

College Funding 101

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Agenda

- What is the EFC?
- What types of aid are there?
- Filing forms When?
 - FSA ID
 - FAFSA
 - CSS Profile
 - Other institutional forms
 - IRS Data Retrieval Tool (DRT)
- Separation, Divorce, Remarriage
- Understanding Enrollment Management



Expected Family Contribution (EFC)

- Your "deductible"
- Minimum amount a college will expect your family to pay, per year, per child
- Federal Methodology (FM) EFC is calculated via the FAFSA form
- Institutional Methodology (IM) EFC is calculated via the CSS Profile
- All colleges use FM, and 229 colleges use FM and IM to determine needbased aid eligibility



The Effective Mindset Seeks Understanding

Colleges will calculate the **EFC**

(Expected Family Contribution)

If the EFC is less than the **Cost of Attendance**, the family is "aid eligible"

If the EFC is greater than the Cost of Attendance, the family is not "aid eligible"



Always, Always, Always...



RUN THE NUMBERS!

ALWAYS CALCULATE YOUR EFC LEARN HOW TO REDUCE YOUR EFC



Expected Family Contribution (EFC) FM and IM

Parent Income

Max assessment =

47%

AFTER ALLOWANCES

Student Income

FM assessment: 50%

after first \$6,660

IM assessment:

\$1,850 min, then

parent rate.

Parent Assets

Max Assessment:

5.65%

AFTER ALLOWANCES

Student Assets

FM assessment: 20%

IM assessment: 25%

Parent Contribution + Student Contribution

=

Expected Family Contribution



Parent Assets Include...

- Cash, Savings, Checking
- "Liquid" assets money markets, CD's, mutual funds, Coverdale ESA, etc.
- 529 accounts (parent and student owned)
- Home Equity not on FAFSA, but most likely on CSS Profile
- Value of a small business (<101 FTE and >50% ownership by family) –
 not on FAFSA, but yes on CSS Profile



529 Distributions – from outside the family

- Timing is everything
- For matriculation in 2019: the Family will need to use the following tax information:
 - Freshman 2019-2020 FAFSA (use 2017 taxes)
 - Sophomore 2020-2021 FAFSA (use 2018 taxes)
 - Junior 2021-2022 FAFSA (use 2019 taxes)
 - Senior 2022-2023 FAFSA (use 2020 taxes)
- If Uncle Bill can hold off making a distribution until January of 2021 (middle of Sophomore year), then the distribution will never be recorded and sent to the colleges (key: grad in 4 years).



True or False?

- Not a single Ivy League college awards merit scholarships
- Retirement Account balances are required to be reported on FAFSA in investments section
- There is a criminal penalty for knowingly submitting false or misleading info on FAFSA



Financial Aid is used to meet "Need"

Not all colleges meet 100% of "Need"

- Financial Aid is:
 - Scholarships
 - Grants
 - Student Loans
 - Work-Study Funds

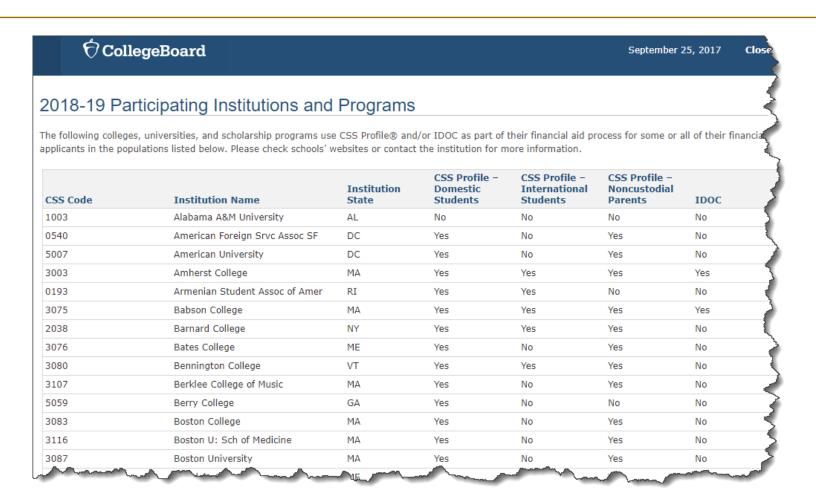


How To Obtain Financial Aid

- File Forms ON TIME!
- TWO FORMS: FAFSA & CSS Profile
- Other Institutional Forms examples: <u>Endicott College</u>; <u>Dartmouth</u>
 <u>College</u>
- Parent info could be different for families of divorce, separation, remarriage – example: <u>Non-custodial waiver</u>
- Use IRS Data Retrieval Tool (DRT) but monitor for glitches
- Instant financial aid: AP
 - Many colleges will give credit for AP, thus reducing potential time in college



Colleges that use the CSS Profile form - see College Board





Paying For College YHEM* or OPM

TOTAL COST OF ATTENDANCE

MINUS EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

EQUALS (OPM) ELIGIBILITY (NEED)

Types of OPM**: Scholarships, Grants, Loans, Jobs, Tuition Discounts

* Your Hard Earned Money

** Otherwise known as financial aid





DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY STICKER PRICE!

Don't Be Deceived By Sticker Price -

Is it possible to be eligible at one college but not at another?

	<u>College A</u>	<u>College B</u>	<u>College C</u>
Cost of Attendance	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$55,000
EFC from FAFSA	\$ <u>10,000</u>	\$ <u>10,000</u>	\$ <u>10,000</u>
Financial Need*	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$45,000
Average % of need met with grant aid**	50%	60%	85%
Estimated Grant Aid	\$7,500	\$15,000	\$38,250
Estimated GAP	\$7,500	\$ 10,000	\$6,750
Potential Net Cost of College	\$17,500	\$20,000	\$16,750

^{*} Maximum need based aid eligibility.

^{**} For discussion. Does not reflect any particular institution's statistics.



Enrollment Management



Admission – Competitive Position

- Numbers are huge (Northeastern > 50,000 applicants!)
- More than 2M applicants in US; top 5% = 100,000 students
- 3.8 GPA; 730 per section on SAT; 33 ACT
- Why is this a problem? They are all going to apply to the same top 20 schools not enough seats!



Top 16 Colleges (none in New England)





Please Put Us In Debt!

 Make sure you have at least three <u>financial liability</u> colleges on your list in order to make sure you and your parents generate a lot of debt ... you must be in the bottom quartile of typically admitted students in order to qualify for this benefit.

How many of you want this to happen?



Enrollment Management

The Top Quartile Is The Place To Be ...

Especially If You Need Money For College

- Optimizes enrollment through segmenting and price sensitivities.
- Shapes enrollment by allowing the college to selectively increase specific groups of students through the use of targeted aid and merit discounts.
- Maximizes net revenue by allowing the college to control its financial aid budget and net revenue outcomes.





Enrollment Management & Financial Aid Leveraging

This is how it begins: Each admitted student is "equal" financially.

Ability to Pay: College's assessment of FAFSA and/or CSS Profile

		Can afford 75% - 100% A	Can afford 50% - 75% COA	Can afford 25%-50% COA	Can afford 10% - 25% of COA
Student rank in admitted student pool	Top 25% 1 2nd 25% 2				
	3 rd 25% ₃				
	4 th 25% 4				

Where do you fit?



Enrollment Management & Financial Aid Leveraging

This is how it ends: College awards money to those it finds most "desirable."

Ability to Pay: College's assessment of FAFSA and/or CSS Profile

	Can afford 75% – 100% COA A	Can afford 50% - 75% COA	Can afford 25%-50% COA	Can afford 10% - 25% of COA
Top 25% 1	Merit \$\$\$\$ (If available)	Grant \$\$\$\$	Grant \$\$\$\$	Grant \$\$\$\$
2 nd 25% 2	Merit \$\$ (If available)	Grant \$\$	Grant \$\$	Grant \$\$
3rd 25% 3	Full Pay (Merit??)	Gapped -	Gapped +	Gapped +
4 th 25% 4	Full Pay	Gapped -	Gapped +	Gapped +

Student rank in

admitted student

pool



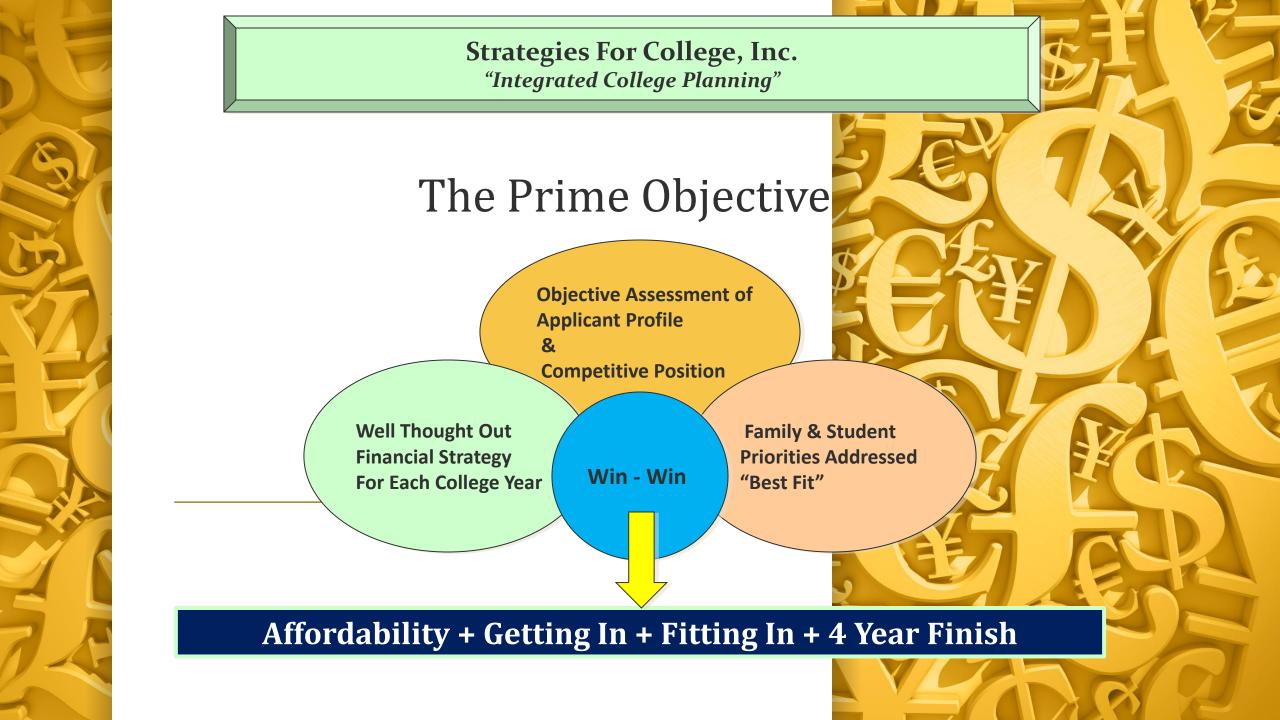
Don't Believe Me? Here's Proof.

Let's talk about **affording Drew**. If you're in the **top 1/3 of our applicant pool**, you'll be eligible for **scholarships** from **\$10,000 to \$25,000** per year. If your family resources make paying for Drew a challenge, we offer **\$35 million** in need-based grants, loans and work-study opportunities, too. The reality is about 80 percent of **Drew** students attend with **need-based or academic financial assistance**.



Solutions

- First of all, do you know your current EFC?
- Can your EFC be optimized? (similar to tax planning)
- Each college has a financial aid "history" if you had this in hand, you could ask for what your student SHOULD be eligible for
- Evaluate your student's competitive position temper your expectations (reach?)
- NPC's are meaningless unless you have your EFC locked down without EFC, how can you compare?





The Beginning



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