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## 24+ Advanced Learning Loans Paid in England, Academic Year 2014/15, August to July Inclusive

### Introduction

This statistical first release presents figures on the 24+ Advanced Learning Loans paid to Further Education Providers on behalf of Further Education learners. It covers the payments made in the academic year 2014/15 i.e. August 2014 to July 2015 inclusive and also includes the figures for academic year 2013/14 for comparison.

### Key points

The number of learners with Advanced Learning Loans paid to their Further Education Learning Provider in the period August 2014 to July 2015 inclusive was 73,300.

The amount paid in the period was £145.3 million and the average amount paid per learner was £1,980.

67,600 (92%) of the learners in academic year 2014/15 are UK domiciled and 5,700 (8%) are EU (non-UK) domiciled.

For those learners starting courses in academic year 2014/15 the amount paid in the academic year 2014/15 was £118.3 million on behalf of 55,100 learners, compared to £115.8 million paid on behalf of 55,900 learners starting courses in the academic year 2013/14.

**Table 1 : 24+ Advanced Learning Loans Paid to Further Education Learning Providers  
on behalf of Learners in England  
Academic year 2014/15  
August to July inclusive**

**Key Points**

- In the academic year 2014/15, Further Education Learning Providers were paid 24+ Advanced Learning Loans on behalf of 73,300 learners which amounted to £145.3 million.
- For those learners starting courses in 2014/15 the amount paid was £118.3 million on behalf of 55,100 learners compared to £115.8 million for 55,900 learners in the academic year 2013/14

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 (£)
		2013/14 (as at 31/07/14)	2013/14 (as at 31/07/14)	2013/14 (as at 31/07/14)	2014/15 (as at 31/07/15)	2014/15 (as at 31/07/15)	2014/15 (as at 31/07/15)
2013/14	UK	52.1	107.4	2,060	17.1	25.0	1,460
	EU (Outside UK)	3.8	8.3	2,180	1.3	2.1	1,640
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>55.9</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1,470</b>
2014/15	UK				50.7	108.4	2,140
	EU (Outside UK)				4.4	9.8	2,220
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>55.1</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>2,140</b>
All	UK	52.1	107.4	2,060	67.6	133.4	1,970
	EU (Outside UK)	3.8	8.3	2,180	5.7	11.9	2,100
<b>Total</b>		<b>55.9</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>1,980</b>

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 with multiple paid loans is 282.

## Notes for users

Learners who started a course on or after 1 August 2013 may qualify for a 24+ Advanced Learning Loan. These loans help learners to pay the fees charged by colleges and training organisations. Most learners aged 24 and over, 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 become due for repayment until April 2016. In 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 (there is no upper age limit) and starting their course on or after 1 August 2013
- 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.

Learners can apply for up to a maximum of eight 24+ Advanced Learning Loans where the achievement of four full A Levels is undertaken by up to eight loans. The four full A levels are achieved by studying up to 4 AS learning aims, followed by up to 4 A2 learning aims. The A2 learning aims must be in the corresponding subject to the AS learning aims.

If learners are undertaking an Access to HE Diploma and then go on to complete an HE course, the outstanding balance of their 24+ 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, it 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.

## Recent policy changes

It became clear to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) from application and starts data that 24+ Advanced Learning 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.

## Related published figures

Since 13 June 2013 the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) has been publishing monthly data showing the cumulative number of applications submitted for 24+ Advanced Learning Loans. 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 24+ Advanced Learning 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 a 24+ Advanced Learning Loans in the same period.

BIS publishes a statistical series for Learner participation, outcomes and level of highest qualification held in Further Education. See <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/learner-participation-outcomes-and-level-of-highest-qualification-held>. The latest publication for the final quarter of the 2014/15 academic year was published on 14th October 2015 and includes provisional data on the number of learners with a 24+ Advanced Learning Loan, reported through the Individualised Learner Record for the period August 2014 to July 2015.

The 24+ Advanced Learning Loans Paid data published by SLC cover the same period as the BIS Learner data. However, it only shows payments made between August 2013 and July 2015, whilst the ILR captures learners on a course with a 24+ Advanced Learning Loan that started during this period including some where the first scheduled payment date is beyond the end of July 2015.

SLC publishes an annual statistical series for [Student Loans Debt and Repayment for England](#). This series includes 24+ Advanced Learning 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.