

How School Funding Fails Public Schools How to Change for the Better

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About the author

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Executive Summary

The study looks at the extent to which current school funding agreements can deliver on the needs of all students in Australian schools. The needs of Australian schools are measured by the Schooling Resource Standard (SRS) which is used by Australian governments as the key measure for defining minimum resourcing/funding need across all schools.

Financial projections are made for the period beginning in 2023 (present) until 2028. The year 2028 has been set as the final year because that is the last year which the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments have agreed that private school funding will be in excess of SRS levels. Financial projections are based on (i) Commonwealth government supplied data for SRS values and enrolments out to 2028, (ii) bilateral agreements signed by the Commonwealth with State/Territory governments. Projections capture the effect of a 'business as usual' approach to school funding until 2028. Key findings of the study are summarised below.

The road to needs based funding and the Schooling Resource Standard (SRS)

Prior to the reform of school funding introduced in 2013, school resourcing was like a spaghetti junction of overlapping funds. Programs were too often poorly coordinated or conflicting with stated objectives. The resounding truth that brought shame to the whole funding system was that nearly 80% of students that were deemed to be at risk were found in the poorly resourced public school systems.

Needs based funding for schools across Australia was introduced by the Gillard government with the passage of the *Australian Education Act 2013* in 2013. The SRS was adopted from the Gonski review. The SRS was central to the integrity of the new funding architecture and its ability to deliver the much needed change in resourcing.

In terms of government responsibility for schooling, the SRS was never an aspirational standard of school funding. It was devised and calculated as the minimum funding required so that schools can have at least 80% of their students achieving learning outcomes above the national minimum standard in NAPLAN for reading and numeracy.

Undoing Needs Based Funding – Shredding the SRS for public schools

From the beginning of needs based funding (2013 onwards) the governments of Australia had a political obligation but never financially committed to attaining 95% of the SRS for public schools.

Almost from its election in 2013 the Coalition sought to undermine the SRS funding model despite assurances during the 2013 election campaign that it would match Labor's school funding promise "dollar for dollar". Instead, they scrapped the already signed 'National Education Reform Agreements' with States and Territories by the Gillard and Rudd Governments. The bilateral funding agreements negotiated between the Coalition and State and Territory Governments locked in an arbitrary Commonwealth funding cap of 20% of SRS and offered 75% of SRS as an **aspirational target** for states and territories to move towards over five years.

The impact of these changes can be seen in the gap between the mandated minimum SRS funding and what they were "officially" funded by Australian governments.

For the 2023-28 period, private schools begin from a position of major over-funding against their minimum SRS levels in 2023 (over-funded by \$800 million). By 2028 they are still in a position of overfunding (\$140 million above SRS levels).

For public schools, the "official" SRS funding gap remains massive and moves little from a shortfall of \$4.5 billion a year in 2023 to \$3.7 billion a year in 2028.

In fact, the "official" funding contributions as reported towards the SRS levels are a deception (the next section describes the mechanics of the deception). It is significant that even with the deception in place,

the officially reported contributions towards SRS funding leave public school more than \$4.5 billion short in 2023 of the minimum funds they required. This is a result of the Commonwealth government enabling the States/Territories to not meaningfully increase their contributions.

Accounting trickery destroys SRS integrity and reduces funding by a further \$2 billion a year

In order to cajole and incentivise the States and Territories into signing up to the agreements, the LNP federal government provided an additional loophole in the bilateral agreements. It enabled States/Territories to avoid fulfilling their full funding obligations. The agreements specify that for public schools only, State/Territory contributions towards the SRS can include “additional expenditure items”, non-recurrent costs (capital depreciation as an accrual cost¹) as well as the cost of education standards authorities and some jurisdictions’ school transport costs.

This provision allows the states to report artificially boosted funding for public schools. The effect has been to strip approximately \$2 billion of real money from public schools every year. No such accounting trickery is applied by either Commonwealth or State/Territory governments towards private schools.

The SRS funding denied to public school classrooms nationally through this ‘capital and charges’ deception will total nearly \$13 billion for 2023-28.

Shredding the SRS: If not rectified by the next round of bilateral funding agreements to be negotiated in 2024, the actual shortfall in SRS funding for public schools will exceed \$6 billion each year and nearly \$40 billion in cumulative underfunding for the period 2023-28

The next National School Reform Agreement and bilateral school funding agreements are due to be negotiated between the Commonwealth and State/Territory Governments and finalised in 2024. If the Commonwealth and State/Territory Governments do not increase their funding commitments to a minimum of 100% of the SRS the shortfall in funding received by public schools will be between \$6.2 and \$6.5 billion every year for 2023-28.

If a commitment to 100% of SRS is not realised in the next bilateral funding agreement the cumulative SRS gap for the period 2023-28 will be \$39.2 billion in under-funding for public schools. This is how much they will be under-funded compared to what is specified as their minimum funding by the SRS.

Shredding the SRS - Seven out of eight States/Territories flatlining more than 9% below their minimum SRS funding for public schools for 2023-28

The decline in actual funding of public schools (measured against the minimum SRS benchmark) exposes the shocking reality of neglect experienced by public schools. The current school funding agreements will leave public schools in 2028 flat-lining more than 9% below their specified SRS funding in seven out of eight states and territories.

Undoing needs based funding – by overfunding private schools

The 2013-2022 LNP government bought itself a powerful constituency to support its undoing of needs based funding – the private school sector. It achieved this in three ways:

1. excluding private schools (Catholic and independent sectors) from the real cuts to the SRS that were delivered by the ‘Capital allowances and other charges’
2. delivering on the Commonwealth targets for SRS funding and insisting that the States/Territories delivered on their targets in order to reach 100% SRS by 2023

¹ Accrual cost accounting is a method that records notional costs and income regardless of whether any cash is received or paid. This is the wrong accounting method to be applying to the SRS calculations. The SRS was defined as real payments for schooling and the cash based accounting should be applied to public schools as it is now applied for private schools.

3. overfunding private schools through a series of special deals that transferred billions of dollars to private schools. Many of these were outside of the basket of expenditure that was captured as part of their SRS calculated funding

Key effects of changes to the funding of public and private schools

- Public schools will find themselves under-funded by more than \$6.2 billion every year.
- At the same time as they under-fund public schools, governments will find the money to overfund private schools by more than \$815 million in 2023 and \$140 million 2028.
- Private schools will be cumulatively overfunded during the 2023-28 by nearly \$3 billion.
- The persistent annual underfunding of public schools will produce a cumulative gap in SRS funding during 2023-28 that will see public schools denied nearly \$40 billion in needed funding.
- Looking at funding at a state and territory level shows public schools in NSW, Victoria and Queensland in 2023 were collectively underfunded by approximately \$5.5 billion in 2023. Private schools for these jurisdictions were overfunded by approximately \$680 million in 2023.
- Public schools in Western Australia, South Australia Northern Territory and Tasmania were collectively underfunded approximately \$1.2 billion in 2023. Private schools for these jurisdictions were collectively overfunded by approximately \$125 million (including a negative \$5 million for Northern Territory).
- The underfunding of public schools reaches as much as 23% below SRS minimum levels in NT and averages 10% underfunding for the other jurisdictions.
- Jurisdictions with smaller populations have a relatively small funding gap for public schools compared with the bigger states/territories. Per student analysis reveals a truer picture of the common funding deprivation they all endure.
- All jurisdictions (except ACT) have their public schools systems underfunded between \$2,100-\$2,800 annually per student by 2028. During the next six years (2023-28) the funding gap will reduce for public schools in some jurisdictions, but public school funding in 2028 in all jurisdictions will be more than \$2,000 less per student per year than specified by the SRS.
- The situation in the Northern territory is particularly acute with underfunding of public schools estimated to run at more than \$10,000 per student by 2028. This is a more than \$2000 per student deterioration in funding compared to 2023.

New National Partnership to Deliver 100% Funding for 100% of Schools

This analysis proposes (a) objectives and principles, and (b) four practical steps. Taken together, these objectives and principles along with four practical steps can deliver 100% of SRS funding to 100% of schools.

| |
|--|
| Objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All families and students have guaranteed access to a public primary and secondary school receiving at least 100% of its SRS funding. • Resourcing parity across systems within each jurisdiction. |
| Principles |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint commitment of Commonwealth and State/Territory governments to meet minimum funding needs (SRS). • Consistent accounting methodology for calculating SRS across the public and private school systems. |

Four Steps to Deliver 100% Funding for 100% of Schools by 2028

Step 1: Remove the 4% capital depreciation and allowances charges

| ENDING THE ACCOUNTING TRICKERY IMPOSED ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS |
|---|
| The depreciation and additional allowance charge was always a mechanism for allowing the States/Territories to reduce their actual resourcing of public schools |
| The new Commonwealth/State government funding agreements need to remove this accounting trick from the hands of the States/Territories |
| The capital depreciation and other allowances charges are out of line with the calculation of the SRS and a one-sided application on public schools only |

Step 2: Reach 100% SRS target for public schools

| National Target - 100% SRS for 100% of Public Schools |
|--|
| 100% funding target for 100% of public schools. (No more 95% cap for public schools) |
| Staggered increase in Commonwealth contributions to reach 25% of SRS for public schools by end of 2028 |

Step 3: State/Territory funding for public schools must meet 75% target

| State/Territory funding for public schools must meet 75% SRS at a minimum |
|--|
| Enforce minimum 75% of SRS funding by States/Territories for public schools within the timeframe of the next funding agreement, with additional Commonwealth support for the Northern Territory to reach 100% SRS. |
| 75% target must be achieved with real cash funding - excluding depreciation and other charges |
| Incentivised through the Commonwealth commitment to increase its share of SRS funding for public schools |

Step 4: Commonwealth invests in public schools

| Commonwealth invests in public schools |
|---|
| Joint partnership between Commonwealth and States/Territories in the buildings and facilities of Australian public schools. |
| Public schools need infrastructure investment that is on par with the average investment in the private schools |
| Meet enrolment growth and enable students and teachers to operate in 21 st century learning and working spaces |

Study Objective and Analytical Approach

The study objective is to identify the extent to which current school funding agreements can deliver on the needs of all Australian schools.

The needs of Australian schools are measured by the Schooling Resource Standard (SRS) which is used by Australian governments as the key measure for defining minimum resourcing/funding need across all schools.

The projections are made for the period beginning in 2023 (present) until 2028. The year 2028 has been set as the final year because that is the last year which the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments have agreed that private school funding will be in excess of SRS levels.

The overfunding of private schools across Australia is compared with the underfunding of public schools during the study period 2023-28. The study of funding need for public schools is based on the SRS figures as supplied by the Commonwealth government for 2023 coupled with its projections for financial values of SRS out to 2028. The current and projected government funding to meet the SRS target levels is based on government agreements between the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments. These have specified the minimum commitment (as percentage of the SRS) of each level of government out to 2027 for public schools and 2029 for private schools.

The analysis draws on the most recent 2023 supplied data from two key sources. Key financial data has been provided by the Commonwealth in response to a question in the Senate Committee on Education and Employment (Department of Education and Training Question No. SQ23-000357001 – incl. Attachments A & B).

The second source is the bilateral agreements signed by the Commonwealth government with State/Territory governments. These agreements specify (i) the contribution of each level of government towards the Schooling Resource Standard (SRS), and (ii) the permissible incorporation of capital depreciation costs and other charges within the SRS contribution of States/Territories. The permissible incorporation of capital and other charges (as specified in the signed Bilateral funding agreements) only applies to the government school sector and is not applied to private schools. This analysis explores the cost implications of this divergence in treatment between the public and private schools.

The analysis provides an estimate of the shortfall in spending for each State and Territory during the period 2023-28 covering the end of the current extended 2018-2023 bilateral funding agreement and four years of the anticipated next agreement. The calculations present the shortfall as a per student amount and as a total cost to each state and territory.

Prior to the financial data analysis, this study maps the policy evolution towards needs based school funding in Australia. It begins with an overview of the funding situation that prompted the Gonski Review and its recommendations. The changes that were recommended, and to a large extent legislated, by the Gillard Labor government are compared with the actual implementation over the next decade to 2023. This study draws conclusions regarding the general failure of the school funding changes to meet the basic goal of improving the resources available to public schools. In other words, the general failure to improve the funding of the majority of Australian schools to the minimum standards recommended by the Gonski review to ensure the maintenance of minimum achievement levels in literacy and numeracy.

The Promise - Needs Based Funding

Background – before needs based funding for schools

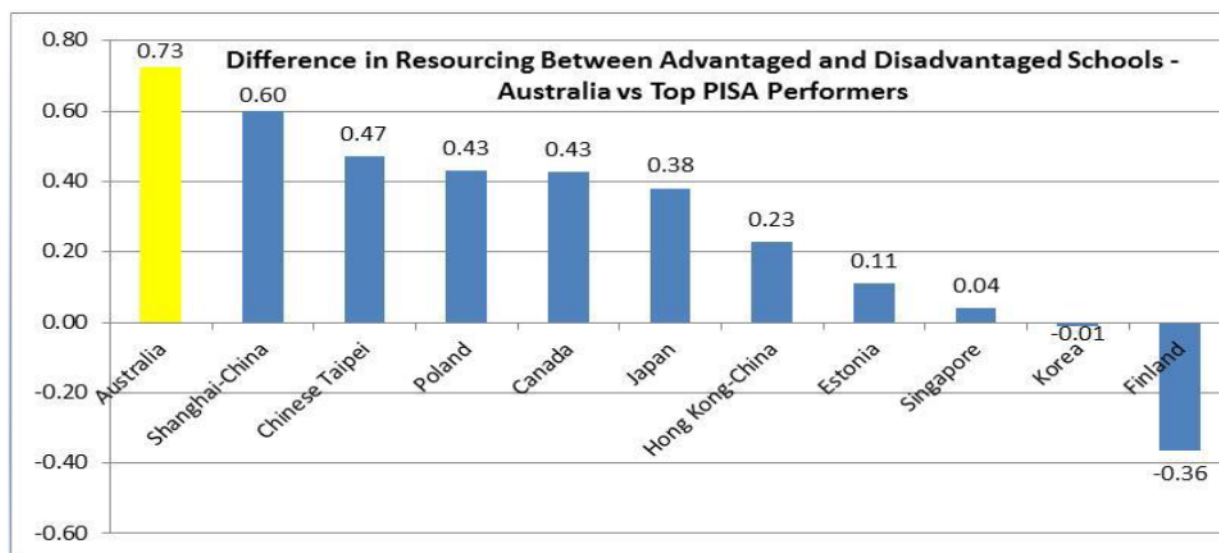
The 2011 Review of Funding for Schooling (Gonski) neatly summarised the key problems of the school funding system as it had evolved over the previous half a century in Australia:

- When considered holistically, the existing funding arrangements for schooling were unnecessarily complex, lacked coherence and transparency, and involved a duplication of funding effort in some areas.
- There was an imbalance between the funding responsibilities of the Australian Government and State and Territory governments across the schooling sectors.
- There was a distinct lack of coordination in the way governments fund schooling, particularly in relation to directing funding to schools based on student need across jurisdictions and sectors.
- There was significant overlap in the funding priorities of the Australian Government and State and Territory governments, leading to duplication and inefficiency.
- Lack of clarity on what role the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments should play in funding particular educational priorities.
- Not all States and Territories have the same capacity to fund their school systems adequately.
- Australian Government funding arrangements for government schools are based on an outdated and opaque average cost measure that does not directly relate to schooling outcomes, and does not take into account the full costs of educating students to an internationally accepted high standard of schooling.

This outdated legacy system of school funding was under-investing in public schools. Dysfunctional funding was contributing to declining performance across the board, with Australia showing a significant gap between its highest and lowest performing students. This performance gap was far greater in Australia than in many Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries, particularly those with high-performing schooling systems. The review confirmed what was widely known – too many of Australia’s lowest performing students were not meeting minimum standards of achievement.

School funding was like a spaghetti junction of overlapping funds. Programs were too often poorly coordinated or conflicting with stated objectives. The resounding truth that brought shame to the whole funding system was that nearly 80% of students that were deemed to be at risk were found in the public school systems. On a needs basis, the public schools were also the most under-funded across the country. Existing funding arrangements had seen public schools stuck on inadequate levels of resourcing, with no plan to retrieve the situation. The Australian situation in school funding compared badly with the best performers in the OECD PISA tests in 2012. By the time Australian governments began to get serious about addressing the problems with under-resourced schools in Australia, it was already clear that the gap in resources between the wealthy and the poorer schools was considerably in excess of what the best performing countries were practicing. (see figure 1)

Figure 1. Far from the best - Gap in resourcing between advantaged and disadvantaged schools



Source: PISA 2012 (<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/keyfindings/pisa-2012-results-volume-IV.pdf>), Data from Table IV.3.9

Needs Based Funding is Born – Gonski , Gillard and even Tony Abbott

To address the problems identified with under-resourced schools (the vast majority of which were public schools) the Gonski Review of funding for schooling gave a straightforward rationale for school funding:

Funding for schooling must not be seen simply as a financial matter. Rather, it is about investing to strengthen and secure Australia's future. Investment and high expectations must go hand in hand. Every school must be appropriately resourced to support every child and every teacher must expect the most from every child.²

The Schooling Resource Standard (SRS)

The SRS was the key mechanism proposed to deliver needs based funding. According to the review panel, the SRS would need to:

- form the basis for general recurrent funding for all students in all schooling sectors
- consist of separate per student amounts for primary school students and secondary school students
- provide loadings for the additional costs of meeting certain educational needs. These loadings would take into account socioeconomic background, disability, English language proficiency, the particular needs of Indigenous students, school size, and school location
- be based on actual resources used by schools already achieving high educational outcomes for their students over a sustained period of time
- recognise that schools with similar student populations require the same level of resources regardless of whether they are located in the government, Catholic or independent school sectors
- be periodically reviewed every four years so that it continues to reflect community aspirations and, in between reviews, be indexed using a simple measure that is based on the actual increase in costs in schools already achieving the relevant high educational outcomes over a sustained period of time

SRS is the key mechanism to effect change - Australian Education Act 2013

Needs based funding for schools across Australia was introduced by the Gillard government with the passage of the *Australian Education Act 2013* in 2013. The SRS mechanism was adopted from the Gonski

² [Review of funding for schooling](#)

review. The SRS was central to the integrity of the new funding architecture and its ability to deliver the much needed change in resourcing.

The SRS funding amounts were calculated by analysing funding levels in schools (known as 'reference schools') including where at least 80 per cent of students had achieved above the national minimum standard in NAPLAN for reading and numeracy for three years in a row. The SRS funding amounts are supposed to be indexed each year to keep in line with or surpass any increases to wages and consumer prices.

In terms of government responsibility for schooling, the SRS was never an aspirational standard of school funding. It was never meant as a 'desirable level of funding' that would give schools an ideal pool of resources to discharge their teaching and learning obligations towards children.

The SRS is the minimum funding required so that schools can have at least 80% of their students achieving learning outcomes above the national minimum standard in NAPLAN for reading and numeracy. It does not provide for 20% of the hardest to reach students in literacy and numeracy. It makes no provision for attaining learning benchmarks in other subjects. It does not, for example, make provision for quality teaching and resources in vocational education and training that might reasonably be expected to help students at risk of completing school without meeting expected benchmarks in participation and learning. In other words, the SRS is an essential minimum level of funding for school systems. **The SRS is not an aspirational funding standard.**

A national needs based school funding system became a key item in the national political debate from 2011 onwards. Comprehensively endorsed by the public it eventually forced the then Opposition leader Tony Abbott to abandon his opposition to needs based funding (Gonski reforms) and to declare a unity ticket with the then ALP government.

At the time of the election of the Abbott LNP government in 2013, Australia officially had a bipartisan agreement in support of the *Australian Education Act 2013*, with a clear stated purpose:

A new national needs-based, sector-blind school funding model (linked to reforms) with the aim of moving Australian schools into the top five in the world by 2025

Undoing Needs Based Funding – Shredding the SRS for public schools

Almost from its election in 2013 the Coalition sought to undermine the SRS funding model despite assurances during the 2013 election campaign that it would match Labor's school funding promise "dollar for dollar". Instead, they scrapped the already signed 'National Education Reform Agreements' with States and Territories by the Gillard and Rudd Governments.

LNP Coalition governments from 2013 until 2022, proceeded with legislation and arrangements delivering special deal increases in funding for private schools. But at the same time, bilateral funding agreements with states/territories delivered actual year on year funding cuts for public schools.

Having done away with the National Education Reform Agreements between the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments, the LNP Government set about imposing a new state and federal funding framework for schools in the form of the National School Reform Agreements (NSRA). This meant changes in the related bilateral agreements with each State and Territory, further entrenched funding inequality. Most of the agreements were signed by State/Territory governments between October and December 2018, although Victoria did not sign until June 2019.³

A key effect of the new NSRA bilateral agreements was to subvert the integrity of the SRS as a credible mechanism to deliver needs based funding for Australian schools.

³ <https://www.dese.gov.au/quality-schools-package/national-school-reform-agreement>

No national partnership towards SRS targets for public schools

From the beginning of needs based funding (2013 onwards) the governments of Australia had a political obligation but never financially committed to attaining 95% of the SRS for public schools. There was always a 5% gap between the actual SRS funding required by States/Territories and what was agreed to be delivered for their public schools.

The political commitment to even 95% was eventually undone by the LNP government in 2017 as the national partnership to get public schools to the 95% target of minimum funding was abandoned. By doing so, the new agreements removed the last vestige of possibility that public schools in Australia would reach full funding in the five years from 2018. The agreements locked in an arbitrary Commonwealth funding cap of 20% of SRS and offered 75% of SRS as an ***aspirational target*** for States and Territories to move towards over five years. The remaining 5% of SRS needed to meet 100% of SRS (the minimum funding requirement to have 80% of students achieving at the minimum national benchmarks) was now jettisoned entirely from any public school funding framework.⁴

The impact of these changes can be seen in the projected gap between the mandated minimum SRS funding required by public and private schools and what they will be “officially” funded by Australian governments.

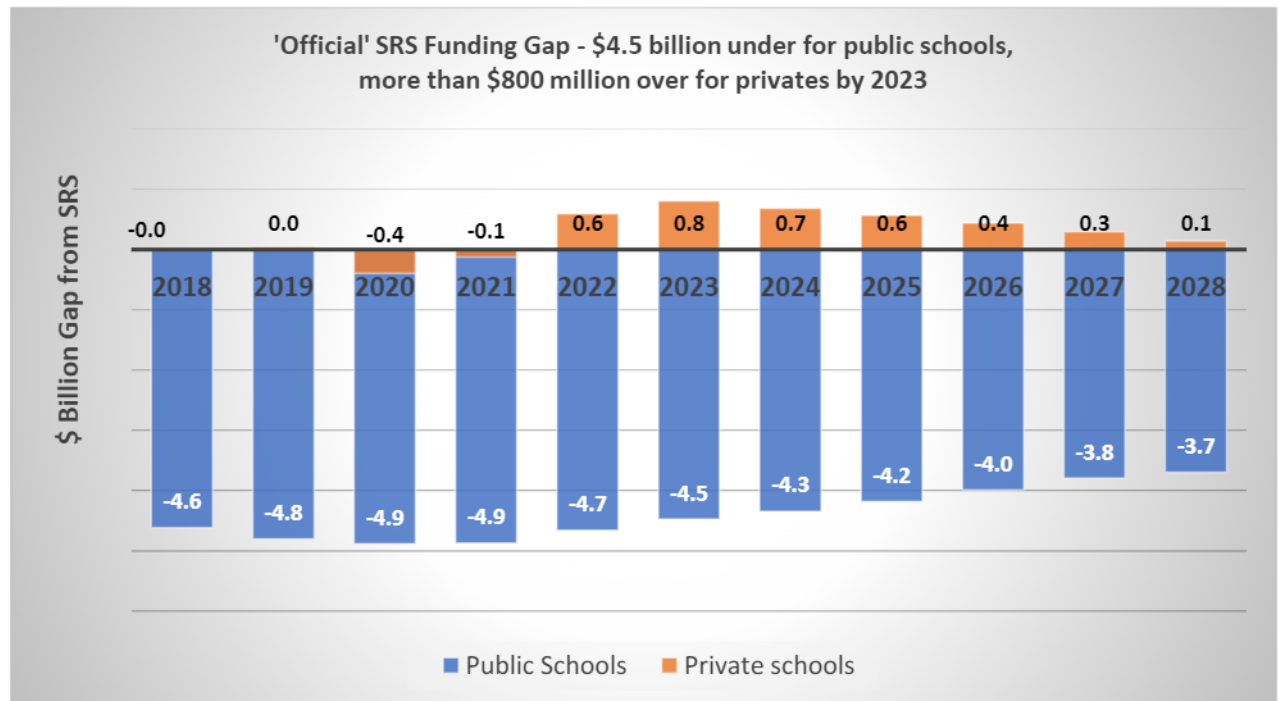
For the 2023-28 period, private schools begin from a position of major over-funding against their minimum SRS levels in 2023 (over-funded by \$800 million). By 2028 they are still in a position of overfunding (\$140 million above SRS levels).

For public schools, the “official” SRS funding gap remains massive and will move little from a shortfall of \$4.5 billion a year in 2023 to \$3.7 billion a year in 2028.

In fact, the “official” funding contributions as reported towards the SRS levels are a deception (the next section describes the mechanics of the deception). It is significant that even with the deception in place, the officially reported contributions towards SRS funding leave public school more than \$4.5 billion short in 2023 of the minimum funds they required. This is a result of the Commonwealth allowing the states/territories to not meaningfully increase their contributions.

⁴ However, in the parallel universe of private schools, the minimum 100% SRS commitment was retained for private school funding within the bilateral agreements

Figure 2 'Official' SRS Funding Gap - \$4.5 billion under for public schools, more than \$800 million over for privates in 2023



Accounting trickery destroys SRS integrity and reduces funding by \$2 billion a year

In order to cajole and incentivise the states and territories into signing up to the agreements, the LNP federal government provided an additional loophole in the bilateral agreements. It enabled States/Territories to avoid fulfilling their full funding obligations. The agreements specify that for public schools only, State/Territory contributions towards the SRS can include “additional expenditure items”, non-recurrent costs (capital depreciation as an accrual cost) as well as the cost of education standards authorities and some jurisdictions school transport costs.

This provision allows the states to report artificially boosted funding for public schools. The effect of this policy if taken into the 2023-28 period will be to strip more than \$2 billion of real money from public schools every year.

The total amount of SRS funding denied to public school classrooms nationally through this ‘capital and charges’ deception will total nearly \$13 billion during the period 2023-28.

No such accounting trickery is applied by either Commonwealth or State/Territory governments towards private schools.

Figure 3. Capital & Allowances Charge – Nearly \$13 billion stripped each year from public schools during 2023-28

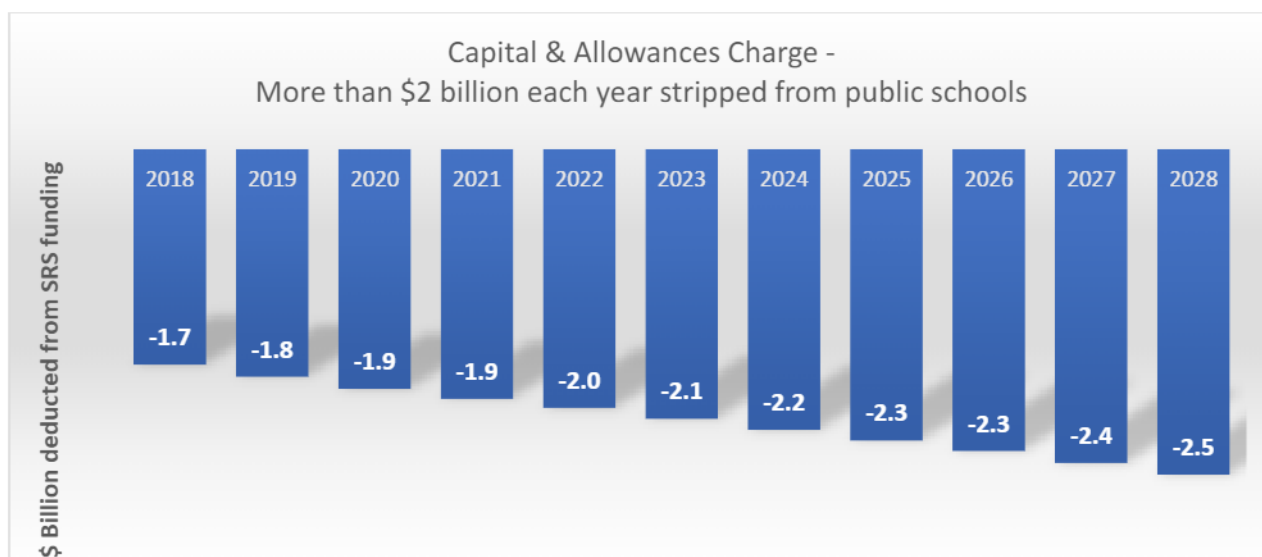


Table 1. Items included in 4% Additional Expenditure Allowance

| | Depreciation | School Transport | Regulatory Authorities | Pre-School | Early Childhood Education |
|-----|--------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| NSW | X | - | X | - | - |
| VIC | X | X | X | - | - |
| QLD | X | X | X | - | - |
| SA | X | X | X | - | - |
| WA | X | X | X | X | - |
| TAS | X | X | X | - | - |
| ACT | - | - | - | - | - |
| NT | X | X | - | - | X |

In all jurisdictions except the ACT, the bilateral agreements allow states to claim expenditures not included in the SRS measure as part of their SRS target share up to 4% of their SRS. This can include, separately or in combination, capital depreciation, school transport, regulatory authorities, preschool in WA and ECE in the NT. Data from Senate Estimates confirmed that all jurisdictions (apart from the ACT) planned to use the entirety of the 4% allowance to reduce their SRS contributions for every year of the agreement.⁵

These items have never previously been included in SRS calculations in any prior agreement and are not included in national SRS calculations. This accounting trick was a deception. It undermines the entire concept of the SRS as a benchmark for equitable funding in schools.

The majority of the 4% allowable figure is absorbed by the capital depreciation line item. In effect, this is a tax that enables States/Territories to reduce by 4% the amount of funding they need to make as part of their contribution towards SRS level funding for public schools.

In addition, regulatory authorities that provide services to both public and private schools are charged entirely as expenses for public schools only. Through this allowance the public school system is subsidising the already overfunded private school system.

⁵ Department of Education, Skills and Employment Question No. SQ21-000772 Budget Estimates 2021-22

Shredding the SRS: The actual annual shortfall in SRS funding for public schools will exceed \$6 billion every year to 2028

The actual shortfall in SRS funding received by public schools will be between \$6.2 and \$6.5 billion every year for 2023-28. Approximately \$2 billion of this shortfall has been generated by the deception enabled by the capital depreciation and other allowances charge.

Figure 4. Actual SRS Funding Gap - Every year more than \$6 billion underfunding of public schools

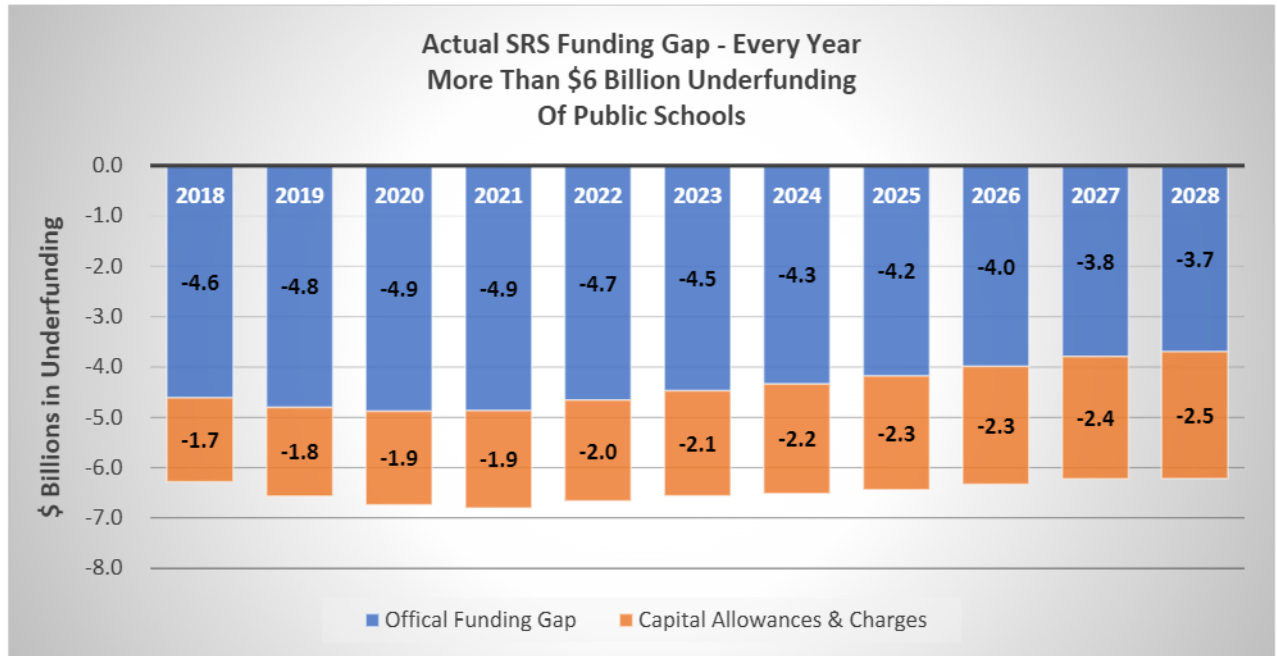
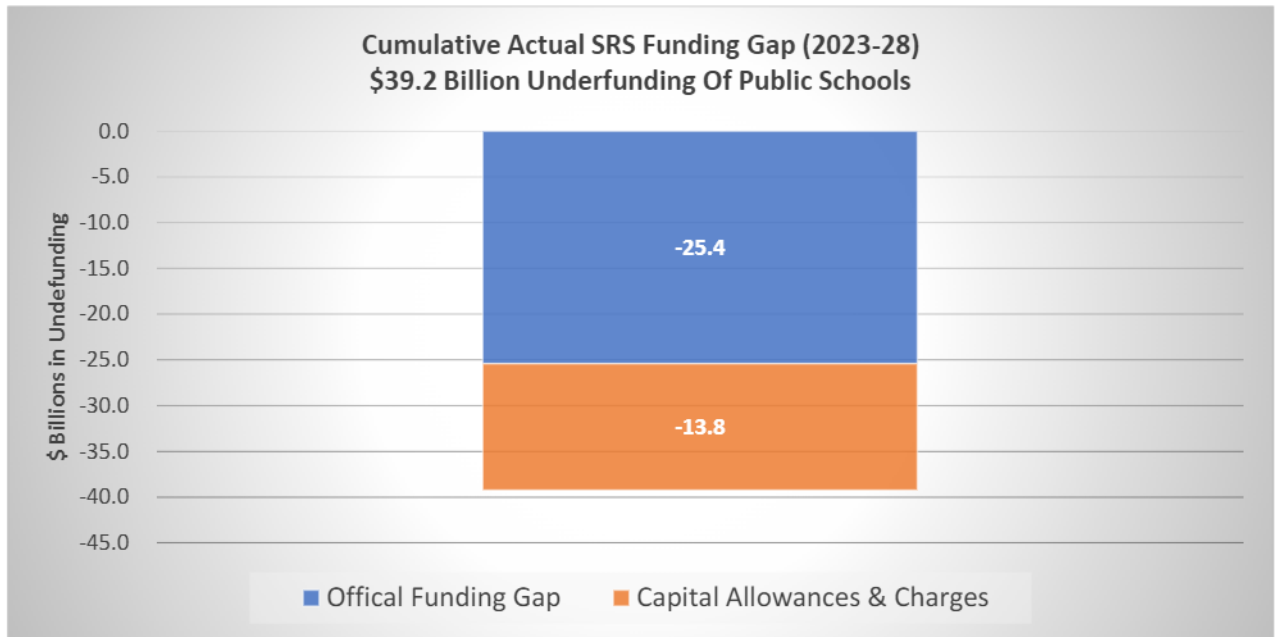


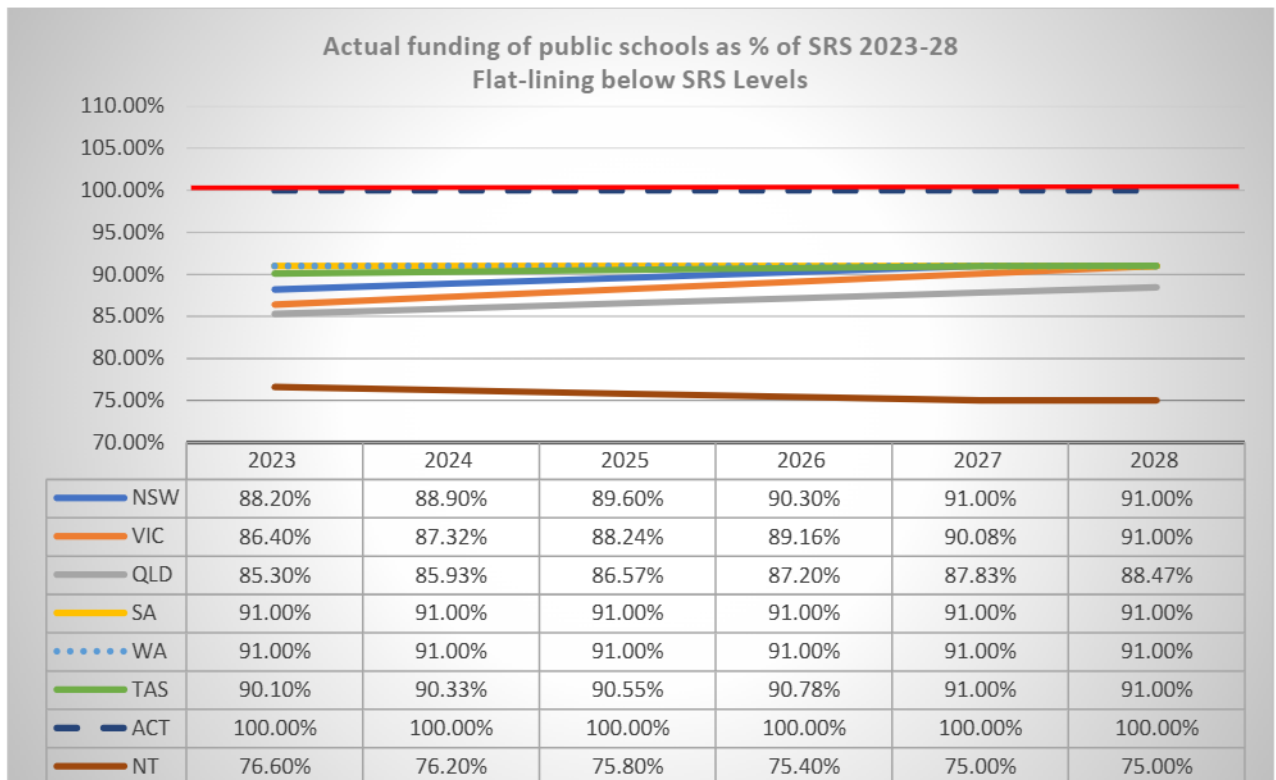
Figure 5. Cumulative SRS gap will be nearly \$40 billion in under-funding for public schools 2023-28



Shredding the SRS - Seven out of eight states/territories flatlining well below their minimum SRS funding for public schools for 2023-28

The decline in actual funding of public schools (measured against the minimum SRS benchmark) exposes the shocking reality of neglect experienced by public schools. The school funding agreements currently in place will leave public schools flat-lining more than 9% below their specified SRS funding in seven out of eight states and territories.

Figure 6. Actual funding of public schools 2023-28 will be significantly below SRS levels for all but ACT



Undoing needs based funding – by overfunding private schools

The LNP government bought itself a powerful constituency to support its undoing of needs based funding – the private school sector. It achieved this in three ways:

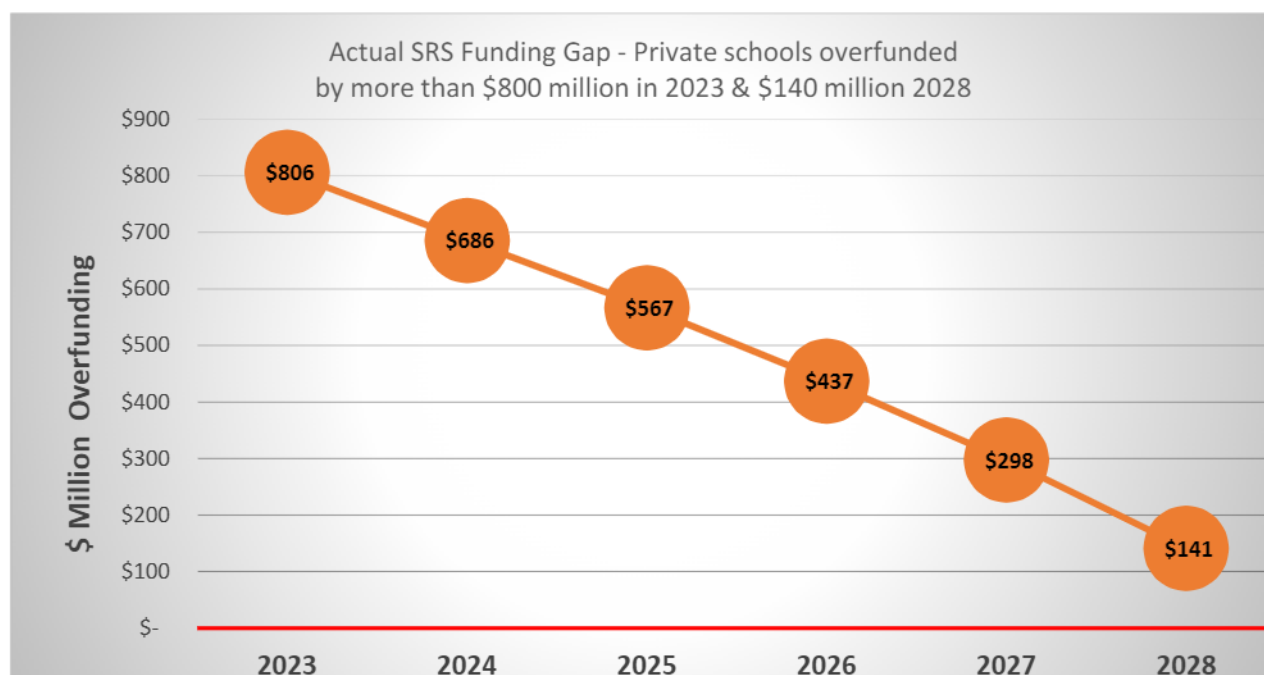
- excluding private schools (Catholic and independent sectors) from the real cuts to the SRS that were delivered by the ‘Capital allowances and other charges’ that were imposed via the SRS calculations for public schools (no explanation for the exclusion given by Commonwealth or States/Territories)
- delivering on the Commonwealth targets for SRS funding and insisting that the States/Territories delivered on their targets in order to reach 100% SRS by 2023 (opposite to the de facto aspirational nature of SRS targets for public schools)
- overfunding private schools through a series of special deals that transferred billions of dollars to private schools. Many of these were outside of the basket of expenditure that was captured as part of their SRS calculated funding (e.g. Choice and Affordability Fund) and so their actual total funding is higher than presented in the figures provided by DESE for this analysis

Table 2. A selection of more recent special deal funding arrangements for private schools

| | |
|----|---|
| 1. | \$1.9 billion in capital funding grants available to private schools coupled, plus excluding public schools from any capital funding even though they have much greater need. |
| 2. | \$3.4 billion in additional funding for private schools to transition to the direct measure of parental income over ten years. |
| 3. | \$1.2 billion in Choice & Affordability slush fund for private schools. Zero for public schools. |
| 4. | The one off, single year \$30.2 million Local School Community Fund, from which a grand total of \$21.8 million was thinly spread across more than 1500 public schools with each successful school receiving around \$14,000 for one off purchases. |
| 5. | \$20 million in drought relief for private schools only plus \$5 million flood relief also for private schools only. |
| 6. | Confirmation that some of the very richest schools in the country will receive tens of millions of dollars in Commonwealth government funding over and above their full SRS entitlement through to 2028. |
| 7. | \$750 million in COVID-19 related JobKeeper subsidies to private schools who retained at least half of this handout as profit. |
| 8. | An additional \$2 billion inserted into the pool of Commonwealth funding for private schools at the end of 2021 despite there being no evidence of it being justified on the basis of need. Zero additional funding announced for public schools. |
| 9. | 2022-23 Federal Budget cut \$796.5 million funding from public schools over the next four years. In a profound act of symmetry, it increased private school funding by \$834.9 million through the use of inflated enrolment projections. This was on top of the additional \$2 billion increase provided to private schools just a few months earlier. |

The consequence of this distorted approach to funding private schools was that by 2023 private schools across Australia were overfunded by more than \$800 million in recurrent funding. This overfunding is scheduled to decline to zero by 2029. However, there is a significant overhang in cumulative overfunding of private schools for the period 2023-28 that public schools are underfunded by a cumulative nearly \$40 billion.

Figure 7. Actual SRS Funding Gap - Private schools overfunded by more than \$806 million in 2023



Net Effect of changes to the funding of public and private schools

In each State/Territory (except ACT) there remains in 2023 a very wide gap in the resourcing position between the public and private school sectors. Private schools are overfunded in seven out of eight jurisdictions (except NT) while public schools are underfunded in all states and the NT.

As shown in Appendix 1, some individual private schools, including many that charge more than \$30,000 per year in fees are overfunded by the Commonwealth in excess of their mandated SRS contribution by millions of dollars every year from 2023 through to 2028.

Some of the most expensive private schools in the country are also the most overfunded by the Commonwealth to 2028, including Penleigh and Essendon Grammar School (\$19.6 million overfunded), Haileybury (\$19.1 million overfunded), Ivanhoe Grammar School (\$11.5 million overfunded), Loreto Kirribilli (\$10.0 million overfunded), Hale School (\$9.3 million overfunded) and Pembroke School (\$8.8 million overfunded).

A full list of independent schools and Catholic school systems funding in excess of the mandated 80% of SRS by the Commonwealth is included in Appendix 1 and 2.

Figure 8. In 2023 all public school systems (except ACT) still below SRS by 9%-23%, while privates exceed SRS (except NT)

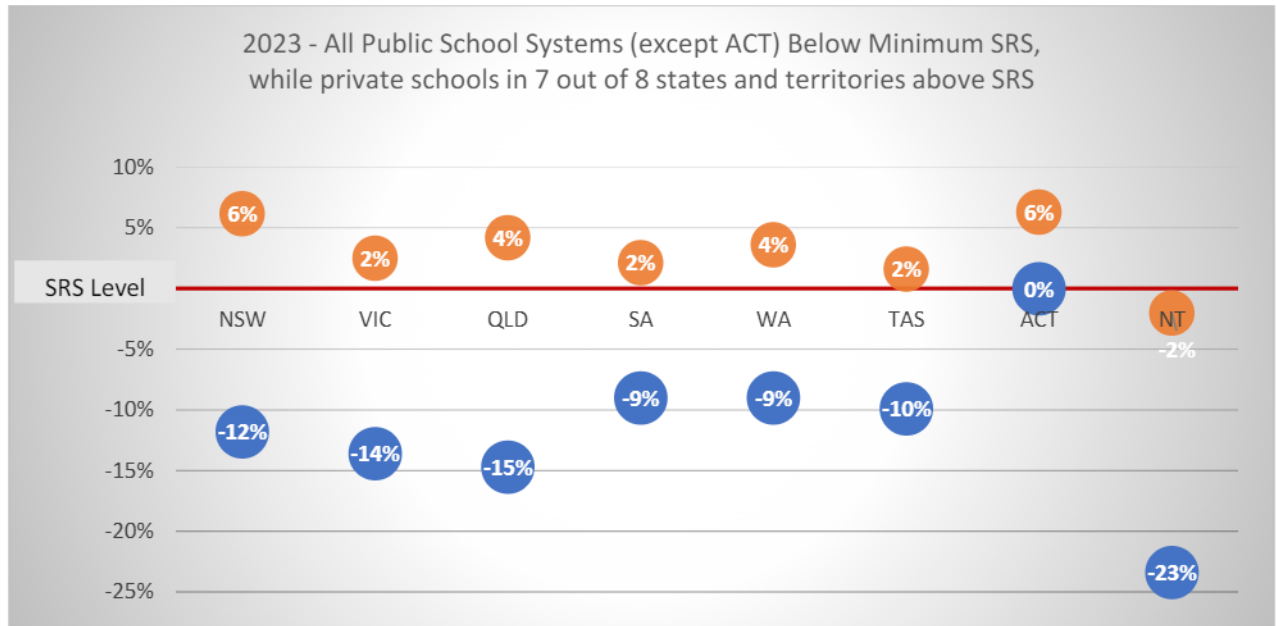
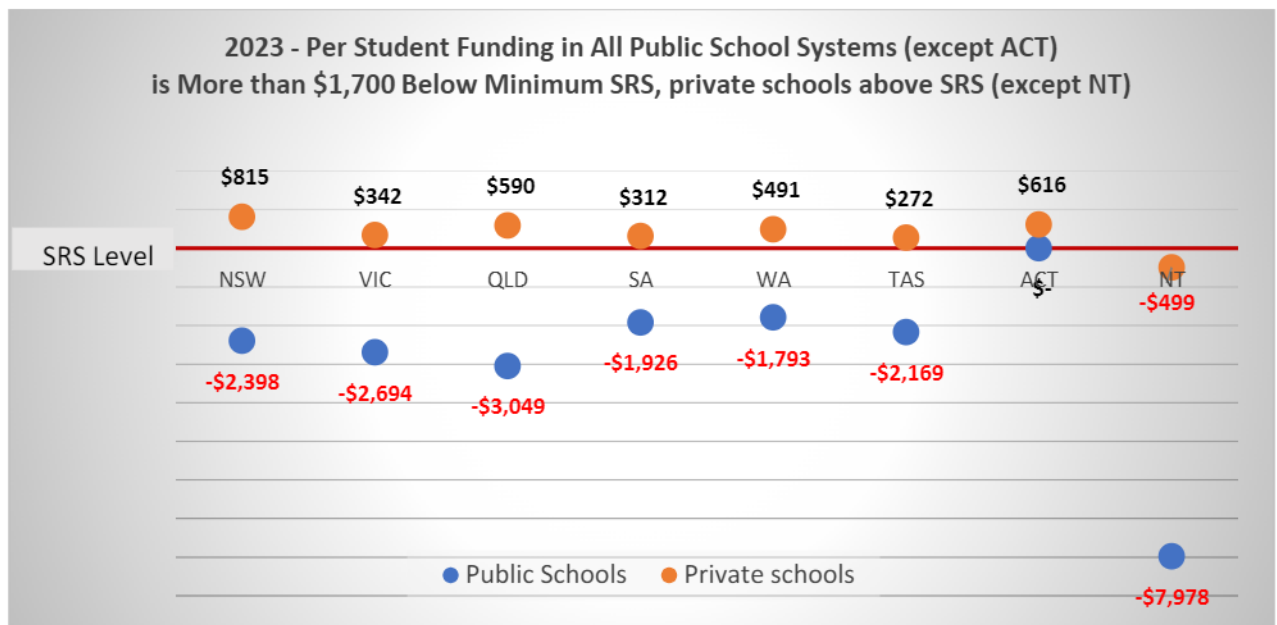
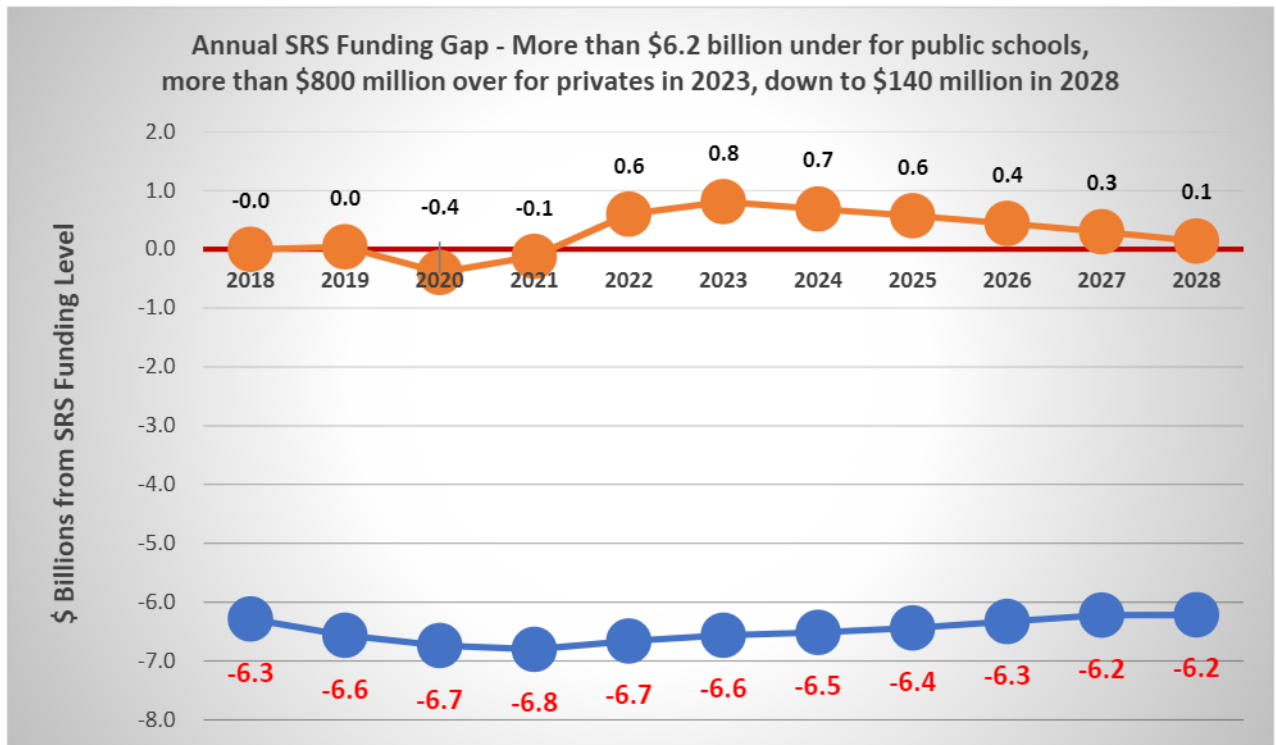


Figure 9. All public school systems (except ACT) underfunded by more than \$1,700 per student, while all private schools above SRS (except NT)



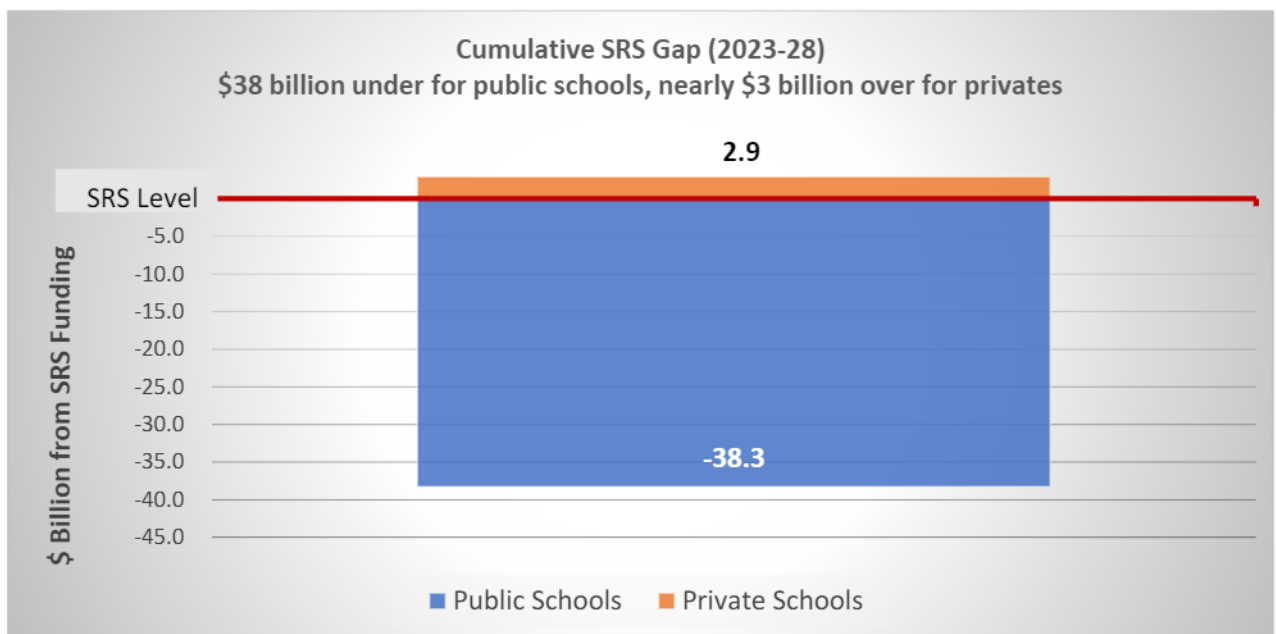
The net effect of these changes will be twofold. First, public schools will find themselves every year underfunded by more than \$6.2 billion every year. Second, governments will find the money to overfund private schools by more than \$815 million in 2023, slowing reducing to \$140 million in 2028.

Figure 10. Annual SRS funding gap 2023-28, public and private schools



The consequence of this persistent annual underfunding will be a cumulative gap in SRS funding over the period 2023-28 that will see public schools denied nearly \$39 billion in needed funding. Private schools will be overfunded during the same 2023-28 by nearly \$3 billion.

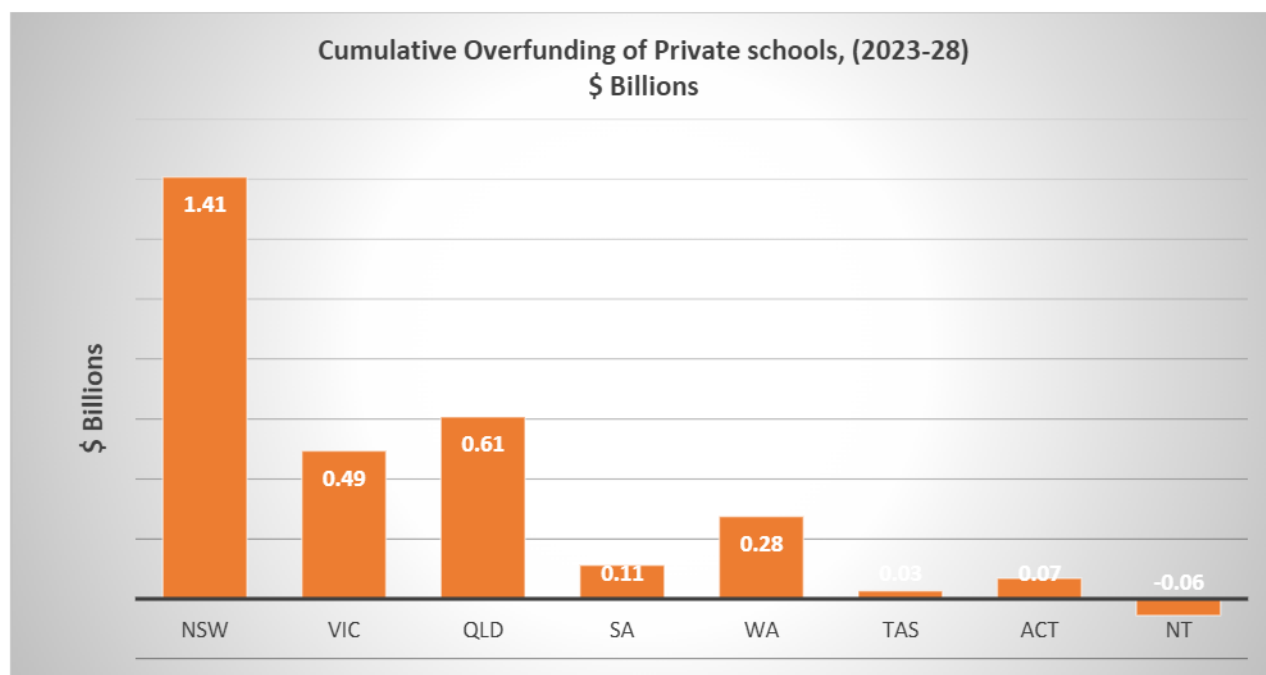
Figure 11. Cumulative SRS Gap (2023-28) \$39 billion under for public schools, nearly \$3 billion over for privates



Public schools in NSW, Victoria and Queensland in 2023 were collectively underfunded by approximately \$5.5 billion in 2023. Private schools for these jurisdictions were overfunded by approximately \$680 million in 2023.

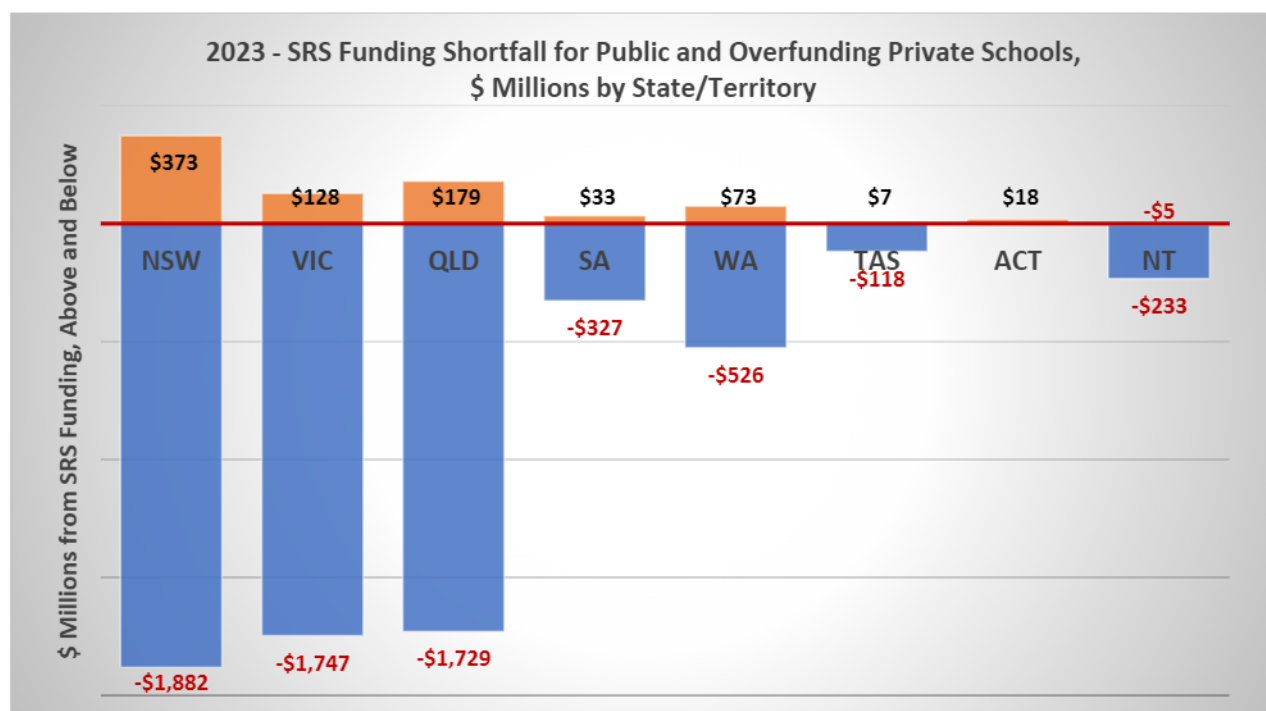
The underfunding of public schools can be compared with the overfunding of private schools during the period 2023-28 (assuming governments deliver on the current funding agreements). Private schools in NSW will be over-funded by \$1.4 billion during the years 2023-28. Queensland (\$0.6 billion) and Victoria (\$0.5 billion) have the next highest cumulative overfunding of private schools.

Figure 12. Cumulative Overfunding of Private Schools (2023-28)



Public schools in Western Australia, South Australia Northern Territory and Tasmania were collectively underfunded approximately \$1.2 billion in 2023. Private schools for these jurisdictions were collectively overfunded by approximately \$125 million (including a negative \$5 million for Northern Territory).

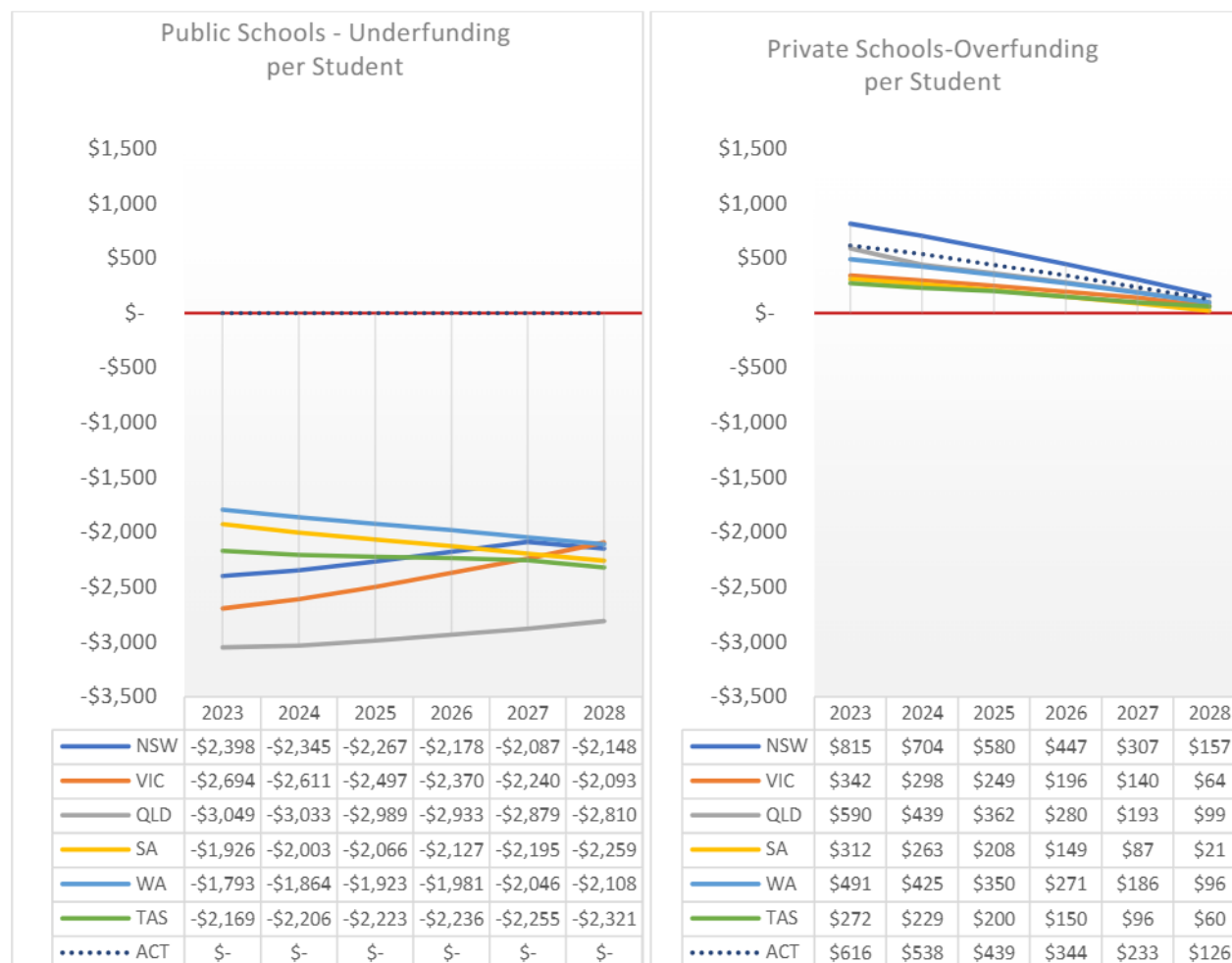
Figure 13. SRS Funding 2023 Shortfall/Overfunding, for Public & Private Schools, by State/Territory



Jurisdictions with smaller populations have a relatively small funding gap for public schools compared with the bigger states/territories. Per student analysis reveals a truer picture of the common funding deprivation they all endure.

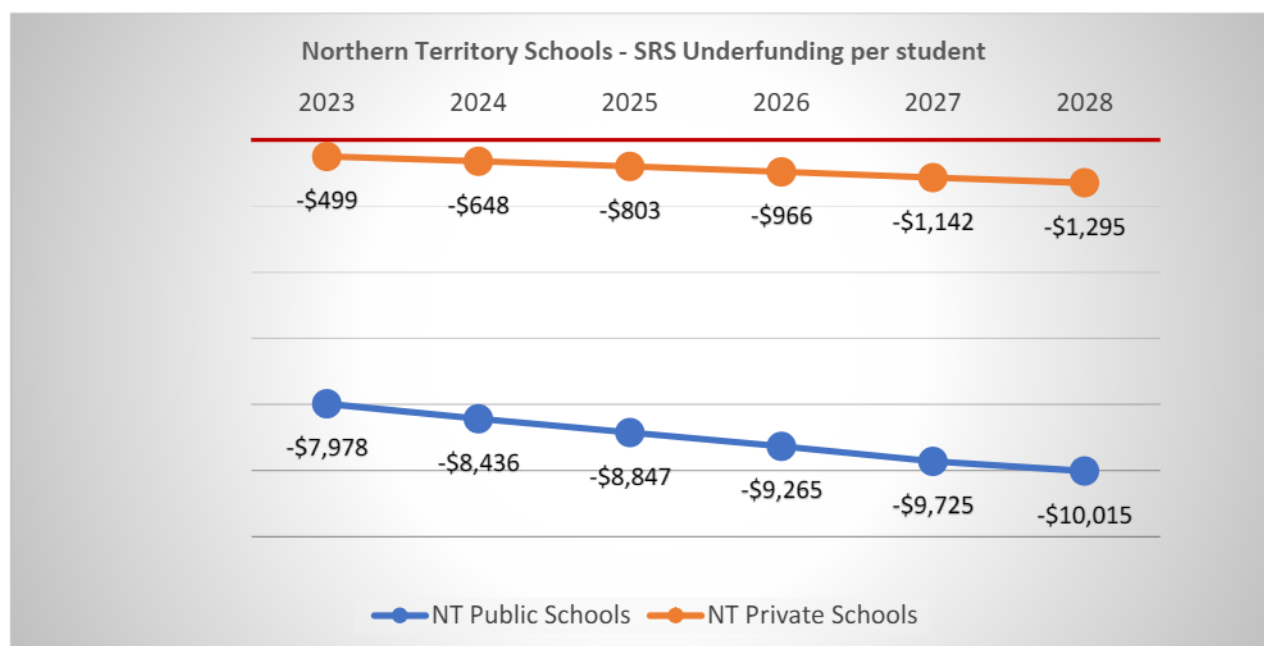
All jurisdictions (except ACT) have their public schools systems underfunded between \$2,100-\$2,800 per student by 2028. During the next six years (2023-28) the funding gap will reduce for public schools in some jurisdictions, but public school funding in 2028 in all jurisdictions will be more than \$2,000 per student less than specified by the SRS.

Figure 14. Per student underfunding/overfunding of public and private schools, by jurisdiction



The situation in the Northern Territory is particularly acute with underfunding of public schools estimated to run at more than \$10,000 per student by 2028. This is a more than \$2000 per student deterioration in funding compared to 2023.

Figure 15. Per student underfunding/overfunding of public and private schools, Northern Territory



It is a striking failure of Australian public policy that governments across all jurisdictions (except ACT) have acted in concert through their bilateral funding agreements to deliver divergent outcomes in school funding for the public and private school sectors.

Per student funding for the public school sector has stalled or gone backwards against the SRS levels. This is the sector which has the majority of high needs students and schools (more than 80% of students measured in terms lowest Socio-Educational Advantage quartile, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, more than two thirds of students with disability and students in remote/rural school locations). Nationally, public school systems are stuck around 10% below SRS funding levels.

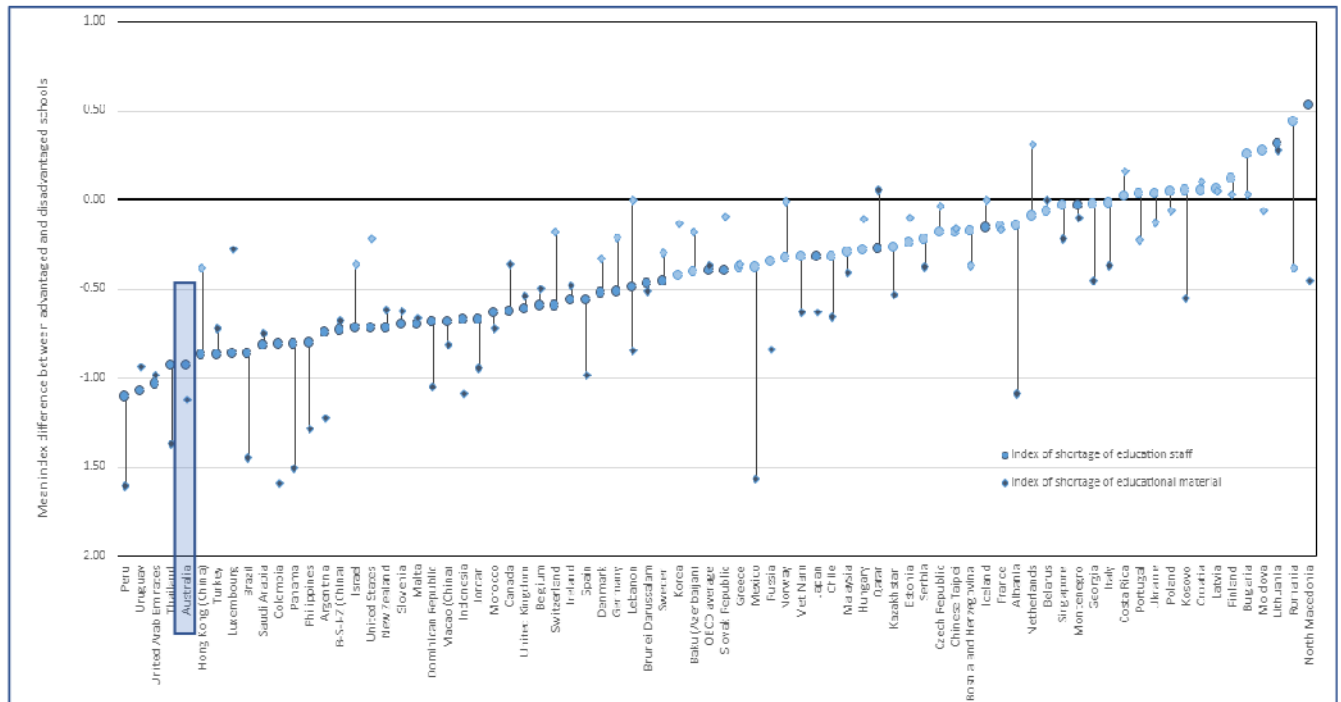
Private schools have received increasing funds per student so that most jurisdictions have private schools with government funding that leaves them in excess of their SRS funding levels.

The difference an extra \$6.6. billion a year could make to Australian public schools

Some politicians raise doubts about the impact of additional spending on schooling. The truism that it is always possible to waste a great deal of money, is used as cover to argue that there is no point in spending more on schools. This is convenient if one wants to distract from the fact that Australia remains an outlier in its uneven distribution of resources between schools. The results from the most recent PISA study released by the OECD (2018) show that Australia was at the bottom end of the equity spectrum when looking at shortages of teaching staff – disadvantaged schools in Australia were far more disadvantaged in experiencing teachers’ shortages relative to advantaged schools in all other OECD sampled countries except Peru, Uruguay, United Arab Emirates and Thailand. This is just one practical effect of the gap in resourcing between public and private schools that runs into the billions of dollars every year.

A decade of funding reforms post-Gonski have been half-baked and stymied, leaving schools battling systemic denial of needed resources. Since 2018, the gap in funding has only widened between public schools (where the vast majority of disadvantaged students are found) and private schools.

Figure 16. Mean index difference between advantaged and disadvantaged schools



Source: PISA OECD 2018 Volume 2 Figure II.5.5

The argument that additional funding does not make a difference to the learning of students has been debunked by a wealth of the most recent economic research. Earlier research (dating to the 1980s) had questioned the strength of the link between funding and learning outcomes. But recent international studies from the early 2000s onwards, have lifted the cloud of uncertainty with analysts using detailed datasets to examine more finely grained relationships between money and student outcomes. The uncertainty has been replaced with an empirically grounded confidence that funding does matter.⁶

⁶ See for example this collection of studies <https://saveourschools.com.au/funding/studies-since-2015-showing-that-money-matters-in-education/>

Figure 17. Does Money matter in Education?

DOES MONEY MATTER? Yes. On average, aggregate measures of per-pupil spending are positively associated with improved or higher student outcomes. The size of this effect is larger in some studies than in others, and, in some cases, additional funding appears to matter more for some students than for others. Clearly, there are other factors that may moderate the influence of funding on student outcomes, such as how that money is spent. In other words, money must be spent wisely to yield benefits. But, on balance, in direct tests of the relationship between financial resources and student outcomes, money matters.

DO SCHOOLING RESOURCES THAT COST MONEY MATTER? Yes. Schooling resources that cost money, including smaller class sizes, additional supports, early childhood programs and more competitive teacher compensation (permitting schools and districts to recruit and retain a higher-quality teacher workforce), are positively associated with student outcomes. Again, in some cases, those effects are larger than in others, and there is also variation by student population and other contextual variables. On the whole, however, the things that cost money benefit students, and there is scarce evidence that there are more cost-effective alternatives.

DO STATE SCHOOL FINANCE REFORMS MATTER? Yes. Sustained improvements to the level and distribution of funding across local public school districts can lead to improvements in the level and distribution of student outcomes. While money alone may not be the answer, more equitable and adequate allocation of financial inputs to schooling provide a necessary underlying condition for improving the equity and adequacy of outcomes. The available evidence suggests that appropriate combinations of more adequate funding with more accountability for its use may be most promising.

From Baker B.D (2019) [Does Money Matter in Education?](#)

Closing the Gap on SRS Funding Can Be Transformational

So, what difference will actual increases in funding make to public schools?

One way to understand the transformative effect of SRS is to imagine how the additional \$6.6 billion might be spent. It should be noted there ought to be very limited additional overheads associated with additional expenditure. The system and school operational and expenditure systems are already in place. Therefore, additional SRS resourcing could be targeted and delivered with minimal overheads to those schools and students that are most in need.

The additional funding could be directed to any of the following areas with a priority that reflects the overall need of each of the public school systems, and of course directed to schools based on their specific needs. Areas for additional spending include:

- Increasing the number of FTE teachers
- Increasing the number of specialised teachers for targeted support
- Additional spending on classroom materials
- Additional funding for counsellors and support staff
- Improved research and intervention programs

Public school systems have been working from a position of extreme underfunding for more than two decades. What is urgently needed is a commitment from governments to end the funding crisis and move Australian public schools to the point where they have the resources needed so they can realistically deliver on the goals for schooling as expected by the Australian community.

New National Partnership to Deliver 100% Funding for 100% of Schools

The most outstanding effect of school funding changes in the past 10 years has been to deliver funding increases to private schools. This has taken them all (except for NT) to an overfunded position relative to their SRS entitlement. Simultaneously, governments have failed to get public school systems (except ACT) to meet their minimum SRS funding entitlement.

This analysis proposes (a) objectives and principles, and (b) four practical steps. Taken together, these objectives and principles along with four practical steps can deliver 100% of SRS funding to 100% of schools.

Objectives & Principles of a New National Partnership

Based on the distortions and failures of the last decade in school funding reform, two objectives and two principles are proposed for a New National Partnership for Schooling.

The first objective requires all governments to jointly commit to the guaranteed access of all families and children to public primary and secondary schools receiving at least 100% of SRS funding. Families should not be put in the position of looking for alternative private schools (or public schools out of area) to access an adequately resourced school for their children.

The second objective proposes broad resourcing parity between school providers (public, Independent and Catholic systemic) based on SRS funding needs and total resources available.

The first operating principle is for the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments to jointly commit to meet the minimum funding needs (SRS) of public and private schools. The joint commitment can be expressed as a relative funding share (e.g. 75% Commonwealth and 25% states, with additional Commonwealth support to ensure that schools in the NT meet 100% of SRS). There are two important operating clauses to this principle: (a) the sum contributions of both governments reach 100% of SRS within the term of the next funding agreement, and (b) there cannot be the option for either level of government to delay or fail to meet its stated contribution on time and in full.

The second principle is for a consistent accounting methodology across public and private school systems in the calculation of SRS. This is currently not the case and is to the significant detriment of public schools.

Figure 18. Objectives & Principles of a New National Partnership

| |
|--|
| Objectives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All families and students have guaranteed access to a public primary and secondary school receiving at least 100% of its SRS funding. • Resourcing parity across systems within each jurisdiction. |
| Principles |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint commitment of Commonwealth and State/Territory governments to meet minimum funding needs (SRS). • Consistent accounting methodology for calculating SRS across the public and private school systems. |

Four Steps to Deliver 100% Funding for 100% of Schools

Step 1: Remove the 4% capital depreciation and allowances charges

| |
|---|
| ENDING THE ACCOUNTING TRICKERY IMPOSED ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS |
| The depreciation and additional allowance charge was always a mechanism for allowing the States/Territories to reduce their actual resourcing of public schools |
| The new Commonwealth/State government funding agreements need to remove this accounting trick from the hands of the States/Territories |
| The capital depreciation and other allowances charges are out of line with the calculation of the SRS and a one-sided application on public schools only |

Step 2: Reach 100% SRS target for public schools

| |
|--|
| National Target - 100% SRS for 100% of Public Schools |
| 100% funding target for 100% of public schools. (No more 95% cap for public schools) |
| Staggered increase in Commonwealth contributions to reach 25% Of SRS for public schools by end of 2028 |

Step 3: State/Territory funding for public schools must meet 75% target

| |
|--|
| State/Territory funding for public schools must meet 75% SRS at a minimum |
| Enforce minimum 75% of SRS funding by States/Territories for public schools within next funding agreement, quadrennium, with additional Commonwealth support for the Northern Territory to reach 100% SRS. |
| 75% target must be achieved with real cash funding - excluding depreciation and other charges |
| Incentivised through the Commonwealth commitment to increase its share of SRS funding for public schools |

Step 4: Commonwealth invests in public schools

| |
|---|
| Commonwealth invests in public schools |
| Joint partnership between Commonwealth and States/Territories in the buildings and facilities of Australian public schools. |
| Public schools need infrastructure investment that is on par with the average investment in the private schools |
| Meet enrolment growth and enable students and teachers to operate in 21 st century learning and working spaces |

The former Coalition Government set up a long term Capital Grants Program (for private schools only) delivering \$1.9 billion to these schools from 2018 to 2027 for capital improvements to school buildings.⁷ Over the close to four years of Scott Morrison’s prime ministership his government provided more than

⁷ <https://www.dese.gov.au/payments-and-grants-schools/capital-grants-non-government-schools>

\$560 million from this fund to over 500 private schools⁸, many of which were already overfunded, whilst at the same time withdrawing all Federal capital funding for public schools. The Albanese government has announced a \$215 million fund for upgrades to public schools, but this fund is only for one year, unlike the \$1.9 billion ten year private school capital works fund introduced by the previous Coalition Government. Further, there are twice the number of public schools as private schools in Australia so the comparative value of the fund is effectively halved.

The shocking inequity of this Commonwealth gatekeeping means private schools have historically invested considerably more in facilities than public schools. For example, an earlier report for the AEU has shown that during the first 6 years of the Coalition government (2013–18) the cumulative Capital Investment Gap between private and public sectors was \$21.5 billion. This is the value of investment that was deprived from public schools if they had received the equivalent per student investment as private schools.⁹

Changing the indexation mechanism applied to the SRS – affects all schools

During the 2013 federal election the Liberal Party promised to match Labor’s school funding promise "dollar for dollar". Instead, the Coalition’s first budget in 2014 included a rolling multi-year and multi-billion cut to Commonwealth spending on schools.¹⁰ The cut (estimated at approximately \$17 billion over a 10 year period) was achieved by reducing the indexation on funding increases to schools that were not funded to the full SRS. The indexation cut was from 4.7% annually to the annual CPI inflation rate (predicted as 2.5% in 2014-15). By uncoupling the indexation mechanism from the actual cost inflation for school services (which was what the previous indexation mechanism measured) and linking it to the broader and lower CPI, the Commonwealth was able to deliver annual real cuts in funding to all Australian schools.

The Senate School Committee on School Funding (2014) assessed the changes being pursued by the Abbott government as being gravely damaging to the needs based funding:

It is the committee's view that without the Gonski Review, without the NPSI negotiations with states and territories, and without the passage of the Australian Education Act 2013, there would not be a national needs-based school funding model in Australia. The committee submits that, under the Abbott Government's arrangements, a needs-based funding model will last for a mere four years. After that, amendments to the Australian Education Act 2013 and the low level indexation of funding post-2017 will mean that schools and the students they support cannot rely on adequate funding. This in turn will lead to inferior results for those students most in need and will further exacerbate the widening gap of educational achievement.¹¹

To sustain the real value of the SRS into the future, it will be incumbent on the Commonwealth and states/territories to adjust the nominal value of the SRS in line with the actual price movement of services and goods involved in the delivery of schooling.

⁸ <https://www.dese.gov.au/payments-and-grants-schools/capital-grants-non-government-schools>

⁹

https://www.aeufederal.org.au/application/files/5716/2278/1619/AEU197_Investing_in_Schools_Report_v5_REV.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.adelaidenow.com.au/news/south-australia/australian-federal-budget-2014-treasurer-joe-hockey-and-tony-abbott-defend-health-reforms-in-harsh-federal-budget/news-story/f8d4cbd4f414481e26ecd66b868fe3af>

¹¹ [Senate School Committee on School Funding](#)

Appendix 1: Commonwealth overfunding of individual private schools above 80% of SRS 2023-2028 under current funding arrangements (Source: SQ23-000357 Attachment A)

| School Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | Commonwealth \$ funding above 80% | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding \$ above 80% SRS 2023-2028 | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| | | | 2023 SRS | 2024 SRS | 2025 SRS | 2026 SRS | 2027 SRS | 2028 SRS | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | 2027 | 2028 |
| Penleigh and Esendon Grammar School | VIC | I | 110% | 105% | 100% | 95% | 90% | 85% | \$ 5,089,994 | \$ 4,542,579 | \$ 3,815,655 | \$ 2,998,138 | \$ 2,105,816 | \$ 1,104,641 | \$ 19,656,822 |
| St Augustine's College Sydney | NSW | I | 160% | 147% | 133% | 120% | 107% | 93% | \$ 5,000,335 | \$ 4,479,917 | \$ 3,761,094 | \$ 2,979,099 | \$ 2,111,769 | \$ 1,070,485 | \$ 19,402,699 |
| Hallebury | VIC | I | 95% | 92% | 90% | 87% | 85% | 82% | \$ 5,101,372 | \$ 4,394,194 | \$ 3,823,632 | \$ 2,819,848 | \$ 2,109,849 | \$ 890,756 | \$ 19,139,650 |
| Northern Beaches Christian School | NSW | I | 171% | 156% | 141% | 126% | 110% | 95% | \$ 3,857,090 | \$ 3,443,971 | \$ 2,910,516 | \$ 2,301,417 | \$ 1,589,908 | \$ 839,303 | \$ 14,932,205 |
| Cannon Hill Anglican College Pty Ltd | QLD | I | 132% | 124% | 115% | 106% | 97% | 89% | \$ 3,843,326 | \$ 3,464,025 | \$ 2,876,541 | \$ 2,232,606 | \$ 1,525,936 | \$ 830,176 | \$ 14,772,610 |
| The Presbyterian Church New South Wales Property Trust | NSW | I | 93% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 3,647,901 | \$ 3,194,912 | \$ 2,688,532 | \$ 2,113,058 | \$ 1,478,875 | \$ 771,122 | \$ 14,094,399 |
| The Council of Trinity Grammar School | NSW | I | 110% | 105% | 100% | 95% | 90% | 85% | \$ 3,649,280 | \$ 3,250,678 | \$ 2,738,328 | \$ 2,154,651 | \$ 1,510,050 | \$ 788,635 | \$ 14,091,632 |
| MLC School | NSW | I | 158% | 145% | 132% | 119% | 106% | 93% | \$ 3,529,618 | \$ 3,143,747 | \$ 2,647,728 | \$ 2,082,728 | \$ 1,458,961 | \$ 761,369 | \$ 13,624,152 |
| The William Branwhite Clarke College Council | NSW | I | 103% | 99% | 95% | 91% | 88% | 84% | \$ 3,016,871 | \$ 2,667,934 | \$ 2,221,434 | \$ 1,712,079 | \$ 1,296,610 | \$ 678,225 | \$ 11,593,153 |
| The Ivanhoe Grammar School | VIC | I | 100% | 96% | 93% | 90% | 87% | 83% | \$ 3,015,936 | \$ 2,605,373 | \$ 2,217,577 | \$ 1,782,483 | \$ 1,311,995 | \$ 595,797 | \$ 11,529,160 |
| Matthew Flinders Anglican College Limited | QLD | I | 108% | 103% | 99% | 94% | 89% | 85% | \$ 2,994,404 | \$ 2,638,924 | \$ 2,253,012 | \$ 1,731,965 | \$ 1,162,782 | \$ 663,187 | \$ 11,444,275 |
| Newcastle Grammar School Limited | NSW | I | 147% | 136% | 125% | 114% | 102% | 91% | \$ 2,930,621 | \$ 2,615,122 | \$ 2,209,516 | \$ 1,748,240 | \$ 1,198,059 | \$ 624,526 | \$ 11,326,084 |
| Hunter Valley Grammar School | NSW | I | 110% | 105% | 100% | 95% | 90% | 85% | \$ 2,904,940 | \$ 2,583,903 | \$ 2,173,352 | \$ 1,707,605 | \$ 1,195,341 | \$ 623,700 | \$ 11,188,842 |
| Council of Newton College | NSW | I | 122% | 115% | 108% | 101% | 94% | 87% | \$ 2,894,718 | \$ 2,579,735 | \$ 2,174,089 | \$ 1,711,134 | \$ 1,199,150 | \$ 625,950 | \$ 11,184,776 |
| Board of Trustees of the Brisbane Grammar School | QLD | I | 125% | 118% | 110% | 103% | 95% | 88% | \$ 2,867,557 | \$ 2,586,693 | \$ 2,188,095 | \$ 1,703,336 | \$ 1,164,620 | \$ 639,689 | \$ 11,099,990 |
| Hallebury Rendall School | NT | I | 106% | 101% | 97% | 93% | 89% | 84% | \$ 3,044,861 | \$ 2,584,288 | \$ 2,076,398 | \$ 1,580,928 | \$ 1,094,695 | \$ 493,623 | \$ 10,874,794 |
| St Margaret's School of Australia Collegiate School of Saint Peter | QLD | I | 135% | 126% | 117% | 108% | 98% | 89% | \$ 2,801,095 | \$ 2,505,435 | \$ 2,094,707 | \$ 1,648,062 | \$ 1,112,302 | \$ 574,626 | \$ 10,735,928 |
| The Anglican Church of Australia Collegiate School of Saint Peter | SA | I | 112% | 107% | 101% | 96% | 91% | 85% | \$ 2,637,177 | \$ 2,350,224 | \$ 1,949,094 | \$ 1,537,361 | \$ 1,107,994 | \$ 531,315 | \$ 10,113,165 |
| Loreto Kirribilli Limited | NSW | I | 134% | 125% | 116% | 107% | 98% | 89% | \$ 2,583,050 | \$ 2,305,205 | \$ 1,945,648 | \$ 1,538,731 | \$ 1,076,434 | \$ 562,720 | \$ 10,006,767 |
| St Philip's Christian Education Foundation Ltd | NSW | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 2,565,930 | \$ 2,061,930 | \$ 1,550,153 | \$ 1,079,398 | \$ 794,378 | \$ 821,796 | \$ 9,901,562 |
| Inaburra School Limited | NSW | I | 119% | 112% | 106% | 99% | 93% | 86% | \$ 2,580,618 | \$ 2,276,126 | \$ 1,941,073 | \$ 1,497,508 | \$ 1,072,833 | \$ 520,617 | \$ 9,888,775 |
| St Mary's Anglican Girls School Inc | WA | I | 120% | 114% | 107% | 100% | 93% | 87% | \$ 2,582,766 | \$ 2,326,796 | \$ 1,913,146 | \$ 1,467,587 | \$ 997,077 | \$ 549,226 | \$ 9,836,998 |
| Loreto Normanhurst Limited | NSW | I | 133% | 124% | 115% | 106% | 98% | 89% | \$ 2,454,012 | \$ 2,189,198 | \$ 1,844,017 | \$ 1,445,314 | \$ 1,046,560 | \$ 548,603 | \$ 9,527,704 |
| Central Coast Grammar School Ltd | NSW | I | 104% | 100% | 96% | 92% | 88% | 84% | \$ 2,442,721 | \$ 2,169,037 | \$ 1,821,061 | \$ 1,428,111 | \$ 997,885 | \$ 519,786 | \$ 9,378,602 |
| Governors of Hale School | WA | I | 115% | 110% | 104% | 98% | 92% | 86% | \$ 2,427,505 | \$ 2,201,948 | \$ 1,821,051 | \$ 1,411,999 | \$ 981,918 | \$ 506,842 | \$ 9,351,165 |
| Pembroke School Incorporated | SA | I | 106% | 102% | 97% | 93% | 89% | 84% | \$ 2,297,682 | \$ 2,057,152 | \$ 1,702,701 | \$ 1,346,725 | \$ 978,882 | \$ 460,190 | \$ 8,843,332 |
| Guildford Grammar School Inc | WA | I | 104% | 100% | 96% | 92% | 88% | 84% | \$ 2,315,677 | \$ 2,055,649 | \$ 1,698,262 | \$ 1,314,773 | \$ 912,413 | \$ 470,194 | \$ 8,766,968 |
| Oxford Falls Grammar School Limited | NSW | I | 121% | 114% | 108% | 101% | 94% | 87% | \$ 2,338,314 | \$ 2,076,481 | \$ 1,706,481 | \$ 1,342,904 | \$ 941,363 | \$ 491,823 | \$ 8,706,005 |
| Monte Sant' Angelo Mercy College Limited | NSW | I | 130% | 122% | 114% | 105% | 97% | 89% | \$ 2,207,644 | \$ 1,986,440 | \$ 1,695,806 | \$ 1,321,612 | \$ 944,419 | \$ 468,334 | \$ 8,623,954 |
| Mentone Grammar School | VIC | I | 100% | 97% | 93% | 90% | 87% | 83% | \$ 2,217,834 | \$ 2,014,045 | \$ 1,629,681 | \$ 1,309,450 | \$ 963,485 | \$ 437,367 | \$ 8,571,863 |
| St-Aloysius' College LTD | NSW | I | 132% | 123% | 114% | 106% | 97% | 89% | \$ 2,206,304 | \$ 1,959,543 | \$ 1,640,174 | \$ 1,310,973 | \$ 905,774 | \$ 497,927 | \$ 8,520,695 |
| Whitsunday Anglican School Limited | QLD | I | 107% | 102% | 98% | 93% | 89% | 84% | \$ 2,245,357 | \$ 1,966,352 | \$ 1,666,158 | \$ 1,257,903 | \$ 901,567 | \$ 417,288 | \$ 8,454,625 |
| Karriina International College (Geelong) Ltd | VIC | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 2,140,344 | \$ 1,909,786 | \$ 1,603,382 | \$ 1,258,968 | \$ 884,292 | \$ 463,913 | \$ 8,260,635 |
| Wesley College Melbourne | VIC | I | 95% | 92% | 90% | 87% | 85% | 82% | \$ 2,089,741 | \$ 1,801,548 | \$ 1,568,576 | \$ 1,157,419 | \$ 867,029 | \$ 366,544 | \$ 7,850,857 |
| Oakhill College | NSW | I | 93% | 91% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 2,051,417 | \$ 1,862,323 | \$ 1,447,819 | \$ 1,143,327 | \$ 803,182 | \$ 419,863 | \$ 7,727,930 |
| Radford College Limited | ACT | I | 112% | 106% | 101% | 96% | 91% | 85% | \$ 2,068,023 | \$ 1,775,412 | \$ 1,467,738 | \$ 1,139,350 | \$ 800,347 | \$ 375,846 | \$ 7,626,776 |
| Brigidine College, St Ives | NSW | I | 130% | 121% | 113% | 105% | 97% | 88% | \$ 1,960,458 | \$ 1,737,481 | \$ 1,477,249 | \$ 1,177,103 | \$ 842,184 | \$ 418,274 | \$ 7,612,745 |
| Mount St Benedict College | NSW | I | 102% | 98% | 94% | 91% | 87% | 84% | \$ 1,934,908 | \$ 1,707,396 | \$ 1,411,493 | \$ 1,161,568 | \$ 783,368 | \$ 465,300 | \$ 7,464,034 |
| Wesley College | WA | I | 109% | 104% | 99% | 94% | 90% | 85% | \$ 1,968,460 | \$ 1,737,782 | \$ 1,423,615 | \$ 1,085,088 | \$ 799,543 | \$ 412,860 | \$ 7,427,348 |
| St Leonard's College | VIC | I | 111% | 106% | 101% | 96% | 90% | 85% | \$ 1,892,500 | \$ 1,697,786 | \$ 1,457,508 | \$ 1,145,262 | \$ 761,313 | \$ 398,908 | \$ 7,333,278 |

| School Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | | | | | | Commonwealth \$ funding above 80% | | | | | | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding \$ above 80% SRS 2023-2028 |
|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|----|--|---|
| | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | | | |
| | | | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | |
| Somerslet College Limited | QLD | I | 95% | 92% | 90% | 87% | 85% | 82% | 82% | \$ 1,934,678 | \$ 1,663,870 | \$ 1,434,666 | \$ 1,049,880 | \$ 775,737 | \$ 323,012 | \$ 7,181,844 | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane Girls Grammar School | QLD | I | 114% | 109% | 103% | 97% | 91% | 86% | \$ 1,821,240 | \$ 1,657,811 | \$ 1,375,597 | \$ 1,066,504 | \$ 723,193 | \$ 405,656 | \$ 7,050,000 | | | | | | | | |
| The Pittwater House Schools Ltd | NSW | I | 137% | 128% | 118% | 109% | 99% | 90% | \$ 1,759,913 | \$ 1,579,314 | \$ 1,322,742 | \$ 1,054,791 | \$ 729,952 | \$ 398,898 | \$ 6,845,610 | | | | | | | | |
| Perth College Inc | WA | I | 115% | 109% | 103% | 97% | 92% | 86% | \$ 1,804,744 | \$ 1,596,299 | \$ 1,309,804 | \$ 1,001,493 | \$ 729,833 | \$ 376,830 | \$ 6,819,002 | | | | | | | | |
| Lindisfarne Anglican School | NSW | I | 88% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 1,664,711 | \$ 1,548,995 | \$ 1,390,615 | \$ 978,788 | \$ 767,491 | \$ 268,989 | \$ 6,619,590 | | | | | | | | |
| All Saints' College Inc. | WA | I | 102% | 98% | 94% | 91% | 87% | 84% | \$ 1,735,243 | \$ 1,517,849 | \$ 1,224,243 | \$ 986,373 | \$ 656,145 | \$ 383,648 | \$ 6,503,501 | | | | | | | | |
| All Saints Anglican School Limited | QLD | I | 90% | 88% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 1,734,651 | \$ 1,491,638 | \$ 1,169,856 | \$ 1,007,476 | \$ 632,347 | \$ 483,107 | \$ 6,469,075 | | | | | | | | |
| Board of Trustees of the Rockhampton Grammar School | QLD | I | 89% | 88% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 1,610,906 | \$ 1,522,922 | \$ 1,195,150 | \$ 1,029,824 | \$ 646,793 | \$ 443,336 | \$ 6,448,930 | | | | | | | | |
| Townsville Grammar School | QLD | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 1,643,005 | \$ 1,464,897 | \$ 1,219,793 | \$ 951,726 | \$ 660,521 | \$ 341,859 | \$ 6,281,800 | | | | | | | | |
| St Scholastica's College | NSW | I | 100% | 96% | 93% | 90% | 87% | 83% | \$ 1,630,524 | \$ 1,412,097 | \$ 1,211,247 | \$ 979,511 | \$ 721,276 | \$ 326,468 | \$ 6,281,122 | | | | | | | | |
| Girton Grammar School Ltd | VIC | I | 94% | 92% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 82% | \$ 1,615,015 | \$ 1,477,473 | \$ 1,172,143 | \$ 951,548 | \$ 713,551 | \$ 301,975 | \$ 6,231,705 | | | | | | | | |
| Geelong Grammar School | VIC | I | 99% | 96% | 93% | 90% | 86% | 83% | \$ 1,581,561 | \$ 1,424,084 | \$ 1,212,364 | \$ 974,709 | \$ 622,276 | \$ 326,005 | \$ 6,141,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle Anglican Schools Corporation | NSW | I | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 1,710,575 | \$ 1,373,794 | \$ 966,068 | \$ 1,003,068 | \$ 528,450 | \$ 546,707 | \$ 6,128,663 | | | | | | | | |
| Melbourne Grammar School | VIC | I | 104% | 100% | 96% | 92% | 88% | 84% | \$ 1,584,171 | \$ 1,414,796 | \$ 1,189,059 | \$ 934,803 | \$ 657,253 | \$ 345,153 | \$ 6,125,235 | | | | | | | | |
| Mandurah Baptist College Inc | WA | I | 90% | 88% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 1,609,550 | \$ 1,373,625 | \$ 1,230,805 | \$ 909,748 | \$ 569,203 | \$ 387,422 | \$ 6,080,354 | | | | | | | | |
| Burgmann Anglican School | ACT | I | 94% | 92% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 82% | \$ 1,619,767 | \$ 1,449,627 | \$ 1,121,310 | \$ 887,814 | \$ 648,143 | \$ 267,331 | \$ 5,993,993 | | | | | | | | |
| The Council of St Andrew's Cathedral School | NSW | I | 100% | 97% | 94% | 90% | 87% | 83% | \$ 1,433,102 | \$ 1,295,283 | \$ 1,117,013 | \$ 841,303 | \$ 615,856 | \$ 276,988 | \$ 5,579,045 | | | | | | | | |
| Scotch College Incorporated | SA | I | 106% | 102% | 98% | 93% | 89% | 84% | \$ 1,681,905 | \$ 1,504,232 | \$ 1,302,341 | \$ 1,105 | \$ 713,515 | \$ 334,953 | \$ 5,543,051 | | | | | | | | |
| Oxley College Limited | NSW | I | 101% | 97% | 94% | 90% | 87% | 83% | \$ 1,416,591 | \$ 1,233,118 | \$ 1,064,746 | \$ 802,982 | \$ 588,076 | \$ 264,992 | \$ 5,370,504 | | | | | | | | |
| St Vincent's College Limited | NSW | I | 111% | 106% | 101% | 96% | 90% | 85% | \$ 1,373,544 | \$ 1,235,710 | \$ 1,054,625 | \$ 845,456 | \$ 562,533 | \$ 293,952 | \$ 5,365,860 | | | | | | | | |
| Kinross Wollarol School | NSW | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 1,373,338 | \$ 1,226,145 | \$ 1,035,335 | \$ 816,432 | \$ 573,167 | \$ 299,677 | \$ 5,324,093 | | | | | | | | |
| Wilderness School Ltd | SA | I | 113% | 107% | 102% | 96% | 91% | 85% | \$ 1,388,170 | \$ 1,210,140 | \$ 1,041,836 | \$ 790,979 | \$ 569,681 | \$ 273,043 | \$ 5,273,848 | | | | | | | | |
| Hillbrook Anglican School Limited | QLD | I | 102% | 98% | 95% | 91% | 87% | 84% | \$ 1,366,656 | \$ 1,205,472 | \$ 1,041,426 | \$ 801,880 | \$ 535,289 | \$ 314,757 | \$ 5,265,480 | | | | | | | | |
| The International Grammar School Sydney LTD | NSW | I | 112% | 107% | 101% | 96% | 91% | 85% | \$ 1,365,320 | \$ 1,225,731 | \$ 1,008,691 | \$ 802,376 | \$ 576,856 | \$ 275,672 | \$ 5,254,745 | | | | | | | | |
| Carey Baptist Grammar School Limited | VIC | I | 94% | 92% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 82% | \$ 1,352,157 | \$ 1,236,953 | \$ 981,205 | \$ 796,404 | \$ 597,218 | \$ 252,757 | \$ 5,216,694 | | | | | | | | |
| The Council of St Catherine's School Waverley | NSW | I | 115% | 109% | 103% | 97% | 92% | 86% | \$ 1,317,156 | \$ 1,169,846 | \$ 979,928 | \$ 762,258 | \$ 561,228 | \$ 293,771 | \$ 5,084,187 | | | | | | | | |
| St Mary Star of the Sea College Limited | NSW | I | 90% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 1,266,831 | \$ 1,215,078 | \$ 1,003,426 | \$ 758,053 | \$ 481,527 | \$ 333,164 | \$ 5,058,079 | | | | | | | | |
| The Bunbury Cathedral Grammar School Inc | WA | I | 104% | 100% | 96% | 92% | 88% | 84% | \$ 1,336,359 | \$ 1,185,866 | \$ 979,585 | \$ 758,206 | \$ 525,983 | \$ 270,994 | \$ 5,056,992 | | | | | | | | |
| Rosebank College | NSW | I | 89% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 1,331,854 | \$ 1,120,021 | \$ 1,011,022 | \$ 715,289 | \$ 563,094 | \$ 197,867 | \$ 4,939,148 | | | | | | | | |
| Penrhos College | WA | I | 107% | 103% | 98% | 94% | 89% | 85% | \$ 1,280,770 | \$ 1,157,611 | \$ 940,022 | \$ 750,764 | \$ 505,412 | \$ 287,689 | \$ 4,922,266 | | | | | | | | |
| Westminster School | SA | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 1,279,485 | \$ 1,130,580 | \$ 959,472 | \$ 747,564 | \$ 524,755 | \$ 274,959 | \$ 4,916,815 | | | | | | | | |
| St Pauls Grammar School Penrith LTD | NSW | I | 96% | 94% | 91% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 1,257,127 | \$ 1,165,440 | \$ 965,758 | \$ 738,182 | \$ 485,997 | \$ 301,609 | \$ 4,914,112 | | | | | | | | |
| The Illawarra Grammar School | NSW | I | 101% | 97% | 94% | 90% | 87% | 83% | \$ 1,292,981 | \$ 1,123,410 | \$ 968,097 | \$ 728,744 | \$ 532,908 | \$ 239,876 | \$ 4,886,017 | | | | | | | | |
| Stella Maris College | NSW | I | 104% | 100% | 96% | 92% | 88% | 84% | \$ 1,252,463 | \$ 1,120,847 | \$ 948,843 | \$ 749,935 | \$ 527,280 | \$ 275,880 | \$ 4,875,347 | | | | | | | | |
| Methodist Ladies' College Limited | VIC | I | 94% | 91% | 88% | 87% | 85% | 82% | \$ 1,238,930 | \$ 1,052,223 | \$ 902,065 | \$ 733,316 | \$ 551,264 | \$ 233,928 | \$ 4,711,727 | | | | | | | | |
| The Essington School Darwin Limited | NT | I | 96% | 93% | 90% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 1,303,519 | \$ 1,106,668 | \$ 853,056 | \$ 678,264 | \$ 428,485 | \$ 257,254 | \$ 4,627,247 | | | | | | | | |
| LYCEE CONDORCET THE INTERNATIONAL FRENCH SCHOOL OF SYDNEY LTD | NSW | I | 117% | 111% | 104% | 98% | 92% | 86% | \$ 1,193,458 | \$ 1,062,755 | \$ 869,457 | \$ 680,363 | \$ 474,553 | \$ 246,884 | \$ 4,527,420 | | | | | | | | |
| The Camberwell Grammar School | NSW | I | 100% | 97% | 93% | 90% | 87% | 83% | \$ 1,166,710 | \$ 1,059,952 | \$ 857,871 | \$ 689,425 | \$ 507,597 | \$ 230,587 | \$ 4,512,142 | | | | | | | | |
| Seventh-Day Adventist Schools (North New South Wales) Limited | VIC | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 1,177,522 | \$ 1,249,809 | \$ 661,433 | \$ 689,108 | \$ 719,713 | \$ - | \$ 4,497,584 | | | | | | | | |
| Lowther Hall Anglican Grammar School | VIC | I | 101% | 98% | 94% | 91% | 87% | 84% | \$ 1,130,261 | \$ 1,031,615 | \$ 846,288 | \$ 692,361 | \$ 466,400 | \$ 277,708 | \$ 4,444,632 | | | | | | | | |

| School Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | Commonwealth \$ funding above 80% | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding \$ above 80% SRS 2023-2028 | | |
|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|---|------------|--------------|
| | | | 2023 SRS | 2024 SRS | 2025 SRS | 2026 SRS | 2027 SRS | 2028 SRS | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | 2027 | 2028 |
| Caulfield Grammar School | VIC | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 1,103,986 | \$ 948,279 | \$ 748,440 | \$ 776,345 | \$ 546,916 | \$ 287,810 | \$ 4,411,777 |
| Swan Christian Education Association Inc. | WA | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 1,157,071 | \$ 1,223,279 | \$ 636,197 | \$ 652,941 | \$ 674,954 | \$ - | \$ 4,344,442 |
| Scotch Oakburn College Inc. | TAS | I | 88% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 1,124,475 | \$ 1,043,857 | \$ 783,446 | \$ 647,692 | \$ 503,170 | \$ 175,146 | \$ 4,277,787 |
| Orriston College Limited | QLD | I | 89% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 1,159,401 | \$ 969,778 | \$ 859,842 | \$ 599,460 | \$ 464,992 | \$ 161,359 | \$ 4,214,832 |
| Daramalan College | ACT | I | 88% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 1,065,836 | \$ 978,567 | \$ 726,468 | \$ 581,494 | \$ 452,017 | \$ 156,250 | \$ 3,970,632 |
| Saint Ignatius' College Riverview Limited | NSW | I | 94% | 92% | 90% | 87% | 85% | 81% | \$ 987,469 | \$ 904,074 | \$ 792,624 | \$ 587,982 | \$ 440,553 | \$ 185,672 | \$ 3,898,375 |
| The Cathedral School of St Anne and St James Limited | QLD | I | 88% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 1,048,118 | \$ 847,980 | \$ 733,078 | \$ 608,033 | \$ 473,071 | \$ 164,642 | \$ 3,874,923 |
| Macarthur Anglican School | NSW | I | 90% | 88% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 1,003,381 | \$ 859,833 | \$ 784,795 | \$ 589,322 | \$ 372,602 | \$ 256,997 | \$ 3,866,929 |
| Tranby College (INC) | WA | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 1,019,703 | \$ 902,447 | \$ 745,148 | \$ 576,076 | \$ 398,663 | \$ 205,158 | \$ 3,847,194 |
| Winifred West Schools Limited | NSW | I | 105% | 100% | 96% | 92% | 88% | 84% | \$ 1,115,216 | \$ 900,917 | \$ 707,916 | \$ 536,831 | \$ 375,697 | \$ 195,921 | \$ 3,832,499 |
| Prince Alfred College | SA | I | 91% | 89% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 973,530 | \$ 846,661 | \$ 701,230 | \$ 617,852 | \$ 434,667 | \$ 228,401 | \$ 3,802,339 |
| Brighton Grammar School | VIC | I | 97% | 94% | 91% | 89% | 86% | 83% | \$ 963,301 | \$ 851,523 | \$ 703,965 | \$ 597,915 | \$ 421,084 | \$ 221,533 | \$ 3,759,321 |
| Pulteney Grammar School Inc | SA | I | 95% | 93% | 90% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 950,796 | \$ 867,839 | \$ 710,769 | \$ 586,615 | \$ 387,618 | \$ 241,825 | \$ 3,745,462 |
| Bishop Druitt College Incorporated | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 947,049 | \$ 842,175 | \$ 708,187 | \$ 556,219 | \$ 389,137 | \$ 202,881 | \$ 3,645,648 |
| Moreton Bay College | QLD | I | 91% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 82% | \$ 961,075 | \$ 844,106 | \$ 685,495 | \$ 511,346 | \$ 422,296 | \$ 219,212 | \$ 3,643,529 |
| St Stephen's School | WA | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 966,815 | \$ 824,170 | \$ 639,614 | \$ 440,805 | \$ 453,533 | \$ 234,051 | \$ 3,558,988 |
| St Columba Anglican School Council Incorporated | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 900,135 | \$ 800,407 | \$ 673,012 | \$ 528,586 | \$ 369,840 | \$ 192,869 | \$ 3,464,848 |
| Sheldon College | QLD | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 924,132 | \$ 845,098 | \$ 731,052 | \$ 460,321 | \$ 318,571 | \$ 164,455 | \$ 3,443,637 |
| Board of Trustees of the Toowoomba Grammar School | QLD | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 82% | 81% | \$ 872,471 | \$ 799,657 | \$ 692,796 | \$ 576,530 | \$ 303,467 | \$ 156,805 | \$ 3,401,726 |
| Walford Anglican School for Girls Inc | SA | I | 125% | 118% | 110% | 103% | 95% | 88% | \$ 855,065 | \$ 755,406 | \$ 628,307 | \$ 495,293 | \$ 338,839 | \$ 187,018 | \$ 3,259,929 |
| Board of Trustees of the Ipswich Girls Grammar School | QLD | I | 89% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 890,647 | \$ 745,068 | \$ 660,765 | \$ 460,655 | \$ 357,404 | \$ 124,072 | \$ 3,238,611 |
| Kilvington Grammar School Limited | VIC | I | 96% | 93% | 90% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 847,263 | \$ 740,417 | \$ 600,626 | \$ 499,964 | \$ 330,850 | \$ 206,857 | \$ 3,225,976 |
| Overnewton Anglican Community College Limited | VIC | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 727,501 | \$ 773,765 | \$ 544,504 | \$ 566,577 | \$ 299,964 | \$ 312,377 | \$ 3,224,689 |
| South Australian Anglican Schools System Incorporated | SA | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 722,487 | \$ 763,095 | \$ 805,161 | \$ 834,450 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,125,194 |
| St Hilda's Anglican School for Girls (Inc) | WA | I | 99% | 96% | 93% | 90% | 86% | 83% | \$ 795,540 | \$ 713,240 | \$ 597,392 | \$ 473,586 | \$ 298,857 | \$ 153,765 | \$ 3,032,380 |
| The Council of Barker College | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 783,443 | \$ 694,286 | \$ 582,758 | \$ 456,998 | \$ 319,408 | \$ 166,348 | \$ 3,003,241 |
| Trinity Anglican School Limited | QLD | I | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 875,517 | \$ 674,547 | \$ 560,082 | \$ 435,110 | \$ 300,949 | \$ 155,361 | \$ 3,001,566 |
| Toorak College Ltd | VIC | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 754,631 | \$ 673,402 | \$ 565,570 | \$ 444,340 | \$ 312,031 | \$ 163,641 | \$ 2,913,615 |
| Firbank Grammar School | VIC | I | 95% | 93% | 90% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 721,908 | \$ 666,568 | \$ 541,214 | \$ 450,947 | \$ 298,750 | \$ 187,012 | \$ 2,866,399 |
| Scotch College | VIC | I | 90% | 88% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 753,783 | \$ 649,306 | \$ 514,022 | \$ 445,840 | \$ 283,571 | \$ 197,196 | \$ 2,843,717 |
| Our Lady of Mercy College Parramatta | NSW | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 82% | 81% | \$ 715,311 | \$ 657,438 | \$ 578,745 | \$ 487,107 | \$ 259,568 | \$ 135,603 | \$ 2,833,772 |
| St Peters Collegiate Girls School Inc | SA | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 715,979 | \$ 631,741 | \$ 534,796 | \$ 416,541 | \$ 291,971 | \$ 152,693 | \$ 2,743,721 |
| Trinity Grammar School, Kew | VIC | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 706,985 | \$ 631,169 | \$ 530,149 | \$ 416,490 | \$ 292,725 | \$ 153,676 | \$ 2,731,193 |
| Melbourne Girls Grammar - An Anglican School | VIC | I | 96% | 93% | 91% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 704,292 | \$ 615,570 | \$ 543,292 | \$ 415,701 | \$ 275,153 | \$ 172,075 | \$ 2,726,082 |
| Mount Scopus Memorial College Limited | VIC | I | 95% | 92% | 90% | 87% | 85% | 82% | \$ 725,761 | \$ 625,532 | \$ 544,588 | \$ 401,820 | \$ 300,881 | \$ 127,139 | \$ 2,725,722 |
| Catholic Church of the Diocese of Darwin Property Trust Inc | NT | C | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 1,328,656 | \$ 1,387,983 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,716,639 |
| Great Southern Grammar School Incorporated | WA | I | 88% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 716,882 | \$ 666,396 | \$ 495,481 | \$ 407,790 | \$ 317,389 | \$ 109,981 | \$ 2,713,929 |
| The Board of Management, Launceston Church Grammar School | TAS | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 695,684 | \$ 636,534 | \$ 552,217 | \$ 458,586 | \$ 240,202 | \$ 121,050 | \$ 2,707,262 |
| Specialised Assistance School for Youth (SASY) Ltd | SA | I | 89% | 88% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 663,802 | \$ 624,099 | \$ 503,545 | \$ 432,316 | \$ 275,462 | \$ 192,220 | \$ 2,691,445 |
| Beaconhills Christian College Limited | VIC | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 699,439 | \$ 746,030 | \$ 394,913 | \$ 412,070 | \$ 432,317 | \$ - | \$ 2,684,789 |

| School Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | | | | | | Commonwealth \$ funding above 80% | | | | | | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding \$ above 80% SRS 2023-2028 |
|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | | | | | | | | | |
| The Council of Abbotsleigh | NSW | I | 93% | 91% | 89% | 87% | 84% | 82% | \$ 660,458 | \$ 596,228 | \$ 512,616 | \$ 417,841 | \$ 253,016 | \$ 131,768 | \$ 2,571,426 | | | | | | | | |
| Woodcroft College Inc | SA | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 658,204 | \$ 525,606 | \$ 553,698 | \$ 384,625 | \$ 203,312 | \$ 211,380 | \$ 2,536,825 | | | | | | | | |
| The Uniting Church In Australia Property Trust (Q) | QLD | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 667,083 | \$ 709,596 | \$ 371,982 | \$ 384,821 | \$ 398,540 | \$ - | \$ 2,532,022 | | | | | | | | |
| The Presbyterian Church of Queensland | QLD | I | 88% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 682,106 | \$ 552,943 | \$ 478,684 | \$ 398,089 | \$ 310,294 | \$ 108,094 | \$ 2,590,210 | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Coast Christian School Limited | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 648,979 | \$ 576,495 | \$ 484,495 | \$ 380,374 | \$ 265,998 | \$ 138,650 | \$ 2,494,990 | | | | | | | | |
| St Michael's Grammar School | VIC | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 644,297 | \$ 575,405 | \$ 483,437 | \$ 379,989 | \$ 267,183 | \$ 140,366 | \$ 2,490,576 | | | | | | | | |
| The Council of the King's School | NSW | I | 84% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 598,526 | \$ 634,539 | \$ 502,956 | \$ 353,059 | \$ 186,234 | \$ 192,764 | \$ 2,468,078 | | | | | | | | |
| Geraldton Grammar School Incorporated | WA | I | 89% | 88% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 622,689 | \$ 584,314 | \$ 454,409 | \$ 387,699 | \$ 242,775 | \$ 165,400 | \$ 2,457,285 | | | | | | | | |
| Billanook College Limited | VIC | I | 88% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 647,403 | \$ 524,827 | \$ 457,988 | \$ 382,769 | \$ 301,841 | \$ 106,652 | \$ 2,421,492 | | | | | | | | |
| South Coast Baptist College Incorporated | WA | I | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 685,567 | \$ 548,706 | \$ 379,296 | \$ 388,055 | \$ 202,399 | \$ 206,724 | \$ 2,410,742 | | | | | | | | |
| Kincoppal - Rose Bay School Limited | NSW | I | 96% | 93% | 91% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 610,685 | \$ 532,524 | \$ 471,275 | \$ 361,051 | \$ 238,203 | \$ 148,106 | \$ 2,361,844 | | | | | | | | |
| Emmanuel Anglican College Council | NSW | I | 85% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 521,912 | \$ 550,798 | \$ 463,432 | \$ 364,237 | \$ 255,071 | \$ 133,152 | \$ 2,288,596 | | | | | | | | |
| Filders Christian Community College Inc | VIC | I | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 691,217 | \$ 496,776 | \$ 518,745 | \$ 273,577 | \$ 286,571 | \$ - | \$ 2,266,888 | | | | | | | | |
| Emanuel School | NSW | I | 96% | 93% | 91% | 88% | 85% | 83% | \$ 562,811 | \$ 489,843 | \$ 432,594 | \$ 390,777 | \$ 217,863 | \$ 135,289 | \$ 2,169,177 | | | | | | | | |
| Georges River Grammar School LTD | NSW | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 534,866 | \$ 457,089 | \$ 360,722 | \$ 373,646 | \$ 261,758 | \$ 136,706 | \$ 2,124,787 | | | | | | | | |
| The Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School | VIC | I | 90% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 533,068 | \$ 510,047 | \$ 417,964 | \$ 313,854 | \$ 199,302 | \$ 138,369 | \$ 2,112,605 | | | | | | | | |
| Mentone Girls' Grammar School | VIC | I | 93% | 91% | 89% | 86% | 84% | 82% | \$ 526,393 | \$ 476,288 | \$ 408,441 | \$ 288,032 | \$ 202,025 | \$ 105,821 | \$ 2,007,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Helena College Council Inc | WA | I | 88% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 527,302 | \$ 489,288 | \$ 363,675 | \$ 299,058 | \$ 232,393 | \$ 80,463 | \$ 1,992,177 | | | | | | | | |
| Eltham College | VIC | I | 90% | 88% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 503,670 | \$ 433,588 | \$ 395,609 | \$ 297,381 | \$ 189,039 | \$ 131,374 | \$ 1,950,660 | | | | | | | | |
| Canterbury College Limited | QLD | I | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 596,899 | \$ 428,272 | \$ 443,026 | \$ 231,780 | \$ 239,762 | \$ - | \$ 1,939,740 | | | | | | | | |
| FSAC LTD | QLD | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 498,799 | \$ 580,927 | \$ 278,336 | \$ 287,966 | \$ 298,228 | \$ - | \$ 1,894,255 | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Sabina College LTD | NSW | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 474,443 | \$ 406,032 | \$ 320,902 | \$ 332,864 | \$ 233,439 | \$ 122,000 | \$ 1,889,680 | | | | | | | | |
| SEDA College WA Limited | WA | I | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 528,351 | \$ 483,859 | \$ 337,070 | \$ 261,319 | \$ 181,932 | \$ 93,870 | \$ 1,886,402 | | | | | | | | |
| St Patrick's College | NSW | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 495,933 | \$ 427,198 | \$ 339,977 | \$ 239,551 | \$ 250,317 | \$ 131,362 | \$ 1,884,338 | | | | | | | | |
| The Friends School Incorporated | TAS | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 486,826 | \$ 391,864 | \$ 405,766 | \$ 282,516 | \$ 147,357 | \$ 151,427 | \$ 1,865,756 | | | | | | | | |
| The Riverina Anglican College Board | NSW | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 474,836 | \$ 382,630 | \$ 400,131 | \$ 281,265 | \$ 148,529 | \$ 153,874 | \$ 1,841,265 | | | | | | | | |
| Illawarra Association for Christian Parent - Controlled Education | NSW | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 416,241 | \$ 440,305 | \$ 309,694 | \$ 321,680 | \$ 189,527 | \$ 175,457 | \$ 1,832,904 | | | | | | | | |
| Aitken College Limited | VIC | I | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 557,347 | \$ 400,353 | \$ 417,786 | \$ 220,179 | \$ 230,561 | \$ - | \$ 1,826,225 | | | | | | | | |
| Court Grammar School Inc. | WA | I | 84% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 447,227 | \$ 470,985 | \$ 365,714 | \$ 252,134 | \$ 131,337 | \$ 133,948 | \$ 1,801,335 | | | | | | | | |
| ONESCHOOL GLOBAL VIC LTD | VIC | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 499,154 | \$ 385,481 | \$ 304,087 | \$ 315,280 | \$ 221,829 | \$ 116,567 | \$ 1,792,398 | | | | | | | | |
| Australian Performing Arts Grammar School Limited | NSW | I | 104% | 100% | 98% | 92% | 88% | 84% | \$ 418,676 | \$ 418,615 | \$ 333,434 | \$ 247,157 | \$ 162,310 | \$ 81,863 | \$ 1,739,455 | | | | | | | | |
| Seventh-Day Adventist Schools (Northern Australia) Limited | QLD | I | 85% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 393,946 | \$ 414,511 | \$ 344,422 | \$ 267,668 | \$ 185,317 | \$ 95,826 | \$ 1,701,689 | | | | | | | | |
| The Uniting Church In Australia Property Trust (Victoria) | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 435,075 | \$ 386,604 | \$ 324,833 | \$ 254,943 | \$ 178,255 | \$ 92,898 | \$ 1,672,608 | | | | | | | | |
| Scotch College | WA | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 82% | 81% | \$ 428,981 | \$ 391,146 | \$ 335,805 | \$ 276,710 | \$ 145,521 | \$ 74,827 | \$ 1,652,990 | | | | | | | | |
| Cornish College | VIC | I | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 472,588 | \$ 365,334 | \$ 306,518 | \$ 240,567 | \$ 168,781 | \$ 88,440 | \$ 1,642,228 | | | | | | | | |
| Moreton Bay Boys College Ltd | QLD | I | 89% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 409,154 | \$ 375,627 | \$ 333,005 | \$ 232,109 | \$ 180,010 | \$ 62,462 | \$ 1,632,366 | | | | | | | | |
| Campbelltown Anglican Schools Council | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 492,725 | \$ 432,092 | \$ 228,263 | \$ 237,386 | \$ 247,564 | \$ - | \$ 1,553,030 | | | | | | | | |
| Emmanuel College | QLD | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 408,443 | \$ 434,776 | \$ 227,986 | \$ 235,953 | \$ 244,436 | \$ - | \$ 1,551,595 | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Cross Grammar | VIC | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 395,721 | \$ 318,996 | \$ 332,162 | \$ 232,867 | \$ 123,102 | \$ 128,003 | \$ 1,530,852 | | | | | | | | |
| Woodleigh School | VIC | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 339,495 | \$ 361,288 | \$ 254,329 | \$ 264,711 | \$ 140,260 | \$ 146,203 | \$ 1,506,286 | | | | | | | | |

| School Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | | Commonwealth S funding above 80% | | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding \$ above 80% SRS 2023-2028 | |
|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|--------------|
| | | | 2023 SRS | 2024 SRS | 2025 SRS | 2026 SRS | 2027 SRS | 2028 SRS | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | | |
| The Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 332,661 | \$ 373,784 | \$ 279,970 | \$ 220,074 | \$ 154,082 | \$ 80,382 | \$ 1,440,953 |
| Redlands Combined Independent College Inc. | QLD | I | 82% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 81% | \$ 322,213 | \$ 349,298 | \$ 355,730 | \$ 196,576 | \$ 199,386 | \$ - | \$ 1,401,202 |
| St Margaret's School | VIC | I | 84% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 353,677 | \$ 279,811 | \$ 279,811 | \$ 196,049 | \$ 103,615 | \$ 107,722 | \$ 1,375,102 |
| Ruyton | VIC | I | 90% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | 83% | \$ 346,867 | \$ 311,532 | \$ 271,512 | \$ 203,793 | \$ 129,233 | \$ 89,575 | \$ 1,372,512 |
| Wenona School Ltd | NSW | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 342,590 | \$ 319,648 | \$ 275,005 | \$ 230,588 | \$ 122,501 | \$ 63,857 | \$ 1,348,184 |
| Mboama Anglican Grammar Ltd | NSW | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 296,944 | \$ 314,855 | \$ 221,890 | \$ 230,884 | \$ 121,879 | \$ 126,316 | \$ 1,312,768 |
| Cire Services Incorporated | VIC | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 392,608 | \$ 355,263 | \$ 188,193 | \$ 196,463 | \$ 206,713 | \$ - | \$ 1,279,242 |
| Calrossy Anglican School | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 280,201 | \$ 298,354 | \$ 312,937 | \$ 165,513 | \$ 173,246 | \$ - | \$ 1,230,252 |
| Northholm Grammar School Ltd | NSW | I | 89% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 81% | 81% | \$ 318,385 | \$ 264,522 | \$ 236,357 | \$ 165,701 | \$ 129,423 | \$ 45,213 | \$ 1,159,599 |
| Queenwood School for Girls LTD | NSW | I | 89% | 88% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | 82% | \$ 280,641 | \$ 264,977 | \$ 210,316 | \$ 182,650 | \$ 115,774 | \$ 80,029 | \$ 1,134,386 |
| Skillset Senior College Ltd | NSW | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 282,096 | \$ 242,421 | \$ 192,526 | \$ 200,642 | \$ 141,223 | \$ 73,995 | \$ 1,132,904 |
| Board of Trustees of the Ipswich Grammar School | QLD | I | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 252,649 | \$ 269,214 | \$ 278,971 | \$ 146,338 | \$ 151,706 | \$ - | \$ 1,098,892 |
| Green Point Christian College Limited | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 282,552 | \$ 300,432 | \$ 159,278 | \$ 166,214 | \$ 173,834 | \$ - | \$ 1,082,289 |
| Central Coast Sports College Ltd | NSW | I | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 319,406 | \$ 228,757 | \$ 239,158 | \$ 126,070 | \$ 131,589 | \$ - | \$ 1,044,960 |
| Canberra Grammar School | ACT | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 243,663 | \$ 254,155 | \$ 174,881 | \$ 177,562 | \$ 91,554 | \$ 93,226 | \$ 1,035,040 |
| Communicare Inc | WA | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 262,983 | \$ 240,919 | \$ 207,169 | \$ 171,197 | \$ 90,432 | \$ 46,626 | \$ 1,019,326 |
| Christ Church Grammar School Incorporated | WA | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 283,084 | \$ 211,005 | \$ 216,118 | \$ 149,800 | \$ 78,010 | \$ 79,726 | \$ 997,244 |
| Strathcona Baptist Girls Grammar School Ltd | VIC | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 296,736 | \$ 211,836 | \$ 177,999 | \$ 140,080 | \$ 98,578 | \$ 51,837 | \$ 916,816 |
| Presbyterian Ladies' College Inc | WA | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 240,750 | \$ 214,636 | \$ 176,826 | \$ 136,952 | \$ 95,173 | \$ 49,059 | \$ 912,847 |
| Canberra Girls Grammar School | ACT | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 233,130 | \$ 196,234 | \$ 151,492 | \$ 153,179 | \$ 104,875 | \$ 53,873 | \$ 892,722 |
| Portside Christian College Inc | SA | I | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 271,410 | \$ 192,688 | \$ 202,418 | \$ 105,823 | \$ 110,554 | \$ - | \$ 882,894 |
| Ascham School Ltd | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 226,326 | \$ 201,569 | \$ 169,767 | \$ 133,547 | \$ 93,568 | \$ 48,847 | \$ 873,624 |
| Australian Industry Trade College Ltd | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 188,913 | \$ 201,647 | \$ 209,692 | \$ 218,365 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 818,558 |
| Mueller College Limited | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 257,450 | \$ 274,810 | \$ 285,405 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 817,666 |
| OneSchool Global NSW | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 188,331 | \$ 197,676 | \$ 207,042 | \$ 216,123 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 809,172 |
| Austin Cove Baptist College Inc. | WA | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 207,105 | \$ 218,953 | \$ 113,876 | \$ 116,851 | \$ 120,736 | \$ - | \$ 777,521 |
| Communities@Work Ltd | ACT | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 203,952 | \$ 178,892 | \$ 147,524 | \$ 112,991 | \$ 77,024 | \$ 39,588 | \$ 759,970 |
| Lauriston Girls' School | VIC | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 185,867 | \$ 159,651 | \$ 126,025 | \$ 130,738 | \$ 92,099 | \$ 48,461 | \$ 742,840 |
| Moreton Bay Birall Steiner School Association Inc. | QLD | I | 88% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | \$ 171,456 | \$ 158,774 | \$ 118,493 | \$ 97,568 | \$ 75,521 | \$ 26,201 | \$ 648,013 |
| Kambala | NSW | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 171,878 | \$ 147,419 | \$ 116,770 | \$ 81,917 | \$ 85,314 | \$ 44,674 | \$ 647,972 |
| Valley Hope School Ltd | NSW | I | 90% | 88% | 86% | 85% | 83% | 82% | 82% | \$ 161,243 | \$ 138,771 | \$ 110,376 | \$ 96,043 | \$ 60,972 | \$ 42,172 | \$ 609,577 |
| Trinity College Gladstone Ltd | QLD | I | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 180,115 | \$ 97,042 | \$ 100,525 | \$ 103,983 | \$ 107,698 | \$ - | \$ 589,364 |
| Cranbrook School | NSW | I | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 178,672 | \$ 128,305 | \$ 134,459 | \$ 71,093 | \$ 74,350 | \$ - | \$ 586,919 |
| The River Nile School Incorporated | VIC | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 145,366 | \$ 117,175 | \$ 122,093 | \$ 85,546 | \$ 45,333 | \$ 47,280 | \$ 562,734 |
| Blackall Range Independent School Association Inc | QLD | I | 88% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | 81% | \$ 146,382 | \$ 135,812 | \$ 101,545 | \$ 83,981 | \$ 65,186 | \$ 23,644 | \$ 555,550 |
| The Christian Parent-Controlled School Wellington Limited | NSW | I | 88% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | 81% | \$ 151,036 | \$ 120,554 | \$ 104,165 | \$ 86,127 | \$ 67,025 | \$ 23,372 | \$ 552,279 |
| The Athena School Limited | NSW | I | 96% | 93% | 91% | 88% | 85% | 83% | 83% | \$ 146,140 | \$ 123,946 | \$ 106,597 | \$ 79,235 | \$ 50,213 | \$ 29,986 | \$ 536,129 |
| Hope Christian College Inc | WA | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 133,089 | \$ 140,399 | \$ 72,999 | \$ 74,912 | \$ 77,408 | \$ - | \$ 498,808 |
| Good Shepherd Australia New Zealand | NSW | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 121,350 | \$ 104,456 | \$ 83,051 | \$ 86,652 | \$ 61,051 | \$ 32,014 | \$ 488,574 |
| Employment and Training Australia Limited | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 122,349 | \$ 130,693 | \$ 69,647 | \$ 73,047 | \$ 76,683 | \$ - | \$ 472,419 |

| School Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | | | | | | Commonwealth \$ funding above 80% | | | | | | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding \$ above 80% SRS 2023-2028 |
|--|-------|--------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------|------|-----|--|---|
| | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | | | |
| | | | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | | |
| Southern Highlands Company for Steiner Education Limited | NSW | I | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 82% | 81% | \$ 124,371 | \$ 105,838 | \$ 83,227 | \$ 57,989 | \$ 60,047 | \$ 31,309 | \$ 462,781 | | | | | |
| Board of Trustees of the Rockhampton Girls' Grammar School | QLD | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 121,546 | \$ 127,272 | \$ 66,732 | \$ 69,115 | \$ 71,619 | \$ - | \$ 456,284 | | | | | | |
| Blue Mountains Grammar School LTD | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 118,730 | \$ 125,904 | \$ 66,660 | \$ 69,496 | \$ 72,588 | \$ - | \$ 453,379 | | | | | | | |
| Rivermount Education Limited | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 141,106 | \$ 150,572 | \$ 156,331 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 448,009 | | | | | | | |
| Coffs Coast Education & Training Organisation | NSW | I | 84% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 128,744 | \$ 137,039 | \$ 1,930 | \$ 76,898 | \$ 40,692 | \$ 42,211 | \$ 427,513 | | | | | | | |
| Hunter Trade College Ltd | NSW | I | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 131,962 | \$ 91,500 | \$ 92,530 | \$ 49,031 | \$ 51,377 | \$ - | \$ 416,400 | | | | | | | |
| Gandel Besen House Limited | VIC | I | 88% | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 81% | 81% | \$ 106,512 | \$ 97,742 | \$ 86,692 | \$ 60,437 | \$ 46,934 | \$ 16,326 | \$ 414,644 | | | | | | | |
| Christian Schools Tasmania | TAS | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 191,210 | \$ 202,712 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 393,922 | | | | | | | |
| Knox Grammar School | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 122,919 | \$ 131,313 | \$ 138,190 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 392,422 | | | | | | | |
| Hills International College Ltd | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 90,219 | \$ 96,078 | \$ 99,582 | \$ 103,047 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 388,926 | | | | | | | |
| Ohana Education Ltd | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 84,247 | \$ 90,120 | \$ 93,740 | \$ 97,716 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 365,823 | | | | | | | |
| Glasshouse Christian College Limited | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 175,093 | \$ 186,846 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 361,939 | | | | | | | |
| THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE-PORTLAND LTD. | VIC | I | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 110,917 | \$ 57,870 | \$ 59,477 | \$ 62,096 | \$ 65,938 | \$ - | \$ 355,698 | | | | | | | |
| New Hope School Ltd | NSW | I | 87% | 86% | 85% | 84% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 90,431 | \$ 82,753 | \$ 72,492 | \$ 60,755 | \$ 32,252 | \$ 16,805 | \$ 355,488 | | | | | | | |
| Boys' Town Engadine | NSW | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 76,674 | \$ 81,826 | \$ 58,044 | \$ 60,777 | \$ 32,238 | \$ 33,523 | \$ 343,082 | | | | | | | |
| Rockingham Montessori School Inc | WA | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 89,641 | \$ 93,304 | \$ 48,513 | \$ 49,748 | \$ 51,341 | \$ - | \$ 332,547 | | | | | | | |
| Methodist Ladies' College | WA | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 79,823 | \$ 84,782 | \$ 44,150 | \$ 45,417 | \$ 47,132 | \$ - | \$ 301,304 | | | | | | | |
| Heights College Ltd | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 143,003 | \$ 152,715 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 295,718 | | | | | | | |
| The John Wycliffe Christian Education Association Ltd | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 65,143 | \$ 69,036 | \$ 72,132 | \$ 75,121 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 281,432 | | | | | | | |
| Geelong Baptist College Inc | VIC | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 61,357 | \$ 65,427 | \$ 68,428 | \$ 71,387 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 266,599 | | | | | | | |
| Studio Schools of Australia Ltd | VIC | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 68,178 | \$ 54,436 | \$ 55,792 | \$ 38,609 | \$ 20,196 | \$ 20,681 | \$ 257,892 | | | | | | | |
| Odyssey House NSW | NSW | I | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 96,667 | \$ 69,694 | \$ 1,137 | \$ 38,940 | \$ 40,859 | \$ - | \$ 247,296 | | | | | | | |
| Prace Inc | VIC | I | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 71,391 | \$ 38,665 | \$ 40,527 | \$ 42,371 | \$ 44,661 | \$ - | \$ 237,616 | | | | | | | |
| Wyong Christian Community School Limited | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 111,087 | \$ 118,277 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 229,964 | | | | | | | |
| Mazenod College Limited | WA | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 107,711 | \$ 115,257 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 222,967 | | | | | | | |
| St Sava College Ltd | NSW | I | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 50,828 | \$ 43,135 | \$ 35,844 | \$ 27,847 | \$ 19,304 | \$ 9,999 | \$ 186,958 | | | | | | | |
| Margaret Jurd College (MSW) Limited | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 42,375 | \$ 45,392 | \$ 47,905 | \$ 50,361 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 186,033 | | | | | | | |
| Namoi Valley Christian School INC | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 41,084 | \$ 43,249 | \$ 44,871 | \$ 23,492 | \$ 24,363 | \$ - | \$ 177,079 | | | | | | | |
| Havenport MSL INC | WA | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 34,453 | \$ 35,655 | \$ 24,669 | \$ 25,281 | \$ 13,221 | \$ 13,528 | \$ 146,808 | | | | | | | |
| Norwa Baptist Church Christian Community School Ltd | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 70,101 | \$ 74,582 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 144,684 | | | | | | | |
| Goldfields Baptist College Incorporated | WA | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 56,209 | \$ 57,771 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 113,980 | | | | | | | |
| Pal Buddhist School Limited | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 26,215 | \$ 27,861 | \$ 29,194 | \$ 30,485 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 113,756 | | | | | | | |
| St Aidan's School Council Limited | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 54,117 | \$ 57,865 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 111,982 | | | | | | | |
| Australian Technology and Agricultural College Ltd | QLD | I | 94% | 93% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 82% | 82% | \$ 29,023 | \$ 26,108 | \$ 20,563 | \$ 16,636 | \$ 12,348 | \$ 5,160 | \$ 109,839 | | | | | | | |
| St Michael's College | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 50,559 | \$ 53,655 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 104,214 | | | | | | | |
| TOPP Schools Ltd | VIC | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 26,925 | \$ 28,474 | \$ 14,990 | \$ 15,566 | \$ 16,190 | \$ - | \$ 102,146 | | | | | | | |
| Caloundra City School Limited | QLD | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 31,445 | \$ 33,475 | \$ 34,733 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 99,654 | | | | | | | |
| Atlantis Beach Baptist College Limited | WA | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 45,969 | \$ 48,576 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 94,545 | | | | | | | |
| Yesodei Hatorah College Inc | VIC | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 28,497 | \$ 30,334 | \$ 31,704 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 90,536 | | | | | | | |
| The Launceston Preparatory School Inc. | TAS | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 16,321 | \$ 17,062 | \$ 17,645 | \$ 18,074 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 69,103 | | | | | | | |

| School Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | | | | | | Commonwealth \$ funding above 80% | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding \$ above 80% SRS 2023-2028 |
|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|---|
| | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | | | | |
| | | | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | SRS | |
| Central West Leadership Academy Limited | NSW | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 20,641 | \$ 21,892 | \$ 22,895 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Banksia Montessori School Inc | WA | I | 91% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | \$ 13,950 | \$ 13,462 | \$ 11,094 | \$ 8,528 | \$ 5,844 | \$ 2,989 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Opus Angelorum Ltd | QLD | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 14,062 | \$ 15,154 | \$ 8,096 | \$ 8,468 | \$ 8,874 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| School of Creative Education Limited | VIC | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | \$ 11,123 | \$ 12,006 | \$ 12,552 | \$ 13,101 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Richard Gill National Music Academy Pty Ltd | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | \$ 12,451 | \$ 13,031 | \$ 6,752 | \$ 6,894 | \$ 7,097 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Hensman St Pre-School Group Incorporated | WA | I | 84% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 11,023 | \$ 11,680 | \$ 9,087 | \$ 6,229 | \$ 3,212 | \$ 3,259 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children | NSW | I | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 37,074 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Westbourne College Sydney LIMITED | NSW | I | 82% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 7,287 | \$ 7,775 | \$ 8,178 | \$ 4,337 | \$ 4,549 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Woodline Primary School Limited | VIC | I | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 8,340 | \$ 8,820 | \$ 9,184 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Oxford College Pty Ltd | VIC | I | 92% | 90% | 88% | 86% | 84% | \$ 5,192 | \$ 4,556 | \$ 3,792 | \$ 2,956 | \$ 2,063 | \$ 1,076 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Melbourne Indigenous Transition School | VIC | I | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 10,228 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Eton Farm Education | WA | I | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | 80% | \$ 4,878 | \$ 5,050 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |

Appendix 2: Commonwealth overfunding of private school systems and corporations above 80% of SRS 2023-2028
under current funding arrangements
(Source: SQ23-000357 Attachment A)

| Name | State | Sector | Commonwealth SRS contribution | | | | | | Commonwealth \$ funding above 80% SRS | | | | | | Total Commonwealth funding over 80% SRS 2023-2028 |
|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| | | | 2023 SRS | 2024 SRS | 2025 SRS | 2026 SRS | 2027 SRS | 2028 SRS | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | |
| Corporation of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Queensland | QLD | C | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 93,488,799 | \$ 73,743,314 | \$ 75,961,681 | \$ 52,645,402 | \$ 27,444,122 | \$ 28,066,619 | \$ 351,349,937 |
| Catholic Education Commission of Victoria Limited | VIC | C | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 63,964,743 | \$ 33,776,966 | \$ 34,702,902 | \$ 35,629,060 | \$ 36,739,197 | \$ - | \$ 204,813,898 |
| Catholic Education Western Australia Limited | WA | C | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 27,592,430 | \$ 28,666,904 | \$ 19,771,381 | \$ 20,193,069 | \$ 10,456,443 | \$ 10,646,696 | \$ 117,276,873 |
| Victorian Ecumenical System of Schools Ltd | VIC | I | 91% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 84% | \$ 24,958,977 | \$ 21,917,278 | \$ 17,940,007 | \$ 13,457,270 | \$ 11,236,311 | \$ 5,908,276 | \$ 95,418,119 |
| South Australian Commission for Catholic Schools Inc | SA | C | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 16,076,985 | \$ 17,063,573 | \$ 9,040,238 | \$ 9,397,888 | \$ 9,780,587 | \$ - | \$ 61,889,271 |
| Anglican Schools Corporation | NSW | I | 87% | 86% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | \$ 12,264,871 | \$ 11,198,860 | \$ 7,926,736 | \$ 6,215,749 | \$ 4,342,467 | \$ 2,261,284 | \$ 44,209,987 |
| Corporation of the Synod of the Diocese of Brisbane | QLD | I | 88% | 87% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 81% | \$ 10,697,517 | \$ 9,971,282 | \$ 7,466,798 | \$ 6,186,500 | \$ 4,807,838 | \$ 1,671,252 | \$ 40,801,196 |
| Catholic Education Office | ACT | C | 86% | 85% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 81% | \$ 10,578,702 | \$ 9,193,137 | \$ 7,432,384 | \$ 5,671,898 | \$ 3,872,151 | \$ 1,978,146 | \$ 36,746,438 |
| Lutheran Church of Australia Queensland District | QLD | I | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 10,222,441 | \$ 8,229,164 | \$ 5,729,888 | \$ 5,909,314 | \$ 3,087,727 | \$ 3,170,171 | \$ 36,348,706 |
| Lutheran Education South Australia, Northern Territory and Western Australia Incorpo SA | SA | I | 84% | 83% | 83% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 9,149,761 | \$ 7,276,067 | \$ 7,532,402 | \$ 5,223,675 | \$ 2,738,181 | \$ 2,822,868 | \$ 34,762,954 |
| Marist Schools Australia Limited | NSW | I | 90% | 88% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 7,274,507 | \$ 6,231,995 | \$ 5,659,719 | \$ 4,230,069 | \$ 2,664,855 | \$ 1,831,559 | \$ 27,892,702 |
| The Anglican Schools Commission (Inc.) | WA | I | 84% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 7,605,472 | \$ 6,081,792 | \$ 4,217,013 | \$ 4,329,307 | \$ 2,265,239 | \$ 2,322,563 | \$ 26,821,386 |
| The Presbyterian and Methodist Schools Association | QLD | I | 99% | 96% | 93% | 89% | 86% | 83% | \$ 5,232,852 | \$ 4,722,784 | \$ 3,986,658 | \$ 2,898,806 | \$ 2,008,640 | \$ 1,037,596 | \$ 19,907,335 |
| Catholic Education Centre | TAS | C | 82% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 5,538,938 | \$ 2,909,721 | \$ 2,975,095 | \$ 3,030,044 | \$ 3,103,326 | \$ - | \$ 17,557,143 |
| Trustees of Edmund Rice Education Australia | VIC | I | 83% | 83% | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | \$ 3,692,139 | \$ 3,827,677 | \$ 2,776,456 | \$ 2,896,792 | \$ 1,531,865 | \$ 1,589,484 | \$ 16,414,433 |
| EDMUND RICE EDUCATION AUSTRALIA COLLEGES LTD | VIC | I | 90% | 88% | 85% | 82% | 82% | 82% | \$ 3,610,404 | \$ 3,100,635 | \$ 2,434,538 | \$ 2,065,976 | \$ 1,300,480 | \$ 889,485 | \$ 13,380,518 |
| Mercy Education Limited | WA | I | 90% | 89% | 87% | 85% | 83% | 82% | \$ 2,738,963 | \$ 2,601,566 | \$ 2,087,251 | \$ 1,593,096 | \$ 975,247 | \$ 664,900 | \$ 10,621,043 |
| Lutheran Church of Australia Victorian District | VIC | I | 82% | 82% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 80% | \$ 2,440,390 | \$ 2,597,013 | \$ 1,372,754 | \$ 1,430,107 | \$ 1,496,086 | \$ - | \$ 9,336,350 |