

**Best Approximation of Resident Undergraduate  
“Net Tuition Costs”  
for the period of FY 1998 through FY 2003**

A Report prepared for the  
**Presidents Council, State Universities of Michigan**

by  
**Dr. Hank Prince**

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## Executive Summary

A recent *USA Today* article focused on college tuition/fee rates in the nation and the effect of grants and federal tax credits in reducing the burden of paying for a college education. Its publication prompted the Presidents Council to contract with Dr. Hank Prince, former Michigan House Fiscal Agency associate director, to analyze existing Higher Education Institutional Data Inventory (HEIDI) figures related to tuition/fees, resident undergraduate students and reported federal, state, and institutional financial aid.

The goal of the analysis was a best approximation of the “net tuition costs” that resident undergraduates enrolled in Michigan’s public universities actually pay, after accounting for the financial aid grants and federal tax credits. Loans were not considered as financial aid grants in this analysis, since loans must be repaid.

Dr. Prince examined the HEIDI data reported by the public universities, identified anomalies in the data which were subsequently corrected, reviewed recent federal and other national reports on tuition/fees and financial aid, and then did various calculations to achieve a “best approximation” of “net” resident undergraduate tuition/fees. The results reported in this study encompass the fiscal years FY 1998 through 2003; those years correspond to the time period in the *USA Today* article.

The author primarily utilized two subsets of the HEIDI database to calculate “net tuition costs” for resident undergraduates. While the two subsets yielded fairly comparable results, the reported Section 710 (a section of the higher education appropriations bill) data reduced the number of assumptions necessary to generate a “best approximation.” The HEIDI Profile Sheets data reported financial aid information submitted on the basis of the source of aid (namely, federal, state, or institutional). On the other hand, the Section 710 report provided data submitted on the basis of the type of aid (need-based, merit-based, or work-study).

The analytical results using the Section 710 report figures indicate that in FY 1998 a resident undergraduate student paid 60% of the “sticker price” of tuition and fees. In FY 2003, the average resident undergraduate student’s “net tuition costs” amounted to about 45% of the sticker price.

**Table 1: Best Approximation of "Net" Resident Undergraduate Tuition/Fees**

<u>[ in Current \$ ]</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>
Nominal Resident Undergrad Tuition/Fee Rate	\$4,152	\$4,347	\$4,476	\$4,644	\$5,116	\$5,570
Grants and Federal Tax Credits per FYE Student	\$1,662	\$2,131	\$2,296	\$2,586	\$2,865	\$3,075
Est. "Net" Resident Undergrad Tuition/Fee Rate	\$2,490	\$2,216	\$2,180	\$2,058	\$2,251	\$2,495
Net" Tuition as Percentage of Nominal Tuition	60%	51%	49%	44%	44%	45%
 <u>[in Constant (2003) \$]</u>						
Nominal Resident Undergrad Tuition/Fee Rate	\$4,758	\$4,862	\$4,843	\$4,866	\$5,248	\$5,570
Grants and Federal Tax Credits per FYE Student	\$1,905	\$2,384	\$2,484	\$2,710	\$2,940	\$3,075
Est. "Net" Resident Undergrad Tuition/Fee Rate	\$2,853	\$2,479	\$2,359	\$2,156	\$2,309	\$2,495
Net" Tuition as Percentage of Nominal Tuition	60%	51%	49%	44%	44%	45%

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

The Pell Grant, the largest federal aid grant program, has an identical maximum award for residents and nonresidents alike, and state financial aid grants can only be awarded to resident students. Thus, the "net tuition/fee" figures for resident undergraduates in Table 1 would be most affected by the allocation of institutional aid in higher per-student amounts to nonresidents. A key assumption underlying the results shown in Table 1 is that undergraduate financial aid (in aggregate and not necessarily by category or type) is allocated on an equal-dollar basis to resident and nonresident undergraduates.

However, if such undergraduate aid is actually allocated on the basis of the relative tuition/fee revenue from resident and nonresident undergraduates, then the "net" figures shown in Table 1 are too low. Under this scenario, the author estimates that, instead of the range of 60% in FY 1988 to 45% in FY 2003 shown in Table 1, the range would be from 67% in FY 1988 to 54% in FY 2003.

Under either allocation assumption, there exists a substantial difference between nominal tuition and "net tuition costs" for the average resident undergraduate student.

## Findings

In a July 2004 *USA Today* article entitled “Tuition burden falls by a third,” Dennis Cauchon reported that “net tuition costs” have decreased nationally for public college students since fiscal year 1997-98. While increasing state and institutional aid (primarily grants) contributed to this reduction, according to Cauchon federal aid and new tax credits primarily accounted for the increased affordability of a public college education.

The Presidents Council, State Universities of Michigan (PCSUM) contacted Cauchon to determine if comparable state-specific data were available for Michigan’s fifteen public universities. When the reporter indicated that he did not have access to such state-specific data, PCSUM contracted with the author of this report to determine the best approximation of “net tuition costs” for resident undergraduates enrolled in Michigan’s public universities.

### Background

This report utilizes various data sources in preparation of a state-specific report for Michigan’s public universities. To estimate a “net tuition” figure for all resident undergraduate students attending Michigan public universities, the following primary sources were used: (a) the state Higher Education Institutional Data Inventory (HEIDI) database, (b) recent College Board reports on college pricing and on student financial aid, (c) federal and state government databases on the consumer price index, and (d) federal government databases on educational aid. Other pertinent resources were also examined.

The simplest determination of “net tuition” would involve the following steps: (1) calculation of an enrollment-weighted average resident undergraduate tuition rate for an academic year, (2) calculation of an “average” of federal, state, and institutional grant aid directed to Michigan’s resident undergraduates for each academic year, (c) calculation of a federal education tax credit per resident undergraduate received by the undergraduate or

his/her parents/guardians, and finally (d) subtraction of the second and third calculations from the first. The formula for this approach is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"Net undergraduate tuition/fee rate"} &= \text{Nominal undergraduate tuition/fee rate} - \\ &\quad \text{Per-resident undergraduate grants} - \\ &\quad \text{Per-resident undergraduate federal} \\ &\quad \text{education tax credit} \end{aligned}$$

This simple formula does have some challenges, however. The nominal tuition/fee rate for resident undergraduates (Fiscal Year Equated Student, or FYES) can be readily calculated on an enrollment-weighted basis. For each fiscal year, one would multiply the number of resident undergraduate FYES by the tuition/fee rate charged to the majority of resident undergraduates. Then one would sum the individual public university products of this calculation and divide by the sum of resident undergrad FYES at the fifteen universities. The reported FY 1998 tuition/fee rates were recalculated to account for the definitional change in FYES that occurred in FY 1999. Appendix 1 includes a template for this annual calculation.

The "per-resident undergraduate grant" figure is more elusive since the data corresponding to this figure is not reported in the exact configuration applicable to this simple formula. The "federal education tax credit per full-time equivalent student" figure identified by the College Board is used as a proxy for the tax credit per resident undergraduate.

For example, the HEIDI Profile Sheets report total federal and state financial aid for both undergraduate and graduate students, but they do not report institutional financial aid. Secondly, the Profile Sheets do not include all federal aid; for example, federal veteran's educational benefits and military (including Reserve Officer Training Corp scholarships) educational benefits are not reported. Nationally, these two categories account for about 18% of federal student financial aid annually. The College Board's annual report on trends in student

aid does include national totals of such federal aid, and the *USA Today* article incorporates those amounts.

Another appropriate data source is the HEIDI Section 710 report. It includes financial aid amounts provided to undergraduates under the categories of need-based, merit-based, and work-study grants and also loans. However, this annual report does not distinguish between resident and non-resident undergraduate aid. That is a flaw.

### Methodology

In view of the weaknesses of the available datasets, the author of this report decided to employ one methodology and sequentially use each of the HEIDI datasets to generate separate estimates. This approach should provide the best approximation of “net tuition costs.” The simple formula described above would be employed as the methodology and modified as necessary due to data limitations.

**Table 2**  
**Ideal Reporting Matrix for Undergraduate Financial Aid**  
**(excludes loans)**

	<b>Basis of Aid</b>	<b>Need-based</b>	<b>Merit-based</b>	<b>Work Study</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Source of Aid</b>	<b>Federal</b>	A	B	C	<b>D</b>
	<b>State</b>	E	F	G	<b>H</b>
	<b>Institutional</b>	I	J	K	<b>L</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>

In theory, the two datasets, with complete reporting of data, should mesh as shown in Table 2. Cell Q should equal the sum of cells M, N, and P. And it should also equal the sum of

cells D, H, and L. However, this ideal is not found in the required university submissions to the HEIDI database.

The Heidi Profile Sheets report undergraduate and graduate financial aid from state and federal sources. The undergraduate portions would correspond to cells D and H of the ideal matrix. However, the reported information for cell D does not include all federal aid. Since most of the reported federal aid (excluding loans) is actually directed toward undergraduates, the author assumed that the reported aid (Pell grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and federal College Work Study aid) would be allocated proportionally between residents and nonresident undergraduates on the basis of their relative FYES. To the extent that the aid is not so allocated, the amount of federal aid shown in Table 3A below would be over-estimated, and the “net tuition costs” would actually be higher than shown. Appendix 2 contains a template for estimating the resident-weighted undergraduate financial aid reported in the HEIDI Profile Sheets.

The institutional portion of total student financial aid (cell L of the ideal matrix) is not reported in the HEIDI Profile Sheets. Its determination requires some calculation. Since cells I, J, and K (and consequently cell L) are not reported separately to the HEIDI database, one needs to work backwards from the Grand Total figure (cell Q) to derive cell L.

However, the HEIDI Section 710 report does include a grand total of all undergraduate aid. The author subtracted the reported federal and state financial aid in the HEIDI Profile Sheets from the grand total (cell Q of the matrix) to determine the total institutional aid for resident and nonresident undergraduates. Assuming that the estimated institutional aid was allocated on an equal-dollar basis between residents and nonresidents, the author divided the calculated institutional amount by total undergraduate FYES to determine a per-FYES figure for each fiscal year.

## **First Estimate**

The *USA Today* article reported student financial aid on the basis of the sources of aid, and the author of this analysis initially sought to provide results in that same format. State financial aid is allocated only to residents and almost exclusively to undergraduates, and hence calculation of the average grant amount per resident FYES was relatively simple.

However, another step was necessary to further refine this approximation of “net tuition costs.” As mentioned above, some federal aid is not reported in the HEIDI Profile Sheets. That unreported aid includes veteran’s educational benefits and military (ROTC) scholarships. Consequently, some of the approximated institutional aid was actually federal aid. The author calculated the proportion of federal aid attributable to the categories not reported in the HEIDI Profile Sheets but included in the College Board’s annual national study of financial aid, on which the *USA Today* article was, in part, based. He then reduced the calculated institutional aid amounts by the estimated federal aid amounts not reported under the “federal aid” category in the HEIDI Profile Sheets. To the extent that Michigan’s public universities do not reflect the national pattern for the federal aid not reported in the HEIDI Profile Sheets, an error is injected in the “net tuition cost” approximation process.

Table 3A below displays the results of all of the above-mentioned calculations. The per-FYES figures for institutional aid reflect the figures calculated using total undergraduate FYES. Table 3B in Appendix 5 contains all of the footnotes associated with the calculations for this first approximation.

**Table 3A**  
**Using HEIDI Profile Sheets**  
**Best Approximation for “Net Tuition/Fees” per FYES**

(in Current \$)	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>
<b>Nominal Tuition</b>	<b>\$4,152</b>	<b>\$4,347</b>	<b>\$4,476</b>	<b>\$4,644</b>	<b>\$5,116</b>	<b>\$5,570</b>
Reported Federal Aid	\$540	\$591	\$575	\$605	\$720	\$770
Unreported Fed Aid	\$120	\$130	\$129	\$135	\$159	\$165
State Aid	\$190	\$188	\$180	\$489	\$539	\$582
Institutional Aid	\$834	\$927	\$997	\$987	\$1,044	\$1,165
Federal Tax Credit	\$0	\$316	\$436	\$431	\$456	\$471
<b>“Net Tuition”</b>	<b>\$2,468</b>	<b>\$2,195</b>	<b>\$2,159</b>	<b>\$1,997</b>	<b>\$2,197</b>	<b>\$2,417</b>

(in Constant 2003 \$)

<b>Nominal Tuition</b>	<b>\$4,758</b>	<b>\$4,862</b>	<b>\$4,843</b>	<b>\$4,866</b>	<b>\$5,248</b>	<b>\$5,570</b>
Reported Federal Aid	\$619	\$661	\$622	\$634	\$739	\$770
Unreported Fed Aid	\$138	\$145	\$140	\$141	\$163	\$165
State Aid	\$217	\$210	\$195	\$512	\$553	\$582
Institutional Aid	\$955	\$1,037	\$1,079	\$1,034	\$1,071	\$1,165
Federal Tax Credit	\$0	\$353	\$472	\$452	\$468	\$471
<b>“Net Tuition”</b>	<b>\$2,830</b>	<b>\$2,455</b>	<b>\$2,336</b>	<b>\$2,093</b>	<b>\$2,254</b>	<b>\$2,417</b>

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

The constant-dollar figures shown in Table 3A were calculated using the official Detroit Consumer Price Index – Urban for the fiscal years shown. Appendix 3 displays the formula for calculating the constant-dollar figures for the tables contained in this report.

Table 3A reveals that resident undergraduates, on average, paid about 43% of the tuition/fee “sticker price” in the 2002-03 academic year. This compares to a 59% figure in the 1997-98 academic year.

National figures from the College Board report for the federal tax credit were used to calculate “net tuition.” The federal income tax deduction for payment of tuition and related expenses was not included. The author did not have data to ascertain the relative allocation of the deduction to undergraduates and graduate students and to also determine the effect of the

limitation of use of that deduction if a Hope Scholarship or Lifetime Learning tax credit is also claimed for a student.

This first approximation of “net tuition costs” matched the structure of the national data reported in the *USA Today* article. However, it involved use of a portion of the HEIDI database that was incomplete in the collection of student financial aid data; some federal aid and all of institutional aid were not reported in the Profile Sheet dataset. Hence, the author decided to do a second analysis using another portion of the HEIDI database.

### **Second Estimate**

The Section 710 report (named after an authorizing section in the higher education appropriations bill) provides information concerning the amount and number of financial aid awards allocated to undergraduates. Annually, the public universities report need-based, merit-based, and work-study financial aid as well as loans provided to all undergraduates. The author utilized the first three categories for his analysis; loans were excluded since they are not grants and must be repaid.

The strength of the HEIDI Section 710 report is that all undergraduate aid is reported, and the federal aid categories not reported in the Profile Sheets are reported in this portion of the HEIDI database. See Appendix 4 for a listing of the aid categories reported in the Section 710 report. The weakness of this dataset is that it does not disaggregate aid by amounts allocated to resident and nonresident undergraduates. Consequently, the author assumed that the institutional financial aid was allocated on an equal-dollar to both resident and non-resident undergraduates. To the extent that this aid, in the aggregate, was not so distributed, an error component was inserted into the approximation process.

The individual university amounts were aggregated by category of aid, and the totals were then divided by the aggregate total of undergraduate FYES to achieve a per-FYES figure

for each fiscal year. These figures were then converted to a constant-dollar basis using the same methodology as in the first estimation process.

Table 4A below displays the best approximation of “net tuition costs” using the Section 710 report data. It indicates that resident undergraduates, on average, paid about 45% of the tuition/fee “sticker price” in the 2002-03 academic year. The comparable figure for the 1997-98 academic year was 60%. Table 4B in Appendix 6 contains all of the footnotes associated with the calculations for this approximation.

**Table 4A**  
**Using HEIDI Section 710 Report**  
**Best Approximation for “Net Tuition/Fee” Amount per FYES**

(in Current \$)	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>
<b>Nominal Tuition</b>	<b>\$4,152</b>	<b>\$4,347</b>	<b>\$4,476</b>	<b>\$4,644</b>	<b>\$5,116</b>	<b>\$5,570</b>
Need-based Aid	\$755	\$811	\$786	\$833	\$937	\$1,013
Merit-based Aid	\$803	\$904	\$978	\$1,227	\$1,373	\$1,494
Work-Study Aid	\$105	\$101	\$96	\$95	\$100	\$96
Federal Tax Credit	\$0	\$316	\$436	\$431	\$456	\$471
<b>“Net Tuition”</b>	<b>\$2,468</b>	<b>\$2,195</b>	<b>\$2,159</b>	<b>\$1,997</b>	<b>\$2,197</b>	<b>\$2,495</b>
(in Constant 2003 \$)						
<b>Nominal Tuition</b>	<b>\$4,758</b>	<b>\$4,862</b>	<b>\$4,843</b>	<b>\$4,866</b>	<b>\$5,248</b>	<b>\$5,570</b>
Need-based Aid	\$865	\$907	\$850	\$873	\$961	\$1,013
Merit-based Aid	\$920	\$1,011	\$1,058	\$1,286	\$1,409	\$1,494
Work-Study Aid	\$120	\$113	\$104	\$100	\$102	\$96
Federal Tax Credit	\$0	\$353	\$472	\$452	\$468	\$471
<b>“Net Tuition”</b>	<b>\$2,830</b>	<b>\$2,455</b>	<b>\$2,336</b>	<b>\$2,093</b>	<b>\$2,254</b>	<b>\$2,495</b>

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Just as with the first estimate, the national figures for federal tax credits were used to determine “net tuition costs.” However, the federal tuition tax deduction was not incorporated in the calculations for Table 4A for the very same reason mentioned above.

A recent National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) report on student financial aid provided estimates for “net tuition/fees” for full-time resident and nonresident undergraduates combined. Its nation-wide public-university estimate for FY 2000 (\$2,688) was similar to the Table 4A approximation for that year, adjusted for the exclusion of the federal tax credit. Secondly, the NCES estimated that full-time, first-time undergraduates (residents and nonresidents) who enrolled in a public university in the 1999-2000 academic year paid “net” tuition/fees that were about 65% of nominal tuition (“sticker price”). The comparable figure for all full-time equivalent undergraduates enrolled in public universities in Michigan in that same academic year is estimated to be 58%.

### **Summary**

When one compares Tables 3A and 4A, one notices the close approximation of “net tuition costs” using the two similar and slightly overlapping datasets. On average, resident undergraduate students have paid less than 60% of “sticker price” every year since the 1997-98 academic year. For the last three years, the percentage has hovered around 45%. Without the recent state appropriations reductions, it is likely that the FY03 percentage would have been lower.

The author favors the second estimation process using the HEIDI Section 710 report. Its approach appears to be the more defensible of the two processes, since fewer assumptions regarding data applicability were necessary. However, it does not provide a profile of the sources of student financial aid comparable to the format used by *USA Today*.

Furthermore, one must remember that these are “average” figures. National figures indicate that about one-fourth of undergraduate students do not receive any financial aid grants. Recent Institutional Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS) reports indicate that about 30% of full-time, first-time degree-seeking undergraduates (FTFTDS) at Michigan’s public universities received federal grants. About two-thirds of FTFTDS received state or local grants,

and nearly one-half received institutional grants to assist them in paying tuition and accompanying fees.

Due to the financial circumstances of students and their parents/guardians, some undergraduates received more than the “average” aid reported in this analysis and paid a much smaller proportion of nominal tuition and fees. The NCES report estimated that about one-fourth of undergraduate students had “net tuition costs” of \$0. Others paid the posted “sticker price” or close to that amount. Sandy Baum, an economist who is one of two consultants to the College Board and who collected and analyzed the data for its annual study, indicated to the author in a recent email exchange, “the changing distribution of grant aid ..., at both the state and institutional levels, favors more affluent students over low income students.”

For further information on student financial aid and analysis of the allocation of such aid on the basis of income, the author refers the reader to recent College Board and National Center for Education Statistics studies.

## Appendix 1

### Formula for calculating enrollment-weighted resident undergraduate tuition/fee rate

	A	B	C
<b>University</b>	<b>Resident Undergrad FYES</b>	<b>Resident Undergrad Tuition/Fee Rate</b>	<b>Resident Undergrad Tuition Revenue</b>
CMU			
EMU			
FSU			
GVSU			
LSSU			
MSU			
MTU			
NMU			
OU			
SVSU			
UM-AA			
UM-D			
UM-F			
WSU			
WMU			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Sum of Resident Undergrad FYES</b>		<b>Sum of Resident Undergrad Tuition Revenue</b>
<b>Enrollment-weighted Average Tuition Rate</b>			<b>Sum of Tuition Revenue divided by Sum of Resident Undergrad FYES</b>

## Appendix 2

### Formula for estimating resident undergraduate-weighted Federal Aid reported in the HEIDI Profile Sheets

	A	B	C
<b>University</b>	<b>Ratio of Resident Undergrad FYES to Total UG FYES</b>	<b>Sum of Pell Grant, College Work Study, and Other Reported Federal Aid</b>	<b>Resident Undergraduate Portion of Federal Aid [ Col. A x Col. B ]</b>
CMU			
EMU			
FSU			
GVSU			
LSSU			
MSU			
MTU			
NMU			
OU			
SVSU			
UM-AA			
UM-D			
UM-F			
WSU			
WMU			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>Sum of resident undergraduate portion of federal aid</b>
<b>Federal Aid per Resident Undergrad FYES</b>			<b>Sum of resident undergraduate portion of federal aid divided by Sum of resident undergrad FYES</b>

**NOTE:**

The federal aid figures reported to the HEIDI database for the Profile Sheets are not differentiated according to residency and undergraduate/graduate student status. Since most of the pertinent aid (excluding loans) is assumed to be allocated to undergraduates, the ratio of resident undergraduates to total undergraduates yields a university-specific multiplier to determine an approximation of federal financial aid (excluding loans) per resident undergraduate FYES.

### Appendix 3

#### Formula for calculating constant-dollar figures

	A	B	C
Fiscal Year	Current \$ figure	Detroit CPI-Urban multiplier	Constant 2003 \$ figure [ Col. A x Col. B ]
1998		1.146004	
1999		1.118550	
2000		1.081996	
2001		1.047756	
2002		1.025915	
2003		1.0	

**NOTE:**

When a new fiscal year's figures are added and the current \$ figures are to be converted to constant \$ figures based on the new fiscal year, the Detroit Consumer Price Index – Urban multiplier must be recalculated for all of the prior fiscal years.

## Appendix 4

### Listing of Financial Aid Grants and Loans reported in Section 710 of HEIDI Database

**Number of Undergraduate Students Receiving Need-Based Grants, Dollar Amount of These Need Based Grants, and Percent of Total Undergraduates Receiving Need-Based Grants** – includes Federal programs such as Pell Grants, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants, Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students (SDS), Exceptional Financial Need Scholarships (EFN), and Financial Aid for Disadvantaged Health Profession Students (FADHPS); State programs such as Michigan Education Opportunity Grants, Part-time Independent Student Grants, Tuition Incentive Program, Postsecondary Access Student Scholarship Program, and Job Training Partnership Act grants; and, Institutional need based financial aid grants and special assistance funding.

**Number of Undergraduate Students Receiving Merit-Based Scholarships and Grants, Dollar Amount of These Merit- Based Scholarships and Grants, and Percent of Total Undergraduates Receiving Merit-Based Scholarships and Grants** – includes Federal programs such as Robert C. Byrd Scholarships, veterans benefits, ROTC grants, and vocational rehabilitation grants; State programs such as State Competitive Scholarships, Michigan Merit Awards, Michigan Veterans Trust Fund grants, Michigan Rehabilitation Services grants, and Michigan Commission for the Blind grants; Institutional programs such as merit-based scholarships, employee tuition waivers, Indian tuition waivers, athletic scholarships, and aid from school academic departments; and, Private scholarships recorded on the institution's financial aid system.

**Number of Undergraduate Students Receiving Loans, Dollar Amount of These Loans, and Percent of Total Undergraduates Receiving Loans** – includes Federal Carl Perkins Loans, William D. Ford Direct Student Loans, Federal Family Education Loans (FFELP), Plus Loans, and health occupation loans; Michigan MI-Loans, Institution loans; and, alternative loans such as Excel, Teri, etc.

**Number of Undergraduate Students Receiving Work-Study Financial Aid, Dollar Amount of This Work-Study Financial Aid, and Percent of Total Undergraduates Receiving Work-Study Financial Aid** – includes Federal work-study and Michigan work-Study.

**Total Number of Undergraduate Students Receiving Financial Aid from Need-Based Grants, Merit-Based Scholarships and Grants, Loans, and Work-Study, Dollar Amount of This Financial Aid, and Percent of Total Undergraduates Receiving this Financial Aid**

## **Appendix 5**

### **Table 3B Best Approximation of “Net Tuition Costs” using HEIDI Profile Sheets**

**(includes accompanying Notes)**

## **Appendix 6**

**Table 4B**  
**Best Approximation of “Net Tuition Costs”**  
**using HEIDI Section 710 Report**  
**(includes accompanying Notes)**