

Full-time Equivalent Apparent Retention Rates



Government of South Australia
Department for Education and
Child Development

The following table provides apparent retention rates over time by year level for secondary students in South Australian Government schools.

Full-time equivalent apparent retention rates for secondary students in government schools by year level, 2007 to 2016

Year	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
Males					
2007	100.0	101.3	99.9	96.9	66.5
2008	100.0	101.0	101.5	95.2	64.4
2009	100.0	99.8	103.3	104.1	70.3
2010	100.0	100.6	102.6	108.7	76.3
2011	100.0	101.0	103.8	106.3	77.7
2012	100.0	101.8	104.6	108.2	81.6
2013	100.0	100.5	105.5	111.5	85.7
2014	100.0	100.2	103.4	113.5	89.6
2015	100.0	100.8	104.2	113.2	94.8
2016	100.0	100.7	106.3	113.0	98.1
Females					
2007	100.0	100.6	101.6	103.4	83.1
2008	100.0	100.2	100.1	105.9	87.2
2009	100.0	100.1	101.8	112.1	89.8
2010	100.0	101.4	102.9	119.6	92.5
2011	100.0	101.0	104.8	115.8	98.2
2012	100.0	101.1	105.4	117.3	98.4
2013	100.0	101.7	105.7	118.8	98.6
2014	100.0	100.9	105.9	120.0	103.2
2015	100.0	101.5	106.5	121.6	107.3
2016	100.0	101.1	108.2	120.0	111.5
Total					
2007	100.0	100.9	100.7	100.0	74.5
2008	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.2	75.3
2009	100.0	99.9	102.6	108.0	79.5
2010	100.0	101.0	102.7	113.9	84.2
2011	100.0	101.0	104.3	110.9	87.5
2012	100.0	101.4	105.0	112.6	89.6
2013	100.0	101.0	105.6	114.9	91.9
2014	100.0	100.5	104.6	116.6	96.0
2015	100.0	101.1	105.3	117.2	100.9
2016	100.0	100.9	107.2	116.3	104.6

Notes:

- Student figures are full-time equivalent figures taken from the Term 3 census and exclude enrolments in Special Schools and Special Classes/Units.
- Apparent retention rates are the percentage of students of the original year 8 cohort retained to that year. For example, of the number of students in year 8 in 2012, 104.6% were apparently retained in year 12 in 2016. For this reason, the figure can exceed 100 per cent to account for students entering the public system from interstate, overseas and other sectors. This has historically been a nationally reported measure of participation.
- Due to their apparent nature these data should be interpreted with caution, particularly at small area levels such as school or region. A range of factors affecting the rate are not taken into account. These include: repeating students; students undertaking distance education; migration from one geographical area to another (eg country to metro); and inter-sector movement. Take particular care with schools with small numbers of senior secondary students, where minor changes in enrolments may result in large rate changes.

Source: DECD Term 3 School Enrolment Census 2007-2016