

Government Funding

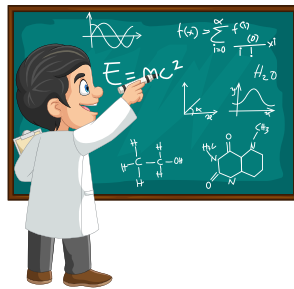
Explained

The Government:

1.

Determines

the annual recurrent cost of providing a quality education



That is the base School Resource Standard amount

one amount for primary students and one for secondary students



2.

Ascertains

the family income for non-government school families - determines their "capacity to contribute"



3.

Reduces

the base funding amount for each child in a non-government school by the "capacity to contribute"

not applicable to government schools and a small number of special non-government schools

Non-Government Student 20-90% of base funding

Government Student 100% of base funding



The Government:

4. Adds

to this base funding additional loadings for recognised educational disadvantage factors:

Low socio-educational advantage

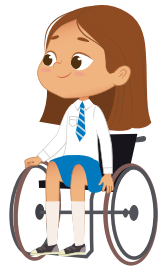


English language proficiency



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students

Students with a disability



5. Adds further

loadings if the child attends a small and/or remote school



This is now the total funding for that child in that school

6. Finally,

a school's funding is the aggregate of these individual student funding amounts

and



by 2029, governments will pay this school funding in the following shares:

Government schools
20% Commonwealth
up to 80% State



Non-Government schools
80% Commonwealth
20% State