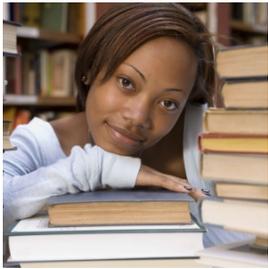


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# Financial Aid 101



### What counts the most?

*Your current income is the most important factor in determining need, but other factors play a role, such as your total assets, how many family members are in college at the same time, and how close you are to retirement age.*

Many parents pay for college with a combination of current income, savings, and financial aid. By learning the basics of financial aid, you'll be able to understand how the aid process works and compare the aid awards your child receives.

### What is financial aid?

Financial aid is money distributed primarily by the federal government and colleges in the form of student loans, grants, scholarships, and work-study jobs. Loans and work-study must be repaid (through monetary or work obligations), while grants and scholarships do not. A student can receive both federal and college aid.

Financial aid can be further broken down into two types: need-based, which is based on your child's financial need, and merit-based, which is based on your child's academic, athletic, or artistic merit.

### How is financial need determined?

Financial need is generally determined by looking at a family's income, assets, and household information. The government's aid application, the FAFSA, uses a formula known as the federal methodology.

A detailed analysis of the formula is beyond the scope of this discussion, but generally here's how it works: (1) parent income is counted up to 47% (income equals AGI plus untaxed income/benefits minus certain deductions); (2) student income is counted at 50% over a certain amount (\$6,400 for the 2016/2017 school year); (3) parent assets are counted at 5.6% (home equity, retirement assets, cash value life insurance, and annuities are excluded); and (4) student assets are counted at 20%.

The result is a figure known as your expected family contribution, or EFC. This is the amount of money you must contribute to college costs to be eligible for aid. Your EFC remains constant, no matter which college your child applies to.

Your EFC is not the same as your child's financial need. To calculate financial need, subtract your EFC

from the cost at a given college. Because tuition, fees, and room-and-board expenses are different at each college, your child's financial need will vary depending on the cost of a particular college.

**Example:** You fill out the FAFSA and your EFC is calculated at \$35,000. College A costs \$60,000 per year and College B costs \$50,000 per year. Your child's financial need at College A is \$25,000 and \$15,000 at College B.

Colleges use their own formula for determining financial need. Basically, the process works the same way except that the institutional methodology in the standard college PROFILE application typically takes a more in-depth look at your income and assets. For example, some colleges may consider your home equity in assessing your ability to pay college costs.

**Tip:** Just because your child has financial need doesn't necessarily mean that colleges will meet 100% of that need. In fact, it's not uncommon for colleges to meet only a portion of it. If this happens to you, you'll have to make up the gap, in addition to paying your EFC.

### How do I apply and when?

The main way to file the FAFSA is online at [www.fafsa.ed.gov](http://www.fafsa.ed.gov). In addition, private colleges typically require the PROFILE form, which you'll need to submit by each individual college deadline (this form is usually submitted online as well).

The FAFSA is typically filed as soon as possible after January 1st in the year your child is seeking aid (the official federal deadline for filing the FAFSA is June 30, but most colleges have an earlier deadline). Parents should try to submit the FAFSA as soon as possible because some financial aid programs operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Even if you haven't completed your federal income tax return, you can submit your FAFSA with estimated tax numbers and then update it later.



**Note:** Starting with the 2017/2018 school year, families will be able to file the FAFSA as early as October 1, 2016, using their prior year's tax information. This earlier timeline will be a permanent change.

After your FAFSA is processed, you will receive a Student Aid Report that highlights your EFC. Colleges that you list on the FAFSA will also get a copy of the report. Then the financial aid administrator at each school that accepts your child will try to craft an aid package to meet your child's financial need. Colleges aren't obligated to meet all of it.

### Comparing aid awards

Sometime in late winter or early spring, your child will receive financial aid award letters that detail the specific amount and type of financial aid that each college is offering. To compare offers, first determine your out-of-pocket cost, or net price, for each school by subtracting any grant or scholarship aid (which doesn't need to be repaid) from the total cost of attendance. Next, look at the loan component of each award to see how much, if any, you or your child will need to borrow. Then compare the net price and loan amounts across all colleges.

If you'd like to lobby a particular school for more aid, tread carefully. A polite letter to the financial aid administrator followed up by a telephone call is appropriate. Your chances for getting more aid are best if you can document a change in circumstances that affects your ability to pay, such as a recent job loss, unusually high medical bills, or some other unforeseen event.

### Common federal aid programs

Here are some names you'll be hearing as you navigate the world of financial aid:

**Stafford Loan**--The most common student loan for college and graduate students. For undergraduate students, the interest rate is currently fixed at 4.29% for loans disbursed July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, and 5.84% for graduate students.

**Perkins Loan**--A student loan for college and graduate students with the greatest financial need. The interest rate is currently fixed at 5%.

**PLUS Loan**--An education loan for parents of college students and independent graduate students. A separate application is required, though filing the FAFSA first is a prerequisite. Parents can borrow the

full cost of their child's education, minus any financial aid received; the only criteria is a good credit history. The interest rate is currently fixed at 6.84% for loans disbursed July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

**Pell Grant**--A Pell Grant is available only to undergraduates with exceptional financial need.

### A word about merit aid

Colleges often use favorable merit aid packages to attract certain students to their campuses, regardless of their financial need. The availability of college-sponsored merit aid tends to fluctuate from year to year and from college to college as schools decide how much of their endowments to spend, as well as the specific academic and extracurricular programs they want to target. As a family researching college options, exploring college merit aid is probably the single biggest thing you can do to optimize your bottom line.

If you want to get an estimate ahead of time of how much financial aid (need-based or merit) your child might qualify for at a particular college, visit the college's website and fill out its net price calculator, which all colleges are required to have on their websites. Net price calculators ask for parent and student income and asset information, and they take anywhere from 5 to 15 minutes to complete.

Besides colleges, a wide variety of groups offer merit scholarships to students meeting certain criteria. There are websites where your child can input his or her background, abilities, and interests and receive (free of charge) a matching list of potential scholarships.

### How much should you rely on aid?

With all this talk of financial aid, it's easy to assume that it will do most of the heavy lifting when it comes time to paying the college bills. But the reality is you shouldn't rely too heavily on financial aid. Although aid can certainly help cover your child's college costs, student loans often make up the largest percentage of the typical aid package, not grants and scholarships.

As a general rule of thumb, plan on student loans covering up to 50% of college expenses, grants and scholarships covering up to 15%, and work-study jobs covering a variable amount. But remember, parents and students who rely mainly on loans to finance college can end up with a considerable debt burden.

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