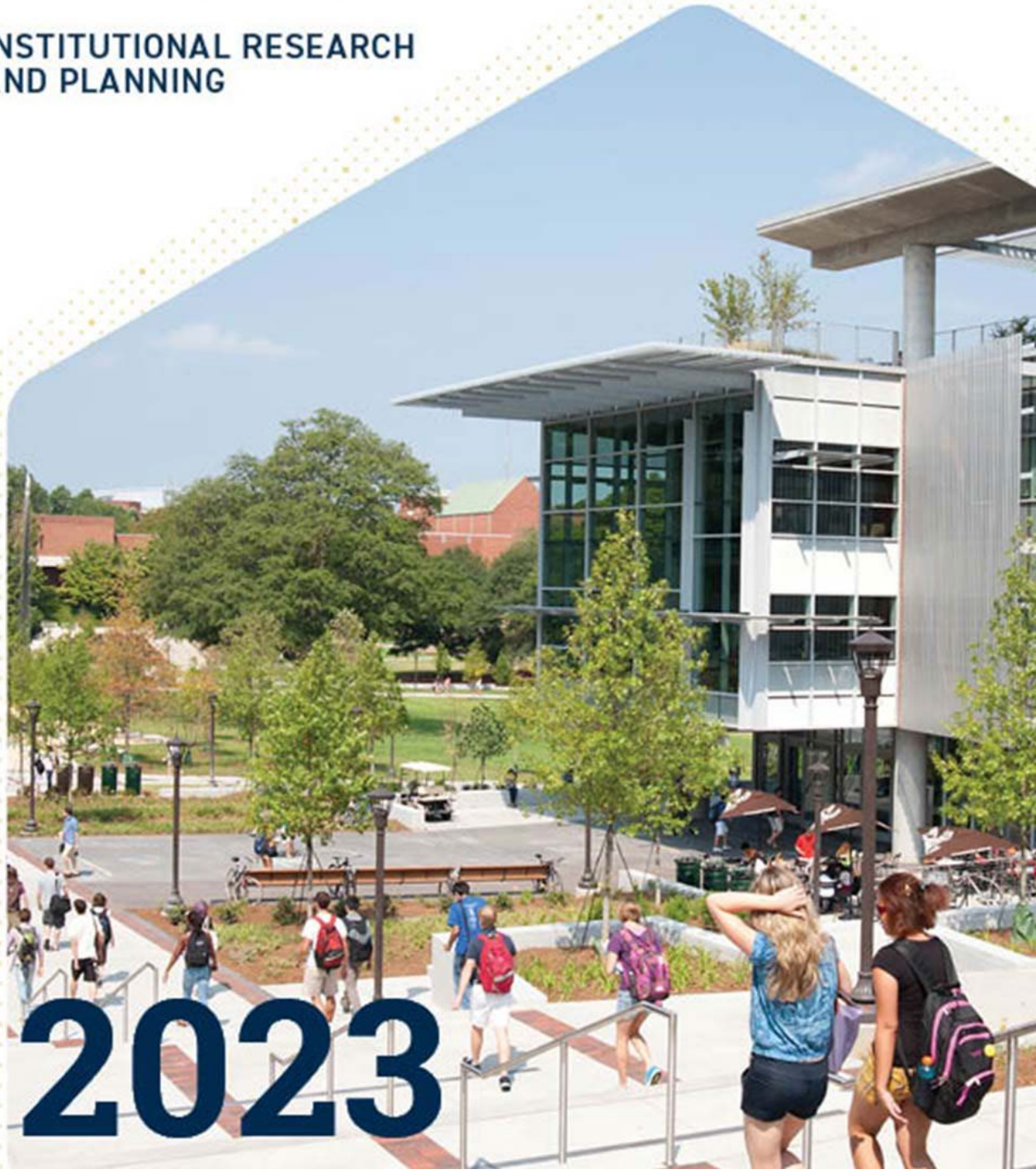
Georgia Tech

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING



FRESHMAN RETENTION AND GRADUATION STUDY – FALL 2023

Prepared by Institutional Research and Planning

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

Definition of Terms

First-time, full-time freshman student: First-time, full-time freshmen are undergraduate students who, while they may enter the Georgia Institute of Technology with college credits they have earned during high school, are enrolling in an institution of higher education for the first time. First-time, first-year freshmen may enroll in summer or fall semesters and are counted as part of a cohort in fall semester. To be part of a cohort, students who enter in summer must return in fall. Full-time enrollment for an undergraduate student is twelve credit hours.

Freshman cohort: First-time, full-time students are grouped by the year of entry. Members of a freshman cohort who enrolled and matriculated at the Georgia Institute of Technology, for example, in summer of 2017 and returned in fall of 2017 are counted as part of the 2017 cohort.

Adjusted cohort: The original freshman cohort minus any students who are deceased or removed from their entry cohort for any allowable IPEDS exceptions. IPEDS allowable exclusions include students who have left the Georgia Institute of Technology due to permanent disability, service in the armed forces (including those called to active duty), service with a foreign aid program of the federal government (e.g., the Peace Corps), or service with official church missions.

Retained: Full-time students who remained enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology in fall term and who enrolled in the following fall term are considered retained.

Retention rate: The number of full-time students who return in the fall of a year divided by the number of students in the adjusted cohort.

Graduation rate: The number of full-time students who graduate by a specific year (typically beginning with three years and continuing to eight years) divided by the number of students in the adjusted cohort.

Pell recipient: A Pell Grant is a form of need-based federal aid for students in college or other post-secondary education. In this report, a Pell recipient is a student who has applied for, who has been approved for, and who has accepted and received aid.

Underrepresented minority (URM): A simplified race/ethnicity category was used to determine if a student is a member of a URM group. Students who identify as American Indian/Alaska Native, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or two or more ethnicities (when at least one identified ethnicity is among the URM races/ethnicities listed above) are included as URM students.

Executive Summary

Purpose and Rationale

The purpose of this study is to provide a brief overview of the Institute's first-time, full-time freshman student population. Specifically, this study explores and describes trends regarding student retention and graduation rates for the 2017 through 2023 first-time, full-time freshman cohorts.

Summary of Findings

- The total size of the first-time, full-time freshman cohorts has grown from 2,847 for the 2017 cohort to 3,759 for the 2023 cohort (5% average year-over-year growth).
- Enrollment of female freshmen increased from 1,239 (44% of the first-time, full-time freshman cohort) in 2017 to 1,621 (43% of the first-time, full-time freshman cohort) in 2023.
- From 2017 through 2020, enrollment of underrepresented minorities (URM) was constant, ranging from 473 in 2017 to 529 in 2020. Beginning with the 2021 cohort, enrollment of URM grew 16%, from 693 in the 2021 cohort to 804 in the 2023 cohort.
- International freshmen enrollment has decreased as a percentage of the first-time, full-time freshman cohort from a high of 346 (11%) in the 2018 cohort to 283 (8%) in 2023 cohort.
- The count of first-time freshmen receiving Pell Grants at matriculation increased from 321 in the fall 2018 cohort to 458 in the fall 2023 cohort.
- Most of the first-time freshmen who received Pell Grants at matriculation were in-state students. The percentage of in-state students receiving Pell has risen (3%) for the 2023 cohort, compared to the 2018 cohort.
- A higher percentage of females (15% of enrolled females) received Pell Grants at matriculation, compared to males (10% of enrolled males).
- The percentage of URM students receiving Pell at matriculation increased from 5% in the 2018 cohort to 8% in the 2023 cohort.
- A lower percentage of non-URM students received Pell at matriculation. Compared to the 2018 cohort, the percentage of non-URM students receiving Pell at matriculation declined 6% from 35% for the 2018 cohort to 29% for the 2023 cohort.

Research Questions

RQ1. How have the demographics of the cohorts of first-time, full-time freshmen enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology changed from the 2017 cohort through the 2023 cohort?

RQ2. What is the first-year retention rate of students who enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology as first-time, full-time freshmen from the 2017 cohort to the 2023 cohort?

RQ3. What is the six-year graduation rate of students who enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology as first-time, full-time freshmen for the 2013 to 2017 cohorts?

RQ4. How do first-time freshmen enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology who receive Pell Grants at matriculation compare with first-time freshmen enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology who did not receive Pell Grants at matriculation?

Results

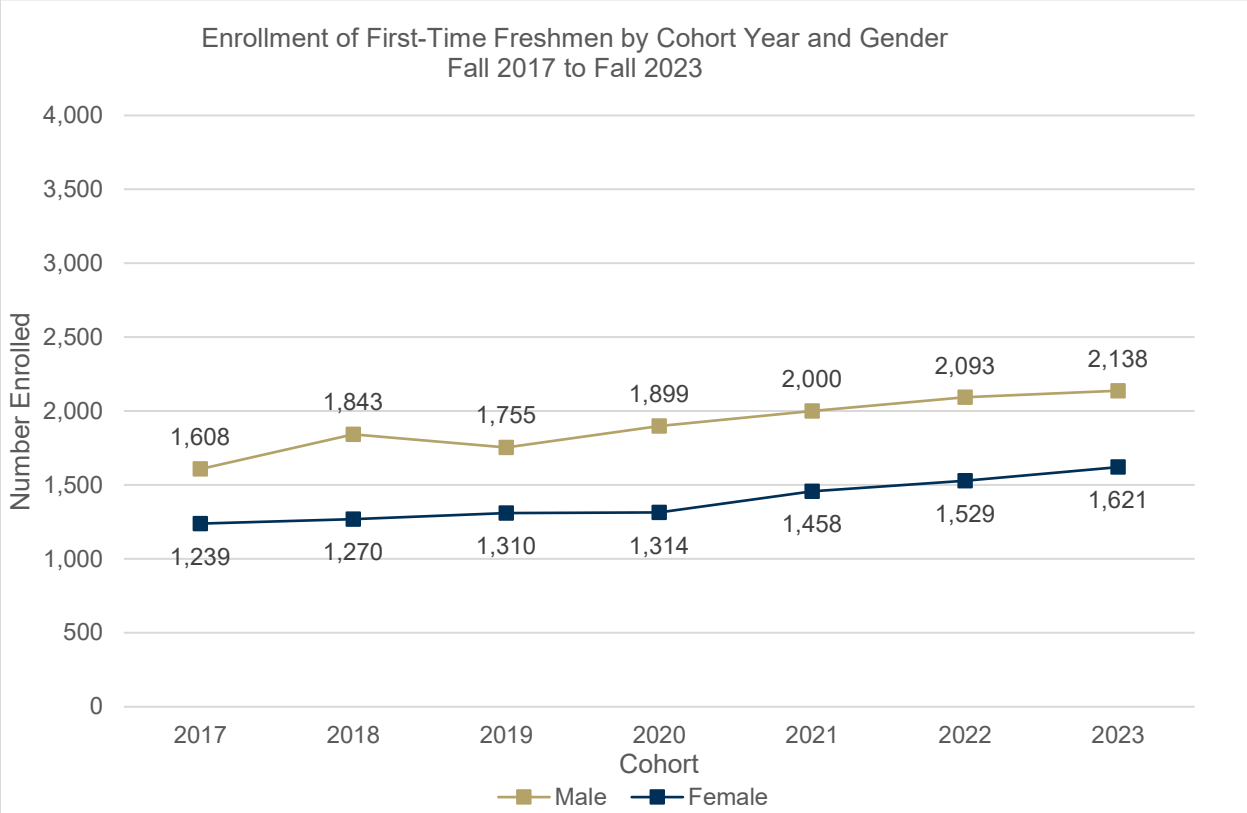
RQ1. How have the demographics of the cohorts of first-time freshmen enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology changed from the 2017 cohort to the 2023 cohort?

The first-time freshmen cohort has increased 32% from 2,847 in 2017 to 3,759 in 2023. The proportion of female freshmen has remained steady with enrollment of first-time freshman females growing from 1,239 to 1,621.

Table 1: First-time, Full-time Freshmen by Gender

Cohort	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
Gender	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	1,239	44	1,270	41	1,310	43	1,314	41	1,458	42	1,529	42	1,621	43
Male	1,608	56	1,843	59	1,755	57	1,899	59	2,000	58	2,093	58	2,138	57
Total	**2,847**		**3,113**		**3,065**		**3,213**		**3,458**		**3,662**		**3,759**	

Figure 1: First-time, Full-time Freshmen by Gender

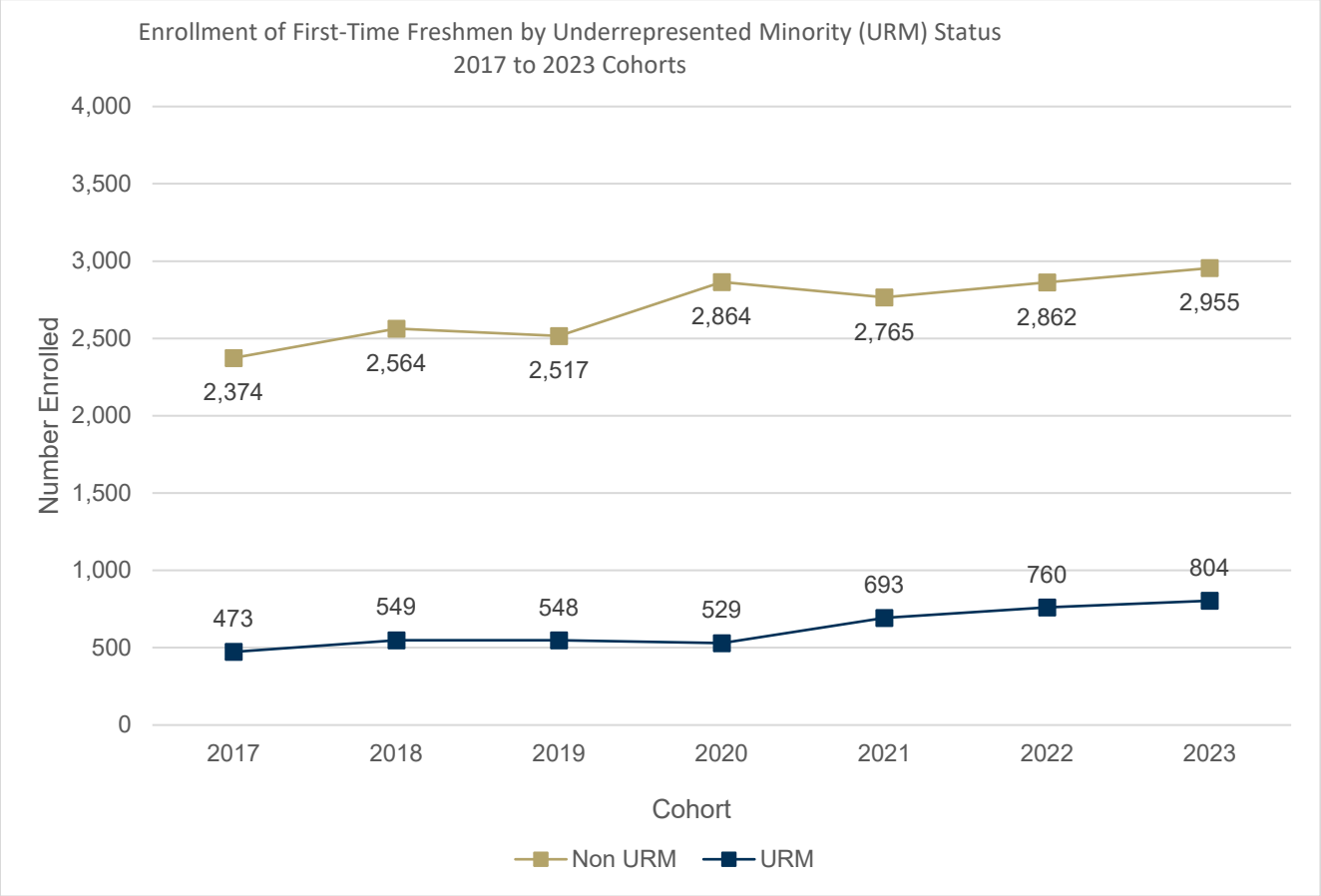


Enrollment of URM students increased from 473 (17%) in the 2017 cohort to 804 (21%) in the 2023 cohort.

Table 2: First-time, Full-time Freshmen by Underrepresented Minority (URM) Status

Cohort	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
URM Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
URM	473	17	549	18	548	18	529	16	693	20	760	21	804	21
Non-URM	2,374	83	2,564	82	2,517	82	2,684	84	2,765	80	2,862	79	2,955	79
Total	**2,847**		**3,113**		**3,065**		**3,213**		**3,458**		**3,622**		**3,759**	

Figure 2: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by URM Status



International student enrollment was the highest at 346 (11%) for the 2018 cohort and has decreased to 283 (8%) for the 2023 cohort. The comparatively low number of international freshmen enrolled in the 2017 cohort at Georgia Tech, according to the Migration Policy Institute (Zong & Batalova, 2018)[1], may

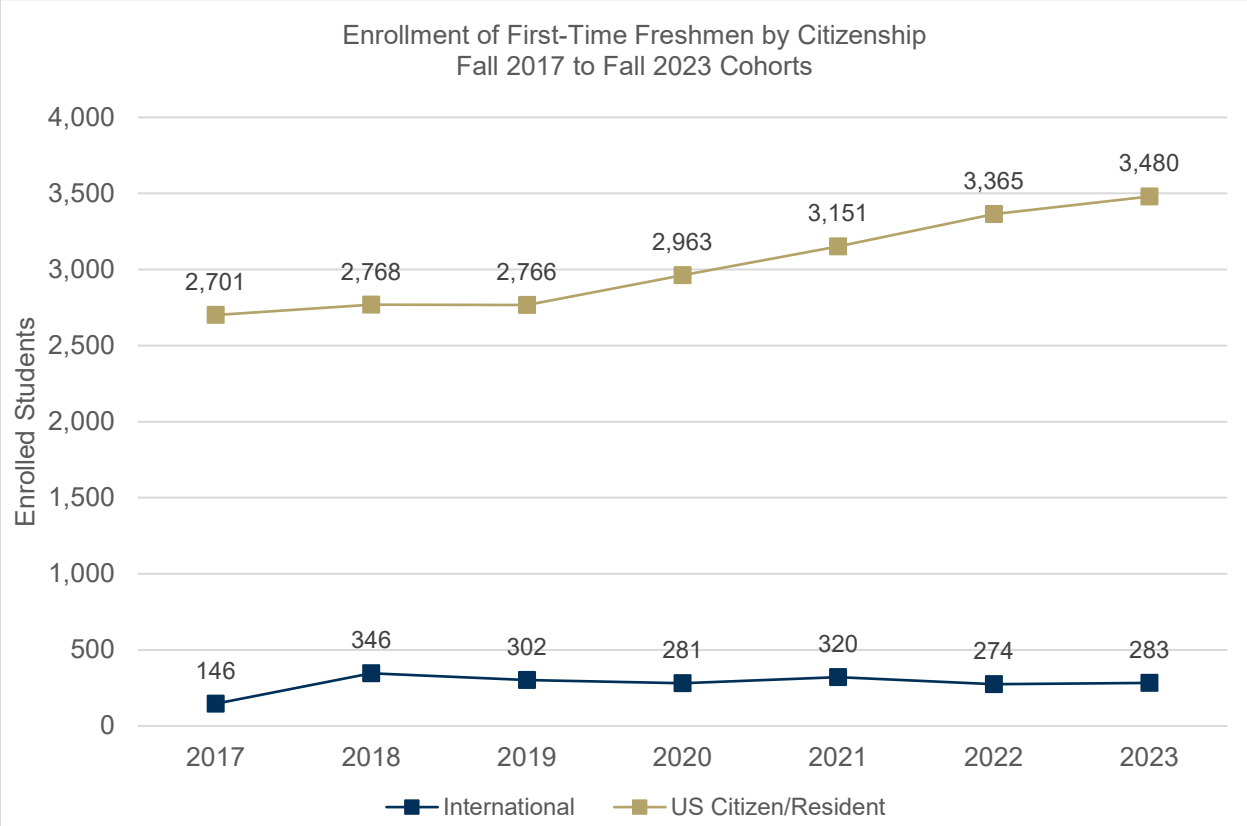
[1] Zong, J., & Batalova, J. (2018). International students in the United States. Migration Policy Institute.

be linked to multiple "global factors, including the rising cost of U.S. higher education, student visa delays and denials, . . . as well as changing conditions and opportunities in home countries and increasing competition from other countries for students." The decline in international freshmen as a percentage of first-time, full-time freshman enrollment in 2020 may be attributable to travel restrictions necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to students who are U.S. citizens and permanent residents, the number of international students has been steady.

Table 3: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by Citizenship Status

Cohort Citizenship Status	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
International	146	5	346	11	302	10	278	9	320	9	273	8	283	8
US Citizen/Resident	2,707	95	2,768	89	2,763	90	2,847	89	3,138	91	3,349	92	3,476	92
Total	2,847		3,113		3,065		3,213		3,458		3,622		3,759	

Figure 3: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by Citizenship Status



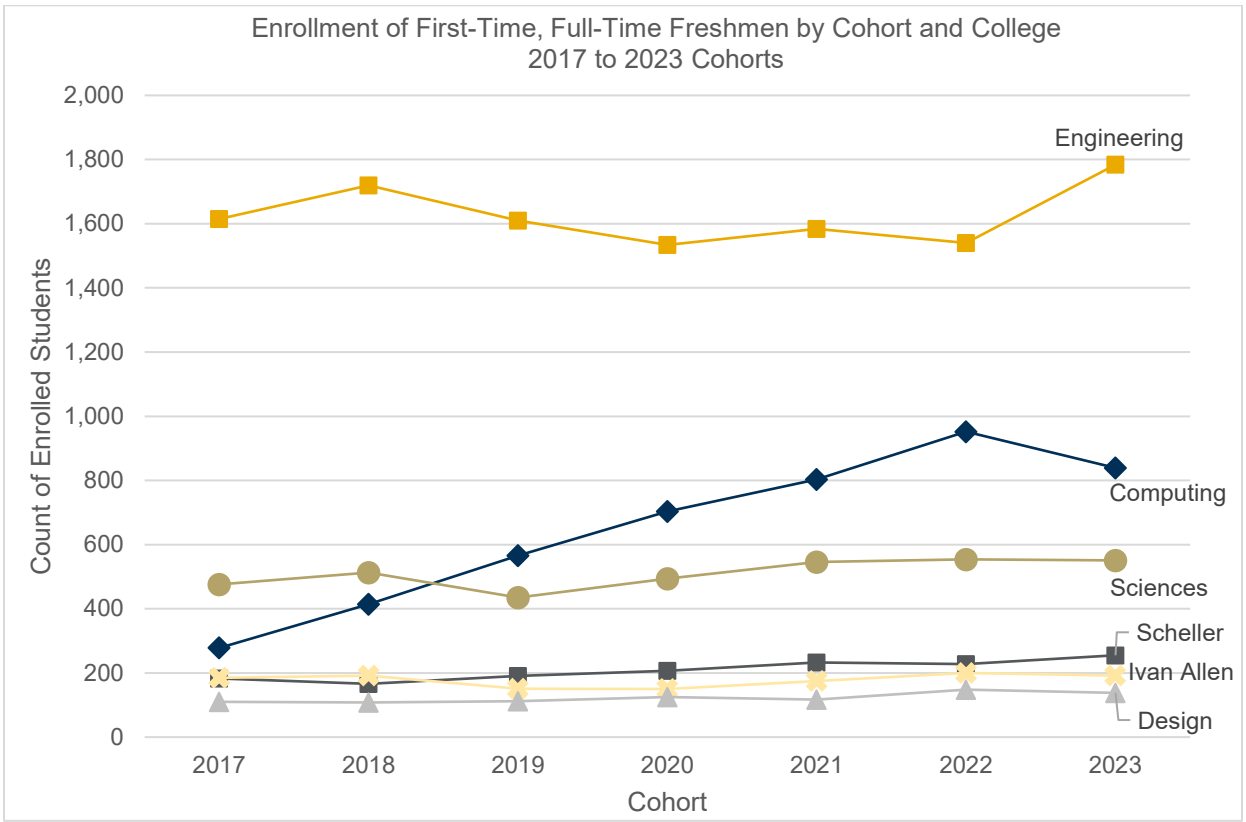
The College of Engineering continues to enroll the most first-time, full-time freshmen. Despite a decline in enrollment from 2017 (1,615) to 2022 (1,540), College of Engineering freshman enrollment grew for the 2023 cohort. Freshman enrollment in the College of Computing increased from 278 in 2017 to a high of 952 in 2022 then declined to 839 in 2023. Freshman enrollment in the College of Sciences declined from 476 in 2017 to 435 in 2019. The number of freshmen enrolled in the College of Sciences grew from 2020 (494) to 2022 (554) and remained steady in 2023 (551). Enrollment in Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts

and the College of Design has been steady from fall 2017 through fall 2023. Enrollment of freshman students in Scheller College of Business has grown 39% from 2017 (183) to 2023 (255).

Table 4: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by College

Cohort	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
College	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Computing	278	10	414	13	566	18	703	22	803	23	952	26	839	22
Design	110	4	108	3	112	4	125	4	117	3	148	4	138	4
Engineering	1,615	57	1,720	55	1,610	53	1,534	48	1,584	46	1,540	43	1,784	47
Ivan Allen	185	6	192	6	151	5	150	5	175	5	200	6	192	5
Scheller	183	6	166	5	191	6	207	6	233	7	228	6	255	7
Sciences	476	17	513	16	435	14	494	15	546	16	554	15	551	15
Total	2,847		3,113		3,065		3,213		3,458		3,622		3,759	

Figure 4: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by College



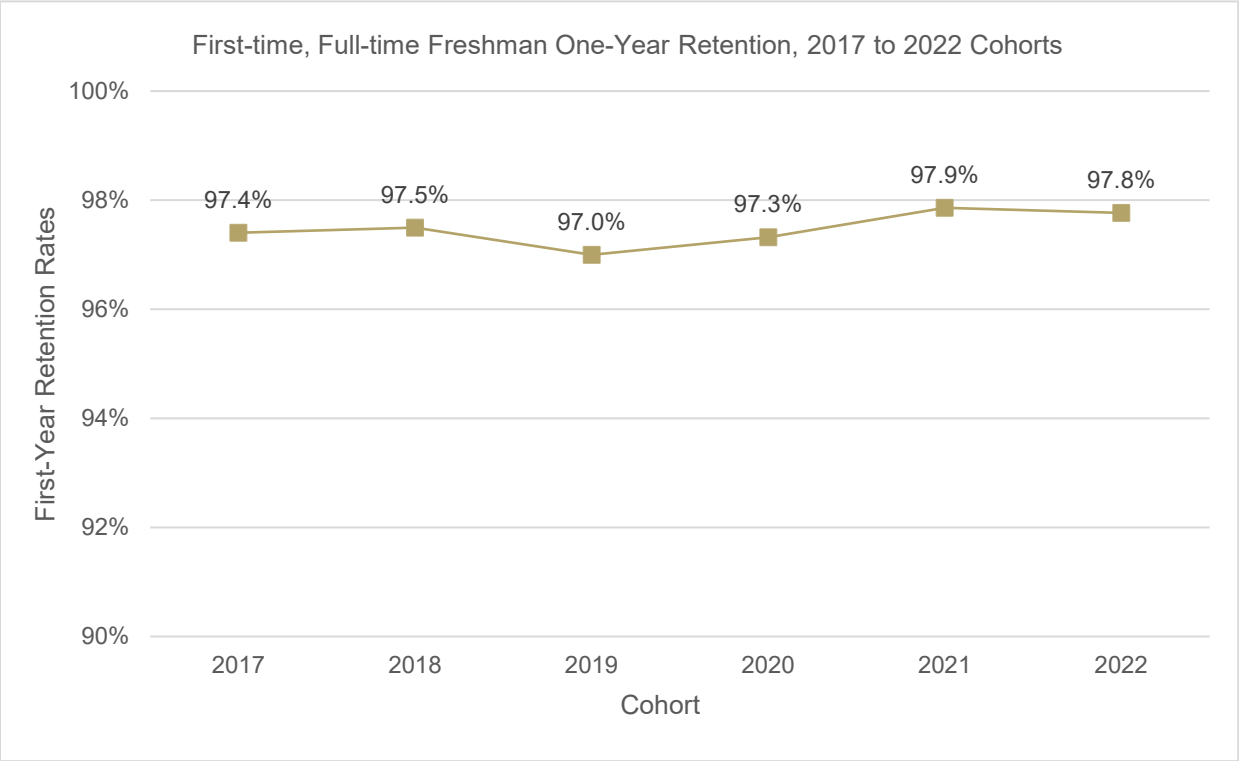
RQ2. What is the first-year retention rate of student cohorts who enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology as full-time, first-time freshmen between the 2017 and 2022 cohorts?

Retention of all first-time, full-time freshmen averaged 97.47% across cohorts from 2017 to 2022. The first-year retention rate continues to grow, even as the size of the freshman cohort increases year-over-year.

Table 5: First-time, Full-time Freshman One-Year Retention Rates

Cohort	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	N		N		N		N		N		N	
FTFT Freshmen, One-Year Retention	2,847	97.4%	3,113	97.5%	3,065	97.0%	3,213	97.3%	3,458	97.9%	3,622	97.8%

Figure 5: First-time, Full-time Freshman One-Year Retention Rates



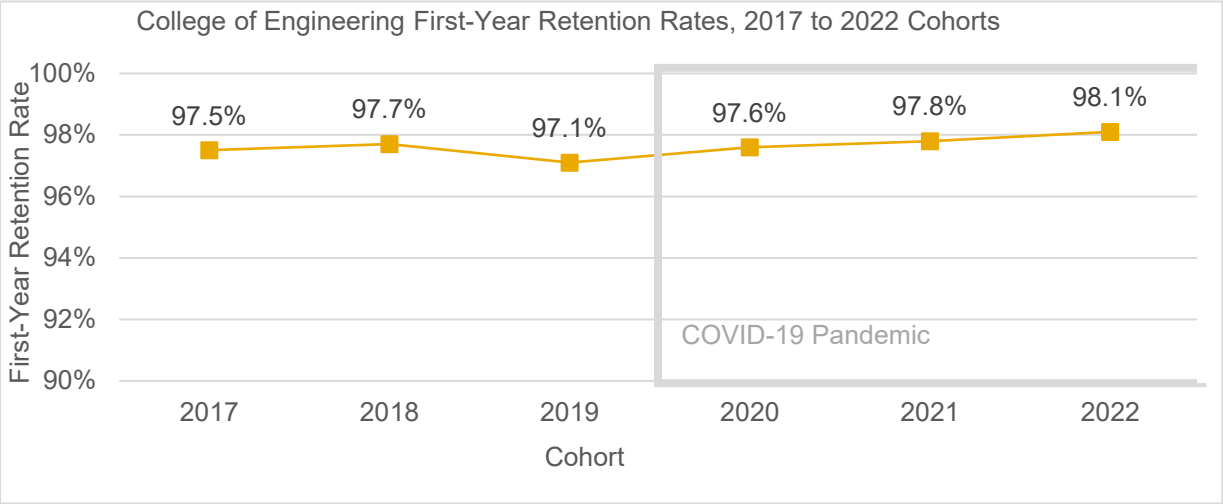
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

First-year retention rates across all colleges are high and typically well above 90%. First-year retention rates for the College of Engineering have been stable, between 97% to 98%. The COVID-19 pandemic may have impacted one-year retention rates for the 2019 freshman cohort. The decline in retention rates is evident for all colleges except Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts. Future investigation of this observation is warranted.

Table 6: First-Time, Full-Time Freshman One-Year Retention Rates by College

Cohort	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
College	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR
Computing	278	98.6%	414	97.8%	566	97.7%	703	98.2%	803	98.8%	952	98.2%
Design	110	99.1%	108	97.2%	112	95.5%	125	96.8%	117	100.0%	148	96.6%
Engineering	1,615	97.5%	1,720	97.7%	1,610	97.1%	1,534	97.6%	1,584	97.8%	1,540	98.1%
Ivan Allen	185	95.7%	192	96.9%	151	98.0%	150	97.6%	175	97.1%	200	99.0%
Scheller	183	97.8%	166	96.4%	191	95.8%	207	96.1%	233	97.0%	228	93.9%
Sciences	476	96.4%	513	97.1%	435	96.3%	494	96.4%	546	96.9%	554	97.5%
Total/Avg	2,847	97.5%	3,113	97.2%	3,065	96.7%	3,213	96.8%	3,458	97.9%	3,622	97.2%

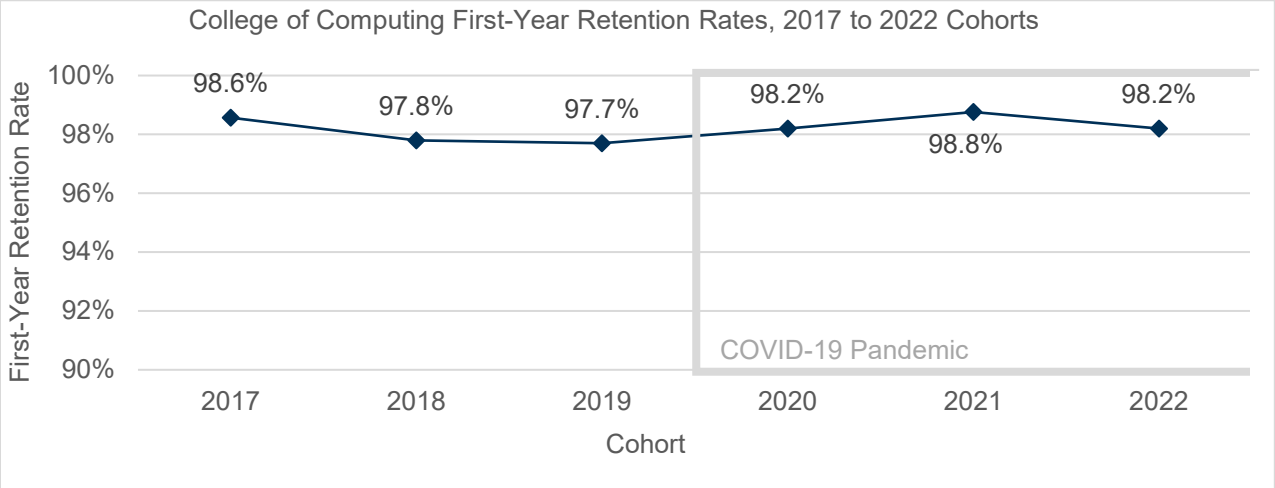
Figure 6: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen in the College of Engineering



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

First-year retention rates are slightly higher for College of Computing versus College of Engineering. The College of Computing retention rate declined from a high of 98.6% for the 2017 cohort to 97.7% for the 2019 cohort then increased to 98.8% for the 2021 cohort. With average first-year retention rates at 97.8% across the Georgia Institute of Technology for the 2022 cohort, the retention rate for the College of Computing remains well above average one-year retention for the Institute.

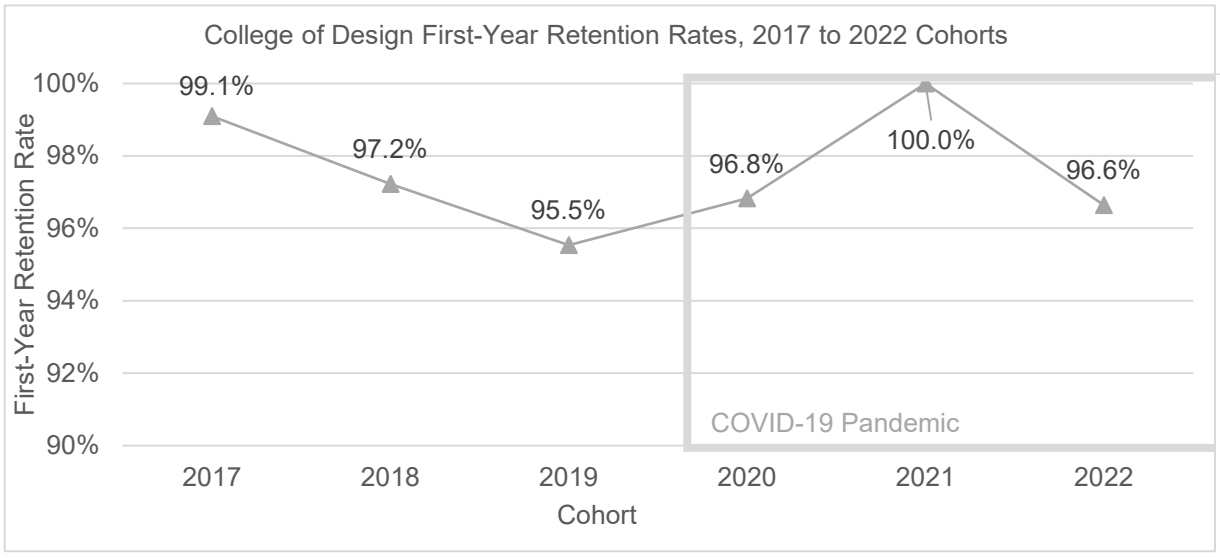
Figure 7: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen in the College of Computing



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

First-year retention rates for the College of Design were similar to the one-year retention rates for the College of Computing. The College of Design retention rate declined from a high of 99.1% for the 2017 cohort to 95.5% for the 2019 cohort. This was followed by an increase in retention to 100% for the 2021 cohort before declining again to 96.6% for the 2022 cohort, below the Institute average of 97.8% for the 2022 cohort.

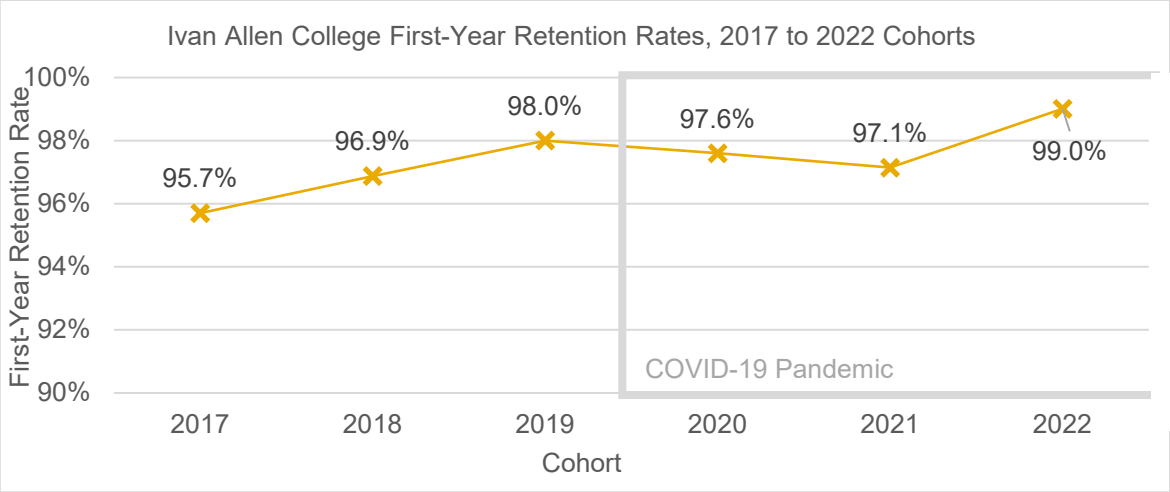
Figure 8: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen in the College of Design



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

First-year retention rates for Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts increased from a low of 95.7% for the 2017 cohort to a high of 99.0% for the 2022 cohort. While there were year-to-year variations in one-year retention rates for Ivan Allen, retention rates for the college have steadily improved between 2017 and 2022.

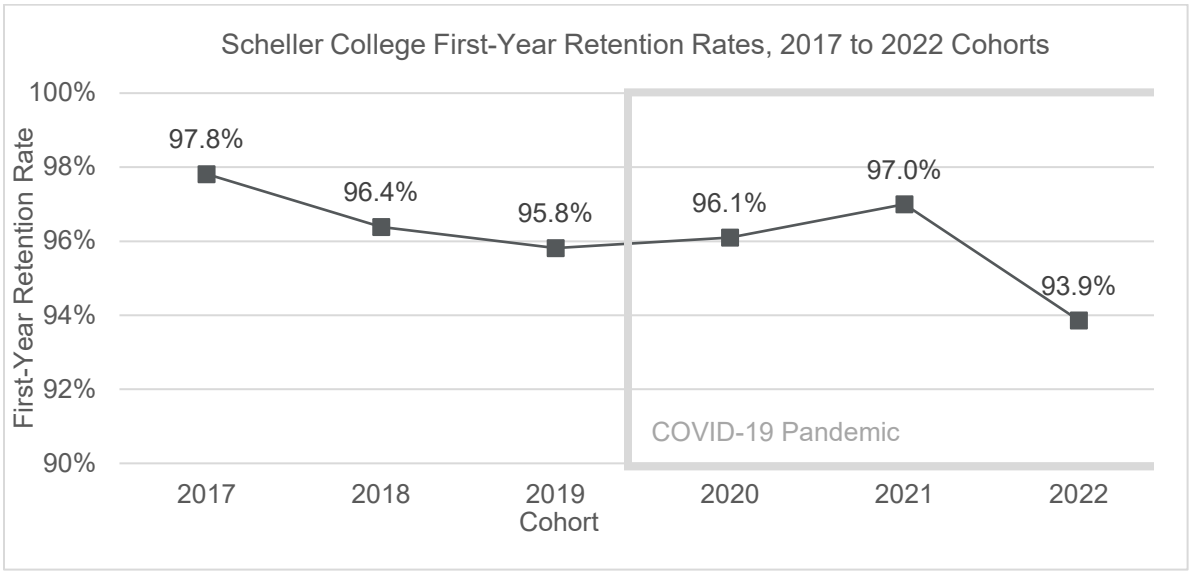
Figure 9: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen in Ivan Allen College



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

As with the Colleges of Computing and Design, first-year retention rates for Scheller College of Business show a similar pattern of decrease and increase over a span of cohort years. The one-year retention rate declined from 97.8% for the 2017 cohort to 95.8% for the 2019 cohort, followed by a rise to 97.0% for the 2021 cohort, and then a decline to 93.9% for the 2022 cohort.

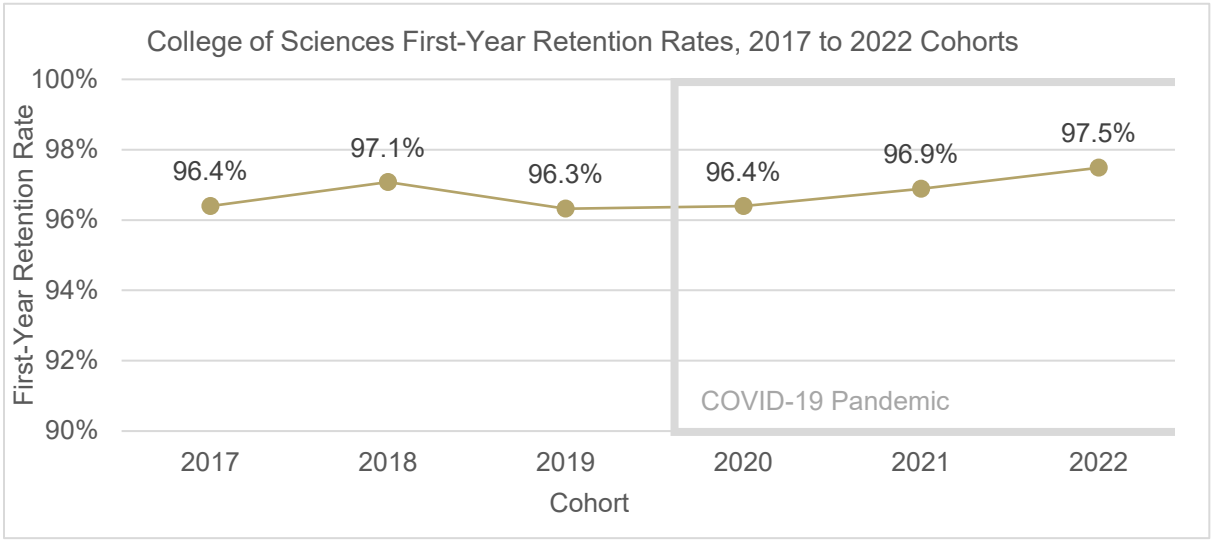
Figure 10: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen in Scheller College of Business



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

First-year retention rates for the College of Sciences gradually increased from the 2017 cohort (96.4%) to the 2022 cohort (97.5%). The 2019 cohort had the lowest retention rate at 96.3%, and the 2022 cohort had the highest at 97.5%.

Figure 11: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen in the College of Sciences



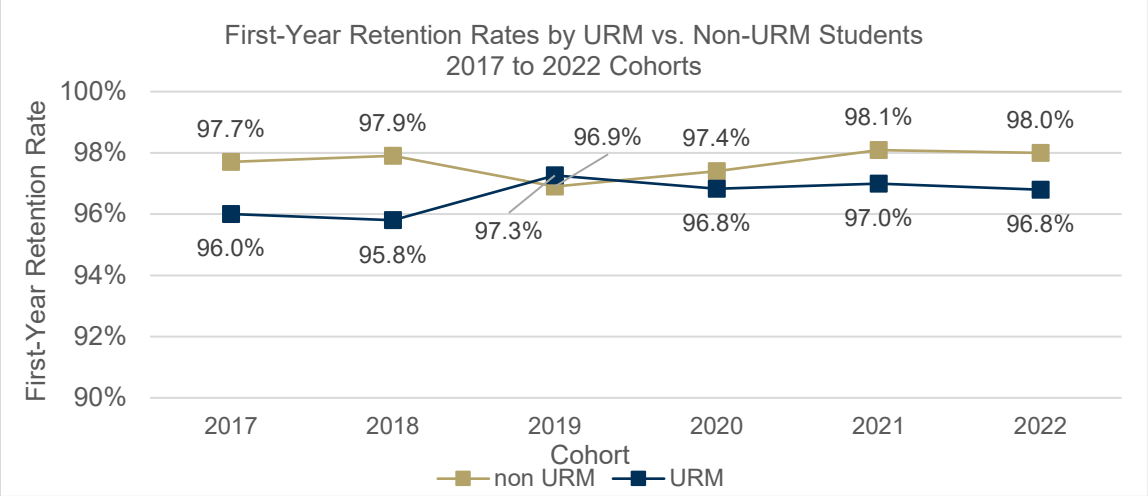
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

One-year retention rates are well above 90% for both underrepresented minority (URM) freshmen and non-underrepresented minority (non-URM) freshmen. First-year retention rates for URM freshmen were highest for the 2019 cohort at 97.3%. A higher percentage of URM students (97.3%) were retained in the 2019 cohort, compared to non-URM students (96.9%).

Table 7: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by URM Status

Cohort	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
URM Status	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR	N	Retained 1 YR
URM	473	96.0%	549	95.8%	548	97.3%	529	96.8%	693	97.0%	760	96.8%
Non-URM	2,374	97.7%	2,564	97.9%	2,517	96.9%	2,684	97.4%	2,765	98.1%	2,862	98.0%
Total	2,847		3,113		3,065		3,213		3,458		3,622	

Figure 12: One-Year Retention Rates, First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by URM Status



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

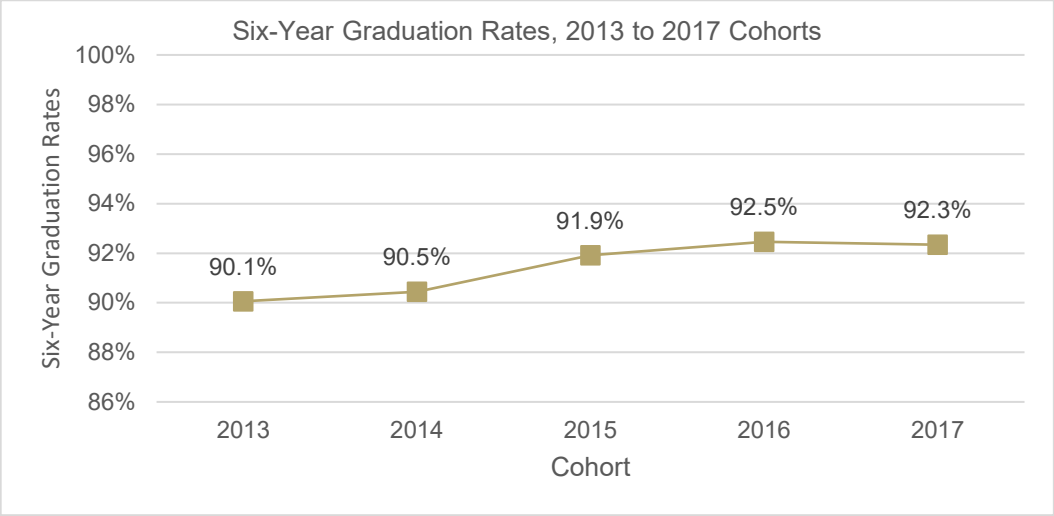
RQ3. What is the six-year graduation rate of students who enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology as first-time freshmen between the 2013 and 2017 cohorts?

Six-year graduation rates increased between the 2013 and 2016 cohorts, despite the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a slight decrease in six-year graduation rates for the 2017 cohort.

Table 8: First-time, Full-time Freshman Six-Year Graduation Rates

Cohort	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS
FTFT Freshman Six-Year Graduation Rates	2,667	90.1%	2,796	90.5%	3,083	91.9%	2,863	92.5%	2,847	92.3%

Figure 13: First-time, Full-time Freshman Six-Year Graduation Rates, 2013 to 2017 Cohorts



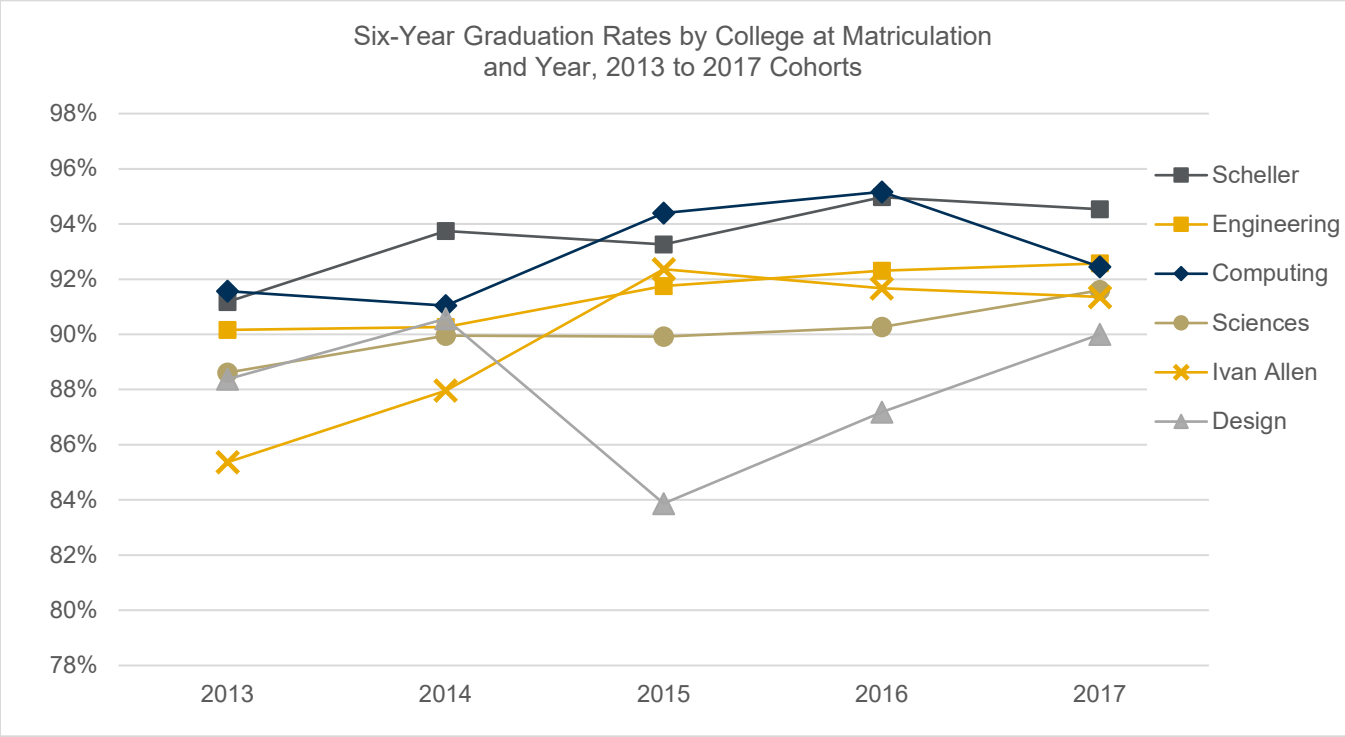
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

The tables and figures below contain six-year graduation rates across GT colleges; college at matriculation was used for these calculations. Across first-time, full-time freshman cohorts, six-year graduation rates vary for freshman students. Students entering the College of Computing and Scheller College of Business across most of the 2013 to 2017 cohorts have higher six-year graduation rates compared to other colleges. Only for the 2017 cohort does the six-year graduation rate for the College of Engineering surpass that of the College of Computing.

Table 9: Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation

Cohort	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
College	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS	N	Graduated 6 YRS
Computing	249	91.6%	346	91.0%	428	94.4%	393	95.2%	278	92.4%
Design	43	88.4%	53	90.6%	62	83.9%	78	87.2%	110	90.0%
Engineering	1,921	90.2%	1,900	90.3%	2,013	91.8%	1,730	92.3%	1,615	92.6%
Ivan Allen	82	85.4%	108	88.0%	144	92.4%	144	91.7%	185	91.4%
Scheller	170	91.2%	160	93.8%	178	93.3%	179	95.0%	183	94.5%
Sciences	202	88.6%	229	90.0%	258	89.9%	339	90.3%	476	91.6%
Total	2,667		2,796		3,083		2,863		2,847	

Figure 14:Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Figure 15: College of Computing Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation and Cohort

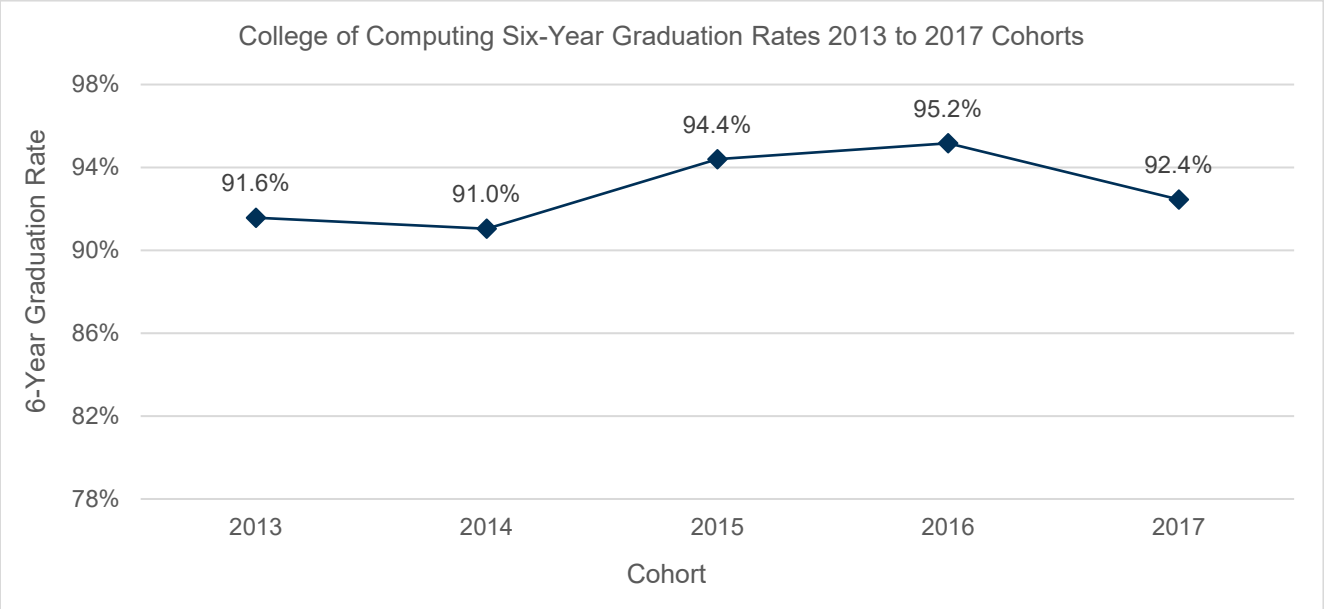
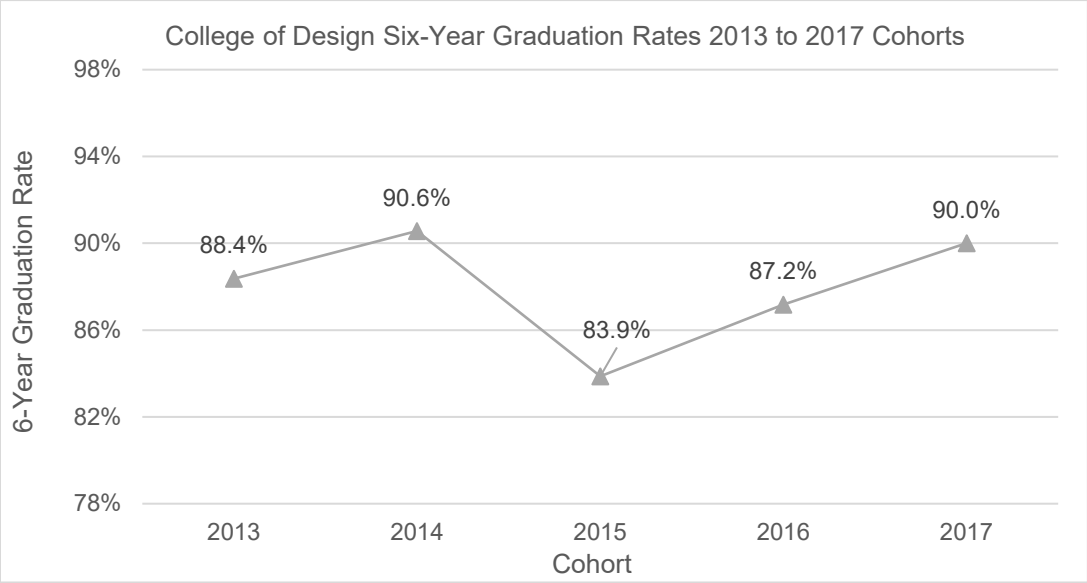
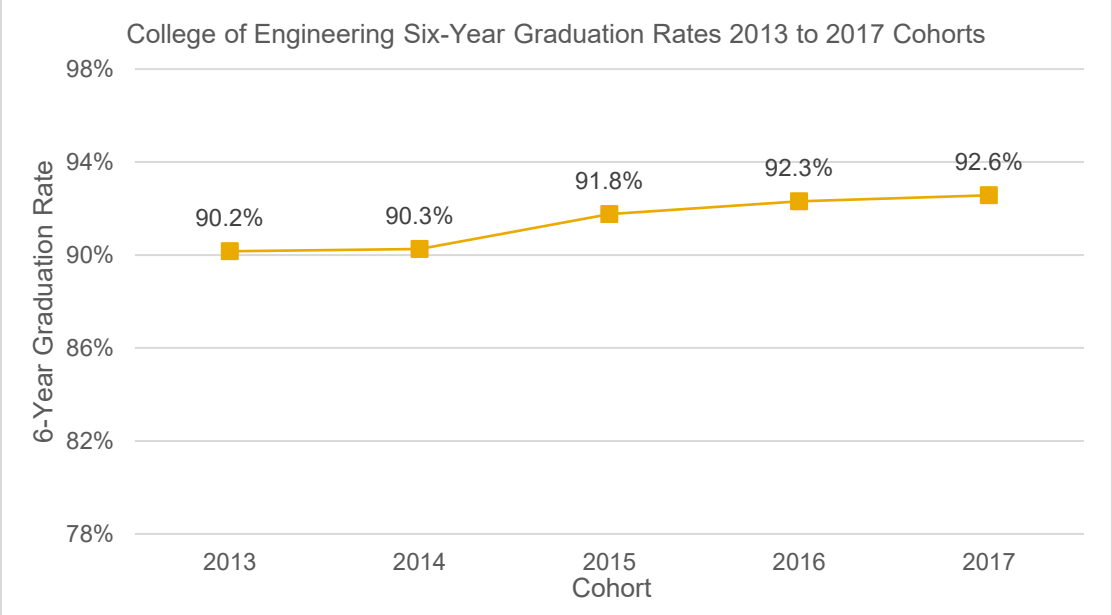


Figure 16: College of Design Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation and Cohort



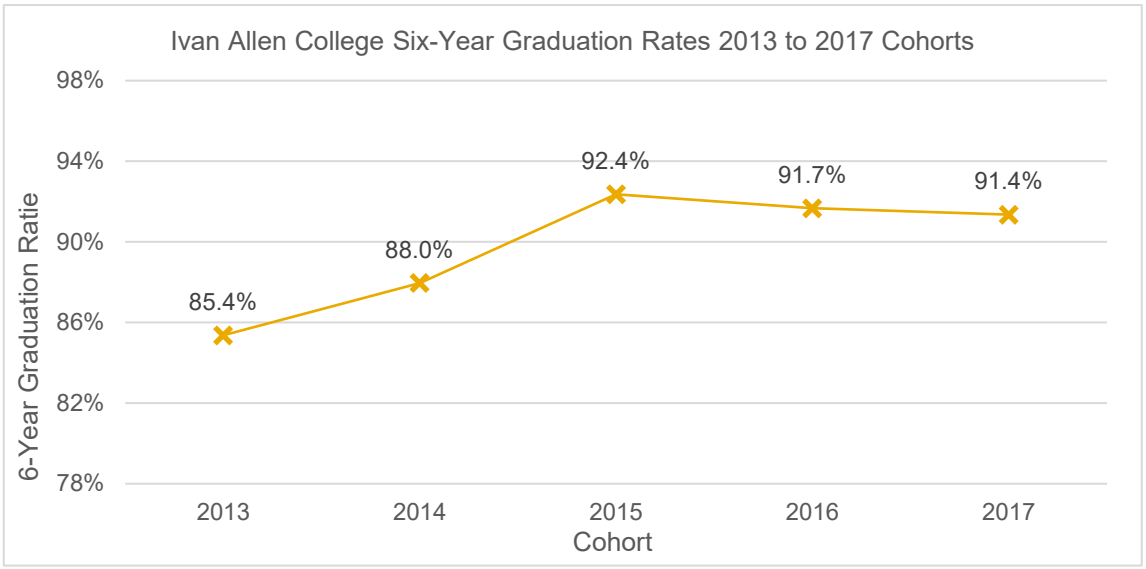
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Figure 17: College of Engineering Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation and Cohort



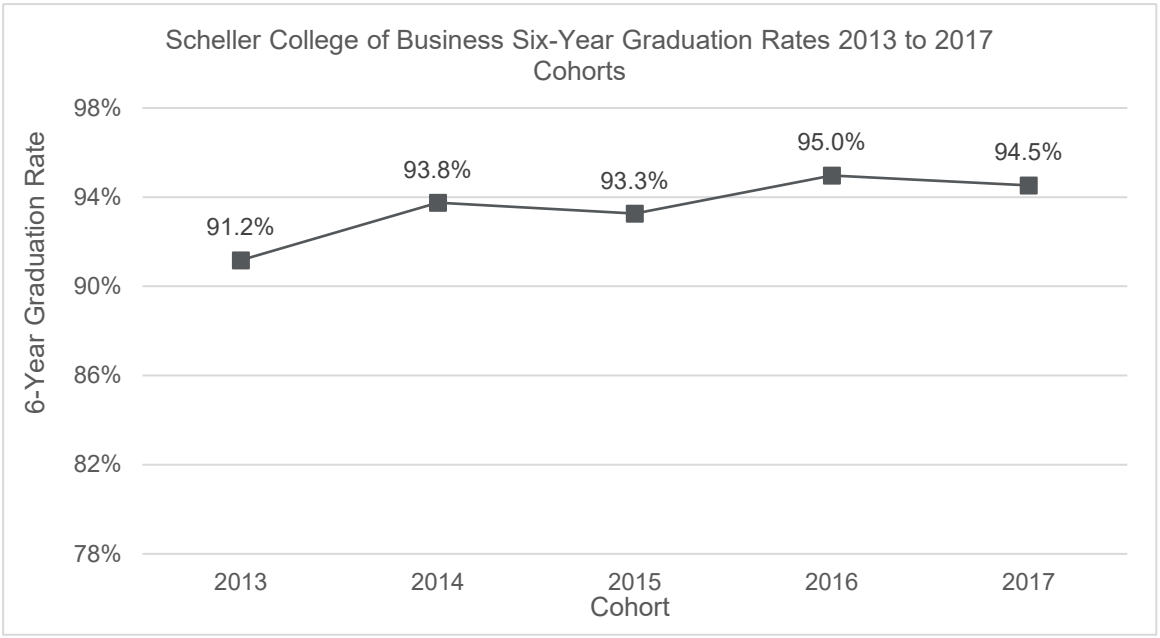
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Figure 18: Ivan Allen College Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation and Cohort



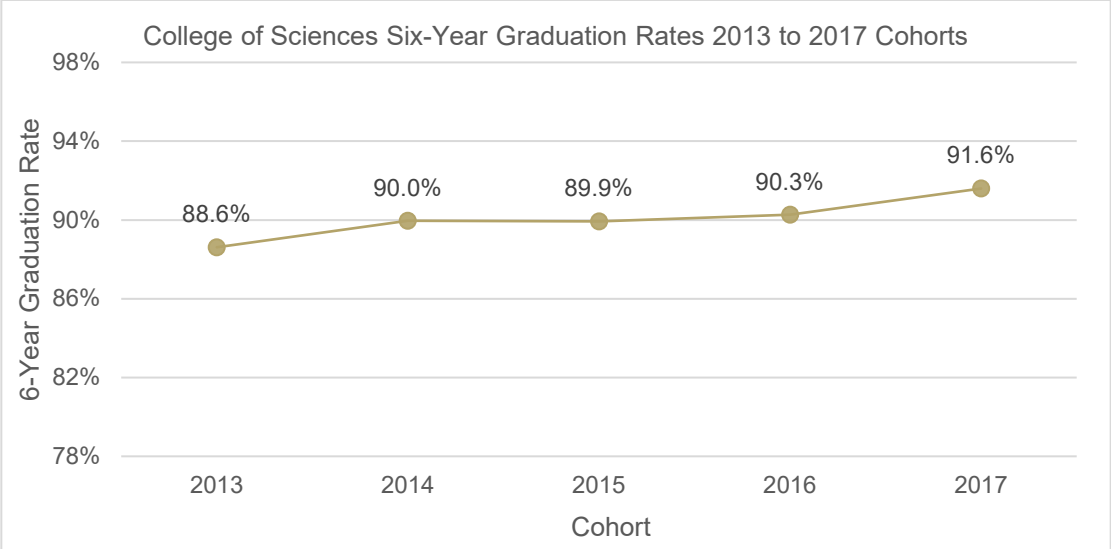
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Figure 19: Scheller College of Business Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation and Cohort



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

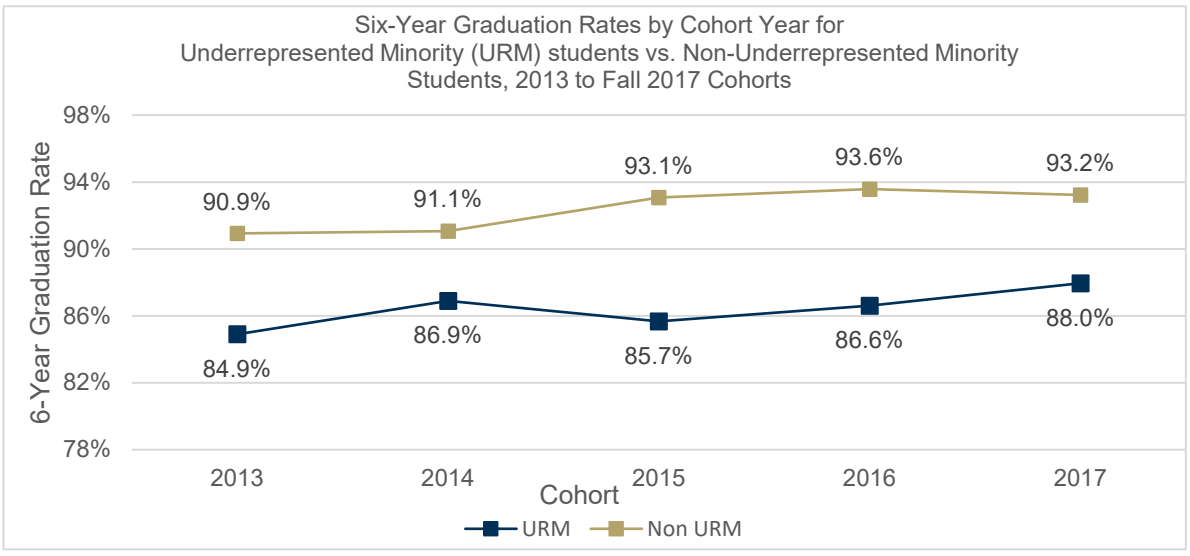
Figure 20: College of Sciences Six-Year Graduation Rates by College at Matriculation and Cohort



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Six-year graduation rates for URM students in the 2013 to 2017 entering freshman cohorts are lower than non-URM freshman students. The gap in six-years or fewer graduation rates for URM students versus non-URM students is widest for the 2015 cohort with a 7.4% gap in completions. This gap narrows for the 2017 cohort to 5.2%. The COVID-19 pandemic heavily impacted the 2014 and 2015 cohorts, which were enrolled and nearing graduation at the start of the pandemic. While the gap in six-year completions remains, a steady upward trajectory for URM students began with the 2015 cohort.

Figure 21: Six-Year Graduation Rates by URM and Non-URM Students



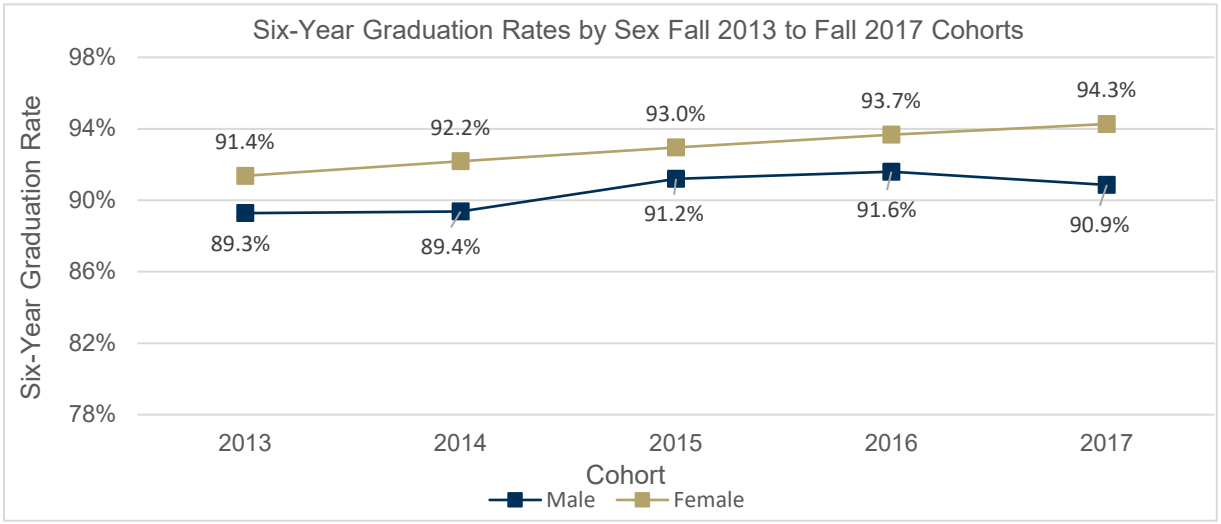
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Although there were fewer female than male first-time freshmen students enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology, a higher percentage female students graduate in six years, compared to males. The percentage of females completing their undergraduate degrees in six years or fewer steadily increased from the 2013 cohort to the 2017 cohort. The six-year graduation gap between males and females narrowed for the 2015 cohort, but the gap persisted and widened for males in the 2016 and 2017 cohorts.

Table 10: Six-Year Graduation Rates by Gender

Cohort	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Gender	N		N		N		N		N	
Female	997	91.4%	1,074	92.2%	1,277	93.0%	1,185	93.7%	1,239	94.3%
Male	1,670	89.3%	1,722	89.4%	1,806	91.2%	1,678	91.6%	1,608	90.9%
Total	2,667		2,796		3,083		2,863		2,847	

Figure 22: Six-Year Graduation Rates by Gender



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

RQ4. How do first-time freshmen enrolled from fall 2018 through fall 2023 at the Georgia Institute of Technology who receive Pell Grants at matriculation compare with first-time freshmen enrolled at Georgia Institute of Technology who did not receive Pell Grants at matriculation during the same time frame?

Most first-time freshmen (88.4% average across 2018 to 2023 cohorts) enter without Pell Grants at matriculation. The number of first-time freshmen entering with Pell Grants at matriculation increased over time, from 10.3% of the 2018 cohort to 12.2% of the 2023 cohort.

Figure 23: First-Time Freshmen by Pell Status at Matriculation

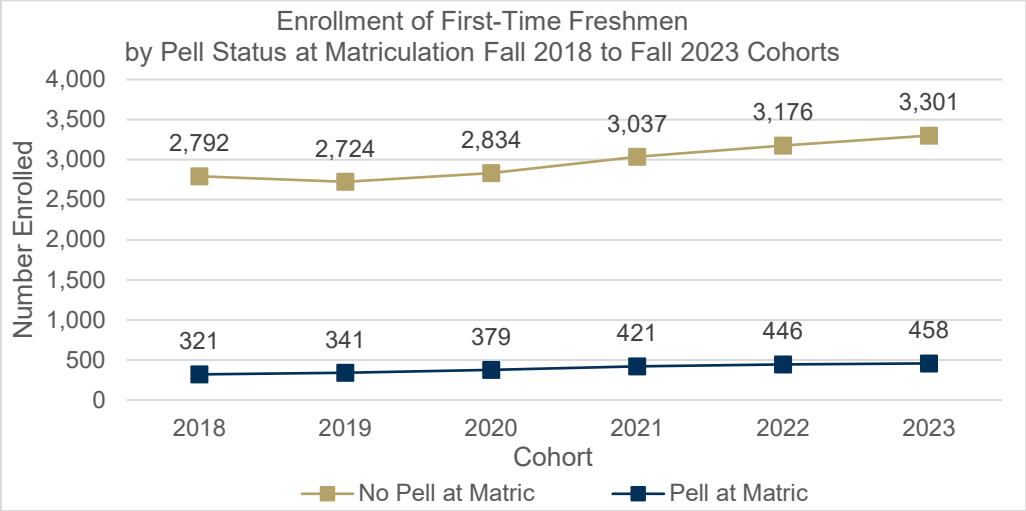
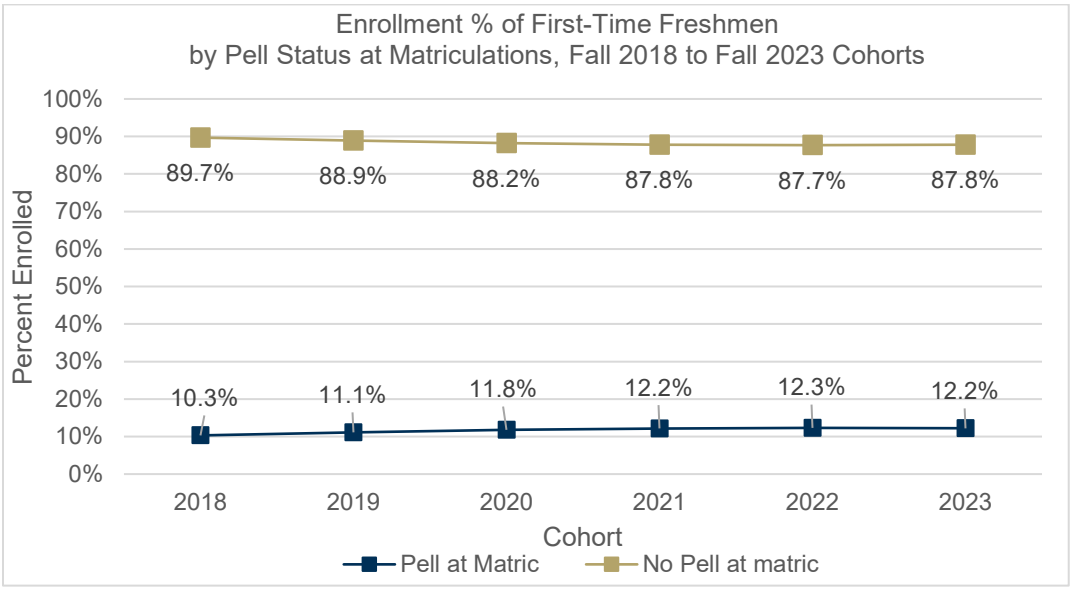


Figure 24: Percent of First-Time Freshmen by Pell Status at Matriculation

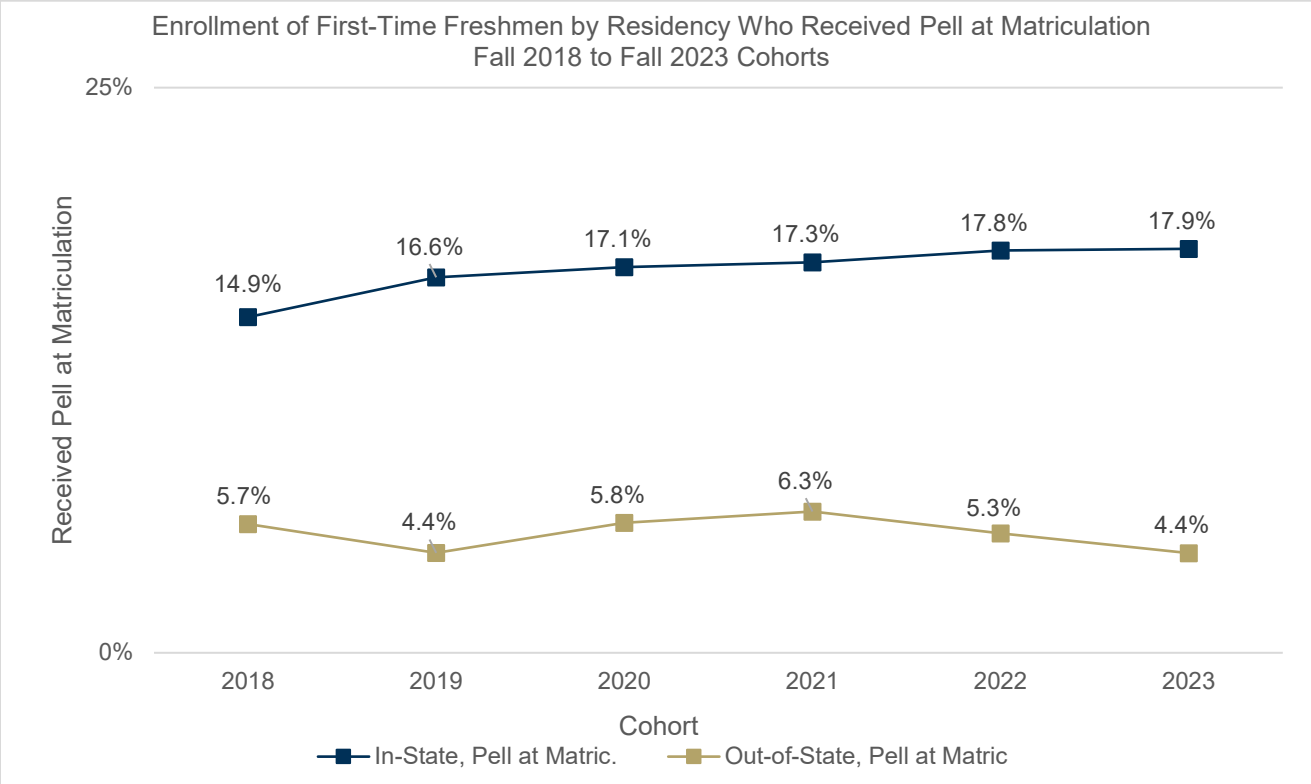


The percentage of in-state first-time freshmen who received Pell at matriculation has increased from 15% for the 2018 cohort to 18% for the 2023 cohort. The percentage of out-of-state first-time freshmen who received Pell at matriculation decreased from 6% of all out-of-state freshmen for the 2018 cohort to 4% for the 2023 cohort.

Table 11: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen by Pell Status and Residency

Cohort	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
Residency Status	N		N		N		N		N		N	
In-State Students												
Pell at Matriculation	233	15%	280	17%	293	17%	321	17%	362	18%	388	18%
Total In-State	1,569		1,686		1,717		1,858		2,034		2,171	
Out-of-State Students												
Pell at Matriculation	88	6%	61	4%	86	6%	100	6%	84	5%	70	4%
Total Out-of-State	1,544		1,379		1,496		1,600		1,588		1,588	
Total Pell at Matric.	321		341		379		421		446		458	
Grand Total	3,113		3,065		3,213		3,458		3,622		3,759	

Figure 25: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen Pell Recipients by Residency



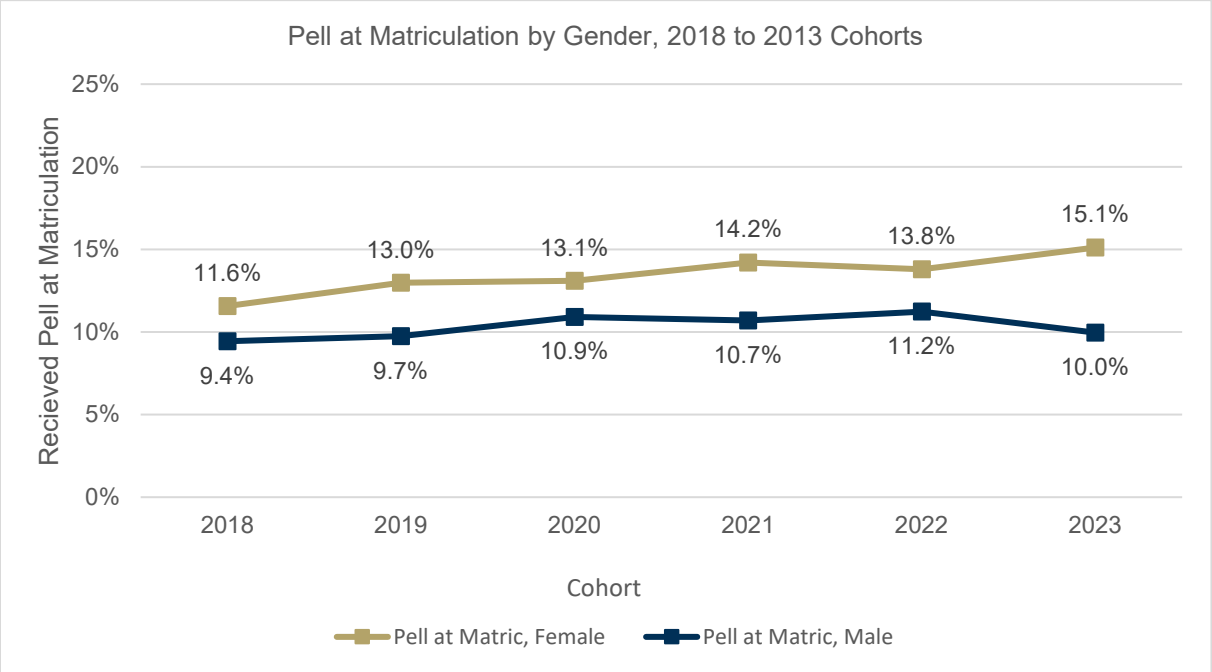
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Percentages and numbers of male and female first-time, full-time students who received Pell at matriculation are similar; however, a larger percentage of females than males receive Pell at matriculation. The percentage of males receiving Pell at matriculation declined for the 2023 cohort, compared to the 2022 cohort (-1.3%). While percentages shift from cohort to cohort, males outnumbered female Pell recipients at matriculation for the 2018 through 2022 cohorts. For the fall 2023 cohort, female Pell recipients grew (1.3%) with average growth of 5.6% from the 2018 to the 2022 cohort. Females outnumbered males who received Pell at matriculation in the 2023 cohort.

Table 12: First-Time, Full-Time Pell at Matriculation Recipients by Gender

Cohort	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
Gender	N		N		N		N		N		N	
Female												
Pell at Matriculation	147	12%	170	13%	172	13%	207	14%	211	14%	245	15%
Total Female	1,270		1,310		1,314		1,458		1,529		1,621	
Male												
Pell at Matriculation	174	9%	171	10%	207	11%	214	11%	235	11%	213	10%
Total Male	1,843		1,755		1,899		2,000		2,093		2,138	
Total Pell at Matric.	321		341		379		421		446		458	
Grand Total	3,113		3,065		3,213		3,458		3,622		3,759	

Figure 26: First-Time, Full-Time Freshman Pell at Matriculation Recipients by Gender



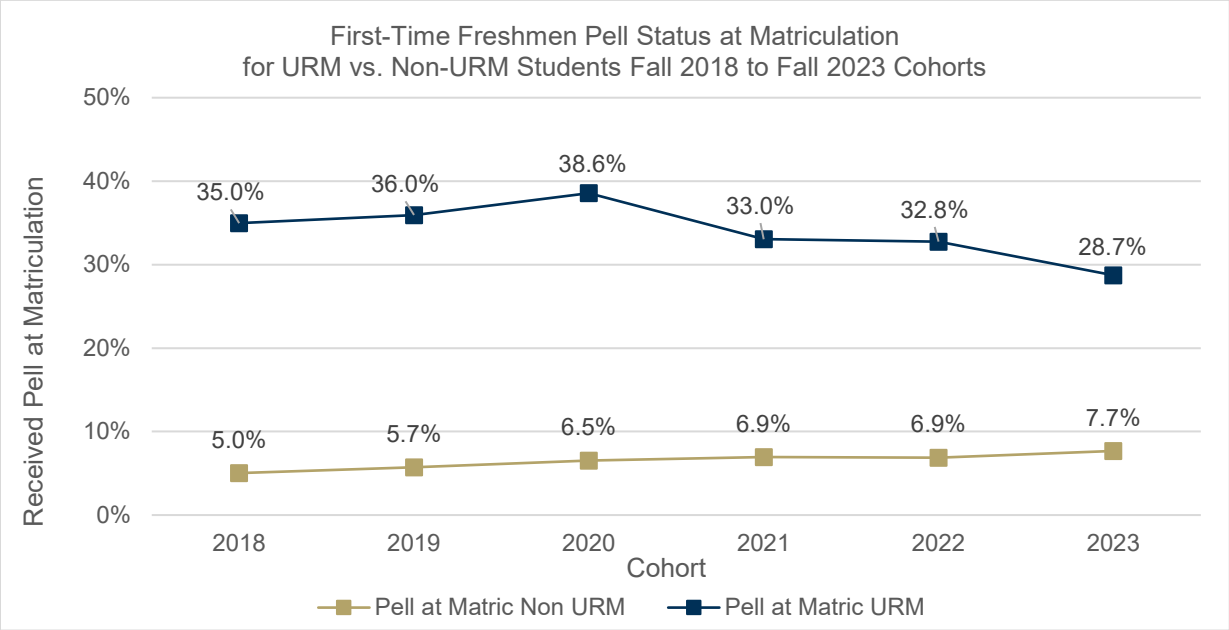
Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

First-time freshmen who identified as underrepresented minorities (URM) were more likely to have Pell at matriculation compared with first-time freshmen who did not identify as underrepresented minorities (non-URM). From 2020 to 2021, the gap narrowed as more URM freshmen entered with Pell at matriculation. For the Fall 2023 cohort, the count of URM freshmen receiving Pell at matriculation was similar to that of non-URM freshmen.

Table 13: First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen Pell at Matriculation Recipients by URM Status

Cohort	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
Pell Status	N		N		N		N		N		N	
Underrepresented Minority												
Pell at Matriculation	192	35%	197	36%	204	39%	229	33%	249	33%	231	29%
Total URM	549		548		529		693		760		804	
Non-Underrepresented Minority												
Pell at Matriculation	129	5%	144	6%	175	7%	192	7%	197	7%	227	8%
Total Non-URM	2,564		2,517		2,684		2,765		2,862		2,955	
Total Pell at Matric	321		341		379		421		446		458	
Grand Total	3,113		3,065		3,213		3,458		3,622		3,759	

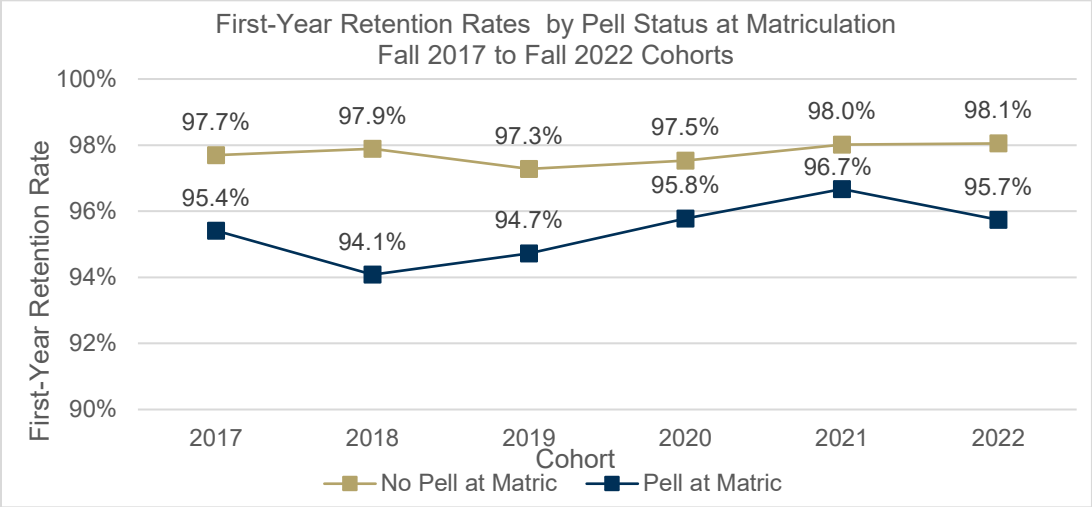
Figure 27:First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen Pell at Matriculation Recipients by URM Status



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

One-year retention for first-time, full-time students who entered with Pell at matriculation was lower than first-time freshmen who did not enter with Pell at matriculation. The fall 2018 cohort had the lowest one-year retention rate (94.1%) for first-time freshmen who entered with Pell at matriculation. While one-year retention of students who received Pell Grants at matriculation steadily increased for the 2019 to 2021 cohorts, the one-year retention rate decreased for the 2022 cohort.

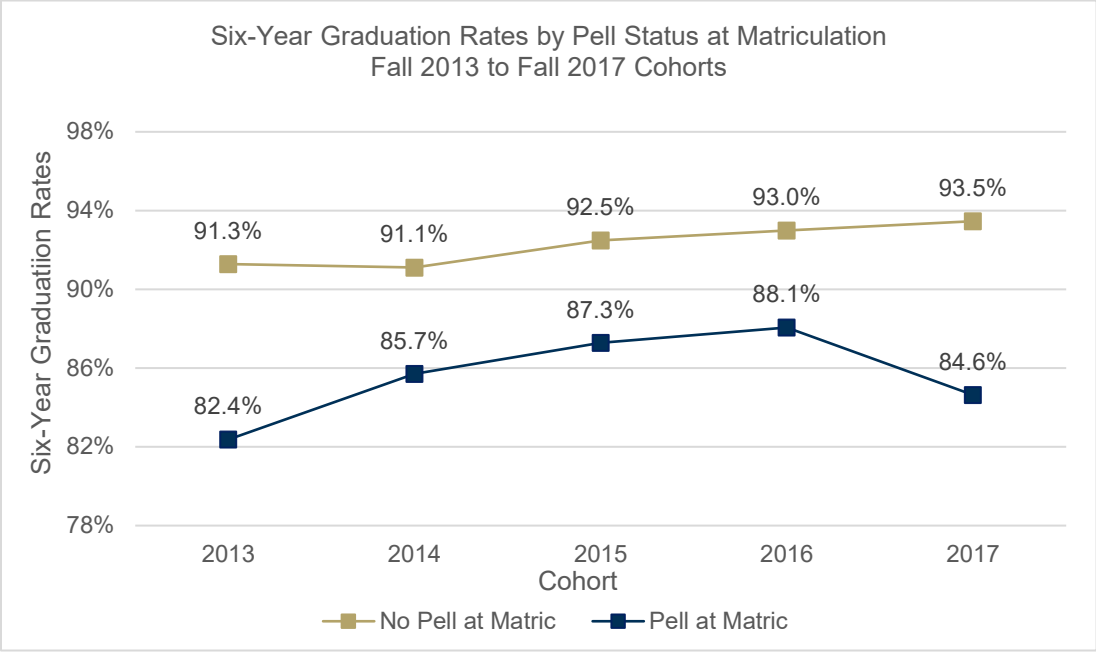
Figure 28: First Year Retention Rates by Pell Status at Matriculation



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends

Six-year graduation rates for first-time freshmen who received Pell at matriculation were lower than for first-time freshmen who did not receive Pell at matriculation. The 2013 cohort had the lowest six-year graduation rate (82.4%) for students receiving Pell at matriculation. The six-year graduation rate for recipients of Pell Grants at matriculation increased for the 2014 through 2016 cohorts, mirroring the graduation rates for students who did not receive a Pell Grant at matriculation. The six-year graduation rate for 2017 declined (-3.4%) for students receiving Pell at matriculation compared to prior cohorts and compared to students who did not receive a Pell Grant at matriculation (-8.8%).

Figure 29: Six-Year Graduation Rates by Pell Status at Matriculation



Note: The Y-axis in this figure has been adjusted to highlight trends