



Oregon

How Oregon Will Be Affected if Stafford Loan Interest Rates Double

May 2012

More than 7 million students and their families rely on federally subsidized Stafford loans to help pay for college.¹ The loans are distributed by the U.S. Department of Education and currently hold an interest rate of 3.4 percent. But that rate is set to double if Congress fails to act by July 1, 2012. If that occurs, millions of students will see their interest rates soar to 6.8 percent on the new loans they take in the next year, causing a steep rise in their loan burden and effectively increasing the cost of obtaining a college degree.

During recession, education debt increased while other credit markets dropped

Below is an excerpt from a recent column, "Student Loan Debt Seems to Rise No Matter What the Economy Does," by Center for American Progress Senior Fellow Christian Weller.² Weller explains that education cost and debt increased during the recent recession while other forms of household debt declined. He argues that allowing student loan interest rates to rise will put additional pressures on already struggling middle-class families and make it harder for them to pay for college.

The most recent data on outstanding education loans during the Great Recession of 2007-2009 reveal that in both good and bad economic times the cost of a college education only increases, as does the debt burden of borrowers. The number of borrowers and the typical loan amount grew amid the most recent economic and financial crisis. This is especially stunning since the expansion of education debt occurred at the same time that other credit markets, especially mortgages and credit cards, contracted. Households went deeper into education debt during the crisis as other forms of credit became less prevalent.

The financial and economic crisis of those years marked a period of widespread declines in household debt levels. Mortgages and credit cards declined as households repaid their debt and banks foreclosed on bad debt. But the same was not the case for education

Voting record

On May 8, the U.S. Senate considered a motion to bring forward legislation designed to keep interest rates from doubling on July 1. Despite statements of support from both parties, the motion failed – on a party line vote of 52 to 45 to reach the 60 vote threshold needed to bring the bill to the floor.



Jeff Merkley
(D)
YES



Ron Wyden
(D)
YES

loans. Education loans typically cannot be discharged in bankruptcy, which may explain why education debt didn't fall like other forms of debt did. But there are other factors at work, too. The summary data illustrate that education loan borrowers became economically less secure during the crisis because they had more debt—education and noneducation—after the crisis than before. There were also generally more households with education loans and the amount owed on education loans went up during the crisis.

More households owed education loans in 2009 than in 2007. The total share of households with education debt went from 16.2 percent in 2007 to 17.6 percent in 2009. The share of households with education loans increased for almost all groups except for Hispanics and households headed by someone without a high school degree.

The median amount owed by borrowers also grew during the Great Recession. The median education debt amount increased by \$2,573, from \$12,427 in 2007 to \$15,000 in 2009.³ And almost all groups of households saw rising education debt levels, except for households without high school degrees. The largest increase in the median education debt amount—\$5,715—occurred among African American households.

Allowing interest rates on new student loans to climb without countervailing measures will thus put additional pressures on an increasingly struggling middle class that continues to need to borrow to attend ever more costly colleges and universities.

TABLE 1
Student borrower profiles

A review of the debt characteristics of education loan recipients

Education borrower characteristics	2007	2009
Median age of borrower (in years)	35	39
Median income of borrower	\$60,704	\$66,746
Share of households with no or negative wealth	28.7%	35.6%
Median wealth of borrower	\$45,380	\$28,160
Share of borrowers who are homeowners and “under water”	2.8%	14.1%
Share with non-education debt	86.3%	86.7%
Median amount of non-education debt	\$53,851	\$62,000
Median debt payment amount on all debt	\$12,300	\$12,360

Notes: Author's calculations based on Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System (2012). Survey of Consumer Finances, Panel data from 2007 to 2009. Washington, DC: BOG. Dollar amounts are in 2009 dollars.

TABLE 2
Who's who among student loan borrowers

Borrowers by race and ethnicity, educational attainment, and size of student loans

Median loan amounts	2007	2009	Change from 2007 to 2009
Total	\$12,427	\$15,000	\$2,573
Whites	\$13,463	\$15,000	\$1,537
Blacks	\$8,285	\$14,000	\$5,715
Other races	\$12,427	\$17,000	\$4,573
Hispanic	\$13,463	\$17,000	\$3,537
No high school diploma	\$6,213	\$6,000	-\$213
High school diploma	\$6,731	\$10,000	\$3,269
Some college	\$9,942	\$11,000	\$1,058
College degree	\$19,676	\$21,000	\$1,324
Distribution of education loans			
Less than \$2000	8.4%	6.6%	-1.8%
\$2000 to \$5000	12.3%	9.6%	-2.7%
\$5000 to \$10000	22.3%	20.8%	-1.5%
\$10000 to \$25000	28.1%	30.3%	2.2%
\$25000 to \$50000	17.4%	17.9%	0.5%
\$50000 and above	11.6%	14.8%	3.2%

Notes: Author's calculations based on Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System (2012). Survey of Consumer Finances, Panel data from 2007 to 2009. Washington, DC: BOG. Dollar amounts are in 2009 dollars.

TABLE 3
Student loan households

Share of loans by race and ethnicity, and educational attainment

Share of households with education loans	2007	2009	Percentage point change from 2007 to 2009
Total	16.2%	17.6%	1.4%
Whites	15.1%	15.9%	0.8%
Blacks	24.4%	27.9%	3.4%
Other races	14.2%	16.7%	2.5%
Hispanic	15.9%	14.2%	-1.7%
No high school diploma	6.3%	5.0%	-1.3%
High school diploma	9.5%	12.0%	2.5%
Some college	19.2%	21.7%	2.5%
College degree	24.1%	24.7%	0.6%

Notes: Author's calculations based on Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System (2012). Survey of Consumer Finances, Panel data from 2007 to 2009. Washington, DC: BOG. Dollar amounts are in 2009 dollars.

The state of higher education in Oregon

Allowing the interest rate on Stafford loans to double is a significant burden on those already struggling with education costs and high unemployment.

Youth unemployment rate	14.4%
High school completion rate	73.5%
College completion rate	59.5%
Change in higher education spending	-8.0%
College graduates with debt	63%
Average debt upon college graduation	\$23,967.00
Number of Stafford Loan borrowers	119,220
Average savings if rate unchanged (per borrower)	\$971
Total savings if rate unchanged (statewide)	\$115,762,620

US Department of Labor, 2010; National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, 2009; Complete College America, "2011 College Completion Data"; Inside Higher Ed, "State Support Slumps Again, January 23, 2012; The Institute for College Access & Success, "College InSight", 2009-10; The Project on Student Debt, The Institute for College Access & Success, "Student Debt and the Class of 2010" November 2011; The White House, accessed May 2, 2012.

How doubling Stafford interest rates will affect families in Oregon

If Congress allows the interest rate to double on Stafford loans, it will impact millions of families in every state, from high school graduates to student borrowers to supporting family members. Not only is this a significant burden, it can also block young Americans' path to financial independence, forcing them to delay buying a home, starting a family, or pursuing further education. In turn, this has a detrimental effect on the economy: We need people who can make invests for the future instead of being held back by student loan debt.

Rebecca from Aloha, Oregon

"My daughter is starting college this fall and I am worried about financing with student loans. The interest on these loans should be as low as possible. She wants to be a teacher, a noble calling that does not pay very well. I don't want her to be buried in debt when she graduates."

Douglas from Beaverton, Oregon

"My son just graduated with an MBA and \$90,000 of debt ... with no job prospects on the horizon. Why kick these young people around when they're already hurting? ... Get these young people working and relieve them from some of the obscene debt they incur by trying to better themselves and the U.S."

Michal from Medford, Oregon

“Both of my college educated children have student loan debts. Neither of them has found full-time employment and they can’t pay back their loans—and their rates are the current ones! If you want to create a class of well-educated debtors, doubling the loan rate is a great way to do so. Or maybe we’re just trying to return to the days when only the rich could afford higher education.”

Candace from Sisters, Oregon

“My fiancé went back to college in his late forties. He got a Master’s in Education and is certified to be a high school English teacher. Even with excellent grades he was only able to find a few brief jobs in desolate places. He has over \$60,000 in student debt and has not worked as a teacher for more than four years. Now, his license needs to be renewed and he isn’t planning on renewing it. Why should he? He’s gone back to painting houses and he’s given up on his dream of being a great teacher. ... The economy has ruined any credit he ever had and doesn’t think he’ll ever be able to pay the loan. It’s pretty depressing.”

Deevy from Redmond, Oregon

“I’m currently paying the equivalent of *more* than our home mortgage on student loans. Money is not going into local economy. [I’m] working hard so our daughter doesn’t have to take any loans so she can start her adult life at the actual starting line. Please help make education affordable.”

Pam from Eugene, Oregon

“I was a high school English teacher for 30 years in Eugene and I saw students who put off or didn’t go to college because they could not make enough from working to afford the tuition. Student loans help dedicated students get the education they need to succeed for the rest of their lives.”

Jeanette from Salem, Oregon

“I am recently retired, on a fixed income. I have paid diligently, \$500 per month for 20 years [on my student loans]. I worked two jobs to do this. I still owe \$50,000. All I have ever paid is interest. I have worked with the mentally ill since I graduated. The programs that would have excused some of my debt disappeared soon after I graduated. I feel frustrated and that I will never be able to pay this off.”

Recent in-state press coverage

“Tuition and fees at college have been going up far faster than inflation for years. The colleges can charge more all the time because people still enroll at that price... The system—high price and available aid—harms those who earnestly hope to repay their student loans and then chafe under this burden.”

— “College costs need a pushback,” *Democrat Herald*, 2/19/2012.

“An estimated 7 million college students from middle and low-income families are still wondering what will happen if no legislative compromise is found.”

— “College Loan Interest Rate Hike: US House Passes One-Year Extension, President Promises Veto,” The Skanner, 4/27/2012

More than 200 student body presidents who represent more than 3 million American students recently wrote to Congress,⁴ asking them to prevent the Stafford interest rates from doubling, including:

- John Pinel, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Oregon
- Barbara Cannell, Raritan Valley Community College, Oregon
- Yousef Salef, Rutgers University-New Brunswick, Oregon

Endnotes

- 1 The White House, “Keeping Student Interest Rates Low,” available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/dont-double-my-rates>
- 2 Christian E. Weller, “Student Loan Debt Seems to Rise No Matter What the Economy Does” (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2012), available at http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2012/05/student_debt.html
- 3 The data in Table 3 showing the distribution of education loans by size also show that education loans above \$10,000 grew, while the share of education loans below \$10,000 shrank between 2007 and 2009. That is, the rise in the median loan amount was driven by rather widespread growth of education loans in the upper 60 percent of the loan distribution.
- 4 National Campus Leadership Council, “Open Letter on Student Debt,” available at <http://www.nationalcampusleaders.org/debt.html>