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Advanced Learner Loans Paid in England, Academic Year 2017/18, August to April Inclusive

Introduction

This statistical publication presents figures on the Advanced Learner Loans paid to Further Education Providers on behalf of Further Education learners. It covers the payments made in the first nine months of the academic year 2017/18 i.e. August 2017 to April 2018 inclusive and also includes the figures for the equivalent period in academic years 2015/16 and 2016/17 for comparison.

Key points

The number of learners with Advanced Learner Loans paid to their Further Education Learning Provider in the period August 2017 to April 2018 inclusive was 89,400.

The amount paid in the period was £164.5 million and the average amount paid per learner was £1,840.

78,700 (88%) of the learners in academic year 2017/18 are UK domiciled and 10,700 (12%) are EU (non-UK) domiciled.

£126.7 million was paid during the first nine months (August 2017 to April 2018) on behalf of 63,300 learners starting courses in the 2017/18 academic year. For the same period, £146.9 million was paid on behalf of 73,500 learners in 2016/17 and £100.1 million paid on behalf of 56,100 learners in 2015/16.

**Table 1 : Advanced Learning Loans Paid to Further Education Learning Providers on behalf of Learners in England
Academic year 2015/16 - 2017/18 (First 9 months)
Quarter 3 - August to April Inclusive**



Key Points

- In the first nine months of academic year 2017/18, Further Education Learning Providers were paid Advanced Learning Loans on behalf of 89,400 learners which amounted to £164.5 million
- £126.7 million was paid during the first nine months (August 2017 to April 2018) on behalf of 63,300 learners starting courses in the 2017/18 academic year. For the equivalent period in 2016/17, £146.9 million was paid on behalf of 73,500 learners and £100.1 million paid on behalf of 56,100 learners in the equivalent period in 2015/16

Entry Cohort	Domicile of Learner	Number of Learners (000's)	Amount Paid (£m)	Average Amount Paid (£)	Number of Learners (000's)	Amount Paid (£m)	Average Amount Paid (£)	Number of Learners (000's)	Amount Paid (£m)	Average Amount Paid (£)
		2015/16 (as at 30/04/16)	2015/16 (as at 30/04/16)	2015/16 (as at 30/04/16)	2016/17 (as at 30/04/17)	2016/17 (as at 30/04/17)	2016/17 (as at 30/04/17)	2017/18 (as at 30/04/18)	2017/18 (as at 30/04/18)	2017/18 (as at 30/04/18)
2014/15	UK	16.9	24.8	1,470	1.6	1.4	830	0.2	0.1	740
	EU (Outside UK)	1.8	3.4	1,850	0.1	0.1	680	0.0	0.0	390
Subtotal		18.7	28.1	1,510	1.8	1.4	820	0.2	0.1	720
2015/16	UK	50.6	89.9	1,780	23.5	35.2	1,500	2.4	1.9	810
	EU (Outside UK)	5.5	10.1	1,840	4.6	8.6	1,890	0.2	0.1	710
Subtotal		56.1	100.1	1,780	28.1	43.9	1,560	2.6	2.1	800
2016/17	UK				64.7	127.2	1,970	20.8	30.2	1,450
	EU (Outside UK)				8.8	19.7	2,240	3.2	5.3	1,670
Subtotal					73.5	146.9	2,000	24.0	35.6	1,480
2017/18	UK							55.9	110.8	1,980
	EU (Outside UK)							7.4	15.9	2,160
Subtotal								63.3	126.7	2,000
All	UK	61.5	99.9	1,620	89.3	163.8	1,830	78.7	143.1	1,820
	EU (Outside UK)	4.9	8.5	1,710	13.4	28.4	2,120	10.7	21.4	2,000
Total		66.4	108.4	1,630	102.7	192.2	1,860	89.4	164.5	1,840

The Entry Cohort is the academic year in which the Learner's Learning Aim begins.
 The Learning Aim may continue into a following academic year and loans can hence be paid in academic years after the Entry Cohort year.
 The mean average has been used for the Average Amount Paid.
 The average loan paid in a subsequent year is likely to be lower than in the entry year because the Learning Aim may not run right till the end of that subsequent year.
 Learners may have multiple paid loans but will be counted once in the total number of learners.
 The number of learners in Academic Year 2017/18 so far with multiple paid loans in this or in earlier years is 1,638

Table 2 : Advanced Learner Loans Paid to Further Education Learning Providers on behalf of Learners in England
Academic Years 2015/16 - 2016/17 (Full Year)
Full Year - August to July Inclusive

Entry Cohort	Domicile of Learner	Number of Learners (000's)	Amount Paid (£m)	Average Amount Paid (£)	Number of Learners (000's)	Amount Paid (£m)	Average Amount Paid (£)
		2015/16 (as at 31/07/16)	2015/16 (as at 31/07/16)	2015/16 (as at 31/07/16)	2016/17 (as at 31/07/17)	2016/17 (as at 31/07/17)	2016/17 (as at 31/07/17)
2013/14	UK	1.9	1.5	790	0.2	0.1	820
	EU (Outside UK)	0.1	0.1	1,110	0.0	0.0	1,050
Subtotal		2.0	1.6	820	0.2	0.1	830
2014/15	UK	17.0	27.3	1,610	1.7	1.5	880
	EU (Outside UK)	1.8	3.5	1,940	0.1	0.1	700
Subtotal		18.8	30.9	1,640	1.9	1.6	870
2015/16	UK	61.2	131.8	2,150	23.6	38.0	1,610
	EU (Outside UK)	8.0	17.7	2,210	4.6	8.9	1,940
Subtotal		69.2	149.5	2,160	28.2	46.9	1,660
2016/17	UK				73.1	173.6	2,370
	EU (Outside UK)				10.8	27.6	2,560
Subtotal					83.9	201.2	2,400
All	UK	79.7	160.6	2,020	97.8	213.1	2,180
	EU (Outside UK)	9.9	21.4	2,160	15.4	36.6	2,380
Total		89.6	182.0	2,020	113.2	249.7	2,190

- The Entry Cohort is the academic year in which the Learner's Learning Aim begins.
- The Learning Aim may continue into a following academic year and loans can hence be paid in academic years after the Entry Cohort year.
- The mean average has been used for the Average Amount Paid. The average loan paid in a subsequent year is likely to be lower than in the entry year because the Learning Aim may not run right until the end of that subsequent year.
- Learners may have multiple paid loans but will be counted once in the total number of learners.
- The number of learners in Academic Year 2016/17 with multiple paid loans in this or in earlier years is 2,302

Notes for users

Learners who started a course on or after 1 August 2013 may qualify for an Advanced Learner Loan. These loans help learners to pay the fees charged by colleges and training organisations. Most learners, subject to the relevant age criteria, studying at Level 3 or Level 4 will qualify for these new loans from the Government. Household income isn't taken into account and there is no credit check. None of the loans became due for repayment until April 2016. From tax year 2016-17 learners don't have to pay anything back until their income is over £21,000 a year.

To qualify learners must be:

- studying with a college or training organisation in England approved for public funding
- enrolling on an eligible course at Level 3 and Level 4 (which includes A levels, Access to HE Diplomas and other Diplomas and Certificates). These loans do not cover Degrees or other forms of Higher Education (HE)
- aged 24 or over on the first day of their course and starting their course on or after 01 August 2013, or aged 19 or over on the first day of their course (there is no upper age limit) and starting their course on or after 01 August 2016
- usually living in the UK on the first day of their course and have lived in the UK, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man for three years immediately before this starting their course
- be a UK national or have 'settled status' (this means there's no restrictions on how long they can stay)

Learners may also qualify if they are:

- a UK national, or someone with settled status, but who lives somewhere else in the EEA
- an EU national or a family member of one
- a refugee
- a migrant worker
- the child of a Swiss national

For more information see: <https://www.gov.uk/advanced-learning-loans/eligibility>

The learners who are eligible as EU nationals are shown separately in this publication as EU (non-UK) domiciled. The remainder are shown as UK domiciled.

The amount learners can receive depends on their course, the fees charged by the college or training organisation and maximum amounts set by the Government. Student Finance England will assess a learner for the lower of the fee charged, the amount requested or the maximum funding amount set by the government. The minimum loan amount is £300. Learners can take out a loan for the maximum amount to cover their fee or they can pay all or part of the fee themselves. The fee for the course is set by the college or training organisation.

Student Finance England will pay the loan to the college or training organisation once they have confirmed attendance on the course. Attendance is confirmed initially two weeks after learners commence their course and on a quarterly basis thereafter. Payments are made monthly until the learner completes their course. Liability incurs on a monthly basis, therefore if a learner leaves their course, they are no longer liable for future loan payments.

In the case of AS and A-levels, a learner can make loan applications to undertake up to four full A-levels. A full A-level can be studied by a learner enrolling on an A-level learning aim or enrolling on an AS learning aim and then progressing to an A-level learning aim. Where a learner intends to study towards only an A-level exam they can apply for up to four loans for four A-level learning aims. These applications can be made one at a time or one after the other. Where a learner intends to study towards an AS level exam, not followed by an A-level they can apply for up to four loans for four AS learning aims. Where a learner undertakes up to four AS level learning aims and then decides to progress to up to four full A levels, they can apply for up to four loans for the four AS levels and up to four loans for the corresponding A levels.

If learners are undertaking an Access to HE Diploma and then go on to complete an HE course, the outstanding balance of their Advanced Learning Loan will be written off. To qualify for this write off they must have fully completed both courses. Learners do not need to take out a loan for the HE course. However, the course must be eligible for funding by Student Finance England. The HE course does not have to relate to the Access to HE course that the learners complete.

Policy changes

Soon after the scheme started it became clear to the Department for Education (DfE) (formally the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS)) from application and starts data that Advanced Learner Loans were not the preferred funding route for employers or prospective Apprentices who are aged 24 and above studying at Level 3 and above. Alongside publication of the *Skills Funding Statement* on 10 February 2014 BIS laid regulations to remove Apprenticeships from loan funding and make them eligible for funding via the Adult Skills Budget from 7 March 2014.

With effect from 16 May 2016, 24+ Advanced Learning Loans were renamed Advanced Learner Loans. This reflected the expansion of the scheme criteria to include Learners aged 19 or over on the first day of their course and starting their course on or after 01 August 2016.

All references in this publication series to 24+ Advanced Learning Loans have been amended to reflect this change.

Related published figures

Since 13 June 2013 the Department for Education DfE (formally the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS)) has been publishing data showing the cumulative number of applications submitted for Advanced Learner Loans, this was produced on a quarterly basis. See

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/further-education#advanced-learning-loans>

where it presents data relating to applications received for Further Education provision funded through Advanced Learner Loans. The data used to produce the publication are sourced from the Student Loans Company (SLC) application database, and cover applications received since the launch of the programme on 8 April 2013. The data refer to received applications (including those unprocessed), and therefore will be higher than the actual number of learners on a course with an Advanced Learner Loans in the same period.

In January 2018, DfE ceased production of this publication. Headline data on total number of applications and applications approved are now incorporated into the data cascade of the main further education and skills SFR. For further information on these changes, please refer to:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/661130/Annex_further_education_and_skills_changes_November_2017.pdf

DfE publishes a statistical series for Learner participation, outcomes and level of highest qualification held in Further Education. See <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/further-education-and-skills>. The latest publication, for the full 2016/17 academic year was published on 12 October 2017 and includes data on the number of learners with an Advanced Learner Loan, reported through the Individualised Learner Record (ILR) for the period up to October 2017.

For the academic year 2017/18 onwards DfE produce one mid-year update publication (using the ILR return 6) in March in addition to one annual publication from the final reported academic year data (ILR return 14) in November. The annual publication will include the associated data cascade held within the further education data library.

The Advanced Learner Loans Paid data published by SLC shows payments made by SLC, whilst the ILR captures learners on a course with an Advanced Learner Loan that started during this period including some where the first scheduled payment date is beyond the payment period.

SLC publishes an annual statistical series for [Student Loans Debt and Repayment for England](#). This series includes Advanced Learner Loans as well as the pre-existing Higher Education student loans. It provides statistics on what happens to the debt after payment (addition of interest, repayments, cancellations etc.).

Data sources, methods, strengths and weaknesses

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.

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 by Data Mining Analysts who work with that data day in and day out. The extract is peer reviewed using a standard Quality Assurance checklist. The statistical tables created using that data are quality assured using the Statistical Quality guidelines. Quality Assurance focuses on credibility of trends and relationship to policy maxima etc.

The data source for the Payments data is the loan account and financial transactions in the CLASS database. This is the same source that is used for Government Administration financial accounting and is subject to rigorous reconciliation with daily reports, monthly reports and a year-end audit.