

BARBARA PRESTON RESEARCH

The social make-up of schools

Family income, Indigenous status, family type, religion and broadband access of students in government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools

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Contents

Introduction	4
The social make-up of school sectors: family income	5
Family income and type of school attended	9
Indigenous students.....	11
Students in one parent families.....	12
Catholic and Islamic students	12
Students with broadband at home.....	13
Appendix 1: Technical notes.....	14
Appendix 2: Tables.....	17
References	44
Figure 1. Percentage of students in each of government Catholic and other nongovernment primary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, Australia, 2011.....	5
Figure 2. Percentage of students in each of government Catholic and other nongovernment secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, Australia, 2011.....	6
Figure 3. Ratio LOW to HIGH family income of secondary school students, government and nongovernment schools, indexed to all secondary students in each Census year, 1986 to 2011.....	7
Figure 4. Percentage of all students from LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia 2011	10
Figure 5. Percentage of all secondary students from LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia 2011	10
Figure 6. Percentage of secondary students in each weekly family income range attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia 2011	11
Box 1. ABS 2011 Census family income ranges, classified into LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH for this report....	15
Table A. 1. Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, states and territories, 2011.....	17
Table A. 2. Ratio LOW to HIGH family income, government and nongovernment, primary and secondary school students, indexed to all students at each level in each Census year, Australia, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011.....	21
Table A. 3. Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, Australia, 2011 ...	22
Table A. 4. Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each of LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family income ranges, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, states and territories, 2011	23
Table A. 5. Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each of detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family income ranges, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, Australia, 2011	27

Table A. 6.	Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each detailed family income range, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, Australia, 2011	28
Table A. 7.	Percentage shares of primary, junior high and senior high school enrolments held by government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia, selected years 1970 - 2012 ...	29
Table A. 8.	Student to teacher ratios, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools, Australia, 1972, 1990 and 2012.....	30
Table A. 9.	Indigenous students as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011.....	31
Table A. 10.	Percentage of Indigenous students attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011	32
Table A. 11.	Percentage of Indigenous students from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011.....	33
Table A. 12.	Students in one parent families as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011.....	34
Table A. 13.	Percentage of students in one parent families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011	35
Table A. 14.	Percentage of students in one parent families from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011	36
Table A. 15.	Catholic students as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011.....	37
Table A. 16.	Percentage of Catholic students attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011	38
Table A. 17.	Percentage of Catholic students from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011.....	39
Table A. 18.	Islamic students as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011.....	40
Table A. 19.	Percentage of Islamic students attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011	41
Table A. 20.	Percentage of Islamic students from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011.....	42
Table A. 21.	Students with broadband at home as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011.....	43

Introduction

This report has been prepared for the Australian Education Union, and follows earlier reports based on 2001 and 2006 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data (Preston, 2003, 2007). In it the social make-up of government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools is investigated according to family income, Indigenous status, family type, religion and broadband access.

The analyses are primarily based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census data, augmented by data from earlier censuses, *ABS Schools Australia* (the National Schools Statistics Collection) and other sources. Explanatory and technical notes are provided in Appendix 1. Detailed tables are provided in Appendix 2, which can provide a resource for further analyses.

The major social groups considered in this report are three family income categories: LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH, each with roughly one third of all Australian school students in each (capitalisation is for these specific categories). Other more detailed family income categories are also used.

The report begins with an investigation into the social make-up of primary and secondary schools in the three sectors based on family income, which includes data for the past quarter century. This is followed by an analysis of the sector of primary or secondary schools attended by students in the various family income ranges. Similar, but briefer analyses follow of students according to Indigenous status, family structure (one parent families), religion (Catholic and Islam), and broadband access at home. Each of these analyses incorporates data on family income as well as type of school attended.

The analyses are of macro-level data on schools in the different sectors, levels, states and census years. There is, of course, great diversity within the school sectors, between schools and within schools. However, the sector-based data reported here is vital for significant national schooling policy because of the peculiar funding arrangements for the different schooling sectors: the federal government is the major funder of nongovernment schools, while the states are the major funders of government schools. The different schooling sectors also have real differences in their social roles and responsibilities, their accountability and their administrative arrangements.

Note: This version 2 has additional material providing historical context on pages 7 – 9.

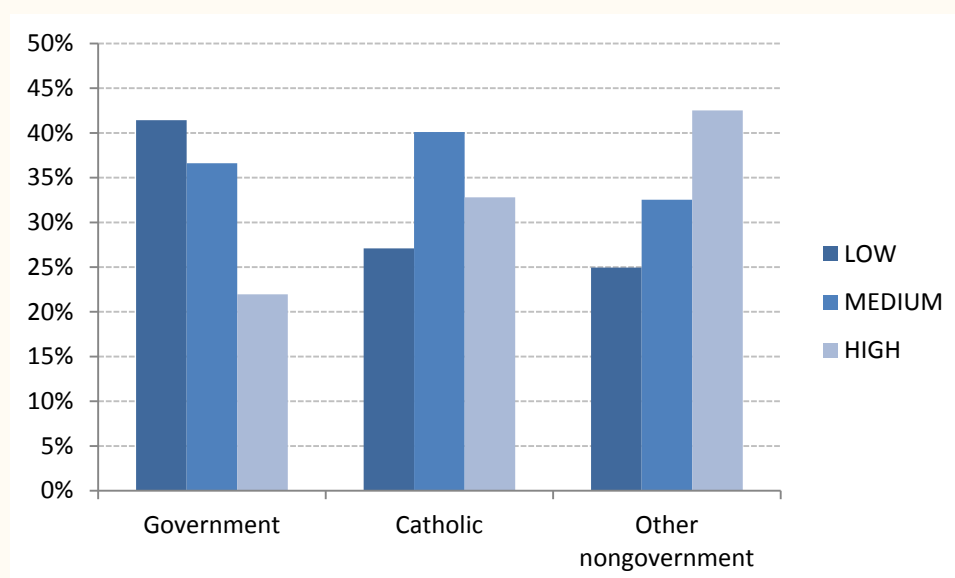
The social make-up of school sectors: family income

The overall social mix based on family income differs significantly between government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools. Government schools have almost twice as many students from LOW income families as they have from HIGH income families, while other (non-Catholic) nongovernment schools reverse this, having twice as many students from HIGH income families as they have from LOW income families. Catholic schools have more students from HIGH income families than from LOW income families, and the largest proportion of students in Catholic schools are from MEDIUM income families. (Table A.1)

These differences between the three sectors are more pronounced at the secondary level than at the primary level (Figures 1 and 2).

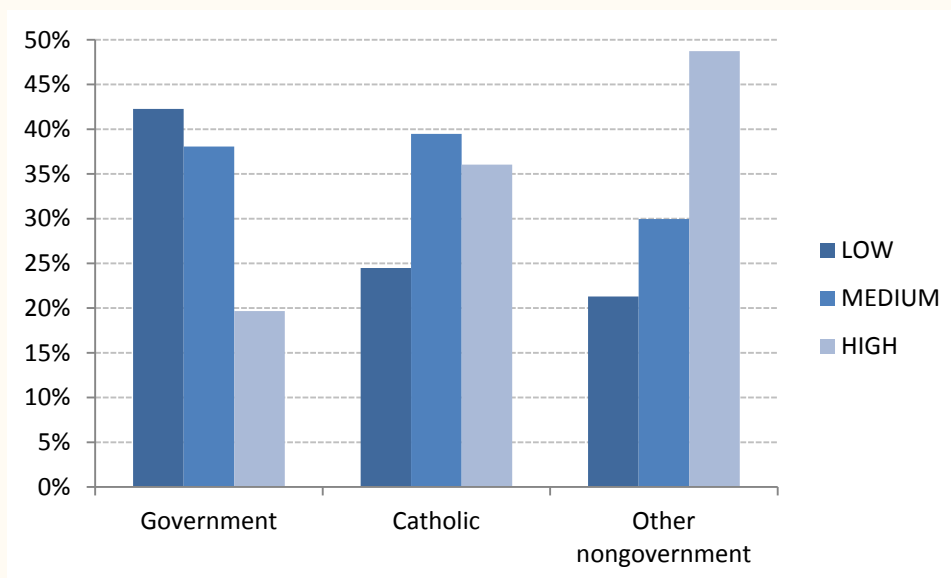
The states and territories differ in overall family incomes and in the patterns of family income between the sectors. Overall family incomes are highest in the Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia, and lowest in Tasmania and South Australia (data from the Northern Territory is less reliable). The secondary level in the Australian Capital Territory and, to a lesser extent, both primary and secondary levels in Western Australia and New South Wales, show less difference in social make-up between the government and nongovernment sectors, while the greatest differences are in Tasmania (especially at the secondary level), South Australia, and in the Australian Capital Territory at the primary level. (Table A.1)

Figure 1. Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, Australia, 2011



Source: Table A.1

Figure 2. Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, Australia, 2011



Source: Table A.1

The difference in social mix between government and nongovernment schools has been increasing since 1986 (and probably since the mid to late 1970s¹), especially at the secondary level. Figure 3 illustrates this change. A ratio of 1.00 indicates that there are the same proportions of students from LOW and HIGH income families. The higher the ratio, the greater the proportion of students from LOW income families, and the smaller the proportion from HIGH income families. Thus Figure 3 shows that, at the secondary level, the government sector has had an increasing proportion of students from LOW income families and a decreasing proportion of students from HIGH income families. Nongovernment secondary schools (both Catholic and other nongovernment) have had decreasing proportions of students from LOW income families, and increasing proportions of students from HIGH income families².

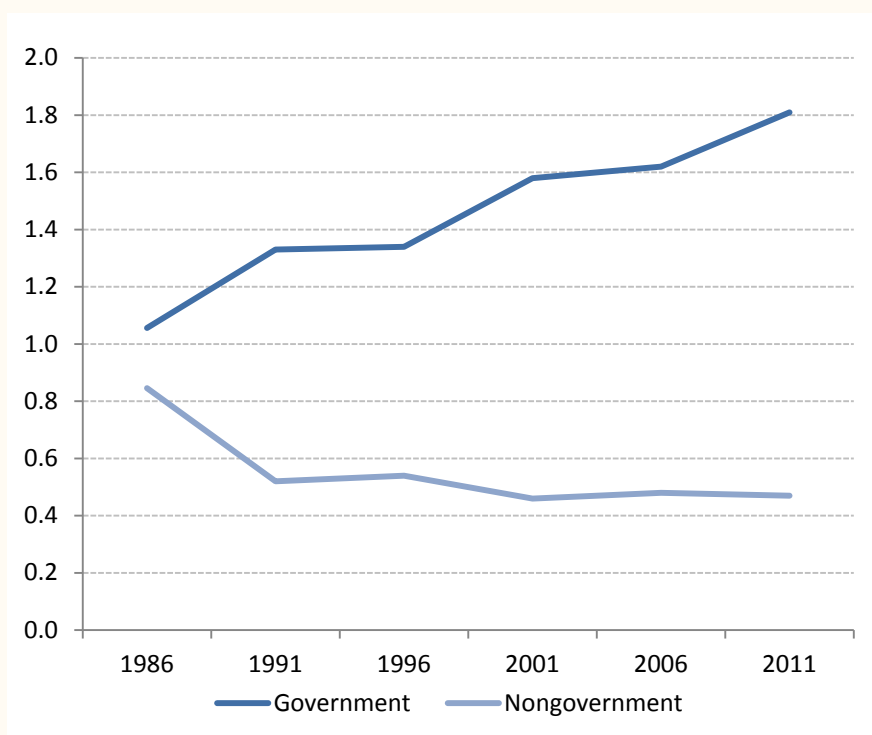
In 1986 both the government and nongovernment sectors had similar proportions of secondary students from LOW and HIGH income families, with the government sector having only a slightly higher proportion of students from LOW income families relative to the proportion from HIGH income families, and the opposite in the nongovernment sector.

¹ The ABS Census did not differentiate between government and nongovernment as the type of school attended in the censuses between 1933 and 1986

² The discussion here refers to indexed ratios, rather than the actual ratios. This controls for differences between census years in the actual proportions of students from LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families. It does not affect the relativities between the government and nongovernment sectors.

In contrast, a quarter century later in 2011, the differences are very marked: the government sector has almost twice the proportion of secondary students from LOW income families relative to the proportion from HIGH income families, and on current trends this ratio will be reached by the next census in 2016. The nongovernment sector has the reverse – in the Catholic and other nongovernment sectors combined the proportion of secondary students from LOW income families is less than half the proportion from HIGH income families. (Figure 3)

Figure 3. Ratio LOW to HIGH family income of secondary school students, government and nongovernment schools, indexed to all secondary students in each Census year, 1986 to 2011



Source: Table A.2

In 1973 the Interim Committee of the Schools Commission (Karmel Committee) cautioned that such a change in government schools relative to nongovernment schools would be a likely (even inevitable) consequence of the substantial, systematic and increasing Commonwealth Government funding of nongovernment schools that they recommended. They wrote in their report, *Schools in Australia*:

There is a point beyond which it is not possible to consider policies relating to the private sector without taking into account their possible effects on the public sector whose strength and representativeness should not be diluted . . . As public aid for non-government schools rises, the possibility and even the inevitability of a changed relationship between government and nongovernment schooling presents itself. (Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission, 1973, para. 2.13)

Over a decade later the Schools Commission reiterated these concerns, connecting changes in the social make-up of the school sectors with the government sector's then declining enrolment share (after an increasing share until the late 1970s), and pointing to the wider social consequences of these developments:

A continuing significant decline in the government school sector's share of overall enrolment is likely to change substantially the social composition of the student population in government schools, with potentially significant negative consequences for the general comprehensiveness of public school systems. The cumulative effect of these financial, educational and social consequences could, in the long term, threaten the role and standing of the public school as a central institution in Australian society. Such a development would be unwelcome to most citizens and is inconsistent with the stated policies of governments, as well as the major school interest groups, government and nongovernment. (Commonwealth Schools Commission, 1985, para 20)

In 1984 an article was published in *The Australian Teacher* (Preston, 1984), in which the concept of 'residualisation' was introduced as a way of understanding the developments that were becoming apparent. In the article it was argued that the structure and rationale for Commonwealth funding of schools that was being established was creating a powerful dynamic for the residualisation of public schooling relative to private schooling. Residualisation is concerned with the *relationships* between sectors. It involves a progressive loss of broad support from all social strata, especially the middle class and the powerful and articulate. This loss of support is not only in direct participation, but also in financial and political support. Since the mid 1980s there has been the social shift illustrated by Figure 3 as lower socio-economic status groups have become more and more concentrated in government schools, and higher socio-economic status groups have become more and more concentrated in nongovernment schools. This has occurred while the overall share of enrolments in the government sector has declined (Table A.7). Financial residualisation is apparent in the changes in student to teacher ratios (teacher salaries are the major element of non-capital funding of schools). While the concentration of lower socio-economic status students has increased in government schools, improvements in student teacher ratios have lagged behind the nongovernment sector. In fact, at the secondary level since 1990 the ratios have become worse in the government sector while improving in both the Catholic and other nongovernment sectors (Table A.8).

Policy and funding interventions by governments and cultural and social change can exacerbate, restrain, ameliorate or even turn around dynamics of residualisation – the future is not predetermined (there was some restraint on the residualisation of the public sector as a consequence of initiatives of the Hawke Government in the late 1980s – apparent in Figure 3). And within sectors (and most individual schools) there will always be diversity and opportunities.

Family income and type of school attended

The type of schools normally attended by a particular social group, and the extent of social integration, inclusion or exclusion, influences that group's understandings and attitudes, which are carried into social, civic, cultural and political life. Low socio-economic status students disproportionately attend government schools, while higher socio-economic status students disproportionately attend nongovernment schools. Subsequent sections of this report will investigate the patterns of school attendance by Indigenous students and members of other social groups.

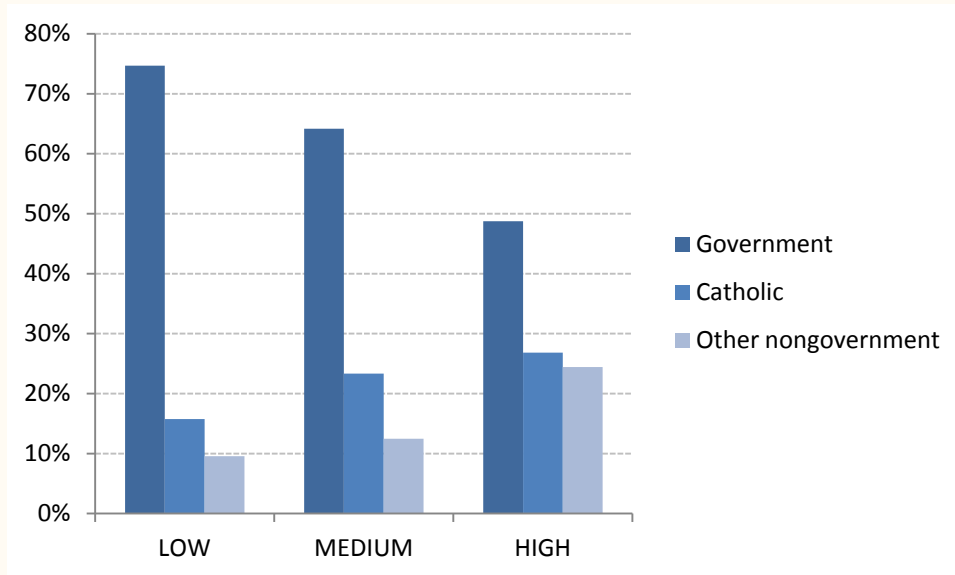
Government schools enroll around 64% of all students, but 75% of all students from LOW income families and fewer than 50% of all students from HIGH income families. Catholic schools enroll around 22% of all students, but just 16% of students from LOW income families, 23% of students from MEDIUM income families, and 27% of students from HIGH income families. Other nongovernment schools enroll 15% of all students, but just 10% of students from LOW income families, 12% of students from MEDIUM income families, and 24% of students from HIGH income families. (Table A.5, Figure 4)

The differences between the sectors are more pronounced at the secondary level. The overall share of enrolments in government schools is less at the secondary level (58%) than at the primary level (67%). It is among students from HIGH income families that the reduction in overall share is most apparent: only 40% of students from HIGH income families attend government secondary schools, while 29% attend Catholic schools and 31% attend other nongovernment schools, which enroll only 18% of all secondary students. (Table A.5, Figure 5)

It is at the very high income levels that the pattern is most striking: over half of secondary students from families with a weekly income of at least \$5,000 in 2011 attended nonCatholic nongovernment schools, and around a quarter attended each of Catholic and government schools. (Figure 6)

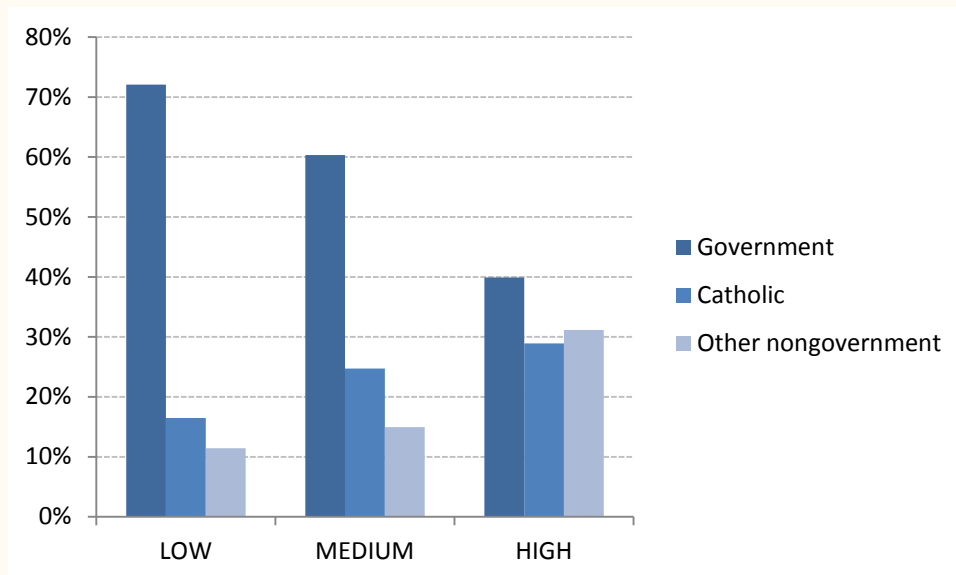
There are differences among the states: in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory around a quarter of students from HIGH income families attended nonCatholic nongovernment schools, while in the other states around a third of students from HIGH income families attended non-Catholic nongovernment schools (Table A.5).

Figure 4. Percentage of all students from LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia 2011



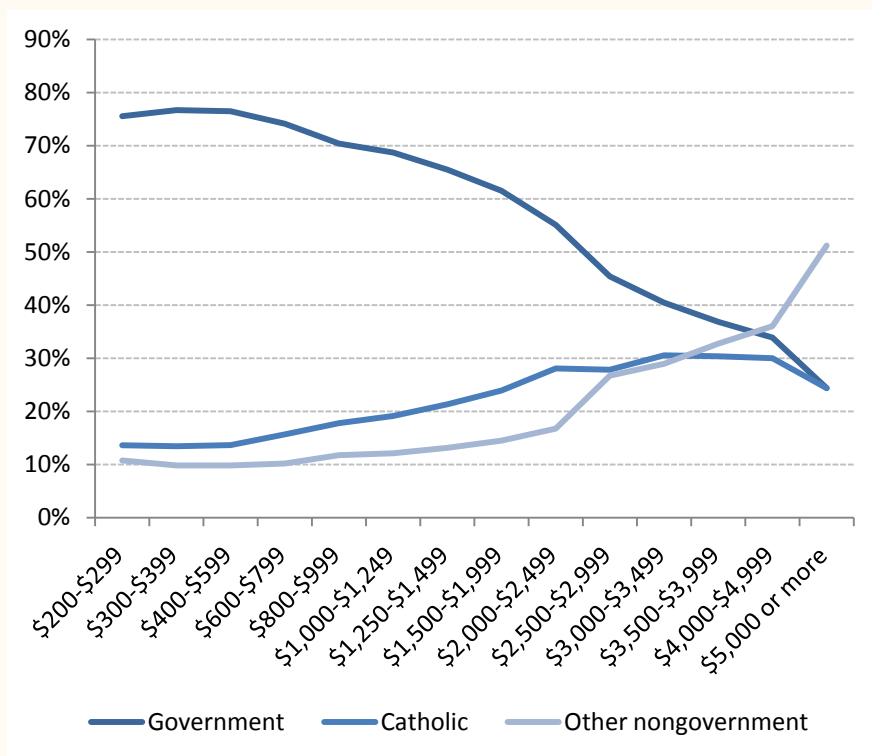
Source: Table A.5.

Figure 5. Percentage of all secondary students from LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia 2011



Source: Table A.5

Figure 6. Percentage of secondary students in each weekly family income range attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia 2011



Source: Table A.A.6

Indigenous students

Indigenous students were 4.0% of all students in 2011 (according to the ABS Census data utilised here, which understates the actual figure of 4.8% - see Appendix 1: Technical Notes). They are much more highly represented in government schools (5.2%) than in either Catholic or other nongovernment schools (2.1% and 1.5% respectively). In all sectors, but especially in government primary schools, Indigenous students are highly represented among the lowest family income groups – Indigenous students were 11.7% of government sector primary students with family incomes below \$600/week, and only 0.6% of non-Catholic nongovernment secondary school students with family incomes of more than \$2500/week. (Table A.9)

Two thirds of all Indigenous students in government schools are from LOW income families, but just half of all Indigenous students in both Catholic and other nongovernment schools are from LOW income families. (Table A. 10)

Eighty eight per cent of Indigenous students from very low income families attend government schools, while just 8% attend Catholic schools and 4% attend other

nongovernment schools. In contrast, just 68% of Indigenous students from HIGH income families attend government schools, 21% attend Catholic schools, and 11% attend other nongovernment schools. (Table A. 11)

In summary: Indigenous students are concentrated in government schools, and it is the Indigenous students with the lowest family incomes who are most concentrated in governments schools.

Students in one parent families

Students in one parent families are 21% of all Australian school students, but 70% of students in the lowest family income group of <\$600/week in 2011, and only 3% of all students in the highest family income group of >\$2500/week. As well as being more highly concentrated in the lowest family income group (Tables A.12 and A.13, students from one parent families are more concentrated in government schools at all income levels (Tables A. 12 and A.14).

Catholic and Islamic students

Catholic students make up 21% of all Australian school students, 73% of Catholic school students, 18% of government school students and 15% of students in other nongovernment schools. Catholic students tend to come from higher income families than other students: 34% of all Australian students with HIGH family incomes are Catholic, while 25% of all Australian students with LOW family incomes are Catholics. While Catholic students are a similar proportion of government school students in all family income ranges (around 17% to 19%), in both Catholic and other nongovernment schools Catholic students are a substantially higher proportion of students with higher family incomes than they are of students with lower family incomes (for example, in Catholic schools 77% of students with HIGH family incomes are Catholic, while 67% of students with LOW family incomes are Catholic. (Table A.15, A.16 and A. 17)

Islamic students are just 3% of all Australian school students, but 5% of students in non-Catholic nongovernment schools and less than 1% of students in Catholic schools. They tend to come from lower income families (5% from LOW income families, and just 1% from HIGH income families), and those from the lower income families tended to be concentrated in non-Catholic nongovernment schools, especially at the primary level (Table A. 18). However, even though the concentration of Islamic students from lower income families is greatest in those schools, the very large majority (78%) of Islamic students from the lowest income families attend government schools (Table A. 20).

Students with broadband at home

A lack of access to high speed broadband at home is generally a significant educational disadvantage. While at least 94% of students from HIGH income families in all sectors have access to broadband at home, the level of access is much lower for students from lower income families, especially for government school students and for primary students: only 68% of government primary school students in the lowest family income range have access to broadband at home. (Table A.21)

Appendix 1: Technical notes

Population analysed

Only students for whom data is available on the type of school attended **and** family income are included in this analysis. This is a total of 1,176,062 students (compared with 3,541,809 school students in 2011 according to the *ABS Schools Australia 2011* report (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012b). Government school students are undercounted relative to both Catholic and other nongovernment school students, in both the Census count providing data on type of school attended and on the count of type of school attended combined with family income. The major reason students are not included is because family income data is unavailable or incomplete – see below for details.

Type of school attended

The ABS Census classifies the type of school attended by school students into six categories: Infants/Primary – Government; Infants/Primary – Catholic; Infants/Primary - Other Non Government; Secondary – Government; Secondary – Catholic; Secondary - Other Non Government. This classification has been used since the 1996 Census. The 1986 and 1991 Censuses differentiated government and nongovernment primary and secondary students only (from 1911 until 1933 state and private schools were differentiated, but from 1933 until 1986 no such differentiation was made).

Family income

In the ABS Census family income is calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. School students for whom family income is not available or is incomplete include those who are not living at home on Census night (notably those attending boarding schools or living in hostels or other non-private dwellings or in non-family households), or where a family member aged 15 years and over did not state their income, or was temporarily absent.

For the 2011 Census, family income is classified into 17 weekly income ranges – see Box 1 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011). In this report these ranges are aggregated into LOW MEDIUM and HIGH categories, each containing as close as possible to one third of all school students. Given the particular original ranges, this cannot be done precisely. In addition, the proportions of students in each category at the primary and secondary levels differ (because of the generally younger ages and lower incomes of primary school parents compared with secondary school parents), and there are substantial differences between the states (see Table A.1). It is the differences between school sectors (and between states) that are the particular concern of this report. In addition to the LOW MEDIUM and HIGH categories, there is some further disaggregation of the LOW category (see Table A.2). Earlier censuses classified family income into different ranges, and these also could not be precisely classified so that a third of school students fell into each of LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH.

Ratio of LOW to HIGH family income is a simple measure of relative disadvantage in terms of family income. A ratio of 1.00 indicates that there are the same proportions of LOW and HIGH family income students in a jurisdiction, irrespective of the proportion of MEDIUM family income students (thus a jurisdiction in which there are 33.3% of students in each of the LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family income categories will have a ratio of 1.00, as will a jurisdiction in which there are 25%, 50% and 25%, respectively, in each category). A ratio greater than 1.00 indicates a larger proportion (number) of students with LOW family incomes relative to the proportion with HIGH family incomes, and a ratio less than 1.00 indicates a larger proportion (number) of students with HIGH family incomes relative to the proportion with LOW family incomes.

Indexing the ratios of LOW to HIGH family incomes to all schools in a state provides ratios that are comparable between states and between different censuses. This controls for differences between states (such as the higher average income ACT compared with lower average income Tasmania), as well as differences between censuses with different overall percentages of students in the LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH categories (though for each census the categories were created to include as close as possible to 33.3% of all students in each).

The indexed ratios should only be used for such comparative purposes, and their nature made clear. It would be misleading to do otherwise. For example, though the indexed ratio for all schools in Tasmania is 1.00 (as it is for all schools in all jurisdictions in each Census year), the actual ratio for 2011 was 2.63, which indicates that Tasmanian school students were more than two and a half times as likely to have LOW family incomes as HIGH family incomes. In contrast, the actual ratio for the ACT is 0.36, which indicates that ACT school students were almost three times as likely to have HIGH family incomes as LOW family incomes (Table A.1).

Box 1. ABS 2011 Census family income ranges, classified into LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH for this report	
<p>LOW Negative income Nil income \$1-\$199 (\$1-\$10,399) \$200-\$299 (\$10,400-\$15,599) \$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799) \$400-\$599 (\$20,800-\$31,199) \$600-\$799 (\$31,200-\$41,599) \$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999) \$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)</p> <p>MEDIUM \$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999) \$1,500-\$1,999 (\$78,000-\$103,999) \$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)</p>	<p>HIGH \$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999) \$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999) \$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999) \$4,000-\$4,999 (\$208,000-\$259,999) \$5,000 or more (\$260,000 or more)</p> <p>EXCLUDED Partial income stated All incomes not stated Not applicable</p> <p><i>(Weekly income ranges, annual income ranges are displayed within brackets.)</i></p>

Indigenous students are those classified in the Census as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Indigenous students are undercounted in the Census. According to the National Schools Statistics Collection, in 2011 there were 168,134 Indigenous students among the 3,529,519 Australian school students (4.8%) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012b), while Indigenous students were just 4.0% of those students with data on type of school attended and family income (see above). ABS has estimated that the overall undercount of Indigenous people in the 2011 Census is around 17% (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012a), which is consistent with the undercount of Indigenous students with data on type of school attended and family income relative to the undercount of all students with data on type of school attended and family income.

Appendix 2: Tables

Table A. 1. Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, states and territories, 2011

	LOW < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income indexed to all schools in state		
					2001	2006	2011
New South Wales							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	42%	34%	24%	1.74			1.33
Catholic	28%	39%	33%	0.83			0.64
Other nongovernment	26%	29%	44%	0.59			0.45
All primary schools	37%	35%	28%	1.31			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	43%	36%	21%	2.08			1.70
Catholic	25%	38%	37%	0.69			0.57
Other nongovernment	22%	28%	51%	0.43			0.35
All secondary schools	36%	35%	29%	1.22			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	42%	35%	23%	1.86	1.42	1.43	1.47
Catholic	27%	38%	35%	0.76	0.59	0.57	0.60
Other nongovernment	24%	29%	48%	0.50	0.36	0.40	0.40
All schools	36%	35%	29%	1.27	1.00	1.00	1.00
Victoria							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	41%	37%	22%	1.89			1.30
Catholic	31%	42%	27%	1.14			0.78
Other nongovernment	25%	31%	44%	0.57			0.39
All primary schools	37%	38%	25%	1.46			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	43%	39%	18%	2.45			1.89
Catholic	27%	42%	31%	0.85			0.66
Other nongovernment	22%	29%	49%	0.44			0.34
All secondary schools	35%	38%	27%	1.30			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	42%	38%	20%	2.09	1.45	1.44	1.51
Catholic	29%	42%	29%	1.00	0.72	0.68	0.72
Other nongovernment	23%	30%	47%	0.49	0.32	0.36	0.36
All schools	36%	38%	26%	1.39	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table A. 1. continued Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, states and territories, 2011

	LOW < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income indexed to all schools in state		
					2001	2006	2011
Queensland							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	43%	39%	19%	2.29			1.55
Catholic	23%	41%	37%	0.62			0.42
Other nongovernment	25%	36%	40%	0.62			0.42
All primary schools	37%	39%	25%	1.48			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	42%	40%	18%	2.35			1.89
Catholic	21%	40%	39%	0.55			0.44
Other nongovernment	22%	33%	45%	0.50			0.40
All secondary schools	34%	39%	27%	1.24			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	42%	39%	18%	2.31	1.58	1.54	1.67
Catholic	22%	40%	37%	0.59	0.42	0.43	0.43
Other nongovernment	24%	34%	42%	0.56	0.35	0.41	0.40
All schools	36%	39%	26%	1.38	1.00	1.00	1.00
Western Australia							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	35%	37%	29%	1.21			1.33
Catholic	22%	36%	42%	0.53			0.58
Other nongovernment	21%	31%	47%	0.45			0.50
All primary schools	31%	36%	34%	0.91			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	35%	38%	27%	1.31			1.79
Catholic	20%	35%	44%	0.46			0.64
Other nongovernment	18%	28%	54%	0.33			0.45
All secondary schools	27%	35%	38%	0.73			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	35%	37%	28%	1.24	1.42	1.38	1.48
Catholic	21%	36%	43%	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.59
Other nongovernment	19%	30%	51%	0.38	0.39	0.47	0.46
All schools	29%	36%	35%	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table A.1. *continued* Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, states and territories, 2011

	LOW < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income indexed to all schools in state		
					2001	2006	2011
South Australia							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	47%	38%	15%	3.22			1.57
Catholic	30%	44%	25%	1.19			0.58
Other nongovernment	28%	39%	33%	0.85			0.41
All primary schools	41%	40%	20%	2.06			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	47%	40%	14%	3.40			2.04
Catholic	27%	42%	30%	0.90			0.54
Other nongovernment	24%	37%	39%	0.63			0.38
All secondary schools	38%	40%	23%	1.66			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	47%	39%	14%	3.28	1.50	1.54	1.73
Catholic	29%	44%	27%	1.06	0.55	0.55	0.56
Other nongovernment	26%	38%	36%	0.74	0.37	0.43	0.39
All schools	39%	40%	21%	1.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tasmania							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	52%	37%	11%	4.85			1.58
Catholic	32%	48%	20%	1.56			0.51
Other nongovernment	31%	34%	35%	0.86			0.28
All primary schools	46%	39%	15%	3.06			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	50%	39%	12%	4.26			2.03
Catholic	28%	47%	24%	1.16			0.55
Other nongovernment	24%	33%	43%	0.57			0.27
All secondary schools	41%	40%	19%	2.10			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	51%	38%	11%	4.63	1.60	1.58	1.76
Catholic	30%	48%	22%	1.37	0.46	0.42	0.52
Other nongovernment	27%	34%	39%	0.70	0.27	0.34	0.27
All schools	44%	39%	17%	2.63	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table A. 1. continued Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, states and territories, 2011

	LOW < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income indexed to all schools in state		
					2001	2006	2011
Northern Territory							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	45%	33%	21%	2.10			1.32
Catholic	37%	33%	30%	1.24			0.78
Other nongovernment	16%	34%	50%	0.32			0.20
All primary schools	41%	34%	26%	1.60			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	36%	36%	28%	1.28			1.38
Catholic	30%	35%	35%	0.86			0.93
Other nongovernment	17%	30%	53%	0.32			0.34
All secondary schools	31%	35%	34%	0.92			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	42%	34%	24%	1.78	1.21	1.29	1.36
Catholic	34%	34%	32%	1.09	0.57	0.67	0.83
Other nongovernment	16%	32%	51%	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.24
All schools	37%	34%	29%	1.31	1.00	1.00	1.00
Note: A large proportion of NT students, especially secondary students, are not included. These include Indigenous students who are living away from home. Thus LOW family income students are undercounted.							
Australian Capital Territory							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	24%	34%	42%	0.57			1.46
Catholic	13%	32%	55%	0.23			0.60
Other nongovernment	9%	25%	66%	0.14			0.36
All primary schools	19%	32%	49%	0.39			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	23%	33%	44%	0.53			1.64
Catholic	12%	28%	60%	0.20			0.63
Other nongovernment	8%	19%	74%	0.10			0.32
All secondary schools	17%	29%	54%	0.32			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	24%	33%	43%	0.55	1.35	1.43	1.54
Catholic	12%	30%	57%	0.22	0.61	0.62	0.61
Other nongovernment	8%	22%	70%	0.12	0.36	0.38	0.33
All schools	18%	31%	51%	0.36	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table A. 1. *continued* Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, states and territories, 2011

	LOW < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income	Ratio LOW to HIGH family income indexed to all students in state		
					2001	2006	2011
Australia							
<i>Primary schools</i>							
Government	41%	37%	22%	1.89			1.38
Catholic	27%	40%	33%	0.83			0.60
Other nongovernment	25%	33%	43%	0.59			0.43
All primary schools	36%	37%	27%	1.37			1.00
<i>Secondary schools</i>							
Government	42%	38%	20%	2.15			1.81
Catholic	24%	39%	36%	0.68			0.57
Other nongovernment	21%	30%	49%	0.44			0.37
All secondary schools	34%	37%	29%	1.19			1.00
<i>All schools</i>							
Government	42%	37%	21%	1.98	1.41	1.46	1.53
Catholic	26%	40%	34%	0.76	0.56	0.56	0.59
Other nongovernment	23%	31%	46%	0.50	0.34	0.40	0.39
All schools	36%	37%	28%	1.29	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table A. 2. Ratio LOW to HIGH family income, government and nongovernment, primary and secondary school students, indexed to all students at each level in each Census year, Australia, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	Primary		Secondary	
	Government	Nongovernment	Government	Nongovernment
1986	1.12	0.66	1.06	0.85
1991	1.20	0.57	1.33	0.52
1996	1.21	0.59	1.34	0.54
2001	1.35	0.50	1.58	0.46
2006	1.35	0.52	1.62	0.48
2011	1.38	0.53	1.81	0.47

Note: Catholic and other nongovernment schools were not differentiated in the 1991 Census.

Table A. 3. Percentage of students in each of government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools with detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family incomes, Australia, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary schools								
Government	14%	9%	8%	10%	41%	37%	22%	100%
Catholic	8%	5%	6%	8%	27%	40%	33%	100%
Other nongovt	8%	5%	5%	7%	25%	33%	43%	100%
All primary schools	12%	8%	7%	9%	36%	37%	27%	100%
Secondary schools								
Government	14%	9%	8%	10%	42%	38%	20%	100%
Catholic	7%	5%	5%	7%	24%	39%	36%	100%
Other nongovt	7%	4%	4%	6%	21%	30%	49%	100%
All secondary schools	11%	7%	7%	9%	34%	37%	29%	100%
All schools								
Government	14%	9%	8%	10%	42%	37%	21%	100%
Catholic	8%	5%	6%	8%	26%	40%	34%	100%
Other nongovt	7%	5%	5%	6%	23%	31%	46%	100%
All schools	12%	8%	7%	9%	36%	37%	28%	100%

Table A. 4. Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each of LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family income ranges, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, states and territories, 2011

	LOW All < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	All income levels
New South Wales				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	76%	67%	57%	68%
Catholic	16%	23%	25%	21%
Other nongovernment	8%	9%	18%	11%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	74%	62%	43%	61%
Catholic	17%	26%	30%	24%
Other nongovernment	9%	12%	26%	15%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	75%	65%	51%	65%
Catholic	16%	25%	27%	22%
Other nongovernment	8%	10%	21%	13%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
Victoria				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	73%	66%	57%	66%
Catholic	19%	25%	25%	23%
Other nongovernment	7%	9%	19%	11%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	70%	58%	37%	56%
Catholic	18%	27%	28%	24%
Other nongovernment	12%	15%	35%	19%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	72%	62%	48%	62%
Catholic	19%	26%	26%	23%
Other nongovernment	9%	12%	26%	15%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 4. *continued* ...Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each of **LOW**, **MEDIUM** and **HIGH** family income ranges, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, states and territories, 2011

	LOW All < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	All income levels
Queensland				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	80%	68%	51%	68%
Catholic	12%	20%	28%	19%
Other nongovernment	9%	12%	20%	13%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	75%	63%	40%	61%
Catholic	12%	20%	28%	20%
Other nongovernment	13%	17%	32%	20%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	78%	66%	47%	65%
Catholic	12%	20%	28%	19%
Other nongovernment	10%	14%	25%	15%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
Western Australia				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	77%	70%	58%	68%
Catholic	13%	18%	22%	18%
Other nongovernment	10%	12%	19%	14%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	67%	56%	37%	52%
Catholic	18%	25%	28%	24%
Other nongovernment	15%	19%	34%	24%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	74%	65%	50%	62%
Catholic	15%	20%	25%	20%
Other nongovernment	12%	15%	25%	18%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 4. continued ...Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each of LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family income ranges, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, states and territories, 2011

	LOW All < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	All income levels
South Australia				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	74%	62%	47%	64%
Catholic	14%	22%	25%	19%
Other nongovernment	11%	16%	28%	17%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	71%	57%	35%	57%
Catholic	15%	23%	28%	21%
Other nongovernment	14%	20%	37%	22%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	73%	60%	42%	61%
Catholic	15%	22%	26%	20%
Other nongovernment	12%	18%	31%	18%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tasmania				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	80%	69%	51%	71%
Catholic	13%	23%	25%	18%
Other nongovernment	7%	9%	24%	10%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	75%	60%	37%	61%
Catholic	16%	27%	28%	23%
Other nongovernment	9%	13%	35%	16%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	78%	65%	45%	68%
Catholic	14%	24%	27%	20%
Other nongovernment	8%	11%	29%	12%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 4. continued ...Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each of LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family income ranges, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, states and territories, 2011

	LOW All < \$1249	MEDIUM \$1250 - \$2499	HIGH > \$2500	All income levels
Northern Territory				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	84%	76%	64%	76%
Catholic	12%	13%	15%	13%
Other nongovernment	4%	11%	21%	11%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	77%	69%	55%	67%
Catholic	13%	13%	14%	13%
Other nongovernment	11%	17%	31%	20%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	82%	74%	60%	73%
Catholic	12%	13%	15%	13%
Other nongovernment	6%	13%	25%	14%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
Australian Capital Territory				
<i>Primary schools</i>				
Government	76%	63%	52%	60%
Catholic	18%	27%	30%	27%
Other nongovernment	6%	10%	18%	13%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Secondary schools</i>				
Government	72%	60%	44%	54%
Catholic	20%	28%	32%	29%
Other nongovernment	8%	11%	24%	17%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>All schools</i>				
Government	74%	62%	48%	57%
Catholic	19%	28%	31%	28%
Other nongovernment	7%	11%	21%	15%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 5. Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each of detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH family income ranges, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, Australia, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary schools								
Government	79%	78%	74%	73%	76%	67%	55%	67%
Catholic	14%	14%	17%	18%	15%	22%	25%	21%
Other nongovt	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	11%	19%	12%
All primary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secondary schools								
Government	74%	74%	70%	69%	72%	60%	40%	58%
Catholic	14%	16%	18%	19%	16%	25%	29%	23%
Other nongovt	12%	10%	12%	12%	11%	15%	31%	18%
All secondary schools	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All schools								
Government	77%	77%	73%	72%	75%	64%	49%	64%
Catholic	14%	15%	17%	18%	16%	23%	27%	22%
Other nongovt	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	12%	24%	15%
All schools	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 6. Percentage of primary, secondary and all students in each detailed family income range, attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, Australia, 2011

	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$599	\$600-\$799	\$800-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,249	\$1,250-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,499	\$2,500-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,499	\$3,500-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000 or more	TOTAL
Primary															
Government	79%	80%	80%	78%	74%	73%	71%	68%	62%	58%	55%	53%	51%	46%	67%
Catholic	13%	13%	13%	14%	17%	18%	19%	22%	26%	25%	27%	26%	25%	23%	21%
Other nongovt	7%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	17%	18%	21%	23%	32%	12%
Total primary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secondary															
Government	76%	77%	76%	74%	70%	69%	66%	62%	55%	45%	40%	37%	34%	24%	58%
Catholic	14%	13%	14%	16%	18%	19%	21%	24%	28%	28%	31%	30%	30%	24%	23%
Other nongovt	11%	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%	13%	15%	17%	27%	29%	33%	36%	51%	18%
Total secondary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All schools															
Government	78%	79%	79%	77%	73%	72%	69%	65%	59%	53%	49%	45%	42%	37%	64%
Catholic	14%	13%	13%	15%	17%	18%	20%	23%	27%	26%	29%	28%	28%	23%	22%
Other nongovt	9%	8%	8%	9%	10%	10%	11%	12%	14%	21%	23%	27%	30%	40%	15%
Total all schools	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 7. Percentage shares of primary, junior high and senior high school enrolments held by government, Catholic and other nongovernment schools, Australia, selected years 1970 - 2012

	Primary	Secondary to year 10	Years 11 - 12	All levels
1970				
Government	80%	77%	68%	78%
Catholic	18%	17%	18%	18%
Other nongovernment	2%	7%	15%	4%
1980				
Government	80%	75%	68%	78%
Catholic	17%	18%	20%	17%
Other nongovernment	3%	7%	13%	5%
1990				
Government	75%	69%	69%	72%
Catholic	19%	20%	20%	20%
Other nongovernment	6%	11%	11%	8%
2000				
Government	73%	65%	63%	69%
Catholic	19%	21%	21%	20%
Other nongovernment	8%	14%	16%	11%
2012				
Government	70%	61%	60%	66%
Catholic	19%	22%	21%	20%
Other nongovernment	11%	17%	18%	14%
Percentage point (pp) change 1970 to 2012				
Government	-10pp	-16pp	-8pp	-12pp
Catholic	1pp	5pp	3pp	2pp
Other nongovernment	9pp	10pp	3pp	10pp

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Schools, Australia* (relevant years), Cat. No. 4221.0

Table A. 8. Student to teacher ratios, Catholic and other nongovernment primary and secondary schools, Australia, 1972, 1990 and 2012

		1972	1990	2012	change 1972-2012	change 1990-2012
Government	Primary	25.9	17.9	15.2	-10.7	-2.7
	Secondary	15.9	12.0	12.3	-3.6	0.3
Catholic	Primary	31.1	21.1	17.4	-13.7	-3.7
	Secondary	21.4	14.0	12.7	-8.7	-1.3
Other nongovernment	Primary	19.0	16.7	14.6	-4.4	-2.1
	Secondary	14.0	12.3	10.3	-3.7	-2.0
All schools	Primary	26.6	18.4	15.5	-11.1	-2.9
	Secondary	16.5	12.4	12.0	-4.5	-0.4

Source: 1972 data: (Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission, 1973, p. 32); 1990 and 2012 data: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Schools, Australia* (relevant years), Cat. No. 4221.0

Table A. 9. Indigenous students as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	12%	10%	7%	6%	9%	4%	2%	6%
Catholic	6.6%	5.0%	3.4%	2.9%	4.5%	2.0%	1.1%	2.4%
Other nongovernment	4.7%	3.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.6%	1.5%	0.7%	1.7%
Total primary	10.4%	8.8%	6.3%	5.1%	7.9%	3.0%	1.5%	4.4%
Secondary								
Government	8.7%	7.2%	6.2%	5.3%	7.1%	3.4%	2.2%	4.7%
Catholic	4.1%	3.3%	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.8%
Other nongovernment	3.5%	3.5%	2.4%	2.4%	3.0%	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%
Total secondary	7.4%	6.2%	5.1%	4.4%	5.9%	2.7%	1.4%	3.4%
All schools								
Government	10.5%	8.9%	6.9%	5.7%	8.3%	3.5%	2.0%	5.2%
Catholic	5.6%	4.3%	3.1%	2.7%	3.9%	1.8%	1.1%	2.1%
Other nongovernment	4.1%	3.7%	2.6%	2.7%	3.3%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%
Total	9.3%	7.8%	5.8%	4.8%	7.1%	2.9%	1.4%	4.0%

Note: These figures generally understate the percentage of Indigenous students by around one fifth. In this table the percentage of all students who are Indigenous is 4.0%. In the more accurate National Schools Statistics Collection (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012b) it is 4.7%. See Appendix 1: Technical Notes..

Table A. 10. Percentage of Indigenous students attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	30%	16%	11%	11%	68%	24%	8%	100%
Catholic	22%	11%	8%	10%	51%	33%	16%	100%
Other nongovernment	21%	11%	9%	11%	53%	29%	18%	100%
Total primary	29%	16%	10%	11%	66%	25%	9%	100%
Secondary								
Government	26%	14%	11%	11%	63%	28%	9%	100%
Catholic	16%	9%	8%	9%	42%	36%	22%	100%
Other nongovernment	18%	11%	8%	10%	47%	32%	22%	100%
Total secondary	24%	14%	10%	11%	59%	29%	12%	100%
All schools								
Government	29%	16%	11%	11%	67%	25%	8%	100%
Catholic	20%	10%	8%	10%	48%	34%	18%	100%
Other nongovernment	20%	11%	8%	11%	50%	30%	20%	100%
Total	27%	15%	10%	11%	63%	27%	10%	100%

Table A. 11. Percentage of Indigenous students from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	88%	88%	87%	85%	87%	80%	71%	84%
Catholic	9%	8%	9%	10%	9%	15%	19%	11%
Other nongovernment	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	6%	10%	5%
Total primary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secondary								
Government	87%	86%	86%	83%	86%	77%	64%	80%
Catholic	8%	8%	9%	11%	9%	15%	23%	12%
Other nongovernment	5%	6%	5%	7%	6%	8%	13%	7%
Total secondary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All schools								
Government	88%	88%	87%	84%	87%	79%	68%	83%
Catholic	8%	8%	9%	10%	9%	15%	21%	12%
Other nongovernment	4%	4%	5%	6%	4%	6%	11%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 12. Students in one parent families as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	72%	54%	33%	20%	48%	7%	3%	23%
Catholic	64%	50%	31%	21%	42%	6%	2%	14%
Other nongovernment	59%	45%	29%	20%	39%	6%	3%	13%
Total primary	70%	53%	32%	20%	46%	7%	2%	20%
Secondary								
Government	72%	56%	43%	32%	53%	13%	5%	28%
Catholic	64%	53%	43%	34%	48%	11%	4%	18%
Other nongovernment	63%	51%	41%	35%	48%	13%	4%	16%
Total secondary	69%	55%	43%	33%	52%	12%	4%	24%
All schools								
Government	72%	55%	37%	25%	50%	9%	3%	25%
Catholic	64%	51%	36%	26%	44%	8%	3%	16%
Other nongovernment	61%	48%	34%	27%	44%	10%	3%	15%
Total	70%	54%	37%	25%	48%	9%	3%	21%

Table A. 13. Percentage of students in one parent families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	45%	21%	12%	9%	87%	11%	3%	100%
Catholic	36%	19%	13%	12%	79%	16%	5%	100%
Other nongovernment	36%	17%	12%	11%	76%	16%	8%	100%
Total primary	43%	21%	12%	9%	85%	12%	3%	100%
Secondary								
Government	36%	19%	13%	11%	80%	17%	3%	100%
Catholic	25%	15%	13%	14%	67%	26%	7%	100%
Other nongovernment	27%	13%	11%	12%	63%	24%	12%	100%
Total secondary	33%	17%	13%	12%	75%	19%	5%	100%
All schools								
Government	41%	20%	12%	10%	84%	13%	3%	100%
Catholic	31%	17%	13%	13%	73%	21%	6%	100%
Other nongovernment	31%	15%	12%	11%	69%	21%	11%	100%
Total	39%	19%	12%	10%	80%	15%	4%	100%

Table A. 14. Percentage of students in one parent families from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	81%	80%	76%	73%	79%	70%	60%	77%
Catholic	12%	13%	16%	18%	14%	20%	20%	15%
Other nongovernment	7%	7%	8%	9%	7%	11%	20%	8%
Total primary	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Secondary								
Government	76%	75%	71%	67%	74%	61%	45%	70%
Catholic	13%	15%	18%	20%	15%	23%	24%	17%
Other nongovernment	10%	9%	11%	13%	11%	16%	31%	13%
Total secondary	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All schools								
Government	79%	78%	74%	70%	77%	65%	52%	74%
Catholic	13%	14%	17%	19%	14%	21%	22%	16%
Other nongovernment	8%	8%	10%	11%	9%	14%	26%	10%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A. 15. Catholic students as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	17%	17%	17%	18%	17%	19%	19%	18%
Catholic	68%	69%	70%	73%	70%	76%	81%	76%
Other nongovernment	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	13%	17%	14%
Total primary	23%	24%	25%	27%	25%	31%	34%	29%
Secondary								
Government	18%	18%	18%	19%	18%	20%	19%	19%
Catholic	61%	63%	64%	66%	63%	69%	73%	69%
Other nongovernment	13%	13%	13%	14%	13%	15%	16%	15%
Total secondary	24%	25%	26%	27%	25%	31%	34%	30%
All schools								
Government	17%	17%	17%	18%	17%	19%	19%	18%
Catholic	65%	66%	68%	70%	67%	73%	77%	73%
Other nongovernment	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%	14%	17%	15%
Total	23%	24%	25%	27%	25%	31%	34%	30%

Table A. 16. Percentage of Catholic students attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	13%	8%	8%	10%	39%	38%	23%	100%
Catholic	7%	5%	5%	8%	25%	40%	35%	100%
Other nongovernment	7%	4%	4%	5%	20%	30%	50%	100%
Total primary	10%	6%	6%	8%	30%	39%	31%	100%
Secondary								
Government	13%	9%	8%	10%	41%	40%	19%	100%
Catholic	6%	5%	5%	7%	23%	39%	38%	100%
Other nongovernment	6%	3%	4%	5%	18%	29%	53%	100%
Total secondary	9%	6%	6%	8%	29%	39%	33%	100%
All schools								
Government	13%	9%	8%	10%	40%	39%	21%	100%
Catholic	7%	5%	5%	7%	24%	40%	36%	100%
Other nongovernment	6%	4%	4%	5%	19%	29%	52%	100%
Total	9%	6%	6%	8%	30%	39%	32%	100%

Table A. 17. Percentage of Catholic students from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	56%	55%	50%	48%	53%	40%	30%	41%
Catholic	40%	41%	46%	48%	44%	55%	60%	53%
Other nongovernment	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	10%	6%
Total primary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secondary								
Government	57%	54%	50%	48%	52%	39%	22%	37%
Catholic	37%	40%	44%	46%	42%	54%	62%	53%
Other nongovernment	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%	15%	9%
Total secondary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All schools								
Government	57%	55%	50%	48%	53%	40%	27%	39%
Catholic	38%	41%	45%	47%	43%	55%	61%	53%
Other nongovernment	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	12%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 18. Islamic students as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	6%	5%	5%	3%	5%	2%	1%	3%
Catholic	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Other nongovernment	16%	17%	14%	11%	15%	5%	2%	6%
Total primary	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	2%	1%	3%
Secondary								
Government	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	3%	2%	4%
Catholic	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Other nongovernment	9%	10%	9%	7%	9%	3%	1%	4%
Total secondary	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	2%	1%	3%
All schools								
Government	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	2%	2%	3%
Catholic	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Other nongovernment	13%	14%	12%	9%	12%	4%	2%	5%
Total	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	2%	1%	3%

Table A. 19. Percentage of Islamic students attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	27%	15%	13%	11%	66%	24%	10%	100%
Catholic	19%	13%	9%	10%	52%	28%	20%	100%
Other nongovernment	21%	14%	13%	12%	59%	27%	14%	100%
Total primary	26%	15%	13%	11%	64%	25%	11%	100%
Secondary								
Government	23%	16%	11%	12%	62%	28%	10%	100%
Catholic	18%	11%	10%	11%	50%	31%	19%	100%
Other nongovernment	18%	12%	11%	11%	53%	29%	18%	100%
Total secondary	22%	15%	11%	12%	60%	29%	12%	100%
All schools								
Government	26%	16%	12%	11%	65%	26%	10%	100%
Catholic	18%	12%	9%	11%	51%	30%	19%	100%
Other nongovernment	20%	13%	12%	12%	57%	28%	15%	100%
Total	24%	15%	12%	11%	62%	26%	11%	100%

Table A. 20. Percentage of Islamic students from detailed low, LOW, MEDIUM and HIGH income families attending government, Catholic and other nongovernment primary, secondary and all schools, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	78%	75%	73%	71%	75%	70%	65%	73%
Catholic	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%
Other nongovernment	20%	23%	25%	28%	23%	28%	32%	25%
Total primary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secondary								
Government	78%	79%	74%	74%	77%	72%	60%	73%
Catholic	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%	5%	7%	5%
Other nongovernment	18%	18%	22%	22%	20%	23%	33%	22%
Total secondary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All schools								
Government	78%	76%	73%	72%	76%	71%	63%	73%
Catholic	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%
Other nongovernment	20%	21%	24%	25%	22%	25%	32%	24%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table A. 21. Students with broadband at home as a percentage of all students in each family income group, school sector and school level, 2011

	<\$600	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1000- \$1249	LOW All <\$1249	MEDIUM \$1250- \$2499	HIGH >\$2500	All income levels
Primary								
Government	68%	75%	80%	84%	76%	90%	94%	85%
Catholic	74%	81%	86%	87%	82%	92%	95%	90%
Other nongovernment	78%	83%	86%	88%	83%	92%	95%	91%
Total primary	69%	77%	82%	85%	77%	91%	95%	87%
Secondary								
Government	73%	80%	83%	86%	80%	91%	95%	87%
Catholic	82%	87%	89%	91%	87%	94%	96%	93%
Other nongovernment	83%	86%	89%	91%	87%	93%	96%	93%
Total secondary	76%	82%	85%	87%	82%	92%	95%	89%
All schools								
Government	70%	77%	82%	85%	77%	90%	94%	86%
Catholic	77%	84%	87%	89%	84%	93%	95%	91%
Other nongovernment	81%	84%	87%	89%	85%	93%	96%	92%
Total	72%	79%	83%	86%	79%	91%	95%	88%

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