

Understanding gap financing options

The Federal Parent PLUS Loan, private student loans, and private parent loans

Many families are considering financing their student's education with either a Federal Parent PLUS Loan or a private student/private parent education loan. This comparison chart will help you understand the features and benefits of each type of loan.

Interest rates and fees for private loans vary between lenders and are typically based on the credit of the individual borrower and cosigner. We recommend that you apply for one or more private loans and compare your options before deciding which type of loan is best for you. Remember, applying for a private loan does not obligate you to accept it.

	Federal PLUS Loan for Parents ¹	School-certified private student loan ²	Private parent loan ²
Primary borrower	Parent	Student	Parent or other eligible non-student individual
Cosigner requirement	No, but if a parent has adverse credit history, an endorser may be required.	No, but if you're a student with little or no credit history, it may be difficult for you to qualify for a loan without a creditworthy cosigner.	No, but if the primary borrower is not eligible on their own some lenders may offer a cosigner option.
Cosigner/parent release option	No, parent (and any endorser) is making a commitment to repay the loan for the life of the loan.	Many lenders provide a cosigner release option where the student can apply to release the cosigner after they graduate, make a specified number of on-time payments, and meet underwriting requirements.	Varies by lender. Check for availability.
Interest rate	For loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017, the interest rate is 6.31%.	Many lenders offer both variable and fixed interest rates. Rates range from 2.52% to 10.70% for variable and 4.60% to 12.99% for fixed. Rates are typically based on the borrower's and cosigner's credit history, so those with good credit may qualify for a lower rate.	Most lenders offer a fixed interest rate. Fixed interest rates range from 5.75% to 12.99%. Some lenders may also offer variable rates. Variable interest rates range from 4.00% to 10.50%. Rates are typical based on the applicant's credit history; other factors such as income and repayment term may also be considered.
Origination/disbursement fees	4.276% for loans first disbursed on or after October 1, 2016 and before October 1, 2017.	Varies by lender, most offer 0%.	Varies by lender, most offer 0%.
Minimum payment amount while the student is enrolled in school	Loans will automatically be placed in principal and interest repayment. The borrower can apply to have the PLUS loan payments deferred while the student is in school and for six months after graduation (interest continues to accrue during this time and unpaid interest is added to the loan's principal amount when the deferment period ends).	Varies by lender. Many lenders allow private loan payments to be deferred while in school (interest accrues during this time and is added to the loan's principal amount when the deferment period ends). Many lenders offer options to make interest payments during the in-school period.	Varies by lender. Some lenders allow interest-only payments while in school. Others may offer or require immediate principal and interest repayment.
Repayment term	10 – 25 years of principal and interest payments.	Varies by lender; typically terms of 5 – 15 years of principal and interest payments are offered.	Varies by lender; typically terms of 5 – 15 years of principal and interest payments are offered.
Payment flexibility	PLUS loans are eligible for graduated and extended repayment options, federal consolidation, and some public service loan forgiveness options.	Most lenders will work directly with the borrower to assess repayment options. Some lenders offer graduated repayment options.	Most lenders will work directly with the borrower to assess repayment options.

	PLUS Loan for Parents ¹	School-certified private student loan ²	Private parent loan ²
Loan limits	Up to 100% of the school-certified cost of attendance minus other financial aid received.	Generally, up to 100% of the school-certified cost of attendance minus other financial aid received. Lenders can have different loan limits for different loan programs and may base the limits on various factors.	Varies by lender, may or may not require school-certification. Some lenders may have minimum and maximum loan amounts and may base the limits on various factors.
Credit check required	Yes. Applicant or endorser cannot have an adverse credit history.	Yes. Loan approval and pricing are generally based on creditworthiness.	Yes. Loan approval and pricing are generally based on creditworthiness.
Minimum enrollment status	At least half time.	Varies by lender. Some offer loans to students who are attending school less than half-time.	Varies by lender. Some offer loans to borrowers who have students who are attending school less than half-time.
Application process	Online with the Department of Education through the FAFSA process.	Online with lender.	Online with lender.
Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) required	Yes. In addition to the FAFSA, some states/colleges require additional forms or applications for aid.	No. Families are not required to complete the FAFSA unless it is the policy of the school.	No. Families are not required to complete the FAFSA unless it is the policy of the school.
Borrower benefits	0.25 percentage point interest rate reduction for automatic debit enrollment.	Most lenders offer a 0.25 percentage point interest rate reduction for automatic debit enrollment. Additional benefits vary by lender.	Most lenders offer a 0.25 percentage point interest rate reduction for automatic debit enrollment. Additional benefits vary by lender.
Death and disability loan forgiveness	Yes. If the student beneficiary dies, and certain conditions are met, then payments on the loan will be waived.	Varies by lender. Some lenders waive the remaining balance in the event of the primary borrower's death or permanent and total disability.	Varies by lender. Some lenders waive the remaining balance in the event of the student's death or permanent and total disability.
Ability to consolidate through the Department of Education	Yes. Parents can consolidate with other federal loans in their name (not the student's).	No. Cannot be included with federal student loans.	No. Cannot be included with federal student loans.
Options for denied loans	If parent applies and is denied, the student is eligible for additional unsubsidized Stafford loans.	Student can apply with a different cosigner if the cosigner is denied. If a student can't find an eligible creditworthy cosigner with a lender you may want to consider applying with another private lender.	Varies by lender. Parent or other creditworthy individual may be able to obtain a cosigner.
Tax deduction for interest paid³	The interest paid on the loan may be deductible subject to IRS guidelines.	The interest paid on the loan may be deductible subject to IRS guidelines.	The interest paid on the loan may be deductible subject to IRS guidelines.

This information is provided by Sallie Mae for your reference. Information gathered on private loans is based on national private loan programs offered by publicly-traded companies or subsidiaries thereof.



¹ Federal student loan rate and fee information for 2016-17 is based on a May 13, 2016 Electronic Announcement and May 31, 2016 Dear Colleague Letter from Federal Student Aid, an office of the U.S. Department of Education. Other federal student loan information was gathered on September 26, 2016 from studentaid.ed.gov. Rates, fees and availability of federal loan products are subject to change by the Federal Government.

² Interest rates, fees, terms, and borrower benefits based on a September 15, 2016 review of national private loan programs offered by publicly-traded companies or subsidiaries thereof. Private loans that have variable rates may go up or down based on the changes of an underlying interest rate index.

³ For more information see IRS Publication 970 or consult a tax advisor.

Explore federal loans and compare to ensure you understand the terms and features. Private loans that have variable rates can go up after consummation. Federal student loans are required by law to provide a range of flexible repayment options, including, but not limited to, Graduated Repayment and Extended Repayment plans, and loan forgiveness and deferment benefits, which other student loans are not required to provide. Federal loans generally have origination fees, but are available to students regardless of income.

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