

**UNDERGRADUATE PERSISTENCE AND GRADUATION AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**

Part I

A Review of Persistence and Graduation of Undergraduate Students
Who Entered the University of California From Fall 1983 to Fall 1992

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



Office of the Assistant Vice President
Student Academic Services

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Other Recent Publications from Student Academic Services

A Declaration of Community: Report of the Universitywide Campus Community Task Force. Student Affairs and Services, October 1993. (510) 987-9559.

Undergraduate Enrollment Demand 2005: An Examination of the Factors That Will Shape Undergraduate Demand at the University of California Into the Next Century. Outreach, Admissions, and Student Affairs, Occasional Paper 3, May 1994

Information Digest: A Reference Guide for Student Affirmative Action Efforts at the University of California. Admissions and Outreach Services, Fall 1994. (Prior years also available.) (510) 987-9574.

University of California Student Expenses and Resources Survey, 1992-93. Student Financial Support, November 1993. (Prior years also available.) (510) 987-9532.

Undergraduate Persistence and Graduation at the University of California: 1991-92. Student Affairs and Services, October 1992. (510) 987-9558.

Report on Student Financial Support, 1992-92. Student Financial Support, June 1994 (Prior years available). (510) 987-9534.

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Executive Summary

- The proportion of entering freshmen who graduate from the University of California is greater than the proportion who graduated at any other time in this century (see Table 4-1 on page 52). Today, approximately three-quarters (75.3%) of the regularly admitted freshmen who enter the University complete their baccalaureate degree (see Graph 1-1 on page 11). Similarly, just under three-quarters (73.6%) of the regularly admitted upper division transfer students who enter the University from California Community College complete their baccalaureate degree (see Graph 1-3 on page 13).
- The proportion of freshmen who graduate from the University of California is among the highest reported by major publicly funded colleges and universities in the United States (see Table 4-4 on page 57).
- The proportion of undergraduate students, both freshmen and advanced standing transfers from California Community College, who graduate from the University has increased over the last five years. Among regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University between Fall 1983 and Fall 1987, the six year graduation rate increased from 72.2% to 75.3% (See Graph 1-1 on page 11), Among regularly admitted upper division transfer students from California Community College who entered the University between Fall 1983 and Fall 1987, the four year graduation rate increased from 72.4% to 73.6% (see Graph 1-3 on page 13).
- Just under two-thirds (63.9%) of regularly admitted Student Affirmative Action (SAA) freshmen who enter the University complete their baccalaureate degree and the proportion is increasing. Among SAA freshmen, the six year graduation rate increased from 56.7% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 63.9% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (see Graph 2-1 on page 29). Among regularly admitted upper division SAA students who transferred to the University of California from California Community College, the four year graduation rate increased from 63.3% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 66.8% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (see Graph 2-3 on page 31).

- The proportion of freshmen who persist through their first and second years increased dramatically over the last ten years. This is particularly important since persistence rates are harbingers of future graduation rates. Among regularly admitted freshmen, the proportion who persisted through their first year and into their second increased from 88.0% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 92.1% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 1-5 on page 15). Also important, the proportion of regularly admitted freshmen who persisted through their second year and into their third year increased by 9.0 percentage points, increasing from 74.9% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 83.9% for those who entered in Fall 1991 (see Graph 1-6 on page 15).
- The persistence of advanced standing transfer students also increased dramatically over the last ten years. Among regularly admitted upper division transfer students from California Community College, the one year persistence rate increased by 5.8 percentage points, increasing from 85.4% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 91.2% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 1-9 on page 18).
- Persistence rates for SAA students also are increasing. Among regularly admitted SAA freshmen, the proportion who persisted through their first year and into their second increased from 84.1% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 90.6% for those who entered in Fall 1991 (see Graph 2-5 on page 33). The proportion of SAA freshmen who persisted through their second year and into their third increased from 68.5% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 80.8% for those who entered in Fall 1990 (see Graph 2-6 on page 33). Among regularly admitted SAA transfers from California Community College, the one year persistence rate increased from 83.9% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 91.4% for those who entered in Fall 1991 (see Graph 2-9 on page 36).

Preface

This is the first part of a three part report on the persistence and graduation of undergraduates at the University of California. It contains graduation data for all new freshmen and all advanced standing transfers from California's Community Colleges (CCC) who entered the University during the five fall terms extending from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987. Four, five, and six year graduation rates are reported for new freshmen while two, three, and four year graduation rates are reported for advanced standing CCC transfer students. The report also contains persistence data for both new freshmen and advanced standing CCC transfer students who entered the University from Fall 1983 to Fall 1992. One and two year persistence rates are reported for freshmen while one year persistence rates are reported for advanced standing CCC transfer students.

The Data

The data contained in this report on recent persistence and graduation rates are drawn from the University's Student Longitudinal System (SLS). Established in 1988 and updated annually, the SLS tracks the matriculation of new students within the University of California by entering cohort groups. The data contained in the SLS enable the University to follow the progress of undergraduates through their academic careers across the University's eight general campuses. Thus, intercampus transfers (ICT), that is students who transfer from one UC campus to another can be included in calculations of graduation rates at the campus where the student initially enrolled.

Graduation Rates

Graduation rates are calculated on a summer to spring quarter basis.¹ For example, if a new freshman enrolled at the University of California in Fall Quarter 1984 and was awarded a baccalaureate degree following the completion of Spring Quarter 1988, that student would be included in the calculation of the four year graduation rate. However, another new freshman who also enrolled in Fall Quarter 1984, but was awarded a baccalaureate degree following the completion of courses taken during the summer of 1988, would be considered as having graduated in five years. As a result of the summer to spring reporting period of the data base, four year graduation rates recorded in this report may differ from rates

¹This is due to the timing of data collection from the campuses when the SLS was first developed. Information on time to degree and graduation in the SLS is extracted from the University's data base on degrees awarded. Information in this data base is compiled annually beginning in summer and continuing through the end of spring quarter.

reported by some University of California campuses or other universities that use a fall to summer reporting period.²

Graduation rates for both new freshmen and transfer students will be reported for five cohorts of entering students who entered the University from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987. For freshmen, four, five, and six year graduation rates will be reported while two, three, and four year rates will be reported for advanced standing transfer students. Freshmen were tracked for six years following their initial enrollment. For example, freshmen who entered in Fall 1987 were tracked through Spring 1993. Transfer students were tracked for four years following their initial enrollment.³ In all instances, unless expressly stated, graduation rates will include intercampus transfer students (ICT).

Persistence Rates

Persistence rates are calculated on a Fall to Fall basis. For example, if a new student enrolled in Fall 1988 and again enrolled in Fall 1989, that student is treated as a persisting student and included in the calculation of the one year persistence rate, regardless of whether the student was enrolled in the intervening Winter and Spring Quarters. Another new student who also enrolled in Fall 1988 and continued through Spring 1989 but did not enroll in Fall Quarter 1989, will not be included in the count of persisting students even though the student did complete the entire first year. Finally, if a new student enrolled in Fall 1988 and continued through Winter and Spring quarters of 1989, but stopped out for Fall 1989 and then returned, that student will not be included in the calculation of the one year persistence rate.

One and two year persistence rates will be reported for freshmen while one year persistence rates will be reported for upper division transfer students. One year persistence rates for both new freshmen and advanced standing transfer students will be reported individually for nine cohorts of students who entered the University from Fall 1983 to Fall 1992. Two year persistence rates for new freshmen will be reported

²As a result, four- and five-year graduation rates calculated from data contained in the Student Longitudinal System (SLS) tend to be 3 to 5 percentage points lower than rates calculated by individual campuses. However, since the rates calculated from the SLS include intercampus transfers (which the campus figures do not), the net effect is that graduation rates reported in this report tend to be approximately equal to, or in some cases, greater than the rates calculated by individual campuses.

³Six year graduation rates for freshmen and four year graduation rates for transfer students capture better than 95% of the total students from the cohort who will graduate. For example, between 3% and 5% of an entering cohort of new freshmen are still enrolled, yet have not completed their studies, six years after their initial enrollment. In most instances, these students have stopped-out for some period of time and return to eventually complete their degree. Among transfer students, the proportion of the entering cohort who are still enrolled, but have not graduated after four years averages between 2% and 4% of the initial cohort. For the most part, almost all of these students go on to graduate. The net effect is to increase the eventual freshmen graduation rate by between 3 and 5 percentage points and the transfer graduation rates by between 2 and 4 percentage points.

for eight entering cohorts who entered from Fall 1983 to Fall 1991. ICT students are not included in the calculation of persistence rates.

Report Organization

This report is divided into four major sections. Sections 1, 2, and 3, report persistence and graduation rates for freshmen and advanced standing transfer students who entered the University of California from California Community Colleges. Section 1 will examine persistence and graduation rates by the student's admission status. Section 2 will report on the persistence and graduation rates of Student Affirmative Action (SAA) students. In Section 3, the persistence and graduation rates of female and male students are reported.

Section 4 contains comparative information on graduation rates. This section includes both "across time" as well as "across institutional" comparisons. Going back to 1907, the report will trace the increase in undergraduate graduation rates that occurred at the University of California and attempt to identify some of the major causes for the change. Following this will be a comparison of graduation rates at the eight general education campuses of the University with comparable institutions in the United States and in the West. The purpose in undertaking this comparative analysis is to provide the reader with a reference point from which to better evaluate UC's persistence and graduation rates.

The report also includes two appendices that contain numerous tables with data on persistence and graduation for both new freshmen and advanced standing transfers from California Community College. Appendix B contains persistence and graduation rates displayed by ethnic group while Appendix C includes similar data displayed by campus. Both Appendix B and Appendix C report persistence and graduation rates separately for regularly admitted students and students admitted by exception.

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Introduction

The proportion of undergraduates who graduate from the University of California is at a historic high point. At no time in this century have graduation rates at the University been higher. For most of this century approximately one-half of the students who entered the University of California completed their degree (see Table 5-1 on page 80). Today, approximately three-quarters of the freshmen who enter the University can be expected to earn a baccalaureate degree (see Table 2-1 on page 39). Similarly, approximately three-quarters of the advanced standing transfer students who enter the University from one of California's Community Colleges will earn a baccalaureate degree (see Table 2-3 on page 41).

Not only are graduation rates at their highest levels this century, they are continuing to rise. Among the last five cohorts of new regularly admitted freshmen to enter the University of California from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the six year graduation rate increased from 72.2% to 75.3% (see Graph 2-1 on page 39). Among the same five cohorts of regularly admitted upper division transfer students from California's Community Colleges, the four year graduation rate increased from 72.4% to 73.6% (see Graph 2-3 on page 41).⁴ Currently, freshmen graduation rates at the University of California are among the highest reported by publicly funded colleges and universities in the United States (see Table 5-5 on page 86).

Persistence rates, measures of the proportion of an entering class of students who return to enroll in their second and third years, also are rising. Among regularly admitted freshmen, the proportion who returned to enroll in their second year increased from 88.0% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 92.1% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 2-5 on page 43). Similarly, the proportion of regularly admitted freshmen who returned for their third year increased from 74.9% for those entering in Fall 1983 to 83.9% for those entering in Fall 1991 (see Graph 2-6 on page 43). For upper division transfer students from California's Community Colleges the increase in persistence was similarly impressive. The proportion of regularly admitted California Community College transfer students who returned for their second year increased from 85.4% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 91.2% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 2-9 on page 46). As harbingers of future graduation rates, these developments are most encouraging. If the historic relationship between persistence rates and graduation rates holds constant, we can anticipate further increases in graduation rates at the University of California.

⁴Graduation rates for both freshmen and advanced standing transfer students from California Community College include intercampus transfers.

While persistence and graduation rates are at historically high levels, the average time required by undergraduates to complete their degree requirements also has risen slightly over the last three decades. Today's undergraduates require, on average, about one more term to complete their degree requirements than did undergraduates who entered the University prior to the late 1950's. Freshmen who entered the University of California in Fall 1985 required, on average, 13.4 quarters to earn their baccalaureate degree compared to an average of approximately 12.5 quarters required by freshmen who entered the University in the 1950's and earlier.⁵ Nevertheless, approximately four out of ten freshmen who graduate from the University of California require only twelve or fewer quarters to complete their degree requirements.⁶

There are a number of factors that individually or collectively could account for this increase in time to degree, including the expanded participation of students from lower income families and the gradual decline of the American economy since 1970. In addition, increased competition among students to gain admission into the best graduate and professional schools has induced an increasing proportion of students to extend the time required to complete their degree (see Table 1-7). Surveys of University graduates consistently have found that increased competition for admission to professional and graduate programs has lead many students to voluntarily extend their time to degree in hopes of increasing their overall grade point average and thus improving their chances to gain admission to the best graduate and professional schools. Similarly, the increased stress experienced by students to perform at the levels required to gain admission to the best graduate and professional schools, as well as to be competitive for jobs in a contracting economy, has lead some to seek relief by carrying less than fifteen units per quarter (12 per semester) and thus extending their time to degree.

Among the institutional factors that could account for some of the extension in time to degree is the expansion and success of University programs designed to reduce attrition, including such things as academic support programs, psychological counseling, and health services. These programs may have had the effect of producing higher graduation rates while simultaneously contributing to the measured increase in time to degree. Prior to the expansion of University programs such as these, students who were experiencing difficulty, either academic or personal, more frequently dropped out of the University.

⁵In order to make the measures comparable semesters have been converted to quarters by multiplying semesters by a factor of 1.5.

⁶Of the 18,965 regularly admitted new freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1985, 72.9% or 13,825 graduated within six years after entering the University. Of the 13,825 who graduated, 39.5% or 5,461 required 12 or fewer quarters to complete their degree requirements. Similarly, of the 2,987 regularly admitted upper division transfer students from California Community College who entered the University in Fall 1985, 74.0% or 2,210 graduated within four years after entering the University. Of the 2,210 who graduated, 56.4% or 1,246 required 6 or fewer quarters to complete their degree requirements. See University of California, "Undergraduate Time to Degree at the University of California: A Report on New Freshmen and Advanced Standing Transfer Students Who Entered the University in Fall 1985." Office of the Assistant Vice President, Student Academic Services. March 1994.

Now, students can turn to numerous academic and other support programs for assistance. By receiving the support needed to remain enrolled while working through their problems, some students will inevitably be slowed in their progress toward their degree. In effect, the successful intervention by these University programs may account for some extension of overall time to degree.

Many of the same historical forces that have undoubtedly contributed to the changing patterns of persistence, graduation, and time to degree at American colleges and universities, also are imparting greater importance onto these measures. This report on undergraduate persistence to graduation and time to degree at the University of California has been undertaken in an effort to describe the most recent trends in these measures, discuss their meaning, and place them within the appropriate context of the historical record. The goal of this report is to provide the reader with a richer understanding of the significance and limitations of these important measures of institutional effectiveness.

I. Persistence and Graduation Rates by Admission Status

This section will examine rates of persistence and graduation for both new freshmen and new transfer students from California Community Colleges who entered the University as upper division students. Rates of persistence and graduation will be reported separately for students who were regularly admitted as well as those who were admitted by exception. One and two year persistence rates will be reported for freshmen while one year persistence rates will be reported for upper division transfer students. Four, five, and six year graduation rates will be reported for new freshmen while for upper division transfer students, two, three, and four year graduation rates will be reported.

A Note on Admission Status

Applicants seeking admission to the University of California must meet prescribed minimum eligibility requirements in order to be regularly admissible. Freshmen seeking admission must satisfy the subject, scholarship, and examination requirements in order to establish their eligibility for admission. Applicants who did not meet the University's minimum eligibility requirements while enrolled in high school, may still establish eligibility and gain admission to the University of California by meeting the minimum subject and scholarship requirements for transfer from an accredited college or university. Under limited circumstances, freshmen and transfer students who did not meet one or more of the University's eligibility requirements may be granted admission. These students are admitted by "exception" under provisions established by The Regents of the University of California.

The policy of The Regents of the University of California permits up to six percent of newly enrolled freshmen and six percent of newly enrolled transfer students to be admitted by exception. It is the University's policy that campuses should have the flexibility to admit a small portion of students in exception to the established eligibility requirements. This allows the University to accommodate students whose records demonstrate academic potential and personal motivation, but who are ineligible for regular admission because of minor technical reasons. The use of admission by exception also enables the University to remain accessible to disadvantaged applicants who have not been able to achieve eligibility for regular admission, but whose personal and intellectual qualities indicate a potential for success at the University. Students admitted by exception contribute to the University in many ways. They increase the racial, ethnic, cultural, geographic, and economic diversity of the student body. They also bring special talents and abilities to the University. Admission by exception helps open the University to students from a broad spectrum of backgrounds and helps to compliment the already diverse student body by including a more comprehensive spectrum of students within the campus community.⁷ In Fall 1992, 5.2% of new enrolled freshmen and 3.2% of new enrolled CCC upper division transfer students were admitted by exception.

The Graduation Rates of Freshmen

Approximately three out of four (75.3%) freshmen who were regularly admitted to the University of California complete their baccalaureate degree. As noted in the previous section, this is the highest proportion to graduate from the University recorded this century. During the five year period under review, the proportion of regularly admitted freshmen who completed their degree steadily increased (see Graph 1-1). The six year graduation rate increased from 72.2% for those regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1989) to 75.3% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1993). This change represents an increase of 3.1 percentage points. The four and five year graduation rates for regularly admitted freshmen, with some exceptions, remained fairly constant during the five year period. The average graduation rates for the five year period are as follows: the average four year graduation rate equals 31.7%; the average five year graduation rate equals 66.6%; and the average six year graduation rate equals 73.7% (see Table 1-1). The increase in the six year graduation rate, together with the relatively stable four and five year graduation rates, accounts for some of the increase in time to degree reported in the previous section. In this instance, the increasing proportion of entering students who eventually completed their degree contributed to an extension in the measured time to degree.

⁷For a discussion of the importance of diversity in building the campus community see University of California, *A Declaration of Community: Report of the Universitywide Campus Community Task Force*. 1993.

Just under half of the freshmen who were admitted by exception to the University graduated within six years (see Graph 1-2). This proportion has remained relatively stable for the five year period under review. There appears to have been a slight downward trend in the four and five year graduation rates , although the small number of freshmen admitted by exception results in some natural volatility of the measures (see Table 1-2). The average graduation rates for the period are as follows: the average four year graduation rate equals 10.8%; the average five year graduation rate equals 38.0%; and the average six year graduation rate equals 47.0%.

The Graduation Rates of Transfer Students

Like their regularly admitted freshmen counterparts, just under three-quarters of the regularly admitted advanced standing transfer students who enter the University from California Community College obtain their baccalaureate degree (see Graph 1-3). Over the five year period under review, there has been a slight increase in the six year graduation rate. The six year graduation rate for regularly admitted upper division transfer students increased from 72.4% for students who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1987) to 73.6% for students who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1991). This represents an increase of 1.2 percentage points (see Table 1-3). The six year graduation rate rose for each entering cohort from Fall 1984 to Fall 1986 when it reached a peak of 75.9% and then declined slightly for the Fall 1987 cohort. During this same time period the three year graduation rate rose by 2.7 percentage points, increasing from 64.3% recorded by students who entered in Fall 1983 to 67.0% recorded by students who entered in Fall 1987. The average graduation rates for the period under review are as follows: the average four year graduation rate equals 29.6%; the average three year graduation rate equals 65.9%; and the average four year graduation rate equals 73.8%.

Approximately six out of ten upper division transfer students who were admitted by exception from California Community College complete their baccalaureate degree (see Graph 1-4). Due to the very small number of students in this category, there is great volatility in the measures from one year to the next, making trends difficult to identify. The average graduation rates for the five year period are as follows: the average two year graduation rate equals 17.4%; the average three year graduation rate equals 47.8%; and the average four year graduation rate equals 59.1% (see Table 1-4).

The Persistence Rates of Freshmen

Greater numbers of regularly admitted freshmen who enter the University of California are persisting. One year persistence rates for regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University of California from Fall 1983 to Fall 1992 increased fairly consistently over the ten year period under review (see Graph 1-5). The one year persistence rate rose by 4.1 percentage points, increasing from 88.0% recorded by freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 92.1% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Table 1-5). During the time period under review, the average one year persistence rate for regularly admitted freshmen equaled 90.4%. The two year persistence rate for regularly admitted freshmen also increased consistently during the period under review (see Graph 1-6). From Fall 1983 to Fall 1991, the two year persistence rate increased by 9.0 percentage points, increasing from 74.9% recorded by freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 83.9% recorded by freshmen who entered in Fall 1992 (see Table 1-

5). During this same period, the average two year persistence rate for regularly admitted freshmen equaled 79.8%.

As the precursor of future graduation rates, increasing persistence rates, especially two year persistence rates, strongly suggest that graduation rates will increase proportionately in the future. We can use the increase in two year persistence rates to develop a simple estimate for the increase we might expect in graduation rates. During the five year period under review, the six year graduation rates for the five cohorts of regularly admitted freshmen ranged from between 2.7 and 4.9 percentage points (average equals 4.6) lower than their respective two year persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 83.9% two year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1991, we can project their six year graduation rate will range from a low of 79.0% to a high of 81.2% with the average estimate equaling 79.3%. This range of estimates represents an increase of between 3.7 and 5.9 percentage points over the 75.3% graduation rate recorded by regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1987.

The persistence rates for freshmen admitted by exception also reflect an upward trend for the period under review, although, due to the small number of students in this category, the trend is somewhat less consistent than that recorded by regularly admitted freshmen. Nevertheless, the data clearly reflect an upward trend in both one and two year persistence among freshmen admitted by exception. One year persistence rates for freshmen admitted by exception increased from 79.9% recorded by freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 84.3% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 1-7). This represents an increase of 4.4 percentage points over the ten year period (see Table 1-6). For the time period under review, one year persistence averaged 80.8%. Two year persistence rates for freshmen admitted by exception increased from 61.1% recorded by those who entered the university in Fall 1983 to 70.0% for those who entered in Fall 1991 (see Graph 1-8). This represents an increase of 8.9 percentage points over the period under review (see Table 1-6). Two year persistence rates average 64.3% for the time period under review.

As was done earlier, we can use the most recent two year persistence rate recorded by freshmen admitted by exception to estimate their future graduation rates. During the five year period under review, six year graduation rates for the five cohorts of freshmen who were admitted by exception ranged from between 13.5 and 18.5 percentage points (average equals 15.8) lower than their respective two year persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 70.0% two year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of freshmen admitted by exception who entered the University in Fall 1991, we can project their six year graduation rate will range from a low of 51.5% to a high of 56.5% with the average estimate equaling 54.2%. This

range of estimates represents an increase of between 6.9 and 9.2 percentage points over the 47.3% graduation rate recorded by freshmen admitted by exception who entered the University in Fall 1987.

The Persistence Rates of Transfer Students

Like their freshmen counterparts, greater numbers of regularly admitted upper division transfer students who enter the University of California from California Community College are persisting through their first year and into their second. The one year persistence rate for regularly admitted upper division transfer students increased from 85.4% recorded by the cohort of students who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 91.2% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 1-9). This represents an increase of 5.8 percentage points over the ten year time period under review (see Table 1-7). The average one year persistence rate for the time period equals 88.1%.

As was done earlier, we can use one year persistence rates for regularly admitted upper division transfer students to develop a simple estimate the increase in graduation rates we might expect for this group of students given their increase in persistence described above. During the five year period under review, four year graduation rates for the five cohorts of regularly admitted transfer students ranged from between 10.6 and 13.0 percentage points (average equals 12.0) lower than their respective one year persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 91.2% one year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of regularly admitted transfer students who entered the University in Fall 1992, we can project their four year graduation rate will range from a low of 78.5% to a high of 80.6% with the average estimate equaling 79.2%. This range of estimates represents an increase of between 4.9 and 7.0 percentage points over the 73.6% graduation rate recorded by regularly admitted upper division California Community College transfer students who entered the University in Fall 1987.

One year persistence rates for upper division transfer students from California Community College who were admitted by exception also increased during the time period under review. One year persistence rates for these students increased from 78.9% recorded by the cohort who entered in Fall 1983 to 83.3% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 1-10). This represents an increase of 4.4 percentage points (see Table 1-8). The average one year persistence rate for the period under review equaled 80.6%.

We can now project the expected increase in graduation rates for upper division transfer students who were admitted by exception from California Community College. During the five year period under review, four year graduation rates for the five cohorts of transfer students admitted by exception ranged from between 15.0 and 26.2 percentage points (average equals 19.6) lower than their respective one year

persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 83.8% one year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of transfer students admitted by exception who entered the University in Fall 1992, we can project their four year graduation rate will range from a low of 57.1% to a high of 68.3% with the average estimate equaling 63.7%. This range of estimates represents an increase of between 1.8 and 13.0 percentage points over the 55.3% graduation rate recorded by upper division California Community College transfer students who were admitted by exception in Fall 1987.

Conclusion

Graduation rates, for both new freshmen and advanced standing transfer students from California Community College are relatively high and continuing to rise. The increase in graduation rates is occurring among both regularly admitted students and students admitted by exception. Among regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the six year graduation rate rose from 72.2% to 75.3%. The six year graduation rate for freshmen admitted by exception remained fairly consistent during this period. For regularly admitted upper division transfer students who entered the University from California Community College during the period Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the four year graduation rate increased from 72.4% to 73.6%. Upper division transfer students from California Community College who were admitted by exception are the only group to not show an increase in graduation rates. However, the relatively small number of students in this category results in a high degree of volatility in the measures making trend data difficult to interpret.

Persistence rates for both new freshmen and upper division advanced standing transfer students also are increasing. Among regularly admitted freshmen, the one year persistence rate has increased from 88.0% recorded by freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 92.1% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992. The two year persistence rates for these students also increased during the period covered. Two year persistence rates for regularly admitted freshmen increased from 74.9% recorded by students who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 83.9% recorded by those entering in Fall 1991. Among freshmen admitted by exception the increase in persistence was just as pronounced. Among freshmen admitted by exception the one year persistence rate increased from 79.9% to 84.3% while the two year rate increased from 61.1% to 70.0%. One year persistence rates for upper division California Community College transfer students, both for regularly admitted students and for students admitted by exception, also increased during the period under review. One year persistence rates for regularly admitted upper division transfer students increased from 85.4% recorded by students entering in Fall 1983 to 91.2% recorded by students entering in Fall 1992. Among upper division transfer students admitted by exception, the one year persistence rate increased from 78.9% to 83.3%.

Two points should be borne in mind when viewing the lower persistence and graduation rates recorded by students admitted by exception compared to their regularly admitted counterparts. First, students admitted by exception, by definition, are "high risk" students, and as such, we should anticipate their overall performance to lag behind that of eligible students. For some students admitted by exception, English may be their second language. Others may have attended high schools that did not offer the full complement of courses necessary to prepare them for the University. Still others, especially those from low income families, may not have had access to the financial support required to sustain their studies without access to supplemental funds earned while working during their college career. Finally, students from underrepresented groups may face levels of social alienation and prejudice that can at times hinder their studies and impede their progress toward a degree. Second, the six year graduation rates for freshmen admitted by exception at the University of California compares favorably to six year graduation rates at many public institutions in the United States. Among freshmen admitted by exception who entered the University of California during the period 1983 to 1987, the average six year graduation rate equaled 47.0%. This is comparable to the six year graduation rate for all students at such institutions as the University of Minnesota (49%), the University of Arizona (49%), the University of Utah (42%), and Arizona State University (46%).⁸ In addition, UC's six year graduation rate for freshmen admitted by exception is only 9 percentage points below the six year average graduation rate of 56% for all institutions responding to the most recent NCAA survey of institutions.⁹

Graph 1-1

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Regularly Admitted Students
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
 Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

⁸These figures come from the most recent NCAA report on the graduation rates of athletes and other students. The figures reported are six year graduation rates for all students who entered institutions in 1987-88. See *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, "Are Athletes Graduating?" July 6, 1994. pp. A38-A40.

⁹Ibid.

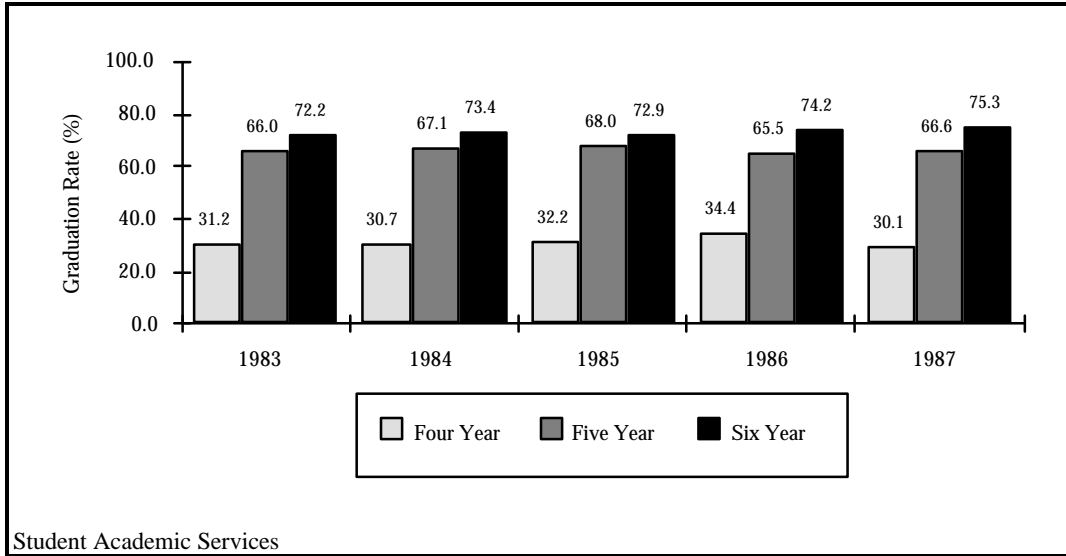


Table 1-1

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
1983	17,437	31.2	66.0	72.2
1984	18,602	30.7	67.1	73.4
1985	18,965	32.2	68.0	72.9
1986	19,727	34.4	65.5	74.2
1987	20,547	30.1	66.6	75.3
Five year average		31.7	66.6	73.7
Change 1983 to 1987		-1.1	0.6	3.1

Student Academic Services

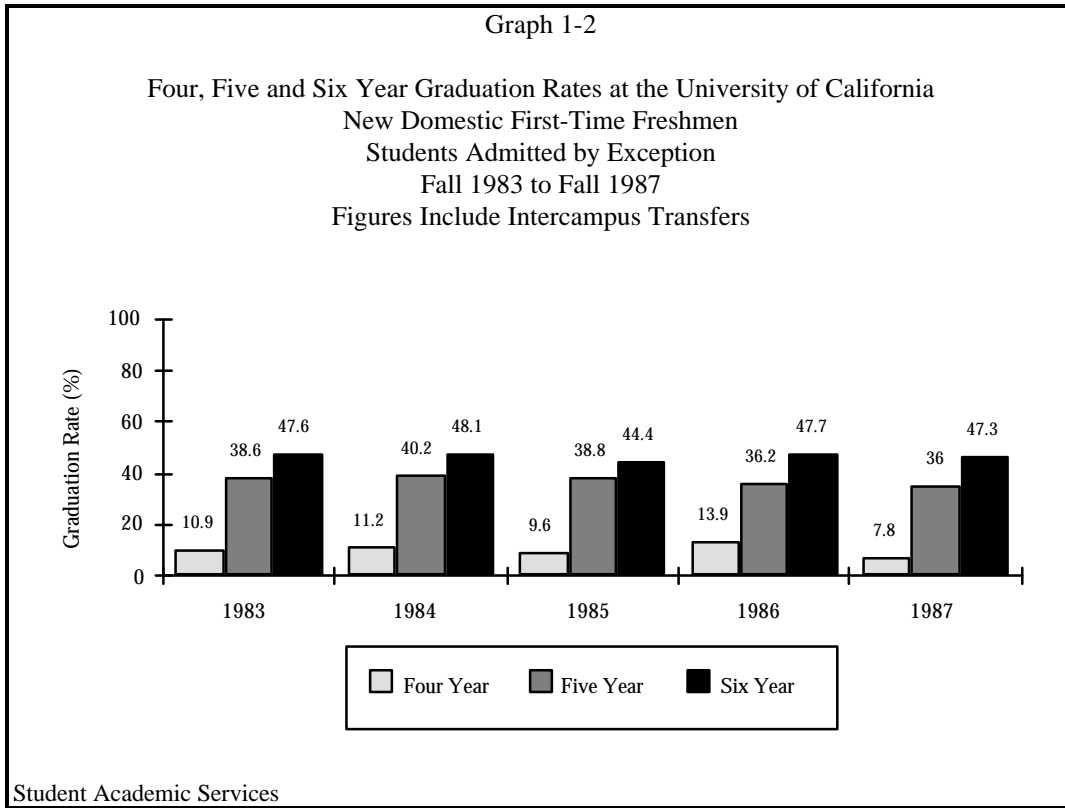


Table 1-2

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
1983	1,575	10.9	38.6	47.6
1984	1,621	11.2	40.2	48.1
1985	1,610	9.6	38.8	44.4
1986	1,724	13.9	36.2	47.7
1987	1,538	7.8	36.0	47.3
Five year average		10.8	38.0	47.0
Change 1983 to 1987		-3.1	-2.6	-0.3

Student Academic Services

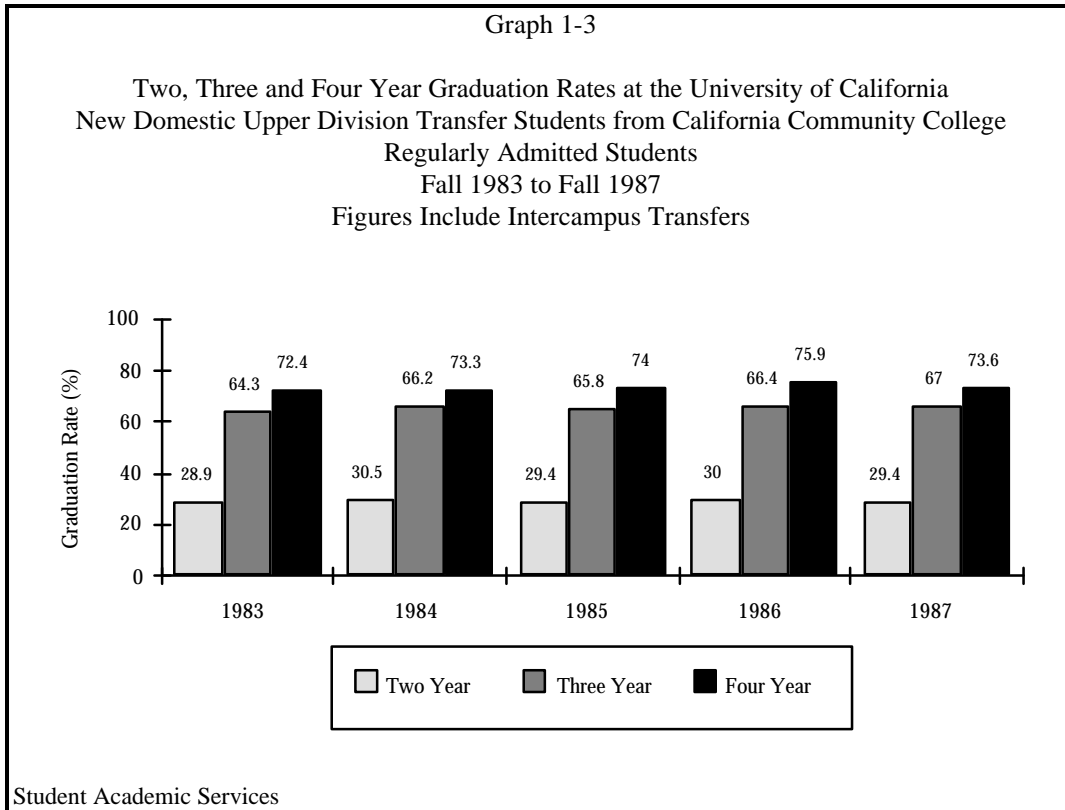


Table 1-3

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Two Year	Three Year	Four Year
1983	3,057	28.9	64.3	72.4
1984	2,994	30.5	66.2	73.3
1985	2,987	29.4	65.8	74.0
1986	2,920	30.0	66.4	75.9
1987	3,124	29.4	67.0	73.6
Five year average		29.6	65.9	73.8
Change 1983 to 1987		0.5	2.7	1.2

Student Academic Services

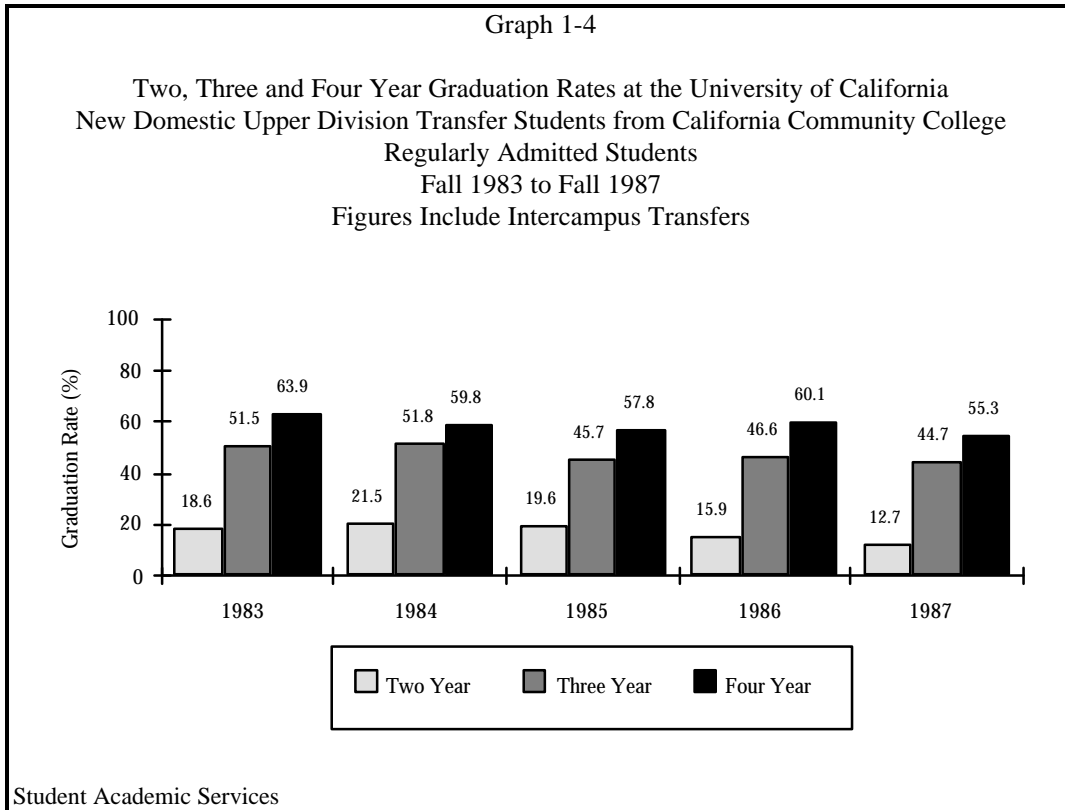


Table 1-4

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Two Year	Three Year	Four Year
1983	194	18.6	51.5	63.9
1984	251	21.5	51.8	59.8
1985	230	19.6	45.7	57.8
1986	283	15.9	46.6	60.1
1987	275	12.7	44.7	55.3
Five year average		17.4	47.8	59.1
Change 1983 to 1987		-5.9	-6.8	-8.6

Student Academic Services

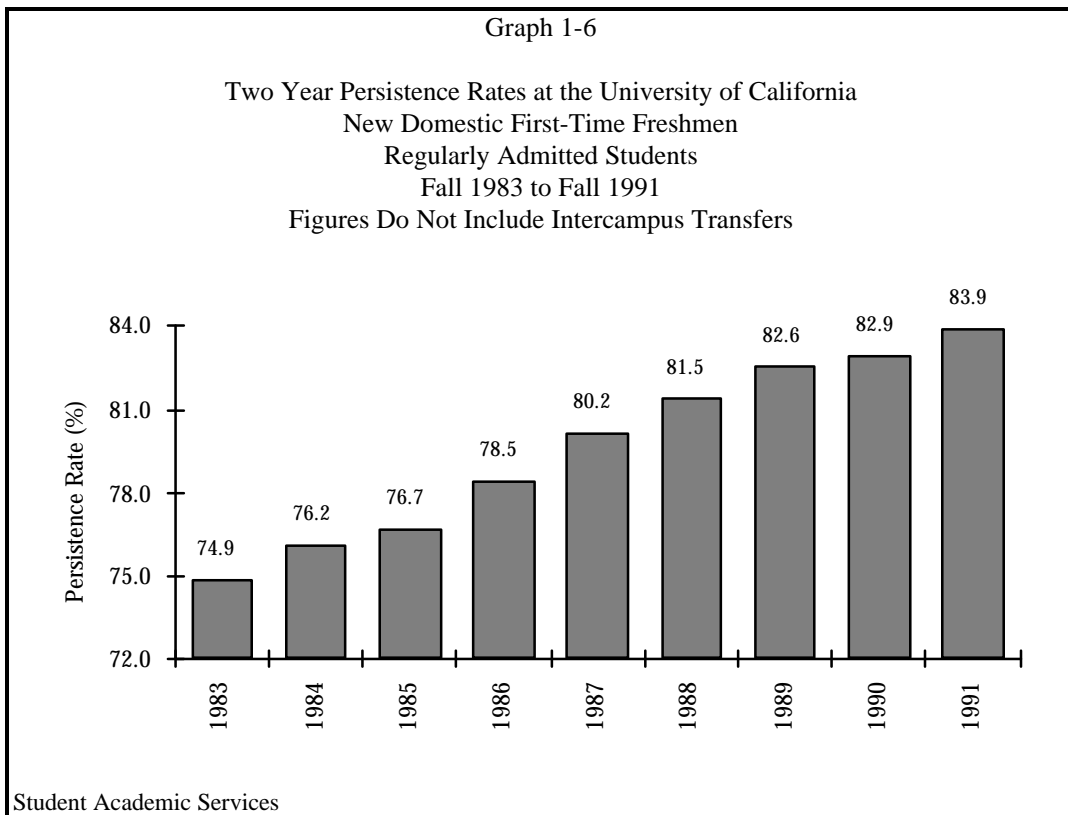
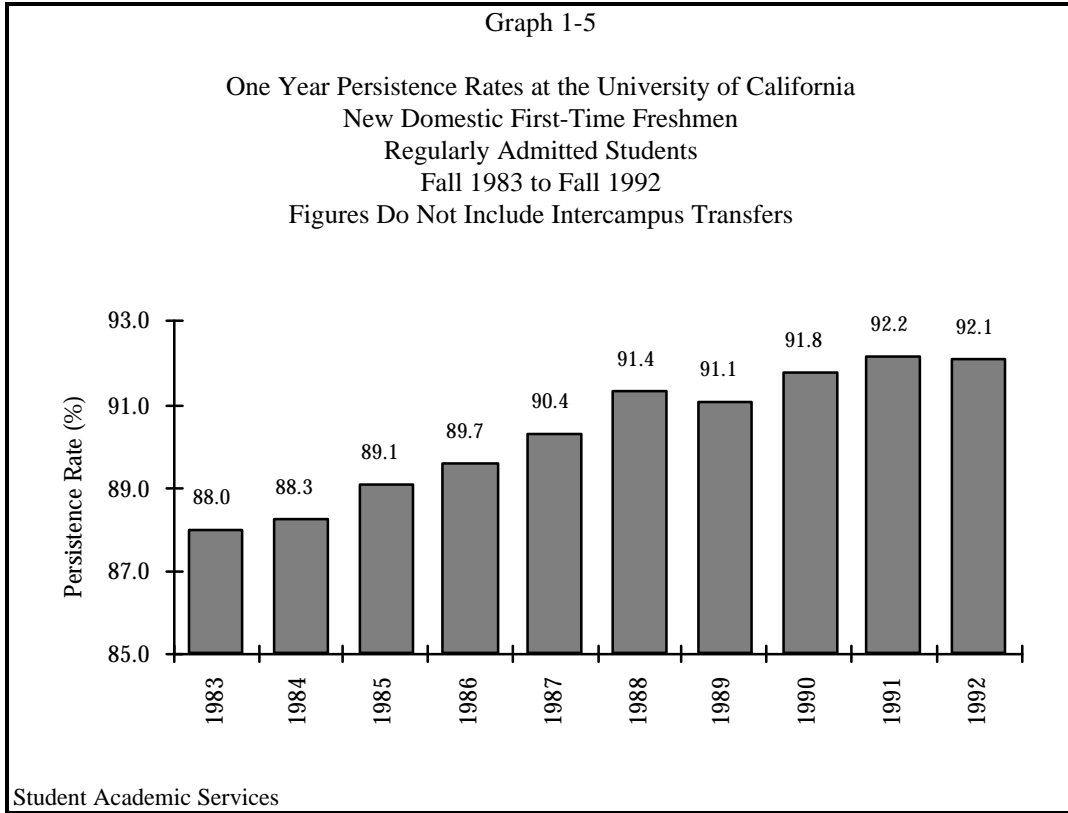
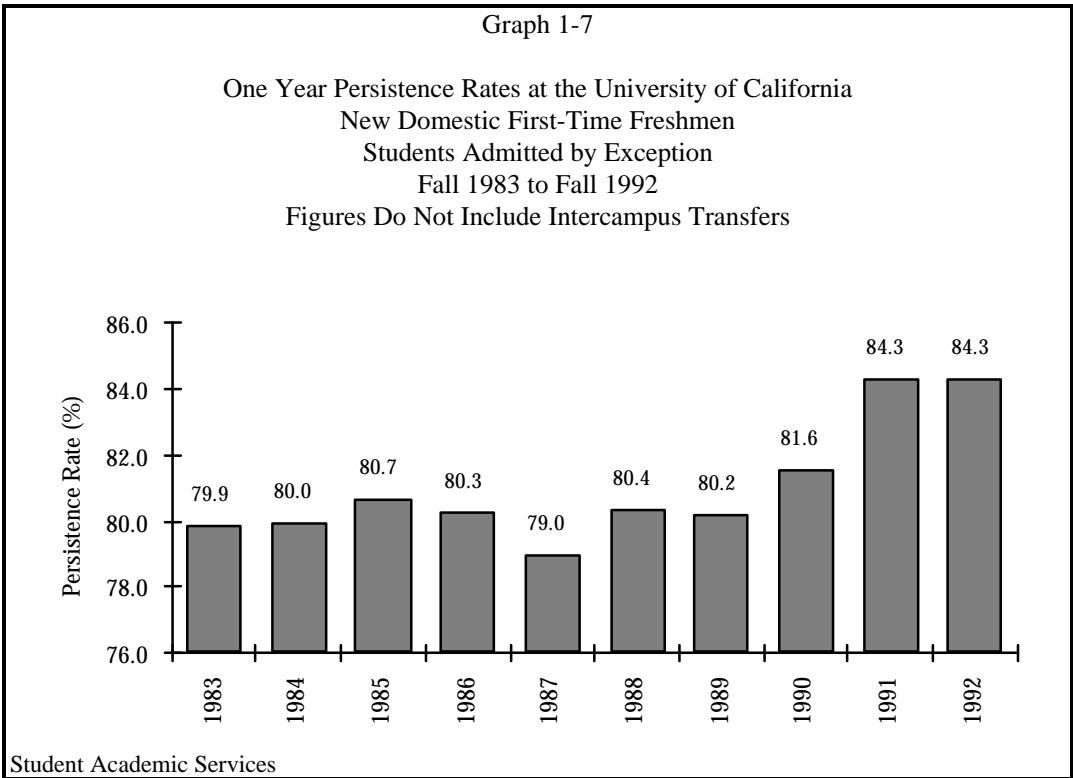


Table 1-5

One and Two Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Present
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Persistence Rate (%)	
		One Year	Two Year
1983	17,437	88.0	74.9
1984	18,602	88.3	76.2
1985	18,965	89.1	76.7
1986	19,727	89.7	78.5
1987	20,547	90.4	80.2
1988	21,039	91.4	81.5
1989	19,929	91.1	82.6
1990	19,448	91.8	82.9
1991	18,936	92.2	83.9
1992	19,900	92.1	NA
Ten/nine year average		90.4	79.8
Change 1983 to 1992/91		4.1	9.0

Student Academic Services



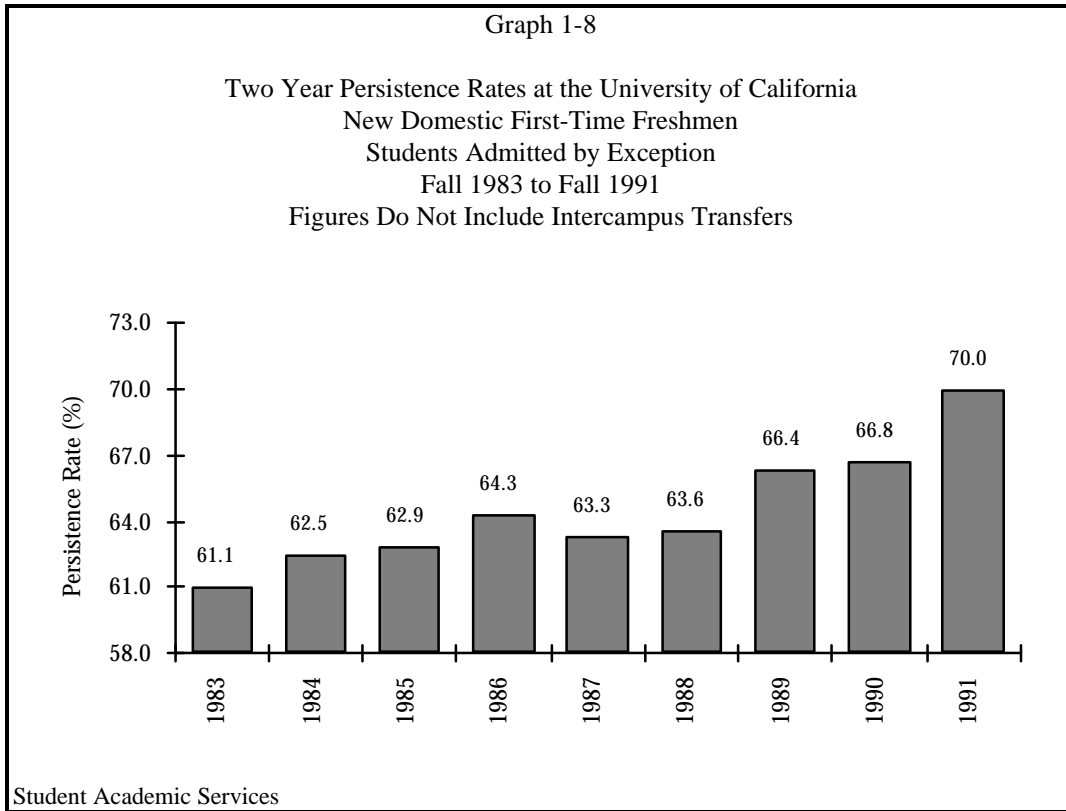


Table 1-6

One and Two Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Present
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Persistence Rate (%)	
		One Year	Two Year
1983	1,575	79.9	61.1
1984	1,621	80.0	62.5
1985	1,610	80.7	62.9
1986	1,724	80.3	64.3
1987	1,538	79.0	63.3
1988	1,701	80.4	63.6
1989	1,596	80.2	66.4
1990	1,276	81.6	66.8
1991	1,115	84.3	70.0
1992	1,100	84.3	NA
Ten/nine year average		80.8	64.3
Change 1983 to 1992/91		4.4	8.9

Student Academic Services

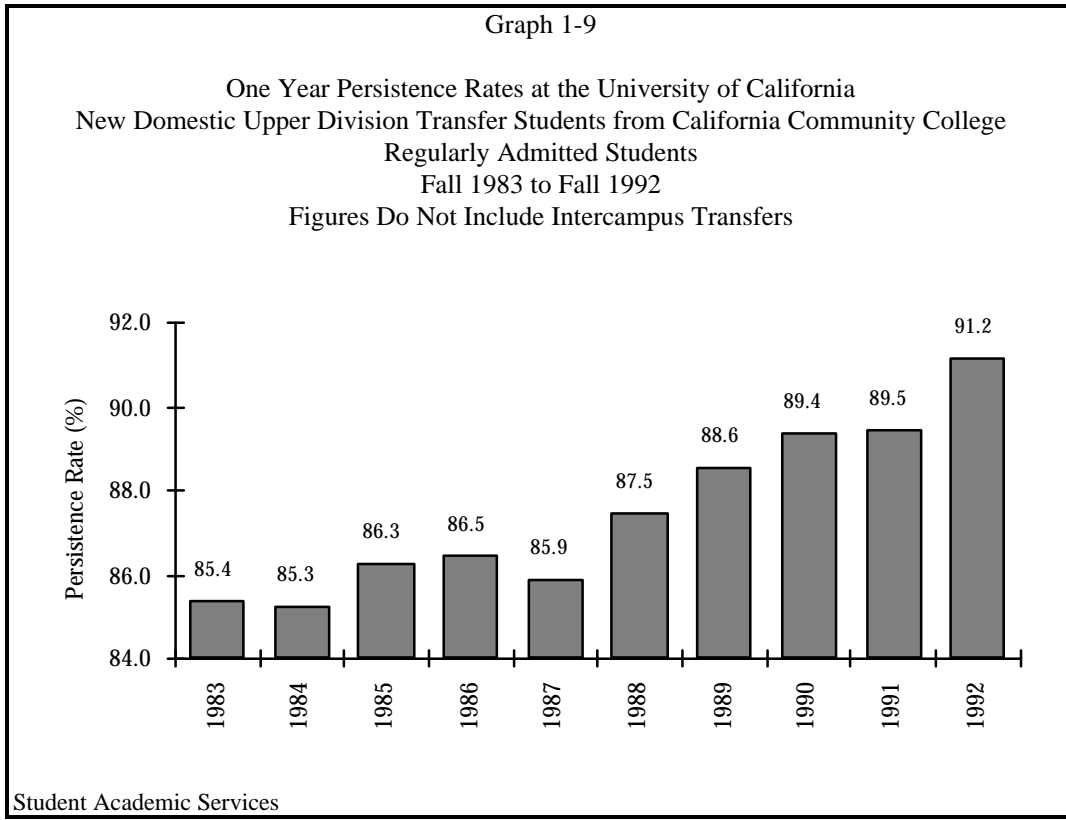


Table 1-7

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	One Year Persistence Rate (%)
1983	3,057	85.4
1984	2,994	85.3
1985	2,987	86.3
1986	2,920	86.5
1987	3,124	85.9
1988	3,541	87.5
1989	3,704	88.6
1990	5,063	89.4
1991	5,201	89.5
1992	6,127	91.2
Ten year average		88.1
Change 1983 to 1992		5.8

Student Academic Services

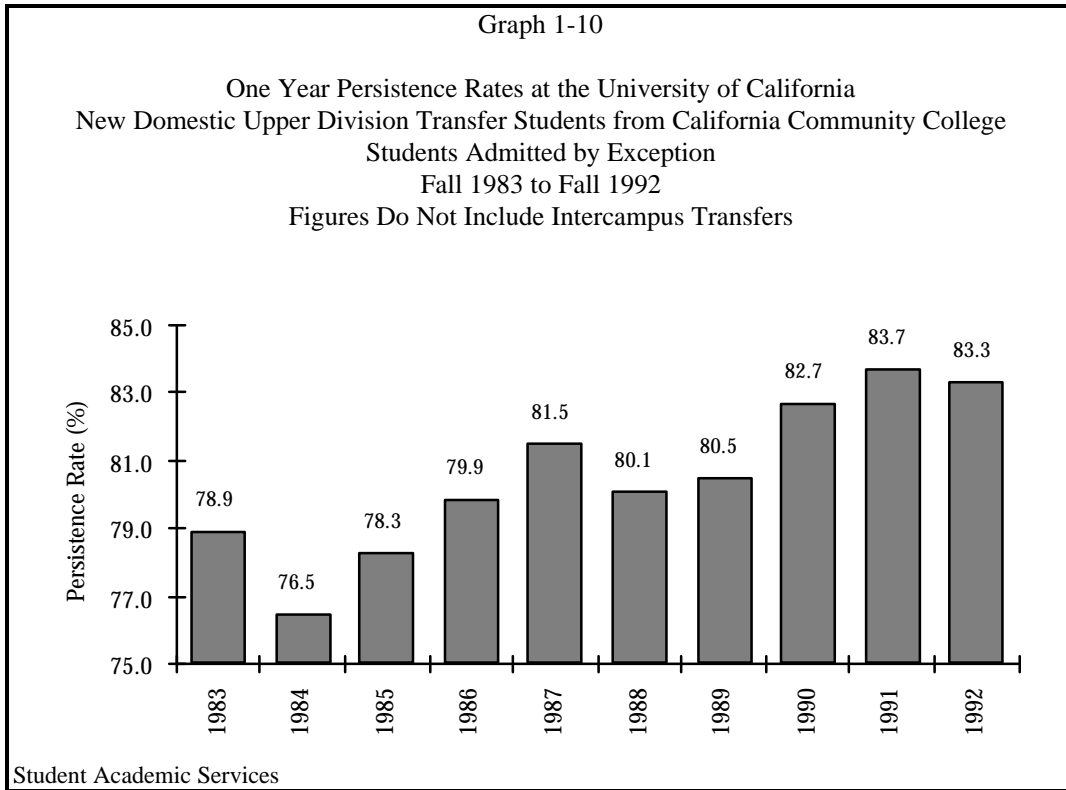


Table 1-8

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	One Year Persistence Rate (%)
1983	194	78.9
1984	251	76.5
1985	230	78.3
1986	283	79.9
1987	275	81.5
1988	291	80.1
1989	307	80.5
1990	283	82.7
1991	246	83.7
1992	204	83.3
Ten year average		80.6
Change 1983 to 1992		4.4

Student Academic Services

II. Persistence and Graduation Rates of Affirmative Action Students

This section will examine rates of persistence and graduation for Student Affirmative Action (SAA) students, both freshmen and upper division transfers from California Community College.¹⁰ Four, five, and six year graduation rates will be reported for new SAA freshmen while for SAA upper division transfer students, two, three, and four year graduation rates will be reported. One and two year persistence rates will be reported for SAA freshmen while one year persistence rates will be reported for SAA upper division transfer students. Graduation and persistence rates will be reported separately for regularly admitted students and for students admitted by exception. Tables containing a detailed breakdown of persistence and graduation rates for individual ethnic groups are located in Appendix B beginning on page 61. The tables include data for both freshmen and advanced standing transfers from California Community College, sorted by admission status (regularly admitted students and students admitted by exception).

A Note on SAA Persistence and Graduation Rates

For over two decades, the University of California has attempted to provide equal access for all qualified citizens of California. The University's undergraduate admissions policy together with a mandate from the California Master Plan for Higher Education, specify that the student body of the University should encompass the broad diversity of the State of California. The fundamental tenant of diversity is that, in addition to providing educational access to all eligible citizens of California, bringing together diverse groups of individuals within an academic setting will ultimately lead to an enhanced learning environment.

Diversity is a central element of the University's policy governing the admission of undergraduate students. The University's admissions policy, as adopted by The Regents in 1988, states:

The University seeks to enroll, on each of its campuses, a student body that, beyond meeting the University's eligibility requirements, demonstrates high academic achievement or exceptional personal talent, and that encompasses the broad diversity of cultural, racial, geographic, and socioeconomic backgrounds characteristic of California.

¹⁰Included under the designation of SAA are the following groups of underrepresented students: African American, Chicano, Latino, and Native American. They are so designated because of their "underrepresentation" in higher education.

The University has made a strong commitment to increase the number of enrolled students who are members of ethnic groups with lower eligibility rates, including African Americans (5% eligible), Chicanos and Latinos (3.9% eligible), and Native Americans (eligibility figures not available). The use of affirmative action for these students in its admissions and outreach efforts is one method used by the University of California to achieve the desired results described within the policy of The Regents.

The University's SAA efforts include many support services for students once they enroll. Since 1976, the University has augmented both academic and non-academic support services available to the general student population to provide more focused and intensive services for low-income and SAA students. While great efforts have been expended in this area, the challenges confronting SAA students are extensive. Despite extensive University efforts to improve persistence and graduation rates for SAA students, they continue to persist and graduate in lower numbers than their non-SAA counterparts.

A number of interacting factors contribute to the lower persistence and graduation rates recorded by SAA students. Students from underrepresented groups are sometimes hindered by the limited depth and breadth of academic opportunities available to them in high school, thus hindering them from achieving their full academic potential. The families of these students often do not have the financial means required to sustain their uninterrupted enrollment. In addition, published research has demonstrated that many other factors, such as social alienation and prejudice, contribute significantly to lower levels of persistence and graduation for these students.¹¹

The Graduation Rates of SAA Freshmen

Better than six out of ten (63.9%) SAA freshmen who were regularly admitted to the University of California completed their baccalaureate degree. During the five year period under review, the proportion of regularly admitted SAA freshmen who completed their degree at the University of California steadily increased (see Graph 2-1). The six year graduation rate increased from 56.7% for those regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1989) to 63.9% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1993). This change represents an increase of 7.2

¹¹See Sanders, D. "Cultural Conflicts: An Important Factor in the Academic Failures of American Indian Students." *Journal of Multicultural Counseling and Development* 15 (1987): 81-90. Munoz, W. and Garcia-Bahne, B. *A Study of Chicano Experience in Higher Education*. (San Diego: University of California, 1978). Miranda, A. *The Chicano Experience*. (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1985). Stewart, D and Vaux, A. "Social Support Resources, Behavior, and Perceptions Among Black and White College Students." *Journal of Multicultural Community Development* 14 (1986): 65-72. Taylor, C.A. "Black Students on Predominantly White College Campuses in the 1980s." *Journal of College Student Personnel* 27 (1986): 196-201.

percentage points. Tables displaying comparisons of graduation rates among ethnic groups are contained in Appendix B. The four and five year graduation rates for regularly admitted SAA freshmen remained fairly constant during the five year period. The average graduation rates for regularly admitted SAA freshmen for the five year period under review are as follows: the average four year graduation rate equals 16.3%; the average five year graduation rate equals 50.3%; and the average six year graduation rate equals 61.1% (see Table 2-1).

Approximately four out of ten (43.4%) SAA freshmen who were admitted by exception completed their baccalaureate degree at the University of California. During the five year period under review, the proportion of SAA freshmen who completed their degree increased (see Graph 2-2). The six year graduation rate for SAA freshmen admitted by exception increased by 3.7 percentage points, increasing from 39.6% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1989) to 43.4% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1993). Four and five year graduation rates for SAA freshmen admitted by exception remained somewhat constant for the period under review. From Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the average graduation rates for SAA freshmen admitted by exception are as follows: the average four year graduation rate equals 8.3%; the average five year graduation rate equals 32.6%; and the average six year graduation rate equals 41.7% (see Table 2-2).

The Graduation Rates of SAA Transfer Students

Two out of three regularly admitted SAA advanced standing transfer students who enter the University from California Community College obtain their baccalaureate degree (see Graph 2-3). Over the five year period under review, there has been a slight increase in the six year graduation rate of regularly admitted SAA transfer students. The six year graduation rate for these students increased from 63.3% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1987) to 66.8% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1991). This represents an increase of 3.5 percentage points (see Table 2-3). The two and three year graduation rates for SAA transfer students remained relatively constant over the period, although due to the small number of individuals in this category, some volatility in rates is evident. The average graduation rates for the period under review are as follows: the average two year graduation rate equals 20.3%; the average three year graduation rate equals 55.1%; and the average four year graduation rate equals 64.0%.

Approximately half of the advanced standing SAA transfer students who were admitted by exception to the University from California Community College completed their degree (see Graph 2-4). Over the five year period under review, there has been a slight decrease in the six year graduation rate of SAA transfer students admitted by exception, although the very small number of students in this category results in

erratic rates, making measures of year to year change unreliable (see Table 2-3). The two and three year graduation rates for SAA transfer students remained relatively constant over the period, although here too year to year measures of change tend to be unreliable. The average graduation rates for upper division SAA transfer students for the period under review are as follows: the average two year graduation rate equals 11.0%; the average three year graduation rate equals 39.7%; and the average four year graduation rate equals 52.2%.

The Persistence Rates of SAA Freshmen

Greater numbers of regularly admitted SAA freshmen who enter the University of California are persisting. One year persistence rates for regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University of California from Fall 1983 to Fall 1992 increased fairly consistently over the ten year period under review (see Graph 2-5). The one year persistence rate rose by 6.5 percentage points, increasing from 84.1% recorded by SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 compared to 90.6% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Table 2-5). During the time period under review, the average one year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA freshmen equaled 87.4%. The two year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA freshmen also increased consistently and significantly during the period under review (see Graph 2-6). From Fall 1983 to Fall 1991, the two year persistence rate increased by 12.3 percentage points, increasing from 68.5% recorded by SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 80.8% recorded by SAA freshmen who entered in Fall 1991 (see Table 2-5). During this same period, the average two year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA freshmen equaled 76.0%.

The noted increase in two year persistence rates strongly suggest that SAA freshmen graduation rates will increase proportionately in the future. As in the previous section, we can use two year persistence rates to develop a simple estimate for the increase we might expect in SAA freshmen graduation rates given their measured increase in persistence. During the five year period under review, six year graduation rates for the five cohorts of regularly admitted SAA freshmen ranged from between 10.9 and 13.8 percentage points (average equals 12.0) lower than their respective two year persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 80.8% two year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1991, we can project their six year graduation rate will range from a low of 67.0% to a high of 69.9% with the average estimate equaling 68.8%. This range of estimates represents an increase of between 3.1 and 6.0 percentage points over the 63.9% graduation rate recorded by regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1987.

The persistence rates for SAA freshmen admitted by exception too reflect an upward trend for the period under review, although, due to the small number of students in this category. One year persistence rates

for SAA freshmen admitted by exception increased from 78.0% recorded by freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 84.1% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 2-7). This represents an increase of 6.1 percentage points over the ten year period (see Table 2-6). For the time period under review, one year persistence averaged 79.7%. Two year persistence rates for SAA freshmen admitted by exception dramatically increased from 57.9% recorded by those who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 71.0% for those who entered in Fall 1991 (see Graph 2-8). This represents an increase of 13.0 percentage points over the period under review (see Table 2-6). Two year persistence rates averaged 62.8% for the time period under review.

As was done earlier, we can use the most recent two year persistence rates recorded by SAA freshmen admitted by exception to estimate their future graduation rates. During the five year period under review, six year graduation rates for the five cohorts of SAA freshmen who were admitted by exception ranged from between 15.5 and 22.2 percentage points (average equals 20.0) lower than their respective two year persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 71.0% two year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of SAA freshmen admitted by exception who entered the University in Fall 1991, we can project their six year graduation rate will range from a low of 48.8% to a high of 53.5% with the average estimate equaling 51.0%. This range of estimates represents an increase of between 5.4 and 10.1 percentage points over the 43.4% graduation rate recorded by SAA freshmen admitted by exception who entered the University in Fall 1987.

The Persistence Rates of SAA Transfer Students

Greater numbers of regularly admitted SAA upper division transfer students who enter the University of California from California Community College are persisting through their first year and into their second. The one year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA upper division transfer students increased from 83.9% recorded by the cohort of students who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 91.4% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 2-9). This represents an increase of 7.4 percentage points over the ten year time period under review (see Table 2-7). The average one year persistence rate for the time period equals 86.9%.

One year persistence rates for regularly admitted SAA upper division transfer students can be used to estimate the increase in graduation rates we might expect for this group of students given their increase in persistence. During the five year period under review, four year graduation rates for the five cohorts of regularly admitted SAA transfer students ranged from between 17.4 and 23.7 percentage points (average equals 20.0) lower than their respective one year persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 91.4% one year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of regularly admitted SAA transfer students who entered

the University in Fall 1992, we can project their four year graduation rate will range from a low of 67.7% to a high of 74.0% with the average estimate equaling 71.4%. This range of estimates represents an increase of between 0.9 and 7.2 percentage points over the 66.8% graduation rate recorded by regularly admitted SAA upper division California Community College transfer students who entered the University in Fall 1987.

Like their regularly admitted cohorts, greater numbers of SAA upper division transfer students admitted by exception to the University of California from California Community College are persisting through their first year and into their second. The one year persistence rate for SAA upper division transfer students admitted by exception increased from 77.0% recorded by the cohort of students who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 85.4% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 2-10). This represents an increase of 8.3 percentage points over the ten year time period under review (see Table 2-8). The average one year persistence rate for the time period equals 78.8%.

One year persistence rates for SAA upper division transfer students who were admitted by exception can be used to estimate the increase in graduation rates we might expect for this group of students given their increase in persistence. During the five year period under review, four year graduation rates for the five cohorts of SAA transfer students admitted by exception ranged from between 24.5 and 32.1 percentage points (average equals 26.7) lower than their respective one year persistence rates. If we apply this range to the 85.4% one year persistence rate recorded by the cohort of SAA transfer students admitted by exception to the University in Fall 1992, we can project their four year graduation rate will range from a low of 53.3% to a high of 60.9% with the average estimate equaling 58.7%. This range of estimates represents an increase of between 3.9 and 11.5 percentage points over the 49.4% graduation rate recorded by SAA upper division California Community College transfer students admitted by exception to the University in Fall 1987.

Conclusion

Graduation rates, for both SAA freshmen and SAA advanced standing transfer students from California Community College are relatively high and continuing to rise. The increase in graduation rates is occurring among both regularly admitted students and students admitted by exception. Among regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the six year graduation rate rose from 56.7% to 63.9%. The six year graduation rate for SAA freshmen admitted by exception rose from 39.6% to 43.3% during this same period. For regularly admitted SAA upper division transfer students who entered the University from California Community College during the period Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the four year graduation rate increased from 63.3% to 66.8%. Upper division SAA transfer

students from California Community College who were admitted by exception are the only group not to show an increase in graduation rates. However, the relatively small number of students in this category results in a high degree of volatility in the measures making trend data unreliable and difficult to interpret.

Persistence rates for both SAA freshmen and upper division advanced standing SAA transfer students also are increasing. Among regularly admitted SAA freshmen, the one year persistence rate has increased from 84.1% recorded by SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 90.6% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992. The two year persistence rates for these students also increased during the period covered. Two year persistence rates for regularly admitted SAA freshmen increased from 68.5% recorded by SAA students who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 80.8% recorded by those entering in Fall 1991. The increase in persistence was just as pronounced for SAA freshmen admitted by exception. Among freshmen admitted by exception the one year persistence rate increased from 78.0% to 84.1% while the two year rate increased from 57.9% to 71.0%. One year persistence rates for SAA upper division California Community College transfer students, both for regularly admitted students and for students admitted by exception, also increased during the period under review. One year persistence rates for regularly admitted SAA upper division transfer students increased from 83.9% recorded by SAA students entering in Fall 1983 to 91.4% recorded by students entering in Fall 1992. Among SAA upper division transfer students admitted by exception, the one year persistence rate increased from 77.0% to 85.4%.

The persistence and graduation rates of SAA freshmen at the University are comparable to and, in many cases, greater than persistence and graduation rates of students at comparative institutions. For example, among the universities that are members of the American Association of Universities for Data Exchange (AAUDE), the average four, five and six year graduation rates for SAA freshmen are 17.8%, 39.4%, and 46.0% respectively.¹² In comparison, the four five and six year graduation rates for regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University of California in Fall 1987 are 16.0%, 51.3%, and 63.3% respectively. SAA freshmen persistence rates at the University also are higher than the average for AAUDE institutions. The average one and two year persistence rates for SAA students at AAUDE

¹²These graduation rates are for freshmen who entered AAUDE institutions in 1984, the most recent cohort for which data are available. Totals for SAA students at the AAUDE were derived from graduation rates reported for the following groups of students: Black, Hispanic, and American Indian. Four UC campuses are members of the AAUDE and their data are included in the all AAUDE average. The UC campuses which participate in the AAUDE are Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, and San Diego. The other members of the AAUDE include the following: University of Pittsburgh, University of Arizona, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of Iowa, Michigan State, University of Florida, University of Washington, University of Illinois, Rutgers, SUNY Buffalo, Indiana University, Carnegie Mellon, University of Texas, Iowa State, Pennsylvania State University, and the University of Maryland.

institutions are 81.6% and 69.0% respectively.¹³ At the University of California, the one year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1992 equaled 90.6% while the two year persistence rate for regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1991 equaled 80.8%.

It is clear that the rates of persistence and graduation recorded by SAA students at the University of California are much better than comparable national averages. It also is clear that major improvements in SAA persistence and graduation are occurring at the University of California. Nevertheless, graduation rates for SAA students, both freshmen and upper division transfer students, lag behind those of their non-SAA counterparts. The lower graduation rates recorded by SAA students who entered the University from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987 were due, in large part, to much lower one and two year persistence rates recorded by SAA students during this period. But as the data in this report make clear, major improvements in SAA persistence hold forth the possibility of significantly narrowing, or even removing the differential in graduation rates between SAA and non-SAA students. The one year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1992 equaled 90.6%, just 1.5 percentage points lower than the 92.1% rate for all regularly admitted freshmen who entered in the same year. The two year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1991 equaled 80.8%, only 3.1 percentage points lower than the 83.9% registered by all regularly admitted freshmen. The improvement in persistence among regularly admitted upper division SAA transfer students who entered the University from California Community College was even more impressive. The one year persistence rate for regularly admitted SAA transfer students who entered the University in Fall 1992 equaled 91.4%, slightly greater (+0.2 percentage points) than the 91.2% one year persistence rate registered by all regularly admitted upper division transfer students from California Community College who entered the University in Fall 1992.

¹³AAUDE SAA persistence rates are for Black, Hispanic, and American Indian students who entered AAUDE institutions in 1987. AAUDE averages include data from participating UC campuses.

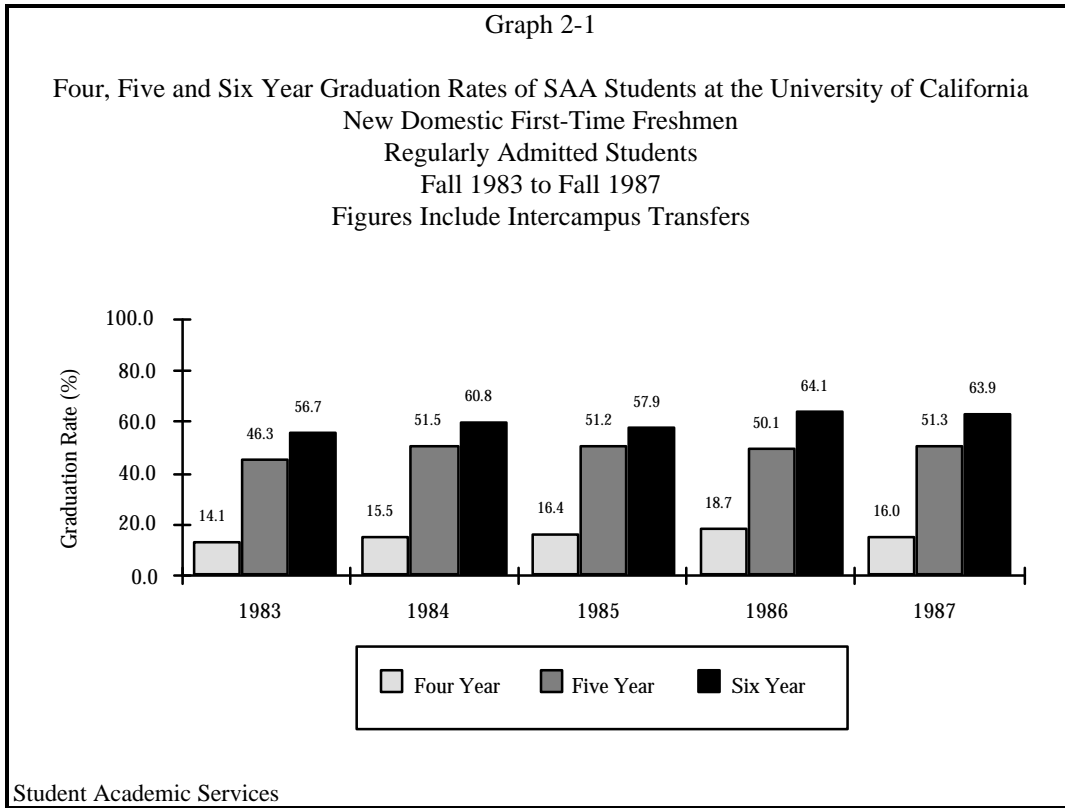


Table 2-1

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
1983	1,608	14.1	46.3	56.7
1984	2,023	15.5	51.5	60.8
1985	2,228	16.4	51.2	57.9
1986	2,281	18.7	50.1	64.1
1987	2,927	16.0	51.3	63.9
Five year average		16.3	50.3	61.1
Change 1983 to 1987		1.9	5.0	7.2

Student Academic Services

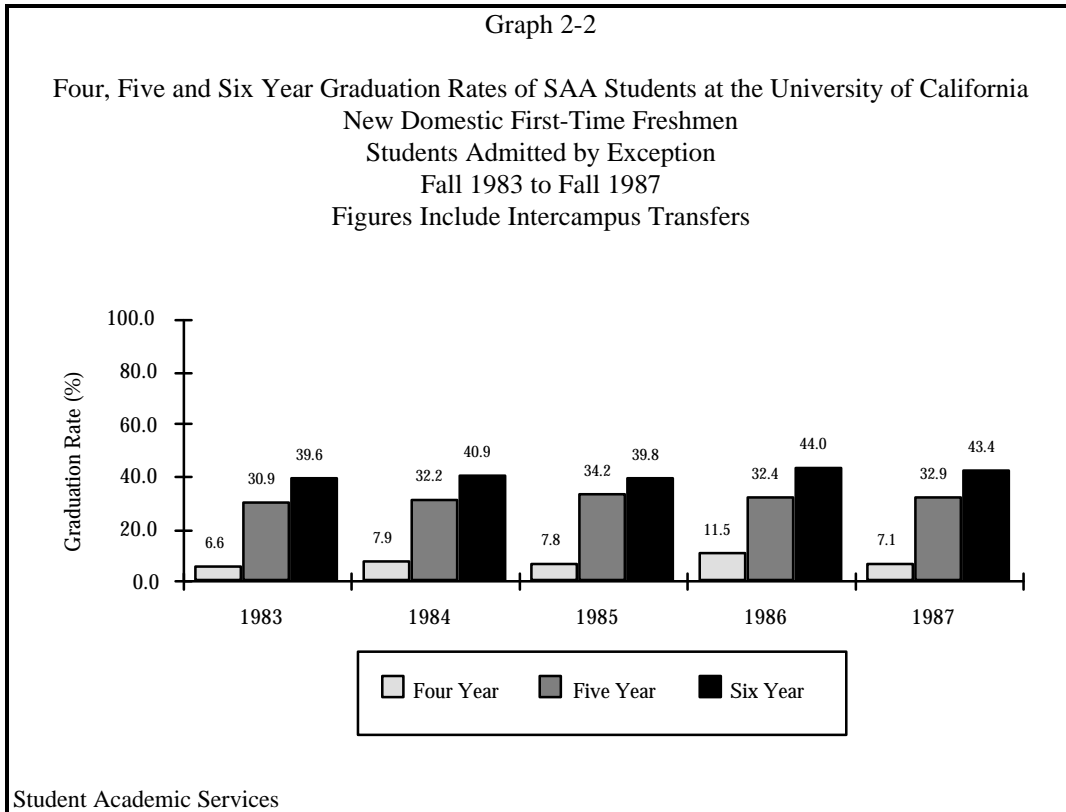


Table 2-2

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
1983	787	6.6	30.9	39.6
1984	866	7.9	32.2	40.9
1985	898	7.8	34.2	39.8
1986	974	11.5	32.4	44.0
1987	966	7.1	32.9	43.4
Five year average		8.3	32.6	41.7
Change 1983 to 1987		0.5	2.0	3.7

Student Academic Services

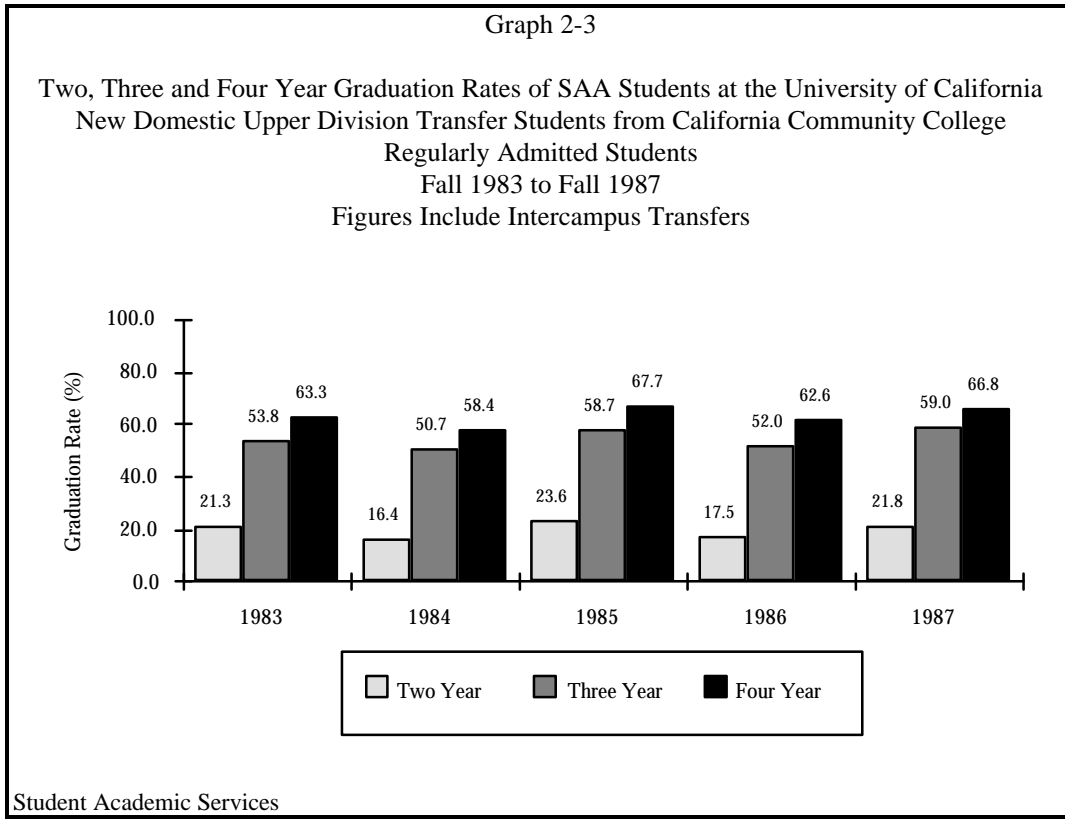


Table 2-3

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Two Year	Three Year	Four Year
1983	305	21.3	53.8	63.3
1984	274	16.4	50.7	58.4
1985	322	23.6	58.7	67.7
1986	302	17.5	52.0	62.6
1987	349	21.8	59.0	66.8
Five year average		20.3	55.1	64.0
Change 1983 to 1987		0.5	5.3	3.5

Student Academic Services

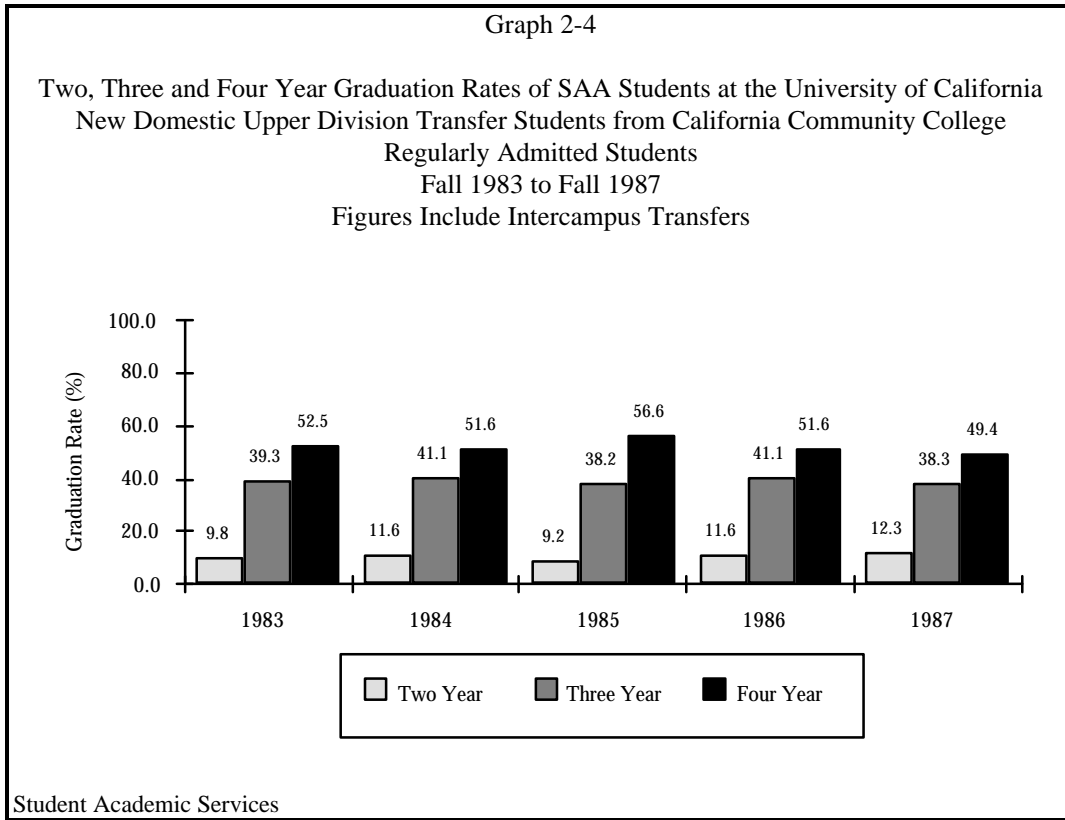


Table 2-4

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Two Year	Three Year	Four Year
1983	61	9.8	39.3	52.5
1984	95	11.6	41.1	51.6
1985	76	9.2	38.2	56.6
1986	95	11.6	41.1	51.6
1987	81	12.3	38.3	49.4
Five year average		11.0	39.7	52.2
Change 1983 to 1987		2.5	-1.1	-3.1

Student Academic Services

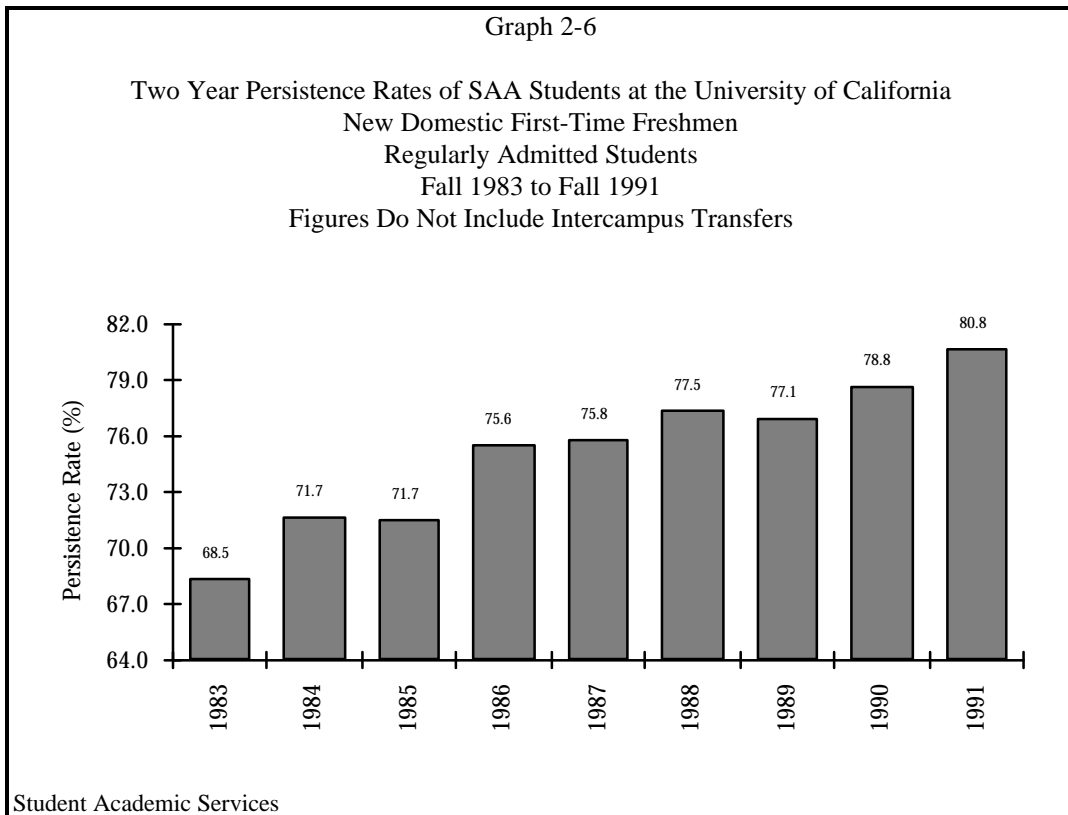
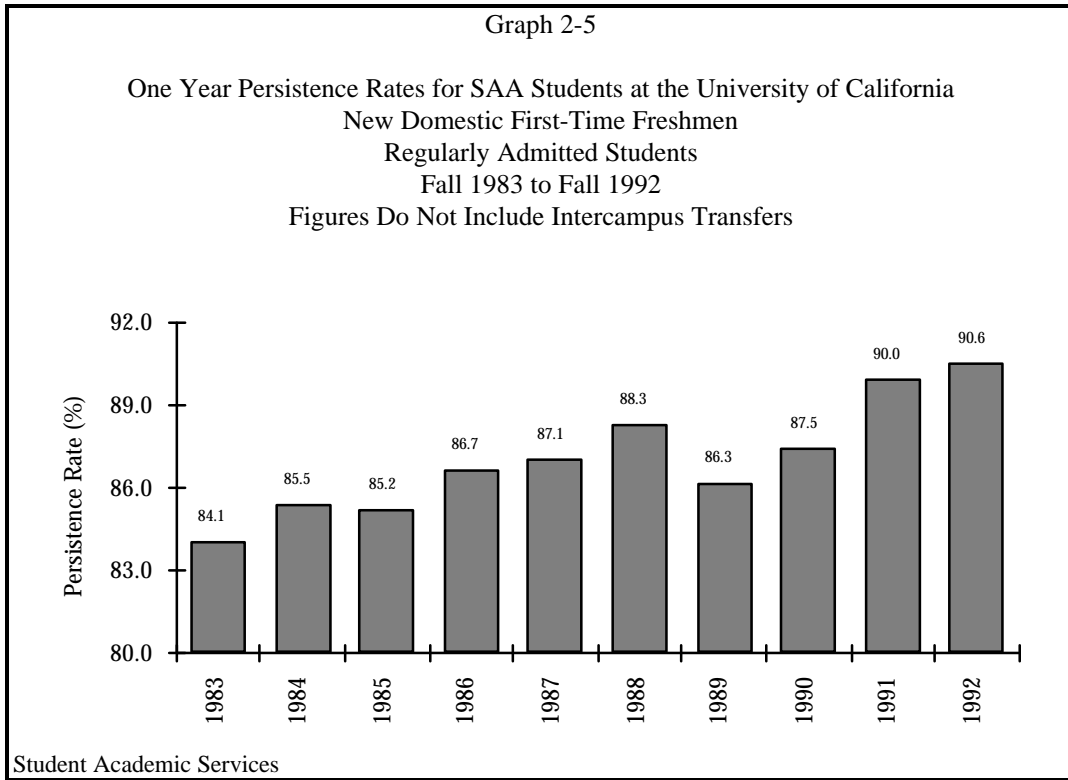
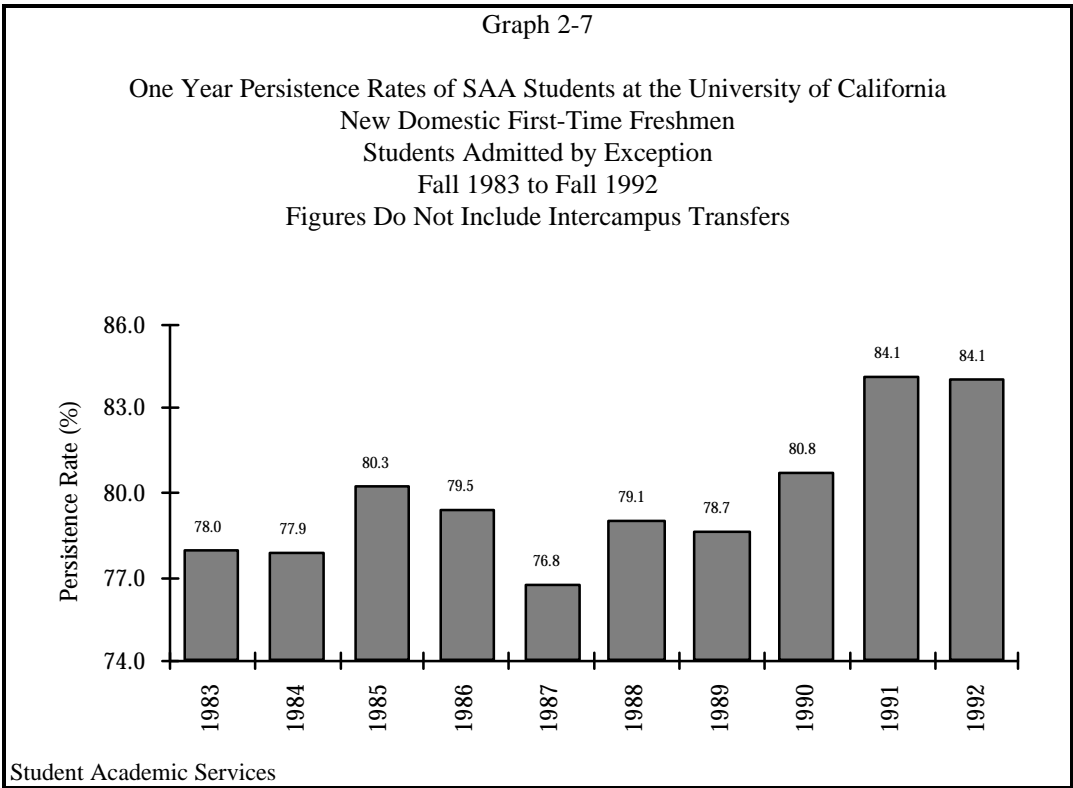


Table 2-5

One and Two Year Persistence Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Present
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Persistence Rate (%)	
		One Year	Two Year
1983	1,608	84.1	68.5
1984	2,023	85.5	71.7
1985	2,228	85.2	71.7
1986	2,281	86.7	75.6
1987	2,927	87.1	75.8
1988	3,156	88.3	77.5
1989	3,383	86.3	77.1
1990	3,104	87.5	78.8
1991	3,056	90.0	80.8
1992	3,054	90.6	NA
Ten/nine year average		87.4	76.0
Change 1983 to 1992/91		6.5	12.3

Student Academic Services



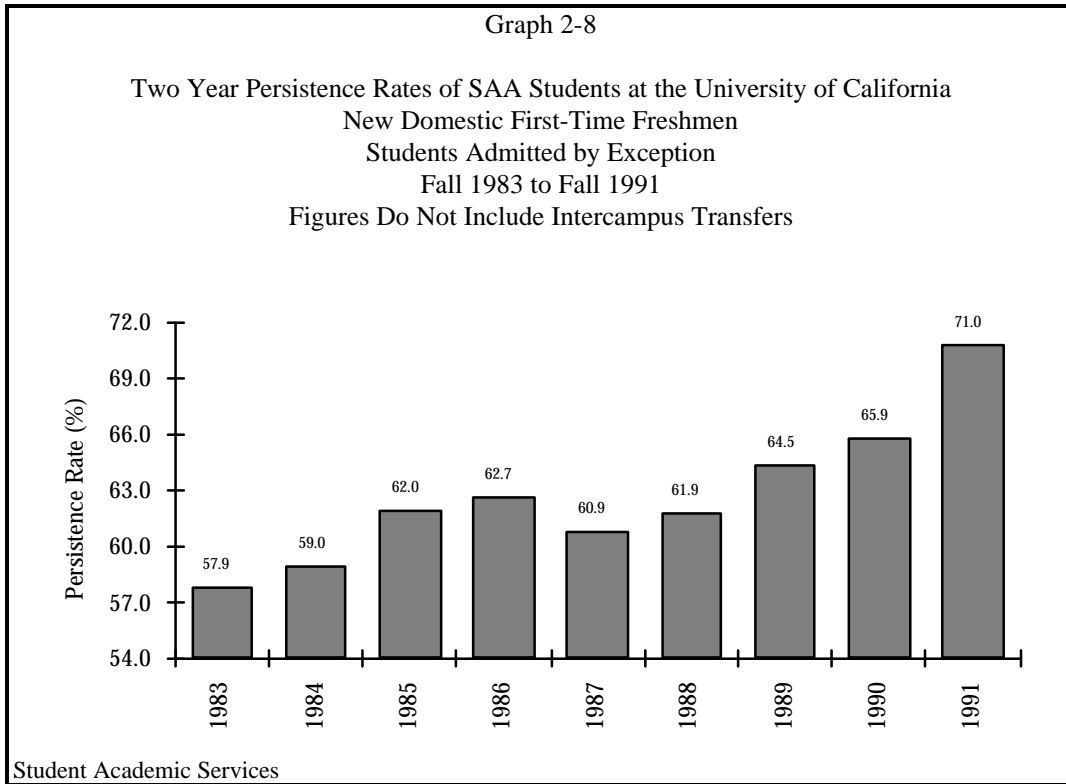


Table 2-6

One and Two Year Persistence Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Present
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Persistence Rate (%)	
		One Year	Two Year
1983	787	78.0	57.9
1984	866	77.9	59.0
1985	898	80.3	62.0
1986	974	79.5	62.7
1987	966	76.8	60.9
1988	1,095	79.1	61.9
1989	1,121	78.7	64.5
1990	848	80.8	65.9
1991	744	84.1	71.0
1992	666	84.1	NA
Ten/nine year average		79.7	62.8
Change 1983 to 1992/91		6.1	13.0

Student Academic Services

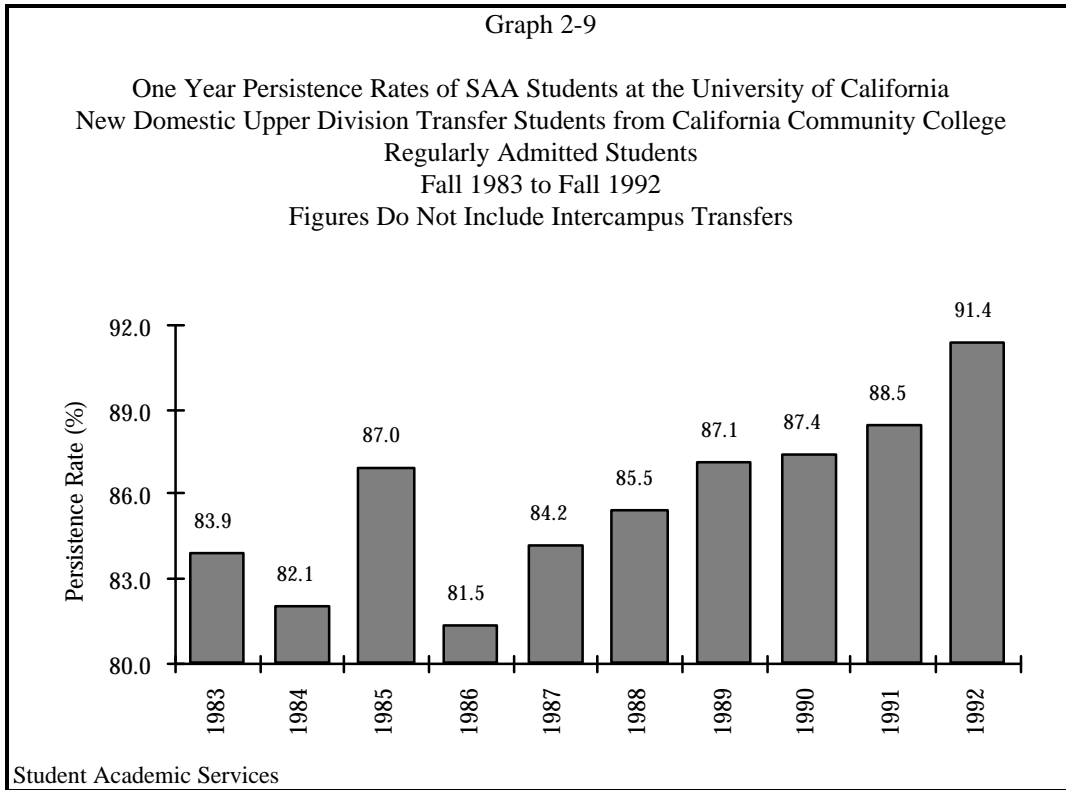


Table 2-7

One Year Persistence Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	One Year Persistence Rate (%)
1983	305	83.9
1984	274	82.1
1985	322	87.0
1986	302	81.5
1987	349	84.2
1988	461	85.5
1989	459	87.1
1990	612	87.4
1991	754	88.5
1992	882	91.4
Ten year average		86.9
Change 1983 to 1992		7.4

Student Academic Services

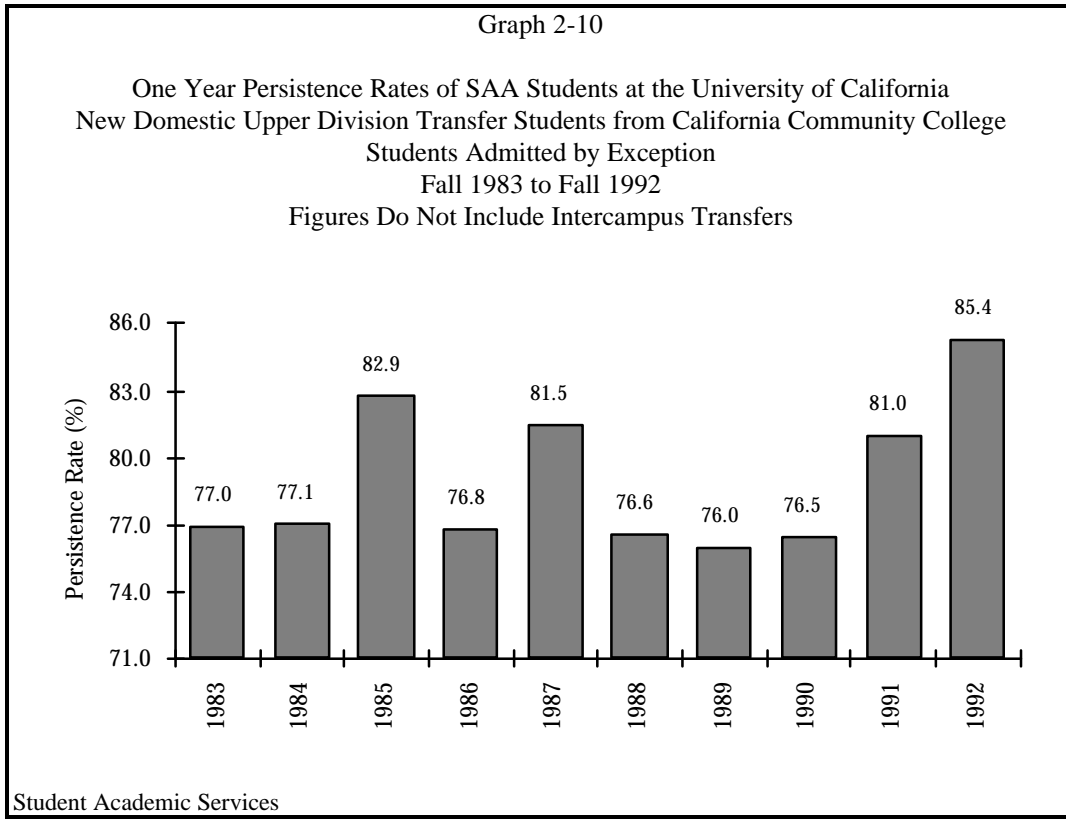


Table 2-8

One Year Persistence Rates of SAA Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	One Year Persistence Rate (%)
1983	61	77.0
1984	95	77.1
1985	76	82.9
1986	95	76.8
1987	81	81.5
1988	107	76.6
1989	100	76.0
1990	119	76.5
1991	100	81.0
1992	82	85.4
Ten year average		78.8
Change 1983 to 1992		8.3

Student Academic Services

III. Persistence and Graduation Rates of Females and Males

In this section we will examine rates of persistence and graduation for female and male students, both freshmen and upper division transfers from California Community College. Four, five, and six year graduation rates will be reported for new freshmen while for upper division transfer students, two, three, and four year graduation rates will be reported. One and two year persistence rates will be reported for female and male freshmen while one year persistence rates will be reported for female and male upper division transfer students.

The Graduation Rates of Female and Male Freshmen

Slightly more than three out of four (77.7%) female freshmen who were regularly admitted to the University of California completed their baccalaureate degree. During the five year period under review, the proportion of regularly admitted female freshmen who completed their degree at the University of California edged upward (see Graph 3-1). The six year graduation rate increased from 73.3% for those regularly admitted female freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1989) to 77.1% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1993). This change represents a modest increase of 3.8 percentage points. The four and five year graduation rates for regularly admitted female freshmen remained fairly constant during the five year period. The average graduation rates for regularly admitted female freshmen for the five year period under review are as follows: the average four year graduation rate equals 36.6%; the average five year graduation rate equals 69.4%; and the average six year graduation rate equals 75.1% (see Table 3-1).

Just under three out of four (73.4%) male freshmen who were regularly admitted to the University of California earned their degree. During the five year period under review, the proportion of regularly admitted male freshmen who completed their degree at the University of California edged slightly upward (see Graph 3-2). The six year graduation rate increased from 71.4% for those regularly admitted male freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1989) to 73.4% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1993). This change represents a moderate increase of 2.0 percentage points. The four and five year graduation rates for regularly admitted male freshmen remained fairly constant during the five year period. The average graduation rates for regularly admitted male freshmen for the five year period under review are as follows: the average four year graduation rate equals 26.7%; the average five year graduation rate equals 64.0%; and the average six year graduation rate equals 72.2% (see Table 3-2).

The Graduation Rates of Female and Male Transfer Students

Approximately three out of four (73.4%) regularly admitted female advanced standing transfer students who enter the University from California Community College obtain their baccalaureate degree (see Graph 3-3). Over the five year period under review, the four year graduation rate of regularly admitted female transfer students increased only to decrease modestly in Fall 1987 from the high recorded the previous year. The four year graduation rate for these students increased from 71.6% for those who entered the University in Fall 1983 (graduated by Spring 1987) to 73.4% for those who entered in Fall 1987 (graduated by Spring 1991). This represents a very modest increase of only 1.8 percentage points (see Table 3-3). The two and three year graduation rates for female transfer students remained relatively constant over the period, although some fluctuation in rates is evident. The average graduation rates for females for the period under review are as follows: the average two year graduation rate equals 32.1%; the average three year graduation rate equals 67.5%; and the average four year graduation rate equals 74.8%.

Like their female counterparts, approximately three out of four (73.8%) regularly admitted male advanced standing transfer students who enter the University from California Community College complete their baccalaureate degree at the University of California (see Graph 3-4). Over the five year period under review, the four year graduation rate of regularly admitted male transfer students remained fairly constant as did the two and three year graduation rates. The average graduation rates for males for the period under review are as follows: the average two year graduation rate equals 27.5%; the average three year graduation rate equals 64.8%; and the average four year graduation rate equals 73.4%.

The Persistence Rates of Female and Male Freshmen

Mirroring the trend identified among all regularly admitted freshmen, greater numbers of regularly admitted female freshmen are persisting. One year persistence rates for regularly admitted female freshmen who entered the University of California from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987 increased fairly consistently over the ten year period under review (see Graph 3-5). The one year persistence rate rose by 4.6 percentage points, increasing from 87.5% recorded by female freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 92.1% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Table 3-5). During the time period under review, the average one year persistence rate for regularly admitted female freshmen equaled 90.3%. The two year persistence rate for regularly admitted female freshmen also increased consistently during the period under review (see Graph 3-6). From Fall 1983 to Fall 1991, the two year persistence rate increased by 8.7 percentage points, increasing from 74.9% recorded by female freshmen who entered the University

in Fall 1983 to 83.6% recorded by female freshmen who entered in Fall 1991 (see Table 3-5). During this same period, the average two year persistence rate for regularly admitted female freshmen equaled 79.4%.

Like females, greater numbers of regularly admitted male freshmen are persisting. One year persistence rates for regularly admitted male freshmen who entered the University of California from Fall 1983 to Fall 1992 increased fairly consistently over the ten year period under review (see Graph 3-7). The one year persistence rate rose by 3.7 percentage points, increasing from 88.5% recorded by male freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 92.2% for those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Table 3-5). During the time period under review, the average one year persistence rate for regularly admitted male freshmen equaled 90.6%. The two year persistence rate for regularly admitted male freshmen also increased consistently during the period under review (see Graph 3-8). From Fall 1983 to Fall 1991, the two year persistence rate increased by 8.2 percentage points, increasing from 76.0% recorded by male freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 84.2% recorded by male freshmen who entered in Fall 1991 (see Table 3-6). During this same period, the average two year persistence rate for regularly admitted male freshmen equaled 80.4%.

The Persistence Rates of Female and Male Transfer Students

Greater numbers of regularly admitted female upper division transfer students who enter the University of California from California Community College are persisting through their first year and into their second. The one year persistence rate for regularly admitted female upper division transfer students steadily increased from 83.9% recorded by the cohort of students who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 91.2% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 3-9). This represents an increase of 7.3 percentage points over the ten year time period under review (see Table 3-7). The average one year persistence rate for the time period equals 87.6%.

Like females, a greater proportion of regularly admitted male upper division transfer students who enter the University of California from California Community College are persisting through their first year and into their second. The one year persistence rate for regularly admitted male upper division transfer students increased more moderately than females, but nevertheless increased from 86.8% recorded by the cohort of students who entered the University in Fall 1983 to 91.2% recorded by those who entered in Fall 1992 (see Graph 3-10). This represents an increase of 4.4 percentage points over the ten year time period under review (see Table 3-8). The average one year persistence rate for the time period equals 88.5%.

Conclusion

There is very little difference in the overall graduation rates of female and male students. Graduation rates for female and male freshmen as well as for female and male advanced standing transfer students from California Community College are increasing. Among regularly admitted female freshmen who entered the University from Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the six year graduation rate moderately increased from 73.7% to 77.1%. The six year graduation rate for regularly admitted male freshmen rose from 71.4% to 73.4% during this same period. For regularly admitted female upper division transfer students who entered the University from California Community College during the period Fall 1983 to Fall 1987, the four year graduation rate increased slightly from 71.6% to 73.4%. Among regularly admitted male upper division transfer students from California Community College the four year graduation rate remained constant.

As the data indicate, there is very little difference in the overall graduation rates of female and male students. The only discernible difference between females and males occurs in the time to complete the degree. Regularly admitted female students, both freshmen and upper division transfer students, are more likely to complete their degree within four years than are their male counterparts. While just over one-quarter (26.7%) of regularly admitted male freshmen completed their degree within four years, one-third (36.6%) for regularly admitted female freshmen completed their degree within four years. Among upper division transfer students the differential is less marked, but it is evident. Among regularly admitted male transfer students, 27.5% graduated within four years compared to 32.4% of their female counterparts.

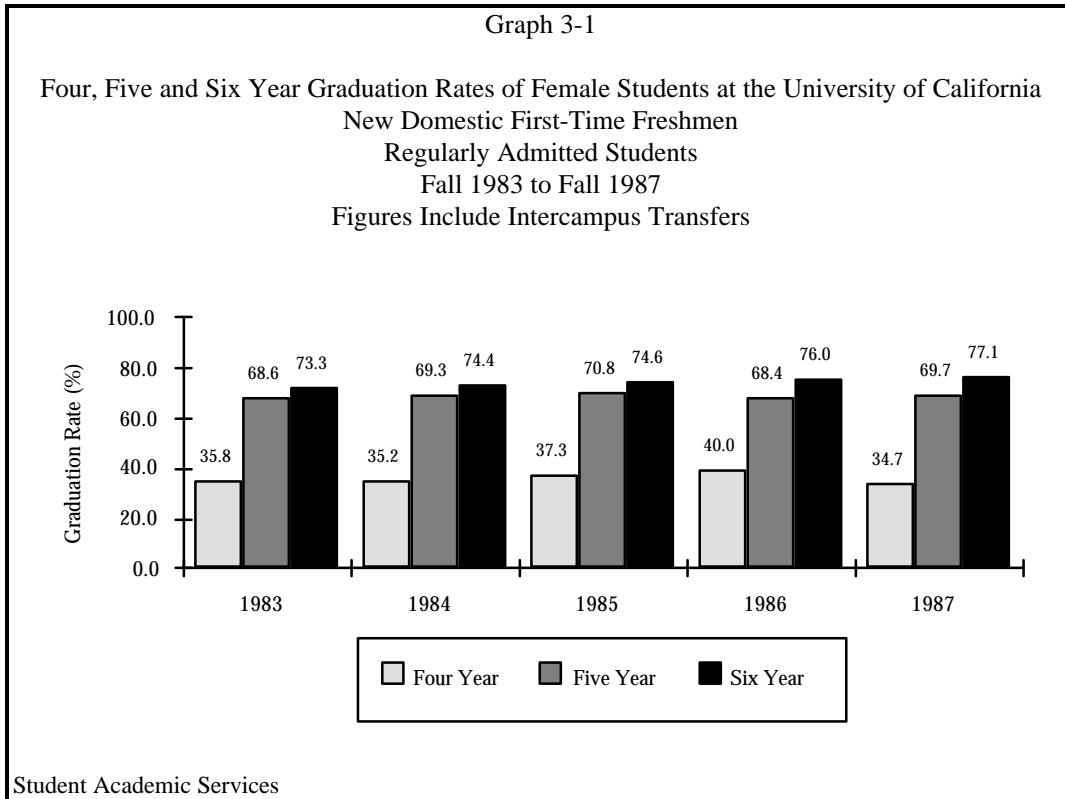


Table 3-1

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates of Female Students at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
1983	9,039	35.8	68.6	73.3
1984	9,704	35.2	69.3	74.4
1985	9,919	37.3	70.8	74.6
1986	10,169	40.0	68.4	76.0
1987	10,554	34.7	69.7	77.1
Five year average		36.6	69.4	75.1
Change 1983 to 1987		-1.1	1.1	3.8

Student Academic Services

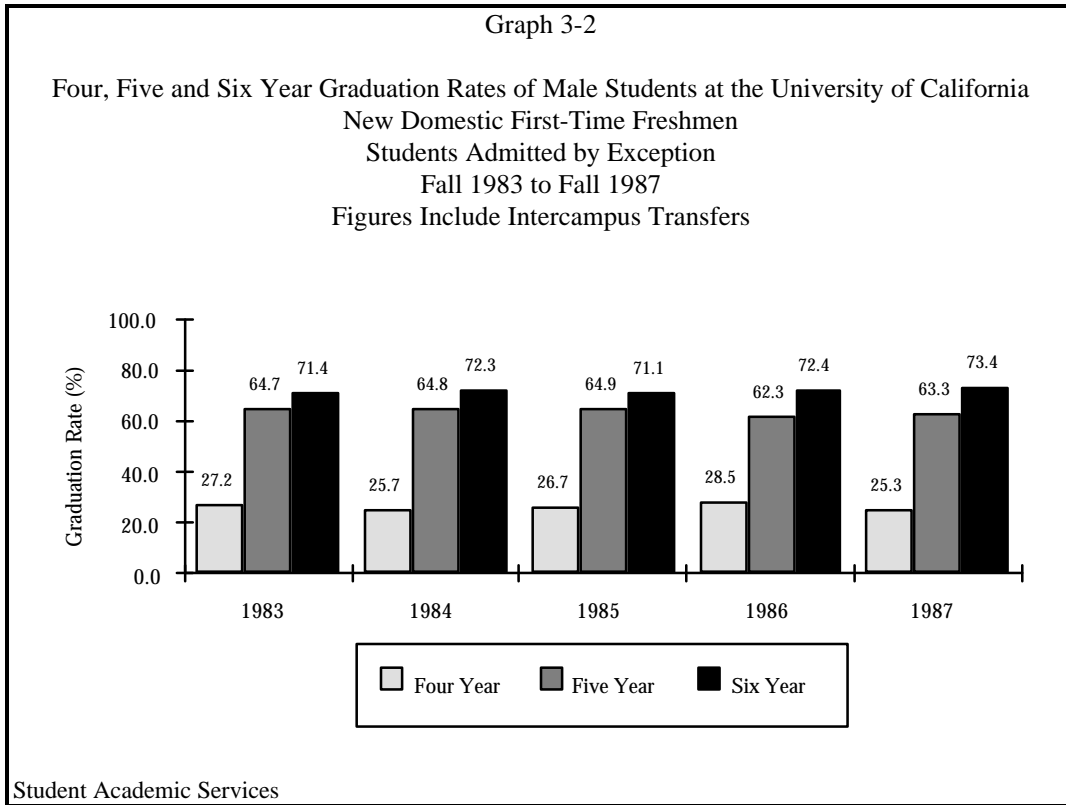


Table 3-2

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates of Male Students at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
1983	8,398	27.2	64.7	71.4
1984	8,898	25.7	64.8	72.3
1985	9,046	26.7	64.9	71.1
1986	9,558	28.5	62.3	72.4
1987	9,993	25.3	63.3	73.4
Five year average		26.7	64.0	72.2
Change 1983 to 1987		-1.9	-1.4	2.0

Student Academic Services

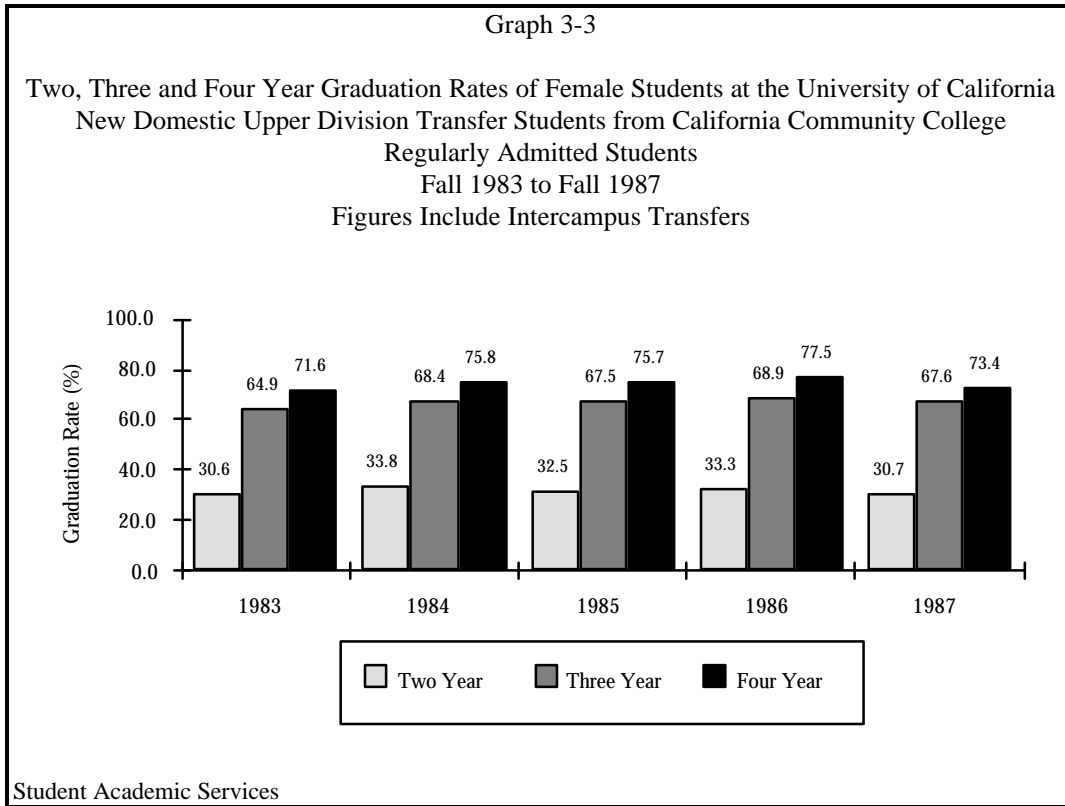


Table 3-3

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates of Female Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Two Year	Three Year	Four Year
1983	1,396	30.6	64.9	71.6
1984	1,319	33.8	68.4	75.8
1985	1,383	32.5	67.5	75.7
1986	1,426	33.3	68.9	77.5
1987	1,499	30.7	67.6	73.4
Five year average		32.1	67.5	74.8
Change 1983 to 1987		0.1	2.7	1.8

Student Academic Services

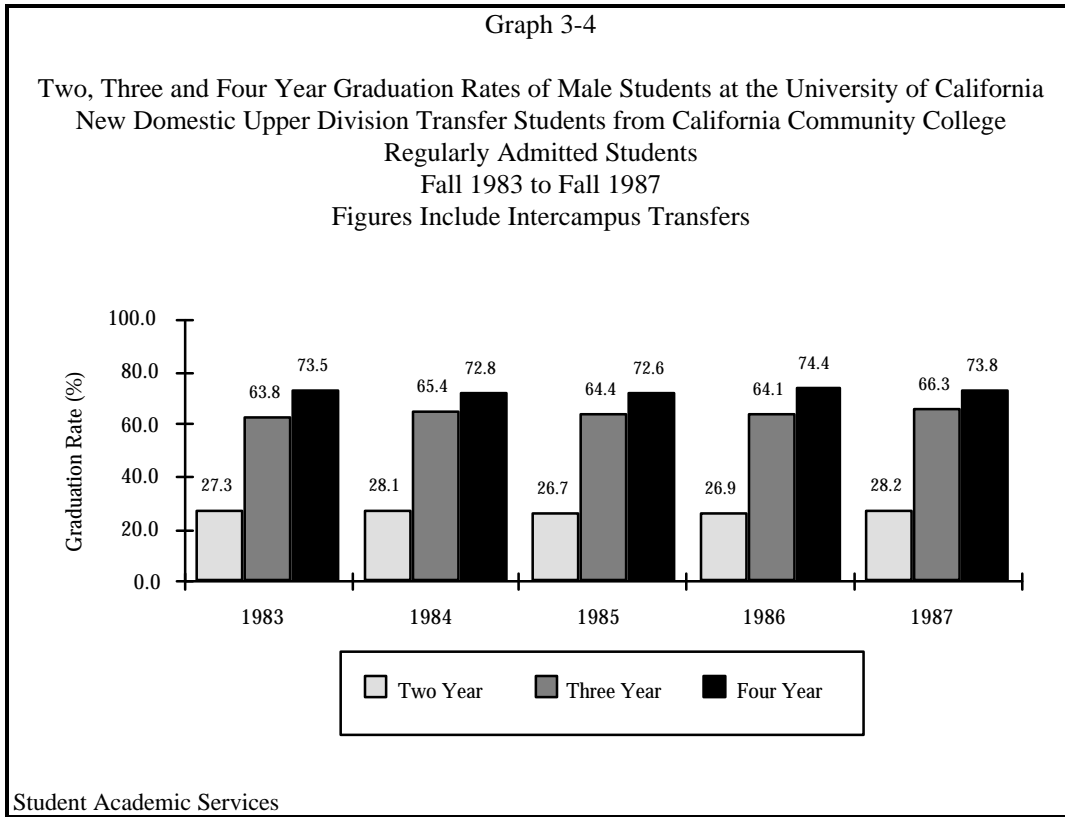


Table 3-4

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates of Male Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Two Year	Three Year	Four Year
1983	1,661	27.3	63.8	73.5
1984	1,675	28.1	65.4	72.8
1985	1,604	26.7	64.4	72.6
1986	1,494	26.9	64.1	74.4
1987	1,625	28.2	66.3	73.8
Five year average		27.5	64.8	73.4
Change 1983 to 1987		0.9	2.5	0.3

Student Academic Services

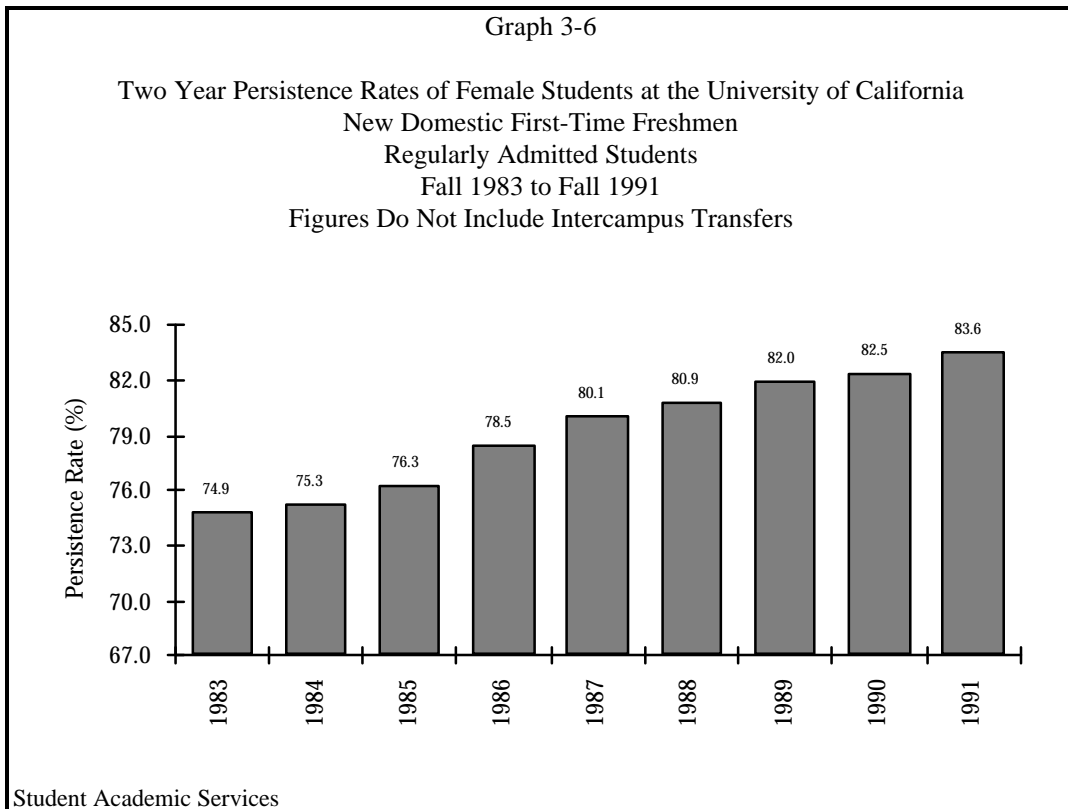
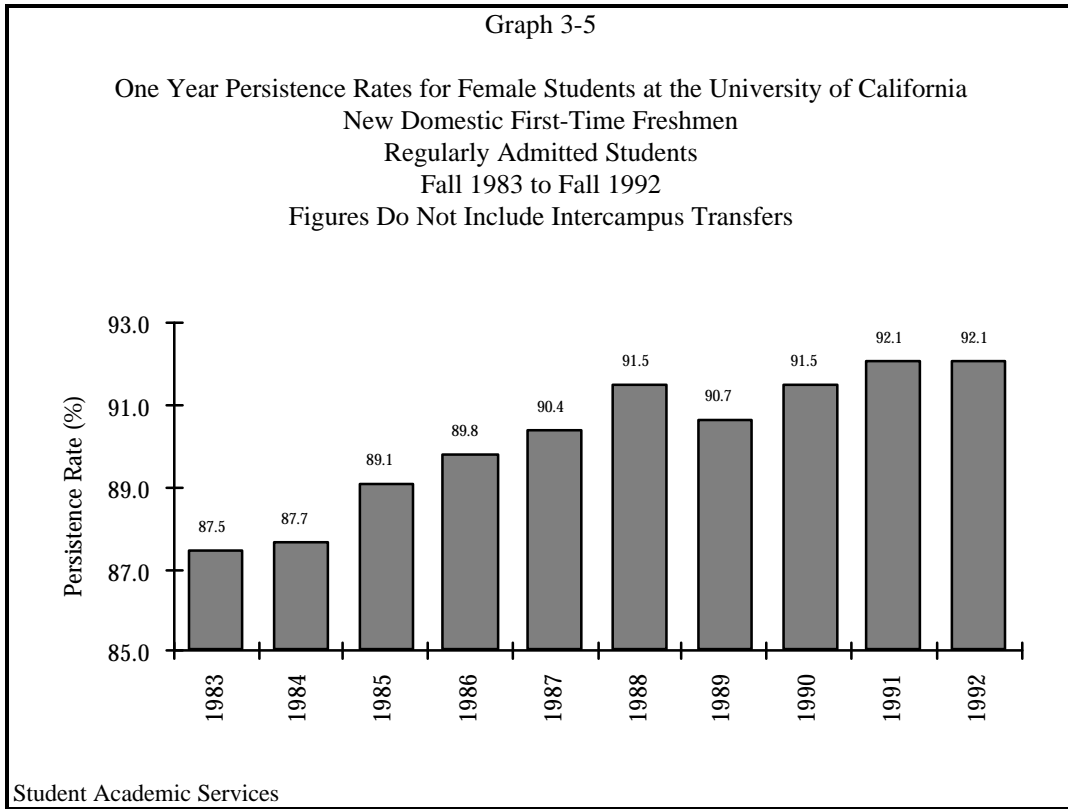


Table 3-5

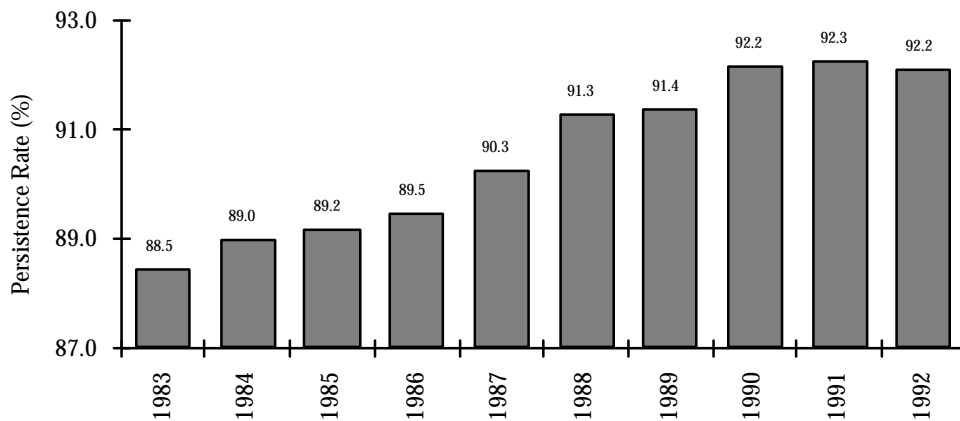
One and Two Year Persistence Rates of Female Students at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Regularly Admitted Students
 Fall 1983 to Present
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Persistence Rate (%)	
		One Year	Two Year
1983	9,039	87.5	74.9
1984	9,704	87.7	75.3
1985	9,919	89.1	76.3
1986	10,169	89.8	78.5
1987	10,554	90.4	80.1
1988	10,867	91.5	80.9
1989	10,311	90.7	82.0
1990	10,125	91.5	82.5
1991	9,827	92.1	83.6
1992	10,396	92.1	NA
Ten/nine year average		90.3	79.4
Change 1983 to 1992/91		4.6	8.7

Student Academic Services

Graph 3-7

One Year Persistence Rates of Male Students at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers



Student Academic Services

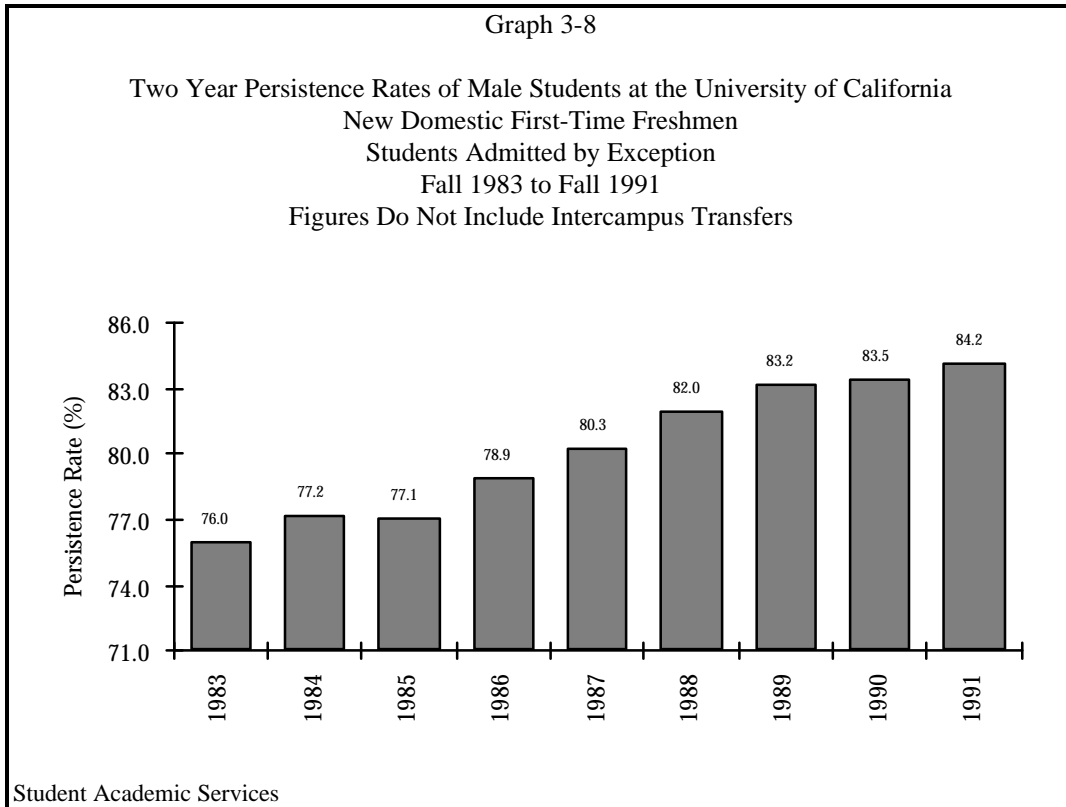


Table 3-6

One and Two Year Persistence Rates of Male Students at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Present
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	Persistence Rate (%)	
		One Year	Two Year
1983	8,398	88.5	76.0
1984	8,898	89.0	77.2
1985	9,046	89.2	77.1
1986	9,558	89.5	78.9
1987	9,993	90.3	80.3
1988	10,172	91.3	82.0
1989	9,618	91.4	83.2
1990	9,323	92.2	83.5
1991	9,109	92.3	84.2
1992	9,504	92.2	NA
Ten/nine year average		90.6	80.4
Change 1983 to 1992/91		3.7	8.2

Student Academic Services

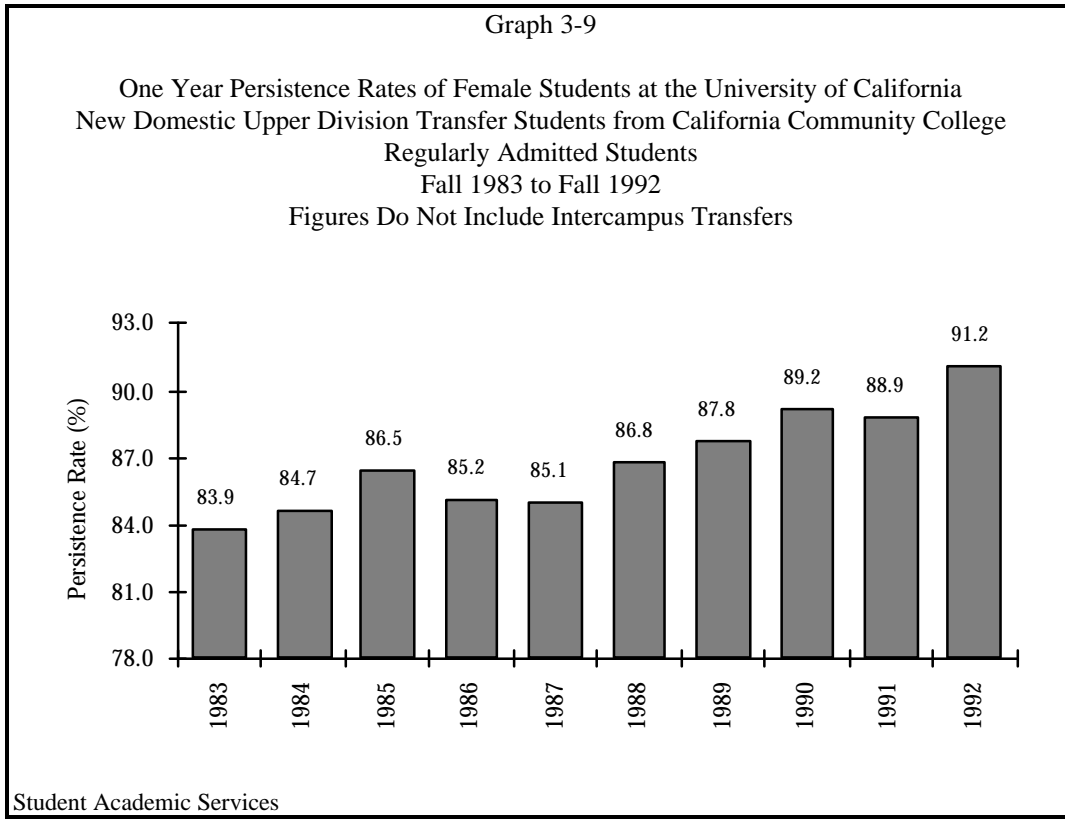


Table 3-7

One Year Persistence Rates of Female Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	One Year Persistence Rate (%)
1983	1,396	83.9
1984	1,319	84.7
1985	1,383	86.5
1986	1,426	85.2
1987	1,499	85.1
1988	1,777	86.8
1989	1,800	87.8
1990	2,583	89.2
1991	2,636	88.9
1992	3,122	91.2
Ten year average		87.6
Change 1983 to 1992		7.3

Student Academic Services

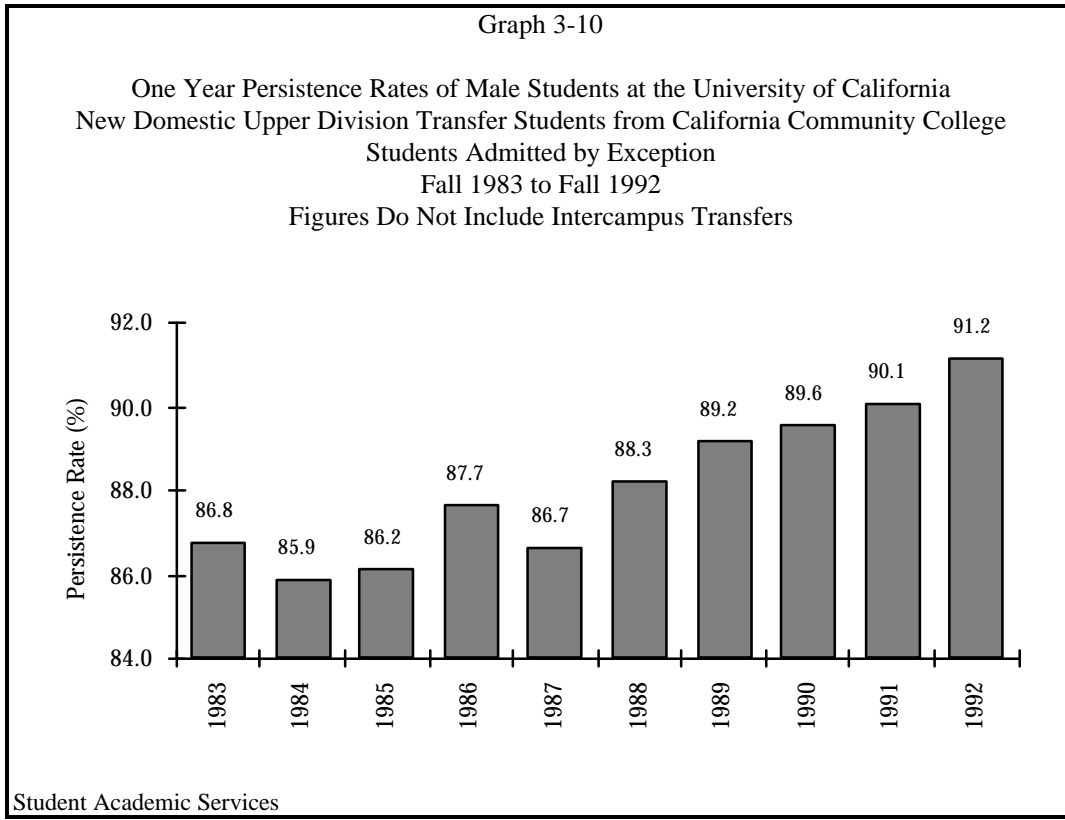


Table 3-8

One Year Persistence Rates of Male Students at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Fall Quarter	Number of Entering Students	One Year Persistence Rate (%)
1983	1,661	86.8
1984	1,675	85.9
1985	1,604	86.2
1986	1,494	87.7
1987	1,625	86.7
1988	1,764	88.3
1989	1,904	89.2
1990	2,480	89.6
1991	2,565	90.1
1992	3,005	91.2
Ten year average		88.5
Change 1983 to 1992		4.4

Student Academic Services

IV. Comparative Persistence and Graduation Rates

In this section we will examine comparative rates of persistence and graduation for freshmen at the University of California. The comparison will consist of two parts. In the first part, the comparison will examine historic rates of persistence and graduation as well as measures of time to degree at the University of California. The purpose of this portion of the comparative analysis is to better understand the changes in these measures that have taken place over time. When possible, we will include historical information pertaining to rates of persistence and graduation at other colleges and universities. The second part of the analysis will examine current rates of persistence and graduation at comparable colleges and universities in the United States. We will draw upon two sources for this information: the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) annual report on graduation and the American Association for University Data Exchange (AAUDE) annual comparative retention and graduation report.

Historic Graduation Rates at the University of California

As noted earlier, the proportion of freshmen who graduate from the University of California is greater today than at any time in this century. For much of this century, half of the freshmen who entered the University graduated. Today, three out of four freshmen who enter the University of California complete their baccalaureate degree. Table 4-1 contains graduation rates for selected years at the University of California from 1907 to the present.¹⁴ As the data in the table indicate, a 50% graduation rate was the norm at the University of California until the late 1960's when graduation rates began to increase. Beginning around 1967, graduation rates increased to the high fifty percent range. At Los Angeles, 57.6% of freshmen who entered in 1967 graduated within six years. This rate remained fairly constant until the middle to late 1970's when they began to increase once again. By 1978, the six year graduation rate at Berkeley had reached 65.6% while at Los Angeles the six year graduation rate increased to 62.2%. Across the system, the graduation rate settled at the mid sixty percent range. The inclusion of intercampus transfer students into the measure of graduation rates helped push the rates up to the low seventy percent range by the mid 1980's. Today, the six year graduation rate at the University of California stands at 75.3%.

¹⁴For a full description of how the graduation rates were compiled see Part II of this series, "Persistence, Graduation, and Time to Degree in Context," University of California, Office of the President, Student Academic Services, September 1994.

Table 4-1

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates of Freshmen at the University of California
Selected Years: 1907 to the Present

Campus	Entering Year	Graduation Rate (%)		
		Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
Berkeley	1907	39.6%	48.8%	50.8%
	1928	N/A	N/A	50.0%
	1949	40.0%	N/A	N/A
	1951	35.6%	N/A	N/A
	1955	37.4%	50.7%	52.0%
	1960	38.3%	50.3%	51.0%
	1978	32.0%	61.6%	65.6%
Los Angeles	1949	28.1%	N/A	N/A
	1951	27.6%	N/A	46.6%
	1967	40.1%	55.1%	57.6%
	1968	41.3%	56.4%	58.6%
	1969	38.8%	52.4%	55.3%
	1970	40.2%	55.4%	58.3%
	1971	35.5%	53.2%	55.6%
	1972	34.7%	52.7%	55.2%
	1973	32.7%	53.7%	57.0%
	1974	31.2%	53.2%	56.5%
	1975	30.6%	53.7%	57.0%
	1976	28.9%	53.7%	57.4%
	1977	32.1%	57.1%	60.9%
1978	29.6%	57.9%	62.2%	
All UC	1979	30.0%	58.5%	63.0%
	1980	28.4%	59.4%	N/A
	1981	27.0%	N/A	N/A
	1982	30.5%	59.4%	64.5%
All UC (Including ICT)	1983	31.2%	66.0%	72.2%
	1984	30.7%	67.1%	73.4%
	1985	32.2%	68.0%	72.9%
	1986	34.4%	65.5%	74.2%
	1987	30.1%	66.6%	75.3%

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See Appendix A for notes explaining the data contained in this table.

The inclusion of intercampus transfers in the early 1980's certainly helped to push the University's six year graduation rate upward, however, since that time the number of students transferring between campuses has been greatly reduced. In effect, graduation rates have risen during a period when the

inclusion of intercampus transfer students in the calculation is making a smaller contribution to the measure of graduation rates.¹⁵

A number of factors account for the changes in graduation rates recorded over this century.¹⁶ Federal, State and University programs have done much to encourage students to attend college, and once enrolled, persist through to graduation. Endogenous factors such as the expansion of University support programs in such areas as academic support, career and personal counseling, health services, and the establishment of ethnic and cultural centers on campus had a positive effect on graduation rates. Improvements made in the academic curriculum too contributed to the increase in graduation rates. Over the last decade, and especially in the last four years, increases in University funded financial aid available for undergraduates has assisted many students to continue their education. Exogenous factors such as the growth of Federal and State financial aid most certainly had a positive effect on graduation rates. Increasing competition for jobs and expanding wage differentials between individuals with a college degree and those without also have had a motivating effect.

Persistence and Graduation at AAUDE Institutions

Graduation figures compiled by the American Association for University Data Exchange (AAUDE) for freshmen who entered college in Fall 1984 reveal that UC graduates a relatively high proportion of its entering freshmen¹⁷. For example, 62.9% of students at AAUDE participating institutions graduated within six years (see Table 4-2). By comparison, 73.4% of freshmen who entered the University of California in the same year graduated within six years (see Table 4-1). The University's six year graduation rate is 10.5 percentage points higher than the AAUDE average.

¹⁵Both the number and proportion of undergraduate students who transfer between campuses within the UC system is decreasing. As a result, the inclusion of intercampus transfer students into the graduation figures for the 1987 cohort increased the six year graduation rates by only 2.8 percentage points. The six year graduation rate for regularly admitted freshmen, not including ICT students, equaled 72.5%. In comparison, for the 1983 cohort of new regularly admitted freshmen, the inclusion of ICT students in the calculation of the six year graduation rate increased the total by 5.0 percentage points (67.4% without ICTs to 72.4% with ICTs).

¹⁶For a more detailed account of the historical factors that have affected graduation rates at the University of California see Part II of this series, "Persistence, Graduation, and Time to Degree in Context," University of California, Office of the President, Student Academic Services, September 1994.

¹⁷These graduation rates are for freshmen who entered AAUDE institutions in 1984, the most recent cohort for which data are available. Four UC campuses are members of the AAUDE and their data are included in the all AAUDE average. The UC campuses which participate in the AAUDE are Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, and San Diego. The other members of the AAUDE include the following: University of Pittsburgh, University of Arizona, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of Iowa, Michigan State, University of Florida, University of Washington, University of Illinois, Rutgers, SUNY Buffalo, Indiana University, Carnegie Melon, University of Texas, Iowa State, Pennsylvania State University, and the University of Maryland.

The AAUDE report also enables us to compare UC's graduation rates for SAA freshmen with the AAUDE averages for SAA students.¹⁸ The University of California graduates a larger proportion of SAA freshmen compared to the average for all AAUDE institutions. Among SAA students at AAUDE institutions who entered college in 1984, the four, five, and six year graduation rates were 17.8%, 39.4% and 46.0% respectively (see Table 4-2). By comparison, the four, five, and six year graduation rates for regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University of California in Fall 1984 were 15.5%, 51.5%, and 60.8% respectively (see Table 3-1). The six year graduation rate at the University of California for SAA freshmen was 14.8 percentage points higher than the AAUDE average for SAA students.

Similarly, six year graduation rates for both males and females at the University of California were higher than the averages reported by AAUDE institutions. At AAUDE institutions, the six year graduation rates for female and male freshmen who entered college in 1984 were 65.4% and 61.1% respectively (see Table 4-2). At the University of California, the six year graduation rates for female and male freshmen who entered in Fall 1984 were 74.4% and 72.3% (see Tables 4-1 and 4-2).

In large part, graduation rates for freshmen at the University of California are higher than the average for AAUDE participating institutions because UC's one and two year persistence rates are higher than the average persistence rates at AAUDE institutions. Among all freshmen who entered AAUDE institutions in 1987, the one and two year persistence rates were 85.7% and 77.5% respectively (see Table 4-3). By comparison, the one and two year persistence rates for regularly admitted freshmen who entered the University of California in Fall 1987 were 90.4% and 80.2% (see Graphs 2-5 and 2-6).

Among SAA freshmen at the University of California the one and two year persistence rates were also higher than the average for SAA freshmen at AAUDE institutions.¹⁹ The average one and two year persistence rates for SAA freshmen who entered AAUDE institutions in 1987 were 81.6% and 69.0% respectively (see Table 4-3). At the University of California, the one and two year persistence rates for regularly admitted freshmen who entered in Fall 1987 were 87.1% and 75.8% (see Graphs 3-5 and 3-6).

A similar pattern of higher persistence also holds for males and females at the University of California. At AAUDE institutions, the one and two year persistence rates for female freshmen who entered college in 1987 were 87.0% and 78.4% respectively (see Table 4-3). Among regularly admitted female freshmen

¹⁸Totals for SAA students at the AAUDE were derived from graduation rates reported for the following groups of students: American Indian, Black, Hispanic.

¹⁹AAUDE SAA persistence rates are for Black, Hispanic, and American Indian students who entered AAUDE institutions in 1987. AAUDE averages include data from participating UC campuses.

who entered the University of California in Fall 1987 the one and two year persistence rates were 90.4% and 80.1% (see Graphs 4-5 and 4-6). Among males at AAUDE institutions, the one and two year persistence rates were 85.5% and 76.7% respectively. By comparison, the one and two year persistence rates for regularly admitted male freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1987 were 90.3% and 80.3% (see Graphs 4-7 and 4-8).

Table 4-2

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at All AAUDE Institutions
Students Entering Institutions in Fall 1984

Category	Graduation Rates		
	Four Year	Five Year	Six Year
All Students	33.1%	57.2%	62.9%
Females	39.2%	61.7%	65.4%
Males	29.7%	55.6%	61.1%
SAA	17.8%	39.4%	46.0%

Note: SAA compiled from figures for Black, Hispanic, and American Indian categories on AAUDE Report. Student Academic Services

Table 4-3

One and Two Year Persistence Rates at All AAUDE Institutions
Students Entering Institutions in Fall 1987

Category	Persistence Rates	
	One Year	Two Year
All Students	85.7%	77.5%
Females	87.0%	78.4%
Males	85.5%	76.7%
SAA	81.6%	69.0%

Note: SAA compiled from figures for Black, Hispanic, and American Indian categories on AAUDE Report. Student Academic Services

Graduation Rates Reported by NCAA Institutions

Graduation rates at the University of California also can be compared to graduation rates at institutions that report graduation rates for the NCAA annual report on the graduation of athletes and other

students.²⁰ Among the many institutions that report graduation rates to the NCAA, two subsets are particularly relevant for comparison. The first group consists of public universities used by the University of California for the purpose of comparing tuition and fees. The second group consists of all major public colleges and universities in the western United States. In both instances, the proportion of freshmen who graduate from the University of California is very high in relation to the comparative institutions.²¹

Among the set of universities used for tuition and fee comparisons, the six year graduation rates at all eight campuses of the University of California are greater than the six year graduation rates reported by 13 of the 21 comparison institutions (see Table 4-4).²² Six year graduation rates at the University of California campuses range from a high of 81% at Berkeley to 68% at Riverside and Santa Cruz. Among the institutions used for tuition and fee comparisons, the six year graduation rates ranged from a high of 92% recorded at the University of Virginia to a low of 49% recorded at the University of Minnesota.

Graduation rates at the University of California are even more impressive when compared to public colleges and universities in the Western United States (see Table 4-5). Six year graduation rates at every campus of the University of California are higher than those reported by the 18 western public colleges and universities. Six year graduation rates at every campus of the University of California are higher than six year graduation rates at well-known western institutions such as the University of Washington, the University of Colorado-Boulder, the University of Texas-Austin, the University of Oregon, and the University of Arizona.

The NCAA graduation report also can be used to compare SAA graduation rates at the University of California with the average for all NCAA reporting institutions. The NCAA report lists the six year graduation rate for all SAA students at 39.3%.²³ The same report lists the six year graduation rate Grambling and Howard, two historically Black universities as 47% and 50% respectively.²⁴ By comparison, UC's six year graduation rate for regularly admitted SAA freshmen who entered the University in Fall 1987 was 63.9% (see Graph 3-1). This is better than 24.6 percentage points higher than the all-NCAA average for SAA students. It is also 16.9 percentage points higher than the overall six

²⁰See "Graduation Rates for Athletes and Other Students Who Entered College in 1987-88," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, July 6, 1994. pp. A38-A40.

²¹The average six year graduation rate for all 301 NCAA institutions is 56%. *The Chronicle for Higher Education*, July 6, 1994. p A38.

²²Graduation rates for UC include intercampus transfers. As a result, in the case of Berkeley, Irvine, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara, these graduation rates differ from those reported in the NCAA report. Davis, Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Cruz are not required to report graduation rates to the NCAA.

²³This figure was derived by combining graduation figures for three groups of students (American Indian, Black, and Hispanic).

²⁴*The Chronicle of Higher Education*, July 6, 1994. pp. A38-A40.

year graduation rate reported by Grambling and 13.9 percentage points higher than the six year rate reported by Howard.

Table 4-4

Six Year Graduation Rates for Freshmen at the University of California and Public Universities in the United States Used for Budget Comparisons
Fall 1987 New Freshmen
NCAA Graduation Report
UC Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Institution	Six Year Graduation Rate
University of Virginia	92%
Cornell University	90%
University of Michigan	85%
University of North Carolina Chaple Hill	83%
UC Berkeley	81%
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign	80%
UC Los Angeles	79%
UC Davis	77%
UC Santa Barbara	75%
UC San Diego	72%
University of Wisconsin Madison	72%
Michigan State University	72%
UC Irvine	72%
Purdue University	69%
UC Riverside	68%
UC Santa Cruz	68%
Indiana University	67%
University of Washington	65%
University of Colorado Boulder	64%
Iowa State University	63%
University of Iowa	62%
University of Texas Austin	62%
University of Maryland College Park	61%
Ohio State University	59%
University of Missouri Columbia	58%
University of Kansas	56%
University of Oregon	56%
University of Nebraska Lincoln	53%
University of Minnesota	49%

Note 1: UC graduation rates are for regular admits.

Note 2: Institutions included in this list are used to compare tuition and fees in University of California, "Budget for Current Operations: 1992-93."

Source: "Graduation Rates for Athletes and Other Students Who Entered College in 1987-88," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. July 6, 1994. pp. A38-A40.

Student Academic Services

Table 4-5

Six Year Graduation Rates for Freshmen at the University of California and Selected Public Universities in the Western United States
 Fall 1987 New Freshmen
 NCAA Graduation Report
 UC Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Institution	Six Year Graduation Rate
UC Berkeley	81%
UC Los Angeles	79%
UC Davis	77%
UC Santa Barbara	75%
UC San Diego	72%
UC Irvine	72%
UC Riverside	68%
UC Santa Cruz	68%
Texas A&M University	66%
University of Washington	65%
University of Colorado Boulder	64%
University of Texas Austin	62%
Colorado State University	58%
University of Oregon	56%
Washington State University	55%
Oregon State University	54%
University of Arizona	49%
Arizona State University	46%
Fresno State University	46%
University of Utah	42%
Sacramento State University	40%
New Mexico State University	40%
San Jose State University	39%
San Diego State University	39%
University of Nevada-Las Vegas	34%
University of New Mexico	33%

Note 1: UC graduation rates are for regular admits.

Source: "Graduation Rates for Athletes and Other Students Who Entered College in 1987-88," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. July 6, 1994. pp. A38-A40.

Student Academic Services

Conclusion

Graduation Rates at the University of California are high, relative both to historic graduation rates at the University as well as high relative to graduation rates at comparable public colleges and universities. Currently, graduation rates at the University of California are higher than at any time in this century.

Every campus of the University of California graduates a higher proportion of entering freshmen than any other large public institution in the western United States. In addition, UC's graduation rates are higher than the average for all AAUDE participating institutions and comparable to or generally higher than those public research institutions utilized by the University for comparisons of tuition and fees. Among SAA students attending the University of California, their graduation rates also are relatively high in comparison to UC comparable institutions (AAUDE) as well as high relative to SAA students at many independent and public colleges and universities (NCAA).

Appendix A**Notes to Accompany Table 4-1**

- Note 1: Graduation rates for individual campuses prior to 1982 do not include intercampus transfer (ICT) students with the exception of Berkeley's figures for 1949 which do include ICTs. The comparable four year graduation rates, including ICTs for the class of 1949 at Davis are 32.3%, UCLA 37.7%, and UCSB 28.1%. The all UC four year graduation rate for 1949, including ICTs, was 41.0%. Source: "The Native Student Study," Berkeley, 1955.
- Note 2: Graduation rates for Berkeley's class of 1907 is based upon a sample of all students who entered Berkeley in Fall 1907. The sample of new students did not include "Limited", "Special", or "At-Large" students. The sample included all regular students within the Colleges of Social Science, College of Natural Science, and the College of Letters. The sample contained 57% of all new freshmen who entered the University in 1907. The information was derived from registration and graduation information contained in the University's "Register" for the years 1907-08, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13. Excluded from the sample were students in professional colleges such as the College of Medicine and the College of Mining.
- Note 3: Graduation rates for 1948 and 1955 were taken directly from "The Native Student Study: An Inquiry Into the Persistence and Achievement of Two Complete Classes Entering the University of California Directly from California High Schools, Fall 1948 and Fall 1949," University of California, Berkeley, Office of Relations With Schools, September 1955.
- Note 4: Additional graduation and persistence information from 1955 to 1960 were taken from "Student Performance and Attrition at the University of California, Berkeley: A Follow-Up of the Entering Freshmen Class of Fall 1955 and Fall 1960." University of California, Berkeley, Office of Institutional Research, January 1968.
- Note 5: Graduation rates at UCLA from 1967 through 1971 include all new freshmen who enrolled in fall quarter of the designated year.
- Note 6: Graduation rates at UCLA from 1972 through 1982 include only regularly admitted domestic students who entered in the designated fall quarter.
- Note 7: All UC graduation rates from 1979 through 1981 were taken from "Persistence and Graduation Rates for Regular and Special Action Freshmen," University of California, Office of the President, Admissions and Outreach Services, May 1987. The figures reported here include only regularly admitted students.
- Note 8: UCLA graduation rates for 1967 through 1982 were provided by UCLA's Office of Academic Planning and Budget.

Appendix A

Notes to Accompany Table 4-1

- Note 1: Graduation rates for individual campuses prior to 1982 do not include intercampus transfer (ICT) students with the exception of Berkeley's figures for 1949 which do include ICTs. The comparable four year graduation rates, including ICTs for the class of 1949 at Davis are 32.3%, UCLA 37.7%, and UCSB 28.1%. The all UC four year graduation rate for 1949, including ICTs, was 41.0%. Source: "The Native Student Study," Berkeley, 1955.
- Note 2: Graduation rates for Berkeley's class of 1907 is based upon a sample of all students who entered Berkeley in Fall 1907. The sample of new students did not include "Limited", "Special", or "At-Large" students. The sample included all regular students within the Colleges of Social Science, College of Natural Science, and the College of Letters. The sample contained 57% of all new freshmen who entered the University in 1907. The information was derived from registration and graduation information contained in the University's "Register" for the years 1907-08, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13. Excluded from the sample were students in professional colleges such as the College of Medicine and the College of Mining.
- Note 3: Graduation rates for 1948 and 1955 were taken directly from "The Native Student Study: An Inquiry Into the Persistence and Achievement of Two Complete Classes Entering the University of California Directly from California High Schools, Fall 1948 and Fall 1949," University of California, Berkeley, Office of Relations With Schools, September 1955.
- Note 4: Additional graduation and persistence information from 1955 to 1960 were taken from "Student Performance and Attrition at the University of California, Berkeley: A Follow-Up of the Entering Freshmen Class of Fall 1955 and Fall 1960." University of California, Berkeley, Office of Institutional Research, January 1968.
- Note 5: Graduation rates at UCLA from 1967 through 1971 include all new freshmen who enrolled in fall quarter of the designated year.
- Note 6: Graduation rates at UCLA from 1972 through 1982 include only regularly admitted domestic students who entered in the designated fall quarter.
- Note 7: All UC graduation rates from 1979 through 1981 were taken from :Persistence and Graduation Rates for Regular and Special Action Freshmen,: University of California, Office of the President, Admissions and Outreach Services, May 1987. The figures reported here include only regularly admitted students.
- Note 8: UCLA graduation rates for 1967 through 1982 were provided by UCLA's Office of Academic Planning and Budget.

Appendix B

Table B-1

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
By Ethnic Group
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
American Indian	77.8	80.0	90.4	80.9	85.2	86.2	84.2	87.8	83.3	88.5
Asian American	92.4	91.6	92.9	92.4	93.5	93.9	94.4	94.4	95.2	95.5
African American	83.7	82.9	84.8	85.9	86.9	87.7	85.4	88.1	87.2	91.7
Chicano	83.6	86.8	84.1	86.5	86.7	88.0	85.8	85.6	90.6	89.9
Latino	86.6	87.5	87.2	89.3	88.5	90.0	88.6	90.6	92.7	91.6
Filipino	87.1	89.4	88.7	90.0	88.6	90.5	92.0	92.1	91.9	91.9
White/Other	87.6	88.0	88.9	89.4	90.3	91.3	91.2	91.7	91.3	90.7

Student Academic Services

Table B-2

Two Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1991
By Ethnic Group
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Entering Fall Term								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
American Indian	69.8	63.5	74.5	70.2	73.3	75.0	71.2	78.0	74.0
Asian American	81.2	80.9	81.3	82.2	84.6	85.4	88.1	87.4	89.6
African American	66.0	68.8	68.4	74.5	75.4	75.5	77.2	79.2	78.6
Chicano	69.2	73.3	71.1	75.0	75.5	77.2	75.3	76.9	80.8
Latino	70.7	74.4	77.0	78.9	77.6	80.6	82.0	82.6	84.5
Filipino	76.2	75.5	76.4	81.0	79.3	82.4	85.2	84.2	82.7
White/Other	74.5	75.9	76.4	77.8	79.9	81.1	82.0	81.9	81.9

Student Academic Services

Table B-3

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Regularly Admitted Students
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
 By Ethnic Group
 Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
American Indian	Four Years	20.6	16.5	25.5	27.7	21.6
	Five Years	57.1	49.4	58.5	56.4	54.0
	Six Years	65.1	54.1	60.6	63.8	65.9
Asian American	Four Years	28.2	30.6	31.8	33.7	30.4
	Five Years	68.5	67.9	69.8	66.3	68.1
	Six Years	74.7	74.3	75.0	74.7	77.1
African American	Four Years	10.4	13.9	13.4	16.7	15.0
	Five Years	41.3	47.1	46.1	44.6	44.5
	Six Years	50.5	55.0	50.8	60.6	58.1
Chicano	Four Years	14.9	15.7	15.4	17.8	14.3
	Five Years	46.2	51.5	50.4	50.6	52.1
	Six Years	58.1	62.3	58.5	63.8	64.7
Latino	Four Years	16.4	17.3	20.9	21.5	18.5
	Five Years	51.8	58.2	58.7	54.4	56.8
	Six Years	61.4	67.4	66.2	69.0	68.7
Filipino	Four Years	15.5	14.3	19.6	19.9	19.2
	Five Years	54.2	57.0	56.4	55.7	58.6
	Six Years	62.9	66.7	63.9	66.4	70.5
White/Other	Four Years	34.9	33.9	35.6	38.3	34.1
	Five Years	68.6	69.9	70.9	68.6	70.1
	Six Years	74.3	75.4	75.3	76.4	77.6

Student Academic Services

Table B-4

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
 By Ethnic Group
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
American Indian	61.8	74.2	76.9	90.0	66.7	75.9	74.1	71.9	77.4	95.2
Asian American	87.3	87.8	83.6	78.3	78.1	83.5	88.2	83.8	81.7	87.4
African American	78.6	78.1	80.5	79.4	75.8	79.7	79.1	83.6	85.1	85.6
Chicano	79.8	76.0	79.9	76.7	78.6	78.0	79.2	79.8	85.3	83.8
Latino	76.3	83.5	81.7	83.3	77.4	80.9	77.6	79.5	80.5	78.9
Filipino	76.3	75.3	74.5	79.7	82.2	71.6	82.5	84.4	71.4	90.0
White/Other	80.5	81.3	81.4	83.4	83.5	84.7	83.1	84.0	86.7	82.6

Student Academic Services

Table B-5

Two Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1991
 By Ethnic Group
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
American Indian	41.2	48.4	50.0	75.0	58.3	59.3	57.4	62.5	67.7	
Asian American	71.8	67.7	66.4	59.7	65.6	70.1	77.5	68.4	68.3	
African American	57.9	59.6	64.0	65.2	60.3	62.5	65.3	66.8	72.1	
Chicano	59.2	56.9	59.8	59.3	61.8	61.9	64.4	65.3	70.6	
Latino	61.3	65.1	65.2	59.4	60.6	61.2	64.7	67.0	70.3	
Filipino	53.9	66.3	59.8	62.6	56.7	58.0	62.5	68.8	50.0	
White/Other	63.1	65.5	63.6	69.6	69.6	67.6	70.3	70.1	68.8	

Student Academic Services

Table B-6

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
By Ethnic Group
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
American Indian	Four Years	5.9	6.5	3.8	22.5	5.6
	Five Years	14.7	22.6	19.2	40.0	25.0
	Six Years	29.4	32.3	30.8	57.5	33.3
Asian American	Four Years	12.7	18.9	11.2	22.5	6.3
	Five Years	41.8	43.9	38.8	39.5	34.4
	Six Years	54.5	49.4	44.7	47.3	47.9
African American	Four Years	5.7	8.7	8.7	12.7	5.7
	Five Years	29.8	33.3	35.5	30.9	27.2
	Six Years	39.7	41.6	39.8	42.9	36.9
Chicano	Four Years	7.9	5.9	6.8	9.4	8.3
	Five Years	34.5	27.8	34.5	31.0	36.6
	Six Years	41.9	36.8	40.8	41.3	47.6
Latino	Four Years	7.5	10.1	8.7	9.4	8.4
	Five Years	31.3	42.2	32.2	39.1	40.6
	Six Years	36.3	51.4	38.3	50.7	52.3
Filipino	Four Years	9.2	5.6	3.9	8.9	8.9
	Five Years	32.9	37.1	37.3	22.0	22.2
	Six Years	39.5	52.8	48.0	40.7	43.3
White/Other	Four Years	17.4	15.1	14.3	18.1	9.1
	Five Years	51.0	53.4	48.6	46.3	46.7
	Six Years	58.8	59.5	52.7	56.7	57.3

Student Academic Services

Table B-7

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
 Regularly Admitted Students
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
 By Ethnic Group
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
American Indian	81.3	73.3	87.5	75.0	78.6	92.3	78.9	78.0	80.6	93.3
Asian American	88.9	88.8	87.1	86.8	88.0	90.8	89.3	91.0	89.5	91.1
African American	81.7	79.6	82.1	85.5	85.9	78.3	84.8	85.9	84.8	88.1
Chicano	85.8	84.4	87.5	81.0	80.8	87.1	89.6	88.6	89.7	90.9
Latino	83.3	81.8	88.9	80.6	89.9	85.5	86.8	89.7	90.8	93.6
Filipino	83.3	83.8	82.1	81.8	91.2	83.1	81.5	87.3	85.9	92.9
White/Other	85.4	85.3	86.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	88.8	89.7	89.6	91.1

Student Academic Services

Table B-8

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
 By Ethnic Group
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
American Indian	50.0	100.0	80.0	77.8	75.0	77.8	83.3	63.6	100.0	100.0
Asian American	85.7	75.0	75.0	83.3	90.0	88.2	91.7	76.9	78.9	70.6
African American	75.0	80.0	81.8	72.4	86.2	77.8	83.3	77.4	78.3	77.8
Chicano	83.3	80.0	81.8	74.4	76.7	73.1	77.8	79.6	81.6	83.7
Latino	71.4	54.5	90.9	88.9	85.7	84.2	57.9	73.9	72.2	93.3
Filipino	100.0	100.0	60.0	66.7	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White/Other	79.8	75.5	77.3	82.1	80.6	81.0	81.5	88.0	86.7	83.3

Student Academic Services

Table B-9

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
By Ethnic Group
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
American Indian	Two Years	37.5	13.3	12.5	25.0	25.0
	Three Years	68.8	46.7	56.3	68.8	75.0
	Four Years	81.3	53.3	68.8	75.0	75.0
Asian American	Two Years	22.8	24.5	19.7	24.6	27.3
	Three Years	64.9	68.3	64.8	65.3	69.2
	Four Years	72.9	77.5	71.8	76.7	75.8
African American	Two Years	21.1	25.9	17.9	17.7	12.7
	Three Years	43.7	44.4	53.6	50.0	49.3
	Four Years	57.7	51.9	58.9	62.9	62.0
Chicano	Two Years	22.4	11.7	22.5	15.1	28.5
	Three Years	61.9	52.3	62.5	50.0	58.3
	Four Years	67.2	60.2	70.0	58.7	62.3
Latino	Two Years	16.7	18.2	31.1	19.4	17.2
	Three Years	46.4	53.2	55.6	53.1	62.6
	Four Years	58.3	61.0	68.9	65.3	74.7
Filipino	Two Years	25.0	18.9	25.6	20.5	31.6
	Three Years	54.2	59.5	64.1	54.5	63.2
	Four Years	66.7	73.0	71.8	63.6	71.9
White/Other	Two Years	31.4	33.6	32.7	33.1	31.0
	Three Years	66.0	68.5	67.3	69.3	67.8
	Four Years	73.7	75.4	75.5	77.9	74.3

Student Academic Services

Table B-10

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
 By Ethnic Group
 Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Ethnic Group	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
American Indian	Two Years	0.0	44.4	10.0	44.4	0.0
	Three Years	0.0	66.7	40.0	66.7	37.5
	Four Years	50.0	66.7	60.0	66.7	50.0
Asian American	Two Years	7.1	5.6	31.3	5.6	0.0
	Three Years	42.9	33.3	43.8	33.3	10.0
	Four Years	64.3	50.0	56.3	50.0	40.0
African American	Two Years	7.1	10.3	9.1	10.3	10.3
	Three Years	42.9	34.5	27.3	34.5	31.0
	Four Years	53.6	44.8	36.4	44.8	44.8
Chicano	Two Years	12.5	5.1	12.1	5.1	20.0
	Three Years	45.8	30.8	42.4	30.8	30.0
	Four Years	58.3	46.2	66.7	46.2	40.0
Latino	Two Years	14.3	11.1	0.0	11.1	7.1
	Three Years	14.3	61.1	45.5	61.1	71.4
	Four Years	28.6	66.7	63.6	66.7	78.6
Filipino	Two Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Three Years	100.0	33.3	20.0	33.3	22.2
	Four Years	100.0	55.6	60.0	55.6	33.3
White/Other	Two Years	25.4	19.9	24.2	19.9	14.1
	Three Years	57.0	52.3	51.6	52.3	50.0
	Four Years	70.2	66.9	59.4	66.9	59.4

Student Academic Services

Appendix C

Table C-1

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Regularly Admitted Students
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
 By Campus
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Berkeley	91.6	90.0	91.3	92.3	92.6	94.4	91.8	93.8	94.8	95.5
Davis	90.9	92.2	89.9	90.6	91.5	91.6	92.1	92.8	93.3	92.3
Irvine	84.2	83.3	86.9	88.4	91.1	92.1	90.8	91.3	91.4	92.3
Los Angeles	91.5	91.6	92.1	93.2	93.4	94.8	94.8	94.4	94.6	94.7
Riverside	80.0	82.5	82.5	82.6	84.4	84.8	88.5	88.6	90.3	89.9
San Diego	83.5	87.4	88.0	88.4	88.5	91.4	91.9	93.8	93.3	95.2
Santa Barbara	86.7	85.9	88.0	89.2	89.1	88.6	87.5	88.2	89.6	88.6
Santa Cruz	80.9	84.0	86.8	85.2	86.0	88.4	87.6	87.9	86.0	83.2

Student Academic Services

Table C-2

Two Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Regularly Admitted Students
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1991
 By Campus
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Entering Fall Term								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Berkeley	81.3	80.6	82.9	84.6	85.2	85.7	87.4	87.1	88.6
Davis	80.9	83.7	80.0	83.1	83.9	84.5	85.6	86.8	85.8
Irvine	70.6	68.7	73.1	76.0	80.0	81.5	81.5	81.1	82.1
Los Angeles	81.7	81.8	81.8	84.7	85.8	86.7	87.9	88.3	88.7
Riverside	61.2	67.0	61.4	69.1	68.4	70.1	75.5	76.4	79.1
San Diego	69.4	74.7	77.5	77.5	78.7	82.0	83.9	85.7	85.9
Santa Barbara	70.4	71.9	73.6	75.0	76.8	77.5	76.4	76.8	79.1
Santa Cruz	55.1	60.3	63.4	66.2	68.8	74.0	73.7	72.7	73.1

Student Academic Services

Table C-3

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
By Campus
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Berkeley	Four Years	33.3	34.8	37.5	39.9	35.6
	Five Years	73.8	74.2	76.2	74.0	74.0
	Six Years	79.2	79.6	81.0	81.9	81.3
Davis	Four Years	30.3	28.2	29.4	28.5	22.6
	Five Years	72.2	73.1	70.1	67.8	65.9
	Six Years	78.9	79.6	75.7	78.4	76.6
Irvine	Four Years	31.7	30.5	32.1	33.3	34.6
	Five Years	57.6	57.3	60.9	60.6	65.0
	Six Years	61.7	61.7	65.3	67.7	71.6
Los Angeles	Four Years	26.4	25.8	27.3	26.7	23.8
	Five Years	65.4	67.3	67.8	64.7	68.3
	Six Years	74.2	74.6	73.5	77.0	79.2
Riverside	Four Years	40.3	39.5	41.0	44.9	41.1
	Five Years	60.3	63.5	63.9	64.2	64.1
	Six Years	64.3	68.0	66.4	68.0	68.1
San Diego	Four Years	22.7	21.5	22.9	25.9	24.7
	Five Years	56.4	59.0	62.3	60.4	61.1
	Six Years	64.4	68.3	70.1	70.7	72.4
Santa Barbara	Four Years	40.2	39.6	37.3	43.9	34.6
	Five Years	69.9	70.2	70.6	68.8	67.5
	Six Years	74.3	74.8	74.2	75.6	74.9
Santa Cruz	Four Years	29.0	32.3	34.7	38.6	33.4
	Five Years	54.2	60.7	60.5	57.8	60.1
	Six Years	60.5	67.1	64.4	65.3	67.9

Student Academic Services

Table C-4

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
 By Campus
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Berkeley	82.9	79.4	78.6	79.9	79.0	84.5	74.2	87.6	87.4	88.8
Davis	78.8	81.9	81.8	84.2	81.3	81.4	85.8	83.1	83.6	82.5
Irvine	73.5	77.4	72.2	80.9	81.8	81.8	79.8	81.5	83.1	82.2
Los Angeles	81.1	82.1	91.4	85.8	85.0	85.1	86.6	85.6	89.4	87.5
Riverside	74.5	81.4	85.4	72.4	82.9	73.2	76.0	81.0	83.6	81.4
San Diego	78.3	79.2	76.4	83.6	77.2	76.4	77.8	81.3	85.1	93.0
Santa Barbara	80.5	77.2	79.6	75.1	73.4	75.8	76.5	75.4	78.1	79.5
Santa Cruz	83.9	84.8	86.1	80.6	75.6	82.0	80.8	77.7	86.2	84.2

Student Academic Services

Table C-5

Two Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1991
 By Campus
 Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Berkeley	68.0	63.8	64.1	68.6	65.5	68.3	68.5	77.0	76.9	
Davis	57.7	68.9	62.7	67.9	69.1	67.1	73.6	66.7	68.5	
Irvine	51.5	56.4	57.1	63.4	69.1	66.7	62.4	62.5	67.5	
Los Angeles	65.8	62.8	75.3	66.1	70.5	63.7	67.7	70.4	83.5	
Riverside	57.5	70.1	68.9	57.1	71.4	56.3	58.0	63.8	69.0	
San Diego	58.0	61.3	59.5	61.9	61.8	63.4	64.6	69.6	73.0	
Santa Barbara	58.1	59.8	58.5	62.3	54.7	59.3	59.7	62.3	63.5	
Santa Cruz	60.2	56.2	58.4	63.3	49.4	60.0	68.1	63.7	64.7	

Student Academic Services

Table C-6

Four, Five and Six Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic First-Time Freshmen
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
 By Campus
 Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Berkeley	Four Years	6.4	10.8	9.7	15.3	7.1
	Five Years	43.0	40.4	43.0	43.4	37.7
	Six Years	52.7	49.5	48.9	54.7	49.0
Davis	Four Years	10.6	7.5	6.8	7.7	4.7
	Five Years	36.5	40.2	32.2	30.6	32.0
	Six Years	43.8	49.2	40.3	47.4	46.1
Irvine	Four Years	12.5	12.3	10.6	14.4	11.8
	Five Years	30.1	36.9	34.8	33.9	42.7
	Six Years	34.6	42.6	41.4	43.6	57.3
Los Angeles	Four Years	5.9	3.8	6.6	5.5	1.9
	Five Years	35.2	38.9	43.9	36.1	39.1
	Six Years	45.9	49.6	51.0	48.6	50.7
Riverside	Four Years	17.0	16.5	17.5	17.3	14.3
	Five Years	35.8	43.3	47.6	34.7	40.0
	Six Years	43.4	51.5	50.5	43.9	47.1
San Diego	Four Years	7.6	8.1	4.6	6.3	7.4
	Five Years	26.1	30.6	26.2	28.0	30.9
	Six Years	41.4	37.6	29.7	42.9	46.3
Santa Barbara	Four Years	20.9	18.8	12.6	19.5	8.3
	Five Years	50.2	49.3	43.7	38.0	36.3
	Six Years	57.7	54.3	49.3	47.9	45.0
Santa Cruz	Four Years	16.1	16.2	13.9	22.8	15.6
	Five Years	46.6	38.1	41.6	41.1	31.9
	Six Years	53.4	45.7	42.6	49.4	40.0

Student Academic Services

Table C-7

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
By Campus
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Berkeley	87.8	90.7	89.5	88.9	86.7	90.3	88.0	92.9	91.7	93.4
Davis	87.3	86.8	87.4	89.2	88.2	87.1	89.6	88.0	90.4	90.8
Irvine	82.2	81.0	81.9	85.7	82.1	82.9	91.0	86.0	85.9	90.9
Los Angeles	85.5	84.8	88.3	86.3	87.0	89.3	92.4	92.2	91.3	93.4
Riverside	84.5	76.4	82.9	83.0	85.9	83.8	87.4	87.3	88.5	88.8
San Diego	84.4	80.7	82.5	84.2	84.1	86.3	87.1	91.0	91.0	93.0
Santa Barbara	88.0	86.0	82.4	88.7	86.5	85.6	85.0	87.9	86.2	87.6
Santa Cruz	80.1	82.1	86.0	79.3	81.7	86.0	82.8	85.3	87.7	88.5

Student Academic Services

Table C-8

One Year Persistence Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Students Admitted by Exception
Fall 1983 to Fall 1992
By Campus
Figures Do Not Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Entering Fall Term									
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Berkeley	84.8	77.1	88.6	76.3	82.1	79.2	81.8	89.5	92.9	100.0
Davis	63.2	80.8	95.7	80.6	79.4	81.8	77.2	86.1	83.9	74.6
Irvine	50.0	73.3	69.2	94.7	75.0	58.8	66.7	68.8	80.0	77.8
Los Angeles	87.5	76.0	82.1	80.7	84.6	80.4	87.1	81.5	80.0	87.1
Riverside	78.6	66.7	80.0	85.7	80.0	75.0	100.0	88.9	88.9	83.3
San Diego	80.0	91.7	62.5	70.6	100.0	100.0	88.9	75.0	100.0	87.5
Santa Barbara	82.1	77.6	78.2	82.2	83.0	81.5	81.8	81.4	83.3	89.5
Santa Cruz	86.5	73.6	67.6	73.7	76.9	71.4	81.3	81.3	85.7	85.7

Student Academic Services

Table C-9

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
Regularly Admitted Students
Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
By Campus
Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Berkeley	Two Years	37.3	42.6	40.0	39.5	40.1
	Three Years	75.2	77.0	78.9	76.5	76.0
	Four Years	80.9	82.6	83.0	82.6	79.4
Davis	Two Years	34.7	32.9	32.8	29.7	25.5
	Three Years	71.6	69.8	69.0	71.9	67.8
	Four Years	80.2	76.5	76.4	82.4	76.8
Irvine	Two Years	32.1	30.8	30.4	34.3	30.0
	Three Years	61.5	59.4	62.9	64.9	56.7
	Four Years	68.2	66.0	71.2	70.6	62.3
Los Angeles	Two Years	18.0	19.0	20.6	18.8	17.0
	Three Years	62.3	67.0	64.5	59.7	64.8
	Four Years	70.9	74.0	74.5	72.0	73.0
Riverside	Two Years	30.9	32.6	37.1	44.3	54.3
	Three Years	69.1	62.9	72.4	70.8	72.8
	Four Years	75.5	68.5	79.0	77.4	78.3
San Diego	Two Years	10.4	10.3	11.6	9.8	13.0
	Three Years	42.0	45.1	38.2	43.2	47.2
	Four Years	56.5	59.7	55.0	65.0	63.0
Santa Barbara	Two Years	39.4	38.9	34.9	40.9	35.3
	Three Years	67.6	70.1	66.0	78.0	75.0
	Four Years	75.8	76.1	72.7	83.2	78.8
Santa Cruz	Two Years	28.6	29.5	26.7	27.5	38.4
	Three Years	54.2	54.7	58.2	57.6	66.5
	Four Years	61.1	63.2	67.4	67.4	69.5

Student Academic Services

Table C-10

Two, Three and Four Year Graduation Rates at the University of California
 New Domestic Upper Division Transfer Students from California Community College
 Students Admitted by Exception
 Fall 1983 to Fall 1987
 By Campus
 Figures Include Intercampus Transfers

Campus	Graduation Within	Entering Fall Quarter				
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Berkeley	Two Years	15.2	17.1	25.7	15.8	8.9
	Three Years	45.5	62.9	54.3	60.5	42.9
	Four Years	57.6	68.6	65.7	68.4	46.4
Davis	Two Years	15.8	19.2	13.0	11.3	7.4
	Three Years	57.9	50.0	30.4	43.5	41.2
	Four Years	63.2	57.7	56.5	62.9	58.8
Irvine	Two Years	16.7	13.3	15.4	5.3	25.0
	Three Years	27.8	40.0	46.2	26.3	50.0
	Four Years	38.9	50.0	53.8	36.8	58.3
Los Angeles	Two Years	8.3	20.0	14.3	10.5	9.6
	Three Years	54.2	64.0	57.1	47.4	42.3
	Four Years	58.3	64.0	67.9	57.9	53.8
Riverside	Two Years	28.6	16.7	60.0	57.1	20.0
	Three Years	64.3	58.3	70.0	71.4	60.0
	Four Years	78.6	75.0	70.0	100.0	80.0
San Diego	Two Years	10.0	16.7	12.5	11.8	0.0
	Three Years	40.0	33.3	25.0	17.6	50.0
	Four Years	90.0	50.0	43.8	23.5	75.0
Santa Barbara	Two Years	28.2	36.2	23.6	26.7	18.9
	Three Years	59.0	60.3	50.9	48.9	49.1
	Four Years	69.2	65.5	61.8	71.1	56.6
Santa Cruz	Two Years	18.9	17.0	10.8	18.4	23.1
	Three Years	54.1	39.6	32.4	52.6	46.2
	Four Years	67.6	50.9	43.2	57.9	53.8

Student Academic Services