

FINANCIAL AID

Naviance *Student*

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Lesson Tasks

Identify the different types of financial aid options

Understand financial aid terms and the process for applying

Apply for financial aid via the FAFSA or WASFA

Learn about the process of accepting financial aid offers and next steps

Complete financial aid survey

MONEY FOR EDUCATION

Money for Post-Secondary Education

What does the word “college” really mean?

College is sometimes used to mean any post-secondary education and training you receive. (Community College, University, Technical College, Training Program)

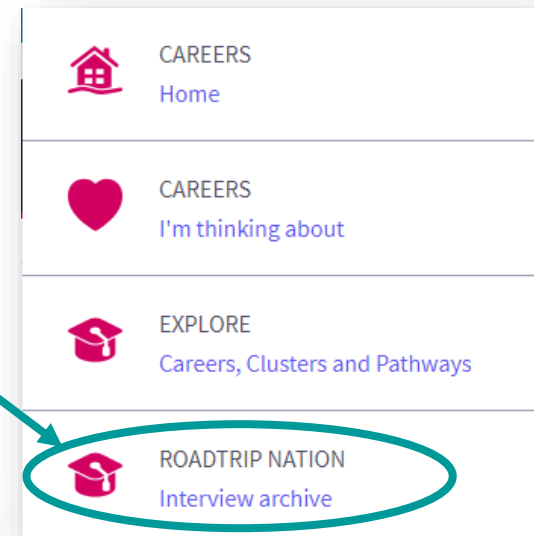
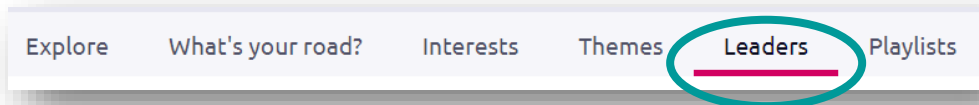
What are your biggest concerns about paying for college or any education or training classes after high school?

If you/your family is unable to pay for college, what other options are there to help you?

How did these Roadtrip Nation leaders pay for education?

Click **Careers** > **Roadtrip Nation Interview Archive**

Click **Leaders**



Click on the letter of the person's **first name** from this list to locate their interview.

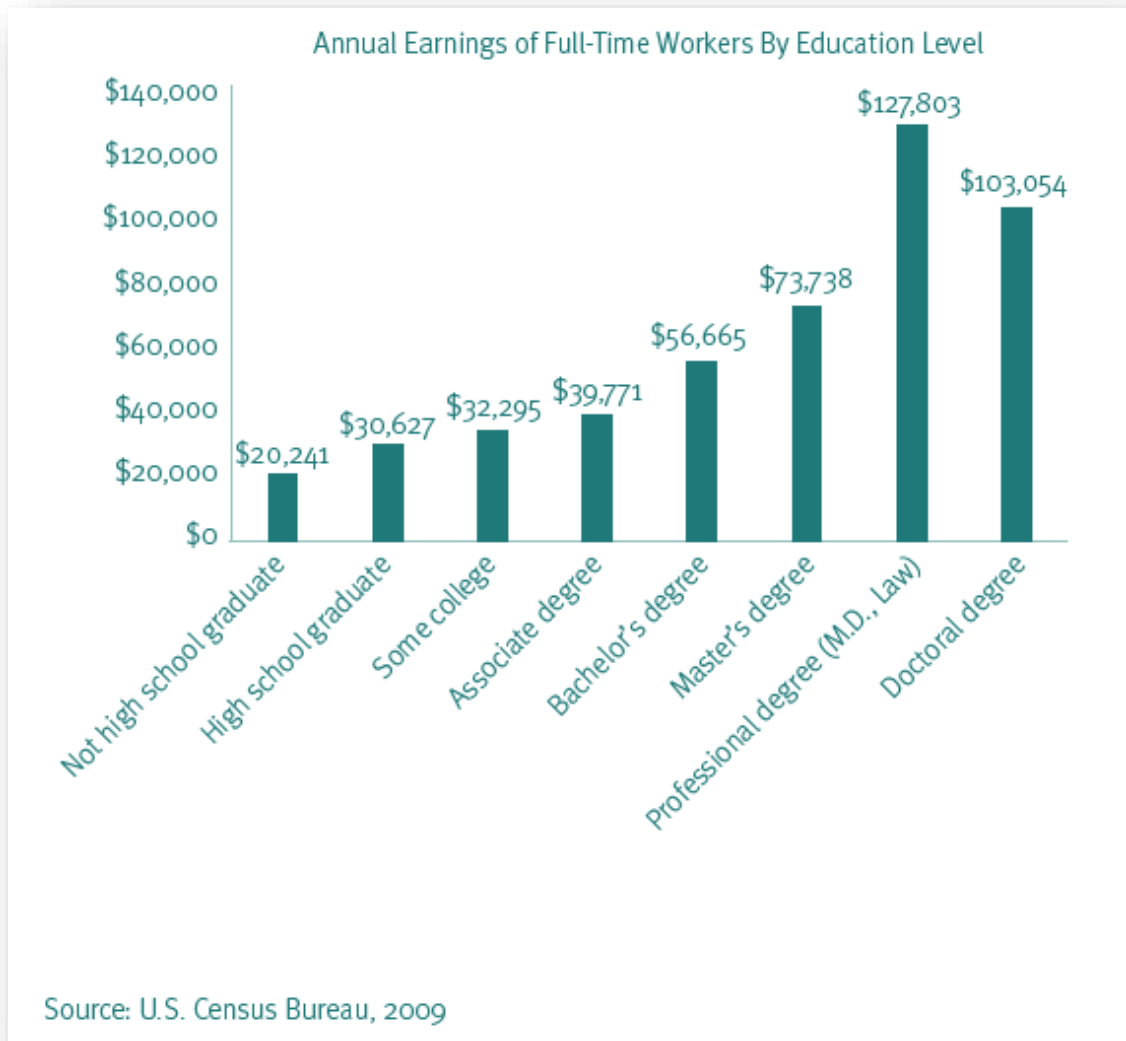
List of Leaders	
Ashley Hamilton-Ross	Gerard Baker
Bilal Bomani	John Legend
Charline Wright-Gipson	Luis Padilla
David Bader	Marshawn Evans
Dean Kamen	Todd McFarlane
Delfina Eberly	Soledad O'Brien
Deon Clark	

Learn More = Earn More!

Think about your career goals for the future and what type of education and/or training you may need.

Now look at your earning potential on average.

It pays to continue your education!!

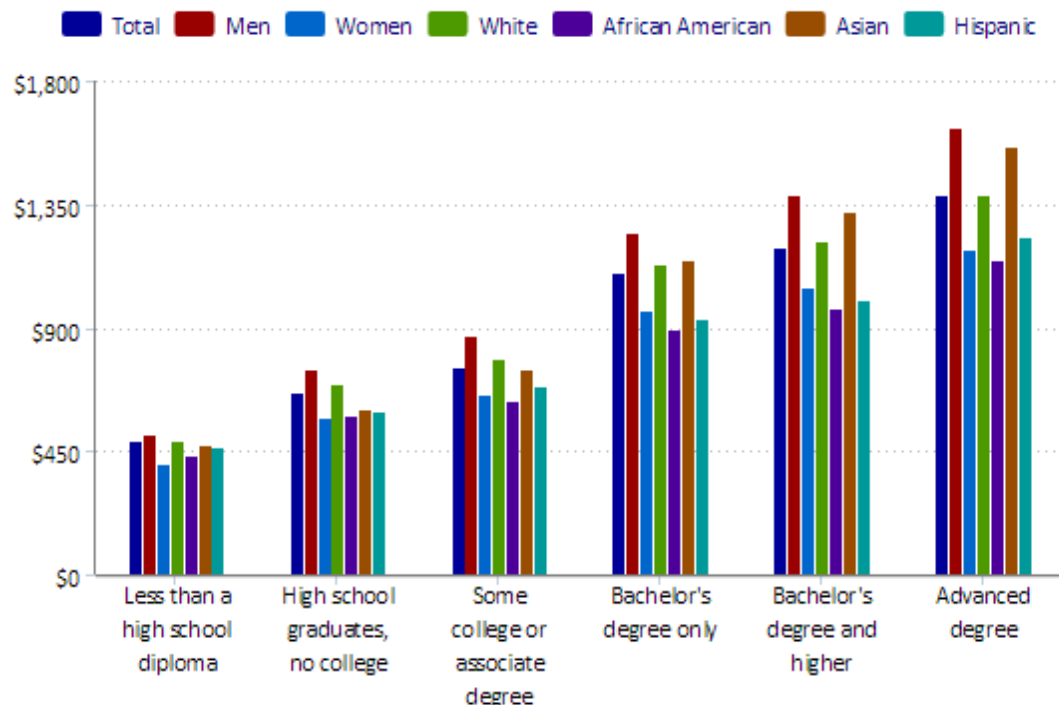


Education = Earning Potential

Let's look at your earning potential in a little more detail...

This chart focuses on the weekly earnings of full-time employees.

Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers age 25 and older by educational attainment, 2014 annual averages



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Benefits of Continued Education & Training

Research has shown that there are multiple ways value is added to your life when you continue to a post-secondary program after high school?

- Higher earning potential
- More job/promotion opportunities
- More employer-provided benefits
- More job satisfaction
- More on-the-job training opportunities
- Better working conditions

Comparing Level of Education to Salary

Education Level	Lowest Median Earnings	Highest Unemployment Rate	Example Jobs at Education Level
No High School Diploma	\$25,636/yearly \$493/weekly	8%	Fast Food Cook, Dishwasher, Hair Salon Shampooer
High School diploma	\$35,256/yearly \$678/weekly	5.4%	Police or Sherriff Patrol Officers, Loan Officers
Associates Degree	\$41,496/yearly \$798/weekly	4.3%	Dental Hygienists, Paralegal, Welding, Aviation Maintenance
Bachelor's Degree	\$59,124/yearly \$860/weekly	2.8%	Aerospace Engineer, Computer Info Systems Manager, Financial Analyst, Teacher
Master's Degree	\$69,732/yearly \$1,341/weekly	2.4%	Family Therapists, Physician Assistants, Business Administration
Professional Degree	\$89,960/yearly \$1,730/weekly	1.5%	Doctors, Lawyers, Pharmacists
Doctoral Degree	\$84,396/yearly \$1,623/weekly	1.7%	Physicists, Computer Research Scientists, College Professor

FINANCIAL AID FOR STUDENTS

Money, Money, Money!

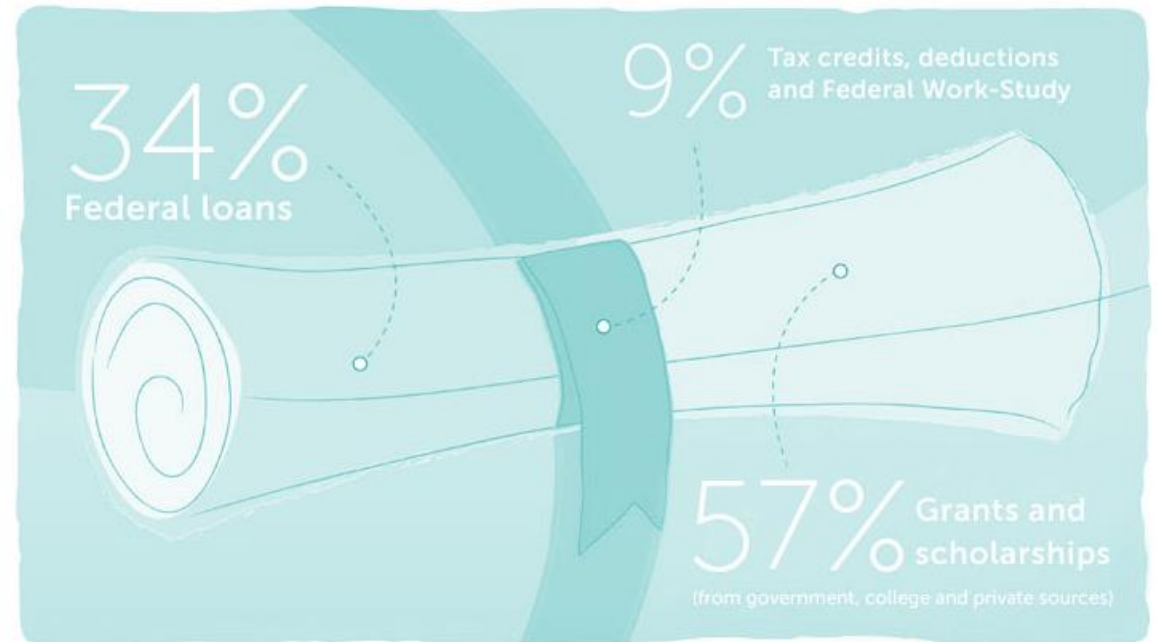
Financial aid is **money** that the government and other organizations give you or lend you to pay for college.

To qualify for financial aid, you have to apply.

With financial aid, many students who can't afford the full cost of college are able to earn their degrees.

In fact, most full-time college students receive some type of financial aid.

Financial Aid Can Help You Afford College

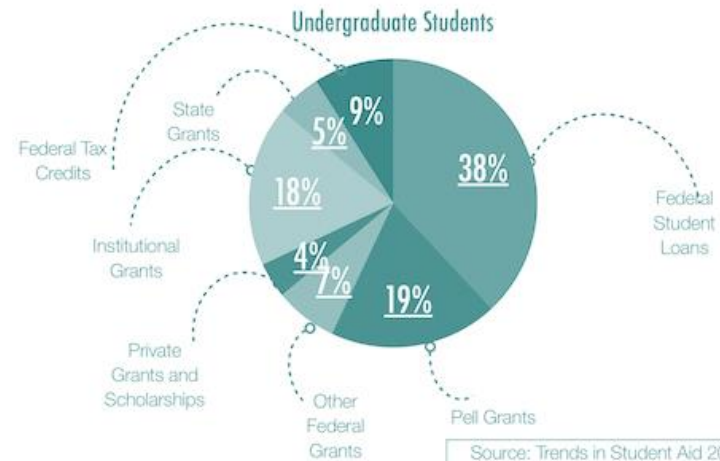


What are my options?

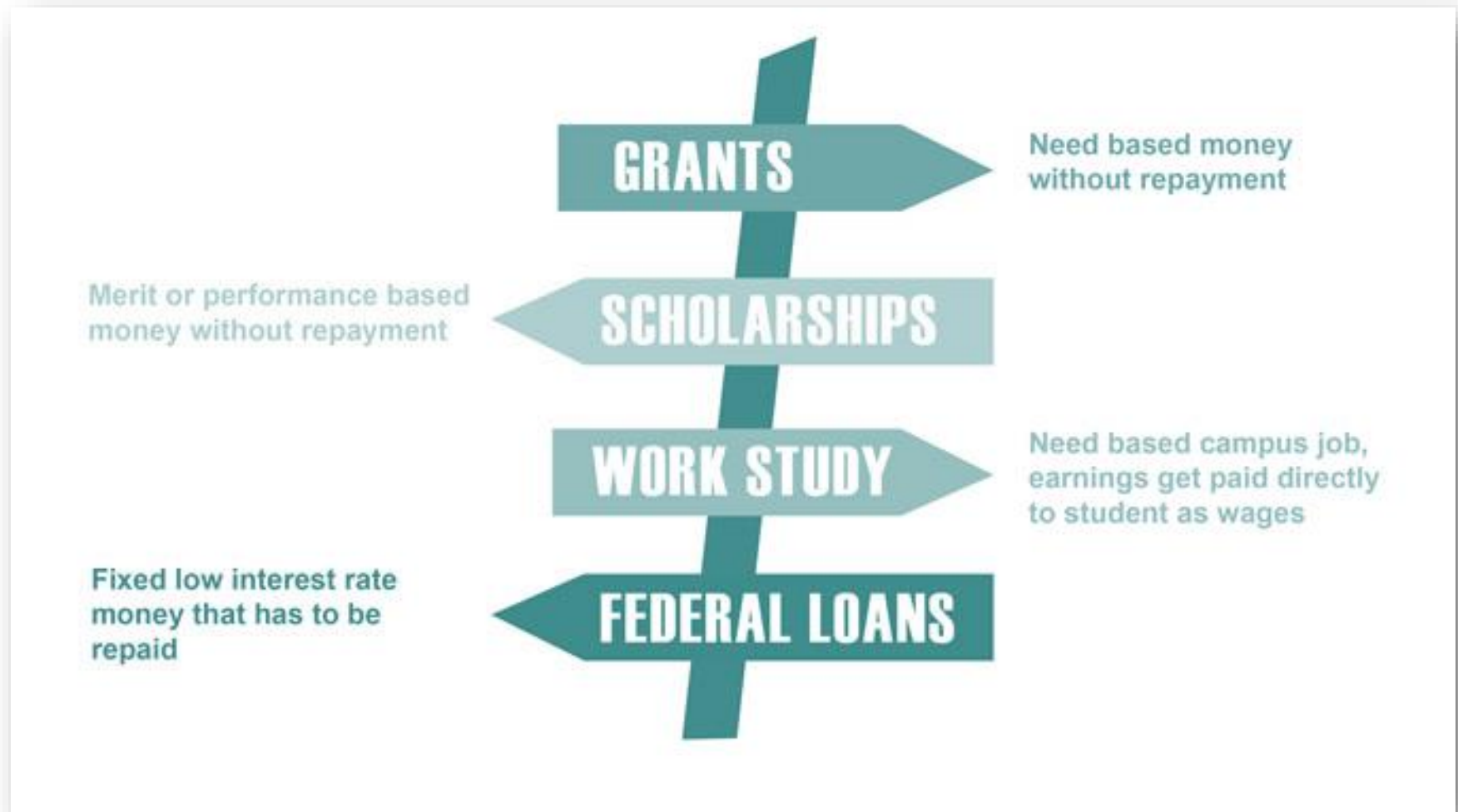
Financial aid comes from these sources:

- Federal government (the largest source)
- State governments
- Colleges and universities
- Private organizations, such as companies, clubs and religious organizations
- Banks and lending companies

Sources of Financial Aid

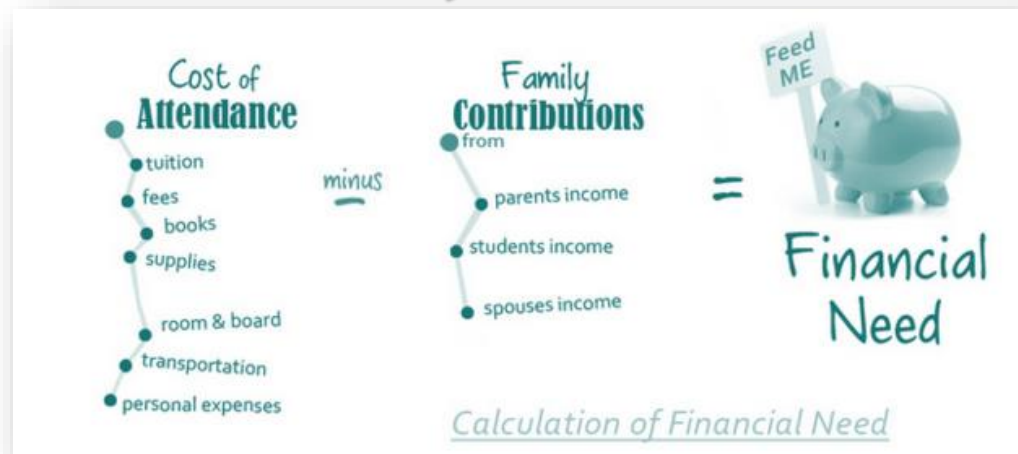


Financial Aid Types



Federal Pell Grant	Grant: Does not have to be repaid	Available exclusively to undergraduates; all eligible students will receive the Federal Pell grant amount they qualify for according to their FAFSA application	\$5,920 Please see www.studentaid.ed.gov for updates
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	Grant: Does not have to be repaid	For undergraduates with exceptional financial need; priority is given to Federal Pell Grant recipients; funds depend on availability at school	\$100 to \$4,000
Federal Work-Study	Money is earned while attending school; does not have to be repaid	For undergraduate and graduate students; jobs can be on campus or off campus; students are paid at least federal minimum wage	No annual minimum or maximum award amounts
Subsidized Direct Stafford Loan	Loan: Must be repaid	Subsidized: U.S. Department of Education pays interest while borrower is in school and during grace and deferment periods; student must be at least a half-time student	Up to \$5,500 depending on grade level and dependency status; visit https://StudentAid.gov/sub-unsub for more information
Unsubsidized Direct Stafford Loan	Loan: Must be repaid	Unsubsidized: Borrower is responsible for interest during life of the loan; student must be at least a half-time; financial need is not a requirement	Up to \$20,500 (less any subsidized amounts received for same period), depending on grade level and dependency status; visit https://StudentAid.gov/subunsub for more information
Direct Loan PLUS	Loan: Must be repaid	Available to parents of dependent undergraduate students who are enrolled at least half-time	Maximum amount is cost of attendance minus any other financial aid received; visit StudentAid.gov/plus for more information

Financial Aid – Why?



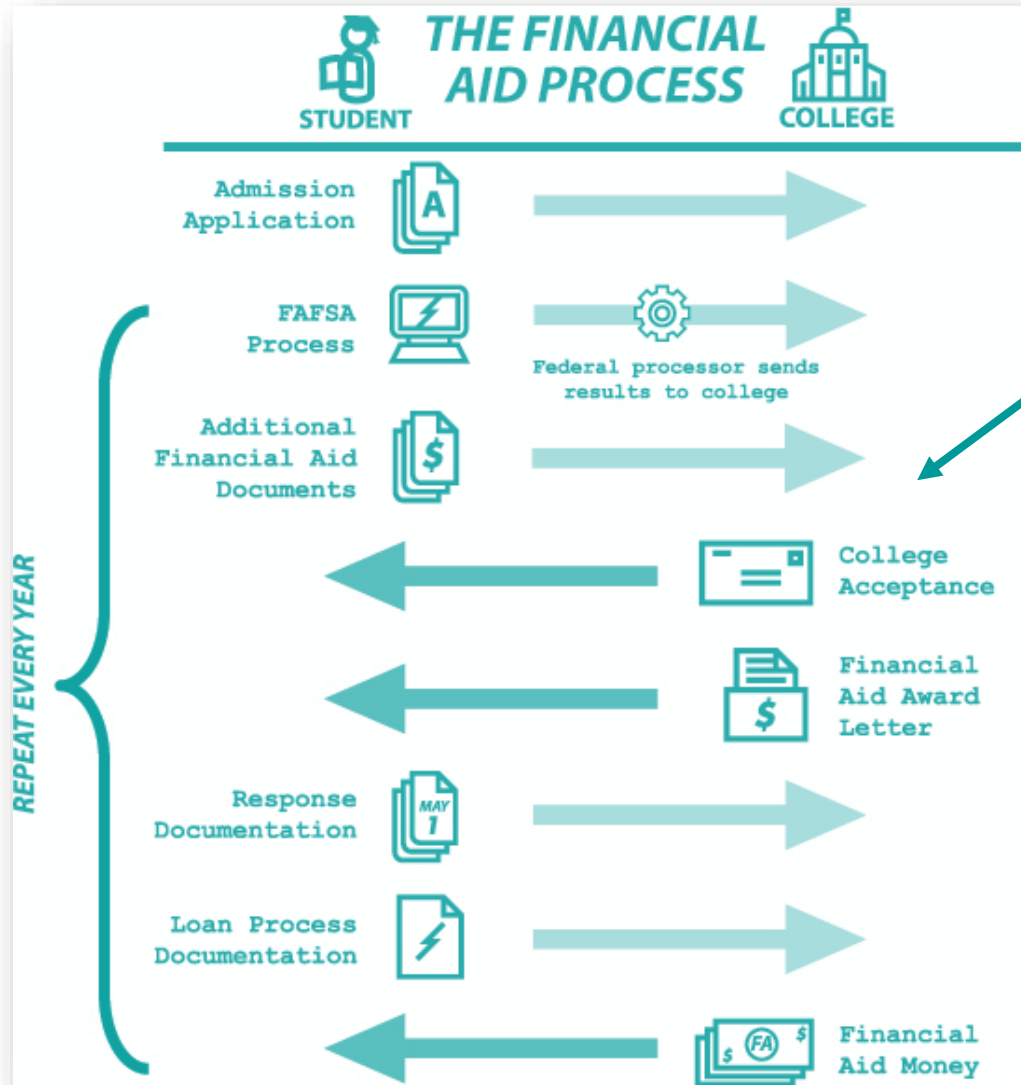
Keep in mind that a college that charges a lot for tuition might offer you generous financial aid.

It might even be more affordable than colleges that charge lower tuition.

Each college you apply to will provide you with a financial aid offer.

Once you are notified from the colleges you've applied to, you will compare your financial aid offers to see which options are best for you.

The Financial Aid Process



The financial aid process can seem a bit overwhelming at times.

Review the process to prepare for what comes next after you complete the FAFSA.

To better understand the process after the FAFSA, click the link to watch the video.

Video: [After the FAFSA](#)



FAFSA Opens OCTOBER 1st!

Beginning **October 1, 2018** students will be able to file the FAFSA or WASFA for the 2018-2019 school year.

It allows you to complete your college applications and apply for financial aid at the same time.

It is best to submit your FAFSA or WASFA as close to **October 1, 2018** as possible.

IF YOU'RE ATTENDING COLLEGE FROM	FILE THIS FAFSA	USE THIS TAX INFORMATION
July 1, 2018–June 30, 2019	2018–19	2016

Are You a College Bound Scholar?

The College Bound Scholarship is an early commitment of state financial aid to eligible students who...

- Signed up in 7th or 8th grade
- Fulfill the College Bound pledge

What do I get with the scholarship?

Once you file the FAFSA as a senior the scholarship will pay the average tuition cost at a public college plus some fees and a small book allowance.

Where can I use it?

- Public community and technical colleges
- Public four-year colleges and universities
- Independent colleges and universities
- Private career colleges



APPLYING FOR FINANCIAL AID

Which Application Do You Complete?

In Washington, there are two different applications for financial aid, but you only need to file **one**.

FAFSA	WASFA
File the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) if you are a U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen .	File the WASFA (Washington Application for State Financial Aid) if you are not eligible to complete the FAFSA due to immigration status and meet the eligibility criteria for one of the state aid programs that provide aid to non-citizens.

You should apply for financial aid as soon after **October 1** as possible!

Do not wait until you are admitted to apply.

Your college may have additional financial aid forms for you to complete. Check their website or contact their financial aid office to find out.

Getting Started...

Follow these important steps to begin your financial aid application.

****If you need additional help with the FAFSA/WASFA, please check with your teacher, counselor, or career specialist at your school.***

FAFSA

Locate and memorize your Social Security Number

Go to the [FAFSA](#) (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) website.

Create a username and password called a [FSA ID](#) (Federal Student Aid ID)

Take a picture/write down of the final FSA ID screen with login information

Verify your email by logging into your inbox and clicking the link

Start your 2019-2020 FAFSA application

WASFA

Go to the [WASFA](#) website to create a login

Under [New User](#)>[Start A New WASFA](#) click the button

Create a username and password

Take a picture/write down your login information

Start your 2019-2020 WASFA application

How is My Financial Aid Award Calculated?

Colleges use the data provided in your financial aid application to determine your eligibility for aid.

Your **financial need**, as determined by the college, is the difference between the amount it will cost you to go to school--the Cost of Attendance (COA)--and your family's Expected Family Contribution (EFC). *(Your EFC takes into consideration your family income/assets, family size, and number of family members in college.)*

$$\text{COA} - \text{EFC} = \text{Financial Need}$$

While the calculation for aid eligibility is complicated, the easiest way to find out if you qualify is to apply!

WHAT DO I DO AFTER I APPLY?

What's Next?

Review your FAFSA / WASFA confirmation page

After you complete the FAFSA form online and click “SUBMIT,” you’ll see a confirmation page.

The confirmation page provides federal aid **estimates** based on the information you provided on your FAFSA form.

It’s important to know that these figures are truly estimates and assume the information you provided on the FAFSA form is correct.

Apply for as many scholarships as you can

Many schools won’t be able to meet your full financial need, so applying for scholarships are a great way to fill the gap.

Don’t wait until after you receive your financial aid offer to start applying for scholarships. There are thousands of scholarships out there, with deadlines all the time.

Set a goal for yourself; for example, try to apply to one scholarship per week.

Be on the lookout for your aid offer(s)

The 2019–20 FAFSA is available starting Oct. 1, 2018. Even if you submit it early, that doesn’t mean you’ll get an aid offer right away. Each school has a different schedule for awarding and paying out financial aid.

Remember that [your school disburses your aid](#), **not** the “FAFSA people” (Federal Student Aid).

Contact your school’s financial aid office for details about when they send out aid offers.

Make corrections promptly if you need to

After your FAFSA form has been processed you can go back and [submit a correction](#) to certain fields if you need to.

This includes correcting a typo or adding another school to receive your FAFSA information.

Log in with your FSA ID, and then click “Make FAFSA Corrections.” You can add up to 10 schools at a time.

Order of Accepting Financial Aid

ORDER TO ACCEPT AID	TYPE OF AID	WHAT TO KEEP IN MIND
1	SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS	Make sure you understand the conditions you must meet (for instance, you might have to maintain a certain grade-point average in order to continue receiving a scholarship, or your TEACH Grant might turn into a loan if you don't teach for a certain number of years under specific circumstances).
2	WORK-STUDY	You don't have to pay the money back, but you do have to work for it, so take into account that that'll mean less time for studying. However, research has shown that students who work part-time jobs manage their time better than those who don't!
3	FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS	You'll have to repay the money with interest. Subsidized loans don't start accruing (accumulating) interest until you leave school, so accept a subsidized loan before an unsubsidized loan.
4	LOANS FROM YOUR STATE GOVERNMENT OR YOUR COLLEGE	You'll have to repay the money with interest, and the terms of the loan might not be as good as those of a federal student loan. Be sure to read all the fine print before you borrow.
5	PRIVATE LOANS	You'll have to repay the money with interest, and the terms and conditions of the loan almost certainly will not be as good as those of a federal student loan.

Visit [StudentAid.gov](https://studentaid.gov) for more tips!

Federal Student Aid
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TASK COMPLETION...

Log in to Naviance Student

Click your school link to login

<http://connection.naviance.com/cascadehs>

<http://connection.naviance.com/everetths>

<http://connection.naviance.com/henrymjhs>

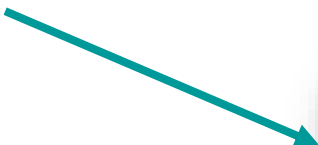
<http://connection.naviance.com/sequoiahs>

Click the button to **Login with Clever**



Login with Clever

Click to sign in

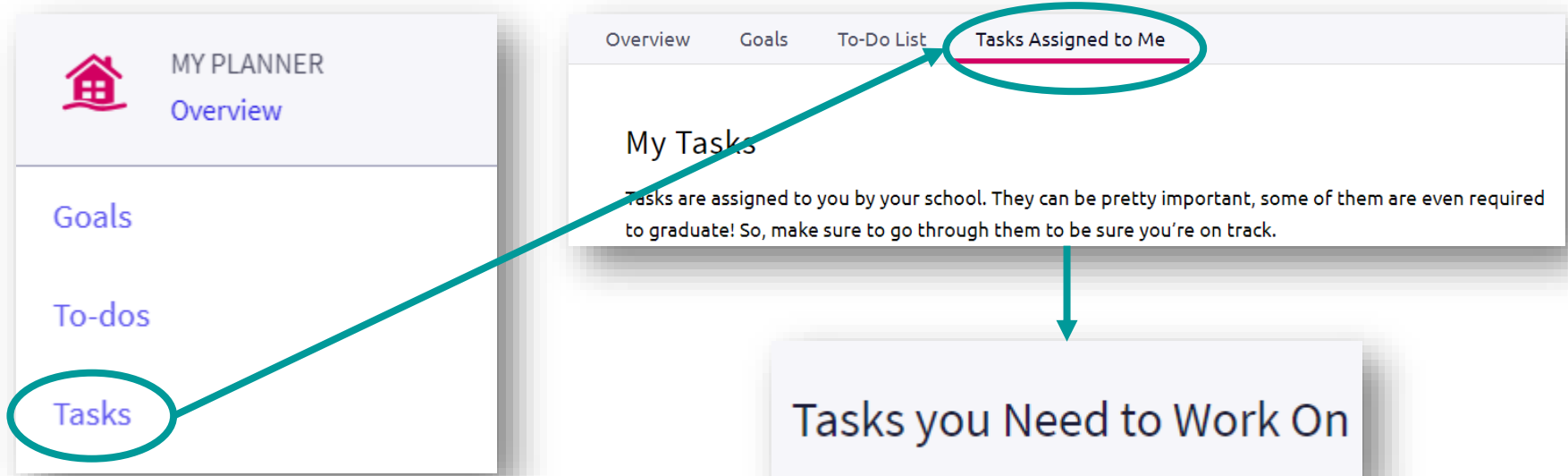


Sign in with your district id and password

(Enter your district student ID # & password)

Complete the Lesson...

To complete the lesson go to **My Planner>Tasks>Tasks you Need to Work on** and complete the **Financial Aid Senior Survey**.



Stay Up to Date by Following...

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- Get the most current updates on *colleges, careers, scholarships, financial aid, etc.* without logging in!
- Instant notifications and *Naviance Student* information comes directly to you!

Naviance Questions?

If you have any questions, please contact naviance@everettsd.org.

Be sure to provide your name and school.

To check messages sent to you through Naviance *Student*, login and click the icon for your **messages** in the upper-right corner.

