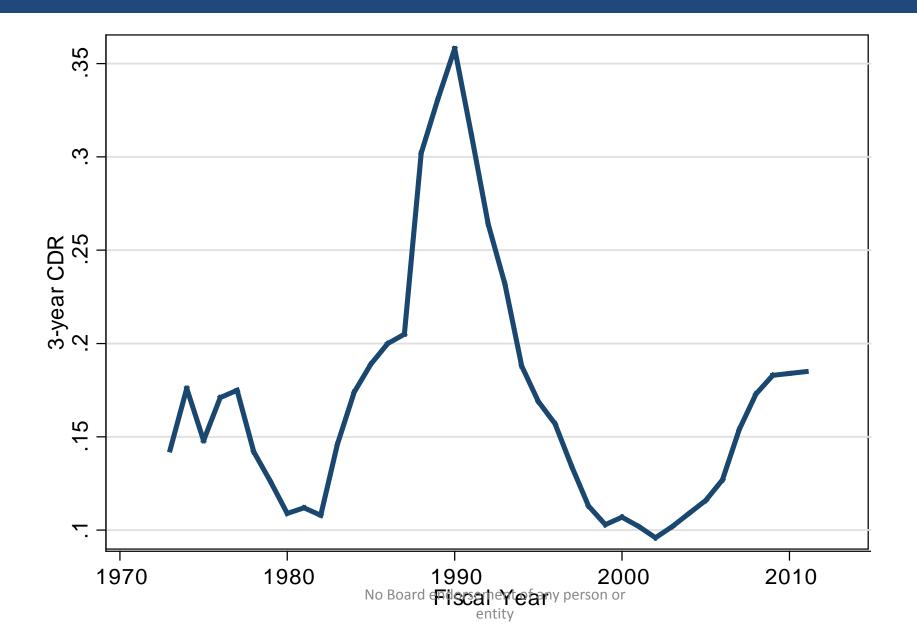
Sources of Default and Delinquency among Student Loan Borrowers

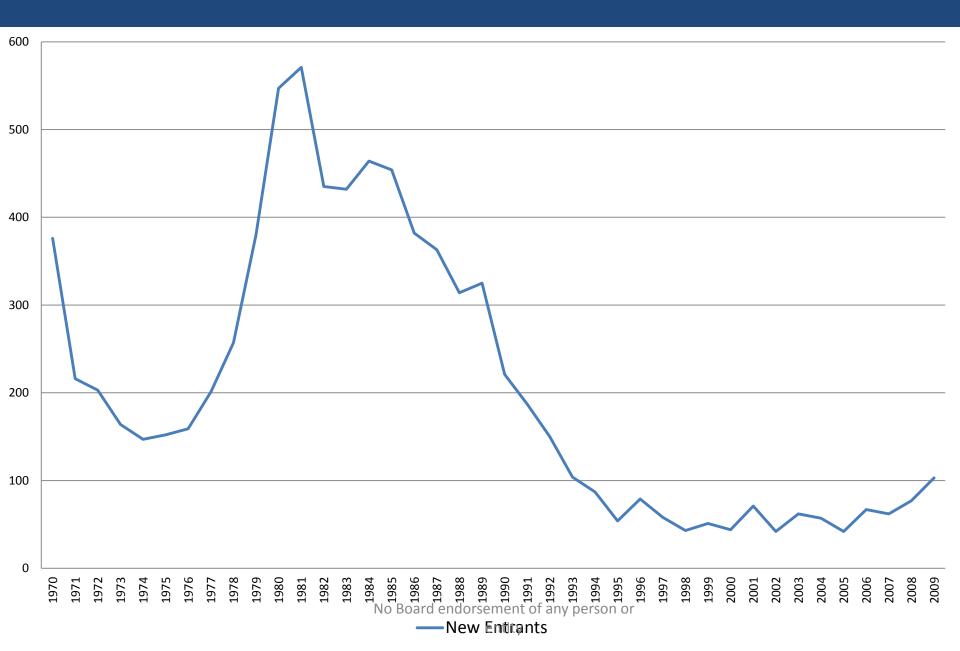
November 28, 2016

No Board endorsement of any person or entity

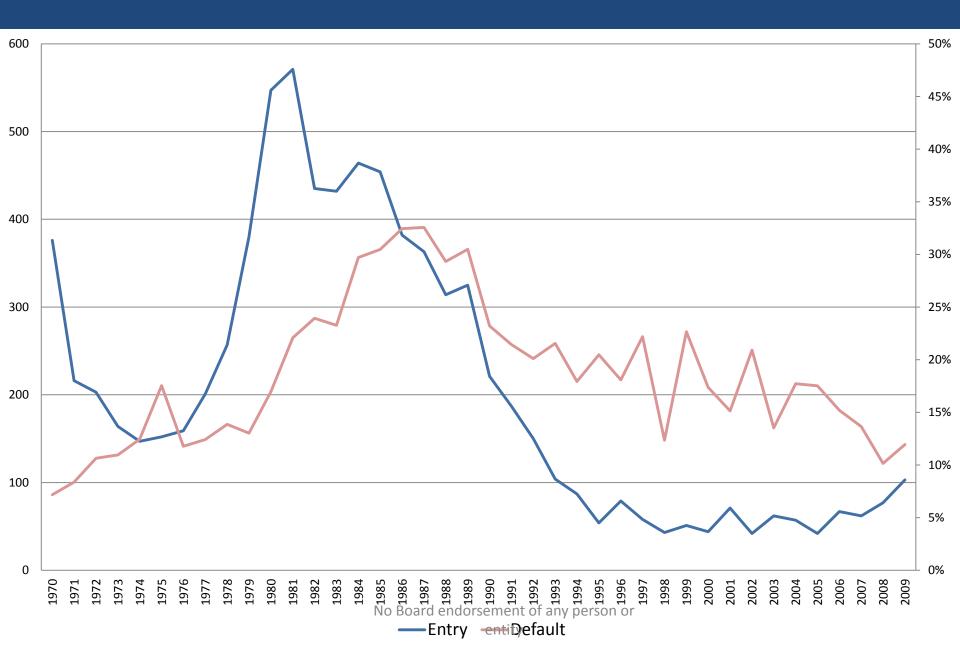
Two Crises in Student Loan History



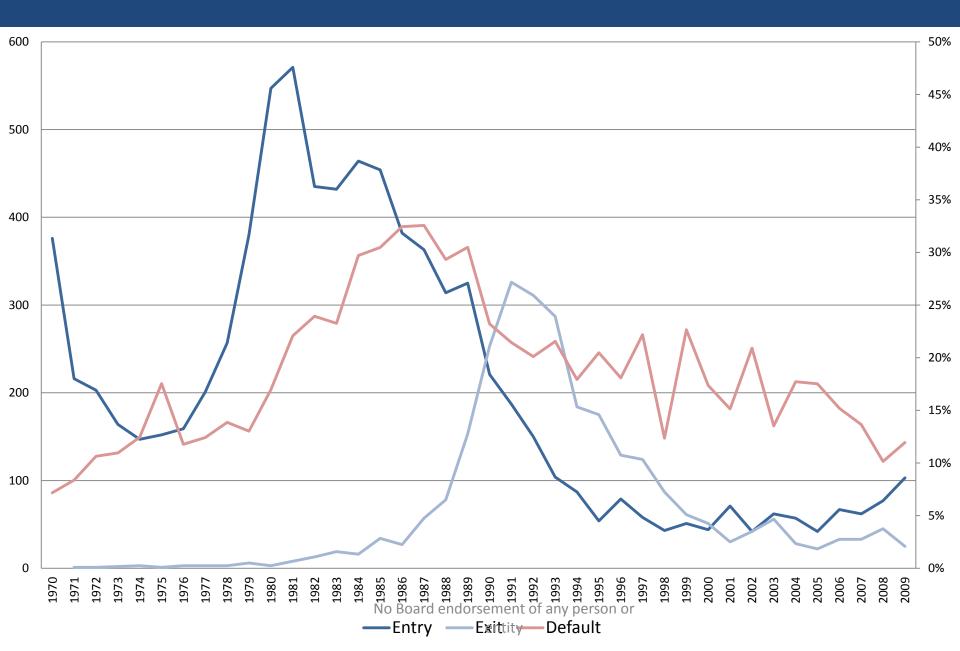
First Crisis: Entry of new institutions surged in early 1980s



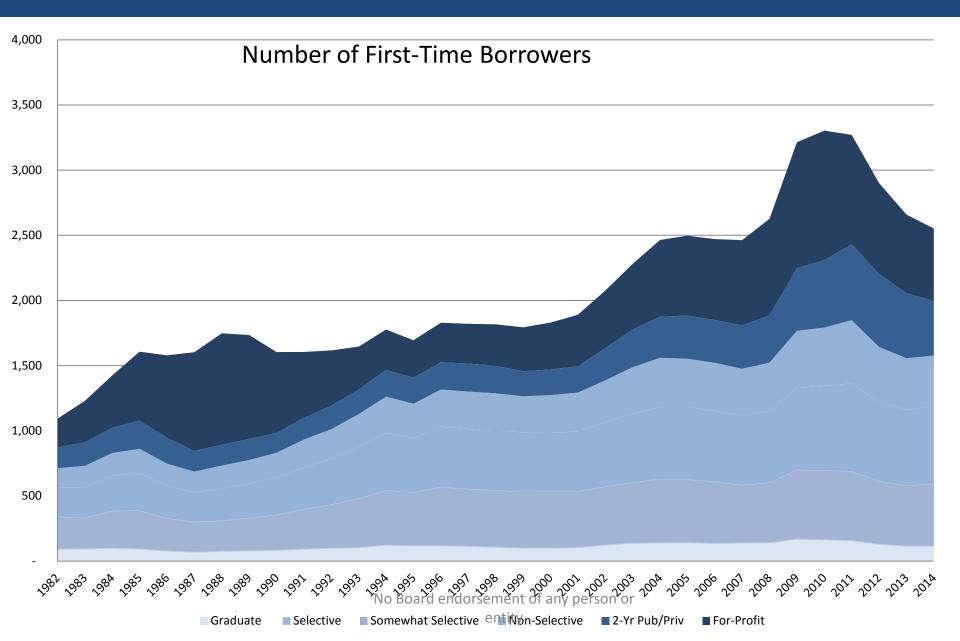
New institutions were high-risk (for-profit, correspondence)



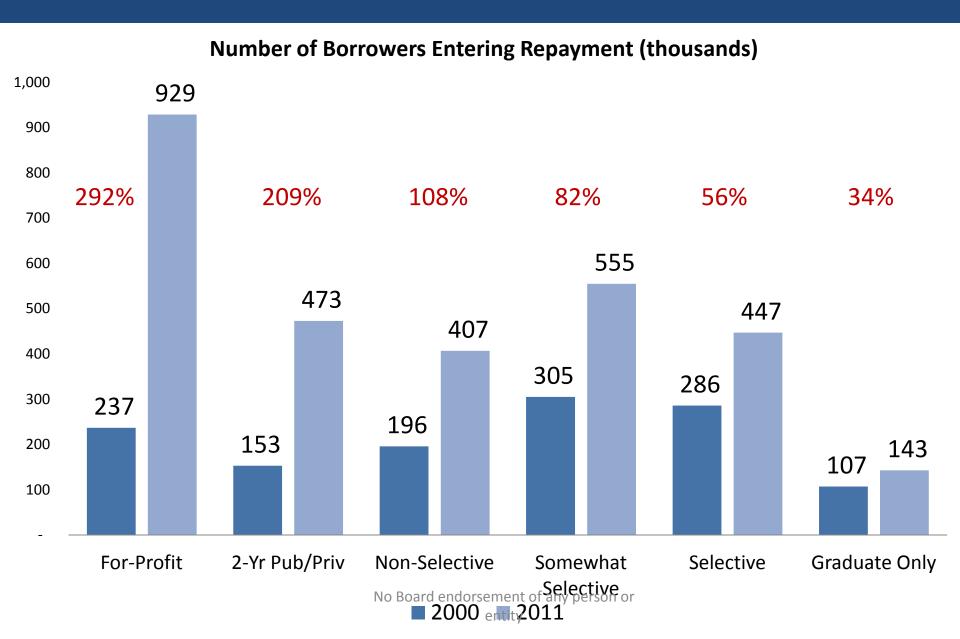
Resolution: Strong accountability standards



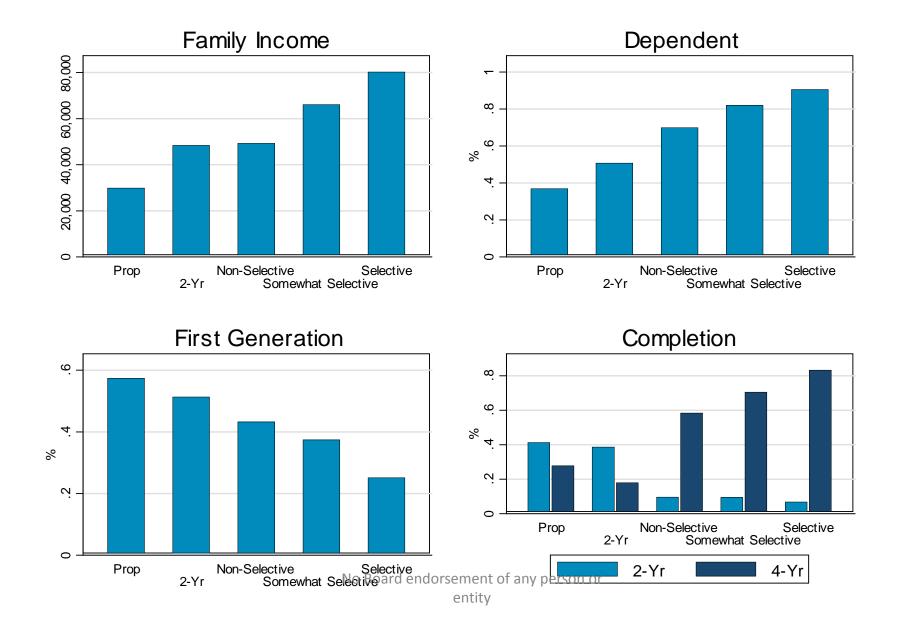
Second crisis is similar in one dimension: New borrowers



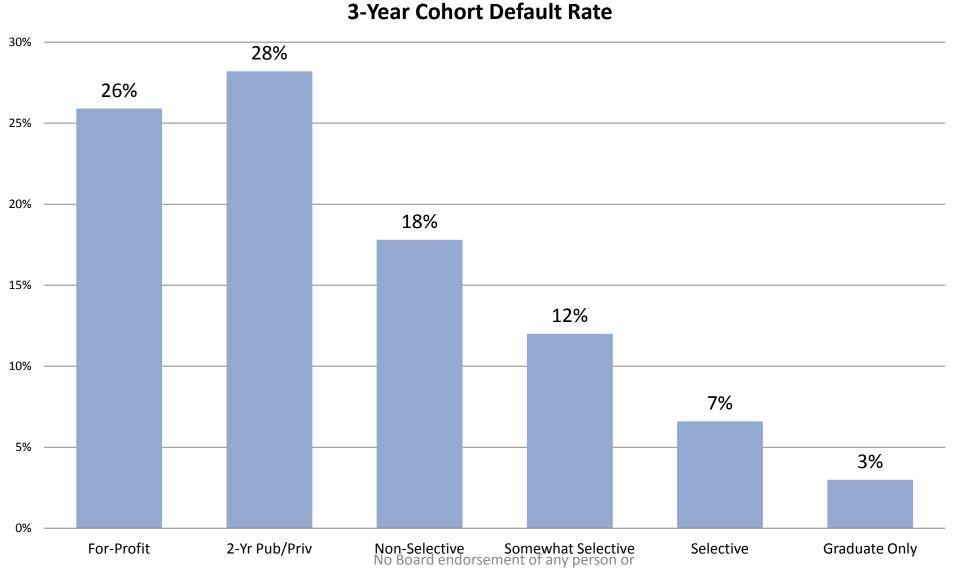
The number of borrowers at higher-risk institutions surged...



...and they were higher-risk borrowers

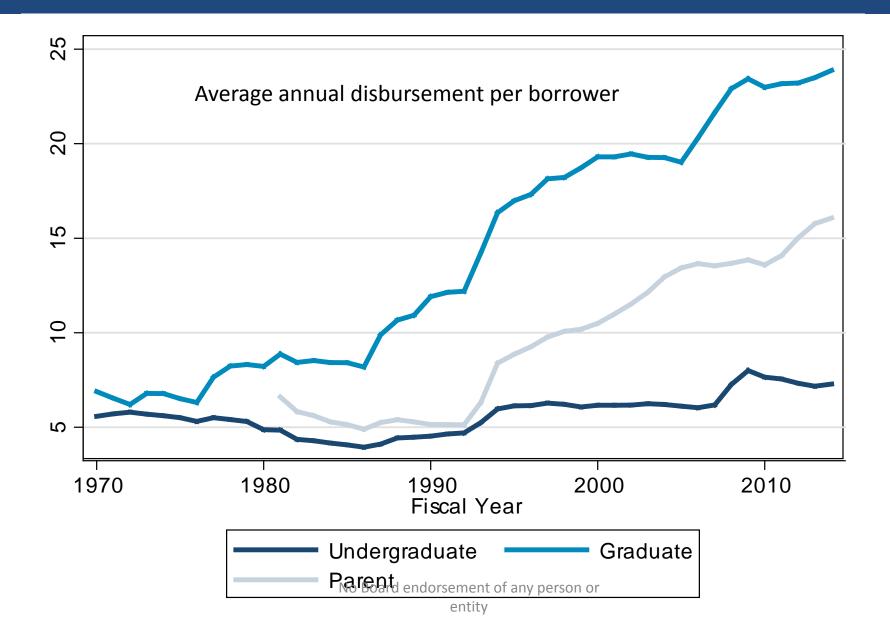


Conclusion: Increase in default rates largely due to composition

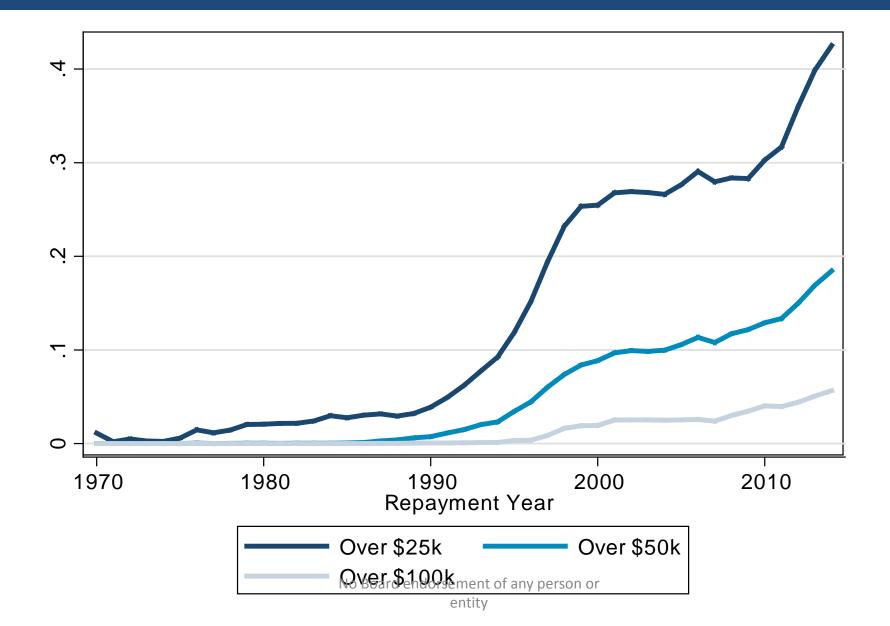


2011 Cohort

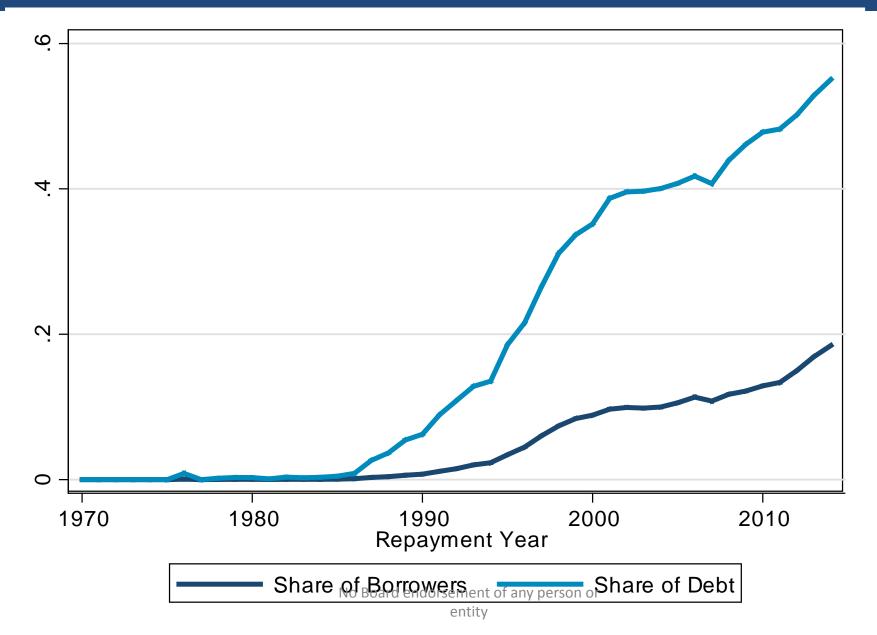
Expansion in credit also involved increases borrowing amounts



..and accumulated to very large balances for some borrowers

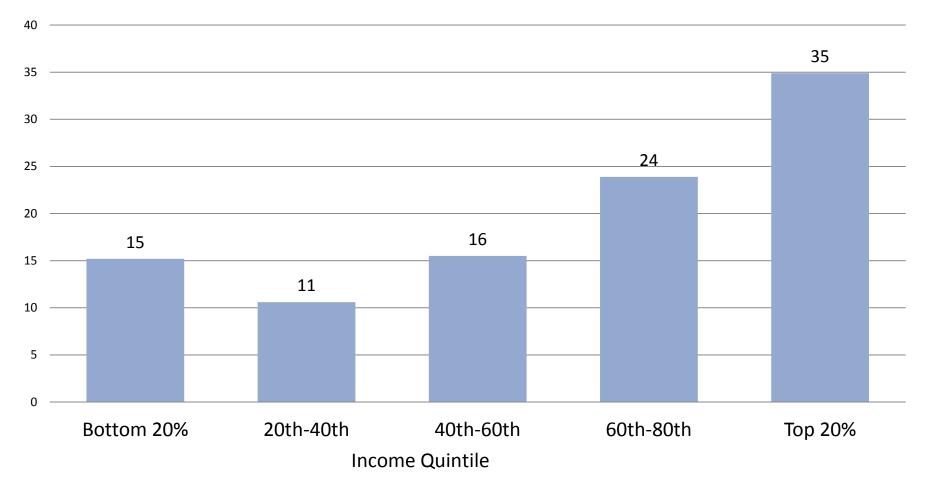


Result: small share of borrowers with balances over \$50,000 owe majority of the debt

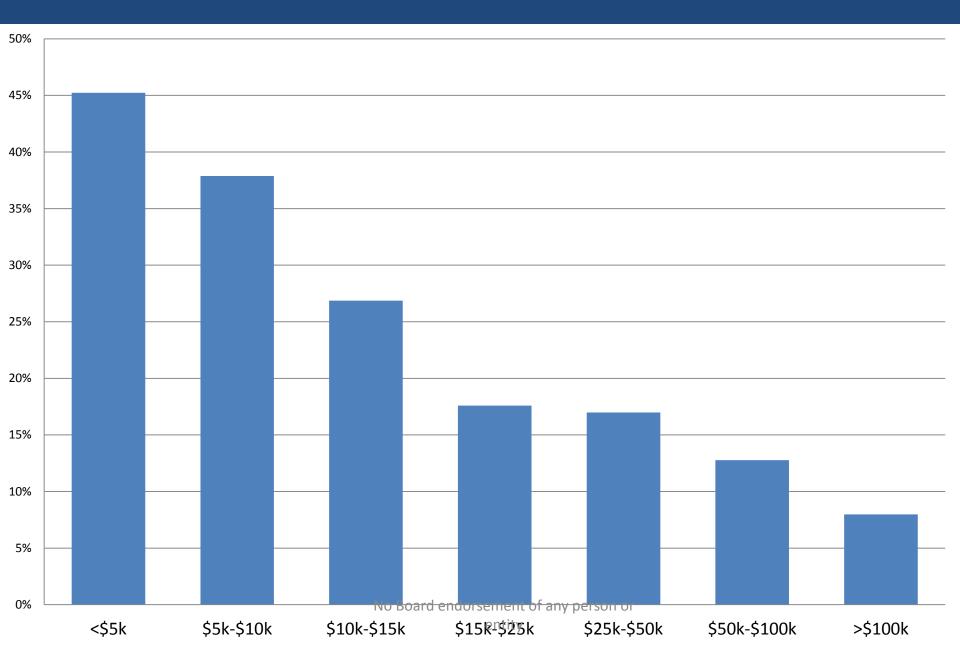


Most debt is held by borrowers in the top half of the income distribution

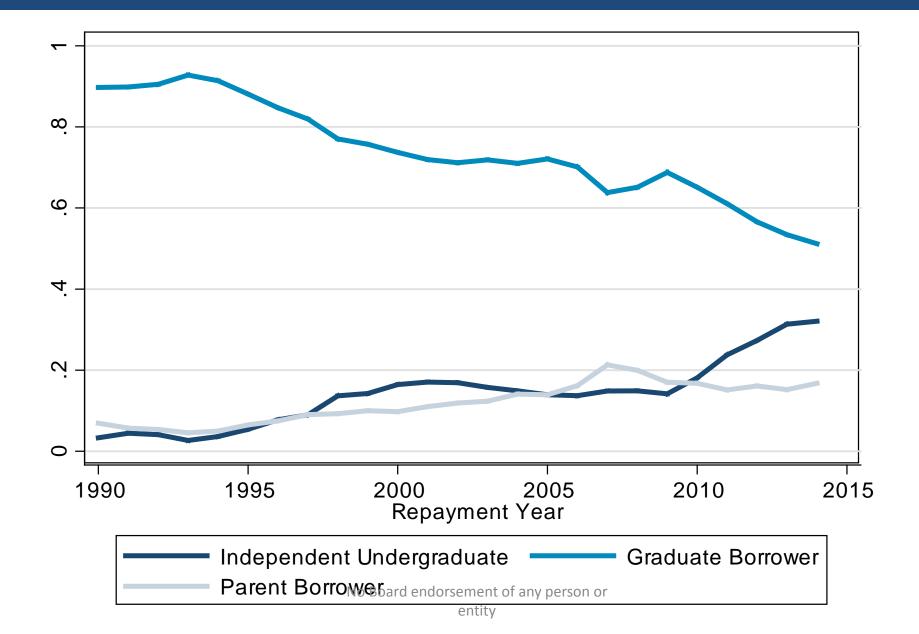
Federal Student Debt Owed by Income Quintile



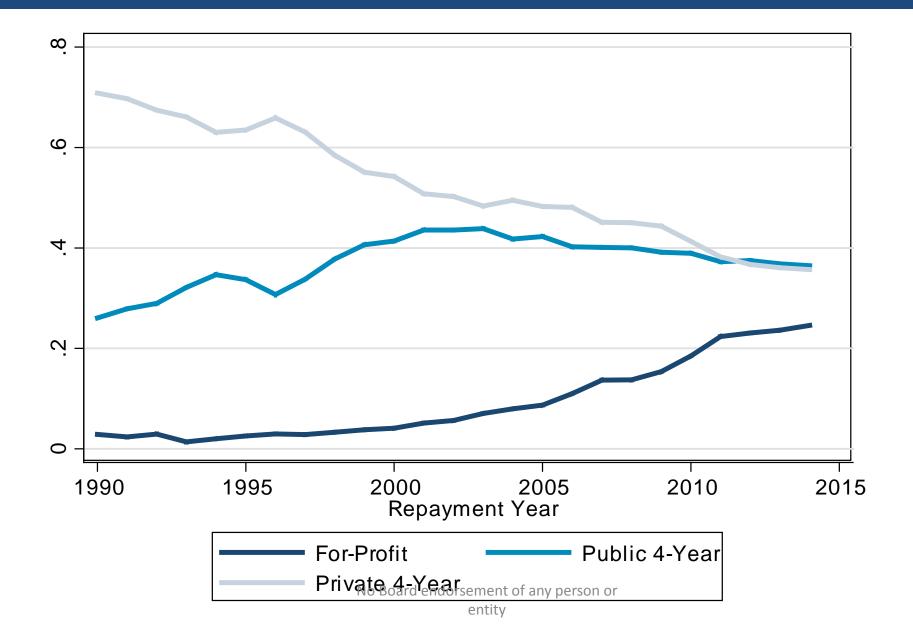
Large-balance borrowers rarely default (Five-year default rate, 2000s)



Composition of borrowers with >\$50k balances (borrower type)

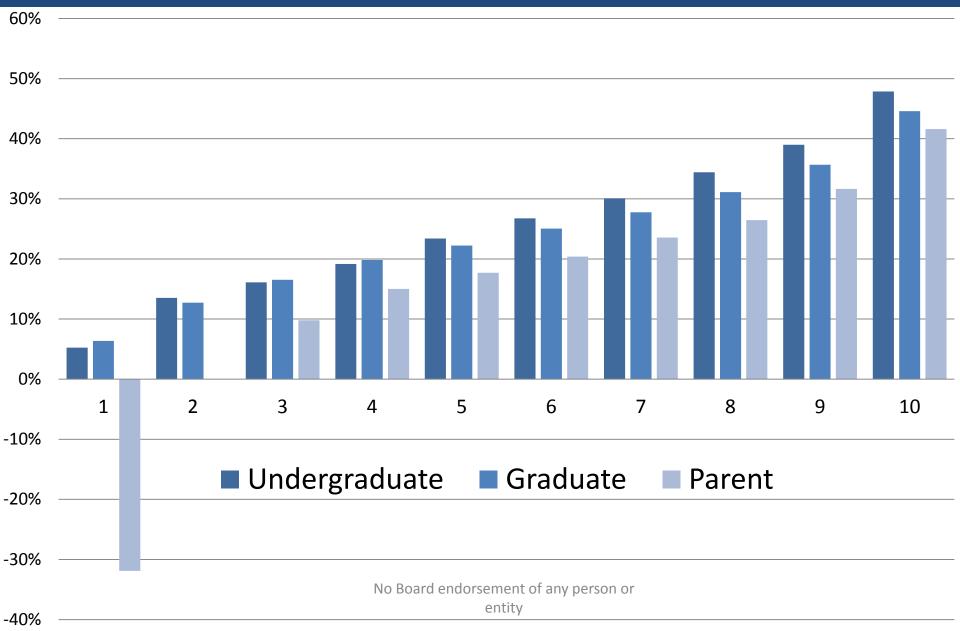


Composition of borrowers with >\$50k balances (institution type)



Substantial heterogeneity across institutions:

5-Year repayment rates by institution repayment rate decile



No Board endorsement of any person or entity