MEASURE 8: STUDENT LOAN DEFAULT RATES AND OTHER CONSUMER INFORMATION

Brandman University uses the U.S. Department of Education's student loan default rate calculations.

What is the Student Loan Default Rate (SLDR)?

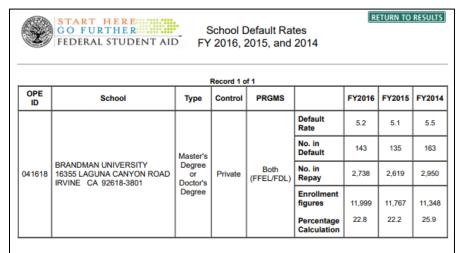
- In simple terms, the SLDR measures the percentage of an institution's borrowers who fail to pay back their student loans. These percentages are called cohort default rates, or CDRs.
- The U.S. Department of Education releases updated CDRs each year. To calculate CDRs, the Department of Education 1) identifies the number of borrowers who entered repayment on certain federal loans during a given fiscal year, then 2) identifies which of those borrowers defaulted on their loans during a 3-year period.
- For example, the most recent default rate available is for the 2016 fiscal year. This default rate
 includes borrowers who entered repayment in 2016 but defaulted on their loans in 2016, 2017, or
 2018.²

Why is the SLDR important?

SLDRs are a useful indicator of how well an institution's students are doing after they leave an
institution. For example, a high SLDR may indicate that an institution's students are unable to find
employment following graduation, or had to take on more debt to complete their program than
they are able to pay back. Students may also drop out partway through a program and struggle to
pay back the money they borrowed while they were enrolled.

How does Brandman compare to other institutions?

- Students at Brandman University defaulted at a **significantly lower rate than the nationwide average**: Brandman's default rate is 5.2%, while the nationwide average is 10.1%.³
- Brandman's default rate is also lower than the default rate for all private non-profit institutions (6.6%)⁴ and for institutions in California (8.7%).⁵



ENROLLMENT: To provide context for the Cohort Default Rate (CDR) data we include enrollment data (students enrolled at any time during the year) and a corresponding percentage (borrowers entering repayment divided by that enrollment figure). While there is no direct relationship between the timing of when a borrower entered repayment (October 1 through September 30) and any particular enrollment year, for the purpose of these data, we have chosen to use the academic year ending on the June 30 prior to the beginning of the cohort year (e.g., FY 2016 CDR Year will use 2014-2015 enrollment).

Current Date: 04/17/2020

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 $^{^2\,\}underline{\text{https://ifap.ed.gov/DefaultManagement/guide/attachments/CDRMasterFile.pdf}}$

 $^{{\}tt 3} \, \underline{\sf https://ifap.ed.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/2019-09/FY16OfficialNationalRates.pdf}$

⁴ https://www2.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/defaultmanagement/schooltyperates.pdf

⁵ https://www2.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/defaultmanagement/staterates.pdf