## **STAFF IN OUR SCHOOLS**

DESCRIPTION	
CURRENT STATE	FUTURE STATE
A rigid staffing formula determines the number and roles of staff in schools based on student numbers	<ul> <li>Schools choose the number and roles of staff within their budgets to best meet local needs</li> </ul>
	Schools determine the mix of permanent and temporary staff     to meet local needs
• Centralised staffing directly places some transfers and staff returning to duty into vacancies as they arise in schools. This means that some schools rarely get a say in how vacancies are filled	<ul> <li>Incentive transfers remain to ensure teacher supply in rural and remote schools</li> </ul>
	Schools can offer local incentives within their budgets
	<ul> <li>Schools choose how they fill at least every second vacancy once incentive transfers and Aboriginal employment applicants are placed</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Salary progression based on years of service not professional standards</li> <li>Performance management processes that link to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Salary progression based on attainment of professional standards</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Performance management processes that link to professional standards are not consistently applied in schools</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Performance management and professional development of all staff are linked to the school plan and professional standards</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>School leaders find processes to deal with staff underperformance slow and cumbersome</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Streamlined processes enable school leaders to swiftly identify and respond to underperformance</li> </ul>
Current or aspiring school leaders do not require formal leadership and management credentials before being eligible for leadership positions	<ul> <li>School leaders have leadership and management credentials before being eligible for leadership positions</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Principal salary and classification are linked to student numbers, regardless of the complexity of the school or its students</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Principal salary and classification are linked to school complexity not just student numbers</li> </ul>
The extent of local authority can be unclear due to multiple approval levels creating the possibility of local decisions being reversed	<ul> <li>Clear role expectations, capabilities and line management accountabilities are defined</li> </ul>
NEXT	T STEPS
NOW	SOON
Introduce limits on central appointments and transfers, except incentive transfers and Aboriginal employment explicates from David, Term 4, 2012	<ul> <li>New tools to simplify and support increased local decision making</li> </ul>
<ul><li>applicants, from Day 1, Term 4, 2012</li><li>Progressively increase flexible local decision making within</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Strengthen performance management, planning and development processes for all staff, including school</li> </ul>

- Progressively increase flexible local decision making within the state-wide staffing system and simplify existing processes
- Refine policies so that schools have more flexibility to vary the mix of staff as vacancies arise
- Professional learning and transition support
- Current school leaders have access to professional development in the transition to greater local authority starting from Term 3, 2012
- development processes for all staff, including school administration and support staff by Day 1, Term 4, 2012
- Gradually transition to standards-based career progression for teaching staff
- Review classification of principal positions to include complexity for progressive implementation from 2013 as schools adopt more local authority
- Schools can buy the professional learning support they need from internal or external sources



