

*Waiting for Gonski*

**What the 2011 Commonwealth Budget  
means for schools.**

Dr Jim McMorrow  
Honorary Associate Professor of Education  
Faculty of Education and Social Work  
University of Sydney

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The 2011 Commonwealth Budget presents a confusing message for school communities and for all who care about the future of Australia's schools.

The key overall themes of the Treasurer's Budget speech are to strengthen the size and quality of the labour market so as to take advantage of Australia's position in the context of rapidly increasing economic growth in the Asian region; and to return the overall Budget to surplus in 2012-13, including by paring back on welfare payments and other services.

The Treasurer's speech highlights what he calls 'new investments' in schools over the four years of the Budget estimates and projections for the next four financial years (2011-12 to 2014-15).

These 'new investments' over the Budget estimates period include \$425million to reward 'top performing' teachers, \$18 million for *Teach Next*, to provide new pathways into teaching in areas of teacher shortage, extension of the school chaplaincy program to a total of \$222million and an additional \$200 million to support school students with a disability. In sum, these amount to \$860 million over the four years of the forward estimates, just 1.4% of the almost \$60 billion that the Commonwealth has budgeted for schools over that period.

What the Treasurer's speech does not mention is the almost \$1 billion in "savings" over the Budget period resulting from the discontinuation of National Partnership Payments for schools, including \$400 million for improving teacher quality and over \$500 million for national literacy and numeracy programs. Government schools have benefited greatly from these payments, which have been only partially replaced by new, and in some cases, more controversial commitments.

Nor does the speech cover the Government's budgeting for the remaining 98.6% of Commonwealth programs across government and non-government schools. This is provided in broad terms in the major statement of education expenses in Budget Paper No. 1, as in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**

**Commonwealth Budget for Schools 2011**

	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimates</i>		<i>Projections</i>		<b>Total</b> 2011-12 to 2014-15 \$m	<b>Change</b> 2010-11 to 2014-15		<b>Change</b> 2011-12 to 2014-15	
	2010-11 \$m	2011-12 \$m	2012-13 \$m	2013-14 \$m	2014-15 \$m		\$m	%	\$m	%
government schools	3,963	4,554	4,576	4,534	4,794	18,458	831	21%	240	5%
non-government schools	7,255	7,746	8,349	9,028	9,733	34,856	2,478	34%	1,987	26%
Schools - specific funding	6,501	1,885	1,557	1,641	1,540	6,623	-4,961	-76%	-345	-18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,719</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>14,482</b>	<b>15,203</b>	<b>16,067</b>	<b>59,937</b>	<b>-1,652</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>13%</b>

Source: Budget Paper No. 1 2011, Statement 6, Table 7.

This table, however, includes significant funding in a 'schools-specific funding' line that is not broken down by allocations across the government and non-government sectors. Such 'schools-specific funding' includes payments for government and non-government schools from National Partnership Payments, including the *Building the Education Revolution* and *Digital Education Revolution* programs, trade training centres for secondary schools, early childhood education payments and youth transition programs.

Trends over time in Table 1 are also distorted by the wind-down of the one-off \$16 billion *Building the Education Revolution* (BER) program, which terminates in 2011-12. It would be unfair to the Government to compare funding in later years with a base amount that includes the unprecedented BER moneys provided for schools in response to the global financial crisis<sup>1</sup>.

Table 2 provides a clearer picture of Budget commitments by removing BER funding from the amounts allocated for the final two years of this program, viz. 2010-11 and 2011-12. It also allocates the remaining 'schools-specific funding' across government and non-government schools on a 70:30 ratio in favour of government schools, on the basis of information elsewhere in the Budget and in DEEWR program guidelines<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The *Trade Training Centres in Schools* could also be removed from all years on the grounds that these moneys are to be provided as a one-off payment for all secondary schools. But the Government's decision to delay some of the proposed centres until 2016-17 means that funding is provided over all of the years in the current Budget's forward estimates and projections.

<sup>2</sup> DEEWR, *Schools Assistance Act 2008: Commonwealth programs for non-government schools 2009-2012, 2011 update*..

**Table 2**

**Commonwealth Budget for Schools 2011**  
**Removing BER funding and allocating specific funding across sectors**

	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimates</i>		<i>Projections</i>		Total 2011-12 to 2014-15 \$m	Change 2010-11 to 2014-15		Change 2011-12 to 2014-15	
	2010-11 \$m	2011-12 \$m	2012-13 \$m	2013-14 \$m	2014-15 \$m		\$m	%	\$m	%
government schools	4,686	5,590	5,666	5,683	5,872	22,811	1,186	25%	282	5%
non-government schools	7,565	8,190	8,816	9,520	10,195	36,721	2,630	35%	2,005	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,251</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>14,482</b>	<b>15,203</b>	<b>16,067</b>	<b>59,532</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>17%</b>
% government schools	38%	41%	39%	37%	37%					

Sources: Budget Papers No. 1 Table 7 and No.3 Table 2.4; DEEWR Budget statements Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2

**BER funding**

	2010-11 \$m	2011-12 \$m
government schools	3,717	310
non-government schools	1,751	95
<b>all schools</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>405</b>

Source: Budget Papers No. 1 Table 7 and No.3 Table 2.4

It is clear from Table 2 that the current budget year, 2011-12, represents a high point of the Rudd and Gillard governments' funding policies for government schools. Commonwealth funding for government schools, outside of the BER, is estimated in the current Budget to reach 41 per cent of all Commonwealth funding in 2011-12. This is in stark contrast with the decline of Commonwealth priorities for government schools during the final years of the Howard government, which descended to a low of 35% of all Commonwealth funding for schools at that time.

The wind-down of Commonwealth programs in the current Budget has led to a significant difference in projected budget amounts for government schools: an increase of \$282 million, or five per cent, for government schools over the period 2011-12 to 2014-15; compared with a projected increase of just over \$2 billion, or 21 per cent, for non-government schools over the same period.

This high-point in the Commonwealth's funding of government schools in 2011-12 was delivered mainly through its increase in the general recurrent grants component of Commonwealth National Schools Specific Purpose Programs, and in key programs for teacher quality, literacy and numeracy and low SES school communities within National Partnership Payments to the states and territories.

#### *National Specific Purpose Programs*

The Commonwealth's National Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs) are summarised in Table S1 in the supplementary tables appended to this paper. These payments make up the bulk of Commonwealth programs for schools, a total over the four years of the current Budget period of just under \$51 billion, or over 85 per cent of all Commonwealth funding for schools. They include general recurrent grants for government and non-government schools, general capital grants, as well as the funding equivalent of longstanding Commonwealth special purpose programs for literacy and numeracy, special education, country areas, language education and English as a Second Language tuition for new arrivals.

It is also clear from Table S1 that Commonwealth funding for government schools through National SPPs is projected to remain at 33 per cent of the total funding for these programs across all the years of the Budget estimates and projections. The projected higher rate of increase for non-government schools reflects the effects of assumed relatively larger enrolment growth in non-government schools and the indexation of a higher funding base in that sector.

As noted above, national SPPs also include longstanding Commonwealth programs for literacy, numeracy and special learning needs. The DEEWR Budget statement indicates that funding – for non-government schools - for the National Action Plan on Literacy and Numeracy is budgeted to increase from \$6.8 million in 2011-12 to \$162 million over each of the three other financial years in the forward estimates from 2012-13<sup>3</sup>. At the same time, funding of \$175 million for literacy and numeracy programs for government and

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<sup>3</sup> DEEWR Budget Statement, Outcome 2, Table 2.2.6.

non-government schools under National Partnership Payments is budgeted to conclude in 2011-12. It is unclear from the Budget Papers whether Commonwealth funding for government schools under national SPPs will match the increase for non-government schools.

This lack of transparency over the elements of Budget amounts for government schools in national SPPs is an ongoing issue. It arises from the transfer of responsibility for these programs from DEEWR to Treasury when the Rudd Government came to power in 2007, and from the related differences in the legislative basis for these programs for government and non-government schools. As a consequence of these administrative arrangements, changes in funding levels for national SPPs are clearly set out in DEEWR Budget statements and administrative guidelines, but buried in one line in the Treasury Budget statement.

The Government needs to reassure the government schools sector that there is no intended inconsistency in the approach taken in budgeted amounts for literacy and numeracy for government and non-government schools.

#### *National Partnership Payments*

Commonwealth funding for schools provided through National Partnership Payments (NPPs) are outlined in Table S2.1 in the appendix. Excluding the *Building the Education Revolution* program, they include significant funding in 2011-12 for the *Digital Education Revolution* program and the teacher quality, literacy and numeracy and low SES school communities elements of the *Smarter Schools* program. The Government's new moneys for schools serving students with disabilities, totalling \$196 million over three years, will also be included in NPP agreements.

Funding for schools through NPPs, excluding the *BER*, will peak in 2011-12 at just under \$1.5 billion. Government schools have benefited greatly from the NPPs and are estimated to receive just over \$1 billion, or almost 75 per cent, of the 2011-12 allocation, as set out in Table S2.2. Because of this, government schools will be most affected by the projected 57 per cent reduction in NPPs from \$1.5 billion in 2011-12 to just under \$630 million in 2014-15.

#### *Schools Support Programs*

The projected cessation of some NPP programs will be partially offset by new moneys for providing *rewards for great teachers* (\$425 million over four years), *rewards for school improvements* (\$248 million) and *school chaplains*<sup>4</sup> (\$222 million). These initiatives are included in the range of *Schools Support* programs to be administered directly by DEEWR rather than as part of national agreements. The full range of *Schools Support* programs are set out in Table S3 in the appendix<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> The *school chaplaincy* program will increase from \$50m in 2010-11 to \$74m over each of the next three years, but is not extended in this Budget to 2014-15.

<sup>5</sup> Note that the additional moneys for students with disabilities are to be incorporated in national agreements, through NPPs.

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Taken together, the net effect on the overarching Budget figures resulting from the proposed changes in national SPPs, NPPs and Schools Support programs was summarised in Table 2 above. Those figures, however, were presented in money terms and did not take account of the effects of predicted inflation over the budget period.

The Budget papers attempt to deal with inflation effects by claiming that Commonwealth assistance for government schools is estimated to result in average increases in real terms of 4.2 per cent for government schools and 5.1 per cent per annum for non-government schools over the period of the forward estimates<sup>6</sup>. This claim, however, is misleading on two fronts.

First, the exclusion of NPPs funding from the calculation on the grounds that it includes programs, such as for teacher quality and literacy and numeracy, that are ‘concluding’ or ‘winding down’ assumes that the withdrawal of some \$500 million per annum from the schools budget will not have any impact on schools. As noted above, government schools have benefited greatly from these moneys and the programs should now be in a position to draw on the information gained from the evaluations of their operation to benefit an even wider circle of schools.

At the same time, some of the now defunct NPPs have been replaced by new programs, such as the *Rewarding Great Teachers* program (\$250 million in 2014-15) without the benefit of the evaluations, or of any other credible research for that matter.

While accepting that the removal of the one-off *Building the Education Revolution* funding from this kind of comparison over the forward estimates is justified, a more accurate picture of the Government’s priorities is presented by retaining all NPPs in any commentary on Budget trends.

Second, the Budget papers apply predicted movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in estimating real increases in Commonwealth funding. The CPI, however, has consistently lagged behind increases in ‘schools’ inflationary costs. This is because the inflationary effects on schools funding are more directly affected by movements in teachers’ and non-teachers’ salaries and in non-salary education costs than by the items included in the CPI basket of goods and services.

Table 3 below provides a more accurate picture of the ‘real’ changes in Commonwealth funding for government and non-government schools by adjusting the money figures in Table 2 by an estimation of movements in a ‘Schools Price Index’ derived from a balance of changes in teaching and non-teaching salaries, non-salary educational and administrative resources and capital works.

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<sup>6</sup> Budget Paper No. 1 2011, page 6-19.

**Table 3**

**Commonwealth Budget for Schools 2011**

**All Commonwealth funding for schools - constant estimated 2011-12 prices**

	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimates</i>		<i>Projections</i>		<b>Total 2011-12 to 2014-15 \$m</b>	<b>Change 2010-11 to 2014-15</b>		<b>Change 2011-12 to 2014-15</b>	
	<b>2010-11 \$m</b>	<b>2011-12 \$m</b>	<b>2012-13 \$m</b>	<b>2013-14 \$m</b>	<b>2014-15 \$m</b>		<b>\$m</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>%</b>
government schools	4,862	5,590	5,461	5,279	5,258	21,589	396	8%	-332	-6%
non-government schools	7,849	8,190	8,497	8,845	9,129	34,661	1,280	16%	939	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,710</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>13,959</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>14,387</b>	<b>56,250</b>	1,677	13%	607	4%
% government schools	38%	41%	39%	37%	37%					
Estimated Schools Price Index	96.39	100.00	103.75	107.64	111.68					

Excludes BER funding and allocates specific funding payments across sectors: see Table 1.2

Sources: Budget Papers No. 1 Table 7 and No.3 Table 2.4; DEEWR Budget statements Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Wage Price Index, Cat no 6345.0 March 2011, Table 10; Consumer Price Index, Cat no 6401.1, March 2011;

Producer Price Index (non-residential) no. 3020

Note: specific funding programs, less BER, allocated across sectors on 70% government schools and 30% non-government schools.

This table indicates that Commonwealth funding for government schools in the final year of the current budget cycle, 2014-15, is estimated to increase in real terms by \$396 million, or eight per cent, in comparison with 2010-11. Commonwealth funding for non-government schools over the same period is estimated to increase in real terms by \$1,280 million, or 16 per cent.

Table 3 also shows that funding for government schools will increase significantly in 2011-12 due mainly to NPP allocations in that year. As noted above, these allocations will decline in future years due to the conclusion and wind-down of significant programs for teacher quality and literacy and numeracy that will only be partly off-set by increases in Schools Support programs. As a result, Commonwealth funding for government schools is estimated to reduce in real terms between 2011-12 and 2014-15 by around \$330 million, or minus six per cent, while funding for non-government schools over the same period would increase by almost \$940 million, or 11 per cent.

To get a better sense of the potential impact of these funding decisions, a six per cent reduction in Commonwealth funding for government schools would represent the funding equivalent of a loss of some 2,800 teachers from the government school system, over the same period.

On the other hand, an estimated real increase of 11 per cent in Commonwealth funding for non-government schools over the same period would be the equivalent of an additional 7,800 teachers for those schools.

Of course, some of the funding changes in the above tables would result from the application of Commonwealth general recurrent grants to the growth in student numbers in government and non-government schools assumed in the Budget papers (see Table S4 in the appendix). In order to take account of these enrolment effects, Table 4 calculates projected movements in Commonwealth funding on a per student basis.

Table 4 demonstrates that the Budget projections would continue to result in a real reduction in Commonwealth funding for government schools (- eight per cent), compared with a real increase (+ five per cent) for non-government schools, over the period 2011-12 to 2014-15, when relative student enrolment increases across the sectors are taken into account..

As noted above, the high point of the Rudd and Gillard government's funding of government schools, outside of the BER, was the 41 per cent share of all Commonwealth funding in the current budget year, 2011-12. To return government schools' share to that level, it would be necessary to provide an additional \$1.2 billion for government schools in 2014-15, and in following years.

**Table 4**

**Commonwealth Budget for Schools 2011**

**Commonwealth funding per student - constant estimated 2011-12 prices**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Change 2010-11 to 2014-15		Change 2011-12 to 2014-15	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%
government schools	2,134	2,446	2,379	2,279	2,239	105	5%	-207	-8%
non-government schools	6,583	6,746	6,869	6,997	7,055	472	7%	309	5%

Sources: Table 3 and DEEWR Budget Statements 2001, Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2

The Budget trends outlined in this paper are driven by two strategic funding policy decisions by the Government.

First, the current Commonwealth Government's policy commitments for government schools have to a large extent relied heavily on short-term and, as is now clear, unstable funding programs provided through both NPPs and Schools Support programs<sup>7</sup>. This has been a feature of Commonwealth special purpose or targeted programs over several decades.

The current Budget, for example, has discontinued the following programs:

*Closing the gap in the NT (\$45 million in 2011-12)*  
*Improving teacher quality (\$216 million in 2011-12)*  
*Literacy and numeracy (\$175 million in 2011-12)*  
*Empowering local schools (\$63 million in 2011-12)*  
*National Asian Languages in Schools (\$28 million in 2010-11)*  
*Local Schools Working Together (\$52 million in 2010-11)*

While introducing new or extended programs in the following areas:

*Rewards for Great Teachers (\$250 million by 2014-15)*  
*Rewards for School Improvement (\$92 million by 2014-15)*  
*Australian Baccalaureate (\$5 million by 2014-15)*  
*School Chaplaincy program (\$74 million in 2011-12)\**  
*Supporting Students with a Disability (\$78 million in 2011-12)\**

\* Note that Budget allocations for these programs (School Chaplaincy; Students with disabilities) have not been projected beyond 2013-14).

Government schools in particular have had their improved share of Commonwealth funding for schools delivered mainly through these kinds of short-term program. That is, the kinds of program that are easiest to stop or change. The lack of transparency about national SPPs, as noted above, has added further obscurity to the problems of instability and uncertainty for Commonwealth funding of government schools.

Second, this Budget's outcomes have reverted to being driven to a large extent by the ongoing schools funding policies, and related formulae, inherited from the Howard Government. In particular, the almost \$7 billion in annual general recurrent grants for non-government schools continues to be built into Commonwealth Budget projections based on a relentlessly upward trend. These increases for non-government schools result from key parameters of the general recurrent scheme introduced by the Howard Government in 2001, including: per capita grants linked to annual increases in average government schools recurrent costs (AGSRC); re-categorisation of non-government

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<sup>7</sup> The major exception to this point was the decision in 2008 to bring general recurrent grants for government primary schools up to the same rate as for secondary schools.

schools upwards, while protecting potential losers through funding maintained and funding guaranteed policies; and provision of Commonwealth funding without any consideration of the resources available to schools from private sources.

In a sense, the Government's hands are tied in the construction of its Budget projections by the commitments it has made to retain the general recurrent funding model introduced by the former Coalition Government. Its decision to extend the funding arrangements for general recurrent grants until 2013 mean that the current model will have been in place for at least twelve years.

The analysis of Budget trends in this paper is limited to a consideration of the decisions and priorities of the Commonwealth Government. These are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government alone.

It is of course the case that schools, and government schools in particular, are also dependent on State and Territory government funding decisions. These decisions should also be taken into account in any comprehensive assessment of overall funding arrangements for government and non-government schools.

These are some of the matters under consideration by the review of schools funding policies by the Government's panel chaired by David Gonski. The panel is due to report in 2011, in time for decisions to be made and implemented before the end of the current funding quinquennium in 2013.

The Government's rhetoric around the 2011 Budget for schools has the effect of disguising the reality that it is, to a large extent, a 'holding' budget. The Government's commitments for government and non-government schools beyond the current financial year could be significantly affected by its response to the Gonski review. Because of this, the otherwise disquieting trends in Budget projections should serve as a warning of the kind of funding outcomes that will continue to be experienced if the key elements of the current funding model are retained.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES**

**Table S1**

**Budget 2011: National Specific Purpose Payments**

	2010-11 \$m	2011-12 \$m	2012-13 \$m	2013-14 \$m	2014-15 \$m	Total 2011-12 to 2014-15 \$m	Increase 2010-11 to 2014-15 \$m %		Increase 2011-12 to 2014-15 \$m %	
government schools	3,551	3,775	4,020	4,300	4,620	16,715	1,069	30%	845	22.4%
non-government schools	7,112	7,602	8,192	8,845	9,547	34,186	2,435	34%	1,945	25.6%
<b>all schools</b>	<b>10,663</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>12,212</b>	<b>13,145</b>	<b>14,167</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
% govt schools	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%				

Sources:

Budget Paper No. 3 2011, Table 2.4

Department of the Treasury Budget Statements, Table 2.7

**Table S2.1****Commonwealth Budget for schools 2011: National Partnership Payments**

Programs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2011-12 to 2014-15	Change 2010-11 to 2014-15		Change 2011-12 to 2014-15	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	%
Closing the gap in the NT	50.4	44.6	12.4			107	-50.4	-100.0%	-44.6	-100.0%
Digital Education Revolution	100.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	800	100.0	100.0%		
East Kimberley	10.7	16.8	4.2			21	-10.7	-100.0%	-16.8	-100.0%
Education Investment Fund	21.7	24.9	3.8			29	-21.7	-100.0%	-24.9	-100.0%
Fort Street noise insulation	6.0	4.5				5	-6.0	-100.0%	-4.5	-100.0%
Solar schools	14.9	62.0	24.8			87	-14.9	-100.0%	-62.0	-100.0%
Pre-apprenticeship training	20.0						-20.0	-100.0%		
School pathways	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.3		5	-0.9	-100.0%	-1.9	-100.0%
Students with disabilities		78.1	78.4	39.2		196			-78.1	-100.0%
Secure schools	6.9	5.7	5.0	5.0		16	-6.9	-100.0%	-5.7	-100.0%
Smarter schools										
teacher quality	34.0	216.0	175.0			391	-34.0	-100.0%	-216.0	-100.0%
literacy/numeracy	175.0	175.0				175	-175.0	-100.0%	-175.0	-100.0%
low SES school communities	203.3	371.0	362.9	225.8	174.0	1,134	-29.3	-14.4%	-197.0	-53.1%
Trade Training Centres in Schools	295.4	257.1	256.9	252.9	253.9	1,021	-41.5	-14.0%	-3.2	-1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>939.2</b>	<b>1,457.6</b>	<b>1,125.1</b>	<b>724.2</b>	<b>627.9</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>-311.3</b>	<b>-33.1%</b>	<b>-829.7</b>	<b>-56.9%</b>

Source: Budget Paper No. 3 2011, Table 2.4

Note: Excludes early childhood education funding and the *Building the Education Revolution* program

**Table S2.2**

**Commonwealth Budget for schools 2011: National Partnership Payments  
Estimated NPPs for government schools**

Programs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2011-12 to 2014-15	Change 2010-11 to 2014-15		Change 2011-12 to 2014-15	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	%
Closing the gap in the NT	50.4	44.6	12.4			57.0	-50.4	-100.0%	-44.6	-100.0%
Digital Education Revolution	63.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	504	63.0	100.0%		
East Kimberley	10.7	16.8	4.2			21	-10.7	-100.0%	-16.8	-100.0%
Education Investment Fund	15.2	17.4	2.7			20	-15.2	-100.0%	-17.4	-100.0%
Fort Street noise insulation	6.0	4.5				5	-6.0	-100.0%	-4.5	-100.0%
Solar schools	0.0	54.9	17.9			73	0.0	#DIV/0!	-54.9	-100.0%
Pre-apprenticeship training	14.0						-14.0	-100.0%		
School pathways	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.3		5	-0.9	-100.0%	-1.9	-100.0%
Students with a disability		62.5	62.7	31.4		157			-62.5	-100.0%
Secure schools	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.4		11	-4.6	-100.0%	-3.8	-100.0%
Smarter schools										
teacher quality	23.8	151.2	122.5			274	-23.8	-100.0%	-151.2	-100.0%
literacy/numeracy	131.3	131.3				131	-131.3	-100.0%	-131.3	-100.0%
low SES school communities	162.6	296.8	290.3	180.6	139.2	907	-23.4	-14.4%	-157.6	-53.1%
Trade Training Centres in Schools	197.9	172.3	172.1	169.4	170.1	684	-27.8	-14.0%	-2.1	-1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>680.4</b>	<b>1,083.9</b>	<b>815.9</b>	<b>512.1</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>-245.1</b>	<b>-36.0%</b>	<b>-648.6</b>	<b>-59.8%</b>
% government schools	72.4%	74.4%	72.5%	70.7%	69.3%	72.4%				

Source: Budget Paper No. 3 2011, Table 2.4

**Table S3**  
**Budget 2011: Schools Support programs**

Elements	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2011-12 to 2014-15	Change 2010-11 to 2014-15		Change 2011-12 to 2014-15	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	%
Rewards for school improvement	4	16	49	92	92	248	88	2200.5%	76	481.9%
Empowering local schools		63				63			-63	-100.0%
Rewards for great teachers		50		125	250	425	250		200	400.0%
Teach next		6	5	4	2	18	2		-4	-69.5%
National trade cadetship	3	1	13	13	13	38	10	400.0%	12	1983.3%
Online diagnostic tools	3	15	10	10	10	45	7	241.8%	-6	-36.1%
Australian Baccalaureate				2	5	7	5		5	
Indigenous ranger cadetships		1	1	1		3	0		-1	-100.0%
National Asian Languages in Schools	28	5	1			6	-28	-100.0%	-5	-100.0%
Grants and awards	4	4	4	4	4	16	0	5.8%	0	4.3%
School Chaplains	50	74	74	74		222	-50	-100.0%	-74	-100.0%
Children with autism	5	5	5	6	6	22	0	7.6%	0	5.8%
Quality outcomes	57	48	45	37	40	171	-17	-29.2%	-8	-16.4%
Open learning	3	3	3	4	4	13	0	11.9%	1	28.7%
School operations	4					0	-4	-100.0%	0	
Local schools working together	18	10				10	-18	-100.0%	-10	-100.0%
Indigenous education	52	49	31	31	31	141	-21	-40.2%	-18	-36.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>30.0%</b>

*Budget 2011, DEEWR Budget Statements, Outcome 2, Table 2.2.3*

**Table S4**

**Commonwealth Budget for Schools 2011: General**

**Projected enrolments**

government schools	2,278,218	2,285,000	2,296,000	2,317,000	2,348,000
non-government schools	1,192,252	1,214,000	1,237,000	1,264,000	1,294,000
<b>all students</b>	<b>3,470,470</b>	<b>3,499,000</b>	<b>3,533,000</b>	<b>3,581,000</b>	<b>3,642,000</b>
% government schools	66%	65%	65%	65%	64%

Source: Budget 2011, DEEWR Budget Statements, Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.2