

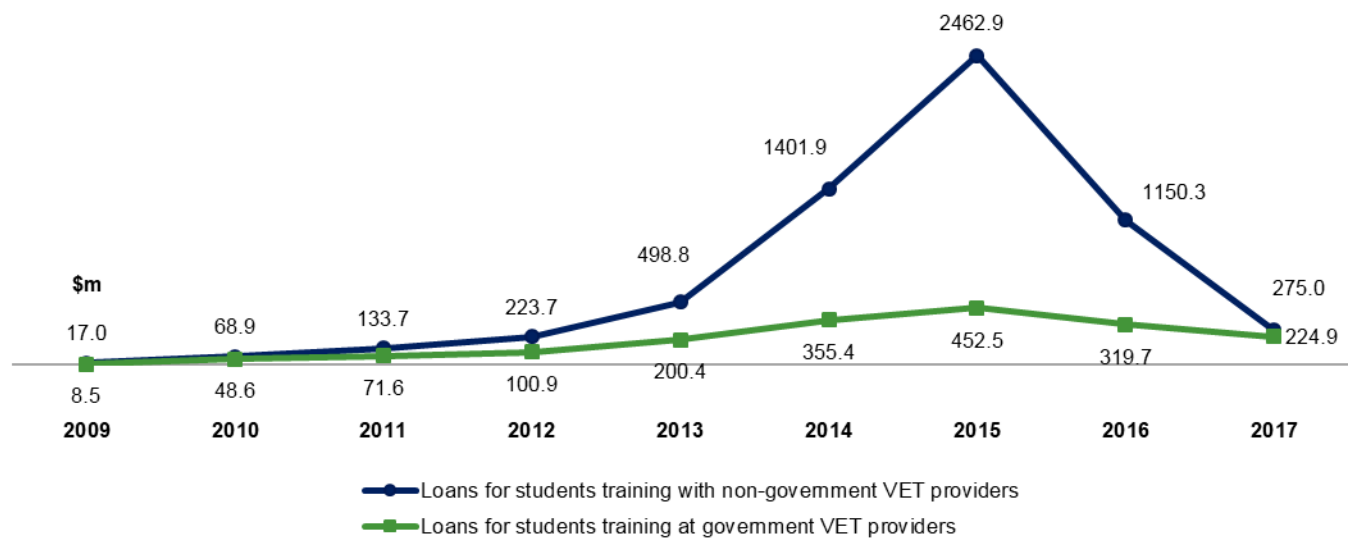
# VET Finance 2017 Information Sheet



## VET Income Contingent Loans 2009 to 2017

The Australian Government Department of Education and Training has provided the following information on vocational education and training (VET) income contingent loan payments for the years 2009 to 2017.

### VET loan payments for students training with government and non-government providers 2009–17 (\$m)



Data source: The Australian Government Department of Education and Training.

Reporting includes payments made under the now closed VET FEE-HELP loan program (effective 2009–16) and the new VET Student Loan program (effective 2017–present).

In 2017, payments for VET loans totalled \$499.9 million compared with \$1469.9 million in 2016, with:

- \$275.0 million (55.0%) loan payments for students undertaking training with non-government VET providers
- \$224.9 million (45.0%) loan payments for students undertaking training with government VET providers.

From 2009 to 2017, total advances for income-contingent loans for VET students were \$8014.8 million, with:

- \$6232.2 million (77.8%) loan payments for students undertaking training with non-government VET providers
- \$1782.5 million (22.2%) loan payments for students undertaking training with government VET providers.

The new VET Student Loan program focuses on courses that address industry needs. Loan support is available to eligible students studying certain diploma level and above VET qualifications and students are entitled to loans up to a capped amount, with loan caps dependent on the course undertaken.

The VET FEE-HELP scheme closed to new students on 31 December 2016. Totals reported under the VET FEE-HELP program are for those students accessing loan assistance prior to 31 December 2016.

In 2017, total loan payments under the VET Student Loan Program totalled \$192.3 million, with:

- \$58.2 million loan payments for students training with non-government training providers
- \$134.0 million loan payments for students training with government training providers.

In 2017, total loan payments under the closed VET FEE-HELP scheme totalled \$307.6 million, with:

- \$216.7 million loan payments for students training with non-government training providers
- \$90.9 million loan payments for students training with government training providers.

VET Loans are funded by the Australian Government and are income-contingent with the student repaying their loan through the Australian taxation system. Refer to the Australian Government website for further information on VET Student Loans, at <<https://www.education.gov.au/vet-student-loans>>.

## How VET loans are reported in *Australian vocational education and training statistics: financial information 2017*

Monies provided for VET loan payments are reported under two reporting lines ‘revenue from government’ and ‘student fees and charges revenue’.

- The Australian Government financial statements include VET loan payments for students undertaking training with non-government training providers in ‘revenue from Government’.
- State and territory governments’ financial statements include VET loan payments for students undertaking training with government training providers in ‘student fees and charges revenue’.

As a requirement of the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS), the Australian Government report total loan payments to students undertaking training with non-government training providers as a ‘non-current receivable’ in the Statement of Financial Position (refer to table 4 in the publication, non-current assets) available at <<https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/collection/vet-finance>>.

The notes to the financial statements provide a disaggregate view of revenue and expenditure. Note 9 details revenue from government, in which VET loan payments for students undertaking training with non-government training providers are identifiable from year 2014 onwards. In reporting year 2013, VET loans were reported within the reporting line Commonwealth administered programs – other (refer to table 6 in the publication, total government training departments: notes to the financial statements) available at <<https://www.ncver.edu.au/research-and-statistics/collection/vet-finance>>.

‘Student fees and charges revenue’ is reported as an aggregate with no additional breakdown, so VET loan payments for students undertaking training with government training providers cannot be identified separately.

VET loan data are compiled by the Australian Government Department of Education and Training. Differences between VET loan statistics reported in this information sheet and those reported in *Australian vocational education and training statistics: financial information 2017* include:

- The treatment of the dual sector Universities in Victoria, because of the Education and Training Reform Amendment (Dual Sector Universities) Bill 2013. Entities including the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT), Victoria University of Technology (VUT), Federation University and Swinburne University are treated as non-government training providers in the *Australian vocational education and training statistics: financial information* publication for reporting years 2014 and onwards, whereas VET loan statistics treat these entities as government training providers.
- Timing and recognition of VET loan payments differs at the institute level, where payments reported in the VET loan statistical collection may not align with the same reporting year in the *Australian vocational education and training statistics: financial information 2017*.

For detailed reporting on loan payments over the 2017 reporting year refer to VET Student Loan Statistics, available at <<https://www.education.gov.au/vet-student-loans>>.