



**FINANCIAL
RESOURCES
AND PLANNING**

for Education & Training Beyond High School



CREATING YOUR PLAN

Your financial aid plan will depend heavily on what your plans are after you obtain your high school diploma or Texas Certificate of High School Equivalency (TxCHSE). There are many education and training options that can lead to career success. The path you choose will impact how much money it will cost you and the amount and type of financial aid you will need.

Research Your Options

The type of program or institutions as well as the type of certificate or degree you choose will greatly impact your financial need.

It's important to research your desired career or industry to determine what type of education or training is required to get into that field.

With that information, you can plan more intentionally. For instance, you might be able to enter your field with a certificate or associate degree before choosing to pursue additional education credentials later.

Use the helpful tools at the following sites to research career, education, and training options:

[TexasCareerCheck.com](https://www.texascareercheck.com) • [JobsYall.com](https://www.jobsyall.com)



Which Path is Right for You?

The following is a list of just some of the types of schools or programs that you can use to obtain education or training beyond high school. You can find more information about these options on the next few pages:

- ➔ Advanced Academics
- ➔ Military
- ➔ Apprenticeships
- ➔ Community College
- ➔ Junior College
- ➔ Trade School
- ➔ Public 4-year University
- ➔ Private 4-year University
- ➔ In-State vs. Out-of-State Program
- ➔ Workforce Training Program
- ➔ College & Career Readiness School Models

8 LOW COST OPTIONS TO CONSIDER



1

ADVANCED ACADEMICS

Advanced Academics includes courses, programs, assessments, services and supports that provide opportunities for qualifying students to demonstrate college and career readiness and earn college credits. There are several options for students to accomplish this, including:

- Dual Credit
- OnRamps
- Advanced Placement (AP)
- International Baccalaureate (IB)
- College-Level Exam Program (CLEP)

For more information, visit:

[Bit.Ly/TXAdvancedAcademics](https://bit.ly/TXAdvancedAcademics)

OnRamps.UTexas.edu

2

CCRSM

College and Career Readiness School Models (CCRSM) are open-enrollment early college programs that enable qualifying students to accumulate college credits through Advanced Academics, develop technical skills, earn college credentials and degrees, and pursue high-wage and in-demand career pathways at no cost to students.

CCRSM campuses include:

- Early College High School (ECHS)
- Texas STEM Academy (T-STEM)
- Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH)

To learn more about CCRSM, visit:

[Bit.Ly/CCRSMSchool](https://bit.ly/CCRSMSchool)

3

MILITARY

The Post-9/11 G.I. Bill provides education benefits for service members who served on active duty for 90 days or more. Schools will cover the cost of the ASVAB exam to prepare you for military service. Talk to your school counselor to ask about this opportunity.

4

APPRENTICESHIP

Apprenticeship programs allow individuals to learn a trade or profession using on-the-job training and classroom work. It's possible to earn college credits, certifications, and degrees with some qualifying apprenticeship programs.

For more information, visit:

Apprenticeship.gov

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TUITION ASSISTANCE

There are many types of tuition assistance programs available, but the most common types are employer tuition assistance programs. An employer will pay all or part of an employee's cost to attend a college, university, or trade school. Many employers offer tuition assistance to help develop and retain their workforce.

6

WORKFORCE TRAINING

Workforce training programs are available in partnerships between employers, industry, community colleges, professional training organizations, and your local Workforce Solutions offices.

The programs available in your area will depend on local skill and job demand. The cost of those programs and the financial aid available will depend on which entities are partnering to provide the training and education, and how large of a gap exists between demand and the supply of trained individuals. In some cases, the cost to participate in such programs can be low to no cost for participants.

To see the programs in your region, visit your local Workforce Solutions office or view the online directory at:

[Bit.Ly/FindAWFS](https://bit.ly/FindAWFS)

Note:

Make sure to learn more about these low cost opportunities and consider them during your planning process.

7

FOSTER YOUTH WAIVER

The Texas College Tuition & Fee Waiver for eligible foster youth is a state law that exempts or waives payment of tuition and fees for courses that are formula-funded at Texas state-supported (public) colleges or universities for youth or young adults currently or formerly in the conservatorship of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) and for those adopted from DFPS. To see if you are eligible for the waiver, use the following tool:

[TinyURL.com/TWCttw](https://tinyurl.com/TWCttw)



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FOSTER YOUTH ETV

The Education and Training Voucher, or ETV, is a nationwide federal program administered by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services through their contract provider, Baptist Child and Family Services (BCFS).

Through this program, youth or young adults in postsecondary, vocational, or technical programs may be eligible to receive financial assistance. The ETV program is not a loan and does not need to be paid back.

To see if you are eligible for the ETV, use the following tool:

[TinyURL.com/TWCetv](https://tinyurl.com/TWCetv)



WHAT IS FINANCIAL AID?

Once you have an idea of which path you will take to acquire your education or training, then it's time to figure out how you're going to pay for it. That's where financial aid can help. You want to use financial aid strategically, in a way that will help you achieve your goals responsibly, but not create long-term financial burdens. To do that, you will need a basic understanding of what financial aid is and how it works.

Financial Aid Definition

Financial aid is any form of funding that helps you pay for college, including scholarships, grants, loans, and workstudy programs. The U.S. Department of Education's office of Federal Student Aid provides more than \$120 billion in financial aid to help pay for college or career school each year. Be sure to seek scholarship and financial aid opportunities to make your education more affordable.

State Aid in Texas

The state of Texas works with colleges and universities to provide various types of financial assistance for college students. State aid may be in the form of grants, scholarships, loans, or work-study. State aid generally applies to in-state institutions. For more information on state financial aid, visit:

[Bit.Ly/TXCollegeAid](https://bit.ly/TXCollegeAid)



Types of Student Aid

Student aid can come in the following forms:



GRANTS

A grant is a form of financial aid that doesn't have to be repaid. A variety of federal grants are available, the most popular being Pell Grants.



SCHOLARSHIPS

Many nonprofit and private organizations offer scholarships to help students pay for college or career school. This type of free money, which is sometimes based on academic merit, talent, or a particular area of study, can make a real difference in helping you manage your education expenses.



WORK-STUDY JOBS

The Federal Work-Study Program allows you to earn money to pay for school by working part-time. To learn more, visit [Bit.Ly/TXScholarships](https://bit.ly/TXScholarships).



LOANS

When you receive a student loan, you're borrowing money to pay for educational expenses. You must repay the loan as well as interest that accrues.



HOW TO APPLY FOR AID

Need-Based or Merit-Based Aid?

Along with the FAFSA, other qualifications may factor in when it comes to need-based versus merit-based aid.



NEED-BASED AID

Financial aid provided to students whose FAFSA shows college expenses exceed what they and their families can fund on their own.



MERIT-BASED AID

Financial aid given to students who have performed a specific task, maintained a certain GPA, or who possess specific talents.

The FAFSA & TASFA

All students must complete the FAFSA, TASFA, or an opt-out form to graduate high school in Texas.

The **FAFSA** (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) is available to U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and some eligible non-citizens. The **TASFA** (Texas Application for State Financial Aid) is available for students in Texas who do not qualify for the FAFSA.

Both applications become available on October 1st of every year. Aid is awarded on a first-come, first-serve basis. If you are a dependent, be sure to involve a guardian—you will need one in order to fill out the application appropriately. For more information, or to complete one of these forms, visit:

[StudentAid.gov](https://studentaid.gov) • [Bit.Ly/GetTASFA](https://bit.ly/GetTASFA)

Financial Need

Once you complete the FAFSA, you will receive an **EFC score**. EFC stands for Expected Family Contribution. The EFC score is a number that helps schools determine how much money you and your family can contribute to cover college expenses.

TASFA students will not receive an EFC score after completing their application. However, your institution will calculate its own version of an EFC score and use that to determine financial need.

A school's Cost of Attendance minus your Expected Family Contribution equals your Financial Need. Your financial need determines how much and what type of financial aid is offered to you. Remember the formula:

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

Cost of Attendance

Every college or career school has a Cost of Attendance (COA). This number is the average cost to attend a particular college or university for one academic year. Cost of attendance includes tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and personal expenses.

Schools are required by law to provide detailed cost of attendance information on their websites. Be sure to use this information when comparing schools and planning, and consider applying only to colleges that offer programs aligned to your long-term career aspirations.



MORE ABOUT STUDENT AID

More About Student Loans

Student loans can be useful for those that need it. But if you don't need them, it's better to avoid them to prevent accumulating unnecessary student loan debt. It's important to understand the different types of loans that might be offered to you. The two main types of student loans are subsidized and unsubsidized loans.

1 SUBSIDIZED

A type of loan that does not accrue interest while you're attending school at least part time. This is important because it means that your overall loan balance won't increase while you're in school due to interest being added on.

2 UNSUBSIDIZED

These loans are the opposite. They continue to accrue interest from the time the loan is disbursed. This means your overall loan balance will continue to increase, and those increases will also begin accruing interest, even while you're still a student working on your degree, certificate, or training.



3 DIRECT PLUS

Sometimes called Parent PLUS Loans, Direct PLUS Loans are federal loans for eligible parents of dependent undergraduate students. They are unsubsidized and credit-based. This loan is not automatically deferred while the student is attending college. Unless you request a deferment, you will be expected to start repayment when the loan is disbursed.

4 PRIVATE

Private loans from banks and other financial institutions can be made to credit-worthy students (sometimes with a cosigner) or parents to help pay for college when all other forms of federal aid are exhausted.

When you receive your financial aid offer, you have a choice of which aid you want to accept or reject. So, if you don't need all the loans offered to you, you can choose to reject the unsubsidized loans and only accept the subsidized loans, or specify the dollar amount you are willing to accept. If you can afford to do this, it could save you a significant amount of money in the long run. Talk to your institution's counselor if you have concerns about which aid to accept.

More About Scholarships

There are many ways to find scholarship opportunities. One of the most effective ways is to search the website of the college or university you plan to or already attend. You can find institutional and departmental scholarships based on your major and other qualifications. The school's financial aid website is a great place to start.

You can also use popular scholarship search websites, such as:

FastWeb.com • Scholarships.com

Other Opportunities

Additional places to find scholarships:

- High school counselor
- Local churches and organizations
- Ethnic-based organizations
- State agencies
- Federal agencies
- The College Board
- Professional associations related to your field of study

Financial Aid Checklist

- ✓ Complete the FAFSA or TASFA early! New applications are available starting on October 1st of every year.
- ✓ Take the PSAT-NMSQT in 11th grade to alert colleges of your plans to attend.
- ✓ Start applying for scholarships a year before you plan to start college.
- ✓ Maintain a list of scholarships you can apply for each year you are in school.
- ✓ Communicate with financial aid offices regularly.
- ✓ Fill out forms fully and accurately.
- ✓ Keep organized copies of all forms and correspondence.

Helpful Sites & Organizations

AID INFORMATION

www.StudentAid.gov

FAFSA & TASFA

www.FAFSA.gov

Bit.Ly/GetTASFA

Bit.Ly/TXFinancialAidRequirement

SCHOLARSHIPS

www.Scholarships.com

www.Fastweb.com

COLLEGE & CAREER DATA

www.TexasCareerCheck.com

www.JobsYall.com

Bit.Ly/YourCollegeMatch

ADDRESS

Texas Workforce Commission
Labor Market & Career Information
101 E. 15th Street, Room 354
Austin, TX 78778-0001

EMAIL

careerinformation@twc.texas.gov

PHONE

Hotline: 1 800-822-7526

Fax: 512-961-4861



Equal Opportunity Employer/Program.

Auxiliary aids & services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

Relay Texas: 800-735-2989 (TTY) and 711 (Voice). Last revised July 2021.