



- Manage your student loans
  - Request deferment/forbearance on Grad PLUS/ Consolidation loans
  - Notify loan holder(s)/servicer(s) of address change
- Pay your bills
  - Develop an affordable budget plan/spending plan
  - Apply for loan assistance, if needed
  - Check credit reports for errors

### **Deferment and Forbearance**Options to Postpone Payments

- You may be able to get temporary relief if you're unable to make your required minimum monthly payment(s)
- Options include:
  - Deferment
    - Temporary postponement of your monthly student loan payments
  - Forbearance
    - Temporary postponement or reduction of your monthly student loan payments
- Contact your loan holder/servicer for more information

### **Deferment**

Temporary postponement of monthly student loan payments

- Eligibility
  - Defined by law and the terms of your promissory note
  - Based on your earliest outstanding FFELP loan
- Interest subsidy for subsidized Stafford Loans
- You must request a deferment from the current holder/servicer of your loan(s)
- You must provide required documentation
- Loan must be in good standing

Contact your current loan holder/servicer for more information about deferment and/or to obtain the appropriate deferment request form

### **Current Deferment Types**

New FFELP borrowers as of 7/1/93 may be eligible for the following deferments:

- In-school (at least half-time)
- Education-related
  - Graduate fellowship program (full-time)
  - Rehabilitation training program (full-time)
- Unemployment
- Economic hardship
- Military

Contact your current loan holder/servicer for information about loan deferment eligibility if you first borrowed a FFELP loan prior to 7/1/93



### Eligibility is based on:

- Household AGI
- Household size
- Annual poverty guideline
- State of residence
- Amount of eligible debt in repayment\* (not applicable beginning 7/1/2009)
- Interest rate of eligible debt\* (not applicable beginning 7/1/2009)

### **Forbearance**

Temporary postponement or reduction of monthly payments, or extension of time for making payments

- You're responsible for all accrued interest
- Discretionary forbearances may be available
- Must request a forbearance from your current loan holder/servicer
- Must provide whatever documentation is requested
- Mandatory forbearance may be available in certain cases including during medical/dental internship or residency



- ✓ Know how much you have to repay and to whom
- ✓ Understand the terms and conditions of your loans
- ✓ Define your short- and long-term financial goals
- ✓ Develop an affordable budget plan and estimate how much you can afford to pay each month on your debt
- ✓ Select the repayment plan that best achieves your goals given what you can afford to pay each month
- √ Take advantage of loan forgiveness programs when you qualify for them
- ✓ Keep good financial records





- Identify your financial goals
- Quantify your resources
- Estimate your expenses
- Do the math-subtract expenses from resources to determine if you have a surplus or a deficit?
- Determine borrowing needs if you have a deficit
- Evaluate impact of your planned borrowing
- Adjust as necessary



- Use tools such as worksheets, spreadsheets and/or online calculators to help you in your budget planning
- For example, Access Group offers the following online interactive calculators at AccessGroup.Org:
  - "Out-of-School Budget"
  - "Loan Repayment"



- Are helping to support others financially?
- Have credit card debt?
- Have dependents to support?
- Have higher than average living expenses?
- Have significant medical expenses to repay?
- Etc.

# **Getting the Credit** You Need



It's harder to get a bar exam loan because:

- Fewer lenders now offer the loan
- Better credit (higher credit score) is required to get ANY loan
- May need a credit-worthy co-signer to get a bar exam loan
- Loan will cost more



You may need good credit to:

- Qualify for some education loan programs (e.g., PLUS, private loans)
- Get the job you want
- Achieve your financial goals, e.g., buying a home, financing a professional practice, obtaining affordable insurance

### True or False?

Paying your credit card bills on time each month is both necessary and sufficient for having good credit.

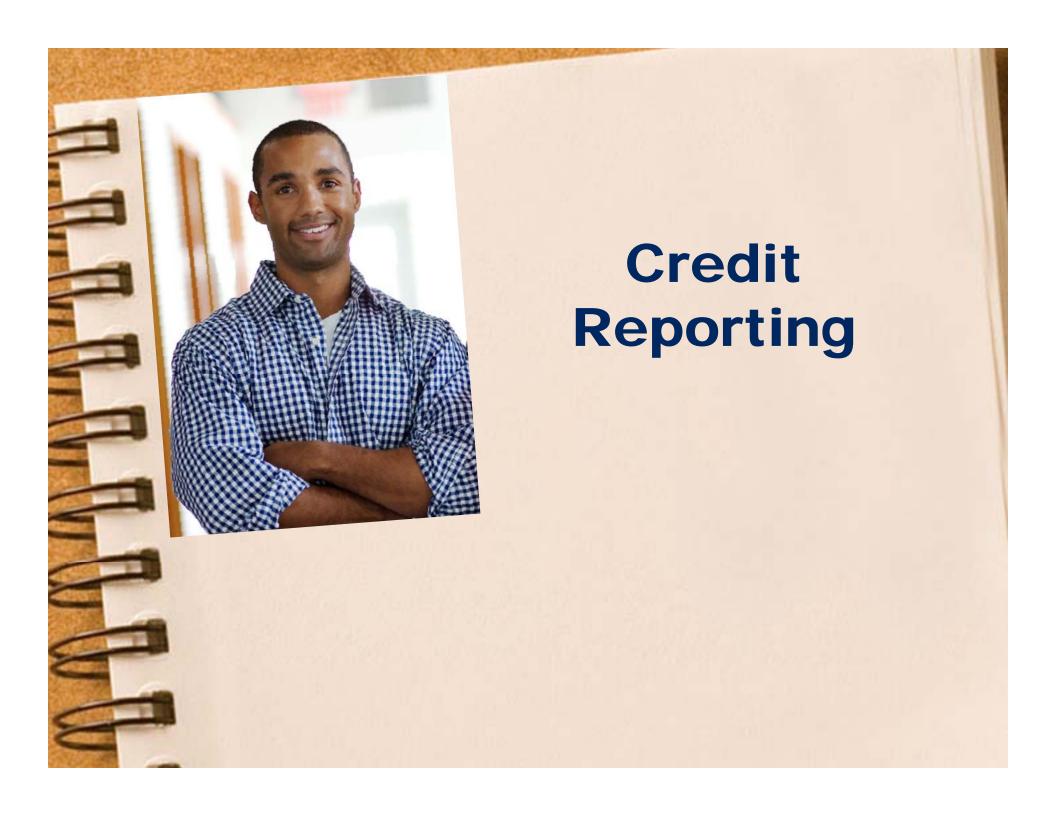
### **False**

- Paying your bills on time is necessary, but <u>not</u> sufficient
- All credit account information in credit report affects credit rating



### Some Useful Tips:

- Pay all your bills on time
- Notify creditors of changes in address, etc.
- Limit use of credit cards for credit, and when used, pay credit card bill in full each month
- Minimize debt especially from credit cards
- Review credit reports annually for accuracy



### **Credit Reporting**

What is a credit report?

- Record of how well you have managed your credit accounts
- Derived from data in your credit history maintained by credit reporting agencies
- Provides measure of your "willingness to pay" a debt on time
- Comparable to your "credit transcript"

# Credit Reporting What's in a credit report?

- Name and aliases
- Current address
- Prior address(es)
- SSN and birth date
- Employer information
- Type of debt and other account information

- Payment performance
- Credit available
- Current balance owed
- Monthly payment amount/terms
- Public record information
- Inquiries

### **Credit Reporting**

What's NOT in a credit report?

The following information about you is *not* in your credit report, nor is it compiled in your credit history

- Race
- Gender
- Religion
- National origin
- Sexual orientation

- Medical history
- Income/earnings
- Checking/saving account numbers or balances
- Interest rates on your credit accounts



- Errors occur
  - Records are keyed first by name
  - 300+ million people in US
  - Others may have same first and last name
- Can take months to correct errors
- Helps you detect if you've become a victim of identity theft
- It's a good financial habit

### **Obtaining Your Credit Report**

Go to *AnnualCreditReport.com* for a free copy of your report every 12 months from each of the three national credit bureaus

Credit reports also are available online (usually for a fee) from the three national credit bureaus at:

- equifax.com
- experian.com
- transunion.com



- Personal identifying
   Credit inquiries information
- Alerts
- Credit summary
- Account history

- Collections
- **Public records**
- Dispute file information



- Account Name
- Account Number
- Creditor Address
- Acct Status
- Date Opened
- Reported Since
- Date of Status

- Last Reported
- Credit Limit/
   Original Amount
- High Balance
- Recent Balance
- Recent Payment
- 24-Month Payment History (often shown)

# **Credit Scoring**

### What's a credit score?

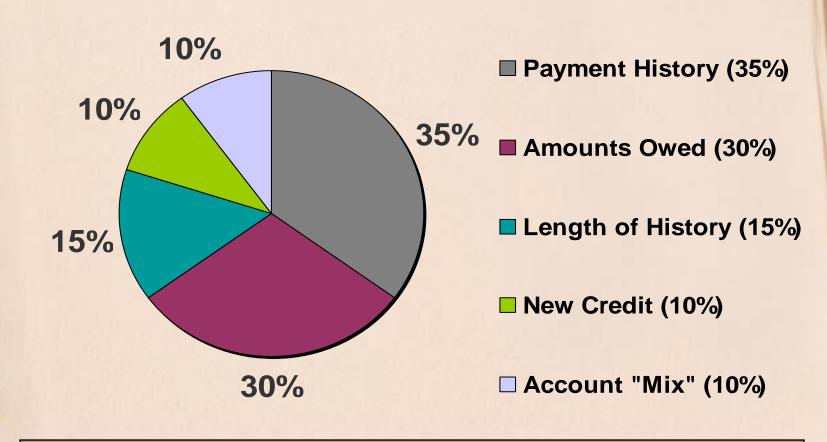
#### A credit score is:

- Numerical forecast of likelihood you'll successfully repay a future loan
- Based on credit account information in your credit report
- An automated credit evaluation tool
- Comparable to your "Credit GPA"

### **Credit Scores**

- First developed by Fair Isaac & Co. (FICO)
- Scoring methodology relies upon statistical modeling
- Fair Isaac's generic credit score also referred to as a FICO<sup>®</sup> Score
- FICO® Score typically ranges from 300 to 850
- You want the highest score possible

# What factors affect your FICO® credit score?



Source: myFICO.com

# "Soft" Inquiries Have NO Impact

"Soft" inquiries include:

- Self inquiries
- Promotional inquiries
- Administrative inquiries
- Inquiries from prospective employers

# **Estimating Your** FICO® Score

 Fair Isaac & Co. and Bankrate.com have jointly developed a FICO credit score estimator:

www.bankrate.com/brm/fico/calc.asp

 Credit score range is estimated based on your answers to 10 questions about your credit use and payment behavior

# What's the score? A Typical Student

How many credit cards?	2 – 4
When was first loan borrowed?	2 – 5 yrs.
How many accounts applied for in past year?	2
How recently was new account opened?	3 – 6 mos.
How many accounts have balances?	2 – 4
How much debt? (other than mortgage)	\$20,000+
When did you miss a payment?	Never
How many accounts are past due?	None
What percent of credit card limits are used?	20% - 29%
FICO Credit Score Range	675 - 725



Original credit score was 675 to 725

You missed one payment within past 3 months

Score <u>DROPS</u> to

590 - 640

You missed one payment within past 3 to 6 months

Score **DROPS** to

595 - 645



### Original credit score was 675 to 725

You owe at least 50% of your available credit card limit

Score <u>DROPS</u> to

640 - 690

You owe at least 90% of your available credit card limit

Score <u>DROPS</u> to 615 - 665

## What would happen to typical student's credit score if ...

### Original credit score was 675 to 725

You owe at least 90% of your available credit card limit

AND

You missed one payment within past 3 months

Score <u>DROPS</u> to **540 - 590** 



- Don't procrastinate pay all your bills on time
- Keep credit card debt as low as possible
- Older accounts score more favorably
- Minimize opening new revolving credit accounts (i.e., credit cards)



You can purchase your FICO® credit

score at: myFICO.com



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