

IDR comparison chart

Please see important information on next slide!

	Old IBR (2009)	PAYE (2012)	New IBR (2014)*
Payment calculation	15% of DI**; payment capped at Standard 10-year payment	10% of DI**; payment capped at Standard 10-year payment	10% of DI**; payment capped at Standard 10-year payment amount
Repayment term	25 years	20 years	20 years
Spousal income	Included unless filing separately	Included unless filing separately	Included unless filing separately
Income requirement	Yes, borrower must show PFH***	Yes, borrower must show PFH***	Yes, borrower must show PFH***
Interest subsidy on unsub loans	No	No	No
PSLF eligible	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interest capitalization	Yes, when no more PFH or borrower moves to another income plan	No	Yes, when no more PFH or borrower moves to another income plan

* New IBR is for borrowers whose first direct loan was disbursed on or after July 1, 2014.

** Discretionary income (how much Adjusted Gross Income exceeds 150% of poverty line for borrower's state of residence).

*** Partial Financial Hardship (when calculated payment exceeds standard 10-year payment amount calculated at time of IDR application).

Important information on IDR plans

- Information as current as possible as of May 2025.
- SAVE (Saving on a Valuable Education) not displayed due to current injunction (hold) on that repayment plan.
- ICR (Income Contingent Repayment) not displayed as plan is more than 30 years old and usually results in significantly higher payments.
- See [StudentAid.gov/IDR](https://studentaid.gov/IDR) for updates on how injunction on SAVE is impacting SAVE, PAYE, and ICR, including treatment of borrowers already in SAVE.
- PAYE has same provisions as New IBR with exception of more favorable capitalization policy.
- Borrowers who apply for IBR are automatically assigned to old or new version based on when they first started borrowing.