

Growing an Indigenous professional workforce: the national agenda for change

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Mathematics Alliance
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Professor Ian Anderson
Co-Chair
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Higher Education Advisory Council



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Higher Education Advisory Council

ATSIHEAC policy development framework

1. Broadening access across the disciplines
2. Whole of University Strategy
3. Academic Workforce
4. Sustainable financing
5. System level performance monitoring

Broadening participation across the disciplines

- 11% of Indigenous people are employed in professional occupations, compared to 20% of non-Indigenous people
- Most common occupation group for employed people:
 - For Indigenous people - Labourer (24%)
 - For non-Indigenous people - Professional (20%)

Drawn from Census data 2006 and 2011

Indigenous enrolments in STEM disciplines

Field of education	Indigenous enrolments 2013	Growth since 2005	Proportion of total enrolments in this field	Parity target
Natural & Physical Sciences	719	116%	0.67%	2,896
Information Technology	197	49%	0.38%	1,411
Engineering & Related Technologies	362	160%	0.37%	2,641
Mathematical Sciences	24	300%	0.55%	119

Indigenous completions in STEM disciplines

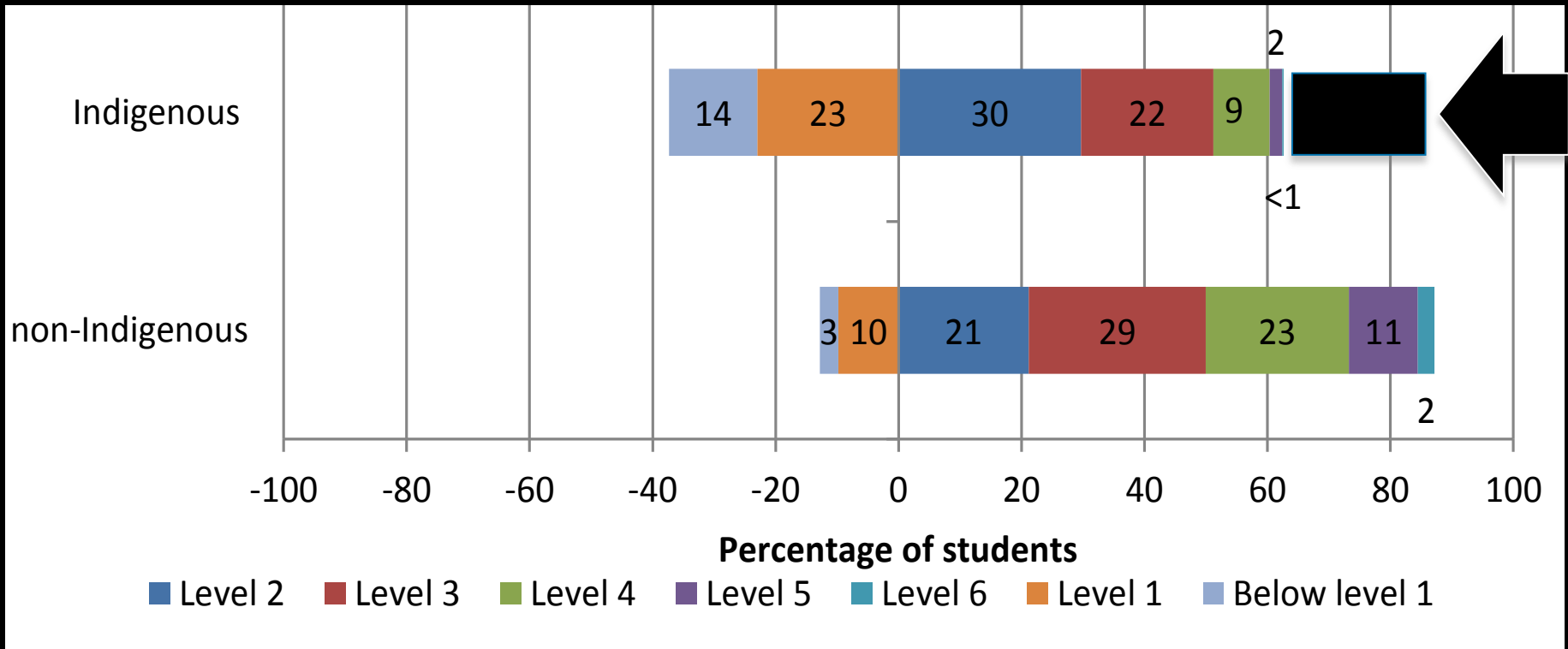
Field of education	Indigenous completions 2013	Growth since 2005	Proportion of total completions in this field	Parity target
Natural & Physical Sciences	85	70%	0.39%	593
Information Technology	22	144%	0.19%	314
Engineering & Related Technologies	35	84%	0.19%	494
Mathematical Sciences	<5	50%	0.32%	25

Student performance on standardised tests

- Standardised tests: PISA, TIMMS, PIRLS, NAPLAN
- Indigenous students achieve well below non-Indigenous (by between 1.5 and 1.0 standard deviations)
- Little change in the gap over time
- Differences evident in Year 3 & remain until Year 9 or age 15

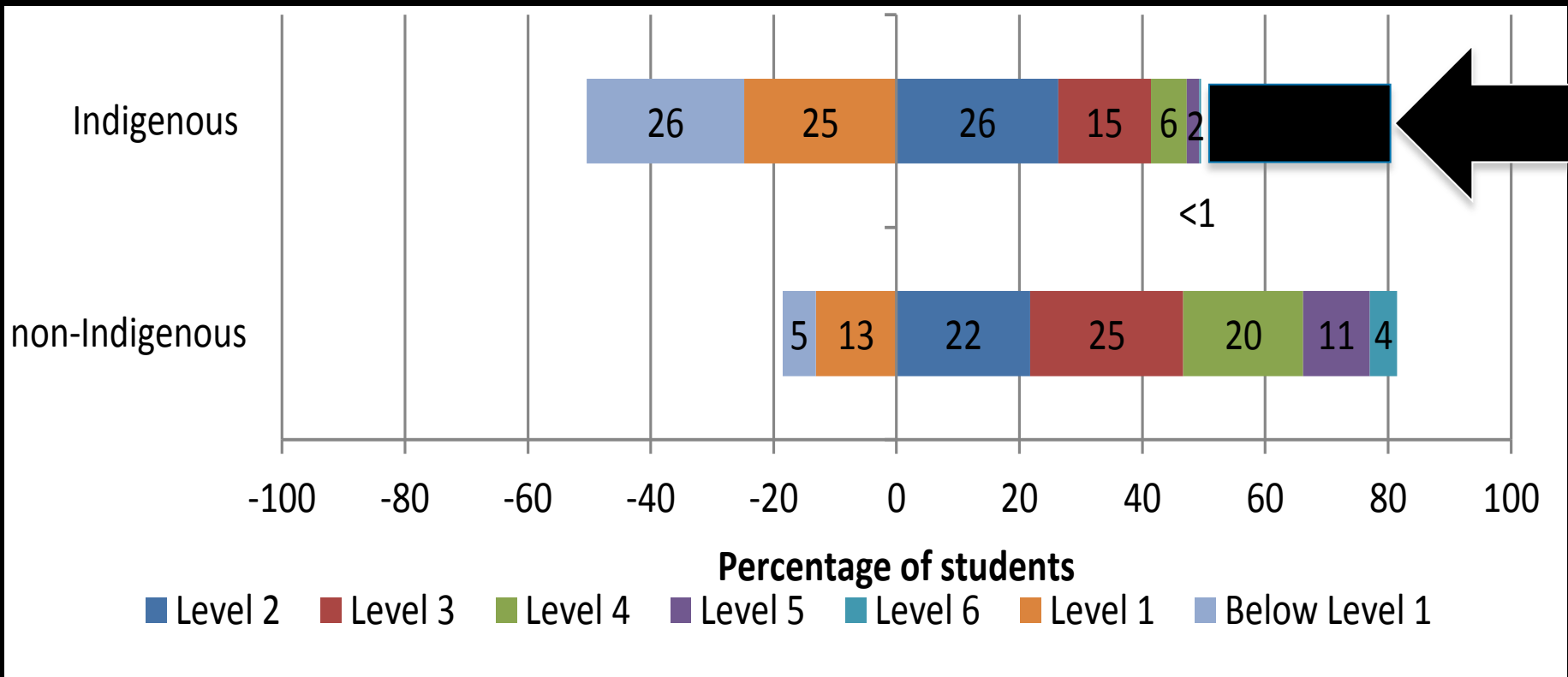
Source: Thomson, S. et al 2014, Indigenous Student Performance on Standardised Tests, (draft report to ATSIHEAC)

PISA 2012 science literacy proficiency



Source: Thomson, S. et al 2014, *Indigenous Student Performance on Standardised Tests*, (draft report to ATSIHEAC)

PISA 2012 mathematical literacy proficiency



Source: Thomson, S. et al 2014, *Indigenous Student Performance on Standardised Tests*, (draft report to ATSIHEAC)

NAPLAN Numeracy proficiency 2008 - 2013

- No change in % of Indigenous students at or above national minimum standard in Years 3, 5 & 7, decrease in Year 9
- Some positive change in mean scores for all students in Years 3 & 5 in jurisdictions with higher proportion Indigenous students, but not significant for Indigenous students.
- Indigenous students made gains from Year 3 to Year 7 & from Year 5 to Year 9 similar to non-Indigenous students.

Source: Thomson, S. et al 2014, Indigenous Student Performance on Standardised Tests, (draft report to ATSIHEAC)

TIMSS mathematics proficiency 1995 to 2011

Year 4

- Over 50% of Indigenous students didn't reach Intermediate benchmark
- 28% of Indigenous students didn't reach Low benchmark

Year 8

- 1% of Indigenous students achieved Advanced benchmark
- 9% of non-Indigenous students achieved Advanced benchmark
- 32% of Indigenous students didn't reach Low benchmark
- 9% of non-Indigenous students didn't reach Low benchmark
- No change in Indigenous student performance 1995 to 2011

The national challenge

- The gap in STEM proficiency & participation persists over time
- Better school retention & general performance are not sufficient to effect real change on their own
- A national approach to Indigenous STEM is required

A national Indigenous STEM agenda

- ATSIHEAC STEM Roundtable:
 - Collaborate with Deans of STEM
 - Leverage the national policy agenda
- Chief Scientist's push for a sensible debate on the future
- Incremental change is not sufficient for Indigenous Australia
- Building a national approach to Indigenous STEM

