

Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC)

College Financing Plan

Costs in the 2023-2024 year

Tuition Estimates: [Student Business Services website](#)

Cost of Living: [Living Wage calculator](#)

Scholarship and Grant Options (Considered "Gift" aid - no repayment)

Scholarships: [Veterans Resource Center website](#)

Grants: [TTUHSC Financial Aid website](#)

VA Education Benefits

[GI Bill Comparison Tool](#)

What you will pay for college

Net Costs

(Cost of attendance (COA) minus grants/scholarships)

[WebRaider Portal](#)

Students in receipt of financial aid are assigned a financial aid budget, known as a COA, containing estimates related to tuition/fees, books/supplies/ room/board, transportation and miscellaneous expenses.

Possible options to pay net costs

Work options

Work-Study (Federal, state, or institutional)

Loan options

Direct Subsidized Federal Loan (Undergraduate)
Direct Unsubsidized Federal Loan (Undergraduate)
Grad PLUS Federal Loan (Graduate/Professional)
HRSA Loans

Other options

Family Contribution
Payment plan offered by the institution
Parent or Graduate PLUS Loans
American Opportunity Tax Credit*
Military and/or National Service benefits
Non-Federal private education loan
**Parents/students may qualify to receive up to \$2,500 by claiming the American Opportunity Tax Credit on their tax return during the following calendar year.*

[College Scorecard](#)

Costs
Graduation & Retention
Financial Aid & Debt
Typical Earnings
Campus Diversity
Test Scores & Acceptance

[College Navigator](#)

General Information
Tuition, Fees, & Estimated Expenses
Financial Aid
Net Price
Enrollment
Admissions
Retention & Graduation Rates Outcome Measures
Programs/Majors
Servicemembers & Veterans Varsity Athletic Team
Accreditation
Campus Security & Safety
Cohort Default Rates

[Military Transfer Credit](#)

[Core & Transfer Compliance Policy](#)
[College Credit for Military Experience](#)

Additional post-graduation requirements

Many TTUHSC programs require a certification/licensure test after completion of program requirements. Please inquire within your respective program's department

For more information and next steps:

TTUHSC Financial Aid Office
3601 4th St., MS 8310
Lubbock, TX 79430
P: 806-743-3025
E: Financial.Aid@ttuhsc.edu

Glossary

Cost of Attendance (COA): The total amount (not including grants and scholarships) that it will cost you to go to school during the 2024-2025 school year. COA includes tuition and fees; housing and food; and allowances for books, supplies, transportation, loan fees, and dependent care. It also includes miscellaneous and personal expenses, such as an allowance for the rental or purchase of a personal computer; costs related to a disability; and reasonable costs for eligible study-abroad programs.

Direct Subsidized Federal Loan (Undergraduate): Loans that the U.S. Department of Education pays the interest on while you're in school at least half-time, for the first six months after you leave school (referred to as a grace period**), and during a period of deferment (a postponement of loan payments).

Direct Unsubsidized Federal Loan (Undergraduate): Loans that the borrower is responsible for paying the interest on during all periods. If you choose not to pay the interest while you are in school and during grace periods and deferment or forbearance periods, your interest will accrue (accumulate) and be capitalized (that is, your interest will be added to the principal amount of your loan).

Federal Work-Study: A federal student aid program that provides part-time employment while the student is enrolled in school to help pay his or her education expenses. The student must seek out and apply for work-study jobs at his or her school. The student will be paid directly for the hours he or she works may not automatically be credited to pay for institutional tuition or fees. The amount you earn cannot exceed the total amount awarded by the school for the award year. The availability of work-study jobs varies by school. Please note that Federal Work-Study earnings may be taxed in certain scenarios; however, the income you earn will not be counted against you when calculating your Student Aid Index on the FAFSA.

Grad PLUS Federal Loan: Grad PLUS Loans are made to graduate and professional students to help pay for education expenses not covered by other financial aid. Eligibility is not based on financial need, but a credit check is required. Borrowers who have an adverse credit history must meet additional requirements to qualify.

Graduation Rate: The graduation rate after 150% of normal program completion time has elapsed. For schools that award predominately bachelor's (four-year) degrees, this is after six years, and for students seeking an associate's (two-year) degree, this is after three years. For students seeking a certificate, the length of time depends on the certificate sought, for example, for a one-year certificate, after 18 months. These rates are only for full-time students enrolled for the first time.

Glossary

Grants and Scholarships: Student aid funds that do not have to be repaid. Grants are often need-based, while scholarships are usually merit-based. Occasionally you might have to pay back part or all of a grant if, for example, you withdraw from school before finishing a semester. If you use a grant or scholarship to cover your living expenses, the amount of your scholarship may be counted as taxable income on your tax return.

HRSA Loan: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) loans include Loans for Disadvantaged Students (LDS); Primary Care Loans (PCL); and Nursing School Loans (NSL). Please visit the [HRSA website](#) for more information.

Net Price: An estimate of the actual cost that a student and his or her family need to pay in a given year to cover education expenses for the student to attend a particular school. Net price is determined by taking the institution's cost of attendance and subtracting any grants and scholarships for which the student may be eligible.

Non-Federal Private Education Loans: A private education loan is a loan issued expressly for postsecondary education expenses to a borrower (either through the educational institution or directly to the borrower) from a private educational lender, rather than as a Title IV, HEA loan offered by the Department of Education.

Origination Fees: An upfront fee charged by a lender for processing a new loan application. It is compensation for putting the loan in place. Origination fees are quoted as a percentage of the total loan.

Loans: Borrowed money that must be repaid with interest. Loans from the federal government typically have a lower interest rate than loans from private lenders. Federal loans, listed from most advantageous to least advantageous, are called Federal Perkins Loans, Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, and Direct PLUS Loans. You can find more information about federal loans at [StudentAid.gov](#).

Median Borrowing: The median federal debt of undergraduate borrowers who completed. This figure includes only federal loans; it excludes private student loans and parent PLUS loans.

Repayment Rate: The share of students who have repaid at least \$1 of the principal balance on their federal loans within 3 years of leaving school.

Tuition Payment Plan: A tuition payment plan offered by an institution may allow students to spread out their payments. It includes an extension of credit of 90 days or less in which the educational institution is the lender or of one year or less where an interest rate will not be applied to the credit payment.

Glossary

VA Education Benefits: Benefits that help veterans, service members, and their qualified family members with needs like paying college tuition, finding the right school or training program, and getting career counseling. You can find more information on the [VA website](#).

For more information visit <https://studentaid.gov/>.