

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY RESPONSE:

Questions on Notice - Higher Education Support Legislation Amendment (A More Sustainable, Responsive and Transparent Higher Education System) Bill 2017

Senator Bridget McKenzie

1. Can you please break down your annual reports to a granular level so I can understand your teaching costs per student, including associated teaching expenses and marketing?

The following data is extracted from our annual financial accounts from the 2016 Annual Report and we have done further analysis to address the question asked by the Senator.

Victoria University 2016 Income Statement - Senate Committee Responses											
	- 1	2016			2015				2016		2015
		HE	VE		E		VE	1	Total		Total
Student Load (EFTSL)		19,463	7,608		9,667		8,140	ı	27,071		27,807
Student Numbers		27,201	15,007		7,497		15,854	ı	42,208		43,351
Student Numbers		21,201	13,007	1 1	1,431		13,034	1	42,200		43,331
Income From Continuing Operations		\$000	\$000	so	00	9	000	1	\$000		\$000
Australian Govt Financial Assistance - Commonwealth Grants Scheme		127,759		11	9,294		100	ı	127,759		119,294
Australian Govt Financial Assistance - Other Grants (exc. HELP Schemes)		26,013	27	1 2	8,661		0.00	ı	26,040		28,661
State Government - TAFE Recurrent funding and Contestable income		100	30,722	0	-2		29,834	ı	30,722		29,834
State Government - Other Grants		1,113	5,140		225		503	ı	6,253		728
Student Fees (HELP schemes, HELP upfront student payments and Fees&Charges)		175,842	28,940	17	5,459		32,668		204,782		208,127
Other revenue and Income:	\neg							Г			
Health Unit Fees		238	92	8	216		120	ı	330		216
Royalties, trademarks and licences		30			38		140	ı	30		38
Investment Income		2,715	479		2,504		442	ı	3,194		2,946
Consultancy and contracts		12,523	2	- 1	1,920		(21)	ı	12,523		11,920
Other revenue and Income		15,450	1,847	1 (1	4,900		2,458	乚	17,297		17,358
Total income from continuing Operations		361,683	67,247	35	3,217		65,905		428,930		419,122
								1			
Expenses from Continuing Operations								ı			
Academic Salaries - Discretionary		102,085	31,571		7,568		32,188	ı	133,656		129,756
Academic Salaries - Research		12,573	4		1,997		120	ı	12,573		11,997
Academic Salaries - Other		7,559	916		8,036		1,162	ı	8,475		9,198
Marketing Costs		6,375	1,538	8	5,737		1,374	ı	7,913		7,111
Other expenses:								ı			
Travel, staff development		6,267	903		6,269		1,148	ı	7,170		7,417
Class materials and consumables		2,575	1,591		2,644		1,438	ı	4,166		4,082
Fees and subscriptions		11,319	3,555		9,716		2,654	ı	14,874		12,370
Non-capitalised equipment		2,235	383		2,130		317	ı	2,618		2,448
Operating lease rental expenses		10,488	1,833		0,327		1,768	ı	12,321		12,095
Printing and stationery		5,348	881		5,005		1,068	ı	6,229		6,074
Postage and freight		676	106		845		137	ı	782		982
Scholarships, grants and prizes		7,826	1,406		8,586		926	ı	9,232		9,512
Student placement and practicum expenses		3,586	303		3,979		246	ı	3,889		4,225
Telecommunications		8,291	1,468		8,083		1,448	ı	9,759		9,531
Energy costs		5,148	935		5,238		946	ı	6,083		6,184
Other miscellaneous		1,617	451	1	4,387		486	ı	2,068		4,873
Non-academic Salaries		103,181	21,195		1,946		20,840	ı	124,376		132,786
Depreciation and amortisation		24,507	9,063		0,847		10,024	ı	33,570		30,871
Repairs, maintenance, deaning and security		11,738	2,042		1,722		2,061	ı	13,780		13,783
Borrowing costs		396	70	1	378		67	ı	466		445
Impairment/reversal of impairment		45	414	1	382		611	1	459		993
Other expenses		22,694	2,925	1 0	3,455		2,701	1	25,619		16,156
Income tax expense Total expenses from continuing operations	-	175 356,704	93 83,642	2.0	210		136 82,524	\vdash	268 440.346	_	346 431,248
Total expenses from continuing operations	+	330,704	03,042	31	10,724		02,324	\vdash	440,340	_	431,246
Ratio's								1			
Teaching Costs per Student EFTSL (Only Academic Salaries - Discretionary)	\$	5.25	\$ 4.15	Ś	4.96	5	3.95	\$	4.94	\$	4.67
Teaching Costs per Student Numbers (Only Academic Salaries - Discretionary)	Š	3.75	-			-	2.03	ś	3.17	-	2.99
, and the state of		00		1				1			2.00
Teaching, associated and marketing costs per Student EFTSL	\$	8.93	\$ 6.17	\$	8.67	\$	5.67	\$	8.15	\$	7.79
Teaching, associated and marketing costs per Student numbers	Ś	6.39		2	6.20		2.91	Ś	5.23		5.00

Source 2016 Annual Report



2. Please provide a detailed summary of the remuneration structure for the Vice-Chancellor of your institutions.

The details of the Vice Chancellor's remuneration is provided under section ii) Remuneration of Accountable Officer (page 97) of the 2016 Annual Report. The relevant extract is provided below.

(ii) Remuneration of Accountable Officer

Remuneration received by the accountable officer in connection with the management of the Group and the University during the reporting period was:

Base Remuneration in the range of \$660,000 - \$669,999 (\$640,000 - \$649,999 in 2015).

Total Remuneration in the range of \$790,000 - \$799,999 (\$690,000 - \$699,999 in 2015).

The accountable officer's long term performance bonus of \$80,000 for years 2011–2015, which was received in 2016, and which accounts for the significant increase in total remuneration in 2016, was donated to the Victoria University Centenary Campaign. This contribution is part of the \$500,000 donation that the Accountable Officer's and his wife pledged in 2016 to the University. The funds are being used to support a range of scholarships for VU students.

Senator the Hon Jacinta Collins

1. What is VU's assessment of the impact of cuts in the bill, to the university, over the next four years?

Victoria University (VU) has submitted a response to the Committee on the impacts that it sees as a result of the proposed Legislative changes. We direct the members of the Committee to that document for a fuller explanation (Submission No. 23, http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Education_and_Employment/HigherEducation2017/Submissions). However, in summary we see the major dangers as:

- reductions to the base CGS funding of Universities will (after two years) amount to a reduction of funding of some \$6.5m p.a. at VU, a sum that will not be able to be absorbed in business-as-usual savings. It can be accommodated only through a reduction of services to students and additional staff redundancies (on top of the many hundreds already undertaken in the past five years), and make the task of returning to surplus more difficult for VU after four years of deficit in the last five;
- for the Government to implement this reduction in conjunction with increases in student contributions
 means that students will be paying more to receive less, with negative impacts likely to be greatest on
 the retention and success of non-traditional student cohorts who most call on ancilliary services (eg,
 first-in-family, NESB, low-SES, rural and regional);
- the imposition of a foreshadowed Performance Funding regime on the basis of criteria not yet elaborated could potentially withhold a further \$10m or so, which (if implemented in full) would further lessen the chances of VU returning to surplus;
- it should also be noted that institutions are not treated equitably through sector-wide reductions in Government funding as proposed in the draft Legislation, since some institutions typically those which cater to a greater proportion of the non-traditional student cohort rely to a far greater extent on Commonwealth funding than other, generally longer-established institutions which do less of the 'heavy lifting' in this area.



2. Can VU provide further detail about the different approaches the university takes in relation to Diploma at VET and sub-bachelor at higher education level?

There are two different approaches which are taken in relation to running diploma in VET-level courses and sub-bachelor courses at the higher education level. With diploma in VET-level courses, all products are aligned with the national training package. They are competency based, they must have a vocational outcome, and they are designed to prepare students for the next level of education. The Victoria Polytechnic, VU's TAFE division, applies a flipped classroom model to deliver VET diploma courses.

The sub-bachelor courses at higher education level are predominately used as a pathway, with no vocational outcome embedded in the courses. They are, however, knowledge based rather than skills based, which is the key difference between the VET delivery and higher education delivery.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr Rob Brown
Executive Director, External Engagement and Government Relations