CREDIT STANDARDS IN THE PLUS LOAN PROGRAM: EXAMINING ACCESS AND EQUITY

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 Now ~25% of federal student loan disbursements annually

Data source: Trends in Student Aid 2019



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- Denial rates ↑
- Evidence of disproportionate impact on the enrollment of Black students and students who attend HBCUs

4



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- Evidence of disproportionate effect on the enrollment of Black students and students who attend HBCUs

• 2014: eased ACH standards

- Trends reflect changes in ACH standards, economic conditions, & enrollment trends
- Tension between access & equity

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FEDERAL PLUS LOANS ARE UNIQUE

- Our focus today is on parent PLUS loans for parents of undergraduate students
 - PLUS loans also available to graduate and professional students
- Need to pass a credit check to qualify
 - "Adverse credit history" standards have changed over time, notably in 2011 and 2014
- No universal annual or cumulative borrowing maximum
- Less attractive terms than other federal loans
 - Higher interest rates
 - Origination fees
 - Not eligible for IBR (parents)
- Parent PLUS loans are particularly unique
 - College is an investment \rightarrow one of the expected benefits is better labor market outcomes
 - Parent is debtor; Returns largely accrue to the student

SHARE OF AGE 45+ CONSUMERS WHO HAVE AN ACH: BY TRACT POVERTY RATES



Note: Sample includes all consumers age of 45 or older in each year. Low poverty tracts are defined as those with poverty rates <5%, while high poverty tracts are defined as those with poverty rates ≥20%. "Majority non-white" Census tracts are those where 50%-75% of residents identify neither as white race nor Hispanic ethnicity; "high non-white" tracts are those where ≥75% of residents identify as neither white race nor Hispanic ethnicity. "Majority Black" Census tracts are those where 50%-75% of residents identify as Black race; "high Black" resident tracts are those where ≥75% of residents identify as Black race. Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York/Equifax Consumer Credit Panel.

Trends reflect both changes in standards and changes in economic conditions over time.

SHARE OF AGE 45+ CONSUMERS WHO HAVE AN ACH: BY TRACT RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION



Note: Sample includes all consumers age of 45 or older in each year. Low poverty tracts are defined as those with poverty rates <5%, while high poverty tracts are defined as those with poverty rates $\geq20\%$. "Majority non-white" Census tracts are those where 50%-75% of residents identify neither as white race nor Hispanic ethnicity; "high non-white" tracts are those where $\geq 75\%$ of residents identify as neither white race nor Hispanic ethnicity. "Majority Black" Census tracts are those where 50%-75% of residents identify as Black race; "high Black" resident tracts are those where $\geq 75\%$ of residents identify as Black race. Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York/Equifax Consumer Credit Panel.

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BALANCING ACROSS COMPETING GOALS

1. Access to credit

- Access to student loans can be beneficial for some students
- 2. Default prevention
 - Protect public investment
 - PLUS loan take up higher in for-profit sector that has higher default rates

3. Borrowing more than can reasonably repay

Parents do not directly accrue benefits from the investment

HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIOS

- We consider potential ACH standard failure across hypothetical ACH standards & loan caps
 - We do not predict default: complicated relationships among college going, PLUS loan borrowing, and debt repayment

• With stricter PLUS credit standards:

- Fewer consumers living in areas with high poverty, high shares of non-white residents, and high shares of Black residents were likely to have access
- Credit scores improve (imperfect measures of credit quality)

- With loan caps:
 - PLUS loan amounts appear relatively more evenly distributed across communities
 - Risks restricting access to funds that some families may need in order to attend/succeed in college

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- PLUS program
 - ACH standards / Caps to borrowing affect both access to credit and measures of credit quality
 - Program- and product-specific underwriting
 - Exhaust other student loan programs with more attractive terms before turning to PLUS loans
- Federal student lending programs
 - Re-route credit access from parents to students, who are the beneficiary of the education
 - Ease discharge in bankruptcy
- Accountability
 - Guard against bad outcomes at schools where students don't typically have good outcomes
- Expand access to funds
 - Invest in grant program expansions

THANK YOU

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APPENDIX

ADVERSE CREDIT HISTORY STANDARDS

Criterion	Pre-2010		2010-11	2011-14	2014-present
	FFEL	Direct Loans	All	All	All
Delinquency: Currently 90+ Days Past Due	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Collections	Yes, within 5 years, any amount	No	No	Yes, within 5 years, any amount	Current Delinquency or Collections/Charge Offs within 2 years;
Charge Offs	Yes, within 5 years, any amount	No	No	Yes, within 5 years, any amount	combined balance > \$2,084
Bankruptcy Ch 7, 11, 12 in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Repossession in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Foreclosure in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tax Lien in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Voluntary Surrender in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wage Garnishment in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Claim Paid Defaulted Loan in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lease/Contract Terminated by Default in past 5 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes