

## Comparison of Financial Aid Data by Admit Type 2013-14 Enrolled Students

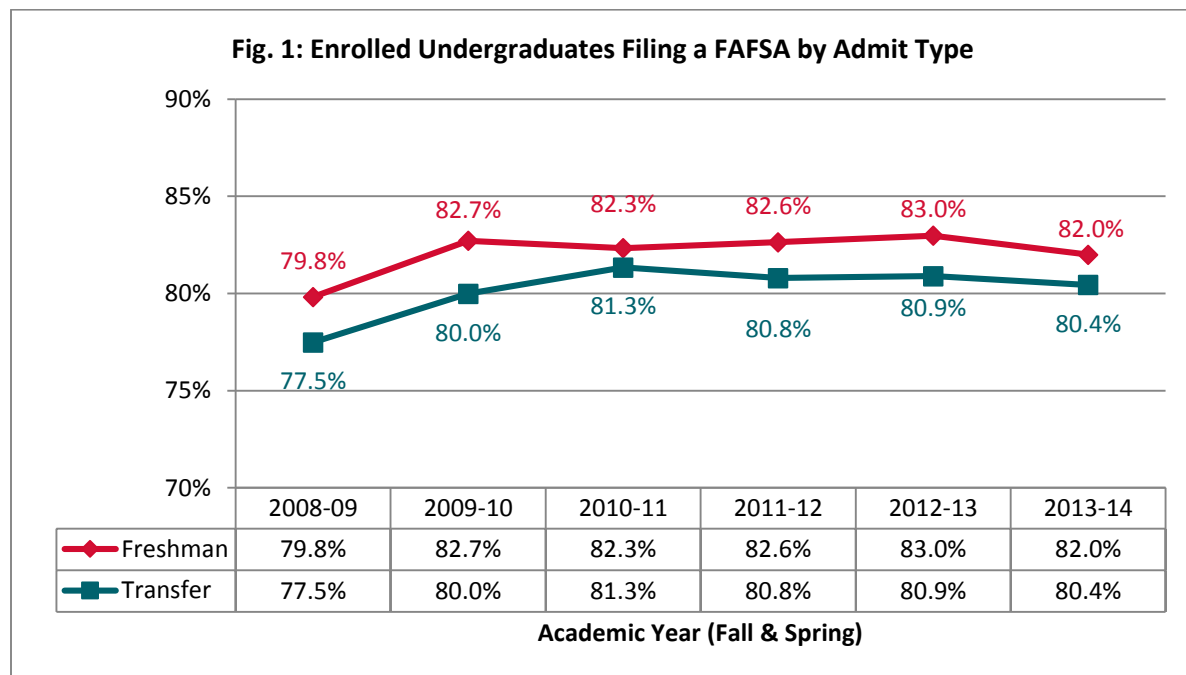
This report summarizes available financial aid data for 5,133 2013-14 enrolled undergraduate students based on their original admit type of freshman or transfer student. Students admitted with another status (e.g. non-matriculated students; N=195) are excluded from these analyses.

Although a similar proportion of students originally admitted as either a freshman or transfer filed a FAFSA for the 2013-14 academic year (82% vs. 80%), there were significant differences in their aid packages. In particular, students admitted as freshmen were more likely to receive state aid (33% vs 29%) and institutional aid (20% vs. 16%), but less likely to receive federal aid (41% vs. 47%), particularly Pell grants. However, students admitted as freshmen were significantly more likely to have Federal Work Study awards (13% vs. 3%). Overall, a significantly lower proportion of students admitted as freshmen received federal, state, and/or institutional aid (48% vs. 52%). Note that these aid figures do not include loans.

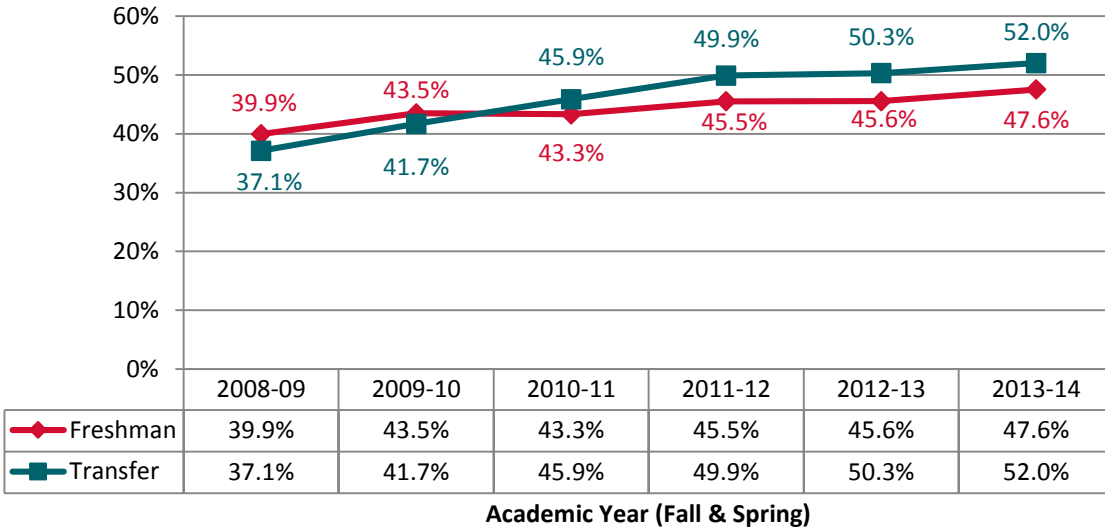
There was no significant difference in the proportion of students taking out a loan in 2013-14 by admit type (68% for both freshmen and transfers) or in the average loan amount (\$9,554 for freshmen vs. \$9,841 for transfers).

As compared to transfers, students admitted as freshmen had significantly higher average AGI (\$69,874 vs. \$45,354) and significantly higher average EFC (\$10,699 vs. \$7,180). On average, their need was \$756 lower than students admitted as transfers (\$17,241 vs. \$17,997). Despite financial aid, 64% of students admitted as freshmen and 70% of students admitted as transfers still had unmet need, even when loans were taken into account. Average unmet need was \$2,246 for students admitted as freshmen and \$4,055 for students admitted as transfers; this difference is statistically significant.

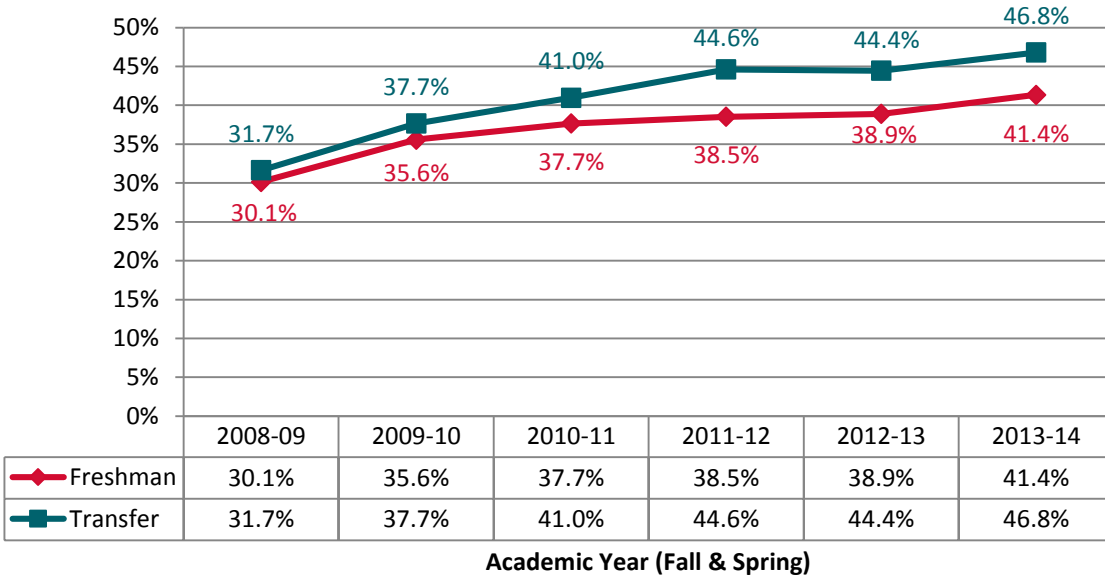
Figures 1 - 13 show six year trends in financial aid data for enrolled students by academic year and original admit type.



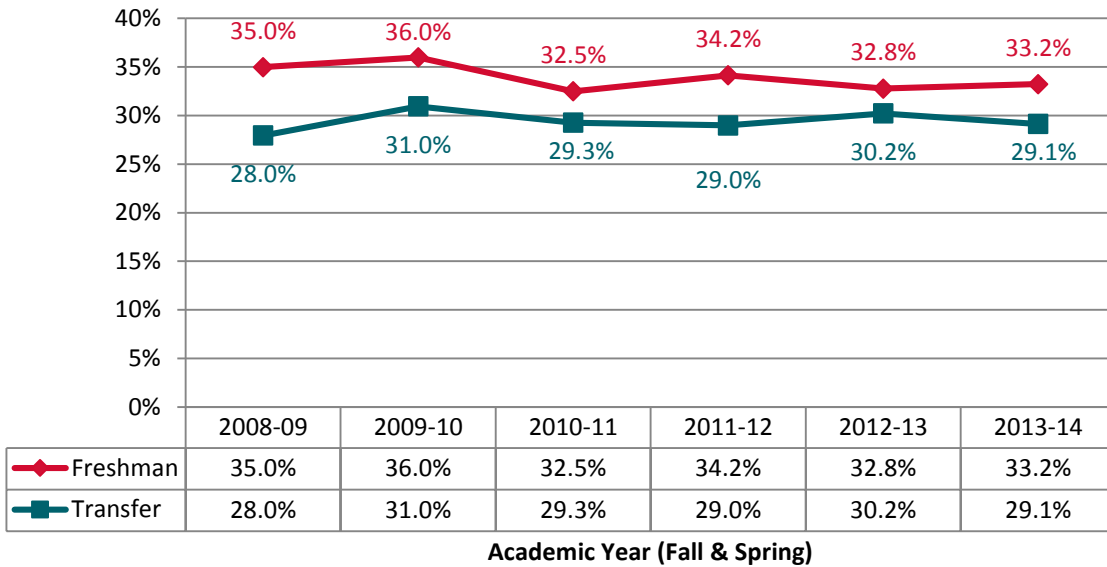
**Fig. 2: Enrolled Undergraduates Receiving Aid by Admit Type  
(Federal, State, or Institutional)**



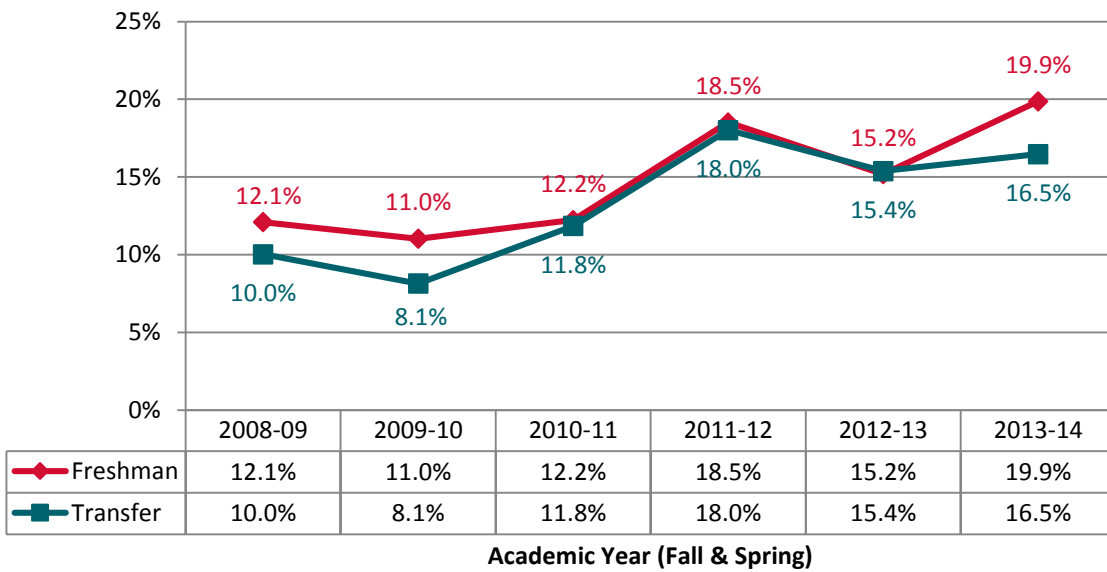
**Fig. 3: Enrolled Undergraduates Receiving Federal Aid by Admit Type**



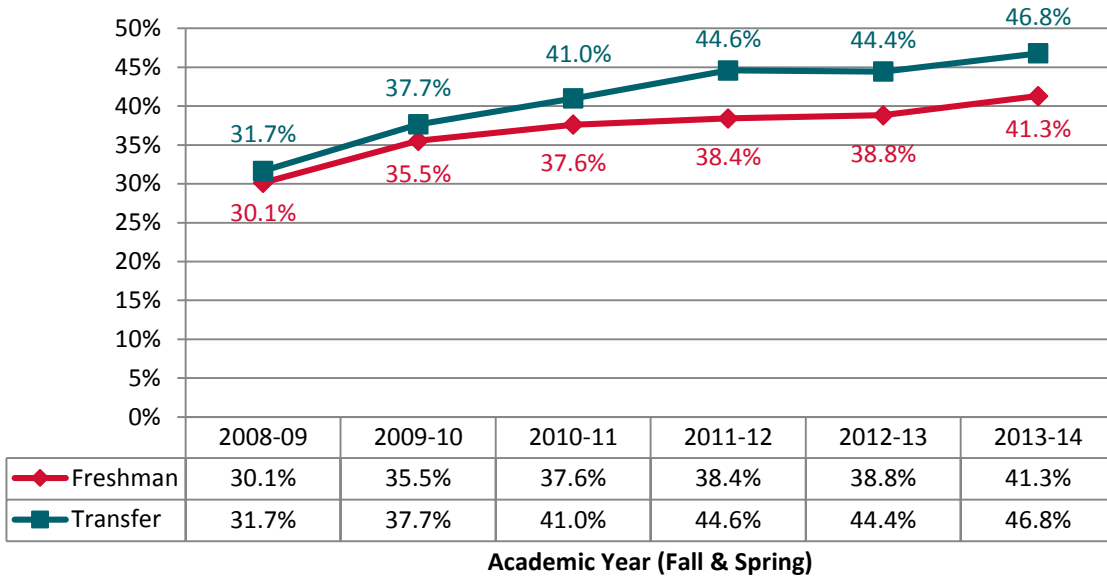
**Fig. 4: Enrolled Undergraduates Receiving State Aid by Admit Type**



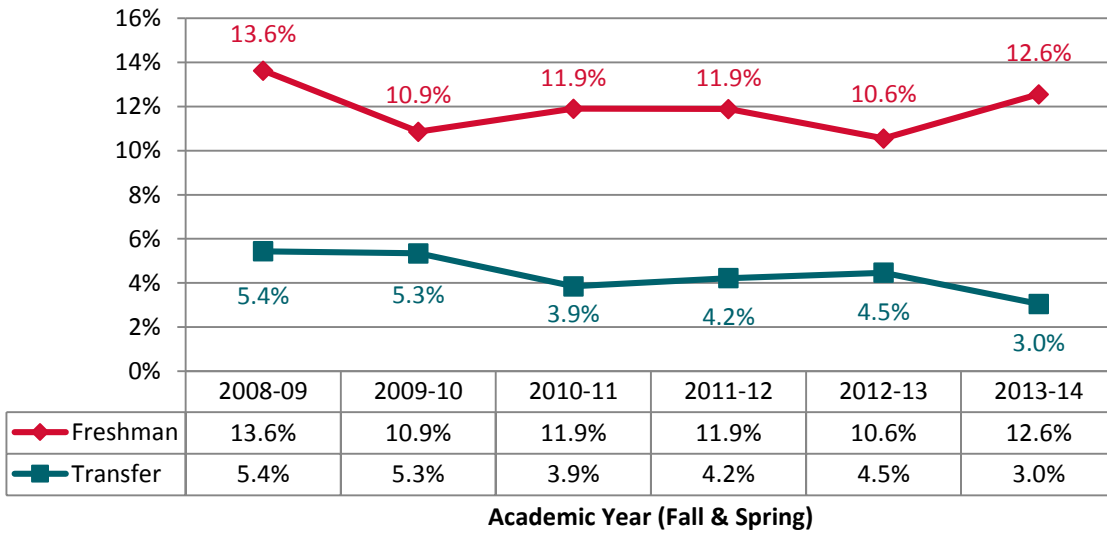
**Fig. 5: Enrolled Undergraduates Receiving Institutional Aid by Admit Type**



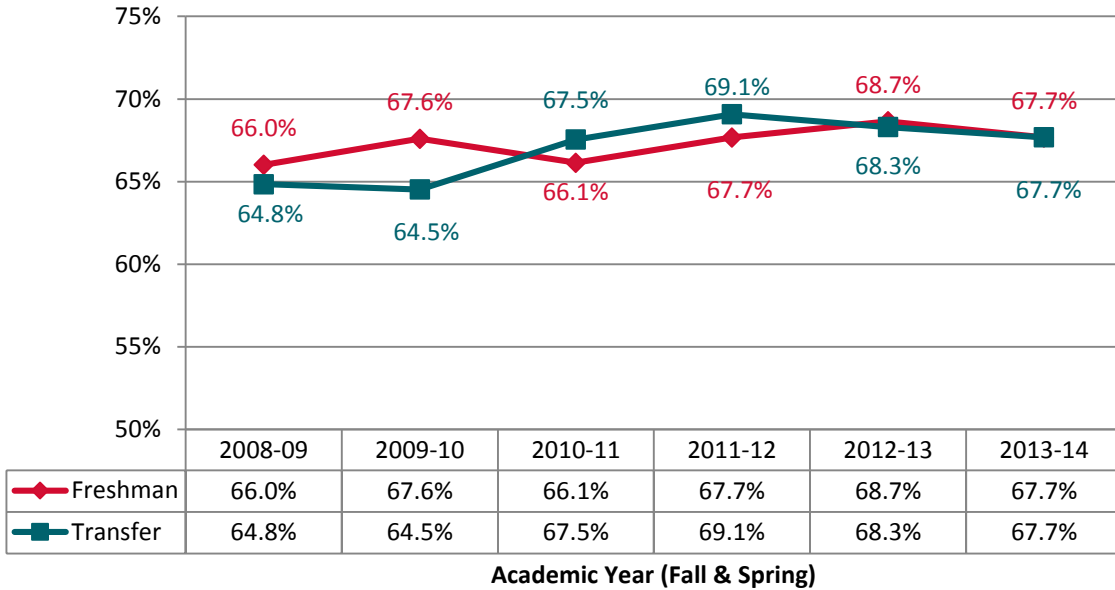
**Fig. 6: Enrolled Undergraduates Receiving Pell Grants by Admit Type**



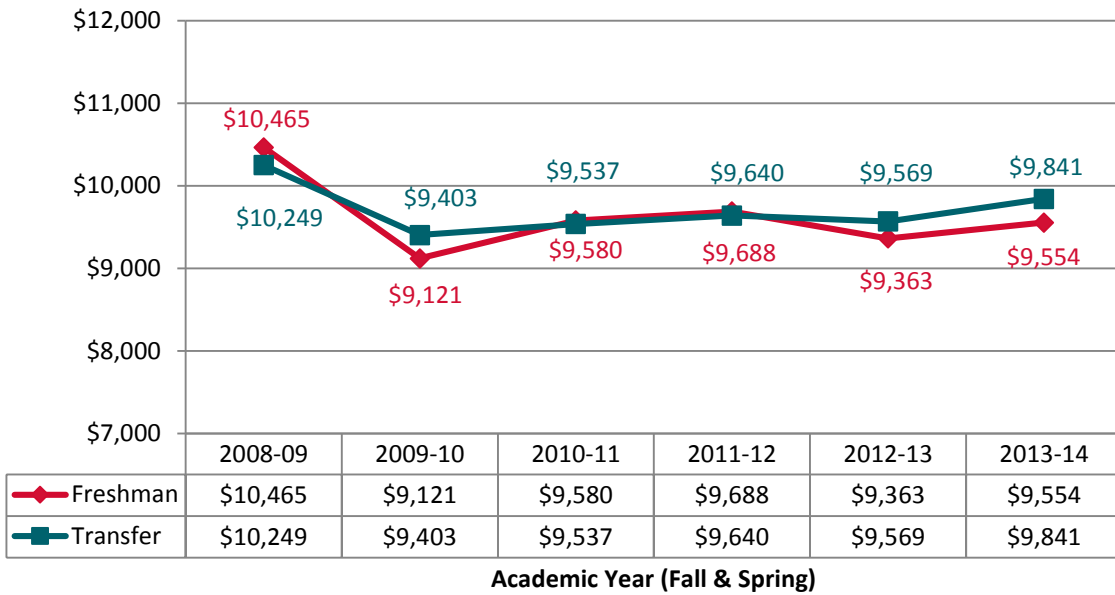
**Fig. 7: Enrolled Undergraduates Receiving Federal Work Study by Admit Type**



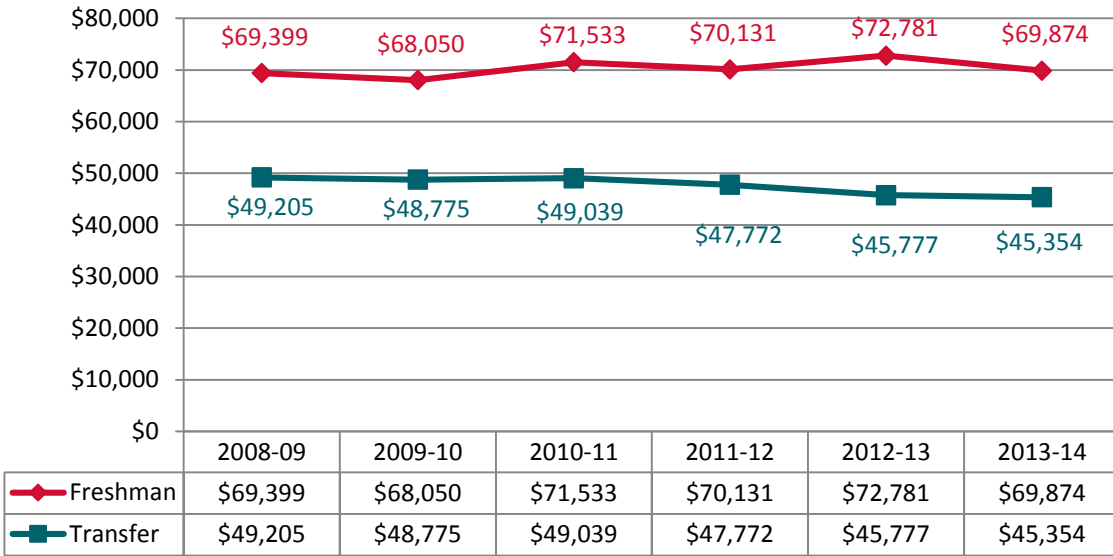
**Fig. 8: Enrolled Undergraduates Taking Out a Loan by Admit Type**



**Fig. 9: Average Loan Amount by Academic Year and Admit Type**

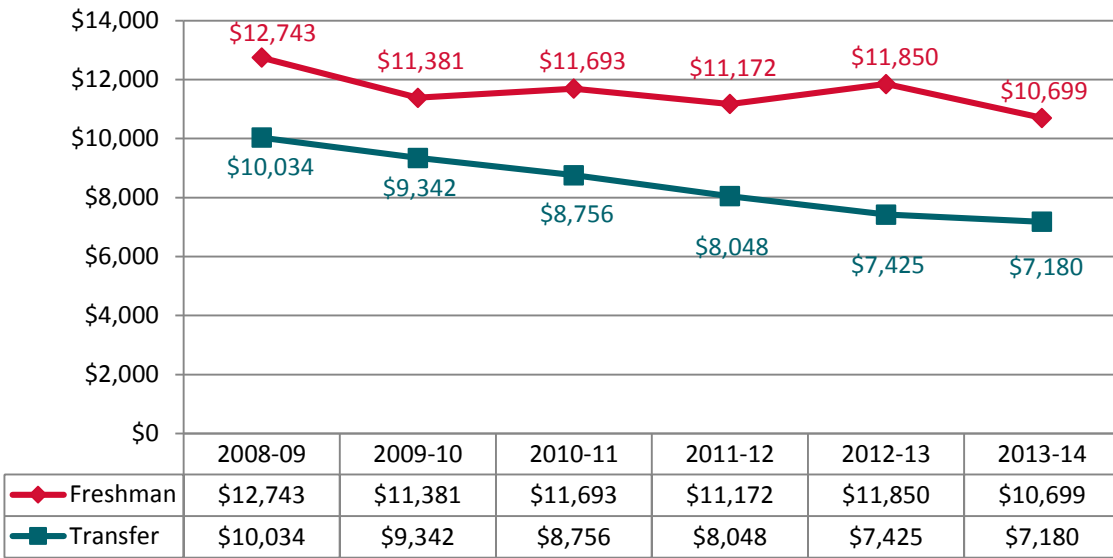


**Fig. 10: Average AGI by Academic Year and Admit Type**



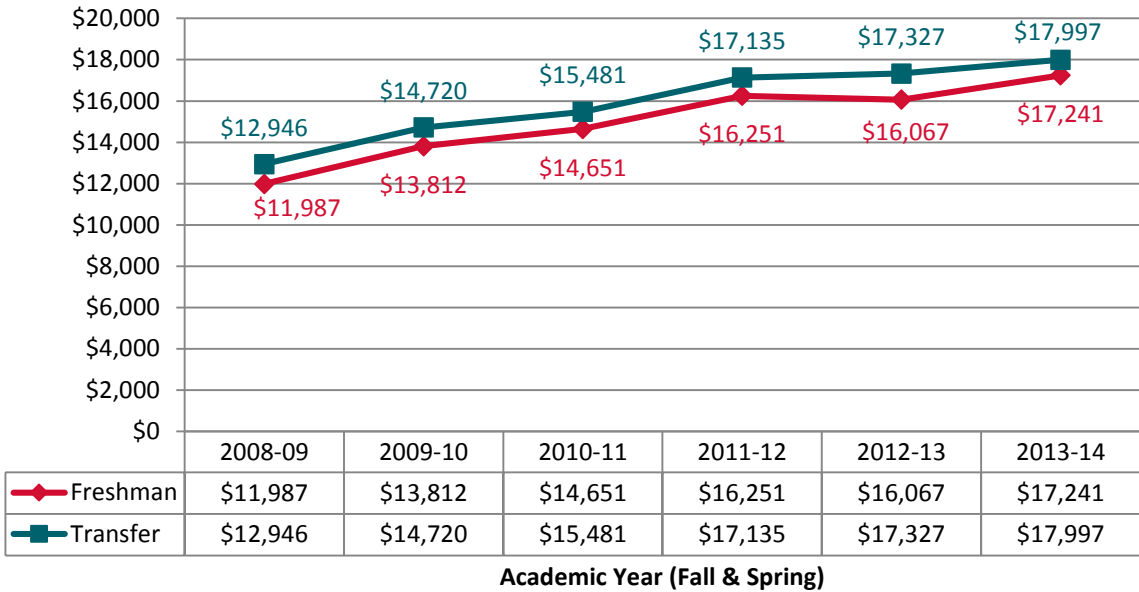
Academic Year (Fall & Spring)

**Fig. 11: Average EFC by Academic Year and Admit Type**

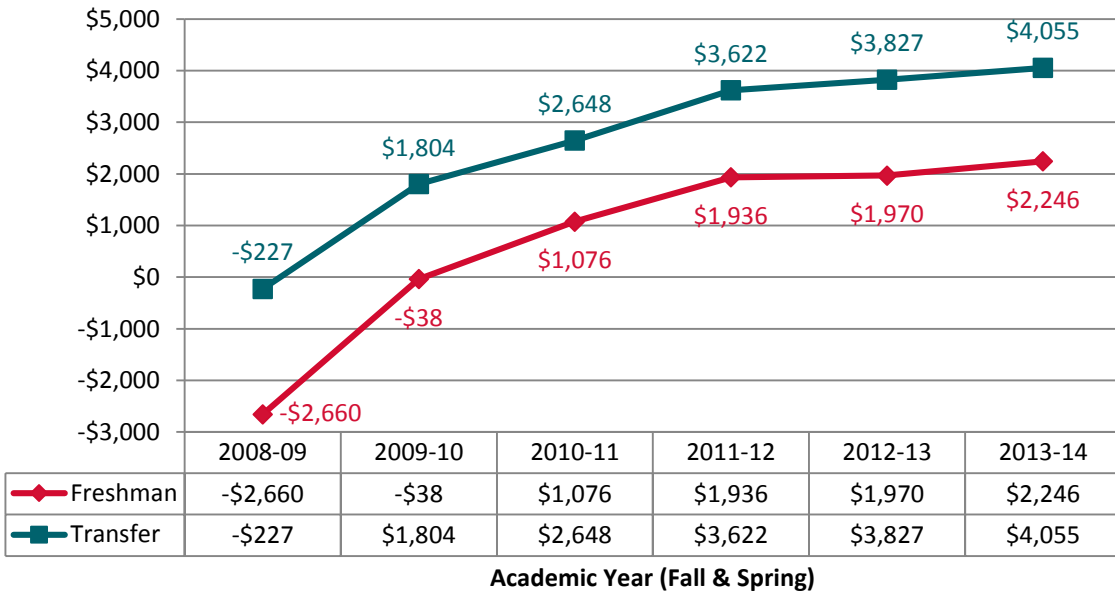


Academic Year (Fall & Spring)

**Fig. 12: Average Need by Academic Year and Admit Type**



**Fig. 13: Average Unmet Need by Academic Year and Admit Type\***



Note: For the purposes of this report, unmet need is defined as the difference between a student’s need and total aid. In some cases, unmet need can be negative.

\*Unmet need includes student loans. This chart shows the difference between the total cost of attendance and a student’s entire ability to pay including grants, loans, and their expected family contribution (EFC).