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EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

1970-71

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this statement is to provide a reasonably coherent indication of the extent and direction of both government and private effort in the field of education in recent years. The figures have been drawn largely from tables included in:

- i. Australian National Accounts, 1970-71 (Ref. no. 7.1) (forthcoming);
- ii. Public Authority Finance : Commonwealth Authorities, 1970-71 (Ref. no. 5.12);
- iii. Public Authority Finance : State Governments - Social Services, 1969-70 (Ref. no. 5.37).

Some additional figures compiled in the course of preparing tables for i. and ii. and not previously published elsewhere have also been included, together with minor items compiled specifically for the purposes of this statement. Apart from Tables 7 and 8, these figures have been compiled in accordance with national accounting concepts and are consistent with the estimates included in the forthcoming "Australian National Accounts, 1970-71". For explanation of these concepts reference should be made to the explanatory notes given in "Australian National Accounts" and "Public Authority Finance : Commonwealth Authorities".

2. The emphasis given in this statement to the outlays of the public sector in part reflects the relative importance of that sector in the provision of education services but is also a reflection of lack of detailed information relating to educational activities in the private sector. Sufficient information is given, however, to show the order of magnitude of private sector spending, and also to show aggregate demand for education services and facilities.

3. It must be emphasised that these figures represent only a partial realisation of the Bureau's intentions in this field of statistics. Work is continuing on the development of much improved figures for the public authority sector, with particular attention being given to the compilation of figures for individual States, and the elaboration of a finer functional classification, more or less along the lines of that used in Table 7. Development of more detailed statistics of private sector expenditure on education is also in progress, but is still at a preliminary stage. While this new work remains incomplete and unpublished it is hoped that this statement will be least go some way towards meeting the need for comprehensive statistics of education finance.

Public Authority Sector

4. The figures given in Tables 1-5 of this statement have been developed as part of a much larger project aimed at producing improved and comprehensive statistics of the financial transactions of public authorities. These comprehensive statistics are designed to achieve the following objectives:

- i. to consolidate the transactions of all public authorities in Australia and present them in such a way that their economic impact can be analysed and studied;

- ii. to show the purposes that are being served by government expenditure programmes;
- iii. to show the relative importance of the several levels of government in various expenditure programmes, and in the financing of such programmes through taxation, etc.;
- iv. to break the figures up further by individual States so that they may be used to indicate the comparative standing of the States in relation to various functional expenditure programmes, the varying scope of their public enterprises, their sources of revenue as between taxes, royalties, departmental charges, etc.

These aims have been met to a considerable extent by the tables published in the mimeographed bulletin "Public Authority Finance, 1963-64 to 1967-68" (Reference No. 5.33) and "Public Authority Finance : Commonwealth Authorities, 1970-71", and also "Australian National Accounts". The information available in this field will be further expanded with the publication shortly of the bulletin "Public Authority Finance, 1969-70".

5. The figures presented here are essentially a reclassification of the "conventional" accounts of public authorities engaged in providing education services. Two basic classification schemes - economic type and function - are used to reclassify the conventional accounts into a national accounting presentation.

- i. The economic type classification is designed to analyse the transactions of the groups of economic units which make up the public authority sector in a way which facilitates study of the impact of these transactions on the rest of the economy. Transactions are broadly divided into two categories -
 - a. real transactions, relating to production and consumption of goods and services;
 - b. financing transactions, i.e., transfers of factor incomes, other transfers of income and capital, and capital financing transactions.

Each of these categories may be further sub-divided into current-type and capital-type transactions. In this statement the outlay of public authorities on education is shown to consist of final expenditure on goods and services (i.e. net current expenditure, and expenditure on new fixed assets), capital financing items (e.g. expenditure on existing assets), and transfers to the private sector (cash benefits, grants for private capital purposes) which become a source of finance for that sector's final expenditure on goods and services. Current grants to private non-profit organisations are included in the final expenditure of public authorities, since a separate sector for these organisations has not yet been elaborated in the Australian National Accounts. These organisations obtain most of their revenue from current grants from public authorities, and fees and gifts paid by persons - which are treated as a component of the personal consumption (i.e. final)

expenditure of persons. If a private non-profit organisations current account were elaborated, in broad terms it would be found that the receipts side would show only the grants from public authorities; the outlay side would show their net current expenditure as being equal to their total expenditure on goods and services less fees and gifts received from persons - i.e. their net current expenditure would be approximately equal to the current grants from public authorities. If this current account were consolidated with the current account for the public sector, then the grants from public authorities would cancel, leaving the net current expenditure of the private non-profit organisations as a component of the current expenditure of public authorities. Treating the current grants by public authorities to these organisations as final expenditure therefore ensures that their final expenditures are covered by these figures.

- ii. The aim of the functional classification scheme is to reveal the broad purposes for which the public authorities undertake expenditure programmes. The figures in this statement therefore relate to those outlays which have been identified as being primarily designed to serve the purposes of education. The definition of "education" which has been applied in classifying outlays of public authorities to this function is that of the United Nations System of National Accounts (Studies in Methods, Series F., No. 2, Rev. 3, page 87), i.e.:

3. Education

- 3.1. General administration, regulation and research - Administration of ministries or central departments of education; general regulation and promotion of school systems, institutions of higher learning and adult and other educational activities; expenditure on research into objectives, organisation, administration and methodology of all types of education.
- 3.2. Schools, universities and other education facilities - Provision, management inspection and support of primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, technical training institutions, schools for the deaf, blind and dumb of a non-custodial character and adult education facilities; scholarships; and loans and similar grants to individuals for educational and training purposes.
- 3.3. Subsidiary services - Transportation of school children, school meals, medical and dental services furnished in schools and other ancillary services designed to promote and facilitate school attendance.

Expenditure on school medical and dental services and on the provision of free milk for school-children have not been included in the figures for education given in this statement: these are at present regarded as primarily serving the purpose of health. Otherwise, this definition has been followed as closely as possible.

6. The items referred to at the end of the previous paragraph provide an example of one of the major difficulties in applying a functional classification: a particular avenue of expenditure may serve two or more distinct functions, and there may be an element of arbitrariness in deciding which is the primary function. In other cases a recorded expenditure figure may relate to more than one function, but it may be very difficult in practice to separate them. Military colleges serve both defence and education functions. The usual practice is to classify these organisations to defence (as in U.N. S.N.A.): but this practice may be of doubtful validity in the case of military colleges which are affiliated with universities. There are similar problems with the education of nurses. An initial difficulty here is that of satisfactorily identifying these expenditures in the accounts of hospitals. But even if that problem could be overcome there would still be some question as to whether this expenditure should belong in education or health. The lack of separate data decides the issue for the present - expenditure on the education of nurses in hospitals is classified to health - but the development of tertiary level courses in nursing at colleges of advanced education must eventually lead to reconsideration of this approach. There is also a problem in allocating these expenditures between the public and private sectors. Similar difficulties exist with post-graduate medical education. Another class of borderline cases relates to in-service training schemes. Here the usual practice is to classify expenditures to the primary function of the organisation providing the training; thus all expenditures on cadetship schemes are treated in this way. Allowances paid to trainee teachers are regarded as in-service training expenditures - but in this case the primary function of their employers happens to be education, so that these expenditures are included in the figures in this statement. Expenditure on research by universities cannot be clearly separated from expenditures related to teaching; all expenditure by universities is therefore classified to education.

Total expenditure on education

7. The figures given in Tables 1-5 of this statement relate to outlay on education by public authorities, i.e., their final expenditure on goods and services (including an estimate of the net current expenditure of private non-profit organisations) and transfers to the private sector. Total expenditure on education can be measured by adding to the outlay by the public sector the final expenditure on education which the private sector finances from its own resources or alternatively by adding together the final expenditures of both sectors (i.e. consolidating out the public authority transfers, and also any (net) transactions in existing fixed assets).

8. Final expenditure on education by the private sector consists of personal consumption expenditure on education services, and expenditure on new fixed assets - mainly by private non-profit organisations, and financed in part by the grant from public authorities for private capital purposes. These grants are treated as transfers rather than final expenditure of public authorities as with the current grants, and are recorded as a source of funds for capital formation in the national capital account. This treatment has

been adopted because of the difficulty of separating capital formation by private non-profit organisations from total private capital formation. The alternative treatment would be to regard these grants as final (capital) expenditure of public authorities, in which case the source of funds would be an increased public sector current account surplus. An equivalent amount would have to be deducted from private expenditure on new fixed assets, which would leave part of the capital formation of private non-profit institutions recorded in the public sector and the remainder in the private sector.

9. Personal consumption expenditure on education services is an estimate of fees paid by persons to government schools (mainly technical and agricultural colleges), fees and gifts to universities and school fees (other than boarding fees) paid to independent schools, business colleges, etc., and is based largely on information relating to fees charged and enrolments at these institutions. Expenditure on such items as school books, uniforms, etc. and expenditure by parents' associations on school equipment are included in categories other than education services (such as clothing, etc., newspapers, books, etc., and household durables). Private gross fixed capital expenditure in the field of education is estimated from statistics of the value of work done on new building and major additions to buildings of private educational institutions. Estimates for these items are combined with the figures for public sector outlay to provide a measure of total expenditure on education. These figures may also be regarded as a measure of the aggregate demand for education services and facilities by the community, and can therefore be related to the supply of goods and services available from domestic production (i.e., gross national product). This relationship is shown in Table 6.

Subsidiary tables

10. The figures presented in Table 7 have been taken from the bulletin "Public Authority Finance - State Governments : Social Services, 1969-70". They are based on an analysis which has been prepared primarily for use by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The general purpose of this analysis is to show a comparison of states' expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Funds and certain other funds specifically related to activities in the field of social services, education being part of this field. The figures therefore exclude the Loan Fund expenditure shown in Table 8; they also exclude expenditure on payroll tax and superannuation. Expenditure financed by grants from the Commonwealth has been excluded as far as possible, so that these figures reflect expenditure from the States' own resources.

11. This analysis has been maintained and developed separately from the analysis used to prepare the national accounting estimates of public authority receipts and outlay from which the figures given in Tables 1 to 5 have been taken. As this national accounting analysis covers the transactions of all public authorities, and makes use of concepts which differ in a number of respects from those underlying the social services analysis, the figures presented in Tables 7 and 8 taken together do not agree with corresponding figures shown in Tables 3 to 5. They do however, provide the most detailed State by State breakdown by functional categories which is currently available and which is reasonably comparable as between States. They will eventually be replaced on completion of the developmental work referred to in paragraph 3.

NOTE: In this statement discrepancies between totals and sums of their components are due to rounding. All figures shown for 1970-71 are preliminary estimates.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

CANBERRA. AUSTRALIA

3 MAY 1972

TABLE 1. - COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION

1966-67 to 1970-71

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	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71p
Current Outlay -					
Net current expenditure on goods and services -					
Department of Education and Science	2,113	2,852	3,744	4,972	6,959
Australian Universities Commission	195	197	217	229	223
Australian Capital Territory education services	5,254	6,157	7,396	8,440	11,402
Northern Territory education services	1,641	2,234	2,912	3,695	5,544
Aboriginal Affairs	153	1,215	1,697	1,932	2,365
Australian National University	12,852	15,019	17,381	19,842	28,100
Canberra College of Advanced Education	..	43	267	936	1,698
Child migrant education scheme	..	..	..	82	..
Australian Broadcasting Commission - School broadcasts, etc.	888	817	873	902	970
Melbourne University - Meteorology	12	12	12	12	12
Sydney University - School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, etc.	547	623	628	743	822
Total	23,655	29,172	35,126	41,785	58,095
Cash benefits to persons -					
Commonwealth scholarship scheme -					
Post-graduate	2,432	2,899	3,588	4,526	5,209
University	13,890	13,383	16,268	18,160	22,519
Advanced education	660	754	1,001	1,628	2,793
Secondary	6,243	6,474	6,558	6,738	6,791
Technical	816	1,031	1,123	1,162	1,096
Soldiers' children education scheme	2,462	2,720	3,154	3,203	3,407
Aboriginal study grants	..	..	62	190	326
Aboriginal secondary grants	..	..	..	522	2,201
C.S.I.R.O. fellowships and scholarships	318	334	337	360	349
Other	362	385	416	494	592
Total	27,184	27,979	32,508	36,982	45,283
Grants for private capital purposes -					
Independent schools -					
Australian Capital Territory	170	50	397	841	688
Northern Territory	7	6	7	32	145
Residential colleges - Australian					
National University	80	1,435	428	196	990
Aboriginal affairs	..	129	31	229	188
Total	257	1,619	863	1,298	2,011
Transfers overseas	726	791	801	941	1,017
Grants to the States -					
Universities	34,262	39,912	43,534	50,436	58,877
Colleges of advanced education	2,472	5,273	6,282	10,658	15,743
Australian Research Grants Committee grants	2,038	3,154	2,879	3,446	4,170
Independent schools - Per capita grants	..	..	..	12,177	24,253
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	151	289	273
Total	38,771	48,338	52,846	77,005	103,317
Total current outlay	90,593	107,899	122,144	158,011	209,723

TABLE 1. - GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY ON EDUCATION - continued
 1966-67 to 1970-71
 (£'000)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71p
Capital outlay -					
Expenditure on new fixed assets -					
Department of Education and Science	9	48	125	55	59
Australian Capital Territory education services	4,549	4,801	4,741	6,833	5,752
Northern Territory education services	1,242	592	1,459	2,985	4,278
Aboriginal affairs	32	906	251	2,619	538
Australian National University	4,275	6,285	5,664	3,402	7,300
Canberra College of Advanced Education	25	439	808	1,501	
Child migration education scheme	..	..	..	27	147
Sydney University - School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, etc.	76	112	113	110	79
Total	10,208	13,644	13,160	17,533	18,153
Grants to the States -					
Universities	16,354	16,329	19,097	17,233	16,346
Colleges of advanced education	3,681	6,647	8,080	9,486	14,837
Teacher training colleges	..	4,518	6,322	13,160	2,470
Pre-school teachers' colleges	..	..	170	309	856
Science laboratories	10,163	12,587	11,762	12,898	13,062
School libraries	..	..	1,703	7,540	13,257
Technical training facilities	9,894	12,877	7,587	9,878	12,535
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	656	655	672
Total	40,092	53,958	55,377	71,160	74,034
Total capital outlay	50,300	67,602	68,537	88,693	92,187
Total outlay on education	140,393	175,501	190,681	246,704	301,910
Total outlay on all functions	4,978,000	5,578,000	5,809,000	6,659,000	7,503,000
Outlay on education as a percent of total outlay	%	%	%	%	%
	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.0

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TABLE 2. - COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES : GRANTS TO THE STATES FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES

1966-67 to 1970-71

(\$'000)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Current grants -					
Australian Research Grants Committee grants	656	1,044	899	1,161	1,565
Universities	13,773	15,816	17,378	20,218	23,594
Colleges of advanced education	276	608	697	834	3,478
Independent schools - Per capita grants	..	..	..	4,488	9,017
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	112	142	135
Total current	14,705	17,468	19,093	26,850	37,789
Capital grants -					
Colleges of advanced education	560	1,335	1,717	2,937	4,068
Science laboratories	3,709	4,708	4,663	4,663	4,663
Technical training facilities	3,760	3,980	2,999	3,282	4,846
Universities	6,502	5,472	7,569	6,512	4,050
Teacher training colleges	..	253	1,210	6,037	546
Pre-school teachers' colleges	..	..	..	26	25
School libraries	..	..	450	2,136	5,990
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	46	5	11
Total capital	14,531	15,748	18,654	25,598	24,199
Total	29,236	33,216	37,747	52,448	61,988

VICTORIA

Current grants -					
Australian Research Grants Committee grants	607	770	675	864	954
Universities	9,211	10,991	12,108	13,960	16,238
Colleges of advanced education	1,302	2,788	3,194	4,837	6,191
Independent schools - Per capita grants	..	..	..	3,952	7,832
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	22	65	65
Total current	11,120	14,549	15,999	23,678	31,280
Capital grants -					
Colleges of advanced education	911	2,677	2,350	2,891	4,902
Science laboratories	2,799	3,553	3,055	4,037	3,546
Technical training facilities	3,050	5,091	1,550	3,000	3,912
Universities	5,250	6,173	7,072	4,495	5,990
Teacher training colleges	..	500	1,600	3,250	1,250
Pre-school teachers' colleges	..	..	21	2	1
School libraries	..	..	500	2,225	3,199
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	18	6	..
Total capital	12,010	17,994	16,166	19,906	22,800
Total	23,130	32,543	32,165	43,584	54,080

TABLE 2. - COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES :
GRANTS TO THE STATES FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES - continued

1966-67 TO 1970-71
(\$'000)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
QUEENSLAND					
Current grants -					
Australian Research Grants					
Committee grants	205	365	373	365	395
Universities	4,276	5,146	5,549	6,508	7,517
Colleges of advanced education	197	409	633	1,300	1,567
Independent schools - percapita grants	..	..	..	1,830	3,640
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	..	41	13
Total current	4,678	5,920	6,555	10,044	13,132
Capital grants -					
Colleges of advanced education	1,137	566	1,787	890	1,097
Science laboratories	1,435	1,821	1,512	1,818	2,167
Technical training facilities	1,449	1,449	1,456	1,456	1,457
Universities	1,641	1,826	1,744	1,916	3,124
Teacher training colleges	..	1,086	1,293	1,401	431
Pre-school teachers colleges	..	..	..	..	350
School libraries	..	..	300	1,816	1,466
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	325	369	327
Total capital	5,662	6,748	8,417	9,666	10,419
Total	10,340	12,568	14,972	19,710	23,551

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Current grants -					
Australian Research Grants					
Committee grants	352	560	462	551	759
Universities	3,668	4,107	4,351	4,964	5,811
Colleges of advanced education	275	554	624	1,361	1,420
Independent schools - percapita grants	..	..	..	759	1,526
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	10	17	28
Total current	4,295	5,221	5,447	7,652	9,544
Capital grants -					
Colleges of advanced education	616	713	1,283	1,041	2,353
Science laboratories	990	1,173	1,202	1,203	1,202
Technical training facilities	750	1,700	870	807	1,191
Universities	1,407	1,664	1,076	1,506	2,369
Teacher training colleges	..	502	677	2,021	140
Pre-school teachers colleges	..	..	35	..	480
School libraries	..	..	213	627	1,343
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	64	115	84
Total capital	3,763	5,752	5,420	7,320	9,152
Total	8,058	10,973	10,867	14,972	18,706

TABLE 2. - COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES :
GRANTS TO THE STATES FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES - continued

1966-67 to 1970-71

(\$'000)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
Current grants -					
Australian Research Grants					
Committee grants	155	257	276	323	296
Universities	2,306	2,652	2,833	3,281	3,900
Colleges of advanced education	363	776	912	1,929	2,333
Independent schools - per capita grants	..	..	..	862	1,682
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	..	10	26
Total current	2,824	3,685	4,021	6,405	8,237
Capital grants -					
Colleges of advanced education	457	1,304	874	1,050	1,903
Science laboratories	899	912	921	921	921
Technical training facilities	551	1,323	437	957	804
Universities	1,160	567	734	2,048	384
Teacher training colleges	..	1,817	582	201	3
Pre-school teachers' colleges	..	..	14	161	..
School libraries	..	..	168	596	779
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	203	160	250
Total capital	3,067	5,923	3,933	6,094	5,044
Total	5,891	9,608	7,954	12,499	13,281

TASMANIA

Current grants -					
Australian Research Grants					
Committee grants	63	158	194	182	202
Universities	1,028	1,200	1,315	1,504	1,818
Colleges of advanced education	59	138	222	397	754
Independent schools - per capita grants	..	..	..	286	556
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	..	7	7
Total current	1,150	1,496	1,731	2,376	3,337
Capital grants					
Colleges of advanced education	..	52	69	677	514
Science laboratories	331	420	409	256	563
Technical training facilities	334	334	275	376	325
Universities	394	627	902	757	429
Teacher training colleges	..	360	960	250	100
Pre-school teachers' colleges	..	..	100	120	..
School libraries	..	..	72	140	480
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	..	..	..
Total capital	1,059	1,793	2,787	2,576	2,411
Total	2,209	3,289	4,518	4,952	5,748

TABLE 2. - COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES :
GRANTS TO THE STATES FOR EDUCATION PURPOSES - continued
1966-67 TO 1970-71
(\$'000)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
ALL STATES					
Current grants -					
Australian Research Grants					
Committee grants	2,038	3,154	2,879	3,446	4,170
Universities	34,262	39,912	43,534	50,436	58,877
Colleges of advanced education	2,472	5,273	6,282	10,658	15,743
Independent schools - percapita grants	..	..	..	12,177	24,253
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	151	289	273
Total current	38,771	48,338	52,846	77,005	103,317
Capital grants -					
Colleges of advanced education	3,681	6,647	8,080	9,486	14,837
Science laboratories	10,163	12,587	11,762	12,898	13,062
Technical training facilities	9,894	13,877	7,587	9,878	12,535
Universities	16,354	16,329	19,097	17,233	16,346
Teacher training colleges	..	4,518	6,322	13,160	2,470
Pre-school teachers colleges	..	..	170	309	856
School libraries	..	..	1,703	7,540	13,257
Aboriginal affairs	..	..	656	655	672
Total capital	40,092	53,958	55,377	71,160	74,034
Total	78,863	102,297	108,223	148,165	177,351

TABLE 3. - STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES : OUTLAY ON EDUCATION

1966-67 to 1970-71

(\$million)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71p
Net current expenditure on goods and services -					
New South Wales	208	228	252	299	) n.a.
Victoria	163	187	217	257	
Queensland	61	71	83	99	
South Australia	58	64	71	82	
Western Australia	44	50	57	71	
Tasmania	21	24	26	30	
<u>Total</u>	555	625	706	838	1010
Expenditure on new fixed assets -					
New South Wales	65	60	73	75	) n.a.
Victoria	46	54	55	60	
Queensland	16	16	24	26	
South Australia	16	15	18	21	
Western Australia	13	15	15	20	
Tasmania	4	5	7	7	
<u>Total</u>	160	165	191	209	236
Expenditure on existing assets	1	..	..	1	..
Cash benefits to persons	13	17	22	27	27
Grants for private capital purposes	4	8	7	9	10
<u>Total outlay on education</u>	733	815	926	1084	1283
of which -					
New South Wales	280	298	338	389	) n.a.
Victoria	213	247	278	323	
Queensland	80	92	113	132	
South Australia	75	80	90	107	
Western Australia	59	67	75	94	
Tasmania	26	29	33	38	

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TABLE 4. - STATE AUTHORITIES : OUTLAY ON EDUCATION
AND TOTAL OUTLAY
1966-67 to 1970-71
(\$million)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71p
1. Total outlay of State authorities	3176	3467	3786	4233	4675
<u>less</u> specific purpose grants from Commonwealth	316	369	369	441	515
2. Outlay financed from States' own resources and from non-specific Commonwealth grants	2360	3098	3417	3792	4160
<u>less</u> non-specific grants from Commonwealth	867	943	1050	1179	1692
3. Outlay financed from States' own resources	1993	2155	2367	2613	2468
4. Outlay on education	733	815	926	1084	1283
<u>less</u> grants from Commonwealth for education purposes	79	102	108	148	177
5. Outlay on education from States' own resources and from non-specific Commonwealth grants	654	713	818	936	1106
4. as percent of 1.	23.1	23.5	24.5	25.6	27.4
5. as percent of 2.	22.9	23.0	23.9	24.7	26.6
5. as percent of 3.	32.8	33.1	34.6	35.8	44.8

p preliminary

TABLE 5. - ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES : OUTLAY ON EDUCATION
1966-67 to 1970-71
 (\$million)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71p
Commonwealth authorities -					
Net current expenditure on goods and services	24	29	35	42	58
Cash benefits to persons	27	28	33	37	45
Transfers overseas	1	1	1	1	1
Grants for private capital purposes	..	2	1	1	2
Expenditure on new fixed assets	10	14	13	18	18
Grants to the States -					
Current	39	48	53	77	103
Capital	40	54	55	71	74
<u>Total Commonwealth</u>	141	176	191	247	302
State authorities -					
Net current expenditure on goods and services	555	625	706	838	1,010
Cash benefits to persons	13	17	22	27	27
Grants for private capital purposes	4	8	7	9	10
Expenditure on new fixed assets	160	165	191	209	236
Expenditure on existing assets	1	..	..	1	..
<u>Total State</u>	733	815	926	1,084	1,283
<u>less</u> Grants from Commonwealth for education purposes	79	102	108	148	177
Outlay financed from States' own resources and from non-specific Commonwealth grants	654	713	818	936	1,106
<u>Total outlay on education</u>	795	887	1,009	1,183	1,408
Total outlay on all functions	7,346	8,108	8,656	9,733	10,572
Outlay on education as percent of total outlay	%	%	%	%	%
	10.8	11.0	11.7	12.2	13.3

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TABLE 6. - AUSTRALIA : EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

1966-67 to 1970-71

(\$million)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^p
Public authority sector -					
Net current expenditure on goods and services	579	654	741	880	1,068
Expenditure on new fixed assets	170	179	204	227	254
Total expenditure (1)	749	833	945	1,107	1,322
Transfers to the private sector and expenditure (net) on existing assets	46	56	64	76	85
Total outlay	795	889	1,009	1,183	1,408
Private sector -					
Personal consumption expenditure	119	133	144	156	173
Expenditure on new fixed assets	35	31	27	37	46
Total expenditure (2)	154	164	171	193	219
less transfers from public authorities and sales (net) of existing assets	46	56	64	76	85
Expenditure financed from the private sector's own resources	108	108	107	117	134
Total expenditure on education (1) + (2)	903	997	1,116	1,300	1,541
Gross National Product	22,757	24,279	27,215	30,071	33,087
Expenditure on education as percent of Gross National Product	%	%	%	%	%
	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.7

^p. Preliminary.

TABLE 7. - STATE AUTHORITIES : CURRENT OUTLAY ON EDUCATION, BY STATE

1965-66 to 1969-70

(\$'000)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
New South Wales					
Administrative and general	6,245	7,105	7,492	8,744	10,329
Transportation of students	7,438	9,170	10,799	12,995	14,545
Training of teachers	10,307	11,054	11,375	13,209	15,776
Primary education	70,612	75,819	80,902	88,247	100,975
Secondary education	54,337	62,454	70,053	76,446	88,477
Universities	17,665	19,481	21,134	25,123	29,540
Technical education	13,137	14,465	15,918	17,455	20,942
Agricultural education	1,025	1,504	1,588	1,681	1,965
Total	180,766	201,052	219,261	243,900	282,549

Victoria

Administrative and general	2,357	2,773	2,746	3,080	3,394
Transportation of students	6,414	6,940	7,637	8,025	8,602
Training of teachers	12,453	14,980	17,225	19,886	23,366
Primary education	49,930	52,495	58,881	67,924	77,695
Secondary education	29,463	34,452	40,848	47,104	54,773
Universities	10,862	12,810	13,919	16,785	19,062
Technical education	22,864	25,597	29,829	35,229	42,505
Agricultural education	667	615	677	725	804
Total	135,010	150,662	171,762	198,758	230,201

Queensland

Administrative and general	1,794	2,010	2,151	2,477	3,204
Transportation of students	2,770	2,995	3,443	3,746	4,006
Training of teachers	2,585	2,836	3,482	4,287	5,430
Primary education	22,050	24,392	28,142	32,747	37,130
Secondary education	13,809	16,076	19,460	23,585	27,785
Universities	4,493	5,139	5,970	6,786	8,159
Technical education	2,677	3,175	3,969	4,783	5,276
Agricultural education	655	799	964	1,139	1,248
Total	50,833	57,422	67,581	79,550	92,238

South Australia

Administrative and general	848	975	1,043	1,113	2,270
Transportation of students	1,424	1,582	1,678	1,783	1,653
Training of teachers	4,085	4,563	4,946	5,936	7,422
Primary education	18,138	20,464	21,744	23,574	26,668
Secondary education	15,921	18,099	20,020	22,785	23,825
Universities	6,410	5,700	6,453	6,923	7,349
Technical education	1,216	1,046	1,095	1,323	4,800
Agricultural education	232	261	302	343	226
Total	48,274	52,690	57,281	63,780	74,213

TABLE 7. - STATE AUTHORITIES : CURRENT OUTLAY ON EDUCATION, BY STATE - continued

1965-66 to 1969-70

(\$'000)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Western Australia					
Administrative and general	909	1,058	1,090	1,121	1,677
Transportation of students	2,673	3,044	3,156	3,299	3,547
Training of teachers	2,208	2,450	2,833	3,482	4,608
Primary education	15,714	16,821	19,793	22,067	26,382
Secondary education	9,247	9,864	11,985	14,114	17,918
Universities	3,150	3,200	3,779	3,684	4,599
Technical education	4,240	4,851	5,496	6,604	7,993
Agricultural education	213	258	324	328	53
Total	38,354	41,546	48,456	54,699	66,777
Tasmania					
Administrative and general	904	1,048	1,055	395	689
Transportation of students	1,500	1,574	1,684	1,771	1,894
Training of teachers	1,124	1,354	1,614	1,800	2,099
Primary education	5,868	6,731	7,169	7,859	8,951
Secondary education	6,080	6,633	7,474	8,809	9,922
Universities	1,454	1,568	1,783	1,938	1,287
Technical education	946	988	1,226	1,406	1,457
Agricultural education	3	2	3	3	8
Total	17,879	19,898	22,008	23,981	26,307
All States					
Administrative and general	13,057	14,969	15,577	16,930	21,563
Transportation of students	22,219	25,305	28,397	31,619	34,247
Training of teachers	32,762	37,237	41,475	48,600	58,701
Primary education	182,312	196,722	216,631	242,418	277,801
Secondary education	128,857	147,578	169,840	192,843	222,700
Universities	44,034	47,898	53,038	61,239	69,996
Technical education	45,080	50,122	57,533	66,800	82,973
Agricultural education	2,795	3,439	3,858	4,219	4,304
Total	471,116	523,270	586,349	664,668	772,285

TABLE 8. - STATE AUTHORITIES : GROSS LOAN FUND EXPENDITURE ONEDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS1965-66 TO 1969-70

(\$'000)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
New South Wales	48,852	50,377	48,408	56,724	55,784
Victoria	31,900	35,928	39,718	42,192	45,616
Queensland	8,163	8,679	9,530	13,400	14,185
South Australia	11,759	12,657	10,969	15,533	18,040
Western Australia	7,743	8,496	9,565	10,484	13,775
Tasmania	4,655	4,910	5,354	5,921	7,450
All States	113,072	121,048	123,543	144,254	154,850

NOTE: These figures exclude expenditure from Commonwealth capital grants for educational purposes, and also expenditure on buildings from trust and other special funds.