

Explanation of Customer Service Performance Measure Methodology

Quarter Ending December 31, 2014

Attachment to March 2015 Electronic Announcement

This document discusses customer service performance measure methodology for each of the Department of Education's (the Department's) federal loan servicers. The federal loan servicers with quarter customer performance results are as follows:

- FedLoan Servicing (PHEAA)
- Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc.
- Navient
- Nelnet

Not-For-Profit (NFP) Members of the Federal Loan Servicer Team

- Aspire Resources Inc.
- CornerStone
- ESA/Edfinancial
- Granite State – GSMR
- MOHELA
- OSLA
- VSAC Federal Loans

Allocation Methodology

The Department has provided its federal loan servicers broad latitude to determine how best to service their assigned loans in order to yield high performing portfolios and high levels of customer satisfaction. We use metrics to measure the performance of each federal loan servicer.

While a common set of performance metrics is used to allocate new loan volume for all loan servicers, for the current allocation period, two calculation methodologies are used: one that applies to FedLoan Servicing (PHEAA), Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc., Navient, and Nelnet and one that applies to the NFP members of the federal loan servicer team. Beginning on September 1, 2015, we will use the same calculation methodology for all servicers.

FedLoan Servicing (PHEAA), Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc., Navient, and Nelnet

The five performance metrics the Department uses to allocate new loan volume among FedLoan Servicing (PHEAA), Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc., Navient, and Nelnet are as follows:

- Two metrics measure the satisfaction among separate customer groups, including borrowers and Federal Student Aid and other federal agency personnel who work with the servicers.
- Three metrics measure the success of default prevention efforts as reflected by the percentage of borrowers that are not more than 5 days delinquent, percentage of borrowers that are more than 90 days but less than 271 days delinquent, and percentage of borrowers for whom a delinquency is more than 270 days and less than 361 days.
- The metrics are weighted as follows: percentage of borrowers that are not more than 5 days delinquent – 30% of the overall performance score; percentage of borrowers that are more than 90 but less than 271 days delinquent – 15% of the overall performance score; percentage of borrowers for whom a delinquency is more than 270 days and less than 361 days delinquent – 15% of the overall performance score; borrower survey results – 35% of the overall performance score; and federal personnel survey results – 5% of the overall performance score.

The Department compiles quarterly customer satisfaction survey scores and default prevention statistics for FedLoan Servicing (PHEAA), Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc., Navient, and Nelnet into measures every six months to determine each servicer’s allocation of loan volume. Allocations are determined twice per year as described in each servicer’s contract under Attachment A-4, Ongoing Allocation Methodology.

- The Department factors the servicers’ scores on all five of the performance measures into the allocation formula in the same way. The servicer with the best score (highest American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) score or lowest default statistic) is awarded four points on that dimension. The servicer with the next best score is given three points. Third and fourth place are allocated two points and one point, respectively. Thus, ten points (4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 10) are allocated among the servicers for each of the five performance measures.
- To determine an individual servicer’s allocation of new loans, the Department first sums the points that servicer earns across the five performance measures. The Department then divides this total by 50. The result of this division is the servicer’s proportion of new work. The Department divides the servicer’s total by 50 because that is the total number of points allocated to all servicers across the five performance measures (10 total points per measure x 5 performance measures = 50).

NFP Members of the Federal Loan Servicer Team

The five performance metrics the Department uses for the NFP members of the federal loan servicer team are as follows:

- Two metrics measure the satisfaction among separate customer groups, including borrowers and Federal Student Aid and other federal agency personnel who work with the servicers.
- Three metrics measure the success of default prevention efforts as reflected by the percentage of borrowers that are not more than 5 days delinquent, percentage of borrowers that are more than 90 days but less than 271 days delinquent, and percentage of borrowers for whom a delinquency is more than 270 days and less than 361 days.
- The metrics are weighted as follows: percentage of borrowers that are not more than 5 days delinquent – 30% of the overall performance score; percentage of borrowers that are more than 90 but less than 271 days delinquent – 15% of the overall performance score; percentage of

borrowers for whom a delinquency is more than 270 days and less than 361 days delinquent – 15% of the overall performance score; borrower survey results – 35% of the overall performance score; and federal personnel survey results – 5% of the overall performance score.

Beginning early 2015, all NFPs began to receive allocations of 25 percent of the total new borrowers. The Department compiles quarterly customer satisfaction scores and default prevention statistics for NFP servicers' into measures twice per year to determine each servicer's allocation of loan volume. Because NFP allocations did not begin until January 1, 2015, we will not begin resetting their allocation percentage twice a year until the allocation period beginning on September 1, 2015.

The Department factors the NFP servicers' scores on all five of the performance measures into the allocation formula in the same way. The NFP servicer with the best score (highest ACSI score or highest/lowest default statistic, as appropriate) is awarded seven points on that dimension. The NFP servicer with the next best score is given six points. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh place are allocated five points, four points, three points, two points, and one point, respectively. Thus, twenty-eight points ($7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = 28$) are allocated among the NFP servicers for each of the five performance measures.

Performance Measure Methodology

Customer Satisfaction

As applicable, the Department has segmented performance scores to ensure comparability across the federal loan servicers regardless of differences in the types of borrowers serviced. We calculate separate borrower customer satisfaction scores for each loan status (borrowers in repayment, in grace, in school, and delinquent). We calculate default prevention statistics by type of school (private, proprietary, and public). We use the average of the segment scores in our allocation methodology.

The analytical methodology used by our independent vendor, [CFI Group](#), to evaluate customer satisfaction is consistent with that used in the ACSI. The [ACSI](#), established in 1994, is a uniform, cross-industry measure of satisfaction with goods and services available to U.S. consumers, including both the private and public sectors. The ACSI summarizes the responses to three uniform survey items that measure customer satisfaction with a score that has a minimum score of zero and a maximum score of 100. The CFI Group encourages companies that measure customer satisfaction using the ACSI to strive to achieve and maintain overall customer satisfaction scores in the low 80s. The highest ACSI score ever recorded is a 91, and the national average across all economic sectors is 76.

CFI Group specializes in the application of the ACSI methodology to individual organizations. As our independent vendor, CFI Group develops the surveys and conducts the analysis.

Default Prevention

The Department generates default prevention measures with simple arithmetic and rounds all results to the hundredths place.

The Department divides the number of borrowers in current repayment status who are not more than 5 days delinquent at the end of the quarter by the number of all borrowers in both current and delinquent repayment status at the end of each quarter to generate the percent of "borrowers in current repayment status" statistic.

The Department divides the number of borrowers who are greater than 90 days delinquent and less than 271 days delinquent at the end of the quarter by the number of borrowers in both current and delinquent repayment status at the end of each quarter to generate the percent of “borrowers greater than 90 days but less than 271 days delinquent” statistic.

The Department divides the number of borrowers who are greater than 270 days delinquent and less than 361 days delinquent at the end of the quarter by the number of borrowers in both current and delinquent repayment status at the end of each quarter to generate the percent of “borrowers greater than 270 days and less than 361 days delinquent” statistic.