



# **Retention and Attrition of Undergraduates at UC Davis, 2000 to 2006**

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# Summary

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Retention is a perennial concern in higher education, where programs are often explicitly designed to keep students in school and thus decrease attrition. Recent years have seen an increasing emphasis nationally on retention and graduation as important measures of institutional performance.

Attrition, the reciprocal of retention, is the proportion of students who do not complete a degree at a given institution after having matriculated there. Many factors contribute to attrition: academic difficulty, campus climate, finances, personal issues, employment, false expectations and others. While all these forces can affect whether a student chooses to remain in school, many of them are not under the control of the educational institution. This report considers only academic difficulty, as indicated by placement on academic probation, as a cause of attrition.

This report updates and expands SARI Report 374, *Retention and Attrition of Undergraduates at UC Davis, 1995 to 2004*. Two additional years of data are added to the charts, and data on Advanced Standing admits is added. Unlike official attrition rates as reported to IPEDS, in this report students who leave the university but return later and ultimately graduate are not included in the attrition rate for the period of their absence.<sup>1</sup>

## F2002-F2006 Entry Cohorts Combined

In order to detect sub-group differences in attrition, entry cohorts are aggregated over five years. When subgroups are small, year-to-year differences are volatile: a larger cohort smooths random year-to-year variation to yield a more accurate view of sub-group differences.

### Attrition

For Freshman Entrants (Tables 1 and 2):

UC Davis lost 7% of these new freshmen by the end of their first year. This figure increased to 11% by the end of the second year. While there is little difference between the attrition rates of males and females, among other groups attrition is highest for underrepresented students (Native Americans, African-Americans and Hispanics), students from out-of-state, EOP students and low income students.

For Advanced Standing Entrants (Tables 3 and 4):

UC Davis lost 6% of these students by the end of their first year, and 11% by the end of the second year. These are similar to attrition rates for freshman entrants. As among freshman entrants, underrepresented advanced standing students have high attrition rates. Advanced standing entrants in the divisions of Mathematical

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<sup>1</sup> A detailed explanation of the method used to compute attrition rates for this report is included in the Appendix.

and Physical Sciences (M&PS); Humanities, Arts and Cultural Studies (HArCS); and Agricultural Sciences each have first-year attrition rates of over 10%. Over the period in question, M&PS and Agricultural Sciences each lost 14% of their advanced standing students by the end of their second year.

## **Academic Probation and Attrition**

For Freshman Entrants (Tables 5 and 6):

Overall, 45% of freshmen entrants not returning for their third year were on academic probation during their last quarter at UC Davis. For underrepresented students (Native Americans, African-Americans and Hispanics), the average is 60%. The only group with high attrition and a low academic probation rate is non-Californian students (international and out-of-state students).

For Advanced Standing Entrants (Tables 7 and 8):

Nearly half (47%) of the advanced standing entrants who did not return for their third year were on academic probation during their last quarter at UC Davis. Nearly one-third of these (31%) were on probation after their first quarter on campus.

## **Trend Data (1995-2006)**

When looking at trend data by fall entry cohort, this report rolls up the cohorts for the years 1995 to 1999 into one group to simplify the charts and provide an historical benchmark. .

## **Two-Year Attrition**

For Freshman Entrants:

- Overall attrition rates for Hispanic and African-American students entering as freshmen are consistently higher than for other students by at least eight percentage points (Figure 5).
- Attrition goes down as family income goes up. Freshman entrants from households with incomes < \$40,000 have the highest overall attrition rate at 16%. By comparison, those with family incomes >\$120,000 had a 9% rate (Figure8).
- EOP freshman entrants consistently have higher attrition rates than their non-EOP counterparts: for the F2006 cohort of the former it was 17% compared to 10% for the F2006 cohort of the latter. (Figure 9).

For Advanced Standing Entrants:

- The attrition rate for the F2006 cohort of Hispanic and African-American advanced standing entrants is within five percentage points of the rate for the White F2006 cohort (Figure 13).
- For the F2006 cohort, those in HArCS had the highest overall attrition rate among advanced standing entrants (17%). The College of Biological Sciences and the College of Engineering had the lowest rates (6%) (Figure 14).

## First-Year Probation

For Freshman Entrants:

- Males were on probation at higher rates than females. However, this difference has declined since F2004 (Figure 21).
- Underrepresented students have at least a 10 percentage point higher probation rate than students from groups that are not underrepresented (Figure 22).
- EOP students consistently have higher probation rates than non-EOP students. In F2008 they were at 33% compared to 13% for non-EOP students (Figure 26).

For Advanced Standing Entrants:

- Since F2004 African-Americans have had higher probation rates than other Advance Standing entrants. In F2008 the rates for Asians and Hispanics rose to meet the African-Americans (Figure 30).
- The College of Engineering consistently has the lowest first-year probation rates while CLAS: Math and Physical Sciences consistently has the highest (Figure 35).
- There is no systematic difference in probation rates for STEM and non-STEM majors (Figure 36).

## Cumulative Graduation Rates (1995-2005)

The graduation rates presented in this report are cumulative: those who entered in earlier years have had more time to complete their degree. These are not directly comparable to 4-year and 6-year graduation rates published for the campus.

For Freshman Entrants:

- Among freshman entrants, females have graduation rates that are consistently 6-7% higher than their male counterparts (Figure 38).
- Freshman entrants from the underrepresented groups and EOP students have lower graduation rates by at least 10 percentage points than their counterparts (Figures 39 and 43).

For Advanced Standing Entrants:

- The cumulative graduation rates of advanced standing students exceed that of freshman entrants (Figure 37).
- Differences in graduation rate by sex for advanced standing entrants are smaller and less systematic. (Figure 46).

## Conclusions

Attrition rates for advanced standing entrants are equivalent to those for freshman entrants; therefore, retention programs are needed for advanced standing students as well as for freshman entrants.

While one- and two-year attrition are very similar for freshman and advanced standing entrants, transfers are somewhat more likely to graduate. Increasing the proportion of advanced standing admits is unlikely to negatively affect either of these important performance measures.

Attrition among non-resident freshman entrants is relatively high, even though they are less likely than other students to be on academic probation when they leave. Among advanced standing entrants, non-resident attrition rates are closer to overall rates. These trends bear continued scrutiny as the campus attempts to grow this population.

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# Introduction

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It is important to remember that attrition is not synonymous with failure. Many students who leave an institution do so willingly in the pursuit of other opportunities. Many students who leave under less welcome circumstances return and then persist until graduation, or they transfer to and persist at another institution. Minimizing attrition, however, is important because it reduces costs for all concerned. For students, gaining college admission involves a high start-up cost financially and in terms of the time spent on the application process. The university also incurs front-end costs, in the process of selecting and enrolling students.

Many factors contribute to attrition: academic difficulty, campus climate, finances, personal issues, employment, false expectations and others. This report looks only at academic difficulty, as indicated by placement on academic probation. Students on academic probation are more prone to attrition than are students in good academic standing.

Attrition rates are traditionally calculated one and two years after a cohort matriculates.. To offer as much meaningful data as possible, this report examines both the one-year and two-year attrition rates of both new freshman entrants and advanced standing entrants.

In particular, this report addresses the following questions:

- Which groups at UC Davis have the highest attrition?
- What are the trends for attrition and graduation rates?
- What is the relationship between attrition and placement on academic probation?
- What is the trend for academic probation rates?

In this report, students who left the university and later returned are not included in the attrition rate for the quarter(s) of their absence. The data presented in this report is thus not comparable with official UC Davis attrition statistics, which, according to federal standards, include all students no longer enrolled in fall quarters subsequent to their entry into the university.

Consistent with official computations of attrition, this computes rates only for cohorts of students entering in Fall quarters. Attrition rates are computed separately for 1) entering freshmen and 2) entering advanced standing students (as defined by the UC application<sup>2</sup> for admission).

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<sup>2</sup> Students applying directly from high school who enter in fall quarter, including those with college credits, are considered freshman entrants. Advanced standing students attended another institution of higher education prior to applying to the university.

# Undergraduate Attrition

## Fall 2003 Entering Cohort

To understand the trend data, it is important to understand how attrition unfolds over the course of a cohort's time at the university. *Figure 1* and *Figure 2* below show the attrition, the percentage enrolled, and the percentage that graduated on a quarter by quarter basis for students matriculating at UC Davis in Fall 2003, separately for freshman and advanced standing entrants.

### Freshman Entrants

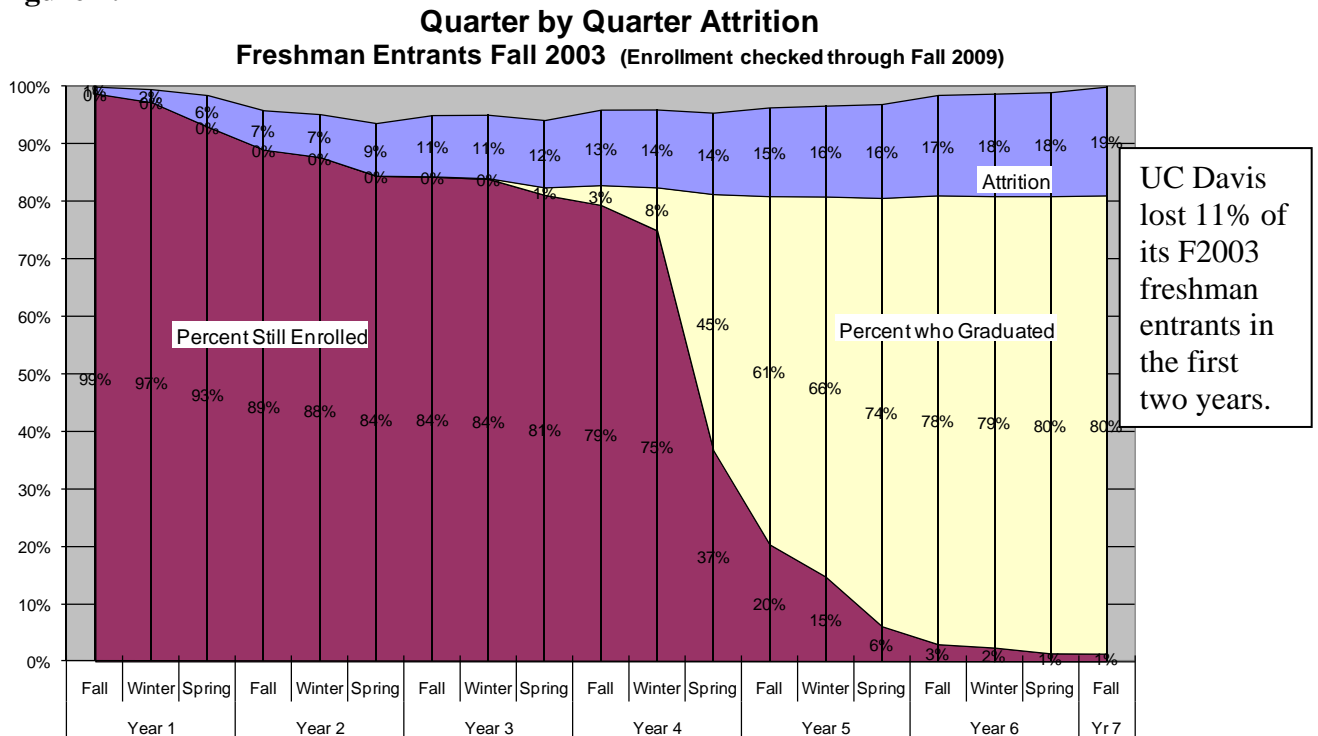
Most attrition occurs within the first two years. As shown in *Figure 1*, for F2003 new freshmen:

- After one full year (by Fall of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year), the attrition rate was 7%.
- After two full years (by Fall of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year), the attrition rate rose to 11%.
- At the end of the fifth year, attrition was 17%.

*In addressing attrition, a new freshman cohort's first two-years are the most critical.*

Students who leave and later return are not counted in the attrition data for the quarters they are not present. (In *Figure 1*, the gray area at the top of the graph represents the students who left and later returned.) The percentage of students who either remained enrolled or graduated remained fairly constant between the end of the second year (84%) and the end of the sixth year (80%).

**Figure 1:**



## UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

### Advanced Standing Entrants

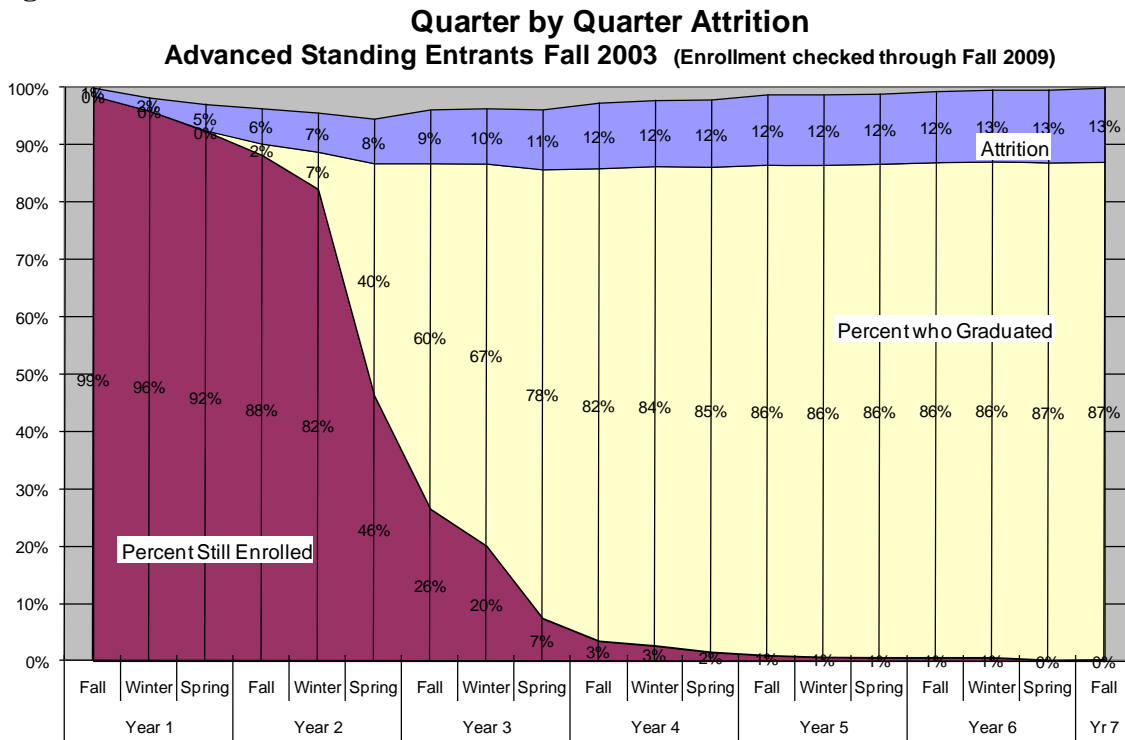
Among advanced standing entrants, most of the attrition occurs within the first year. As *Figure 2* shows, for the F2003 cohort of new advanced standing student entrants:

- After one full year (by Fall of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year), attrition was 6%.
- After two full years (by Fall of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year), attrition rose to 9%.
- After three full years (by Fall of the 4<sup>th</sup> year), 12% of the F2003 cohort of advanced standing entrants had attrited and 82% had graduated.

*In promoting the persistence of advanced standing entrants, the first year is critical.*

As in *Figure 1*, in *Figure 3* the gray area at the top of the graph represents students who left and later returned. By Fall of the second year, the F2003 cohort of advanced standing entrants had actually have experienced a 10% decrease in the number of enrolled students. However, 4% of the students who had left eventually returned. The percentage of this cohort who were either enrolled or had graduated stayed fairly constant between the end of their fifth quarter (at 86%) and the beginning of their 7<sup>th</sup> year (87%).

**Figure 2:**



UC Davis lost 6% of its Advanced Standing F2003 Entrants in their first year.

## F2002-F2006 Cohorts Combined: Attrition

In light of these differences in the attrition rates for sub-groups of the F2003 cohorts of freshman and advanced standing entrants, this study explores the extent to which attrition is of greater concern for some groups at UC Davis than it is for others.. Note that the tables below aggregate the data for five cohorts of fall entrants (F2002 –F2006). Some groups at UC Davis are so small in number that data for one single year can vary wildly from that of another. When the attrition numbers for multiple years are aggregated, the rates stabilize and become meaningful.

Again, for this report, students who left and later returned are not included in the attrition rate for the quarter(s) of their absence. (Students who eventually would return but had not yet done so by the end of Fall 2009 are, of course, included.)

Attrition rates were calculated by:

- Gender (male, female)
- Ethnicity and Gender for Underrepresented groups (Hispanic, African-American, Native American)
- Ethnicity (White, Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic, African-American, Native American, Other)
- Ethnicity for Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups (Chinese, East Indian/Pakistani, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Pacific Islander, Vietnamese)
- Household income adjusted for inflation
- California region of permanent residence
- Non-Californian status (out-of-state and international students)
- EOP status
- Division or college as of the first term enrolled
- STEM Major, looking specifically at those with a STEM major (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) as of the first term enrolled

Attrition rates are traditionally determined at two years after a cohort’s entry into the institution. Two-year attrition rates for advanced standing entrants can be very difficult to accurately establish, however, since many in this group are no longer enrolled after two years because they have graduated. In addition, knowing first-year attrition patterns can help the campus provide the most timely intervention. Thus, this report examines both the one-year and two-year attrition rates of both new freshman entrants and advanced standing entrants.

The groups presented in the following tables showing one-year and two-year attrition rates (*Tables 1 – 4*) are ordered top-to-bottom from highest rates to lowest. Membership in one group does not preclude membership in others. That is, a single student’s leaving the university or staying here will affect the attrition rates of multiple groups—for example, Female, African-American Female, Northern Californian, EOP, STEM major, etc.

## **Freshman Entrants:**

### ***One-Year Attrition – Key Findings from Table 1***

- Overall, for freshman entrants, the one-year attrition rate is 7%.
- For the Underrepresented (Hispanic, Native American and African-American), Other Asian, Non-Californian, and EOP groups the rate is 10% or higher.
- Chinese and East Indian/Pakistani students have the lowest attrition rates, 4% and 3%, respectively.
- College of Biological Sciences has a 6% attrition rate, the lowest of any college/division.
- College of Engineering has a 9% rate.
- CAES: Division of Agricultural Sciences has the highest rate at 10%.
- Freshman entrants from the Bay Area have the lowest attrition rate, 5%, while non-Californians and students from the San Joaquin Valley have the highest at 10%.

### ***Two-Year Attrition – Key Findings from Table 2***

- Overall, for freshman entrants, the two-year attrition rate is 11%.
- For the Underrepresented, Other Asian, EOP and non-Californian groups the rate is 16% or higher.
- African-American male freshman entrants have the highest two-year attrition rate, 20%, followed by Hispanic males, 18%.
- Pacific Islanders, Chinese, East Indian/Pakistani and Japanese have the lowest attrition rates, less than 8%.
- Students from the Bay Area have the lowest rate by region, 8%, while non-Californians have the highest two-year attrition rate by region, 17%.
- College of Biological Sciences, CAES: Human Sciences, and CAES: Environmental Sciences have the lowest two-year attrition rates for freshman entrants, 10%, while CAES: Agricultural Sciences has the highest at 14%.

UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

**Table 1:**

Ranking by 1-Year Attrition Rates for Fall Freshman Entrants (2002 - 2006)				
Group	Category	Total count of new fall-entry students 2002 to 2006	1 - year attrition count	1 - year attrition rate
African American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	380	50	13%
Native American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	48	6	13%
Hispanic, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	1,647	195	12%
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	1,076	125	12%
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	232	26	11%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	794	86	11%
EOP	EOP	3,980	421	11%
Non-Californian (Internal & Out of State)	Region	634	66	10%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	79	8	10%
Northern California	Region	1,197	118	10%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	1,810	177	10%
CAES: Agricultural Sciences	Discipline	1,324	129	10%
3 Counties Surrounding UCD	Region	3,470	332	10%
Southern California	Region	4,287	387	9%
HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	7,550	666	9%
Central Coast	Region	1,107	90	8%
HH Income \$40k to \$80k	Financial Aid	3,825	304	8%
Filipino	Ethnicity	1,033	80	8%
EOP Denied/Incomplete App	EOP	2,126	163	8%
College of Engineering	Discipline	3,131	237	8%
CAES: Explore, Individ., Limited	Discipline	1,537	116	8%
CLAS: Social Sciences	Discipline	5,451	411	8%
Non-STEM Major	Discipline	10,325	775	8%
White	Ethnicity	8,454	631	7%
CLAS: Mathematical & Physical Sciences	Discipline	2,498	185	7%
CLAS: Humanities, Arts & Cultural Studies	Discipline	2,592	190	7%
Male	Gender	10,187	734	7%
<b>All Students</b>		<b>23,575</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>7%</b>
Female	Gender	13,388	961	7%
STEM Major	Discipline	13,250	920	7%
CAES: Human Sciences	Discipline	944	63	7%
CAES: Environmental Sciences	Discipline	437	29	7%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	3,037	199	7%
Non EOP	EOP	17,469	1,111	6%
Vietnamese	Ethnicity	1,448	91	6%
Korean	Ethnicity	776	46	6%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	5,661	335	6%
HH Income > \$120k	Financial Aid	4,612	243	5%
Asian/PI	Ethnicity	10,211	536	5%
Japanese	Ethnicity	460	23	5%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	11,261	525	5%
Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	216	9	4%
Chinese	Ethnicity	4,645	173	4%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	838	28	3%



UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

Table 2:

Ranking by 2-Year Attrition Rates for Fall Freshman Entrants (2002 - 2006)				
Group	Category	Total count of new fall entry students 2002 to 2006	2-year attrition count	2-year attrition rate
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	232	46	20%
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	1,076	191	18%
Hispanic, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	1,647	283	17%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	794	134	17%
Non-California (Intern'al & Out of State)	Region	634	106	17%
Native American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	48	8	17%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	79	13	16%
EOP	EOP	3,980	642	16%
African American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	380	60	16%
Southern California	Region	4,287	621	14%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	1,810	255	14%
Northern California	Region	1,197	167	14%
CAES: Agricultural Sciences	EOP	1,324	182	14%
HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	7,550	1,015	13%
3 Counties Surrounding UCD	Region	3,470	466	13%
CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sci	Discipline	2,498	315	13%
Central Coast	Region	1,107	136	12%
HH Income \$40k to \$80k	Financial Aid	3,825	467	12%
College of Engineering	Discipline	3,131	377	12%
EOP Denied/Incomplete App	EOP	2,126	254	12%
Male	Gender	10,187	1,179	12%
Filipino	Ethnicity	1,033	117	11%
CAES: Explore, Indiv., Limited	Discipline	1,537	174	11%
CLAS: Humanities, Arts and Cultural St	Discipline	2,592	293	11%
STEM Major	Discipline	13,250	1,488	11%
<b>All Students</b>		<b>23,575</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>11%</b>
White	Ethnicity	8,454	934	11%
Vietnamese	Ethnicity	1,448	159	11%
Non-STEM Major	Discipline	10,325	1,123	11%
Female	Ethnicity/Gender	13,388	1,432	11%
CLAS: Social Sciences	Discipline	5,451	575	11%
Korean	Ethnicity	776	81	10%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	3,037	309	10%
CAES: Environmental Sciences	EOP	437	44	10%
CAES: Human Sciences	EOP	944	94	10%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	5,661	557	10%
Non-EOP	Financial Aid	17,469	1,715	10%
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Ethnicity	10,211	907	9%
HH Income >\$120k	Financial Aid	4,612	391	8%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	11,261	860	8%
Japanese	Ethnicity	460	33	7%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	838	57	7%
Chinese	Ethnicity	4,645	312	7%
Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	216	14	6%

## Advanced Standing Entrants

### *One-Year Attrition – Key Findings from Table 3*

- Overall 7% of the students do not return for their second year of study (one-year attrition). This is identical to the overall one-year rate for freshman entrants.
- Native American and African-American female advanced standing entrants have particularly high attrition rates, 12% and 10% respectively.
- Unlike freshman entrants, some divisions have high one-year attrition rates; 11% for CLAS: Division of Mathematical & Physical Science and 10% for CAES: Agricultural Sciences and CLAS: Humanities, Arts & Cultural Studies.
- College of Biological Sciences has a 4% attrition rate.
- Engineering has a 5% attrition rate for advanced standing entrants.
- CAES Exploratory and Limited advanced standing entrants have highest attrition rate, 18%. This is a very small number of students, 53, and entering as advanced standing in an exploratory field denotes possible lack of focus. Similar students entering as freshman have only 8% attrition.

### *Two-Year Attrition– Key Findings from Table 4*

- By the end of their second year 11% of all advanced standing entrants will not return. This is identical to the overall two-year rate for freshman entrants.
- Hispanic males have a 15% attrition rate by the end of the second year.
- The Native American and African-American Female advanced standing entrants have a 14% attrition rate.
- CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences and CAES: Agricultural Sciences lose 14% of their advanced standing entrants.
- EOP students plus those with an income less than \$40,000 have a 13% attrition rate.
- East Indian/Pakistani and Japanese have the lowest attrition rates, 7% and 6% respectively.
- College of Biological Sciences has a 7% two-year attrition rate while College of Engineering has an 8% rate.
- Students from Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley and Central Coast have a 9% attrition rate while students from Northern California have a 13% two-year rate.

UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

**Table 3:**

Ranking by 1-Year Attrition Rates for Advanced Standing Entrants (2002 - 2006)				
Group	Category	Total count of new fall entry students 2002 to 2006	1-year attrition count	1-year attrition rate
CAES: Explore, Individual, Limited	Discipline	78	10	13%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	42	5	12%
CLAS: Mathematical & Physical Sciences	Discipline	595	64	11%
African American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	129	13	10%
Native American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	30	3	10%
CAES:Agricultural Sciences	Discipline	525	51	10%
Northern California	Region	820	78	10%
Vietnamese	Ethnicity	404	38	9%
EOP Denied/Incomplete App	EOP	1,081	99	9%
Non-Californian (Intern'al & Out of State)	Region	290	26	9%
EOP	EOP	681	61	9%
HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	2,649	230	9%
HH Income \$40k to \$80k	Financial Aid	1,609	138	9%
CLAS: Humanities, Arts & Cultural Studies	Discipline	900	76	8%
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	356	30	8%
Southern California	Region	611	51	8%
3 Counties Surrounding UCD	Region	1,875	156	8%
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	86	7	8%
CAES: Human Sciences	Discipline	1,120	88	8%
CAES: Environmental Sciences	Discipline	314	24	8%
White	Ethnicity	3,605	274	8%
Hispanic, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	534	40	7%
Non-STEM Major	Discipline	4,848	361	7%
Female	Gender	4,538	334	7%
<b>All Students</b>		<b>8,296</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>7%</b>
CLAS: Social Sciences	Discipline	2,877	205	7%
Male	Gender	3,758	266	7%
STEM Major	Discipline	3,445	239	7%
Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	58	4	7%
Non-EOP	EOP	6,534	440	7%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	640	43	7%
Filipino	Ethnicity	352	23	7%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	1,174	73	6%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	3,722	229	6%
Asian/PI	Ethnicity	2,785	169	6%
Korean	Ethnicity	186	11	6%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	274	15	5%
Chinese	Ethnicity	1,132	60	5%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	209	11	5%
College of Engineering	Discipline	522	27	5%
HH Income >\$120k	Financial Aid	1,239	60	5%
Central Coast	Region	363	17	5%
Japanese	Ethnicity	170	7	4%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	1,362	55	4%

UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

**Table 4:**

<b>Ranking by 2-Year Attrition Rates for Advanced Standing Entrants (2002 - 2006)</b>				
Group	Category	Total count of new fall entry students 2002 to 2006	2-year attrition count	2-year attrition rate
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	356	52	15%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	42	6	14%
CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences	Discipline	595	84	14%
African American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	129	18	14%
CAES: Agricultural Sciences	Discipline	525	72	14%
EOP	EOP	681	91	13%
Native American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	30	4	13%
HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	2,649	347	13%
Korean	Ethnicity	186	24	13%
CAES: Explore, Individ.	Discipline	78	10	13%
Northern California	Region	820	105	13%
Vietnamese	Ethnicity	404	51	13%
EOP Denied/Incomplete App	EOP	1,081	136	13%
CAES: Environmental Sciences	Discipline	314	39	12%
CLAS: Humanities, Arts and Cultural Studies	Discipline	900	110	12%
Southern California	Region	611	74	12%
Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	58	7	12%
Non-Californian (Intern'l & Out of State)	Region	290	35	12%
3 Counties Surrounding UCD	Region	1,609	189	12%
HH Income \$40k to \$80k	Financial Aid	4,848	532	11%
Non-STEM major	Discipline	2,877	313	11%
CLAS: Social Sciences	Discipline	534	58	11%
Hispanic, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	1,120	121	11%
CAES: Human Sciences	Discipline	382	41	11%
Male	Gender	3,758	400	11%
<b>All Students</b>		<b>8,296</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>11%</b>
Female	Gender	4,538	483	11%
White	Ethnicity	3,605	383	11%
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	86	9	10%
STEM Major	Discipline	3,445	351	10%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	209	21	10%
Non-EOP	EOP	6,534	656	10%
Filipino	Ethnicity	352	35	10%
Asian/PI	Ethnicity	2,785	265	10%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	3,722	352	9%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	640	60	9%
Central Coast	Region	363	33	9%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	1,174	102	9%
Chinese	Ethnicity	1,132	97	9%
College of Engineering	Discipline	522	40	8%
HH Income >\$120k	Financial Aid	1,239	88	7%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	274	19	7%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	1,362	94	7%
Japanese	Ethnicity	170	11	6%

## **F2002-F2006 Cohorts Combined: Probation<sup>3</sup> and Attrition**

### **Freshman Entrants**

#### *One-Year Attrition – Key Findings from Table 5*

- On average, 50% of the freshman entrants in the combined F2002 to F2006 cohorts who did not persist into their second year (one-year attrition) were on academic probation in their last quarter at UC Davis. Over one third of the students who did not persist were in academic trouble after their first quarter.
- For most underrepresented groups, over two-thirds of freshman entrants who did not persist into their second year were on academic probation in their last quarter at UC Davis. EOP freshman entrants who did not persist into their second year experienced a similar final-quarter probation rate (67%).
- Over 40% of the African-American male and African-American female freshman entrants who did not persist into their second year were on academic probation after their first quarter at UC Davis.
- CAES: Agricultural Sciences has the highest one-year attrition rate of any college/division for freshman entrants at 10%. Half of the students who left and did not return were in academic difficulty in their last quarter.
- While 10% of the Non-Californian (international and out-of-state) freshman entrants did not persist into their second year, only 17% were on probation in their last quarter.

#### *Two-Year Attrition – Key Findings from Table 6*

- Overall, of the 11% of freshman entrants who did not persist through their second year (two-year attrition), 45% were on probation in their last quarter at UC Davis, and 27% were on probation after their first quarter.
- For underrepresented students academic difficulty explains over 55 % of the attrition (measured as of the last term enrolled).
- Male students have higher two-year attrition, 12%, with over half on probation, 53%, compared to females with 11% attrition and 39% of leaving students on probation.
- Male underrepresented students have the higher two-year attrition and higher percent of leaving students on probation; 20% for African-American males with 59% on probation; 18% for Hispanic males with 54% on probation; 17% for Native American males with 75% on probation their last term.
- Students with EOP status have a 16% two-year attrition rate with 60% on probation their last term.
- CAES: Agricultural Sciences has the highest attrition rate of any entering division at 14%. Over half of the students that leave are in academic difficulty their last term, 52% while 34% are on probation their first term.
- College of Engineering also has 58% of their leaving students in academic difficulty.

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<sup>3</sup> Includes all students on academic probation or subject to dismissal

UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

Table 5:

Freshman Fall Entrants 2002 to 2006			1-Year Attrition			
Group (ordered by 1-year attrition rate)	Category	Total count of new fall entry students 2002 to 2006	1-year attrition count	1-year attrition rate	% on Probation after First Term	% on Probation in Last Term
African American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	380	50	13%	44%	72%
Native American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	48	6	13%	17%	67%
Hispanic, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	1,647	195	12%	39%	58%
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	1,076	125	12%	54%	71%
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	232	26	11%	42%	65%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	794	86	11%	48%	67%
EOP	EOP	3,980	421	11%	46%	67%
Non-Californian (Internal & Out of State)	Region	634	66	10%	12%	17%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	79	8	10%	38%	38%
Northern California	Region	1,197	118	10%	28%	43%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	1,810	177	10%	38%	60%
CAES:Agricultural Sciences	Discipline	1,324	129	10%	43%	50%
3 Counties Surrounding UCD	Region	3,470	332	10%	35%	50%
Southern California	Region	4,287	387	9%	38%	54%
HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	7,550	666	9%	43%	62%
Central Coast	Region	1,107	90	8%	31%	47%
HH Income \$40k to \$80k	Financial Aid	3,825	304	8%	37%	49%
Filipino	Ethnicity	1,033	80	8%	35%	38%
EOP Denied/Incomplete App	EOP	2,126	163	8%	39%	57%
College of Engineering	Discipline	3,131	237	8%	40%	63%
CAES: Explore, Indiv., Limited	Discipline	1,537	116	8%	26%	39%
CLAS: Social Sciences	Discipline	5,451	411	8%	33%	43%
Non-STEM Major	Discipline	10,325	775	8%	33%	43%
White	Ethnicity	8,454	631	7%	27%	40%
CLAS: Mathematical & Physical Sciences	Discipline	2,498	185	7%	38%	56%
CLAS: Humanities, Arts & Cultural Studies	Discipline	2,592	190	7%	36%	48%
Male	Gender	10,187	734	7%	41%	59%
<b>All Students</b>		<b>23,575</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Female	Gender	13,388	961	7%	30%	43%
STEM Major	Discipline	13,250	920	7%	36%	55%
CAES: Human Sciences	Discipline	944	63	7%	30%	44%
CAES: Environmental Sciences	Discipline	437	29	7%	41%	62%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	3,037	199	7%	25%	43%
Non-EOP	EOP	17,469	1,111	6%	30%	42%
Vietnamese	Ethnicity	1,448	91	6%	42%	55%
Korean	Ethnicity	776	46	6%	46%	52%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	5,661	335	6%	31%	47%
HH Income > \$120k	Financial Aid	4,612	243	5%	24%	37%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	10,211	536	5%	39%	52%
Japanese	Ethnicity	460	23	5%	30%	43%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	11,261	525	5%	36%	49%
Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	216	9	4%	11%	22%
Chinese	Ethnicity	4,645	173	4%	38%	52%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	838	28	3%	36%	50%

UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

**Table 6:**

Freshman Fall Entrants 2002 to 2006			2-Year Attrition			
Group (ranked by 2-year attrition rate)	Category	Total count of new fall entry students 2002 to 2006	2-year attrition count	2-year attrition rate	% on Probation after First Term	% on Probation in Last Term
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	232	46	20%	37%	59%
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	1,076	191	18%	42%	66%
Hispanic, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	1,647	283	17%	33%	54%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	794	134	17%	39%	62%
Non-Californian (Internal & Out of State)	Region	634	106	17%	8%	14%
Native American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	48	8	17%	13%	75%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	79	13	16%	23%	46%
EOP	EOP	3,980	642	16%	38%	60%
African American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	380	60	16%	40%	70%
Southern California	Region	4,287	621	14%	29%	47%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	1,810	255	14%	33%	56%
Northern California	Region	1,197	167	14%	23%	42%
CAES: Agricultural Sciences	EOP	1,324	182	14%	34%	52%
HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	7,550	1,015	13%	34%	55%
3 Counties Surrounding UCD	Region	3,470	466	13%	28%	49%
CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences	Discipline	2,498	315	13%	30%	48%
Central Coast	Region	1,107	136	12%	23%	38%
HH Income \$40k to \$80k	Financial Aid	3,825	467	12%	29%	47%
College of Engineering	Discipline	3,131	377	12%	30%	58%
EOP Denied/Incomplete App	EOP	2,126	254	12%	30%	52%
Male	Gender	10,187	1,179	12%	31%	53%
Filipino	Ethnicity	1,033	117	11%	27%	38%
CAES: Explore, Indiv., Limited	Discipline	1,537	174	11%	21%	43%
CLAS: Humanities, Arts and Cultural Studies	Discipline	2,592	293	11%	27%	41%
STEM Major	Discipline	13,250	1,488	11%	28%	50%
<b>All Students</b>		<b>23,575</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>45%</b>
White	Ethnicity	8,454	934	11%	20%	37%
Vietnamese	Ethnicity	1,448	159	11%	32%	45%
Non-STEM Major	Discipline	10,325	1,123	11%	27%	40%
Female	Ethnicity/Gender	13,388	1,432	11%	24%	39%
CLAS: Social Sciences	Discipline	5,451	575	11%	27%	40%
Korean	Ethnicity	776	81	10%	36%	44%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	3,037	309	10%	20%	41%
CAES: Environmental Sciences	EOP	437	44	10%	36%	57%
CAES: Human Sciences	EOP	944	94	10%	29%	43%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	5,661	557	10%	24%	43%
Non-EOP	Financial Aid	17,469	1,715	10%	23%	39%
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Ethnicity	10,211	907	9%	30%	45%
HH Income > \$120k	Financial Aid	4,612	391	8%	18%	35%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	11,261	860	8%	28%	45%
Japanese	Ethnicity	460	33	7%	21%	36%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	838	57	7%	21%	35%
Chinese	Ethnicity	4,645	312	7%	29%	43%
Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	216	14	6%	7%	21%



## Advanced Standing Entrants

### *One-Year Attrition – Key Findings from Table 7*

- Overall, 47% of the advanced standing entrants who did not persist into a second year (1-year attrition) were on academic probation in their last quarter at UC Davis. Over one-third of the advanced standing entrants who did not persist were in academic trouble after their first quarter.
- Except for Hispanic females, the first-term probation rates for Underrepresented groups who do not persist through their first year are higher than those for All Students:

Group	1-Year Attrition	% Probation Term 1	% Probation Last Term
Native American Female	12%	40%	20%
African-American, Female	10%	54%	54%
Native American, Male	10%	67%	67%
Hispanic, Male	8%	67%	57%
African-American, Male	8%	43%	29%
Hispanic, Female	7%	37%	47%
<b>All Students</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>47%</b>

Note: the number of students in this five year aggregation is small, *Table 7*.

- In CLAS: Math and Physical Sciences, which has the highest one-year attrition rate of any college/division at 11%, half of the advanced standing entrants who did not persist into their second year were on academic probation after their first quarter, and 58% were on probation in their last term.
- The College of Biological Sciences has the lowest one-year attrition rate for advanced standing entrants, 4%, however, 44% of those who did not persist into their second year were on probation after their first term.

### *Two-Year Attrition – Key Findings from Table 8*

- Of the 11% of advanced standing entrants who did not persist through their second year, 45% were on academic probation in their last quarter at UC Davis. These rates are the same as those for freshman entrants.
- For half of the six Underrepresented groups, 50% or more of those who did not persist through their second year were on academic probation in their last quarter at UC Davis. However, for Native American females, this rate was only 17%.
- Only 10% of African-American male advanced standing entrants did not persist through their second year, and only 22% of these students were on probation in their last quarter.
- Advanced standing entrants in the College of Engineering have a two-year attrition rate of only 8% (the rate is 12% for freshman entrants in this college), however, 63% of advanced standing entrants who did not persist through their second year were on academic probation in their last quarter.
- Of the 14% of advanced standing entrants in CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences who did not persist through their second year, 55% were on academic probation in their last quarter.
- Advanced standing entrants in CAES: Agricultural Sciences also have a two-year attrition rate of 14%, however, of this 14% of students, only 33% were on probation in their last quarter, a rate well below the 45% for All Students.



UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

Table 7:

Advanced Standing Fall Entrants 2002 to 2006			1-Year Attrition			
Group (ordered by 1-year attrition rate)	Category	Total count of new fall entry students 2002 to 2006	1-year attrition count	1-year attrition rate	% on Probation after First Term	% on Probation in Last Term
CAES: Explore, Indiv., Limited	Discipline	78	10	13%	20%	30%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	42	5	12%	40%	20%
CLAS: Mathematical & Physical Science	Discipline	595	64	11%	50%	58%
African American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	129	13	10%	54%	54%
Native American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	30	3	10%	67%	67%
CAES: Agricultural Sciences	Discipline	525	51	10%	29%	47%
Northern California	Region	820	78	10%	35%	31%
Vietnamese	Ethnicity	404	38	9%	42%	45%
EOP Denied/Incomplete App	EOP	1,081	99	9%	39%	49%
Non-Californian (Intern'l & Out of State)	Region	290	26	9%	15%	19%
EOP	EOP	681	61	9%	34%	38%
HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	2,649	230	9%	40%	48%
HH Income \$40k to \$80k	Financial Aid	1,609	138	9%	36%	48%
CLAS: Humanities, Arts & Cultural Studies	Discipline	900	76	8%	30%	45%
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	356	30	8%	67%	57%
Southern California	Region	611	51	8%	29%	43%
3 Counties Surrounding UCD	Region	1,875	156	8%	38%	56%
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	86	7	8%	43%	29%
CAES: Human Sciences	Discipline	1,120	88	8%	32%	42%
CAES: Environmental Sciences	Discipline	314	24	8%	33%	46%
White	Ethnicity	3,605	274	8%	33%	44%
Hispanic, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	534	40	7%	30%	45%
Non-STEM Major	Discipline	4,848	361	7%	34%	46%
Female	Gender	4,538	334	7%	34%	43%
All Students		8,296	600	7%	37%	47%
CLAS: Social Sciences	Discipline	2,877	205	7%	37%	48%
Male	Gender	3,758	266	7%	40%	50%
STEM Major	Discipline	3,445	239	7%	41%	48%
Pacific Islander	Ethnicity	58	4	7%	50%	50%
Non-EOP	EOP	6,534	440	7%	36%	47%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	640	43	7%	37%	37%
Filipino	Ethnicity	352	23	7%	43%	70%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	1,174	73	6%	37%	44%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	3,722	229	6%	43%	53%
Asian/PI	Ethnicity	2,785	169	6%	41%	51%
Korean	Ethnicity	186	11	6%	36%	45%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	274	15	5%	33%	27%
Chinese	Ethnicity	1,132	60	5%	43%	52%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	209	11	5%	55%	82%
College of Engineering	Discipline	522	27	5%	48%	67%
HH Income >\$120k	Financial Aid	1,239	60	5%	32%	42%
Central Coast	Region	363	17	5%	6%	18%
Japanese	Ethnicity	170	7	4%	14%	43%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	1,362	55	4%	44%	42%

UNDERGRADUATE ATTRITION

**Table 8:**

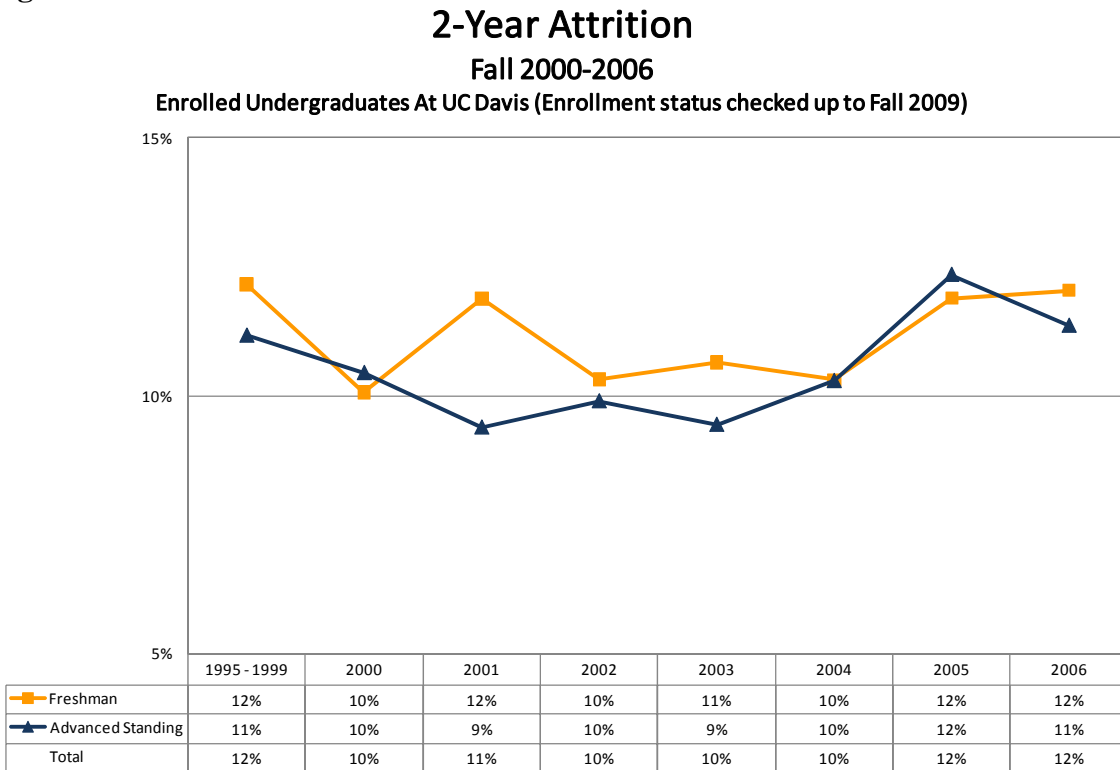
Advanced Standing Fall Entrants 2002 to 2006			2-Year Attrition			
Group (ordered by 2-year attrition rate)	Category	Total count of new fall entry students 2002 to 2006	2-year attrition count	2-year attrition rate	% on Probation after First Term	% on Probation in Last Term
Hispanic, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	356	52	15%	48%	52%
Native American, Female	Ethnicity/Gender	42	6	14%	33%	17%
CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences	Discipline	595	84	14%	40%	55%
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CAES: Agricultural Sciences	Discipline	525	72	14%	26%	33%
EOP	EOP	681	91	13%	33%	43%
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HH Income < \$40k	Financial Aid	2,649	347	13%	35%	46%
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Southern California	Region	611	74	12%	26%	39%
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CAES: Human Sciences	Discipline	1,120	121	11%	27%	45%
Male	Gender	3,758	400	11%	33%	49%
<b>All Students</b>		<b>8,296</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Female	Gender	4,538	483	11%	28%	41%
White	Ethnicity	3,605	383	11%	26%	43%
African American, Male	Ethnicity/Gender	86	9	10%	33%	22%
STEM Major	Discipline	3,445	351	10%	34%	46%
Other Asian	Ethnicity	209	21	10%	43%	67%
Non-EOP	EOP	6,534	656	10%	29%	44%
Filipino	Ethnicity	352	35	10%	43%	51%
Asian/PI	Ethnicity	2,785	265	10%	37%	48%
Bay Area (less Solano)	Region	3,722	352	9%	36%	49%
San Joaquin Valley	Region	640	60	9%	28%	38%
Central Coast	Region	363	33	9%	9%	33%
HH Income \$80k to \$120k	Financial Aid	1,174	102	9%	30%	48%
Chinese	Ethnicity	1,132	97	9%	39%	51%
College of Engineering	Discipline	522	40	8%	43%	63%
HH Income > \$120k	Financial Aid	1,239	88	7%	25%	42%
East Indian/Pakistani	Ethnicity	274	19	7%	32%	26%
College of Biological Sciences	Discipline	1,362	94	7%	36%	40%
Japanese	Ethnicity	170	11	6%	9%	36%

# 1995-2008 Trend Data: Two-Year Attrition Rates

## Overall

In contrast with F2003 cohort, there is little difference in the two-year attrition rates for freshman and advanced standing entrants for the F2004, F2005 and F2006 cohorts (*Figure 3*).

**Figure 3:**

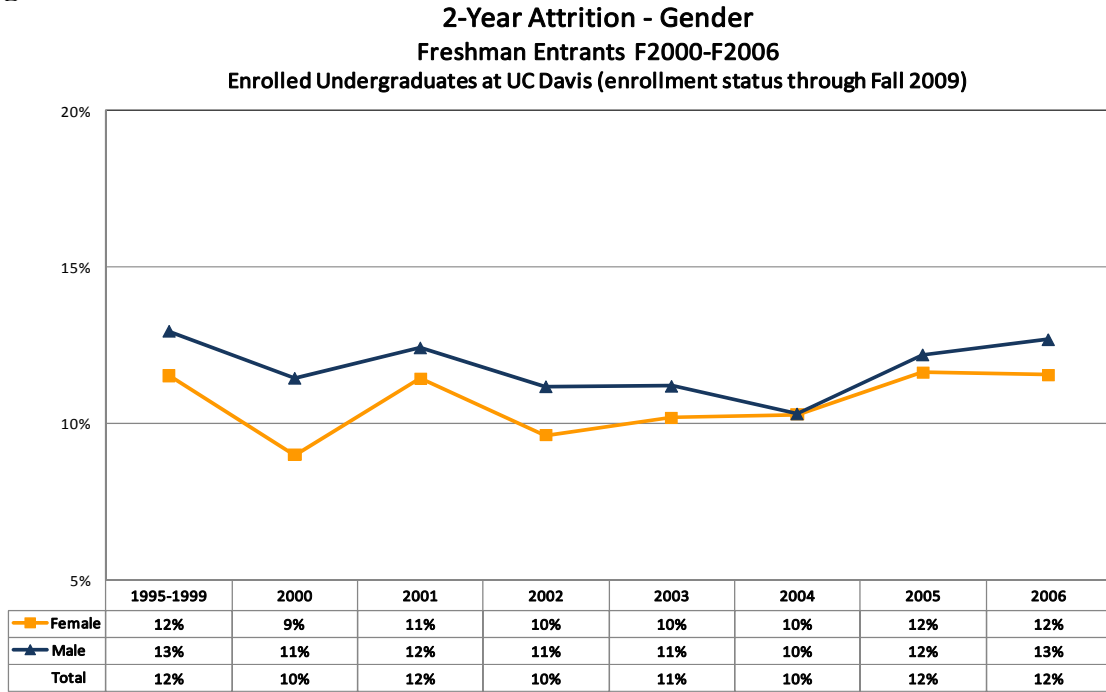


## Freshman Entrants

- Gender, *Figure 4*: Over the past six years male attrition is only one percentage point higher than female 13% vs. 12% for F2006 cohort females except for the Fall 2004 cohort where they are equal.
- Ethnicity, *Figure 5*: Hispanic and African-American freshman attrition is consistently higher than others. For the F2006 cohort the African-American freshman attrition was 22%, the Hispanic freshman attrition was 19% while White attrition was 12%.
- Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups, *Figure 6*: There is a lot of volatility due to small numbers of students in some Asian subgroups. Other Asians freshman entrants (mostly non-Vietnamese South East Asians) have the highest attrition of Asian students; 20%, while Chinese, Japanese, Pacific Islanders and East Indian/Pakistani have the lowest, 6% for F2006.
- Region of permanent residence, *Figure 7*: Bay Area students have the lowest attrition rates, 8% in F2006. The 3 counties surrounding UC Davis have the highest F2006 instate attrition, 16%. Non-Californian (international and out-of-state) students have the highest rate, 19% for F2006 cohorts.
- Household income adjusted for inflation, *Figure 8*: Attrition goes down as income goes up. Freshman with income < \$40,000 have highest attrition rate, 16% for F2006 cohort, while those with over \$120,000 have a 9% rate for F2006.
- EOP status, *Figure 9*: EOP freshman entrants have consistently higher attrition rates: for F2006 it was 17% compared to 10% for non-EOP freshman.
- Division or college as of the first term enrolled, *Figure 10*: For past two cohorts College of Engineering and CAES: Agricultural Sciences have the highest attrition among freshman entrants, 16% and 17% respectively. College of Biological Sciences and CAES: Exploratory and Individual majors have the lowest F2006 rates at 9%.
- STEM Major (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math, as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 11*: For F2006 there was no difference in attrition in the freshman entrants for STEM vs. non-STEM, 12%.

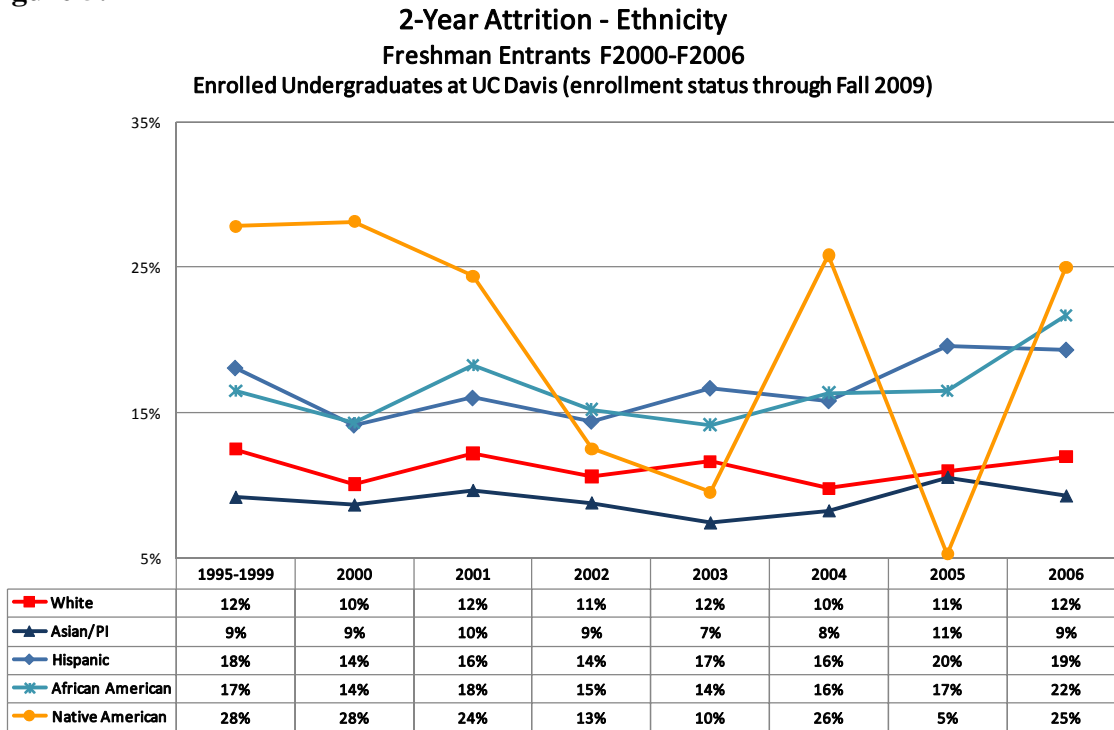
UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 4:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

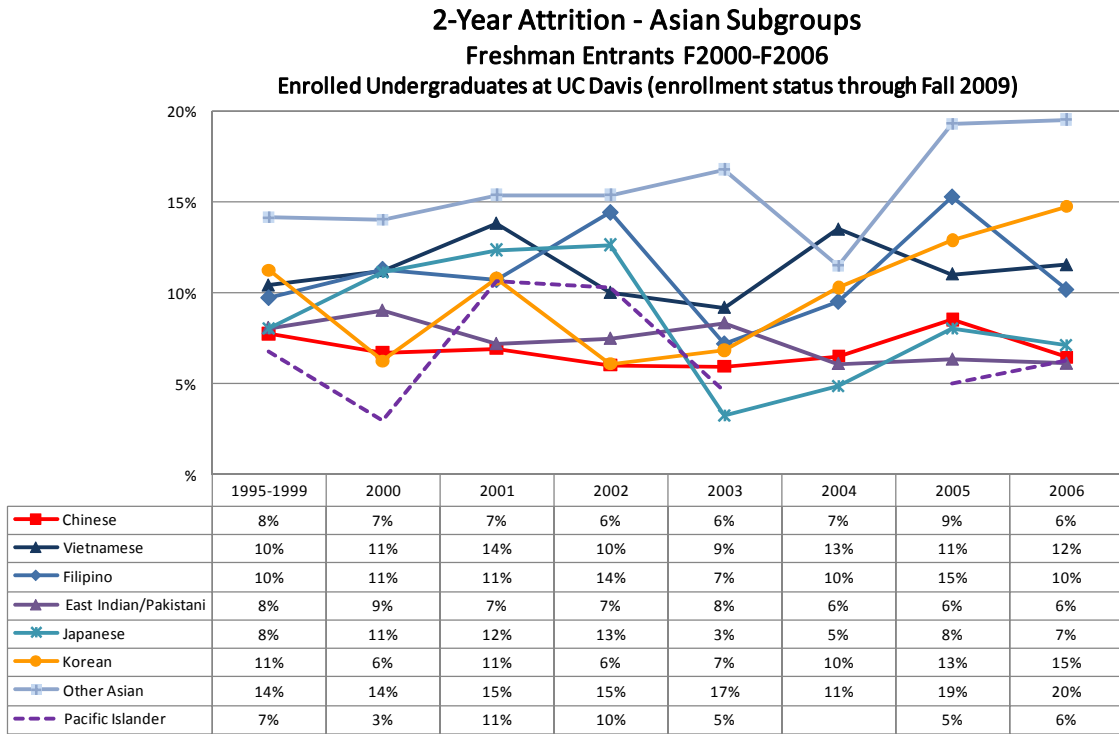
Figure 5:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

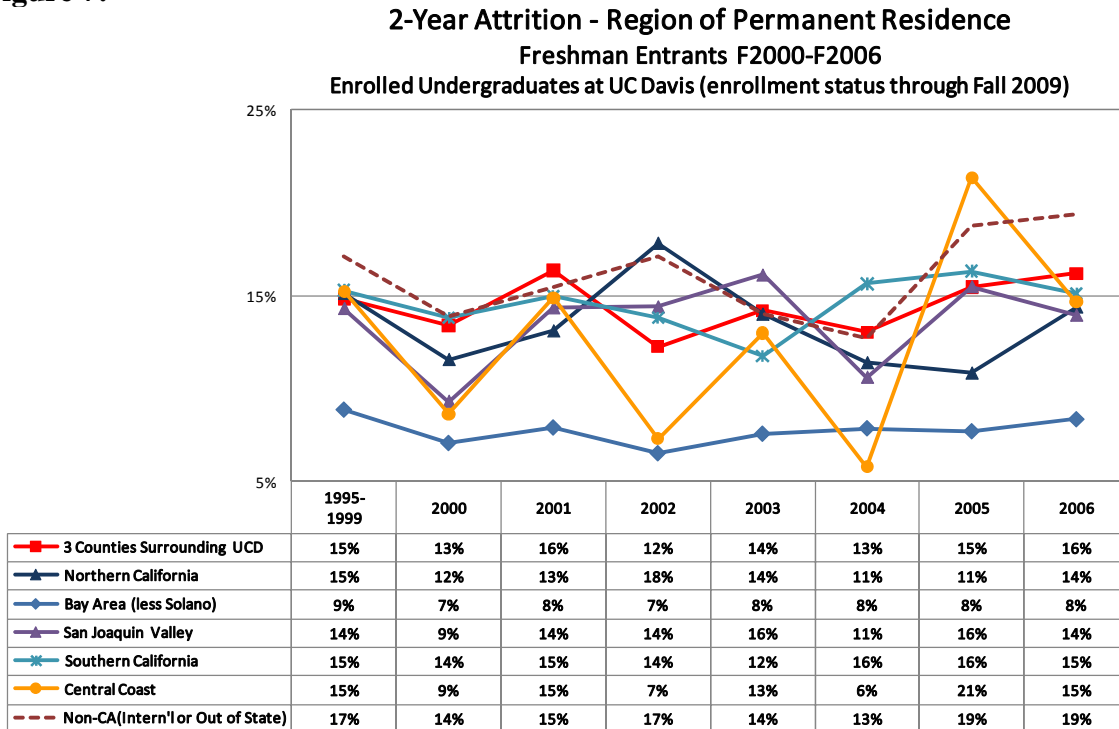
UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 6:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

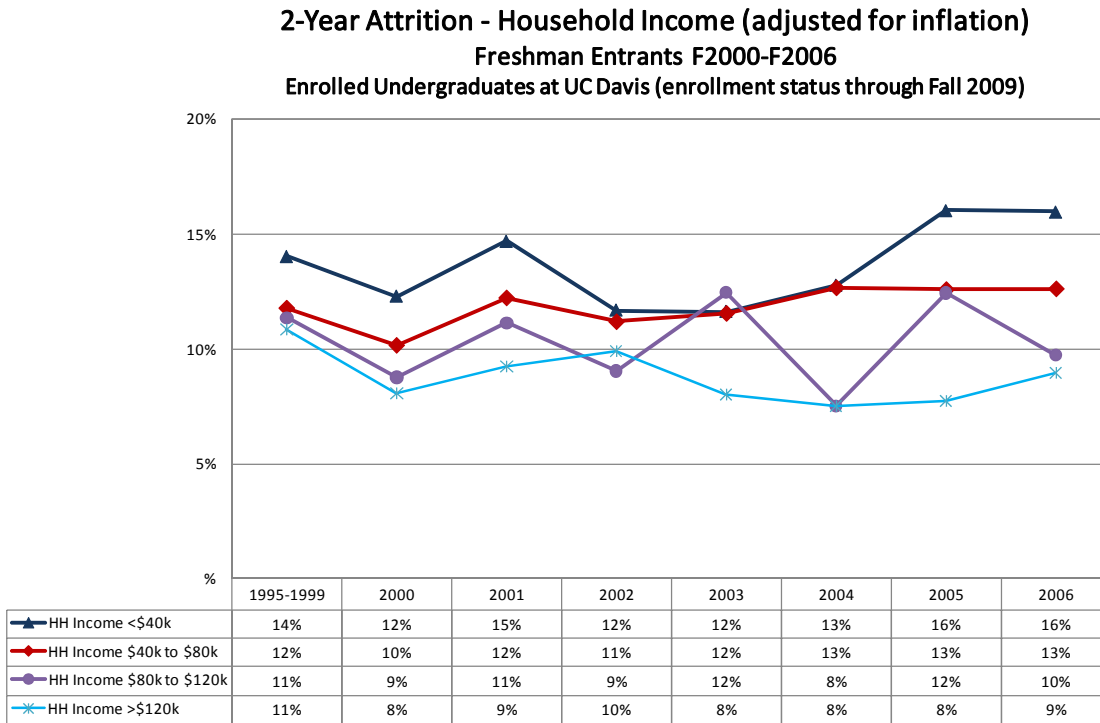
Figure 7:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

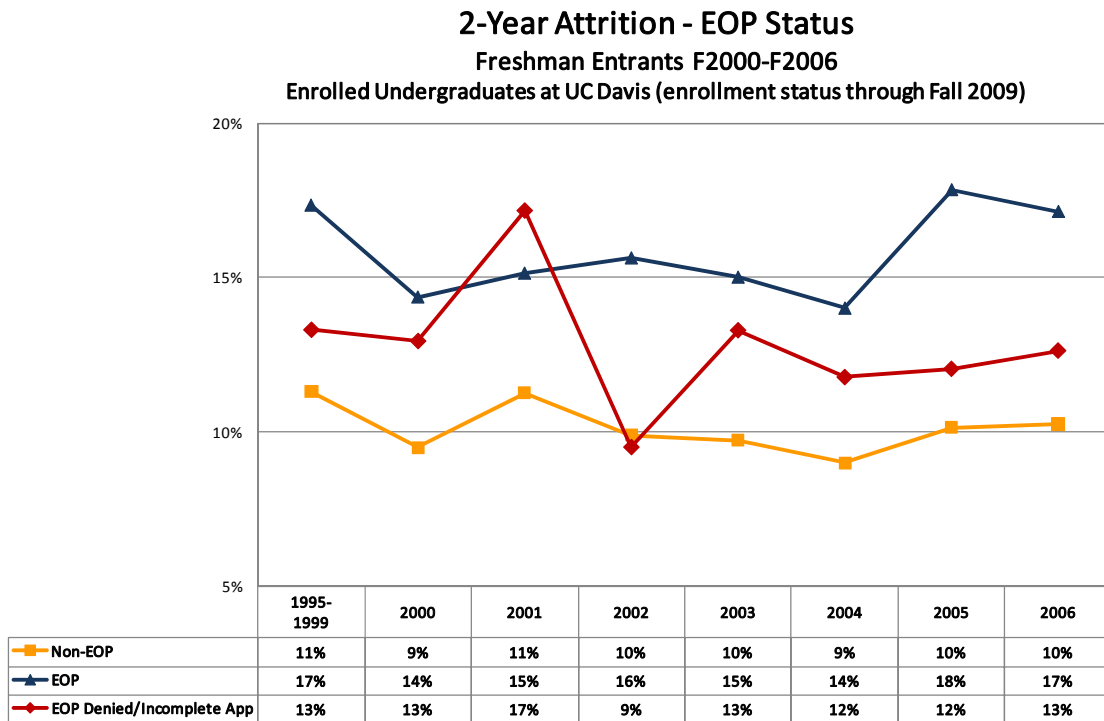
UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 8:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

Figure 9:

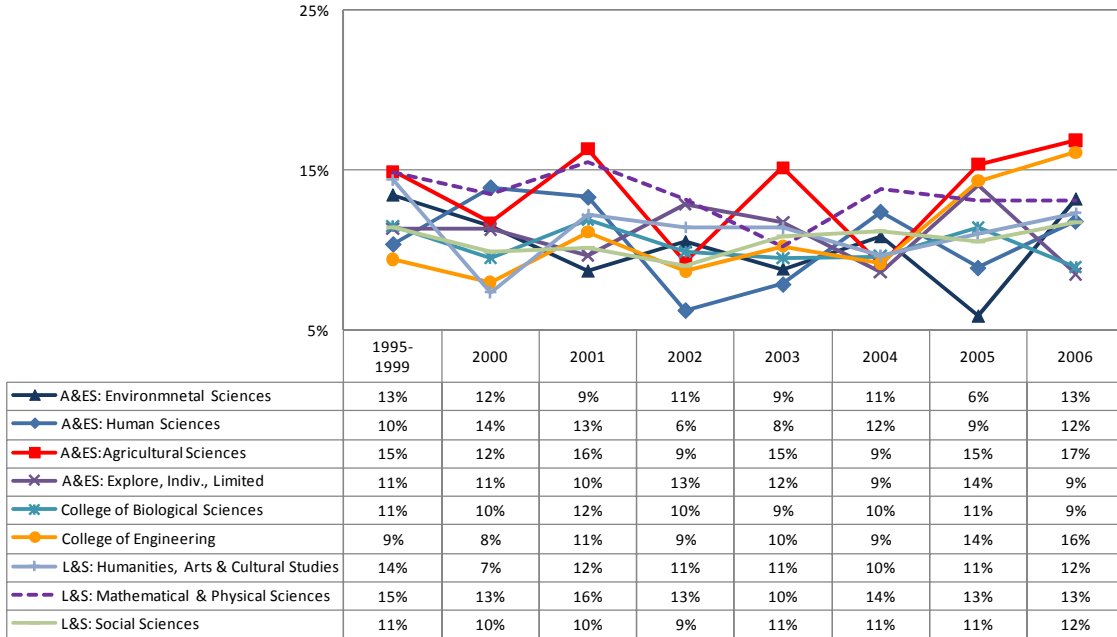


Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 10:

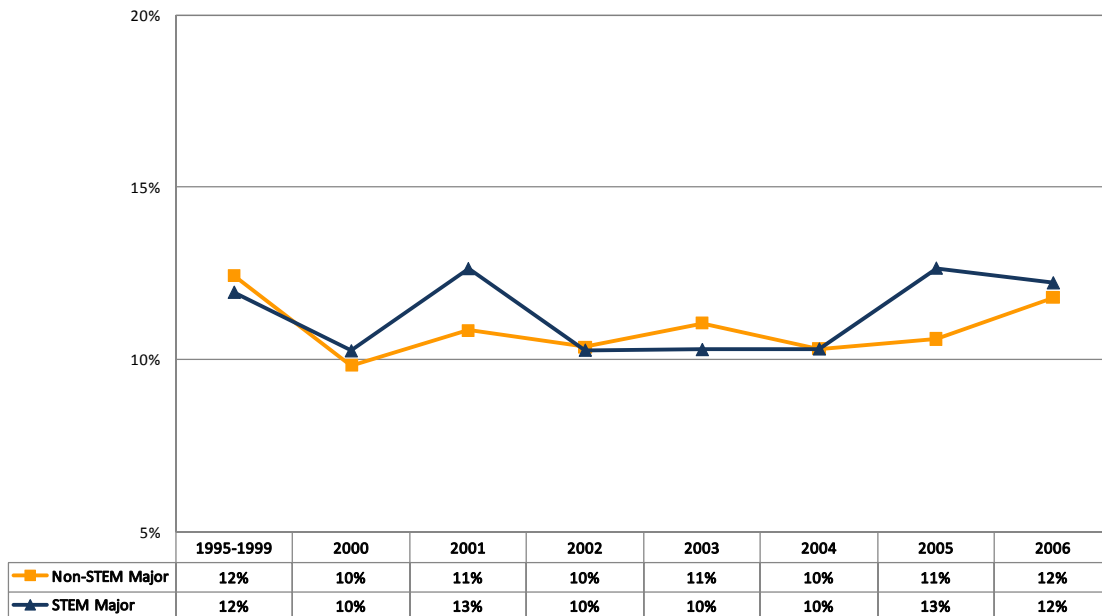
**2-Year Attrition - College/Division (as of first term enrolled)**  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2006**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 11:

**2-Year Attrition - STEM Major (as of first term enrolled)**  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2006**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference



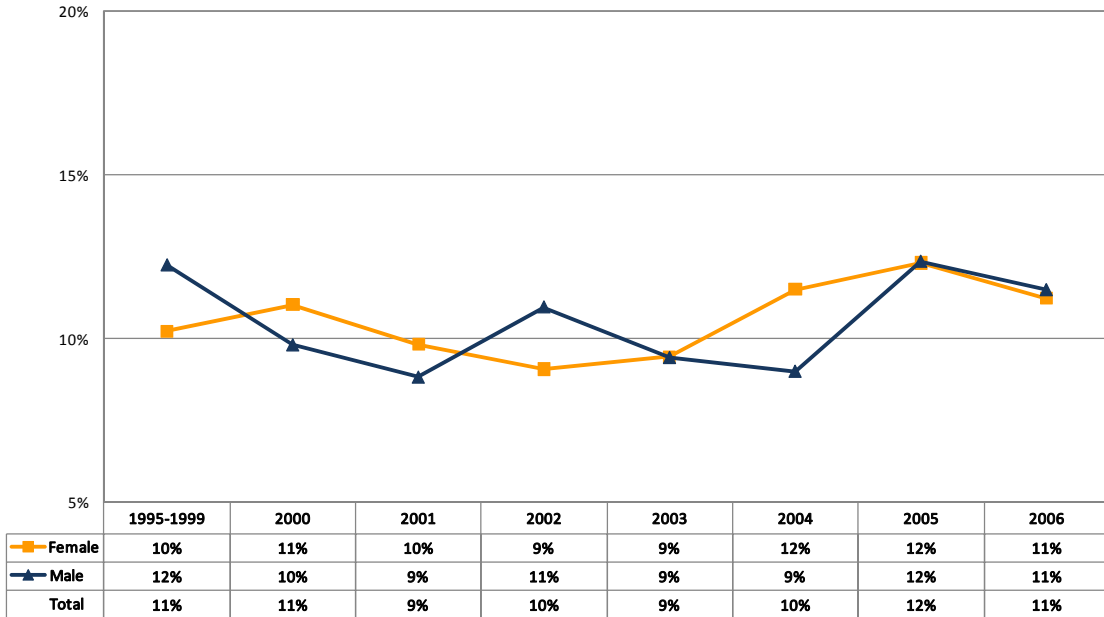
## Advanced Standing Entrants

- Gender, *Figure 12*: For the past two cohorts, F2005 & F2006, there is no difference in attrition between males and females, 12% and 11% respectively.
- Ethnicity, *Figure 13*: Because of small numbers of students the attrition rates are more volatile for advanced standing students. In F2006 cohort Hispanic students have the highest rate, 17%; while in the F2005 cohort Hispanic have the lowest attrition rate, 10%. African-American advanced standing attrition has similar volatility with a rate of 6% for the F2004 cohort, 24% for the F2005 cohort and 15% for the F2006 cohort.
- Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups, *Figure 14*: In the F2006 cohort Koreans had the highest attrition rate of 16% followed by Vietnamese, 15%. The Chinese attrition rate averages 9% while the Japanese average 8%.
- Geographic regions, *Figure 15*: Bay Area students have the lowest attrition rates, 8% in F2005 and 9% in F2006. The 3 counties surrounding UC Davis have the highest rates, 13% for F2006 cohort while the Central Cost has the highest attrition in F2006, 17%. Unlike freshman entrants the non-Californian (out-of-state and international) students has the lowest rate, 9%.
- Household income adjusted for inflation, *Figure 16*: Attrition goes down as income goes up. However, for the last three cohorts, F2004 – F2006, the less than \$40,000 and \$40,000 to \$80,000 groups have similar rates, 12% in F2006 cohort. Those with over \$120,000 have the lowest rates, 7% for F2006 cohort.
- EOP status, *Figure 17*: The advanced standing EOP entrants' attrition rates vary greatly: 13% for F2004, 17% for F2005 and 10% for F2006.
- Division or college as of the first term enrolled, *Figure 18*: While CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences and CAES: Agricultural Sciences were identified in Table 4 with the highest average attrition rate, 14%, For the F2006 cohort CLAS: Humanities, Arts and Cultural Studies had the highest attrition among advanced standing entrants, 17%. College of Biological Sciences and College of Engineering have the lowest attrition rates for advanced standing entrants, 6% for the F2006 cohort.
- STEM Major (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math, as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 19*: Attrition rates vary widely by cohorts. Attrition for Non-Stem majors has risen steadily from a low of 9% for F2002 cohort to high of 13% for F2006 cohort. Attrition for STEM majors has varied from 11% for the F2002 cohort to 9% for F2003 and F2004 cohorts, 13% for F2005 and 9% for F2006.

UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 12:

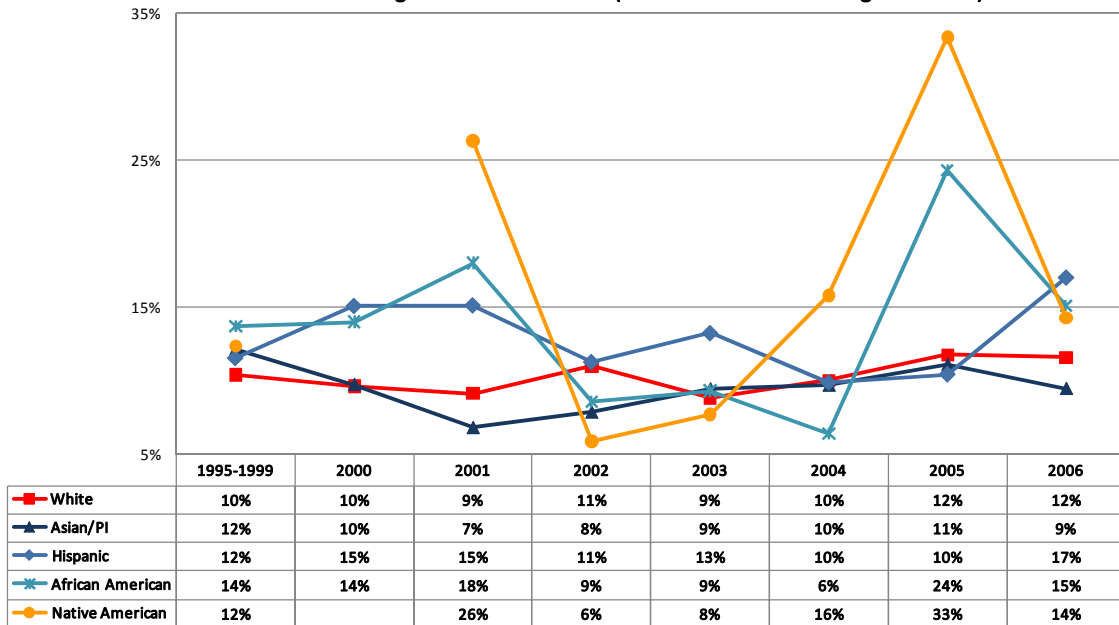
**2-Year Attrition - Gender**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2006**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 13:

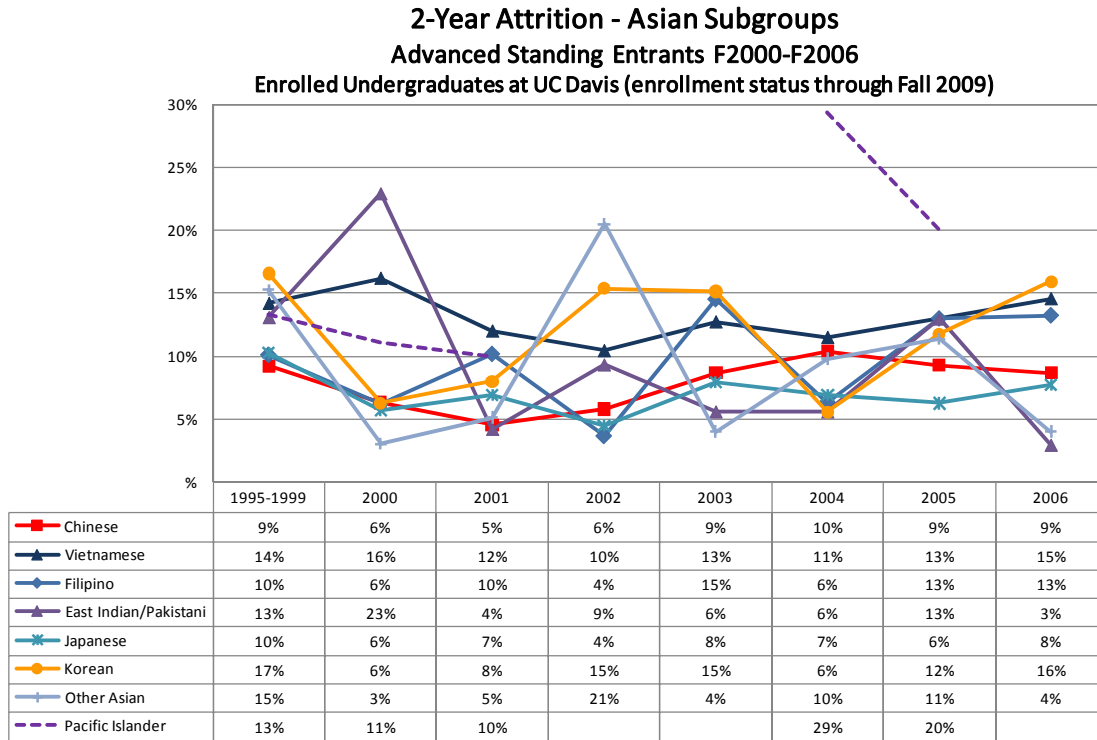
**2-Year Attrition - Ethnicity**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2006**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

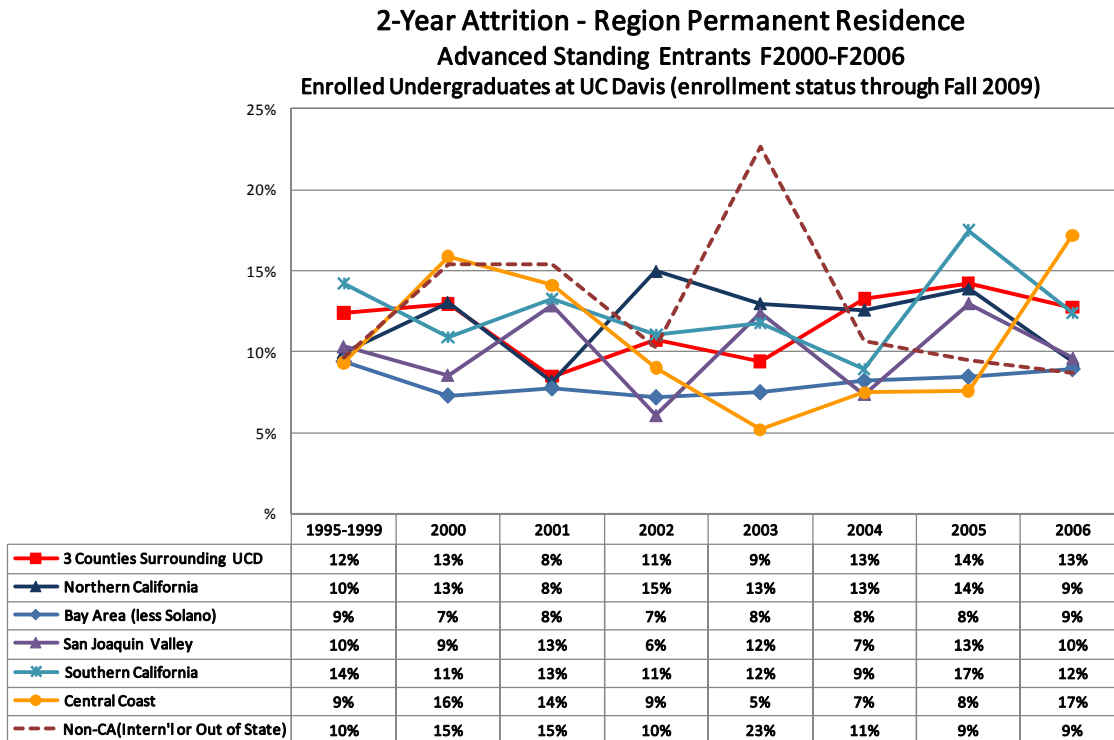
UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 14:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

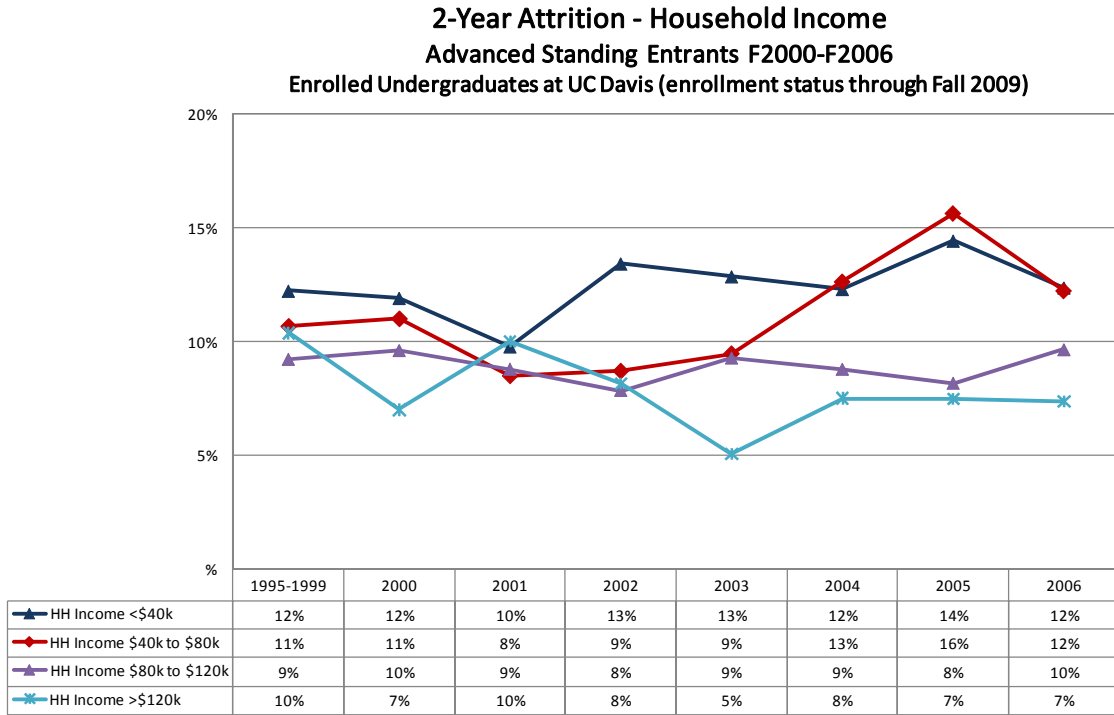
Figure 15:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

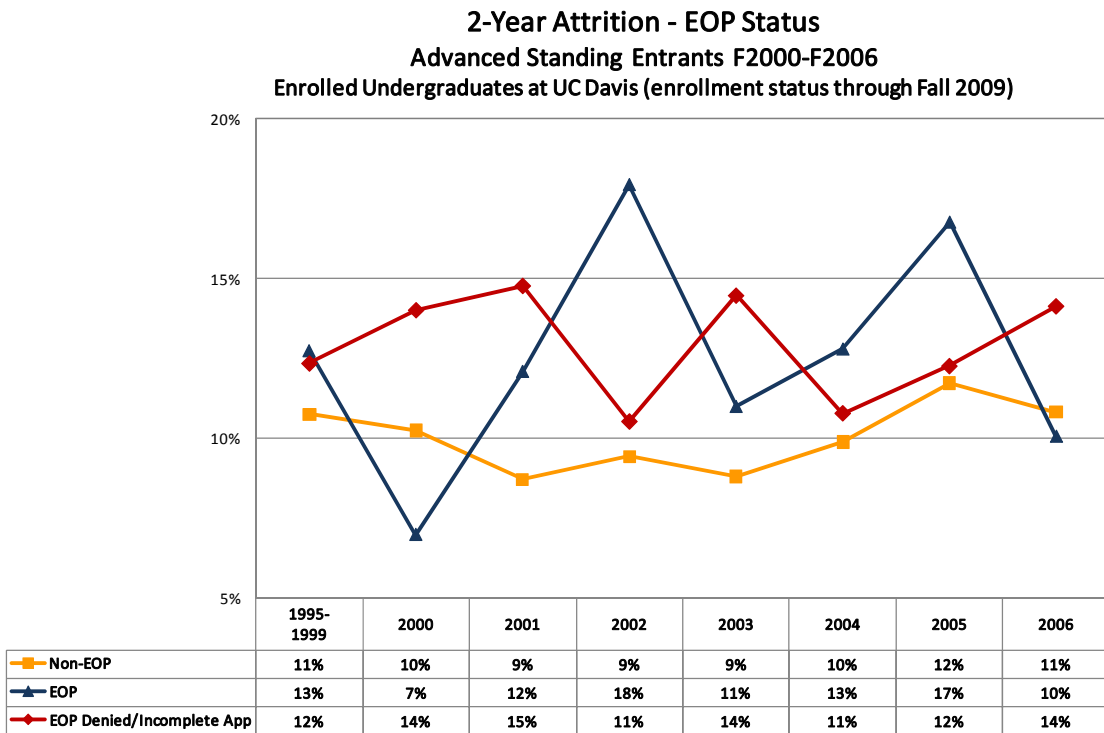
UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 16:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 17:

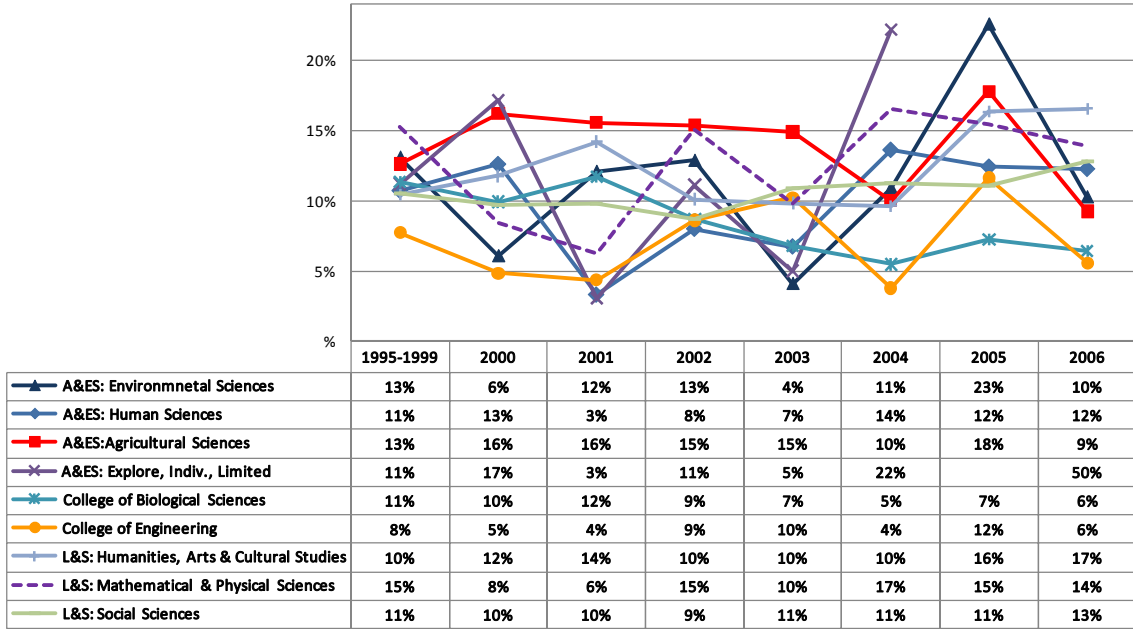


Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

UNDERGRADUATE TWO-YEAR ATTRITION: TREND DATA

Figure 18:

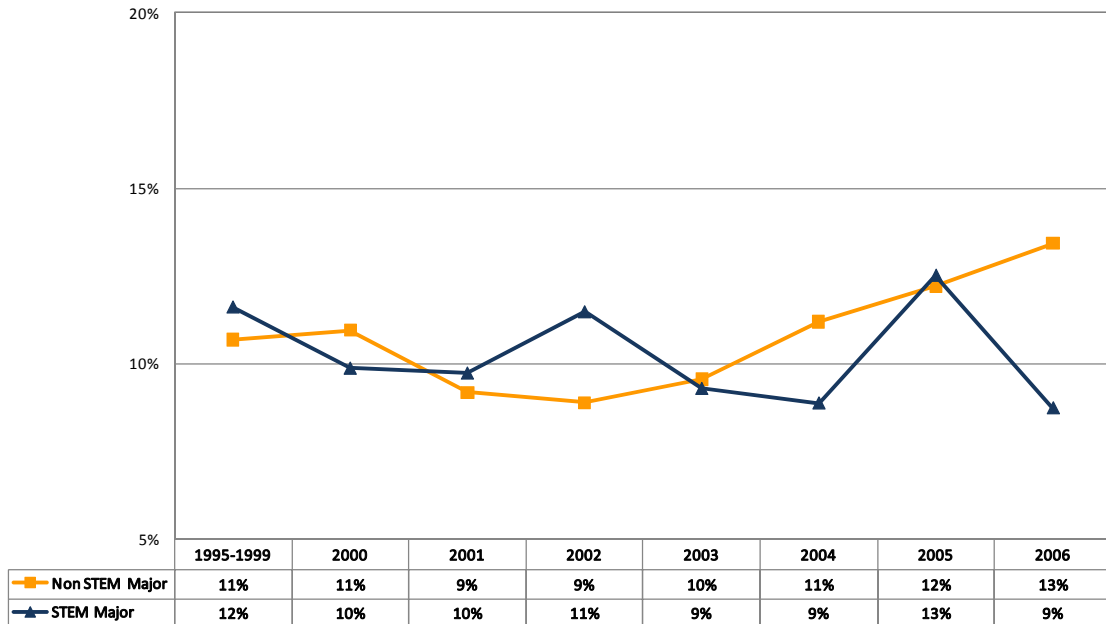
**2-Year Attrition - College/Division (as of first term enrolled)**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2006**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 19:

**2-Year Attrition - STEM Major (as of first term enrolled)**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2006**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



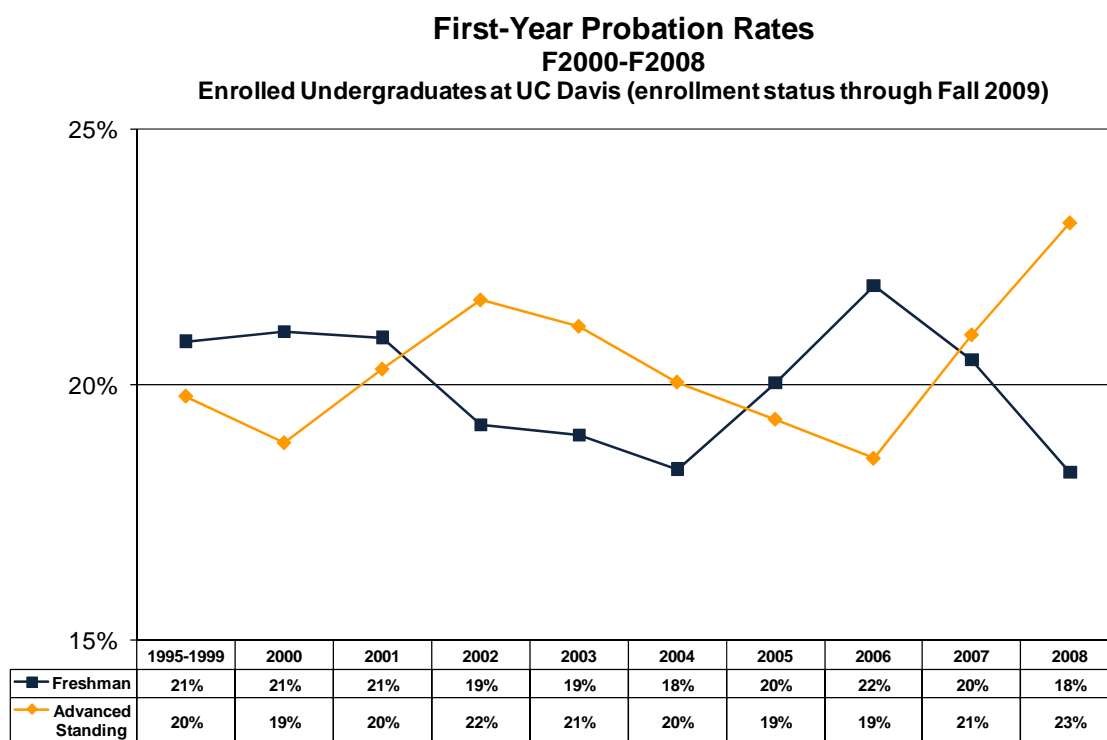
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

## 1995-2008 Trend Data: First-Year Probation Rates

The official phraseology used in the UC Davis Data Warehouse to describe students who are not in good academic standing is “on probation or subject to dismissal.” As mentioned earlier, for simplicity’s sake, in this report, “on probation” describes both students who are only on academic probation and those who in addition to being on probation are also subject to dismissal.

Note that in Fall 2006, UC Davis began fully enforcing the minimum progress requirement of 13 units per quarter. The discussion that follows will focus primarily on the years since that change.

**Figure 20:**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

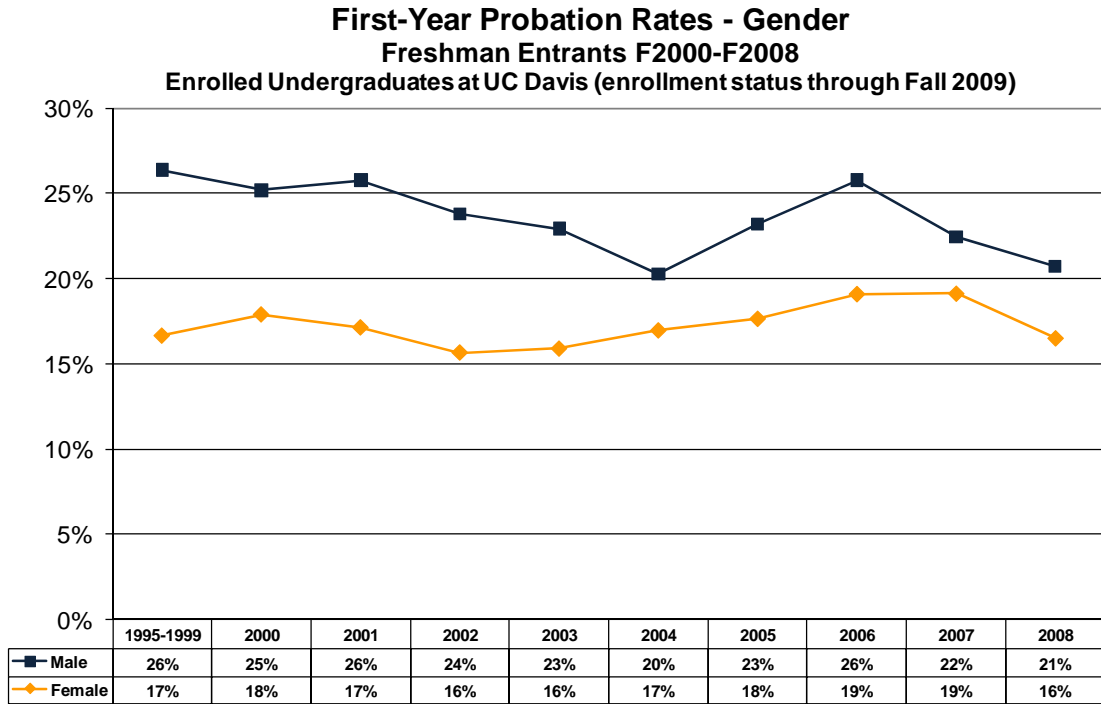
As *Figure 20* shows, first-year probation rates for freshman entrants trend upward by two percentage points each year from the F2004 to the F2006 cohort and then trend downward by two percentage points per year from the F2006 to the F2008 cohort. Note also that the first-year probation rate trends for the F2004 to the F2008 cohorts of advanced standing entrants are diametrically opposite those for the same cohorts of freshman entrants.

## Freshman Entrants

### *First-Year Probation Trends – Key Findings from Figures 23-30*

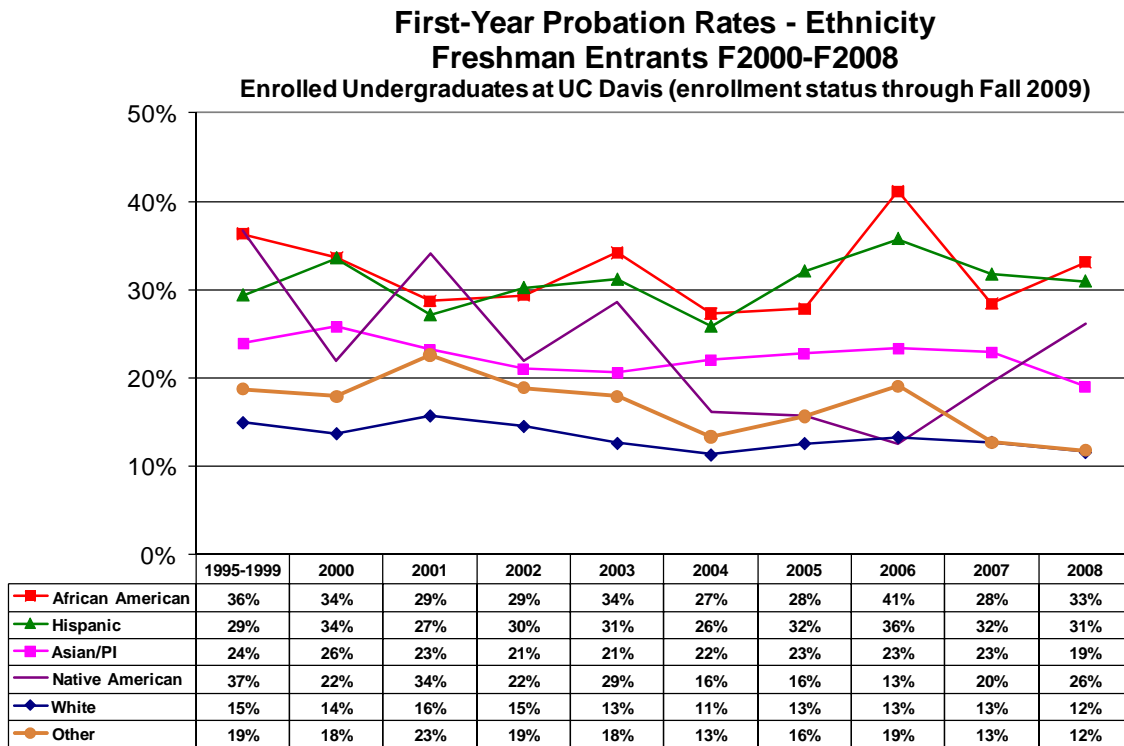
- Gender, *Figure 21*: The first-year probation rates for male freshman entrants are an average of six percentage points higher than those for their female counterparts. For both males and females, the first-year probation rates trend downward from the F2006 to the F2008 cohort, by five percentage points for males and by three for females.
- Ethnicity, *Figure 22*: First-year probation rates for African-American and Hispanic freshman entrants are consistently and often very substantially higher than those for other ethnic groups. The rate for Asian/Pacific Islander freshman entrants is higher than that for White freshman entrants (19% vs. 12% F2008).
- Asian Subgroups, *Figure 23*: For the F2008 cohort, Other Asian freshman entrants (non-Vietnamese Southeast Asians) have the highest first-year probation rate (36%) among Asian students. Japanese freshman entrants have the lowest rate at 12%.
- Region of Permanent Residence, *Figure 24*: For the F2008 cohort, non-Californian (international and out-of-state) freshman entrants have the lowest first-year probation rate at 13%. The F2008 freshman entrants from the San Joaquin Valley and the three counties surrounding UC Davis have the highest first-year probation rates at 23% and 22%, respectively.
- Household Income (adjusted for inflation), *Figure 25*: For all cohorts of freshman entrants studied, first-year probation rates go down as HH income goes up. For each of the four cohorts from F2005 to F2008, those with a HH income <\$40k have a first-year probation rate at least ten percentage points higher than that for freshman entrants with a HH income of \$40k to \$80k. For the F2008 cohort, freshman entrants with a HH income <\$40k have a first-year probation rate of 29% as compared to the 11% rate for freshman entrants with a HH income >\$120k.
- EOP Status, *Figure 26*: EOP freshman entrants have consistently higher first-year probation rates than their non-EOP counterparts. For the F2008 cohort, the rate for the former was 33% compared to 13% for the latter group.
- College/Division (as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 27*: For the final four cohorts studied (F2005 – F2008), freshman entrants in the College of Engineering and those in CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences have the highest first-year probation rates. For the F2008 cohort, the rates were 24% and 21%, respectively.
- STEM Major (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math; as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 38*: For all cohorts studied, freshman entrants with a STEM major have a higher first-year probation rate than freshman entrants with a non-STEM major; however, for the final four cohorts studied (F2005 – F2008), the rates of these two groups have differed by no more than three percentage points.

Figure 21:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

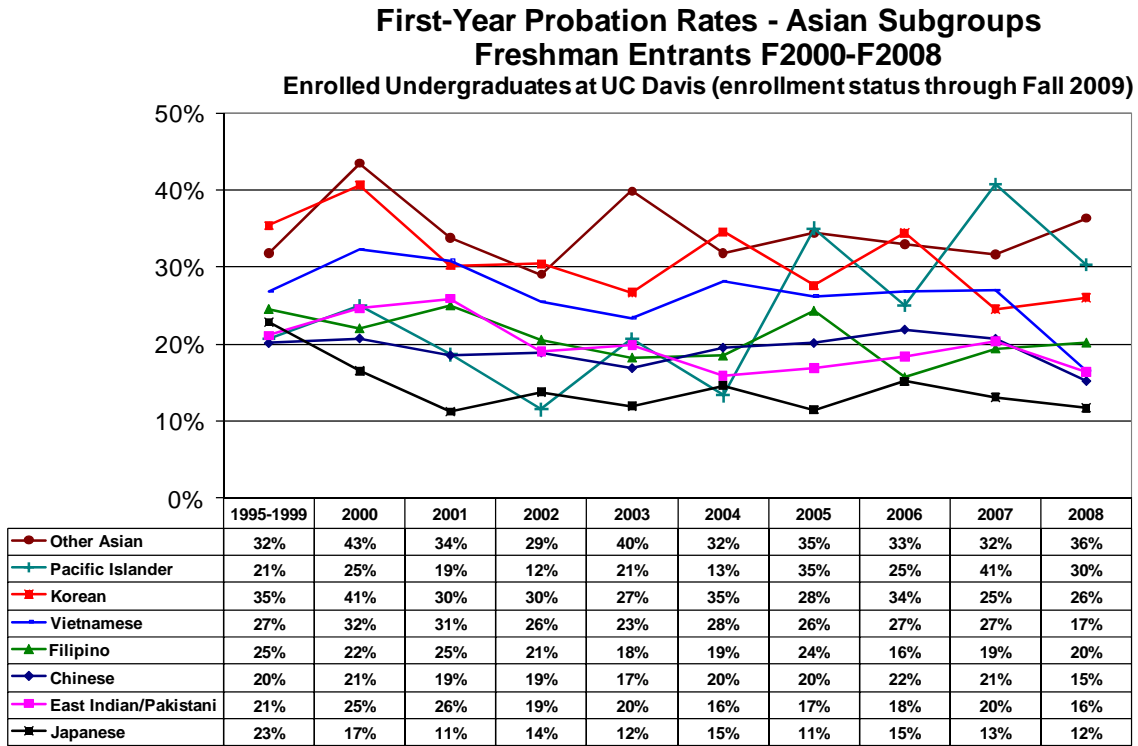
Figure 22:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

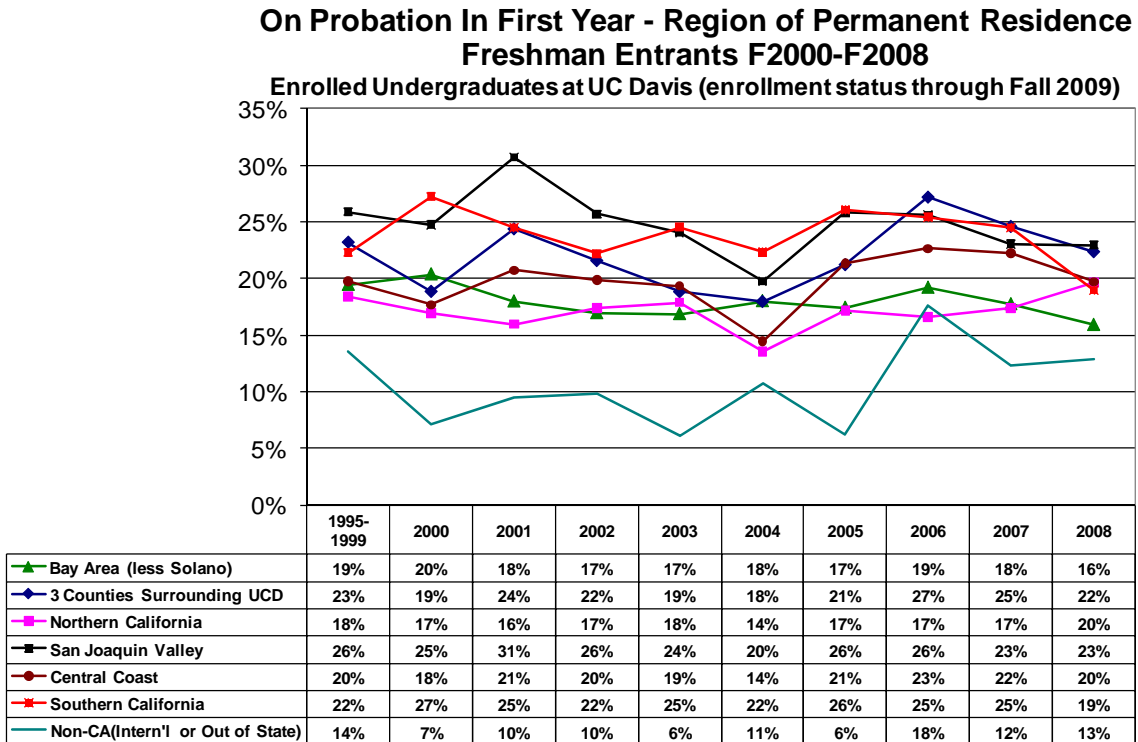


Figure 23:



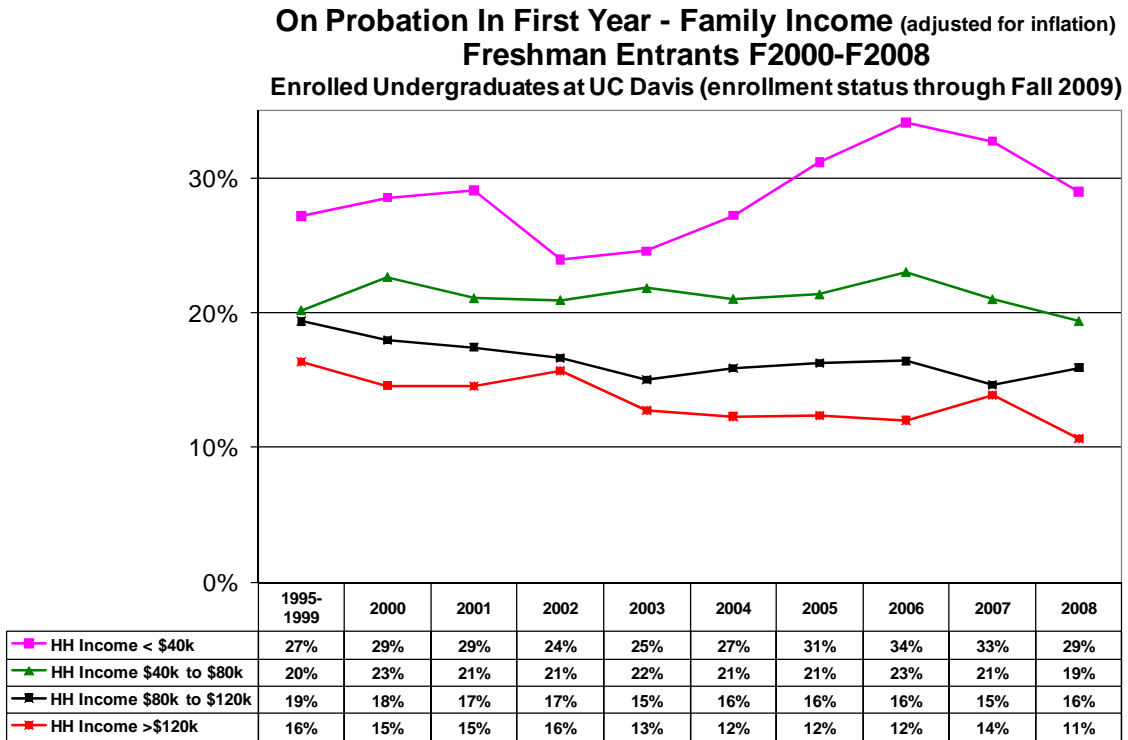
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 24:



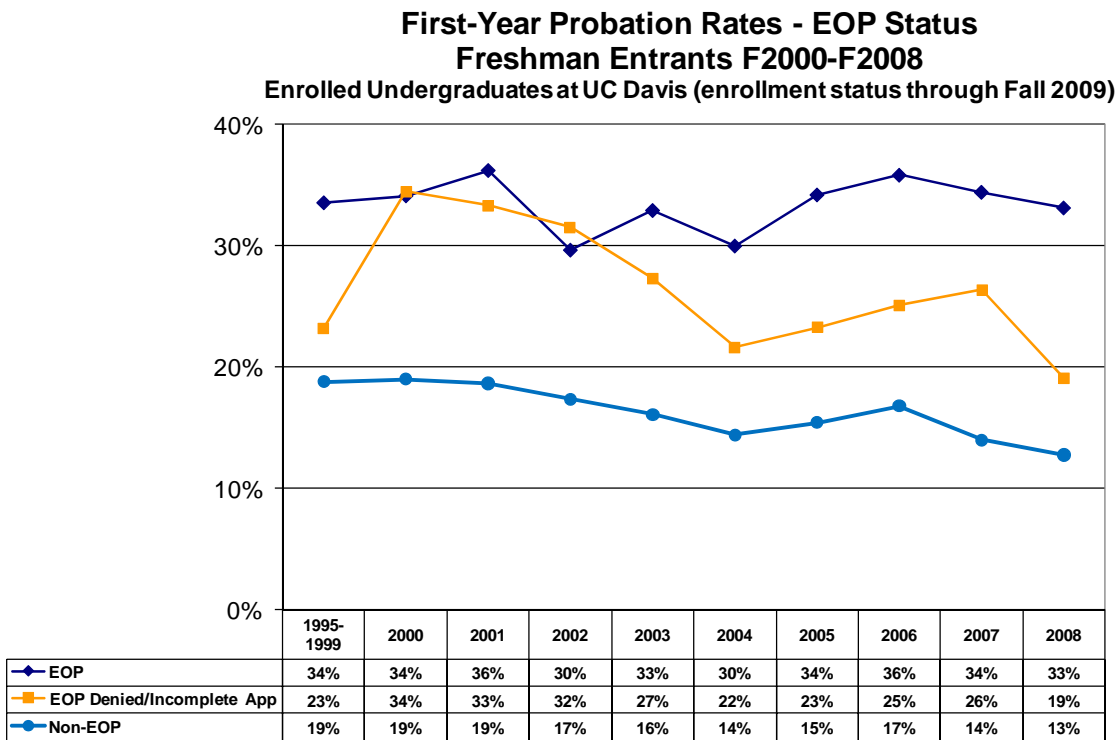
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 25:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

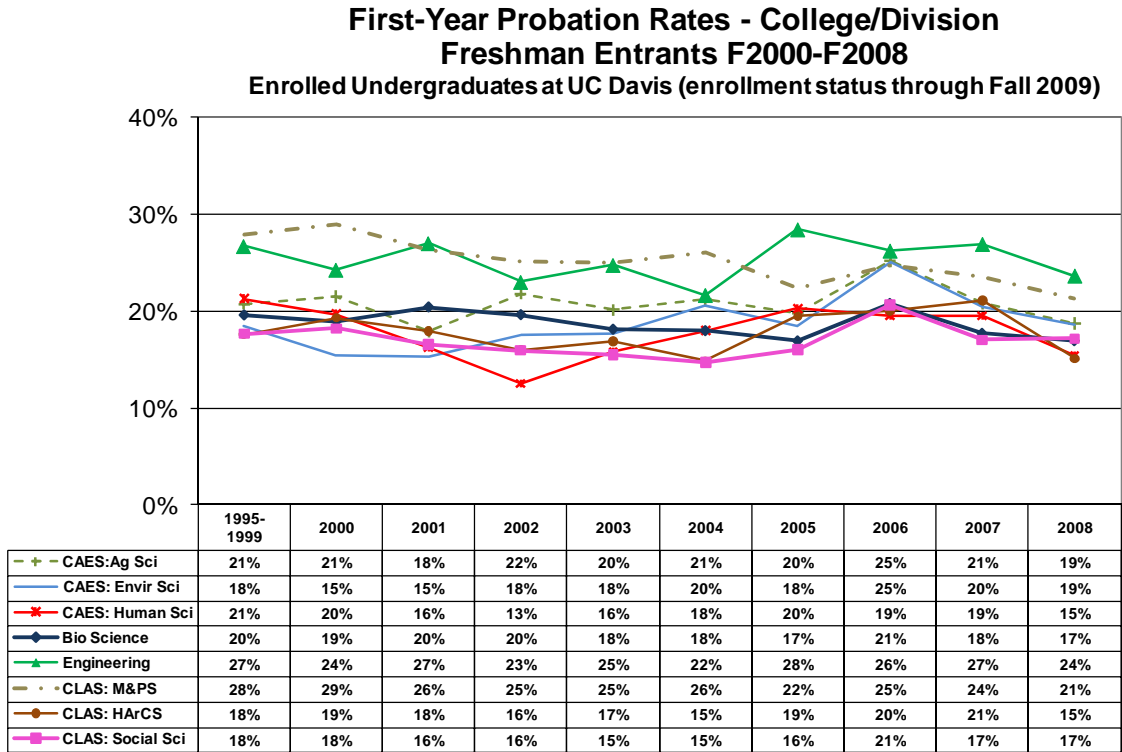
Figure 26:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

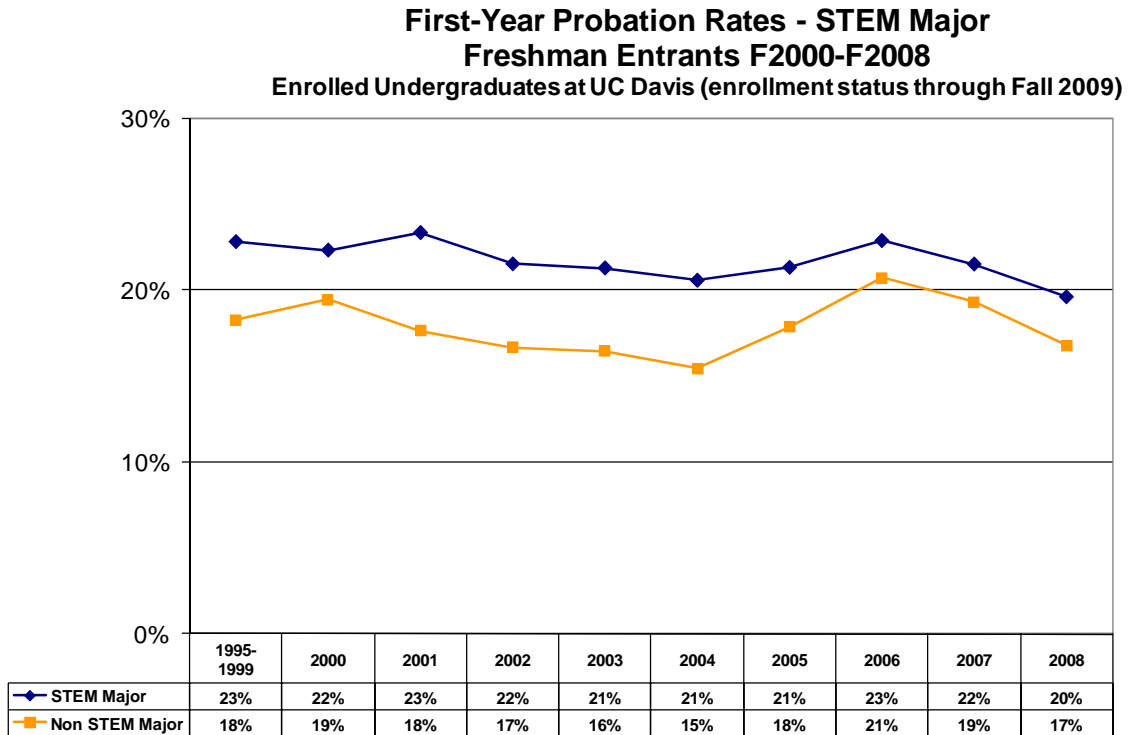
UNDERGRADUATE FIRST-YEAR PROBATION: TREND DATA

Figure 27:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 28:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

## Advanced Standing Entrants

### *First-Year Probation Trends – Key Findings from Figures 31-38*

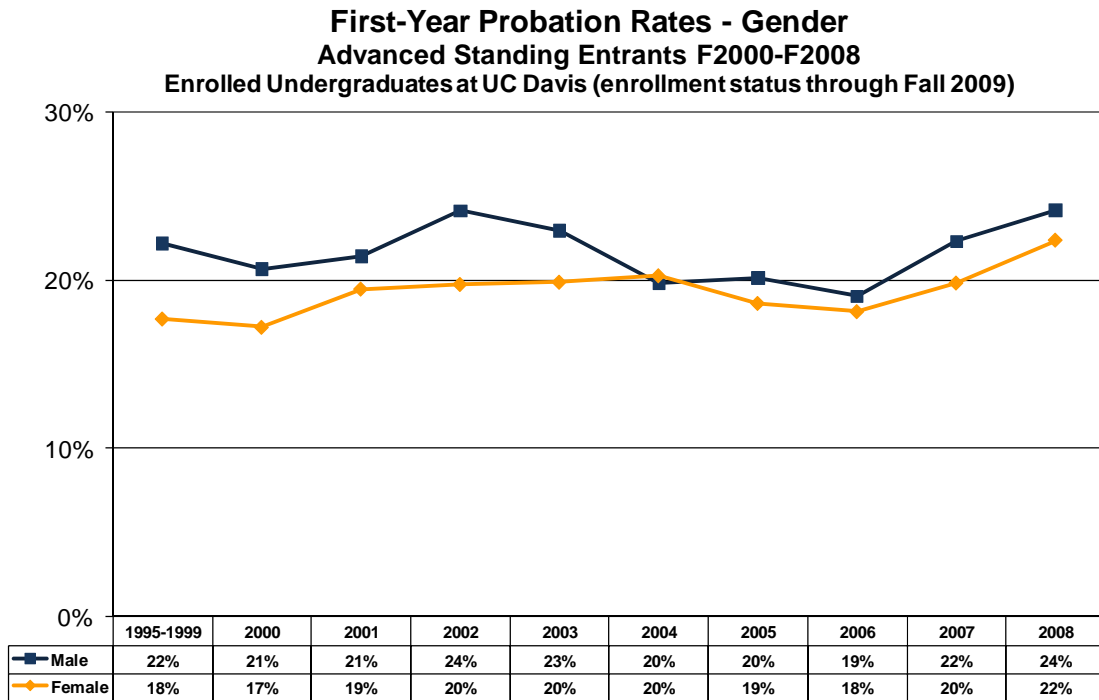
- Gender, *Figure 29*: Among the four cohorts from F2000 to F2003, the first-year probation rates for male advanced standing entrants are an average of three percentage points higher than those for their female counterparts. For the five cohorts from F2004 to F2008, the male rates on average are only a little over one percentage point higher.
- Ethnicity, *Figure 30*: Among all the cohorts studied, the first-year probation rates for African-American advanced standing entrants are on average almost 15 percentage points higher than those for White advanced standing entrants. For the F2008 cohort, the rate is 28% for the former group and 18% for the latter. The first-year probation rate for Asian/Pacific Islander advanced standing entrants rises by four percentage points from the F2006 (21%) to the F2007 (25%) cohort, and then by four percentage points again from the F2007 to the F2008 (29%) cohort.
- Asian Subgroups, *Figure 31*: Due to the small numbers of advanced standing entrants in some Asian subgroups, the first-year probation rates for different cohorts of the same subgroup can vary widely. In all but three (F2002, F2004 and F2008) of the cohorts studied, Korean advanced standing entrants have the highest first-year probation rates. For the F2008 cohort, Filipino and Other Asian advanced standing entrants have the highest first-year probation rates at 37% and 35%, respectively.
- Region of Permanent Residence, *Figure 32*: From F2006 to F2008, cohorts of advanced standing entrants from the San Joaquin Valley and from Northern California saw the sharpest rises in first-year probation rates at 15 and seven percentage points, respectively. For the F2008 cohort, advanced standing entrants from the San Joaquin Valley had by far the highest first-year probation rate by region at 30%.
- Household Income (adjusted for inflation), *Figure 33*: For the F2007 and F2008 cohorts of advanced standing entrants, the first-year probation rates for those with a HH income <\$40k were only three percentage points higher than those for advanced standing entrants with a HH income >\$120k (22% vs. 19% and 25% vs. 22%, respectively).
- EOP Status, *Figure 34*: For the F2006 cohort, the first-year probation rate for EOP advanced standing entrants is only one percentage point higher than that for their non-EOP counterparts (19% vs. 18%). For the F2007 and F2008 cohorts, the gap is seven (26% vs. 19%) and six (27% vs. 21%) percentage points, respectively.
- College/Division (as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 35*: For three of the final four cohorts studied (F2005, F2006 and F2008), advanced standing entrants in CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences have the highest first-year probation rates by college/division. In the cohort for which this group does not have the highest first-year probation rate (F2007), it has the second highest. For the F2008 cohort, this group's first-year probation rate is 35%, at least 11 percentage points higher than that for any other group. For the last three cohorts studied (F2006 –

UNDERGRADUATE FIRST-YEAR PROBATION: TREND DATA

F2008), advanced standing entrants in the College of Engineering have the lowest average first-year probation rate at 15%.

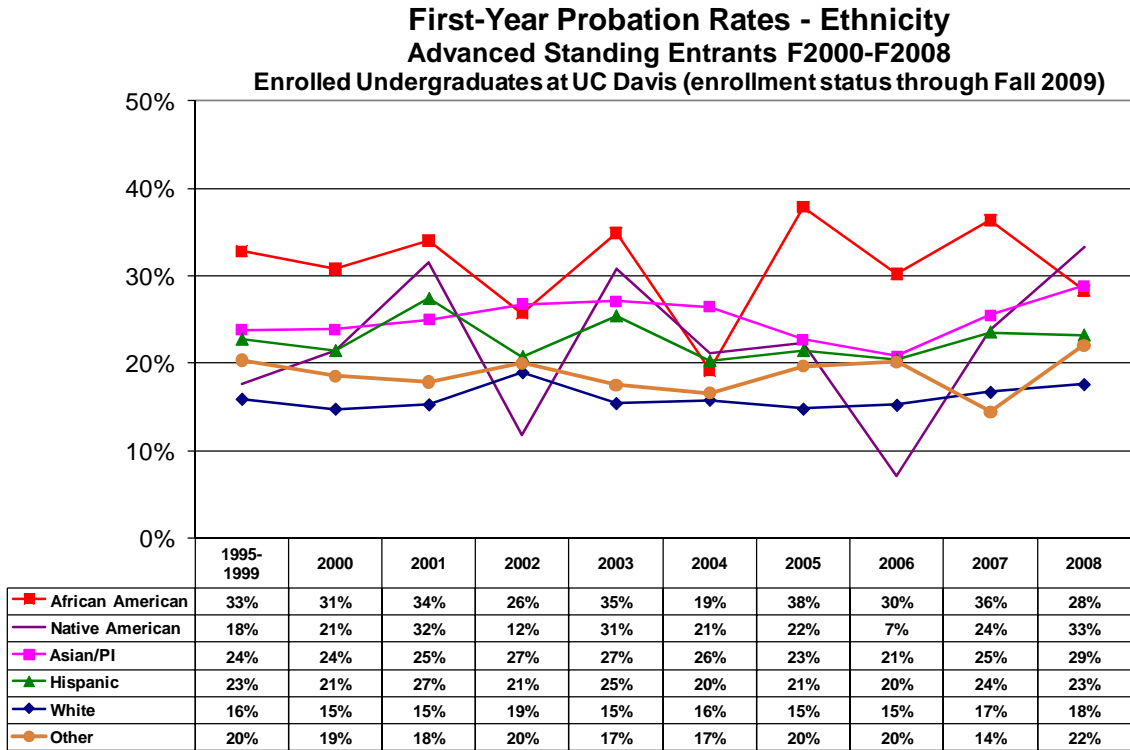
- STEM Major (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math; as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 36*: For the last three cohorts studied (F2006 – F2008), the first-year probation rates for advanced standing entrants in a STEM major differed by no more than one percentage point from those for their counterparts in a non-STEM major. Note, however, that for cohorts of both groups, the trend in first-year probation rates is fairly dramatically upward.

Figure 29:



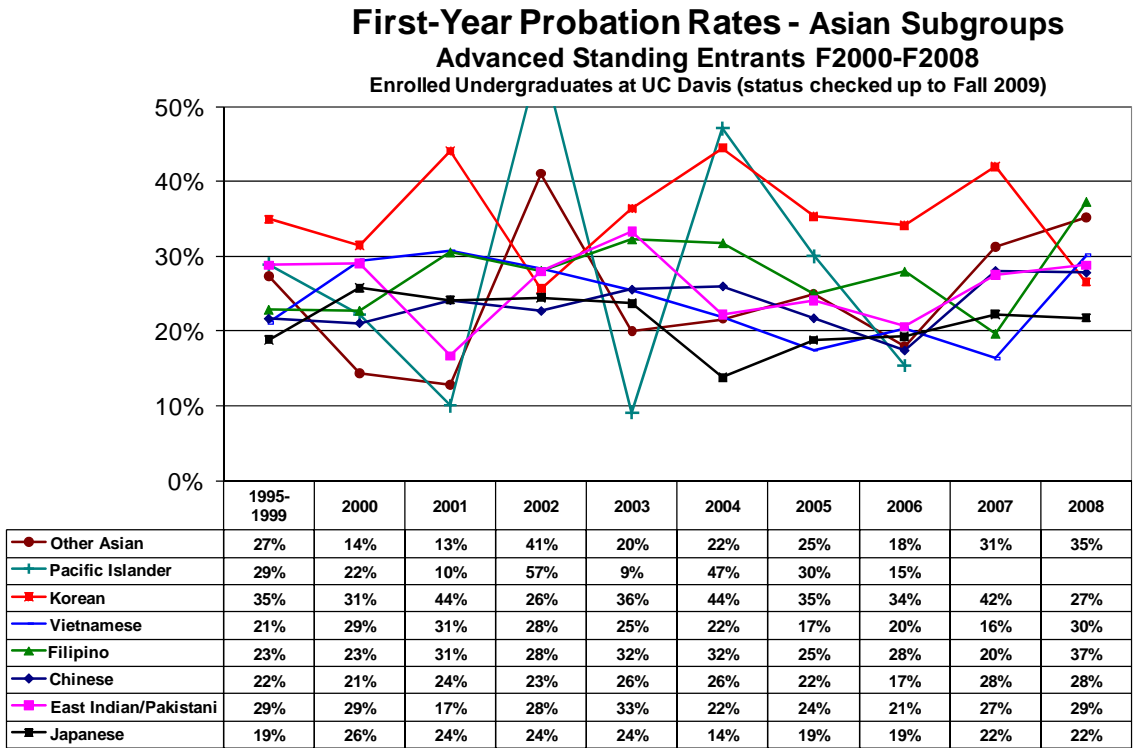
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

Figure 30:



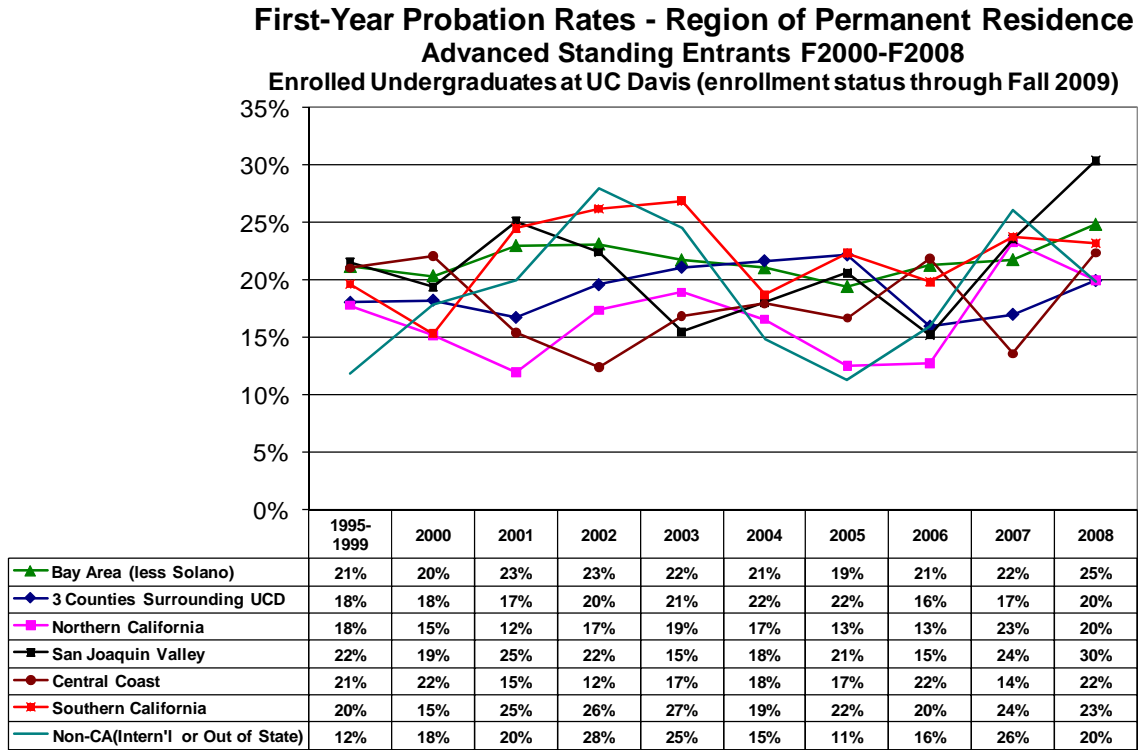
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

Figure 31:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

Figure 32:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 33:

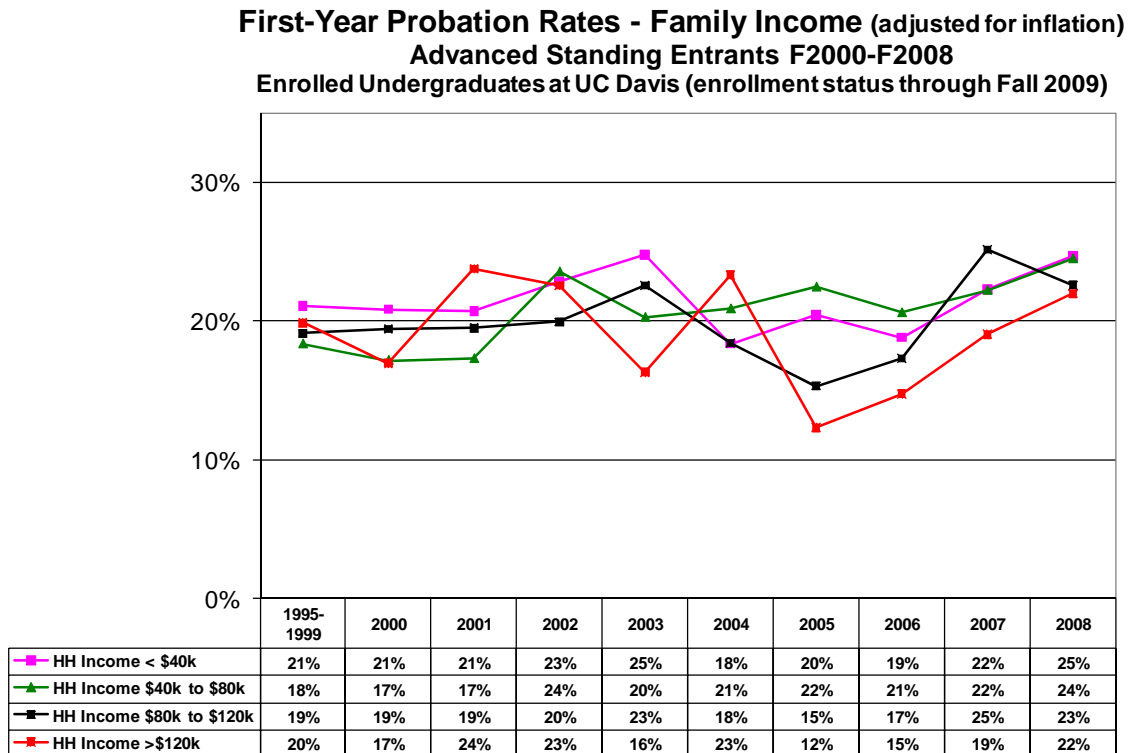
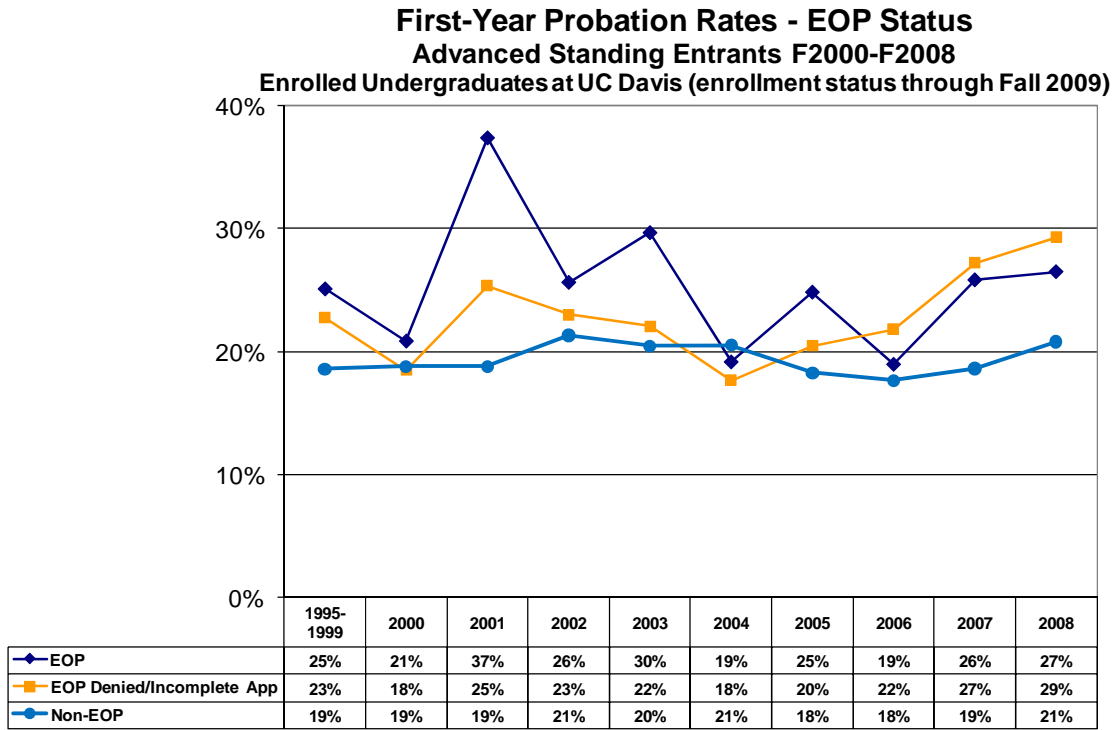
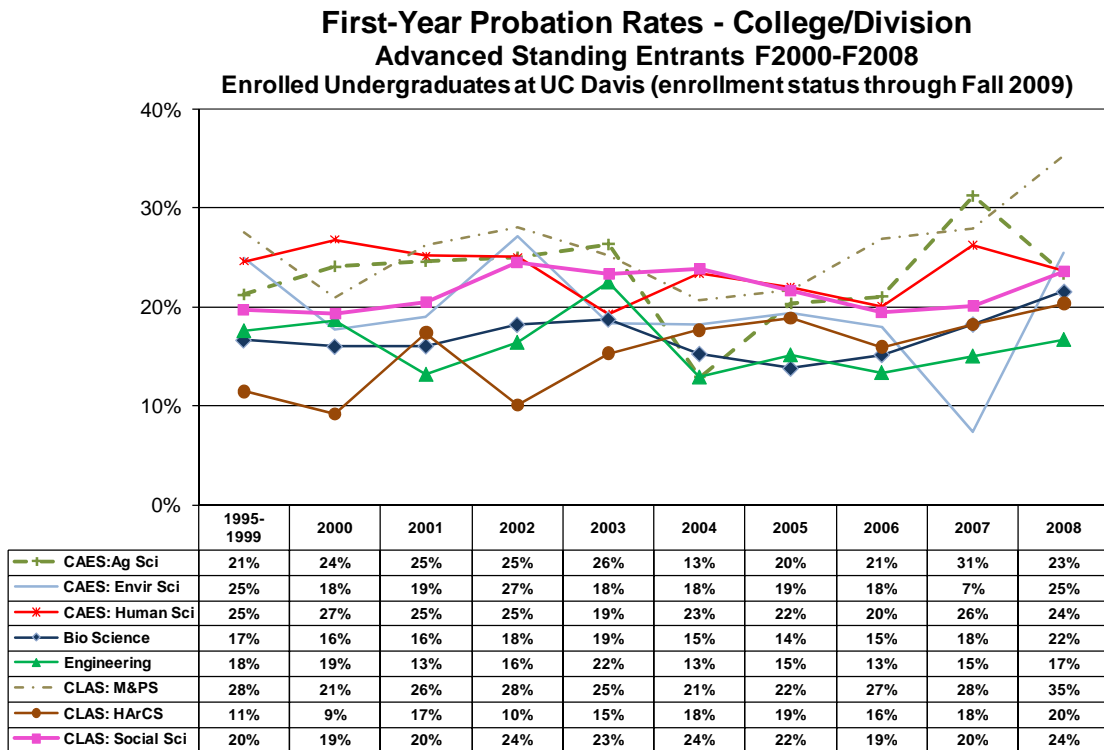


Figure 34:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

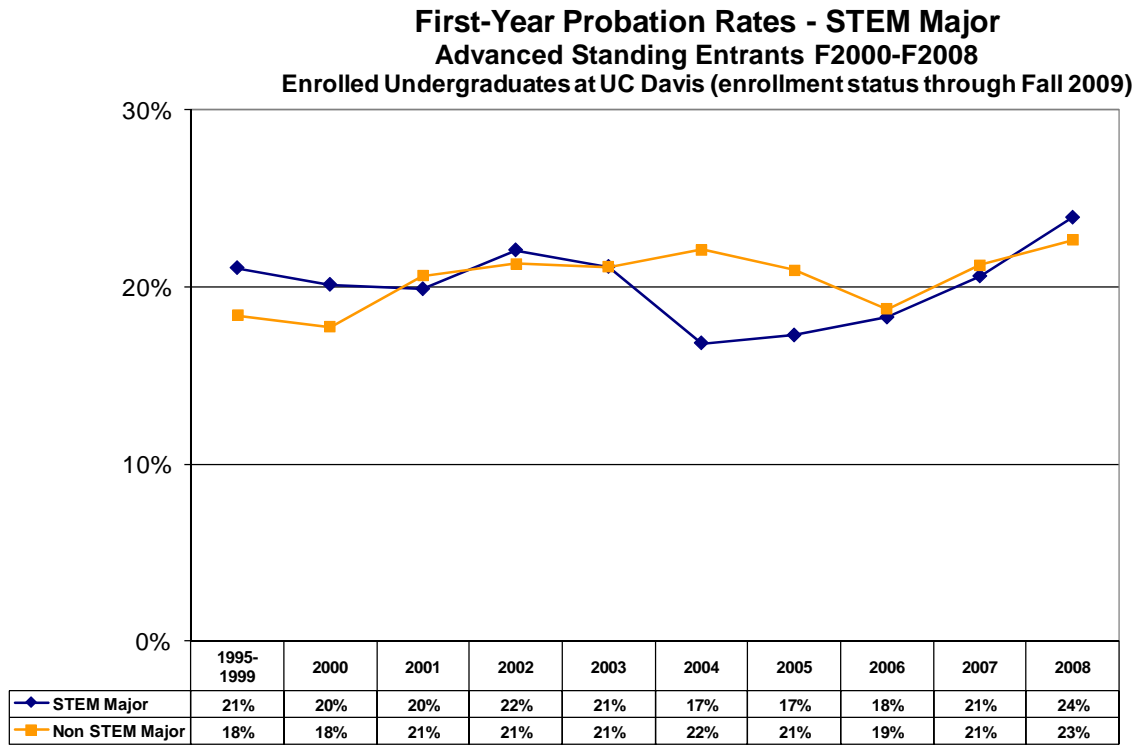
Figure 35:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference



Figure 36:



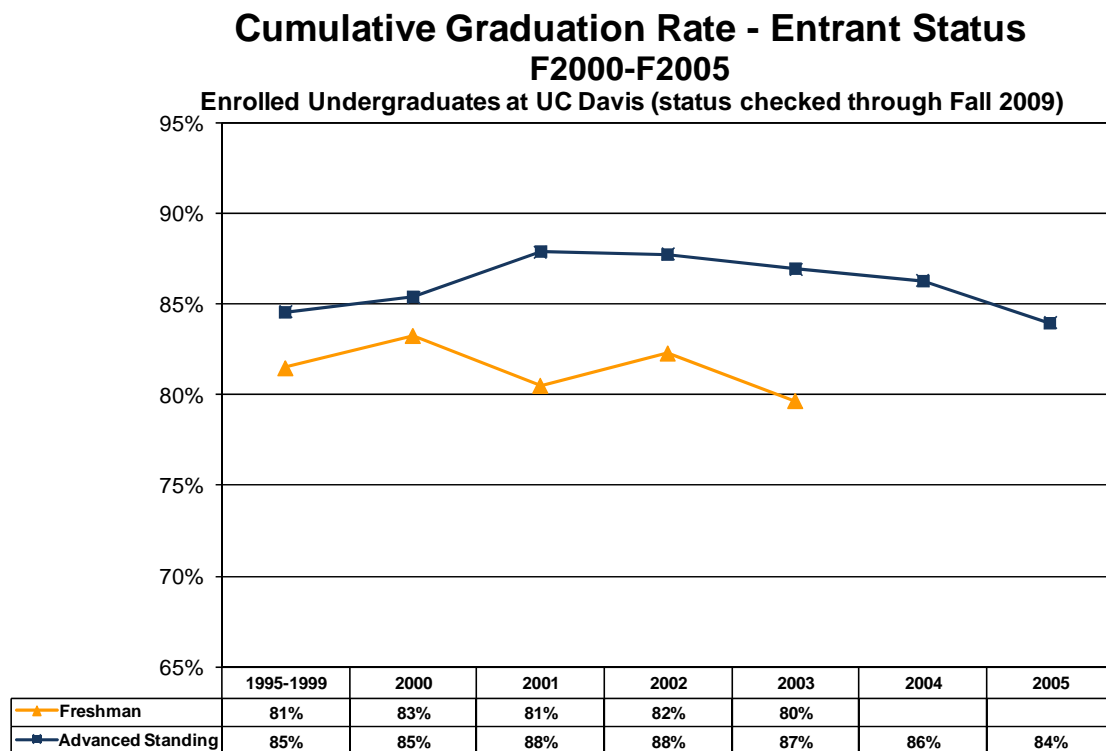
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

# Cumulative Graduation Rates: Trend Data for F2000-F2005 Cohorts

One can look at graduation rates as the percentages of entrants who do not experience attrition. In this report, “cumulative graduation rates” include all graduates through Fall 2009. Freshman entrants in the F2000 cohort, for instance, have had nine years to complete their degree at UC Davis and be included in their cohort’s cumulative graduation rate. Freshman entrants in the F2003 cohort have had six years. Note that in Figures 37-45 the graduation rates for freshman entrants in cohorts that have had fewer than six years to complete their degree (cohorts after F2003) are not included.

On the other hand, with the two years of college they completed before entering UC Davis, advanced standing entrants in the F2000 cohort have had a total of 11 years to complete their degree. Those in the F2005 cohort have had six (the same number of years that freshman entrants in the F2003 cohort have had). In other words, advanced standing entrants have, of course, generally completed two more years of college than their freshman entrant counterparts in the same cohort.

**Figure 37:**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

As *Figure 37* shows, in terms of years since entering UC Davis, the six-year graduation rate for freshman entrants (F2003) and the four-year rate for advanced standing entrants

(F2005) are 80% and 84%, respectively. (Of course, this four-year graduation rate since entering UC Davis can also be seen as a six-year rate if non-UC Davis college attendance is included.)

Advanced standing entrants in the F2002, F2003, F2004 and F2005 cohorts have four-year (or more) graduation rates that on average are almost five percentage points higher than the six-year (or more) graduation rates for their counterparts—freshman entrants in the F2000, F2001, F2002 and F2003 cohorts, respectively.

## **Freshman Entrants**

### ***Cumulative Graduation Rates – Key Findings from Figures 38-45***

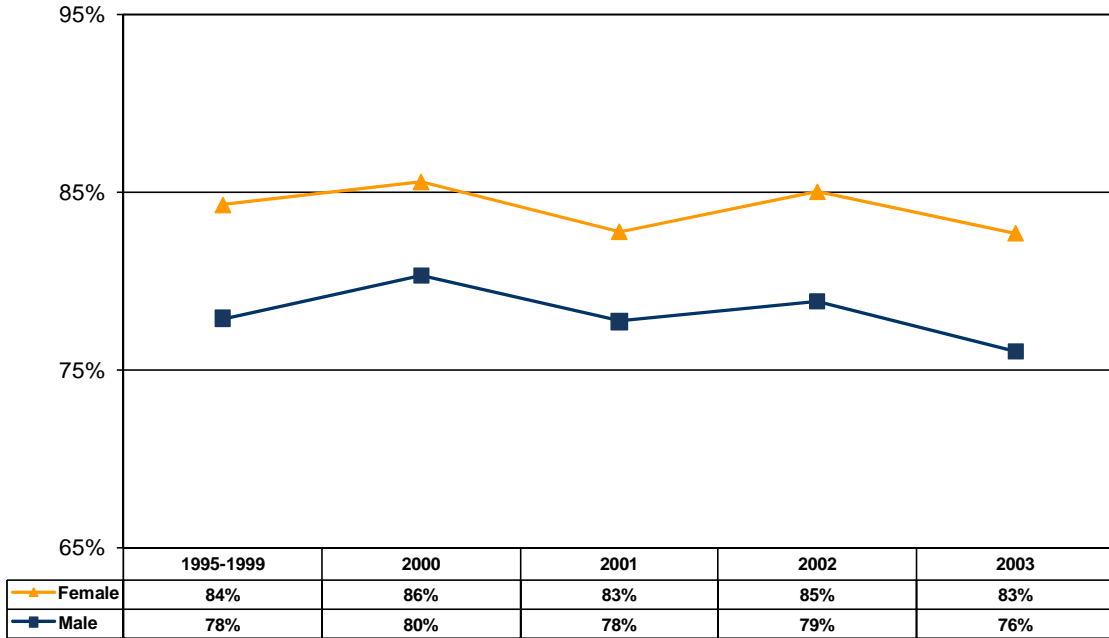
- **Gender, *Figure 40*:** The cumulative graduation rates for female freshman entrants are an average of six percentage points higher than those for their male counterparts.
- **Ethnicity, *Figure 41*:** Hispanic and African-American freshman entrants have a consistently lower cumulative graduation rates than their White and Asian counterparts. For the F2003 cohort, Hispanics and African-Americans have rates of 67% and 71%, respectively, compared to the 81% and 83% rates, respectively, for Whites and Asians.
- **Asian Subgroups, *Figure 42*:** For the F2003 cohort, Other Asian (non-Vietnamese Southeast Asian) freshman entrants have the lowest six-year graduation rate among Asian subgroups at 71%, while Chinese and Japanese freshman entrants have the highest rate at 87%. For all the cohorts studied, an average gap of almost 16 percentage points separates the Asian subgroup with the highest cumulative graduation rate (typically the Chinese group) and the subgroup with the lowest (typically the Other Asian and the Vietnamese groups).
- **Region of Permanent Residence, *Figure 43*:** For all the cohorts studied, freshman entrants from the Bay Area have an average cumulative graduation rate (86%) that is at least six and is as many as ten percentage points higher than that of other groups by region. Freshman entrants from the three counties surrounding UC Davis and those from Southern California have the lowest average rates at 76% and 77%, respectively.
- **Household Income (adjusted for inflation), *Figure 44*:** For all cohorts the cumulative graduation rates go down as HH income goes down. Freshman entrants with a HH income <\$40k have cumulative graduation rates average seven percentage points below those of freshman entrants with a HH income >\$120k. For the F2003 cohort, freshman entrants with a HH income <\$40k have a six-year graduation rate of 76%, while the rate for those with a HH income >\$120k is 84%.
- **EOP Status, *Figure 45*:** EOP freshman entrants have cumulative graduation rates that average over eight percentage points lower than those for their non-EOP counterparts. For the F2003 cohort, the six-year graduation rates for EOP and non-EOP freshman entrants are 71% and 81%, respectively.
- **College/Division (as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 46*:** For the F2001, F2002 and F2003 cohorts, freshman entrants in the College of Engineering and those in CLAS: Mathematical and Physical Sciences have the lowest cumulative graduation rates by college/division. For the F2003 cohort, freshman entrants in

these two colleges have six-year graduation rates of 81% and 79%, respectively. From this cohort, freshman entrants in CAES: Human Sciences and those in CAES: Environmental Sciences have the highest six-year graduation rates by college/division at 85% and 89%, respectively.

- STEM Major (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math, as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 47*: For freshman entrants in a STEM major have a lower cumulative graduation rate than freshman entrants in a non-STEM major. The graduation rates of these two groups, however, tend to differ by a relatively small margin.

**Figure 38:**

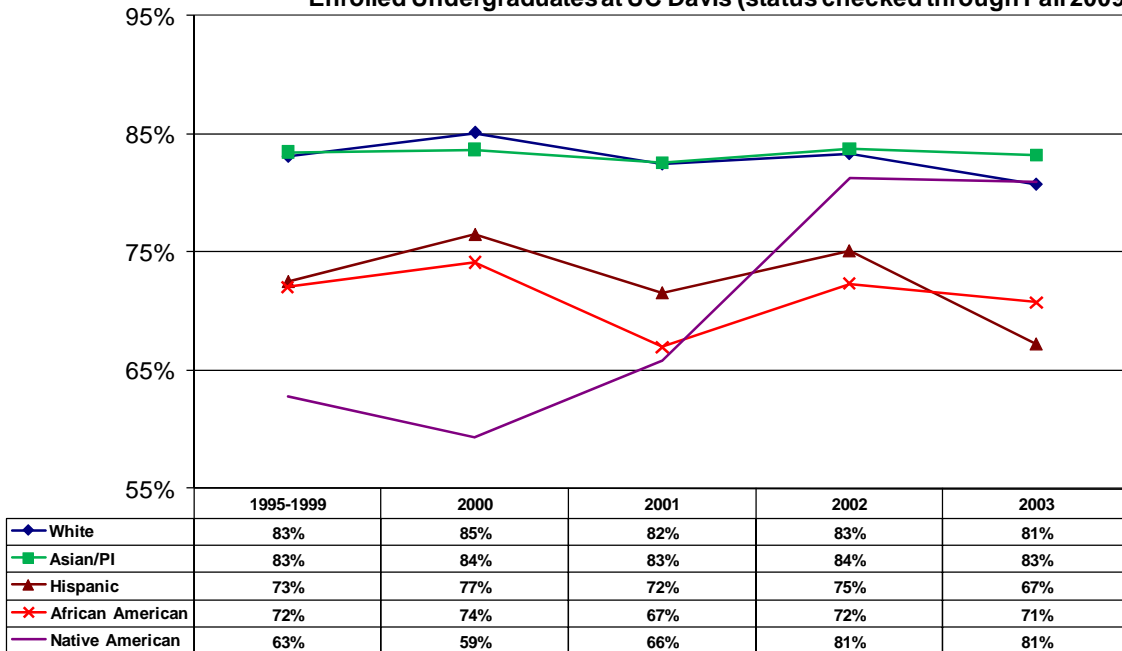
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - Gender**  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2003**  
 Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (status checked through Fall 2009)



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are “rolled up” or combined for historical reference

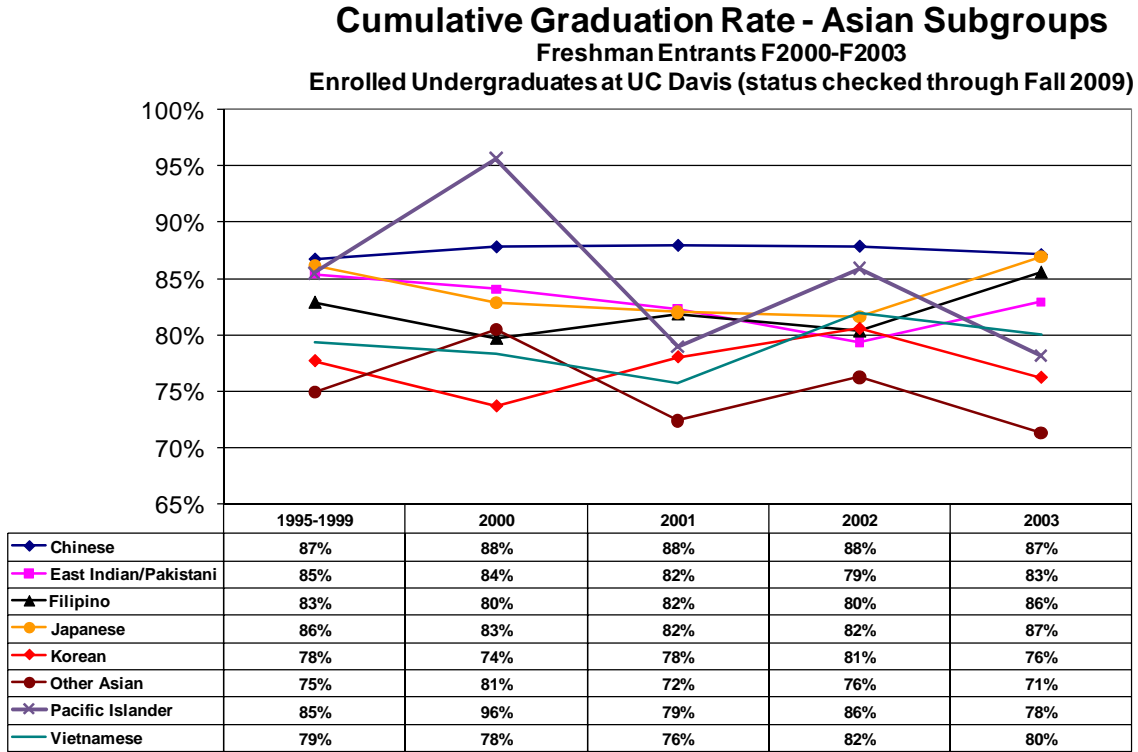
**Figure 39:**

**Cumulative Graduation Rate - Ethnicity**  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2003**  
 Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (status checked through Fall 2009)



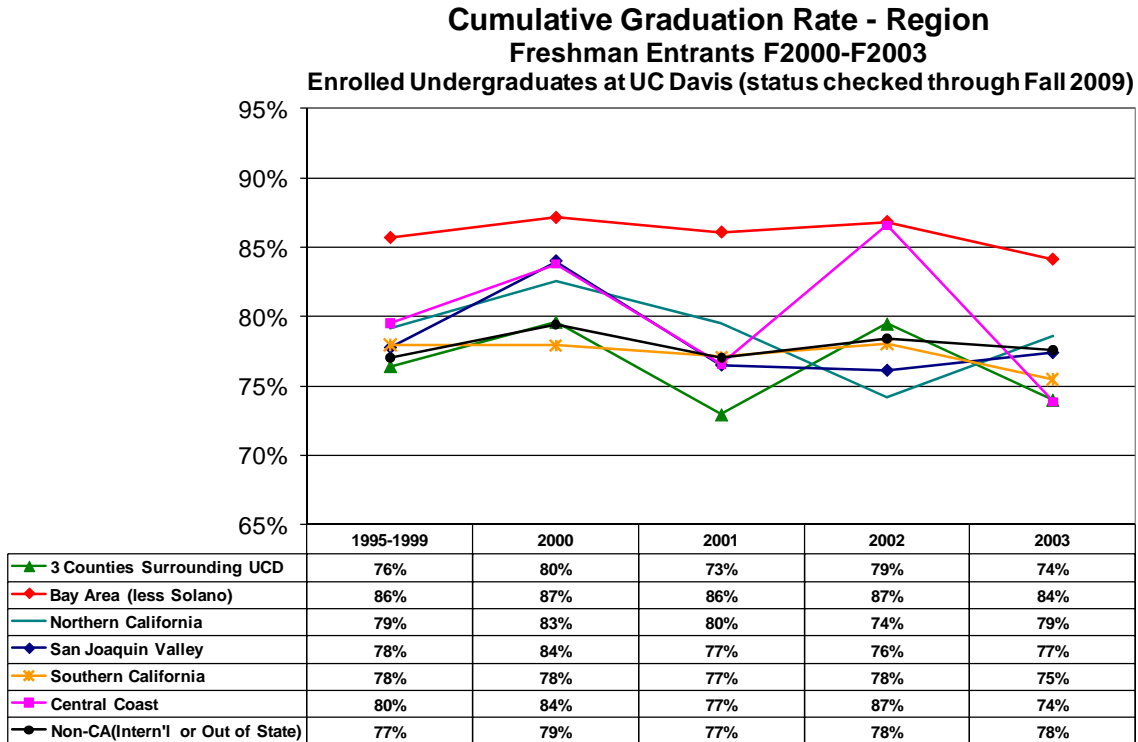
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information.

Figure 40:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

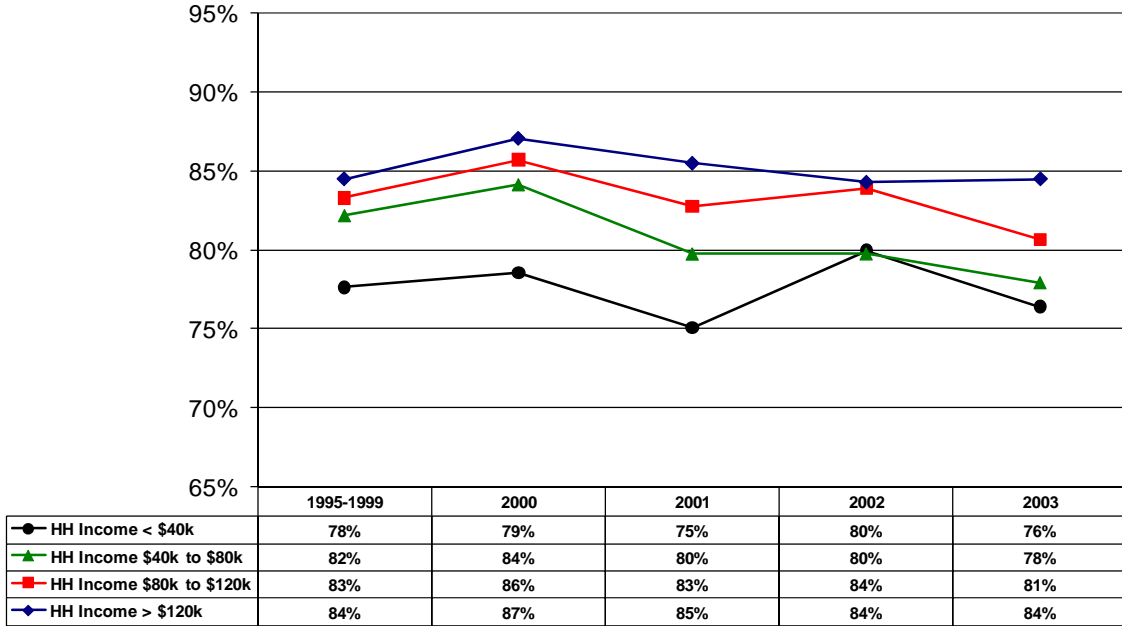
Figure 41:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 42:

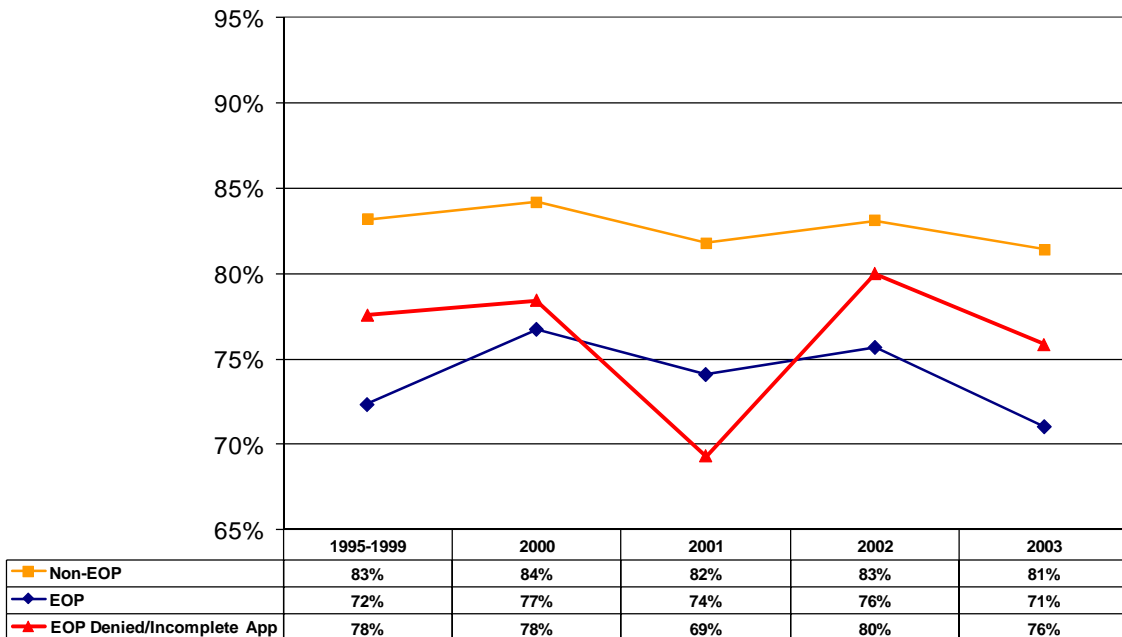
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - Household Income** (adjusted for inflation)  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2003**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 43:

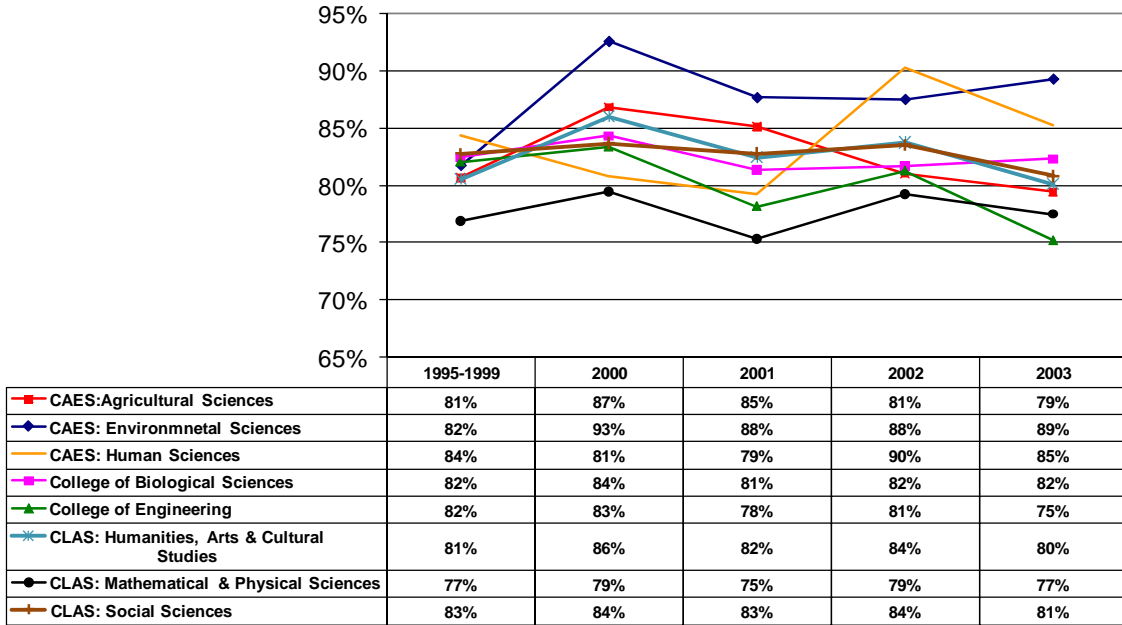
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - EOP Status**  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2003**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 44:

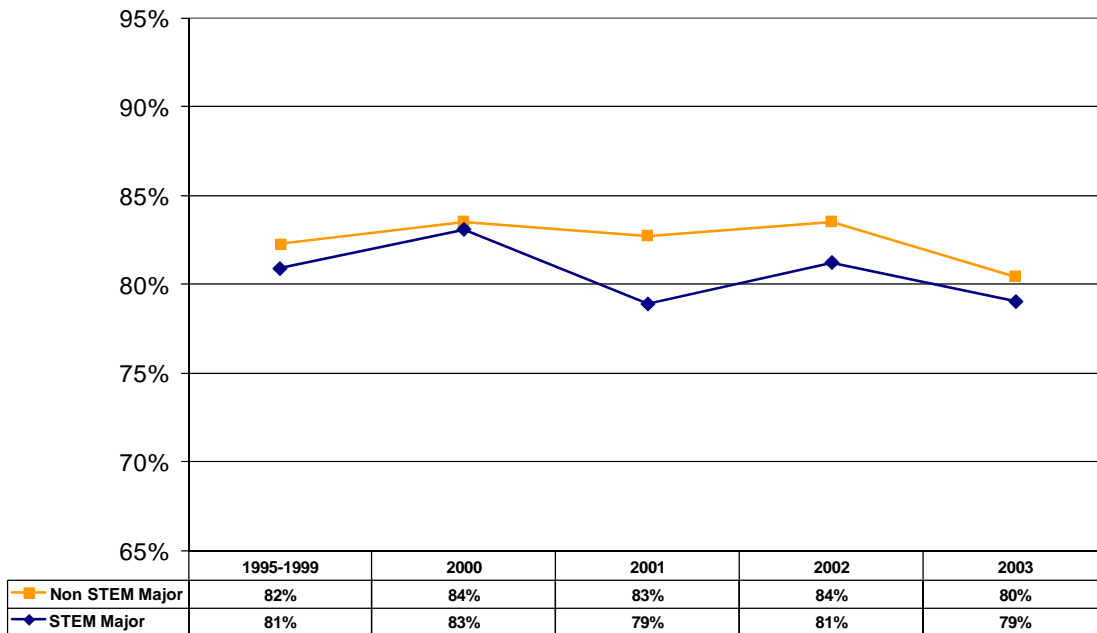
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - College/Division**  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2003**  
 Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 45:

**Cumulative Graduation Rate - STEM Major**  
**Freshman Entrants F2000-F2003**  
 Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference



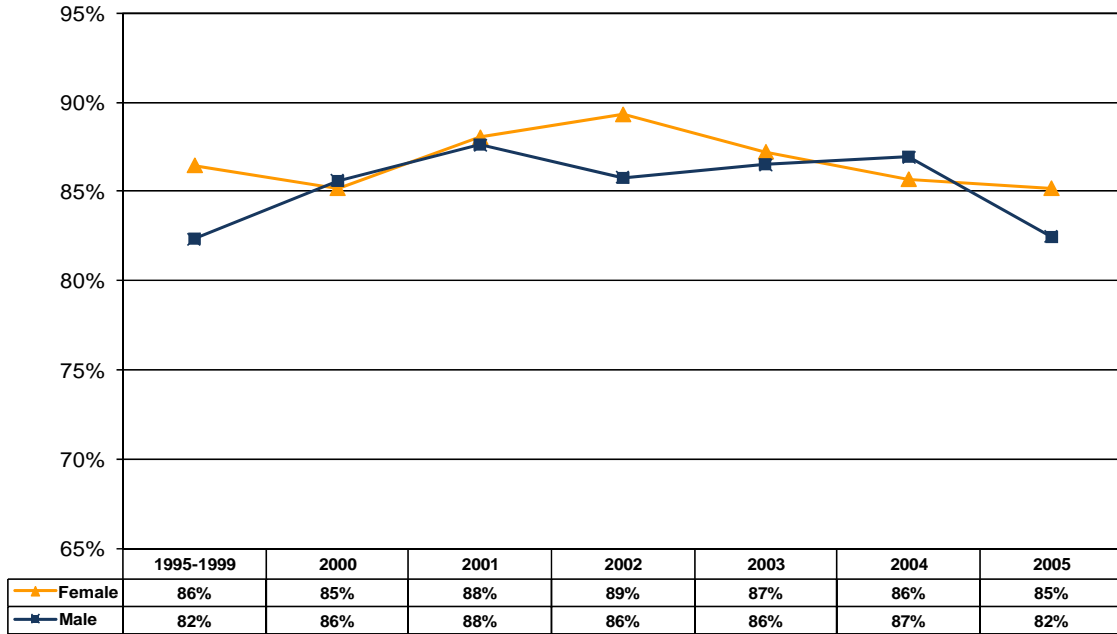
## Advanced Standing Entrants

### *Cumulative Graduation Rates – Key Findings from Figures 48-55*

- Gender, *Figure 46*: For advanced standing entrants, there is little difference in cumulative graduation rates between males and females. For the F2003 cohort, males and females have a six-year rate of 86% and 87%, respectively.
- Ethnicity, *Figure 47*: For all the cohorts studied, White advanced standing entrants have the highest average cumulative graduation rate by ethnicity at 87%. The average rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and African-American advanced standing entrants are lower and vary widely due to the small numbers of these students in these cohorts .
- Asian Subgroups/Pacific Islander, *Figure 48*: Due probably to their small numbers, advanced standing entrants in most Asian subgroups have cumulative graduation rates that often vary widely from cohort to cohort. For the cohorts studied, advanced standing entrants from the Chinese subgroup have the most consistent cumulative graduation rates (one cohort's rate differs from that of the next by no more than four percentage points). This subgroup also has the second highest average rate among Asian subgroups at 89% for all the cohorts studied. The Japanese subgroup has the highest average rate at 90%.
- Region of Permanent Residence, *Figure 49*: For all the cohorts studied, the average cumulative graduation rates for advanced standing entrants from different regions differ very little. Advanced standing entrants with the highest average rate, those from the Central Coast, are separated from advanced standing entrants with the lowest average rate, those from Southern California, by only five percentage points (88% vs. 83%). For the F2005 cohort, non-Californian advanced standing entrants and those from the Central Coast have the highest cumulative graduation rates at 91% and 90%, respectively. Those from Southern California have the lowest rate at 79%.
- Household Income (adjusted for inflation), *Figure 50*: For all the cohorts studied, the average cumulative graduation rate for advanced standing entrants with a HH income <\$40k is five percentage points lower than that for those with a HH income >\$120k (83% vs. 88%). (For freshman entrants the gap averages seven percentage points.)
- EOP Status, *Figure 51*: For all the cohorts studied, EOP advanced standing entrants have cumulative graduation rates that on average are less than four percentage points lower than those for their non-EOP counterparts. (For freshman entrants, the gap between these two groups averages over eight percentage points.)
- College/Division (as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 52*: For the F2005 cohort, advanced standing entrants in the College of Biological Sciences and those in the College of Engineering have the highest four-year graduation rates by college/division at 91% and 86%, respectively.
- STEM Major (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math, as of the first term enrolled), *Figure 53*: For all the cohorts studied, the cumulative graduation rates for advanced standing entrants in a STEM major differ very little from those of their counterparts in a non-STEM major. For the F2005 cohort, the four-year graduation rate for both groups is 84%.

Figure 46:

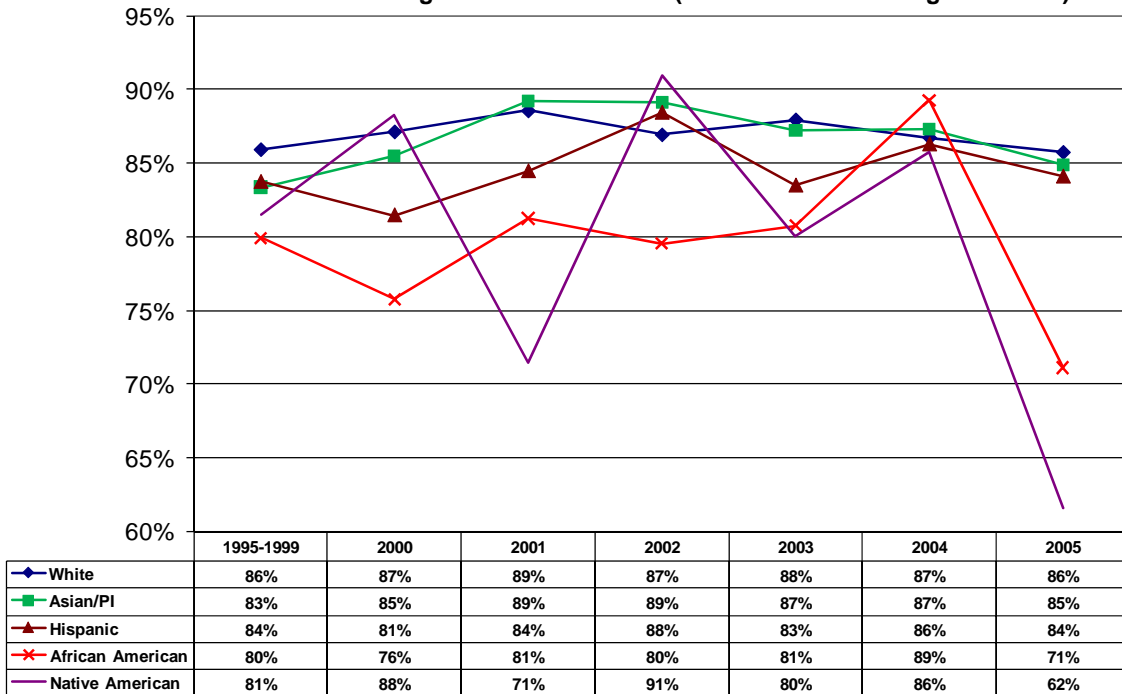
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - Gender**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2005**  
 Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

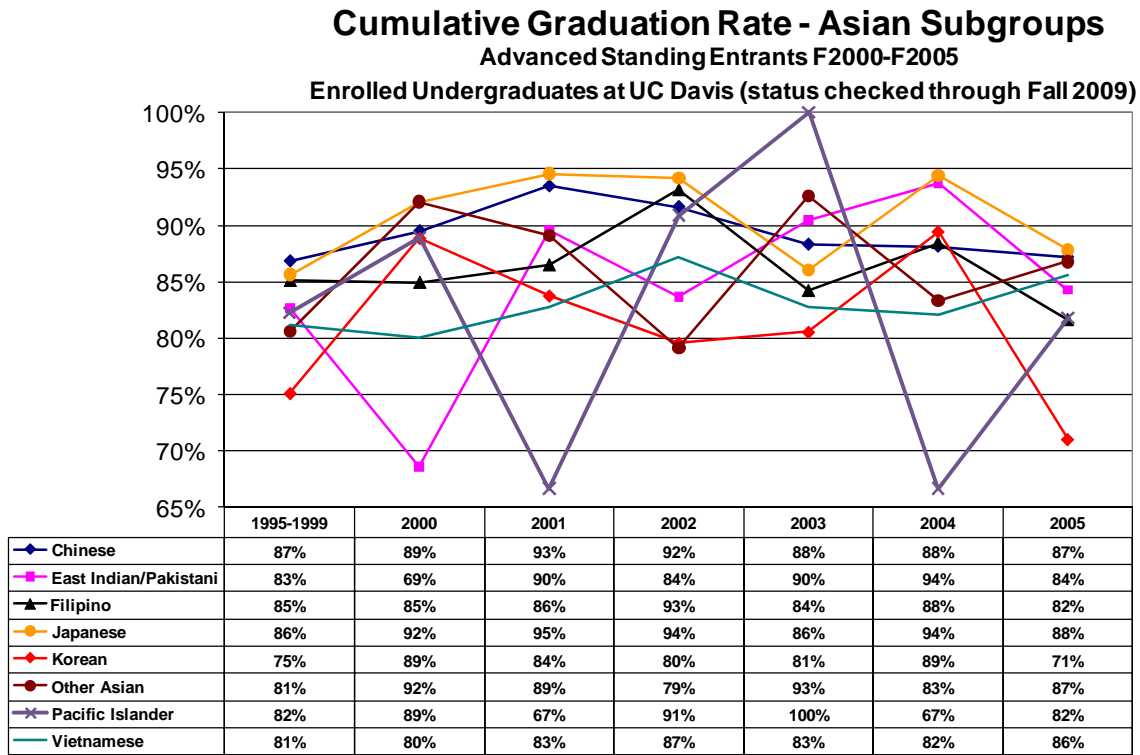
Figure 47:

**Cumulative Graduation Rate - Ethnicity**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2005**  
 Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (status checked through Fall 2009)



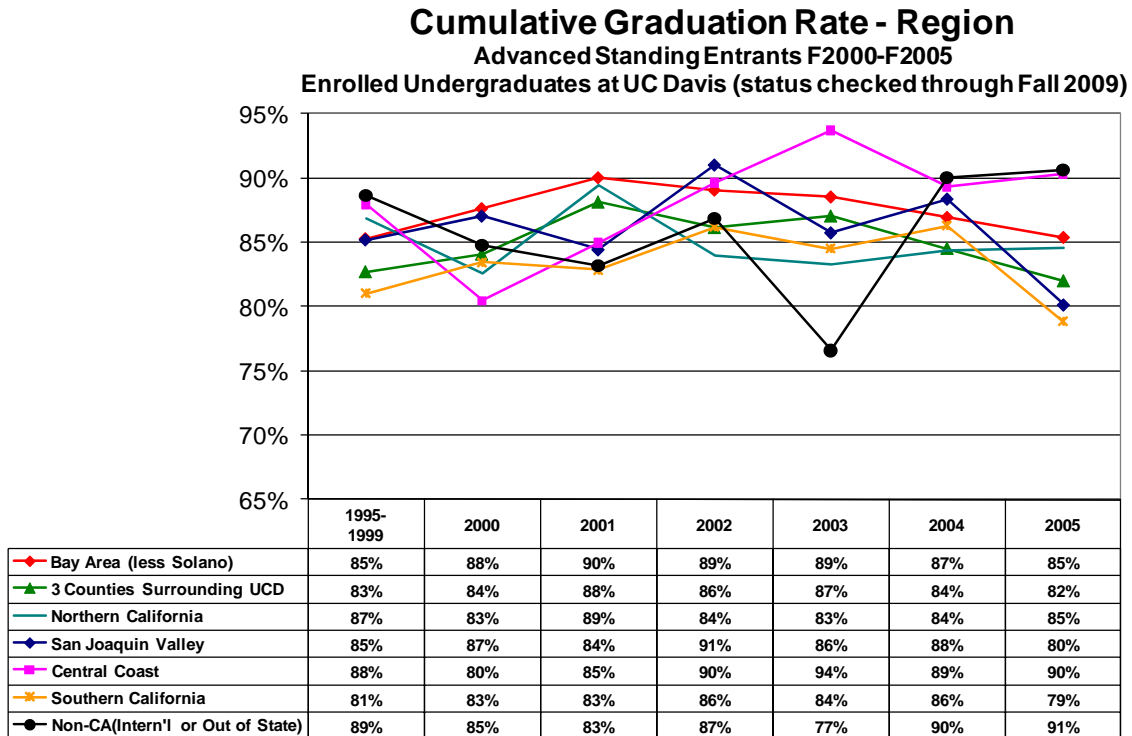
Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 48:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

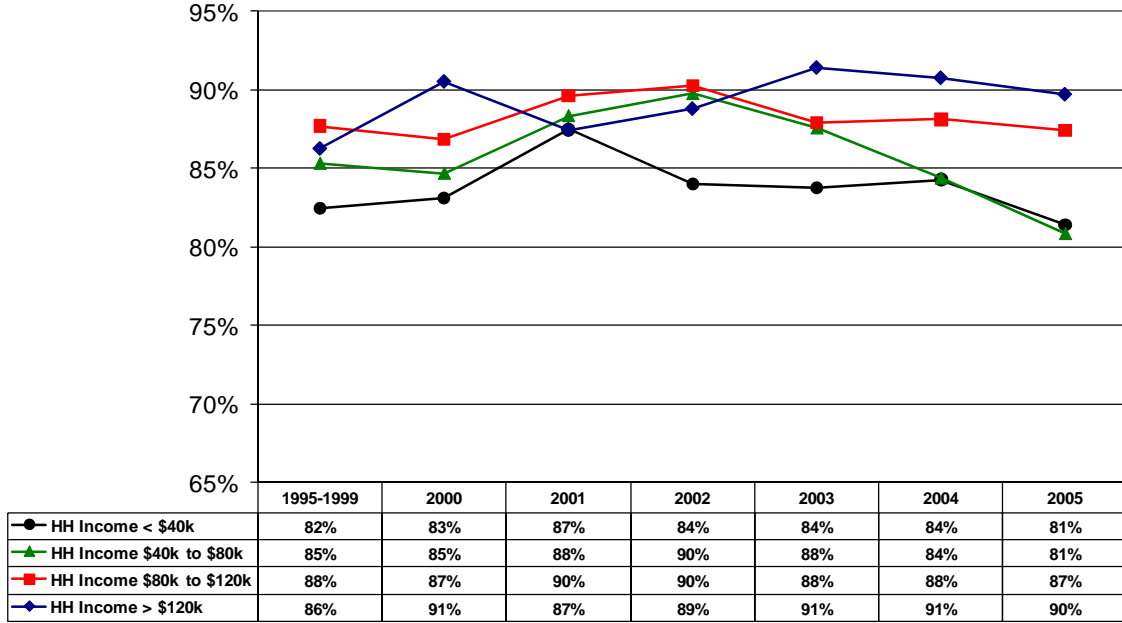
Figure 49:



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 50:

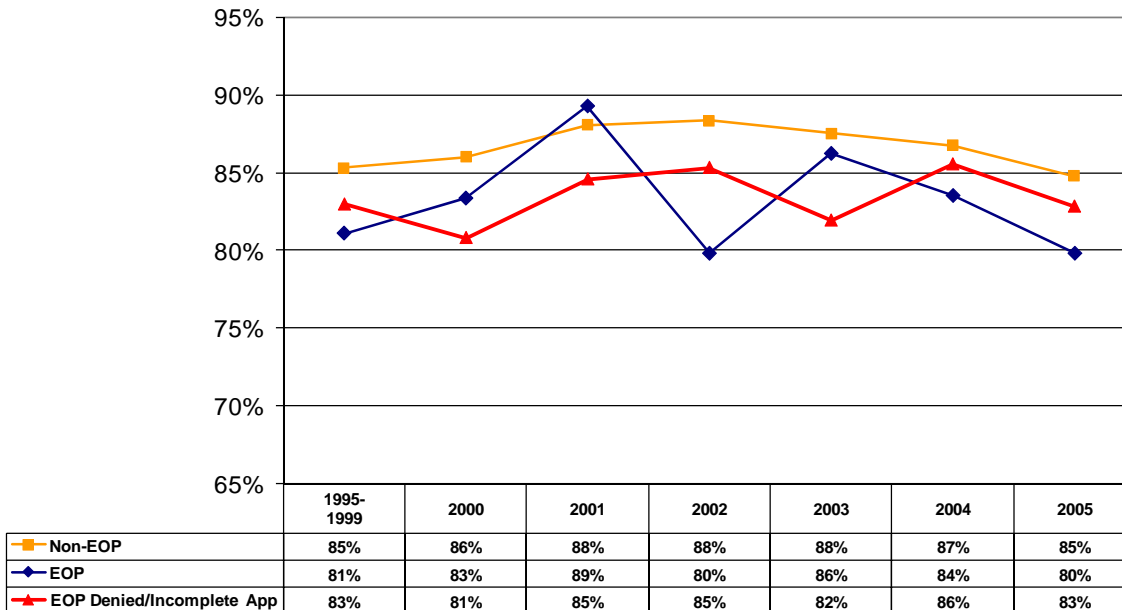
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - Household Income** (adjusted for inflation)  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2005**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 51:

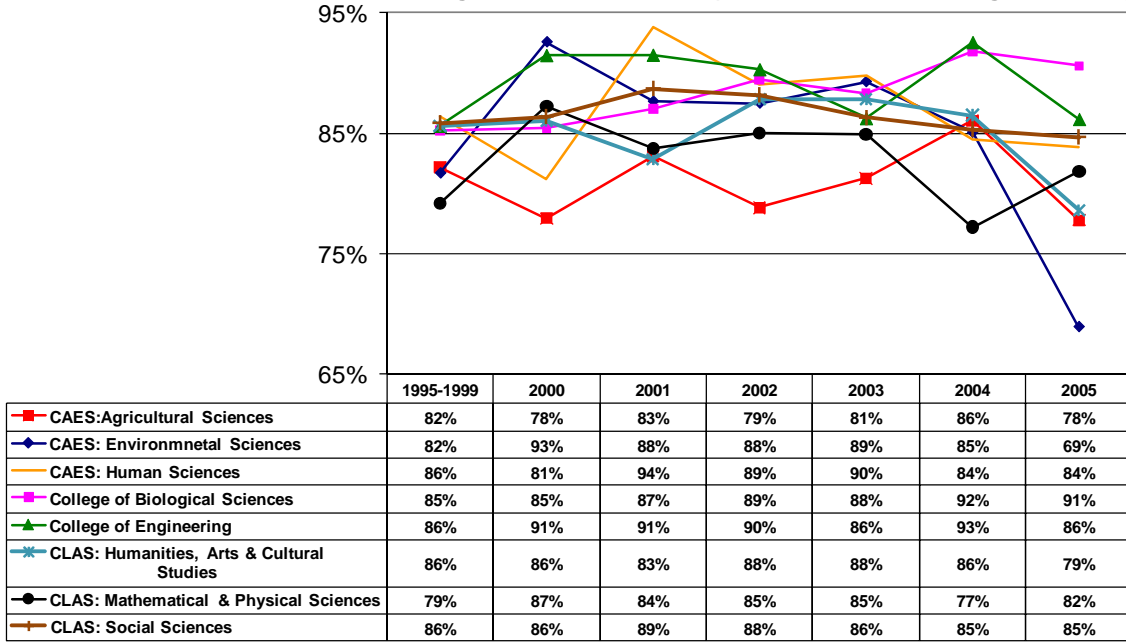
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - EOP Status**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2005**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 52:

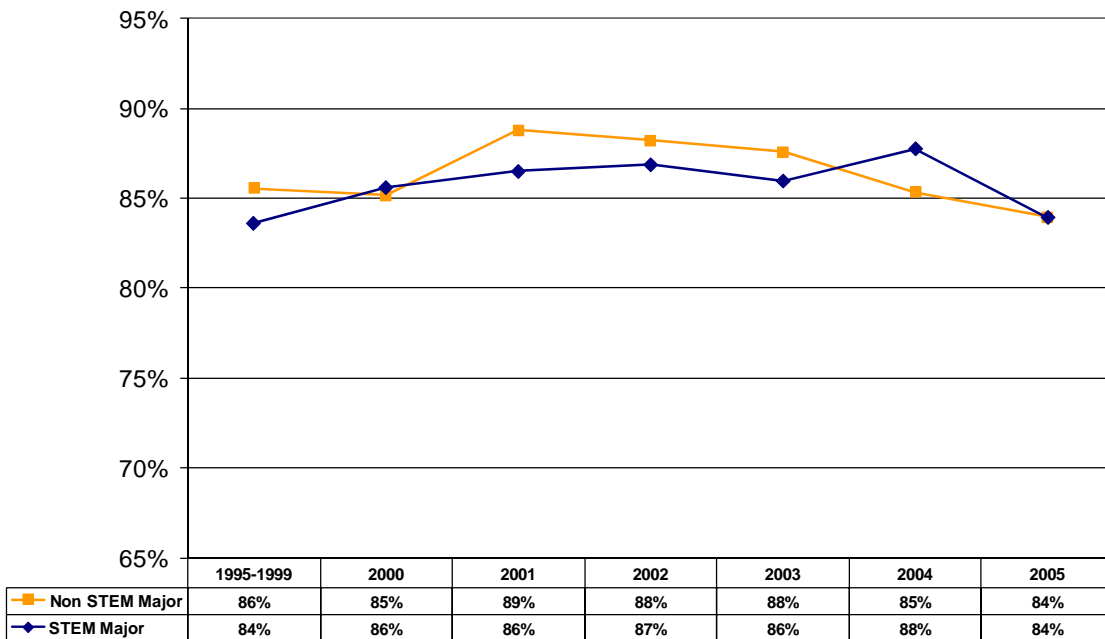
**Cumulative Graduation Rate - College/Division**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2005**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

Figure 53:

**Cumulative Graduation Rates - STEM Major**  
**Advanced Standing Entrants F2000-F2005**  
**Enrolled Undergraduates at UC Davis (enrollment status through Fall 2009)**



Source: Student Affairs Research & Information. F1995 to F1999 cohorts are "rolled up" or combined for historical reference

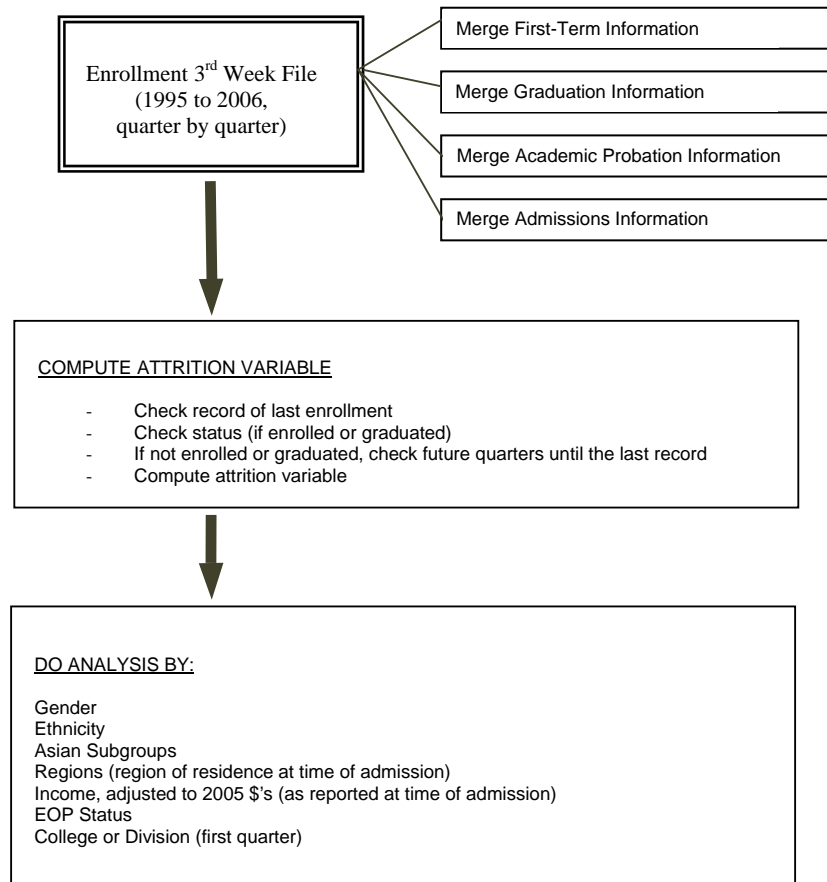
# Methodology and Notes

## Methodology

Estimating attrition at the undergraduate level is not trivial. Consider a student who enters UC Davis in Fall 2003, remains enrolled for three quarters, leaves, but then returns two years later and eventually graduates. By traditional measures which count enrollment in successive fall quarters, this student would be included in the attrition rate for F2004. That is, the student's return would not remove her from the rolls of those in her cohort who did not persist into their second year. This does not make for the clearest of attrition pictures.

The attrition measure in this report accounts for students that graduated, students currently enrolled, and students that are not currently enrolled but who return at a later time. A student is placed in the category of attrition only at that point where the student does not meet any of these three conditions. This is a different measure than the official UC Davis published attrition data

So how did the methodology used to calculate attrition in this report allow us to account for all these conditions on a quarter by quarter basis? Below is a diagram of the process.



## Report Notes

EOP status was determined based on the criteria for participation outlined in the UC application form.

Academic Performance Measures are provided for all new students enrolled at UCD in the Fall quarter of the specified year. Cumulative measures are reported as of end of quarter. Student academic standing reflects Fall quarter only.

Admission and Graduation Characteristics are provided for all students who entered UCD as new students in the Fall quarter of the specified year.

### Divisions

CAES Ag Sci	College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences – Agricultural Sciences
CAES Envir Sci	College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences – Environmental Sciences
CAES Human Sci	College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences – Human Sciences
CAES College-wide	College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences – Exploratory
Bio Science	College of Biological Sciences
Engineering	College of Engineering
CLAS HArCS	College of Letters and Science – Humanities, Arts and Cultural Studies
CLAS M&PS	College of Letters and Science – Mathematical and Physical Sciences
CLAS Soc Sci	College of Letters and Science – Social Sciences
CLAS College-wide	College of Letters and Science – Exploratory

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.