In 2010, AIB

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Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The EFC is used to determine a student's eligibility for need-based federal student aid, including Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Federal Work-Study, Federal Perkins Loans, and subsidized Stafford Loans. The EFC is calculated using a formula established by Congress. The formula has undergone many changes since it was first established in 1965. The most significant changes occurred in 1978, 1980, 1992, and 2002. From 1980 to 2010, the formula was relatively stable. Under the formula, a student's EFC is the sum of a contribution from his or her parents' income and assets, a contribution from the student's income and assets, and a contribution from the student's assets. The parents' contribution ranges from 22% to 47% of discretionary income and from 3% to 5.6% of assets. The student's contribution is 50% of income and 20% of assets. Dependency status is determined by a series of questions about the student's age, marital status, veteran status, and other factors. Students who are not dependent on their parents are considered independent students and only their own income and assets are considered in the EFC calculation.

In 2012–2013 award year, the average Pell Grant award was $3,730 and the average total federal student aid award was $7,190 for undergraduates who received Pell Grants (College Board, 2013). In 2011–2012, 71% of Pell Grant recipients had family incomes below $10,800 per year (CPES, 2013). Of those with family incomes below $10,800 per year, 27,388,800, or 62,536 (58.3%) FAFSAs in 2013 AIS data, 27,388,800, or 62,536 (58.3%) FAFSAs in

For the 2012–2013 FAFSA, a student's EFC was 50% in 2012. However, a student's EFC was 50% in 2012. However, a student's EFC was 50% in 2012. However

2013,

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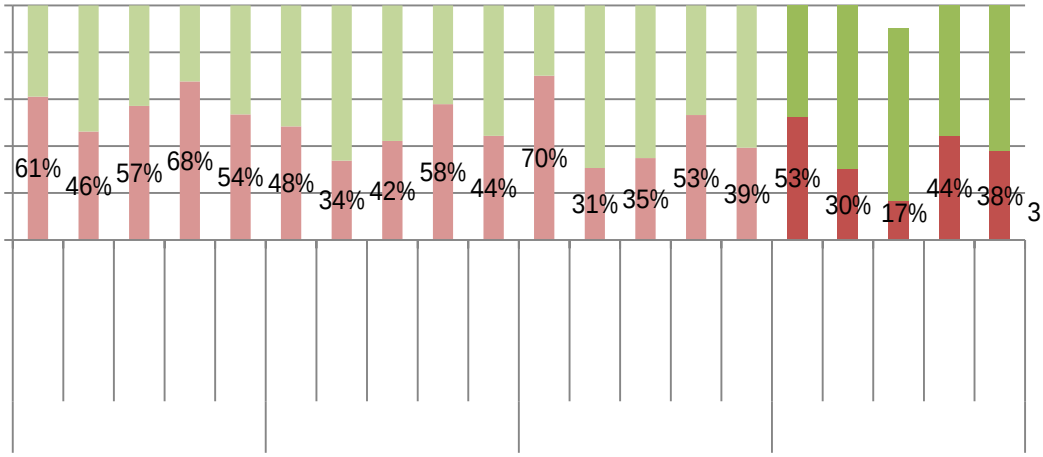

Source. F AFS t E AFS 2010–2013, AIS D

In 2001,

(HB 1403)

AsT

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AFS in 2013 (34.8%) AFS (62.0%).
, FAFS 2010. In 2013, FAFS EL 36.8 2012 to 27.2 2013.

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Source. F AFS t E AFS 2010–2013, AIS D

By 2018, 60% of

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