed that the Department
of Education, Training and Employment will lead stakeholders in annually reviewing
movements in population projections and local government development expectations.
The schooling sectors, local governments and the Government Statistician have agreed
to work through this process to produce new analysis and demand mapping that will
inform strategic infrastructure decision-making. This process can be used to update the
Commission’s demand mapping findings to align with the recently released 2013 edition
population projections based on the 2011 Census. A flowchart of this process is attached
at Appendix 5.
The recently released 2013 edition of Queensland population projections has identified a
further 38,500 students beyond the 2011 edition, which will require a revisiting of demand
mapping analysis in 2014.

Intersection with the Queensland Plan
The Queensland Government is currently consulting with Queenslanders on the 30-
year vision for the state. The Commission acknowledges the intersection that its work,
particularly around demand mapping, will play in helping to meet the goals, targets and
outcomes envisaged in the Queensland Plan.
In particular the preliminary target of having the right infrastructure delivered in the right
place at the right time is central to the outcome of the demand mapping process. As well,
the Queensland Plan potential strategy of utilising schools as community hubs for lifelong
learning and to encourage participation could be assisted by the Commission’s demand
mapping work, which facilitates greater forward planning for new school infrastructure and
stronger cross-sectoral relationships. This work will be of continuing benefit through the
ongoing demand mapping process.
Also, any initiatives to give effect to the preliminary target of having half of Queensland’s
population living outside south east Queensland will have an impact on the demographic
modelling and forecasts used by the Commission around demand mapping and will shape
the provision of schooling infrastructure. The ongoing demand mapping process agreed by
the Commission will be sufficiently robust to support the directions contained in the final
Queensland Plan.

Acknowledgements
The Commission’s demand mapping would not have been possible without the
collaboration of Commission members: representatives from the three schooling sectors,
local governments, and individual school principals who gave freely of their time and
expertise to achieve a collective objective.
The Government Statistician and his team provided exceptional service and expertise in
Regulatory and financial reform

The Commission’s second key task was to provide advice on links between government departments, statutory authorities, local governments and key stakeholders, in order to ensure a high level of coordination and consultation between these entities in planning for state and non-state schools in Queensland. In doing this the Commission has also investigated the impact of regulatory and financial regimes on school planning and development.

This is a complex area, with interests and responsibilities spread across the schooling sectors, new school proponents, planning agencies and local governments which do not always align. The Commission has drawn these parties together and promoted mutual understanding and facilitated shared goals which will provide better, more effective infrastructure planning and development outcomes.

The Commission has tackled reforms in this area in two ways: seeking to directly influence or affect reforms through recommendations to the Minister for Education, Training and Employment and facilitating members’ interests in reforms that can be advanced outside the Commission.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Minister for Education, Training and Employment made a submission for an inclusion within the State Planning Policy (SPP) which raises the profile of education and the demand for education facilities within the document. Government accepted this position and amended the SPP accordingly, resulting in a more certain basis for schools planning and delivery that will benefit the state, local governments and the schooling sectors.

Facilitated by the Commission, red tape for schools has been reduced around the transition of Year 7 into secondary schools under the Flying Start reforms. Previously, planning regulations provided non-state schools with an exemption from local government development approval process related to the Year 7 transition. This exemption was conditional on the school meeting a range of planning and development related criteria as well as receiving 50 per cent of the total funding for the development from the state government. In many instances, particularly for Independent schools, the proposed developments did not meet the 50 per cent funding requirement and therefore the schools had had to go through often complex development approval processes to facilitate the Year 7 transition.

Through the work of the Commission, amendments have been made to planning regulations to remove the requirement that 50 per cent of funding comes from government. This enables all affected schools to utilise the streamlined process, subject to meeting the remaining criteria in the regulation.

Also under planning regulations, local governments have the ability to levy external infrastructure charges on non-state school developments related to the Year 7 transition at the building approval stage. These charges would typically be levied at the development approval stage, but under the streamlined approach local government would not levy the charges at that stage. The intention of the streamlined process is for non-state schools to be facilitated in transitioning Year 7 and the levying of external infrastructure charges, particularly at building approval stage, does not support that approach. The Commission has facilitated achievement of the streamlined approach.

Currently, almost all state school developments are progressed under a Community Infrastructure Designation (CID) process. While the CID process provides DETE with a
standard timeframe and structure, the CID process removes local government from the
decision-making process. Conversely, almost all non-state school developments are
progressed under a Development Assessment (DA) process where local governments are
the decision-makers. While this process ensures developments are properly aligned to
local government requirements, the DA process can often be time and resource intensive,
relative to the CID process.

Related to the DA process is the issue of external infrastructure charges; specifically
what can be charged for, how charges are calculated, and who must pay them. These
charges are applied by local governments (under a state government capped charging
arrangement) to developments that impact on the provision council trunk infrastructure.
For example, a greenfield development may require local government to provide new
infrastructure in the form of roads, water and sewerage to the development.

Currently public infrastructure such as state schools are exempt from external
infrastructure charges under the CID process, while local governments have the discretion
to apply them to non-state schools. In rare instances these charges can amount to millions
of dollars.

The Commission has provided majority endorsement of recommendations for reform
for the assessment of school developments. The Commission believes the reforms will
achieve greater consistency and certainty around decisions, reduce the cost of making and
processing applications for development, while ensuring a greater level of engagement
with local government and communities.

While the Commission reached unanimous agreement to a number of the reforms listed
below, there were some points which either received only a majority and others that were
considered to be unworkable. In the case of majority agreement, the views of the minority
have been noted.

The Commission reached unanimous agreement to provide advice that both the state
and non-state schooling sectors should have the ability to use either the DA process or
CID process. Further process reforms considered by the Commission, which achieved a
consensus by members of the Commission, included:

- the State Planning Policy should include a level of advice that a school proposal, using
the DA process, should be subject to the lowest possible level of assessment in the
planning scheme and include advice about the basis on which a school proposal could
be exempt from the need for assessment
- a revised CID process should incorporate codified provisions that enable the
streamlined assessment of school proposals
- a revised CID process should not require widespread public notification of a school
proposal, where the codified provisions are appropriately satisfied by the proposal,
and subject to the proponent demonstrating that the interfaces with all adjoining
properties are designed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner(s) of those
properties
- the codified provisions should specify the local impacts that should be addressed by
the design of the school proposal
- the need to consider the establishment of a dispute resolution process for CID
proposals
- the need to consider using an entity such as the State Assessment and Referral Agency
(SARA) for the assessment of CID proposals.
Further reforms considered and recommended by the Commission which received majority support included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>Sub-group position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The State Planning Policy should provide a model code for school proposals that a local government may incorporate in a planning scheme.</td>
<td>SUPPORT – MAJORITY (DETE, LGAQ and ISQ) QCEC did not support on the basis that it sought a mandatory code, not a model code. QCEC believed that a mandatory code would provide consistency across the state, while still allowing provisions to be modified to suit local requirements, when required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The proponent of a school proposal should be required by the CID process to provide the design for the proposal to the local council to enable the council to either: ▶ confirm that the local impacts are appropriately addressed, or ▶ advise the amendments that the proponent should consider making to the design to appropriately address the local impacts.</td>
<td>SUPPORT – MAJORITY LGAQ noted that councils should also be able to impose reasonable conditions of approval as per other assessable development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The revised CID process should require the proponent of a school proposal to show how the council’s advice has been given effect or state the reasons why it is not doing so.</td>
<td>SUPPORT – MAJORITY LGAQ noted that Councils should also be able to impose reasonable conditions of approval as per other assessable development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A local council should have the ability to apply to the state for a subsidy for the cost of undertaking any upgrades to trunk infrastructure (road, sewer and water networks) necessitated by a school proposal approved either through a DA or CID process.</td>
<td>SUPPORT – MAJORITY (DETE, ISQ, QCEC) QCEC and ISQ were of the view that the state subsidy should not replace the current funds that are made available to non-state schools from the state. NOT SUPPORTED LGAQ LGAQ did not support the reform. They sought retention of the status quo (i.e. the school proponent seeks state subsidy to offset council infrastructure charges and/or conditions of approval).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An application for such a subsidy should be supported by appropriate evidence of the necessity for the upgrades and, depending on its assessment of the application and supporting evidence; the state should have the ability to provide a full, partial or nil subsidy.</td>
<td>NOT SUPPORTED LGAQ LGAQ did not support the reform. They sought retention of the status-quo (i.e. the school proponent seeks state subsidy to offset council infrastructure charges and or conditions of approval). UNRESOLVED – DETE, QCEC, ISQ The remainder of the group did not arrive at an agreed resolution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:  DETE – Department of Education, Training and Employment  
ISQ – Independent Schools Queensland  
LGAQ – Local Government Association of Queensland  
QCEC – Queensland Catholic Education Commission

Some of the potential reforms considered by the Commission were determined not to be workable and as such did not proceed. These reforms provided that where a proposal was
consistent with the schools infrastructure demand mapping or the planning scheme, a school proposal would be exempt from the payment of infrastructure charges. This was considered by the Commission to be unworkable on the basis that the demand mapping was high level in scale. It was also considered to be difficult to determine how a school proposal could have been considered to be consistent with a planning scheme. On this basis the reform did not proceed. However, the recommendation that both state and non-state schools be exempted from payment of infrastructure charges is being progressed. It is noted that the Local Government Association of Queensland does not support this revised reform.

The Commission agreed that further work and investigation were required into the proposed reforms, and with the potential financial implications of some of the recommendations being beyond the role and scope of the Commission, it was considered that no further resolution of the reforms could be achieved by the Commission.

Recommendations

The Commission has endorsed recommendations applicable to demand mapping, regulatory and financial reform and the Commission's future for consideration of further action by Minister Langbroek:

Demand mapping

1. That the Minister note the analysis and findings for the demand mapping carried out across the remaining 16 (of 30) Statistical Area level 3s, specifically the projected need for 28–33 new primary schools and 12–14 new secondary schools across these areas prior to 2031.
2. That the Minister authorise the public release of this report and the annotated maps via the Commission website.
3. That the Minister note that through its analysis of the top 30 highest growth areas, the Commission projects the need for 68–83 new primary schools and 31–36 new secondary schools across these areas prior to 2031.
4. That the Minister note that in addition to the projected need for new schools, the Commission projects the need for significant upgrades of capacity across a significant number of existing schools (particularly state schools).
5. That the Minister approve the implementation of the ongoing demand mapping process agreed by the Commission (see Appendix 5) to enable:
   a) schooling sectors, state planning agencies, local governments and the public to have ongoing access to infrastructure demand mapping and data, updated periodically as appropriate
   b) school infrastructure demand mapping to be subject to annual review that will:
      i. facilitate sharing of current intelligence around population projections and demand for school infrastructure and each sectors’ planning around this
      ii. be informed and respond to local and state government planning cycles and current policy directions, in order to best coordinate planning.

Regulatory and financial reform

6. That the Minister recommend to the Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning that:
   i. the Community Infrastructure Designation (CID) process be reformed to:
      a. incorporate codified provisions that enable the streamlined assessment of school proposals
b. not provide for widespread public notification of a school proposal where the
codified provisions are appropriately satisfied by the proposal, subject to the
proponent demonstrating that the interfaces with all adjoining properties are
designed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner(s) of those properties
c. require the codified provisions to specify the local impacts that should be
addressed by the design of the school proposal
d. require the proponent of a school proposal to provide the design for the
proposal to the local government to enable the council to either:
   i. confirm the local impacts are appropriately addressed or
   ii. advise the amendments that the proponent should consider making to
       the design to appropriately address the local impacts.
e. require the proponent of a school proposal to show how the local
government’s advice has been given effect or state the reasons why it is not
doing so
f. exempt all school proposals from the payment of network charges
g. consider the inclusion of a dispute resolution process
h. utilise an entity such as the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) to
   assess CID proposals.
ii. That the Development Approval (DA) process be reformed to:
a. amend the State Planning Policy to include advice that a school proposal
   should be subject to the lowest level of assessment in a planning scheme and
   include advice about the basis on which a school proposal could be exempt
   from the need for assessment
b. amend the State Planning Policy to provide a model code for school proposals
   that local government may incorporate in a planning scheme
c. require the codified provisions to specify the local impacts that should be
   addressed by the design of the school proposal
d. exempt all school proposals from the payment of network charges.
iii. Related reforms be progressed to:
a. enable a local government to have the ability to apply to the state for a
   subsidy for the cost of undertaking an upgrade to trunk infrastructure
   necessitated by a school proposal approved through either CID or DA
   processes
b. require an application for subsidy to be supported by appropriate evidence of
   the necessity for the upgrades
c. enable the state, to provide a full, partial or nil subsidy to a local government
   on the basis of the application and supporting evidence.
iv. Further, detailed consultation with stakeholders be undertaken during
   development of these reforms, including investigation of potential financial
   implications.

Future of the Commission
7. That the Minister note that the Commission’s terms of reference have been delivered
   and the Commission recommends the Minister considers discontinuing its operations.
Appendices
Appendix 1

Commission establishment and operation

Establishing and funding a schools planning commission was a 2012 government election commitment. The Queensland Schools Planning Commission (the Commission) was established on 24 July 2012 as a Ministerial Advisory Committee under section 412 of the Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 and may operate until 30 June 2015. The government has committed $4 million over three years to fund the Commission’s operations.

The Commission is independently chaired by former Education Minister Bob Quinn and comprises senior representatives from the three schooling sectors, local government, planning agencies and stakeholders. Appendix 2 sets out the Commission membership.

The organisations represented on the Commission are as follows:

- Independent Commission Chair
- Queensland Catholic Education Commission (QCEC)
- Independent Schools Queensland (ISQ)
- Local Government Association of Queensland
- Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE)
- Education Queensland (EQ)
- Department of Local Government, Community Recovery and Resilience (DLG)
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP)
- Queensland Treasury and Trade (QTT)
- Planning Institute of Australia – Queensland Division
- Queensland Joint Parents Committee
- Department of Transport and Main Roads.

The Commission conducts its operations via Commission meetings and through the auspices of two sub groups. The Infrastructure Demand Mapping Sub-group is chaired by Dr Gary Ward (QTT) and comprises representatives from DETE, EQ, QCEC, ISQ and LGAQ. Mr James Coutts (DLG) chairs the Regulatory and Financial Reform Sub-group, which comprises representatives from DETE, EQ, QCEC, ISQ, LGAQ, QTT and DLG.

In its first 20 months of operation, the Commission met on 10 occasions. The Infrastructure Demand Mapping Sub group met seven times in addition to holding 20 consultation sessions with key schooling stakeholders and local governments in respect of demand mapping trials. The Regulatory and Financial Reform Sub-group met 16 times.

The Commission relies heavily on the contributions of members and their organisations and any Commission achievements are directly attributable to those contributions and the goodwill of stakeholders.

The Commission is supported by a secretariat within the Policy and Programs Division of the Department of Education, Training and Employment.

Key tasks

The Commission has been tasked with making strategic recommendations to the Minister for Education, Training and Employment on initiatives that will streamline and coordinate processes for the planning of schools in Queensland, drawing on evidence, expertise and consultation with key stakeholders.

This second Commission report sets out the Commission’s progress and achievements towards meeting this objective.
Appendix 2

Commission membership

The following are members of the Commission:

- Mr Bob Quinn, Commission Chair
- Mr Mike Byrne, Executive Director, Queensland Catholic Education Commission, QCEC
- Mr David Robertson, Executive Director, Independent Schools Queensland, ISQ
- Mr Greg Hoffman, General Manager Advocate, LGAQ
- Ms Annette Whitehead, Deputy Director-General, DETE
- Ms Patrea Walton, Deputy Director-General, State Schools
- Mr Stephen Johnston, Deputy Director-General, DLG
- Mr James Coutts, Executive Director, DSDIP
- Dr Gary Ward, (formerly) A/Deputy Under Treasurer, QTT
- Ms Kate Isles, President, Planning Institute of Australia – Queensland Division
- Ms Carmel Nash, Secretary, Queensland Joint Parents Committee
- Mr Matthew Longland, Deputy Director-General, Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR).

Since the Commission’s first report Ms Lyn McKenzie was replaced as the EQ representative by Ms Patrea Walton and Mr Mark Cridland was replaced as the TMR representative by Mr Ryan Huelin who was in turn replaced by Mr Matthew Longland.
Appendix 3
Projected student population – 2011 edition projections

Projected student population, by SA3, 2011 to 2031 based on 2011 edition projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>SA3 name</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>no.</th>
<th>Avg annual %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ipswich Inner</td>
<td>17,760</td>
<td>28,367</td>
<td>44,429</td>
<td>26,669</td>
<td>4.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ormeau – Oxenford</td>
<td>18,783</td>
<td>32,964</td>
<td>40,486</td>
<td>21,703</td>
<td>3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Springfield – Redbank</td>
<td>13,331</td>
<td>22,658</td>
<td>32,652</td>
<td>19,321</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jimboomba</td>
<td>8,063</td>
<td>13,724</td>
<td>22,999</td>
<td>14,936</td>
<td>5.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Townsville</td>
<td>32,199</td>
<td>46,799</td>
<td>46,600</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ipswich Hinterland</td>
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TOTAL ANALYSED 240,445
TOTAL GROWTH 256,971
Appendix 4
Infrastructure demand mapping findings

The annotated maps set out below include the substantive findings for the final 16 of the 30 highest growth areas for primary and secondary education in each of the periods 2011 – 2021 and 2021 – 2031. Findings for the previously reported 14 areas may be accessed on the Commission website http://education.qld.gov.au/schools/schools-planning-commission/

The findings are presented for the 16 areas:

- Beaudesert SA3
- Beenleigh SA3
- Bowen Basin – North SA3
- Browns Plains SA3
- Bundaberg SA3
- Caboolture SA3
- Cairns – South SA3
- Central Highlands (Qld) SA3
- Cleveland – Stradbroke SA3
- Gympie – Cooloola SA3
- Hervey Bay SA3
- Jimboomba SA3
- Mackay SA3
- Narangba – Burpengary SA3
- Ormeau – Oxenford SA3
- Robina SA3
Beaudesert SA3

Primary

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
2% or more
1% to less than 2%
-1% to less than 1%
Less than -1%
Seventeen million schools
Callide basin schools
Bernipoon primary schools
Schools of choice
- Decline settlement patterns
Beaudesert less than 15 years
Local government area
roads
railways
urban areas
City of Whitsunday lower Basic SA3
State level, east end
Beaudesert SA3

1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,220
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required (in Beaudesert). Expansion of existing schools may also be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 2,656
Capacity added during 1st decade will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 2 - 3 new primary schools will be required (in Beaudesert).

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Beaudesert SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 858
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required (in Beaudesert). Expansion of an existing school may also be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 1,822
Capacity added during 1st decade will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required (in Beaudesert).
Beenleigh SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

**Beenleigh SA2**

1st Decade
Projected growth: 131
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 157
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Expansion of existing primary schools may be required.

**Edens Landing-Holmview SA2 and Wolfdene-Bahrs Scrub SA2**

1st Decade
Projected growth: 322 and 355 (upside risk)
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 79 and 292 (upside risk)
Capacity added in 1st decade will be sufficient.

**Beenleigh SA3**

1st Decade
Projected growth: 408 (revised to 550 / 600)
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 296
Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 240 (downside risk)
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school, or construction of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade, or early in 2nd decade.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

**Boyne Island - Tannum Sands SA2**

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 562 (upside risk)
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 294
Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 711
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in the 2nd decade.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 98
Ongoing monitoring required.
Beenleigh SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

---

**Edens Landing-Holmview SA2 and Wolffdene-Bahrs Scrub SA2**

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 557 and 516 (upside risk)
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Expansion of an existing secondary school and schools in neighbouring areas will be required.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 107 and -71 (upside risk)
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient.

---

**Gladstone SA3**
Primary

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 408 (revised to 550 / 600)
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

Projected growth: 296
Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 562 (upside risk)
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

Projected growth: 294
Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 240 (downside risk)
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school, or construction of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade, or early in 2nd decade.

Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 711
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in the 2nd decade.

Projected growth: 98
Ongoing monitoring required.

---

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Bowen Basin - North SA3

Primary

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

Bowen SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 67
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 247 (downside risk)
Expansion of an existing school may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

Gladstone SA3

1st Decade
Projected growth: 408 (revised to 550 / 600)
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 294
Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

Moranbah SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 340
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Expansion of existing primary schools may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 164
Expansion of existing primary schools may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
**Bowen Basin - North SA3**

**Secondary**

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

*Legend*

- Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
  - 2% or more
  - 1% to less than 2%
  - -1% to less than 1%
  - Less than -1%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1st Decade</th>
<th>2nd Decade</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowen Basin - North SA3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moranbah SA2</td>
<td>1st Decade</td>
<td>Projected growth: 364</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing capacity may be sufficient.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing monitoring is required.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Decade</td>
<td>Projected growth: 229</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate expansion of an existing secondary school will be required.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing monitoring is required.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadsound - Nebo SA2</td>
<td>1st Decade</td>
<td>Projected growth: 475</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing capacity will be sufficient.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is potential for population volatility across the key centres. Ongoing monitoring is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Decade</td>
<td>Projected growth: 94</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Existing capacity will be sufficient.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>There is potential for population volatility across the key centres. Ongoing monitoring is required.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Browns Plains SA3
Primary

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

- **Boronia Heights-Park Ridge SA2 and Chambers Flat-Logan Reserve SA2**
  
  **1st Decade**
  Projected growth: 502 and 314
  Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Expansion of existing schools may be required.

  **2nd Decade**
  Projected growth: 1,177 and 297
  Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required.

**Legend**
Projected Average
Annual Growth by SA2

- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

- Brownlow: primary schools
- Calliope: primary schools
- Special needs
- Developments
- Rodrigues Islands
- South Gladstone

- South Gladstone
- South Gladstone
- South Gladstone
- South Gladstone
Browns Plains SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 593 and 274
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school and expansion of existing schools will be required.

1st Decade and 2nd Decade
Ongoing monitoring required.

Boronia Heights - Park Ridge SA2 and Chambers Flat - Logan Reserve SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 593 and 274
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school and expansion of existing schools will be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 1,029 and 299
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient.
Bundaberg SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 3% or more
- 1% to less than 3%
- 1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Bundaberg SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

### Secondary
****Bundaberg SA3****

- **1st Decade**
  - Projected growth: 188 (downside risk)
  - There are no providers of secondary education in this area. Expansion of schools in adjoining areas may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

- **2nd Decade**
  - Projected growth: 61 (downside risk)
  - Capacity added during the 1st decade should be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

### Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2% or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% to less than 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1% to less than 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than -1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Government secondary schools
- Catholic secondary schools
- Independent secondary schools
- Private non-fee paying schools

- SA determinations

- Underlying government area

- Roads
- Railways
- Towns centres
- SA in division sheet - East SA
- SA in division sheet - West SA
- SA boundaries

### Bargara - Burnett Heads SA2

- **1st Decade**
  - Projected growth: 624
  - There are no providers of secondary education in this area. Ongoing monitoring is required.

- **2nd Decade**
  - Projected growth: 448
  - Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

### Ashfield - Kepnock SA2 and Bundaberg East - Kalkie SA2

- **1st Decade**
  - Projected growth: 51 and 55 (upside risk)
  - Existing capacity may be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

- **2nd Decade**
  - Projected growth: 223 and 47 (upside risk)
  - Existing capacity may be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

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If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Caboolture SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

Legend
Projected Average
Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,596
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Expansion of existing schools will be required.
A planned new school in Burpengary will assist in relieving pressure on existing schools.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: -182
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 844
Existing and planned capacity (in Burpengary) may be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 222
Existing and planned capacity (in Burpengary) will be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: -102
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: -38
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 240
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school, or construction of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade, or early in 2nd decade.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 550
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 296
Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 562
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 294
Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 98
Ongoing monitoring required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 711
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in the 2nd decade.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.
Cairns - South SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Woree SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 190 (downside risk)
Expansion of an existing primary school may be required.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 286 (downside risk)
Capacity added during the 1st decade may be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Bentley Park SA2, Edmonton SA2, Mt Sheridan SA2 and White Rock SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 31, 170, -12 and 249 (plus potential Mt Peter growth of 1,000)
Additional capacity of 1 - 2 new primary schools will be required in the Mt Peter area.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 275, 394, 115 and 76 (plus potential Mt Peter growth of 850)
Additional capacity of 1 - 2 new primary schools will be required in the Mt Peter area.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Gordonvale - Trinity SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 337 (upside risk)
Expansion of an existing school will be required.
Planned additional capacity in the Mt Peter area will assist in accommodating growth in this area.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 663
Capacity added during the 1st decade should be sufficient.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Cairns - South SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

Gordonvale - Trinity SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 388 (upside risk)
Existing and planned secondary capacity may be sufficient. Planned additional capacity in the Mt Peter area will assist in accommodating growth in this area. Ongoing monitoring is required.

Woree SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 207 (downside risk)
Existing secondary capacity may be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 239 (downside risk)
Expansion of existing secondary schools may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

Bentley Park SA2, Edmonton SA2, Mt Sheridan SA2 and White Rock SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 291, 635, 195 and 206 (plus potential Mt Peter growth of 850)
Existing and planned secondary capacity may be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 260, 377, 138 and 92 (plus potential Mt Peter growth of 700)
Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required in the Mt Peter area. Ongoing monitoring is required.

Gladstone SA3
If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Central Highlands SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Central Highlands East SA2 and Central Highlands West SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 1 and 19
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 244 and 122
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

Emerald SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 467 (upside risk)
Expansion of Denison SS may be required to manage State school primary enrolments. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 402 (upside risk)
Existing and planned primary capacity may not be sufficient. Expansion of existing primary schools and/or additional capacity of 1 new school south east of the Nagoa River may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Central Highlands SA3

Secondary

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than -1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1st Decade

**Central Highlands East SA2 and Central Highlands West SA2**

**1st Decade**
- Projected growth: 94 and 228
- Existing capacity will be sufficient.

**2nd Decade**
- Projected growth: 168 and 80
- Existing capacity will be sufficient.

**Emerald SA2**

**1st Decade**
- Projected growth: 502 (upside risk)
- Existing capacity will be sufficient.

**2nd Decade**
- Projected growth: 332 (upside risk)
- Existing secondary capacity will not be sufficient.
- Expansion of existing secondary schools will be required.
- Ongoing monitoring is required.

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Gladstone SA3

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

**1st Decade**
- Projected growth: 408 (revised to 550 / 600)
- Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

**2nd Decade**
- Projected growth: 562 (upside risk)
- Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

**Clinton - New Auckland SA2**

**1st Decade**
- Projected growth: 240 (downside risk)
- Existing capacity may not be sufficient.
- Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school, or construction of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade, or early in 2nd decade.

**2nd Decade**
- Projected growth: 135
- Existing capacity will be sufficient.

**Boyne Island - Tannum Sands SA2**

**1st Decade**
- Projected growth: 296
- Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.

**2nd Decade**
- Projected growth: 294
- Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

**Agnes Waters SA2**

**2nd Decade**
- Projected growth: 711
- Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in the 2nd decade.

**Ongoing Monitoring**

**Gladstone Hinterland SA2**

**2nd Decade**
- Projected growth: 98
- Ongoing monitoring required.
Cleveland-Stradbroke SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 40 and -62 (upside risk)
Ongoing monitoring required across key development areas that may experience greater than projected growth.

Thornlands SA2 and Victoria Point SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 40 and -62 (upside risk)
Ongoing monitoring required across key development areas that may experience greater than projected growth.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 214 and -51 (upside risk)
Ongoing monitoring required across key development areas that may experience greater than projected growth.
Cleveland - Stradbroke SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

**Legend**
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- 1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%
- Government secondary schools
- Catholic secondary schools
- Independent secondary schools
- Private non-religious schools
- Rural schools over 14 years
- Urban government area
- Roads
- Railways
- Local council
- State area
- SA3 in Brisbane metro - East (SA)
- SA3 in Brisbane metro - West (SA)
- SA3 outside Brisbane

---

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 1,652
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. The network of secondary schools across the Cleveland - Stradbroke SA3 will require expansion or relief before 2021. Ongoing monitoring required.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 429
Capacity added during 1st decade should be sufficient.
Primary

Gympie - Cooloola SA3

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

Legend

Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projected Growth: 405 (downside risk)</th>
<th>Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projected growth: 78</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Projected growth: 296</td>
<td>Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing monitoring required.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cooloola SA2

1st Decade
Project growth: 405 (downside risk)
Existing capacity may not be sufficient.
Expansion of an existing school may be required in the 1st decade.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 78
Additional capacity added in the 1st decade should be sufficient.
Gympie - Cooloola SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

**Legend**
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

**Gympie North SA2 and Gympie South SA2**

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 256 and 188 (upside risk)
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Expansion of an existing school may be required in the 1st decade. Projected growth in neighbouring SA2’s has also been considered. Ongoing monitoring is required.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 132 and 108 (upside risk)
Additional capacity added in the 1st decade should be sufficient. Projected growth in neighbouring SA2’s has also been considered.

**Gladstone SA3**
Primary
If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 408 (revised to 550 / 600)
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 562 (upside risk)
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

**Clinton - New Auckland SA2**

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 240 (downside risk)
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school, or construction of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade, or early in 2nd decade.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

**Boyne Island - Tannum Sands SA2**

**1st Decade**
Projected growth: 296
Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 294
Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

**Agnes Waters SA2**

**2nd Decade**
Projected growth: 711
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in the 2nd decade.

**Ongoing monitoring required.**
Hervey Bay SA3

Primary

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

Legend

Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2

- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

- Government department schools
- Catholic schools
- Independent schools
- Special schools
- Private schools
- Private sector
- Telstra
- QuickTel
- Citic/PBB
- State government

Projected growth: 508, 343, and 357

1st Decade

Existing capacity may not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school should be considered late in the 1st decade.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Pialba - Eli Waters SA2, Torquay - Scarness - Kawungan SA2 and Urangan - Wondunna SA2

1st Decade

Projected growth: 508, 343 and 357
Existing capacity may not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school should be considered late in the 1st decade.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade

Projected growth: 239, 1,308 and 654
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 2 - 3 new primary schools will be required.

Gladstone SA3

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

1st Decade

Projected growth: 408 (revised to 550 / 600)
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

2nd Decade

Projected growth: 562 (upside risk)
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

1st Decade

Projected growth: 296
Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.

2nd Decade

Projected growth: 294
Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

1st Decade

Projected growth: 240 (downside risk)
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school, or construction of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade, or early in 2nd decade.

2nd Decade

Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

Clinton - New Auckland SA2

Agnes Waters SA2

2nd Decade

Projected growth: 711
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in the 2nd decade.

2nd Decade

Projected growth: 98
Ongoing monitoring required.
Hervey Bay SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

Pialba - Eli Waters SA2, Torquay - Scarness - Kawungan SA2 and Urangan - Wondunna SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 554, 383 and 243
Existing capacity with planned expansions will be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 207, 968 and 495
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Legend
Projected Average
Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Jimboomba SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

Jimboomba SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,112
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 2 new primary schools will be required (in Yarrabilba).

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 2,128
Capacity added in 1st decade will not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 2 new primary schools will be required (in Yarrabilba).

Greenbank SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,586
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 1 - 2 new primary schools will be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 2,823
Capacity added in 1st decade will not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 3 new primary schools will be required.
Jimboomba SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

Jimboomba SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,161
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 1,857
Capacity added during 1st decade will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 - 2 new secondary schools will be required.

Greenbank SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,422
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 2,333
Capacity added during 1st decade will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 - 2 new secondary schools will be required.

Gladstone SA3
Primary
1st Decade
Projected growth: 408 (revised to 550 / 600)
Additional capacity of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade to accommodate growth.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 296
Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school in Calliope may be required. Also, capacity added in Clinton-New Auckland SA2 will assist in accommodating growth.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 240 (downside risk)
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Additional capacity through expansion of an existing school, or construction of 1 new primary school will be required late in 1st decade, or early in 2nd decade.

Boyne Island - Tannum Sands SA2
2nd Decade
Projected growth: 562 (upside risk)
Capacity added during 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 294
Additional capacity added in 1st decade should be sufficient to accommodate growth in 2nd decade.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 1135
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

1st Decade
Projected growth: 711
Capacity added during the 1st decade will be sufficient to accommodate growth in the 2nd decade.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 98
Ongoing monitoring required.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Mackay SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- -1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%
- State government schools
- Catholic primary schools
- Independent primary schools
- Special schools
- Declining students
- Small schools less than 10
- Rural/remote areas
- Suburb
- State education facility
- State-integrated
- Private
- Other

Eimeo - Rural View SA2 and Shoal Point - Bucasia SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 479 and 229
Existing and planned capacity will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 562 and 660
Expansion of an existing school may be required.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Mount Pleasant - Glenella SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 232
Existing capacity will be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 212
Existing capacity may not be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Sarina SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 63
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 381
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Existing schools will require expansion.

Pioneer Valley SA2 and Walkerston-Eton SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 259 and -124
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Existing schools in Marian and Mirani will require expansion.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 252 and -8
Capacity added during the 1st decade may be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Ooralea - Bakers Creek SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 182
Existing capacity may be sufficient.
This area must be revisited in 12 months.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 223
Existing capacity may not be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Narangba - Burpengary SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Narangba - Burpengary SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

1st Decade
Projected growth: 245 and 589 (downside risk)
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Planned additional capacity of 1 new secondary school (in Burpengary) is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 253 and 178 (downside risk)
Capacity added during the 1st decade should be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Ormeau - Oxenford SA3

Primary

1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- 1% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%
- Government primary schools
- Catholic primary schools
- Independent primary schools
- Private schools
- Religious schools
- Deaf schools (less than 10 years)
- Good government areas
- Rural
- Suburban
- Major centres
- Other
- Disadvantaged areas
- Disadvantaged areas
- Outskirt areas

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Coomera SA2 and Pimpama SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,835 and 3,063 (upside risk in Pimpama)
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
A new primary school is planned for Pimpama in 2015.
Additional capacity of 1 - 2 new primary schools and expansion of existing schools will be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 2,274 and 657
Additional capacity of 2 - 3 new primary schools will be required.

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Upper Coomera - Willow Vale SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 752 (upside risk)
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Expansion of an existing school will be required. Ongoing monitoring required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: -708 (upside risk)
Capacity added in 1st decade will be sufficient.

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Helensvale SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 15
Existing capacity will be sufficient.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 1,373
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity of 1 new primary school may be required to complement capacity added in neighbouring areas.

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Hope Island SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 595 (downside risk)
There are no providers of primary education in this area. Projected growth can be accommodated in neighbouring areas.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 493 (downside risk)
Projected growth may not be able to be accommodated in neighbouring areas. Ongoing monitoring is required.

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If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Ormeau - Oxenford SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average
Annual Growth by SA2

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.

Coomera SA2 and Pimpama SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,788 and 2,380
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 1,980 and 701
Additional capacity of 1 new secondary school will be required.

Upper Coomera - Willow Vale SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 1,482 (upside risk)
Existing capacity may be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: -417 (upside risk)
Existing capacity may be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

Helensvale SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 238
Existing capacity may not be sufficient.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 1,056
Existing capacity will not be sufficient.
Growth may be accommodated in neighbouring areas.
Ongoing monitoring is required.

Hope Island SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 628 (downside risk)
There are no providers of secondary education in this area.
Projected growth may be accommodated in neighbouring areas.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 532 (downside risk)
Projected growth may not be able to be accommodated in neighbouring areas. Ongoing monitoring is required.
Robina SA3
Primary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Legend
Projected Average Annual Growth by SA2
- 2% or more
- 1% to less than 2%
- 0% to less than 1%
- Less than -1%

1st Decade
Projected growth: 110
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Expansion of an existing school may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: -272
Existing capacity will be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring required.

Robina SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: -272
Existing capacity will be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 643
Existing capacity will be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring required.

Varsity Lakes SA2

1st Decade
Projected growth: 110
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Expansion of an existing school may be required. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 398
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity will be required in this SA2 or a neighbouring SA2. Ongoing monitoring is required.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
Robina SA3
Secondary
1st Decade: 2011-2021
2nd Decade: 2021-2031

Robina SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: -100
Existing capacity will be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 575
Existing capacity will be sufficient. Ongoing monitoring is required.

Varsity Lakes SA2
1st Decade
Projected growth: 314
Existing capacity may not be sufficient. Additional capacity will be required in this SA2 or a neighbouring SA2. Ongoing monitoring is required.

2nd Decade
Projected growth: 434
Existing capacity will not be sufficient. Additional capacity will be required in this SA2 or a neighbouring SA2. Ongoing monitoring is required.

If not specified here, it is assumed that all other projected growth in this SA3 region will be accommodated in existing, local schools, either with or without expansion of existing capacity. For further details refer to the associated report.
**Appendix 5**

**Ongoing demand mapping process**

**Working Group formation**

Led by DETE, with members from DETE Infrastructure, QCEC, ISQ, LGAA and Government Statistician.

Data and other costs met by DETE.

**DETE lead and Government Statistician – early February – mid-March**

- Determine validity / currency of school-age population projections at SA3 and SA2 levels.
- DETE lead / GS contacts local government in each of the top 30 SA3s and previous top 30 SA3s (by total projected growth to 2031) to confirm accuracy of projections.
- GS compiles:
  - Demand maps for all SA3s.
  - Comparison data at SA2 level for each of the top 30 SA3s, plus data at SA2 level for any SA3 that was previously in the top 30.
  - DETE, Catholic and Independent (if possible) school capacity data.
- DETE lead distributes data to Working Group – mid-March.

**Working Group meets for a desktop audit (filter) – late March / early April**

Working Group to conduct initial desktop audit of data for top 30 SA3s and previous top 30 SA3s.

Audit will filter SA3s by the extent of revision required to previous findings.

Consultation with DTMR and other stakeholders as required.

**Category 1**

Cleanskins

Where projections and findings remain relatively unchanged, e.g. numbers equivalent and same outcomes in terms of new schools and significant expansions of existing schools.

**Late April**

Revised demand maps (annotated maps) developed.

**Category 2**

Change requiring minimal consultation

Late April

Circulation of data, mapping and draft report to stakeholders for each SA3s.

**Mid May**

Stakeholder feedback considered.

End of May

Revised demand maps (annotated maps) developed.

**Category 3**

Change requiring more substantial consultation

End of May / early June

Meeting / teleconference with stakeholders to resolve contentious issues (if necessary).

Mid June

Revised demand maps (annotated maps) developed.

End of June / Early July

Working Group final approval of annotated maps and briefing material.

Approval and publication of findings – early July / mid July

DETE Minister to approve publication of findings via annotated maps.

DETE - Courtesy notification of findings to stakeholders.

**Data publication**

GS to publish SA2 level data and mapping for all SA3s.

Late April

Revised demand maps (annotated maps) developed.

**Version 3.02**