

Understanding Financial Aid

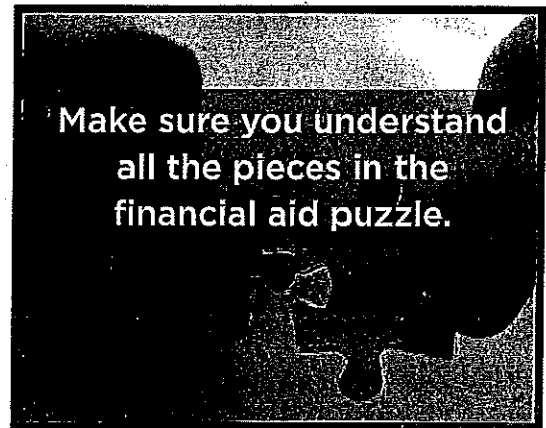
What is Financial Aid?

Financial aid is any type of financial assistance provided by the federal government, state government, and/or a college or university to help you with educational expenses.

Types of Financial Aid

Grants & Scholarships

- Grants and scholarships are gift aid that do not have to be repaid, and are based on a student's financial need or merit. They are provided by colleges, universities, states, the federal government, and private organizations.
- Private, local, and national sources all offer private scholarships. Check with your school counselor, parents' employers, civic groups, public libraries, and community organizations to find out about local scholarships.



Massachusetts offers grants, scholarships, and tuition waivers for eligible residents. Visit mass.edu/osfa for more information.

Work-Study

Work-study programs allow students to work part time on or near campus while in college. Students earn their awards throughout the year by being paid directly for the hours that they work. Earnings may be used for any expenses. The work-study award isn't deducted from the college bill, but instead paid to the student in paycheck form throughout the academic year.

Federal Student Loans

Federal student loans are available to eligible students regardless of income or credit score. They offer fixed interest rates and various repayment options. Check with your college financial aid office for additional information.

Have questions? Call (800) 449-MEFA (6332), email collegeplanning@mefa.org, or visit us online at mefa.org.

Connect with us online for useful information on college planning.



FEDERAL STUDENT AID AT A GLANCE

Program and Type of Aid	Program Information	Annual Award Amount (subject to change)
Federal Pell Grant Grant: does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with financial need who have not earned bachelor's or professional degrees; in some cases, a student enrolled in a postbaccalaureate teacher certification program may also receive a Federal Pell Grant. A student can receive a Federal Pell Grant for no more than 12 semesters or the equivalent (roughly six years).	Amounts can change annually. For 2018–19 (July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2019), the award amount is up to \$5,095. Visit StudentAid.gov/pell-grant for more information.
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) Grant: does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need; Federal Pell Grant recipients take priority; funds depend on availability at school.	Up to \$4,000. Visit StudentAid.gov/fseog for more information.
Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant Grant: does not have to be repaid unless converted to a Direct Unsubsidized Loan for failure to carry out teaching service obligation as promised	For undergraduate, postbaccalaureate, and graduate students who are completing or plan to complete course work needed to begin a career in teaching. As a condition for receiving this grant, a student must sign a <i>TEACH Grant Agreement to Serve</i> in which the student agrees to perform four years of qualifying teaching service and meet other requirements.	Up to \$4,000. Visit StudentAid.gov/teach for more information.
Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant Grant: does not have to be repaid	For students who are not Pell-eligible only because they have less financial need than is required to receive Pell funds. A student's parent or guardian must have died as a result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after the events of 9/11. A student can receive an Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant for no more than 12 semesters or the equivalent (roughly six years).	The grant award can be equal to the maximum Federal Pell Grant amount (see above), but cannot exceed your cost of attending school. Visit StudentAid.gov/iraq-afghanistan for more information.
Federal Work-Study Work-Study: money is earned; does not have to be repaid	For undergraduate and graduate students; part-time jobs can be on campus or off campus. Money is earned while attending school.	No annual minimum or maximum amounts. Visit StudentAid.gov/workstudy for more information.
Direct Subsidized Loan Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate students who have financial need; U.S. Department of Education generally pays interest while the student is in school and during certain other periods; a student must be enrolled at least half-time. Interest rate is 4.45% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2017, and before July 1, 2018, and fixed for the life of the loan. Visit StudentAid.gov/interest for more information.	Up to \$5,500 depending on grade level and dependency status. Visit StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub for more information.
Direct Unsubsidized Loan Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate and graduate or professional students; the borrower is responsible for interest during all periods; a student must be enrolled at least half-time; financial need is not required. Interest rate is 4.45% (undergraduate) and 6% (graduate or professional) for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2017, and before July 1, 2018, and fixed for the life of the loan. Visit StudentAid.gov/interest for more information.	Up to \$20,500 (less any subsidized amounts received for same period), depending on grade level and dependency status. Visit StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub for more information.
Direct PLUS Loan Loan: must be repaid with interest	For parents of dependent undergraduate students and for graduate or professional students; the borrower is responsible for interest during all periods; a student must be enrolled at least half-time; financial need is not required; the borrower must not have an adverse credit history. The interest rate is 7% for loans first disbursed on or after July 1, 2017, and before July 1, 2018, and fixed for the life of the loan. Visit StudentAid.gov/interest for more information.	Maximum amount is the cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received. Visit StudentAid.gov/plus for more information.
Federal Perkins Loan Loan: must be repaid with interest	For undergraduate and graduate students with exceptional financial need. Eligibility depends on the student's financial need and availability of funds at the school. For questions on Perkins Loan eligibility, students must contact the school's financial aid office. The interest rate is 5% and fixed for the life of the loan.	Undergraduate students: up to \$5,500; graduate and professional students: up to \$8,000. Visit StudentAid.gov/perkins for more information.

Note: Information was compiled in spring 2017; Federal Pell Grant amount updated April 2018. For updates or additional information, visit StudentAid.gov.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID AT A GLANCE

WHAT is federal student aid?

Federal student aid comes from the federal government—specifically, the U.S. Department of Education. It's money that helps a student pay for higher education expenses (i.e., college, career school, or graduate school expenses).

Federal student aid covers such expenses as tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and transportation.

There are three main categories of federal student aid: grants, work-study, and loans. Check with your school's financial aid office to find out which programs the school participates in.

WHO gets federal student aid?

Every student who meets certain eligibility requirements can get some type of federal student aid, regardless of age or family income. Some of the most basic eligibility requirements are that you must

- demonstrate financial need (for most programs—to learn more, visit StudentAid.gov/how-calculated);
- be a U.S. citizen or an eligible noncitizen;
- have a valid Social Security number;
- register (if you haven't already) with Selective Service if you're a male between the ages of 18 and 25;
- maintain satisfactory academic progress in college or career school;
- sign the certification statement on the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA®) form stating that
 - you are not in default on a federal student loan and do not owe money on a federal student grant, and
 - you will use federal student aid only for educational purposes; and
- show you're qualified to obtain a college or career school education by
 - having a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certificate or a state-recognized equivalent; or
 - completing a high school education in a home-school setting approved under state law; or
 - enrolling in an eligible career pathways program.

Find more details about eligibility criteria at StudentAid.gov/eligibility.

Federal Student Aid

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HOW do you apply for federal student aid?

1. **To apply for federal student aid, you need to complete the FAFSA® form at fafsa.gov.** If you plan to attend college from July 1, 2018–June 30, 2019, you'll be able to submit a 2018–19 FAFSA form beginning on Oct. 1, 2017. You'll be required to report income and tax information from 2016. Schools and states often use FAFSA information to award nonfederal aid, but their deadlines vary. Check with the schools that you're interested in for their deadlines, and find state deadlines at fafsa.gov.
2. **Students and parents are required to use an FSA ID, made up of a username and password, to submit their FAFSA form online and to access sensitive information on U.S. Department of Education websites.** Your FSA ID is used to confirm your identity and electronically sign your federal student aid documents. Your FSA ID has the same legal status as a written signature. Don't give your FSA ID to anyone or allow anyone to create an FSA ID for you. To create an FSA ID, visit StudentAid.gov/fsaid.
3. **After you apply, you'll receive a *Student Aid Report*, or SAR.** Your SAR contains the information reported on your FAFSA and usually includes your Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The EFC is a number (not a dollar amount) used to determine your eligibility for federal student aid. Review your SAR information to make sure it's correct. The school(s) you list on your FAFSA will get your SAR data electronically.
4. **Contact the school(s) you might attend.** Make sure the financial aid office at each school you're interested in has all the information needed to determine your eligibility. If you're eligible, each school's financial aid office will send you an aid offer showing the amount and types of aid (from all sources) the school will offer you. You can compare the aid offers you received and see which school is the most affordable once financial aid is taken into account.
5. **Completing and submitting the FAFSA form is free and quick, and it gives you access to the largest sources of financial aid to pay for college or career school—federal, state, and school sources.** If you need a paper FAFSA form, request one at edpubs.gov or call toll free at **1-877-433-7827**.

HAVE QUESTIONS?

Contact or visit the following:

- StudentAid.gov
- a college financial aid office
- studentaid@ed.gov
- 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243) toll-free
- 1-800-730-8913 (toll-free TTY for the hard of hearing)

20 Questions to Ask About Financing College

1. What's the average total cost of attendance (tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, travel, and other personal expenses)? Do any of these costs vary by program?
2. What are the ranges of costs for the different housing options and meal plans?
3. By how much should I expect my costs to increase each year? (A three- to five-year history of cost increases should be available.)
4. Does financial need affect admission decisions?
5. How is financial aid affected if I apply via an Early Decision or Early Action program?
6. Does the school offer scholarships or other types of aid that aren't based on financial need?
7. What forms are required to apply for financial aid?
8. What is the priority deadline to apply for financial aid?
9. When will I be notified about financial aid award decisions?
10. Will the financial aid offer take into account the full cost of attending, including books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses?
11. What percentage of need does this college attempt to meet on average?
12. Will the financial aid office provide me with an explanation of how my financial need and award package was determined?
13. What financing options are available to help us pay our share of the costs?
14. What is the average amount of student loan debt incurred by graduates?
15. If the financial aid package isn't enough, can I appeal, or ask for a revision? Under what conditions, if any, will the aid office reconsider the offer?
16. How will the aid package change from year to year? What will happen if my enrollment status or my family's financial situation changes?
17. What are the academic requirements or other conditions for the renewal of financial aid, including scholarships?
18. When can I expect to receive bills from the college? Is there an option to spread the yearly payment over equal monthly installments?
19. How much money will I need during the first week of school for books, supplies, and other expenses? Can these expenses be charged to my account?
20. Regarding student employment, including the Federal Work-Study Program: How are jobs assigned? How many hours per week are students expected or allowed to work? How often and in what manner are they paid?

What to Do When Your Financial Aid Award Isn't Enough

Colleges want to provide financial aid to their students, but they don't always have enough funds to meet the full need of every student. That means a school may not award you enough financial aid to cover all your college expenses. Or maybe your family's financial situation has changed, and you now need more aid than the college awarded you. If you are in either of these situations, follow these steps.

1

Contact the Financial Aid Office

Call or email the financial aid office. If someone there can't answer your question in a phone call or email, make an appointment to meet with a financial aid officer, if possible.

Talking with a financial aid officer can help you learn how you can make up the difference between what you need and what the college awarded you. Financial aid officers want to help you attend their college, so they will work with you to find the right solution.

You can start by asking questions like the following:

- What are my options for receiving more aid?
- How can I find scholarships to help pay for college?
- Can I talk to someone at the college about finding part-time work?
- Do you have any advice about getting a private loan?

2

File an Appeal

If there is a significant change in your family's finances — such as a drop in income or unexpected medical expenses — you can submit an appeal asking the financial aid office to review your award. Call the office to find out what the college's standard appeals process is so you can follow it. Be ready to provide proof of the change in your circumstances, such as bank statements, pay stubs, or medical bills. But remember, it will take you time to prepare the appeal, and it will take the college time to act on it.

If your appeal is not successful, you may want to consider applying for a private loan or explore other ways to pay for college.

3

Don't Be Shy About Asking for Help

No matter what your situation, don't be shy about contacting the financial aid office. Financial aid officers are there to answer your questions.

Visit bigfuture.collegeboard.org for more information.

[f/MyBigFuture](#) [@MyBigFuture](#) [@collegeboard](#)

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SAMPLE UNIVERSITY

Dear Joe Sample:

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Office of University Financial Aid has prepared this statement using the following criteria:

Academic Level: Undergraduate Freshman

Dependency Status: Dependent

College: Undergraduate

Major/Program of Study: Non-Declared Major

Housing Category: On-Campus Housing

ESTIMATED COST OF ATTENDANCE:	\$55,000
Tuition and fees:	\$39,000
Housing and meals:	\$13,000
Books and supplies:	\$ 1,000
Personal and miscellaneous:	\$ 2,000

AWARD

Description	Fall	Spring	Total	Accepted Y/N
1 President's Scholarship	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$20,000.00	Y/N
Federal Pell Grant	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$1,200.00	Y/N
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	Y/N
2 State Scholarship	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$900.00	Y/N
3 Federal Work-Study (FWS)	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,000.00	Y/N
Federal Perkins Loan	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	\$2,500.00	Y/N
Federal Stafford Loan – Subsidized	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	\$3,500.00	Y/N
Federal Stafford Loan – Unsubsidized	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	Y/N

Total: \$34,100.00

If any of the information in the table above is incorrect, please contact the Office of Financial Aid in writing or via the Ask the Counselor service.

Office of University Financial Aid
Sample University, 199 State Street, 4th Floor, City, MA 02009
800.555.1212 www.sampleuniversity.edu