YOU HAVE YOUR FINANCIAL AID OFFER LETTER. 
NOW USE THIS GUIDE TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THE DETAILS.

The enclosed letter lists your estimated costs at the top, along with your grant and scholarship eligibility, to assist you in making loan choices. Your federal student-loan eligibility is listed next, followed by any additional amount to consider after federal loan eligibility. Some financial aid programs require financial need, and financial aid cannot exceed Cost of Attendance (COA).

In this guide, you’ll also find information about types of student aid, how it’s calculated and more. We hope the checklist to the right helps you stay on top of required financial aid steps and as always, our helpful staff is available to answer any questions you and your family might have.

Finish your financial aid steps at MYZOU.MISSOURI.EDU > STUDENT CENTER

TYPES OF AID
Mizzou awards a combination of scholarships, grants, loans and work-study positions. Funds from federal, state, university and private sources amount to more than $467 million each year.

SCHOLARSHIPS
Scholarships do not need to be repaid and are most often awarded based on academics, financial need or other factors.

LOANS
Loans must be repaid with interest and can come from a variety of federal, university and private sources. Interest rates are market based and vary by lender.

GRANTS
Grants from federal, state or Mizzou sources do not need to be repaid. Most grants require demonstrated financial need as an eligibility factor.

WORK-STUDY
Federal work-study offers job experience while earning money for tuition, books or spending money. Work-study amounts are awarded based on financial need and academic level.
The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is a form that can be filled out annually by current and prospective college students to determine eligibility for student financial aid.

The Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is a measure of your family’s finances. It considers taxed and untaxed income, assets and benefits (such as unemployment or Social Security).

Cost of Attendance (COA) is different for each student, and depends on variables including direct university charges (tuition, on-campus housing and dining fees) and indirect expenses (books and supplies, off-campus housing and dining, etc.).

Note: This is a standardized estimate of university charges and other educational expenses based on averages, these figures might vary slightly from other published figures.

The University of Missouri offers a world-class education that won’t leave you with a world of debt. In fact, the average Mizzou student graduates with 30% less debt than the national average. Along with a wealth of career-ready experience and a respected degree.
HEADS UP: THESE SITUATIONS COULD IMPACT FINANCIAL AID.

- **Receiving additional aid**, such as private scholarships, fee waivers, employee educational benefits, vocational rehabilitation, etc.
- **Verification**, a required federal process used to confirm the accuracy of FAFSA data, which might result in additional requests for documents or changes to your aid package if you are selected.
- **Enrolling in less than 12 credit hours and/or in online or self-paced courses** can reduce your Cost of Attendance and financial aid accordingly.
- **Special Circumstances**. Let your financial aid adviser know if you experience a sudden change in income or expenses. We might be able to reassess your family’s aid eligibility in the event of loss of income, divorce, death in the family, layoff, etc.

JOINING US FROM ANOTHER STATE?

Nonresidents pay higher tuition than residents and must often develop comprehensive financial strategies to cover the cost of a Mizzou degree. Nonresident tuition applies until you’re granted residency, but you can still receive a nonresident scholarship until then. If you are a nonresident student, we hope you’ll carefully consider the financial costs and potential debt to decide if Mizzou is a good financial fit for you.

Good news: Missouri’s processes for gaining residency (and in-state tuition) can take as little as one year beginning in August of your freshman year.

Once you become a Missouri resident, you’ll qualify for lower in-state tuition, but you will no longer receive the nonresident scholarship.

THE BASICS OF MISSOURI RESIDENCY:

1. Live in Missouri for 12 consecutive months (August–August).
2. Obtain a Missouri driver’s license.
3. Register to vote in Missouri.
4. Get a job in Missouri earning at least $2,000 of taxable income.
5. Be sure the student cannot be claimed as a dependent on a federal income tax return in another state.

QUESTIONS? WE’RE HERE TO HELP.

MizzouSFA@missouri.edu
573-882-7506
bit.ly/MyAdviser
11 Jesse Hall
Columbia, MO 65211
8 a.m.–5 p.m.
Monday–Friday
(Summer hours may vary)

INFO FOR PARENTS & FAMILIES

For billing and payment information to be accessed by others, students must grant Additional Authorized Access in myZou. Parent borrowers can learn more about loan options at FINANCIALAID.MISSOURI.EDU/PARENTS

Find more detailed info & FAQ at FINANCIALAID.MISSOURI.EDU

Mizzou’s FAFSA code: 002516