FIND YOUR WAY TO PAY FOR COLLEGE.

It’s hard. It’s complicated. It’s worth it.

GenTX Way to Pay: Financial Aid Guide

Learn more and find your way to pay at GenTX.org/FinancialAid

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Don’t let the cost of college get in the way of your education. Starting with the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid), your way to pay will likely be a combination of scholarships, grants, loans, savings, and earnings.

College is the best investment you’ll ever make in yourself. No matter who you are, you can find your way to pay.

Your future is worth it.

Paying for college is a concern for many students and their families, but don’t let the expense get in the way of your education. No matter who you are, where you’re from, or what your situation, there is a way to pay for college. From scholarships and loans to savings and earnings, the combinations are endless.

Now, you might be asking yourself: What’s FAFSA? What’s the point of loans if I have to pay them back? What’s work-study? These are all valid questions, and there are plenty more out there to ask. The important thing to know is that finding your way to pay for college can be hard and confusing, but it’s also worth it. Higher education is an investment in yourself, your family, and your future. Now is your chance to get the facts, have the conversation, and find your own way to pay.

The Cost of Attendance

The cost of college attendance depends on where you go, where you live, the degree you earn, and how long it takes you to complete your degree. In Texas, tuition and fees for a 15-hour semester (for example, 5 classes in a semester) range from $556 at a public community college to $19,715 at a private 4-year college or university. In addition to tuition and fees, you will also need to pay for books and other supplies, plus the cost of...
The Cost of Attendance, cont’d

room and board if you plan to live away from home. Other costs that contribute to your overall cost of attendance (COA) include transportation and personal living expenses.

Note that while average costs of attendance at independent (private) colleges and universities are higher on average, these schools are sometimes able to provide financial aid packages that make up for the cost difference so that your actual cost of attendance is the same as, or perhaps in some instances even lower than, costs of attendance at a public college or university. Apply to the schools that you would like to attend and that will help meet your goals, and see what type of financial aid package they can provide.

What Is Financial Aid?

It’s not hard to understand why paying for college can be a challenge for many families. But that’s where financial aid comes in — you don’t have to do this alone. Financial aid, sometimes called financial assistance, is funding available to students and families to help pay for education expenses. It will likely be a combination of (1) free money that you don’t have to pay back (scholarships and grants), (2) borrowed money that you do have to pay back (loans) and (3) earned money through a part-time job offered to you through your school (work-study).

You have to apply for financial aid every year you are in school. And every year, the financial aid you receive will be based on the gap between how much you and your family can pay (based on your FAFSA) and the total cost of attendance at your particular college.

**Expected Family Contribution**

You and your parents are expected to contribute as much as you can to your college education. Most families use a combination of savings, current income, student earnings, and financial aid to pay for college.

The amount you and your parents can contribute for one academic year of your education is called the Expected Family Contribution, or EFC. The difference between the actual cost for you to attend college, your EFC, and any other educational resources you may have, is your financial need.

### Average Cost for 30 Hours (one year made up of two 15-hour semesters) at Texas Colleges and Universities, Fall and Spring Semesters (2011–2012)

| Public Community Colleges | $2,144 | $14,115 |
| Public Universities | $7,204 | $20,644 |
| Public Technical Colleges | $4,304 | $15,397 |
| Public State Colleges (Lamar) | $4,182 | $14,498 |
| Public Health-Related Institutions | $6,363 | $27,010 |
| Independent Universities | $21,780 | $32,663 |
| Independent Community Colleges | $11,018 | $18,858 |
| Independent Chiropractic Institutions | $8,490 | $25,956 |

*Other Educational Resources includes scholarships, fee exemptions, tuition waiver benefits, etc.*

Most families cannot pay the entire cost of attendance without some kind of financial assistance. Financial aid is available through government, college, or private sources to supplement the family’s resources and help the family pay for college.
The colleges or universities to which you apply decide how much and what types of financial aid to offer you. That’s where FAFSA comes in. The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is the primary form you will need to apply for most financial aid.

The different combinations of financial aid may vary among schools because they are based on many factors, including your financial need, the total cost of attendance at the school, and the financial aid resources available at each school.

The FAFSA is a complex form and can seem overwhelming at first because it requires both your and your parents’ income tax information. Since finances are very personal and can be sensitive to discuss, just remember that it’s for a very good reason. Talk to your parents about the fact that without the FAFSA, you are not eligible for any governmental or school-specific financial aid. So sharing your tax information is just a small step to help your school determine how much to offer you. It’s important not to let anything get in your way of completing and submitting the FAFSA because without it, there is no way for the government or your college to award you any financial aid.

If you are not eligible to complete the FAFSA due to citizenship status, check with the colleges where you are applying to see if they will accept the Texas Application for State Financial Aid (TASFA). Undocumented students meeting certain conditions may be classified as Texas residents for the purpose of in-state tuition and some state (not federal) aid. This is an alternative form that can be used to apply for state aid programs. The TASFA form and the details about who should use it can be found at www.CollegeForAllTexans.com.
Applying for Financial Aid

The FAFSA is the primary form you will need to apply for most financial aid (scholarships usually have a separate application process). Here are the main steps you’ll take as you find your way to pay:

1. Complete and submit the FAFSA as soon as possible after January 1. The earlier your form is received, the better your chances of receiving funds. You will need your income tax information and your parents’ income tax information to complete the form. You will find both the online and paper version (PDF) of the FAFSA at www.fafsa.ed.gov. Your high school counselor or any college or university financial aid office can guide you to finding these forms. The FAFSA will be processed more quickly if you submit the application online (FAFSA on the Web). The website section entitled “About Us” has a lot of helpful information.

2. You will receive a Student Aid Report (SAR) within four to six weeks of mailing a paper FAFSA, or within a few days of completing the online FAFSA on the Web. The SAR will indicate your EFC and your eligibility for a Pell Grant. Read the report carefully. If additional information or corrections are needed, just follow the directions on the report.

3. The SAR is sent to the colleges and universities that you listed on the FAFSA. The financial aid office at each school will use this information to calculate your financial need.

4. The financial aid office will figure out which programs you may qualify for and develop a financial aid package.

5. You will receive an award letter explaining the amounts and types of aid that each school will offer you in the financial aid package. You may accept part or all of the aid, and you may need to notify your college or university of your decision if requested or required.

As a general rule, colleges set their own priority application deadlines. Make sure you complete and submit your FAFSA as well as any other required application information before your college or university’s priority deadline, so you have the best chance for financial aid and consideration for admittance. If you apply late, some of the aid will already be gone, and the school will only be able to offer you what is left over. Even if your parents haven’t filed their tax returns yet, they can use an estimate on the FAFSA form and update it when their tax returns are complete. Using an estimate will not hurt your chances of receiving aid. In fact, it is better to turn in the FAFSA earlier with an estimated income than it is to wait until later. In other words, even if you just use an estimate, you will still get a good place in the “first come, first served” line.
Several different kinds of financial aid are available, from scholarships and grants to work-study and loans. Many financial aid packages include a combination of loan, scholarship, grant, and work programs.

Types of Financial Aid

**Scholarships and grants** do not have to be paid back. Scholarships are usually awarded based on grades or some special talent while grants are usually awarded based on financial need. Aside from the FAFSA, scholarship applications are the other important forms you will want to complete. Your FAFSA will qualify you for federal and state government free money, but it does not apply to any scholarships or grants from independent organizations, groups, or donors. Most colleges do count these independent scholarships as a resource when they build your financial aid package. There are a lot of scholarships for high school seniors going into college, so start applying as soon as possible. To find a list of available scholarships, talk to your school counselor or look online.

**Loans** are borrowed funds that must be paid back, usually with interest. Even if you don’t finish your degree, you have to pay back your loans. Families use loans to pay the cost of college over a long period of time — the same way they pay for things like homes and cars. Several different kinds of loans are available from federal, state, university/college, and private sources. Additionally, some loans are available to students planning on certain careers, like those in medicine and allied health.
For many students, borrowing money is the only way to make college a reality. That’s why government-funded college loans are the best ones around. When compared to regular bank loans, college loans have lower interest rates and longer repayment periods. Some schools even offer loans with zero interest or that don’t have to be paid back if the student earns a bachelor’s degree in four years or less, or performs certain work or services after completing college. Plus, graduating from college makes paying back your loans easier because you will have the potential to earn a better salary with your degree. Just remember that if a school offers you a loan as part of a financial aid package, you do not have to accept the full amount or any at all. Borrow only what you need and can afford.

Types of Financial Aid cont’d

- **Work-study** is a need-based program awarded by the college or university which allows you to secure a part-time job to earn a portion of your educational expenses. Usually these jobs take place on campus, and your hours can be easily coordinated to fit your class schedule.

- **Tuition/Fee exemptions** lower the tuition and/or fee charges for students that meet certain requirements. The state uses exemptions and fee charges to lower some students’ tuition so that they can attend college and get their education.

- **Waivers** allow some out-of-state students to pay the lower, in-state tuition rate at a Texas public institution. The state uses waivers to reduce college tuition and fees for out-of-state students to encourage them to complete their education here in Texas.

- **Loan repayment programs** allow students to repay loans through some type of service — working as a teacher, nurse, or doctor, or by finishing a degree in a set amount of time.

So why should you even consider going into debt to go to school? That’s easy.

For many students, borrowing money is the only way to make college a reality. That’s why government-funded college loans are the best ones around. When compared to regular bank loans, college loans have lower interest rates and longer repayment periods. Some schools even offer loans with zero interest or that don’t have to be paid back if the student earns a bachelor’s degree in four years or less, or performs certain work or services after completing college. Plus, graduating from college makes paying back your loans easier because you will have the potential to earn a better salary with your degree. Just remember that if a school offers you a loan as part of a financial aid package, you do not have to accept the full amount or any at all. Borrow only what you need and can afford.
More Advantages To Finding Your Way To Pay

Tax Advantages

There are many great reasons to find your way to pay. And believe it or not, paying for college can actually reduce your and your parents’ federal income taxes through the following programs as of January 2012.

- Receive a tax credit of up to $2,500 per year with the American Opportunity Tax Credit or $2,000 per year with the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.
- Deduct up to $4,000 per year for tuition and fees and up to $2,500 per year for interest paid on educational loans.

For more information, contact a tax preparer, look up Publication 970 at www.irs.gov, or call the IRS at 1-800-827-1040.

Rebate Advantages: Tuition Rebate for Undergraduate Students

Some undergraduate college students are eligible for tuition rebates. If you complete a bachelor’s degree within 4 calendar years and with no more than 3 semester credit hours beyond the minimum requirements of your degree, you may be able to claim a tuition rebate of up to $1,000.* But you have to remember to apply for the tuition rebate before you receive your bachelor’s degree. See your business office, registrar’s office or financial aid office for an application and more information.

* Up to 9 hours of college credit by examination are excluded from the semester credit hour limit, as are hours for ROTC courses that are not required for ROTC candidates’ degrees.

Savings Advantages: College Savings Plans

Saving early is smart saving, which is why families have a lot of great options for opening college savings accounts. Texas offers both guaranteed tuition plans and qualified 529 savings plans. For more information, call 1-800-445-GRAD (1-800-445-4723) or visit www.texastomorrowfunds.org.
Tips for Reducing College Costs

✔ Take college-level courses in high school. TechPrep, dual credit, Advanced Placement (AP), and International Baccalaureate (IB) courses allow you to earn college credit in high school and are much cheaper than their equivalent classes in college.

✔ Earn college credit for what you already know by taking a College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) exam.

✔ Plan for your college experience. Explore career options early to avoid changing majors and spending extra time in college.

✔ Start at a community college. Tuition and fees at community colleges are less than at universities, and the credits you earn often transfer to four-year universities. Many students also save money by living at home while they attend community college.

Things to Remember

✔ The FAFSA is the foundation for finding your way to pay. It is your ticket to all federal, state, and college-specific funding. The FAFSA is the primary application you will need to complete for most financial aid. If you’re not a US citizen or eligible non-citizen, fill out the paper FAFSA form or the TASFA (if accepted) and take it to the college you plan to attend. You can’t get federal aid, but you might be eligible to receive state financial aid.

✔ Most financial aid is based on need. Your Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is the same whatever school you go to, but your financial need will vary depending upon the total cost of attending the institution.

✔ You must fill out the FAFSA and reapply for financial aid each year you are in school.

✔ Submitting your college applications before the schools’ priority deadlines and filling out your FAFSA as soon as possible after January 1 will put you in the best position to receive more financial aid.

✔ Going to college is an investment in yourself and your future. It’s something no one can ever take away from you. And even though finding your way to pay may be tough, it’s also worth it.
Financial aid offices, either at the schools you are applying to or even at any nearby college or university, are a great, free resource for you and your family in finding your way to pay.

All questions are good questions regardless of where you are in the process, and financial aid staff members genuinely want to help you. You don’t have to wait until your senior year to start planning. Texas also offers a free financial aid information hotline, complete with bilingual operators, at 1-888-311-8881.

Financial Aid
Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
1-800-4-FED-AID
1-800-433-3243
www.fafsa.ed.gov

Federal Financial Aid Information
www.studentaid.ed.gov
www.federalstudentaid.ed.gov
www.college.gov

Texas Financial Aid Information Center
1-888-311-8881
www.tgslc.org/borrowers/tfaic/

Overview of All Types of Financial Aid
www.collegeforalltexans.com
www.finaid.org

Applications and Admissions
ApplyTexas
www.applytexas.org

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)
sat.collegeboard.com

American College Testing Program (ACT)
www.actstudent.org

Scholarships
FastWeb
www.fastweb.com

Scholarships.com
www.scholarships.com

Zinch
www.zinch.com

Texas Comptroller
www.everychanceeverytexan.org/funding

To learn more about these and other college-related topics, visit www.GenTX.org