



Issue Brief: Student Loan Debt in Washington

Why the Low Interest Rate for Student Loans Should Be Extended

Student Loan Interest Rates Set to Double

Without a new plan from Congress, on July 1 the interest rate on subsidized Stafford student loans will *double*, from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. A 2007 college affordability plan lowered the rate, but expired in 2012. Last year, President Obama and Congress extended the low rate for one year.

In Washington, 104,863 federal student loan borrowers will be impacted¹.

Student Borrowing in Washington

Fifty-six percent of Washington's graduates carry student loan debt, with an average of \$22,244 per borrower.² Unfortunately, student loan borrowers in Washington will be hit with higher loan costs on July 1, which translates into an additional \$919 in cost per student, per loan.³

Meanwhile, as students are struggling with high costs, the federal government is collecting massive, shortsighted revenue from student loan borrowers – projected at \$50 billion for next year alone.⁴

Student Debt and Its Impact on the Economy

Last April, at \$1 trillion, student loan debt surpassed credit card debt as the top form of consumer debt across the country.⁵ Such significant debt has serious implications for the economy, in Washington and elsewhere. For instance, if the low 3.4 percent rate gets extended, student loan borrowers in Washington would save a combined \$96,369,097, which could be spent in the consumer economy rather than being applied toward paying down debt.

Strengthening the Washington Job Market

The job market in Washington is experiencing a skills gap between the number of people without jobs and the skills employers are looking for in their employees. By 2020, 70 percent of the jobs in the state will require a certificate or degree, while only 39 percent of the current population has one⁶. Keeping the interest rate at 3.4 percent on student loans will send an urgent signal to students, workers, and the unemployed to get the postsecondary training needed to adapt to new economic realities.

Washington's Senators

Senators Maria Cantwell and Patty Murray are supporters of students and the economy in Washington. Both supported College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007, which set the lower interest rate⁷, and supported the first⁸ and final⁹ proposals to extend the interest rate last year.

¹ Analysis, U.S. Department of Education, 202-401-1576.

² "Student Debt and the Class of 2011," The Institute for College Access & Success, <http://projectonstudentdebt.org/files/pub/classof2011.pdf>.

³ Analysis, U.S. Department of Education, 202-401-1576.

⁴ Philip Elliott, "House Advances Student Loan Fix," Associated Press, May 16, 2013, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/house-take-student-loan-fix>.

⁵ Tom Raum, "Recovery Threatened by Student Loan Debt," Associated Press, April 3, 2012,

http://www.boston.com/news/education/higher/articles/2012/04/03/recovery_threatened_by_runaway_student_loan_debt.

⁶ "Washington Analysis 2011," College Complete America, <http://www.completercollege.org/docs/Washington.pdf>.

⁷ Bill Summary and Status – 110th Congress (2007-2008) H.R. 2669," Library of Congress, <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d110:H.R.2669>.

⁸ "U.S. Senate Roll Call Votes, 112th Congress, S 2343," United States Senate,
http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=112&session=2&vote=00113

⁹ "U.S. Senate Roll Call Votes, 112th Congress, S 1813," United States Senate,
http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=112&session=2&vote=00048.