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This topic is one of several in Access Group's WiseBorrower® Education Series.

# Planning for Loan Repayment After Graduate Business School

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## **Dealing with your student loan commitment**

Your decision to borrow money to finance your graduate business education represents an important investment in your future. How well you manage your student loans and other personal finances while you're in school will determine how quickly you can achieve your financial and professional goals after you graduate. You can make it easier to deal with this long-term financial obligation by implementing sound debt management practices — both while you are in graduate business school and after.

The following suggestions may be helpful in determining a personal debt management strategy:

- *Estimate your monthly loan payments;*
- *Analyze your income projections;*
- *Evaluate your debt-to-income ratio;*
- *Consider your lifestyle requirements;*
- *Continue effective debt management strategies during repayment;*
- *Consider your repayment options, including loan consolidation; and*
- *Avoid default on student loans.*

## **Estimate your monthly loan payments**

When you begin planning for your financial future, you should first examine your student loan debt and other credit obligations. Although knowing your total indebtedness is important, it is even more critical that you calculate what your monthly loan payments will be, based upon your total debt. After all, it is the monthly loan payment that you must deal with in terms of your budget. You can use the “Calculators” section of Access Group's Web site ([AccessGroup.Org](http://AccessGroup.Org)) to estimate the monthly payment amounts for each of your student loans, regardless of the type of loan or the lender.

## **Analyze your income projections**

Your future income is an important factor in determining what constitutes manageable payments on your student loans. The Career Planning Office at your school may be a useful resource in obtaining potential starting salary estimates as well as important career planning information.

You also may find the Internet useful in researching potential starting salaries in your chosen field. Use a search engine such as [google.com](http://google.com) or [yahoo.com](http://yahoo.com) to search for sites with information about starting salaries. In addition, check out the Web site for any professional organizations that are affiliated with your career/profession.

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A few sites are listed below to help you get started.

- [www.salary.com](http://www.salary.com)
- [www.monster.com](http://www.monster.com)
- [www.jobweb.com](http://www.jobweb.com)
- [www.payscale.com](http://www.payscale.com)
- [www.careerbuilder.com](http://www.careerbuilder.com)
- [www.gmac.org](http://www.gmac.org) (Graduate Management Admission Council)

### **Evaluate your debt-to-income ratio**

Once you have estimated your monthly loan payments and have determined a realistic starting salary projection, you are ready to evaluate your debt-to-income ratio (also known as “debt burden”). Opinions vary about the amount of student loan debt you should incur relative to your projected starting salary. Ultimately, it is your responsibility to determine what percentage of your income you are willing to commit to student loan repayment.

### **Consider your lifestyle requirements**

In addition to projecting your potential income while you repay your student loan obligations, it is important to consider the type of lifestyle you wish to maintain. A realistic examination of your individual needs should be made to assure that your lifestyle expectations are consistent with your financial resources and obligations. Students frequently have unrealistic expectations about the type of lifestyle they will be able to afford while repaying student loans.

The difference between your earnings and your expenses (taxes, student loan payments, and other credit obligations) is what you'll have available to pay for your lifestyle. When planning for your financial future, it is important to distinguish between what you have to pay for and what you want to pay for.

Start by calculating an out-of-school budget. Be sure to list: basic living expenses, including housing, transportation, food, utilities, and insurance; personal living expenses, including clothing, dependent care, and household goods and furnishings; and miscellaneous expenses, including recreation, entertainment, and interview expenses. Don't forget to include your estimated monthly student loan payments, taxes, and any other credit obligations, such as credit card payments. You also need to invest/save for retirement and other future expenses such as your children's education. *Note: Although you may consider housing something you have to pay for, it does not become an obligation until you've signed a lease or obtained a mortgage. You may find that you cannot afford to meet your lifestyle expectations while repaying your student loans. Consequently, what you can afford to pay for housing and other living expenses will depend upon how much money you have left over after meeting your other financial obligations.*

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## **Continue effective debt management strategies during repayment**

Debt management should continue after your graduation from graduate business school in order to ensure that you are able to meet your repayment obligations. Your debt management strategy should include:

- *budget planning;*
- *understanding and selecting among the repayment options provided by your loan holder(s)/servicer(s);*
- *understanding and exercising your deferment rights when applicable, and using the forbearance option if necessary;*
- *understanding the advantages and disadvantages of loan consolidation and the repayment options available through loan consolidation; and*
- *tracking your loans and maintaining accurate records to assist you in communicating with your loan holder(s)/servicer(s).*

## **Consider your repayment options, including loan consolidation**

There are alternatives available to lessen the burden of repayment following graduate business school. Through the Federal Loan Consolidation Program, you can reduce your monthly student loan payments by extending the repayment period of your loan. The following information may help you determine whether refinancing your federal loans through federal loan consolidation is right for you.

### **Advantages:**

- *You can make a single monthly payment for all of your federally guaranteed student loans that are included in the consolidation loan.*
- *You can have a lower, more manageable monthly payment.*
- *You can realize greater disposable income by retaining more of your monthly income.*
- *You can lock in the interest rate for the duration of your loan repayment on any variable interest rate federal loans you may have borrowed.*
- *During authorized deferments, the U.S. Department of Education may make interest payments on your behalf.*
- *Delinquent/defaulted borrowers who agree to re-enter repayment through consolidation may be eligible.*
- *You can avoid potential payment problems and the resulting damage to your credit rating.*
- *You can still make loan prepayments at any time without penalty.*

### **Disadvantages:**

- *You will pay more in interest expenses over the course of an extended repayment period. (However, you can reduce the amount of interest paid by prepaying your loans at any time.)*
- *You may forfeit some of your authorized deferment options available under each of the federally guaranteed student loan programs. Contact your loan holder(s)/servicer(s) for more information.*
- *You may pay interest at a higher average annual rate.*

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## **Avoid default on student loans**

Failure to repay student loans can result in the seizure of funds held in your bank accounts, your personal property, and/or any income tax refunds. Your wages may also be garnished. Student loan default can damage your credit rating and employment opportunities. All student loan defaults are reported to one or more of the three national credit reporting agencies (Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion). If you default on a student loan, it may be difficult to qualify for a subsequent federal student loan until the default is cleared up. If you have defaulted on a student loan within the past seven years, it also may be impossible to receive a private student loan, even if the debt has since been repaid.

## **Looking ahead**

While you may have a clear picture of your educational and professional career goals, it is important to view them in conjunction with a realistic picture of the job market and your financial obligations. By using these strategies, you can effectively manage your student loan debt, both while you are in graduate business school and as you pursue your professional career.

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