



Name: Professor Leanne Wiseman

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Improve school student outcomes with the best available tools and resources

What (if anything) needs to be done to improve the use of edtech tools (including GenAI) in schools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

What more (if anything) needs to be done to improve awareness and access to high quality lesson planning and curriculum materials in schools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Is there anything more you would like to say about edtech, GenAI or lesson planning and curriculum materials?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Which of the following best describes you?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Are you currently using any edtech tools (including learning games and GenAI) to support teaching and learning in the classroom?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, what has been your experience with using these tools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Are there things you would like to do with GenAI or edtech tools that you can't do currently? What's stopping you from doing these things?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you tell us why you are not using any edtech tools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Do you access lesson planning and curriculum materials online?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, what has been your experience with using these tools?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you tell us why you are not using online lesson planning and curriculum materials?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Support the workforce through a flexible post-secondary education and training sector

Credit transfer and recognition of prior learning

In your experience, how well does the credit transfer and recognition of prior learning system operate in Australia? Does it adequately support students to move between courses or have their work experience recognised as part of a qualification? Are there ways it could be improved?

We need better recognition of practical knowledge and skills for entry into courses. As a society moving towards a circular economy, we need to recognise, facilitate and enable green skills. Skills such as how to put together and disassemble machines and equipment (for example computers, appliances etc) otherwise we will not be able to maintain and service our equipment and machines and keep them in use for longer. Micro-credentialing and micro-courses that recognise green skills such as taking a computer apart and retrieving the precious metals from this equipment. These are skills that young people who have disabilities or employment barriers can develop so that they can gain recognition and ultimately go onto further studies. There are many examples of places like Substation 33 who are offering skills training to young people with disabilities and who experience employment barriers. This will provide an opportunity to bring a new range of skilled workers in to our workforce.... currently there are no courses or credentialing that recognises the "green skills" that we will need in the circular economy. Micro-credentialing of the highly sought after skills of repair and refurbishment and disassembly are needed.

Which of the following best describes you? Please select all that apply.

teacher

In the past 3 years, have you applied for credit recognition or recognition of prior learning (RPL)?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, what was your experience in applying for credit recognition or RPL like?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you elaborate on why you didn't apply?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Work related training

What are the main reasons individuals and/or businesses do or do not participate in work-related training?

There is a chokehold on appliance repair skills - it is not surprising to hear or see that appliance manufacturers like to keep a tight grip on the aftermarket for their products. TAFE and VET have said that they develop courses that industry wants but what appliance manufacturer wants to help develop courses or training for repair of their products when they can restrict the information and spare parts to only their authorised

repairers. This is the problem. In the 1930-1950s there were hundreds of appliance repair men (some women) who could fix a range of machines... as machines have become more complex and manufacturers are more protective of their aftermarkets, less information, parts and tools are available to appliance repair people. We need to be developing these skills if we are to keep machines in use - we need the repairers and refurbishers to be able to learn the art of repairing machines and equipment and reupholstering furniture etc as well as electrical repair skills that will help to keep appliances in use for longer.

What role, if any, should businesses be playing to address any barriers and better support the offer of work-related training to employees?

Business who manufacture goods, equipment, furniture etc should be made to be more transparent about how their products are made. This is part of an international move towards digital passports. By being more transparent about how products are made, and what they are made with, this will make them easier to service and maintain. It is not only the manufacturers who should have the ability to service and maintain their products, This raises serious competition issues. Many manufacturers and businesses keep their repair information and spare parts restricted as well as the knowledge and skills about their products. It is better for society that information about how to keep products in use for longer should be made available. The skills and training needed to service and maintain products have been overlooked but with the current focus on productivity, Made in Australia, etc we need to ensure that skills and training is not restricted to authorised technicians only

What, if anything, could government do to address barriers and better support the offer of work-related training to employees?

The Govt could follow the lead of many other countries, who have mandated that service and repair of products and the availability of spare parts etc must be maintained for between 7 to 10 years. To support the ongoing service and maintenance, the Govt should

Which of the following best describes you? Please select all that apply.

I am a business owner; manager or sole trader

For business owners, managers and sole traders, how many employees do you have?

The participant did not respond to this question.

For employees/individuals, have you participated in any work-related training in the last 12 months that did not relate to general compliance (such as WHS)?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If yes, can you elaborate on the reasons for the training and any benefits you received from doing it?

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you elaborate on any challenges or barriers you faced in attempting to undertake work-related training?

The participant did not respond to this question.

For business owners, managers or sole traders, have you provided or supported your employees to participate in work-related training in the past 12 months?

No

If yes, can you elaborate on the reasons for the training and any benefits you or your employees received from doing it?

The participant did not respond to this question.

Can you describe whether you accessed any government assistance, what type, and the amount received? If you didn't access any financial assistance, please tell us the reasons why.

The participant did not respond to this question.

If no, can you elaborate on any challenges or barriers you faced in attempting to provide or support your employees to undertake work-related training, such as the time or cost, availability of relevant or high-quality courses, and level of interest from your employees?

this question needs more options for response

Balance service availability and quality through fit-for-purpose occupational entry regulations

What are the effects of occupational entry regulations? Please describe your experience and name the specific occupations you are referring to.

The range of different regulatory requirements for electricians and electrical work around Australia is a serious barrier to keeping products in use for longer and for reducing Ewaste. An electrician is restricted from moving from State to State because of the complexity of the regulatory requirements. Queensland in particular is out of step with the rest of Australia - this is because their Electrical Safety Act requires that electrical work is done by a licensed and registered electrician. This is a higher standard than all other States and Territories in Australia and places a heavy burden on home owners who may wish to have a simple cord replaced on a lamp or a fuse replaced - the Australian government needs to standardise the entry and operational requirements needed for electrical work in Australia

Do you believe current occupational entry regulations are proportionate to the level of risk associated with different professions? Why or why not? If not, do you have any suggested improvements to regulations to better reflect risks? Please name the specific occupations you are referring to.

No, given every other State and Territory in Australia has lower requirements around electrical work (shows that there is no increased risk or liability) How can Queensland be allowed to have a much more restrictive approach to electrical work when there is no evidence or data available that shows that Queenslanders are at more risk than other Australians

Which of the following best describes your connection to occupational entry regulations? Please select all that apply.

Consumer or member of the public; advocate

Which state or territory are you predominantly based in?

Queensland