

# Tax on learning – fact sheet

## Overall impact of the learning tax on Independent school communities

Independent Schools Victoria’s modelling shows that a fee threshold of \$15,000 will target 54 Victorian Independent schools. These schools currently educate 63,123 students.

In 2024-25, these 54 schools would pay an estimated \$79 million in payroll/learning tax.

48 of the 54 schools (89 per cent) each have a payroll above \$10 million, making them also subject to the COVID-19 and mental health levies in the Andrews Government’s budget.

Once payroll/learning tax is deducted from the \$63 million they collectively receive in state recurrent funding, most of these schools will pay back over \$15 million more than they will receive from the state government.

Our modelling shows that 74 per cent of schools targeted by the learning tax will give back more money than they receive in state recurrent funding, as this table shows:

### *Financial impact of the tax on learning on targeted schools*

	Mean	Median	Maximum
Liability per school	\$1,454,502	\$1,033,279	\$5,729,744
Liability per student	\$1,155	\$1,176	\$2,359
Difference between tax payable and state government recurrent funding received	-\$280,623	-\$174,552	\$976,611
Students affected per school	1,169	872	4,432

## Impact of the learning tax by Independent school characteristics

Of the 54 schools the tax targets, one-third are single sex schools. Girls’ schools (14 schools) make up the bulk of these schools compared to boys’ schools (4 schools). The remaining 36 schools are co-educational.

The majority of schools affected are Anglican (21, or 39 per cent) or non-denominational schools (13, or 24 per cent).

There are 11 local government areas (LGAs) in which there are multiple schools affected. The Boroondara LGA is the most impacted with 11 schools, followed by Bayside and Glen Eira (6 schools each).