## NAVIGATING LOANS 101

## TOPICS TO COVER

- Types of student loans
- Consolidating \& refinancing student loans
- Repayment scenarios
- Repayment strategies
- Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF)
- Student loans \& your credit score
- Student loans \& buying a house
- Resources

GRADUATE STUDENT LOANS:

- DIRECT UNSUBSIDIZED LOAN
- DIRECT GRADPLUS LOAN

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STUDENT LOANS
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MPOWER
Financing

IF YOU HAVE A PRIOR DEBT, YOU MAY,ALSO
HAVE:

- DIRECT SUBSIDIZED LOANS
- PERKINS LOANS
- FFEL LOANS (PRIOR TO 2010-2011 AY)
* DIRECT LOANS ARE SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS STAFFORD LOANS
**YOUR PARENTS MAY ALSO HAVE BORROWED DIRECT PARENT PLUS LOANS FOR YOUR UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE


## INTEREST ACCRUAL

## Current principal $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ interest rate 365.25

$\$ 33,000 \boldsymbol{\aleph} .0608$
365.25
\$5.49/day,
\$167/month
or \$2,005/year

## WHY IS MY BALANCE GOING UP?

## NEGATIVE AMORTIZATION

Monthly payment<br>\$125

Accruing
Unpaid interest
interest
\$325

## IDENTIFYING YOUR DEBT \& YOUR LOAN SERVICERS

Private, State, Institutional:
annualcreditreport.com


## Federal:

nslds.ed.gov


List of all federal loan servicers

## LOAN CONSOLIDATION \& REFINANCING

## Consolidation

- Loan consolidation typically refers to combining your different federal loans and is a free process
- Combining all your federal loans in to one loan, with one interest rate and one monthly payment
- This does not result in a better or worse interest rate, but may be helpful if you have multiple loan servicers (this typically only happens if you borrowed federal loans prior to 2012, or have a Perkins loan)
- This process keeps the benefits associated with federal loans, such as income-driven repayment and PSLF


## Refinancing

- Refinancing typically refers to changing your loan servicer in exchange for a lower interest rate on your loans
- Refinancing also can combine all your loans in to one loan, with one interest rate and one monthly payment
- However, you can combine different types of loan with refinancing (federal and private, private loans from different lenders, etc.)
- You should end up with a lower interest rate when you refinance, but make sure you understand if there are any fees being charged or the repayment term has been extended
- If you refinance federal loans, you lose access to the benefits associated with federal loans


## REPAYMENT SCENARIO 1

## Original Loan $(\$ 50,000)$ Refinanced Loan

Interest Rate: 5\%
Interest Rate: 3\%

Monthly Payment: \$530 Monthly Payment: \$480

Total Paid over 10 years: \$64,000

Total Paid over 10 years: \$60,000
Original Loan $(\$ 50,000)$

Income-Driven Repayment
w/ PSLF (Income = \$65,000)
Interest Rate: 5\%
Interest Rate: 5\%
Monthly Payment: \$530
Monthly Payment: \$386 (up to \$530 over 10 years)
Total Paid over 10 years: \$64,000
Total Paid over 10 years: $\mathbf{\$ 5 8 , 0 0 0}$, with $\$ 9,000$ forgiven

## EXAMPLE BUDGET

## Salary: \$65,000

Commuter Benefits (MBTA Pass): \$500/year
Flexible Spending Account (can be used towards co-pays and other medical bills): \$1,500/year
401(K) retirement account:
\$6,000/year
Health (Medical, Dental, Vision)
Insurance: \$2,000/year
Taxable Income: \$55,000
Monthly Take-Home Pay: \$3,500

## Monthly Budget on \$3,500/month

Rent \& Utilities: \$1000
Food: \$500
Entertainment: \$250
Personal (toiletries, subscriptions, fitness, etc.): \$500
Transportation: \$50
Loan Payment: \$300 (income-driven)
Savings: \$500
Remainder: \$400

## DEBT REPAYMENT STRATEGIES

## 2 METHODS <br> CLEAR YOUR DEBTS EFFECTIVELY



## 2. Avalanche Method

Reorder your debt by interest (\%)
Clear the debt with the highest interest first

## PUBLIC SERVICE LOAN FORGIVENESS

120 qualifying payments (10 years):

- While you are employed full-time (at least 30 hours) by a not-for-profit organization that is tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or a government agency (federal, state, local, tribal)
- On the right type of loan - any federal loan you borrowed while at Harvard Chan would qualify (unless you have a Perkins loan - but this would only apply to SDs)
- On the right repayment plan - any income-driven repayment plan qualifies
- On-time payments for the full amount due (but not more!)


## BUYING A HOUSE

## Debt-to-income ratio (DTI):

Total monthly recurring debt divided by total monthly income
\$500 student loan payment + \$400 car payment / \$3,500 monthly income = 26\%
DTI needs to be under 43\%, preferably under 36\%
Credit Score:
If you are making on-time monthly payments on your student loans, this will gradually increase your credit score.

## RESOURCES

Debt Management Supports:

- AccessConnex by AccessLex
- The Institute of Student Loan Advisors (TISLA)
- Our office! Set up an appointment to talk about your debt strategy: calendly.com/chanofa/personal-finance
- We also will be available after you graduate! You can call, email, or set up an appointment.
- GreenPath Financial Wellness
- Free credit counseling and budget counseling for Harvard students and alumni


## Personal Finance Stories:

## YouTube

- The Wealth Vibe, Dr. Shana Green's debt repayment journey
- The Bemused, video on debt avalanche method


## Podcasts

- Bad with Money with Gaby Dunn (also a book)
- Paychecks \& Balances
- Personal Finance for PhDs
- LexTalk Money!, accredited financial counselors



## THANK YOU!

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