University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Performance Metrics
Peer Group

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*
University of California - Berkeley*
University of California - Los Angeles
University of California - San Diego
University of Michigan - Ann Arbor
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill**
University of Texas - Austin
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin - Madison
University of Virginia

* No medical center.
** Medical center affiliated with the university, but owned by the state.
Tuition and Financial Aid
Full-time first-time undergraduate tuition and fees at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign are higher than the peer median.
The percent of undergraduate students at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign who receive financial aid is similar to the peer median.
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has a lower percent of Pell grant recipients than its peer median.
Percent Full-Time Undergraduates Awarded Any Need-Based Scholarship/Grant Aid Where Need Was Fully Met: AY 2012 – AY 2016

(excludes PLUS loans, unsubsidized, and private alternative loans)

Compared to its peer median, a lower percentage of need-based aid recipients at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign have their needs fully met.
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign students who receive need-based aid have a lower percentage of their financial need met compared to the peer median.
The average debt of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign students is higher than the peer median.
More than one-fourth of undergraduates at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign pay less than $3,000 per semester for tuition.
Overview
Areas of Strength/Accomplishments

- Tuition growth has slowed.
- Grant aid from campus-managed funds has increased by $29M over the past five years.
- Average student debt is below the national and state rates.
- Loan default rate is very low (1.7%), indicating that our students get good jobs and are repaying their loans.
- 21% of our undergraduates are Pell eligible, and the Illinois Promise program continues to grow.
- These factors are helping our overall yield on admitted students.
Areas to Watch

• Potential federal changes
  
  o Federal tax reform and Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act could significantly impact students and make changes to the federal financial aid programs.

• State budget (both direct appropriations and MAP grants)
  
  o State funding is used for the President’s Award Program, Illinois Promise, and need-based grants.

  o The Monetary Assistance Program (MAP) provides grant aid for lower-income students.