

College Costs, Financial Aid & Savings Options

Funding for Education Beyond High School

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The NHHEAF Network Organizations' Center for College Planning





Potential Cost of College in N.E.

Current Age	Public College	Private College
Newborn	\$226,034	\$601,228
3	\$195,296	\$545,332
6	\$168,670	\$471,078
9	\$152,989	\$357,074
12	\$132,157	\$307,454
15	\$114,162	\$266,454

2014-2015 average amounts for New England schools reflect 4 years of college tuition, room & board and reflect a 5% annual increase. These calculations are based on a study provided by CollegeBoard.





Cost of College (2014-2015)

One Year of Tuition, Room & Board and Fees

NHTI – Concord's Community College

\$16,396

University of New Hampshire

\$26,912

UMASS Amherst

\$39,770

Northeastern University

\$57,490

Dartmouth College

\$62,337



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Understanding Financial Aid

Federal Government's Financial Aid Philosophy:

While financial aid can make college more affordable, parents & students are expected to take *primary responsibility* for paying for post-secondary education.



FAFSA

Free Application for Federal Student Aid www.fafsa.ed.gov

CSS Profile

www.collegeboard.org

Institutional Form

College's financial aid page





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Why Schools Use the FAFSA

- The Goal of the FAFSA:
 To collect a family's personal and limited financial information to calculate the student's *Expected Family*
 - Contribution (EFC).
- The EFC is the amount of money, as determined by federal methodology (FM), that represents the family's ability to pay for <u>one year</u> of college.





Why Schools Use the CSS Profile

The Goal of the CSS Profile:

To give institutions a more comprehensive, detailed look into the finances of a student and family.

• Schools use **Institutional Methodology (IM)** to create the expected family share, which represents a best estimate of a family's capacity (relative to other families) to absorb, over time, the costs of education. The final determinations of demonstrated need and awards rest with the school and are based upon a uniform and consistent treatment of family circumstances.





FAFSA Income Information

	Parent	Student
Income	Earnings from work & business,	Earnings from work & business,
Included	Rental income,	Rental income,
	Interest & ordinary dividends,	 Interest & ordinary dividends,
	Cashed in pensions, annuities & IRA's,	
	Unemployment compensation,	
	Child support received for all children in the home,	
	Annual contributions to tax- deferred pension and retirement savings plans (including 401k, 403b, IRA deductions and payments to self- employed SEP, SIMPLE and Keogh)	



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FAFSA Asset Information

	Parent	Student
Assets	 Included: Cash, Checking & Savings Equity of any property other than primary home Money markets, mutual funds, CDs, stocks, bonds, savings bonds Coverdells, 529s for all children Not included: Primary Residence & Retirement Funds (401k, 403b, IRA, Roth IRA, SEP, SIMPLE, Keogh) 	 Included: Cash, Checking, Savings, UTMA & UGMA accounts, savings bonds in their name, property held in students name
Asset Protection (2014-2015)	Age of oldest parent - 48 married – \$30,300 is protected single - \$8,100 is protected Above these amounts, 5.64% is included in the EFC calculation. Ex: every \$100,000 adds \$5,640 to the EFC	80% protected (20% is used in the EFC calculation)



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Impact of Popular Savings Vehicles on the FAFSA

Parent's Asset

(Maximum Assessed is 5.64% above Asset Protection Allowance for Parents)

- 529 Plans
- Coverdell ESA
- Savings Bonds (if parent is the primary owner)

Student's Asset

(Assessed at 20% with no Asset Protection Allowance for Students)

- UTMA/UGMA (Uniform Gift to Minor/Uniform Trust to Minor)
- Savings Bonds (if student is the primary owner)





Comparing the Forms

FAFSA

- About <u>100</u> questions
- Income Driven
 - Tax Return 1040, 1040A or 1040EZ
 - Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) of both the student and parent(s)
- Asset Information
 - Protection based on age of oldest parent and marital status

CSS Profile

- About 300 questions
- Income Information
 - Same as for FAFSA
- Asset Driven
 - Primary home equity
 - Retirement savings
 - Assets in siblings' name(s)
 - Prior year & future year income







Frequently Asked Questions

- Which parents are included on the FAFSA form? Which parents are included on the CSS Profile?
- If I am not going to qualify for "need", do I still need to fill out the FAFSA? CSS Profile?
- What if I make my student independent and do not claim them on my taxes, does my information still need to go on the form?
- How does an asset held for the student in a relative's name (i.e. grandparent, aunt/uncle etc.) get reported?





Types Of Aid

Gift Aid:

- Grants and Scholarships
 - Need-based determined through the financial aid process
 - Merit-based determined through the admission or recruitment process

Self-Help Aid:

- Loans
- Work study employment





Merit vs. Need-Based Aid

MYTH: All colleges and universities offer merit aid (in the form of academic scholarships).

FACT: In 2013-2014, 195 schools reported giving merit aid to 3% or less of their student body including; Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams and Middlebury. (US News and World Report)

MYTH: Financial "need" is calculated the same by each institution?

FACT: "Need" can be defined in various ways and determined using "institutional methodology".





How Financial Aid is Awarded

Cost of Attendance (COA)

The amount a school has budgeted for a student's tuition, room and board, books, fees, supplies and any related expenses.

Expected Family Contribution (EFC)

The amount, as determined by <u>federal methodology</u>, that represents your family's ability to pay for one year of college.

COA 56,000 - EFC 30,000 Eligibility 26,000*

* It is important to note that while a student may be *eligible* for this amount, there is *rarely a guarantee* that the student will actually receive this amount.



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Building a Financial Aid Package

Total Award	\$20,500	Due to Schoo	\$35,500
Federal Stafford/Direct Loan	+ \$5,500	<u>EFC</u>	+ \$30,000
Financial Aid Package Presidential Scholarship	\$15,000	GAP	\$ 5,500
Eligibility for Financial Aid	\$26,000	GAP	\$5,500
Expected Family Contribution (EF	C) - \$30,000	Financial Aid	- \$20,500
Cost of Attendance	\$56,000	Eligibility	\$26,000

Total Family Share: \$35,500



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How Saving Affects Your EFC

Myth

Saving for college will negatively impact a family's financial aid eligibility.

Davis Family

- Dad is 50, Mom is 48
- Two Children
- Have a combined income of \$150,000
- Assets \$20,000

EFC = \$32,611

Smith Family

- Dad is 50, Mom is 48
- Two Children
- Have a combined income of \$150,000
- Assets \$200,000

EFC = \$41,940



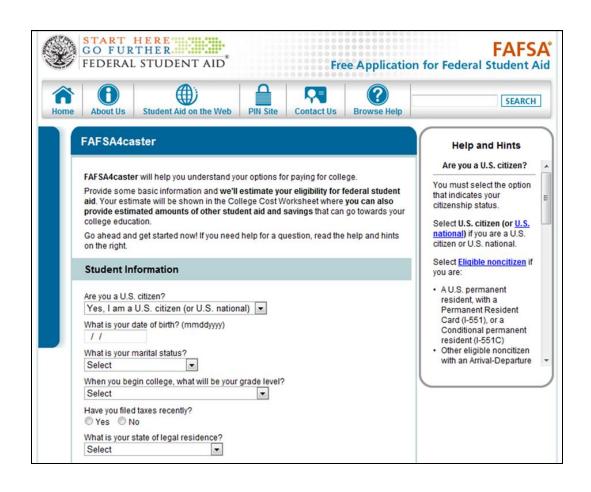
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EFC Calculators



Visit:

fafsa4caster.ed.gov

nhheaf.org/calculators

finaid.org/calculators

To find out what your EFC would be today!



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Recommended Options for Funding

How do most families pay for college?

- Current income and savings
- Tuition payment plans
- Federal/Direct PLUS Loan (Parent Loan for Undergraduate Student)
 - 7.21% fixed interest rate; 4.292% origination fee
- Private (Alternative) Student Loan
 - Both fixed and variable interest rates based on co-signer

Some families consider home equity loans and retirement funds as options for funding. You may want to discuss these options with your financial advisor.





Questions?

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