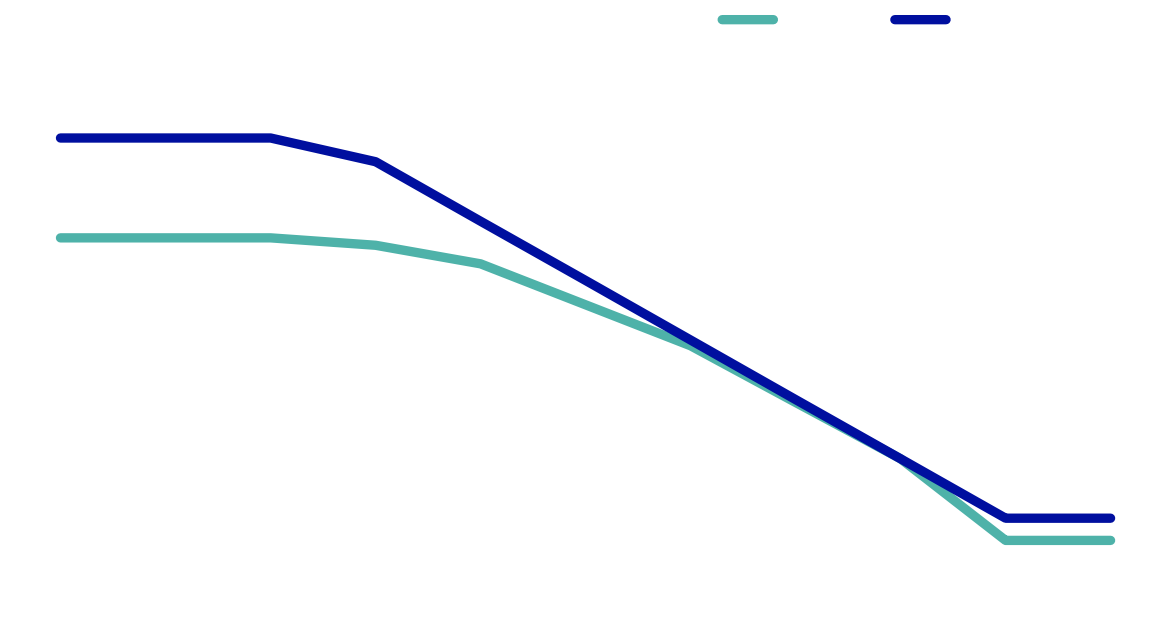


INDEPENDENT
SCHOOLS
AUSTRALIA

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Chart 2 Base funding per student by CTC score*, 2024



*Base funding before the application of the Commonwealth share (see section 1.7)

CTC scores are determined using the Direct Measure of Income (DMI) methodology. The DMI refers to the median family income of a school's students for a given year, determined by linking parent / carer names and addresses with income tax data. The median family income is subsequently converted into an annual DMI score.

A school's CTC score is the average of the DMI scores for the previous three years.

When a DMI score can't be calculated for a school, for example when there are significant data quality issues, a Refined Area Based (RAB) score is used (see section 1.4.2). For small and very small schools, annual CTC score changes are limited to two points from the preceding year.

The average student weighted DMI score nationally across the non-government sector is 103. This figure is 106 for the Independent sector.

DMI scores can be volatile and it is now clear that for most schools, even managing a one-point change in CTC scores can place a significant financial burden on an individual school.

For more information see - [Direct Measure of Income \(DMI\) Methodology - Department of Education, Australian Government](#)

When it is not possible to calculate a DMI score for a school, a RAB score is used as the school's CTC score.

A school's RAB score is calculated using income data from the geographic areas where the students' parents / carers reside. The data comes from linking the annual Student Address Collection and the 2021 ABS Census of Population and Housing.

There are two ways an approved authority can request a review of a school's CTC score.

Under subsection 53(2) of the Act, if a school's approved authority believes its CTC score to be inaccurate, it can apply for a review at any time.

Additionally, a decision made by the Minister's delegate regarding a CTC score is reviewable under

Chart 6 School location loading percentages according to ARIA+ score

Recurrent school funding is indexed every year to account for the increasing costs of schooling.

Indexation is legislated as the highest number, for each given year, of:

- Floating measure of Wage Price Index (75%) and Consumer Price Index (25%)
- 3.00%

