

Executive Summary

2015-16 CSRDE Retention Report The Retention and Graduation Rates of Entering Baccalaureate Degree-seeking Freshman Cohorts of Fall 2005 through Fall 2014 in 335 Colleges and Universities

June 2016

Introduction

The Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE) is a consortium of colleges and universities dedicated to the cooperative exchange of student retention and graduation data for the purpose of benchmarking. CSRDE is composed of public and private 4-year and 2-year institutions from around the United States. We also have members in Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Canada.

Since 1994, the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange has conducted institutional surveys of student retention and graduation data. The *2015-16 CSRDE Retention Report on the Retention and Graduation Rates of 2005-2014 Entering Baccalaureate Degree-seeking Freshman Cohorts in 335 Colleges and Universities* represents the results of our most recent survey for 4-year institutions.

The information contained within this Executive Summary and the 2015-16 CSRDE Retention Report is subject to copyright restrictions of the University of Oklahoma (OU) and the Center for Institutional Data Exchange and Analysis (C-IDEA). C-IDEA sponsors and maintains the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

You may not redistribute nor reproduce, in any format, in whole or in part, the Executive Summary or the CSRDE Retention Report without the expressed written permission of the CSRDE. Please submit written requests for such permission to:

Sandra Whalen, M.Ed.
Director of C-IDEA
The University of Oklahoma
1700 Asp Avenue
Norman, OK 73072-6400
Email: csrde@ou.edu

Purpose

The purpose of this Executive Summary is to provide a general overview of the trends and findings detailed in the 2015-16 CSRDE Retention Report. This executive summary is not intended to be used for benchmarking institutional retention efforts. Although the retention and graduation rates discussed in this summary are useful in providing a gauge of the problem from a broad perspective, it is through examination of institutions within the context of their peers that the most meaningful assessment of retention efforts can be made. CSRDE member institutions have access to detailed, institution-specific data on participating institutions in this study, through the full *2015-16 CSRDE Retention Report* and through custom peer reports.

Scope

The institutions participating in this survey were not randomly selected. Rather, they were participating members of the consortium. They represent a diverse group of institutions varying in size, geographical location, and mission. The table below provides the breakdown of institutional participants by Carnegie classification.

Classification	Number of Institutions		
	Public	Private	Total
Research Universities (very high research activity)	63	1	64
Research Universities (high research activity) and Doctoral/Research Universities	60	15	75
Master's	113	44	157
Baccalaureate	20	12	32
Other	7	0	7
	263	72	335

Despite being a participant survey, the scope of this survey is large. This survey followed the first-time, full-time cohorts of 2005 through 2014. Over the course of these years, the retention and graduation rates of 6.7 million first-time, full-time freshmen were tracked. The results of this survey address approximately:

- 57% of all 2014 first-time, degree-seeking freshmen attending **public** 4-year degree-granting institutions
- 10% of all 2014 first-time, full-time, degree-seeking freshmen attending **private, non-profit**, 4-year degree-granting institutions
- 41% of all 2014 first-time, full-time, degree-seeking freshmen in the U.S.

Methodology

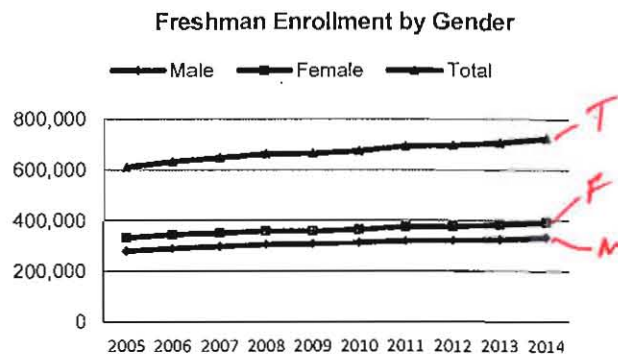
This survey tracked the year-to-year retention and graduation rates of the first-time, full-time, baccalaureate degree-seeking freshman cohorts entering 2005 through 2014. Each of these cohorts was followed from the fall of the first year enrollment through the fall of 2014. The institutional contact for each participating member institution submitted initial headcount, average ACT/SAT, as well as the retention and graduation rates from the second year through the eleventh year for each of these ten cohorts. Cohort data was also provided by gender, race and ethnicity. The data were reported at the cohort level, not unit record level. In addition, the institutional contact submitted select institutional and student characteristics, which facilitate making inter-institution comparisons. The data were submitted in electronic format, and once received were edited and analyzed.

Findings

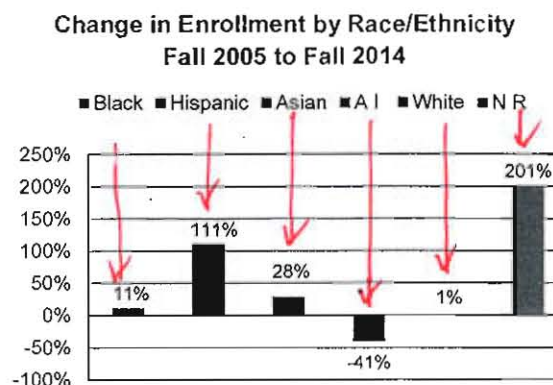
These findings are intended to present a broad overview of retention issues observed in the latest study. They are not intended to be used for benchmarking. Unless otherwise noted, the discussed rates are aggregates of the 2005-2014 cohorts where the cohorts had sufficient longevity to be measured at that particular point in time. Complete details are available in the full report.

Enrollment

- 1) **Student Enrollment increased steadily from 2005 through 2014.** During this period, female students made up more than half of each fall cohort. In the cohort of 2014, 54.2% of the 724,061 freshmen were females and 45.8% were males.

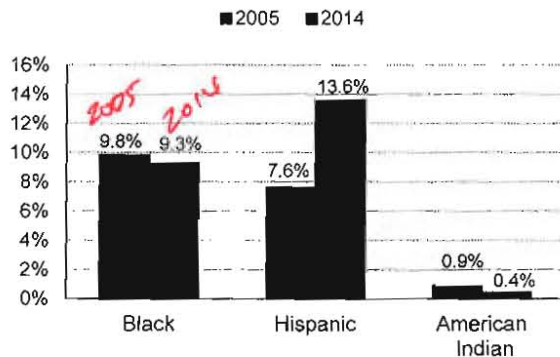


- 2) **Total enrollments of first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 18.6% from the Fall of 2005 to the Fall of 2014.** The largest growth during this period was seen in the Nonresident Alien subgroup (N R), which increased by 201%, followed by the Hispanic cohort with 111% increase. The American Indian subgroup (A I) was the only cohort whose enrollment decreased during this period.



- 3) The percentage of Underrepresented Minority (URM) freshmen enrolled relative to overall freshman enrollments increased by 5%. In 2005, Black students made up 9.8% of the overall freshman cohort, with Hispanic students accounting for 7.6% and American Indian students making up 0.9% of the freshmen. By 2014 these students made up 9.3%, 13.6%, and 0.4% of the freshman cohort, respectively.

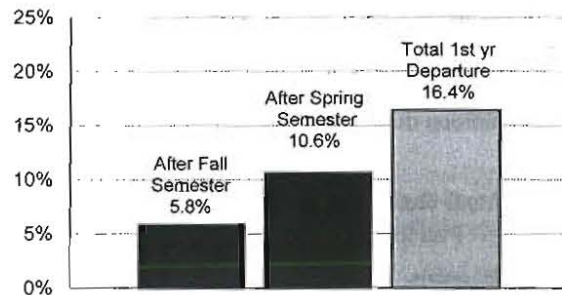
Underrepresented Minorities as a Percentage of Total Freshman Cohort



Retention

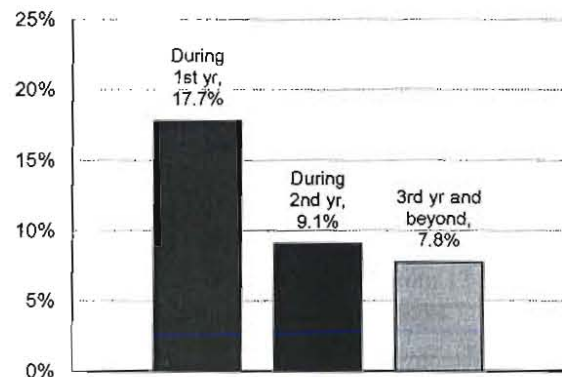
- 4) Almost twice as many departures occurred in the second semester (Spring) as during the first semester (Fall). Of the 335 institutions included in the survey, 326 provided data on second semester retention. Approximately 94.2% of the Fall 2014 cohort of first-time, full-time freshmen returned the next term, and by the following Fall approximately 83.6% of the original freshman cohort remained. Another way to look at the data is from the perspective of departure rates. Approximately 6% of these students from the reporting institutions left the university before the Spring Semester. An additional 10.6% of these students left between Spring of the first year and Fall of the second year.

Departure Rates of the 2014 Cohort by Semester Based on 326 institutions



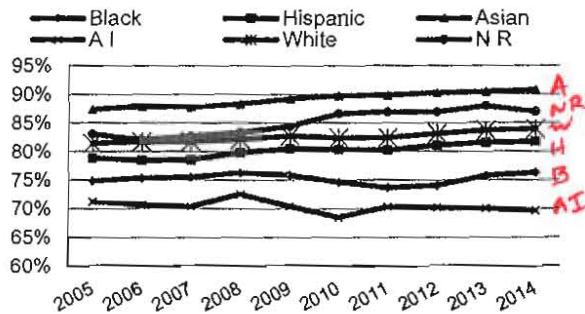
- 5) Almost as many students left during the second year and beyond as departed during the first year. On average from 2005-2014, 17.7% of first-time freshmen from all participating institutions did not re-enroll for the Fall of their second year (sophomore year). An additional 16.7% departed the institution without graduating during the second year and beyond.

Average Rates of Cohort Departure by College Year for Fall 2005-Fall 2014 Cohorts



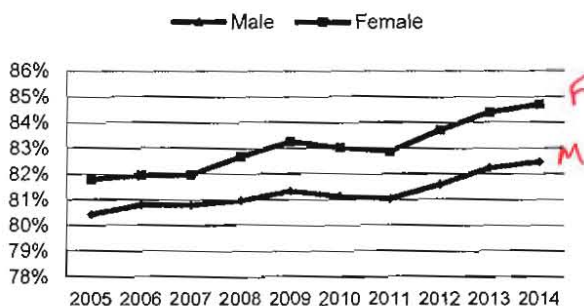
- 6) URM students had lower first-year retention rates than their non-URM peers. The retention rates for the Hispanic and Black cohort increased from 2005-2014; however, the rates for the cohort of American Indian students decreased, despite fluctuations during that period.

First-Year Retention Rates by Race/Ethnicity
Fall 2005 – Fall 2014 Cohorts



- 7) Female students continued at a slightly higher rate than males. The female and male first-year retention rates were similar during the Fall 2005 through Fall 2014 time period. Females continued to have higher retention rates overall. The average difference between the male and female rates was 1.75% over the ten year period.

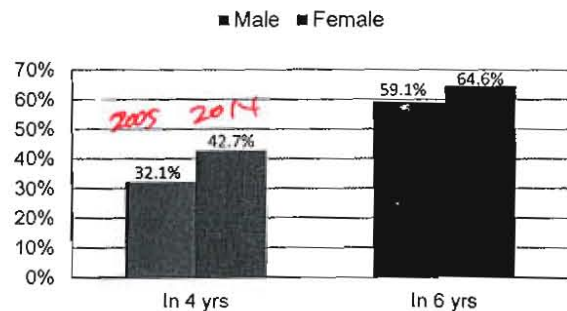
First-Year Retention Rates by Gender
Fall 2005 – Fall 2014 Cohorts



Graduation

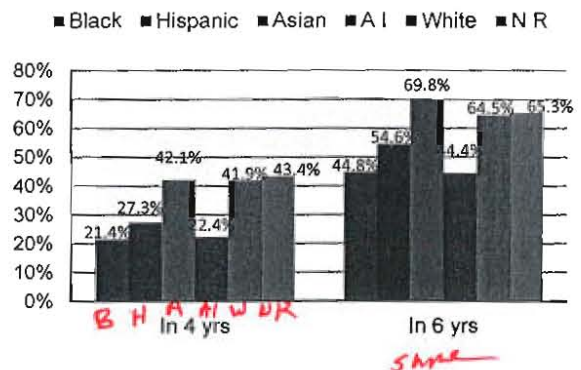
- 8) More first-time, full-time, female students graduated within 6 years than their male counterparts. Because there were higher enrollments of female students than male students, this means that there were actually more female graduates as well. The difference between the percentage of male and female graduates decreased from 10.6% for those who graduated in 4 years, to 5.5% for graduates in 6 years.

Cumulative Graduation Rates by Gender for the
Fall 2005 – Fall 2011 Cohorts



- 9) Graduation rates were consistently lower for Underrepresented Minorities than for non-URM students. Looking at the graduation rates for the cohorts of 2005 through 2011, one finds that the average four-year and six-year graduation rates of underrepresented minority students were consistently lower than those of other students. The Asian cohorts graduated within six years at a higher rate than the other cohorts of students.

Average Four-Year and Six-Year Graduation
Rates by Race/Ethnicity
Fall 2005 through Fall 2011 Cohorts



Rates by Institutional Characteristics

The CSRDE survey collected data by gender and race/ethnicity for the 2005 through 2014 cohorts. In addition, participants provided data on institutional characteristics, including the percentage of students attending the institution part-time, receiving federal grants, and living in campus housing. ACT/SAT test scores were also provided and used to determine the institution's selectivity, as defined below. The SAT scores included Verbal and Math scores only.

Highly Selective Institutions (HS):

ACT > 24.0 or SAT > 1100

Selective Institutions (S):

ACT 22.5-24.0 or SAT 1045-1100

Moderately Selective Institutions (MS):

ACT 21.0-22.4 or SAT 990-1044

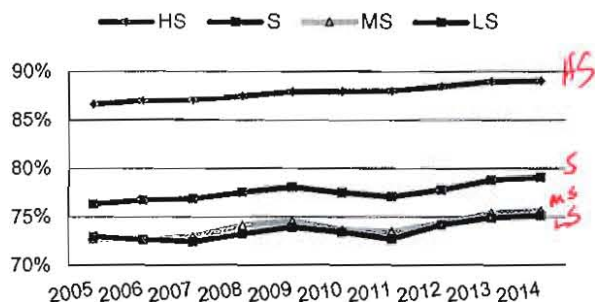
Less Selective Institutions (LS):

ACT < 21.0 or SAT < 990.

This section highlights some of the findings based on selected institutional characteristics.

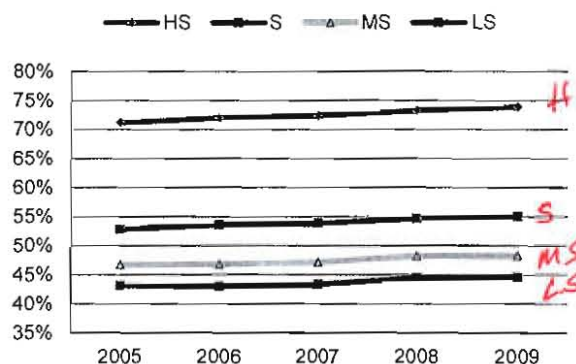
- 10) Students at institutions with higher admission test scores had higher retention rates.** From Fall 2005 to Fall 2014, the rates for highly selective institutions steadily increased while the other selectivity groups experienced unstable growth. The retention rates at moderately selective institutions were almost identical to those at less selective institutions.

Institutional Selectivity and First-Year Retention
Fall 2005 through Fall 2014 Cohorts



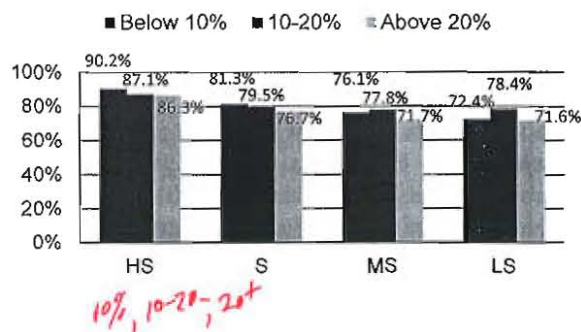
- 11) Six-year graduation rates increased slightly for all selectivity groups.** The highly selective group realized an increase of 2.7% over the five-year period, while the selective, moderately selective, and less selective institutions had an increase of 2.3%, 1.5%, and 1.4% respectively.

Institutional Selectivity and Six Year Graduation
Fall 2005 through Fall 2009 Cohorts

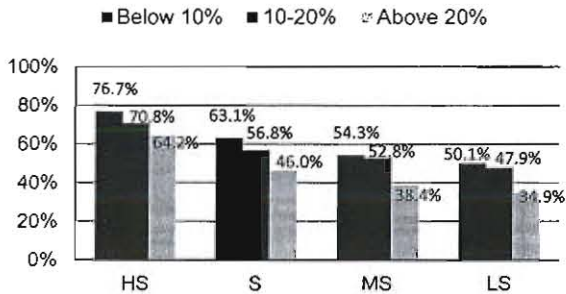


- 12) Generally, the institutions with fewer part-time undergraduates had higher first-year retention and six-year graduation rates.** The percentage of undergraduate part-time students at the institutions, were divided into groups: below 10%, 10-20%, or above 20%. These percentages were generally negatively correlated with first-year retention and six-year graduation rates. The percentage of part-time students appears to have a minimal impact on the first-year retention rate. However, institutions in all selectivity groups with higher part-time populations realized six-year graduation rates from 13-17% lower than those with fewer part-time students.

First-year Retention Rates by Selectivity and Percentage of Part-Time Students
2014 Cohort



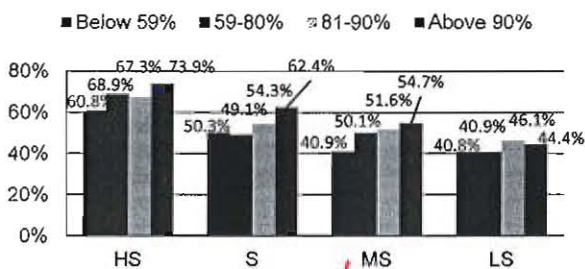
**Six-year Graduation Rates by Selectivity and Percentage of Part-Time Students
2009 Cohort**



in order

- 13) Students living in college housing had higher six-year graduation rates.** Within each selectivity group, as the percentage of first-year students who lived on campus increased, the six-year graduation rate generally increased. This was especially evident in the moderately selective institutions, where institutions with over 90% of their students living on campus had a six-year graduation rate of 54.7%. This was an increase of 13.8% over the moderately selective institutions where fewer than 59% of first-year students lived on campus.

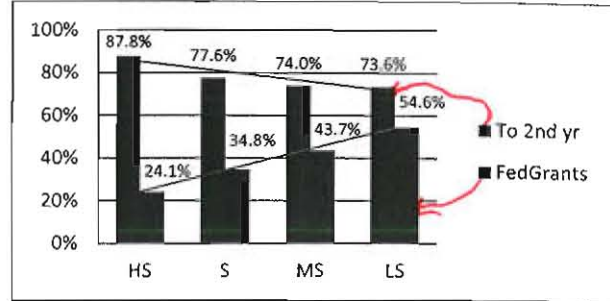
**Six-Year Graduation Rates by Selectivity and Percentage Living in Housing
2009 Cohorts**



in order

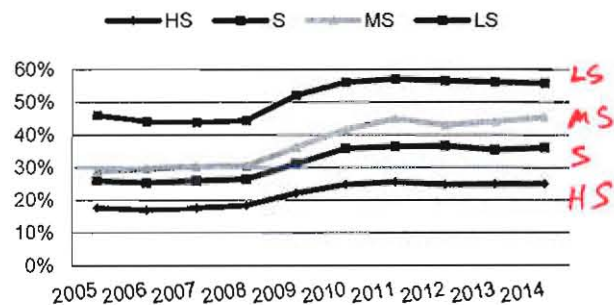
- 14) The percentage of undergraduates receiving federal grants was lower in institutions with higher selectivity.** Participants from 294 institutions provided federal grants data for the 2014 cohort. Fifty-five percent of students from less selective institutions received federal grants in 2014 compared to 24% at highly selective institutions. The six-year graduation rates decreased by selectivity; however, the gap between the rates for moderately selective and less selective institutions was only 0.4%.

**First-Year Retention of 2014 Cohorts by Selectivity and Percentage Receiving Federal Grants
Based on 294 Institutions**



- 15) The percentage of undergraduates receiving federal grants generally increased from 2005-2014.** Using CSRDE data from surveys submitted over the past five years, one can see the trend of federal grants awarded by selectivity of the institution. The graph below shows the average percentage of undergraduate students receiving federal grants based on the institutions that participated in the CSRDE survey during those years. One can see a more dramatic increase within each selectivity group beginning in Fall 2008.

**Average Percentage of Undergraduate Federal Grant Recipients By Selectivity
Based on 2011 through 2015 CSRDE Surveys**



*LS
MS
S
HS*

**Six-year Graduation Rates
2009 First-time Freshman Cohort**

<i>Institutional and Student Characteristics</i>	<i>Six-Year Graduation Rates</i>				
	<i>Highly Selective</i>	<i>Selective</i>	<i>Moderately Selective</i>	<i>Less Selective</i>	<i>All Institutions</i>
Total	73.8%	55.0%	48.2%	44.5%	62.9%
Gender					
Male	70.4%	50.8%	43.7%	39.3%	59.6%
Female	77.0%	58.3%	51.8%	48.2%	65.8%
Race					
Black	61.8%	39.4%	35.2%	34.3%	44.8%
Hispanic	68.4%	51.2%	46.9%	43.2%	56.4%
Asian	79.8%	60.9%	57.5%	46.8%	72.3%
American Indian	58.7%	31.2%	30.9%	29.9%	44.1%
White	74.9%	57.4%	50.6%	51.6%	65.5%
Nonresident Alien	74.7%	56.6%	58.6%	47.7%	69.3%
Control					
Public	74.4%	54.3%	47.8%	44.8%	63.0%
Private	67.4%	63.3%	55.5%	40.6%	62.7%
% Part-time Undergraduates					
Below 10%	76.7%	63.1%	54.3%	50.1%	72.6%
10 - 20%	70.8%	56.8%	52.8%	47.9%	60.1%
Above 20%	64.2%	46.0%	38.4%	34.9%	48.1%
Institution Size					
18,000 or more	74.7%	54.8%	50.7%	52.6%	68.7%
5,000 - 17,999	68.4%	55.0%	45.6%	43.4%	51.9%
Fewer than 5,000	63.4%	56.3%	50.0%	38.1%	51.0%

**First-Year Retention Rates
2014 First-time Freshman Cohort**

<i>Institutional and Student Characteristics</i>	<i>First-year Retention Rates</i>				
	<i>Highly Selective</i>	<i>Selective</i>	<i>Moderately Selective</i>	<i>Less Selective</i>	<i>All Institutions</i>
Total	89.0%	79.1%	75.6%	75.1%	83.7%
Gender					
Male	88.0%	77.4%	73.4%	72.1%	82.5%
Female	90.0%	80.4%	77.4%	77.2%	84.7%
Race					
Black	85.4%	75.4%	70.2%	70.2%	76.3%
Hispanic	86.5%	79.3%	77.6%	77.5%	81.7%
Asian	93.3%	87.3%	86.4%	82.6%	90.7%
American Indian	78.7%	65.6%	60.6%	63.5%	69.6%
White	89.0%	79.1%	75.6%	74.9%	83.9%
Nonresident Alien	89.9%	79.2%	77.7%	76.1%	86.9%
Control					
Public	89.4%	79.0%	75.6%	75.6%	83.9%
Private	84.3%	80.3%	75.3%	67.2%	81.0%
% Part-time Undergraduates					
Below 10%	90.2%	81.3%	76.1%	72.4%	87.8%
10 - 20%	87.1%	79.5%	77.8%	78.4%	82.1%
Above 20%	86.3%	76.7%	71.7%	71.6%	77.8%
Institution Size					
18,000 or more	89.7%	80.0%	78.2%	82.0%	86.9%
5,000 - 17,999	85.0%	78.4%	73.4%	73.5%	77.3%
Fewer than 5,000	81.1%	75.8%	73.0%	68.9%	74.7%

Highly Selective- ACT > 24.0 or SAT > 1100; Selective- ACT 22.5-24.0 or SAT 1045-1100;
Moderately Selective- ACT 21.0-22.4 or SAT 990-1044; Less Selective- ACT < 21.0 or SAT < 990

Headcount of First-time Freshmen

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions
Fall 2005-14 Cohorts

All 74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions reported cohort data by race/ethnicity and gender
(2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)

Cohort Year	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Other	Male	Female	Total
2005	16,148	9,929	4,061	569	29,786	926	3,469	26,286	38,602	64,888
2006	16,650	11,022	4,426	559	29,962	1,059	3,875	27,302	40,251	67,553
2007	16,769	11,777	4,368	600	29,963	1,105	4,388	28,190	40,780	68,970
2008	17,899	13,534	4,739	609	31,550	996	4,509	30,472	43,364	73,836
2009	17,947	14,853	4,492	565	30,844	1,079	6,113	31,325	44,568	75,893
2010	17,820	16,703	4,913	498	30,831	1,065	5,305	31,845	45,290	77,135
2011	18,656	18,782	5,025	437	30,126	1,238	5,493	32,686	47,071	79,757
2012	17,885	20,056	5,326	423	28,626	1,436	4,768	32,253	46,267	78,520
2013	17,408	22,124	5,731	439	29,023	2,043	4,796	33,189	48,375	81,564
2014	16,603	23,477	5,872	462	28,364	2,320	4,770	33,467	48,401	81,868
2005-14	173,785	162,257	48,953	5,161	299,075	13,267	47,486	307,015	442,969	749,984

The sum of the Male and Female cohorts may be less than the Total cohort due to unreported gender.

Percentage Distribution of First-time Freshmen
 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions
 Fall 2005-14 Cohorts

*All 74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions reported cohort data by race/ethnicity and gender
 (2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)*

Cohort Year	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Other	Male	Female	Total
2005	24.9%	15.3%	6.3%	0.9%	45.9%	1.4%	5.3%	40.5%	59.5%	100.0%
2006	24.6%	16.3%	6.6%	0.8%	44.4%	1.6%	5.7%	40.4%	59.6%	100.0%
2007	24.3%	17.1%	6.3%	0.9%	43.4%	1.6%	6.4%	40.9%	59.1%	100.0%
2008	24.2%	18.3%	6.4%	0.8%	42.7%	1.3%	6.1%	41.3%	58.7%	100.0%
2009	23.6%	19.6%	5.9%	0.7%	40.6%	1.4%	8.1%	41.3%	58.7%	100.0%
2010	23.1%	21.7%	6.4%	0.6%	40.0%	1.4%	6.9%	41.3%	58.7%	100.0%
2011	23.4%	23.5%	6.3%	0.5%	37.8%	1.6%	6.9%	41.0%	59.0%	100.0%
2012	22.8%	25.5%	6.8%	0.5%	36.5%	1.8%	6.1%	41.1%	58.9%	100.0%
2013	21.3%	27.1%	7.0%	0.5%	35.6%	2.5%	5.9%	40.7%	59.3%	100.0%
2014	20.3%	28.7%	7.2%	0.6%	34.6%	2.8%	5.8%	40.9%	59.1%	100.0%
2005-14	23.2%	21.6%	6.5%	0.7%	39.9%	1.8%	6.3%	40.9%	59.1%	100.0%

Continuation Rates to the Second Year

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions
Fall 2005-14 Cohorts

74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions (2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)

Cohort Year	Continuation Rates to the Second Year								
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Male	Female	Total
2005	69.3%	74.1%	78.1%	69.6%	73.8%	74.5%	70.7%	74.4%	72.9%
2006	69.5%	72.4%	77.4%	67.3%	73.8%	73.4%	70.7%	73.9%	72.6%
2007	69.1%	72.9%	78.5%	62.9%	73.4%	70.8%	70.6%	73.6%	72.4%
2008	70.2%	73.8%	77.7%	66.3%	74.5%	71.3%	71.2%	74.6%	73.2%
2009	69.7%	75.6%	80.0%	65.3%	75.3%	72.0%	71.6%	75.5%	73.9%
2010	68.1%	75.8%	81.9%	65.5%	74.2%	76.3%	71.0%	75.1%	73.4%
2011	67.6%	75.3%	81.3%	65.7%	73.5%	75.8%	70.4%	74.4%	72.7%
2012	68.5%	77.1%	82.4%	66.9%	74.6%	75.2%	71.4%	76.0%	74.1%
2013	69.6%	77.1%	83.3%	69.2%	74.8%	79.1%	72.1%	76.8%	74.9%
2014	70.2%	77.5%	82.6%	63.5%	74.9%	76.1%	72.1%	77.2%	75.1%
2005-14	69.2%	75.6%	80.5%	66.2%	74.3%	75.0%	71.2%	75.2%	73.6%

Continuation Rates to the Third Year

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions

Fall 2005-13 Cohorts

74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions (2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)

Cohort Year	Continuation Rates to the Third Year								
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Male	Female	Total
2005	54.7%	61.4%	65.1%	50.3%	61.7%	63.9%	57.6%	61.5%	59.9%
2006	54.8%	60.7%	65.0%	53.9%	61.5%	61.6%	57.4%	61.3%	59.7%
2007	54.3%	60.1%	65.2%	48.4%	61.9%	57.5%	57.2%	61.2%	59.6%
2008	55.0%	63.1%	66.2%	51.9%	63.7%	57.0%	58.4%	63.0%	61.1%
2009	54.0%	64.1%	69.5%	46.0%	63.6%	59.7%	58.3%	63.0%	61.1%
2010	52.0%	64.3%	70.6%	50.1%	62.5%	64.1%	57.6%	62.9%	60.7%
2011	52.2%	64.5%	71.0%	50.8%	62.3%	65.7%	57.8%	62.5%	60.5%
2012	54.6%	66.4%	72.2%	49.6%	62.6%	63.3%	59.0%	64.3%	62.1%
2013	55.4%	66.4%	73.4%	56.0%	63.3%	67.4%	59.7%	65.4%	63.1%
2005-13	54.1%	64.0%	69.0%	50.7%	62.6%	62.8%	58.1%	62.9%	60.9%

Continuation Rates of First-time Freshmen

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions

Fall 2005-11 Cohorts

74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions (2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)

Cohort Year	Continuation Rates to the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Year								
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Male	Female	Total
To the 5th Year									
2005	32.0%	40.1%	42.8%	30.1%	28.4%	30.5%	33.7%	31.3%	32.3%
2006	32.9%	40.0%	42.2%	32.7%	28.3%	31.0%	33.8%	31.7%	32.6%
2007	31.3%	39.7%	42.5%	24.5%	27.7%	29.1%	33.0%	31.1%	31.9%
2008	31.6%	42.6%	44.7%	28.1%	28.3%	28.3%	33.8%	32.4%	33.0%
2009	30.1%	43.8%	46.5%	24.9%	27.9%	29.3%	33.8%	32.4%	33.0%
2010	30.0%	43.2%	47.2%	28.5%	26.3%	31.6%	33.0%	32.2%	32.5%
2011	29.8%	43.1%	47.7%	31.4%	25.3%	30.5%	32.9%	31.7%	32.2%
2005-11	31.0%	42.1%	44.9%	28.5%	27.5%	30.1%	33.4%	31.8%	32.5%
To the 6th Year									
2005	13.4%	19.5%	21.2%	13.5%	8.9%	11.2%	13.9%	12.0%	12.7%
2006	13.8%	19.9%	21.7%	15.9%	8.7%	10.5%	13.9%	12.2%	12.9%
2007	12.8%	19.6%	21.8%	12.0%	8.3%	13.5%	13.9%	11.6%	12.5%
2008	13.0%	20.6%	22.6%	11.7%	8.4%	10.2%	14.3%	12.0%	12.9%
2009	12.3%	20.5%	23.6%	12.2%	8.2%	10.9%	14.1%	12.0%	12.9%
2010	12.5%	19.5%	23.8%	12.8%	7.5%	11.7%	13.6%	12.0%	12.7%
2005-10	12.9%	20.0%	22.5%	13.0%	8.3%	11.3%	13.9%	12.0%	12.8%
To the 7th Year									
2005	5.9%	9.8%	9.8%	7.6%	3.7%	4.6%	6.4%	5.3%	5.7%
2006	5.6%	9.5%	9.4%	7.9%	3.6%	5.8%	6.2%	5.1%	5.6%
2007	5.4%	9.3%	9.1%	5.7%	3.2%	5.7%	5.9%	4.9%	5.3%
2008	5.2%	9.1%	10.2%	5.1%	3.5%	4.4%	6.2%	4.9%	5.5%
2009	4.8%	8.7%	9.9%	5.9%	3.1%	4.8%	5.8%	4.8%	5.2%
2005-09	5.4%	9.2%	9.7%	6.4%	3.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.0%	5.5%

Continuation Rates of First-time Freshmen

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions

Fall 2005-08 Cohorts

74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions (2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)

Cohort Year	Continuation Rates to the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Year								
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Male	Female	Total
To the 8th Year									
2005	2.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.2%	2.1%	3.2%	3.3%	2.7%	2.9%
2006	2.7%	5.0%	5.2%	2.7%	2.0%	2.8%	3.3%	2.6%	2.9%
2007	2.8%	5.0%	4.6%	3.8%	1.8%	3.4%	3.2%	2.6%	2.8%
2008	2.7%	5.0%	4.9%	2.7%	1.8%	3.2%	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%
2005-08	2.7%	5.0%	4.9%	3.4%	1.9%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	2.9%
To the 9th Year									
2005	1.7%	2.9%	2.8%	4.0%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%
2006	1.7%	2.8%	2.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
2007	1.7%	3.1%	2.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%
2005-07	1.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
To the 10th Year									
2005	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
2006	1.2%	2.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
2005-06	1.2%	2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
To the 11th Year									
2005	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%

Graduation Rates of First-time Freshmen

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions

Fall 2005-11 Cohorts

74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions (2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)

Cohort Year	Four-Year, Five-Year, and Six-Year Graduation Rates								
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Male	Female	Total
Four-Year Rates									
2005	12.4%	12.2%	12.9%	11.8%	25.8%	22.4%	14.6%	22.0%	19.0%
2006	11.9%	11.3%	13.6%	13.2%	25.8%	24.7%	14.1%	21.7%	18.6%
2007	12.2%	11.8%	14.0%	11.0%	26.8%	21.4%	14.8%	22.1%	19.1%
2008	12.9%	11.6%	13.0%	13.0%	27.5%	24.5%	15.0%	22.5%	19.4%
2009	12.5%	11.5%	13.9%	11.9%	28.4%	23.7%	14.7%	22.5%	19.3%
2010	11.8%	12.1%	13.9%	11.5%	29.3%	27.5%	15.3%	22.8%	19.7%
2011	12.5%	12.4%	14.8%	10.8%	29.3%	26.5%	15.3%	22.5%	19.5%
2005-11	12.3%	11.9%	13.7%	11.9%	27.6%	24.5%	14.9%	22.3%	19.3%
Five-Year Rates									
2005	27.7%	30.2%	31.8%	27.7%	44.0%	40.6%	31.7%	39.6%	36.4%
2006	27.4%	29.4%	32.4%	28.3%	44.0%	43.7%	31.1%	39.7%	36.2%
2007	27.3%	29.8%	32.2%	24.7%	45.3%	36.4%	31.3%	40.1%	36.5%
2008	28.5%	31.2%	32.7%	27.5%	45.9%	41.1%	31.9%	41.1%	37.3%
2009	27.8%	32.1%	34.0%	24.5%	46.5%	40.6%	31.7%	41.2%	37.3%
2010	26.7%	33.3%	35.5%	25.4%	46.8%	46.3%	32.2%	41.4%	37.6%
2005-10	27.6%	31.2%	33.2%	26.4%	45.4%	41.4%	31.7%	40.6%	36.9%
Six-Year Rates									
2005	34.3%	39.6%	42.7%	32.7%	49.2%	47.3%	38.7%	46.1%	43.1%
2006	34.2%	38.8%	43.3%	34.7%	49.1%	49.0%	37.9%	46.3%	42.9%
2007	33.9%	39.5%	44.3%	30.0%	50.1%	44.1%	38.4%	46.7%	43.3%
2008	35.2%	42.1%	43.8%	34.0%	51.0%	46.3%	39.2%	48.0%	44.4%
2009	34.3%	43.2%	46.8%	29.9%	51.6%	47.7%	39.3%	48.2%	44.5%
2005-09	34.4%	40.9%	44.2%	32.3%	50.2%	46.8%	38.7%	47.1%	43.7%

Graduation Rates of First-time Freshmen

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions

Fall 2005-08 Cohorts

74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions (2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)

Cohort Year	Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten-Year Graduation Rates								
	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	White	Nonresident Alien	Male	Female	Total
Seven-year Rates									
2005	36.8%	44.2%	47.4%	36.0%	51.0%	49.4%	41.6%	48.6%	45.7%
2006	36.8%	43.2%	47.9%	38.8%	50.9%	51.9%	40.8%	48.9%	45.6%
2007	36.3%	44.1%	49.3%	31.7%	51.8%	47.1%	41.2%	49.1%	45.9%
2008	37.7%	46.4%	49.3%	35.6%	53.0%	49.1%	42.3%	50.6%	47.2%
2005-08	36.9%	44.6%	48.5%	35.5%	51.7%	49.3%	41.5%	49.3%	46.1%
Eight-year Rates									
2005	38.1%	46.2%	50.1%	37.2%	52.0%	51.1%	43.0%	49.8%	47.1%
2006	38.0%	45.6%	50.8%	40.4%	51.8%	53.1%	42.2%	50.2%	46.9%
2007	37.6%	46.3%	51.2%	34.7%	52.6%	48.6%	42.7%	50.4%	47.2%
2005-07	37.9%	46.0%	50.7%	37.4%	52.1%	50.9%	42.6%	50.1%	47.1%
Nine-year Rates									
2005	38.8%	47.4%	51.4%	39.2%	52.7%	51.9%	43.9%	50.6%	47.9%
2006	38.7%	47.0%	51.9%	41.3%	52.3%	54.2%	43.1%	50.8%	47.7%
2005-06	38.7%	47.2%	51.7%	40.2%	52.5%	53.1%	43.5%	50.7%	47.8%
Ten-year Rates									
2005	39.2%	48.4%	52.3%	39.7%	53.0%	52.6%	44.4%	51.1%	48.4%

Graduation and Continuation Rates for Cohorts of Unknown Race/Ethnicity

Less Selective CSRDE Institutions

Fall 2005-14 Cohorts

*All 74 Less Selective CSRDE Institutions reported data for Unknown cohorts
(2014 ACT Composite < 21.0 or SAT Composite < 990)*

Cohort Year	Head Count	Cont'd to 2nd year	Cont'd to 3rd year	Grad in 4 years	Cont'd to 5th year	Grad in 5 years	Cont'd to 6th year	Grad in 6 years	Cont'd to 7th year	Grad in 7 years	Cont'd to 8th year	Grad in 8 years	Cont'd to 9th year	Grad in 9 years	Cont'd to 10th year	Grad in 10 years	Cont'd to 11th year
2005	3,469	73.2%	59.5%	18.3%	32.3%	35.4%	13.4%	43.0%	5.7%	45.6%	2.8%	46.9%	1.7%	47.9%	1.1%	48.9%	0.7%
2006	3,875	72.4%	58.2%	17.6%	32.8%	37.2%	11.3%	43.7%	4.6%	46.4%	2.4%	47.5%	1.6%	48.8%	0.9%		
2007	4,388	71.9%	58.7%	18.5%	32.5%	36.4%	12.4%	43.2%	5.0%	46.4%	2.2%	48.2%	1.3%				
2008	4,321	70.5%	58.1%	18.5%	32.0%	35.8%	12.0%	42.8%	5.3%	45.3%	2.6%						
2009	5,711	71.3%	57.4%	15.9%	32.6%	34.4%	12.5%	41.4%	5.3%								
2010	3,549	70.1%	56.8%	18.7%	28.4%	34.1%	10.1%										
2011	3,114	67.5%	53.9%	18.6%	22.9%												
2012	2,208	70.5%	59.0%														
2013	2,180	75.7%	63.3%														
2014	2,005	75.8%															
2005-14	34,820	71.6%	58.1%	17.9%	30.9%	35.5%	12.0%	42.7%	5.2%	45.9%	2.5%	47.6%	1.5%	48.4%	1.0%	48.9%	0.7%