

UW SYSTEM TUITION-SETTING POLICY TASK FORCE

January 15, 2016, 1 p.m.

**1220 Linden Drive
1820 Van Hise Hall
Madison, Wisconsin**

Agenda

- 1:00 I. Introductions (if needed) and discussion of prior meetings – *Regent Chair Tim Higgins/All*
- A. Response to survey regarding second meeting
- B. Discussion of key points from Dennis Jones presentation
- C. Discussion of key points from first meeting
- D. Presentation and Discussion of Task Force Charter
- 1:45 II. Affordability and Financial Aid Packaging in the UW System
- A. Affordability Information – *Bob Jokisch, Senior Policy Advisor for Financial Aid and Student Success, UW System Office of Academic and Student Affairs/All*
- o Tuition, Cost of Attendance, Net Price
- o Unmet Need and Student Debt
- B. Financial Aid Packaging, Flexibilities, Limitations, and Incentives – *Donna Dahlvang, Financial Aid Director, UW-Superior*
John Reinemann, Secretary, Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board
- 3:00 III. Break
- 3:15 IV. Use of Tuition within the UW System and Impact on Allocations – *UW System Office of Budget and Planning/All*
- 4:15 V. Preview of Upcoming Meetings – *Regent Chair Higgins*
- 4:30 VI. Adjourn



UW System Tuition-Setting Policy Task Force Charter

Introduction

The University of Wisconsin System has set tuition for resident undergraduate students based on statutory requirements, tuition caps, or tuition freezes since 1999. Statutory limitations on increasing resident undergraduate tuition were in place from 1999 to 2011. When the statutory limitations were removed, the legislature imposed a tuition cap as well as restrictions on differential tuition, for the 2011-13 biennium. Consequently, tuition has since been frozen at the 2012-13 tuition level and will remain so until 2016-17.

Absent legislative mandates, students, families, legislators, and others are interested in understanding how the University of Wisconsin System will establish tuition rates once the freeze expires. Of primary interest is resident undergraduate tuition. However, other elements of the rate structure are also of concern including non-resident, graduate and professional tuition. In order to ensure clarity of vision and purpose, Board of Regents President Regina Millner charged a task force in September 2015 with developing a rational and understandable policy and process for establishing tuition rates when the responsibility for doing so returns to the Board.

This document summarizes the charge, scope, expected deliverables, and timeline for the task force. The task force will be open in its process, with materials and meeting agendas posted on the Board of Regents website. Legislative leaders have been informed of the task force's work. The final report presented to Board and System leadership must enable clear communication regarding tuition-setting policy to both internal and external stakeholders.

Charge

Develop recommendations for consideration by the Board of Regents regarding tuition-setting policy with a focus on the following inter-related factors:

- the cost to deliver the educational experience;
- competition in the marketplace;
- the needs of the state; and
- affordability.

Scope

In the process of this work, the task force will review and analyze the following:

- Current UW System policies on tuition and tuition setting.
- Relevant literature, pricing models and other background data.
- Alternative tuition-setting strategies or models.
- Delivery cost of the educational experience to UW students.
- Trends in the higher education marketplace with respect to tuition-setting policy, demographics, student financial aid and other relevant elements.
- How System policies for setting tuition could take into account the needs and priorities of the state.
- The relationship between tuition and the affordability.

Expected Deliverables

The task force will provide to Regent President Millner a final report that defines:

1. the principles that should inform the tuition-setting process;
2. strategies (e.g., plateau, cap on increases, differentials, etc.) that should be implemented to address these principles;
3. Board policy options that address principles and strategies for undergraduate resident and nonresident tuition, graduate tuition, and tuition remissions; and
4. an approach to tuition setting that the Board of Regents can communicate to internal and external parties.

Timeline and Work Plan

The Board of Regents expects the task force's recommendations by the summer of 2016. This will involve a three step process beginning with the development of a draft set of recommendations, followed by communicating with stakeholders about the draft and finishing by revising the draft to reflect the concerns and suggestions of stakeholders. The tentative timeline for task force meetings is:

October 15, 2015:

- UW System tuition-setting process and related policies
- Demographic trends and tuition setting

November 5, 2015:

- Comparison to other states/systems/institutions
- Potential competitors for Wisconsin high school graduates

January 15, 2016:

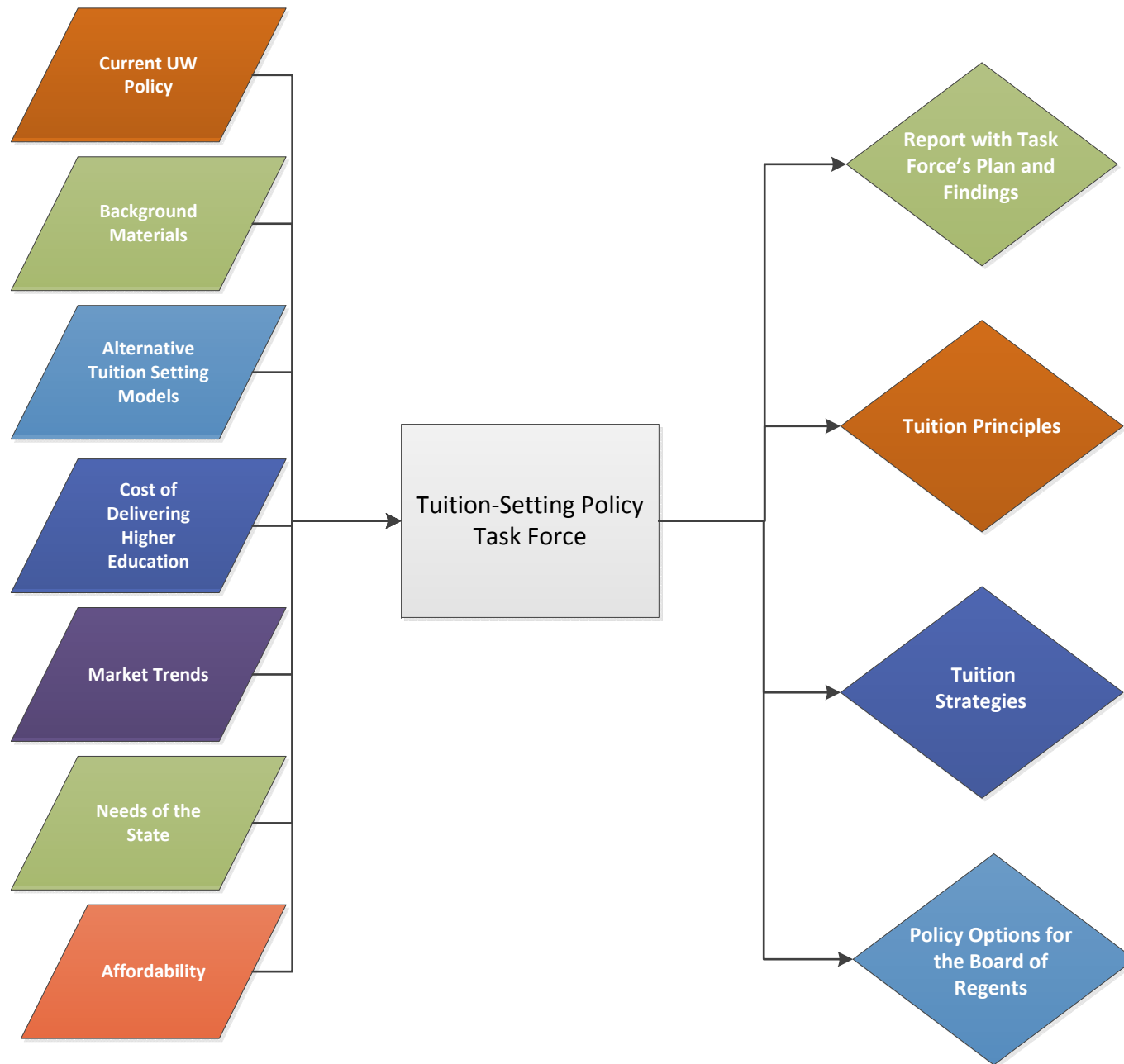
- Affordability, cost of attendance, unmet need, and student debt
- Financial aid packaging, flexibilities, limitations, and incentives
- Use of tuition within the UW System

February 2016:

- Analysis of the needs and priorities of the state related to higher education, and how these needs and priorities should affect tuition setting
- Review of tuition setting strategies
- Principles

Additional meetings are to be determined. These meetings will cover:

- Cost of delivering the educational experience to UW students
- Potential effects of alternative tuition-setting strategies on current pricing in the UW System
- Review of current policies
- Analysis and recommendations





The University of Wisconsin System

Informational Memorandum

Student Financial Aid: 2013-14 Update

Highlights

What financial aid is available for UW students?

- UW System undergraduate and graduate students received \$1.4 billion in financial aid in 2013-14, a decrease of \$10.0 million over 2012-13.
- UW students received \$455.1 million in grant funding, a \$9.9 million (2%) increase.
- UW students borrowed \$887.2 million in student loans, a \$20.1 million (2%) decrease.
- UW students received \$13.0 million in Federal Work-Study funding, a \$0.3 million (2%) increase.

What are the sources of financial aid?

- Federal sources accounted for 75% of UW System financial aid.
- State sources accounted for 7% of UW System financial aid.
- UW System institutions provided 8% of UW System financial aid.
- 10% of UW System financial aid was provided by private or community sources.

How many UW students receive financial aid?

- A total of 124,312 UW System students received financial aid, 69% of all students enrolled.
- 72% of undergraduate students, or 113,134 students, received financial aid.
- 46% of undergraduate and graduate students, or 83,218 students, received a grant.
- Over half of all enrolled undergraduate and graduate students (55% or 98,974 students), borrowed from a student loan program in 2013-14.
- 5% of UW System undergraduate and graduate students (8,909) received a Federal Work-Study award or an award from another work-study program.
- 74% of resident undergraduates had loan debt at graduation. The average loan debt of these borrowers was \$30,452.

The University of Wisconsin System
Office of Policy Analysis and Research
<https://www.wisconsin.edu/reports-statistics/>

May 2015

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OVERVIEW OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID TRENDS

Overall, 124,312 UW students (69% of total enrollment) received \$1.4 billion in financial aid in 2013-14 (Table 1). Compared to 2012-13, the number of financial aid recipients decreased by 2,387, while dollars awarded decreased by \$10 million. Seventy-two percent (72%) of undergraduate students received some financial aid (including non-need based aid) in 2013-14.

The percentage of UW System students receiving aid has increased since 2004-05 from 62 percent to 69 percent. Undergraduate resident students show a 10 percentage point increase during this period.

Table 1
Financial Aid Provided to UW System Students

Year	Undergraduate						Graduate		Total Aided		
	Total		Resident		Non-Resident		#	% Enroll	#	\$M	% Enroll
	#	% Enroll	#	% Enroll	#	% Enroll					
04-05	92,007	64%	79,410	66%	12,597	56%	10,818	46%	102,825	\$767.4	62%
05-06	94,302	65%	81,292	67%	13,010	56%	11,221	48%	105,523	\$828.8	63%
06-07	95,580	66%	82,076	67%	13,504	57%	11,523	48%	107,103	\$881.2	63%
07-08	98,575	66%	84,045	68%	14,530	58%	11,537	47%	110,112	\$951.2	64%
08-09	101,651	67%	86,314	69%	15,337	58%	11,637	48%	113,288	\$1,061.9	65%
09-10	108,641	71%	92,280	73%	16,361	60%	12,380	49%	121,021	\$1,215.0	68%
10-11	113,280	72%	95,808	75%	17,479	61%	12,814	51%	126,094	\$1,318.8	69%
11-12	115,201	74%	97,327	76%	17,874	61%	12,412	50%	127,613	\$1,364.2	70%
12-13	115,246	73%	96,616	76%	18,630	61%	11,453	48%	126,699	\$1,365.2	70%
13-14	113,134	72%	94,271	76%	18,863	59%	11,178	47%	124,312	\$1,355.3	69%

Notes: Students with uncategorized residency are included with residents.

Students with uncategorized classification are included with undergraduates.

SOURCES OF AID FOR UW STUDENTS

Three out of four financial aid dollars (75%) to UW students were provided or underwritten through a Federal program (Table 2). Aid from State sources represented 7 percent of all aid. Institutional aid accounted for 8 percent of the aid received by UW students. Institutional aid is made up primarily of scholarships funded through sources such as donations to UW institutions and tuition differentials. Detailed information of financial aid by type and institution is presented in Appendices A, B, and C.

The percentage of aid from Federal sources has declined since 2004-05, when 79 percent of all aid dollars were from this source. State aid, as a percentage of all aid, has remained at a fairly constant 7 to 8 percent during the 10-year period. The share of aid awarded by other private and community sources reached a peak of 11 percent in 2006-07 and now represents 10 percent of financial aid awarded to UW System students. In 2013-14, UW System students received \$133.3 million in financial aid from "Other" sources.

Federal grant aid increased slightly in 2013-14 after two years of decline. Institutional grants and scholarships grew by \$5.5 million. Since 2004-05 this aid category has increased by 175%.

Table 2
UW System Financial Aid by Source of Funding

Year	All Aid								Grants							
	Federal		State		Institution		Other		Federal		State		Institution		Other	
	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%
04-05	\$603.8	79%	\$59.6	8%	\$39.9	5%	\$64.1	8%	\$95.8	12%	\$59.4	8%	\$38.1	5%	\$22.3	3%
05-06	\$639.1	77%	\$66.3	8%	\$41.9	5%	\$81.4	10%	\$92.2	11%	\$66.1	8%	\$39.9	5%	\$23.5	3%
06-07	\$668.8	76%	\$69.7	8%	\$48.4	5%	\$94.2	11%	\$102.8	12%	\$69.5	8%	\$46.2	5%	\$22.5	3%
07-08	\$722.8	76%	\$76.2	8%	\$54.3	6%	\$97.9	10%	\$116.7	12%	\$76.0	8%	\$52.2	5%	\$24.4	3%
08-09	\$827.3	78%	\$81.3	8%	\$58.7	6%	\$94.6	9%	\$130.8	12%	\$81.1	8%	\$56.1	5%	\$29.1	3%
09-10	\$970.2	80%	\$81.0	7%	\$67.2	6%	\$96.7	8%	\$179.0	15%	\$80.7	7%	\$64.4	5%	\$31.7	3%
10-11	\$1,057.9	80%	\$87.0	7%	\$76.9	6%	\$96.9	7%	\$222.0	17%	\$86.7	7%	\$74.4	6%	\$34.0	3%
11-12	\$1,067.9	78%	\$94.8	7%	\$88.8	7%	\$112.8	8%	\$210.2	15%	\$94.6	7%	\$85.7	6%	\$38.5	3%
12-13	\$1,039.8	76%	\$98.7	7%	\$103.1	8%	\$123.7	9%	\$206.5	15%	\$98.5	7%	\$99.3	7%	\$41.0	3%
13-14	\$1,015.4	75%	\$98.4	7%	\$108.2	8%	\$133.3	10%	\$207.5	15%	\$98.2	7%	\$104.8	8%	\$44.6	3%

LOANS

Loan aid comprises the largest component of financial aid to UW students. Loans make up 65 percent of total financial aid dollars (Table 3). Eighty percent (80%) of financial aid recipients received a loan. Fifty-five percent (55%) of enrolled UW students borrowed in 2013-14.

Overall, loans disbursed increased by 65 percent since 2004-05. Funding has increased by \$350.1 million since 2004-05.

Table 3
UW System Distribution of Loans

Year	Borrowers	% Aid Recipients	% Enrollment	\$M	\$ % Total Aid
04-05	83,025	81%	50%	\$537.1	70%
05-06	86,548	82%	51%	\$592.7	72%
06-07	88,182	82%	52%	\$625.8	71%
07-08	89,894	82%	52%	\$667.8	70%
08-09	92,508	82%	53%	\$750.0	71%
09-10	100,023	83%	56%	\$845.5	70%
10-11	103,443	82%	57%	\$888.4	67%
11-12	104,896	83%	58%	\$922.4	68%
12-13	102,561	81%	57%	\$907.3	66%
13-14	98,974	80%	55%	\$887.2	65%

The Federal government is the primary source for student borrowing. In 2013-14, the Federal government provided 89 percent (33% need based and 56% non-need based) of student loans (Table 4). Over time, students have been relying more on Federal non-need based loans and private loan programs. Loans provided by private and other sources comprise 10 percent of student borrowing.

Table 4
UW System Loans by Source of Funding

Year	Federal				State		Institutional		Other		Total	
	Need Based		Non-Need Based									
	\$M	% Loans	\$M	% Loans	\$M	% Loans	\$M	% Loans	\$M	% Loans	\$M	% Loans
04-05	\$261.4	49%	\$232.0	43%	\$0.2	0.04%	\$1.8	0.3%	\$41.7	8%	\$537.1	100%
05-06	\$266.7	45%	\$265.8	45%	\$0.2	0.04%	\$2.1	0.4%	\$57.9	10%	\$592.7	100%
06-07	\$276.7	44%	\$275.0	44%	\$0.2	0.03%	\$2.2	0.4%	\$71.7	11%	\$625.8	100%
07-08	\$300.1	45%	\$291.9	44%	\$0.2	0.03%	\$2.1	0.3%	\$73.5	11%	\$667.8	100%
08-09	\$298.5	40%	\$383.2	51%	\$0.2	0.03%	\$2.6	0.3%	\$65.5	9%	\$750.0	100%
09-10	\$335.8	40%	\$441.7	52%	\$0.3	0.04%	\$2.8	0.3%	\$65.0	8%	\$845.5	100%
10-11	\$371.6	42%	\$451.1	51%	\$0.3	0.03%	\$2.6	0.3%	\$62.9	7%	\$888.4	100%
11-12	\$380.0	41%	\$464.8	50%	\$0.2	0.02%	\$3.0	0.3%	\$74.3	8%	\$922.4	100%
12-13	\$318.7	35%	\$501.9	55%	\$0.2	0.02%	\$3.8	0.4%	\$82.7	9%	\$907.3	100%
13-14	\$294.7	33%	\$500.3	56%	\$0.2	0.02%	\$3.4	0.4%	\$88.6	10%	\$887.2	100%

GRANTS

Grant aid comprises 34 percent of all financial aid dollars, the largest share in the last 10 years (Table 5). Sixty-seven percent (67%) of financial aid recipients received a grant in 2013-14 and 46 percent of enrolled students received a grant.

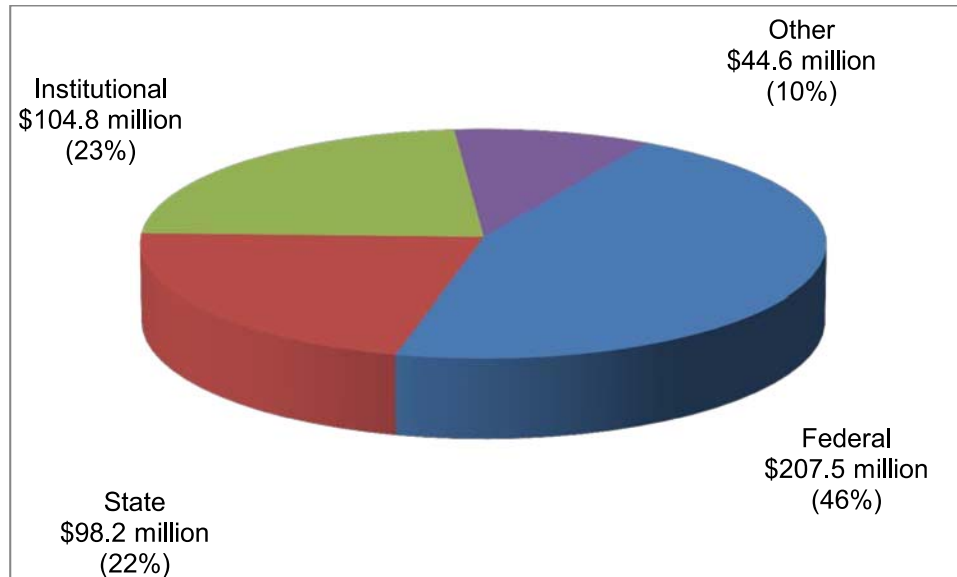
Since 2004-05 grant dollars disbursed have more than doubled. Grants have increased by \$240 million since 2004-05.

Table 5
UW System Distribution of Grants

Year	Recipients	% Aid Recipients	% Enrollment	\$M	% Total Aid
04-05	54,385	53%	33%	\$215.6	28%
05-06	55,968	53%	33%	\$221.7	27%
06-07	57,691	54%	34%	\$240.9	27%
07-08	61,275	56%	35%	\$269.3	28%
08-09	62,008	55%	35%	\$297.1	28%
09-10	67,224	56%	38%	\$355.8	29%
10-11	75,671	60%	42%	\$417.1	32%
11-12	81,283	64%	45%	\$428.9	31%
12-13	83,804	66%	46%	\$445.2	31%
13-14	83,218	67%	46%	\$455.1	34%

In 2013-14, Federal grants made up the largest source of grants (46%) received by UW students (Figure 1). State grants were the second largest grant category, at 22 percent. Institutional grants were 23 percent of all grants. Grants in the “Other” category (10% of all grants) are those provided by private scholarships, such as the Fund for Wisconsin Scholars and the Wisconsin Covenant Foundation Grant.

Figure 1
Sources of Grant Aid for UW System Students
2013-14



Wisconsin Grant Awards to Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates

The largest need-based State grant program available to Wisconsin residents attending a UW institution is the Wisconsin Grant. One in every four (26%) resident undergraduate students received a Wisconsin Grant award in 2013-14 (Table 6). Other State grant programs are described in Appendix D.

Table 6
Wisconsin Grant Awards to UW System Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates

Year	Recipients	Avg. Grant	\$M	% Res UG Enroll
04-05	26,065	\$1,284	\$33.5	22%
05-06	24,517	\$1,682	\$41.2	20%
06-07	24,672	\$1,755	\$43.3	20%
07-08	26,326	\$1,892	\$49.8	21%
08-09	27,187	\$2,024	\$55.0	22%
09-10	25,624	\$2,161	\$55.4	20%
10-11	30,344	\$1,962	\$59.5	24%
11-12	30,675	\$1,901	\$58.3	24%
12-13	31,758	\$1,835	\$58.3	25%
13-14	32,880	\$1,773	\$58.3	26%
change from 12-13	4%	-3%	0%	—

The percentage of Wisconsin resident students receiving a Wisconsin Grant award has grown to 26 percent, the highest percentage in the last 10 years. In 2013-14, the average Wisconsin Grant award was \$1,773. The Wisconsin Grant formula is designed with a goal of providing a reduced funding level to a larger group of students. Wisconsin Grant funding stayed the same in 2013-14 and the number of Wisconsin Grant recipients increased by 4 percent.

Table 7 shows that UW-Superior had the highest proportion of resident undergraduates receiving a Wisconsin Grant award (45%), followed by UW-Parkside (41%), UW-Milwaukee (34%), and UW-Colleges (30%). UW-Madison had the lowest proportion (16%).

Table 7
Wisconsin Grant Awards to UW System Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates
2013-14

UW Institution	Recipients	Avg. Grant	Total \$ (Millions)	% Res UG Enroll
UW-Madison	3,026	\$1,777	\$5.4	16%
UW-Milwaukee	7,125	\$1,807	\$12.9	34%
UW-Eau Claire	1,985	\$1,774	\$3.5	26%
UW-Green Bay	1,625	\$1,776	\$2.9	27%
UW-La Crosse	1,462	\$1,742	\$2.5	19%
UW-Oshkosh	2,675	\$1,774	\$4.7	22%
UW-Parkside	1,560	\$1,842	\$2.9	41%
UW-Platteville	1,551	\$1,761	\$2.7	26%
UW-River Falls	929	\$1,775	\$1.6	33%
UW-Stevens Point	2,403	\$1,678	\$4.0	29%
UW-Stout	1,607	\$1,806	\$2.9	29%
UW-Superior	583	\$1,728	\$1.0	45%
UW-Whitewater	2,352	\$1,785	\$4.2	25%
UW Colleges	3,997	\$1,743	\$7.0	30%
UW System	32,880	\$1,773	\$58.3	26%

Pell Grants to Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates

The largest Federal need-based grant program available to UW System undergraduates is the Pell Grant. One out of every three (33%) resident undergraduates received a Pell Grant award in 2013-14 (Table 8). The average Pell award received by Wisconsin resident undergraduates increased slightly to \$3,746. There was a small decline in resident undergraduate recipients.

Table 8
Pell Awards to UW System Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates

Year	Recipients	Avg. Grant	\$M	% UG Res Enrollment
04-05	26,956	\$2,425	\$65.4	22%
05-06	25,598	\$2,434	\$62.3	21%
06-07	25,779	\$2,486	\$64.2	21%
07-08	27,751	\$2,667	\$73.9	22%
08-09	27,608	\$3,065	\$84.6	22%
09-10	35,256	\$3,622	\$127.7	28%
10-11	43,319	\$3,725	\$161.3	34%
11-12	43,720	\$3,705	\$162.0	34%
12-13	42,976	\$3,668	\$157.6	34%
13-14	41,506	\$3,746	\$155.5	33%
change from 12-13	-3%	2%	-1%	—

Federal Need-Based Grants to UW System Students

Pell and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) are the two largest Federal grant programs. Table 9 shows that in 2013-14, 47,150 UW System undergraduates received a Pell award and 15,907 undergraduates received a SEOG award. (According to Federal guidelines, Pell recipients have the highest priority in receiving SEOG awards, so there is overlap between these two award populations.) The average Pell award for resident and nonresident recipients was \$3,749. Pell awards have doubled since 2004-05, due to large increases in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The funding level for the SEOG program has remained fairly constant for over a decade and the average award in 2013-14 was \$589. A table showing Pell recipients by UW institution is found in Appendix E.

Table 9
Federal Grants to UW System Undergraduate Students

Year	Federal Pell			Federal SEOG		
	#	\$ M	Avg	#	\$ M	Avg
04-05	29,913	\$72.5	\$2,424	15,648	\$10.4	\$666
05-06	28,441	\$69.1	\$2,429	14,815	\$10.0	\$676
06-07	28,707	\$71.2	\$2,482	15,368	\$10.0	\$649
07-08	30,813	\$82.2	\$2,666	15,461	\$9.8	\$635
08-09	30,828	\$94.5	\$3,067	16,085	\$10.2	\$633
09-10	39,448	\$142.8	\$3,621	16,596	\$10.2	\$615
10-11	48,658	\$180.9	\$3,718	16,714	\$9.5	\$568
11-12	49,186	\$182.1	\$3,701	15,207	\$9.0	\$590
12-13	48,549	\$177.8	\$3,662	15,626	\$9.2	\$589
13-14	47,150	\$176.8	\$3,749	15,907	\$9.4	\$589

Table 10 shows the percentage of financial aid recipients participating in Federal need-based grant programs. In 2013-14, 38 percent of aid recipients received a Pell award and 13 percent of recipients received a SEOG award. Since the Pell award increases in 2009-10 and 2010-11, these percentages have been fairly constant over the past several years.

Table 10
**Percentage of UW System Financial Aid Recipients
Receiving Pell, SEOG, and Wisconsin Grant Awards**

Year	Federal Pell		Federal SEOG	
	% Recips	% of \$	% Recips	% of \$
04-05	29%	9%	15%	1%
05-06	27%	8%	14%	1%
06-07	27%	8%	14%	1%
07-08	28%	9%	14%	1%
08-09	27%	9%	14%	1%
09-10	33%	12%	14%	1%
10-11	39%	14%	13%	1%
11-12	38%	13%	13%	1%
12-13	38%	13%	12%	1%
13-14	38%	13%	13%	1%

WORK STUDY

In 2013-14, \$13.0 million was provided through Federal Work-Study, the Reserve Officer Training Program, and the Great Lakes Higher Education Commissions Internship program. In 2013-14, 8,909 undergraduate and graduate students participated in work-study programs, which accounted for 1 percent of all financial aid dollars (Table 11).

Table 11
Distribution of Work-Study Awards
to UW System Graduate and Undergraduate Students

Year	Recipients	% Aid Recipients	% Enrollment	\$M	% Total Aid
04-05	9,886	10%	6%	\$14.7	2%
05-06	9,576	9%	6%	\$14.3	2%
06-07	9,509	9%	6%	\$14.4	2%
07-08	9,314	8%	5%	\$14.1	1%
08-09	9,251	8%	5%	\$14.8	1%
09-10	9,470	8%	5%	\$13.7	1%
10-11	9,373	7%	5%	\$13.3	1%
11-12	9,092	7%	5%	\$12.9	1%
12-13	8,808	7%	5%	\$12.7	1%
13-14	8,909	7%	5%	\$13.0	1%

CHARACTERISTICS OF FINANCIAL AID RECIPIENTS

Most financial aid recipients in the UW System are financially dependent. Sixty-eight percent (68%) of all aid recipients and 74 percent of undergraduate aid recipients were dependent in 2013-14 (Table 12). A higher percentage of non-resident undergraduate aid recipients are dependent (78%) compared to resident undergraduate recipients (73%).

Table 12
UW System Financial Aid Recipients by Dependency Level
2013-14

		Dependent		Independent		Unknown		Total	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Undergraduates	Resident	69,138	73%	20,799	22%	4,334	5%	94,271	100%
	Non-Resident	14,793	78%	2,050	11%	2,020	11%	18,863	100%
	Total Undergraduates	83,931	74%	22,849	20%	6,354	6%	113,134	100%
Graduates	Resident	3	0%	6,418	89%	786	11%	7,207	100%
	Non-Resident	1	0%	2,649	67%	1,321	33%	3,971	100%
	Total Graduates	4	0%	9,067	81%	2,107	19%	11,178	100%
Total		83,935	68%	31,916	26%	8,461	7%	124,312	100%

Seventy-eight (78%) of all UW underrepresented minority students (URM) received some form of financial aid in 2013-14 (Table 13). Ninety percent (90%) of these students had demonstrated financial need as defined by the Federal Needs Analysis methodology. URM include students identifying as African American, Hispanic/Latino(a), American Indian, Southeast Asian, either alone or in combination with other race/ethnic identifications.

By comparison, 58 percent of White/Unknown students and 50 percent of Other Asian American students received financial aid. The group with the highest percentage of enrolled students receiving aid was Southeast Asians with 89 percent.

Table 13
UW System Financial Aid Recipients by Race/Ethnicity
2013-14

		# Recipients	% Aided	% Recipients of Enrolled	% Recipients with Need
Undergraduate	African American	4,678	4.1%	83%	93%
	Hispanic/Latino(a)	5,604	5.0%	73%	87%
	American Indian	612	0.5%	75%	86%
	Southeast Asian	3,260	2.9%	90%	97%
	Two or More Races-URM	2,205	1.9%	79%	85%
	<i>Underrepresented Minorities</i>	16,359	14.5%	80%	90%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	110	0.1%	63%	73%
	Other Asian American	1,609	1.4%	52%	79%
	Two or More Races-non-URM	778	0.7%	64%	76%
	White/Unknown	94,275	83.3%	61%	75%
	Total Undergraduate	113,131	100.0%	63%	77%
Graduate	African American	685	6.1%	69%	89%
	Hispanic/Latino(a)	535	4.8%	55%	79%
	American Indian	84	0.8%	58%	86%
	Southeast Asian	144	1.3%	65%	87%
	Two or More Races-URM	152	1.4%	63%	84%
	<i>Underrepresented Minorities</i>	1,600	14.3%	62%	85%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	9	0.1%	45%	100%
	Other Asian American	298	2.7%	39%	81%
	Two or More Races-non-URM	64	0.6%	44%	70%
	White/Unknown	9,210	82.4%	35%	77%
	Total Graduate	11,181	100.0%	38%	78%
Total	African American	5,363	4.3%	81%	93%
	Hispanic/Latino(a)	6,139	4.9%	71%	86%
	American Indian	696	0.6%	72%	86%
	Southeast Asian	3,404	2.7%	89%	96%
	Two or More Races-URM	2,357	1.9%	78%	85%
	<i>Underrepresented Minorities</i>	17,959	14.4%	78%	90%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	119	0.1%	61%	75%
	Other Asian American	1,907	1.5%	50%	79%
	Two or More Races-non-URM	842	0.7%	62%	75%
	White/Unknown	103,485	83.2%	58%	75%
	Total UW System	124,312	100.0%	60%	77%

Notes: Underrepresented minorities (URM) include students identifying as African American, Hispanic/Latino(a), American Indian, and Southeast Asian, either alone or in combination with other race/ethnicities.

Two or More Races-URM includes students identifying as two or more races, one of which is a URM group.

Two or More Races-non-URM includes students identifying as two or more races, neither of which is a URM group.

STUDENT INDEBTEDNESS

UW resident undergraduate students who borrowed both need and non-need based loans during their academic careers had an average debt of \$30,452 at graduation in 2013-14 (Table 14). This debt may have been incurred at any UW System institution, but debt incurred at non-UW System institutions is not included. This represents a 4 percent increase from 2012-13. Seventy-four percent (74%) of resident undergraduate students who graduated in 2013-14 had loan debt at graduation, compared to 64 percent in 2004-05. The amount of loan debt has increased steadily since, even when measured in constant fiscal year 2002 (FY02) dollars.

The proportion of resident undergraduate debt coming from non-need based loan programs has steadily increased from one-third to half. The trend in the last decade of students receiving more non-need based loans is a concern for college affordability as these loan programs have a higher overall cost of borrowing.

Table 14
Cumulative Student Loan Debt
UW System Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates Completing a Bachelor's Degree
Who Borrowed While in College

Year	Loan Recipients	% UG Res Degrees	Average Debt	Avg Debt (FY02 \$)	% \$ Non-Need
04-05	11,661	64%	\$18,378	\$17,352	35%
05-06	12,140	66%	\$19,809	\$18,017	36%
06-07	12,735	67%	\$21,104	\$18,715	39%
07-08	13,307	68%	\$22,401	\$19,152	41%
08-09	13,459	69%	\$23,789	\$20,139	43%
09-10	13,878	71%	\$25,397	\$21,203	46%
10-11	14,065	71%	\$27,004	\$22,106	48%
11-12	14,813	72%	\$28,002	\$22,269	48%
12-13	15,373	73%	\$29,219	\$22,855	50%
13-14	15,417	74%	\$30,452	\$23,455	49%

By comparison to the UW four-year institutions, 62% of UW Colleges associate's degree recipients borrow an average of \$14,502 during their undergraduate career. Non-need-based loans account for less than half of the loans received by UW Colleges degree recipients.

Table 15
Cumulative Student Loan Debt
UW Colleges Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates Completing an Associate's Degree
Who Borrowed While in College

Year	Loan Recipients	% UWC Res Associate	Average Debt	Avg Debt (FY02 \$)	% \$ Non-Need
04-05	597	51%	\$7,241	\$6,837	32%
05-06	625	53%	\$8,641	\$7,859	35%
06-07	701	57%	\$9,038	\$8,015	36%
07-08	719	55%	\$9,764	\$8,348	38%
08-09	765	55%	\$11,785	\$9,977	42%
09-10	819	57%	\$12,531	\$10,462	43%
10-11	917	58%	\$13,626	\$11,155	45%
11-12	1,065	62%	\$13,747	\$10,932	44%
12-13	1,057	63%	\$13,773	\$10,773	44%
13-14	1,047	62%	\$14,502	\$11,170	45%

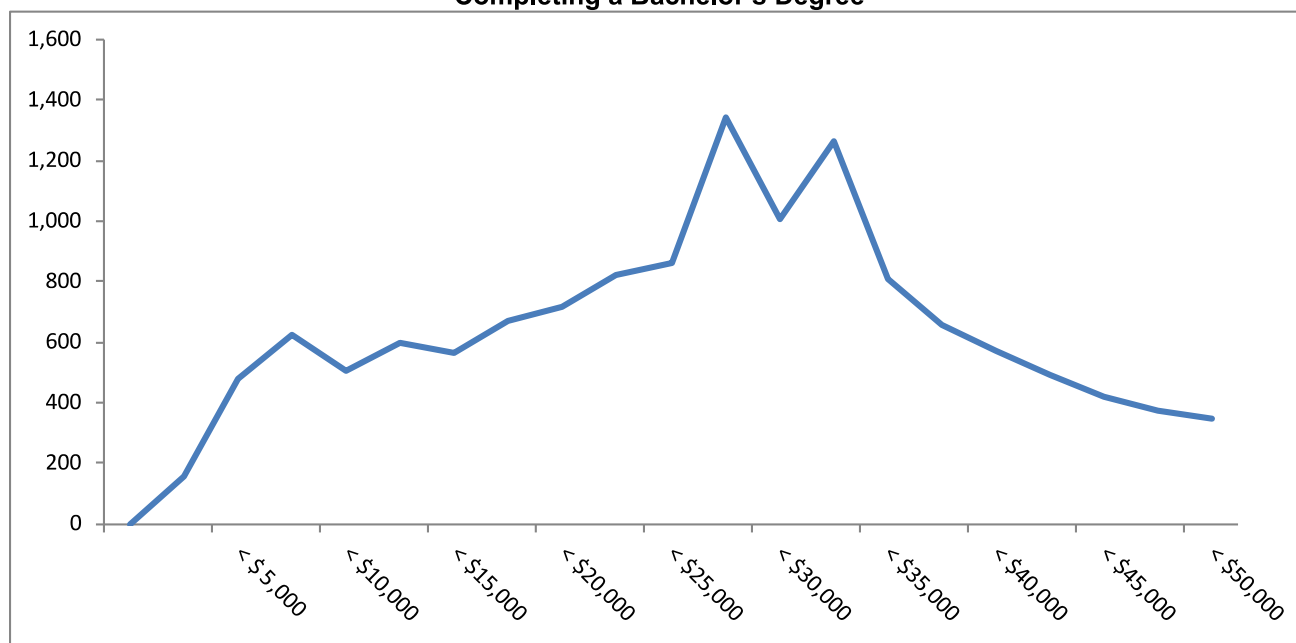
Cumulative loan debt among borrowers at the UW four-year institutions was highest at UW-Milwaukee (Table 16). The highest percentage of Wisconsin resident graduates with loan debt was at UW-Green Bay, UW-Parkside, and UW-Superior (80%) while the lowest was at UW-Madison (62%).

Table 16
Cumulative Student Loan Debt for 2013-14
UW System Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates Completing a Bachelor's Degree

	Loan Recipients	% Grads with Loan Debt	Average Debt of Borrowers	Average Debt of all Graduates
UW-Madison	2,646	62%	\$29,442	\$18,313
UW-Milwaukee	2,887	78%	\$33,922	\$26,554
UW-Eau Claire	1,131	73%	\$27,124	\$19,830
UW-Green Bay	858	80%	\$27,470	\$21,864
UW-La Crosse	1,027	70%	\$29,695	\$20,774
UW-Oshkosh	1,506	78%	\$31,601	\$24,735
UW-Parkside	401	80%	\$29,767	\$23,778
UW-Platteville	774	76%	\$28,152	\$21,425
UW-River Falls	442	77%	\$27,409	\$21,069
UW-Stevens Point	1,346	78%	\$30,312	\$23,502
UW-Stout	805	75%	\$29,319	\$22,079
UW-Superior	171	80%	\$30,508	\$24,492
UW-Whitewater	1,423	77%	\$32,221	\$24,717
Total	15,417	74%	\$30,452	\$22,435

Figure 2 shows the distribution of cumulative loan debt among UW System Wisconsin resident undergraduates completing a degree. There is a sizable group of graduates with comparatively high levels of debt. Of all graduates with debt in 2013-14, 2,504 students, or 17 percent, had cumulative loan debt greater than \$45,000.

Figure 2
Cumulative Student Loan Debt for 2013-14
UW System Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates
Completing a Bachelor's Degree



Although the percentage of students graduating with loan debt has increased in the past several years, the three-year student loan default rate for UW students (5.2%) remains low (Table 16). The student loan default rate for UW graduates is significantly lower than the student loan default rate of all borrowers nationally (13.7%), showing that the great majority of student loan borrowers are committed to making their loan payments.

The U.S. Department of Education has phased out the two-year student loan default rate. The 2011 two-year rate is the last to be published.

Table 17
Student Loan Default Rates
UW System and National Data

	Two-year default rate								Three-year default rate		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
UW System	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.4%	3.7%	4.5%	5.3%	5.2%
National	5.1%	4.6%	5.2%	6.7%	7.0%	8.8%	9.1%	10.0%	13.4%	14.7%	13.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Education

See technical notes for an explanation of two- and three-year default rates.

Appendix A
UW System Financial Aid Dollars (in Millions) by Institution
2013-14

	Grants						Loans		Work Study		Total	
	Fed.	State	Inst.	Other	Total	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%
UW-Madison	\$21.9	\$15.8	\$73.8	\$14.0	\$125.4	28%	\$203.1	23%	\$4.2	33%	\$332.7	25%
UW-Milwaukee	\$51.2	\$20.2	\$9.9	\$3.0	\$84.3	19%	\$167.9	19%	\$1.3	10%	\$253.5	19%
UW-Eau Claire	\$11.9	\$6.3	\$4.6	\$3.1	\$26.0	6%	\$50.9	6%	\$1.3	10%	\$78.2	6%
UW-Green Bay	\$9.6	\$4.6	\$3.3	\$1.7	\$19.2	4%	\$30.2	3%	\$0.4	3%	\$49.8	4%
UW-La Crosse	\$9.5	\$5.1	\$1.9	\$3.1	\$19.5	4%	\$55.2	6%	\$0.6	5%	\$75.3	6%
UW-Oshkosh	\$14.6	\$7.7	\$1.4	\$2.1	\$25.8	6%	\$64.1	7%	\$1.0	8%	\$91.0	7%
UW-Parkside	\$9.0	\$4.1	\$0.4	\$0.6	\$14.1	3%	\$22.2	3%	\$0.1	1%	\$36.4	3%
UW-Platteville	\$9.3	\$4.3	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$18.0	4%	\$42.4	5%	\$0.6	5%	\$61.0	4%
UW-River Falls	\$7.6	\$2.4	\$0.8	\$1.9	\$12.7	3%	\$32.6	4%	\$0.5	4%	\$45.7	3%
UW-Stevens Point	\$14.1	\$5.9	\$1.3	\$4.9	\$26.2	6%	\$52.3	6%	\$1.3	10%	\$79.8	6%
UW-Stout	\$11.2	\$4.4	\$1.5	\$2.0	\$19.1	4%	\$49.7	6%	\$0.7	5%	\$69.5	5%
UW-Superior	\$4.7	\$1.5	\$1.8	\$0.8	\$8.7	2%	\$15.7	2%	\$0.4	3%	\$24.8	2%
UW-Whitewater	\$14.3	\$7.0	\$1.3	\$3.5	\$26.1	6%	\$72.8	8%	\$0.0	0%	\$98.9	7%
UW Colleges	\$18.7	\$8.8	\$0.7	\$1.8	\$30.0	7%	\$28.0	3%	\$0.5	4%	\$58.6	4%
UW System	\$207.5	\$98.2	\$104.8	\$44.6	\$455.1	100%	\$887.2	100%	\$13.0	100%	\$1,355.3	100%

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table includes all UW System students.

All dollars are in millions.

Appendix B
UW System Financial Aid Recipients by Institution, Level, and Residency for 2013-14

	UW System	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	94,257	18,874	7,210	3,971	124,312
	% of UWS Total Aided	75.8%	15.2%	5.8%	3.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment	75.8%	59.2%	55.7%	37.1%	69.1%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	67,675	10,886	2,536	2,121	83,218
	% of UWS Grant Recips	81.3%	13.1%	3.0%	2.5%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment	54.5%	34.1%	19.6%	19.8%	46.3%
Loans	# Borrowers	75,323	15,101	6,088	2,462	98,974
	% of UWS Borrowers	76.1%	15.3%	6.2%	2.5%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment	60.6%	47.4%	47.0%	23.0%	55.0%
	UW-Madison	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	13,541	4,918	2,817	2,158	23,434
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	14.4%	26.1%	39.1%	54.3%	18.9%
	% of Institution Total Aided	57.8%	21.0%	12.0%	9.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	10.9%	15.4%	21.8%	20.1%	13.0%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	69.4%	42.9%	59.8%	29.9%	54.6%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	10,741	3,474	1,196	1,267	16,678
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	15.9%	31.9%	47.2%	59.7%	20.0%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	64.4%	20.8%	7.2%	7.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	8.6%	10.9%	9.2%	11.8%	9.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	55.1%	30.3%	25.4%	17.5%	38.9%
Loans	# Borrowers	9,113	3,120	2,407	1,282	15,922
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	12.1%	20.7%	39.5%	52.1%	16.1%
	% of Institution Borrowers	57.2%	19.6%	15.1%	8.1%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	7.3%	9.8%	18.6%	12.0%	8.9%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	46.7%	27.2%	51.1%	17.8%	37.1%
	UW-Milwaukee	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	17,273	1,022	2,052	926	21,273
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	18.3%	5.4%	28.5%	23.3%	17.1%
	% of Institution Total Aided	81.2%	4.8%	9.6%	4.4%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	13.9%	3.2%	15.8%	8.6%	11.8%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	82.3%	50.7%	63.6%	59.5%	76.6%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	12,179	555	696	606	14,036
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	18.0%	5.1%	27.4%	28.6%	16.9%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	86.8%	4.0%	5.0%	4.3%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	9.8%	1.7%	5.4%	5.7%	7.8%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	58.0%	27.6%	21.6%	38.9%	50.5%
Loans	# Borrowers	14,849	873	1,649	442	17,813
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	19.7%	5.8%	27.1%	18.0%	18.0%
	% of Institution Borrowers	83.4%	4.9%	9.3%	2.5%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	11.9%	2.7%	12.7%	4.1%	9.9%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	70.7%	43.3%	51.1%	28.4%	64.1%

Appendix B
UW System Financial Aid Recipients by Institution, Level, and Residency for 2013-14

	UW-Eau Claire	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	6,117	1,853	186	48	8,204
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	6.5%	9.8%	2.6%	1.2%	6.6%
	% of Institution Total Aided	74.6%	22.6%	2.3%	0.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.9%	5.8%	1.4%	0.4%	4.6%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	80.2%	67.0%	48.6%	35.3%	75.2%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	4,519	967	66	13	5,565
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	6.7%	8.9%	2.6%	0.6%	6.7%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	81.2%	17.4%	1.2%	0.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.6%	3.0%	0.5%	0.1%	3.1%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	59.3%	35.0%	17.2%	9.6%	51.0%
Loans	# Borrowers	4,886	1,563	156	43	6,648
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	6.5%	10.4%	2.6%	1.7%	6.7%
	% of Institution Borrowers	73.5%	23.5%	2.3%	0.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.9%	4.9%	1.2%	0.4%	3.7%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	64.1%	56.5%	40.7%	31.6%	61.0%
	UW-Green Bay	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	4,557	309	74	9	4,949
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	4.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.2%	4.0%
	% of Institution Total Aided	92.1%	6.2%	1.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	2.8%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	76.4%	64.8%	36.6%	42.9%	74.2%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	3,342	211	28	2	3,583
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	4.9%	1.9%	1.1%	0.1%	4.3%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	93.3%	5.9%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	2.8%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	56.0%	44.2%	13.9%	9.5%	53.7%
Loans	# Borrowers	3,747	200	60	8	4,015
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	5.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%	4.1%
	% of Institution Borrowers	93.3%	5.0%	1.5%	0.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	2.2%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	62.8%	41.9%	29.7%	38.1%	60.2%
	UW-La Crosse	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	6,082	1,242	313	185	7,822
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	6.5%	6.6%	4.3%	4.7%	6.3%
	% of Institution Total Aided	77.8%	15.9%	4.0%	2.4%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.9%	3.9%	2.4%	1.7%	4.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	78.1%	65.5%	56.2%	70.9%	74.5%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	4,024	631	72	45	4,772
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	5.9%	5.8%	2.8%	2.1%	5.7%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	84.3%	13.2%	1.5%	0.9%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.9%	3.9%	2.4%	1.7%	4.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	51.7%	33.3%	12.9%	17.2%	45.4%
Loans	# Borrowers	4,937	1,007	292	168	6,404
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	6.6%	6.7%	4.8%	6.8%	6.5%
	% of Institution Borrowers	77.1%	15.7%	4.6%	2.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.0%	3.2%	2.3%	1.6%	3.6%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	63.4%	53.1%	52.4%	64.4%	61.0%

Appendix B
UW System Financial Aid Recipients by Institution, Level, and Residency for 2013-14

	UW-Oshkosh	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	8,234	336	466	23	9,059
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	8.7%	1.8%	6.5%	0.6%	7.3%
	% of Institution Total Aided	90.9%	3.7%	5.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	6.6%	1.1%	3.6%	0.2%	5.0%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	68.2%	61.0%	38.4%	34.3%	65.2%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	5,346	157	148	5	5,656
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	7.9%	1.4%	5.8%	0.2%	6.8%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	94.5%	2.8%	2.6%	0.1%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	3.1%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	44.3%	28.5%	12.2%	7.5%	40.7%
Loans	# Borrowers	7,045	288	372	18	7,723
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	9.4%	1.9%	6.1%	0.7%	7.8%
	% of Institution Borrowers	91.2%	3.7%	4.8%	0.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	5.7%	0.9%	2.9%	0.2%	4.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	58.4%	52.3%	30.7%	26.9%	55.6%
	UW-Parkside	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	3,205	481	48	5	3,739
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	3.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.1%	3.0%
	% of Institution Total Aided	85.7%	12.9%	1.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	2.6%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	2.1%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	83.4%	74.5%	49.0%	16.7%	81.0%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	2,276	302	8	3	2,589
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	3.4%	2.8%	0.3%	0.1%	3.1%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	87.9%	11.7%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	1.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	59.2%	46.7%	8.2%	10.0%	56.1%
Loans	# Borrowers	2,635	389	46	4	3,074
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	3.5%	2.6%	0.8%	0.2%	3.1%
	% of Institution Borrowers	85.7%	12.7%	1.5%	0.1%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	2.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	68.6%	60.2%	46.9%	13.3%	66.6%
	UW-Platteville	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	4,709	1,395	209	102	6,415
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	5.0%	7.4%	2.9%	2.6%	5.2%
	% of Institution Total Aided	73.4%	21.7%	3.3%	1.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.8%	4.4%	1.6%	1.0%	3.6%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	78.4%	74.9%	43.7%	27.4%	73.6%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	3,206	738	43	0	3,987
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	4.7%	6.8%	1.7%	0.0%	4.8%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	80.4%	18.5%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	2.6%	2.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	53.4%	39.6%	9.0%	0.0%	45.7%
Loans	# Borrowers	3,850	1,240	196	102	5,388
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	5.1%	8.2%	3.2%	4.1%	5.4%
	% of Institution Borrowers	71.5%	23.0%	3.6%	1.9%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.1%	3.9%	1.5%	1.0%	3.0%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	64.1%	66.6%	41.0%	27.4%	61.8%

Appendix B
UW System Financial Aid Recipients by Institution, Level, and Residency for 2013-14

	UW-River Falls	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	2,297	2,252	91	124	4,764
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	2.4%	11.9%	1.3%	3.1%	3.8%
	% of Institution Total Aided	48.2%	47.3%	1.9%	2.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	1.8%	7.1%	0.7%	1.2%	2.6%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	82.3%	75.2%	51.7%	59.6%	77.2%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	1,654	1,169	13	16	2,852
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	2.4%	10.7%	0.5%	0.8%	3.4%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	58.0%	41.0%	0.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	1.3%	3.7%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	59.2%	39.0%	7.4%	7.7%	46.2%
Loans	# Borrowers	1,831	2,018	87	113	4,049
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	2.4%	13.4%	1.4%	4.6%	4.1%
	% of Institution Borrowers	45.2%	49.8%	2.1%	2.8%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	1.5%	6.3%	0.7%	1.1%	2.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	65.6%	67.4%	49.4%	54.3%	65.6%
	UW-Stevens Point	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	6,946	726	126	47	7,845
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	7.4%	3.8%	1.7%	1.2%	6.3%
	% of Institution Total Aided	88.5%	9.3%	1.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	5.6%	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%	4.4%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	84.4%	68.4%	50.0%	47.5%	81.4%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	4,980	413	46	27	5,466
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	7.4%	3.8%	1.8%	1.3%	6.6%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	91.1%	7.6%	0.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	3.0%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	60.5%	38.9%	18.3%	27.3%	56.7%
Loans	# Borrowers	5,805	629	104	27	6,565
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	7.7%	4.2%	1.7%	1.1%	6.6%
	% of Institution Borrowers	88.4%	9.6%	1.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.7%	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	3.7%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	70.5%	59.3%	41.3%	27.3%	68.1%
	UW-Stout	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	4,497	1,916	287	152	6,852
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	4.8%	10.2%	4.0%	3.8%	5.5%
	% of Institution Total Aided	65.6%	28.0%	4.2%	2.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.6%	6.0%	2.2%	1.4%	3.8%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	82.3%	70.5%	43.4%	34.2%	73.8%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	3,163	859	71	55	4,148
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	4.7%	7.9%	2.8%	2.6%	5.0%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	76.3%	20.7%	1.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	2.5%	2.7%	0.5%	0.5%	2.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	57.9%	31.6%	10.7%	12.4%	44.7%
Loans	# Borrowers	3,822	1,723	263	130	5,938
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	5.1%	11.4%	4.3%	5.3%	6.0%
	% of Institution Borrowers	64.4%	29.0%	4.4%	2.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.1%	5.4%	2.0%	1.2%	3.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	70.0%	63.4%	39.7%	29.3%	63.9%

Appendix B
UW System Financial Aid Recipients by Institution, Level, and Residency for 2013-14

	UW-Superior	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	1,198	1,081	40	64	2,383
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	1.3%	5.7%	0.6%	1.6%	1.9%
	% of Institution Total Aided	50.3%	45.4%	1.7%	2.7%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	1.0%	3.4%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	92.6%	88.0%	67.8%	85.3%	89.7%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	982	744	14	10	1,750
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	1.5%	6.8%	0.6%	0.5%	2.1%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	56.1%	42.5%	0.8%	0.6%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	0.8%	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	75.9%	60.6%	23.7%	13.3%	65.9%
Loans	# Borrowers	970	886	30	62	1,948
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	1.3%	5.9%	0.5%	2.5%	2.0%
	% of Institution Borrowers	49.8%	45.5%	1.5%	3.2%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	0.8%	2.8%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	75.0%	72.1%	50.8%	82.7%	73.3%
	UW-Whitewater	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	7,219	1,147	501	128	8,995
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	7.7%	6.1%	6.9%	3.2%	7.2%
	% of Institution Total Aided	80.3%	12.8%	5.6%	1.4%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	5.8%	3.6%	3.9%	1.2%	5.0%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	78.0%	72.0%	53.4%	56.9%	74.9%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	4,662	508	135	72	5,377
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	6.9%	4.7%	5.3%	3.4%	6.5%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	86.7%	9.4%	2.5%	1.3%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	3.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	3.0%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	50.4%	31.9%	14.4%	32.0%	44.8%
Loans	# Borrowers	6,341	1,026	426	63	7,856
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	8.4%	6.8%	7.0%	2.6%	7.9%
	% of Institution Borrowers	80.7%	13.1%	5.4%	0.8%	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	5.1%	3.2%	3.3%	0.6%	4.4%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	68.5%	64.4%	45.4%	28.0%	65.4%
	UW Colleges	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
Totals	# Total Aided	8,382	196	—	—	8,578
	% of UWS Total Aided w/in Category	8.9%	1.0%	—	—	6.9%
	% of Institution Total Aided	97.7%	2.3%	—	—	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	6.7%	0.6%	—	—	4.8%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	62.3%	32.2%	—	—	61.0%
Grants	# Grant Recipients	6,601	158	—	—	6,759
	% of UWS Grant Recips w/in Category	9.8%	1.5%	—	—	8.1%
	% of Institution Grant Recips	97.7%	2.3%	—	—	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	5.3%	0.5%	—	—	3.8%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	49.1%	25.9%	—	—	48.1%
Loans	# Borrowers	5,492	139	—	—	5,631
	% of UWS Borrowers w/in Category	7.3%	0.9%	—	—	5.7%
	% of Institution Borrowers	97.5%	2.5%	—	—	100.0%
	% of UWS Enrollment w/in Category	4.4%	0.4%	—	—	3.1%
	% of Institution Enrollment w/in Category	40.8%	22.8%	—	—	40.1%

Appendix C
UW System Financial Aid Dollars by Institution, Level, and Residency, 2013-14

		Undergraduate		Graduate		Total
		Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	
UW System	Total	\$949,142,658	\$220,142,236	\$125,257,760	\$60,776,278	\$1,355,318,932
	Grants	\$364,251,751	\$64,515,580	\$13,501,884	\$12,851,875	\$455,121,090
	Loans	\$575,219,570	\$153,229,226	\$111,179,550	\$47,593,140	\$887,221,486
UW-Madison	Total	\$155,738,931	\$74,323,665	\$64,188,409	\$38,491,042	\$332,742,047
	Grants	\$75,822,898	\$34,092,791	\$7,041,815	\$8,492,370	\$125,449,874
	Loans	\$77,205,346	\$39,306,604	\$56,801,469	\$29,743,523	\$203,056,942
UW-Milwaukee	Total	\$198,104,753	\$14,278,790	\$31,028,493	\$10,128,594	\$253,540,630
	Grants	\$74,170,209	\$3,346,002	\$4,048,702	\$2,759,552	\$84,324,465
	Loans	\$122,908,910	\$10,843,722	\$26,852,868	\$7,307,975	\$167,913,475
UW-Eau Claire	Total	\$58,429,869	\$16,965,941	\$2,302,079	\$539,693	\$78,237,582
	Grants	\$22,497,281	\$3,268,524	\$166,161	\$37,504	\$25,969,470
	Loans	\$34,908,674	\$13,416,819	\$2,114,005	\$497,904	\$50,937,402
UW-Green Bay	Total	\$45,144,264	\$3,505,967	\$984,052	\$125,080	\$49,759,363
	Grants	\$17,160,848	\$1,804,946	\$191,220	\$21,950	\$19,178,964
	Loans	\$27,641,574	\$1,691,375	\$790,832	\$103,130	\$30,226,911
UW-La Crosse	Total	\$55,645,478	\$11,440,113	\$4,816,211	\$3,388,935	\$75,290,737
	Grants	\$17,125,367	\$1,956,911	\$217,791	\$221,968	\$19,522,037
	Loans	\$38,005,997	\$9,405,000	\$4,598,420	\$3,166,967	\$55,176,384
UW-Oshkosh	Total	\$81,291,329	\$4,105,090	\$5,305,425	\$250,832	\$90,952,676
	Grants	\$24,657,866	\$630,677	\$508,481	\$9,800	\$25,806,824
	Loans	\$55,680,215	\$3,440,195	\$4,784,855	\$240,004	\$64,145,269
UW-Parkside	Total	\$31,467,415	\$4,250,434	\$669,686	\$51,958	\$36,439,493
	Grants	\$12,955,212	\$1,118,615	\$20,800	\$4,500	\$14,099,127
	Loans	\$18,407,049	\$3,114,009	\$648,886	\$47,458	\$22,217,402
UW-Platteville	Total	\$42,673,990	\$14,905,006	\$2,351,379	\$1,055,069	\$60,985,444
	Grants	\$14,885,798	\$2,887,432	\$201,665	\$0	\$17,974,895
	Loans	\$27,379,834	\$11,859,352	\$2,131,238	\$1,055,069	\$42,425,493
UW-River Falls	Total	\$21,558,152	\$21,280,497	\$1,295,569	\$1,586,939	\$45,721,157
	Grants	\$8,165,657	\$4,364,627	\$58,467	\$74,103	\$12,662,854
	Loans	\$13,121,068	\$16,706,018	\$1,236,826	\$1,512,368	\$32,576,280
UW-Stevens Point	Total	\$69,361,806	\$8,161,846	\$1,675,631	\$611,776	\$79,811,059
	Grants	\$24,231,519	\$1,729,641	\$150,079	\$70,896	\$26,182,135
	Loans	\$44,018,427	\$6,269,794	\$1,497,648	\$536,825	\$52,322,694
UW-Stout	Total	\$45,223,929	\$18,982,644	\$3,644,939	\$1,693,276	\$69,544,788
	Grants	\$15,518,655	\$3,074,579	\$315,634	\$224,487	\$19,133,355
	Loans	\$29,240,641	\$15,693,633	\$3,312,775	\$1,463,578	\$49,710,627
UW-Superior	Total	\$12,500,738	\$10,845,691	\$496,361	\$968,483	\$24,811,273
	Grants	\$5,062,966	\$3,563,296	\$49,959	\$43,029	\$8,719,250
	Loans	\$7,211,815	\$7,072,908	\$441,312	\$925,454	\$15,651,489
UW-Whitewater	Total	\$74,714,962	\$15,799,363	\$6,499,526	\$1,884,601	\$98,898,452
	Grants	\$22,464,387	\$2,176,821	\$531,110	\$891,716	\$26,064,034
	Loans	\$52,234,969	\$13,622,542	\$5,968,416	\$992,885	\$72,818,812
UW Colleges	Total	\$57,287,042	\$1,297,189	--	---	\$58,584,231
	Grants	\$29,533,088	\$500,718	--	---	\$30,033,806
	Loans	\$27,255,051	\$787,255	--	---	\$28,042,306

Notes: Total aid includes Work-Study awards.

Student with missing residency are included with residents.

Students with missing classification are included with undergraduates.

Appendix D
State Grants Received by UW System Students, 2013-14

Program	\$ Million	Change From 2012-13		Program Description
		\$ Million	%	
Wisconsin Grant	\$58.3	\$0.03	0.1%	Administered by HEAB. For resident undergraduates enrolled in the UW System or WTCS. Students must be WI residents and have financial need.
Talent Incentive Program	\$2.55	-\$0.22	-7.9%	Administered by HEAB. For very needy students enrolled at least half time.
Lawton Undergraduate Minority Retention Grants	\$6.80	\$0.02	0.3%	Administered by UW System. Supplemental grants to minority undergraduate UW students who have both financial need and at least sophomore standing.
Academic Excellence Scholarship	\$4.99	\$0.18	3.8%	Administered jointly by HEAB and UW System. A merit-based scholarship program.
Tuition Assistance Grant	\$6.32	-\$1.33	-17.4%	UW System grant for resident undergraduates with need who don't qualify for a WHEG award.
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	\$1.61	-\$0.15	-8.6%	Administered by DVR. Provides supplemental funds to DVR customers to cover the cost of attendance.
Indian Student Assistant Grant	\$0.22	\$0.00	-0.1%	Administered by HEAB. Provides need based grants to Wisconsin residents of American Indian heritage.
Advanced Opportunity Grant	\$5.69	-\$0.77	-12.0%	Administered by the UW System. Provides grants to multicultural and disadvantaged graduate and professional students.
National Guard Tuition Reimbursement	\$1.94	\$0.07	3.6%	Administered by the Department of Military Affairs. Available to Wisconsin National Guard members.
Wisconsin Educational Veterans Benefits	\$0.04	-\$0.07	-65.8%	Administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Programs are available to qualified veterans and family members.
Wisconsin GI Bill Supplemental Payment	\$1.35	\$0.05	4.2%	Administered by Department of Veterans Affairs to supplement 9/11 GI Bill benefits.
UW System Study Abroad Grant	\$0.96	-\$0.03	-2.6%	Administered by the UW System. Provides funding to students in study abroad programs.
Wisconsin Covenant Scholar's Grant	\$6.88	\$1.87	37.4%	HEAB grant awarded for Wisconsin Covenant Scholars.
Other Wisconsin Grants	\$0.55	\$0.07	14.0%	Miscellaneous other Wisconsin grants.
Total	\$98.2	-\$0.27	-0.3%	

Appendix E
Pell Awards to UW System Undergraduates
2013-14

	Recipients	Avg. Grant	\$M	% UG Enroll
UW-Madison	4,844	\$3,888	\$18.8	16%
UW-Milwaukee	8,841	\$3,884	\$34.3	38%
UW-Eau Claire	2,930	\$3,696	\$10.8	28%
UW-Green Bay	2,247	\$3,576	\$8.0	35%
UW-La Crosse	2,292	\$3,689	\$8.5	24%
UW-Oshkosh	3,605	\$3,698	\$13.3	29%
UW-Parkside	2,191	\$3,828	\$8.4	49%
UW-Platteville	2,383	\$3,773	\$9.0	30%
UW-River Falls	1,875	\$3,853	\$7.2	32%
UW-Stevens Point	3,360	\$3,835	\$12.9	36%
UW-Stout	2,618	\$3,643	\$9.5	32%
UW-Superior	1,182	\$3,668	\$4.3	47%
UW-Whitewater	3,466	\$3,900	\$13.5	32%
UW Colleges	5,316	\$3,400	\$18.1	38%
UW System	47,150	\$3,749	\$176.8	30%

TECHNICAL NOTES

This Informational Memorandum presents annual data on the amount of financial assistance provided to UW System students. Unless otherwise noted, figures are based on student financial aid data provided to UW System Administration by the UW institutions via the Financial Aid Central Data Request (CDR). The total number of aid recipient figures represent the total number of students (undergraduate, graduate, residents, non-residents) receiving any type of financial aid (with exceptions noted below). Students often receive more than one type of aid, so the cumulative total for students aided through grant, work-study, and loan programs will not equal the grand total. Other important caveats include:

- Details in the text and tables may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- The data reported in this Informational Memorandum do not include graduate assistantships, fellowships, or waivers.
- Work-study includes only dollars provided through the Federal Work-Study program, ROTC, and privately-funded work-study programs. It does not capture non-work-study on-campus or off-campus employment.
- Residency for fee-purposes is determined by the Office of the Registrar at each institution. Non-residents are defined as students with residency status other than “resident” including Minnesota and Michigan reciprocity agreement students. Students without residency information have been included with Wisconsin residents.
- Graduate enrollment includes enrollment in professional programs.
- Financial need is defined by Federal Needs Analysis methodology.
- Dependency status is defined by Federal Needs Analysis methodology and specifications.
- Starting in 2002-03, the WHEG or Wisconsin Grant headcounts and disbursements do not include the Hearing and Visually Handicapped Student Grant.
- According to Federal regulations, graduate students may not be classified as financially dependent for purposes of financial aid. The dependent graduate students in Table 12 are undergraduates enrolled in programs requiring the payment of graduate tuition and fees.
- Cumulative loan debt includes all loans awarded to UW students made by UW financial aid offices. The cumulative debt does not include loans received at non-UW institutions. It does not include loans that are not directed through or reported to the financial aid offices, such as credit cards or home equity loans.
- The Department of Education bases the cohort loan default rate on the percentage of federal loans that go into default within three years of baccalaureate graduation. The older two-year loan default rate will no longer be reported.



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Student Debt and Financial Aid

Bob Jokisch, UW System Administration

Kathy Sahlhoff, UW-Eau Claire

Board of Regents, December 11, 2015

Student Debt and Financial Aid

Outline of Presentation

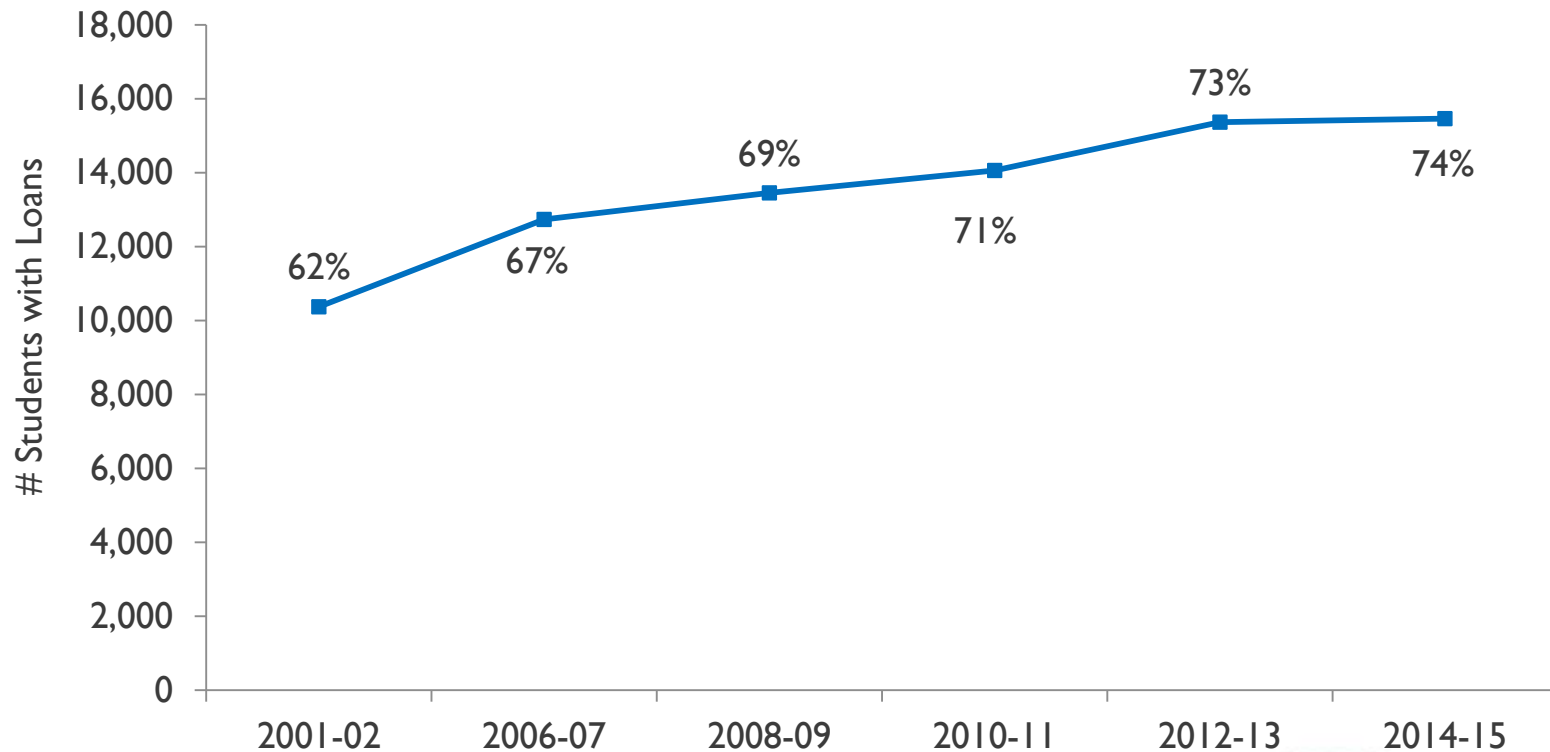
1. Clarifying Student Debt and Financial Aid Misconceptions
2. Financial Aid 101 – How does it work?
3. What is the UW System doing to address Student Debt?
4. What is going on at the Federal and State Level?
5. What can be done to address Student Debt in the UW System?

Student Debt and Financial Aid

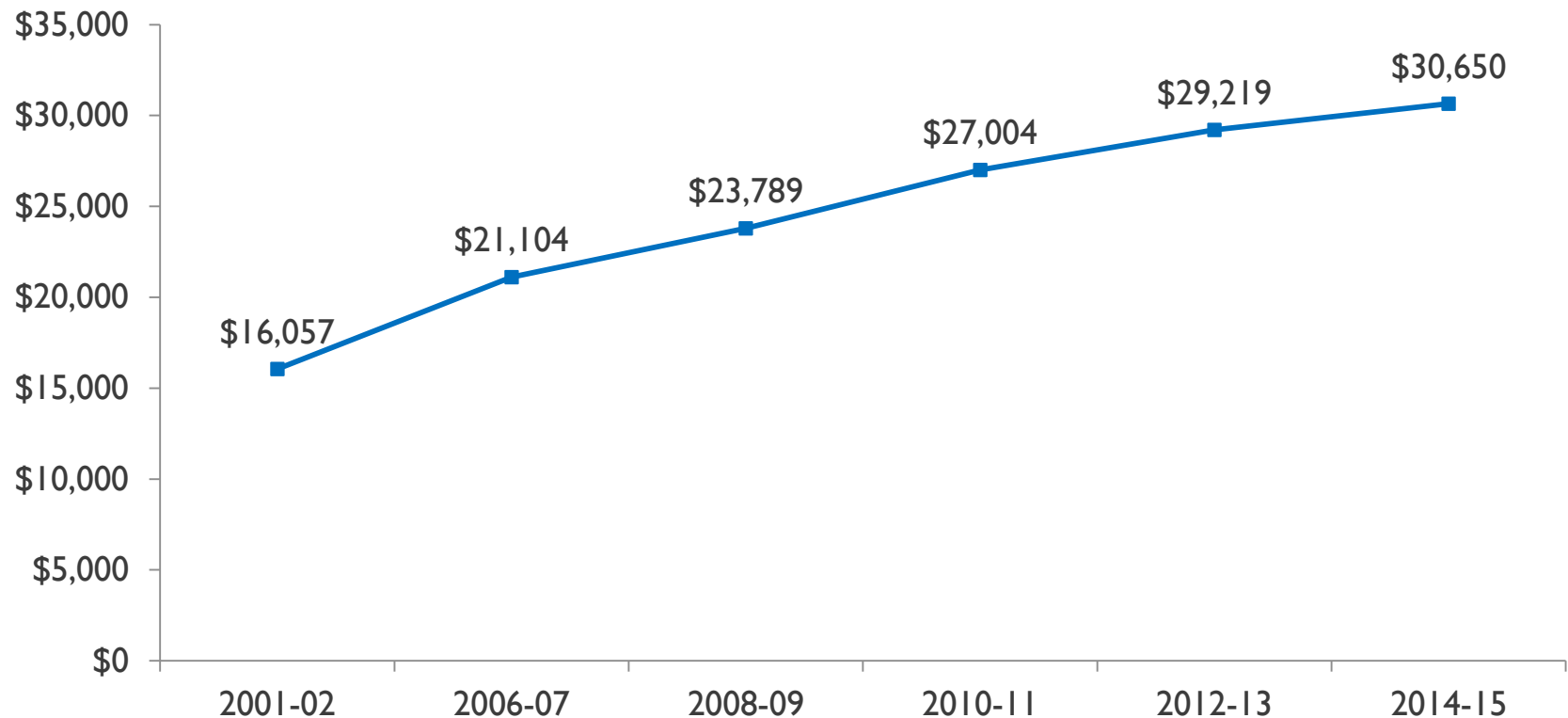
Outline of Presentation

1. Clarifying Student Debt and Financial Aid Misconceptions
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WI Resident Undergraduates with Student Loans at Graduation



Cumulative Debt at Graduation of Wisconsin Resident Students



Comparison of UW System to National Averages on Student Debt

	UW System Institutions	National Average (Public & Non-profit Colleges)
% of Students Who Graduated with Debt in 2014-15	74%	69%
Average Debt per Borrower in 2014-15	\$30,650	\$28,950

Student Loan Default Rates

UW System and National Data

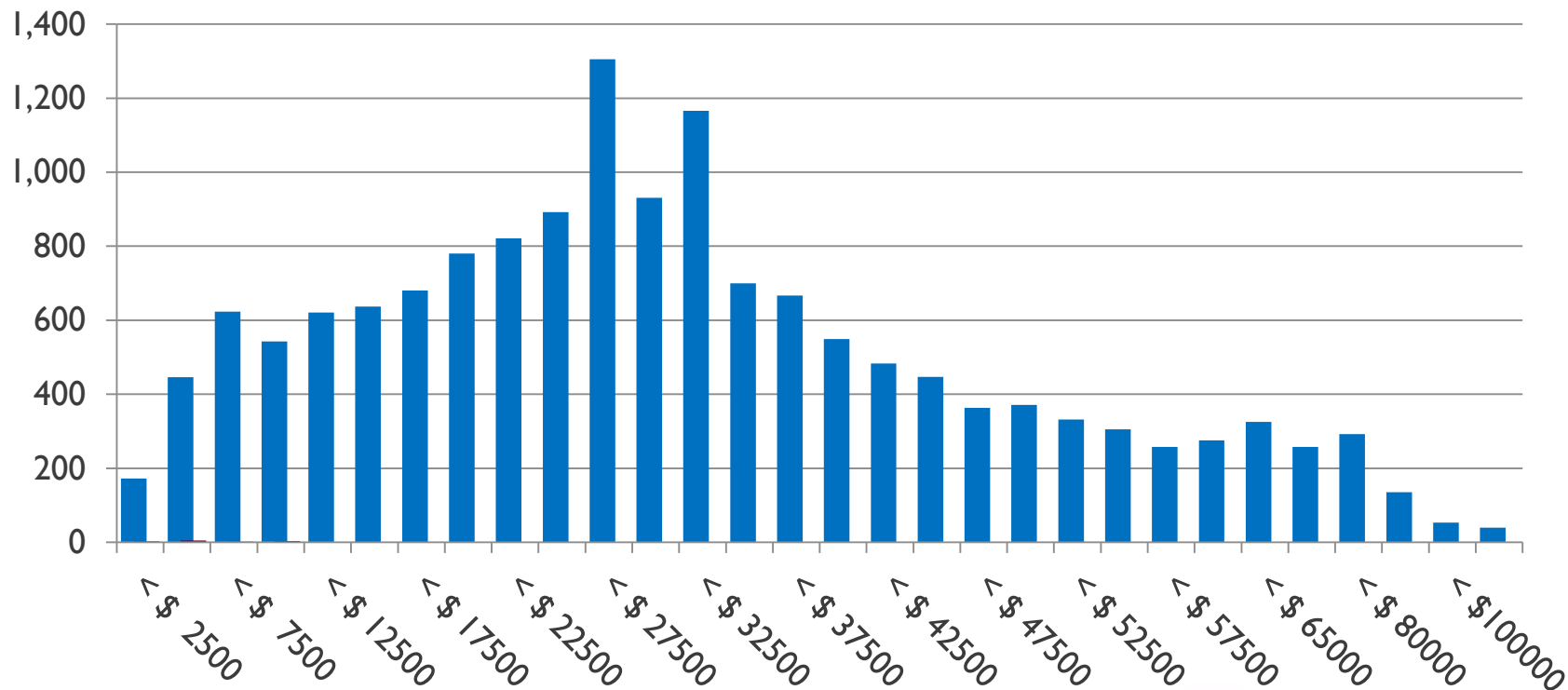
Three-year Default Rate	
	<u>2012</u>
UW System	4.6%
National	11.8%

Clarifying Student Debt and Financial Aid Misconceptions

- I. A large percentage of UW System students are graduating with six figure loan debt.

Cumulative Student Loan Debt

Resident Undergraduates Completing a Bachelor's Degree Who Borrowed While in College



Clarifying Student Debt and Financial aid Misconceptions

2. Students are staying in school longer because of easy access to student loans.

Graduation Rates

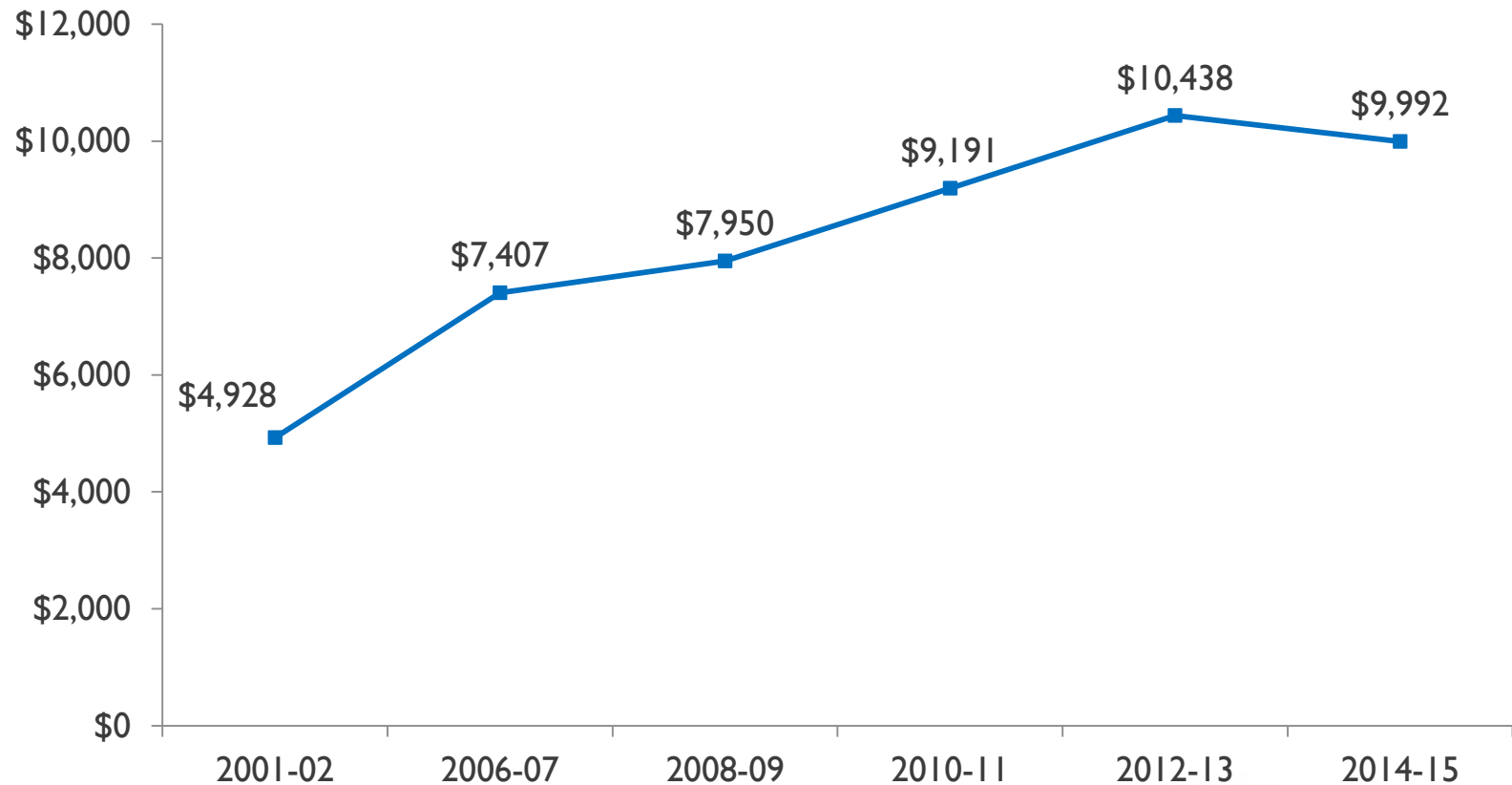
New Freshmen Entering Full-Time in the Fall Semester UW System (excluding UW Colleges)

Cohort Year	Anywhere in the UW System	
	4-Year Grad Rate	6-Year Grad Rate
Fall 1981	18.9%	51.5%
Fall 1990	15.6%	57.6%
Fall 2000	26.6%	64.6%
Fall 2008	30.3%	66.2%
Fall 2010	32.6%	

Clarifying Student Debt and Financial aid Misconceptions

3. Too many students use student loans to live high and buy fancy cars.

Average Unmet Need Without Loans



Data are for students with need.

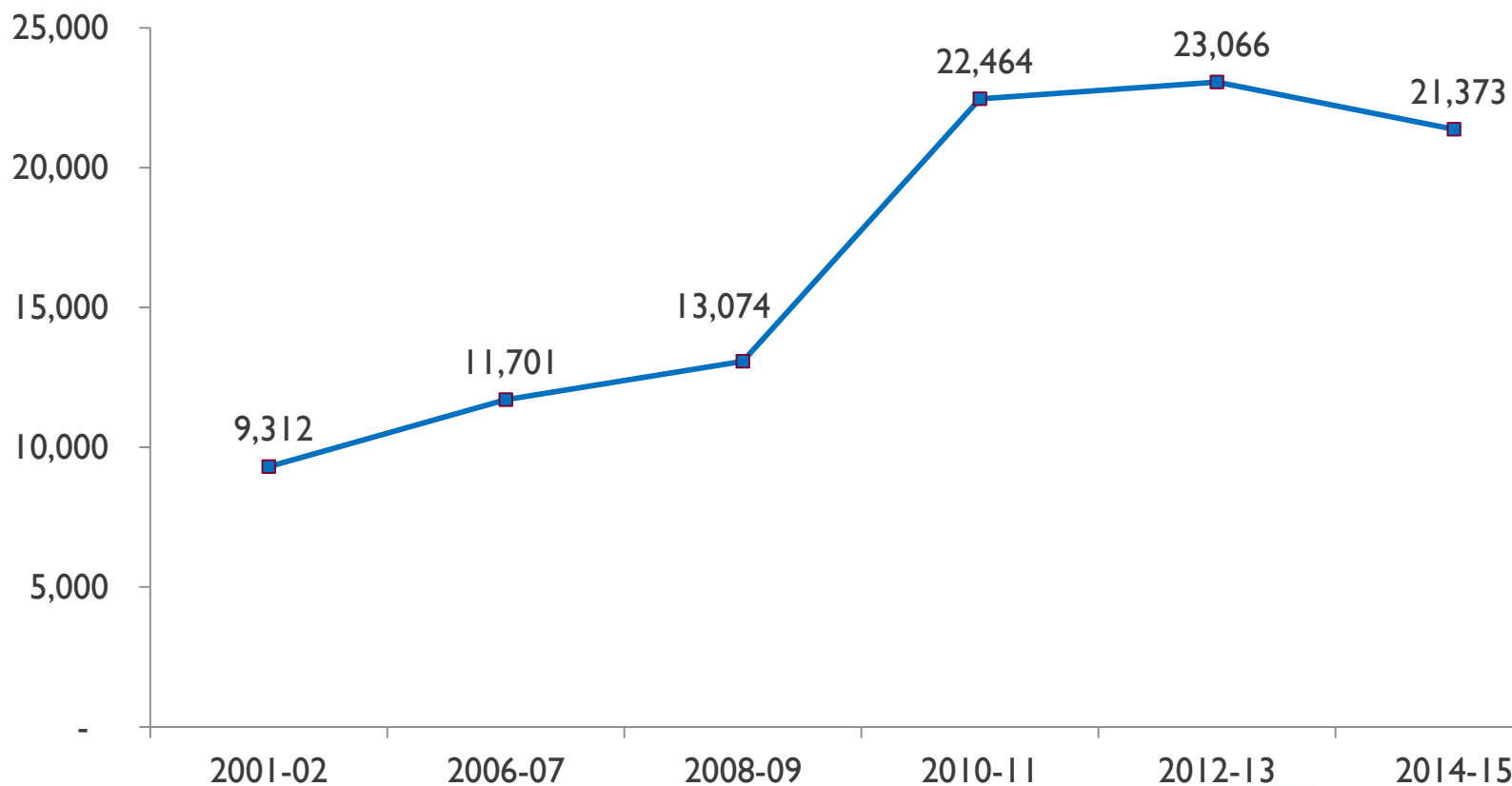
Student Loan Limits

Year	Dependent Students	Independent Students
First-Year Undergraduate Annual Loan Limit	\$5,500 (\$3,500 in subsidized loans)	\$9,500 (\$3,500 in subsidized loans)
Second-Year Undergraduate Annual Loan Limit	\$6,500 (\$4,500 in subsidized loans)	\$10,500 (\$4,500 in subsidized loans)
Third-Year and Beyond Undergraduate Annual Loan Limit	\$7,500 (\$5,500 in subsidized loans)	\$12,500 (\$5,500 in subsidized loans)
Subsidized and Unsubsidized Aggregate Loan Limit	\$31,000 (\$23,000 in subsidized loans)	\$57,500 (\$23,000 in subsidized loans)



Students with \$0 EFC

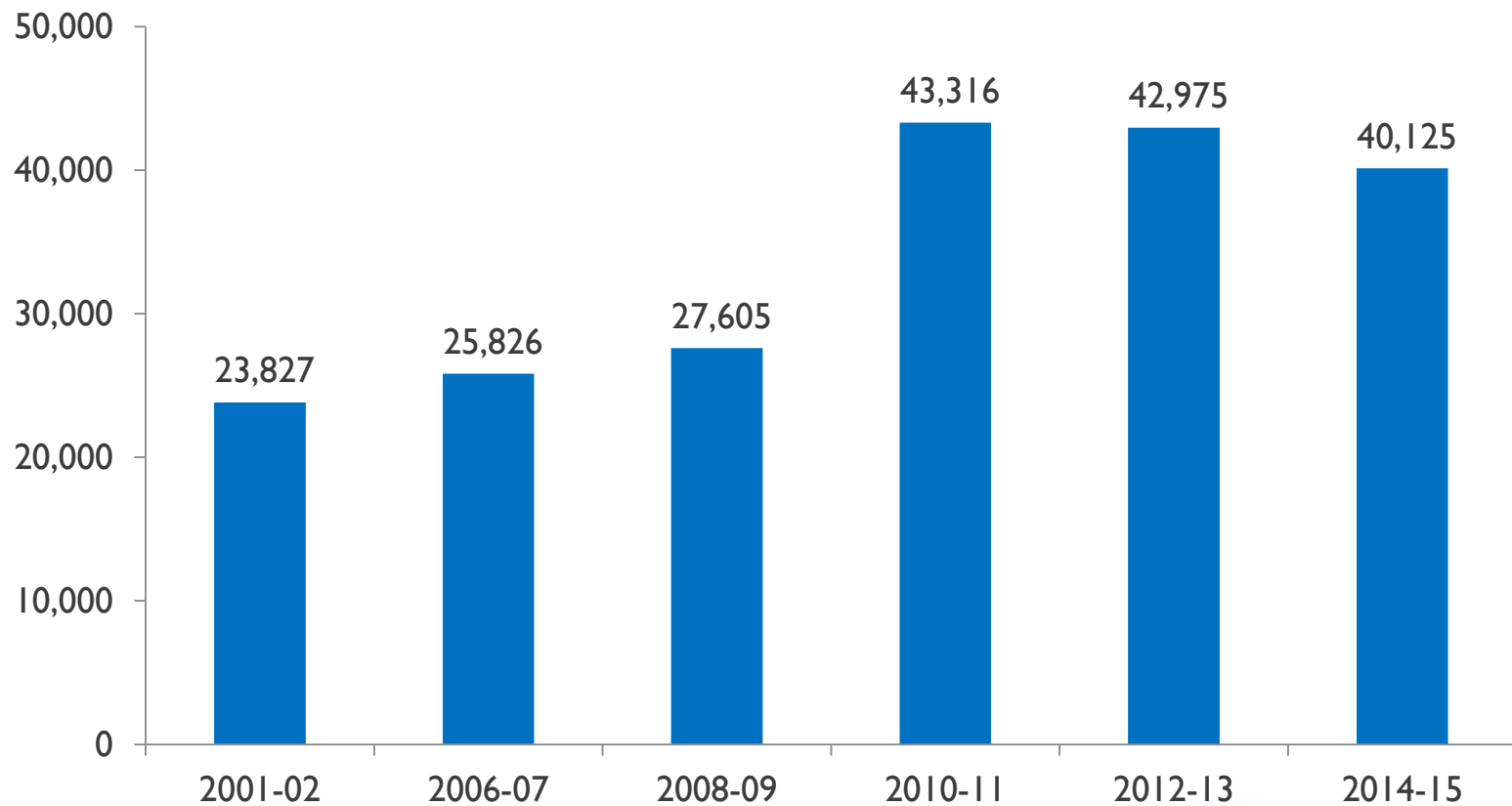
Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates





Pell Recipients

Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates



Clarifying Student Debt and Financial aid Misconceptions



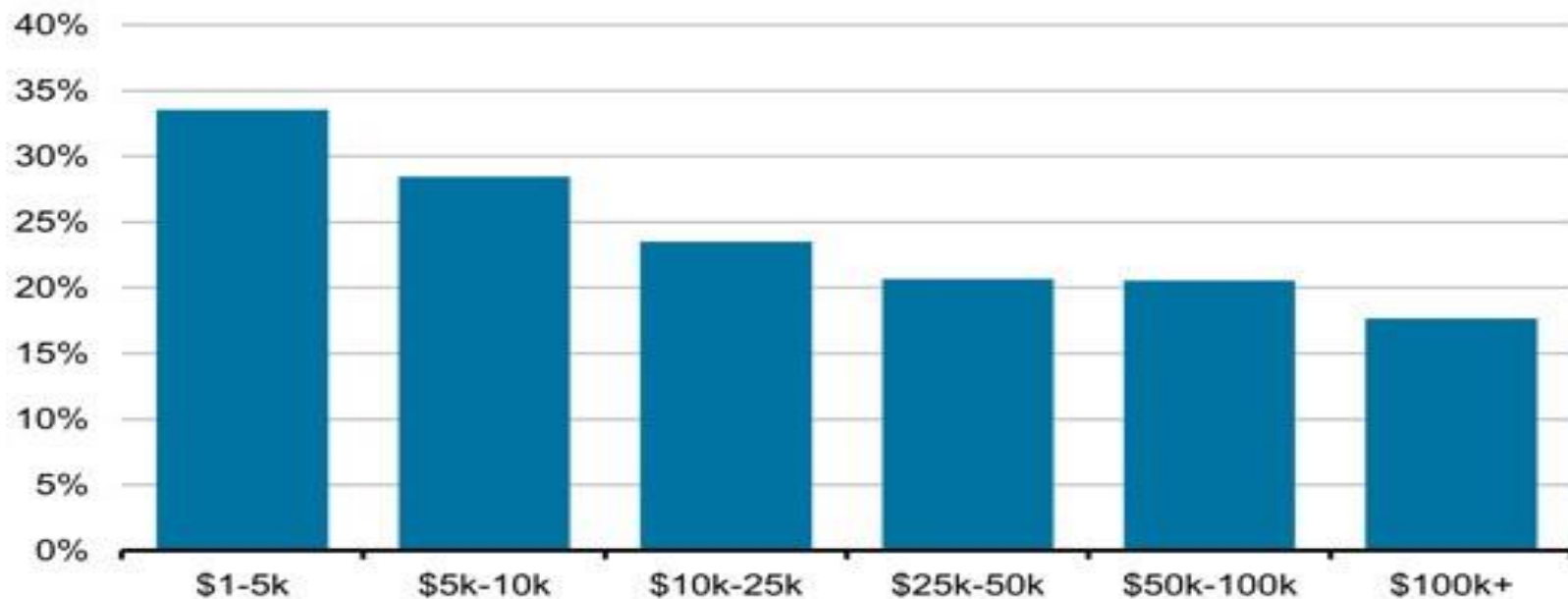
4. Students with higher student debt have higher default rates – more debt leads to more default

Student Borrowers with Higher Debt are Defaulting at a Lower Rate (National Data)



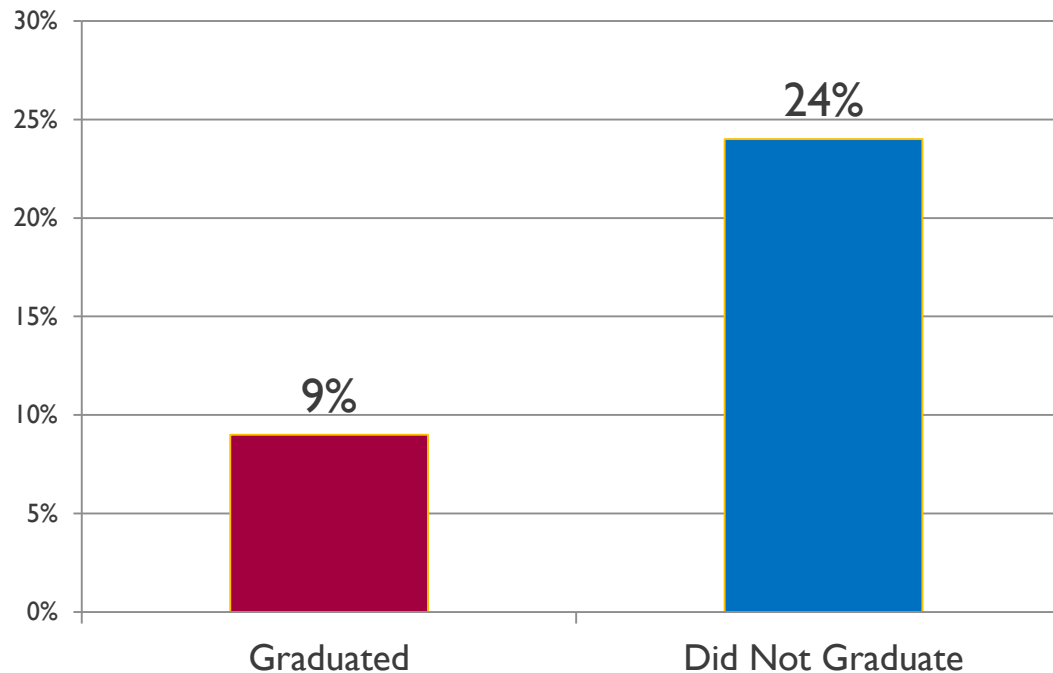
Falling Behind

Percent of borrowers who defaulted as of Dec. 31, 2014, by debt load upon leaving school. Defaults are most common among those with the lowest student-loan balances.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York | WSJ.com

Student Loan Default Rate by Degree Completion Status (National Data)



• SOURCE: The College Board, *Trends in Student Aid 2015*, Figure 14A



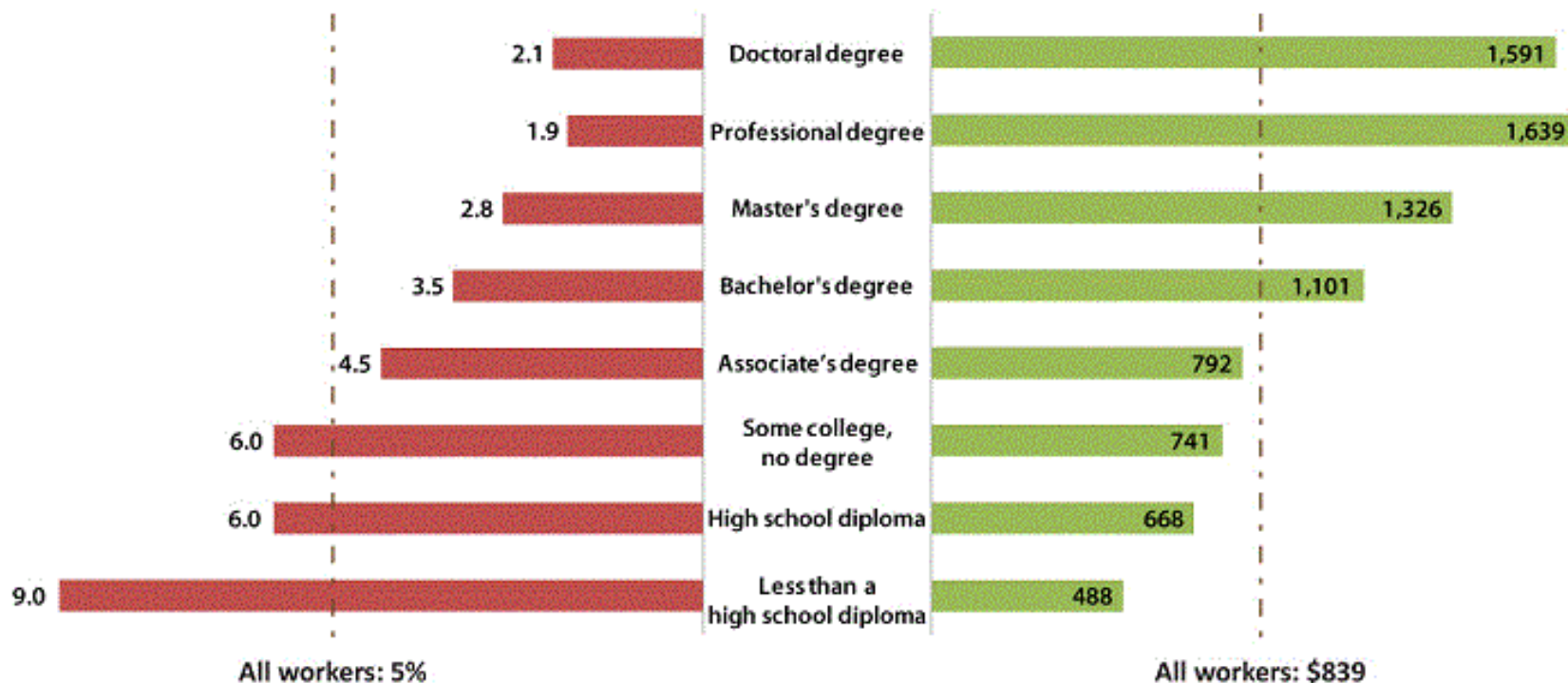
Clarifying Student Debt and Financial Aid Misconceptions

5. Because of student debt, college is no longer a good return on investment.

Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment

Unemployment rate in 2014 (%)

Median weekly earnings in 2014 (\$)



Note: Data are for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.
Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Student Debt and Financial Aid

Outline of Presentation

1. Clarifying Student Debt and Financial Aid Misconceptions
2. Financial Aid 101 – How does it work?
3. What is the UW System doing to address Student Debt?
4. What is going on at the Federal and State Level?
5. What can be done to address Student Debt in the UW System?

Financial Need

Cost of Attendance (COA)

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & - & \text{Expected Family Contribution (EFC)} \\ \hline = & & \text{Financial Need} \end{array}$$

What are the costs?



$$\begin{array}{rcl} & \text{Tuition and Fees} & \\ + & \text{Room and Board} & \\ + & \text{Transportation} & \\ + & \text{Books and Supplies} & \\ + & \text{Miscellaneous Living Expenses} & \\ \hline = & \text{Cost of Attendance (COA)} & \end{array}$$

2015-16

Costs of Attendance

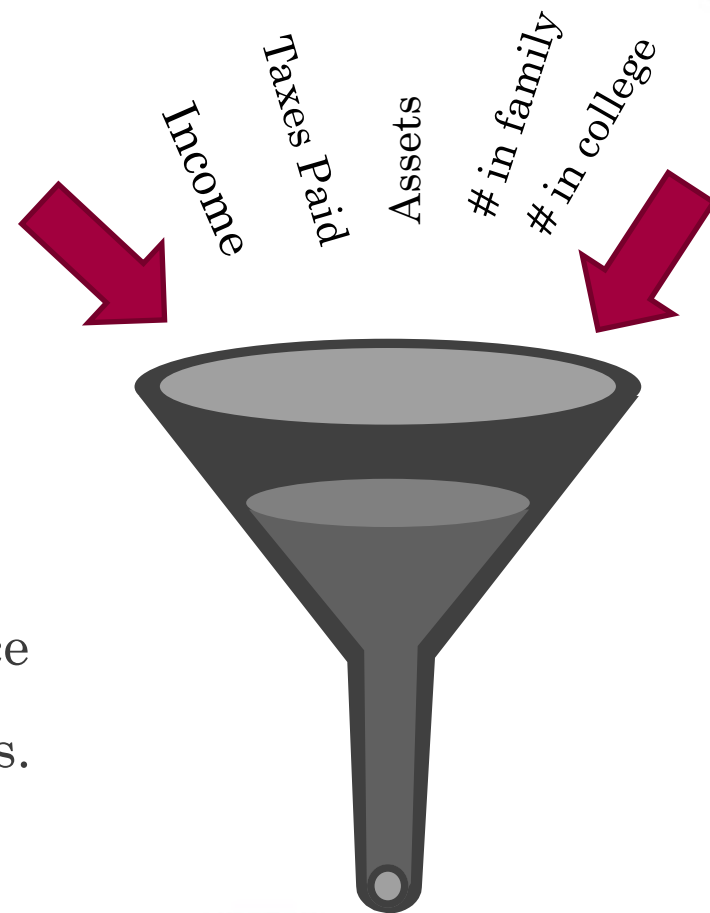


UW-Madison	\$24,735
UW-Milwaukee	\$23,588
UW-Eau Claire	\$19,670
UW Colleges	\$19,060
Edgewood College	\$35,950
Chippewa Valley Tech College	\$15,369
Notre Dame	\$64,775
University of MN – TC	\$25,784
Iowa State University	\$32,390 (non res)

EFC Calculation



- Established by Congress
- Uses both student and parent (*for dependent students*) asset and income information
- Has protection allowances for income and assets
- May be adjusted by the Financial Aid office as a result of verification corrections or individual professional judgment decisions.



Expected Family Contribution (EFC)

EFC Example

Family Size	4
Number in college	1
Parent AGI (IRS 1040A)	\$ 52,000
Parent Untaxed Income	\$ 3,500
Parent's Assets	\$ 45,000
Student's AGI	\$ 4,500
Student's Assets	\$ 500

Parent's Contribution	\$ 3,450
(Parent's Contribution from Assets = \$1,056)	
+ Student's Contribution	\$ 100
(Student Contribution from Assets \$100)	
<hr/>	
= Expected Family Contribution:	\$ 3,550

**EFC based on 2014/15 formula

Eligibility for Need-based Aid

Cost of Attendance

$$\begin{array}{rcl} - & \text{Expected Family Contribution} \\ = & \text{Eligibility for Need-based Aid} \\ & \text{(or "Financial Need")} \end{array}$$



UW-Eau Claire Financial Aid Scenarios

<i>Typical Family of Four Income →</i>	<i>\$37,000</i>	<i>\$69,000</i>
Cost to Attend	\$19,670	\$19,670
Expected Family Contribution	(\$0)	(\$5,500)
Need	\$19,670	\$14,170
Pell Grant	(\$5,775)	(\$0)
WI Cov Grant	(\$2,500)	(\$1,000)
WHEG	(\$2,324)	(\$0)
SEOG	(\$500)	(\$0)
Blugold Grant	(\$900)	(\$900)
Sub. Stafford Loan	(\$3,500)	(\$3,500)
Perkins Loan	(\$671)	(\$3,000)
Unsub. Stafford Loan	(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)
Work Study	(\$1,500)	(\$1,500)
Unmet Student Need	\$0	\$2,270



UW-Eau Claire Financial Aid Scenarios

<i>Typical Family of Four Income →</i>	<i>\$37,000</i>	<i>\$69,000</i>
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Blugold Grant	(\$900)	(\$900)
Sub. Stafford Loan	(\$3,500)	(\$3,500)
Unsub. Stafford Loan	(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)
Work Study	(\$1,500)	(\$1,500)
Unmet Student Need	\$3,171	\$6,270

Student Debt and Financial Aid Outline of Presentation



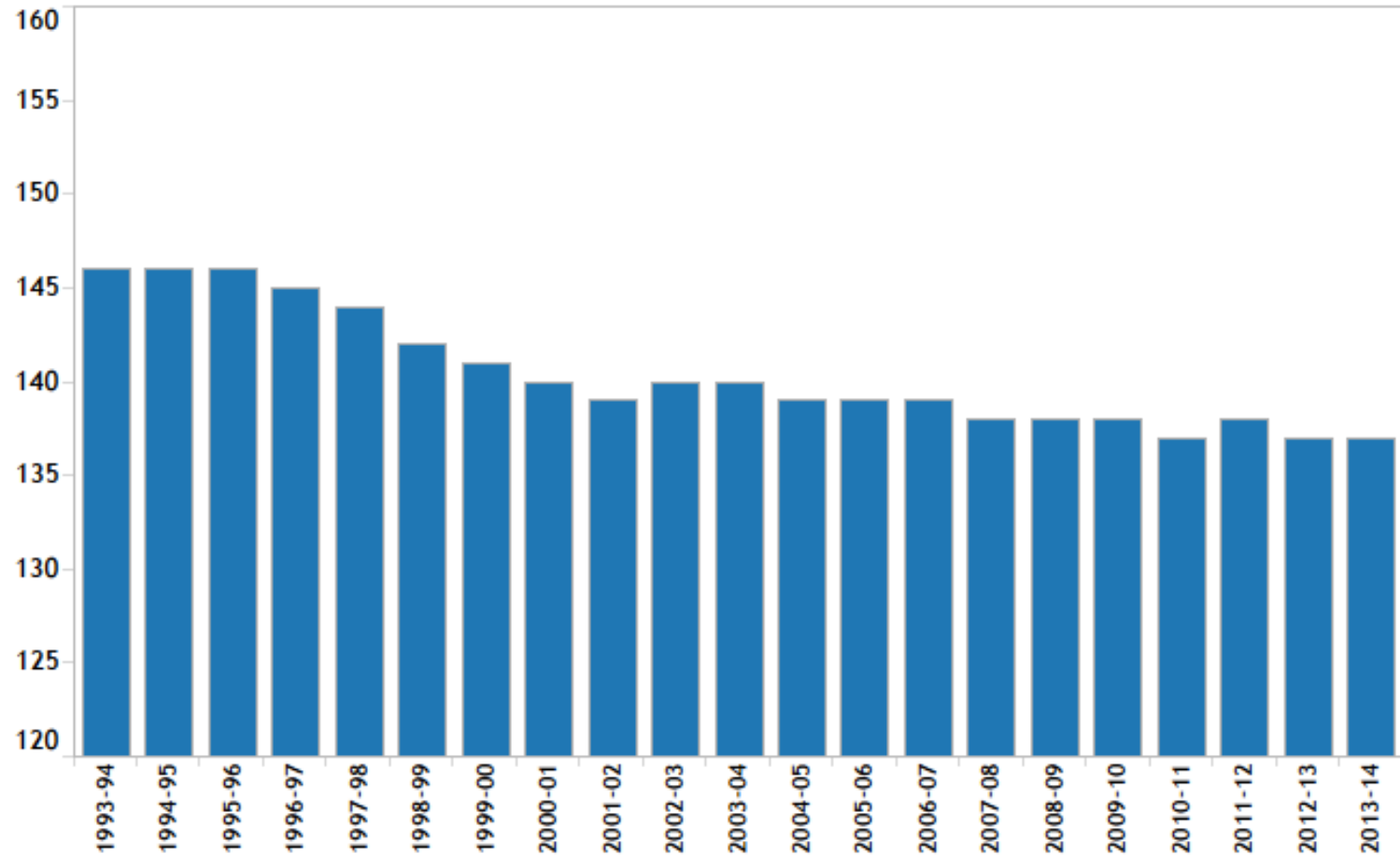
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2. Financial Aid 101 – How does it work?
3. **What is the UW System doing to address Student Debt?**
4. What is going on at the Federal and State Level?
5. What can be done to address Student Debt in the UW System?

What is the UW System Doing to Control Student Debt?

- Financial Aid Initiatives
- Student Employment Programs
- Four year graduation rates are up
- Driven down number of credits to degree
- Scholarship Funding
- UW programs to bring back students who have dropped out

Credits to Degree at Any UW System Institution

AVERAGE CREDITS ATTEMPTED BY BACHELOR'S DEGREE RECIPIENTS



UW System Scholarship Funding

	Scholarship Funding
FY2009	\$63.9 million
FY2010	\$74.3 million
FY2011	\$88.7 million
FY2012	\$112.2 million
FY2013	\$122.6 million
FY2014	\$164.2 million

Student Debt and Financial Aid

Outline of Presentation

1. Clarifying Student Debt and Financial Aid Misconceptions
2. Financial Aid 101 – How does it work?
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4. **What is going on at the Federal and State Level?**
5. What can be done to address Student Debt in the UW System?

What is Going on at the State and Federal Level?

- Perkins loan program ending
- FAFSA Simplification
- Income based repayment
- First two years of college free

Student Debt and Financial Aid Outline of Presentation

1. Clarifying Student Debt and Financial Aid Misconceptions
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4. What is going on at the Federal and State Level?
5. What can be done to address Student Debt in the UW System?

What can be done to address student debt in the UW System ?

- Continue Focus on Retention, Graduation, & Credits to Degree, including reducing remedial demand
- Request additional Wisconsin Grant Funding

Crisis/Opportunity Options

What if we. . .

- Re-purpose WI Covenant grant funds to low/middle income students?
- Develop a state-of-the-art financial literacy program for all UW students?
- Partner with State or private sector to create a loan program to replace Perkins Loan resources?
- Enrich our on-campus student work programs?
- Reach out to previous students who are in danger of defaulting on loans and help them see their options?

Closing Comments from Vice President Dave Ward

Questions?

UW SYSTEM RESOURCE ALLOCATION

A. What do the statutes say regarding the allocation of GPR/Tuition resources?

Section 36.09 (3)(h) of the Wisconsin Statutes describes the responsibilities of the UW System Board of Regents related to the allocation of GPR/Tuition funding. The specific relevant language states:

"The board shall allocate funds and adopt budgets for the respective institutions giving consideration to the principles of comparable budgetary support for similar programs and equitable compensation for faculty and academic staff with comparable training, experience and responsibilities and recognizing competitive ability to recruit and retain qualified faculty and academic staff."

B. What are the UW System's resource allocation principles?

1. UW System students should have a quality educational experience regardless of which institution they attend.
2. The tuition generated by each institution should remain at the institution that generated it.
3. Funding for inflationary cost increases (pay plan, health insurance, and utilities) should be distributed in a way that makes each institution whole for these cost increases.
4. Resources generated from entrepreneurial activity at an institution should remain at that institution.
5. When funding cuts or adjustments disproportionately impact UW System institutions (such as tuition remissions for veterans), resource allocations should balance out the effects.
6. When UW System institutions face sizeable GPR base reductions, resource allocations should attempt to make the impact on every institution proportional.

C. What are the steps in determining annual budgets (high level)?

1. For more than 30 years, the University of Wisconsin System has used a base-plus approach to budgeting. This means starting the process with the previous year's base, and then adjusting the base up or down based on Legislative and Board of Regents actions. **Each institution's current base budgets are an accumulation of individual allocation decisions made by the Board of Regents over the history of the UW System.** There have been periodic studies of alternative approaches to resources allocation, with the most recent conducted over a two year period (2004-2006). In the end, the Chancellors have consistently agreed that the base-plus approach is the best alternative.
2. **The first step in allocating resource changes is to determine the amount of budget authority to be allocated to each institution. Allocations options are discussed with the Chief Business Officers every year, and their collective advice determines the approaches subsequently discussed with the Chancellors and recommended to the Board of Regents.**

- a. The majority of an institution's allocation is for core activities for which UW System institutions take a shared responsibility for funding. These include:
 - » salaries and fringe benefits for state-supported positions
 - » utilities
 - » the student technology fee
 - » new initiatives (for example, the Growth Agenda funding provided in 2008-09)
 - » tuition offsets to GPR reductions
 - » debt service for academic buildings
 - b. Institutions may also request additional budget authority for revenues from institution-specific entrepreneurial programming/initiatives. These include:
 - » tuition differentials
 - » tuition from students in self-supported programs
 - credit outreach
 - distance education
 - customized instruction
 - remedial education
 - study abroad
 - summer session
 - interim sessions
 - service-based priced programs
 - » tuition from enrollment growth
 - » tuition above the regular graduate rate for students in professional schools
 - » tuition from nonresident students enrolled via the Midwest Student Exchange, the Tri-State, or the return to Wisconsin programs
 - » growth in application fee revenues
3. **Once an institution's GPR/Tuition allocation is determined, the next step is to determine how it will be funded.**
- a. The tuition generated from students enrolled at each institution is projected.
 - » The tuition paid by traditional students at the "regular" tuition rates, plus any tuition generated under the institution-specific activities (see 2b above) for which the institution requested budget authority, is calculated. This amount covers a portion of the institution's total allocation.
 - » Any remaining tuition is retained by the institution, and some of it may be budgeted in the extension credit outreach fund.
 - b. GPR resources cover the difference between budgeted tuition revenues and the institution's total allocation.

An example of how allocations were handled in 2011-12 for one institution is provided in Attachment One.

WHAT DOES MY TUITION FUND?

The following highlights a few examples of activities, programs, and needs that are funded by tuition from different types of UW students.



I am a traditional resident undergraduate student. My tuition funds...

Core Activities & Shared Needs

- Salaries & fringe benefits
- Utilities
- Student Technology Fees
- New initiatives
- Tuition off-sets to GPR reductions
- Debt service for academic buildings

Institution Specific Activities & Programs

- Self-supported programs (credit outreach, distance education, remedial education, etc.)
- Enhancements to core services
- More course sections to serve additional students

I am a resident undergraduate at an institution with differential tuition. My differential tuition funds...

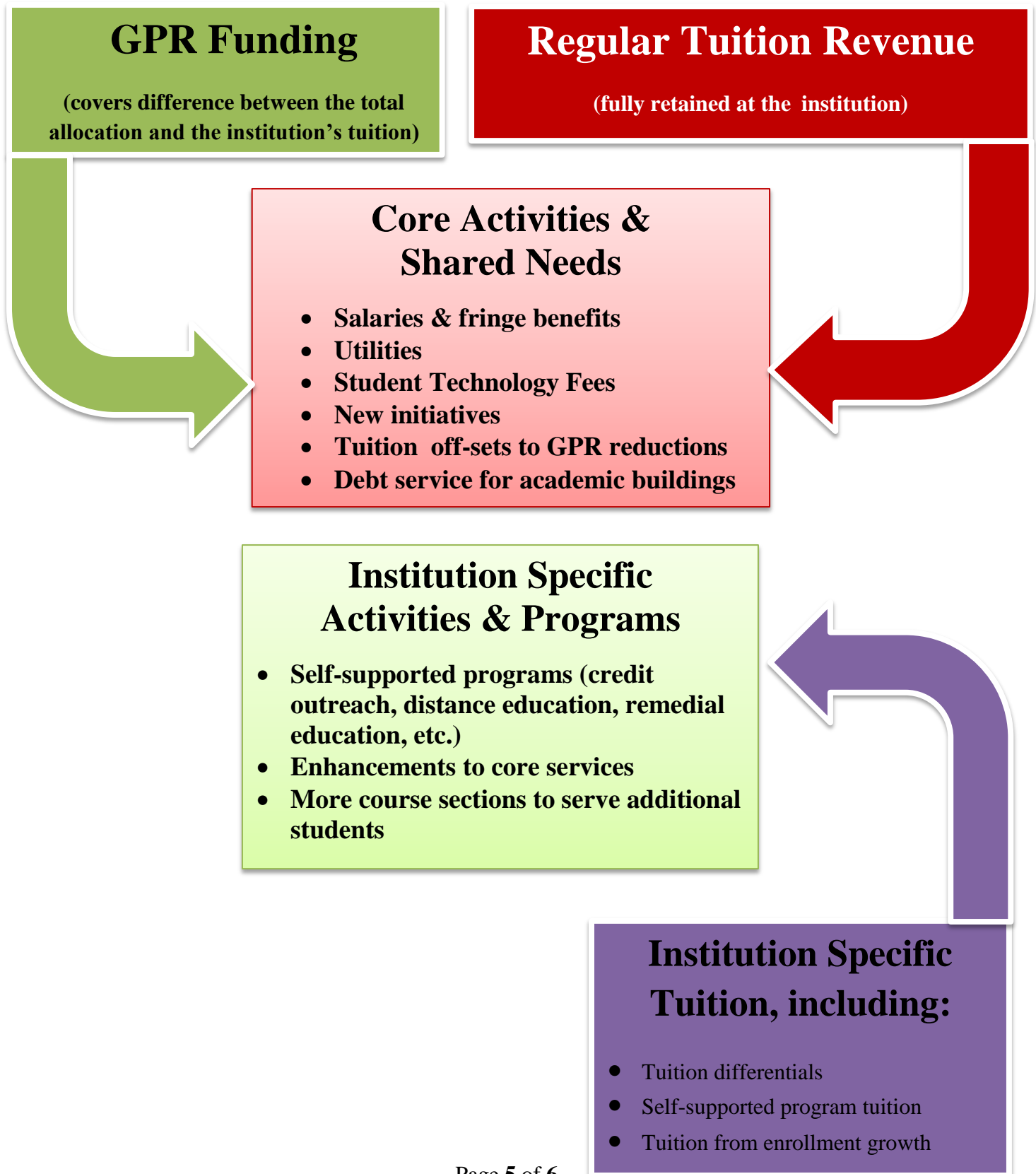
I am one of the 12,000 additional students enrolled over the last six years. My tuition funds...

I am a student taking courses online. My tuition funds...

D. What is the connection between the UW System's Budget Request and the allocation of GPR/Tuition funds?

1. The biennial budget request submitted by the Board of Regents to the State typically includes funding requests for new initiatives as well as an inflationary component commonly referred to as cost-to-continue or standard budget adjustments. These inflationary items include requests for funding to fully cover the ongoing costs of pay plan, health insurance, and utility increases, the costs of which are largely outside of the UW System's control. The state budget commonly provides additional funding for these inflationary costs, but it divides the responsibility for funding them between GPR and tuition.
2. The Board of Regents is responsible for allocating the budget to insure that each institution has the resources to cover the increased costs. In general, GPR dollars are used to make up the difference between an institution's budget and the tuition it generates.
3. Allocations to institutions will vary depending on the Legislative intent behind those dollars, the method for calculating the amount needed, and the recommendations of the Chief Business Officers and the Chancellors. For example:
 - a. Funding for salary increases is based on the previous October payroll.
 - b. Funding for utilities is based on campus expenditures, new space demands, and projected cost increases by type of fuel.
 - c. Funding for new initiatives, such as *Growth Agenda* proposals, is provided based on the proposed budget initiative approved by the Board of Regents and any ensuing adjustments made by the Legislature.
 - d. Funding reductions are allocated to institutions using each institution's share of the UW System's prior year GPR/Tuition budget excluding debt service, utilities, financial aid, separately budgeted academic tuition, and extension credit programs. The Chief Business Officers have consistently recommended using this approach because it provides greater stability and predictability for institutional budget planning.
4. In most cases, the state expects tuition to cover some portion of the new funding. Generating the additional tuition dollars for these initiatives typically becomes a shared responsibility for all UW System institutions.
5. Some funding provided by the state is designated for specific purposes at specific institutions. For example, UW-Madison has received targeted, one-time GPR appropriations for specific research initiatives. These amounts are allocated directly to the institution as specified by the Legislature.
6. Institutions that have grown enrollments are generating new tuition revenues. If an institution is confident that the increased revenues will continue to be generated, it may request additional budget authority. The tuition collected from additional students is the only funding available to serve them. Therefore, this tuition is designated as institution-specific, and does not contribute to the tuition share of funding shared UW System needs.
7. Given that enrollments fluctuate from year to year, institutions may choose to not budget additional revenues generated from enrollment increases. This helps them to avoid creating new ongoing obligations with funding that may not be generated in the future. Unbudgeted dollars are available to cover unanticipated cost increases or funding reductions that occur during the fiscal year, or to shield the institutions from the impact of enrollment fluctuations.

FUNDING AN INSTITUTION'S BUDGET



E. How is an institution's tuition revenue target established?

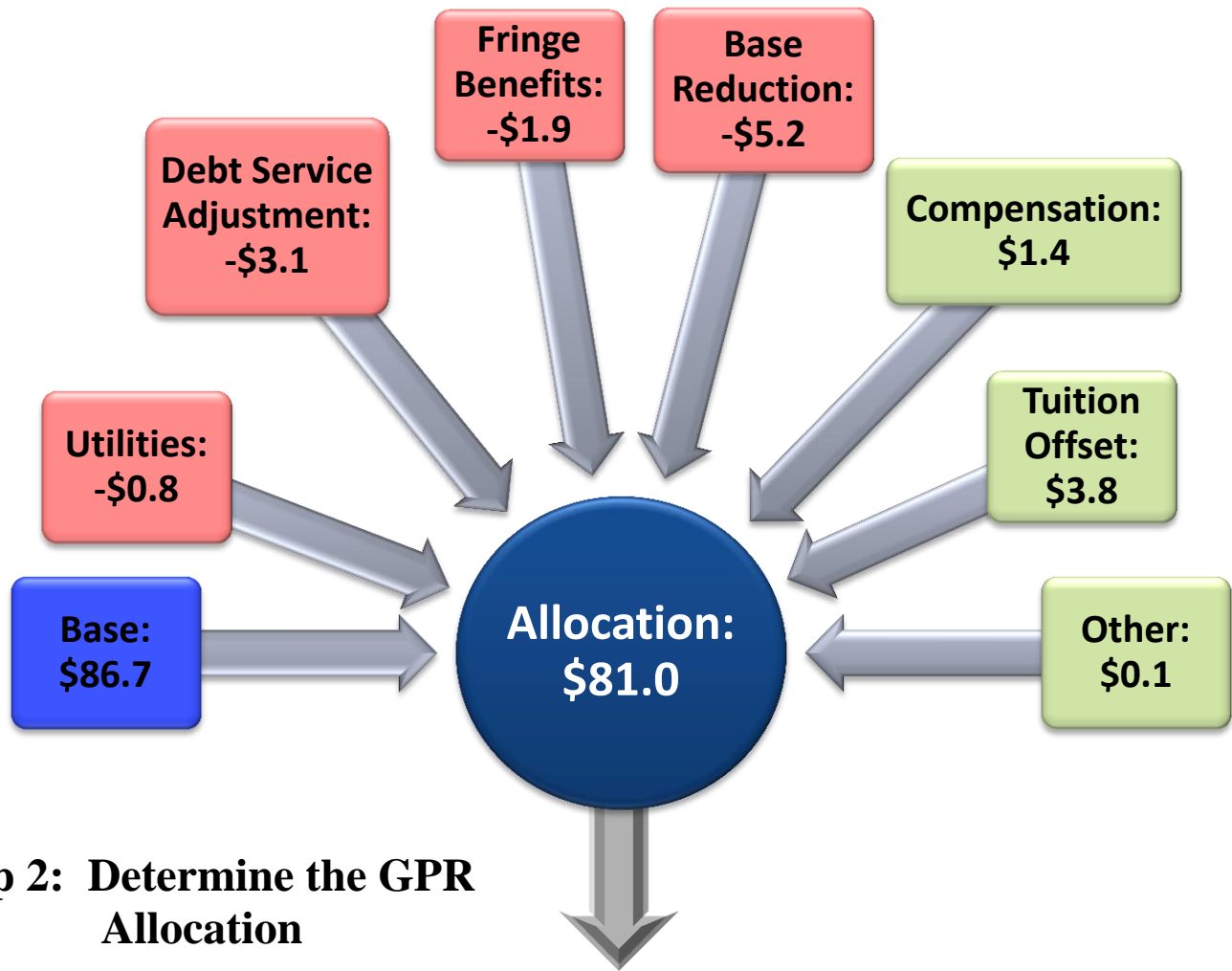
1. A tuition revenue target is established annually for each institution. If the target is exceeded, the institution retains the additional funding. If an institution fails to meet its target, it must reduce spending accordingly.
2. Establishing the target starts with the previous year's target. The tuition revenue targets are the result of a series of allocation and tuition rate decisions made over time by the Board of Regents. Tuition generated from the "regular" Board approved tuition increases are added, with the combined total matching the amount that the Legislature identified as needed to generate the tuition share of changes to UW System funding. Tuition increases for students enrolled in self-supporting programs or in specially priced programs are not applied to the shared amount, and instead remain at the institution to cover cost increases for additional services to serve those students. The new tuition target also includes new funding authority requested by the institution for institution-specific needs.
3. **Tuition setting decisions can have the effect of increasing or decreasing an institution's share of the tuition portion of funding expenses for which institutions have a shared responsibility, which will be offset by a decrease or increase to the institution's GPR allocation.** A good example is that tuition was frozen for four years (2007-08 through 2010-11) at the UW Colleges. This provided a lower cost entry point for students and more GPR resources were shifted to the UW Colleges to make up for their lower tuition revenues. Students at all of the other UW System institutions paid more to generate the revenues needed to fully fund the UW System's budget.

F. For what purposes are some GPR funds held in Systemwide accounts?

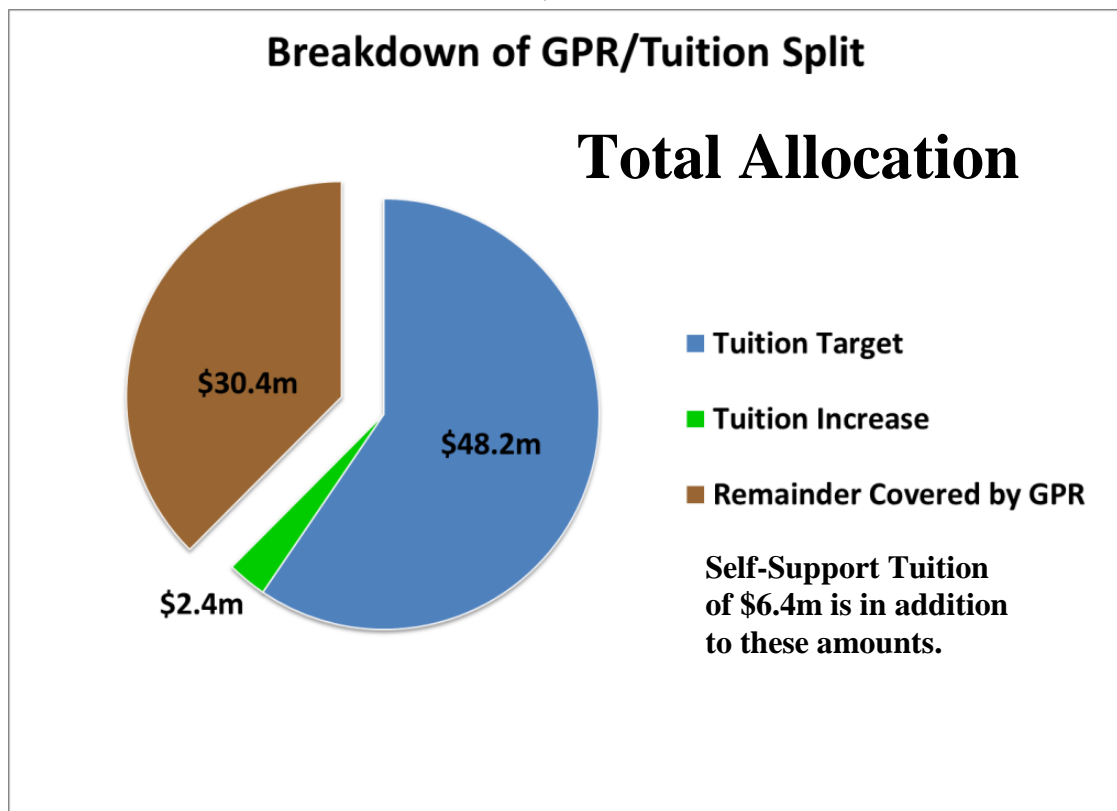
1. About \$20 million GPR annually is budgeted in a systemwide account to offset the impact of the tuition remissions for veterans. Institutions report the amount of tuition revenues not collected from veterans, and sufficient systemwide funds are transferred to cover the shortfall.
2. A small amount of GPR is budgeted in a contingency fund. In recent years, the contingency fund has been used to mitigate the impact of lapses on UW System institutions. Historically, it has also been used to provide short-term assistance to institutions that are falling short of their revenue targets. During the 2011-13 biennium a base funding transfer from the contingency fund helped to partially offset the GPR reductions at every UW System institution.
3. Annual tuition increases include an amount to cover anticipated, but unknown, mid-year increases in health insurance costs. This funding is allocated to the institutions on a prorated basis. The institutions use any of this funding they need to cover the health insurance increases, and the balance is returned to a systemwide account, thereby adding to the year-end fund balance.

Attachment One: How is the GPR/Tuition Budget Set?

Step 1: Determine the GPR/Tuition Allocation (\$ in millions)



Step 2: Determine the GPR Allocation



Determining Budget Allocations

Allocation methodologies for funding changes are discussed with Chief Business Officers and their recommendation forms the basis for the allocations.

Base: The base is the previous year's GPR/Tuition budgeted amount.

Utilities: Utility costs were allocated to fully fund institutional FY11 expenditures and increased to account for new space in FY12.

Debt Service Adjustment: The amount provided by the state was prorated to institutions based upon prior year expenditures. This fund is sum sufficient and institutions are always fully funded. However, excess funding is returned to the state.

Fringe Benefits: Fringe benefits were pooled Systemwide in FY12 as the state supplements the university for the actual costs. Allocations were prorated based on prior year actual salary expenditures.

Base Reduction/Tuition Offset: Base reductions and the tuition offsets were allocated using an adjusted GPR/Tuition base.

Compensation: Funding for pay plan is based on the previous even numbered year October payroll base (for FY12 it was the October 2010 payroll). The miscellaneous classified rate adjustments are based upon bargaining agreements, and are allocated using actual expenditures.

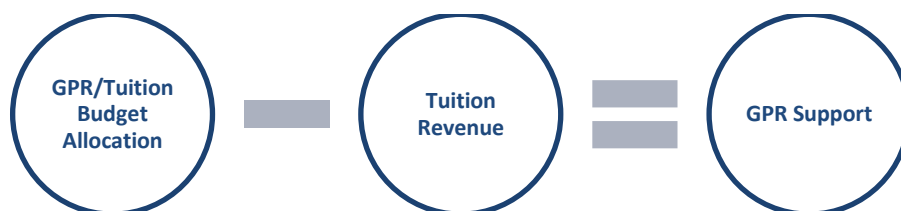
Other: Includes categories such as financial aid adjustments and student technology fees.

GPR/Tuition Split

GPR and Tuition: GPR/Tuition funding is allocated out to the institutions (see above). Allocation options are discussed with the CBOs and the Chancellors.

Tuition generated by each institution remains at the institution: Part of the tuition generated at each institution is used to meet the tuition portion of funding items for which all institutions have a shared responsibility to support. Any remaining tuition is fully retained to cover institution specific responsibilities. The difference between the budgeted tuition generated by the institution and the total GPR/Tuition allocation is covered by state funding. Here is an example:

- The institution's **GPR/Tuition allocation is \$81 million.**
- The institution is expected to generate **\$51 million in tuition**, leaving a \$30 million balance.
- The remaining **\$30 million is covered by GPR.**





UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Tuition and Affordability

UW System Tuition-setting Policy Task Force

January 15, 2016

Bob Jokisch, Senior Policy Advisor for Financial Aid and
Student Success

Academic & Student Affairs

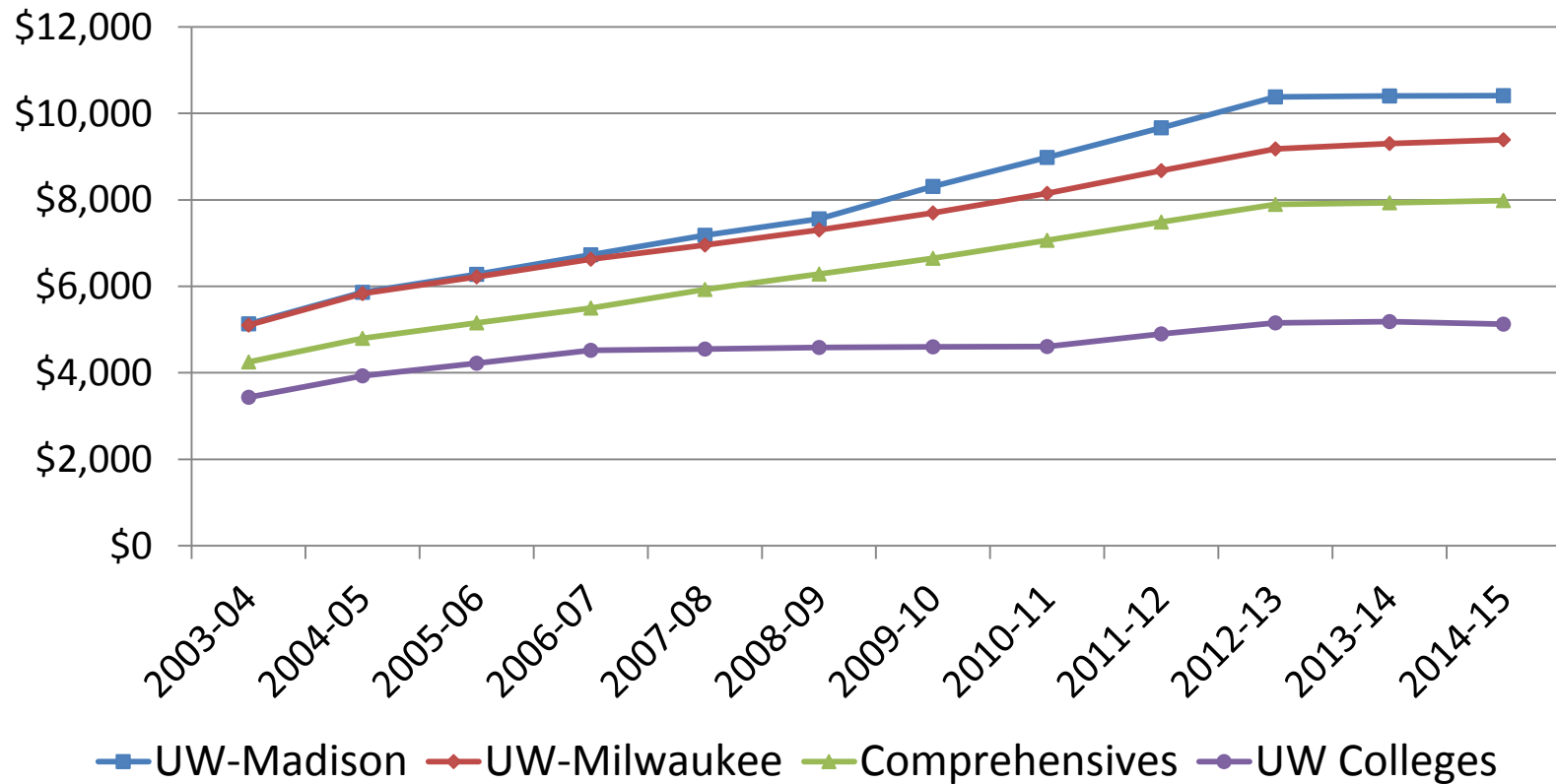
Outline

- What is the Cost of Attendance at UW System institutions?
- How do UW students pay for college?
- How affordable is a UW education?
- Why has there been an increase in unmet need and student debt?
- How could we address affordability?

Outline

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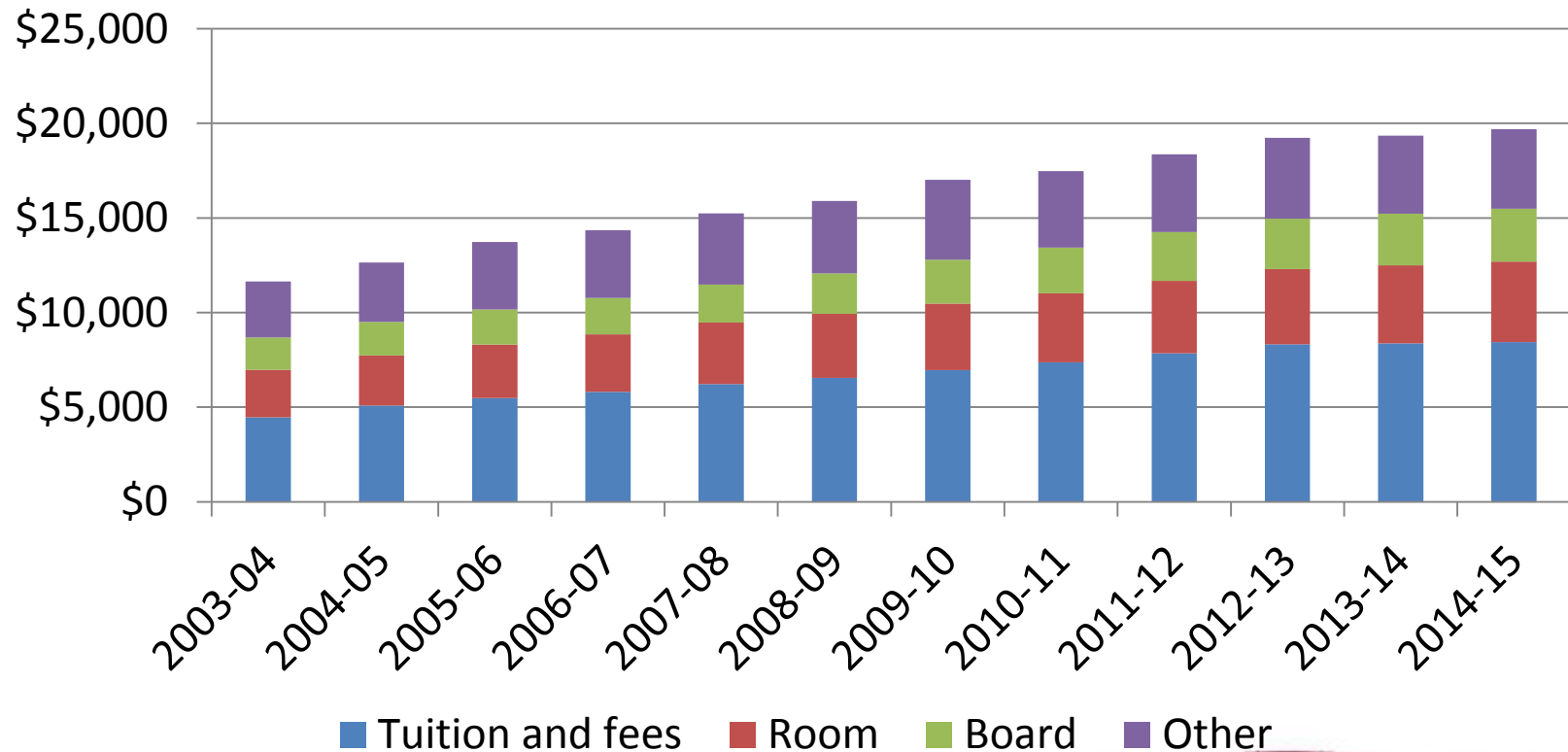
What has been the change in tuition and fees for the UW System?



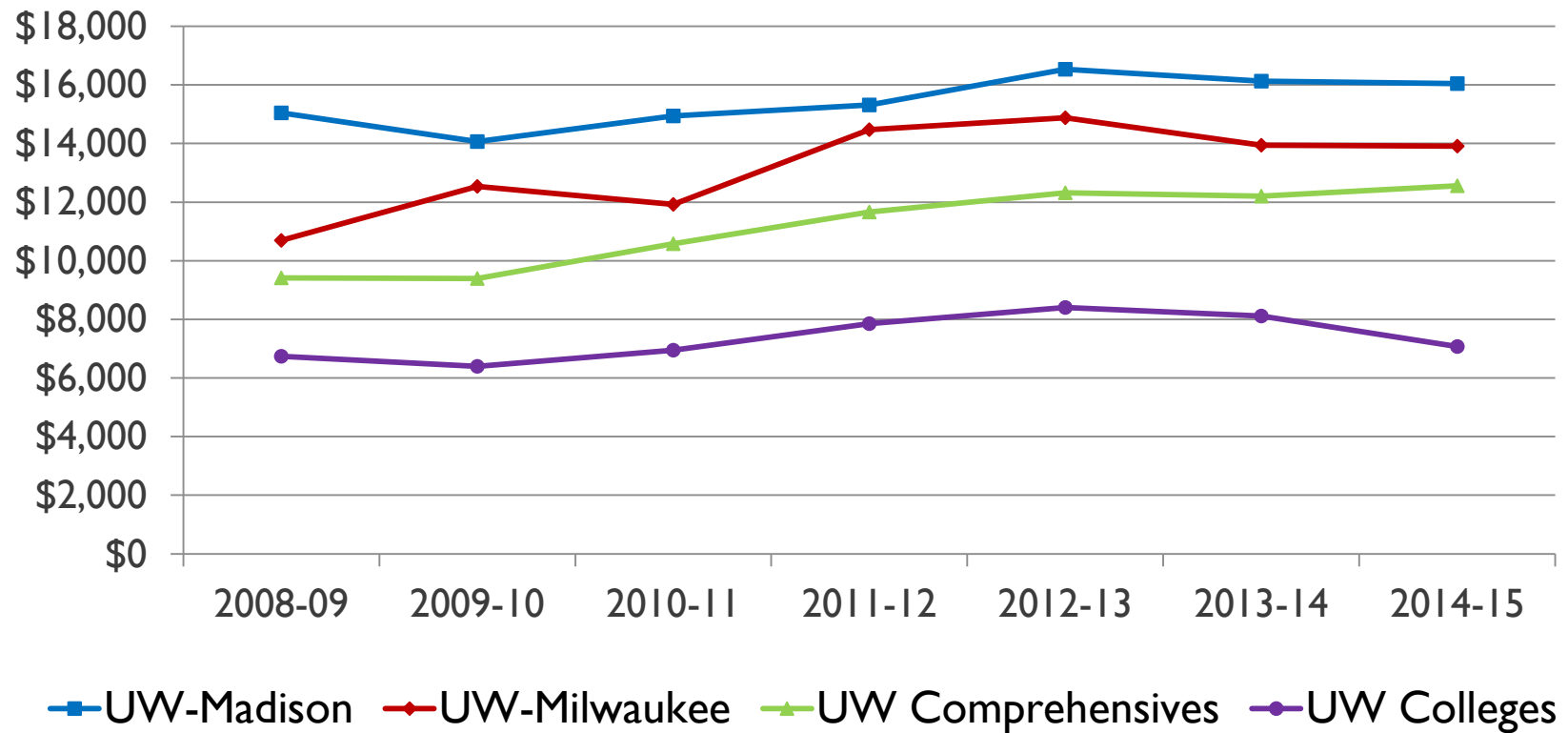
What is the cost of attendance?

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & \text{Tuition and Fees} & \\
 + & \text{Room and Board} & \\
 + & \text{Transportation} & \\
 + & \text{Books and Supplies} & \\
 + & \text{Miscellaneous Living Expenses} & \\
 \hline
 = & \text{Cost of Attendance (COA)} &
 \end{array}$$

What has been the change in the cost of attendance in the UW System?



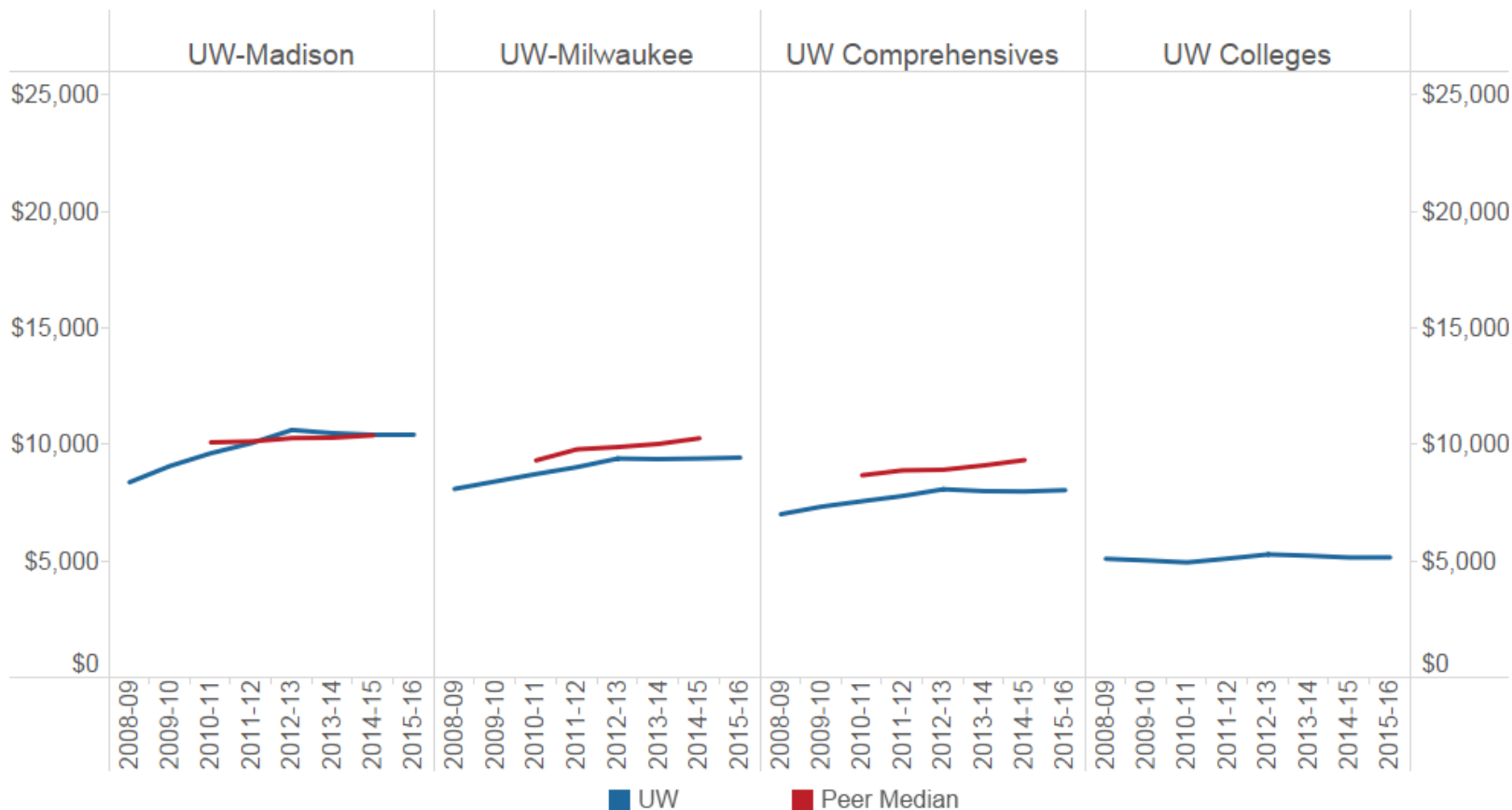
What has been the change in the average net cost of attendance?



UW System's Tuition and Fees are At or Below Peer Medians



Published Tuition & Fees

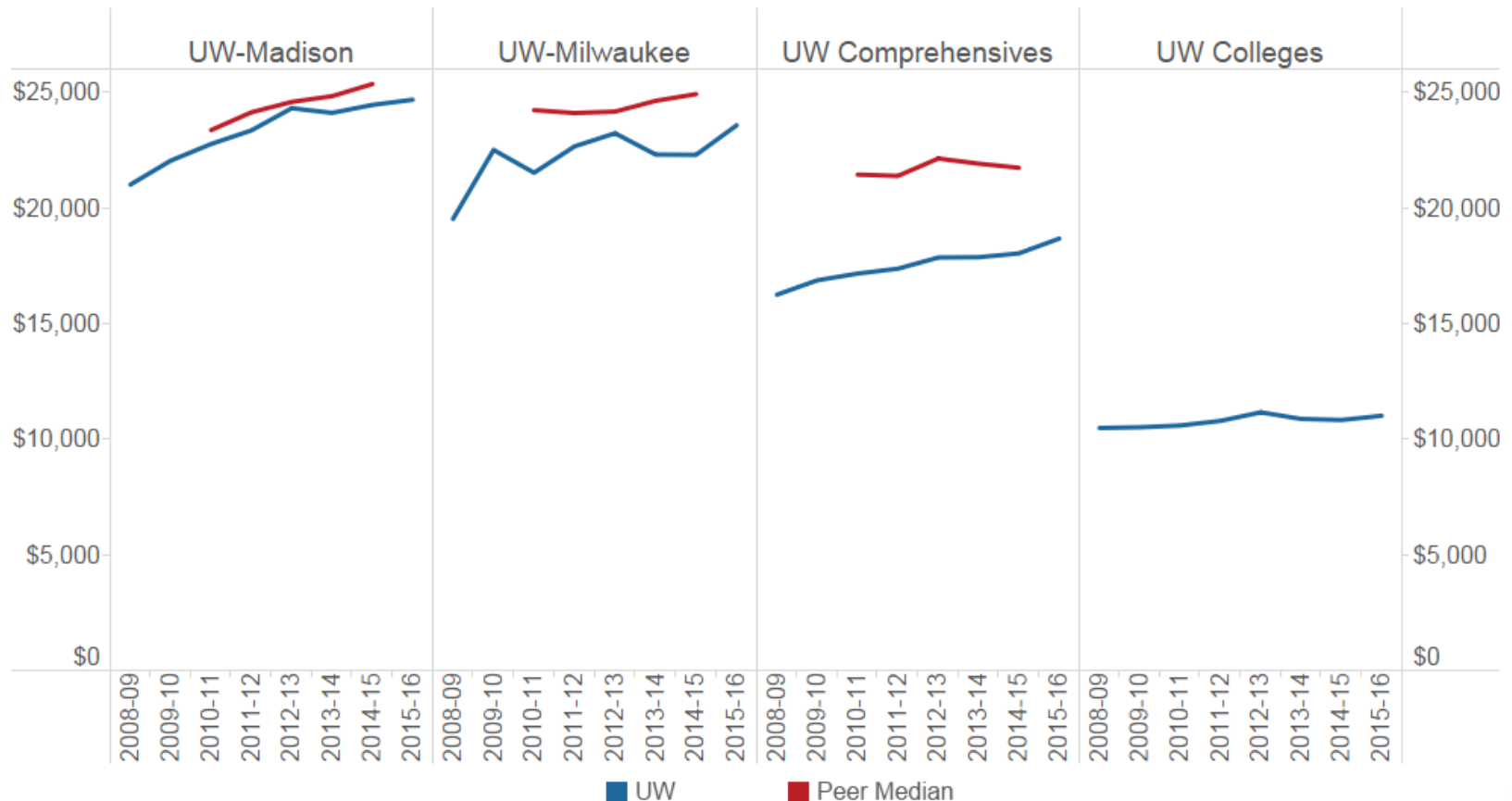


Amounts are for Wisconsin resident (in-state) new freshmen attending full-time for one year (two semesters), adjusted for inflation (2015 dollars). Peer data are not available for UW Colleges. Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

When Other Costs of Attendance are Included, UW Remains Below Peer Medians



Published Cost of Attendance

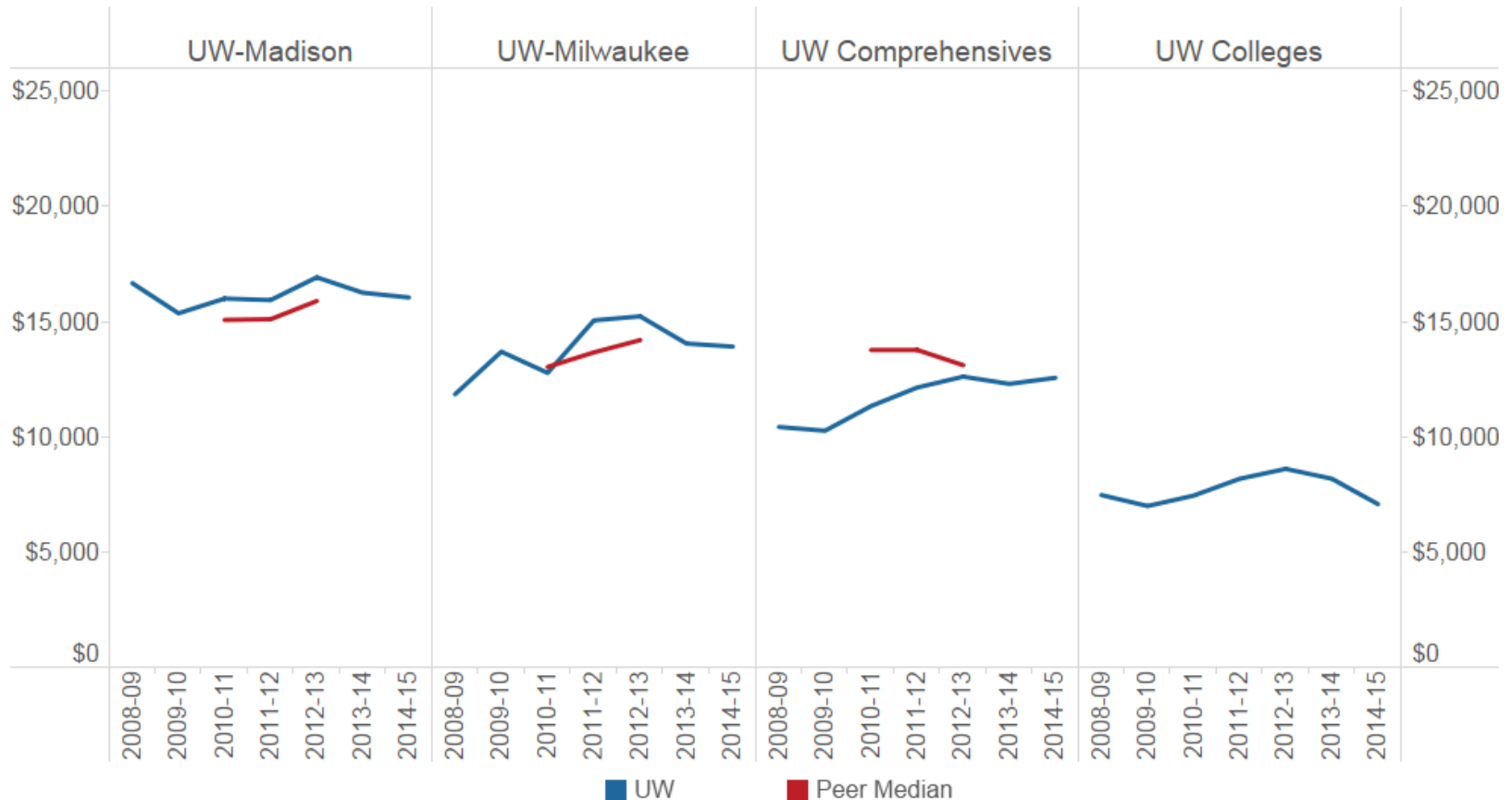


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Grants and Scholarships Reduce Costs of Attendance



Average Net Cost of Attendance



Amounts are for Wisconsin resident (in-state) new freshmen attending full-time for one year (two semesters), adjusted for inflation (2015 dollars). Peer data are not available for UW Colleges. Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

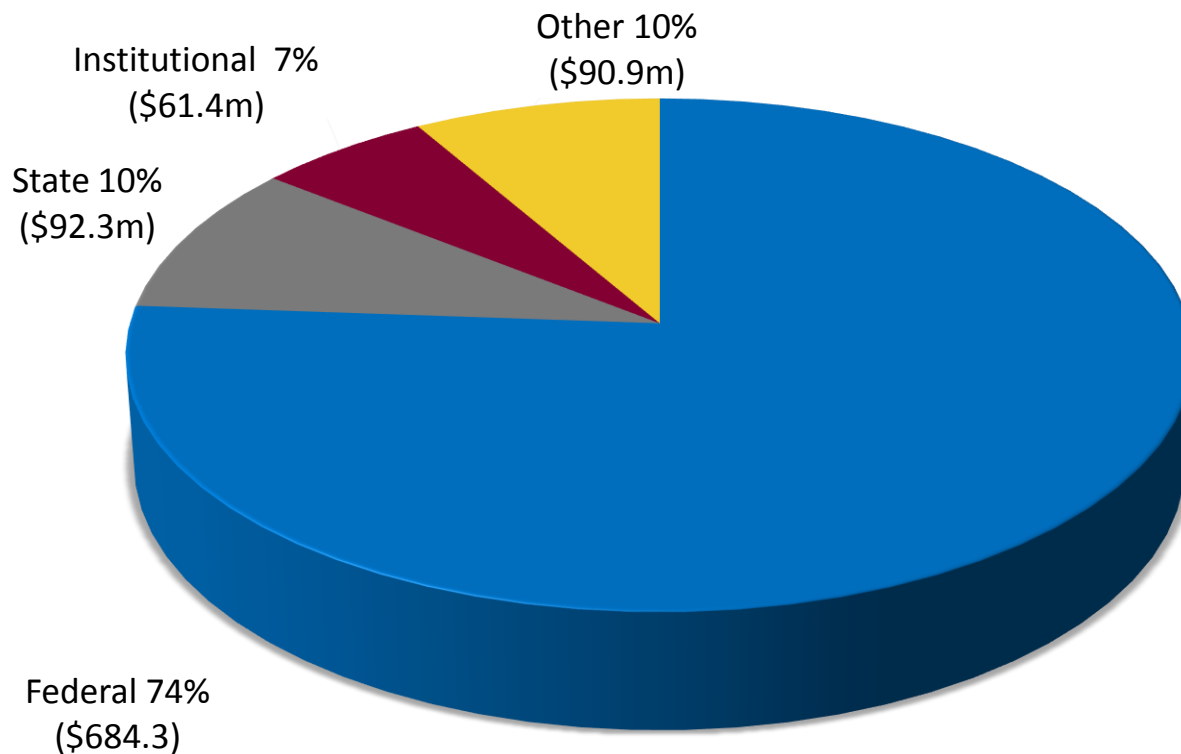
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- How could we address affordability?

Sources of Financial Aid 2014-15



Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates

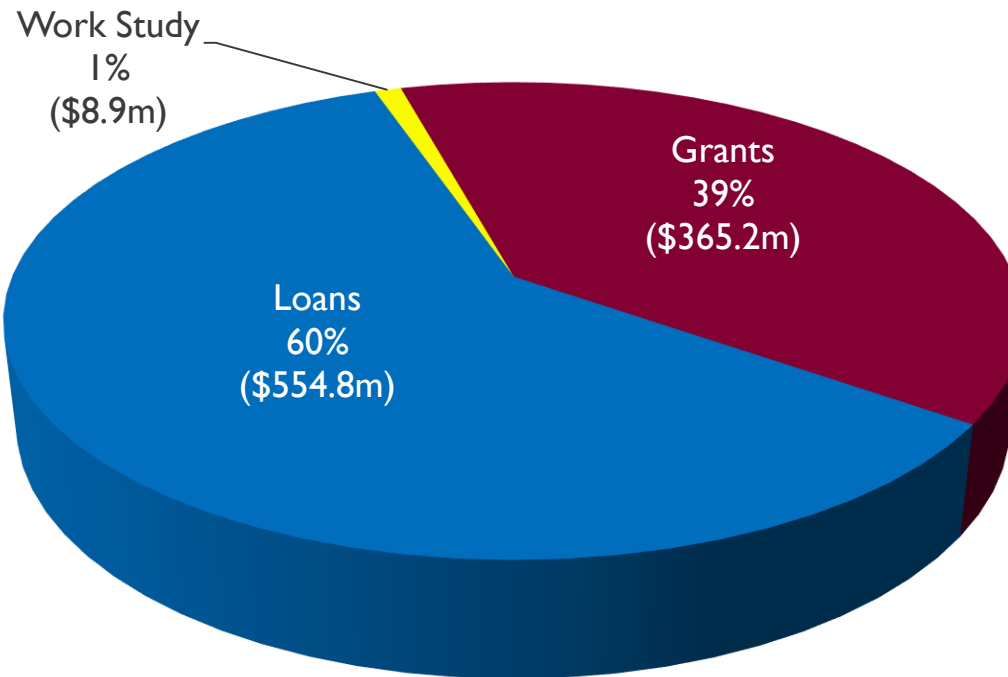


**does not include the value of tax credits & deductions.*

Types of Financial Aid 2014-15



Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates



Outline



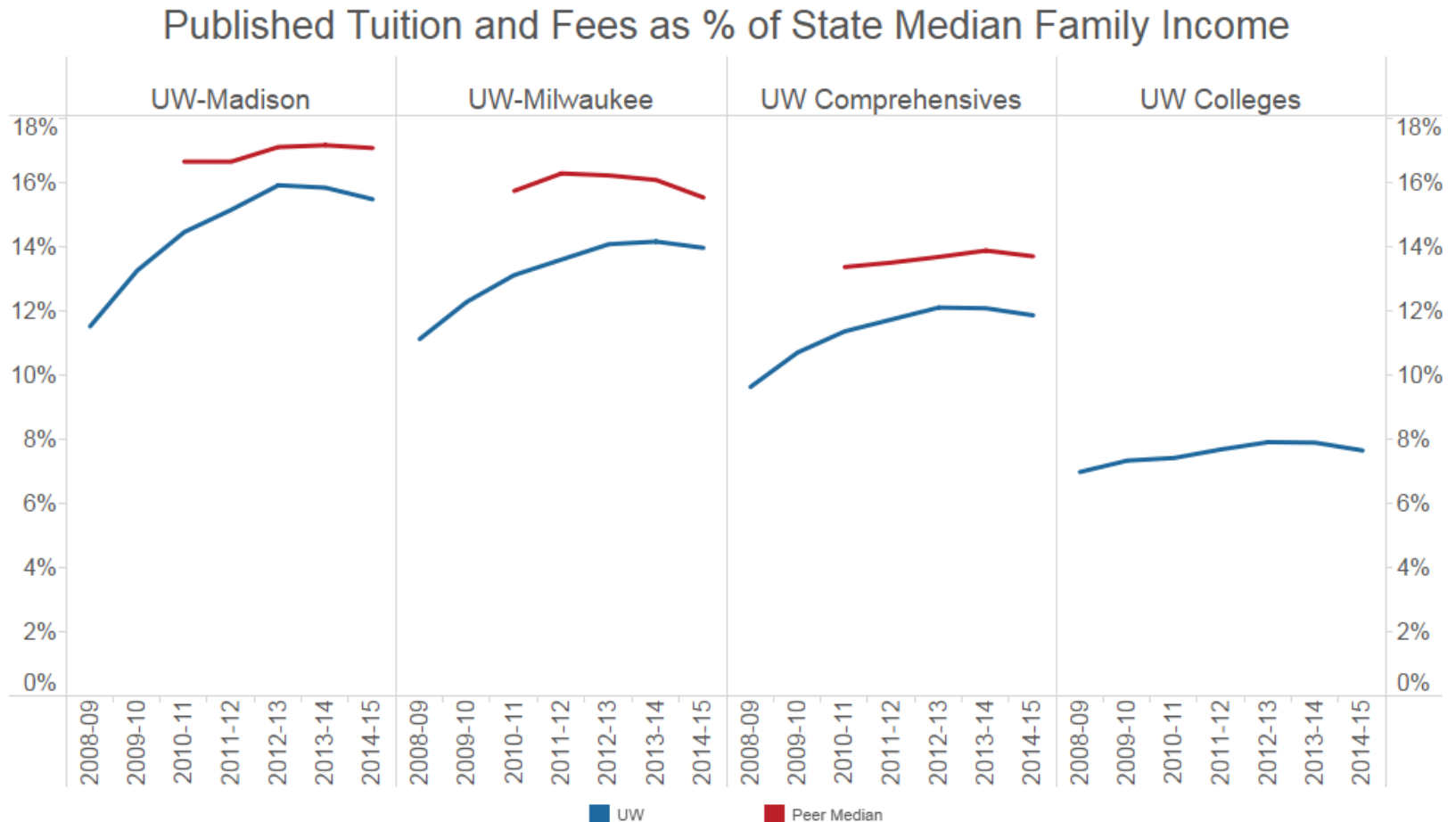
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- Why has there been an increase in unmet need and student debt?
- How could we address affordability?

What do we mean by affordability?



1. The ability to pay for educational costs
2. Limited/manageable student debt

UW System Tuition and Fees are a Relatively Low Share of Wisconsin Median Family Income



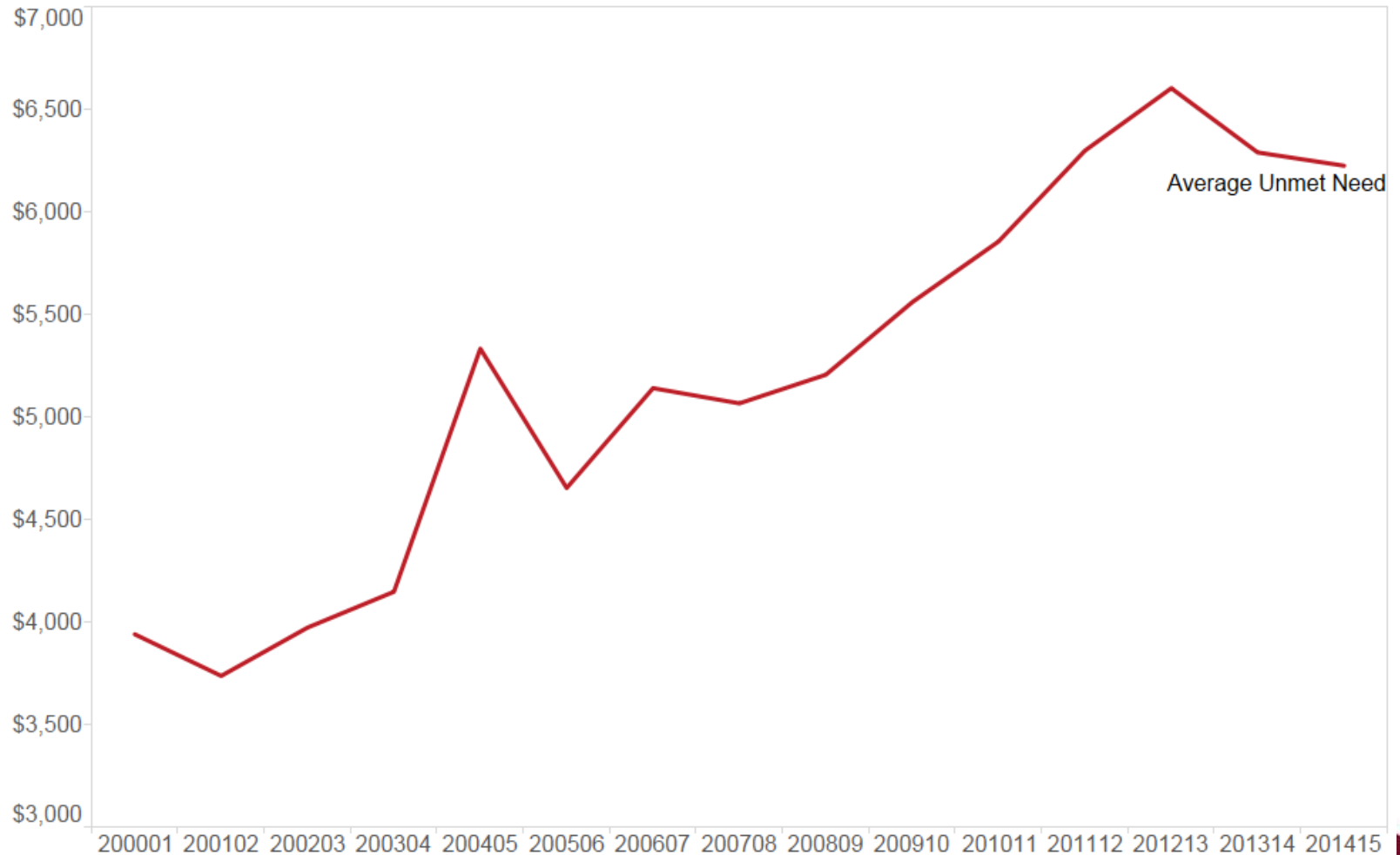
Amounts are for resident (in-state) new freshmen attending full-time for one year (two semesters). Peer data are not available for UW Colleges.
 Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) and American Community Survey single-year estimates.

Students with Unmet Need Increased Dramatically After 2008-09



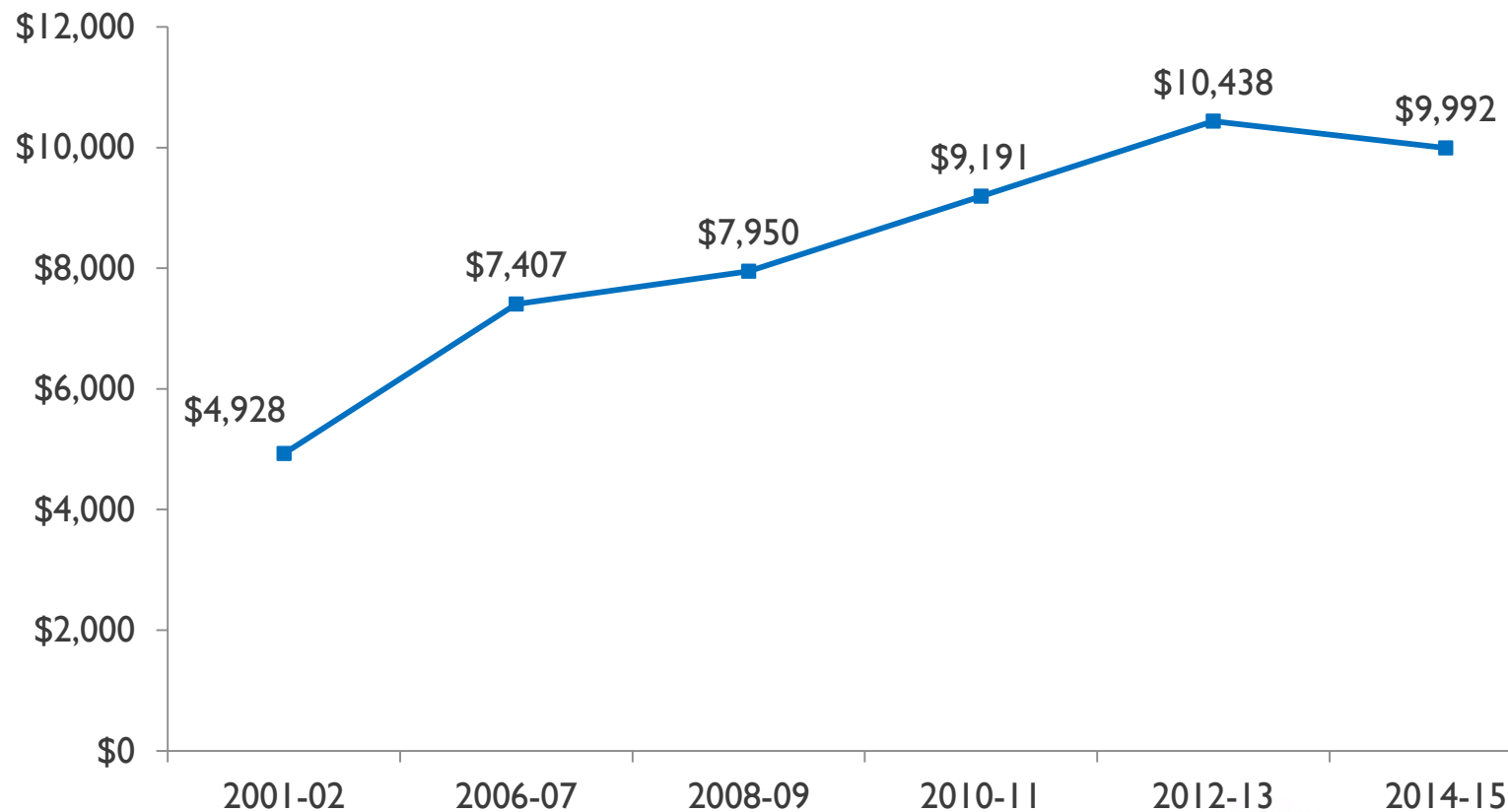
Annual unduplicated headcounts.

As a Result, the Average Amount of Unmet Need has Increased



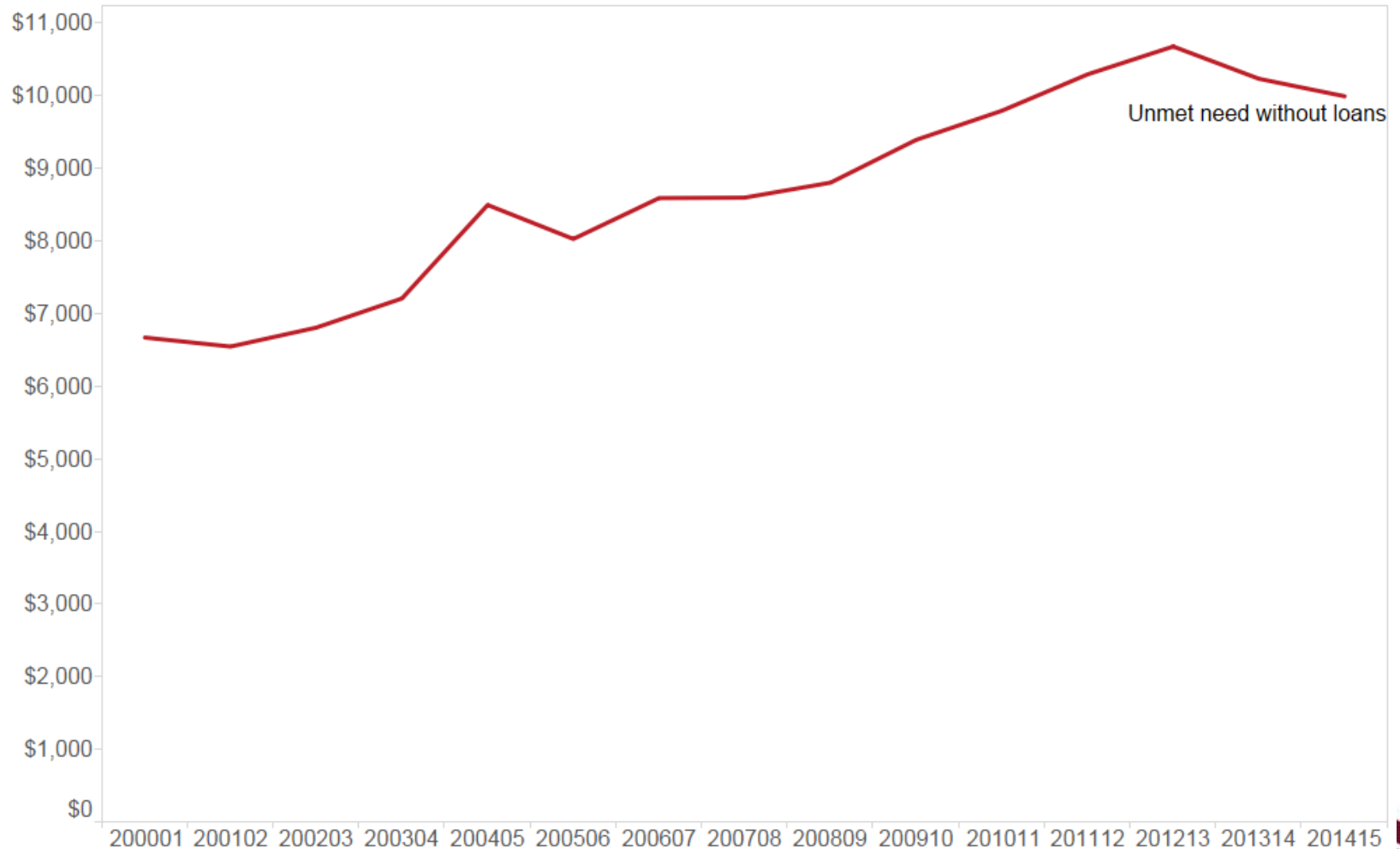
Unmet need is the average for Wisconsin resident undergraduates who have unmet financial need. Amounts are inflation-adjusted (2015 dollars).

Average Unmet Need Without Loans



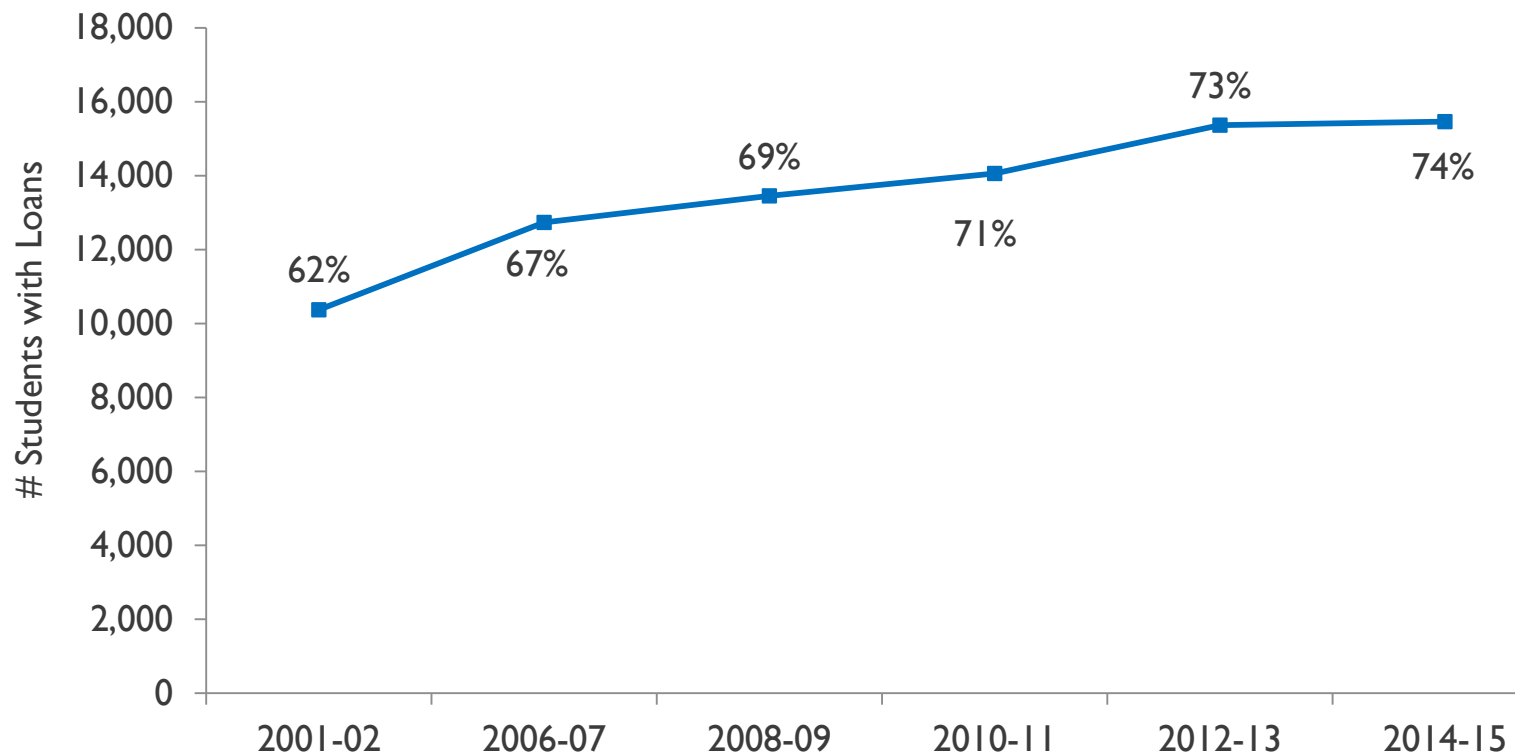
Data are for students with need.

Average Unmet Need Without Loans

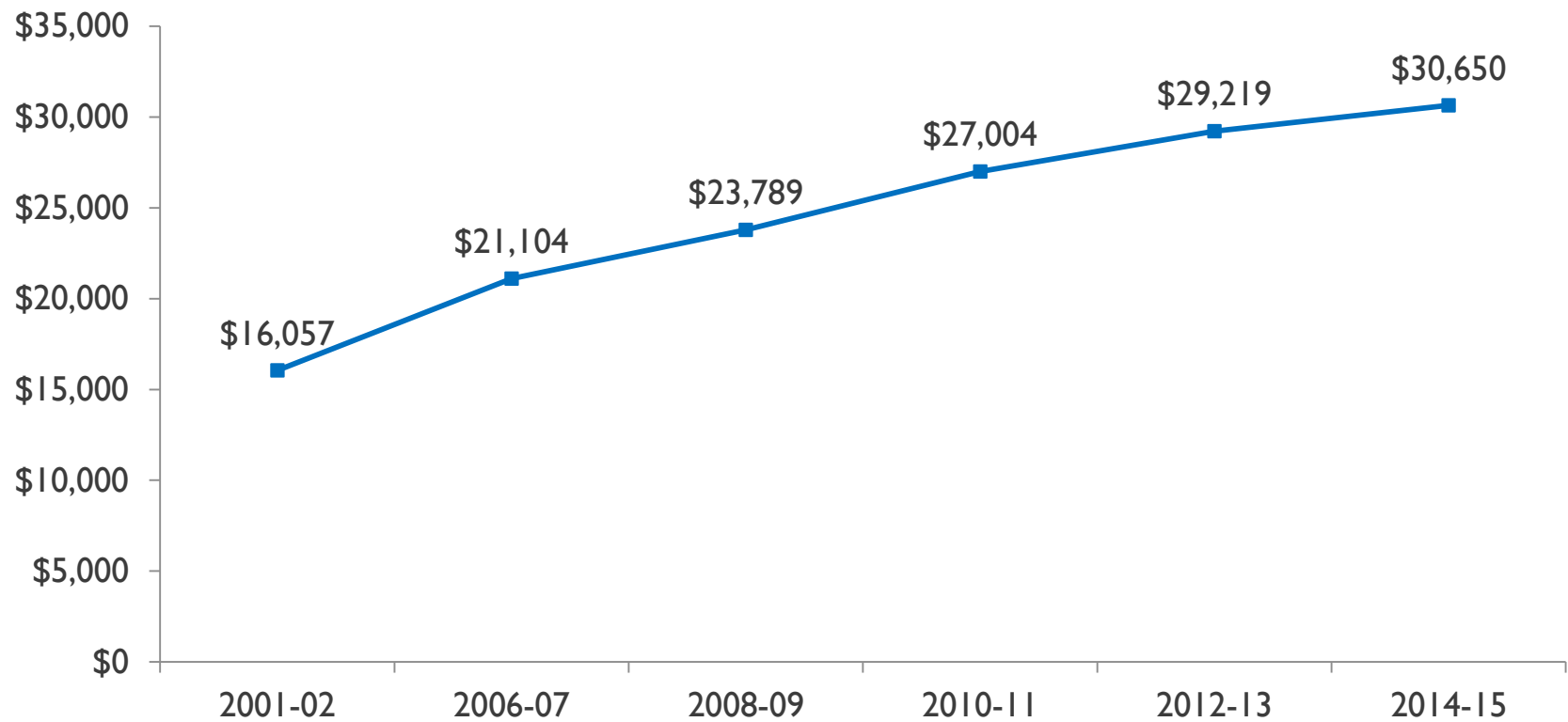


Unmet need is the average for Wisconsin resident undergraduates who have unmet financial need. Amounts are inflation-adjusted (2015 dollars).

WI Resident Undergraduates with Student Loans at Graduation



Cumulative Debt at Graduation of Wisconsin Resident Students





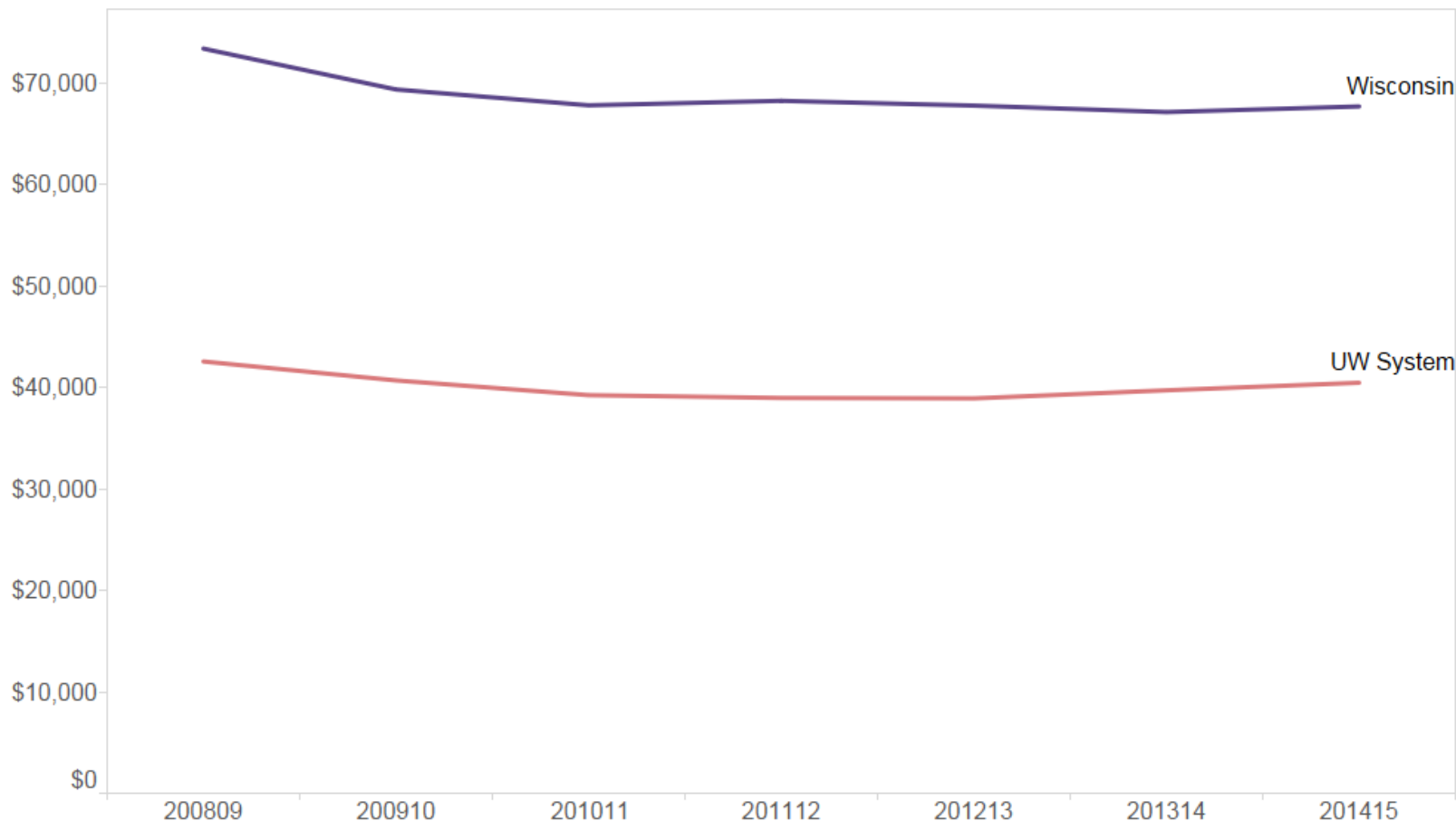
Why has there been an increase in students with unmet need and student debt?

- Change in UW System student population
- Decrease in State support for the UW System
- Financial Aid has not kept up with Costs

Incomes have been Flat for Wisconsin Families and UW System Students with Financial Need



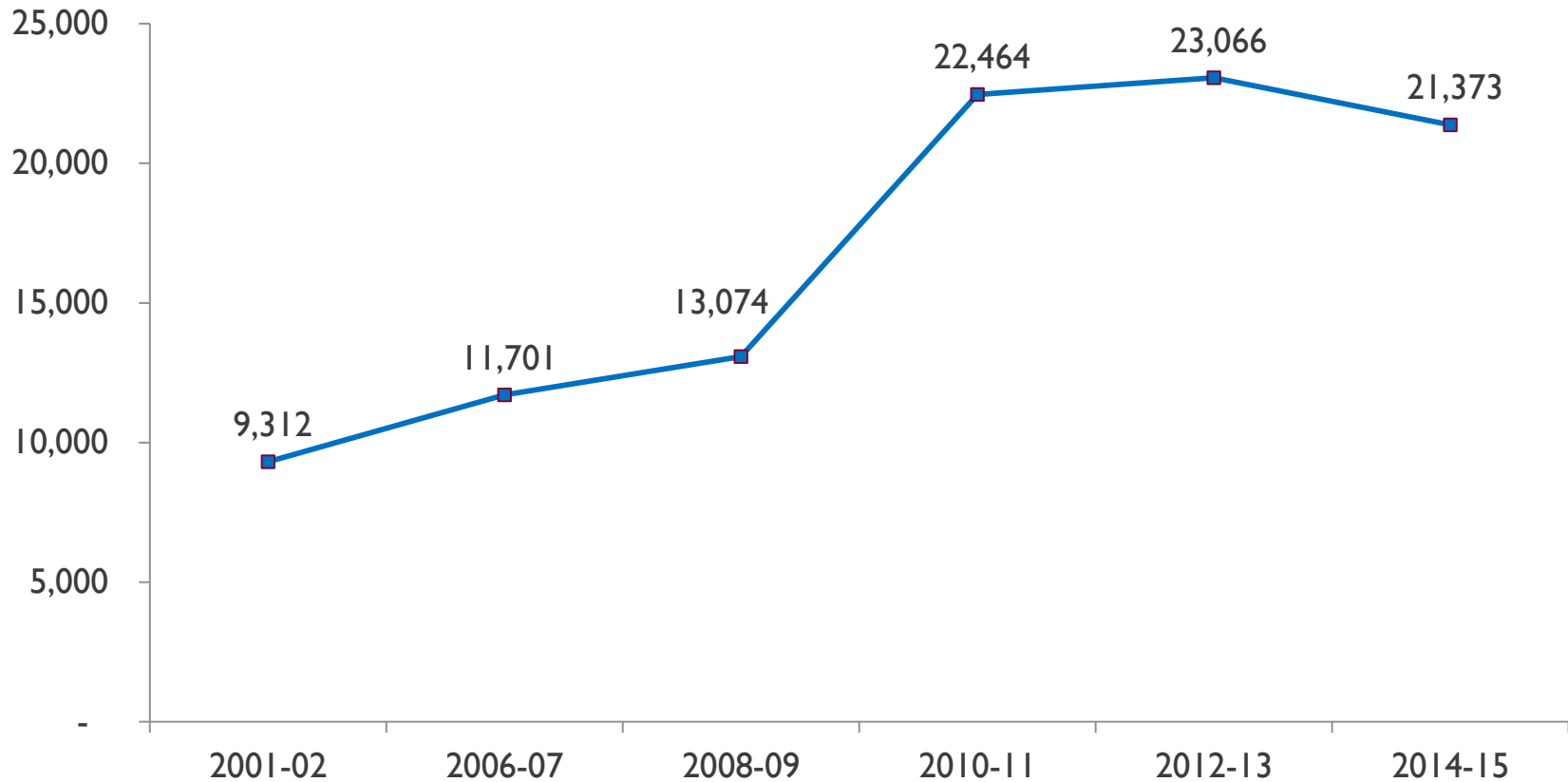
Family Incomes Adjusted for Inflation (2015 Dollars)



Wisconsin median family income is from American Community Survey single-year estimates, adjusted for inflation. UW System family income is average family income of Wisconsin resident undergraduates with financial need, adjusted for inflation.

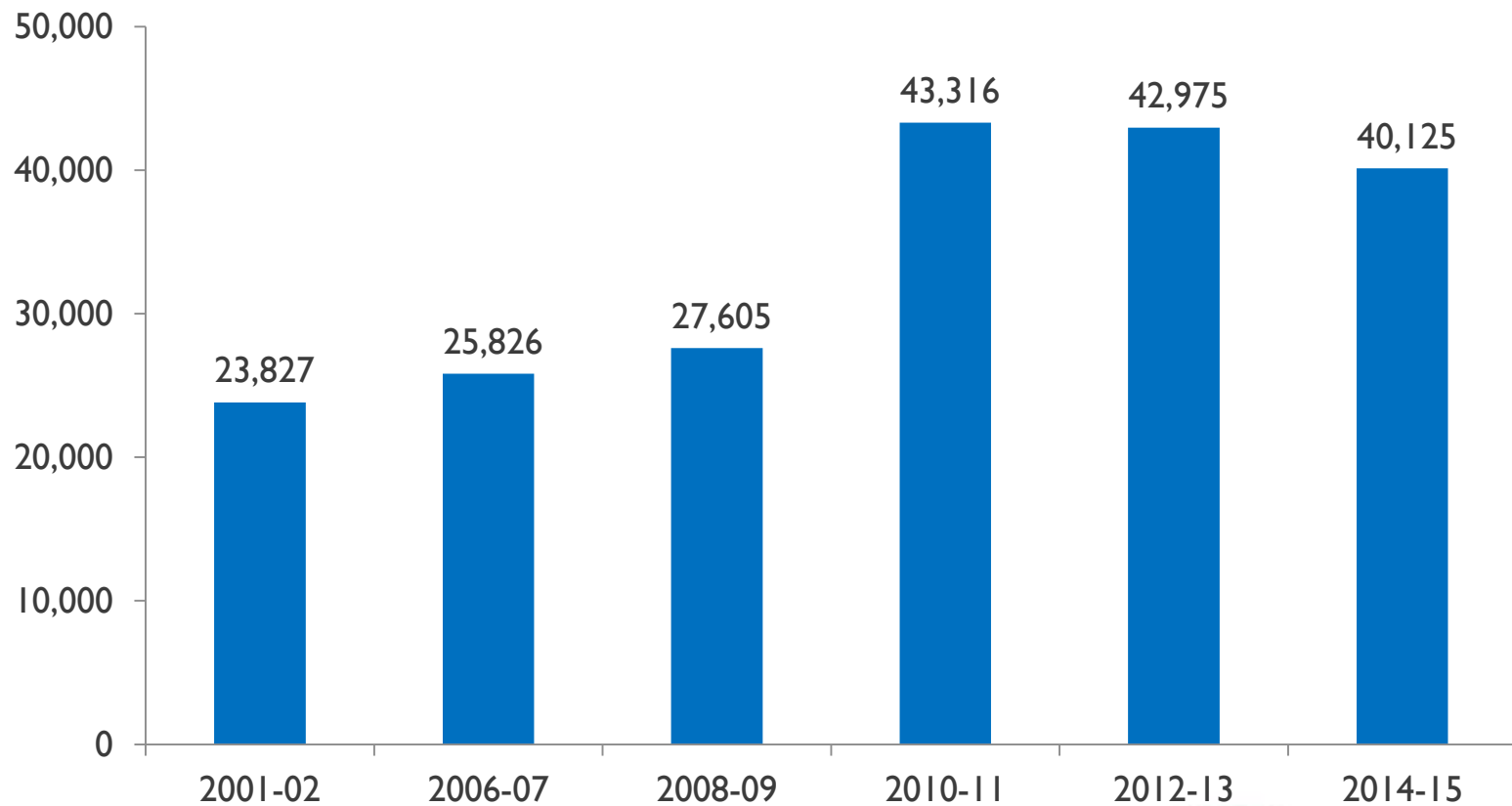
Students with \$0 EFC

Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates

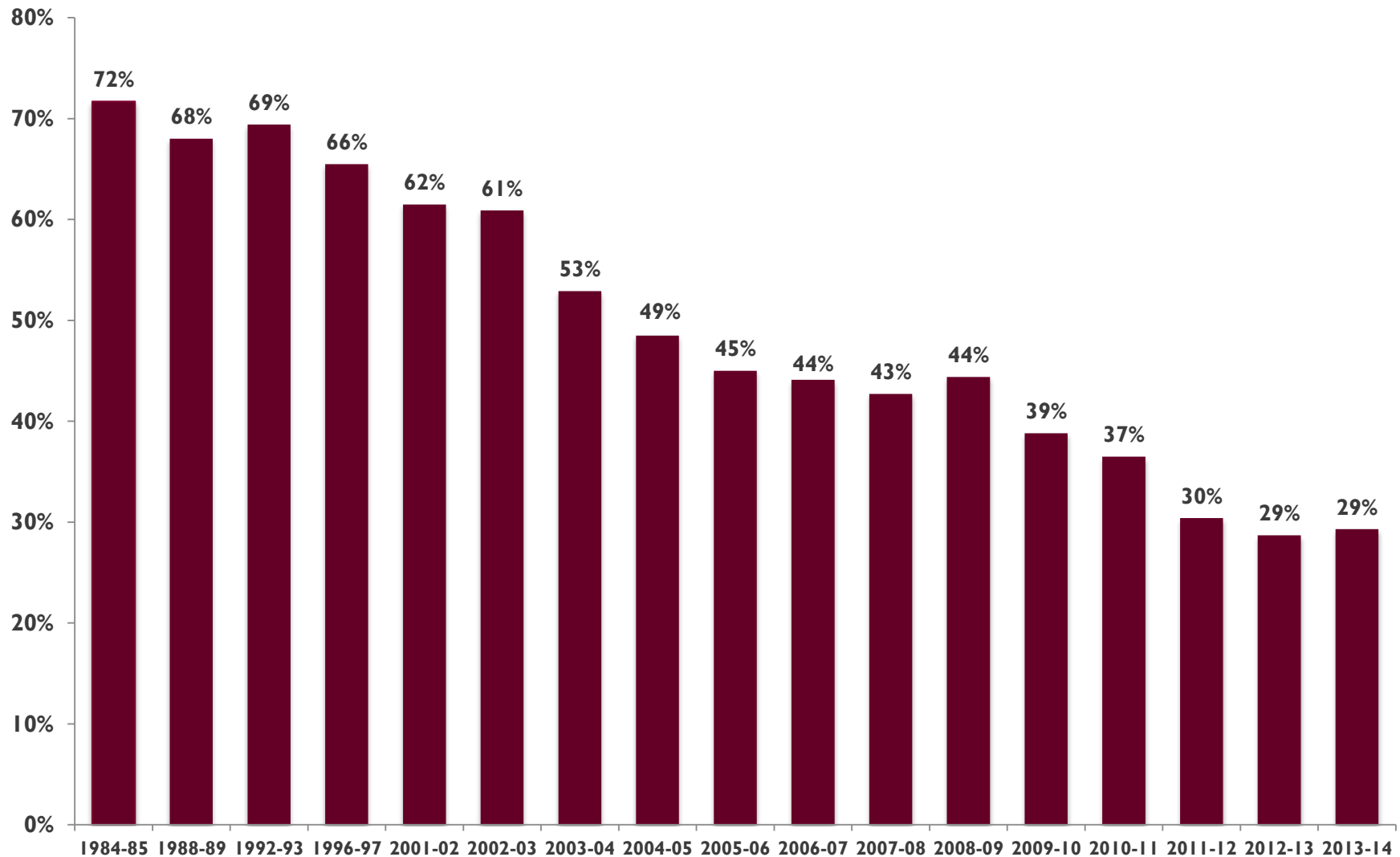


Pell Recipients

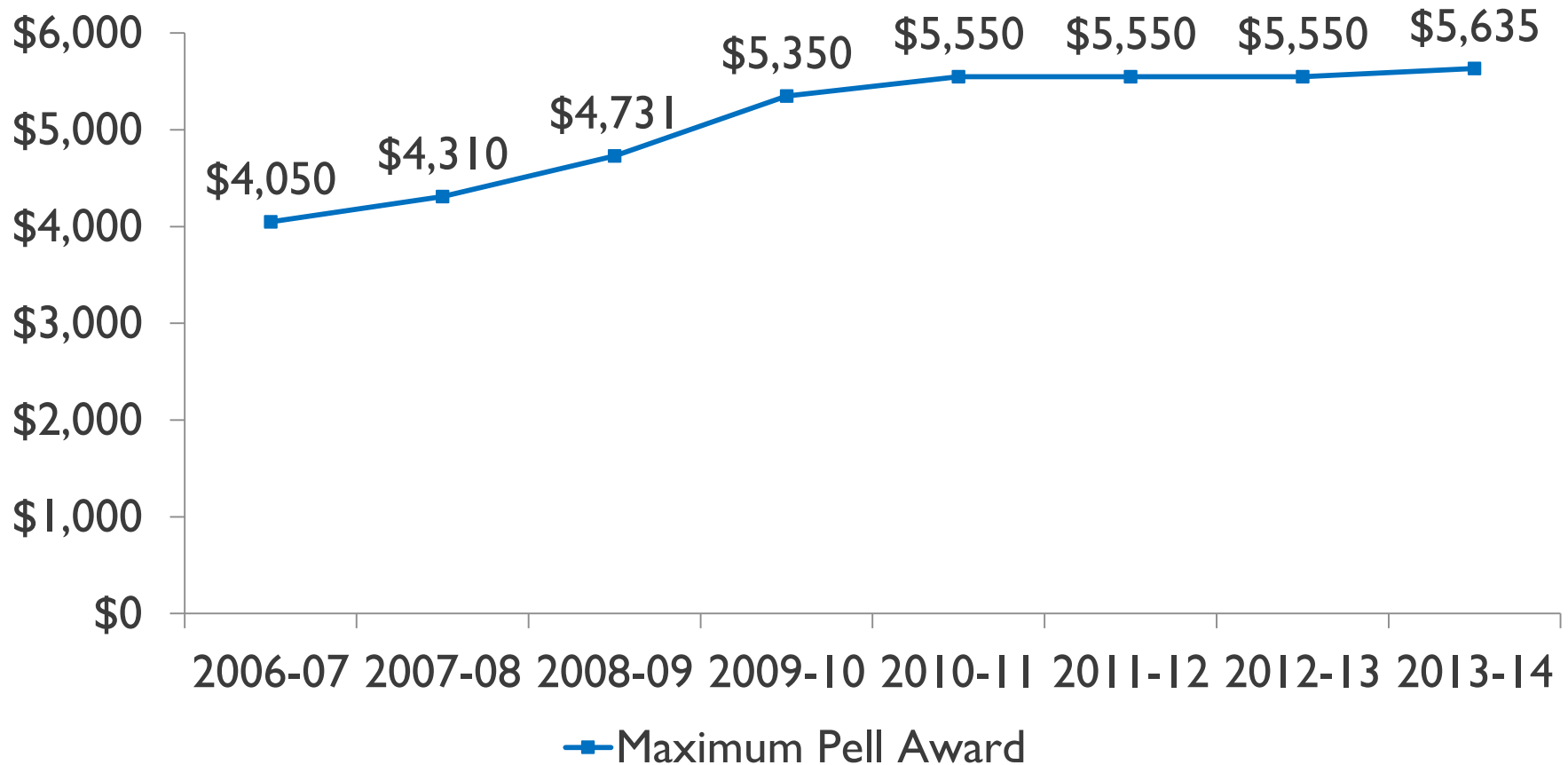
Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates



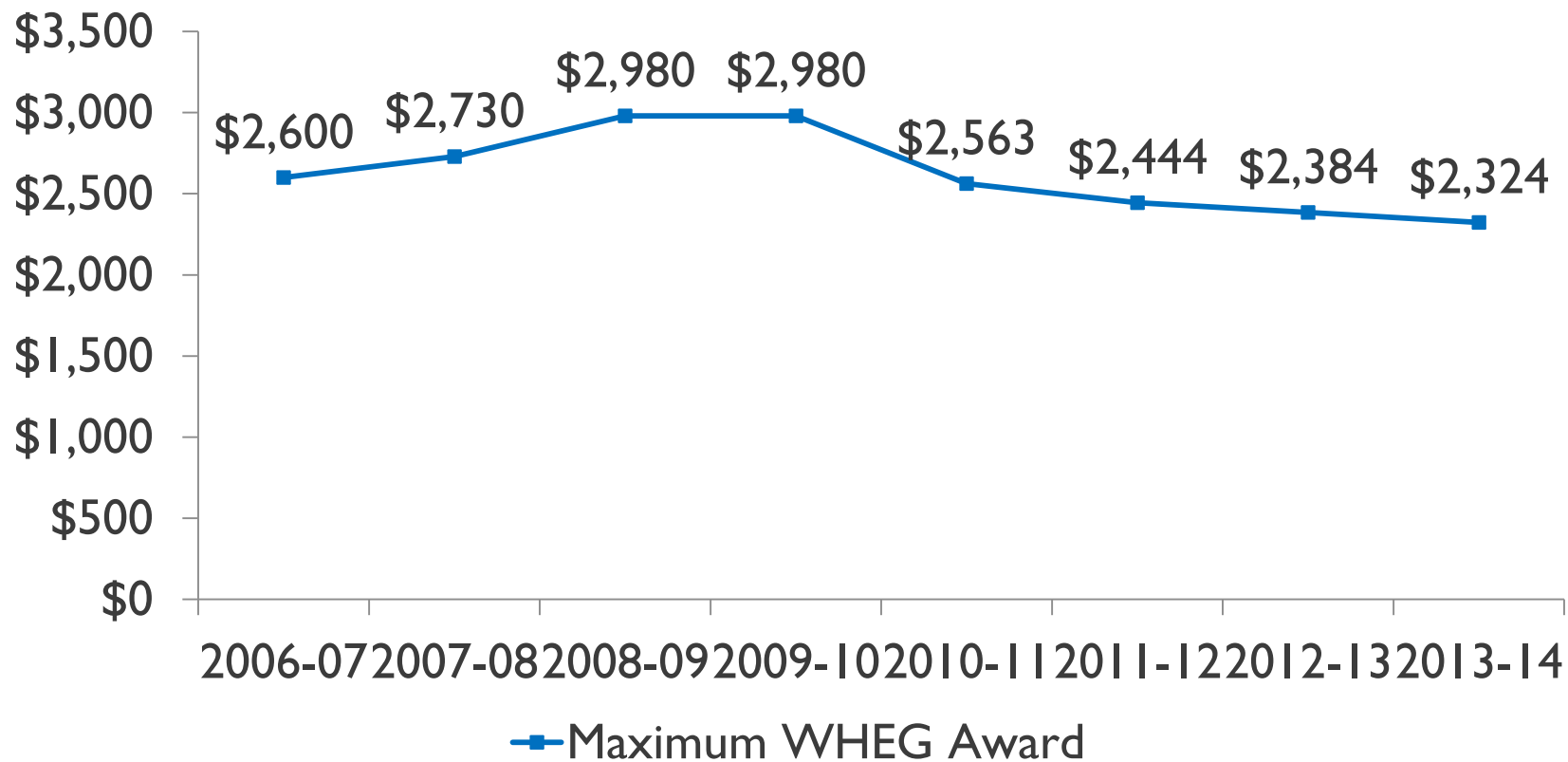
Decreasing State Support per Student



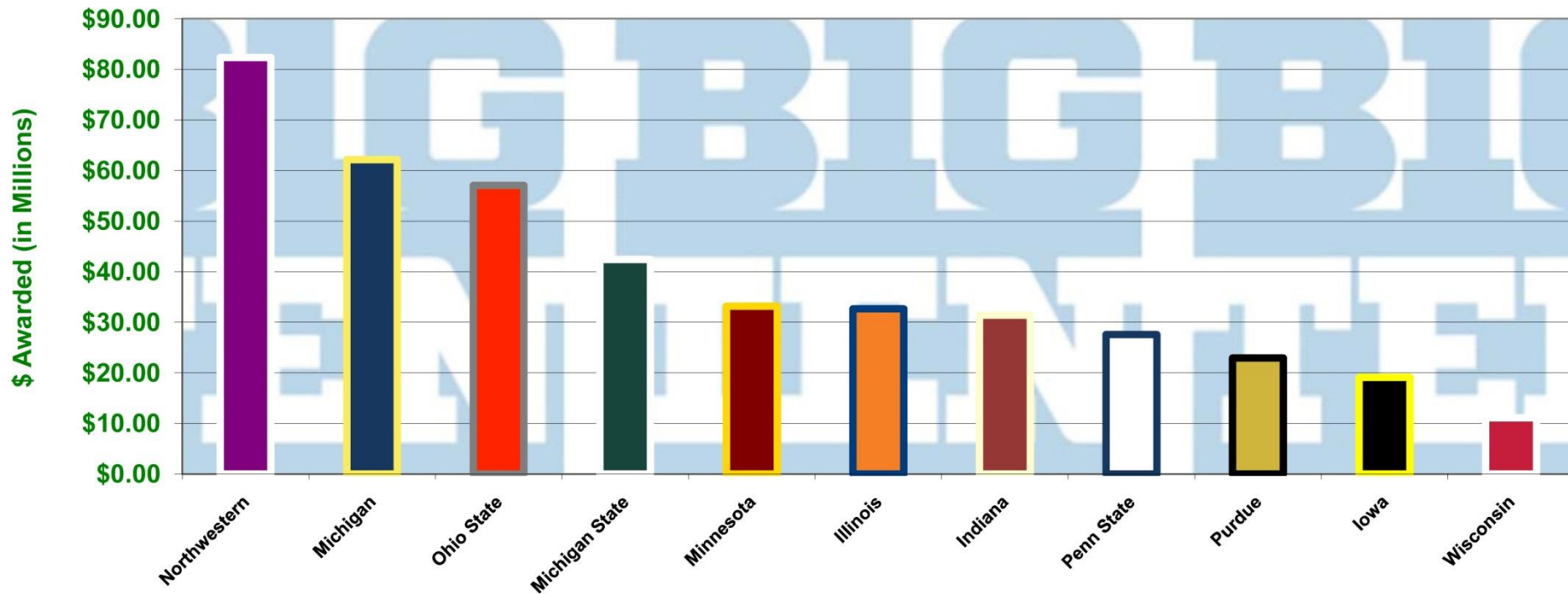
Maximum Pell Grants



State Grant Funding has been Flat While the Number of Eligible Students has Risen

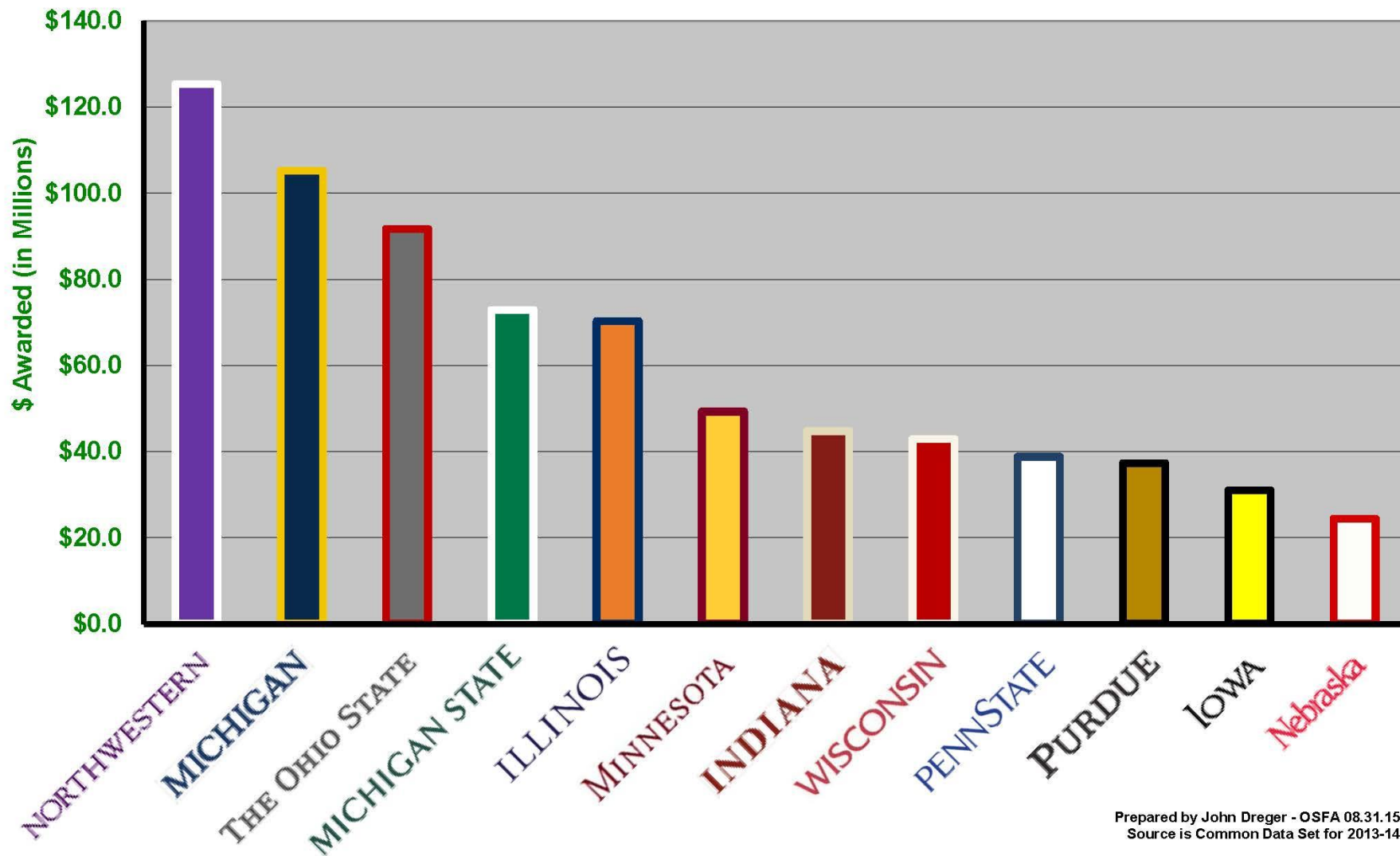


Discretionary Institutional Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Dollars Awarded at Big Ten Institutions 2009-10



Values NOT adjusted for inflation. Source: Student Debt
and Financial Aid – December 2015 BOR v8.pptx

Discretionary Undergraduate Institutional Need-Based Grant Dollars Awarded at **BIG** Institutions 2013-14



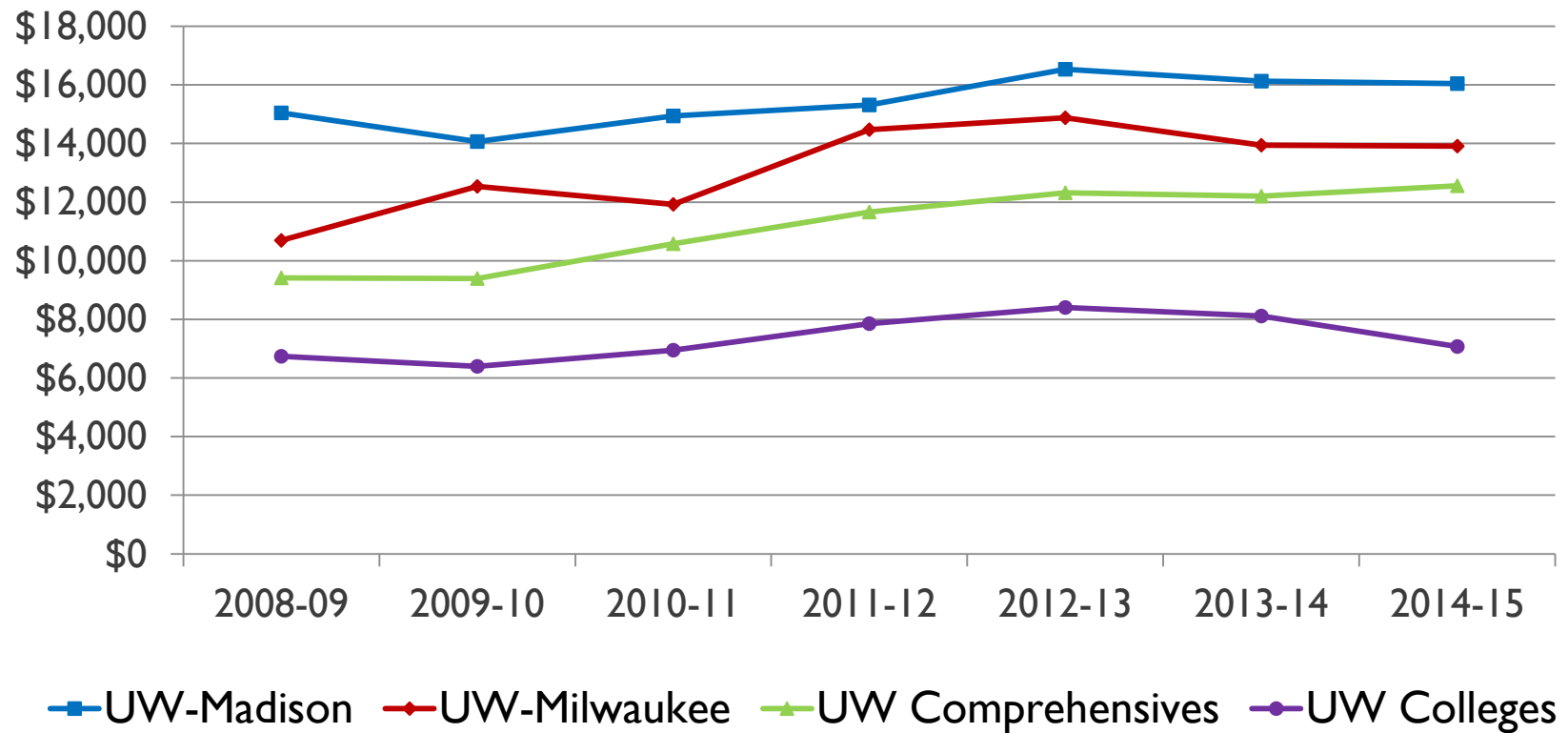
Institutional Grants by Campus



UW-Madison	\$73.8 m	UW-Platteville	\$2.2 m
UW-Milwaukee	\$9.9 m	UW-River Falls	\$0.8 m
UW-Eau Claire	\$4.6 m	UW-Stevens Point	\$1.3 m
UW-Green Bay	\$3.3 m	UW-Stout	\$1.5 m
UW-La Crosse	\$1.9 m	UW-Superior	\$1.8 m
UW-Oshkosh	\$1.4 m	UW-Whitewater	\$1.3 m
UW-Parkside	\$0.4 m	UW Colleges	\$0.7 m
		UW System	\$104.8 m

Summary

Net cost of attendance/Net Price



How could we address affordability?

- Limit increase in Tuition and Overall Cost of Attendance
- Increase Federal Financial Aid
- Increase State Financial Aid
- Increase Institutional Financial Aid
 - Tuition for Financial Aid
 - External Resources
- Other



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Financial Aid and Cost of Attendance

UW System Tuition-setting Policy Task Force

January 15, 2016

Why is this relationship important?

- Tuition is the largest component of Cost of Attendance
- Must be affordable for our students
- Cost of Attendance must remain competitive to retain students in Wisconsin, produce more graduates, and build Wisconsin's economy
- What is affordable?
- What meets the operational needs of the campus?

Financial Need

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & \text{Cost of Attendance (COA)} & \\ - & \text{Expected Family Contribution (EFC)} & \\ \hline = & \text{Financial Need} & \end{array}$$

2015-16

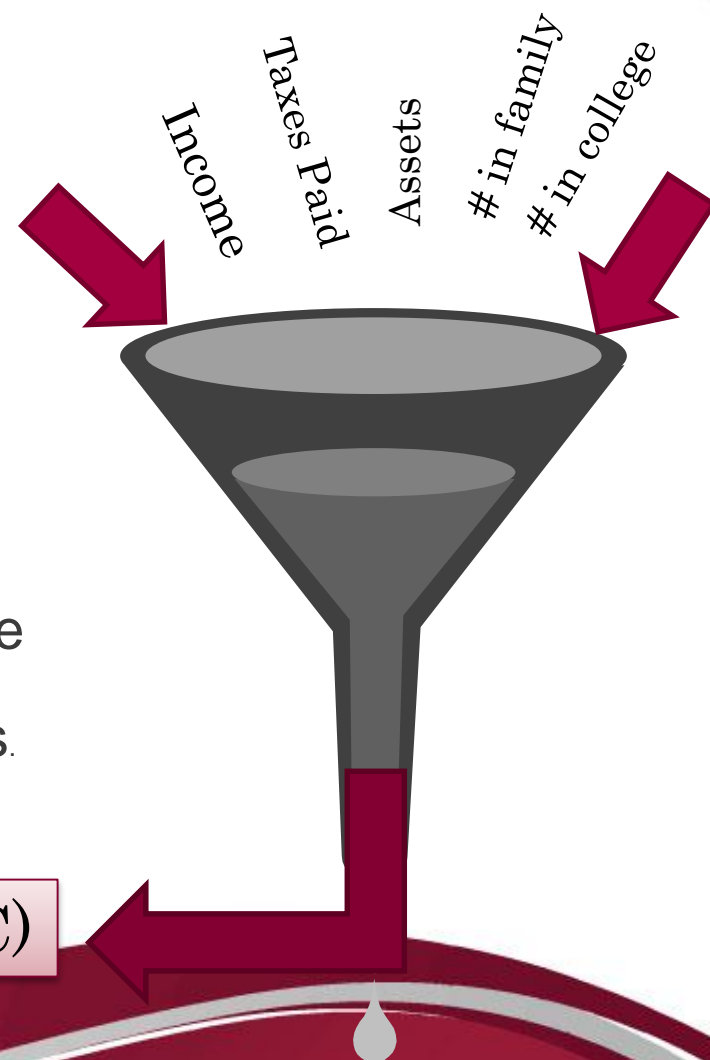


Costs of Attendance

UW-Madison	\$24,735
UW-Milwaukee	\$23,588
UW-Superior	\$19,280
UW Colleges	\$19,060
Edgewood College	\$35,950
Chippewa Valley Tech College	\$15,369
Notre Dame	\$64,775
University of MN – TC	\$25,784
Iowa State University	\$32,390 (non res)

EFC Calculation

- Established by Congress
- Uses both student and parent (*for dependent students*) asset and income information
- Has protection allowances for income and assets
- May be adjusted by the Financial Aid office as a result of verification corrections or individual professional judgment decisions.



Expected Family Contribution (EFC)

Who is our student?

- 77% of Fall 2014 UW System new freshmen were Wisconsin residents (OPAR)
- Average median Wisconsin household income in 2014 was \$58,080, median Wisconsin family household income is \$67,232 (US Census Bureau)

EFC of “our” student

- Using average median Wisconsin household income 2014 of \$58,080
EFC = \$5071 (family of 3, with student working)
- Using median Wisconsin family household income of \$67,232
EFC = \$5647 (family of 4, with student not working)

UW-Superior Student with \$5071 EFC

• Pell Grant	\$ 725
• Campus Work Study	\$2,000
• Subsidized Loan	\$3,500
• Unsubsidized Loan	\$2,000
• Perkins Loan	\$1,000

Total Aid Offered	\$9,225
-------------------	---------

Who is UW-Superior's student?

- 44.8% of Fall 2014 UW Superior new freshmen were Wisconsin residents
- Average median Douglas County family household income is \$58,386 (US Census Bureau). EFC = \$3895 (family of 4, with student not working)

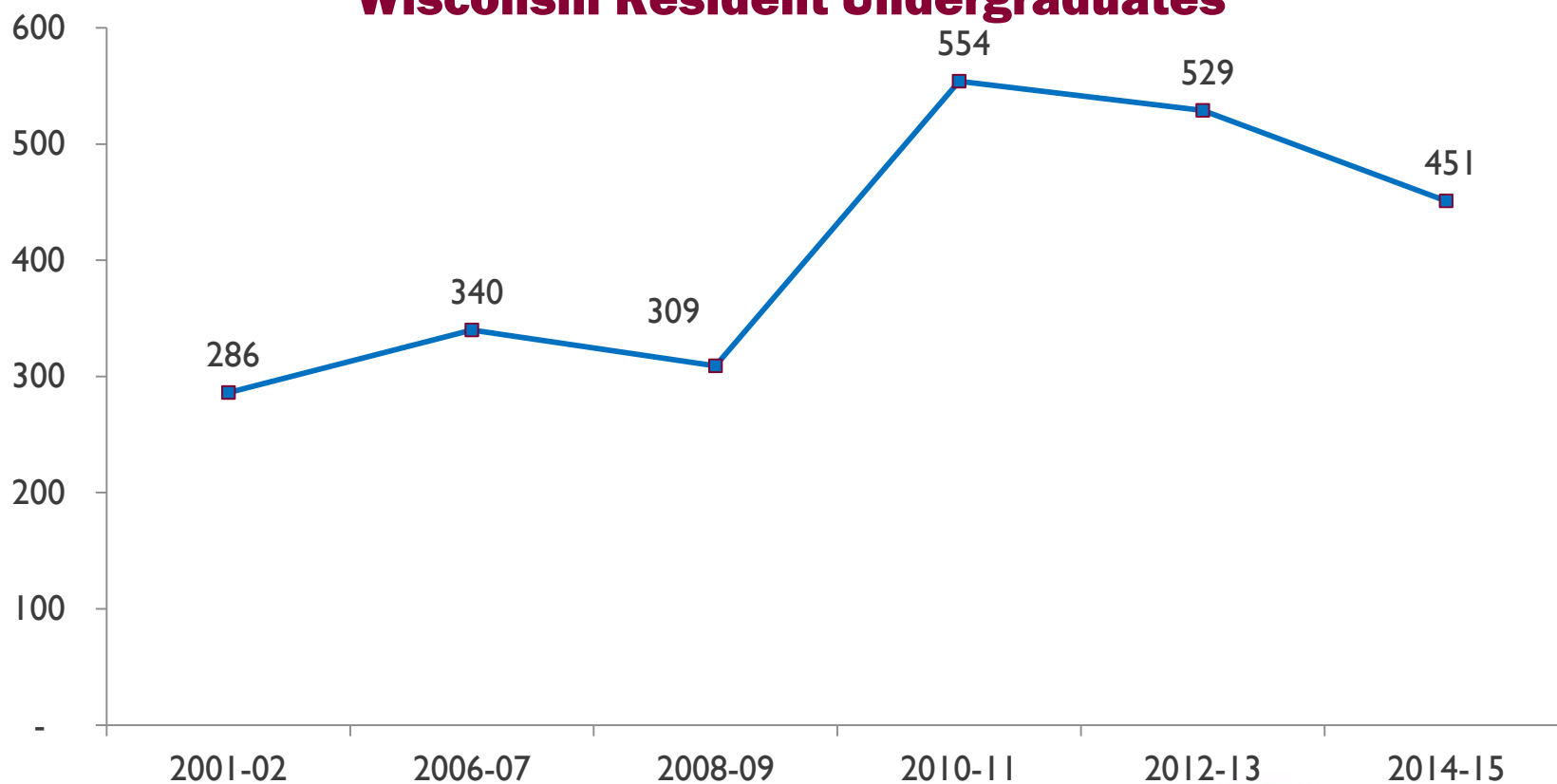
UW-Superior Student with \$3895 EFC

• Pell Grant	\$1,925
• SEOG	\$ 200
• Wisconsin Grant	\$ 805
• Campus Work Study	\$2,000
• Subsidized Loan	\$3,500
• Unsubsidized Loan	\$2,000
• Perkins Loan	\$1,000

Total Aid Offered	\$11,430
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UW-Superior Students with \$0 EFC

Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates

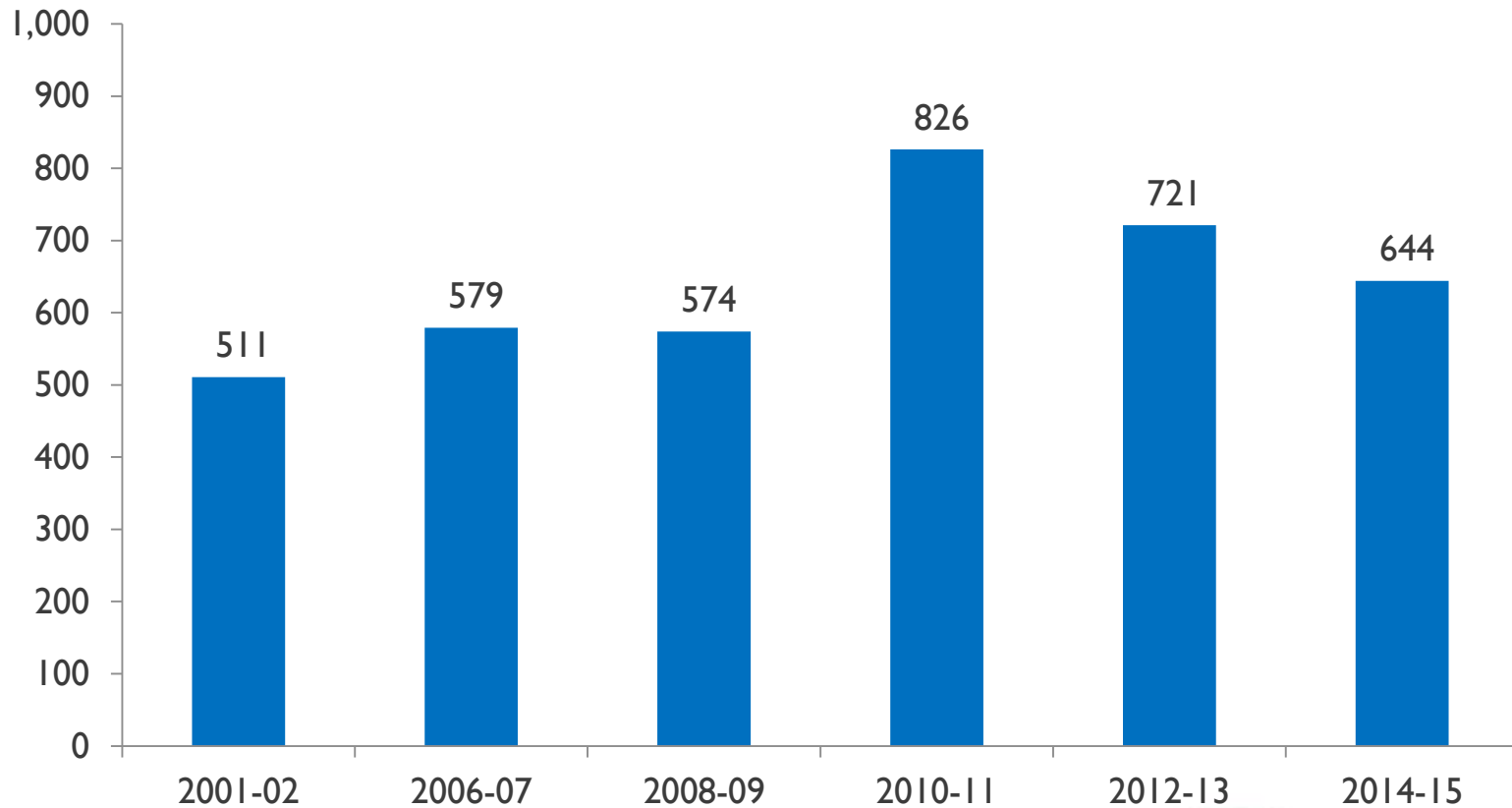


UW-Superior Student with \$0 EFC

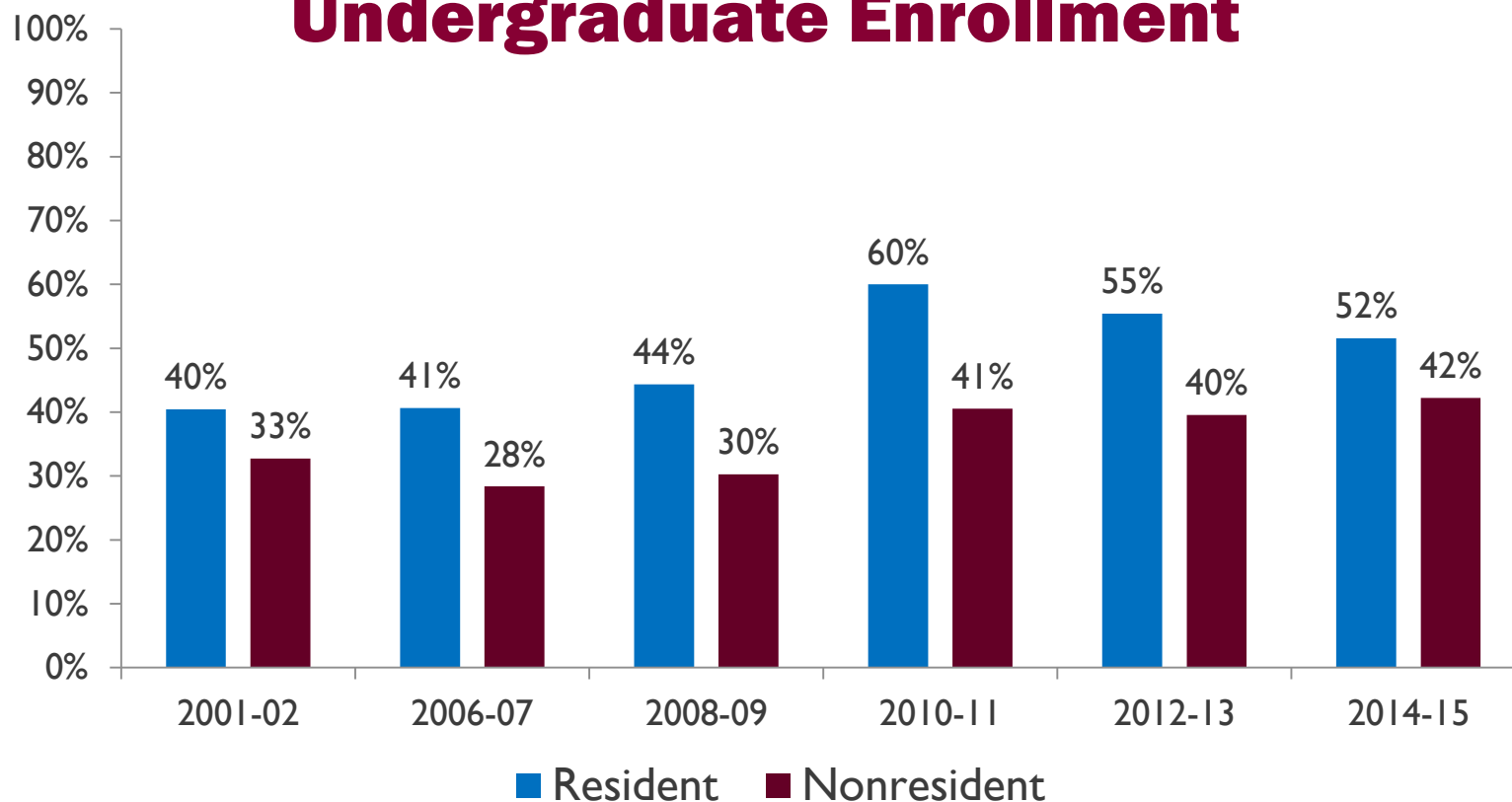
• Pell Grant	\$5,775
• SEOG	\$ 200
• WI Grant	\$2,324
• Campus Work Study	\$2,000
• Subsidized Loan	\$3,500
• Unsubsidized Loan	\$2,000
• Perkins Loan	\$1,000
<hr/>	
Total Aid Offered	\$16,799

UW-Superior Pell Recipients

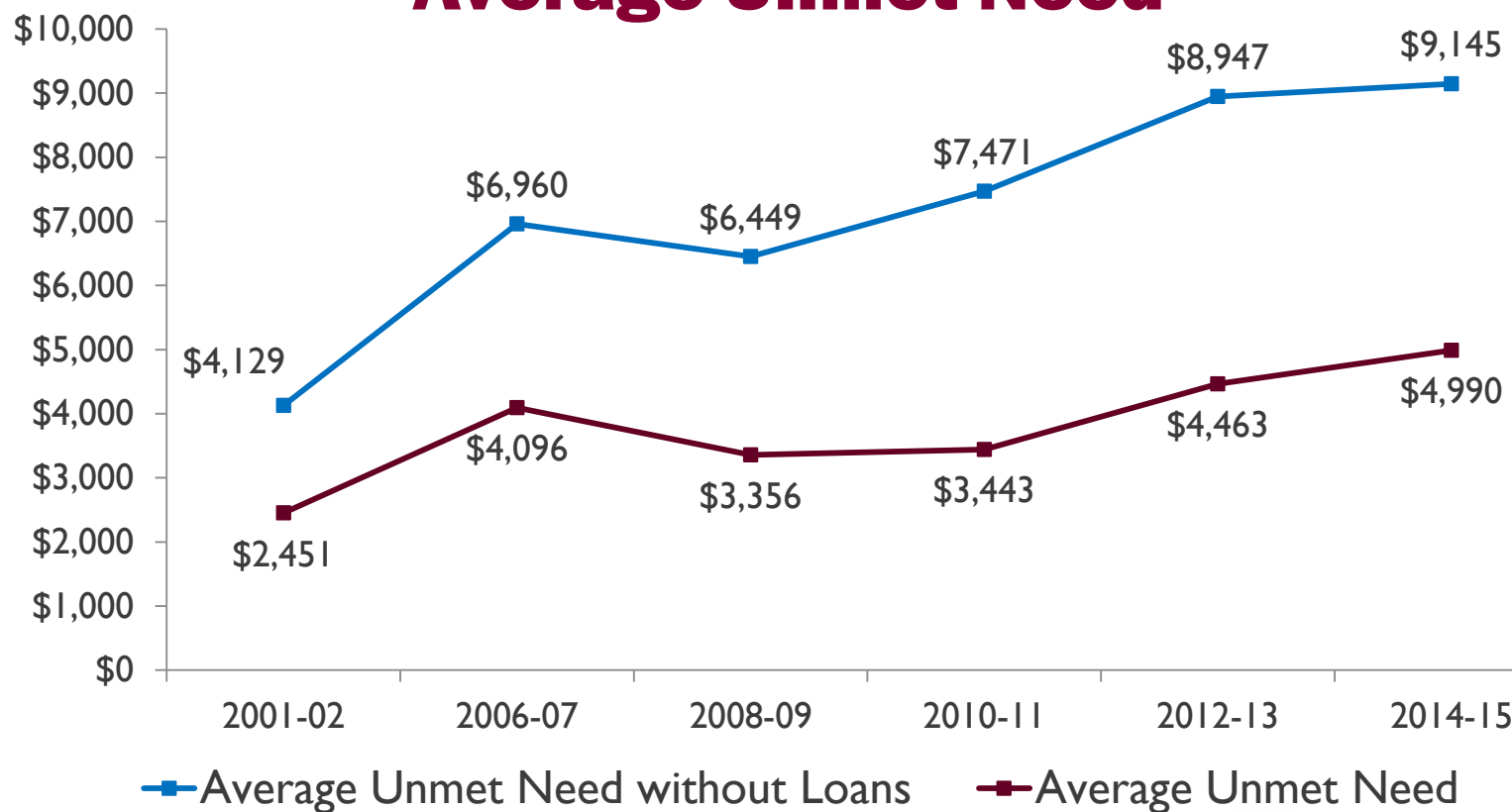
Wisconsin Resident Undergraduates



UW-Superior Pell Recipients as Percentage of Undergraduate Enrollment



University of Wisconsin-Superior Average Unmet Need



Data are for students with need.

Packaging Flexibilities

- Most federal aid is determined by formula
 - Exceptions include SEOG and Perkins loan
- State aid is determined by formula
- UW System funds
 - ***Tuition Assistance Grant***
 - We use it to meet the middle income student needs.

Packaging Flexibilities

- Institutional Aid
 - This depends on the size of institutional endowment and scholarship base.
 - Differential Tuition use
 - At UW-Superior, ours is used to fund particular academic programs, and to fund student services for ALL students.

Considerations

- Perkins loan program ending
 - Extension through September 30, 2017
- Wisconsin Covenant program ended
- Prior Prior Year FAFSA
 - FAFSA will be available in October of 2016 for the 2017-2018 academic year

Considerations

- Varied student body compositions
- Limited flexibility in federal/state financial aid
- Institutional dollars vary widely
- How is differential tuition used?
 - Use of tuition revenue for financial aid?
- Use of waiver dollars?

Questions?



State of Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board

Contacting HEAB • Financial Aid Programs • Financial Aid Application Information • Links
Frequently Asked Questions • Information for Financial Aid Administrators • Site Map

The Higher Educational Aids Board (HEAB) is the state agency responsible for the management and oversight of the state's student financial aid system for Wisconsin residents attending institutions of higher education. It also may enter into interstate agreements, such as remission of nonresident tuition.

HEAB administers programs of student financial aid, including grant, scholarship, and loan programs; tuition reciprocity agreements; and tuition capitation contracts.

Introduction to Financial Aid for Students and Parents

Financing a College Education is a shared responsibility between...

1. Students and Parents
2. Federal and State Governments
3. Private Sources

There are no programs administered by the Higher Educational Aids Board for the State of Wisconsin that cover the entire cost of a college or university education.

The First Step

To apply for financial aid, students must file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). This form may be filed online at <https://fafsa.ed.gov/>. Paper applications are available from high school guidance offices or college financial aid offices. Students may file the FAFSA beginning on January 1, for the upcoming academic year.

Using the FAFSA data, the federal Department of Education will determine the student's Expected Family Contribution (EFC). The EFC is based on income, non-home assets, family size, age of parents, number of parents working, number in college, etc, and is the standard measurement of a family's ability to pay for a college education. **This standard is applied to all students in determining their financial need.**

After the student submits the FAFSA, the Department of Education will send the student a report called the Student Aid Report (SAR). The SAR lists the information that was reported on the FAFSA, as well as the student's EFC. **It is very important that the student review this information when it is received and immediately fix any incorrect information. Failing to do so could delay the application and result in a loss of available aid.**

The Second Step

On the FAFSA, the student lists the colleges they plan to attend. Information calculated using the FAFSA data is forwarded to these colleges for each individual student. Each college

financial aid office determines the Cost of Education, which includes tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, and transportation. This amount will vary from college to college. The student's EFC does not vary by college; it remains constant.

The student's Financial Need is determined by subtracting their Expected Family Contribution (EFC) from the cost of education.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cost of Education} \\ - \text{EFC} \\ \hline = \text{Financial Need} \end{array}$$

The Third Step

The college financial aid office will award aid to meet the student's financial need. Because the cost of education varies from college to college, the student's financial need and their aid package will also be different at different colleges. To find out the amount of a financial aid package, the student should contact the college or university financial aid office.

The financial aid package can include grants, scholarships, loans, and student employment. Funding for this aid may be provided by the federal government, the state government, the college's own funds, and from private organizations.

The college financial aid office is the best source of information regarding the student's financial aid package. For information on contacting the financial aid offices of colleges and universities in Wisconsin, please see [Financial Aid Application Information](#).

This document will not cover Federal financial aid programs.

For information about these, see <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types>

In addition to Federal aid, there is also State of Wisconsin financial aid program, which includes several programs. Wisconsin programs include need-based grants, scholarships, and other aid. HEAB administers the State of Wisconsin student aid programs. Details are provided below.

ELIGIBILITY: To be eligible for Wisconsin state financial aid, a student must:

- Be a resident of the state of Wisconsin
- Have a high school diploma, GED, or equivalent
- Be enrolled in an undergraduate degree or certificate program
- Be attending a non-profit college or university based in Wisconsin
- Not appear on the Department of Workforce Development's statewide Child Support Lien Docket, unless the student has an approved payment plan. (Students on the Lien Docket may still receive AES and state loans.)
- Male students seeking financial aid from the State of Wisconsin OR from the US Department of Education are required to register with the United States Selective Service System (SSS) <https://www.sss.gov>

See the individual program descriptions (below) for specific exceptions.

Eligibility for need-based state financial aid programs is determined using the data from the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). The FAFSA may be filled-out and submitted online at <https://fafsa.ed.gov>. Paper copies of the FAFSA are available from college and university financial aid offices or high school guidance offices.

Grants

Grants are "gift" aid; they do not have to be repaid. Eligibility for grants is based primarily on financial need, and each grant program has specific eligibility requirements.

WISCONSIN GRANT

UW System, Wisconsin Technical Colleges, Tribal Colleges

The Wisconsin Grant Program provides grant assistance to undergraduate, Wisconsin residents enrolled at least half-time in degree or certificate programs at University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Technical College, and Tribal institutions. Awards are based on financial need. Eligibility cannot exceed ten semesters.

Application: FAFSA
Required Enrollment: At least half-time
Award Amount: minimum and maximum awards set annually by HEAB, minimum may not be less than \$250, maximum may not exceed \$3,000
State Statute: [39.435](#)
Administrative Rules: [Chapter HEA 5](#)
Contact Person: [Cindy Cooley](#) (UW System, Wisconsin Technical Colleges)
[Deanna Schulz](#) (Tribal Colleges)

WISCONSIN GRANT - PRIVATE NON-PROFIT

Independent Colleges & Universities

The Wisconsin Grant (WG-PNP) Program provides grant assistance to undergraduate, Wisconsin residents enrolled at least half-time in degree or certificate programs at non-profit, independent colleges or universities based in Wisconsin. Awards are based on financial need and partially based on that portion of tuition in excess of UW - Madison tuition. The maximum award amount is established annually by HEAB. Eligibility cannot exceed ten semesters.

Application: FAFSA
Required Enrollment: At least half-time
Award Amount: minimum and maximum awards set annually by HEAB, minimum may not be less than \$250
State Statute: [39.30](#)
Administrative Rules: [Chapter HEA 4](#)
Contact Person: [Deanna Schulz](#)

TALENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM GRANT

UW System, Wisconsin Technical Colleges, Independent Colleges & Universities, Tribal Colleges

The Talent Incentive Program (TIP) Grant provides grant assistance to the most financially needy and educationally disadvantaged Wisconsin resident students attending colleges and universities in the State of Wisconsin. First-time freshmen students are nominated for the TIP Grant by the school financial aid offices or by counselors of the Wisconsin Educational Opportunity Programs (WEOP). To continue to receive the TIP Grant, students must continue to show financial need. Eligibility cannot exceed ten semesters. Funding for the TIP Grant is provided by the State of Wisconsin.

Application: FAFSA and nomination (for initial awards) by Financial Aid Office or WEOP
Required Enrollment: At least half-time, first-time freshman for initial awards
Award Amount: \$600 to \$1,800 for initial awards, \$250 minimum continuing award, maximum continuing award set annually by HEAB (may not exceed \$1,800)
State Statute: [39.435\(2\)](#)
Administrative Rules: [HEA 5.04](#), [HEA 5.05](#)
Contact Person: [Cassie Weisensel](#)

Please visit our Frequently Asked Questions page for answers to [common questions about the Talent Incentive Program Grant](#).

INDIAN STUDENT ASSISTANCE GRANT

UW System, Wisconsin Technical Colleges, Independent Colleges & Universities, Tribal Colleges, and Proprietary (for-profit) Schools

Awards under this program are made to Wisconsin residents who are at least 25% Native American and are undergraduate or graduate students enrolled in degree or certificate programs at University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Technical College, independent colleges and universities, tribal colleges, or proprietary institutions based in Wisconsin. Awards are based on financial need with a limit of ten semesters of eligibility. HEAB has an informal matching arrangement with grant funds awarded by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs and Wisconsin Tribal governments.

Application: FAFSA and Indian Student Assistance Grant Application
Required Enrollment: At least part-time (including less than half-time)
Award Amount: \$250 to \$1,100
State Statute: [39.38](#)
Administrative Rules: [Chapter HEA 6](#)
Contact Person: [Cindy Cooley](#)

Download the grant application from the [Student Forms and Applications](#) page.

MINORITY UNDERGRADUATE RETENTION GRANT

Wisconsin Technical Colleges, Independent Colleges & Universities, Tribal Colleges

Awards under this program are made to Wisconsin resident minority undergraduates, excluding first year students, enrolled at least half-time in independent, tribal, or Wisconsin Technical College institutions. According to the statutes, a minority student is defined as a student who is either an African American; American Indian; Hispanic; or Southeast Asian from Laos, Cambodia, or Vietnam admitted to the U. S. after December 31, 1975. Awards are based on financial need with a maximum grant of \$2,500 per year for up to eight semesters or twelve quarters.

Application: FAFSA and nomination by Financial Aid Office

Required Enrollment: At least half-time, and excluding first year

Award Amount: \$250 to \$2,500

State Statute: [39.44](#)

Administrative Rules: [Chapter HEA 12](#)

Contact Person: [Deanna Schulz](#)

PLEASE NOTE: The UW System Administration administers a similar program, the *Ben R. Lawton Minority Undergraduate Retention Grant*, for University of Wisconsin System students.

HEARING & VISUALLY HANDICAPPED STUDENT GRANT

UW System, Wisconsin Technical Colleges, Independent Colleges & Universities, Tribal Colleges, and some out-of-state schools

The Handicapped Student Grant Program was established to provide funding for undergraduate Wisconsin residents, enrolled at in-state or eligible out-of-state public or independent institutions who show financial need and have a severe or profound hearing or visual impairment. Students are eligible to receive up to \$1,800 per year for up to ten semesters.

Application: FAFSA and Hearing & Visually Handicapped Student Grant Application

Required Enrollment: At least half-time

Award Amount: \$250 to \$1,800

State Statute: [39.435\(5\)](#)

Administrative Rules: [HEA 5.06](#)

Contact Person: [Cindy Cooley](#)

Download the grant application from the [Student Forms and Applications](#) page.

Which Grants are Available at Which Schools

GRANT	University of Wisconsin System	Wisconsin Technical Colleges	Independent Colleges & Universities	Tribal Colleges	For-Profit Schools	Out-of-State Schools
Wisconsin Grant - UW system, Technical Colleges, Tribal Colleges	X	X		X		
Wisconsin Grant - Private non-profit			X			
Talent Incentive Program Grant	X	X	X	X		
Indian Student Assistance Grant	X	X	X	X	X	
Minority Undergraduate Retention Grant		X	X	X		
Hearing & Visually Handicapped Student Grant	X	X	X	X		X

Scholarships

Scholarships are "gift" aid; they do not have to be repaid. Unlike grants, eligibility for scholarships is usually based on merit or achievement, rather than financial need.

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE SCHOLARSHIP

UW System, Wisconsin Technical Colleges, Independent Colleges & Universities

Academic Excellence Scholarships are awarded to Wisconsin high school seniors who have the highest grade point average in each public and private high school throughout the State of Wisconsin. The number of scholarships each high school is eligible for is based on total student enrollment. In order to receive a scholarship, a student must be enrolled on a full-time basis by September 30th of the academic year following the academic year in which he or she was designated as a scholar, at a participating University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Technical College, or independent institution in the state. The value of the scholarship is \$2,250 per year, to be applied towards tuition. Half of the scholarship is funded by the state, while the other half is matched by the institution. Eligibility must not exceed 8 semesters.

Application: None - recipients are designated by their high school based on GPA

Required Enrollment: Full-time, and continuous enrollment from term to term

Award Amount: Full-time tuition, up to \$2,250

State Statute: [39.41](#)

Administrative Rules: [Chapter HEA 9](#)

Contact Person: [Nancy Wilkison](#)

Please visit our Frequently Asked Questions page for answers to [common questions about the Academic Excellence Scholarship](#).

TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE SCHOLARSHIP

Wisconsin Technical Colleges

Technical Excellence Scholarships are to be awarded by the State of Wisconsin to Wisconsin high school seniors who have the highest demonstrated level of proficiency in technical education subjects. The new TES scholarship program is to begin awarding scholarships in the 2015-2016 college academic year. The scholarships are only for use at a school within the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) located within the state. The value of the scholarship is up to \$2,250 per year, to be applied towards tuition. Students wishing to be considered for the TES need to meet eligibility criteria set by the Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board (HEAB) and will need to be nominated by their school.

Application: None - recipients are designated by their high school based on HEAB criteria
Required Enrollment: Full-time, and continuous enrollment from term to term
Award Amount: Full-time tuition, up to \$2,250
State Statute: [20.235\(1\)\(fw\)](#)
Contact Person: [Nancy Wilkison](#)

Loans

Unlike grants and scholarships, loans must be repaid. The current state loan programs were created to address specific needs in Wisconsin. Some or all of the debt from these loans may be forgiven if the student works in Wisconsin in the specified field after completing their degree.

PLEASE NOTE: The Higher Educational Aids Board may not forgive existing federal or private student loans; we may only forgive loans that originate from this agency.

MINORITY TEACHER LOAN

Available at Wisconsin colleges & universities which offer teaching degrees.

Amended by [Wisconsin Act 55](#), 2015-17 Biennial State Budget.

Application: Nomination by Financial Aid Office
Contact Person: [Deanna Schulz](#)

TEACHER EDUCATION LOAN

Repealed and recreated by [Wisconsin Act 55](#), 2015-17 Biennial State Budget.

Contact Person: [Peter Zammuto](#)

NURSING STUDENT LOAN

Available at Wisconsin colleges & universities which offer nursing degrees.

The Nursing Student Loan Program provides loans to Wisconsin resident undergraduates or graduate students who are enrolled at least half-time at an eligible in-state institution that prepares them to be licensed as nurses, either RN or LPN. The maximum award per year is \$3,000 with an overall maximum of \$15,000. The student who participates in this program must agree to be employed as a licensed nurse in Wisconsin. For each of the first two years the student works as a nurse or nurse educator and meets the eligibility criteria, 25% of the loan is forgiven. The balance remaining after forgiveness must be repaid at an interest rate of 5%. If the student does not work as a nurse or nurse educator and meet the eligibility criteria, the loan must be repaid at an interest rate of 5%.

Application: FAFSA and nomination by Financial Aid Office
Required Enrollment: At least half-time
Award Amount: \$250 to \$3,000
Forgiveness: 25% per year for 2 years for working as a nurse or nurse educator in Wisconsin
State Statute: [39.393](#)
Contact Person: [Peter Zammuto](#)

Download the Nursing Student Loan [information handout](#) (PDF file).

TEACHER OF THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED LOAN

Available at colleges & universities which offer programs for teachers of visually impaired students, located in Wisconsin or in an adjacent state (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan or Minnesota).

The Teacher of the Visually Impaired Loan Program provides loans to Wisconsin resident undergraduates or graduate students who are enrolled at least half-time at an in-state or eligible out-of-state institution in a program that prepares them to be licensed as teachers of the visually impaired or as orientation and mobility instructors. The maximum award per year is \$10,000 with an overall maximum of \$40,000. The student who participates in this program must agree to be a licensed teacher or an orientation or mobility instructor in a Wisconsin school district, the Wisconsin Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired or a cooperative educational service agency. For each of the first two years the student teaches and meets the eligibility criteria, 25% of the loan is forgiven. For the third year, 50% is forgiven. If the student does not teach and meet the eligibility criteria, the loan must be repaid at an interest rate of 5%.

Application: FAFSA and nomination by Financial Aid Office
Required Enrollment: At least part-time (including less than half-time)
Award Amount: \$250 to \$10,000
Forgiveness: 25% per year for the 1st and 2nd year, and 50% for the 3rd year, for teaching visually impaired students in Wisconsin
State Statute: [39.398](#)
Administrative Rules: [Chapter HEA 14](#)
Contact Person: [Peter Zammuto](#)

Tuition Reciprocity

Tuition reciprocity agreements reduce the cost of out-of-state tuition for Wisconsin residents attending specific schools in other states.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN TUITION RECIPROCITY

For Wisconsin residents attending colleges and universities in Minnesota

The MN-WI Tuition Reciprocity Program provides tuition reciprocity for Wisconsin residents who enroll in an eligible Minnesota public institution program on a space available basis. Students who qualify pay for course work at in-state tuition rates. Professional students enrolling in a Doctor of Medicine, a Doctor of Dental Sciences, or a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program are not eligible for tuition reciprocity under this program.

- Application:** Minnesota-Wisconsin Application for Reciprocity Fee Status
- Deadline:** ***Applications must be postmarked or electronically submitted no later than the last day of scheduled classes of the first term for which the student expects to receive benefits.***
- Required Enrollment:** At least part-time (including less than half-time)
- State Statute:** [39.47](#)
- Administrative Rules:** See [Board Report #08-01](#)
- Contact Person:** [Peter Zammuto](#)

Please visit our [MN-WI Tuition Reciprocity Application](#) page to apply for MN-WI Tuition Reciprocity.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER STATES

Under [s. 39.42](#) of the statutes, HEAB, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Finance, or the governing boards of any publicly-supported, postsecondary institution, with the approval of HEAB and the Finance Committee, may enter into reciprocity agreements with appropriate state educational institutions in other states. Under this authority, the state has entered into education reciprocity agreements with community and technical colleges in Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

MICHIGAN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

*Bay de Noc Community College, Escanaba, MI
Gogebic Community College, Iron Mountain, MI*

This agreement, which was established in 1967, is between a two-year UW System campus, UW College - Marinette, and two community colleges in Michigan, Gogebic Community College in Iron Mountain and Bay de Noc Community College in Escanaba. This agreement applies only to those individuals located in Menominee County in Michigan, and in Marinette and Iron Counties in

Wisconsin. Under the agreement, a student who has been a resident of Menominee County, Michigan, for at least one year prior to their enrollment date may enroll at UW College - Marinette and pay Wisconsin resident tuition. Similarly, residents of Iron County and Marinette County may enroll at Gogebic Community College and Bay de Noc Community College, respectively, and pay the Michigan resident tuition rate. For admissions purposes, students are treated as residents of the state in which they are enrolled. The agreement provides for automatic renewal unless either state provides written notice terminating the agreement. Such notice must be given at least 12 months prior to the academic year for which the agreement would be terminated.

WISCONSIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

MICHIGAN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Bay de Noc Community College, Escanaba, MI
Gogebic Community College, Iron Mountain, MI

The agreement with Michigan, which was first established in 1981, involves three Wisconsin Technical College districts (Nicolet Area, Wisconsin Indianhead, and Northeast Wisconsin) and Bay de Noc Community College and Gogebic Community College. Under the agreement, Michigan residents attending any of the three Wisconsin Technical Colleges pay Wisconsin's resident tuition rate, and Wisconsin residents attending the Michigan colleges pay Michigan's resident tuition rate. In addition, the agreement provides that a resident of one of the states whose employer is located in the other state and whose employer pays his or her tuition, shall be considered a resident of the other state for tuition purposes. The agreement, which is renewed automatically each year, does not specify particular programs in which the student must enroll.

ILLINOIS RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

College of Lake County, Grayslake, IL
McHenry County College, Crystal Lake, IL
Rock Valley College, Rockford, IL

Three WTCS districts have reciprocity agreements with colleges in Illinois. Gateway has agreements with the College of Lake County, McHenry County College, and Rock Valley College. Blackhawk and Chippewa Valley also have agreements with Rock Valley. Under the current agreements, participating students from both states are charged Wisconsin resident tuition. While priority for admission is given to residents of the state in which the college is located, after their first semester, students enrolled under the agreement are given the same priority as residents. However, no state resident may be displaced due to an agreement.

IOWA RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Northeast Iowa Community College, Calmar and Peosta, IA

Wisconsin's agreement with Iowa became effective in the 1996-97 academic year. The agreement is between Southwest Wisconsin Technical College in Wisconsin and Northeast Iowa Community College, which has campuses in Calmar and Peosta, Iowa. Under the agreement with Iowa, students are charged the resident tuition rate for the institution in which they are enrolled. Priority for initial admission is given to state residents, and participating students are treated as residents for tuition purposes after their first semester.

Tuition Capitation

Tuition capitation contracts provide fixed tuition subsidies for limited numbers of Wisconsin residents at specific graduate-level professional schools.

CONTRACT FOR DENTAL EDUCATION

Available only at the Marquette University School of Dentistry

The Contract for Dental Education allows a finite number of Wisconsin residents to attend the Marquette University School of Dentistry at a "resident" tuition rate. Currently 160 students are able to participate each academic year. Students who meet the program criteria are awarded \$8,753 in tuition subsidization.

Application: None
Required Enrollment: Full-time in the D.D.S. program at Marquette University
Award Amount: \$8,753
State Statute: [39.46](#)
Contact Person: [Cassie Weisensel](#)

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN CAPITATION

Available only at the Medical College of Wisconsin

The Medical College of Wisconsin Capitation Program provides tuition assistance to a finite number of Wisconsin residents enrolled full-time in the Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) program at the Medical College of Wisconsin.

Application: None
Required Enrollment: Full-time in the M.D. program at the Medical College of Wisconsin
State Statute: [39.155](#)
Contact Person: [Cassie Weisensel](#)

Updated figures for HEAB Programs, January 2016

	2013-2014		2014-2015	
ALL PROGRAMS	DOLLARS SPENT	AWARDS	DOLLARS SPENT	AWARDS
GRANTS				
Wisconsin Higher Education Grant (WHEG) – UW System	\$58,332,253	32,898	\$58,317,618	32,886
Wisconsin Higher Education Grant (WHEG)- WTC System	\$20,156,173	23,969	\$19,464,095	24,275
Wisconsin Higher Education Grant (WHEG) – WI Tribal Colleges	\$445,653	337	\$451,759	342
Wisconsin Tuition Grant (WTG)	\$27,686,300	10,884	\$26,339,977	10,306
Wisconsin Covenant Grant-Covenant	\$9,001,526	12,569	\$11,337,085	16,254
Wisconsin Covenant Grant-Foundation	\$3,703,690	3,288	\$4,543,982	4,014
Talent Incentive Program Grant	\$4,684,089	3,187	\$3,696,551	3,459
Indian Student Assistance Grant	\$684,762	742	\$724,825	801
Minority Retention Grant - WTC System	\$400,204	557	\$413,149	573
Minority Retention Grant – Independent + Tribals	\$409,498	320	\$414,082	294
Handicapped Student Grant	\$89,671	58	\$88,900	54
SCHOLARSHIPS				
Academic Excellence Scholarship	\$2,984,744	2,931	\$2,939,147	2,753
LOANS				
Nursing Student Loan	\$443,974	202	\$443,215	190
Minority Teacher Loan	\$159,100	68	\$129,319	59
Teacher of the Visually Impaired Loan	\$82,000	10	\$90,000	9
Teacher Education Loan	\$244,750	82	\$263,510	63
John R. Justice Loan Forgiveness Program	\$52,920	32	\$55,936	34
RECIPROCITY				
MN-WI Reciprocity Program	\$6,407,460	8,794	\$5,142,018	8,473
CAPITATION				
Marquette University School of Dentistry	\$1,477,383	171	\$1,559,700	180
Medical College of Wisconsin	\$1,926,600	339	\$1,926,600	378

GRAND TOTALS	\$139,372,750	101,438	\$138,341,468	105,397
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2014-2015 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HEAB ADMINISTERED FINANCIAL AID FUNDS



INSTITUTION	Need-Based Aid				All Aid			
	Dollars Spent	# of Awards	Average Award	% of Total Spent	Dollars Spent	# of Awards	Average Award	% of Total Spent
Northwest	\$12,074,915	8,431	\$1,432	10.94%	\$15,040,140	12,031	\$1,250	11.30%
Chippewa Valley Technical College ¹	\$1,382,814	1,742	\$794	1.25%	\$1,521,853	1,919	\$793	1.14%
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College	\$266,757	223	\$1,196	0.24%	\$266,757	223	\$1,196	0.20%
Northland College	\$463,255	182	\$2,545	0.42%	\$530,563	252	\$2,105	0.40%
UW Eau Claire	\$3,635,937	2,112	\$1,722	3.29%	\$5,116,117	3,931	\$1,301	3.84%
UW River Falls	\$1,547,641	914	\$1,693	1.40%	\$1,945,362	1,378	\$1,412	1.46%
UW Stout	\$2,945,709	1,686	\$1,747	2.67%	\$3,641,382	2,539	\$1,434	2.74%
UW Superior	\$1,038,250	617	\$1,683	0.94%	\$1,181,491	775	\$1,525	0.89%
Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College ¹	\$794,552	955	\$832	0.72%	\$836,615	1014	\$825	0.63%
Northcentral	\$7,185,104	5,706	\$1,259	6.51%	\$8,526,958	7,294	\$1,169	6.41%
College of the Menominee Nation	\$450,446	416	\$1,083	0.41%	\$454,571	421	\$1,080	0.34%
Mid-State Technical College ¹	\$745,409	908	\$821	0.68%	\$811,161	990	\$819	0.61%
Nicolet Area Technical College ¹	\$338,586	414	\$818	0.31%	\$372,772	449	\$830	0.28%
Northcentral Technical College ¹	\$1,006,796	1,284	\$784	0.91%	\$1,100,405	1,405	\$783	0.83%
UW Stevens Point	\$4,643,867	2,684	\$1,730	4.21%	\$5,788,049	4,029	\$1,437	4.35%
Northeast	\$16,208,353	11,306	\$1,434	14.69%	\$18,839,778	14,545	\$1,295	14.15%
Bellin College	\$213,874	90	\$2,376	0.19%	\$245,999	141	\$1,745	0.18%
Fox Valley Technical College ^{1 2}	\$1,769,524	\$2,135	\$829	1.60%	\$1,867,399	2,280	\$819	1.40%
Lakeland College	\$887,289	374	\$2,372	0.80%	\$993,913	491	\$2,024	0.75%
Lakeshore Technical College ¹	\$557,477	689	\$809	0.51%	\$578,728	713	\$812	0.43%
Lawrence University	\$578,335	233	\$2,482	0.52%	\$672,164	343	\$1,960	0.50%
Northeast Wisconsin Technical College ¹	\$1,653,128	2,015	\$820	1.50%	\$1,806,974	2,214	\$816	1.36%
Northland International University	\$76,179	34	\$2,241	0.07%	\$77,304	35	\$2,209	0.06%
Saint Norbert College	\$1,868,649	712	\$2,625	1.69%	\$2,257,898	1,201	\$1,880	1.70%
Silver Lake College	\$321,951	142	\$2,267	0.29%	\$400,388	169	\$2,369	0.30%
UW Green Bay	\$3,168,966	1,903	\$1,665	2.87%	\$3,762,930	2,633	\$1,429	2.83%
UW Oshkosh	\$5,112,981	2,979	\$1,716	4.63%	\$6,176,081	4,325	\$1,428	4.64%

INSTITUTION	Need-Based Aid				All Aid			
	Dollars Spent	# of Awards	Average Award	% of Total Spent	Dollars Spent	# of Awards	Average Award	% of Total Spent
Southwest	\$8,344,230	5,438	\$1,534	7.56%	\$10,924,640	8,726	\$1,252	8.21%
Southwest Wisconsin Technical College *	\$435,933	491	\$888	0.40%	\$464,933	523	\$889	0.35%
UW La Crosse	\$2,951,751	1,751	\$1,686	2.67%	\$4,376,677	3,593	\$1,218	3.29%
UW Platteville	\$2,826,146	1,678	\$1,684	2.56%	\$3,645,316	2,702	\$1,349	2.74%
Viterbo University	\$1,284,095	520	\$2,469	1.16%	\$1,482,345	760	\$1,950	1.11%
Western Technical College ¹	\$846,305	998	\$848	0.77%	\$955,369	1,148	\$832	0.72%
Southcentral	\$19,089,205	12,645	\$1,510	17.30%	\$24,555,142	19,366	\$1,268	18.45%
Beloit College	\$359,420	141	\$2,549	0.33%	\$414,557	204	\$2,032	0.31%
Blackhawk Technical College ¹	\$842,355	1,057	\$797	0.76%	\$874,482	1,099	\$796	0.66%
Edgewood College	\$1,960,198	797	\$2,459	1.78%	\$2,187,448	1067	\$2,050	1.64%
Madison Area Technical College ¹	\$2,231,410	2,812	\$794	2.02%	\$2,407,532	3,056	\$788	1.81%
Maranatha Baptist University	\$259,964	132	\$1,969	0.24%	\$266,964	140	\$1,907	0.20%
Marian College	\$1,697,901	696	\$2,440	1.54%	\$1,850,276	871	\$2,124	1.39%
Moraine Park Technical College ¹	\$838,581	1,023	\$820	0.76%	\$856,581	1,049	\$817	0.64%
Ripon College	\$921,293	365	\$2,524	0.83%	\$1,039,180	501	\$2,074	0.78%
UW Madison	\$5,378,414	3,046	\$1,766	4.87%	\$9,104,480	7,650	\$1,190	6.84%
UW Whitewater	\$4,599,669	2,576	\$1,786	4.17%	\$5,553,642	3,729	\$1,489	4.17%
Southeast	\$40,581,296	25,482	\$1,593	36.77%	\$47,791,881	29,717	\$1,608	35.90%
Alverno College	\$2,557,440	1,204	\$2,124	2.32%	\$2,673,965	1,319	\$2,027	2.01%
Cardinal Stritch University	\$1,096,008	487	\$2,251	0.99%	\$1,147,508	544	\$2,109	0.86%
Carroll University	\$2,362,359	961	\$2,458	2.14%	\$2,776,172	1,438	\$1,931	2.09%
Carthage College	\$1,195,490	446	\$2,680	1.08%	\$1,327,865	601	\$2,209	1.00%
Columbia College of Nursing	\$183,342	83	\$2,209	0.17%	\$193,967	\$96	\$2,020	0.15%
Concordia University Wisconsin	\$2,110,306	855	\$2,468	1.91%	\$2,322,406	1,136	\$2,044	1.74%
Gateway Technical College ¹	\$2,074,406	2,571	\$807	1.88%	\$2,098,593	2,600	\$807	1.58%
Marquette University	\$2,616,692	1,060	\$2,469	2.37%	\$3,120,001	1,649	\$1,892	2.34%
Marquette University School of Dentistry	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%	\$1,559,700	180	\$8,665	1.17%
Medical College of Wisconsin ³	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%	\$1,926,600	**	N/A	1.45%
Milwaukee Area Technical College ¹	\$4,683,028	5,797	\$808	4.24%	\$4,786,091	5,921	\$808	3.60%
Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design	\$642,794	252	\$2,551	0.58%	\$672,169	281	\$2,392	0.50%
Milwaukee School of Engineering	\$2,014,291	794	\$2,537	1.83%	\$2,231,875	1050	\$2,126	1.68%
Milwaukee Teacher Education Center	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%	\$263,510	63	\$4,183	0.20%
Mount Mary University	\$1,298,143	573	\$2,266	1.18%	\$1,385,018	659	\$2,102	1.04%
UW Milwaukee	\$13,069,777	7,298	\$1,791	11.84%	\$14,346,534	8,755	\$1,639	10.78%
UW Parkside	\$2,927,514	1,649	\$1,775	2.65%	\$3,135,702	1,869	\$1,678	2.36%
Waukesha County Technical College ¹	\$910,953	1113	\$818	0.83%	\$926,641	1,139	\$814	0.70%
Wisconsin Lutheran College	\$838,753	339	\$2,474	0.76%	\$897,564	417	\$2,152	0.67%
Statewide (not divided by campus and or students)	\$6,867,468	4,170	\$1,647	6.22%	\$7,409,256	4,817	\$1,538	5.57%
UW Colleges (statewide, not divided by campus)	\$6,867,468	4,170	\$1,647	6.22%	\$7,409,256	4,817	\$1,538	5.57%
Out-of-State and For Profit ⁴	\$3,600	2	\$0	0.00%	\$33,600	5	\$6,720	0.03%
Gallaudet University	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%
Herzing University	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%
Northern Illinois University	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%	\$10,000	1	\$0	0.01%
Rochester Institute of Technology	\$3,600	2	\$1,800	0.00%	\$3,600	2	\$1,800	0.00%
Western Michigan	\$0	0	\$0	0.00%	\$20,000	2	\$10,000	0.02%
TOTAL	\$110,354,171	73,180	\$1,508	100.00%	\$133,121,395	96,501	\$1,379	100.00%

¹ Primary campus location.

² Includes Aviation Awards

³ Medical College of Wisconsin Capitation program does not have award counts but only dollars spent.

⁴ Programs: Hearing and Visually Handicapped Student Grant, Indian Student Assistance Grant or Teacher of the Visually Impaired Loan.

John R. Justice Loan Forgiveness Program, MN WI Tuition Reciprocity and Veteran Tuition Remission totals are not included.

2014-2015
WISCONSIN GRANT
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

INSTITUTION	DOLLARS SPENT	NUMBER OF AWARDS	AVERAGE AWARD	% OF TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT
UW COLLEGES	\$6,772,418	4,069	\$1,664	11.61%
UW EAU CLAIRE	\$3,462,991	1,963	\$1,764	5.94%
UW GREEN BAY	\$2,996,416	1,746	\$1,716	5.14%
UW LA CROSSE	\$2,745,201	1,592	\$1,724	4.71%
UW MADISON	\$5,148,691	2,837	\$1,815	8.83%
UW MILWAUKEE	\$12,635,902	6,880	\$1,837	21.67%
UW OSHKOSH	\$4,906,637	2,801	\$1,752	8.41%
UW PARKSIDE	\$2,749,417	1,497	\$1,837	4.71%
UW PLATTEVILLE	\$2,761,171	1,617	\$1,708	4.73%
UW RIVER FALLS	\$1,495,266	865	\$1,729	2.56%
UW STEVENS POINT	\$4,414,019	2,458	\$1,796	7.57%
UW STOUT	\$2,805,545	1,574	\$1,782	4.81%
UW SUPERIOR	\$987,125	564	\$1,750	1.69%
UW WHITEWATER	\$4,436,819	2,423	\$1,831	7.61%
TOTAL	\$58,317,618	32,886	\$1,773	100%

Spent by Year in School

YEAR IN SCHOOL	DOLLARS SPENT	NUMBER OF AWARDS	AVERAGE AWARD	% OF TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT
FRESHMAN	\$14,148,388	8,020	\$1,764	24.26%
SOPHOMORES	\$12,707,154	7,106	\$1,788	21.79%
JUNIORS	\$14,674,428	7,989	\$1,837	25.16%
SENIORS	\$10,475,151	5867	\$1,785	17.96%
5TH YEAR STUDENTS	\$6,312,497	3904	\$1,617	10.82%
TOTAL	\$58,317,618	32,886	\$1,773	100.00%

Spent by Dependency Status



STATUS	DOLLARS SPENT	NUMBER OF AWARDS	AVERAGE AWARD	% OF TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT
DEPENDENT	\$37,238,397	21,165	\$1,753	63.28%
INDEPENDENT	\$21,079,221	11,721	\$1,810	36.72%
TOTAL	\$58,317,618	32,886	\$1,773	100.00%

WISCONSIN GRANT (WG)

Introduction

HEAB administers three WG programs; Wisconsin Technical College System, Wisconsin Tribal Colleges, and University of Wisconsin System. The general structure for the WG formulas is outlined in the State Statutes. The Higher Educational Aids Board reviews and approves the formulas for the upcoming school year at its February meeting. There are three components in the formula:

(Student Budget – Expected Family Contribution) x Student Award Percentage = Award

Student Budget: The cost of education for the student. It can include tuition, room, board, and other expenses. It is different for all three WG programs. However, within each program, the student budget is the same for all students. The Student Budgets are set by the HEAB board as part of the formula approval process.

Expected Family Contribution (EFC): Amount that student or student's family is expected to contribute. The EFC is calculated by the Federal Government when the student applies for Financial Aid using the FAFSA¹. It is an individually calculated amount based on the financial information provided by each student during the application process.

Student Award Percentage: Percent of **student budget** (less **EFC**) used to calculate individual financial aid awards. It is also used to determine the maximum grant that can be awarded to any student. It is different for all three WG programs. However, within each program (Tribal Colleges, Wisconsin Technical Colleges and University of Wisconsin Institutions) the Student Award Percentage is the same for all students. The Student Award Percentage is set by the HEAB board as part of the formula approval process. The Board also sets the minimum award which, by statute, cannot be less than \$250.

To calculate individual financial aid awards:

(Student Budget – Expected Family Contribution) x Student Award Percentage = Award

To calculate the maximum award in any of the WG programs:

Student Budget x Student Award Percentage = Maximum Award

Factors That Affect the WG Programs

Appropriation: There are three separate appropriations for each of the WG programs: (1) Tribal Colleges; (2) Wisconsin Technical College System and (3) University of Wisconsin System. These appropriations are set by the legislature and the Governor during the state's biennial budget process. The appropriations are not sum sufficient meaning that when all funds are obligated, the remaining eligible students do not receive awards. The date the student application is received by HEAB determines which eligible students will or will not receive awards.

Changing the Student Budget or the Student Award Percentage: If either is increased, the amount awarded to each student increases. These figures are changed only with Board approval.

EFC: The EFC is determined by the Federal Government for each individual student and cannot be set or changed by the Board.

¹ Students apply for financial aid on-line through the Federal Government's Webpage or complete a paper copy. A copy of this application, called the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), can be found at www.fafsa.ed.gov.

PROPOSED 2015-2016 FORMULA
WISCONSIN GRANT
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

February 13, 2015
BOARD REPORT #15-14

Recommendation of the University of Wisconsin System President :

(\$5960 – EFC) x 39% = Award

(Student Budget – Expected Family Contribution) x Student Award Percentage = Award

Maximum Award: \$2,324 Minimum Award: \$764

Other Information:

2015-2016 Appropriation: \$58,345,400

2014-2015 Appropriation: \$58,345,400

2013-2014 Appropriation: \$58,345,400

2012-2013 Appropriation: \$58,345,400

2011-2012 Appropriation: \$58,345,400

2010-2011 Appropriation: \$58,345,400

Current Formula - 1415:

(\$5,960 – EFC) x 39% = Award

(Student Budget – Expected Family Contribution) x Student Award Percentage = Award

Maximum Award: \$2,324 Minimum Award: \$764

Current Year Spending: All of the 2014-2015 funds will be spent.