## AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR THE DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PRESS RELEASE 891

# PRIVATE SCHOOLS A PROTECTED SPECIES FOR MORRISON GOVERNMENT AND THEIR BUREAUCRATS.

Trevor Cobbold from SAVE OUR SCHOOLS has looked at the latest ACARA figures which are proof of the Morrison Government's blatant favouritism of the private sector. He has also analysed the sector's equally blatant lack of accountability under government legislation. He says:

It seems that private schools are a protected species for the Commonwealth Government and its Department of Education. How long can the Government and the Department be allowed to drag its feet on meeting its obligations under the Education Act? Private schools must be fully accountable for their taxpayer funding.

The 2021-22 Federal Budget continues federal favouritism of the private sector:

As part of regular funding transfers, school funding to non-government schools increases from \$13 billion in 2020-21 to \$14.7 billion in 2021-22. On the same basis, government school funding increases from \$9.0 billion to \$9.7 billion.

But this fiscal imbalance is merely a continuation of federal government policy. According to Trevor Cobbold,

#### **Latest Funding Figures from ACARA**

Figures recently published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) on its National Report on Schooling data portal show that income per student of Catholic and Independent schools is much higher than for public schools and that their income has increased six to eight times that of public schools since 2009. The increasing resource advantage of private schools is mainly due to much larger government funding increases than for public schools.

The resource advantage of private schools is projected to accelerate over the rest of the decade to 2029. Commonwealth funding for private schools will increase under special deals not available to public schools and bilateral funding

agreements between them and the Commonwealth allow the states to continue to under-fund public schools.

The income per student in Independent schools in 2019 was over 50% higher than for public schools – \$23,956 per student compared to \$15,520 per student in public schools [Chart 1]. Catholic school income per student at \$17,153 was over 10% higher than in public schools.

The total income of Independent schools far exceeded that of public schools in all states. The gap was particularly large in Victoria and NSW. In Victoria, the income of Independent schools was \$11,528 per student higher (or 80% higher) than that of public schools. In NSW, the income of Independent schools was 60% higher than for public schools.

The income of Catholic schools also exceeded that of public schools in all states. The largest gap was in Tasmania where the income of Catholic schools was \$2,744 per student higher than in public schools. The gap in Victoria was \$2,707 per student (19%). In the Northern Territory the income gap favouring Catholic schools was \$2,421 per student (10% higher).

The resource gaps have changed dramatically since 2009. In that year, the income per student Independent schools across Australia was 36% higher than in public schools compared to 54% higher in 2019. In 2009, income per student in public schools was 6% higher than in Catholic schools but by 2019 Catholic school income was 11% higher than in public schools.

The primary reason for this change was much larger increases in government funding for private schools than for public schools. Government (Commonwelath and state) funding for private schools, adjusted for inflation, increased by four times that for public schools. Government funding for Catholic schools increased by \$1,919 per student and by \$1,893 for Independent schools compared to only \$469 per student in public schools.

The new figures show that government funding increases continue to be misdirected to the more privileged Catholic and Independent schools. Public schools cater for the vast majority of the most disadvantaged students – low SES, Indigenous, high disability and remote area students. In 2019, public schools enrolled 82% of low SES students; 84% of Indigenous students, 76% of high disability students and 82% of remote area students.

Public schools face the prospect of being underfunded indefinitely. <u>Under the current arrangements</u>, Commonwealth funding increases will continue to heavily favour private schools until at least the end of the decade while the states will continue to underfund public schools, and several will continue to overfund private schools.

This will continue to condemn the large majority of disadvantaged students to a lesser education than their advantaged peers. This leads to lower school completion rates, higher unemployment, lower incomes, lower health outcomes and less access to positions of power and influence in society for disadvantaged students. School funding policies thereby contribute to the social reproduction of inequality in our society. It is an appalling social injustice, but it is also a drag on Australia's economic growth and prosperity because education is a key factor in this.

#### **Auditor General's Report**

To add insult to injury Trevor Cobbold points out that yet another damning report by the <u>Auditor-General</u> shows that the Commonwealth Department of Education continues to fail to fully hold private school systems accountable for how they distribute taxpayer funding. It also criticises the Minister for Education and the Department for failing to meet their parliamentary reporting obligations.

The report found that the Department has made minor improvements since the 2017 report of the Audit Office castigated the Department for failing to ensure accountability and transparency in funding of private schools. However, the new report found that the Department is still not fully meeting its legislative responsibilities eight years after the Australian Education Act was implemented.

The department's administration of legislated requirements to gain assurance that funding has been allocated, used and distributed in accordance with the requirements is partially effective....

The department does not yet effectively support the transparency of Australian Government funding allocations as prescribed in the Act. [p. 10]

In other words, the Department is breaking the law as it has done since 2013 when the Education Act was implemented.

The main failure is that the Department evades its obligation to ensure that taxpayer funding is distributed in accordance with need by private school systems.

The department does not analyse school funding allocation data to gain assurance that funding is distributed in accordance with need. [p. 11]

As the report says, a key objective of the Education Act is the distribution of taxpayer funds according to need. Analysis of distribution by system authorities would provide assurance that funding is distributed in accordance with need. Yet, the Department has constantly failed to ensure this since 2013.

The Auditor-General's previous report and a bi-partisan report by the <u>Joint</u> <u>Committee of Public Accounts</u> of the Parliament in 2019 highlighted this failure and recommended the Department strengthen its analysis of the distribution of funding by private school systems. However, the new report found that the

Department has not conducted any work since February 2018 to compare how the funding allocated by the Government for individual schools and provided to system authorities compared with the amounts distributed by authorities to those schools.

This is a public scandal and amounts to contempt of the Parliament. The Department, presumably at the behest of successive Coalition Ministers, has wilfully ignored the requirements of the Education Act and recommendations of both the Auditor-General and the Joint Committee of Public Accounts. This blatant disregard of the law should be a sackable offence for the Minister and senior officials of the Department.

The Auditor-General also found that the Department is not meeting legislative reporting requirements to the Parliament.

....the department does not ensure that the legislative requirement to report publicly on the application of any financial assistance paid to an approved authority is met. [p. 10]

The Department claims that its annual report and information provided on the My School website provides sufficient information to meet the requirements of the Education Act. The Auditor-General rejected this argument. The information in the Department's annual report only presents the total amount of recurrent funding paid to public and private schools and does not provide a breakdown of funding by system authority or school.

While the My School website records funding amounts distributed by system authorities to individual schools, it does not provide the funding amounts allocated by the Government for these schools. Therefore, the website does not allow for comparisons to ensure that systems are distributing funding in accordance with the Government allocation.

The Auditor-General's report said an annual report should be presented to Parliament that outlines the funding provided to a school authority and how this funding has been applied by the authority in order to meet the requirements of the Education Act. It noted that prior to 2013, the Department produced the annual Report on Financial Assistance to Schools (known as the Green Report) which provided a detailed breakdown of school level funding and enabled a comparison between schools, authorities, school sectors and jurisdictions. However, this was discontinued under the Abbott Government.

The previous report of the Auditor-General found weaknesses in the Department's mechanisms for monitoring the compliance of private schools in meeting basic requirements on how funding is to be used. The new report found that Issues relating to the sampling approach used to verify the financial questionnaire and the qualification requirements of the person submitting the block allocation report by schools have not been resolved. These ongoing

problems "reduce the level of assurance that funding is used in accordance with legislation" [p. 10].

The latest report does note some progress in ensuring that school systems make their needs-based funding arrangements publicly available. The Department has published a list of private school systems and links to their website where their needs-based arrangement is published. However, inspection by Save Our Schools revealed that the links provided are only to the school system website and not to the relevant webpage. Some searching is required to find the arrangements. Although there is considerable variation in the detail provided, information is generally available except in the case of a few small systems.

Another improvement is that the Department now has reasonably effective mechanisms now in place to ensure accuracy in funding allocation. The department conducts a census post-enumeration exercise to gain assurance on nongovernment schools census data. The purpose of the post enumeration exercise is to verify the accuracy and completeness of census information provided by schools by surveying a sample of schools shortly after a census is complete. These mechanisms found a net over-payment to private schools of \$20 million in 2019, down from \$31 million in 2018.

The previous Auditor-General's report found that weaknesses in funding monitoring arrangements had undermined the Department's ability to verify school data and assure that funding was used as prescribed under legislation. It recommended that the Department establish a risk-based approach to monitoring compliance with requirements under the Act. The new report found that the Department has developed a robust risk-based approach to monitoring compliance but that its implementation is in the early stages.

Despite these recent improvements, the Education Department and a succession of Ministers for Education have a woeful record of adhering to the legislative financial accountability and transparency requirements relating to the funding of private schools. Eight years after the implementation of the Education Act, the public is still not assured that private school systems distribute taxpayer funding according to need. Moreover, the Department continues not to fully report to the Parliament on funding provided to schools.

It seems that private schools are a protected species for the Commonwealth Government and its Department of Education. How long can the Government and the Department be allowed to drag its feet on meeting its obligations under the Education Act? Private schools must be fully accountable for their taxpayer funding.

https://saveourschools.com.au/funding/education-dept-still-dragging-its-feet-on-holding-private-schools-accountable-for-taxpayer-funding/#more-4943

### DOGS view of government policy.

The Morrison Government has proved itself to be pragmatic rather than ideological in many areas, including education. Morrison will trim his sails to the prevailing winds of the strongest lobbying group. In education this is the Catholic church. So, what does the Catholic sector want? It wants immediate expansion and untold, unaccountable billions. According to <a href="NAB Group Economics">NAB Group Economics</a>

In terms of school education, the National Catholic Education

Commission (NCEC) continued to urge Government to increase the capital funding allocations to meet the capital funding needs stemming from a rise in student numbers (as it has done in past years). In its January submission, the NCEC recommended stimulus funding for capital works for both schools and early childhood centres, and the consistent application of funding for preschools. The NCEC has a list of project proposals worth \$1.02 billion in 2021-22.

But Morrison is also a Pentecostal Christian, and these days, all religious groups, whatever their belief system or cultural background are happy to join the Catholic shock troops as they invade the public Treasury. The losers are the majority of Australian children in public schools, and our cohesive, democratic society.

Morrison rails against identity politics. What is more guaranteed to produce a fractured society than schools that separate children on the basis of religious, cultural and class identity?

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