

Education Policy Brief

Australia's Unfair School Funding System Must Be Overhauled

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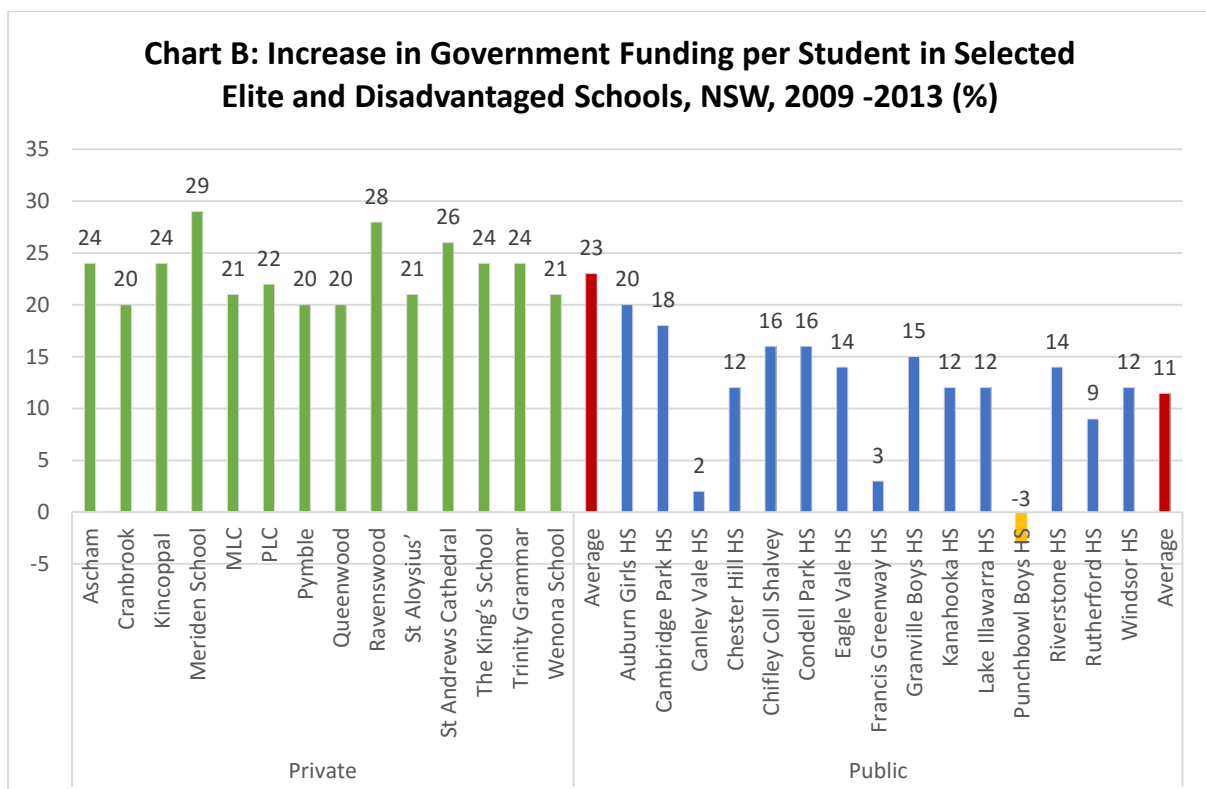
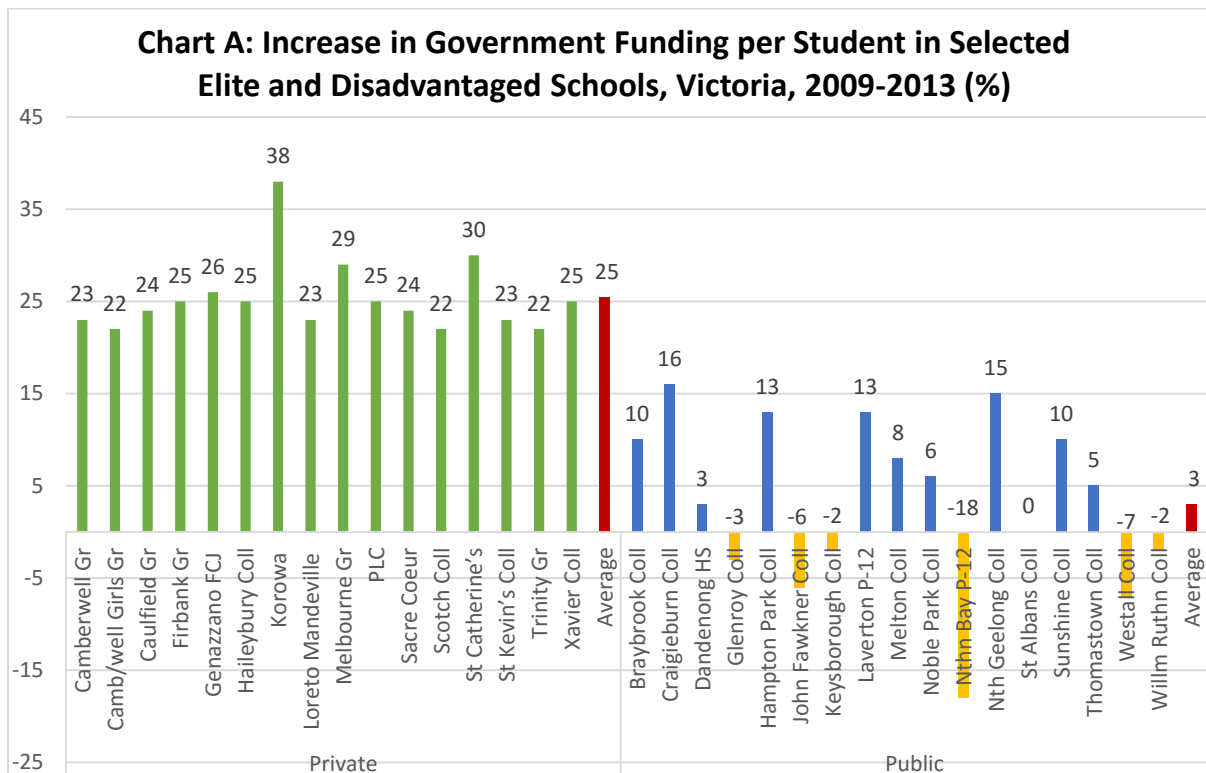
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Key Points

1. Over the past 15 years, total Commonwealth and state government funding for private schools has grown at more than twice the rate of funding for public schools, and in more recent years funding for public schools has been cut while private school funding still increased.
 - Between 1998-99 and 2013-14, government funding per private school student, adjusted for inflation, increased by 39% compared with only 17% for public schools.
 - Between 2009-10 and 2013-14, public school funding per student fell by 3% while private school funding increased by 10%.
2. Since 2009, total government funding per student for many high fee, exclusive private schools in Victoria and NSW increased by several times more than for many highly disadvantaged schools.
 - In Victoria, the average funding increase per student for 16 selected elite private schools was 25% compared with 3% for 17 disadvantaged public schools [Chart A]. Six of the disadvantaged schools had their funding cut.
 - On average, 76% of students in the elite schools were from the highest socio-educational advantage (SEA) quartile and 1% were from the lowest SEA quartile while 61% of students in the disadvantaged schools were from the lowest SEA quartile and 3% from the top quartile.
 - The average total income of the elite schools in 2013 was \$27,085 per student compared with \$13,897 per student in the disadvantaged schools.
 - In NSW, the average funding increase per student for 14 selected elite private schools was 23% compared with 11% for 15 disadvantaged schools [Chart B]. One disadvantaged school had its funding cut.
 - On average, 80% of students in the elite schools were from the highest SEA quartile and 1% were from the lowest quartile while 62% of students in the disadvantaged schools were from the lowest SEA quartile and 3% from the top quartile.
 - The average total income of the elite schools in 2013 was \$29,639 per student compared with \$15,263 per student in the disadvantaged schools.
3. It is apparent that Australia has an incoherent and unfair school funding system that favours advantaged students and discriminates against disadvantaged students. Funding increases over the past 15 years have been woefully misdirected. As David Gonski has said, they “were not applied on a needs based aspirational system”.
4. There can be little wonder that Australia has failed to improve the results of disadvantaged students or to reduce the large achievement gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged students over the past 15 years. Public schools bear the very large burden of disadvantage but received less than half the funding increase provided to private schools.
5. This incoherent and unfair funding system is set to continue.
 - The Abbott and Turnbull governments have completely sabotaged the Gonski funding plan.
 - Public schools will lose \$5.8 billion because of the Coalition’s refusal to fund the last two years of the Gonski plan. The only Commonwealth commitment is to increase funding according to CPI increases and enrolment growth. This is a recipe for funding cuts because the CPI is increasing less than education costs.
 - State/territory governments are not required to increase school funding as a condition of Commonwealth funding.
 - State and territory governments are the main source of funding for public schools, but nearly all cut public school funding in real terms between 2009 and 2013 and most refuse to commit the final two years of the Gonski plan

6. This unfair school funding system must be overhauled to improve the life prospects of hundreds of thousands of students, promote economic prosperity, and strengthen the fabric of Australian society.



Australia's Unfair School Funding System

Updated national figures show that government funding over the past 15 years has massively favoured private schools. Total government funding (Commonwealth and state/territory) per student, adjusted for inflation, for private schools increased by more than double that for public schools. During the last four years, real funding for public schools decreased, but increased for private schools.

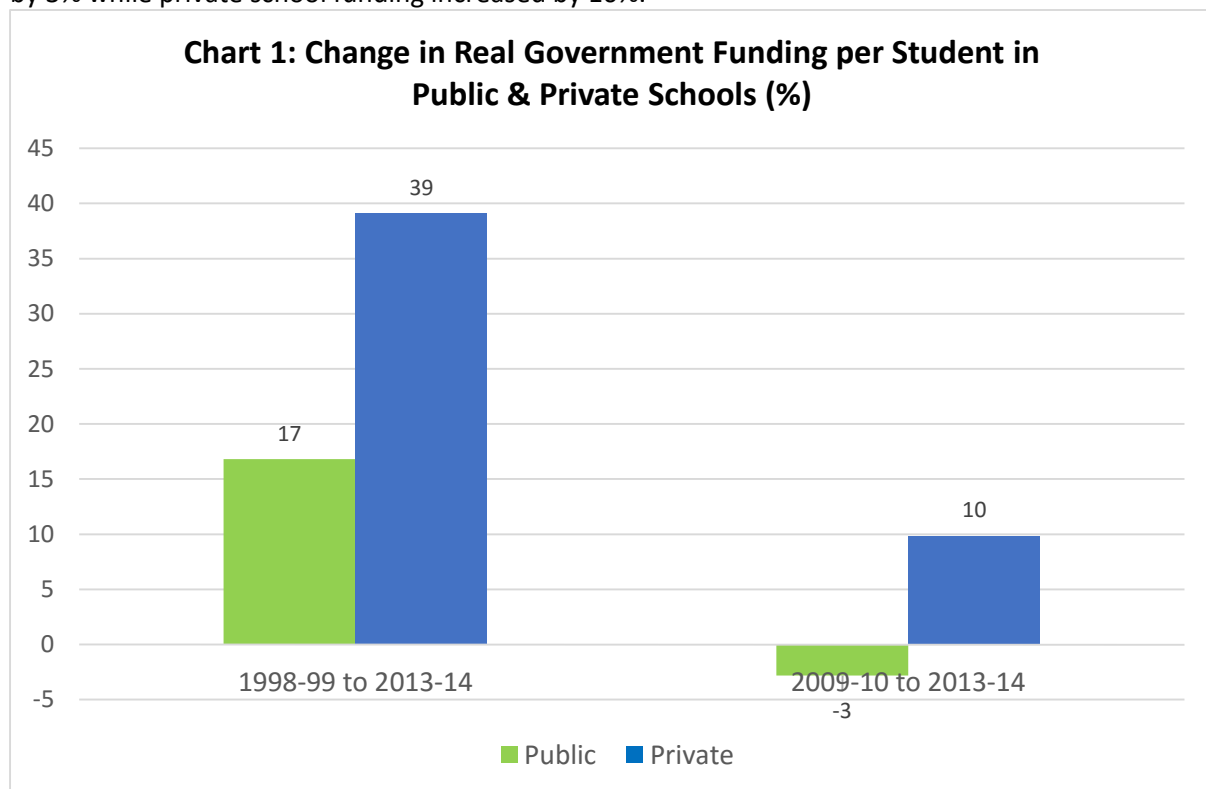
In addition, schools serving the most privileged sections of Australian society received large funding increases while those serving the most disadvantaged communities received only small increases and, in some cases, funding was reduced.

There can be little wonder why Australia's national and international test results have failed to improve or have declined in the last decade or more. Past government funding increases have been woefully misdirected. They have favoured privilege over disadvantage.

The stark contrast between funding increases for public and private schools and between disadvantaged public schools and elite private schools is reprehensible. It severely limits the life prospects of hundreds of thousands of students, it harms the economy, and it weakens the social fabric of Australian society.

Government funding increases have favoured private schools

Between 1998-99 and 2013-14, government funding (Commonwealth and state/territory) per private school student, adjusted for inflation increased, by 39% compared with only 17% for public schools (Chart 1). The average annual increase for private schools was 2.2% compared with 1.0% in public schools. More recently, real funding for public schools has decreased while funding for private schools continued to increase. Between 2009-10 and 2013-14, public school funding per student fell by 3% while private school funding increased by 10%.



Source: Attachment Tables 1 & 2.

These estimates are based on figures drawn from the Report on Government Services (ROGS) published by the Productivity Commission but which have been adjusted to provide a more balanced comparison of government funding for public and private schools. The ROGS figures exaggerate the increase in government funding for public because they include book-entry items for public schools (user cost of capital and depreciation) and other items (payroll tax and school transport) that are not included in figures for government funding of private schools. These items are also excluded, on the advice of the accounting firm Deloitte Australia, from the funding figures published on the My School website for public and private schools.

These items have no impact on school outcomes but have increased significantly over the past 15 years. In particular, the user cost of capital increased by 612% between 1998-99 and 2013-14 while depreciation increased by 146% [Table 1].

Funding for many elite private schools has exceeded funding for disadvantaged schools

Figures drawn from the My School website show even more perverse funding policies. Total government funding (Commonwealth and state/territory) for many elite private schools has increased by much more than for many highly disadvantaged schools since 2009.

In Victoria, government funding (nominal, not adjusted for inflation) per student for many elite, high fee private schools increased by over 20% between 2009 and 2013 while funding for disadvantaged schools increased by much less and in several cases decreased [Chart 2]. For example, government funding per student for Korowa increased by 38%; St. Catherine's by 30%; Melbourne Grammar by 29%; Genazzano FCJ College by 26%; and Firbank, Haileybury College, PLC and Xavier College by 25%. The average increase for all the selected elite private schools was 25%.

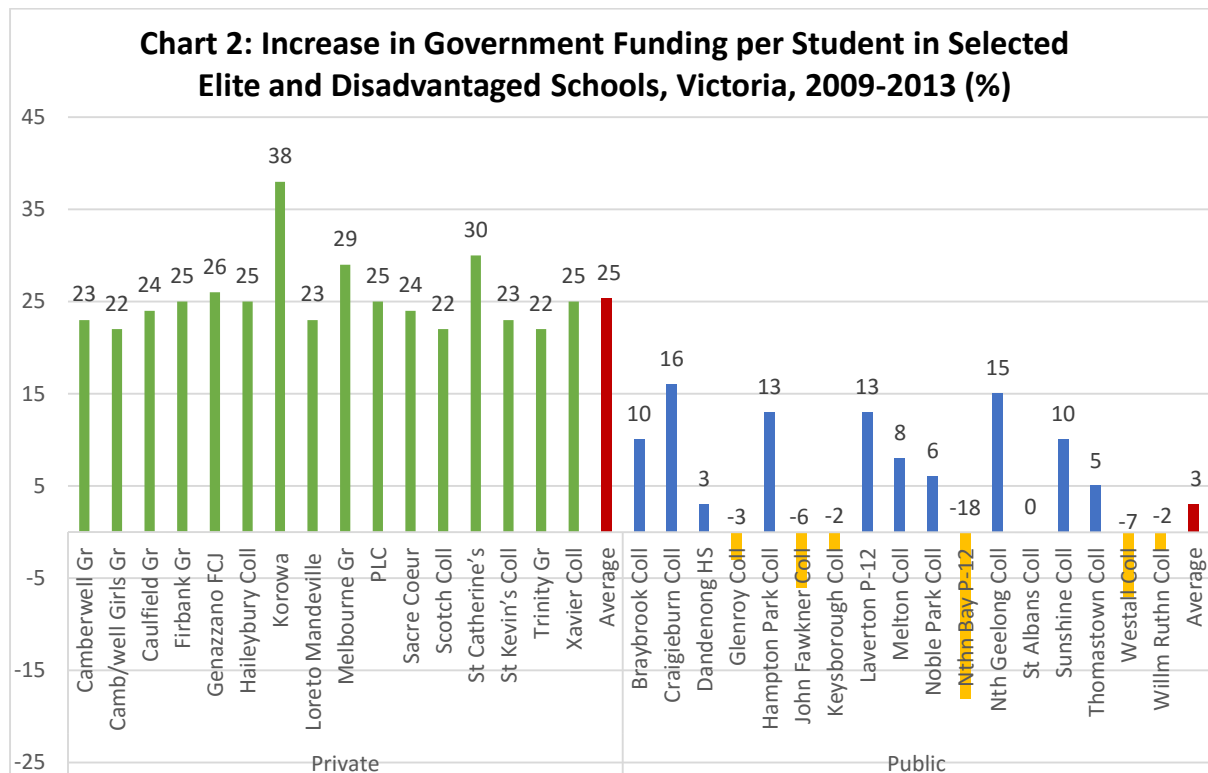
In contrast, per student funding for Northern Bay P-12 fell by 18% (from 2011); Westall Secondary College fell by 7%; John Fawkner Secondary College by 6% (from 2010); Glenroy Secondary College by 3% (from 2010); and Keysborough Secondary College and William Ruthven Secondary College by 2% (from 2010). Funding for Dandenong High School increased by only 3%; Thomastown Secondary College by 5%; Noble Park Secondary College by 6%; Melton Secondary College by 8%; and Braybrook Secondary College by 10%. The average increase for all the disadvantaged public schools was 3%.

The average (unweighted) increase in government funding per student for all the selected private elite schools was eight times that for the disadvantaged public schools. The average total income (from all sources) of the elite schools was \$27,085 per student which was almost double that of the disadvantaged schools of \$13,987. On average, 76% of the students in the elite schools were from the top socio-educational (SEA) quartile and only 1% were from the lowest quartile. In the disadvantaged schools, 61% of students were from the bottom SEA quartile and only 3% were from the top quartile.

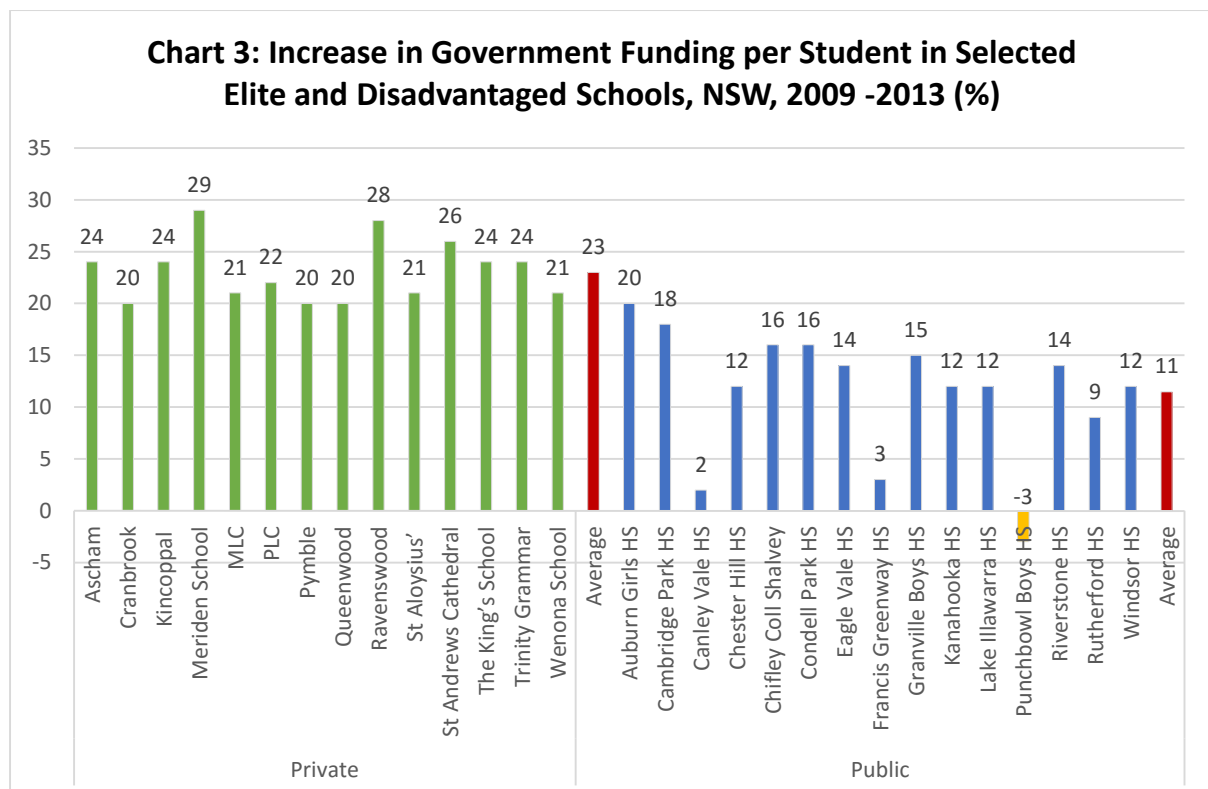
In NSW, government funding per student for Meriden School increased by 29%; Ravenswood by 28%; St. Andrews Cathedral School by 26%; and for Ascham, Kincoppal Rose Bay, The King's School and Trinity Grammar by 24% [Chart 3]. The average increase for all the selected private elite schools was 23%.

In contrast, per student funding for Punchbowl Boys High School fell by 3% while funding increased for Canley Vale High School by only 2%; Francis Greenway High School by 3%; and for Chester Hill High School, Eagle Vale High School, Kanahooka High School, Lake Illawarra High School, and

Windsor High School by 12%. The average increase for all the selected disadvantaged public schools was 11%.



Source: Attachment Table 3.



Source: Attachment Table 4.

The average (unweighted) funding increase per student for the NSW elite schools was over double that for the disadvantaged public schools. The average total income (from all sources) of the elite schools was \$29,639 per student, almost double that of the disadvantaged public schools of \$15,263. On average, 80% of the enrolments in the elite schools are from the highest socio-educational advantage quartile and only 1% are from the lowest quartile while 62% of students in the disadvantaged schools are from the lowest socio-educational quartile and only 3% are from the highest quartile.

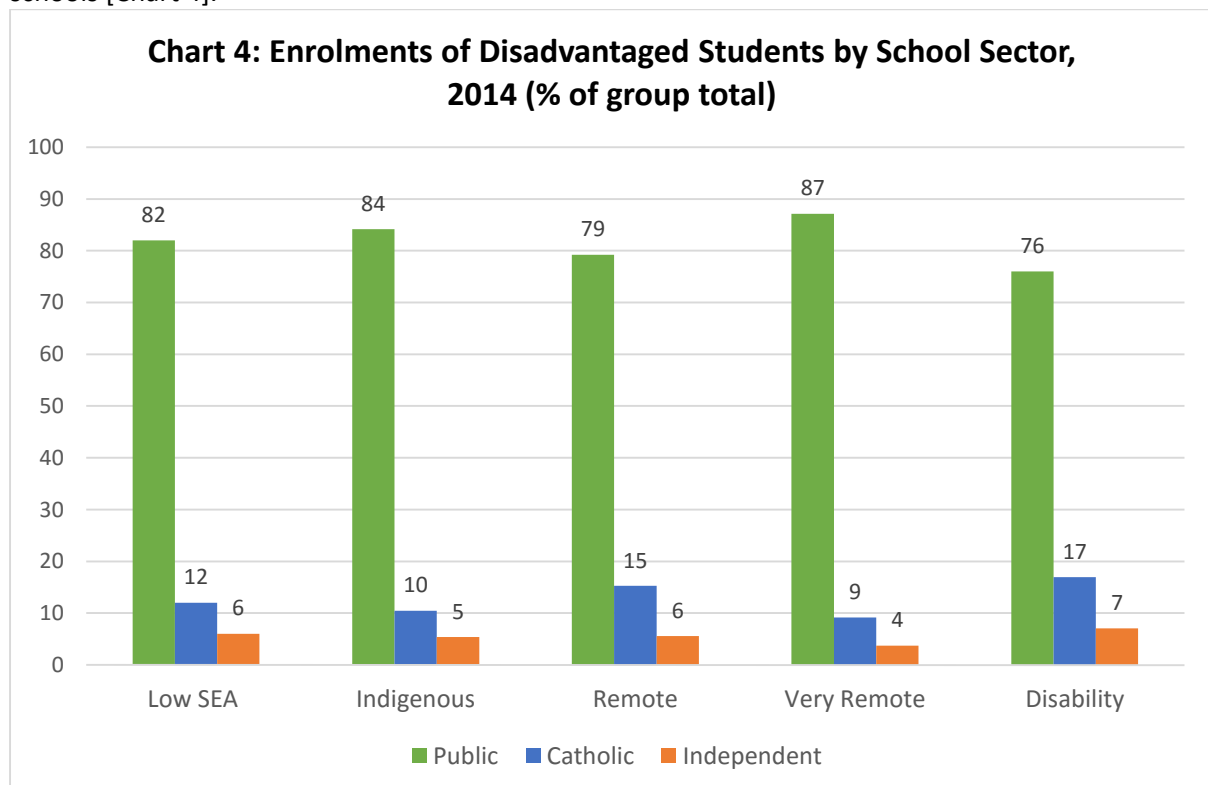
This is not to say that all disadvantaged public schools in Victoria and NSW received smaller funding increases than elite private schools. Funding increases for many disadvantaged schools matched those for the selected elite private schools and, in many cases, have exceeded them. On the other hand, many elite schools have received smaller increases than their counterparts selected here.

Nevertheless, the funding contrasts and inconsistencies presented above do show how distorted, incoherent and unfair Australia’s school funding system has become. As the Gonski panel report concluded:

There is a distinct lack of coherence in the way governments fund schooling, particularly in relation to directing funding to schools based on need and in a consistent manner across states and territories and schooling sectors. [p. 48]

Public schools bear the burden of disadvantage

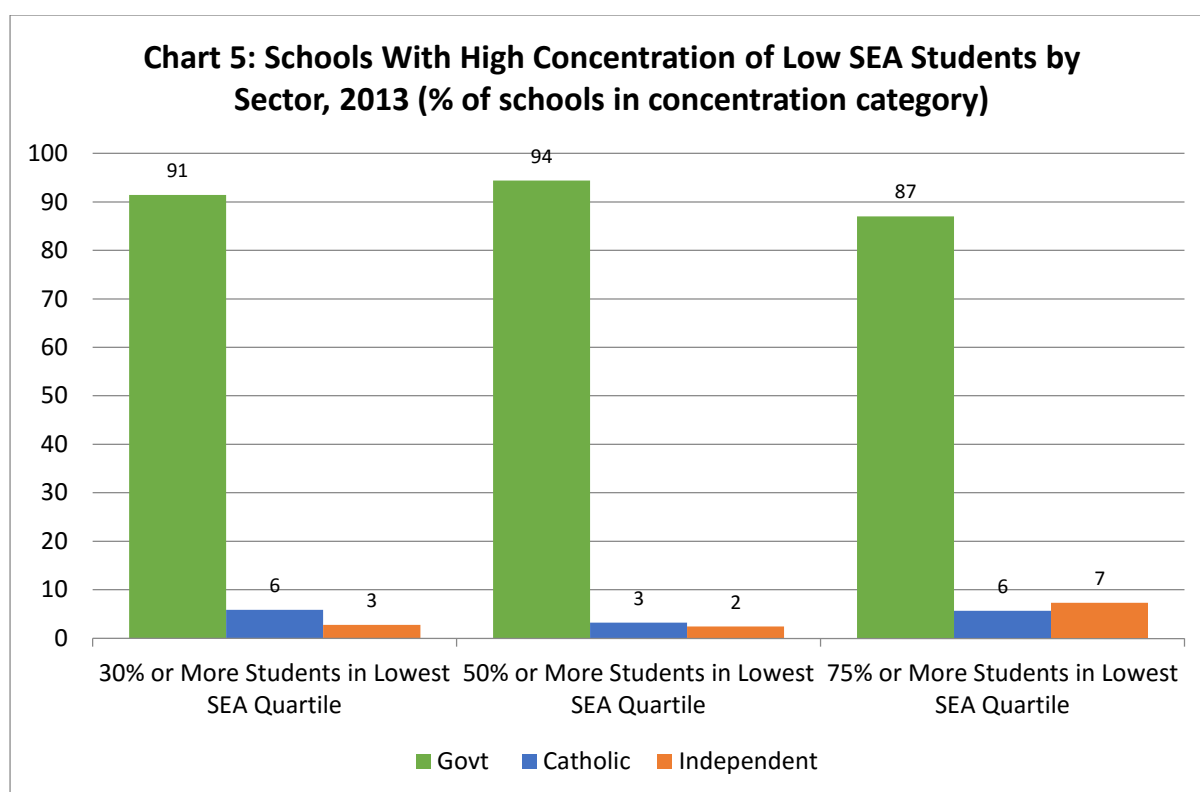
The vast majority of disadvantaged students attend public schools; only a small proportion attend private schools. Figures compiled from the My School data base by researcher Bernie Shepherd show that 82% of students from the lowest socio-educational advantage (SEA) quartile were enrolled in public schools in 2014 compared to 12% in Catholic schools and 6% in Independent schools [Chart 4].



Source: *Low SEA:* My School 2015; *Indigenous:* ABS, Schools Australia 2015; *Remote Area & Disability:* Senate Estimates 2014-15, Answer to Question on Notice SQ15-000080, Additional Estimates.

The large majority of other disadvantaged students also attend public schools. ABS data show that in 2014, 84% of all Indigenous students attended government schools while 10% attended Catholic schools and only 5% attended Independent schools. Department of Education figures supplied to Senate Estimates show that 79% of remote area students attended public schools in 2014 compared to 15% in Catholic schools and 6% in Independent schools while 87% of very remote area students attended public schools compared to 9% and 4% respectively attending Catholic and Independent schools.

There is also greater concentration of disadvantage in public schools. The My School website shows that in 2013 there were 1570 schools that could be identified by school sector with 50% or more students from the lowest SEA quartile. Of these, 94% were government schools, 3% were Catholic schools and 2% were Independent schools [Chart 5]. Only 301 schools (3% of all schools) had 75% or more students in the lowest SEA quartile – 87% were government schools, 6% were Catholic schools and 7% were Independent schools.



Source: My School.

Disadvantaged students, on average, have much lower school achievement than advantaged students. Large percentages of low SES, Indigenous and remote area students do not achieve national standards in literacy and numeracy. For example, NAPLAN data for 2015 show that 18% of low SES Year 9 students did not achieve the national reading standard, 39% did not achieve the writing standard and 11% did not achieve the numeracy standard compared to 1-2% of high SES students in reading and numeracy and 8% for writing.

Even larger proportions of Indigenous students did not achieve the benchmarks. For example, 28% of Indigenous Year 9 students did not achieve the reading standard, 54% did not achieve the writing standard and 17% did not achieve the numeracy standard.

Test scores for disadvantaged students are well below those of high SES students and have mostly not improved since 2008. For example, low SES Year 9 students are about three to four years behind

high SES students in reading, writing and numeracy while Indigenous students are four or more years behind high SES students. The gaps are largely unchanged since 2008.

Thus, public schools face much greater challenges than private schools. They have much more to do with their resources. Yet, they have much less resources than Independent schools and slightly less resources than Catholic schools. Figures from the My School website show that the total income of public schools was \$12,576 per student in 2013 compared with \$18,590 in Independent schools and \$13,118 in Catholic schools. Moreover, as shown above, government funding increases continue to be skewed in favour of private schools.

Australia's unfair school funding system must be overhauled

There can be little wonder that Australia has failed to improve the results of disadvantaged students or to reduce the large achievement gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged students over the past 15 years. Public schools bear the very large burden of disadvantage but received less than half the funding increase provided to private schools. Governments have failed to provide the human and material resources for disadvantaged students and public schools to achieve better results.

The massive disparity in funding increases for public and private schools is scandalous. The large proportion of disadvantaged students are being discriminated against. Their learning needs are being sacrificed to the demands of more privileged sections of the community.

Despite their favoured funding increases, private schools have not delivered any better results than public schools once the different socio-economic status of students is taken into account. Research studies consistently show that students from a given socio-economic background achieve similar results in public and private schools. Indeed, a 2013 study from the Melbourne Institute for Applied Economic and Social Research found that the decline in international test results is primarily due to falling results in Independent and Catholic schools despite their bigger funding increases.

Clearly, government funding increases over the past 15 years have been woefully misdirected. As David Gonski has said, they "were not applied on a needs based aspirational system".

The Gonski funding plan was designed to overcome this injustice. However, it was completely sabotaged and dismembered by the Abbott and Turnbull Governments. They refuse to fund the final two years of the six-year plan when some \$5.8 billion in Commonwealth funding would have flowed to public schools. They also refuse to require state and territory governments to increase their own funding as a condition of Commonwealth funding as agreed under the Labor Government's Gonski plan. State and territory governments are now free to decide whether to increase their funding, substitute Commonwealth funding for their own funding or cut their funding. Most state and territory governments have refused to commit to the final two years of the Gonski plan.

The post-2017 funding arrangements are yet to be decided. The Commonwealth Government says that it will negotiate the arrangements with state and territory governments and private school organisations. The Government has indicated that it will introduce simpler, more cost effective and sustainable funding arrangements to apply from 2018. Its only commitment is to increase funding according to CPI increases and enrolment growth. This actually means cuts in real funding because CPI increases are much lower than education costs. There is even no certainty that the Government will continue to distribute Commonwealth funding according to the Gonski needs-based formula after 2017.

Public schools bear the major loss of the Coalition's sabotage of Gonski. They will lose \$5.8 billion in additional Commonwealth Government funding that was planned for 2018 and 2019. Their ongoing

Commonwealth funding will be cut in real terms because it will be indexed to CPI increases and not actual cost increases in the education sector.

As public school funding is mainly sourced from state and territory governments which face ongoing financial stringencies because of cutbacks in Commonwealth grants, public schools are unlikely to see significant increases in funding from this source and may well face further cuts. The NSW, Victorian, Western Australian, South Australian, Tasmanian and the Northern Territory governments all cut public school funding, adjusted for inflation, between 2009 and 2013 based on figures supplied to Senate Estimates last year by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority.

It is unlikely that private school funding will suffer. The Commonwealth is the major source of private school funding and, as Tony Abbott has said, the Liberal Party gives priority to funding Independent and Catholic schools because “it’s in our DNA”, “we want to protect them” and see them “continue to flourish”. Remarkably, despite cutbacks in Commonwealth grants and cutting their real funding to public schools, several state and territory governments also increased real funding for private schools between 2009-2013.

Thus, the incoherence and unfairness of school funding in Australia is set to continue. It will incur major social and economic costs because of the failure address disadvantage in education.

The life chances of hundreds of thousands of disadvantaged students will continue to be severely curtailed. It means a future of unemployment, low income and poverty for many which contributes to social alienation and division. Poor education outcomes mean low workforce skills and participation which, in turn, results in lower productivity and an under-performing economy. Poor education outcomes also lead to poor health, more crime and greater welfare dependency all of which increase government expenditure over the long term.

A bi-partisan commitment to a national school funding plan directed at reducing disadvantage in education is desperately needed. The incoherent and unfair school funding system must be overhauled improve the life prospects of hundreds of thousands of students, promote economic prosperity, and strengthen the social fabric of Australian society.

Attachment

Table 1: Recurrent Government Funding of Schools, 1998-99 to 2013-14

Total Government Funding (C/W & state)	1998-99	2013-14	Increase	Increase
	\$	\$	\$	%
All schools	19,519,565,000	50,416,749,000	30,897,184,000	158
Public Schools	15,836,520,000	38,493,124,000	22,656,604,000	143
Less: User Cost of Capital	797,848,000	5,676,843,000	4,878,995,000	612
Depreciation	704,582,000	1,735,751,000	1,031,169,000	146
Payroll Tax	562,338,597	1,216,276,522	653,937,925	116
Transport	797,000,000	1,547,000,000	750,000,000	94
Total Exclusions	2,861,768,597	10,175,870,522	7,314,101,925	256
Public Schools less Exclusions	12,974,751,403	28,317,253,478	15,342,502,075	118
Private Schools	3,673,985,000	11,923,625,000	8,249,640,000	225
All Schools less Exclusions	16,648,736,403	40,240,878,478	23,592,142,075	142
Enrolments (FTE)				
All Schools	3,224,319	3,657,894	433,575	13
Public Schools	2,254,369	2,379,560	125,191	6
Private Schools	969,951	1,278,334	308,383	32
Funding per student				
All Schools	5,163	11,001	5,838	113
Public Schools	5,755	11,900	6,145	107
Private Schools	3,788	9,327	5,540	146
Real Govt Funding per student (deflated by WPI)				
Wage Price Index	56.5	100		77
All Schools	9,139	11,001	1,862	20
Public Schools	10,187	11,900	1,713	17
Private Schools	6,704	9,327	2,623	39

Data sources:

Public school recurrent funding: Report on Government Services, 2002 & 2016.

Private school recurrent funding: Report on Government Services, 2001 & 2016.

User cost of capital: Report on Government Services, 2002 & 2016.

Depreciation expenditure: Report on Government Services, 2002 & 2016.

Payroll tax rates: NSW Treasury, Interstate Comparisons of Taxes, 1998-99, 2009-10 & 2013-14. Rates are applied to total salary expenditure for public schools sourced from the Report on Government Services.

School transport: ABS, Government Financial Statistics, Education. The cost of transport of students to private schools is not included in private school funding.

Enrolments (Full Time Equivalent – FTE): ABS, Schools Australia.

Wage Price Index (WPI), Public & Private Education & Training: ABS, Wage Price Index, Australia (re-based to 2013-14 =100).

Notes:

1. The funding figures for public schools derived from the Report on Government Services have been adjusted to exclude the user cost of capital, depreciation, payroll tax and school transport because these items are not included in government funding figures for private schools. These items have no impact on

school outcomes. They are also excluded from the funding figures on the My School website on the advice of the accounting firm Deloitte Australia.

2. The Report on Government Services uses the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure price index to adjust for inflation. However, this price index does not distinguish between different rates of cost increase in different areas of public service provision. Instead, the Wage Price Index for Public and Private Education and Training is used here to deflate nominal funding figures.

Table 2: Recurrent Government Funding of Schools, 2009-10 to 2013-14

Total Government Funding (C/W & State)	2009-10	2013-14	Increase	Increase
	\$	\$	\$	%
All Schools	41,789,056,000	50,416,749,000	8,627,693,000	21
Public Schools	32,894,389,000	38,493,124,000	5,598,735,000	17
Less: User Cost of Capital	4,777,927,000	5,676,843,000	898,916,000	19
Depreciation	1,209,596,000	1,735,751,000	526,155,000	44
Payroll Tax	1,048,294,152	1,216,276,522	167,982,370	16
Transport	1,352,000,000	1,547,000,000	195,000,000	14
Total Exclusions	8,387,817,152	10,175,870,522	1,788,053,370	21
Public Schools less Exclusions	24,506,571,848	28,317,253,478	3,810,681,630	16
Private Schools	8,894,668,000	11,923,625,000	3,028,957,000	34
All Schools less Exclusions	33,401,239,848	40,240,878,478	6,839,638,630	21
Enrolments (FTE)				
Public Schools (FTE)	2,287,520	2,379,560	92,040	4
Private Schools	1,197,456	1,278,334	80,878	7
All Schools	3,484,976	3,657,894	172,918	5
Funding per student				
All Schools	9,584	11,001	1,417	15
Public Schools	10,713	11,900	1,187	11
Private Schools	7,428	9,327	1,900	26
Real Govt Funding per student (deflated by WPI)				
Wage Price Index (re-based to 2013-14)	87.5	100		14
All Schools	10,954	11,001	47	0
Public Schools	1,2244	11,900	-344	-3
Private Schools	8,489	9,327	838	10

Data sources: See Table 1.

Table 3: Increase in Government Funding for Selected Victorian Elite and Disadvantaged Schools, 2009-2013

School	Students in Lowest SEA Quartile 2013 (%)	Students in Highest SEA Quartile 2013 (%)	Total Govt Funding per Student 2009 (\$)	Total Govt Funding per Student 2013 (\$)	Increase (%)	Total Income per Student 2013 (\$)
Private						
Camberwell Grammar	1	81	3,021	3,703	23	27,387
Camberwell Girls Grammar	1	76	3,226	3,949	22	24,806
Caulfield Grammar	3	70	3,588	4,438	24	27,807
Firbank Grammar	1	73	2,708	3,387	25	25,322
Genazzano FCJ College	1	73	4,739	5,991	26	24,747
Haileybury College	3	69	4,314	5,392	25	25,479
Korowa Anglican Girls School	1	83	2,491	3,429	38	27,761
Loreto Mandeville Hall	1	76	4,576	5,609	23	28,525
Melbourne Grammar	1	75	2,992	3,845	29	32,628
Presbyterian Ladies College	1	77	3,498	4,384	25	27,944
Sacre Coeur	1	74	4,672	5,801	24	23,174
Scotch College	0	87	2,609	3,170	22	28,094
St Catherine's School	1	73	2,056	2,663	30	29,663
St Kevin's College	1	78	4,712	5,801	23	22,526
Trinity Grammar	1	78	2,717	3,327	22	28,986
Xavier College	1	72	3,259	4,065	25	28,517
Average (unweighted)	1	76	3,449	4,310	25	27,144
Public						
Braybrook College	61	3	10,884	11,981	10	12,769
Craigieburn Secondary College	58	4	9,655	11,209	16	11,669
Dandenong High School	57	5	11,421	11,768	3	12,537
Glenroy Secondary College*	64	4	14,760	14,318	-3	15,003
Hampton Park Secondary College	56	4	9,631	10,925	13	11,640
John Fawkner Secondary College*	58	3	14,306	13,502	-6	14,087
Keysborough Secondary College	63	3	11,950	11,737	-2	13,021
Laverton P-12	65	3	11,847	13,356	13	14,404
Melton Secondary College	56	4	10,992	11,884	8	12,566
Noble Park Secondary College	61	3	11,271	11,927	6	13,157

Northern Bay P-12*	73	1	15,985	13,030	-18	13,974
North Geelong Secondary College	65	2	11,382	13,070	15	14,604
St Albans Secondary College	54	5	11,067	11,033	0	13,466
Sunshine College	65	3	15,205	16,707	10	21,048
Thomastown Secondary College	59	2	12,253	12,915	5	14,708
Westall Secondary College	56	6	14,006	13,094	-7	14,639
William Ruthven Secondary College*	63	2	12,712	12,422	-2	12,952
Average (unweighted)	61	3	12,140	12,814	3	13,897

Source: My School.

Note: The funding figures for John Fawkner College, Glenroy College and William Ruthven Secondary College are for 2010 to 2013 and 2011 to 2013 for Northern Bay P-12.

Table 4: Increase in Government Funding for Selected NSW Elite and Disadvantaged Schools, 2009-2013

School	Students in Lowest SEA Quartile 2013 (%)	Students in Highest SEA Quartile 2013 (%)	Total Govt Funding per Student 2009 (\$)	Total Govt Funding per Student 2013 (\$)	Increase (%)	Total Income per Student 2013 (\$)
Private						
Ascham	1	80	2,523	3,135	24	34,151
Cranbrook	1	79	2,642	3,168	20	33,943
Kincoppal Rose Bay School	1	80	3,320	4,110	24	29,756
Meriden School	3	75	4,453	5,753	29	26,482
MLC	1	79	4,856	5,892	21	30,636
PLC	1	78	4,346	5,292	22	29,961
Pymble Ladies College	1	87	3,115	3,727	20	29,704
Queenwood	1	81	3,579	4,277	20	29,878
Ravenswood	0	85	2,627	3,375	28	28,463
St Aloysius' College	1	90	5,373	6,484	21	22,940
St Andrews Cathedral School	1	76	3,556	4,477	26	28,917
The King's School	1	70	3,914	4,841	24	30,615
Trinity Grammar	1	73	4,243	5,259	24	28,214
Wenona School	1	85	3,138	3,808	21	31,290
Average (unweighted)	1	80	3,692	4,543	23	29,639
Public						
Auburn Girls HS	74	3	11,741	14,049	20	14,329
Cambridge Park HS	57	4	11,759	13,862	18	14,465
Canley Vale HS	59	4	10,500	10,752	2	11,738
Chester Hill HS	54	6	11,510	12,882	12	13,422
Chifley College Shalvey	80	1	15,871	18,337	16	18,695
Condell Park HS	56	5	13,460	15,594	16	16,239
Eagle Vale HS	58	4	13,661	15,319	12	15,709
Francis Greenway HS	59	3	12,423	12,804	3	13,220
Granville Boys HS	76	1	14,813	17,029	15	17,303
Kanahooka HS	58	3	13,661	15,319	12	15,686
Lake Illawarra HS	60	4	12,655	14,160	12	14,783
Punchbowl Boys HS	66	2	16,409	15,944	-3	16,265
Riverstone HS	56	4	14,908	16,961	14	17,638
Rutherford HS	61	3	11,401	12,430	9	12,771

Windsor HS	54	4	14,646	16,421	12	16,682
Average (unweighted)	62	3	13,280	14,795	11	15,263

Source: My School.