

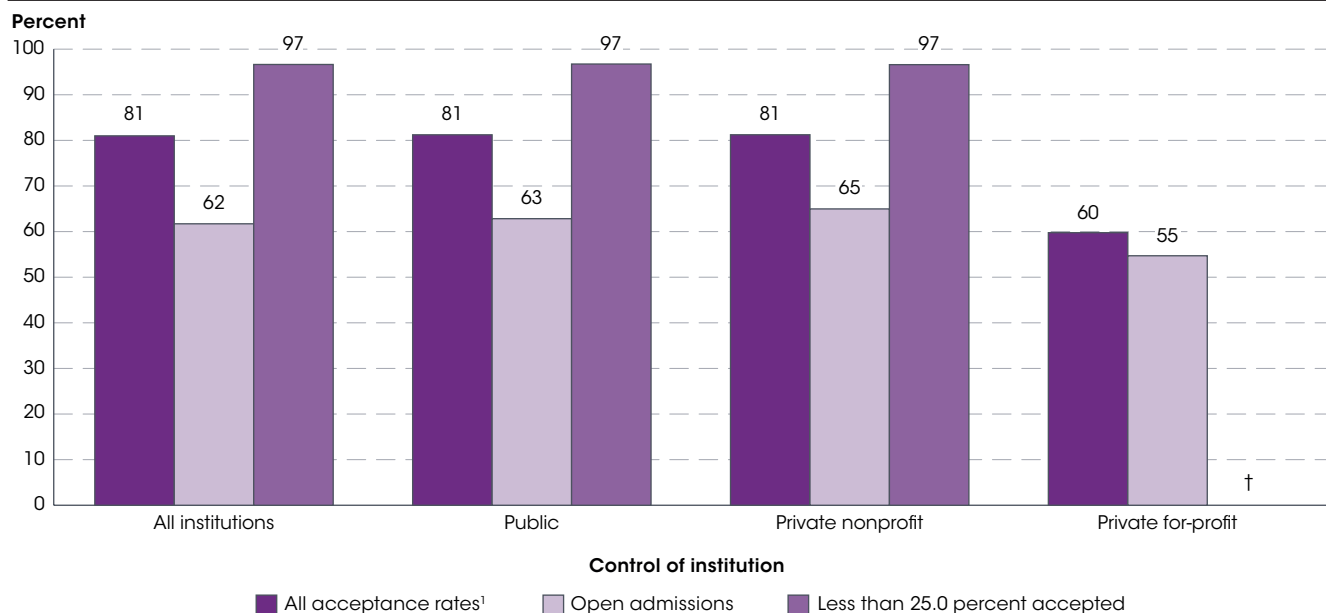
Undergraduate Retention and Graduation Rates

About 62 percent of students who began seeking a bachelor's degree at a 4-year institution in fall 2012 completed that degree at the same institution within 6 years; the 6-year graduation rate was higher for females than for males (65 vs. 59 percent).

Retention rates measure the percentage of first-time undergraduate students who return to the same institution the following fall, and graduation rates measure the percentage of first-time undergraduate students who complete their program at the same institution within a specified period of time. This indicator examines how

retention and graduation rates for first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students vary among different types of postsecondary institutions. It also examines how graduation rates have changed over time and how they differ between male and female students.

Figure 1. Percentage of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students retained at 4-year degree-granting institutions, by control of institution and percentage of applications accepted: 2017 to 2018



† Not applicable.

¹ Includes institutions that have an open admissions policy, institutions that have various applicant acceptance rates, and institutions for which no acceptance rate information is available.

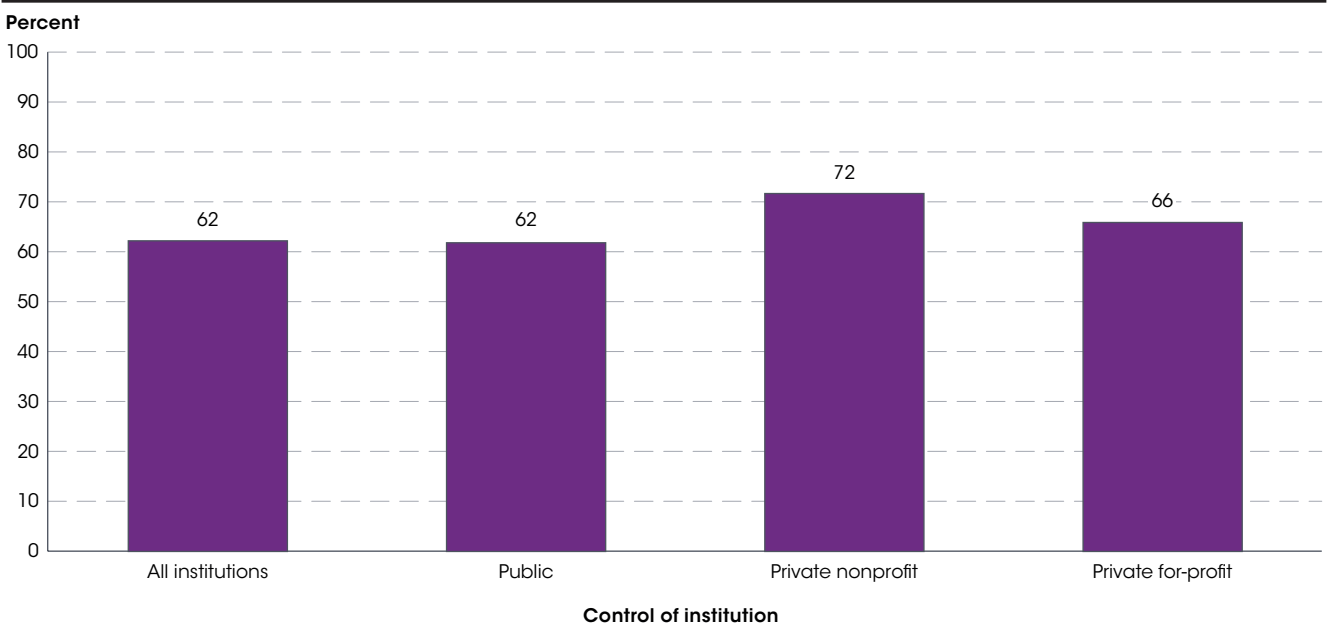
NOTE: Data are for 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Retained first-time undergraduate students are those who returned to the institutions to continue their studies the following fall. Although rounded numbers are displayed, the figures are based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2019, Fall Enrollment component; and Fall 2017, Institutional Characteristics component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2019*, table 326.30.

For first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students who enrolled in 4-year degree-granting institutions in fall 2017, the overall retention rate was 81 percent. Retention rates were highest at the most selective institutions (i.e., those with acceptance rates of less than 25 percent) for both public and private nonprofit institutions. At public 4-year institutions, the retention rate was 81 percent overall. At the least selective public institutions (i.e., those with an open admissions policy),

the retention rate was 63 percent, and at the most selective public institutions (i.e., those with acceptance rates of less than 25 percent), the retention rate was 97 percent. Similarly, the retention rate for private nonprofit 4-year institutions was 81 percent overall and ranged from 65 percent at institutions with an open admissions policy to 97 percent at institutions with acceptance rates of less than 25 percent. The retention rate for private for-profit 4-year institutions was 60 percent overall.

Figure 2. Percentage of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students retained at 2-year degree-granting institutions, by control of institution: 2017 to 2018



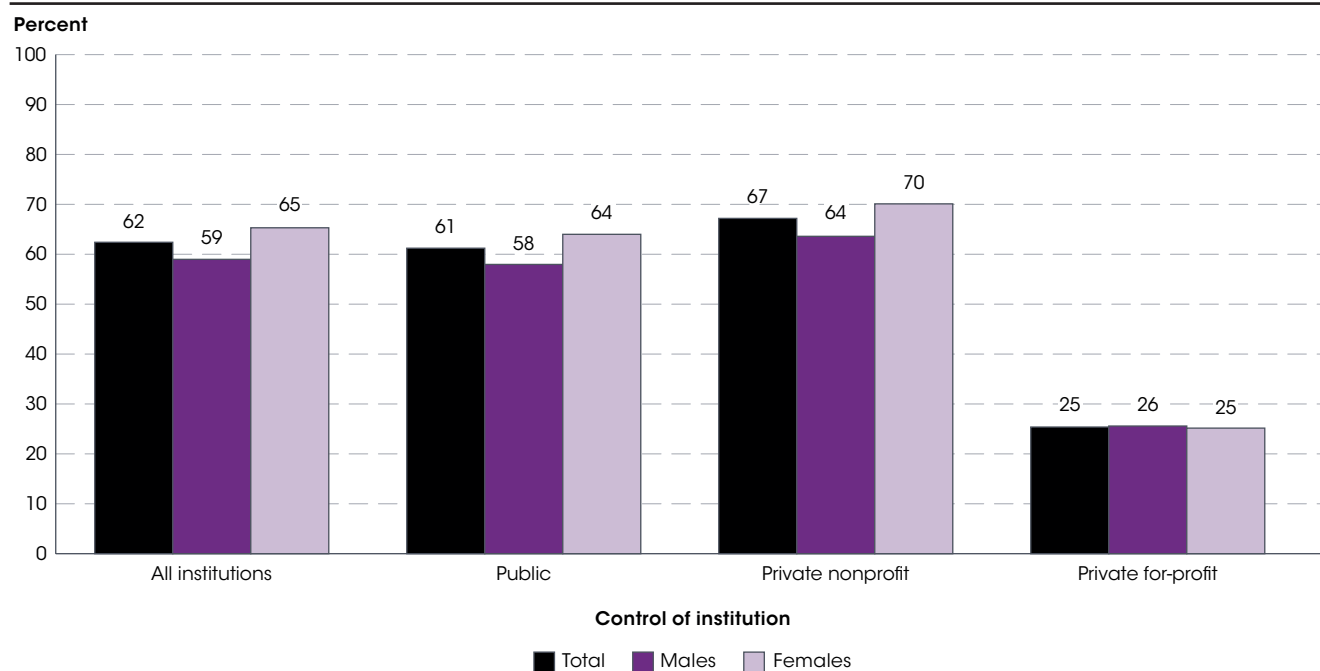
NOTE: Data are for 2-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Returning students data for 2-year institutions include returning students, plus students who completed their program. Although rounded numbers are displayed, the figures are based on unrounded data.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2019, Fall Enrollment component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2019*, table 326.30.

At 2-year degree-granting institutions, the overall retention rate for first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduate students who enrolled in fall 2017 was 62 percent. The retention rate for public 2-year institutions (62 percent) was lower than the retention rates for private nonprofit (72 percent) and private for-profit (66 percent) 2-year institutions.

The 1990 Student Right-to-Know Act requires postsecondary institutions to report the percentage of

students who complete their program within 150 percent of the normal time for completion (e.g., within 6 years for students seeking a bachelor’s degree). The graduation rates in this indicator are based on this measure. Students who transfer without completing a degree are counted as noncompleters in the calculation of these rates, regardless of whether they complete a degree at another institution. In addition to graduation rates, this indicator presents information on transfer rates at 2-year institutions.

Figure 3. Graduation rate within 150 percent of normal time (within 6 years) for degree completion from first institution attended for first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students at 4-year postsecondary institutions, by control of institution and sex: Cohort entry year 2012



NOTE: Data are for 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Graduation rates include students receiving bachelor's degrees from their initial institution of attendance only. Although rounded numbers are displayed, the figures are based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2018–19, Graduation Rates component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2019*, table 326.10.

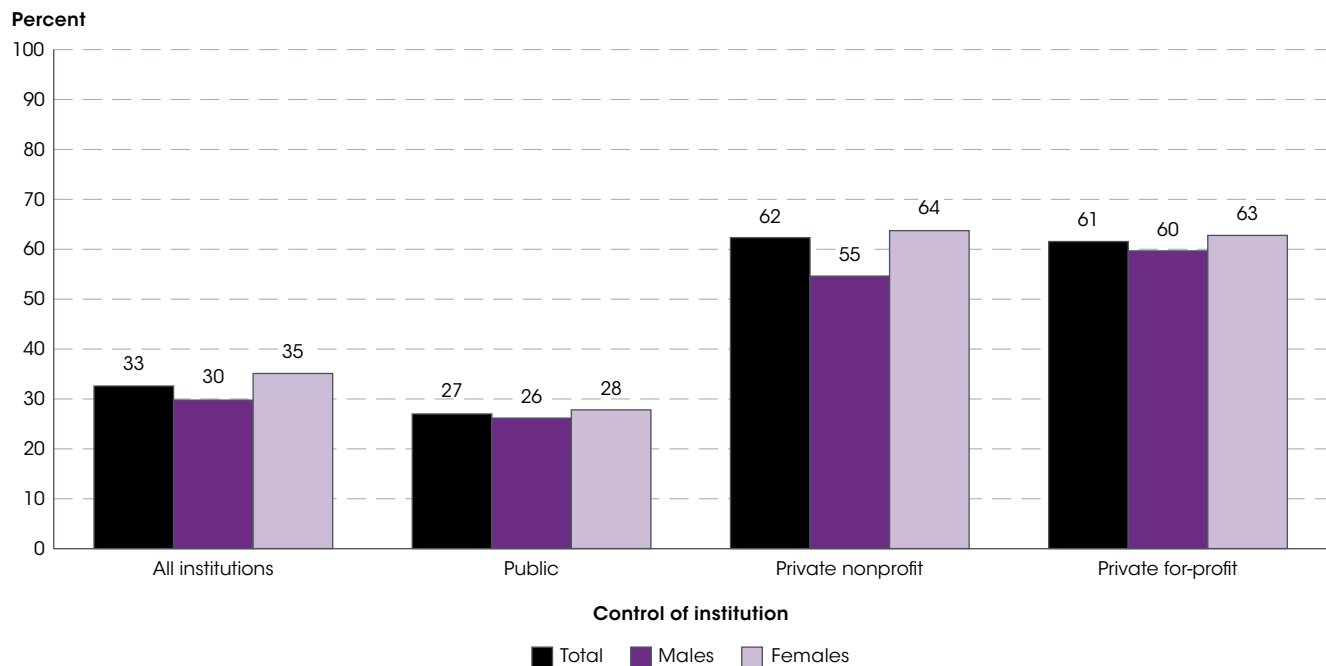
The overall 6-year graduation rate for first-time, full-time undergraduate students who began seeking a bachelor's degree at 4-year degree-granting institutions in fall 2012 was 62 percent. That is, by 2018 some 62 percent of students had completed a bachelor's degree at the same institution where they started in 2012. The 6-year graduation rate was 61 percent at public institutions, 67 percent at private nonprofit institutions, and 25 percent at private for-profit institutions. The overall 6-year graduation rate was 65 percent for females and 59 percent for males; it was higher for females than for males at both public (64 vs. 58 percent) and private nonprofit (70 vs. 64 percent) institutions. However, at private for-profit institutions, males had a higher 6-year graduation rate than females (26 vs. 25 percent).

Six-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time undergraduate students who began seeking a bachelor's degree at 4-year degree-granting institutions in fall 2012 varied according to institutional selectivity. In particular, 6-year graduation rates were highest at institutions that were the most selective (i.e., those with acceptance rates of less than 25 percent) and were lowest at institutions

that were the least selective (i.e., those with an open admissions policy). For example, at 4-year institutions with an open admissions policy, 34 percent of students completed a bachelor's degree within 6 years. At 4-year institutions with acceptance rates of less than 25 percent, the 6-year graduation rate was 90 percent.

Between 2010 and 2018, the overall 6-year graduation rate for first-time, full-time undergraduate students who began seeking a bachelor's degree at 4-year degree-granting institutions increased by 4 percentage points, from 58 percent (for students who began their studies in 2004 and graduated within 6 years) to 62 percent (for students who began their studies in 2012 and graduated within 6 years). During this period, 6-year graduation rates increased by 5 percentage points at public institutions (from 56 to 61 percent) and by 2 percentage points at private nonprofit institutions (from 65 to 67 percent) but decreased by 3 percentage points at private for-profit institutions (from 29 to 25 percent). Also from 2010 to 2018, the 6-year graduation rate for males increased from 56 to 59 percent and the rate for females increased from 61 to 65 percent.

Figure 4. Graduation rate within 150 percent of normal time for degree completion from first institution attended for first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking students at 2-year postsecondary institutions, by control of institution and sex: Cohort entry year 2015



NOTE: Data are for 2-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Graduation rates include students receiving associate's degrees or certificates from their initial institution of attendance only. An example of completing a credential within 150 percent of the normal time is completing a 2-year degree within 3 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2018–19, Graduation Rates component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2019*, table 326.20.

At 2-year degree-granting institutions overall, 33 percent of first-time, full-time undergraduate students who began seeking a certificate or associate's degree in fall 2015 attained it within 150 percent of the normal time required for completion of these programs (an example of completing a credential within 150 percent of the normal time is completing a 2-year degree within 3 years). In addition, after 150 percent of the normal time required for the completion of a program at a 2-year degree-granting institution, 15 percent of students had transferred to another institution, 11 percent remained enrolled in their first institution, and 41 percent were no longer enrolled in their first institution and had not been reported as a transfer at a different institution.

For first-time, full-time undergraduate students who began seeking a certificate or associate's degree at 2-year degree-granting institutions in fall 2015, the graduation rate within 150 percent of the normal time required for the completion of a program was 27 percent at public institutions, 62 percent at private nonprofit institutions, and 61 percent at private for-profit institutions. In addition, 17 percent of students at public 2-year

institutions had transferred to a different institution, compared with 3 percent at private nonprofit 2-year institutions and 1 percent at private for-profit 2-year institutions. The percentage of students who remained enrolled in their first institution was 13 percent at public 2-year institutions, 1 percent at private nonprofit 2-year institutions, and 2 percent at private for-profit 2-year institutions. The percentage of students who had not graduated from their first institution, were no longer enrolled in their first institution, and had not been reported as a transfer at a different institution was 42 percent for public 2-year institutions, 34 percent for private nonprofit 2-year institutions, and 36 percent for private for-profit 2-year institutions.

At 2-year degree-granting institutions overall, as well as at public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit 2-year institutions, the 150 percent graduation rates were higher for females than for males. For example, at private for-profit 2-year institutions, 63 percent of females versus 60 percent of males who began seeking a certificate or associate's degree in 2015 completed it within 150 percent of the normal time required for completion.

Reference tables: *Digest of Education Statistics 2019*, tables 326.10, 326.20, 326.25, and 326.30

Related indicators and resources: Educational Attainment of Young Adults; First-Time Postsecondary Students' Persistence After 3 Years [*The Condition of Education 2017 Spotlight*]; Postsecondary Certificates and Degrees Conferred; Postsecondary Graduation Rates [*Status and Trends in the Education of Racial and Ethnic Groups*]; Postsecondary Outcomes for Nontraditional Undergraduate Students [*The Condition of Education 2017 Spotlight*]

Glossary: Associate's degree; Bachelor's degree; Certificate; Degree-granting institution; Full-time enrollment; Open admissions; Postsecondary education; Postsecondary institutions (basic classification by level); Private institution; Public school or institution; Retention rate; Undergraduate students