

Government funding of VET 2022

National Centre for Vocational Education Research



Highlights

Government funding

In 2022, government funding provided through VET appropriations and VET intergovernmental funding arrangements totalled \$10.7 billion, an increase in nominal terms of \$274.1 million (2.6%) from 2021.

- the Australian Government provided \$6.8 billion, an increase of \$0.5 billion (7.6%)
- state and territory governments provided \$4.0 billion, a decrease of \$203.2 million (4.9%).

In addition, the Australian Government provided:

- \$222.6 million for VET Student Loans, a decrease of \$34.7 million (13.5%)
- \$199.4 million for Trade Support Loans, a decrease of \$0.2 million (0.1%).

Funding distributions

In 2022, funding distributed across VET activities totalled \$10.9 billion, an increase in nominal terms of \$0.4 billion (4.1%) from 2021.

Expenditure across VET activities included:

- \$5.5 billion for direct VET delivery, an increase of \$87.8 million (1.6%)
- \$4.0 billion for employer assistance to engage in VET, an increase of \$290.6 million (7.8%)
- \$145.1 million for student assistance for equipment, travel and other costs, an increase of \$19.6 million (15.6%)
- \$448.3 million for capital investment, a decrease of \$21.2 million (4.5%)
- \$743.0 million for system administration and governance, an increase of \$50.1 million (7.2%).

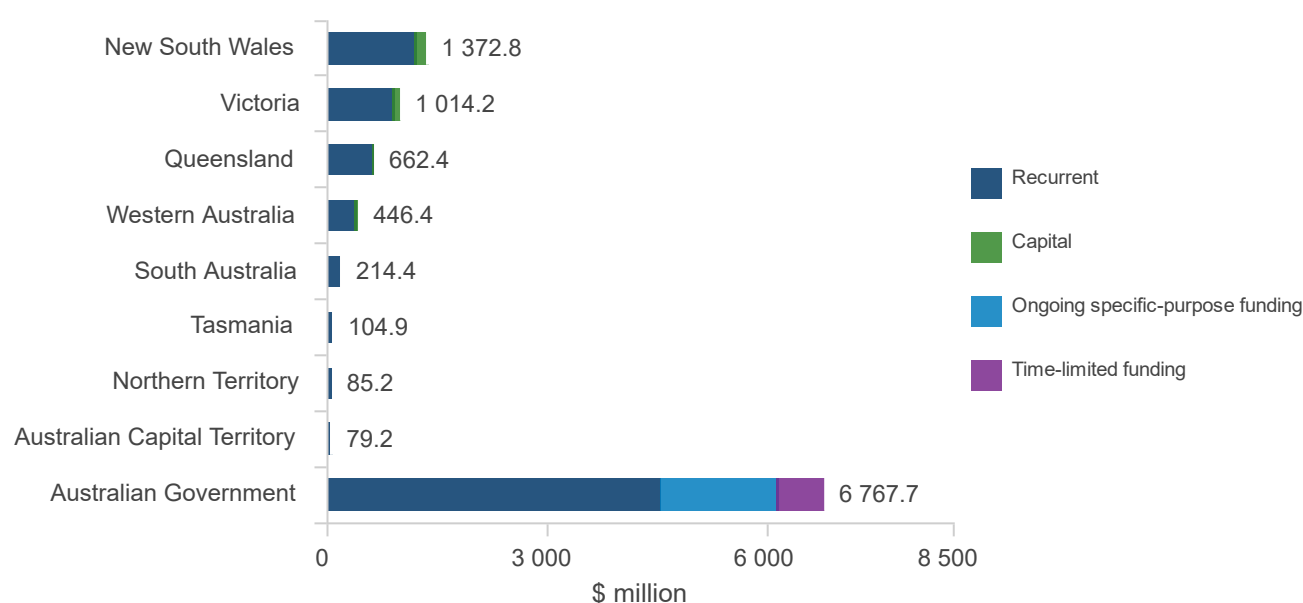
Governments' contributions and allocations

Contributions provide information on the source of government funding.

In 2022, compared with 2021:

- recurrent funding increased by \$148.3 million (1.8%) to \$8.2 billion
- capital funding decreased by \$29.1 million (7.8%) to \$344.7 million
- Australian Government ongoing specific purpose payments tied to the National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development increased by \$23.1 million (1.5%) to \$1.6 billion
- Australian Government time-limited funding tied to National Partnership and Project Agreements increased by \$131.8 million (26.0%) to \$639.1 million.

Figure 1 Funding contributions by jurisdiction (\$ million), 2022

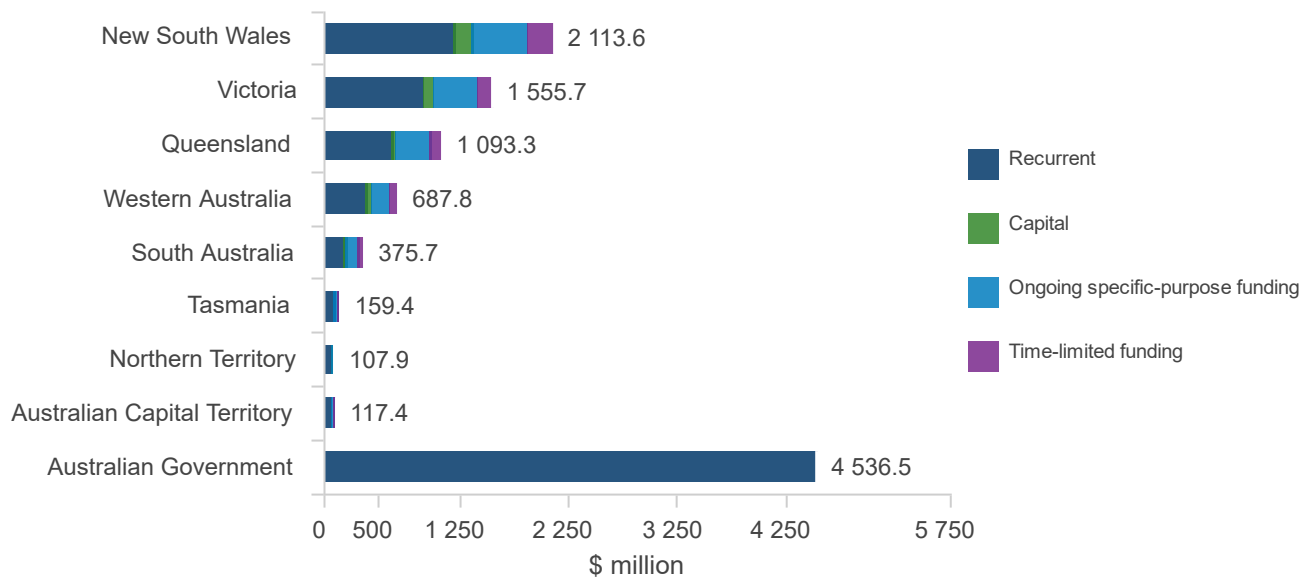


Notes:

For further details on time-limited funding reporting refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — time-limited funding agreements*.

Allocations show funding amounts after the flow of VET funds from the Australian Government to state and territory governments under intergovernmental funding arrangements has been taken into account.

Figure 2 Funding allocations by jurisdiction (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

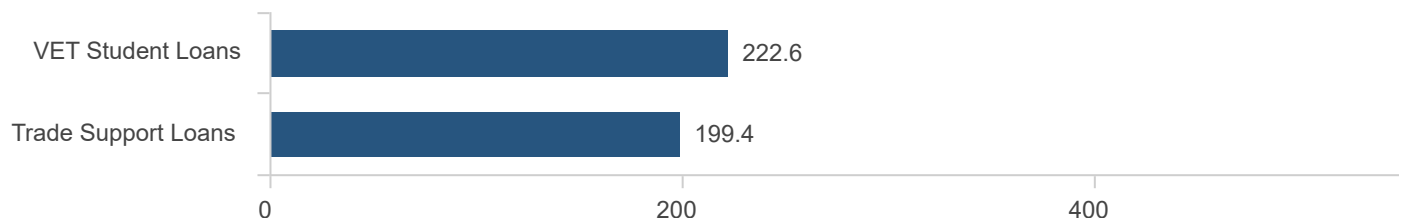
For further details on time-limited funding reporting refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — time-limited funding agreements*.

Australian Government provision for VET loans

In 2022, compared with 2021, the Australian Government provided:

- VET Student Loans to the value of \$222.6 million, a decrease of \$34.7 million (13.5%)
- Trade Support Loans to the value of \$199.4 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million (0.1%).

Figure 3 Provision for VET loans (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

For further details, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — Australian Government provision of VET loans*.

Transfers for VET Student Loans

States and territories contribute 50% to the cost of loan expenses, which includes the debt not expected to be repaid (DNER) and the concessional loan discount, generated by state-subsidised students using the VET Student Loans program or grandfathered VET FEE-HELP scheme.

In 2022, states and territories paid \$5.5 million towards loan debts.

For further details, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes – transfers for VET student loans*.

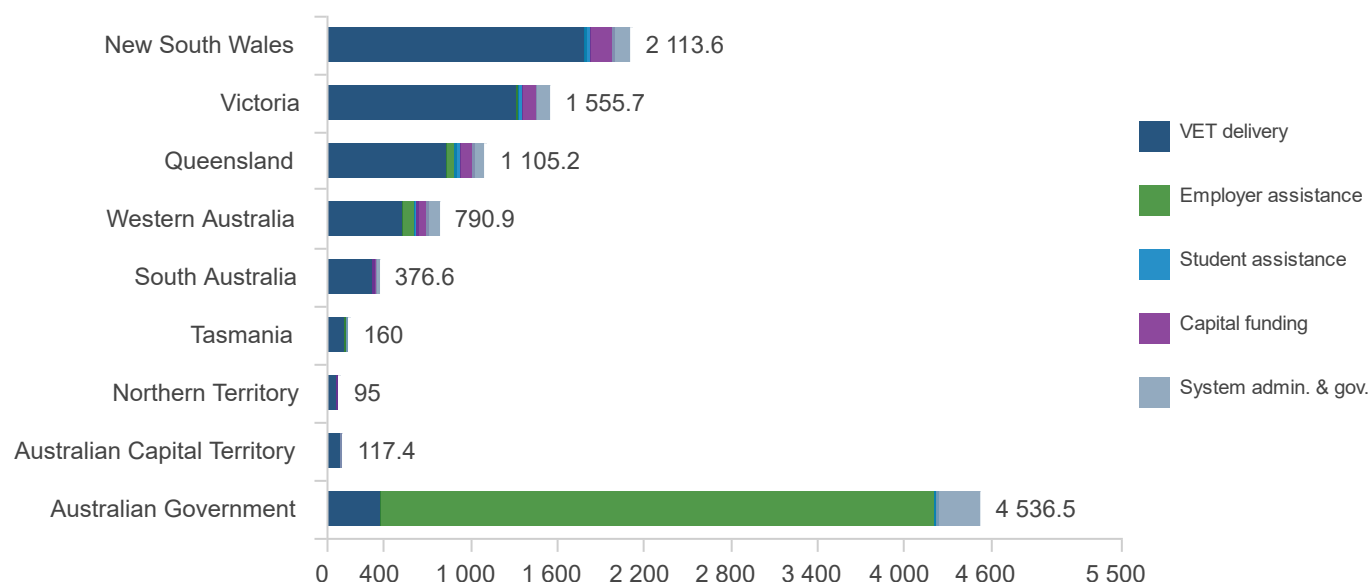
Funding activities and distributions (excluding loan values)

VET activities report on how VET funds are spent within a jurisdiction, regardless of funding source.

In 2022, compared with 2021, reported expenditure for:

- direct VET delivery increased by \$87.8 million (1.6%) to \$5.5 billion
- employer assistance increased by \$290.6 million (7.8%) to \$4.0 billion
- student assistance increased by \$19.6 million (15.6%) to \$145.1 million
- capital expenditure decreased by \$21.2 million (4.5%) to \$448.3 million
- system administration and governance increased by \$50.1 million (7.2%) to \$743.0 million.

Figure 4 VET funding activities (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Employer assistance includes incentive payments to employers for employing an apprentice or reskilling their workforce. Refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: terms and definitions*.

Student assistance funding includes equipment, travel and other costs, completion incentives and general support services. Refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: terms and definitions*.

VET funding distributions

Funding distributions report the activity dollars split by student or training information. Totals may be based on actual payments, modelled data or estimated data. Refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes – jurisdiction notes and caveats*.

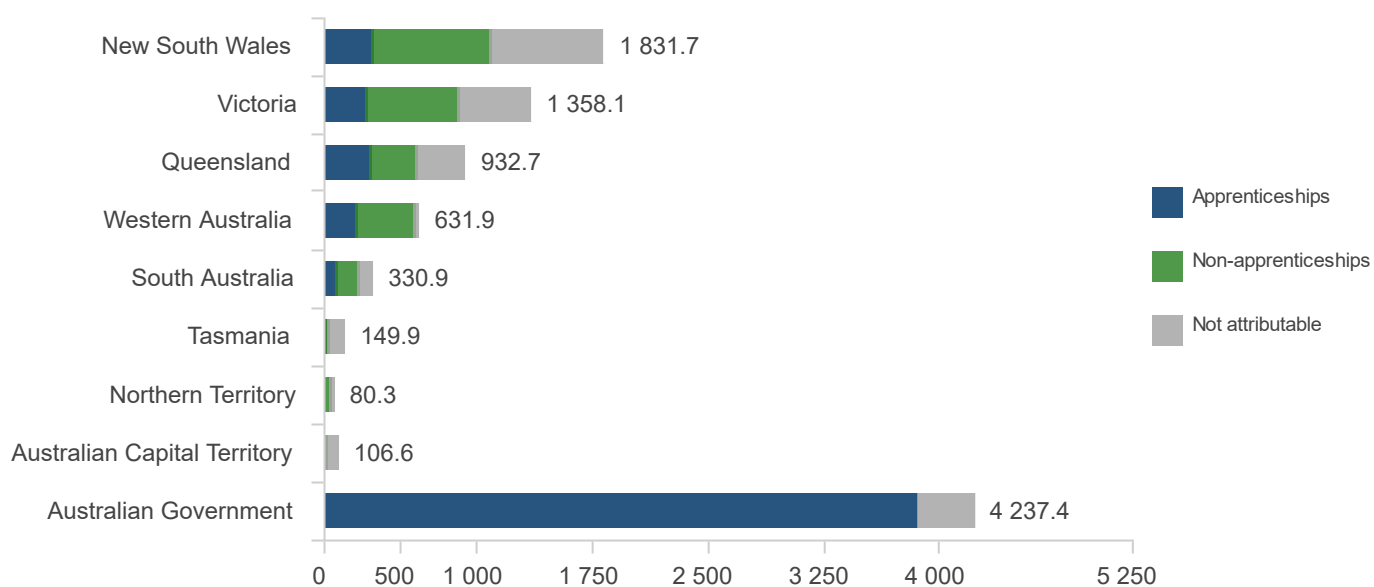
Where funding cannot be attributed to a student or training category, funds are reported as funding not attributable. It is important to consider not attributable amounts when analysing category totals as they are part of the cost of training. As programs, and VET funding flows differ across the jurisdictions, not attributable amounts can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and from year to year, and as a result, national comparisons between the student and training reporting categories cannot be made. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes – VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

Selected funding activities (VET delivery, employer assistance and student assistance) by apprenticeship status

In 2022, compared with 2021, reported government expenditure for:

- apprenticeships increased by \$460.1 million (9.9%) to \$5.1 billion
- non-apprenticeships decreased by \$272.4 million (10.9%) to \$2.2 billion
- funding not attributable by apprenticeship status increased by \$210.4 million (10.1%) to \$2.3 billion.

Figure 5 Selected funding activities by apprenticeship status (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

'Apprenticeships' refers to apprenticeships and traineeships.

Funding not attributable by apprenticeship status include costs associated with support programs, administration, operational funding and training funds provided under block funding arrangements.

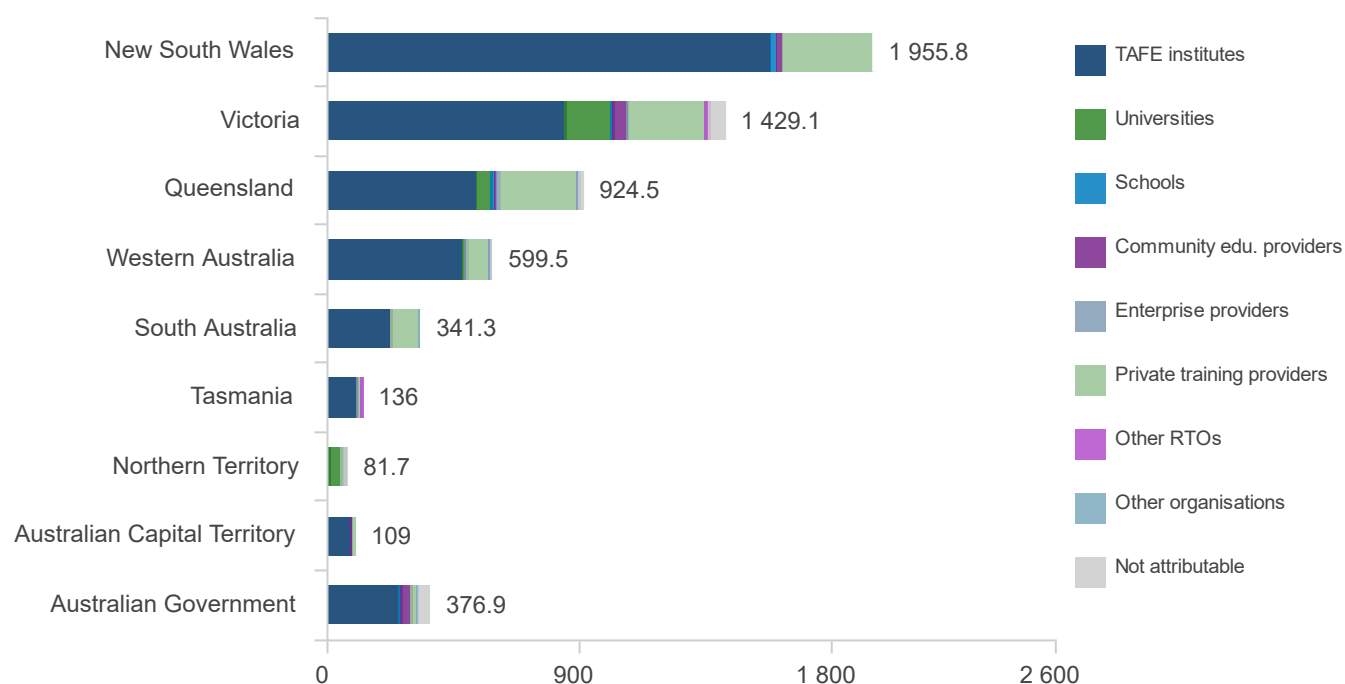
Caution needs to be taken when analysing apprenticeship data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by apprenticeship status. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes and jurisdiction notes and caveats*.

Selected funding activities (VET delivery and capital funding) by provider type

In 2022, compared with 2021, reported payments to:

- TAFE institutes increased by \$28.3 million (0.7%) to \$4.2 billion
- universities decreased by \$16.3 million (5.7%) to \$270.5 million
- private providers increased by \$17.1 million (1.6%) to \$1.1 billion
- community education providers decreased by \$8.0 million (5.9%) to \$127.2 million
- enterprise providers increased by \$3.0 million (12.9%) to \$26.2 million
- schools increased by \$6.2 million (16.9%) to \$43.1 million
- other organisations decreased by \$10.6 million (27.8%) to \$27.6 million
- funding not attributable by provider type increased by \$47.5 million (47.1%) to \$148.4 million.

Figure 6 Selected funding activities by provider type (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Limited reporting in 2018.

For further details on reporting by provider type, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — provider type reporting categories*.

Funding not attributable by provider type can be a result of accounting adjustments and operational costs.

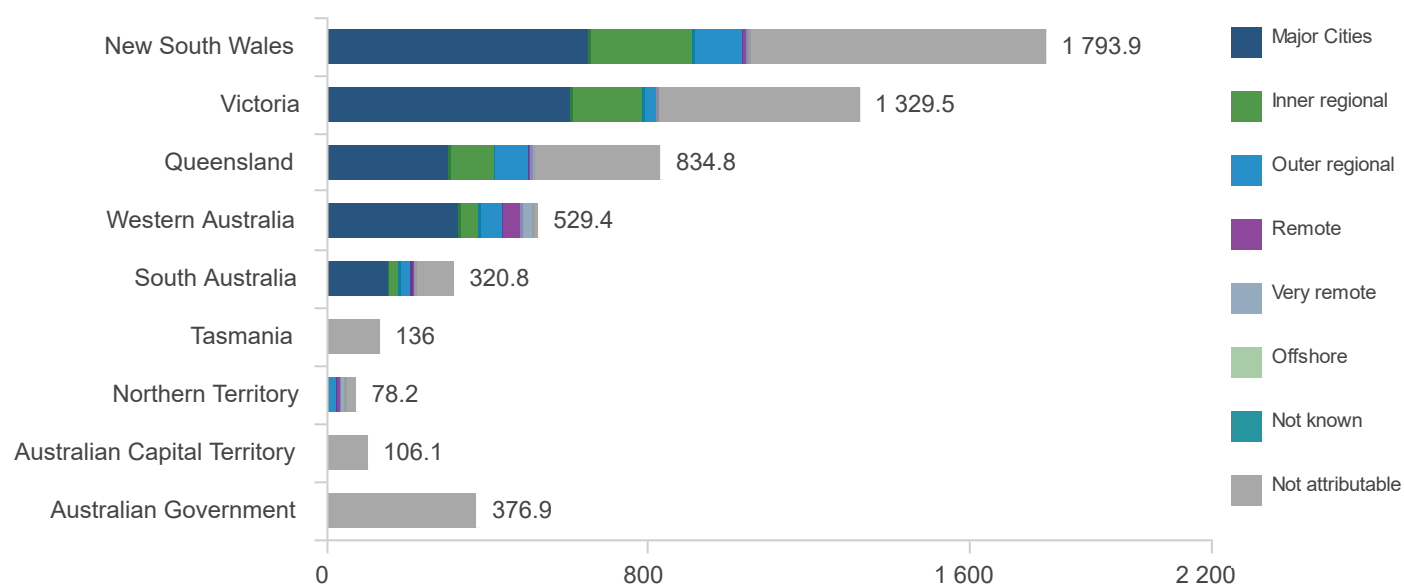
Caution needs to be taken when analysing provider type data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by provider type. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

Selected funding activity (VET delivery) by student remoteness

In 2022, compared with 2021, reported government expenditure for students living:

- in major cities decreased by \$90.9 million (4.2%) to \$2.1 billion
- in regional locations decreased by \$12.8 million (1.3%) to \$982.8 million
- in remote locations increased by \$0.2 million (0.1%) to \$141.7 million
- offshore increased by \$84 000 (4.2%) to \$2.1 million
- funding not attributable by student remoteness increased by \$191.3 million (9.0%) to \$2.3 billion.

Figure 7a Selected funding activity by student remoteness (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

Remoteness is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure. For further detail, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — remoteness structure*.

Reporting is based on a student's permanent address postcode.

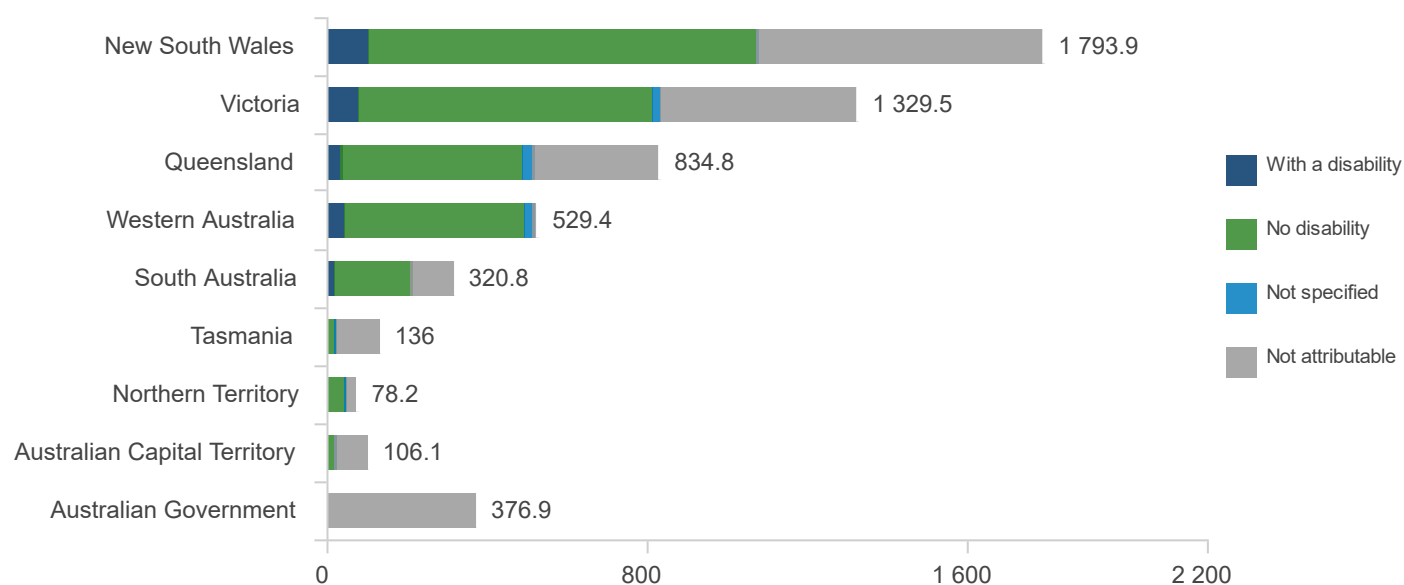
Funding not attributable by student remoteness are costs associated with support programs, administration, operational funding and training funds provided under block funding arrangements. Caution needs to be taken when analysing student remoteness data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by student remoteness. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

Selected funding activity (VET delivery) by student disability status

In 2022, compared with 2021, reported government expenditure for:

- students with a disability increased by \$18.2 million (6.4%) to \$300.7 million
- students without a disability decreased by \$115.5 million (3.8%) to \$2.9 billion
- students whose disability status was unknown decreased by \$18.2 million (19.6%) to \$74.9 million
- funding not attributable by disability status increased by \$203.4 million (10.0%) to \$2.2 billion.

Figure 7b Selected funding activity by student disability status (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

Reporting captures funding for students that have self-identified as having a disability.

Funding not attributable by disability status are costs associated with support programs, administration, operational funding and training funds provided under block funding arrangements.

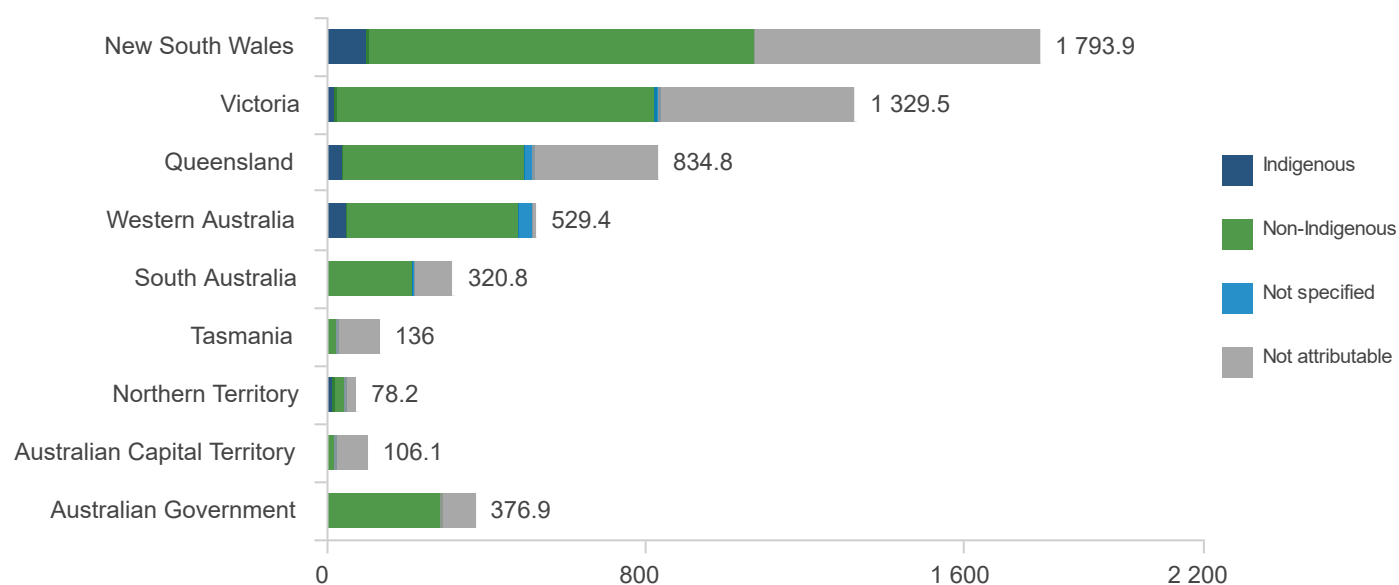
Caution needs to be taken when analysing student disability data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by disability. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

Selected funding activity (VET delivery) by student Indigenous status

In 2022, compared with 2021, reported government expenditure for:

- Indigenous students decreased by \$9.9 million (3.8%) to \$252.3 million
- non-Indigenous students decreased by \$4.3 million (0.1%) to \$3.2 billion
- students whose Indigenous status was unknown decreased by \$34.6 million (32.0%) to \$73.4 million
- funding not attributable by Indigenous status increased by \$136.7 million (7.6%) to \$1.9 billion.

Figure 7c Selected funding activity by student Indigenous status (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

Reporting captures funding for students that have self-identified as being of Australian Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent and program funding specifically for Indigenous persons.

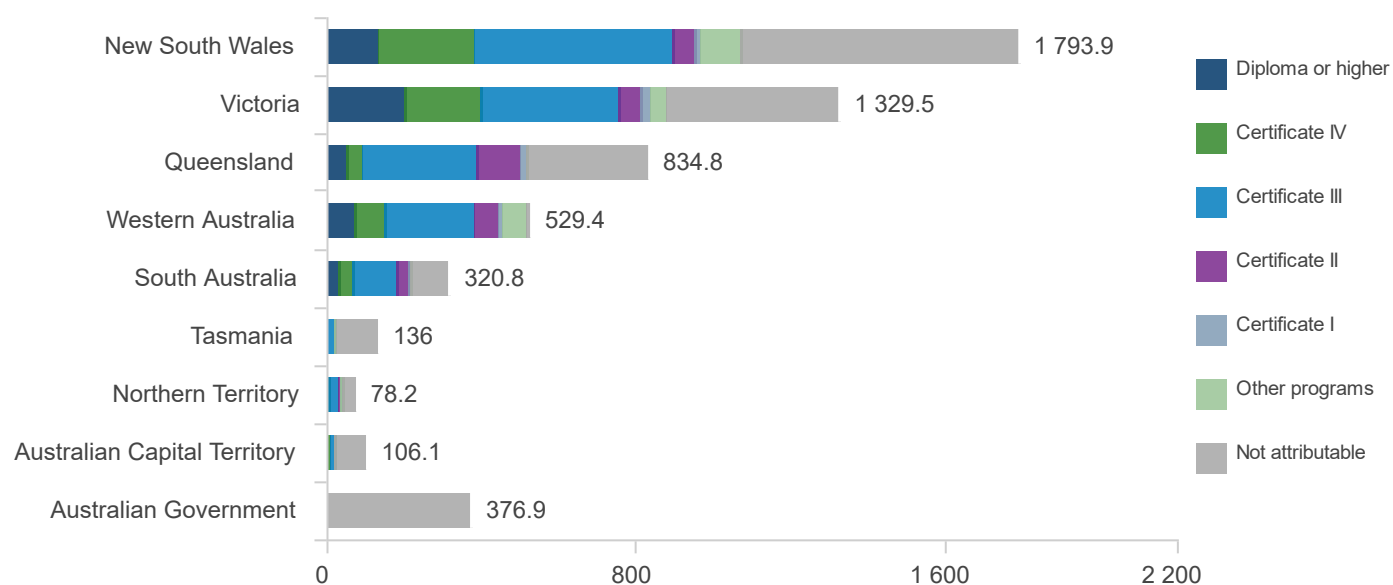
Funding not attributable by Indigenous status are costs associated with support programs, administration, operational funding and training funds provided under block funding arrangements. Caution needs to be taken when analysing Indigenous statuses data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by student Indigenous status. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

Selected funding activity (VET delivery) by level of education

In 2022, compared with 2021, reported government expenditure for:

- diploma or higher level programs decreased by \$18.1 million (3.4%) to \$520.6 million
- certificate IV programs decreased by \$2.0 million (0.3%) to \$613.1 million
- certificate III programs increased by \$7.6 million (0.5%) to \$1.6 billion
- certificate I, II and other programs decreased by \$104.2 million (14.5%) to \$614.9 million
- funding not attributable by level of education increased by \$204.5 million (10.3%) to \$2.2 billion.

Figure 8 Selected funding activity by level of education (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Other programs include non-award programs, skill sets, bridging or enabling courses not identifiable by level and training not elsewhere classified.

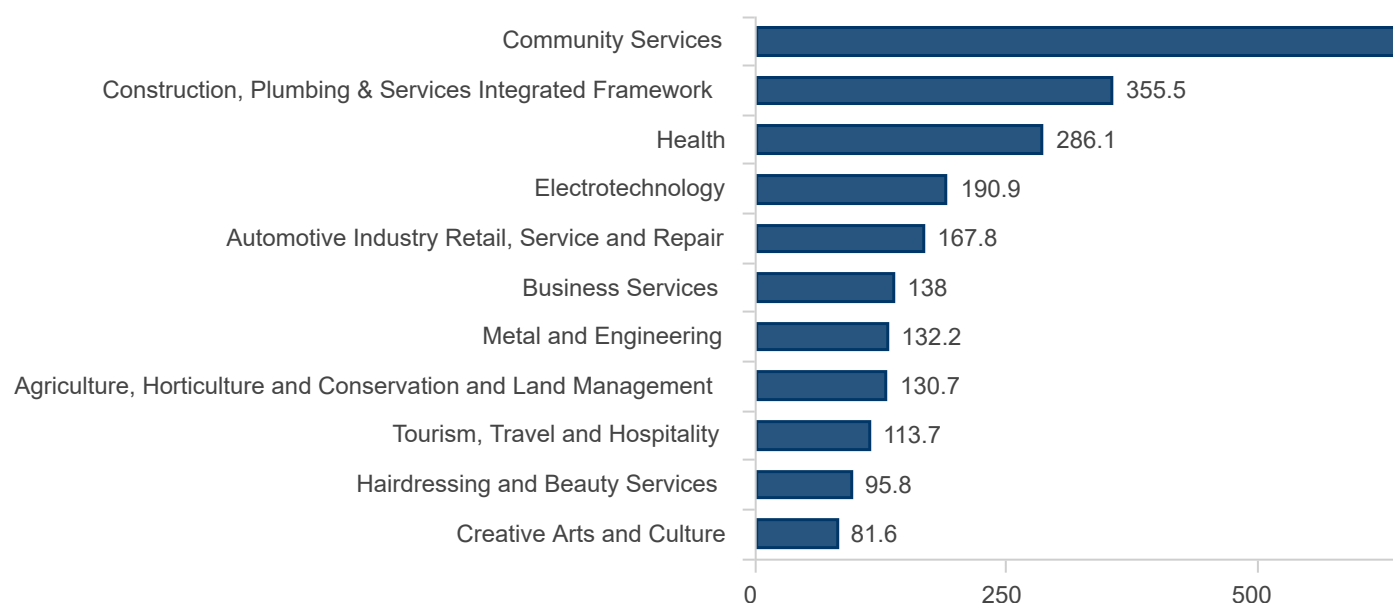
Funding not attributable by level of education are costs associated with support programs, administration, operational funding and training funds provided under block funding arrangements. Caution needs to be taken when analysing level of education data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by level of education. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

Selected funding activity (VET delivery) by top funded training packages

In 2022, compared with 2021, the top three training packages by expenditure were:

- Community Services: \$648.0 million, an increase of \$7.7 million (1.2%)
- Construction, Plumbing & Services Integrated Framework: \$355.5 million, an increase of \$25.6 million (7.8%)
- Health: \$286.1 million, an increase of \$24.5 million (9.4%).

Figure 9 VET delivery funding by training package top expenditure (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Training packages are listed on the National Training Register, training.gov.au.

Funding not attributable by training package are costs associated with support programs, administration, operational funding and training funds provided under block funding arrangements. Caution needs to be taken when analysing training package data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by training package. For further details, refer to the *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

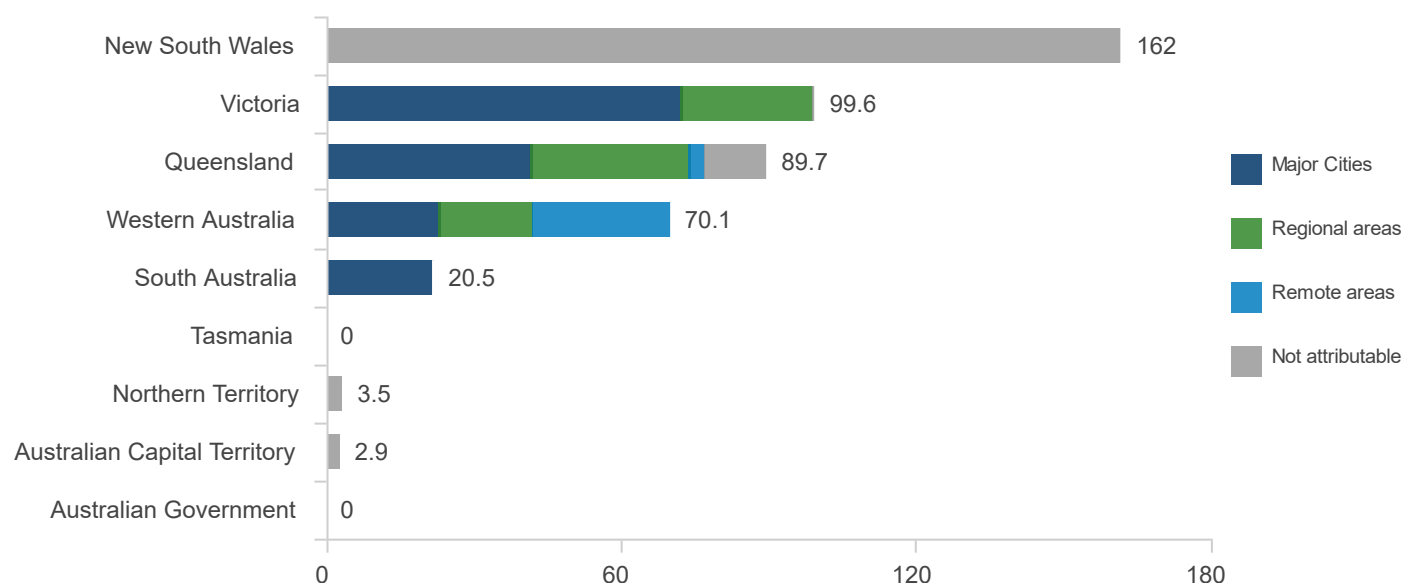
For detailed reporting on training packages, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: data tables*.

Selected funding activity (capital funding) by provider remoteness

In 2022, capital government expenditure for registered training organisations based in:

- major cities of Australia were \$159.3 million
- regional areas of Australia were \$77.8 million
- remote areas of Australia were \$31.1 million
- funding not attributable by provider remoteness was \$180.2 million.

Figure 10 Capital funding by provider remoteness (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

Remoteness is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure. For further details, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — remoteness structure*.

Reporting is based on the campus postcode.

Funding not attributable by provider remoteness can be a result of accounting adjustments, operational costs, or the campus location being unknown due to the payments being attributed to the RTO head office location.

Caution needs to be taken when analysing provider remoteness data due to the large amount of reported funding not attributable by provider remoteness. For further details, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — VET funding distributions by student and training attributes*.

Tax exemptions and rebates

In addition to VET funding, Australian and state/territory governments forego revenue in the form of payroll tax exemptions, tax offsets and rebates for eligible employees and students.

In 2022, compared with 2021, estimated revenue foregone through tax exemptions, offsets and rebates to:

- employers increased by \$20.8 million (19.3%) to \$128.4 million
- students increased by \$55.1 thousand (3.0%) to \$1.9 million.

Student rebates include state car registration rebates. Tax exemption and rebate data are not available for all states and territories.

For further details, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes – tax exemptions and rebates and jurisdiction notes and caveats*.

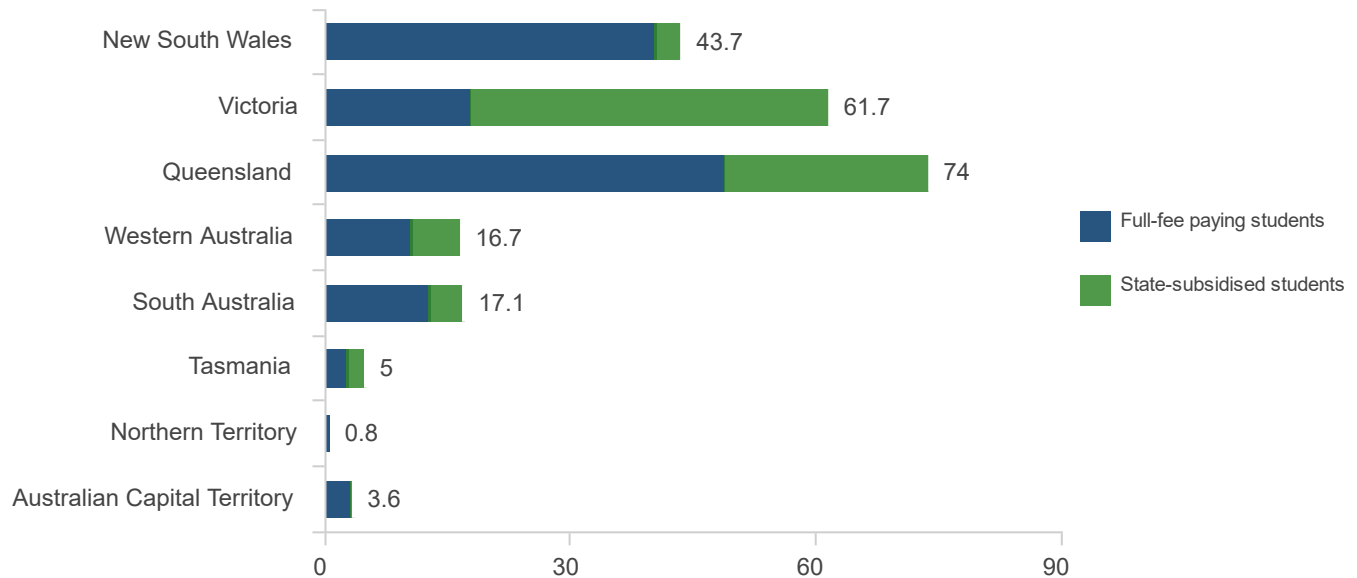
VET Student Loans activity

The Australian Government provides a VET Student Loan Program to assist VET students in paying all or part of their training fees.

In 2022, compared with 2021, loans provided for:

- full-fee paying students were \$137.8 million, a decrease of \$14.8 million (9.7%)
- state-subsidised students were \$84.8 million, a decrease of \$20.0 million (19.1%).

Figure 11 Government provision for VET Student Loans (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

In 2018 and 2019, totals include the VET Student Loans program and VET FEE-HELP grandfathering.

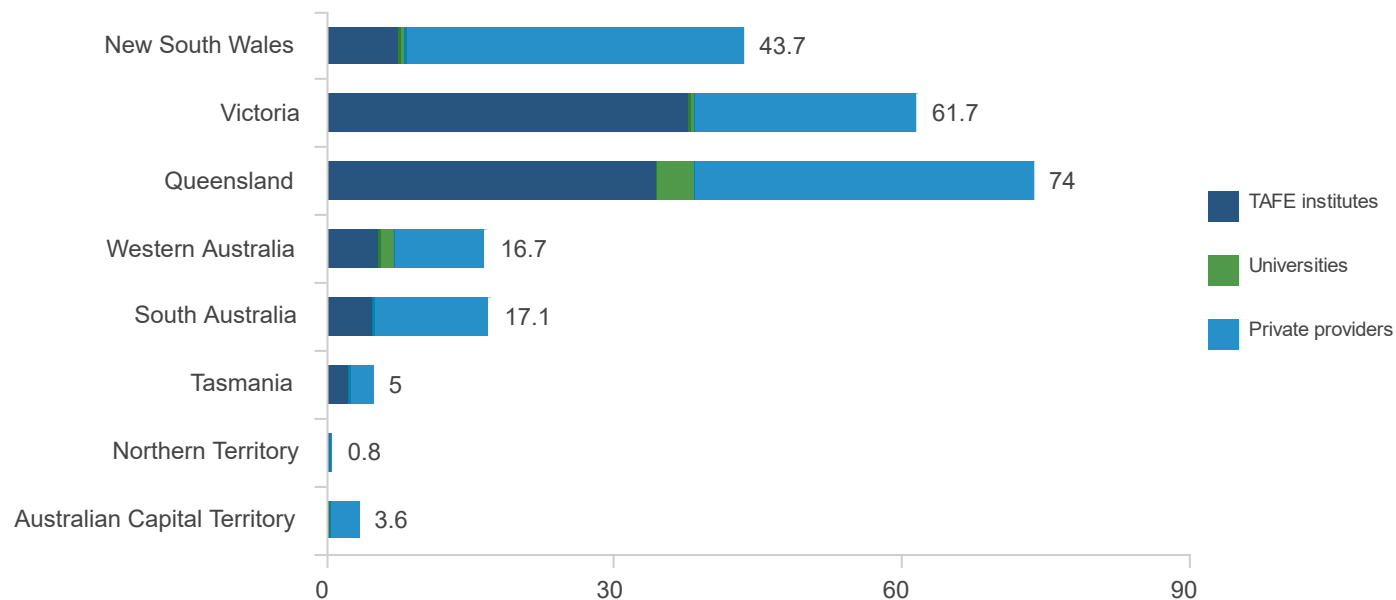
The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

VET Student Loans distribution by provider type

In 2022, compared with 2021, loan payments from the Australian Government to:

- TAFE institutes increased by \$4.7 million (5.3%) to \$93.6 million
- Universities decreased by \$28.4 million (80.4%) to \$6.9 million
- Private providers decreased by \$11.1 million (8.3%) to \$122.1 million.

Figure 12 VET Student Loans distribution by provider type (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

In 2019, totals include the VET Student Loans program and VET FEE-HELP grandfathering. The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

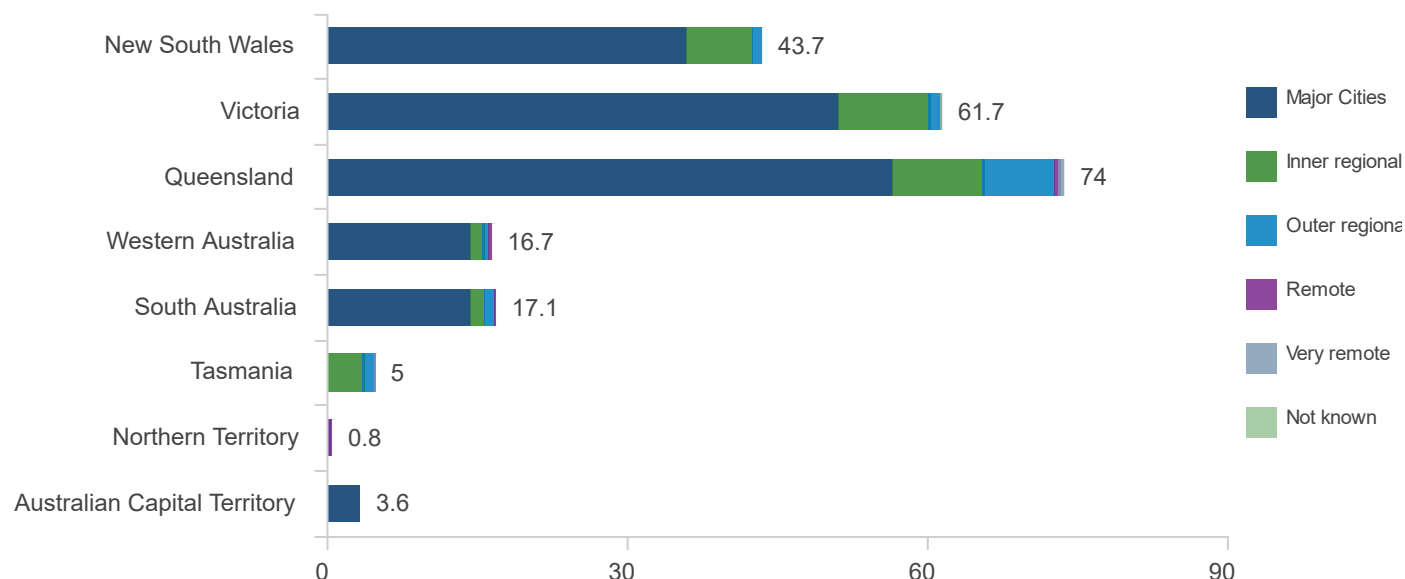
For further details on reporting by provider type, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — provider type reporting categories*.

VET Student Loans distribution by student remoteness

In 2022, compared with 2021, VET Student Loans for students living in:

- major cities decreased by \$30.3 million (14.7%) to \$176.3 million
- regional locations decreased by \$4.5 million (9.4%) to \$43.7 million
- remote locations decreased by \$52 600 (2.4%) to \$2.1 million.

Figure 13a VET Student Loans distribution by student remoteness (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

Remoteness is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure and the student's permanent address postcode. For further details, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: explanatory notes — remoteness structure*.

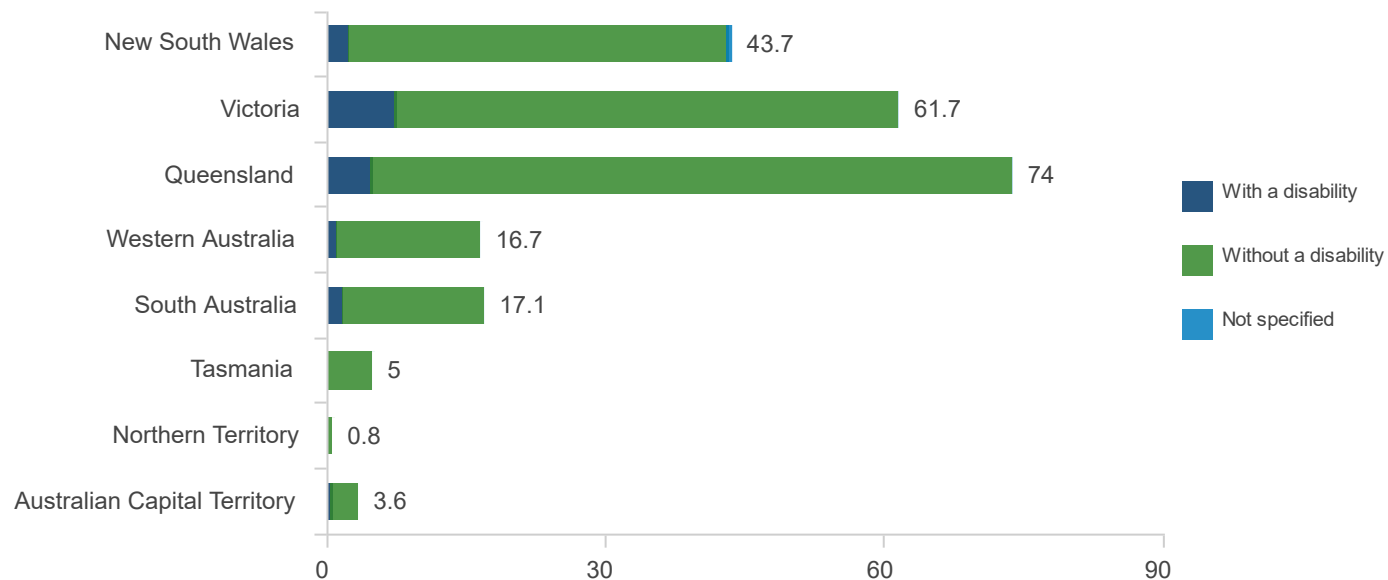
In 2019, totals include the VET Student Loans program and VET FEE-HELP grandfathering. The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

VET Student Loans distribution by student disability status

In 2022, compared with 2021, VET Student Loans for:

- students with a disability decreased by \$1.5 million (7.2%) to \$18.7 million
- students without a disability decreased by \$33.1 million (14.0%) to \$203.2 million.

Figure 13b VET Student Loans distribution by student disability status (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

In 2019, totals include the VET Student Loans program and VET FEE-HELP grandfathering for students that have self-identified as having a disability.

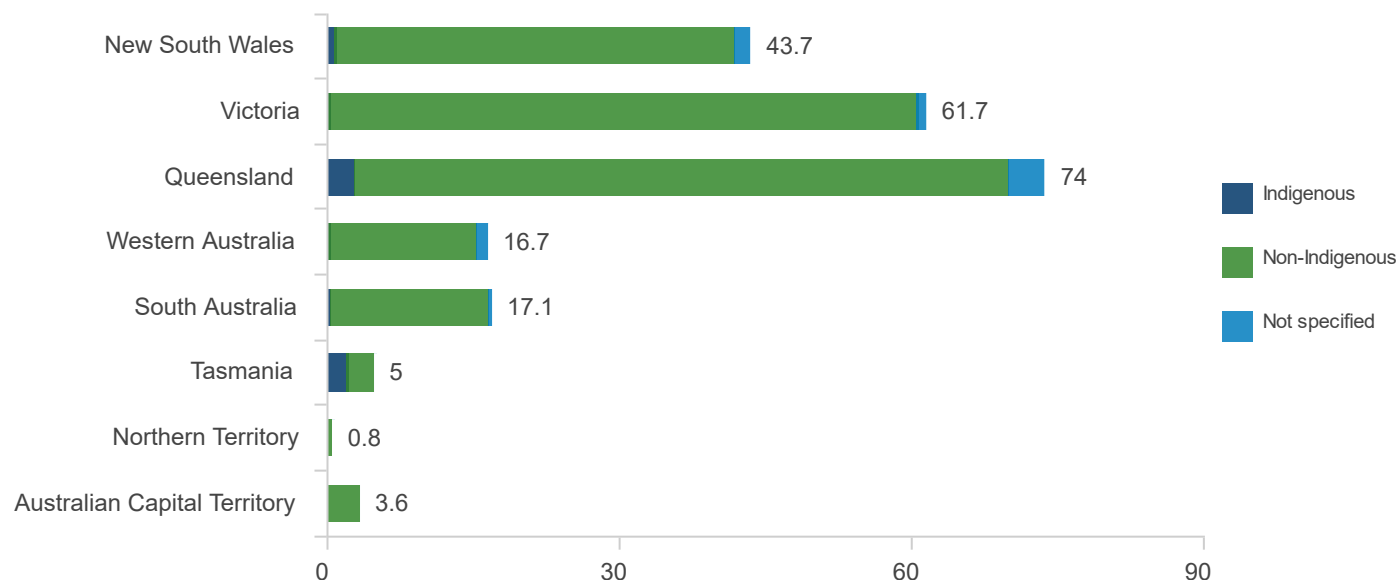
The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

VET Student Loans distribution by student Indigenous status

In 2022, compared with 2021, VET Student Loans for:

- Indigenous students increased by \$1.4 million (22.2%) to \$7.6 million
- non-Indigenous students decreased by \$30.2 million (12.8%) to \$206.6 million
- students whose Indigenous status was not specified decreased by \$5.9 million (41.6%) to \$8.4 million.

Figure 13c VET Student Loans distribution by Indigenous status (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Data not reported in 2018.

In 2019, totals include the VET Student Loans program and VET FEE-HELP grandfathering for students that have self-identified as being of Australian Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

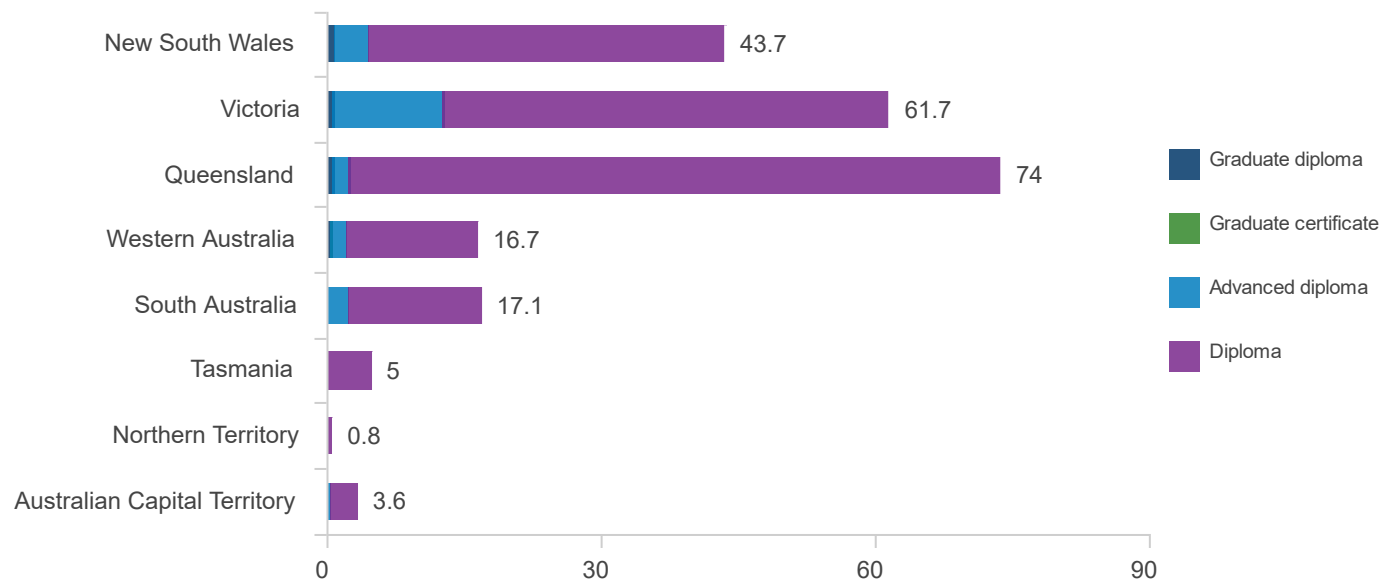
The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

VET Student Loans distribution by level of education

In 2022, compared with 2021:

- graduate diploma courses increased by \$2.1 million (131.1%) to \$3.7 million
- advanced diploma courses decreased by \$1.9 million (8.2%) to \$21.7 million
- diploma level courses decreased by \$34.9 million (15.0%) to \$197.2 million.

Figure 14 VET Student Loans distribution by level of education (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

In 2018 and 2019, totals include the VET Student Loans program and VET FEE-HELP grandfathering.

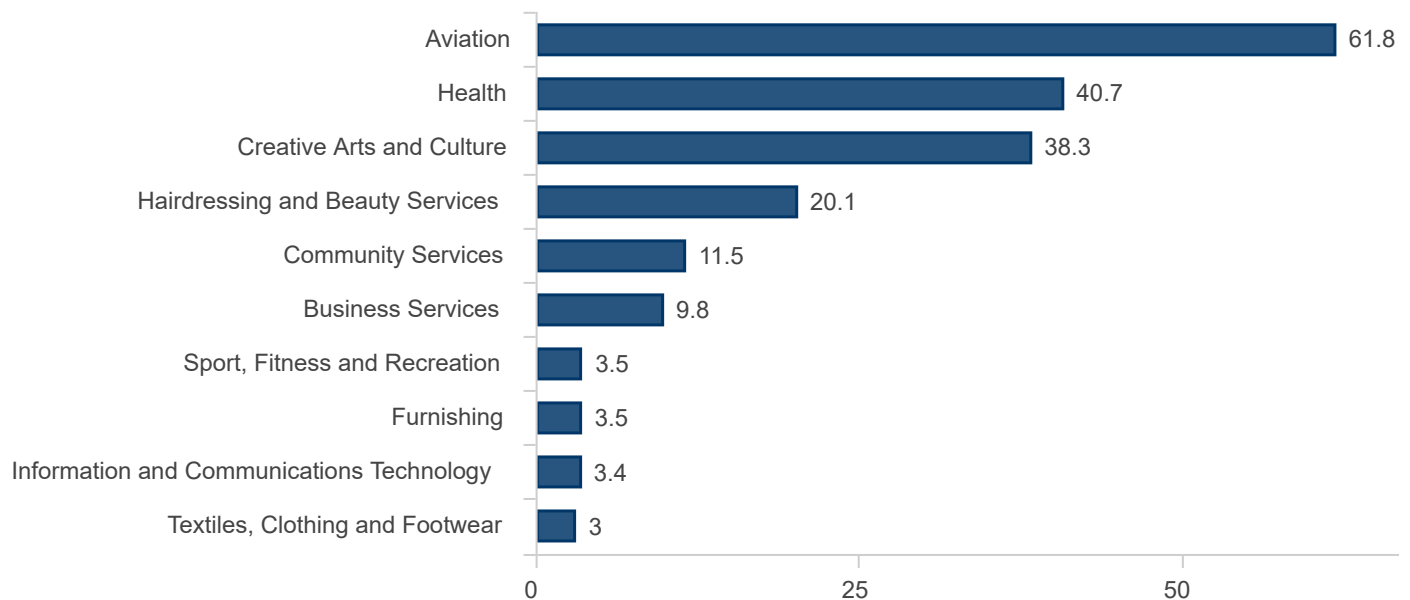
The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

VET Student Loans distribution by training packages

In 2022, compared with 2021, the top training packages by loans issued were:

- Aviation: \$61.8 million, an increase of \$1.1 million (1.8%)
- Health: \$40.7 million, a decrease of \$8.7 million (17.5%)
- Creative Arts and Culture: \$38.3 million, a decrease of \$3.3 million (8.0%)

Figure 15 VET Student Loans distribution by top funded training packages by loan issue (\$ million), 2022



Notes:

Training packages are listed on the National Training Register, [Training.gov.au](https://www.training.gov.au).

For detailed reporting on VET Student Loans by training packages, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: data tables*.

In 2018 and 2019, totals include the VET Student Loans program and VET FEE-HELP grandfathering.

The reported value of VET Student Loans excludes estimated loan expenses and state and territory contributions.

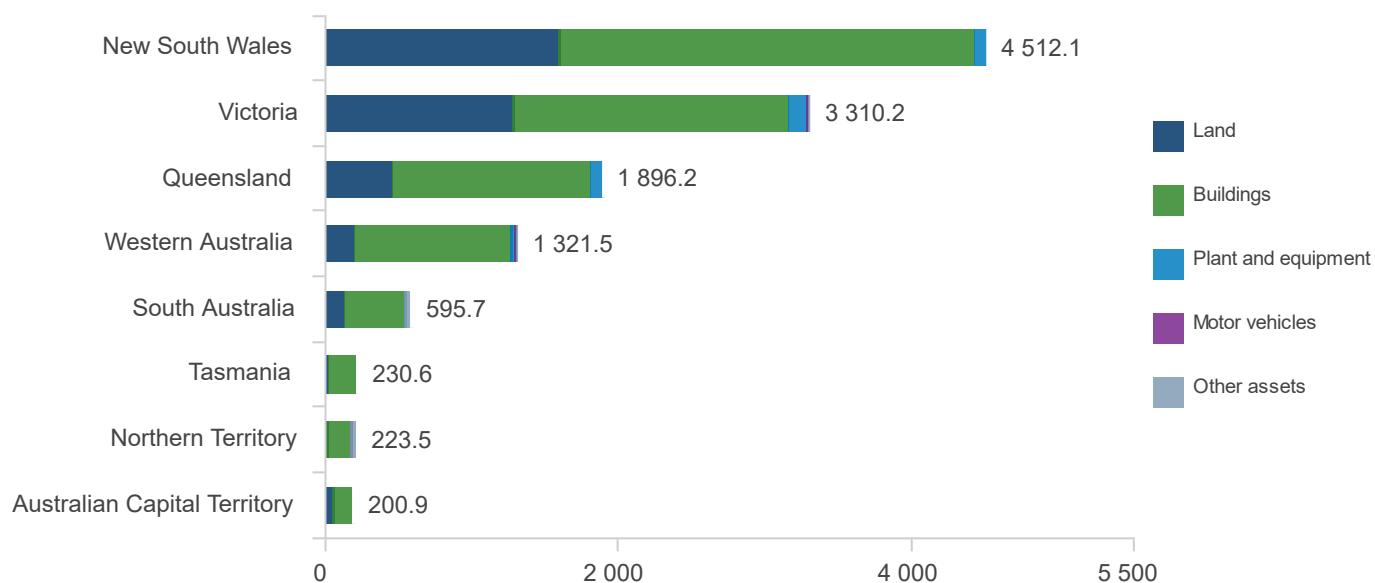
Public VET assets of property, plant and equipment

Public VET assets totalled \$12.3 billion, an increase of 10.4% from 2021.

In 2022, compared with 2021, the value of public VET assets for:

- buildings and land were \$11.8 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion (9.9%)
- plant, equipment, motor vehicles and other were \$456.9 million, an increase of \$88.0 million (23.8%).

Figure 16 Public VET assets of property, plant and equipment (\$ million), 2022



Note:

Jurisdictions' asset valuation policies impact reported totals. For further details on jurisdictional accounting policies, refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: jurisdictional asset accounting policies*.

For tabulated data refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: Data tables*.

For detail on reporting lines refer to *Government funding of VET 2022: terms and definitions*.

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For details and exceptions visit the [NCVER Portal](#).

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