

# Who has student loan debt in America?

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Millions of Americans rely on the federal government to cover the cost of college. Education loans have existed for generations, but borrowing only really took off in the past two decades. For the past three years federal student loan payments have been on pause after a moratorium was instituted in 2020 because of the [coronavirus](#) pandemic. But payments will be due again starting in October.

The Biden administration recently announced a plan [to forgive \\$39 billion in federal student loans](#) across more than 800,000 borrowers enrolled in income-driven repayment plans. This comes weeks after the [Supreme Court struck down](#) the president's more wide-ranging plan that cancelled up to \$10,000 in federal student loan debt for many borrowers, and up to \$20,000 for Pell Grant recipients.

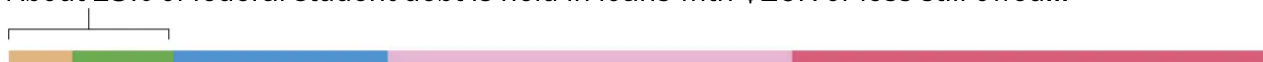
Soaring college costs, higher enrollment, changes to the federal lending system, labor market demand for credentials and paltry wage growth have all contributed to the \$1.6 trillion in outstanding federal student debt. This does not include debt originated in the private market. The federal lending system, which originates the vast majority of student loans, is complex. There are many moving parts and many people whose lives it has touched.

Here's how student loan debt shakes out.

## How does the debt break down?

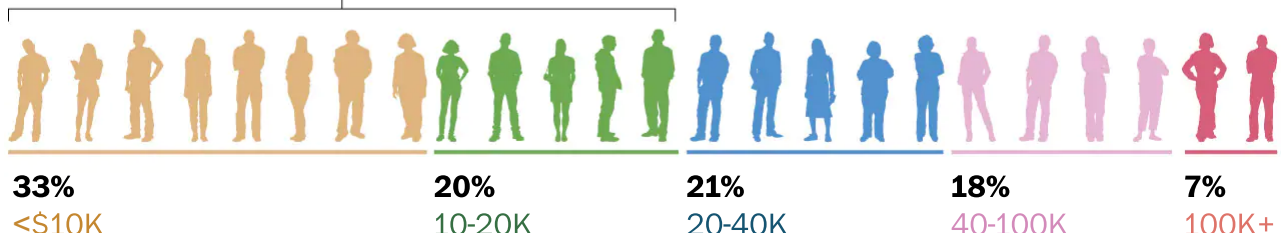
Most student debt is held in large loans, but most borrowers have small loans.

About **13%** of federal student debt is held in loans with \$20K or less still owed...





...but **53%** of borrowers owe less than \$20K



About 1 in 5 Americans hold student loans. More than half of those 45 million people with federal student loans have \$20,000 or less to pay, with about a third of all borrowers owing less than \$10,000. Seven percent of people with federal debt owe more than \$100,000.

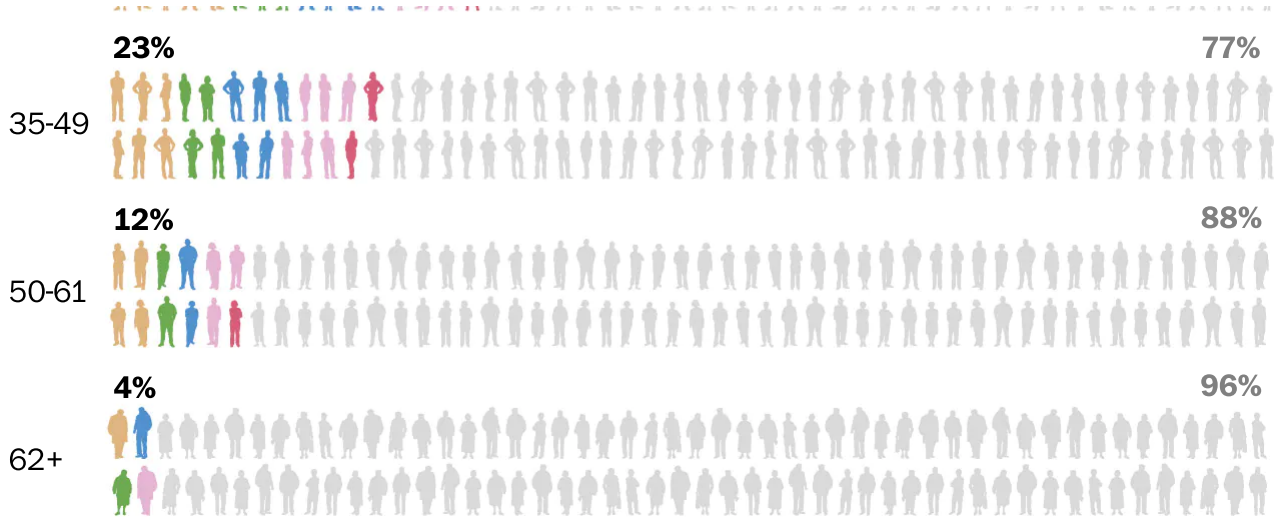
Economists at the Federal Reserve say borrowers with the least amount of debt often have difficulty repaying their loans, at times because they did not complete a degree. Conversely, people with the highest loan balances are often current on their payments likely because of their higher education levels and associated earning power, according to the Federal Reserve.

Those higher balances account for nearly 40 percent of the \$1.6 trillion in outstanding federal student loans. Borrowing for graduate degree programs has been a primary driver of the growth in federal lending. Whereas borrowing for undergraduate degrees declined by \$15 billion from the 2010-11 academic year to 2017-18, it increased for graduate programs by \$2.3 billion during that period, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

## Who holds student debt?

Percent of Americans in each age group that owe:

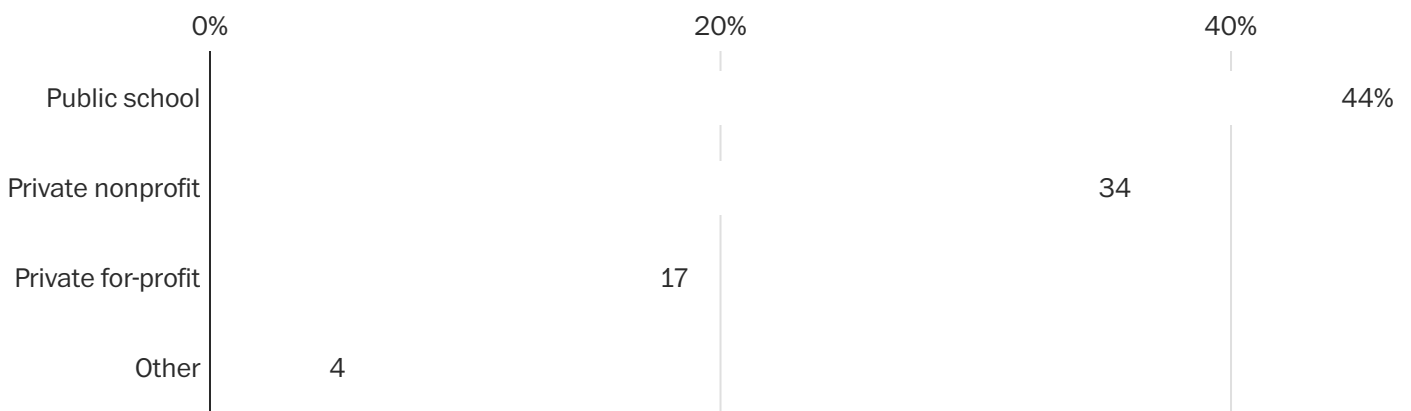




Student debt is most prevalent among Americans aged 25 to 34. Sixty-seven percent of student loan borrowers are under 40, according to the [New York Federal Reserve](#), but only 57 percent of balances are owed by those under 40. In other words, people with larger balances are more likely to be older likely due to borrowing for graduate school.

Among the fastest-growing categories of student loan borrowers over the past two decades are Black students and people ages 50 and older, according to the most recent Federal Reserve data. The median income of households with student loans is \$76,400, and 7 percent of borrowers are below the poverty line.

## Where did the money go?

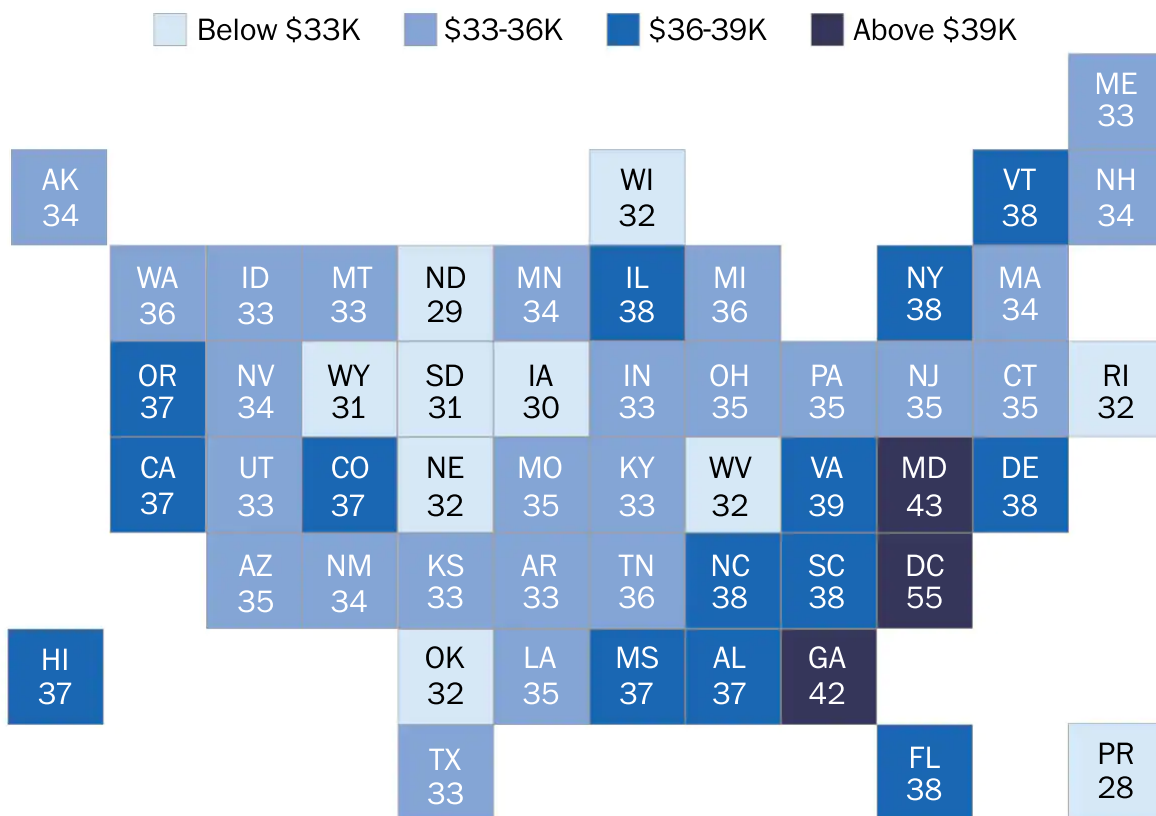


Although a majority of college students attend public two- and four-year institutions, about half of outstanding student debt is held by people who went to private schools. Among those private schools, for-profit colleges account for 17 percent of the debt while private nonprofit universities account for another 34 percent.

People who attended for-profit colleges were more likely to struggle to repay their loans than others, according to the Federal Reserve. Fed economists say high costs and low returns to for-profit enrollment generate worse student debt and repayment outcomes. They found more than one-fourth of borrowers who attended for-profit schools were behind on payments, compared with 10 percent who went to public institutions and 5 percent who attended private not-for-profit institutions.

## Where do borrowers live?

Average federal student debt per borrower in thousands of dollars



Americans across the country are counted in the ranks of student loan borrowers, but there are some areas that have a concentration of people with high balances. Washington, D.C., takes the top seat, with the average federal student debt per borrower at \$55,000, followed by Maryland at \$43,000 and Georgia at \$42,000.

Some states with high debt balances have a high proportion of residents with graduate degrees. Metropolitan Washington, for instance, is one of the most educated regions of the country. The District has the highest percentage of residents with advanced degrees, while Maryland has the third-highest, according to Census Bureau data.

Average debt loads can also be a consequence of state investment in higher education. States that prioritize funding public colleges and universities, such as California and New York, have relatively lower average debt per borrower, despite having among the largest numbers of people with student loans.

*Nick Mourtoupalas contributed to this report.*

*Graphics use data from the Federal Student Loan Portfolio, published by the Department of Education.*

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