SEATTLEU

Unfunded Aid Project

AAA
(Awesome Analysts of Albers)

Agenda

Introduction- Impact of Unfunded Aid → Enrollments with Aid by Demographics → Effectiveness of Unfunded Aid Levels by Citizenship → Aid distribution for Programs with highest acceptance

Appendix ← Q&A ← Insights and Recommendations ← Admit to Decision Trend by Programs
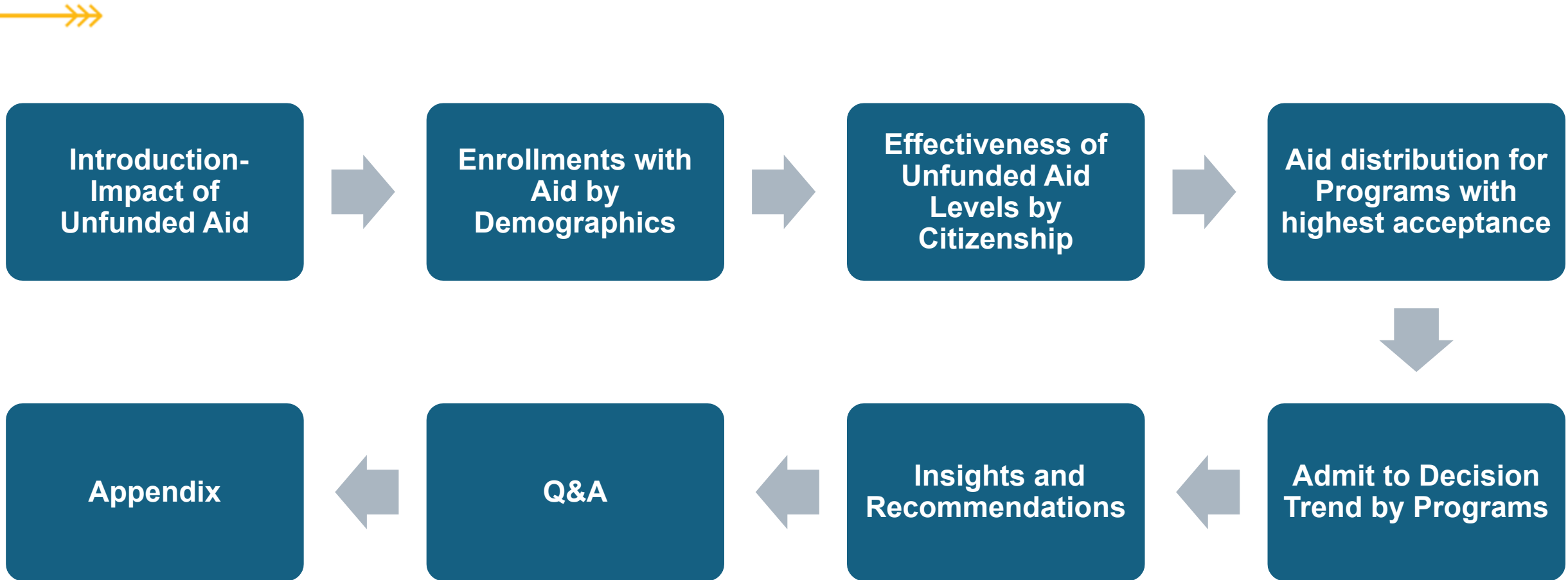
Disclaimer:
All analysis have been done only on the given Dataset
All technical work and assumptions are attached in Appendix

SEATTLEU

Impact of Unfunded Aid

Hypothesis:

'Applicants who receive an unfunded aid offer when they receive their letter of admission are more likely to accept and enroll.'

Total Applicants (from year 2020) : **8187**
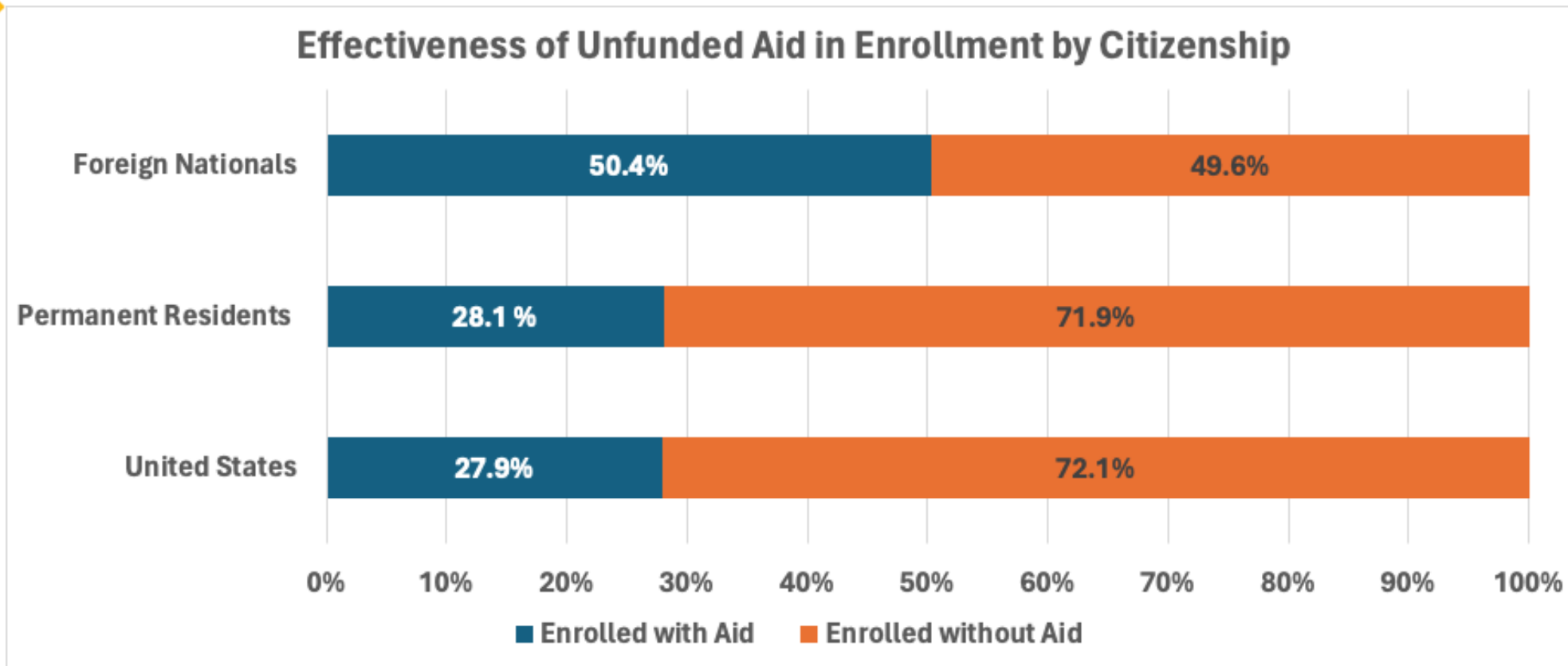Total accepted and enrolled : **3410**

- **Admitted with Aid**: Applicants who received Unfunded Aid and enrolled (32.22%)
- **Admitted without Aid**: Applicants who received Unfunded Aid but declined (67.7%)

Statistical Significance: Despite a lower acceptance rate among aid recipients, our analysis confirms that financial aid impacts admission decisions, underscoring its strategic importance.

Statistical Model Results: Appendix 5

SEATTLE**U**

Citizenship Status
Applicants most likely to Enroll with Aid

Effectiveness of Unfunded Aid in Enrollment by Citizenship

	Enrolled with Aid	Enrolled without Aid
Foreign Nationals	50.4%	49.6%
Permanent Residents	28.1 %	71.9%
United States	27.9%	72.1%

- **Permanent Resident -** They enroll more even without Aid
- **International –** Aid does influence foreign applicants more to enroll (50.4%)
- **US citizen -** Likely to enroll more even without Aid.

SEATTLEU

Impact of Aid: Gender and Race Profile by Citizenship

Analyzed based on Enrolled with Aid and without Aid

	UNITED STATES CITIZENS	INTERNATIONAL	PERMANENT RESIDENT
SEX	➢ More Females enrolled without Aid. ➢ More males enrolled without Aid.	➢ Both Female and Male enrolled with or without Aid. But, **Females** with Aid are little more likely to enroll.	➢ More Females enrolled without Aid. ➢ More males enrolled without Aid.
RACE	➢ White individuals enrolled more even without Aid. ➢ **Asian-Asian American** enroll more when given Aid.	➢ **Asians** tend to apply more when given Aid ➢ Black individuals applied almost similarly with or without Aid.	➢ **White** individuals enroll more when provided Aid. ➢ **Asians** enroll more when given Aid. ➢ **Black** individuals enroll more with Aid.

SEATTLEU

Impact of Unfunded Aid by Citizenship and Aid Levels

Levels of Aid Amongst Enrolled Applicants by Citizenship
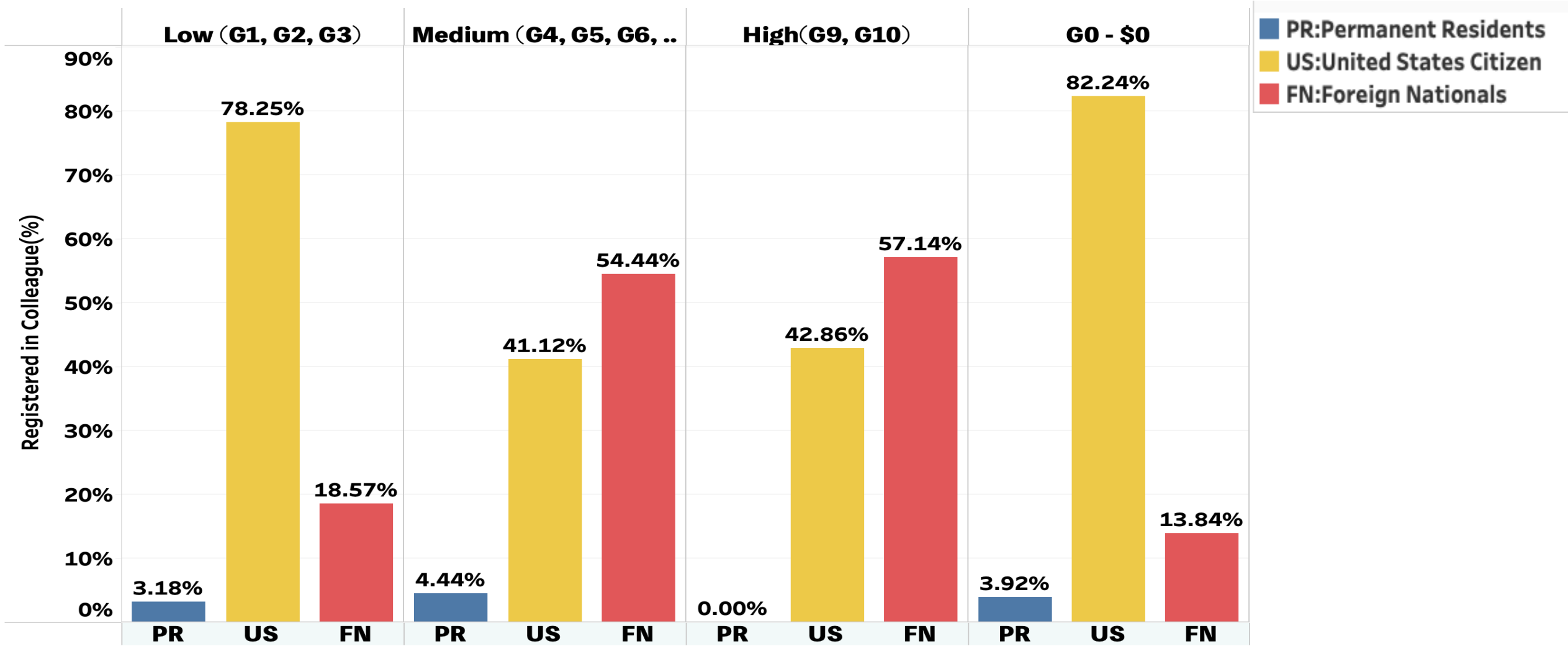
Scholarship Tier Distribution Analysis- By College

Scholarship Tier	College Name	Observations
G1 ($1200)	College of Arts and Sciences.	Majority of domestic students
G2 ($2400)	College of Education	Highest enrollments and dominance of domestic student
G3 ($3600)	College of Education	Dominance of domestic student
G4 ($4800)	College of Science and Engineering	Dominance of international students
G5-G10 ($6000 - $12000)	Albers School of Business	Benefit international students

SEATTLEU

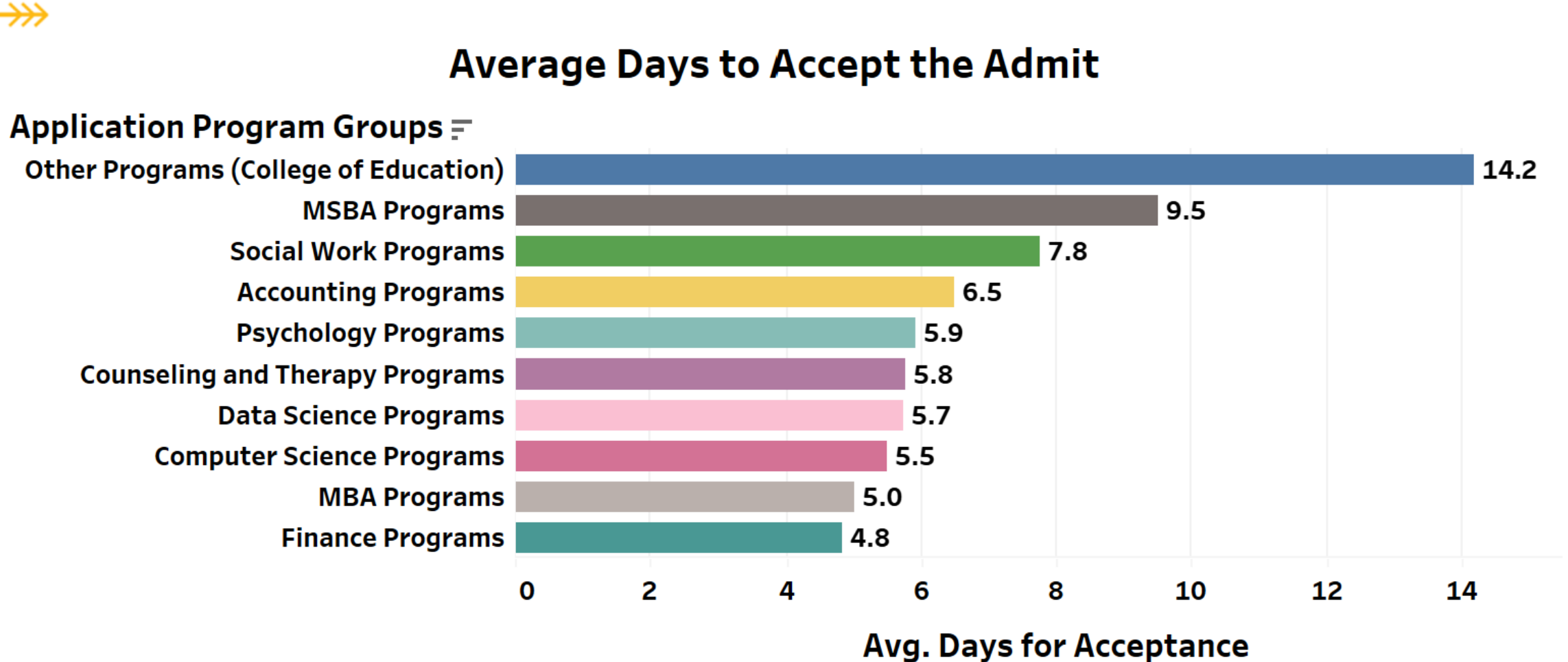# Programs With Highest Acceptance % By Aid levels (G levels)

COLLEGE	PROGRAM	ACCEPT %	G1	G2	G3	G4
Albers School of Business	Accounting(Professional)-MPAC Advanced	**85.7%**	4	3	0	0
College of Education	Educational Administration, Principal specialization – MED	**80.0%**	3	2	0	0
	Counseling, Clinical Mental Health Counseling specialzation – MAED – Online Instruction	**78.5%**	22	27	12	4
	Educational and Organizational Learning and Leadership - EOLL	**78.3%**	2	7	11	3
College of Arts and Sciences	Psychology - MAP	**75%**	2	38	8	8

Note: Numbers are based on applicants who got Aid

SEATTLEU

By Program - Average Number of Days From Admission To Offer Acceptance

Average Days to Accept the Admit

Application Program Groups

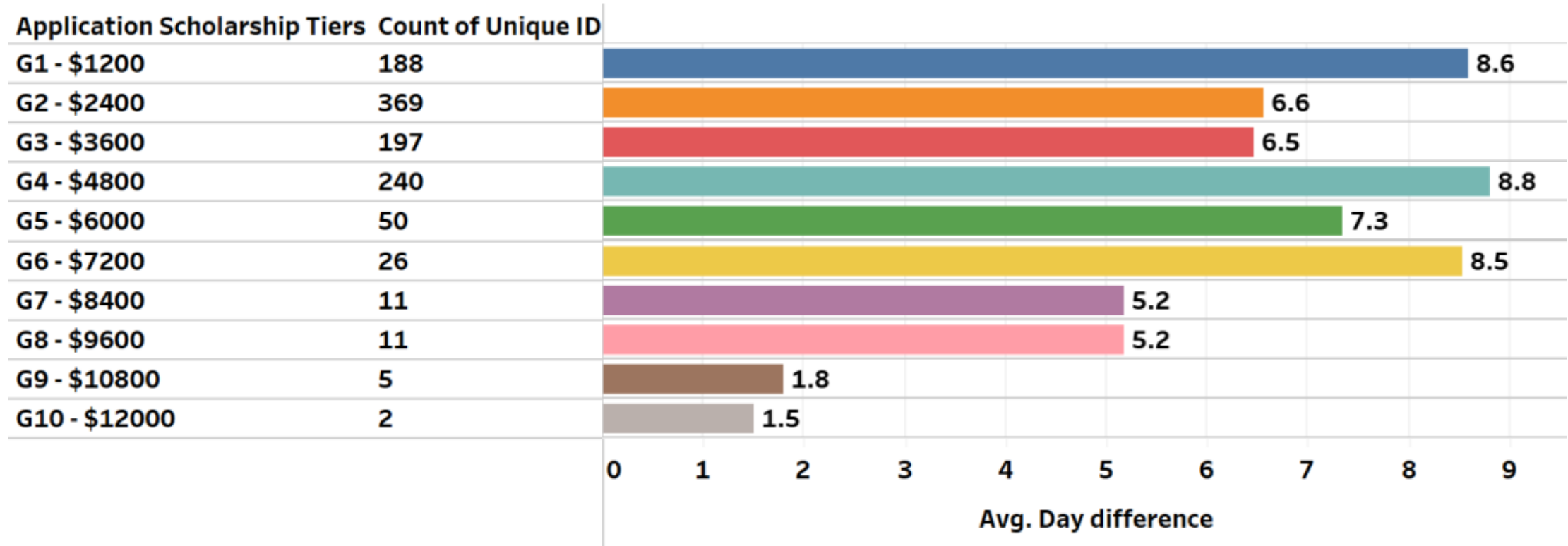| Application Program Groups	Avg. Days for Acceptance
Other Programs (College of Education)	14.2
MSBA Programs	9.5
Social Work Programs	7.8
Accounting Programs	6.5
Psychology Programs	5.9
Counseling and Therapy Programs	5.8
Data Science Programs	5.7
Computer Science Programs	5.5
MBA Programs	5.0
Finance Programs	4.8

Avg. Days for Acceptance

Note: Numbers are based on applicants who got Aid

Program Categories

SEATTLEU

Correlation of amount of aid with number of days

Number of Applicants by Tiers and the Average Days Taken to Accept the Admit

Application Scholarship Tiers	Count of Unique ID	Avg. Day difference
G1 - $1200	188	8.6
G2 - $2400	369	6.6
G3 - $3600	197	6.5
G4 - $4800	240	8.8
G5 - $6000	50	7.3
G6 - $7200	26	8.5
G7 - $8400	11	5.2
G8 - $9600	11	5.2
G9 - $10800	5	1.8
G10 - $12000	2	1.5

SEATTLEU

Insights

Key Insights:

➤ Though less in number, high levels of Aid **(G9,G10)** recipients were mostly **Foreign Nationals**.

➤ **G2-$2400** is the most **impactful** level of Aid offered with high number of recipients who accepted the admit.

➤ **Accounting Professional** (MPAC Advanced) has the **highest acceptance %** with Aid.

➤ Applicants with **G1, G4 and G6** levels of Aid takes the most time, on **average of 8 days accept**.

Additional:

➤ Amongst dominant foreign countries, only **163 out of 264(India)** and **12 out of 54 (China)** applicants **accepted** admit with Aid.

➤ **MBA** program has highest number of applicants (165) who got aid but acceptance is 57.8%.

SEATTLE**U**

SEATTLE**U**

Appendix 1

Broadly 2 major categories:

Influenced: Scholarship >$0 AND(colleague=1) AND decision reason in ('Admit Conditional', 'Admit Conditional & Bridge',

'Admit Conditional & Probationary',

'Admit Probation',

'Admit Regular',

'Deposit - Not Required',

'Deposit Paid',

'Deposit Waived/Not Required')

Not Influenced: Scholarship > $0 AND (colleague=0 OR (colleague=1 AND decision reason in (Admit Declined - Post Enroll(CF), No Show - Post Enroll(CF), Admit Declined))

SEATTLE**U**

Appendix 2

Other Assumptions:
Scholarship Aid: 2022-G1-$0 is treated as 2022-G0-$0

Race group:
More than one race chose + More than one race chosen = 'More than one Race'

Program Assumptions:

Program Category groups used in this project are shown in the below address link.
Please visit the webpage to view them:

Program Categories

SEATTLEU

Appendix 3

Number of Applicants analysis:

Total Count of Applicants: 9445
From 2020: **8187**
Got Aid i.e. scholarship amount greater than $0: 2991(36.5%)
Colleague 0, Admit decline, Got Aid: 1562
Colleague 0, admit accept, got Aid: 293
Colleague 1, admit accept, got aid: 1099
Colleague 1, admit decline, got Aid: 37
No Aid i.e scholarship amount = $0: 5196(63.4%)
Colleague 1, admit accept , No Aid: 2311
Colleague 1, admit decline, No Aid: 65
Colleague 0, admit decline/no show, No Aid: 2176
Colleague 0, admit accept: 644
Influenced:
Total actual enrolled with admit accept with or without aid: 3410
With Aid: 1099(32.22%) Without Aid: 2311(67.7%)

SEATTLE**U**

Appendix 4

Assumption of Unfunded Aid Level:

Low G1-1200, G2-2400 and G3-3600 as it is a higher amount of domestic students enrolling than internationals.

Medium has G4-4800, G5-6000, G6-7200, G7-8400 and G8-9600 and more international students enrolling than domestic.

High has G9-10800 and G10-12000 which are very rare with but mostly awarded to international students.

SEATTLE U

Appendix 5

Model Assumptions: Chi-Square Test of Independence
The Chi-square statistic quantifies how much the observed frequencies deviate from the frequencies that would be expected if there was no association between receiving aid and accepting the offer.
The P-value provides the probability that the observed distribution of data would occur by chance if there really were no association between receiving aid and offer acceptance.

Hypothesis: 'Applicants who receive an unfunded aid offer when they receive their letter of admission are more likely to accept their offer of admission.'

Applicants who received $0 in aid - This will serve as the control group.
Applicants who received more than $0 in aid - This is the treatment group.

Chi-square Statistic: 46.39041440014189
P-value: 9.688833861315138e-12

Financial aid plays a significant role in influencing a student's decision to enroll.
Statistically significant evidence is there to support the hypothesis statement. Hence there is a statistically significant association between receiving unfunded aid and accepting the offer. This means that the impact of receiving aid on acceptance decisions is not due to random chance, and there is a true effect, albeit the proportion of acceptances might appear counterintuitive at first glance.

SEATTLEU