



**Statistical
First Release**



18th June 2015

Correction Notice

STUDENT LOANS IN ENGLAND, FINANCIAL YEAR 2013-14

A minor production error has been corrected in this release. Originally published on 19th June 2014, the number of borrowers receiving refunds for England in financial year 2013-14 shown in Table 2 was incorrect.

The figures have been revised.

The Student Loans Company apologise for any inconvenience.

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Coverage:
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and Skills

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

STUDENT LOANS IN ENGLAND, FINANCIAL YEAR 2013-14

INTRODUCTION

This statistical first release provides statistics on loan outlays, repayments of loans and borrower activity for English domiciled students studying in Higher Education (HE) and Further Education (FE) in the United Kingdom (UK) and European Union (EU) students studying in England, and covers financial years up to 2013-14. Figures are provided for Income Contingent Loans (ICR), which were introduced in 1998/99. All the figures cover publicly owned debt only.

KEY POINTS (HIGHER EDUCATION)

- The amount lent in financial year 2013-14 was £9.0bn, an increase of 26% when compared to 2012-13. *Table 1.*
- Net repayments posted to customer accounts amounted to £1.5bn in the financial year 2013-14, an increase of 7% compared to 2012-13 (including £203.8m repaid earlier than required). *Table 1.*
- The balance outstanding (including loans not yet due for repayment) at the end of the financial year 2013-14 was £54.4bn, an increase of 18% when compared with 2012-13. *Table 1 and Chart 2.*
- At the end of 2013-14 there were 4.3m borrowers; of these, 2.5m had accounts liable for repayment. These figures represent an increase of 11% and 9% respectively compared to the position at the end of 2012-13. *Table 2.*
- The average debt for all borrowers who still had a live account at the end of tax year 2012-13 ranged from £6,400 for the 2000 repayment cohort (after 13 years of recorded repayment history) to £18,640 for the 2013 repayment cohort. The average debt for the 2014 repayment cohort which just entered repayment was £20,100 at the end of tax year 2013-14 *Table 5A(iii).*
- 509,600 (16%) of the borrowers who had become liable to repay had fully repaid their loan. *Tables 3A(i) and 3A(ii)* show how the number and percentage of borrowers who had fully repaid their loan varies by repayment cohort.

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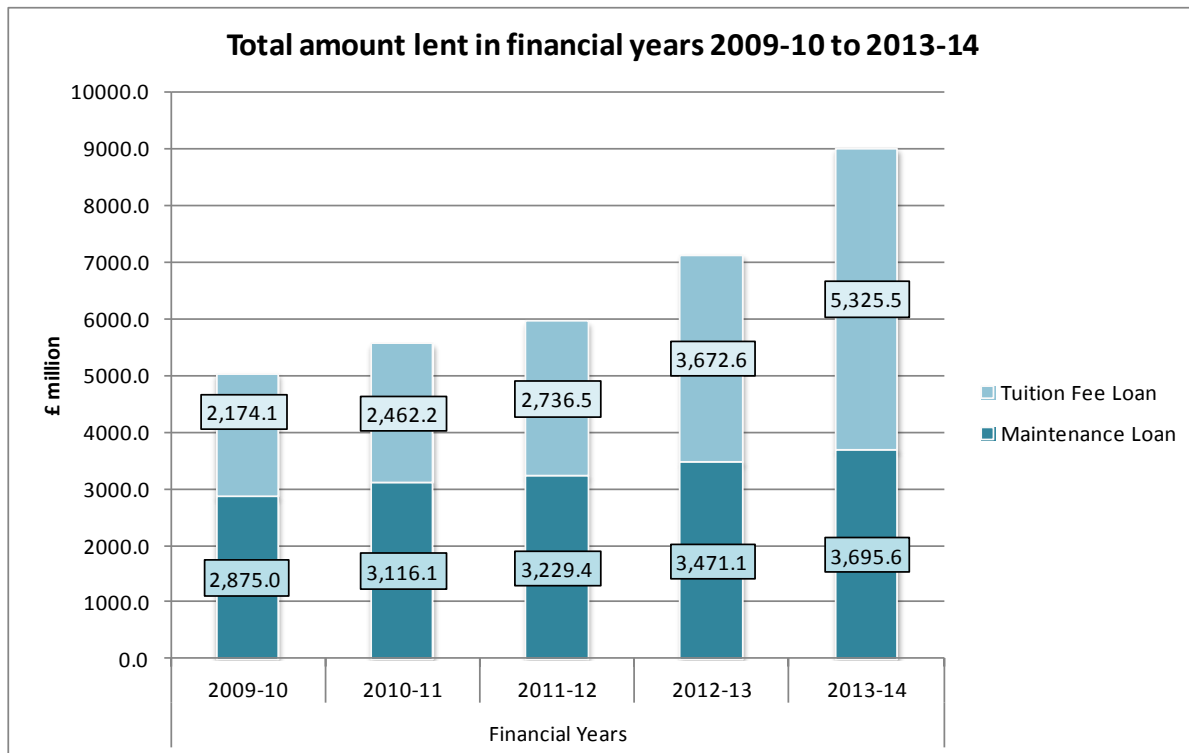
DEFINITIONS

24+ Advanced Learning Loan	A fee loan payable to Further Education (FE) providers on behalf of FE learners who meet the eligibility criteria and started a FE course on or after 1 st of August 2013.
Account paid in full	The borrower has repaid the account in full without it being cancelled or written off. It includes accounts with small balance write-offs of less than or equal to £5. Also includes accounts closed under the Repayment of Teacher Loans (RTL) Scheme.
Balance transfers	Transfers which can occur between the private debt portfolios and the Government portfolios as well as between the Government administrations.
Cancelled loan	The borrower no longer has any liability to repay as provided for in the loans regulations. A borrower's liability shall be cancelled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the death of the borrower; • On reaching the age cancellation criteria for their loan (age 50, 60, 65 or after 25 years or 30 years depending on the type of loan and year taken out); or • If borrower is in receipt of a disability related benefit and permanently unfit for work.
Domicile	The habitual and normal residence of a student apart from temporary or occasional absences in the relevant period prior to commencement of study.
In arrears	Borrowers who have at least one loan on which repayments are overdue. Arrears arise when a borrower moves overseas and fails to repay SLC according to their repayment schedule. Additionally any borrower who moves overseas and fails to provide the information required to agree the appropriate repayment schedule will also be placed in arrears.
Income Contingent Loan	Also known as Income Contingent Repayment Loan. Introduced in 1998, repayment is 9% of income above the repayment threshold. Includes ICR maintenance loans, Tuition Fee Loans, hardship loans and part-time loans. Hardship loans and part-time loans ceased to be issued after academic year 2003/04. Tuition Fee Loans have been available to eligible part-time students from September 2012 and from 1 st August 2013 to eligible FE learners through 24+ Advanced Learning loans.
Income Threshold	The earnings level at which borrowers liable to repay will make repayments.
Liable to repay	The borrower has reached their Statutory Repayment Due Date (SRDD). See definition of SRDD.
Losses through phishing	Losses through phishing are write offs for loan payments re-directed by a fraudster that would otherwise have gone to a student. Phishing is a fraudulent attempt to obtain from customers information such as usernames, passwords and bank details by masquerading as a reliable entity in an electronic communication such as e-mail or instant

	messaging. If a student responds to the phishing email, payments that would otherwise go to that student may be redirected by the fraudster.
Maintenance Loan	Maintenance loans are loans to cover living costs.
New borrowers	Borrowers who had no loans at the beginning of the financial year and took out new loans during the financial year.
No live employment at Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC)	Borrowers in the UK tax system where HMRC does not have a record of any current employment when the data cut is taken for the statistics, therefore their latest employment status is given as "to be determined"
Non UK EU borrower	A borrower who was originally domiciled in an EU country prior to entering higher education in England. Such borrowers are eligible from academic year 2006/07 and for Tuition Fee Loan only.
Part Time Loans	New part-time students starting courses from September 2012 onwards at publicly funded universities and colleges are subject to tuition fees of up to £6,750 per year. This group of students are entitled to apply for an up-front fee loan to meet the full costs of their tuition (or up to £4,500 towards their tuition for courses at privately funded universities and colleges).
Refunds of income contingent repayments	Where over-repayment is identified, a refund is provided to the customer by SLC.
Repayment Cohort	A borrower is placed in a single repayment cohort. In some circumstances the repayment cohort may change, i.e. withdrawal from course of study. The repayment cohort is based on the year of the earliest Statutory Repayment Due Date (SRDD). See definition of SRDD below.
Repayment Plan	From 1 September 2012, the ICR Loan scheme has been separated into two different repayment arrangements called Repayment Plan 1 and Repayment Plan 2. They differ in the earnings threshold used to trigger repayment and the interest rate applied to outstanding balances. The Repayment Plan 1 is applicable to students who started their course before 1 st September 2012 while Repayment Plan 2 is applicable to students who started their course from 1 st September 2012 onwards.
Study Mode	The mode of study (full-time or part-time) when the borrower took out their loan.
Statutory Repayment Due Date (SRDD)	The point a borrower becomes liable to begin repaying a loan, the April after graduating or otherwise leaving their course. After the SRDD borrowers are required to make repayments if their income is above the threshold.
Tuition Fee Loan	Tuition Fee Loans are loans to cover all or part of the cost of tuition. They are paid directly to the Learning Provider.
Written off loan	The borrower remains liable to repay but recovery is deemed unlikely by the loan administrator or not possible by legal judgement. From April 2010, student loans are exempt from Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVA).

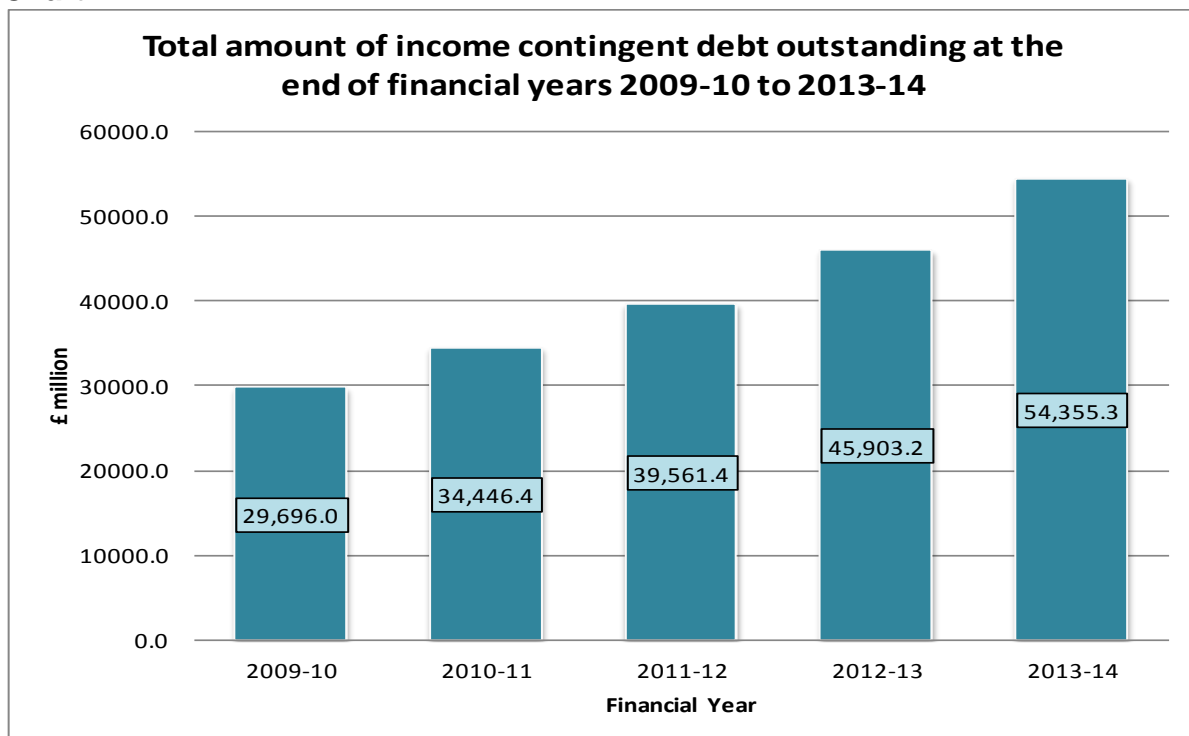
STATISTICAL COMMENTARY

Chart 1



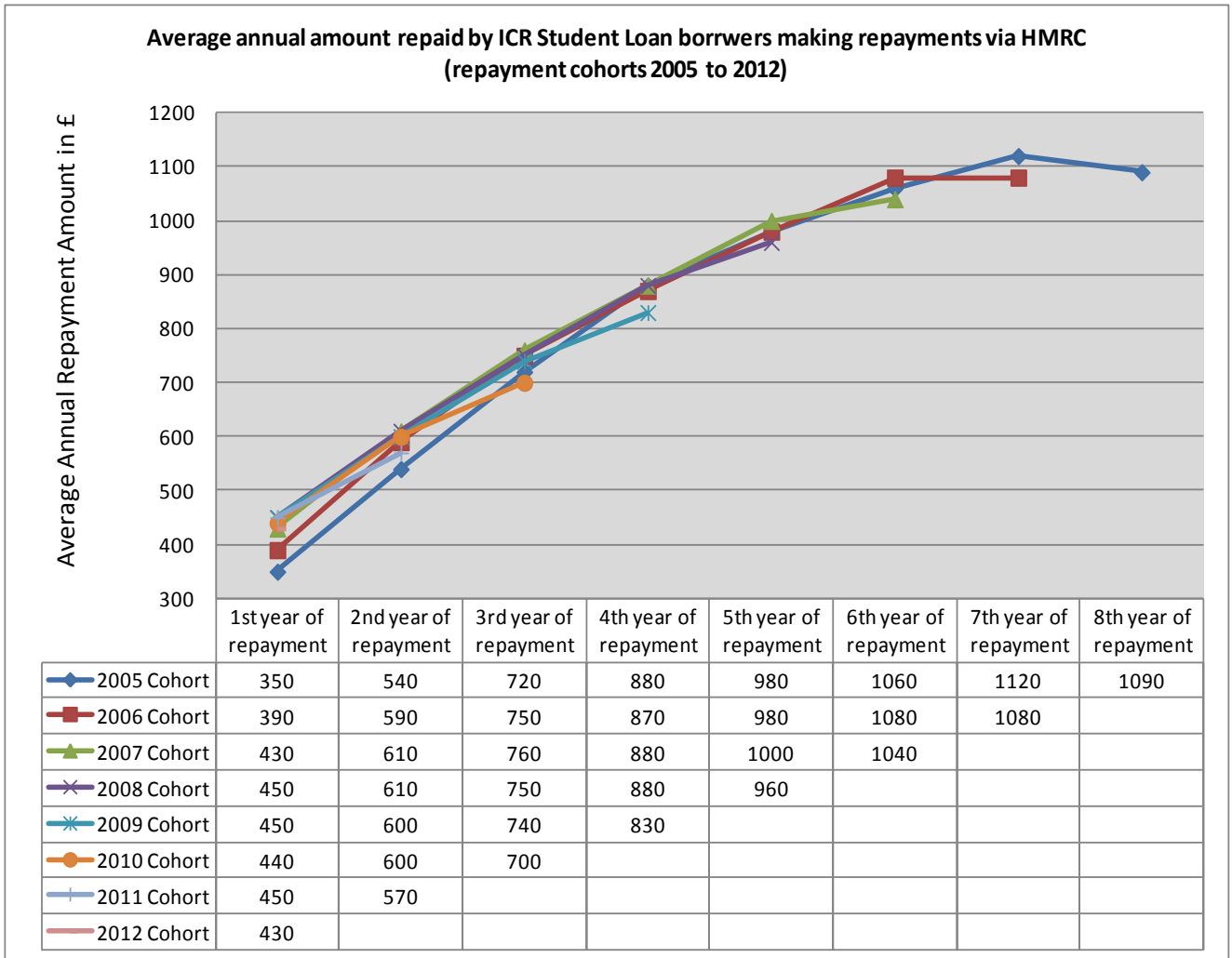
The total amount lent in financial year 2013-14 was £9.0 billion, which is an increase of 26% when compared with financial year 2012-13.

Chart 2



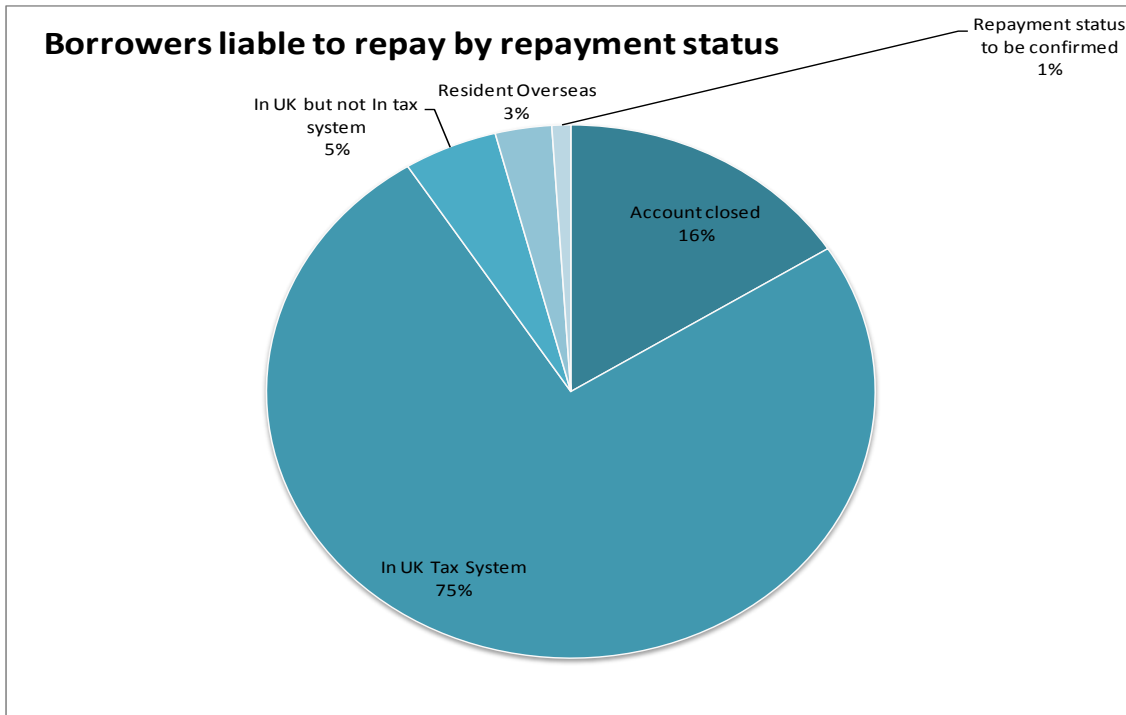
The total amount of debt outstanding at the end of financial year 2013-14 is 7% higher than the debt at the end of 2012-13. At this point in time the new lending and the interest added outweighs the repayments being made by those borrowers who are now liable to repay.

Chart 3



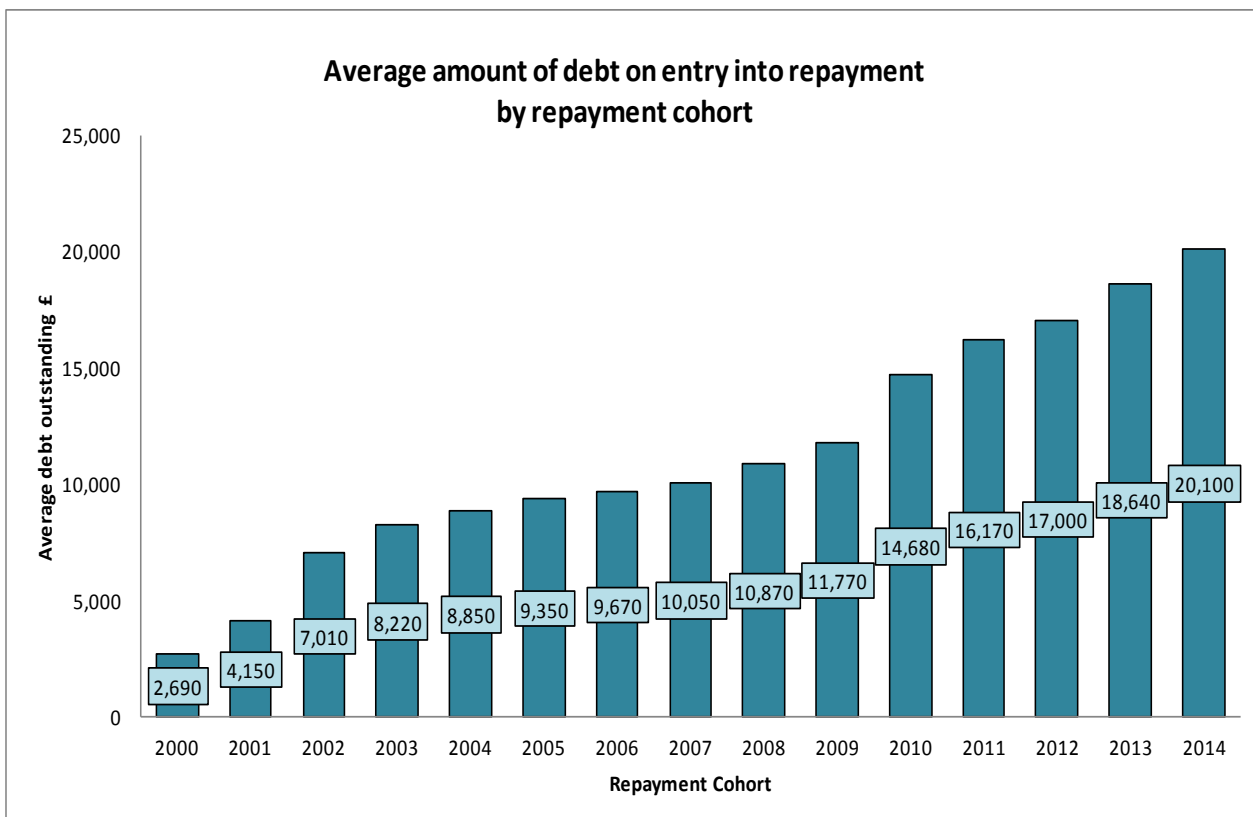
The average amount repaid increases sharply in the first and second years of repayment, followed by a more gradual increase over the following years. The increasing repayments are caused by income growth in the years after leaving HE. It can also be seen that the average repayment in the first year of repayment increased gradually through 2005 to 2008 and was relatively static before decreasing for the 2012 cohort. The most recent data point is for tax year 2012/13 where the income threshold was raised which leads to lower repayments than would have been the case if the previous threshold had been retained. For later years there will be downward pressure on the average as borrowers start to fully repay. At the point they fully repay they are more likely to be repaying at a level above the average of those left in the cohort at that point.

Chart 4



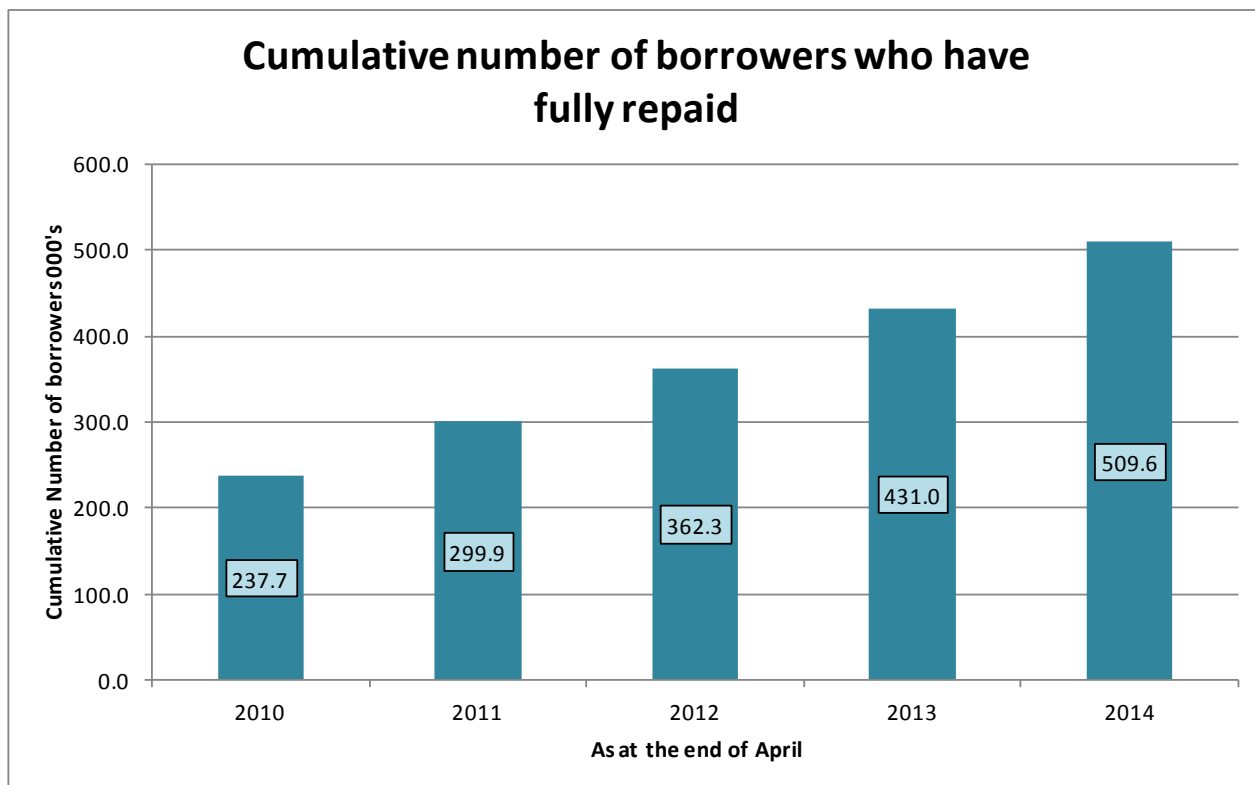
This chart covers all borrowers in the 2000 to 2014 repayment cohorts as at 30/04/2014. 16% no longer retain any debt mainly due to full repayment. Three quarters of borrowers are in the UK Tax system. Tables 3A(i) and 3A(ii) show how the number and percentage of borrowers in each repayment status varies by cohort, from repayment cohort 2000 through to the 2014 cohort.

Chart 5



The 2000 repayment cohort would only have had one year's income contingent loan. The 2001 cohort includes borrowers with 2 year's of loan. Hence, the first cohort to include borrowers who completed a 3 year course would be the 2002 cohort. From that point onwards the average debt reflects the amount of loan available prior to that date and the number of years that the borrowers chose to take loans for.

Chart 6



As at 30/04/2014 there are 509,600 borrowers who have entered repayment and have fully repaid (Table 3). The figures at the end of the previous years are taken from the equivalent table in the previous year's publications.

DATA SOURCES

1. This publication uses data from a single source: administrative data from the SLC Customer Ledger Account Servicing System (CLASS). For details of the administrative sources see the published Statement of administrative sources published on the SLC website using the following link
http://www.slc.co.uk/media/520778/slc_statistics_-_statement_of_administrative_sources.pdf

DATA QUALITY

2. SLC has published the Quality Guidelines that it follows. As per those guidelines a Quality Plan is produced for each publication. The Quality Plan stipulates two stages of Quality Assurance. Data is extracted from the administrative systems then reviewed using a standard Quality Assurance checklist. The statistical tables created using that data are quality assured using the Statistical Quality guidelines. Further details can be found by following the link below
http://www.slc.co.uk/media/653716/slc_statistics_-_quality_guidelines.pdf

DATA USES

3. SLC has published a Uses Made document for Official statistics. Further details can be found by following the link below
http://www.slc.co.uk/media/756631/slc_official_statistics_-_use_made.pdf

REVISIONS

4. Revisions within the data are denoted with an [r]. Some of these revisions are carried over from the previous year's publication and are, therefore, not revisions to this year's publication. Further details can be found by following the link below
http://www.slc.co.uk/media/520775/slc_statistics_-_revisions_policy.pdf

CHANGES INCLUDED IN THIS SFR

5. Tables 3A and 3B include an additional breakdown of borrowers who are in the UK tax system and are liable to repay but have a repayment status of no live employment at HMRC. The new breakdown separates these borrowers into two categories, those who have been in this status for less than 90 days and those who have been in this status for 90 days or more. 90 days is the typical period of time by which SLC would expect a borrower to have moved into one of the other Repayment Statuses.

6. Mortgage Style Loans no longer appear in this publication because the remaining balances as at the end of May 2013 were sold by the Government. The balance on Mortgage Style Loans for English domiciles at the end of financial year 2012-13 was £695.2 million.

NOTES ON POLICY

7. Student loans are available to eligible full-time undergraduate students and those taking full-time or part-time postgraduate initial teacher training courses. In the four academic years from 2000/01 onwards some other part-time students were able to take out loans, but these were then replaced by part-time course grants and part-time fee grants. Further changes to the student finance system meant that Tuition Fee Loans have been available to eligible part-time students from September 2012 and from 1st August 2013 to eligible FE learners through 24+ Advanced Learning loans.

REPAYMENT OF INCOME CONTINGENT LOANS

8. Repayments are at the rate of 9% of income above the income threshold. Apart from a few exceptions, where borrowers live overseas or have small balances, SLC does not collect monies from borrowers with Income Contingent Loans – this is done through the taxation system. Given that the repayments are deducted by employers there is no concept of arrears unless the borrower goes overseas where the repayments are collected directly by SLC and arrears may arise if the customer does not adhere to the repayment schedule. Arrangements are also in place for repayments via HMRC for Self Assessment customers. After the tax year is over the employers pass details of repayments per borrower to HMRC in P14 returns. HMRC pass this information on to SLC when they have validated it. SLC collects monies directly where the borrower lives overseas or has a small balance or has switched to direct debit repayments because they are nearing the end of repayment. SLC also receives voluntary repayments directly from borrowers where they wish to pay more than the regulatory amount.

9. Full time Higher Education borrowers become liable to repay their loans in the April after they graduate or otherwise leave the period of study for which they received loans. Many go on to further study e.g. postgraduate study but their liability to repay has begun and they will make repayments if they earn enough in the tax year alongside their study. Borrowers are grouped into repayment cohorts based on the year in which their liability to repay began. Over-repayments can occur due to the fact that the employer does not know the loan balance and simply makes the 9% deduction in the pay period. The employer is instructed to stop deductions once the SLC knows that the customer has fully repaid. Hence, with this process there is often a residual over-repayment by the customer which is refunded by the SLC. Another type of refund is where deductions were made in one or more pay period but the total earnings over the tax year are less than the earnings threshold.

10. From December 2009 a new repayment method was introduced which would allow those borrowers who were nearing end of repayment to switch to direct debit repayments. In doing so, borrowers can avoid the possibility of over repaying their loan.

11. The data held by SLC at 30th April 2014 for repayments via HMRC and the resultant status information, interest applied and outstanding balance, represent mostly the effect of repayments in tax year 2012-13. Backdated information can be received from HMRC causing the data posted by SLC in one financial year to cover multiple tax years. Tables 4 and 5 of this publication show the data by tax year in order to represent the time series from the point of view of the borrowers themselves and their actual repayment history.

ANNUAL INTEREST RATE

12. The annual Retail Price Index from March to March is always used as the basis for the interest rate for student loans from the following September to August. However, additionally for Repayment Plan 1 ICR loans, the interest rate cannot be more than 1% higher than the base rate of major banks.

REPAYMENT PLAN 1

13. Students who began their course prior to 1st September 2012 are on Repayment Plan 1. Payments for Repayment Plan 1 loans are at the rate of 9% of income above the income threshold which was £10,000 until April 2005 and then £15,000 until April 2012 when it changed to £15,795. From April 2013, the threshold was £16,365 and from 6th of April 2014 the threshold is £16,910.

14. The Repayment plan 1 interest charge is affected by a cap at the bank base rate of +1%. From 1 September 2013 until 31 August 2014, the interest rate for the Plan 1 Income Contingent Repayment Loans will be the lower of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) in March 2013, or 1% above the highest base rate of a nominated group of banks. As the RPI for March 2013 was 3.3%, the rate of interest charged between 1 September 2013 and 31 August 2014 is 3.3%. However, due to the low interest rate cap, the rate from 1 September 2013 will be 1.5% until further notice. The interest rate does not affect the monthly repayment amount of Income Contingent Loans; it will affect the time taken to repay.

REPAYMENT PLAN 2

15. Students who begin their course on or after 1st September 2012 are on Repayment Plan 2 and are subject to a different income threshold for repayment which will be £21,000 from April 2016. They will make repayments at 9% of their income above the threshold. Borrowers will normally be liable to make repayments from the April after they leave their course, but for administrative reasons repayments will not be taken through the tax system until April 2016.

16. The Repayment Plan 2 interest charge whilst studying is RPI+3% and remains so up until the student becomes liable to repay. The current rate, which is applied from 1 September 2013 - 31 August 2014, is 3.3% + 3 % = 6.3%. Once borrowers are due to repay, interest will be variable and income contingent. Those earning £21,000 or less will be charged at the rate of inflation (RPI), interest rates for those earning between £21,000 and £41,000 will be on a sliding scale from RPI to RPI+3%; and those earning £41,000 or more will accrue interest at RPI+3%.

FEES SUPPORT

17. The 2006/07 academic year was the first year that students were awarded loans for tuition fees. Prior to that, students were eligible for means tested grants for fees.

18. EU students have been entitled to Tuition Fee Loans since academic year 2006/07. EU students are not entitled to maintenance loans

19. New students starting full-time and full-time distance courses at publicly funded universities and colleges from September 2012 onwards are subject to tuition fees of up to £9,000 per year. This group of students are entitled to apply for an up-front fee

loan of up to £9,000 to meet the full costs of their tuition (or up to £6,000 towards their tuition for courses at privately funded universities and colleges).

20. New part-time students starting courses from September 2012 onwards at publicly funded universities and colleges are subject to tuition fees of up to £6,750 per year. This group of students are entitled to apply for an up-front fee loan to meet the full costs of their tuition (or up to £4,500 towards their tuition for courses at privately funded universities and colleges).

21. Further Education learners who are aged 24 or over on the first day of their course may qualify for a 24+ Advanced Learning Loan. These loans help FE learners to pay the fees charged by colleges and training organisations. As with other Plan 2 ICR loans, 24+ Advanced Learning Loans will not become due for repayment until April 2016.

RELATED STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

22. This statistical first release covers the repayment of loans in financial year 2013-14. Related statistics published by the Student Loans Company include:

23. Statistics on loans and grants awarded to students in HE in England in academic year 2013/14 (provisional) were published in SLC SFR 05/2013 on 28 November 2013. These can be found at

<http://www.slc.co.uk/media/694170/slcsfr052013.pdf>

24. Statistics on 24+Advanced Learning Loans paid to FE learners covering the period August 2013 to January 2014 were published in SLC OSP02/2014 on 27th March 2014. These can be found at

<http://www.slc.co.uk/media/723230/slcosp022014.pdf>

25. For information on student support arrangements in place for England domiciled HE students and non UK European Union students who study in England, visit:

<https://www.gov.uk/browse/education/student-finance>

FACTORS AFFECTING TIME SERIES

26. The first two repayment cohorts (2000 and 2001) are atypical because they will comprise borrowers on one year courses (such as Higher National Certificate (HNC) and postgraduate Initial Teacher Training) or they will be students who dropped out before completing three years of study. The first repayment cohort containing graduates from three year courses is the 2002 cohort.

27. The average repayment amount dropped for all repayment cohorts except the 2004 cohort between tax year 2004-05 and 2005-06 due to the increase in the income threshold from £10,000 to £15,000. The growth in earnings in year 2 of repayment for the 2004 cohort was enough to outweigh the effect of the income threshold change (see table 4A).

28. Regulations were changed in 2004 to exclude student loan debt from bankruptcy arrangements. The vast majority of loan cancellations due to bankruptcy prior to the regulation change were processed by financial year 2009-10. However, in 2011 a

further review identified some pre-2005 bankruptcy cases which required student loan cancellations to be processed. This led to a peak in cancellations due to bankruptcy in financial year 2011-12.

29. From April 2005 the income contingent repayment threshold changed from £10,000 to £15,000. Those borrowers whose earnings were more than £10,000 and less than £15,000 ceased repaying until their income reached the new threshold, and those earning over £15,000 repaid less. The threshold increased in April 2012 to £15,795 and in April 2013 the threshold increased to £16,365.

30. From 2009, SLC have been taking action against those borrowers who moved overseas and did not provide SLC with adequate information to allow the processing of repayments. One of the measures is to place borrowers in arrears so that legal action may be brought against them. This necessary change in the process led to an increase in the number of borrowers residing overseas and in arrears. It should be noted that the figure will also include UK borrowers who have moved overseas after completing their studies.

31. The 2010 cohort of EU borrowers is the first significant group of EU borrowers who have come into repayment, comprising mainly of 2006/07 entrants on three year courses. The 2011 and 2012 cohorts include some 2006/07 entrants on longer courses, as well as those who started their 3 year degree courses in 2007/08 and 2008/09 respectively. Academic Year 2006/07 was the first year that non-UK EU domiciled students could be awarded tuition fee student loans, therefore EU borrowers in repayment cohorts prior to 2010 will mostly comprise of those borrowers on one or two year courses or those who have dropped out of their course.

32. Regulations were changed in 2010 to exclude Student Loans debt from Individual Voluntary Agreement (IVA) arrangements. A review of the IVA case list in 2011 identified a backlog of customers who have complied with their IVA arrangements i.e. completed reduced repayments over a 5 or 6 year period. This led to a peak in the student loan write off due to IVA arrangements in financial year 2011-12. There will continue to be further write off of loans for IVA customers who complete their IVA repayment schedules (set up before 2010) over future years.

33. The first year of the new support arrangements where tuition fees of £9,000 could be charged was academic year 2012/13, which straddled financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14. Repayments through the tax system will not commence for Repayment Plan 2 borrowers until April 2016, although borrowers may repay directly to the SLC at any time if they choose to do so.

NOTES FOR USERS

Repayment Status (Table 3)

34. Some of the repayment status categories in Table 3 are the result of information received from HMRC. This information is received on a monthly basis, giving the up to date employment status of borrowers. Borrowers are grouped as follows:

- a. If HMRC cannot identify the borrower in their records from the information provided by SLC the borrower will be in the category of “Not Currently Repaying - Further Information Being Sought”.
- b. If it shows they are currently on Job Seekers Allowance then they will be in the category of “does not require repayment at this point”.
- c. If they are in their first year of liability and it shows they are in employment then they will be in the category of “awaiting first tax year return to determine if earnings above threshold”.
- d. If HMRC have found the borrower but there is no employment record at the end of the latest month they are in the category of “In UK tax system – No Live Employment at HMRC”.
- e. Once the borrower has been in the tax system for one tax year HMRC will be able to pass on returns from the borrower’s employer(s) to show if the borrower is above or below the earnings threshold for repayment. HMRC notify SLC of repayments deducted by employers during a year once employers provide those details to HMRC on their annual returns after the end of the tax year. So it is only when that happens, that SLC will know if a borrower has been above or below the earnings threshold. The borrower will then be shown in the appropriate category.
- f. However, if the borrower has ceased to have an employment record they will revert to being in “In UK tax system – No Live Employment at HMRC”.

35. The profile of EU borrowers is different to that of UK national borrowers for a number of reasons: firstly only those who have worked in the UK will have a National Insurance Number; secondly they are more likely to go overseas after HE than are UK national borrowers. Although the profiles are different it should be noted that the majority of borrowers who are known to be resident overseas are UK nationals.

36. The 2010 repayment cohort contains the first significant group of EU tuition fee loan borrowers. The group will predominantly comprise of the 2006/07 entrants who have completed three year courses. EU borrowers in earlier repayment cohorts will mostly comprise of those borrowers on one or two year courses or those who left their courses early.

Repayments made directly to SLC by EU borrowers (Table 4C)

37. The average repayment made directly to SLC by EU borrowers is significantly higher than repayments made via HMRC by EU borrowers (Table 4B). This is because some EU borrowers have chosen to make direct repayments to repay their

balance in full or make large lump sum repayments to reduce the balance. Direct repayments to SLC include voluntary repayments which can be made by borrowers who are not yet due to repay, and additional voluntary repayments from borrowers who are also making repayments via HMRC. Direct repayments also include repayments from EU tuition loan borrowers who are living overseas, who are liable to repay, and are doing so via a repayment schedule. Details of repayment thresholds for each country of residence can be found at : <http://www.studentloanrepayment.co.uk>

Outstanding Debt (Table 5)

38. The average amount of debt outstanding for repayment cohorts tends to increase year on year for the first few years that they are eligible to repay and then decrease. This is because the Interest added to the balance in the early years of repayment has tended to outweigh the repayments made and many of the borrowers have gone on to take out further loans after their initial loans became liable for repayment. Table 5 excludes those who have fully repaid their loans; therefore figures on average amount owed cover those who have outstanding debt only.

Rounding (all tables)

39. All borrower numbers and amounts have been rounded to the nearest 100 and £100,000 unless specified otherwise. All totals and averages are calculated from unrounded numbers.

USER CONSULTATIONS

40. Consultation exercises are conducted by SLC on the Official Statistics it produces in order to understand who uses the publications, for what purpose, and to find out how they can be made more useful in terms of content, methodology, timeliness and presentation. As part of the consultation process SLC runs surveys. See the User Consultation Survey section of the SLC website at

<http://www.slc.co.uk/statistics/statistics-user-consultation.aspx>

NATIONAL STATISTICS

41. This is a National Statistics publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

TABLE GUIDE

- Table 1** The amounts paid out in Income Contingent Loans and repayments applied to individual loan accounts during financial years 2011-12 to 2013-14 broken down by repayment plan and study mode.
- Table 2** Detailed breakdown of figures for Income Contingent Loan borrower repayment activity for 2013-14 and comparisons to figures for financial years 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- Table 3:** ICR Student Loans borrowers liable to repay by repayment cohort and repayment status as at 30/04/2014.
- Table 4:** ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014. Table 4C details repayments made by non-UK EU borrowers making repayments directly to SLC.
- Table 5:** ICR Student Loans borrowers with outstanding debt by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014.

Table 1 : Student Loan outlay and repayments by ICR Loan repayment plan: financial years 2011-12 to 2013-14 [1]: amounts (£m)

English domiciled students studying in the UK and EU students studying in England

£million

Financial years	2011-12		2012-13				2013-14				
	Repayment Plan 1	Repayment Plan 1	Repayment Plan 2		Total HE	Repayment Plan 1	Repayment Plan 2		Total HE	24+ Advanced learning Loan	
			Full Time	Part Time			Full Time	Part Time			
Total amount outstanding (including loans not yet due for repayment) at start of financial year, including interest	34,446.4	39,561.4	-	-	39,561.4	43,796.1	2,074.5	32.6	45,903.2	-	
Start of year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Opening balance after adjustments	34,446.4	39,561.4	-	-	39,561.4	43,796.1	2,074.5	32.6	45,903.2	-	
PLUS											
Amount lent during financial year	5,965.9	5,073.3	2,038.3	32.2	7,143.7	3,073.4	5,823.9	123.7	9,021.0	71.4	
of which:											
Maintenance Loans	3,229.4	2,642.0	829.1	-	3,471.1	1,550.3	2,145.3	-	3,695.6	-	
Tuition Fee Loans to English domiciled students	2,636.8	2,341.9	1,162.4	31.6	3,536.0	1,465.6	3,539.2	121.2	5,126.0	66.5	
Tuition Fee Loans to EU students	99.7	89.4	46.8	0.5	136.7	57.5	139.4	2.6	199.5	5.0	
Amount of interest added to loans during the financial year	430.7	552.5	40.4	0.4	593.3	610.2	305.7	5.4	921.4	1.0	
Administration charges applied during the financial year	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	
Balance transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-	-	-0.2	-	
MINUS											
Net repayments posted during the financial year	1,254.9	1,365.0	4.1	-	1,369.1	1,444.1	16.8	0.1	1,461.0	-	
of which:											
Repaid by customer to SLC	243.1	214.8	4.1	-	218.9	233.6	16.8	0.1	250.6	-	
Reported by HMRC as collected via PAYE and Self Assessment	1,044.9	1,185.3	-	-	1,185.3	1,249.4	-	-	1,249.4	-	
Refunded by SLC to customer	-33.1	-35.0	-	-	-35.1	-38.9	-0.1	-	-39.0	-	
of which:											
amount repaid earlier than required	218.6	180.2	4.1	-	184.3	187.0	16.8	-	203.8	-	
Amount repaid in respect of the Repayment of Teachers' Loans scheme during the financial year	11.8	11.2	-	-	11.2	10.2	-	-	10.2	-	
Amount otherwise cancelled or written off during the financial year	15.1	15.0	-	-	15.0	18.5	0.5	-	19.0	-	
of which:											
Because of death	6.6	10.3	-	-	10.3	9.8	0.5	-	10.3	-	
Because of age	2.8	4.0	-	-	4.0	5.4	-	-	5.4	-	
Because of disability	0.5	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	
Because of bankruptcy	3.3	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.9	-	
On completion of Individual Voluntary Arrangement (IVA)	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.8	-	
Trivial balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Losses through fraud (including phishing)	1.4	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total amount outstanding at the end of the financial year, including loans not yet due for repayment [2][3]	39,561.4	43,796.0	2,074.5	32.6	45,903.1	46,006.7	8,186.9	161.6	54,355.2	72.4	
Year-end reconciling adjustments [4]	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance after adjustments	39,561.4	43,796.1	2,074.5	32.6	45,903.2	46,006.7	8,187.0	161.6	54,355.3	72.4	
of which:											
(a) debt incurred as an English domicile	39,213.6	43,359.6	2,027.0	32.0	45,418.6	45,517.2	7,993.3	158.4	53,668.9	67.4	
of which: debt not yet liable for repayment	15,685.7	15,732.1	2,027.0	32.0	17,791.2	13,297.4	7,993.3	158.4	21,449.1	67.4	
of which: debt liable for repayment	23,527.9	27,627.5	-	-	27,627.5	32,219.9	-	-	32,219.9	-	
of which: debt on accounts in arrears	91.1	128.6	-	-	128.6	195.7	-	-	195.7	-	
of which: arrears amount	12.5	21.5	-	-	21.5	34.8	-	-	34.8	-	
(a) debt incurred as an EU domicile	349.1	436.5	47.5	0.5	484.5	489.5	193.7	3.2	686.3	5.0	
of which: debt not yet liable for repayment	238.8	252.1	47.5	0.5	300.2	225.6	193.7	3.2	422.5	5.0	
of which: debt liable for repayment	110.3	184.4	-	-	184.4	263.9	-	-	263.9	-	
of which: debt on accounts in arrears	12.7	21.2	-	-	21.2	38.2	-	-	38.2	-	
of which: arrears amount	7.1	11.3	-	-	11.3	16.2	-	-	16.2	-	

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

This table shows the amount of student loans paid out to England domiciled students and non UK EU domiciled students by repayment plans and mode of study in financial year 2013-14, and the resultant total amount outstanding which also includes the effect of loans paid out before 2013-14. Students who are normally domiciled in the EU outside of the UK are eligible for Tuition Fee Loans only which are paid directly to the university or college which they attend.

This table also shows the amount of loans repaid in each of the financial years by former students who are now liable to repay their student loan debt.

Full-time students become due to repay their loans from the April after they leave their course. Part-time students become due to repay in the April following the fourth anniversary of the start date of their course, or the April after they leave their course, whichever is sooner.

Table 2 : Student Loan outlay and repayments: Financial years 2011-12 to 2013-14 [5]: borrower activity

Income Contingent Loans

English domiciled students studying in UK and EU students studying in England

000s

Financial years	2011-12					2012-13					2013-14					24+ Advanced Learning Loan
	Maintenance Loans	Fee Loans (English domiciled)	Total England Loans	Fee Loans (EU in England)	Total IC Loans in HE [6]	Maintenance Loans	Fee Loans (English domiciled)	Total England Loans	Fee Loans (EU in England)	Total IC Loans in HE [6]	Maintenance Loans	Fee Loans (English domiciled)	Total England Loans	Fee Loans (EU in England)	Total IC Loans in HE [6]	
Number of borrowers at beginning of the financial year	3,114.3	1,507.2	3,184.5	51.7	3,233.2	3,416.2	1,822.4	3,499.7	65.4	3,561.5	3,685.3	2,135.3	3,806.1	78.3	3,880.0	-
Number of borrowers with accounts closed due to full repayment in the financial year of which:	19.4	3.8	20.5	0.4	20.8	19.9	3.8	21.0	0.5	21.5	23.1	4.3	24.5	0.5	25.0	-
paid off before liability for repayment had arisen	3.9	2.5	4.6	0.1	4.7	2.6	1.9	3.2	0.1	3.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	0.1	2.5	-
Number of borrowers receiving refunds of repayments in financial year	42.9	2.5	43.5	-	43.5	52.0	5.1	53.3	0.2	53.6	58.5	6.3	59.9[r]	0.3	60.2[r]	-
Number of borrowers with accounts cancelled or written off in financial year of which:	1.7	0.3	1.7	-	1.7	1.8	0.5	1.9	-	1.9	2.1	0.4	2.2	-	2.2	-
because of death	0.6	0.2	0.7	-	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	-	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	-	0.9	-
because of age	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.7	-	0.7	-	0.7	-
because of disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
because of bankruptcy	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
on completion of Individual Voluntary Arrangement (IVA)	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	-
other	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
New borrowers in financial year	314.2	321.2	326.8	14.4	340.4	286.1	317.6	322.4	13.5	335.1	337.7	372.0	383.3	14.4	396.9	48.6
All borrowers at the end of financial year [6]	3,416.2	1,822.4	3,499.7	65.4	3,561.5	3,685.3	2,135.3	3,806.1	78.3	3,880.0	4,004.6	2,501.1	4,171.2	92.0	4,257.9	48.6
of which:																
(A) Borrowers with accounts not yet liable for repayment of which	1,247.8	1,194.5	1,307.9	46.0	1,351.7	1,271.3	1,258.0	1,358.9	49.0	1,405.9	1,346.0	1,371.5	1,474.7	52.6	1,525.2	48.6
who have made one or more repayments	19.2	14.7	22.8	0.4	23.1	13.2	11.2	16.1	0.4	16.5	16.8	12.1	19.6	0.4	19.9	-
who have made no repayments	1,228.6	1,179.9	1,285.1	45.6	1,328.6	1,258.1	1,246.8	1,342.8	48.6	1,389.4	1,329.3	1,359.4	1,455.1	52.2	1,505.3	-
(B) Borrowers with accounts being closed of which	285.3	17.6	288.2	1.3	289.5	340.7	24.9	344.9	2.0	346.9	398.8	33.3	404.5	2.8	407.3	-
who have fully repaid [7]	283.1	17.3	286.0	1.3	287.3	338.1	24.4	342.4	2.0	344.3	395.9	32.6	401.6	2.8	404.4	-
who are having their account cancelled [8]	2.2	0.3	2.3	-	2.3	2.5	0.5	2.6	-	2.6	2.9	0.6	2.9	-	2.9	-
(C) Borrowers with accounts liable for repayment	2,000.3	689.6	2,023.2	18.9	2,042.1	2,191.0	936.4	2,222.9	28.4	2,251.2	2,380.4	1,185.9	2,420.1	37.6	2,457.8	-

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

This table shows the repayment status of Income Contingent loan borrowers at the end of the last three financial years. Income Contingent loans have been available to UK domiciled borrowers from 1998/99. The table shows the numbers of England domiciled borrowers with a maintenance loan, a fee loan and the total with either or both types of loan. The table also shows the number of borrowers who are normally domiciled in the EU (outwith UK) who have borrowed a Fee Loan paid directly to the university or college attended to cover the cost of tuition. The number of borrowers with a 24+ Advanced Learning Loan in Financial Year 2013-14 is shown in this table.

The number of borrowers at the beginning differs from the the number at the end of the financial year. This is because the numbers at the end of the financial year excludes borrowers who have fully repaid their loan during the financial year, and will also include new, first time borrowers during the financial year. It will also exclude those borrowers who had their loans cancelled during the financial year for reasons of death, disability etc.

Table 3: ICR Student Loans borrowers liable to repay by repayment cohort and repayment status [9] as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 3A(i): UK and EU: Number of ICR Student Loans borrowers liable to repay

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

Repayment Status	Number of borrowers in thousands [11]														Total
	Account closed		In the UK tax system					Known to be in the UK	Resident overseas			Repayment status to be confirmed			
	Fully repaid	Loan has been cancelled	Above earnings threshold or has made a repayment in last tax year	Below earnings threshold in the last tax year	No live employment at HMRC <=90 days	No live employment at HMRC >90 days	Awaiting first year tax return to determine if earnings above threshold	Status that does not require repayment at this point	Above earnings threshold for that country (of which)	Below earnings threshold for that country	No details of income provided so placed in arrears	Not currently repaying - further information being sought [12][13]			
Repayment Cohort								Repaying	Defaulted in arrears						
2000	11.7	0.4	4.6	3.2	0.2	1.5	-	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	23.6	
2001	19.5	0.8	11.1	6.9	0.4	3.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	45.3	
2002	65.6	2.1	48.1	21.4	1.4	9.8	0.2	6.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	2.2	159.3	
2003	78.8	2.2	75.6	27.6	2.1	11.6	0.3	8.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.3	2.8	213.3	
2004	72.5	1.9	88.0	29.4	2.3	12.4	0.4	8.1	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.8	222.2	
2005	62.9	1.5	102.0	30.7	2.9	12.5	0.4	9.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.3	2.7	229.5	
2006	53.0	1.3	114.1	33.3	3.4	13.8	0.6	9.7	2.2	1.0	1.8	0.3	2.7	237.1	
2007	39.8	1.0	121.5	34.2	3.5	14.3	0.7	9.1	2.3	1.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	232.1	
2008	33.1	0.9	130.2	38.4	4.0	14.7	0.9	9.5	2.6	1.1	2.3	0.8	2.3	240.7	
2009	25.2	0.7	139.4	46.7	4.6	15.6	1.6	11.4	2.5	1.1	2.8	0.9	2.1	254.6	
2010	16.6	0.6	141.8	57.3	5.4	17.7	2.9	13.2	2.7	1.0	3.8	1.2	2.1	266.4	
2011	13.5	0.5	139.5	67.8	6.2	19.0	4.7	15.5	2.6	1.0	4.8	1.6	2.5	279.0	
2012	9.5	0.4	123.7	82.9	7.0	20.5	10.9	16.7	2.1	0.7	5.5	1.5	2.6	284.0	
All cohorts with at least one tax year processed	501.6	14.2	1,239.7	479.6	43.4	166.4	23.6	120.5	23.1	10.5	28.6	7.6	28.1	2,686.9	
2013	5.1	0.3	11.3	13.5	8.3	22.3	193.8	20.1	1.3	0.3	5.2	1.5	3.1	286.1	
2014	3.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	11.3	26.3	209.2	27.0	0.4	-	4.2	-	5.5	288.5	
Cohorts with no tax year processed as yet	8.1	0.4	11.5	14.8	19.6	48.6	403.0	47.1	1.7	0.3	9.4	1.6	8.6	574.7	
All ICR borrowers who have become liable to repay	509.6	14.6	1,251.2	494.5	63.0	215.0	426.7	167.6	24.9	10.8	37.9	9.1	36.7	3,261.6	

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

This table shows the latest known repayment status of borrowers who have become liable for repayment by April 2014. Until their debt is fully repaid or cancelled they can move into and out of any of the other statuses.

The 2013 and 2014 repayment cohort represent those borrowers who became liable to repay in April 2013 and 2014, respectively. These cohorts have been in repayment for less than one month from the effective date of the statistics shown. Therefore the profile for this new repayment cohort is very different to that of earlier repayment cohorts. This is particularly evident in the number of borrowers in repayment status 'Known to be in UK employment but awaiting first tax year return to determine if above earnings threshold' which has a much higher proportion of the cohort in this status than for earlier repayment cohorts. Borrowers in this status will move to other repayment statuses upon receipt of up to date information from HMRC.

The numbers in a repayment cohort can also change. Students begin in a cohort based on the length of their course. If they drop out of their course of study, the date from which they are expected to start repaying is brought forward to the April following the date they withdrew from their course.

Borrowers in repayment may have chosen to go on to further study. Some of them may be on courses that allow them to take out further loans. Their original repayment cohort is unchanged. They are liable to repay and may make repayments if in employment and earning over the repayment threshold whilst in study.

Table 3: ICR Student Loans borrowers liable to repay by repayment cohort and repayment status [9] as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 3A(ii): UK and EU: Percentage of ICR Student Loans borrowers liable to repay

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

Repayment Status	Number of borrowers as a percentage of the cohort total [11]												Total	
	Account closed		In the UK tax system					Known to be in the UK	Resident overseas			Repayment status to be confirmed		
	Fully repaid	Loan has been cancelled	Above earnings threshold or has made a repayment in last tax year	Below earnings threshold in the last tax year	No live employment at HMRC <=90 days	No live employment at HMRC >90 days	Awaiting first year tax return to determine if earnings above threshold	Status that does not require repayment at this point	Above earnings threshold for that country (of which)	Below earnings threshold for that country	No details of income provided so placed in arrears	Not currently repaying - further information being sought [12][13]		
								Repaying	Defaulted in arrears					
Repayment Cohort														
2000	50%	2%	20%	14%	1%	6%	-	5%	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
2001	43%	2%	25%	15%	1%	7%	-	5%	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
2002	41%	1%	30%	13%	1%	6%	-	4%	-	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2003	37%	1%	35%	13%	1%	5%	-	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2004	33%	1%	40%	13%	1%	6%	-	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2005	27%	1%	44%	13%	1%	5%	-	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2006	22%	1%	48%	14%	1%	6%	-	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2007	17%	-	52%	15%	2%	6%	-	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2008	14%	-	54%	16%	2%	6%	-	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2009	10%	-	55%	18%	2%	6%	1%	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2010	6%	-	53%	21%	2%	7%	1%	5%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2011	5%	-	50%	24%	2%	7%	2%	6%	1%	-	2%	1%	1%	100%
2012	3%	-	44%	29%	2%	7%	4%	6%	1%	-	2%	1%	1%	100%
All cohorts with at least one tax year processed	19%	1%	46%	18%	2%	6%	1%	4%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%
2013	2%	-	4%	5%	3%	8%	68%	7%	-	-	2%	1%	1%	100%
2014	1%	-	-	-	4%	9%	73%	9%	-	-	1%	-	2%	100%
Cohorts with no tax year processed as yet	1%	-	2%	3%	3%	8%	70%	8%	-	-	2%	-	1%	100%
All ICR borrowers who have become liable to repay	16%	-	38%	15%	2%	7%	13%	5%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	100%

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 3: ICR Student Loans borrowers liable to repay by repayment cohort and repayment status [9] as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 3B (i): EU: Number of ICR Tuition Fee Loan borrowers liable to repay

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Repayment Status	Number of borrowers in thousands [11]													Repayment status to be confirmed	Total	
	Account closed		In the UK tax system					Known to be in the UK	Resident overseas			Not currently repaying - further information being sought [13]				
	Fully repaid	Loan has been cancelled	Above earnings threshold or has made a repayment in last tax year	Below earnings threshold in the last tax year	No live employment at HMRC <=90 days	No live employment at HMRC >90 days	Awaiting first year tax return to determine if earnings above threshold	Status that does not require repayment at this point	Above earnings threshold for that country (of which)		Below earnings threshold for that country		No details of income provided so placed in arrears			
								Repaying	Defaulted in arrears							
Repayment Cohort																
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	1.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	2.1	
2009	0.8	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.8	
2010	1.0	-	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	6.1	
2011	0.9	-	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	-	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.1	8.9	
2012	0.6	-	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	-	0.5	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.2	9.6	
All cohorts with at least one tax year processed	4.4	0.1	3.9	2.0	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.0	5.6	4.0	3.3	29.5	
2013	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.2	-	0.4	0.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	9.9	
2014	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.3	-	0.1	-	1.9	-	4.1	9.7	
Cohorts with no tax year processed as yet	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	5.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	4.0	1.2	6.0	19.6		
All ICR borrowers who have become liable to repay	4.8	0.1	4.0	2.2	0.7	2.4	7.0	0.9	2.0	1.1	9.6	5.2	9.2	49.1		

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

The first cohort of non-UK European Union borrowers came into repayment in 2007. This group comprised mainly of those borrowers who had withdrawn from their course and entered repayment early as a result. Therefore the 2007 and similarly the 2008 and 2009 repayment cohorts are particularly small. The 2010 cohort is the first full repayment cohort which represents mainly those EU borrowers who attended a typical three year degree course and have now entered repayment.

Students who are normally domiciled in non-UK European countries are eligible for Tuition Fee Loan only. This non means tested loan is paid directly to the Higher Education Institution of attendance to cover the cost of the students' fees charged.

Table 3: ICR Student Loans borrowers liable to repay by repayment cohort and repayment status [9] as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 3B (ii): EU: Percentage of ICR Tuition Fee Loan borrowers liable to repay

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Repayment Status	Number of borrowers as a percentage of the cohort total [11]													Total	
	Account closed		In the UK tax system					Known to be in the UK	Resident overseas			Repayment status to be confirmed			
	Fully repaid	Loan has been cancelled	Above earnings threshold or has made a repayment in last tax year	Below earnings threshold in the last tax year	No live employment at HMRC <=90 days	No live employment at HMRC >90 days	Awaiting first year tax return to determine if earnings above threshold	Status that does not require repayment at this point	Above earnings threshold for that country (of which)		Below earnings threshold for that country	No details of income provided so placed in arrears	Not currently repaying - further information being sought [13]		
								Repaying	Defaulted in arrears						
Repayment Cohort															
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	46%	-	4%	3%	-	3%	-	-	-	5%	9%	24%	-	100%	
2009	29%	-	7%	4%	-	6%	3%	-	4%	4%	11%	20%	10%	100%	
2010	17%	-	13%	7%	1%	6%	5%	1%	6%	3%	17%	13%	10%	100%	
2011	10%	-	15%	7%	1%	6%	5%	2%	6%	3%	20%	12%	12%	100%	
2012	7%	-	15%	8%	2%	5%	6%	2%	5%	3%	23%	11%	13%	100%	
All cohorts with at least one tax year processed	15%	0%	13%	7%	1%	5%	5%	1%	5%	3%	19%	14%	11%	100%	
2013	3%	-	1%	1%	2%	4%	29%	2%	4%	1%	21%	12%	19%	100%	
2014	1%	-	-	-	2%	3%	28%	3%	1%	-	19%	-	42%	100%	
Cohorts with no tax year processed as yet	2%	-	1%	1%	2%	4%	28%	2%	2%	1%	20%	6%	30%	100%	
All ICR borrowers who have become liable to repay	10%	0%	8%	4%	1%	5%	14%	2%	4%	2%	19%	11%	19%	100%	

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4A: ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 4A(i): UK and EU: Number of ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment	Number of borrowers repaying in thousands [11]												
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort													
2000	7.2	8.4	8.7	9.4	9.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.6	5.9
2001	.	15.9	18.6	21.1	21.6	19.0	19.2	19.3	18.5	17.4	17.1	15.8	14.1
2002	.	.	66.9	84.2	89.3	83.2	85.1	86.6	83.4	78.8	76.3	69.3	61.2
2003	.	.	.	101.5	114.7	109.6	116.3	122.3	120.6	116.8	115.3	106.2	94.9
2004	110.5	107.3	118.4	128.1	130.0	128.5	128.9	120.5	109.0
2005	94.9	114.6	130.0	135.7	137.3	141.2	134.7	124.5
2006	100.2	126.6	136.4	140.7	148.6	145.8	137.0
2007	99.9	124.6	133.3	145.6	147.3	142.6
2008	113.1	127.8	144.0	149.4	148.5
2009	115.7	140.7	151.6	154.9
2010	123.4	146.9	155.0
2011	129.1	151.4
2012	130.4
2013
2014
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment via HMRC	7.2	24.3	94.2	216.1	345.2	421.8	562.1	721.1	870.1	1,003.3	1,188.3	1,323.1	1,429.2

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4A(ii): UK and EU: Amount repaid by ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment	Amount of repayment in £ millions [11]												
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort													
2000	2.4	4.1	4.8	5.0	5.1	3.7	4.7	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.4	4.7
2001	.	6.2	9.2	12.1	13.8	9.2	10.9	12.8	13.4	13.0	13.3	12.6	10.8
2002	.	.	25.7	45.7	63.3	50.8	64.3	76.7	79.7	76.6	76.2	69.2	57.9
2003	.	.	.	41.5	70.2	61.3	85.6	110.4	121.1	121.7	124.9	115.9	98.3
2004	51.2	50.6	76.8	106.7	126.6	134.1	141.1	134.9	117.3
2005	33.6	61.5	94.0	119.5	134.7	150.1	150.6	136.1
2006	39.6	74.3	103.0	122.7	146.3	157.2	148.0
2007	42.7	76.1	100.9	128.4	147.0	147.5
2008	51.4	78.0	107.5	132.2	142.1
2009	51.9	84.2	112.4	128.7
2010	54.6	88.3	108.9
2011	57.7	86.5
2012	55.8
2013
2014
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment via HMRC	2.4	10.3	39.8	104.3	203.6	209.2	343.4	523.2	696.5	839.0	1,032.4	1,183.3	1,242.7

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4A(iii): UK and EU: Average amount repaid by ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment	Average amount of repayment per borrower in £ [11]												
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort													
2000	330	480	550	540	560	460	570	670	720	760	800	820	810
2001	.	390	500	580	640	490	570	660	720	750	780	800	770
2002	.	.	380	540	710	610	750	890	960	970	1,000	1,000	950
2003	.	.	.	410	610	560	740	900	1,000	1,040	1,080	1,090	1,040
2004	460	470	650	830	970	1,040	1,090	1,120	1,080
2005	350	540	720	880	980	1,060	1,120	1,090
2006	390	590	750	870	980	1,080	1,080
2007	430	610	760	880	1,000	1,040
2008	450	610	750	880	960
2009	450	600	740	830
2010	440	600	700
2011	450	570
2012	430
2013
2014
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment via HMRC	330	420	420	480	590	500	610	720	790	830	860	890	860

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

These tables show the repayments made by ICR borrowers via HMRC in tax years up to and including tax year 2012/13 as known by SLC at 30/04/2014. The average repayment amount dipped for most cohorts in tax year 2005/06 when the repayment threshold was revised from 9% of earning above £10,000, to 9% of earnings above £15,000. The effect can be seen in table 4A (i), (ii) and (iii).

The stated number of borrowers making repayments, the amounts repaid and the average repayment as shown above will further change as awaited repayment notifications are posted for tax year 2012/13 (and possibly for earlier tax years).

Table 4B: EU - ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 4B(i) : EU - Number of ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment		Number of borrowers repaying in thousands[11]						
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort								
	2007	.	.	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	.	.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	2009	.	.	.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
	2010	.	.	.	.	0.9	1.1	1.1
	2011	.	.	.	.	.	1.4	1.7
	2012	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.7
	2013	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2014	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment via HMRC				0.2	0.6	1.5	3.1	5.0

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4B(ii): EU - Amount repaid by ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment		Amount of repayment in £ millions [11]						
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort								
	2007	.	.	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	.	.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	2009	.	.	.	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
	2010	.	.	.	.	0.4	0.7	0.8
	2011	.	.	.	.	.	0.7	1.2
	2012	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0
	2013	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2014	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment via HMRC				0.1	0.3	0.8	1.8	3.3

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4B(iii): EU - Average amount repaid by ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments via HMRC

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment		Average amount of repayment per borrower in £ [11]						
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort								
	2007	.	.	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	.	.	530	610	660	620	540
	2009	.	.	.	530	580	680	640
	2010	.	.	.	.	460	650	770
	2011	.	.	.	.	.	520	700
	2012	.	.	.	.	.	.	570
	2013	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2014	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment via HMRC				530	570	530	590	660

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4B shows the number of non-UK (EU) ICR Tuition Fee Loan borrowers working in the UK who made repayments via HMRC in tax years up to and including tax year 2012/13 as known by SLC at 30/04/2014. It represents the amount due for repayment and is a proportion of earnings in the tax year. This table also shows the total amount repaid and the average repayment amount for each repayment cohort and tax year.

The average repayments shown on table 4C is significantly higher than repayments made via HMRC as shown on table 4B. This is because some EU borrowers have chosen to make direct repayments to repay their balance in full or make large lump sum repayments to reduce the balance. Some of those repayments have been received before the borrower is due to start repayment.

Borrowers shown on table 4B, may also appear in table 4C if they have made repayments via HMRC in any of the tax years shown, and have also made repayments to the SLC directly.

Table 4C: EU - ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments directly to SLC by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014

Table 4C(i) : EU - Number of ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments directly to SLC

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment	Number of borrowers repaying in thousands [11]						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort							
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
2009	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2010	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
2011	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9
2012	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.9
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
2014	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
2015 and beyond	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment to SLC	-	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.3

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4C(ii) : EU - Amount repaid by ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments directly to SLC

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment	Amount of repayment in £ millions [11]						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort							
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
2009	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
2010	-	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9
2011	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.5
2012	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.9
2013	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.8
2014	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
2015 and beyond	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment to SLC	-	0.5	2.0	2.4	3.2	4.2	5.7

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4C(iii) : EU - Average amount repaid by ICR Student Loans borrowers making repayments directly to SLC

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England

Tax Year of repayment	Average amount of repayment per borrower in £ [11]						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Repayment Cohort							
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	2,290	2,020	1,600	1,280	1,100	850
2009	-	-	2,540	1,680	1,870	960	1,010
2010	-	2,610	3,590	1,640	1,330	1,590	1,300
2011	-	2,210	3,230	3,950	1,200	2,000	1,630
2012	-	-	2,790	1,910	3,250	3,370	2,090
2013	-	-	-	-	2,610	3,770	3,150
2014	-	-	-	-	2,720	3,650	2,500
2015 and beyond	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,670
All ICR borrowers who made a repayment to SLC	-	2,260	2,600	2,240	2,080	1,850	1,730

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 4C shows the number of non-UK European Union ICR borrowers who made repayments directly to SLC. The table also shows the total amount repaid and the average amount repaid directly to SLC, other than via HMRC.

The average repayments shown on table 4C is significantly higher than repayments made via HMRC as shown on table 4B. This is because some EU borrowers have chosen to make direct repayments to repay their balance in full or make large lump sum repayments to reduce the balance. Some of those repayments have been received before the borrower is due to start repayment.

Direct repayments to SLC include voluntary repayments which can be made by borrowers who are not yet due to repay, and additional voluntary repayments from borrowers who are also making repayments via HMRC. Direct repayments also include repayments from EU tuition loan borrowers who are living overseas, who are liable to repay, and are doing so via a repayment schedule.

Borrowers shown on table 4B, may also appear in table 4C if they have made repayments via HMRC in any of the tax years shown, and have also made repayments to the SLC directly.

Table 5A: ICR Student Loans borrowers with outstanding debt by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 5A(i): UK and EU: Number of ICR Student Loans borrowers [9] with outstanding debt [10]

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

As at end of tax year	Number of borrowers with outstanding debt in thousands [11]														2012/13	2013/14
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	[14]	[14]	
Repayment Cohort																
2000	22.9	22.8	22.5	21.7	20.1	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.0	16.2	15.6	15.0	14.4	14.0	..	..
2001	.	44.4	44.2	43.6	42.2	40.2	38.8	37.6	36.1	34.6	33.2	31.9	30.7	29.5	..	..
2002	.	.	156.8	155.1	152.9	149.5	146.2	142.3	137.1	131.6	126.0	120.4	115.1	109.9	..	..
2003	.	.	.	209.4	206.7	204.1	201.1	197.3	191.9	185.1	178.4	171.0	163.8	156.6	..	..
2004	217.0	213.6	211.3	208.5	204.4	198.7	192.9	185.8	178.7	171.4	..	..
2005	224.0	221.0	218.8	215.8	211.4	206.5	200.2	193.4	186.2	..	..
2006	231.3	227.8	225.3	221.7	218.1	213.1	207.2	200.5	..	..
2007	226.5	223.7	221.0	218.2	214.3	209.8	204.4	..	..
2008	234.2	230.1	227.7	224.8	221.4	217.5	..	..
2009	246.2	243.9	241.5	239.0	236.2	..	..
2010	259.6	257.4	255.6	253.5	..	..
2011	271.4	269.9	268.4	..	..
2012	277.9	276.2	..	..
2013	282.2	..	..
2014	285.3	..
All ICR borrowers with outstanding debt	22.9	67.2	223.5	429.7	638.8	850.5	1,068.3	1,276.5	1,485.5	1,696.7	1,920.1	2,146.8	2,376.9	2,606.5	..	..

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 5A(ii): UK and EU: Amount owed by ICR Student Loans borrowers with outstanding debt

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

As at end of tax year	Amount of outstanding debt in £ millions [11]														2012/13	2013/14
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	[14]	[14]	
Repayment Cohort																
2000	61.6	74.1	84.3	91.0	94.8	96.4	97.9	97.9	98.7	98.4	96.0	92.8	91.1	89.5	..	..
2001	.	184.2	207.6	221.7	230.2	233.1	236.5	236.5	237.9	236.1	228.3	219.6	213.6	208.3	..	..
2002	.	.	1,098.9	1,136.3	1,144.7	1,134.9	1,128.4	1,101.9	1,075.4	1,034.9	970.7	905.3	853.3	811.3	..	..
2003	.	.	.	1,721.4	1,758.4	1,764.9	1,773.1	1,746.7	1,711.6	1,647.9	1,539.4	1,427.8	1,331.7	1,251.3	..	..
2004	1,920.9	1,945.8	1,973.0	1,967.5	1,949.7	1,890.0	1,771.3	1,646.0	1,533.2	1,436.1	..	..
2005	2,095.7	2,145.4	2,166.9	2,181.5	2,146.6	2,033.5	1,904.8	1,783.0	1,673.2	..	..
2006	2,237.2	2,283.8	2,338.1	2,345.2	2,262.2	2,149.1	2,030.8	1,917.9	..	..
2007	2,276.9	2,374.5	2,423.1	2,380.6	2,301.1	2,204.3	2,100.9	..	..
2008	2,546.2	2,624.4	2,622.1	2,587.2	2,525.3	2,441.6	..	..
2009	2,898.0	2,946.0	2,959.6	2,951.3	2,910.6	..	..
2010	3,810.4	3,884.9	3,935.4	3,957.4	..	..
2011	4,388.5	4,511.4	4,592.4	..	..
2012	4,724.5	4,872.2	..	..
2013	5,262.0	..	..
2014	5,735	..
All ICR borrowers with outstanding debt	61.6	258.3	1,390.8	3,170.3	5,149.0	7,270.9	9,591.5	11,878.2	14,513.7	17,344.6	20,660.6	24,466.7	28,688.9	33,524.7	..	..

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 5A: ICR Student Loans borrowers with outstanding debt by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 5A(iii): UK and EU: Average amount owed by ICR Student Loans borrowers with outstanding debt

Borrowers who received loans as English domiciled students studying in the UK or as EU students studying in England

As at end of tax year	Average amount of debt outstanding in £ [11]														
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 [14]	2013/14 [14]
Repayment Cohort															
2000	2,690	3,250	3,740	4,200	4,730	5,030	5,270	5,470	5,800	6,060	6,160	6,200	6,300	6,400	..
2001	.	4,150	4,700	5,090	5,450	5,800	6,090	6,300	6,590	6,820	6,870	6,890	6,960	7,060	..
2002	.	.	7,010	7,330	7,490	7,590	7,720	7,740	7,840	7,860	7,700	7,520	7,420	7,380	..
2003	.	.	.	8,220	8,510	8,650	8,820	8,850	8,920	8,900	8,630	8,350	8,130	7,990	..
2004	8,850	9,110	9,340	9,440	9,540	9,510	9,180	8,860	8,580	8,380	..
2005	9,350	9,710	9,910	10,110	10,150	9,850	9,520	9,220	8,990	..
2006	9,670	10,030	10,380	10,580	10,370	10,090	9,800	9,560	..
2007	10,050	10,620	10,970	10,910	10,740	10,500	10,280	..
2008	10,870	11,410	11,520	11,510	11,400	11,230	..
2009	11,770	12,080	12,250	12,350	12,320	..
2010	14,680	15,090	15,400	15,610	..
2011	16,170	16,710	17,110	..
2012	17,000	17,640	..
2013	18,640	..
2014	20,100
All ICR borrowers with outstanding debt	2,690	3,840	6,220	7,380	8,060	8,550	8,980	9,310	9,770	10,220	10,760	11,400	12,070	12,860	..

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

These tables show the outstanding balances for ICR borrowers now liable to repay as at the end of each tax year since their liability to repay began.

The debt for each cohort is known at the point when they become liable to repay. To know the debt one year later we have to allow an additional year for the repayment notification information to pass from HMRC to SLC. Hence, in this publication there is no update for the debt of the 2013 cohort.

Because borrowers are grouped by their earliest repayment liability date (i.e. the point when they first became liable to repay) there are a proportion of borrowers within each cohort who will at some point return to higher education and take out additional loans to cover costs of tuition and/or living costs. Example- postgraduate teacher training courses. This debt is also included in the statistics above and this explains why the outstanding debt increases in the years after entering repayment rather than decreasing as may be expected.

The effect of interest applied in the financial year also may outweigh the amount repaid for some customers in this first year or two of repayment which will also contribute to an increasing debt after repayment.

The 2000 & 2001 repayment cohorts are atypical as they represent a higher proportion of borrowers who withdrew from their course and or who were on a one year course of study.

Table 5B: EU - ICR Student Loans borrowers with outstanding debt by repayment cohort and tax year as at 30/04/2014 [10]

Table 5B(i): EU: Number of ICR Student Loans borrowers with outstanding debt

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England [11]

As at end of tax year		Number of borrowers with outstanding debt in thousands[11]							
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 [14]	2013/14 [14]
Repayment Cohort									
	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
	2008	.	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	..
	2009	.	.	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	..
	2010	.	.	.	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	..
	2011	.	.	.	.	8.5	8.4	8.3	..
	2012	.	.	.	.	.	9.3	9.2	..
	2013	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.7	..
	2014	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.5
All ICR borrowers with outstanding debt		-	1.8	4.3	9.8	18.0	26.9	35.9	..

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 5B(ii): EU: Amount of debt outstanding by ICR Student Loans borrowers

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England [11]

As at end of tax year		Amount of outstanding debt in £ millions [11]							
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 [14]	2013/14 [14]
Repayment Cohort									
	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
	2008	.	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	..
	2009	.	.	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	..
	2010	.	.	.	34.8	34.7	34.1	33.3	..
	2011	.	.	.	.	60.2	60.5	59.6	..
	2012	.	.	.	.	.	72.3	72.1	..
	2013	.	.	.	.	.	.	81.7	..
	2014	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90.9
All ICR borrowers with outstanding debt		-	4.8	12.5	46.8	106.7	178.2	257.7	..

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

Table 5B(iii): EU: Average amount of debt outstanding by ICR Student Loans borrowers

Borrowers who received Tuition Fee Loans as EU students studying in England [11]

As at end of tax year		Average amount of debt outstanding in £ [11]							
		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 [14]	2013/14 [14]
Repayment Cohort									
	2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	2008	.	2,620	2,680	2,610	2,680	2,760	2,810	..
	2009	.	.	3,090	3,200	3,260	3,330	3,440	..
	2010	.	.	.	6,040	6,160	6,210	6,290	..
	2011	.	.	.	.	7,090	7,180	7,210	..
	2012	.	.	.	.	.	7,740	7,830	..
	2013	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,380	..
	2014	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,570
All ICR borrowers with outstanding debt		1,460	2,610	2,920	4,770	5,930	6,630	7,170	..

. = not applicable - = nil or negligible .. = not available

Source: Student Loans Company

This table shows the number of non UK European Union borrowers with an outstanding balance who are now liable to repay as at the end of each tax year since their liability to repay began. This table also shows the amount of outstanding debt and the average outstanding debt at the end of each tax year.

The average outstanding debt for those borrowers who are normally domiciled in the EU (other than UK) is significantly lower than that of those borrowers who are normally domiciled in the UK. This is because non UK EU borrowers are only eligible to take out a Tuition Fee Loan. UK domiciled borrowers are also eligible to take out a Maintenance Loan for each year of study

TABLE FOOTNOTES

[1] Repayments of Income Contingent Loans are shown in the financial year when they are posted to customer accounts. The SLC are notified of repayments by HMRC usually within one year of the end of the tax year to which they relate. Hence, the repayments shown in 2013-14 are mainly for tax year 2012-13. The interest added for customers in repayment in 2013-14 is mainly for tax year 2012-13. The interest added for customers not yet in repayment in 2013-14 will be for tax year 2013-14.

[2] For PAYE or self-employed repayers, interest is not applied to Income Contingent Loan accounts until the SLC have received notification of the amounts collected by HMRC, which is usually within one year of the tax year the repayments relate to. Interest is then applied retrospectively to individuals' accounts by the SLC.

[3] All amounts have been rounded to the nearest £100,000 unless specified otherwise. All borrower numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100 unless specified otherwise. All totals are calculated from the raw numbers and then rounded. Totals may therefore differ from adding up rounded components.

[4] The adjustments indicate transactions in the year affecting customer balances that have not been accounted for in the transaction lines above.

[5] Borrowers with Income Contingent Loans are shown in the table by their known status at the end of the financial year. The SLC are notified of borrowers' repayments by HMRC usually within one year of the end of the tax year they relate to, so there will be some borrowers who have repaid their accounts in full in financial year 2013-14 but this will not be reported until the latest repayment notification is received from HMRC.

[6] Each borrower has a loan account for each academic year of study in which they take out a loan. The repayment activity may be different for each loan account. Numbers in the Total IC loans column count each borrower once only, even where borrowers have loan accounts belonging to more than one product type, therefore the totals in the total debt column will not necessarily reconcile to the total of the component parts.

[7] Borrowers who have fully repaid their loans but the account cannot be closed until the final HMRC return is received and/or the final refund is paid.

[8] Borrowers who have had their loans cancelled but the account cannot be closed until the final HMRC return is received and/or the final refund is paid.

[9] The repayment status is based on information received from HMRC, on a monthly basis, relating to a past tax year or later information collected by SLC directly from the borrower.

[10] The status as at the end of April 2014 incorporates the effect of an assumption for tax year 2012-13 of zero repayments where no HMRC tax information has been received for that tax year. Subsequent receipt of information will change the known repayment status

as at the end of that tax year.

[11] Number of borrowers less than 50, percentage of borrowers less than 0.5%, and amount repaid less than £50,000 are classed as negligible which is signified with a dash '-'. Average amounts will be suppressed if the total amount and the number of borrowers are both negligible. All other figures will be rounded to the nearest 100 or £100,000 unless otherwise specified.

[12] For UK national borrowers the largest group in this category are those with no tax record at HMRC.

[13] For EU borrowers the largest group in this category are those with no National Insurance Number and who SLC are currently seeking further information from to establish correct repayment status.

[14] The outstanding debt for cohorts 2000 through 2012 represents the position after the processing of the 2012-13 tax year returns. The latest known debt for the 2013 cohort is at 31/03/2013 on entry into the 2013-14 tax year. The latest known debt for the 2014 cohort is at 31/03/2014 on entry into the 2014-15 tax year.