
THE EFC FORMULA, 2018–2019

What is the EFC?

The Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is a number that determines students' eligibility for federal student aid. The EFC formulas use the financial information students provide on their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA[®]) to calculate the EFC. Financial aid administrators (FAAs) subtract the EFC from students' cost of attendance (COA) to determine their need for the following federal student financial assistance offered by the U.S. Department of Education (the Department):

- Federal Pell Grants,
- Subsidized Stafford Loans through the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program,
- Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG),
- Federal Perkins Loans, and
- Federal Work-Study (FWS).

The Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grant (TEACH Grant) is a non-need-based federal program, for which a student must also use the FAFSA to apply.

The methodology for determining the EFC is found in Part F of Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA). Tables used in the computation of the EFC for the 2018–2019 Award Year were published in the May 1, 2017 *Federal Register* (ifap.ed.gov/fregisters/FR050117.html) (82 FR 20322).

What is the source of data used in EFC calculations?

All data used to calculate a student's EFC comes from the information the student provides on the FAFSA. A student may submit a FAFSA:

- by using FAFSA on the Web,
- by filing an application electronically through a school, or
- by mailing a FAFSA to the Central Processing System (CPS).

Students who applied for federal student aid in the previous award year may be eligible to reapply using a renewal FAFSA online. Applying for federal aid is free, but to be considered for non-federal aid (such as institutional aid), students may have to fill out additional forms, which might require fees.

We encourage applicants to complete the FAFSA electronically, because there are edits that reduce applicant errors and customize the questions presented based on answers to prior questions. The electronic version also contains additional instructions and help features and allows the Department to send results to the students and schools more quickly.

Who processes the application, and how are students notified of their EFC?

The CPS receives the student's application data, either electronically or on the paper application, and uses it to calculate an EFC. After the FAFSA has been processed, the CPS sends the student an output document containing information about his or her application results. This document, which can be paper or electronic, is called a Student Aid Report (SAR). The SAR lists all the information from the application and indicates whether the application was complete and signed. If the application is complete and signed and there are no data conflicts, the SAR also includes the student's EFC. Students are instructed to carefully check the accuracy of the information on the SAR. All schools listed on the student's FAFSA receive application information and processing results in an electronic file called an Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR).

Which EFC Formula Worksheet should be used?

There are three regular formulas and a simplified version of each:

- Formula A for dependent students,
- Formula B for independent students **without** dependents other than a spouse, and
- Formula C for independent students **with** dependents other than a spouse.

Instructions for applicants who are eligible for the automatic zero EFC calculation are included in each worksheet. See page 5 for more information on which students qualify for an automatic zero EFC.

Formula A Worksheet.....pages 9–12

Simplified Formula A Worksheetpages 13–16

Tables A1 through A7 (use with Formula A Worksheet)pages 17–20

Formula B Worksheet.....pages 21–22

Simplified Formula B Worksheet.....pages 23–24

Tables B1 through B4 (use with Formula B Worksheet)pages 25–27

Formula C Worksheetpages 29–30

Simplified Formula C Worksheet.....pages 31–32

Tables C1 through C6 (use with Formula C Worksheet)pages 33–35

Note: Do not complete the shaded areas in the simplified worksheets; asset information is not required in the simplified formulas.

What is the definition of an independent student?

Because the EFC formula for a dependent student uses parental data and the two formulas for independent students do not, the first step in calculating a student's EFC is to determine his or her dependency status. For the 2018–2019 Award Year, a student is automatically determined to be independent for federal student aid if he or she meets one or more of the following criteria:

- The student was born before January 1, 1995.
- The student is married or separated (but not divorced) as of the date of the application.
- At the beginning of the 2018–2019 school year, the student will be enrolled in a master's or doctoral degree program (such as MA, MBA, MD, JD, PhD, EdD, or graduate certificate, etc.).
- The student is currently serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces or is a National Guard or Reserves enlistee called into federal active duty for purposes other than training.
- The student is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces (see the definition in the box on page 4).
- The student has or will have one or more children who receive more than half of their support from him or her between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019.
- The student has dependent(s) (other than children or spouse) who live with him or her and who receive more than half of their support from the student, now and through June 30, 2019.
- At any time since the student turned age 13, both of the student's parents were deceased, or the student was in foster care or was a dependent or ward of the court.
- As determined by a court in the student's state of legal residence, the student is now, or was upon reaching the age of majority, an emancipated minor (released from control by his or her parent or guardian).
- As determined by a court in the student's state of legal residence, the student is now, or was upon reaching the age of majority, in legal guardianship.
- On or after July 1, 2017, the student was determined by a high school or school district homeless liaison to be an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or was self-supporting and at risk of being homeless.
- On or after July 1, 2017, the student was determined by the director of an emergency shelter or transitional housing program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to be an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or was self-supporting and at risk of being homeless.
- At any time on or after July 1, 2017, the student was determined by a director of a runaway or homeless youth basic center or transitional living program to be an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or was self-supporting and at risk of being homeless.
- The student was determined by the college financial aid administrator to be an unaccompanied youth who is homeless or is self-supporting and at risk of being homeless.

For students who do not meet any of the above criteria but who have documented unusual circumstances, an FAA can override their dependency status from dependent to independent. For information about dependency overrides, see the Application and Verification Guide, which is part of the Federal Student Aid Handbook and can be found on the IFAP Web site.

TERMS USED IN THE DEFINITION OF AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT

LEGAL DEPENDENT. Any children of the student who receive more than half of their support from the student (children do not have to live with the student), including a biological or adopted child. Also, any persons, other than a spouse, who live with the student and receive more than half of their support from the student now and will continue to receive more than half of their support from the student through June 30, 2019.

VETERAN. A student who: (1) has engaged in active service in the U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard), or has been a member of the National Guard or Reserves who was called to active duty for purposes other than training, or was a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, or attended a U.S. military academy preparatory school, and (2) was released under a condition other than dishonorable. A veteran is also a student who does not meet this definition now but will by June 30, 2019.

Which students qualify for the simplified EFC formulas?

The following criteria determine which students have their EFCs calculated by a simplified formula. Assets are not considered in the simplified EFC formulas.

For the 2018–2019 Award Year, a **dependent** student qualifies for the simplified EFC formula if both (1) below and (2) on the next page are true:

- (1) Anyone included in the **parents'** household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs: the Medicaid Program, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program¹, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC);

OR

the student's **parents**:

- filed or were eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ²,
- filed a 2016 IRS Form 1040 but were not required to do so³, or
- were not required to file any income tax return;

OR

the student's **parent** is a dislocated worker.

¹The TANF Program may have a different name in the student's or student's parents' state.

²For qualifying for the simplified or automatic zero EFC calculations, the following 2016 income tax forms are considered equivalent to an IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ: the income tax return required by the tax code of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or Palau.

³Applicants who are not required to complete an IRS Form 1040, but do so solely to claim an educational tax credit, are considered eligible if they meet all the other requirements for the simplified EFC formulas.

AND

- (2) The combined 2016 income of the student's **parents** is \$49,999 or less.
- For tax filers, use the parents' adjusted gross income from the tax return to determine if income is \$49,999 or less.
 - For non-tax filers, use the income shown on the 2016 W-2 forms of both parents (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) to determine if income is \$49,999 or less.

For the 2018–2019 Award Year, an **independent** student qualifies for the simplified EFC formula if both (1) and (2) below are true:

- (1) Anyone included in the **student's** household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs: the Medicaid Program, the SSI Program, SNAP, the Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program, the TANF Program⁴, and WIC;

OR

the student and student's spouse (if the student is married) **both**

- filed or were eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ⁵,
- filed a 2016 IRS Form 1040 but were not required to do so⁶, or
- were not required to file any income tax return;

OR

the student (or the student's spouse, if any) is a dislocated worker.

AND

- (2) The student's (and spouse's) combined 2016 income is \$49,999 or less
- For tax filers, use the student's (and spouse's) adjusted gross income from the tax return to determine if income is \$49,999 or less.
 - For non-tax filers, use the income shown on the student's (and spouse's) 2016 W-2 forms (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) to determine if income is \$49,999 or less.

Which students qualify for an automatic zero EFC calculation?

Certain students are automatically eligible for a zero EFC. The requirements for receiving an automatic zero EFC are the same as those for the simplified EFC calculation except for these differences:

- The income threshold for the parents of dependent students and for independent students and their spouses is \$25,000 or less (for an automatic zero EFC) instead of \$49,999 or less (for the simplified EFC calculation), and
- For independent students, those without dependents other than a spouse cannot receive an automatic zero EFC.

⁴ See note 1 on page 4.

⁵ See note 2 on page 4.

⁶ See note 3 on page 4.

Note: The income threshold for an automatic zero EFC remains at \$25,000 for the 2018–2019 Award Year.

For the 2018–2019 Award Year, a **dependent student** automatically qualifies for a zero EFC if both (1) and (2) are true.

- (1) Anyone included in the **parents'** household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs: the Medicaid Program, the SSI Program, SNAP, the Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program, the TANF Program⁷, and WIC;

OR

the student's **parents**:

- filed or were eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ⁸,
- filed a 2016 IRS Form 1040 but were not required to do so⁹, or
- were not required to file any income tax return;

OR

the student's **parent** is a dislocated worker.

AND

- (2) The combined 2016 income of the student's **parents** is \$25,000 or less.
- For tax filers, use the parents' adjusted gross income from the tax return to determine if income is \$25,000 or less.
 - For non-tax filers, use the income shown on the 2016 W-2 forms of both parents (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) to determine if income is \$25,000 or less.

An **independent student with dependents other than a spouse** automatically qualifies for a zero EFC if both (1) below and (2) on the next page are true:

- (1) Anyone included in the **student's** household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs: the Medicaid Program, the SSI Program, SNAP, the Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program, the TANF Program¹⁰, and WIC;

OR

the student and student's spouse (if the student is married) **both**

- filed or were eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ¹¹,
- filed a 2016 IRS Form 1040 but were not required to do so¹², or
- were not required to file any income tax return;

OR

the student (or the student's spouse, if any) is a dislocated worker.

⁷ See note 1 on page 4.

⁸ See note 2 on page 4.

⁹ See note 3 on page 4.

¹⁰ See note 1 on page 4.

¹¹ See note 2 on page 4.

¹² See note 3 on page 4.

AND

- (2) The student's (and spouse's) combined 2016 income is \$25,000 or less.
- For tax filers, use the student's (and spouse's) adjusted gross income from the tax return to determine if income is \$25,000 or less.
 - For non-tax filers, use the income shown on the student's (and spouse's) 2016 W-2 forms (plus any other earnings from work not included on the W-2s) to determine if income is \$25,000 or less.

Note: An **independent student without dependents other than a spouse** is not eligible for an automatic zero EFC.

Why might a calculation of an EFC using these worksheets differ from the EFC reported on a student's SAR?

When it appears that an applicant has reported inconsistent data, the CPS may make certain assumptions to resolve the inconsistency. These assumed values, which are reported on the student's SAR, are used to calculate the student's EFC. Therefore, in some cases, the EFC produced by these worksheets may differ from the EFC produced by the CPS if the assumed values are not used.

In addition, to help reconcile EFC Formula Worksheet calculations with those of the CPS, all calculations should be carried to three decimal places and then rounded to the nearest whole numbers. Round upward for results of .500 to .999, round downward for results of .001 to .499. Rounding should be performed so that the intermediate value that is the result of each step does not have any decimal digits.

WORKSHEETS AND TABLES

Dependent Students

Formula A Worksheet.....	pages 9–12
Simplified Formula A Worksheet.....	pages 13–16
Tables A1 through A7.....	pages 17–20

Independent Students Without Dependents Other than a Spouse

Formula B Worksheet.....	pages 21–22
Simplified Formula B Worksheet.....	pages 23–24
Tables B1 through B4.....	pages 25–27

Independent Students With Dependents Other than a Spouse

Formula C Worksheet.....	pages 29–30
Simplified Formula C Worksheet.....	pages 31–32
Tables C1 through C6.....	pages 33–35

Note: Do not complete the shaded areas in the simplified worksheets; asset information is not required in the simplified formulas.

2018–2019 EFC FORMULA A: DEPENDENT STUDENT

REGULAR
WORKSHEET
Page 1

A

PARENTS' INCOME IN 2016	
1. Parents' Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #85) If negative, enter zero.	
2. a. Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #88) _____	
2. b. Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #89) + _____	
Total parents' income earned from work =	
3. Parents' Taxable Income (If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*	
4. Total untaxed income and benefits: (Total of FAFSA/SAR #94a. through 94i.) +	
5. Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 3 and line 4.) =	
6. Total additional financial information (Total of FAFSA/SAR #93a. through 93f.) -	
7. TOTAL INCOME (Line 5 minus line 6.) May be a negative number. =	

ALLOWANCES AGAINST PARENTS' INCOME	
8. 2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #86) (tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.	
9. State and other tax allowance (Table A1) If negative, enter zero. +	
10. Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) Social Security tax allowance (Table A2) +	
11. Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) Social Security tax allowance (Table A2) +	
12. Income protection allowance (Table A3) +	
13. Employment expense allowance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two working parents (Parents' Marital Status is "married" or "unmarried and both parents living together"): 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or \$4,000, whichever is less • One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or \$4,000, whichever is less • Two-parent families, one working parent: enter zero 	+
14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =	

*STOP HERE if the following are true:

Line 3 is \$25,000 or less **and**

- The parents are eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2016 Form 1040) or they are not required to file any income tax return **or**
- Anyone included in the parents' household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs **or**
- Either of the parents is a dislocated worker.

If these circumstances are true, the Expected Family Contribution is automatically zero.

AVAILABLE INCOME	
Total income (from line 7)	
Total allowances (from line 14) -	
15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) May be a negative number. =	

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	
16. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #90)	
17. Net worth of investments** (FAFSA/SAR #91) If negative, enter zero. +	
18. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #92) +	
If negative, enter zero.	
19. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table A4.) +	
20. Net worth (Sum of lines 16, 17, and 19.) =	
21. Education savings and asset protection allowance (Table A5) -	
22. Discretionary net worth (Line 20 minus line 21.) =	
23. Asset conversion rate ×	.12
24. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS If negative, enter zero. =	

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION	
AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) (from line 15)	
CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 24) +	
25. Adjusted Available Income (AAI) May be a negative number. =	
26. Total parents' contribution from AAI (Calculate using Table A6.) If negative, enter zero.	
27. Number in college in 2018–2019 (Exclude parents) (FAFSA/SAR #74) ÷	
28. PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment)*** =	
If negative, enter zero.	

**Do not include the family's home.

***To calculate the parents' contribution for other than nine-month enrollment, see page 11.

continued on the next page

STUDENT'S INCOME IN 2016		
29.	Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #36) If negative, enter zero.	
30.	Income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39)	
31.	Taxable Income (If tax filer, enter the amount from line 29 above. If non-tax filer, enter the amount from line 30.)	
32.	Total untaxed income and benefits (Total of FAFSA/SAR #45a. through 45j.)	+
33.	Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 31 and line 32.)	=
34.	Total additional financial information (Total of FAFSA/SAR #44a. through 44f.)	-
35.	TOTAL INCOME (Line 33 minus line 34.) May be a negative number.	=

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT INCOME		
36.	2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #37) (tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.	
37.	State and other tax allowance (Table A7) If negative, enter zero.	+
38.	Social Security tax allowance (Table A2)	+
39.	Income protection allowance	+
40.	Allowance for parents' negative Adjusted Available Income (If line 25 is negative, enter line 25 as a positive number in line 40. If line 25 is zero or positive, enter zero in line 40.)	+
41.	TOTAL ALLOWANCES	=

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM INCOME		
	Total income (from line 35)	
	Total allowances (from line 41)	-
42.	Available income (AI)	=
43.	Assessment of AI	×
		.50
44.	STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI If negative, enter zero.	=

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS		
45.	Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #41)	
46.	Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #42) If negative, enter zero	+
47.	Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #43) If negative, enter zero.	+
48.	Net worth (Sum of lines 45 through 47.)	=
49.	Assessment rate	×
		.20
50.	STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	=

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION		
	PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (from line 28)	
	STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI (from line 44)	+
	STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 50)	+
51.	EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment)** If negative, enter zero.	=

*Do not include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for other than nine-month enrollment, see the next page.

Note: Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than nine months and only to determine the student's need for Campus-Based aid or a Federal Direct Subsidized Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant or TEACH Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the nine-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.

Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled LESS than Nine Months		
A1. Parents' contribution (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 28)		
A2. Divide by 9	÷	9
A3. Parents' contribution per month	=	
A4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
A5. Parents' contribution for LESS than nine-month enrollment	=	

Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled MORE than Nine Months		
B1. Parents' Adjusted Available Income (AAI) (from line 25—may be a negative number)		
B2. Difference between the income protection allowance for a family of four and a family of five, with one in college	+	5,070
B3. Alternate parents' AAI for more than nine-month enrollment (Line B1 + line B2.)	=	
B4. Total parents' contribution from alternate AAI (calculate using Table A6)		
B5. Number in college (FAFSA/SAR #74)	÷	
B6. Alternate parents' contribution for student (Line B4 divided by line B5.)	=	
B7. Standard parents' contribution for the student for nine-month enrollment (from line 28)	-	
B8. Difference (Line B6 minus line B7.)	=	
B9. Divide line B8 by 12 months	÷	12
B10. Parents' contribution per month	=	
B11. Number of months student will be enrolled that exceeds 9	×	
B12. Adjustment to parents' contribution for months that exceed nine (multiply line B10 by line B11)	=	
B13. Standard parents' contribution for nine-month enrollment (from line 28)	+	
B14. Parents' contribution for MORE than nine-month enrollment	=	

Calculation of Student's Contribution from Available Income (AI) for a Student Enrolled LESS than Nine Months*		
C1. Student's contribution from AI (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 44)		
C2. Divide by 9	÷	9
C3. Student's contribution from AI per month	=	
C4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
C5. Student's contribution from AI for LESS than nine-month enrollment	=	

*For students enrolled more than nine months, the standard contribution from AI is used (the amount from line 44).

Use next page to calculate total EFC for enrollment periods other than nine months.

Calculation of Total Expected Family Contribution for Periods of Enrollment Other than Nine Months

Parents' Contribution—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter amount from line A5 for enrollment periods less than nine months OR • Enter amount from line B14 for enrollment periods greater than nine months 		
Student's Contribution from Available Income—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter amount from line C5 for enrollment periods less than nine months OR • Enter amount from line 44 for enrollment periods greater than nine months 	+	
Student's Contribution from Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter amount from line 50 	+	
Expected Family Contribution for periods of enrollment other than nine months	=	

2018–2019 EFC FORMULA **A**: DEPENDENT STUDENT

SIMPLIFIED
WORKSHEET
Page 1

A

PARENTS' INCOME IN 2016	
1. Parents' Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #85) If negative, enter zero.	
2. a. Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #88) _____	
2. b. Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #89) + _____	
Total parents' income earned from work =	
3. Parents' Taxable Income (If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*	
4. Total untaxed income and benefits: (Total of FAFSA/SAR #94a. through 94i.) +	
5. Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 3 and line 4.) =	
6. Total additional financial information (Total of FAFSA/SAR #93a. through 93f.) -	
7. TOTAL INCOME (Line 5 minus line 6.) May be a negative number. =	

ALLOWANCES AGAINST PARENTS' INCOME	
8. 2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #86)(tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.	
9. State and other tax allowance (Table A1) If negative, enter zero. +	
10. Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) Social Security tax allowance (Table A2) +	
11. Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) Social Security tax allowance (Table A2) +	
12. Income protection allowance (Table A3) +	
13. Employment expense allowance:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two working parents (Parents' Marital Status is "married" or "unmarried and both parents living together"): 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or \$4,000, whichever is less One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or 4,000, whichever is less Two-parent families, one working parent: enter zero 	
14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =	

*STOP HERE if the following are true:

Line 3 is \$25,000 or less **and**

- The parents are eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2016 Form 1040) or they are not required to file any income tax return **or**
- Anyone included in the parents' household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs **or**
- Either of the parents is a dislocated worker.

If these circumstances are true, the Expected Family Contribution is automatically zero.

The EFC Formula, 2018–2019

AVAILABLE INCOME	
Total income (from line 7)	
Total allowances (from line 14) -	
15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) May be a negative number. =	

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	
16. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #90)	
17. Net worth of investments** (FAFSA/SAR #91) If negative, enter zero. +	
18. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #92) + If negative, enter zero.	
19. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table A4.) +	
20. Net worth (Sum of lines 16, 17, and 19.) =	
21. Education savings and asset protection allowance (Table A5) -	
22. Discretionary net worth (Line 20 minus line 21.) =	
23. Asset conversion rate ×	
24. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS If negative, enter zero. =	

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION	
AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) (from line 15)	
CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 24) +	
25. Adjusted Available Income (AAI) May be a negative number. =	
26. Total parents' contribution from AAI (Calculate using Table A6.) If negative, enter zero.	
27. Number in college in 2018–2019 (Exclude parents) (FAFSA/SAR #74) ÷	
28. PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment)*** If negative, enter zero. =	

**Do not include the family's home.

***To calculate the parents' contribution for other than nine-month enrollment, see page 15.

Note: Do not complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.

continued on the next page

STUDENT'S INCOME IN 2016

29. Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #36) If negative, enter zero.		
30. Income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39)		
31. Taxable Income (If tax filer, enter the amount from line 29 above. If non-tax filer, enter the amount from line 30.)		
32. Total untaxed income and benefits (Total of FAFSA/SAR #45a. through 45j.)	+	
33. Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 31 and line 32.)	=	
34. Total additional financial information (Total of FAFSA/SAR #44a. through 44f.)	-	
35. TOTAL INCOME (Line 33 minus line 34.) May be a negative number.	=	

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT INCOME

36. 2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #37) (tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.		
37. State and other tax allowance (Table A7) If negative, enter zero.	+	
38. Social Security tax allowance (Table A2)	+	
39. Income protection allowance	+	6,570
40. Allowance for parents' negative Adjusted Available Income (If line 25 is negative, enter line 25 as a positive number in line 40. If line 25 is zero or positive, enter zero in line 40.)	+	
41. TOTAL ALLOWANCES	=	

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM INCOME

Total income (from line 35)		
Total allowances (from line 41)	-	
42. Available income (AI)	=	
43. Assessment of AI	×	.50
44. STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI If negative, enter zero.	=	

STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS

45. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #41)		
46. Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #42) If negative, enter zero	+	
47. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #43) If negative, enter zero.	+	
48. Net worth (Sum of lines 45 through 47.)	=	
49. Assessment rate	×	
50. STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	=	

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION

PARENTS' CONTRIBUTION (from line 28)		
STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM AI (from line 44)	+	
STUDENT'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 50)	+	
51. EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION (Standard contribution for nine-month enrollment)** If negative, enter zero.	=	

*Do not include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for other than nine-month enrollment, see the next page.

Note: Do not complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.

Note: Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than nine months and only to determine the student's need for Campus-Based aid or a Federal Direct Subsidized Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant or TEACH Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the nine-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.

Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled LESS than Nine Months		
A1. Parents' contribution (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 28)		
A2. Divide by 9	÷	9
A3. Parents' contribution per month	=	
A4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
A5. Parents' contribution for LESS than nine-month enrollment	=	

Calculation of Parents' Contribution for a Student Enrolled MORE than Nine Months		
B1. Parents' Adjusted Available Income (AAI) (from line 25—may be a negative number)		
B2. Difference between the income protection allowance for a family of four and a family of five, with one in college	+	5,070
B3. Alternate parents' AAI for more than nine-month enrollment (Line B1 + line B2.)	=	
B4. Total parents' contribution from alternate AAI (calculate using Table A6)		
B5. Number in college (FAFSA/SAR #74)	÷	
B6. Alternate parents' contribution for student (Line B4 divided by line B5.)	=	
B7. Standard parents' contribution for the student for nine-month enrollment (from line 28)	–	
B8. Difference (Line B6 minus line B7.)	=	
B9. Divide line B8 by 12 months	÷	12
B10. Parents' contribution per month	=	
B11. Number of months student will be enrolled that exceed 9	×	
B12. Adjustment to parents' contribution for months that exceed nine (Multiply line B10 by line B11.)	=	
B13. Standard parents' contribution for nine-month enrollment (from line 28)	+	
B14. Parents' contribution for MORE than nine-month enrollment	=	

Calculation of Student's Contribution from Available Income (AI) for a Student Enrolled LESS than Nine Months*		
C1. Student's contribution from AI (Standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 44.)		
C2. Divide by 9	÷	9
C3. Student's contribution from AI per month	=	
C4. Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
C5. Student's contribution from AI for LESS than nine-month enrollment	=	

*For students enrolled more than nine months, the standard contribution from AI is used (the amount from line 44).

Use next page to calculate total EFC for enrollment periods other than nine months.

Calculation of Total Expected Family Contribution for Periods of Enrollment Other than Nine Months

<p>Parents' Contribution—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter amount from line A5 for enrollment periods less than nine months OR • Enter amount from line B14 for enrollment periods greater than nine months 	
<p>Student's Contribution from Available Income—use ONE appropriate amount from previous page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter amount from line C5 for enrollment periods less than nine months OR • Enter amount from line 44 for enrollment periods greater than nine months 	+
<p>Expected Family Contribution for periods of enrollment other than nine months</p>	=

Table A1: State and Other Tax Allowance
for EFC Formula A Worksheet (parents only)

State	Percent of Total Income		State	Percent of Total Income	
	\$0 - \$14,999	\$15,000 or more		\$0 - \$14,999	\$15,000 or more
Alabama	3%	2%	Montana	4%	3%
Alaska	2%	1%	Nebraska	5%	4%
American Samoa	2%	1%	Nevada	2%	1%
Arizona	3%	2%	New Hampshire	4%	3%
Arkansas	4%	3%	New Jersey	9%	8%
California	8%	7%	New Mexico	3%	2%
Canada and Canadian Provinces	2%	1%	New York	9%	8%
Colorado	4%	3%	North Carolina	5%	4%
Connecticut	8%	7%	North Dakota	2%	1%
Delaware	4%	3%	Northern Mariana Islands	2%	1%
District of Columbia	7%	6%	Ohio	5%	4%
Federated States of Micronesia	2%	1%	Oklahoma	3%	2%
Florida	3%	2%	Oregon	7%	6%
Georgia	5%	4%	Palau	2%	1%
Guam	2%	1%	Pennsylvania	5%	4%
Hawaii	5%	4%	Puerto Rico	2%	1%
Idaho	4%	3%	Rhode Island	6%	5%
Illinois	6%	5%	South Carolina	4%	3%
Indiana	4%	3%	South Dakota	2%	1%
Iowa	5%	4%	Tennessee	2%	1%
Kansas	4%	3%	Texas	3%	2%
Kentucky	5%	4%	Utah	5%	4%
Louisiana	3%	2%	Vermont	6%	5%
Maine	6%	5%	Virgin Islands	2%	1%
Marshall Islands	2%	1%	Virginia	6%	5%
Maryland	8%	7%	Washington	3%	2%
Massachusetts	6%	5%	West Virginia	3%	2%
Mexico	2%	1%	Wisconsin	6%	5%
Michigan	4%	3%	Wyoming	2%	1%
Minnesota	6%	5%	Blank or Invalid State	2%	1%
Mississippi	3%	2%	Other	2%	1%
Missouri	4%	3%			

To calculate the state and other tax allowance, multiply the Parents' Total Income (EFC Formula A Worksheet, line 7) by the appropriate rate from the table above to get the "State and Other Tax Allowance" (EFC Formula A Worksheet, line 9). Use the parents' State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #70). If this item is blank or invalid, use the student's State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #18). If both items are blank or invalid, use the State in the Student's Mailing Address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If all three items are blank or invalid, use the rate for a blank or invalid state above.

Table A2: Social Security Tax

Income Earned from Work*	Social Security Tax
\$0 – \$118,500	7.65% of income
\$118,501 or greater	\$9,065.25 + 1.45% of amount over \$118,500
<p>Calculate separately the Social Security tax of parent 1, parent 2, and the student.</p> <p>*Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) 2016 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #88 Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) 2016 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #89 Student’s 2016 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR#39 Social Security Tax will never be less than zero.</p>	

Table A3: Income Protection Allowance

Number in parents’ household, including student (FAFSA/SAR #73)	Number of college students in the household (FAFSA/SAR #74)				
	1	2	3	4	5
2	\$18,320	\$15,180	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
3	\$22,810	\$19,690	\$16,560	not applicable	not applicable
4	\$28,170	\$25,040	\$21,920	\$18,790	not applicable
5	\$33,240	\$30,100	\$26,990	\$23,850	\$20,740
6	\$38,880	\$35,740	\$32,630	\$29,490	\$26,380
<p>Note: For each additional family member, add \$4,390. For each additional college student (except parents), subtract \$3,120.</p>					

**Table A4: Business/Farm Net Worth Adjustment
for EFC Formula A Worksheet (parents only)**

If the net worth of a business or farm is—	Then the adjusted net worth is—
Less than \$1	\$0
\$1 to \$130,000	40% of net worth of business/farm
\$130,001 to \$390,000	\$52,000 + 50% of net worth over \$130,000
\$390,001 to \$655,000	\$182,000 + 60% of net worth over \$390,000
\$655,001 or more	\$341,000 + 100% of net worth over \$655,000

Table A5: Parents' Education Savings and Asset Protection Allowance

for EFC Formula A Worksheet (parents only)

<i>Age of older parent as of 12/31/2018*</i>	<i>Allowance if there are two parents**</i>	<i>Allowance if there is only one parent</i>	<i>Age of older parent as of 12/31/2018*</i>	<i>Allowance if there are two parents**</i>	<i>Allowance if there is only one parent</i>
25 or less	\$0	\$0	46	\$20,300	\$12,300
26	1,200	700	47	20,700	12,600
27	2,400	1,400	48	21,300	12,900
28	3,500	2,200	49	21,800	13,200
29	4,700	2,900	50	22,300	13,500
30	5,900	3,600	51	22,900	13,800
31	7,100	4,300	52	23,500	14,100
32	8,300	5,000	53	24,100	14,400
33	9,400	5,800	54	24,800	14,800
34	10,600	6,500	55	25,400	15,200
35	11,800	7,200	56	26,100	15,500
36	13,000	7,900	57	26,800	15,900
37	14,200	8,600	58	27,600	16,300
38	15,300	9,400	59	28,300	16,700
39	16,500	10,100	60	29,100	17,100
40	17,700	10,800	61	30,000	17,600
41	18,100	11,000	62	30,800	18,000
42	18,500	11,300	63	31,700	18,500
43	18,900	11,500	64	32,600	19,000
44	19,300	11,800	65 or older	33,600	19,500
45	19,800	12,000			

* Determine the age of the older parent listed in FAFSA/SAR #64 and #68 as of 12/31/2018. If no parent date of birth is provided, use age 45.

** Use the two parent allowance when the Parents' Marital Status listed in FAFSA/SAR #59 is "married or remarried" or "unmarried and both parents are living together."

Table A6: Parents' Contribution from AAI

If the parents' AAI—	Then the parents' contribution from AAI is—
Less than -\$3,409	-\$750
-\$3,409 to \$16,400	22% of AAI
\$16,401 to \$20,500	\$3,608 + 25% of AAI over \$16,400
\$20,501 to \$24,700	\$4,633 + 29% of AAI over \$20,500
\$24,701 to \$28,900	\$5,851 + 34% of AAI over \$24,700
\$28,901 to \$33,100	\$7,279 + 40% of AAI over \$28,900
\$33,101 or more	\$8,959+ 47% of AAI over \$33,100

**Table A7: State and Other Tax Allowance
for EFC Formula A Worksheet (student only)**

State	Percent	State	Percent
Alabama	2%	Montana	3%
Alaska	0%	Nebraska	3%
American Samoa	1%	Nevada	1%
Arizona	2%	New Hampshire	1%
Arkansas	3%	New Jersey	4%
California	6%	New Mexico	2%
Canada and Canadian Provinces	1%	New York	6%
Colorado	3%	North Carolina	3%
Connecticut	5%	North Dakota	1%
Delaware	3%	Northern Mariana Islands	1%
District of Columbia	6%	Ohio	3%
Federated States of Micronesia	1%	Oklahoma	2%
Florida	1%	Oregon	5%
Georgia	3%	Palau	1%
Guam	1%	Pennsylvania	3%
Hawaii	4%	Puerto Rico	1%
Idaho	3%	Rhode Island	3%
Illinois	3%	South Carolina	3%
Indiana	3%	South Dakota	1%
Iowa	3%	Tennessee	1%
Kansas	2%	Texas	1%
Kentucky	3%	Utah	3%
Louisiana	2%	Vermont	3%
Maine	3%	Virgin Islands	1%
Marshall Islands	1%	Virginia	4%
Maryland	5%	Washington	1%
Massachusetts	4%	West Virginia	2%
Mexico	1%	Wisconsin	4%
Michigan	2%	Wyoming	1%
Minnesota	4%	Blank or Invalid State	1%
Mississippi	2%	Other	1%
Missouri	3%		

To calculate the state and other tax allowance, multiply the Student's Total Income (EFC Formula A Worksheet, line 35) by the appropriate rate from the table above to get the "State and Other Tax Allowance" (EFC Formula A Worksheet, line 37). Use the Student's State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #18) reported on the FAFSA. If this item is blank or invalid, use the state in the student's mailing address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If both items are blank or invalid, use the Parents's State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #70). If all three items are blank or invalid, use the rate for a blank or invalid state above.

2018–2019 EFC FORMULA **B**: INDEPENDENT STUDENT Without Dependent(s) Other than a Spouse

REGULAR
WORKSHEET
Page 1

B

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2016	
1.	Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #36) If negative, enter zero.
2.	a. Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39) _____
2.	b. Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #40) + _____
	Total student/spouse income earned from work = _____
3.	Student/spouse Taxable Income (If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)
4.	Total untaxed income and benefits (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #45a. through 45j.) + _____
5.	Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 3 and line 4.) = _____
6.	Total additional financial information (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #44a. through 44f.) - _____
7.	TOTAL INCOME (Line 5 minus line 6.) May be a negative number. = _____

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME	
8.	2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #37) (tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.
9.	State and other tax allowance (Table B1) If negative, enter zero. + _____
10.	Student's Social Security tax (Table B2) + _____
11.	Spouse's Social Security tax (Table B2) + _____
12.	Income protection allowance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$10,220 for single, separated or divorced/widowed student; • \$10,220 for married student if spouse is enrolled at least 1/2 time; • \$16,380 for married student if spouse is not enrolled at least 1/2 time. + _____
13.	Employment expense allowance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If student is not married or is separated, the allowance is zero. • If student is married but only one person is working (the student or spouse), the allowance is zero. • If student is married and both student and spouse are working, the allowance is 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or \$4,000, whichever is less. + _____
14.	TOTAL ALLOWANCES = _____

CONTRIBUTION FROM AVAILABLE INCOME	
	TOTAL INCOME (from line 7)
	TOTAL ALLOWANCES (from line 14) - _____
15.	AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) = _____
16.	Assessment rate × .50
17.	CONTRIBUTION FROM AI = _____ May be a negative number.

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	
18.	Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #41)
19.	Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #42) If negative, enter zero. + _____
20.	Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #43) If negative, enter zero. + _____
21.	Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table B3.) + _____
22.	Net worth (Sum of lines 18, 19, and 21.) = _____
23.	Asset protection allowance (Table B4) - _____
24.	Discretionary net worth (Line 22 minus line 23.) = _____
25.	Asset conversion rate × .20
26.	CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS = _____ If negative, enter zero.

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	
	CONTRIBUTION FROM AI (from line 17) May be a negative number.
	CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 26) + _____
27.	Contribution from AI and assets = _____
28.	Number in college in 2018–2019 (FAFSA/SAR #96) ÷ _____
29.	EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION for nine month enrollment. If negative, enter zero.** = _____

*Do not include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for less than nine-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than nine months, use the nine-month EFC (line 29 above).

Note: Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than nine months and only to determine the student's need for Campus-Based aid or a Federal Direct Subsidized Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant or TEACH Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the nine-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less than Nine Months		
Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 29)		
Divide by 9	÷	9
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
Expected Family Contribution for less than nine-month enrollment*	=	

*Substitute the student's EFC for less than nine-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard nine-month enrollment (EFC Formula B Worksheet, line 29).

**2018–2019 EFC FORMULA B: INDEPENDENT STUDENT
Without Dependent(s) Other than a Spouse**

SIMPLIFIED
WORKSHEET
Page 1

B

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2016	
1. Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #36) If negative, enter zero.	
2. a. Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39)	
2. b. Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #40)	
Total student/spouse income earned from work =	
3. Student/spouse Taxable Income (If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)	
4. Total untaxed income and benefits (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #45a. through 45j.) +	
5. Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 3 and line 4.) =	
6. Total additional financial information (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #44a. through 44f.) -	
7. TOTAL INCOME (Line 5 minus line 6.) May be a negative number. =	

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME	
8. 2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #37) (tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.	
9. State and other tax allowance (Table B1) If negative, enter zero. +	
10. Student's Social Security tax (Table B2) +	
11. Spouse's Social Security tax (Table B2) +	
12. Income protection allowance:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10,220 for single, separated or divorced/widowed student; \$10,220 for married student if spouse is enrolled at least 1/2 time; \$16,380 for married student if spouse is not enrolled at least 1/2 time. 	+ <input type="text"/>
13. Employment expense allowance:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If student is not married or is separated, the allowance is zero. If student is married but only one person is working (the student or spouse), the allowance is zero. If student is married and both student and spouse are working, the allowance is 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or \$4,000, whichever is less. 	+ <input type="text"/>
14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =	

CONTRIBUTION FROM AVAILABLE INCOME	
TOTAL INCOME (from line 7)	<input type="text"/>
TOTAL ALLOWANCES (from line 14) -	<input type="text"/>
15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) =	<input type="text"/>
16. Assessment rate ×	.50
17. CONTRIBUTION FROM AI May be a negative number. =	<input type="text"/>

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	
18. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #41)	<input type="text"/>
19. Net worth of investments* (FAFSA/SAR #42) + If negative, enter zero.	<input type="text"/>
20. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #43) + If negative, enter zero.	<input type="text"/>
21. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table B3.) +	<input type="text"/>
22. Net worth (Sum of lines 18, 19, and 21.) =	<input type="text"/>
23. Asset protection allowance (Table B4) -	<input type="text"/>
24. Discretionary net worth (Line 22 minus line 23.) =	<input type="text"/>
25. Asset conversion rate ×	<input type="text"/>
26. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS If negative, enter zero. =	<input type="text"/>

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	
CONTRIBUTION FROM AI (from line 17) May be a negative number.	<input type="text"/>
CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 26) +	<input type="text"/>
27. Contribution from AI and assets =	<input type="text"/>
28. Number in college in 2018–2019 (FAFSA/SAR #96) ÷	<input type="text"/>
29. EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION for nine month enrollment. If negative, enter zero.** =	<input type="text"/>

*Do not include the student's home.

**To calculate the EFC for less than nine-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than nine months, use the nine-month EFC (line 29 above).

Note: Do not complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.

Note: Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than nine months and only to determine the student's need for Campus-Based aid or a Federal Direct Subsidized Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant or TEACH Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the nine-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.

SIMPLIFIED
WORKSHEET
Page 2

B

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less than Nine Months

Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 29)		
Divide by 9	÷	9
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
Expected Family Contribution for less than nine-month enrollment*	=	

*Substitute the student's EFC for less than nine-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard nine-month enrollment (EFC Formula B Worksheet, line 29.)

Table B1: State and Other Tax Allowance

State	Percent	State	Percent
Alabama	2%	Montana	3%
Alaska	0%	Nebraska	3%
American Samoa	1%	Nevada	1%
Arizona	2%	New Hampshire	1%
Arkansas	3%	New Jersey	4%
California	6%	New Mexico	2%
Canada and Canadian Provinces	1%	New York	6%
Colorado	3%	North Carolina	3%
Connecticut	5%	North Dakota	1%
Delaware	3%	Northern Mariana Islands	1%
District of Columbia	6%	Ohio	3%
Federated States of Micronesia	1%	Oklahoma	2%
Florida	1%	Oregon	5%
Georgia	3%	Palau	1%
Guam	1%	Pennsylvania	3%
Hawaii	4%	Puerto Rico	1%
Idaho	3%	Rhode Island	3%
Illinois	3%	South Carolina	3%
Indiana	3%	South Dakota	1%
Iowa	3%	Tennessee	1%
Kansas	2%	Texas	1%
Kentucky	3%	Utah	3%
Louisiana	2%	Vermont	3%
Maine	3%	Virgin Islands	1%
Marshall Islands	1%	Virginia	4%
Maryland	5%	Washington	1%
Massachusetts	4%	West Virginia	2%
Mexico	1%	Wisconsin	4%
Michigan	2%	Wyoming	1%
Minnesota	4%	Blank or Invalid State	1%
Mississippi	2%	Other	1%
Missouri	3%		

To calculate the state and other tax allowance, multiply the total income of the student and spouse (EFC Formula B Worksheet, line 7) by the appropriate rate from the table above to determine the "State and Other Tax Allowance" (EFC Formula B Worksheet, line 9). Use the Student's State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #18) reported on the FAFSA. If this item is blank or invalid, use the state in the student's mailing address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If both items are blank or invalid, use the rate for a blank or invalid state above.

Table B2: Social Security Tax

Income Earned from Work*	Social Security Tax
\$0 – \$118,500	7.65% of income
\$118,501 or greater	\$9,065.25 + 1.45% of amount over \$118,500
<p>Calculate separately the Social Security tax of the student and spouse.</p> <p>*Student’s 2016 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #39 Spouse’s 2016 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #40 Social Security Tax will never be less than zero.</p>	

Table B3: Business/Farm Net Worth Adjustment

If the net worth of a business or farm is—	Then the adjusted net worth is—
Less than \$1	\$0
\$1 to \$130,000	40% of net worth of business/farm
\$130,001 to \$390,000	\$52,000 + 50% of net worth over \$130,000
\$390,001 to \$655,000	\$182,000 + 60% of net worth over \$390,000
\$655,001 or more	\$341,000 + 100% of net worth over \$655,000

Table B4: Asset Protection Allowance

<i>Age of Student as of 12/31/2018*</i>	<i>Allowance for Married Student</i>	<i>Allowance for Unmarried Student</i>	<i>Age of Student as of 12/31/2018*</i>	<i>Allowance for Married Student</i>	<i>Allowance for Unmarried Student</i>
25 or less	\$0	\$0	46	\$20,300	\$12,300
26	1,200	700	47	20,700	12,600
27	2,400	1,400	48	21,300	12,900
28	3,500	2,200	49	21,800	13,200
29	4,700	2,900	50	22,300	13,500
30	5,900	3,600	51	22,900	13,800
31	7,100	4,300	52	23,500	14,100
32	8,300	5,000	53	24,100	14,400
33	9,400	5,800	54	24,800	14,800
34	10,600	6,500	55	25,400	15,200
35	11,800	7,200	56	26,100	15,500
36	13,000	7,900	57	26,800	15,900
37	14,200	8,600	58	27,600	16,300
38	15,300	9,400	59	28,300	16,700
39	16,500	10,100	60	29,100	17,100
40	17,700	10,800	61	30,000	17,600
41	18,100	11,000	62	30,800	18,000
42	18,500	11,300	63	31,700	18,500
43	18,900	11,500	64	32,600	19,000
44	19,300	11,800	65 or older	33,600	19,500
45	19,800	12,000			

* Determine the student's age as of 12/31/2018 from the student's date of birth (FAFSA/SAR #9).

This page left blank intentionally.

2018–2019 EFC FORMULA **C**: INDEPENDENT STUDENT With Dependent(s) Other than a Spouse

REGULAR
WORKSHEET
Page 1

C

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2016	
1. Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #36) If negative, enter zero.	
2. a. Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39) _____	
2. b. Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #40) + _____	
Total student/spouse income earned from work =	
3. Student/spouse Taxable Income (If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*	
4. Total untaxed income and benefits (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #45a. through 45j.) +	
5. Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 3 and line 4.) =	
6. Total additional financial information (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #44a. through 44f.) -	
7. TOTAL INCOME (Line 5 minus line 6.) May be a negative number. =	

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME	
8. 2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #37)(tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.	
9. State and other tax allowance (Table C1) If negative, enter zero. +	
10. Student's Social Security tax (Table C2) +	
11. Spouse's Social Security tax (Table C2) +	
12. Income protection allowance (Table C3) +	
13. Employment expense allowance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student and spouse both working: 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or \$4,000, whichever is less • One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or \$4,000, whichever is less • Student or spouse working (not both): zero + 	
14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =	

*STOP HERE if the following are true:

Line 3 is \$25,000 or less **and**

- The student (and the student's spouse, if any) are eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2016 Form 1040) or they are not required to file any income tax return **or**
- Anyone included in the student's household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs **or**
- The student (or the student's spouse, if any) is a dislocated worker.

If these circumstances are true, the Expected Family Contribution is automatically zero.

AVAILABLE INCOME	
TOTAL INCOME (from line 7)	
TOTAL ALLOWANCES (from line 14) -	
15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) May be a negative number. =	

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	
16. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #41)	
17. Net worth of investments** (FAFSA/SAR #42) + If negative, enter zero.	
18. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #43) + If negative, enter zero.	
19. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table C4.) +	
20. Net worth (Sum of lines 16, 17, and 19.) =	
21. Asset protection allowance (Table C5) -	
22. Discretionary net worth (Line 20 minus line 21.) =	
23. Asset conversion rate ×	.07
24. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS If negative, enter zero. =	

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	
AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) (from line 15)	
CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 24) +	
25. Adjusted Available Income (AAI) May be a negative number. =	
26. Total contribution from AAI (Calculate using Table C6.) If negative, enter zero.	
27. Number in college in 2018–2019 (FAFSA/SAR #96) ÷	
28. EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION for nine month enrollment. If negative, enter zero.*** =	

**Do not include the student's home.

***To calculate the EFC for less than nine-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than nine months, use the nine-month EFC (line 28 above).

Note: Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than nine months and only to determine the student's need for Campus-Based aid or a Federal Direct Subsidized Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant or TEACH Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the nine-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less than Nine Months		
Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 28)		
Divide by 9	÷	9
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
Expected Family Contribution for less than nine-month enrollment*	=	

* Substitute the student's EFC for less than nine-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard nine-month enrollment (EFC Formula C Worksheet, line 28).

**2018–2019 EFC FORMULA C: INDEPENDENT STUDENT
With Dependent(s) Other than a Spouse**

SIMPLIFIED
WORKSHEET
Page 1

C

STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME IN 2016	
1. Student's and spouse's Adjusted Gross Income (FAFSA/SAR #36) If negative, enter zero.	
2. a. Student's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #39) _____	
2. b. Spouse's income earned from work (FAFSA/SAR #40) + _____	
Total student/spouse income earned from work =	
3. Student/spouse Taxable Income (If tax filers, enter the amount from line 1 above. If non-tax filers, enter the amount from line 2.)*	
4. Total untaxed income and benefits (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #45a. through 45j.) +	
5. Taxable and untaxed income (Sum of line 3 and line 4.) =	
6. Total additional financial information (Sum total of FAFSA/SAR #44a. through 44f.) -	
7. TOTAL INCOME (Line 5 minus line 6.) May be a negative number. =	

ALLOWANCES AGAINST STUDENT/SPOUSE INCOME	
8. 2016 U.S. income tax paid (FAFSA/SAR #37) (tax filers only) If negative, enter zero.	
9. State and other tax allowance (Table C1) If negative, enter zero. +	
10. Student's Social Security tax (Table C2) +	
11. Spouse's Social Security tax (Table C2) +	
12. Income protection allowance (Table C3) +	
13. Employment expense allowance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student and spouse both working: 35% of the lesser of the earned incomes, or \$4,000, whichever is less • One-parent families: 35% of earned income, or \$4,000, whichever is less • Student or spouse working (not both): zero + 	
14. TOTAL ALLOWANCES =	

*STOP HERE if the following are true:

Line 3 is \$25,000 or less **and**

- The student (and the student's spouse, if any) are eligible to file a 2016 IRS Form 1040A or 1040EZ (they are not required to file a 2016 Form 1040) or they are not required to file any income tax return **or**
- Anyone included in the student's household size (as defined on the FAFSA) received benefits during 2016 or 2017 from any of the designated means-tested federal benefit programs **or**
- The student (or the student's spouse, if any) is a dislocated worker.

If these circumstances are true, the Expected Family Contribution is automatically zero.

AVAILABLE INCOME	
TOTAL INCOME (from line 7)	
TOTAL ALLOWANCES (from line 14) -	
15. AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) May be a negative number. =	

STUDENT'S/SPOUSE'S CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS	
16. Cash, savings & checking (FAFSA/SAR #41)	
17. Net worth of investments** (FAFSA/SAR #42) + If negative, enter zero.	
18. Net worth of business and/or investment farm (FAFSA/SAR #43) + If negative, enter zero.	
19. Adjusted net worth of business/farm (Calculate using Table C4.) +	
20. Net worth (Sum of lines 16, 17, and 19.) =	
21. Asset protection allowance (Table C5) -	
22. Discretionary net worth (Line 20 minus line 21.) =	
23. Asset conversion rate ×	
24. CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS If negative, enter zero. =	

EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION	
AVAILABLE INCOME (AI) (from line 15)	
CONTRIBUTION FROM ASSETS (from line 24) +	
25. Adjusted Available Income (AAI) May be a negative number. =	
26. Total contribution from AAI (Calculate using Table C6.) If negative, enter zero.	
27. Number in college in 2018–2019 (FAFSA/SAR #96) ÷	
28. EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION for nine month enrollment. If negative, enter zero.*** =	

**Do not include the student's home.

***To calculate the EFC for less than nine-month enrollment, see the next page. If the student is enrolled for more than nine months, use the nine-month EFC (line 28 above).

Note: Do not complete the shaded areas; asset information is not required in the simplified formula.

Note: Use this additional page to prorate the EFC only if the student will be enrolled for other than nine months and only to determine the student's need for Campus-Based aid or a Federal Direct Subsidized Loan. Do not use this page to prorate the EFC for a Federal Pell Grant or TEACH Grant. The EFC for the Federal Pell Grant Program is the nine-month EFC used in conjunction with the cost of attendance to determine a Federal Pell Grant award from the Payment or Disbursement Schedule.

Calculation of Expected Family Contribution for a Student Enrolled for Less than Nine Months		
Expected Family Contribution (standard contribution for nine-month enrollment, from line 28)		
Divide by 9	÷	9
Expected Family Contribution per month	=	
Multiply by number of months of enrollment	×	
Expected Family Contribution for less than nine-month enrollment*	=	

*Substitute the student's EFC for less than nine-month enrollment in place of the EFC for the standard nine-month enrollment (EFC Formula C Worksheet, line 28).

Table C1: State and Other Tax Allowance

State	Percent of Total Income		State	Percent of Total Income	
	\$0 - \$14,999	\$15,000 or more		\$0 - \$14,999	\$15,000 or more
Alabama	3%	2%	Montana	4%	3%
Alaska	2%	1%	Nebraska	5%	4%
American Samoa	2%	1%	Nevada	2%	1%
Arizona	3%	2%	New Hampshire	4%	3%
Arkansas	4%	3%	New Jersey	9%	8%
California	8%	7%	New Mexico	3%	2%
Canada and Canadian Provinces	2%	1%	New York	9%	8%
Colorado	4%	3%	North Carolina	5%	4%
Connecticut	8%	7%	North Dakota	2%	1%
Delaware	4%	3%	Northern Mariana Islands	2%	1%
District of Columbia	7%	6%	Ohio	5%	4%
Federated States of Micronesia	2%	1%	Oklahoma	3%	2%
Florida	3%	2%	Oregon	7%	6%
Georgia	5%	4%	Palau	2%	1%
Guam	2%	1%	Pennsylvania	5%	4%
Hawaii	5%	4%	Puerto Rico	2%	1%
Idaho	4%	3%	Rhode Island	6%	5%
Illinois	6%	5%	South Carolina	4%	3%
Indiana	4%	3%	South Dakota	2%	1%
Iowa	5%	4%	Tennessee	2%	1%
Kansas	4%	3%	Texas	3%	2%
Kentucky	5%	4%	Utah	5%	4%
Louisiana	3%	2%	Vermont	6%	5%
Maine	6%	5%	Virgin Islands	2%	1%
Marshall Islands	2%	1%	Virginia	6%	5%
Maryland	8%	7%	Washington	3%	2%
Massachusetts	6%	5%	West Virginia	3%	2%
Mexico	2%	1%	Wisconsin	6%	5%
Michigan	4%	3%	Wyoming	2%	1%
Minnesota	6%	5%	Blank or Invalid State	2%	1%
Mississippi	3%	2%	Other	2%	1%
Missouri	4%	3%			

To calculate the state and other tax allowance, multiply the total income of the student and spouse (EFC Formula C Worksheet, line 7) by the appropriate rate from the table above to get the “State and Other Tax Allowance” (EFC Formula C Worksheet, line 9). Use the student’s State of Legal Residence (FAFSA/SAR #18) reported on the FAFSA. If this item is blank or invalid, use the State in the Student’s Mailing Address (FAFSA/SAR #6). If both items are blank or invalid, use the rate for a blank or invalid state above.

Table C2: Social Security Tax

Income Earned from Work*	Social Security Tax
\$0 – \$118,500	7.65% of income
\$118,501 or greater	\$9,065.25 + 1.45% of amount over \$118,500

Calculate separately the Social Security tax of the student and spouse.

*Student's 2016 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #39
 Spouse's 2016 income earned from work is FAFSA/SAR #40
 Social Security Tax will never be less than zero.

Table C3: Income Protection Allowance

Number in student's household, including student (FAFSA/SAR #95)	Number of college students in the household (FAFSA/SAR #96)				
	1	2	3	4	5
2	\$25,870	\$21,450	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
3	\$32,210	\$27,810	\$23,390	not applicable	not applicable
4	\$39,780	\$35,370	\$30,960	\$26,530	not applicable
5	\$46,940	\$42,500	\$38,100	\$33,690	\$29,290
6	\$54,890	\$50,480	\$46,080	\$41,640	\$37,250

Note: For each additional family member, add \$6,200.
 For each additional college student, subtract \$4,400.

Table C4: Business/Farm Net Worth Adjustment

If the net worth of a business or farm is—	Then the adjusted net worth is—
Less than \$1	\$0
\$1 to \$130,000	40% of net worth of business/farm
\$130,001 to \$390,000	\$52,000 + 50% of net worth over \$130,000
\$390,001 to \$655,000	\$182,000 + 60% of net worth over \$390,000
\$655,001 or more	\$341,000 + 100% of net worth over \$655,000

Table C5: Asset Protection Allowance

<i>Age of Student as of 12/31/2018*</i>	<i>Allowance for Married Student</i>	<i>Allowance for Unmarried Student</i>	<i>Age of Student as of 12/31/2018*</i>	<i>Allowance for Married Student</i>	<i>Allowance for Unmarried Student</i>
25 or less	\$0	\$0	46	\$20,300	\$12,300
26	1,200	700	47	20,700	12,600
27	2,400	1,400	48	21,300	12,900
28	3,500	2,200	49	21,800	13,200
29	4,700	2,900	50	22,300	13,500
30	5,900	3,600	51	22,900	13,800
31	7,100	4,300	52	23,500	14,100
32	8,300	5,000	53	24,100	14,400
33	9,400	5,800	54	24,800	14,800
34	10,600	6,500	55	25,400	15,200
35	11,800	7,200	56	26,100	15,500
36	13,000	7,900	57	26,800	15,900
37	14,200	8,600	58	27,600	16,300
38	15,300	9,400	59	28,300	16,700
39	16,500	10,100	60	29,100	17,100
40	17,700	10,800	61	30,000	17,600
41	18,100	11,000	62	30,800	18,000
42	18,500	11,300	63	31,700	18,500
43	18,900	11,500	64	32,600	19,000
44	19,300	11,800	65 or older	33,600	19,500
45	19,800	12,000			

* Determine the student's age as of 12/31/2018 from the student's date of birth (FAFSA/SAR #9)

Table C6: Student's Contribution from AAI

If the student's AAI—	Then the student's contribution from AAI is—
Less than -\$3,409	-\$750
\$-3,409 to \$16,400	22% of AAI
\$16,401 to \$20,500	\$3,608 + 25% of AAI over \$16,400
\$20,501 to \$24,700	\$4,633 + 29% of AAI over \$20,500
\$24,701 to \$28,900	\$5,851 + 34% of AAI over \$24,700
\$28,901 to \$33,100	\$7,279 + 40% of AAI over \$28,900
\$33,101 or more	\$8,959 + 47% of AAI over \$33,100

This page left blank intentionally.