



San Francisco State University
Six-Year Graduation and Attrition
Fall 2010 First-time, Full-time Freshmen Cohort

July 2018

Six-Year Graduation & Attrition for First-time, Full-time Freshmen for Fall 2010

Purpose

The purpose of this attrition study is to understand more about the outcomes of student cohorts. The sub-population of focus is first-time, full-time freshmen (FTFTF) student who entered San Francisco State University in the fall term in 2010. This group was further split into students who graduated from San Francisco State and those who did not.

This study will look at student characteristics that contribute to a student being more or less likely to graduate in six years. Furthermore, it will look at outcomes for students who have left San Francisco State and are able to be matched with the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) data. This report is intended to both show the history of this group of students and invite discussion about how to improve retention and graduation at San Francisco State.

Methodology & Overview

Data for the fall 2010 cohort of FTFTF students was collected, including information about gender, ethnicity, parental education status, Pell Grant eligibility, need for remedial classes, and program of study among others. The cohort had 3,609 first-time, full-time freshmen. The data was analyzed using a logistic regression model with six-year graduation as the response variable.

San Francisco State has improved its six-year graduation rate from 46% for the fall 2005 FTFTF cohort to 54% (1,965 graduates) for the fall 2010 FTFTF cohort. An additional 116 students graduated from San Francisco State within seven years. Of the 1,528 students who left San Francisco State, 423 earned a degree or certificate from another institution while 1,105 did not earn a degree when matched with NSC records.

There were statistically significant differences in 6-year graduation rates for the following variables: gender, ethnicity, underrepresented minority status, last known college, cumulative grade point average (GPA), high school grade point average (GPA), residency status, and the need for remediation.

Report Structure

This report is separated into several parts:

- The first part looks at the entire first-time full-time freshmen cohort from fall 2010 for statistically significant variables related to six-year graduation.
- The next part looks at characteristics of students who do not graduate in six years and separates them into several groups.
- The next part looks at where students who leave San Francisco State attend and earn degrees or certificates from.
- The next part compares statistically significant variables for the full cohort and the subgroups.
- The last part shows group profiles of the whole cohort, of the subgroup of San Francisco State graduates, and of distinct subgroups of students who do not graduate in six years. Each two-page profile of a subgroup is intended to be compared to the full cohort profile before comparison to other subgroups.

Conclusion

Although six-year graduation rates at San Francisco State improved for the 2010 cohort when compared with the 2005 cohort, this progress was not shared in equal proportions across various levels of key student demographic subgroups. Because promoting equity is part of our mission, we must ask, "What can we as an institution do to improve access and outcomes for all of our students?" Our answer will point us toward finding additional evidence based practices that improve retention and graduation rates while also eliminating equity gaps within demographic subgroups.

Summary of Findings

The overall six-year graduation rate for the fall 2010 FTFTF cohort was 54%, an eight percent improvement over the six-year graduation rate of 46% for the fall 2005 FTFTF cohort. In spite of this improvement, this success was uneven when student demographic characteristics such as gender or ethnicity are considered. Characteristics that showed a statistically significant impact on a student's likelihood to graduate are presented in more depth later in this report. Key findings include:

- There were twenty students who did graduate within six years but whose degrees posted later than the submission date for the retention and graduation from San Francisco State to the California State University (CSU) Chancellor's Office. Once submitted, this information does not change at the Chancellor's Office. The Chancellor's Office data that is submitted in the past is essentially like a "photograph" that is frozen in time. These twenty students were included in this analysis as having graduated from San Francisco State within six years. The addition of these twenty students means the six-year graduation rates in this study differ very slightly from those based on the official submissions to the CSU Chancellor's Office graduation.
- There was a statistically significant difference between the six-year graduation rates of men and women. The six-year graduation rate for men was 51.3% as compared to 56.5% for women, a gap of 5.2% for the fall 2010 cohort. (See page 4)
- There was a statistically significant difference between the six-year graduation rates of underrepresented minority students (URM) and Non-URM students. The six-year graduation rate for URM students was 47.8% as compared to 57.3% for Non-URM students, a gap of 9.5% for the 2010 cohort. (See page 4)
- Asian students were significantly more likely to graduate in six-years, with a six-year graduation rate of 61.5% for the fall 2010 cohort. For the fall 2010 cohort, African American students had a six-year graduation rate of 34.1%. This is very low compared to the 54.4% six-year graduation rate for the full cohort. While most other ethnic groups saw their six-year graduation rates rise when compared with the 2005 cohort, African American students in the fall 2010 cohort did not. (See page 5)
- Students who needed *both* math and English remediation were significantly *less* likely to graduate in six years than students needing only math remediation, only English remediation, or no remediation at all. The six-year graduation rate for students who needed *both* math and English remediation was 47.5% for the fall 2010 cohort. (See page 5)
- In the fall of 2017, CSU enacted a series of policy changes that ended the practice of requiring some of its students to take remedial classes in English and math for all of its campuses. Starting in the fall of 2018, San Francisco State will not have remedial classes in English or math. Future studies of graduation rates and attrition will have to account for new policies related to the ending of remedial classes in the CSU system.¹

[1. CSU Remediation Policy Changes](#)

Summary of Findings

- Both a student's high school GPA and his/her GPA for course work at San Francisco State were significant factors that affected six-year graduation rates. In general, the better the student's GPA in high school and at San Francisco State, the more likely they are to graduate within six years. (See page 6)
- There were statistically significant differences between the last college of major on 6-year graduation rates. Because most students whose last major was undeclared did not graduate (264 out of 265 such students in the 2010 cohort), this group was omitted when the last college was considered. The overall graduation rate of 3344 students who remained 58.7%. In this remaining group, students whose last major was in the College of Science & Engineering had significantly lower six-year graduation rate of 53.6%. Students whose last major was in the College of Ethnic Studies had a significantly higher six-year graduation rate of 80.6%. (See page 7, please note sample size differences for last known college)
- The residency status of a student had a statistically significant impact on six-year graduation. Domestic non-resident students (students coming from outside of California) had a six-year graduation rate of 50%, significantly less than the overall rate of 54.4% for the 2010 cohort. (See page 8)
- Both Pell grant eligibility and first generation status were **not** statistically significant student characteristics affecting the six-year graduation rate of the 2010 cohort. This suggests that San Francisco State University's efforts to support these students, such as the Educational Opportunity Program or the Metro Academies College Success Program, are having an impact on these subpopulations. (See page 10)
- Another 116 students (3.2%) from the 2010 cohort had graduated with a degree from San Francisco State within seven years. This means 2,081 out of 3,609 students in the 2010 FTFTF cohort graduated within *seven years* – a seven-year graduation rate of 57.6%.
- Of the 1528 students who did not graduate from San Francisco State in *seven years*, 423 of them (11.7%) graduated with a degree or certificate from another institution. Most of these students (347 students, 82% of this subgroup) graduated with a degree or certificate from another four-year institution. Many of these were degrees awarded by other California State University campuses. (See pages 11 & 12)
- Of the fall 2010 FTFTF cohort who **do not** graduate from San Francisco State, nearly 40% of the attrition happened in the first academic year, with students leaving after fall 2010 or spring 2011. Improving the first-year retention rate is one of the first steps in improving overall six-year graduation rates. This underscores the need for intervention programs targeted at first year students, like the new First-Year Experience Program that is scheduled to be implemented with the student cohort entering San Francisco State in Fall 2019. (See page 13)

Additional Considerations

- It is important to take into consideration that the demographics of the fall 2010 first-time, full-time freshmen cohort differ from the most recent fall 2017 first-time, full-time freshmen cohort. Therefore, in thinking about the results of this study and how we can apply these findings to our current student population, we must keep in mind the changing student population over time.
 - **Gender:** In fall 2010, 60% of the cohort identified as female and in fall 2017, 62% of the cohort identified as female (a 2% increase).
 - **Race/Ethnicity:** In fall 2010, students identifying as White made up the largest ethnic group (29.1%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (26.8%), and Asian (25.7%). However, as of fall 2017, students identifying as Hispanic/Latino (42%) now make-up the largest ethnic group, followed by Asian (22%), and White (15%). Therefore, we see an increasing Hispanic/Latino student population and decreasing Asian and White student population.

Statistically Significant Characteristics Impacting Six-Year Graduation

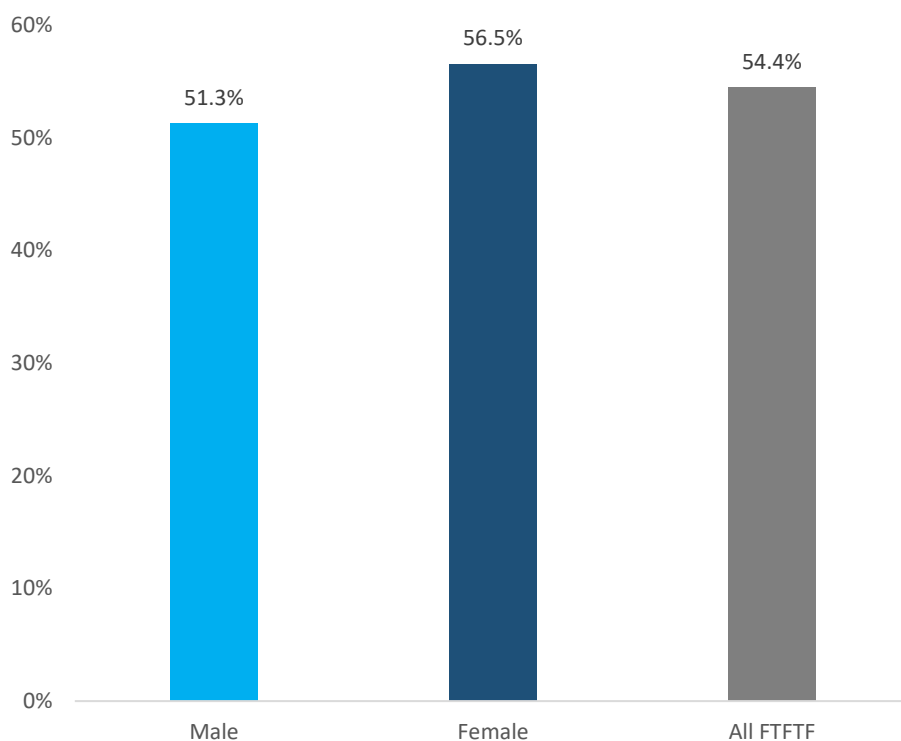
1,232 women out of 2,179 graduated within six years, as compared to 733 men graduating out of 1,430. For the 2010 cohort, women were significantly more likely than men to graduate in six years.

In the 2005 Attrition Study, 46% of women and 47% of men graduated in six years or less; there was not a statistically significant difference for gender. While the overall graduation rates have improved for both groups, there is now a statistically significant gap for gender, with the performance of men falling significantly behind that of women.

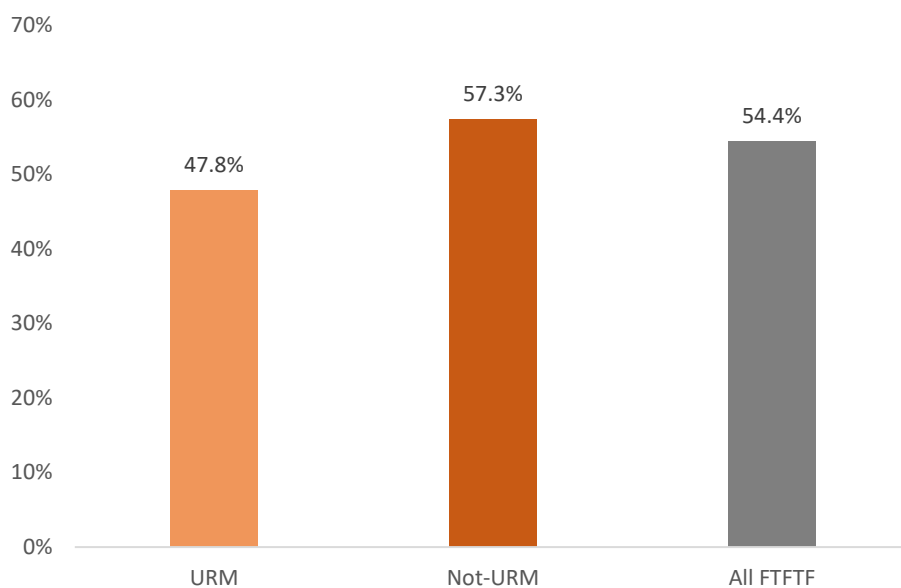
525 underrepresented minority students (URM) out of 1,098 graduated within six years, as compared to 1,440 Not-URM students graduating out of 2,511. For the 2010 cohort, Not-URM students were significantly more likely than URM students to graduate in six years.

In the 2005 Attrition Study, 39% of URM students and 49% of Not-URM students graduated in six years or less; there was also a statistically significant difference for URM students. While the overall graduation rates have improved for both groups, there is still a roughly the same 10% gap between the two groups.

Six-Year Grad Rates by Gender



Six-Year Grad Rates - URM Status

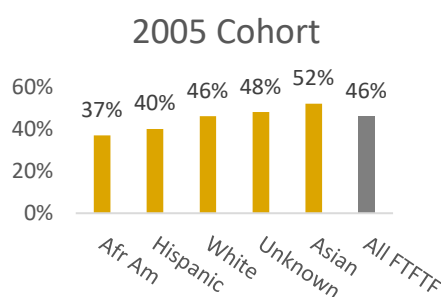


URM Student = African American, American Indian, or Hispanic/Latino.

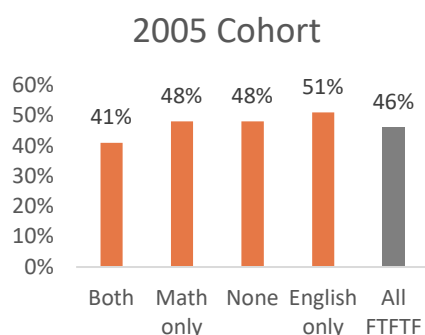
Not URM = Asian, Pacific Islander, Two or more ethnicities, White, Unknown, and International students.

Statistically Significant Characteristics Impacting Six-Year Graduation

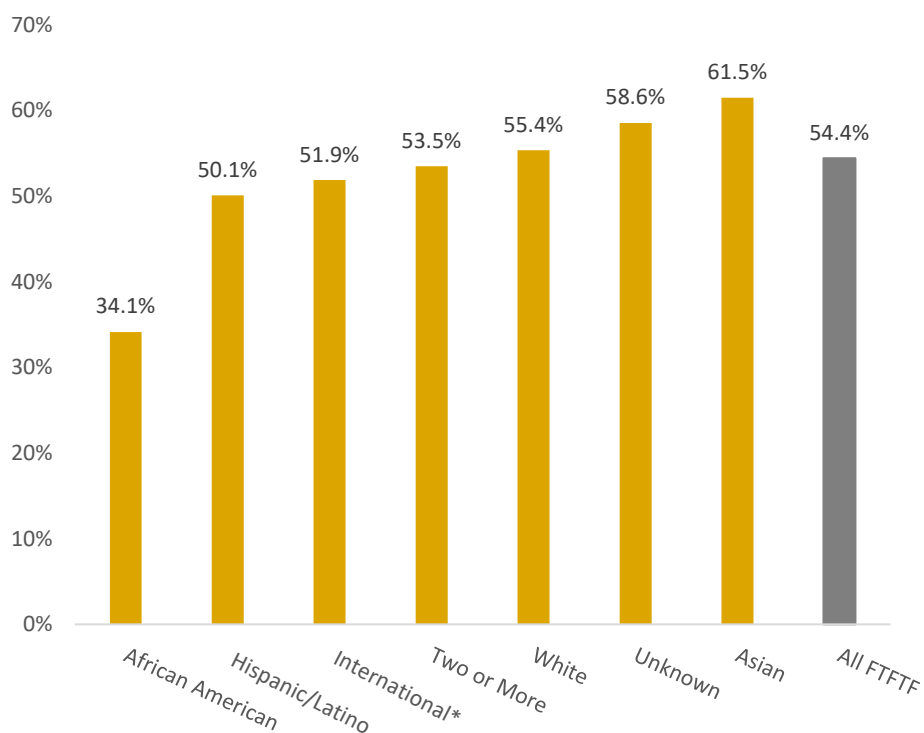
Six-year graduation rates generally improved for most ethnic groups when compared to the 2005 Attrition Study, with the exception of African American students significantly underperforming when compared to other groups. Some of this difference may be accounted for in the new ethnicity category of "two or more", which includes some students who identify as African American along with at least one other ethnicity. Asian students significantly better graduation rates than other groups.



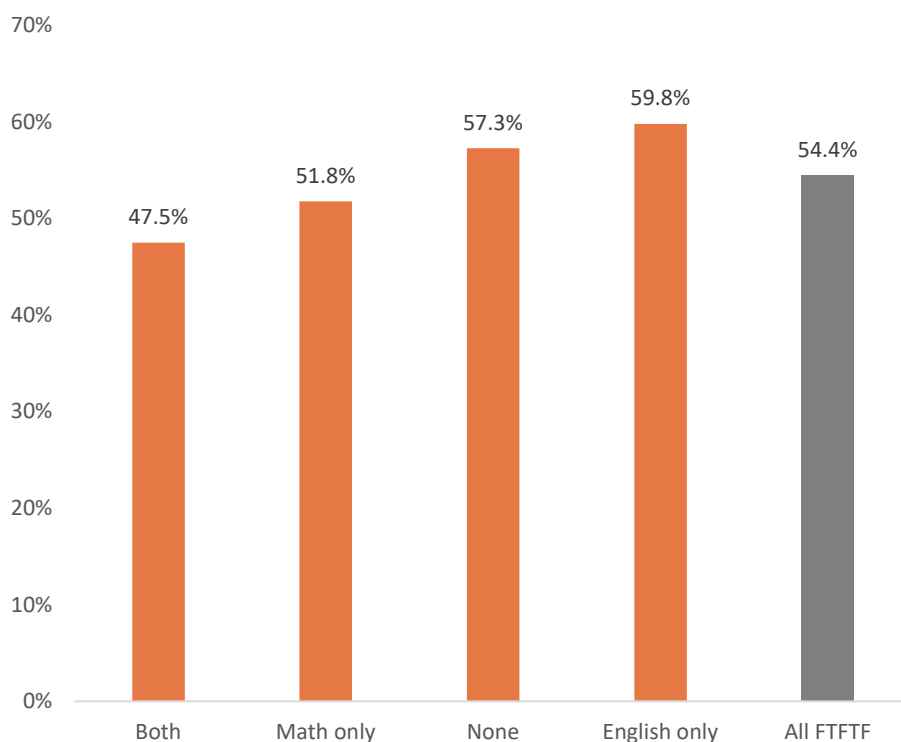
Six-year graduation rates generally improved for all groups based on remediation status when compared to the 2005 Attrition Study. Students needing both English and math remediation were significantly less likely to graduate in six years, while students taking English only were significantly more likely to graduate in six years.



Six-Year Grad Rates - Ethnicity



Six-Year Grad Rates - Remediation Need



*International is defined as: "A student who is not a citizen of the United States and who is in the country on a visa or temporary basis, **or** a student who has an undetermined status or no visa required (Citizenship codes: F, J, N, O)."

Statistically Significant Characteristics Impacting Six-Year Graduation

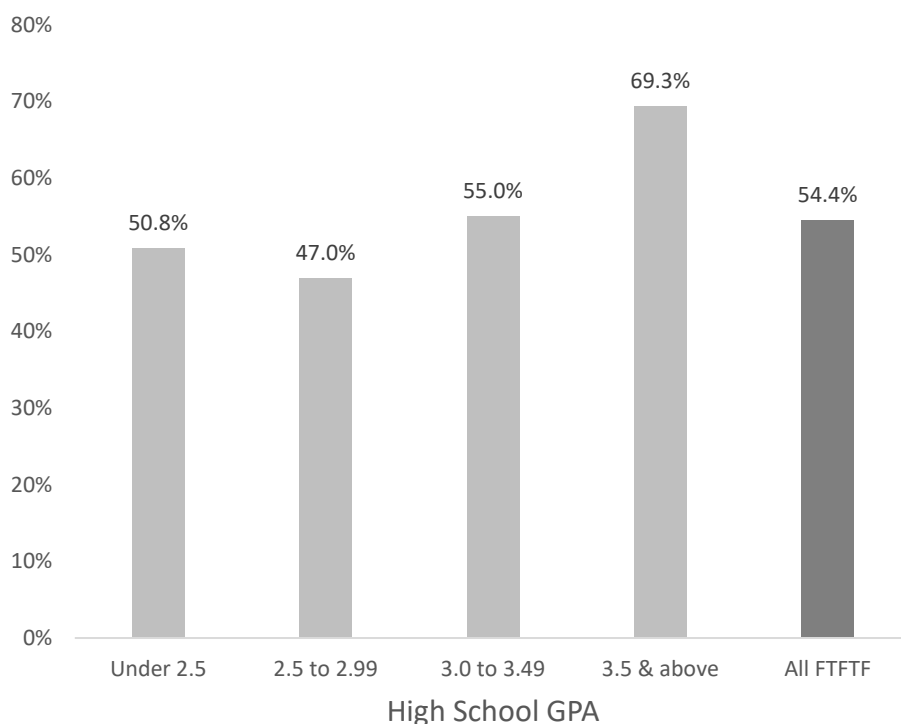
Unsurprisingly, there were statistically significant difference in student's high school grade point average (GPA) on six-year graduation rates. In general, the higher a student's GPA, the higher the likelihood they will graduate in six years.

Another unsurprising factor affecting six-year graduation rates is the last known GPA for a student for coursework taken at San Francisco State. The vast majority of students with a last known GPA above 2.5 graduate within six years. Of the 116 students who took seven years to graduate, 60% had a last known GPA of 2.5 or above. Of the 423 students who left San Francisco State and earned a degree or certificate at another institution, 84% had a last known GPA of 2.5 or above.

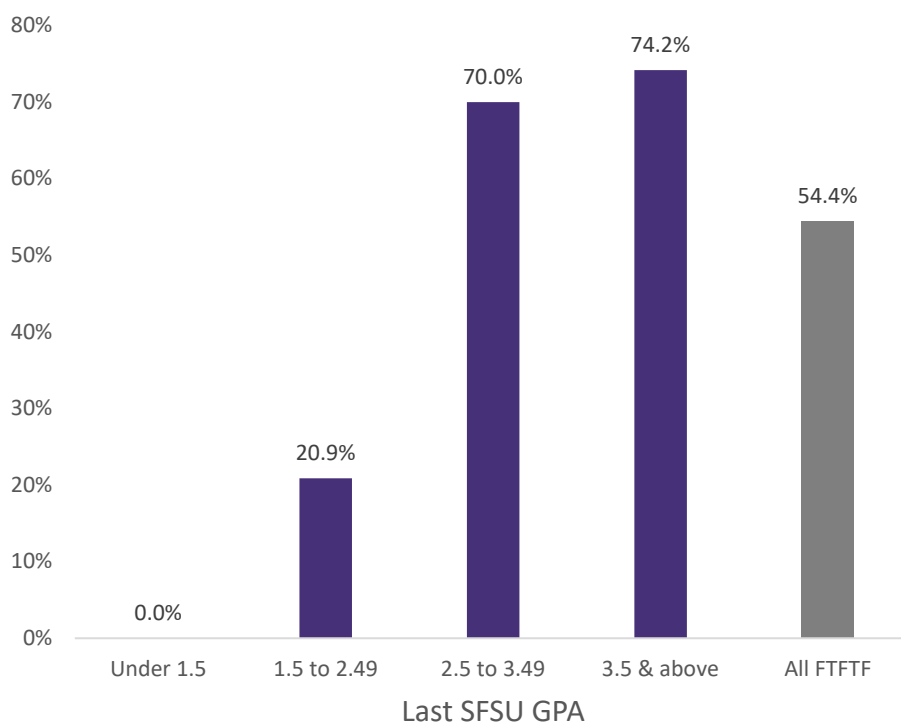
With a student's GPA at San Francisco State being such a strong predictor of graduation, it is worth noting that of the 1,105 students who both leave San Francisco State and do not get a degree at another institution, 53% have a GPA of 2.5 or above. Furthermore, 398 (36%) of these 1,105 students had earned enough credits to be considered juniors or seniors.

For the 1,105 students who leave San Francisco State and do not get a degree, the intersection of both being a junior or senior *and* having a GPA of 2.5 or above represents 191 students. These are students who were close to a degree and were in good academic standing. This group could probably be contacted at little cost to the university to see what could be done to help these students return and finish their degrees.

Six-Year Grad Rates - High School GPA



Six-Year Grad Rates - Last SFSU GPA



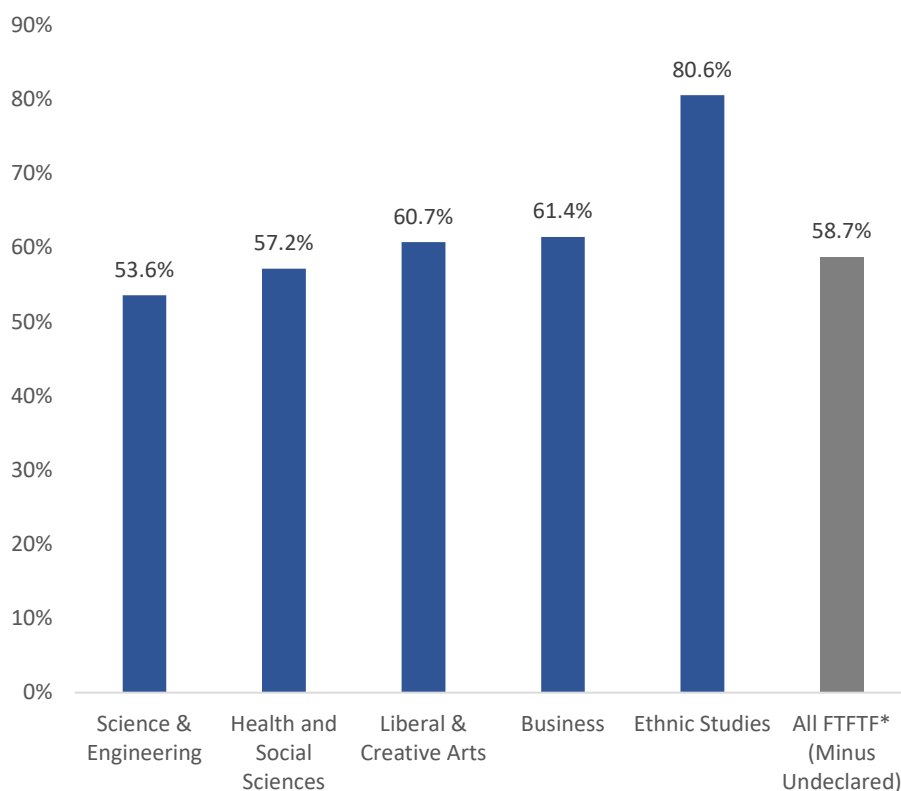
Statistically Significant Characteristics Impacting Six-Year Graduation

Due to the fact that undergraduates often change their major, the last college in which they were enrolled was analyzed and turned out to be a statistically significant factor affecting six-year graduation rates. Because people whose last known major and college association is "undeclared" overwhelmingly leave the university (264 out of 265 in the 2010 cohort), this group was omitted when the last known major and college association was analyzed for the remainder of students.

Students whose last known major and college association was in the College of Science and Engineering were significantly less likely to graduate in six years. This is consistent with national trends for students enrolled in Science, Technology, Engineering, & Math (STEM) disciplines.²

Students last enrolled in the College of Ethnic Studies were significantly more likely to graduate in six years. Compared to other colleges, the number of students whose last major was associated with the College of Ethnic Studies was quite small (see the note in the graph to the right).

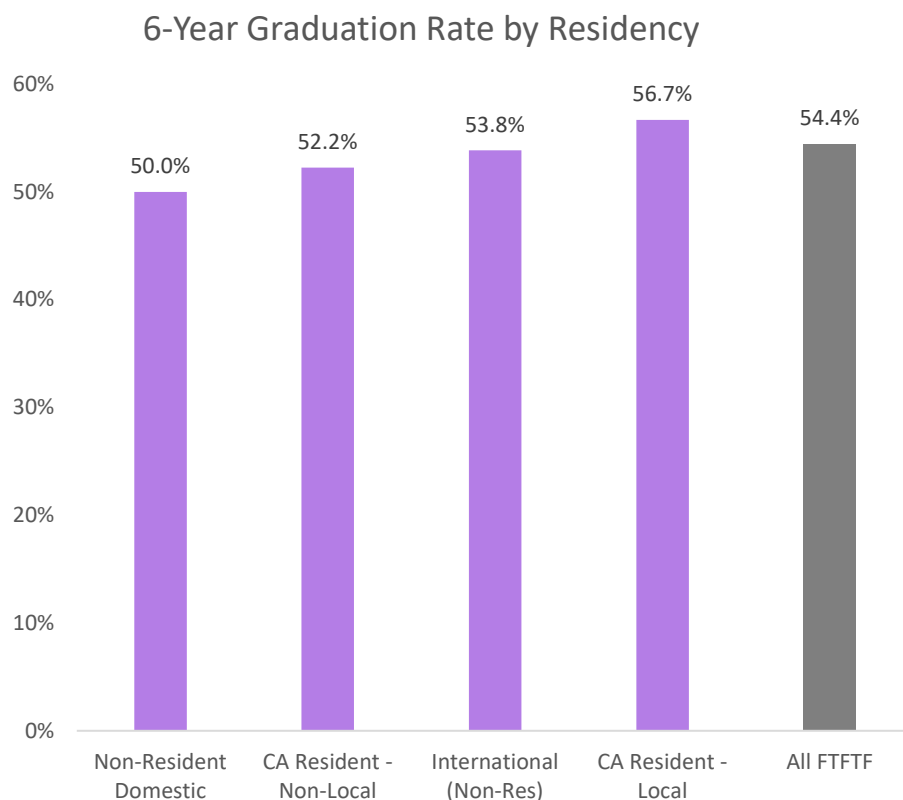
6-Year Graduation Rate - *Last College Enrolled*



* The College of Ethnic Studies represents a much smaller group of students (36 total) relative to other colleges. For comparison, the next smallest group was 640 College of Science & Engineering students. The College of Education overwhelmingly served graduate students.

Statistically Significant Characteristics Impacting Six-Year Graduation

The residency status of entering students is a statistically significant factor in six-year graduation rates. California residents that come from the local region surrounding San Francisco State (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, & Santa Clara counties) are more likely to graduate in six years than students with a different residency status. Domestic non-resident students are significantly less likely to graduate in six years than all other resident groups.



Other Findings of Note

- Students often stop attendance at San Francisco State for one or more terms only to return and enroll later. Once a student stops and returns more than once, they were much less likely to graduate. However, examining the number of times they stop and return is difficult because students who leave have so many different outcomes.

Number of times stopping & returning	Degree In 6 Years = YES	Degree In 6 Years = NO	Graduation Percent
No Stops	1687	1383	55.0%
1 Stop	260	219	54.3%
2 Stops	18	42	30.0%

Furthermore, the reasons motivating students to leave are beyond the scope of this study. Students who have left the institution and returned have shown perseverance in doing so. Also, the number of student who stopped 2 or more times only represents about 1.5% of the full cohort. This leads to the question, "Is there any type of action/intervention at San Francisco State specifically designed to reintegrate these students and help them graduate?"

- The Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) exists to improve access and retention of low-income and first-generation students. There was not a *statistically significant* difference in six-year graduation between participants and non-participants. This suggests that the program is in fact having an impact on low-income and first-generation students, who traditionally graduate at lower rates than their peers.

EOP Participation	Degree In 6 Years = YES	Degree In 6 Years = NO	Graduation Percent
Yes	188	162	53.7%
No	1777	1482	54.5%

Other Findings of Note

- The Metro College Success Program was designed to increase equity in college completion. Students are part of a small cohort/learning community in their first two years. Students who participated in the Metro College Success

Program showed a higher six-year graduation rate (59.0%) compared with non-participants (54.3%), however, this difference was not statistically significant. This does suggest that the program is in fact having an impact on first-generation, low-income and/or historically underrepresented students.

Metro Participation	Degree in 6 Years = YES	Degree in 6 Years = NO	Graduation Percent
Yes	62	43	59.0%
No	1903	1601	54.3%

- Housing provides students with residential communities that supports collegiate endeavors and life outside of the classroom. For the fall 2010 FTFTF cohort, there was a statistically significant difference in six-year graduation rates between housing students and non-housing students.

Specifically, housing students showed a graduation rate 6.6 percentage points above non-housing students. This demonstrates the positive impact that living on campus in the first year is having on first-time, full-time freshman students.

Housing Student	Degree in 6 Years = YES	Degree in 6 Years = NO	Graduation Percent
Yes	969	703	58.0%
No	996	941	51.4%

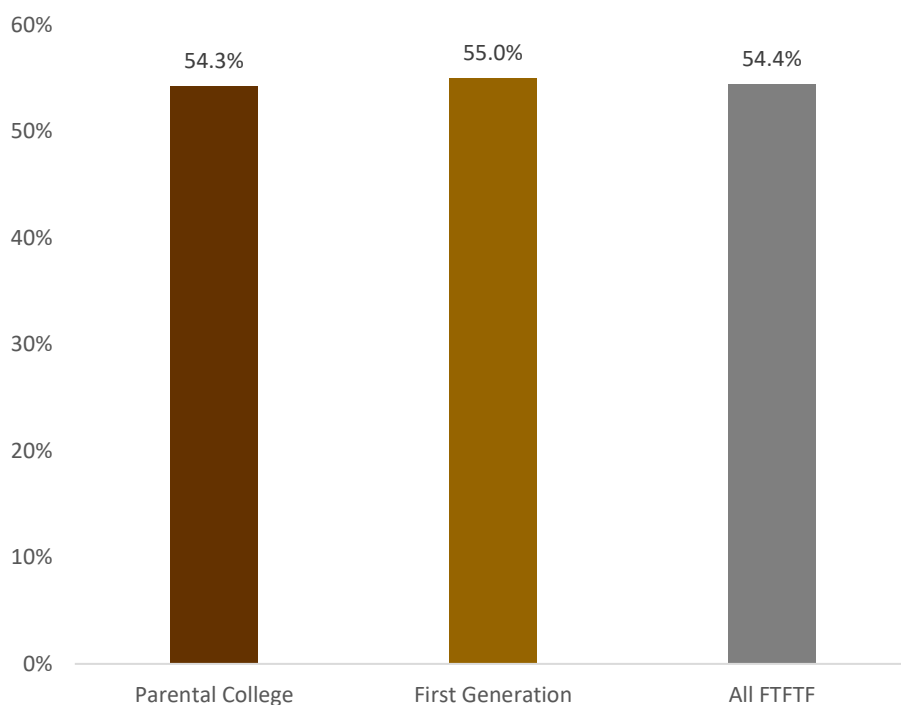
Characteristics with NO Significant Impact on Six-Year Graduation in 2005 & 2010

Two student characteristics that are often of interest are first generation status and Pell Grant eligibility. Both characteristics are associated with students who come from families with fewer educational and economic resources than students who are similar to them in other respects. Both of these groups have traditionally had lower graduation rates than their peers.³

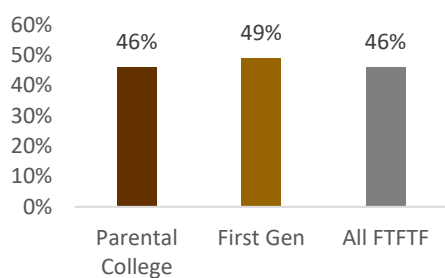
In both the 2005 and 2010 Attrition Studies, neither Pell Grant eligibility nor first generation status showed statistically significant differences on six-year graduation rates.

Compared to the 2005 cohort, the 2010 cohort had improved its six-year graduation rates for both groups.

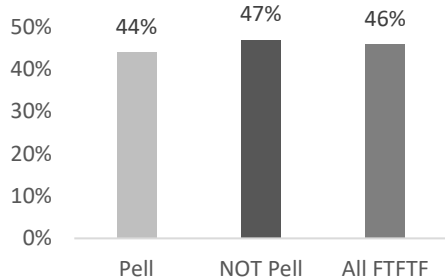
Six-Year Grad Rates - First Generation Status



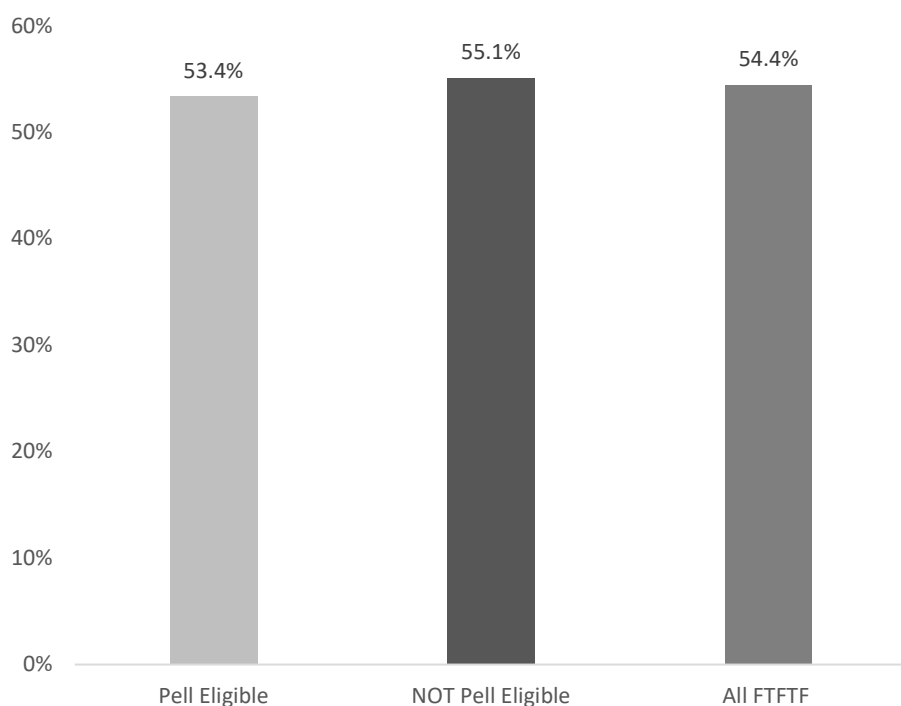
2005 Cohort



2005 Cohort



Six-Year Grad Rates - Pell Eligibility



[3. First Generation](#)

[3. Pell Eligible](#)

What Happens When Students Leave?

Once students leave San Francisco State University, it becomes harder to track their progress toward attaining a degree. However, many colleges and universities submit enrollment lists of their students to the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a non-profit organization that helps universities exchange student data.

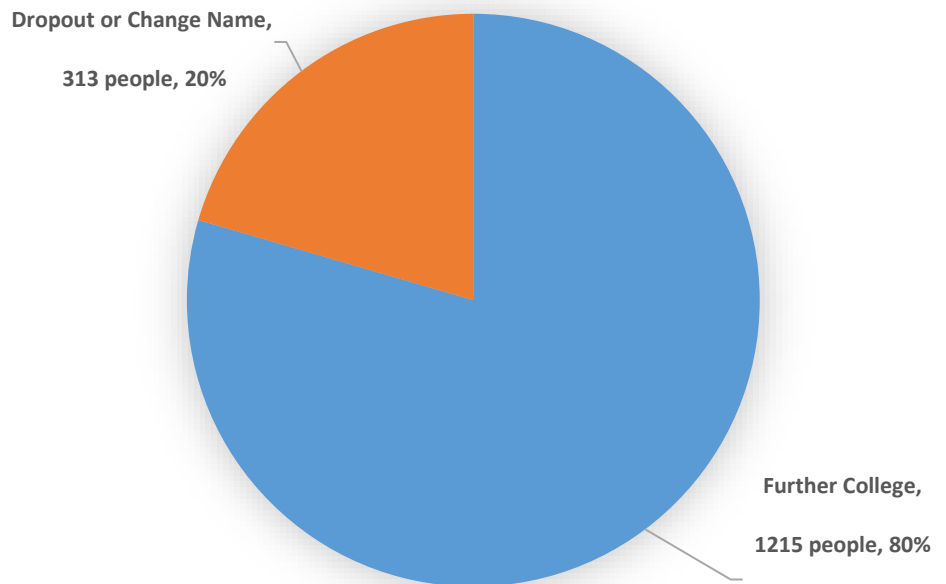
All students from the 2010 cohort who did not graduate are matched to the NSC data base using their name. Of the 1,528 students who did not earn a degree at San Francisco State within the seven-year time frame of this study, 1,215 of them (80%) went on to attend another two-year or four-year college. About 20% do not appear in the NSC database.

Of the 1,215 students who left San Francisco State to attend another institution, 423 (35%) of them earn a degree at a two-year or four-year institution. It is important to note that this represents just 11% of those who leave SF State. The remainder of this group continues with some college coursework but do not show up in the NSC database as degree/certificate earners.

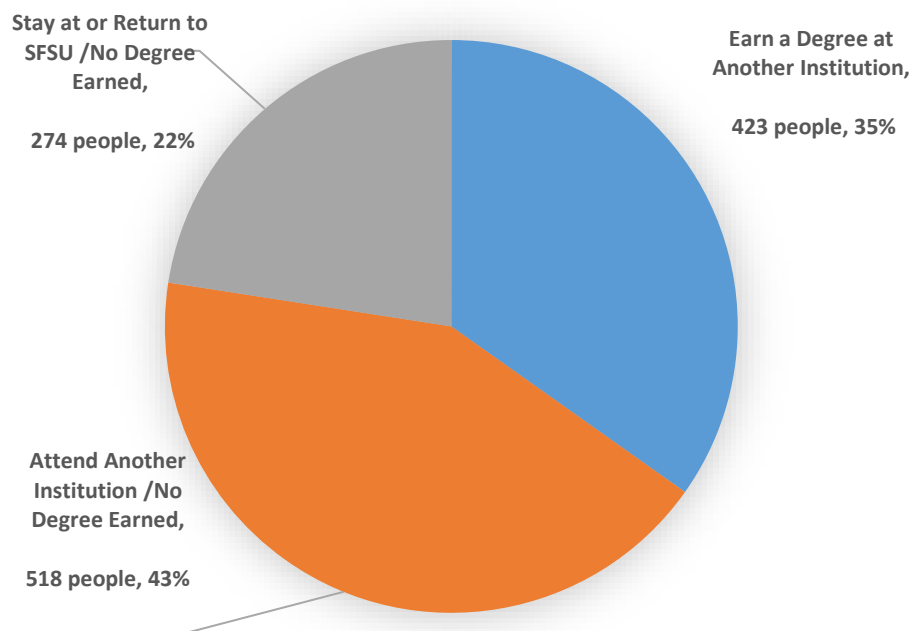
Of particular interest is the group who return to San Francisco State at least once after leaving and attending another institution. This group would be a good subject for further analysis to see if there might be some action(s) the

university could take to help these students to return and finish their degrees.

What Happens to Students who Don't Graduate from San Francisco State?

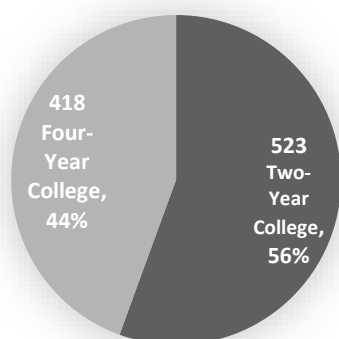


If they attend college when they leave us, what happens?



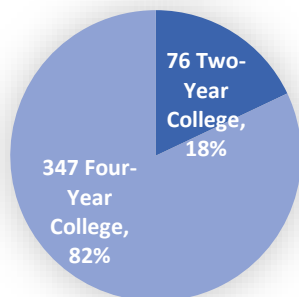
Students who left San Francisco State University and later attended another college did so primarily in the state of California. The vast majority of them attended public institutions in either the California Community College (CCC) system, the California State University (CSU) system, or the University of California (UC) system.

Type of Institution
Attended after Leaving



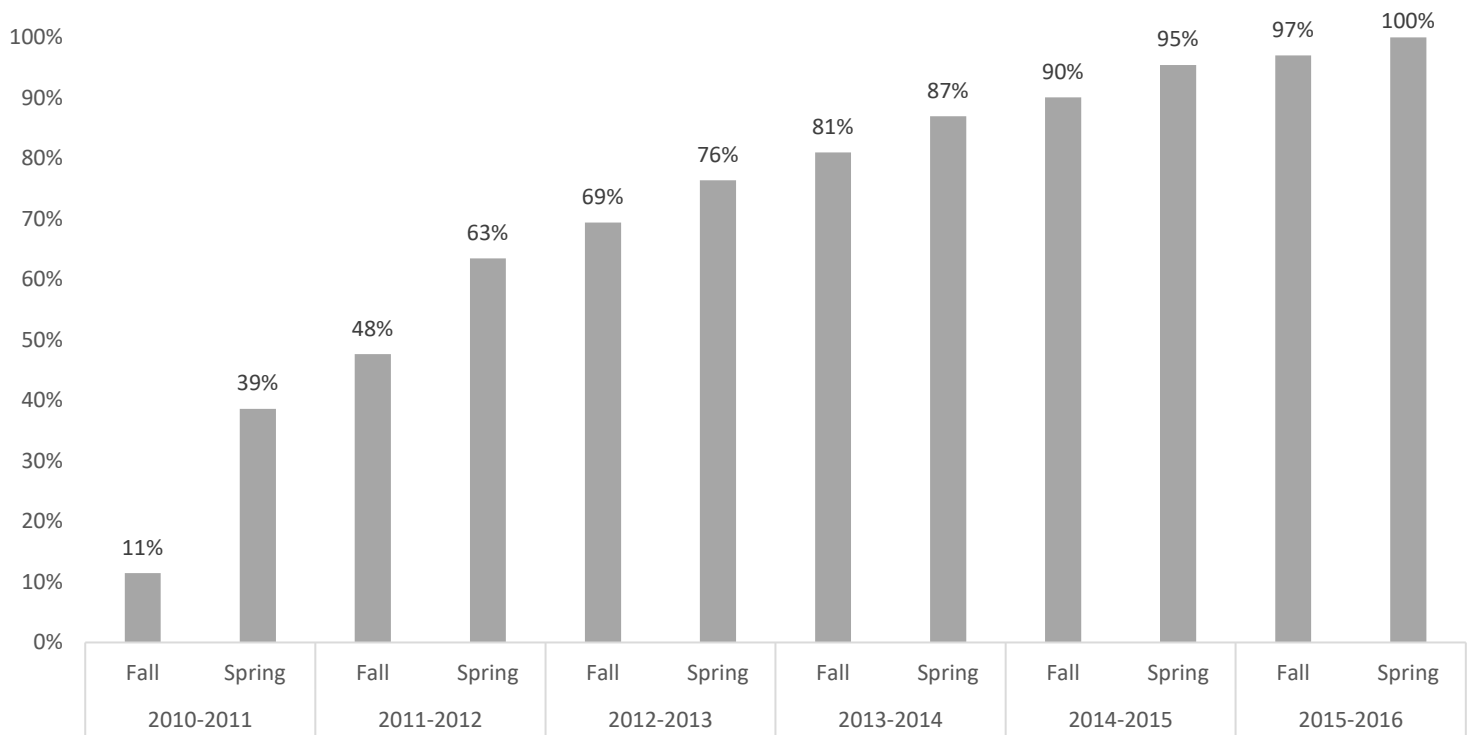
Students who left San Francisco State and earned a degree or certificate did so overwhelmingly at four-year institutions. Again, they did so primarily in either the California Community College (CCC) system, the California State University (CSU) system, or the University of California (UC) system.

Earned Degrees
Other Institutions



Top 20 - College Attendance for Students who Leave	
Institution	Students
City College of San Francisco	90
Skyline College - San Bruno	37
California State University - Long Beach	27
San Diego State University (CSU)	27
California State University - Sacramento	24
College of San Mateo	19
Diablo Valley College - Pleasant Hill	19
Laney College - Oakland	18
Chabot College - Hayward	17
San Jose State University (CSU)	17
De Anza College - Cupertino	15
Foothill College - Los Altos Hills	15
California State University - Northridge	14
California State University - Monterey Bay	13
Academy of Art University - San Francisco	12
Santa Rosa Junior College	12
California State University - East Bay	11
Las Positas College - Livermore	11
Sacramento City College - Los Rios Community College District	11
Berkeley City College	10

Top 20 -Degree/Certificate Institutions for Students who Leave	
Institution	Students
California State University - Long Beach	25
San Diego State University (CSU)	23
California State University - Sacramento	19
San Jose State University (CSU)	17
California State University - Northridge	12
California State University - Monterey Bay	11
California State University - East Bay	9
California State University - Fullerton	9
University of California Los Angeles	9
California State University - Stanislaus	8
University of California - San Diego	8
California State University - Los Angeles	7
City College of San Francisco	7
West Coast University - North Hollywood	7
University of California - Irvine	6
University of California - Santa Barbara	6
University of San Francisco	6
Arizona State University	5
California State University - Chico	5
California State University - Dominguez Hills	5



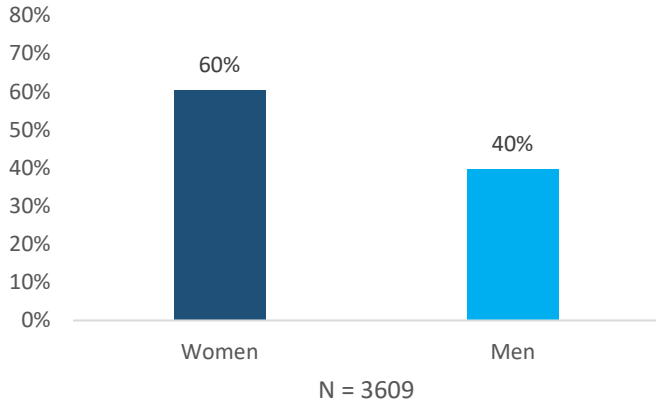
Cumulative Term of Last Attendance for Students who Do NOT Graduate from San Francisco State

The majority of students who leave San Francisco State and do not earn a degree do so in their first 2 years. Of these students, we lost 11% by the end of the fall 2010 term and an additional 28% by the end of the spring 2011 term (a cumulative loss of 39%). In the fall of 2017 the Academic Senate approved a first-year experience program scheduled to be implemented with the fall 2019 cohort of incoming students. The hope is that this new curriculum will reduce the loss of students after the first academic year, which in turn should improve six-year graduation rates.

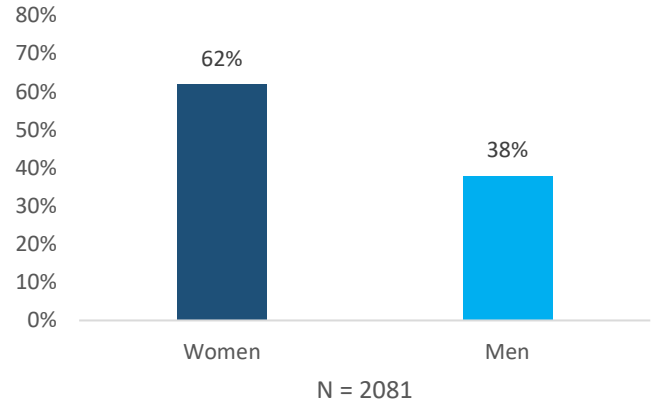
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for Gender

This comparison of gender proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

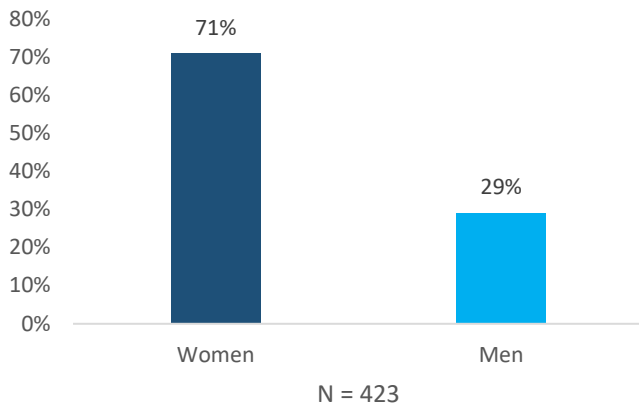
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



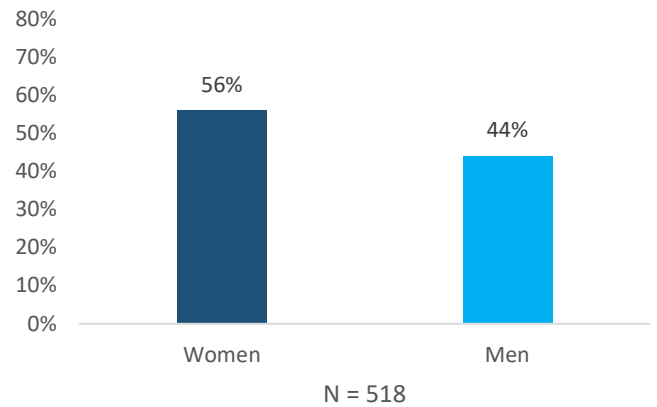
San Francisco State - Graduates



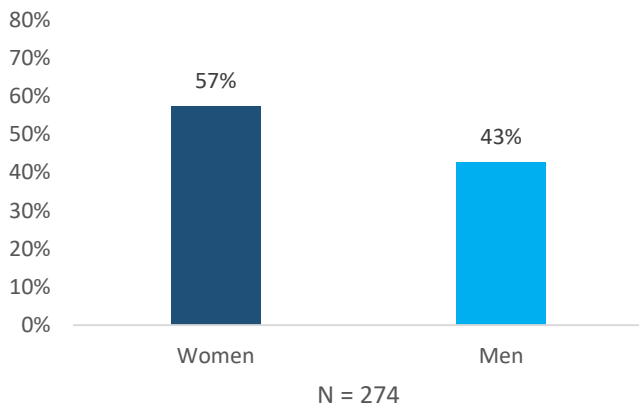
Degree Other Institution



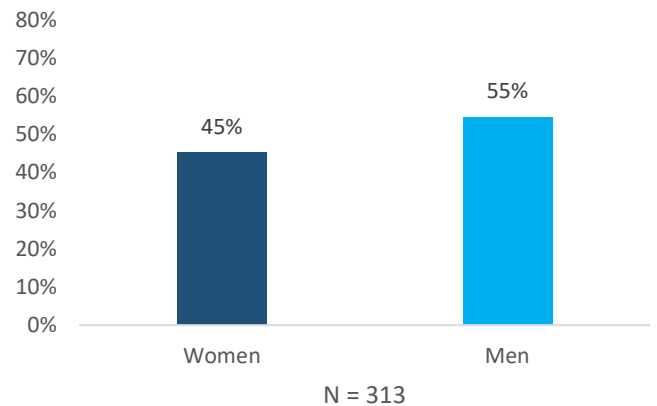
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



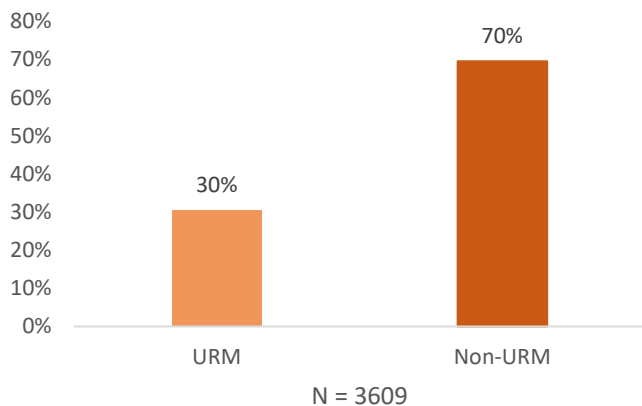
No Further College



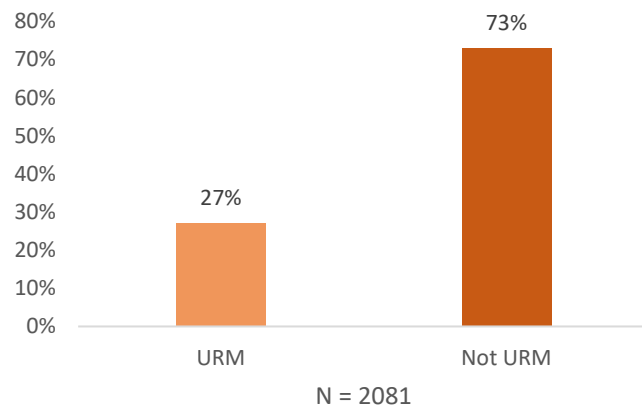
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for Underrepresented Minority Status

This comparison of URM status proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

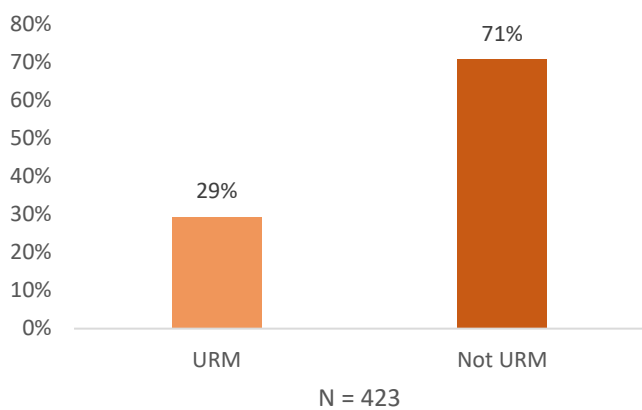
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



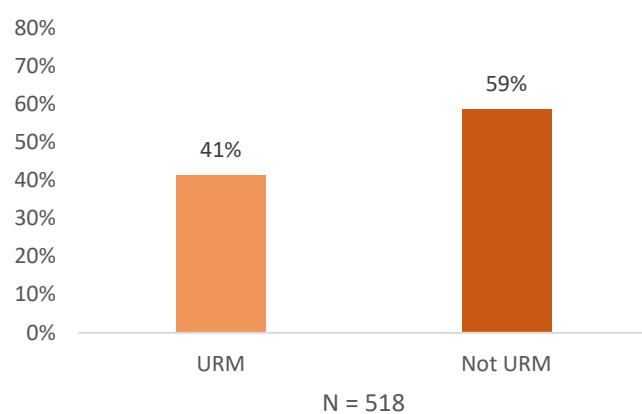
San Francisco State - Graduates



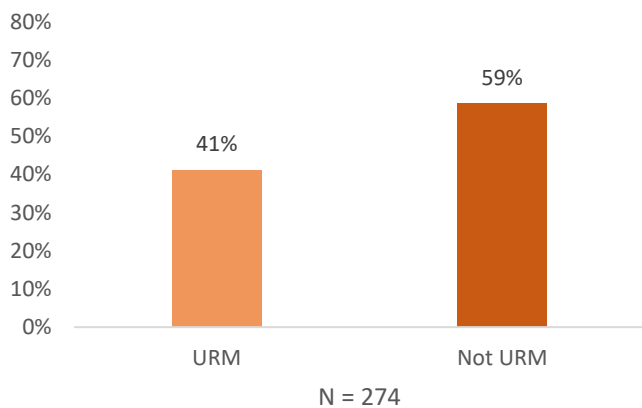
Degree Other Institution



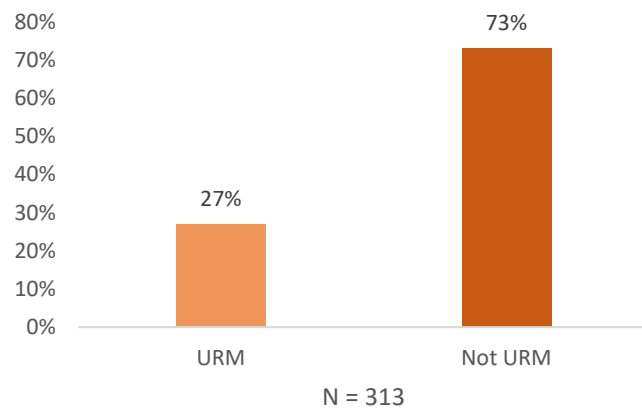
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



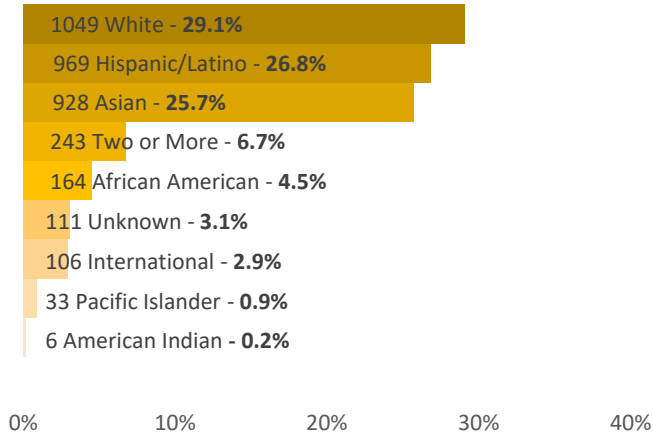
No Further College



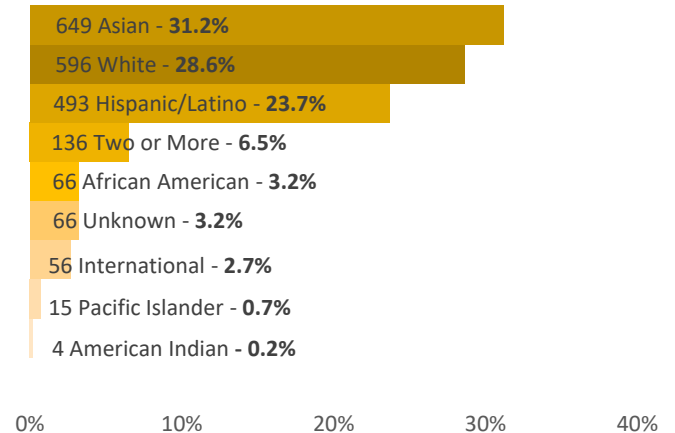
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for Ethnicity

This comparison of ethnicity proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

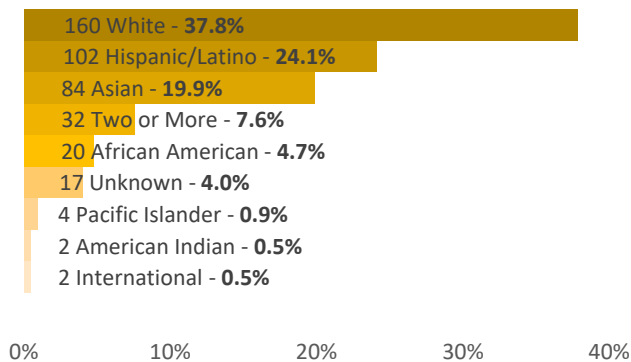
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



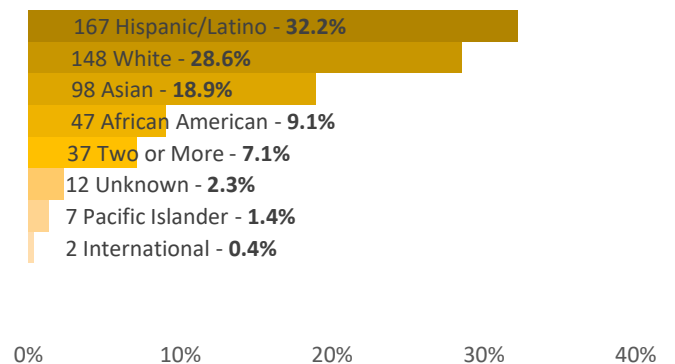
San Francisco State - Graduates



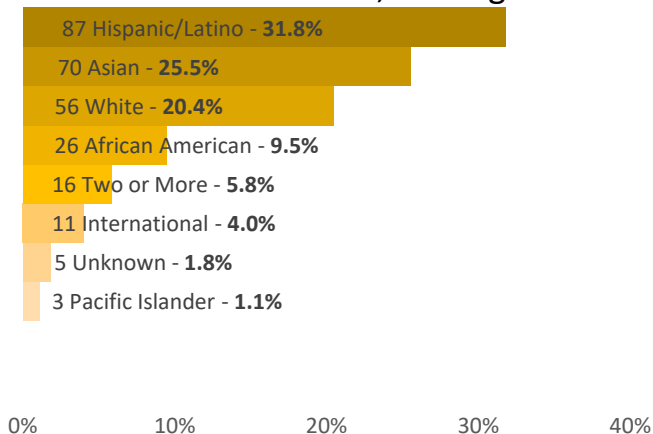
Degree Other Institution



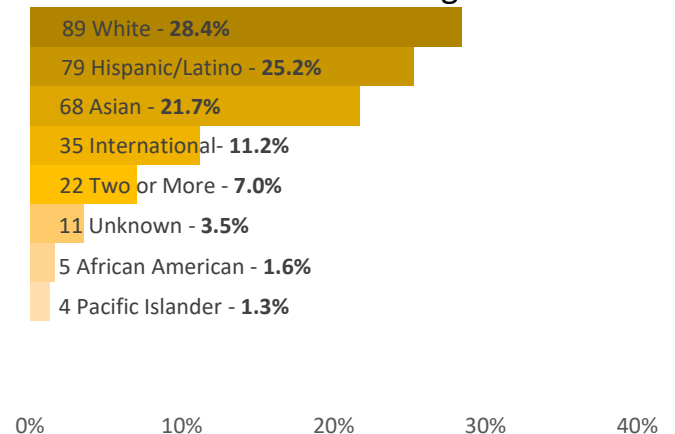
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



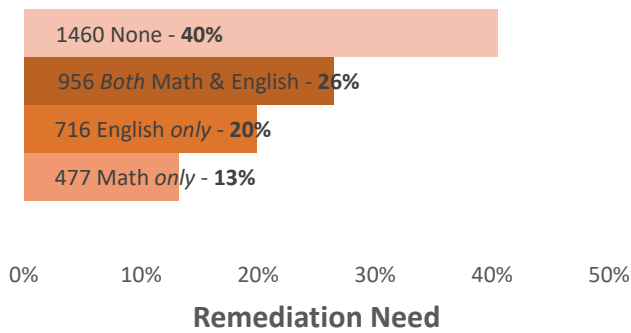
No Further College



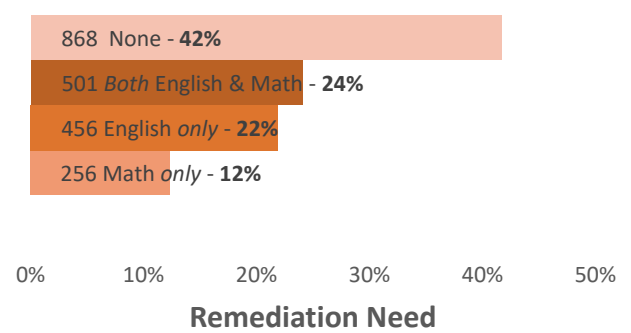
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for Remediation Need

This comparison of remediation proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

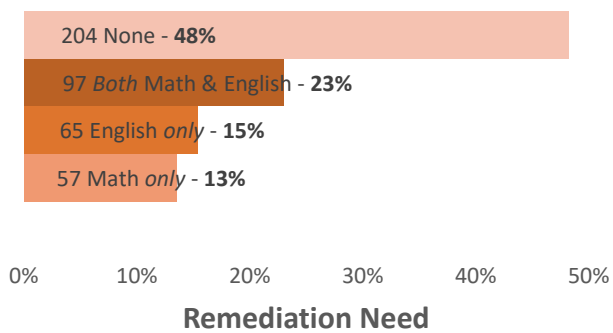
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



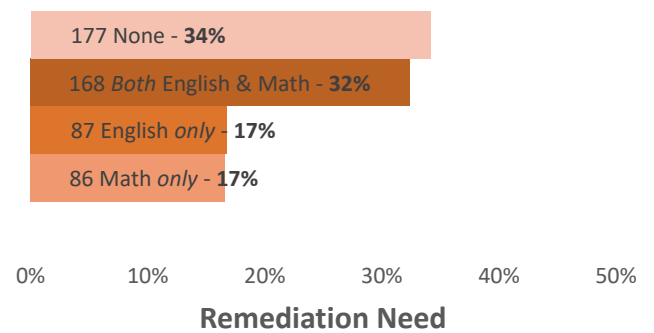
San Francisco State - Graduates



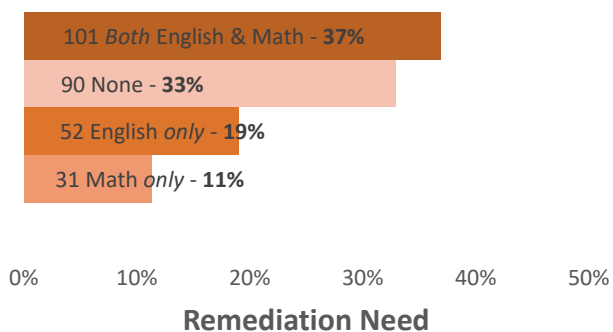
Degree Other Institution



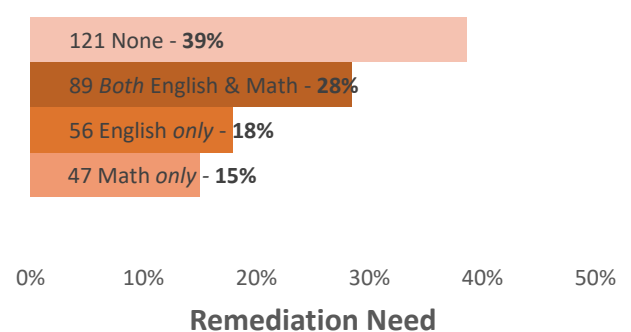
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



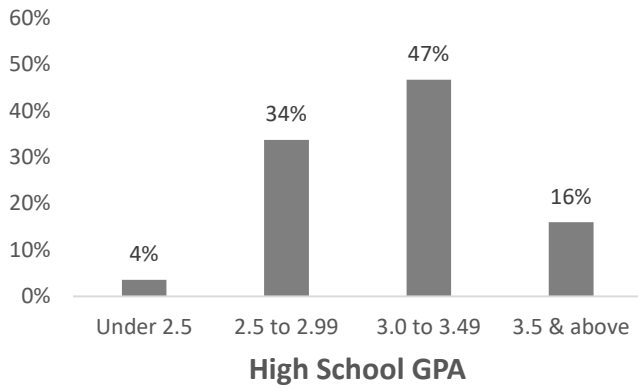
No Further College



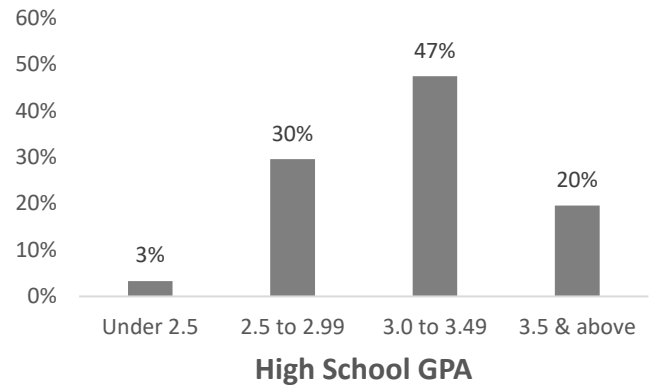
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for High School GPA

This comparison of high school GPA proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

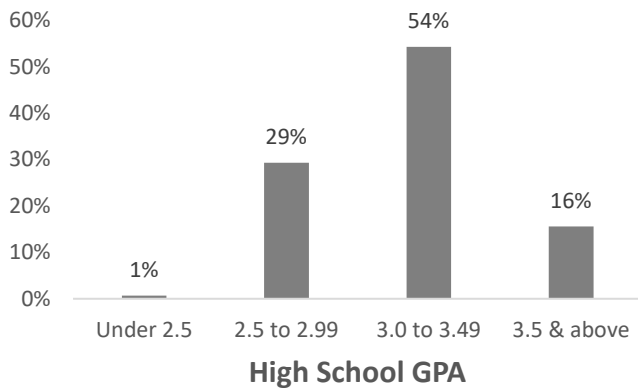
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



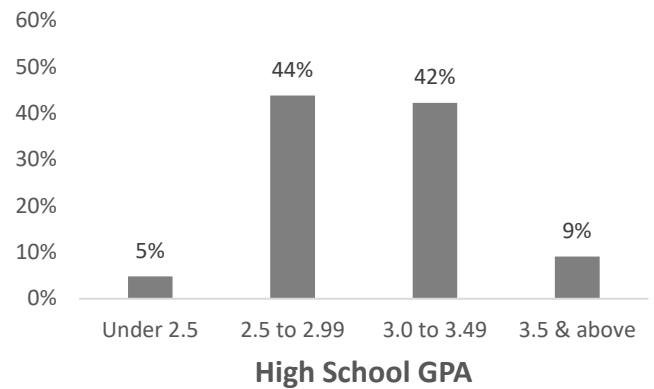
San Francisco State - Graduates



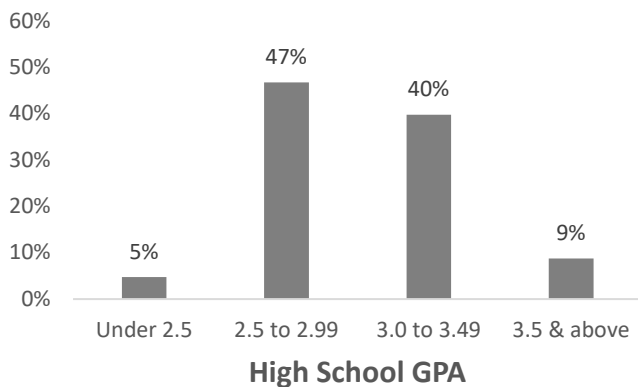
Degree Other Institution



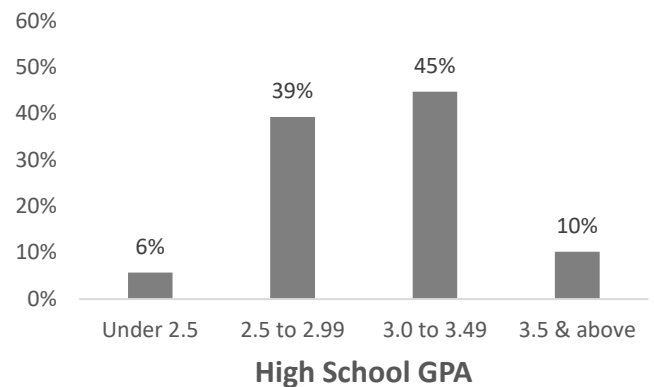
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



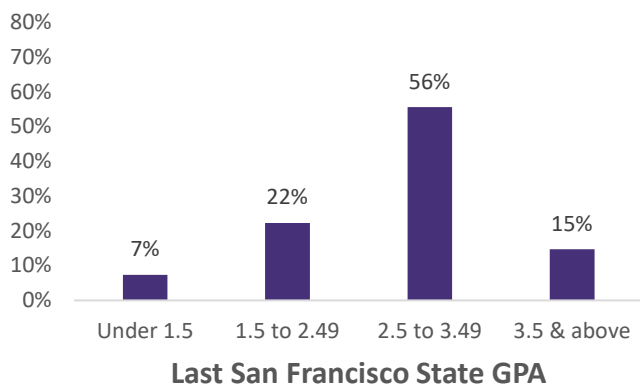
No Further College



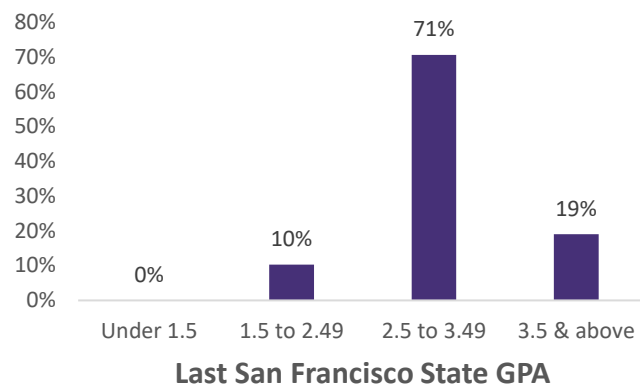
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for Last San Francisco State GPA

This comparison of Last SFSU GPA proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

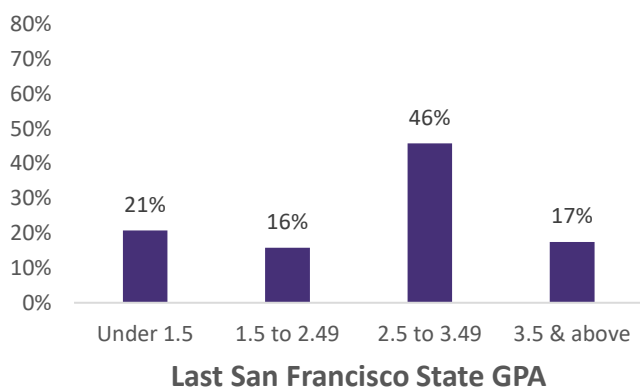
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



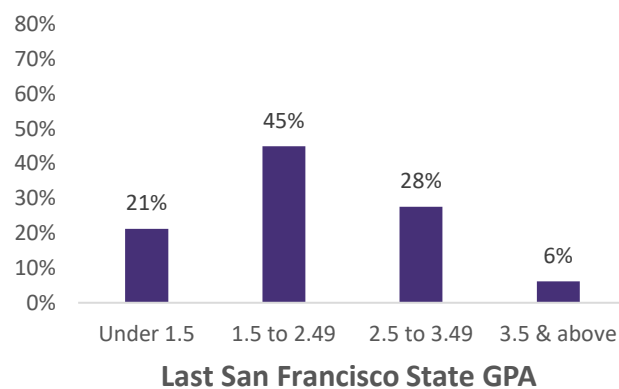
San Francisco State - Graduates



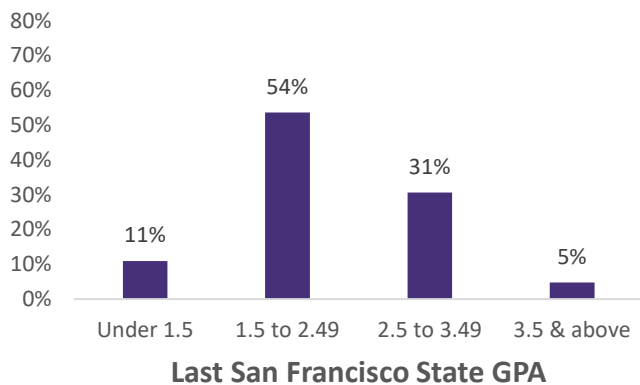
Degree Other Institution



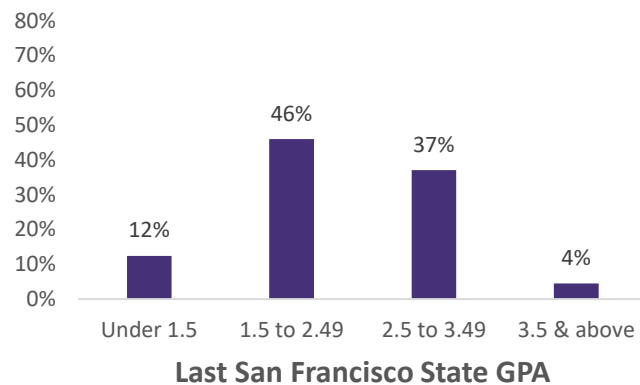
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



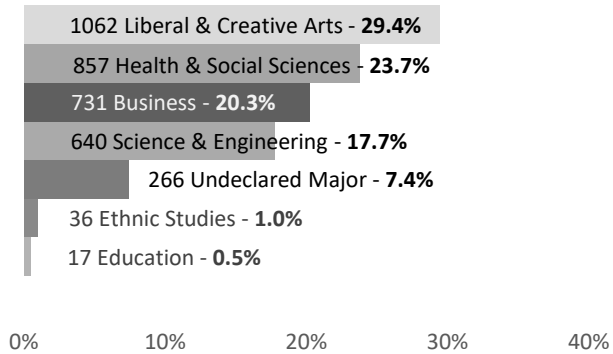
No Further College



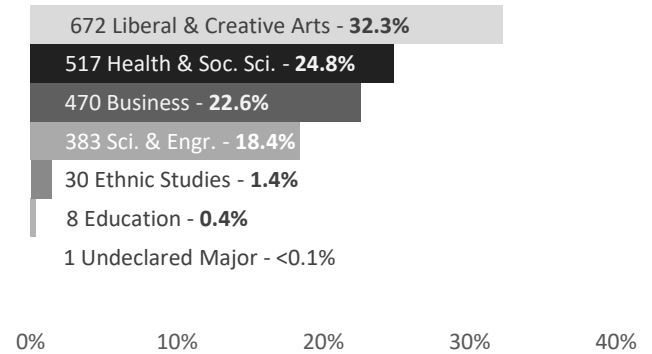
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for Last College Enrolled

This comparison of Last College Enrolled proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

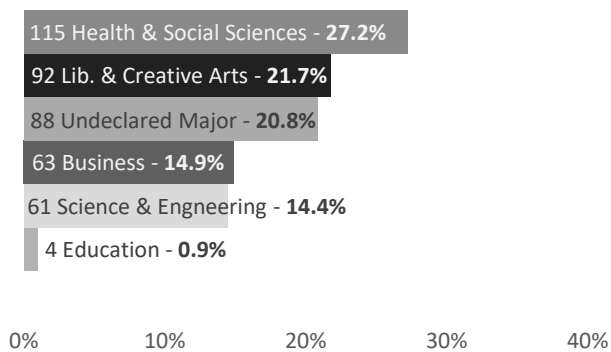
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



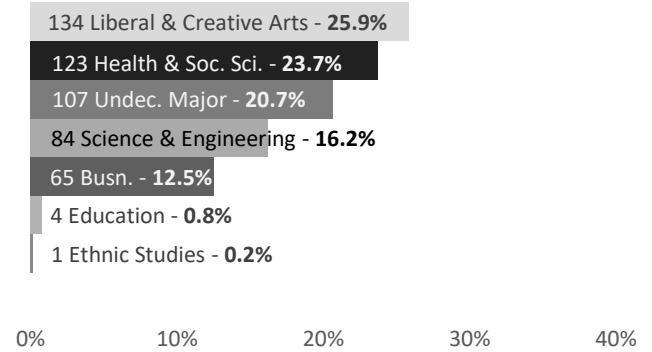
San Francisco State - Graduates



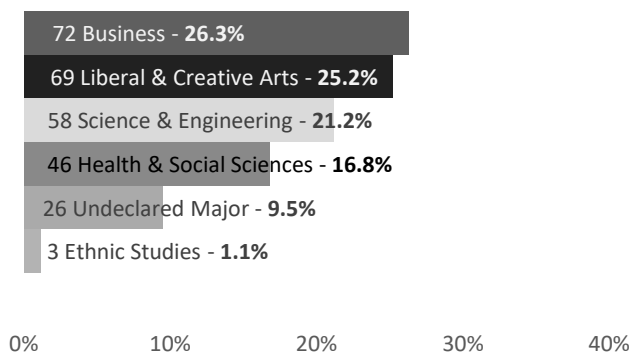
Degree Other Institution



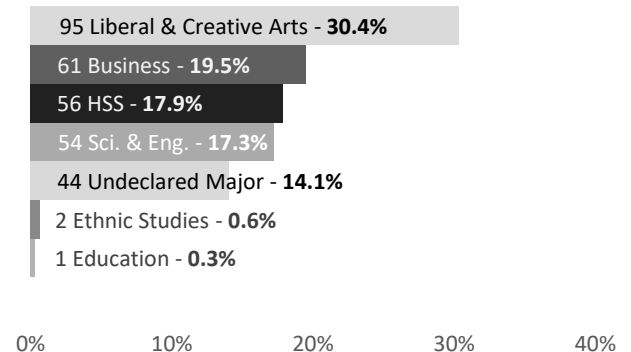
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



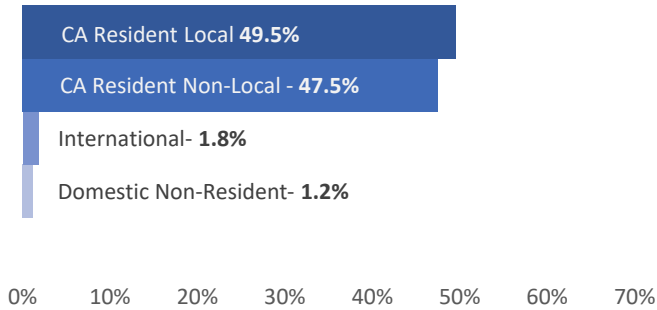
No Further College



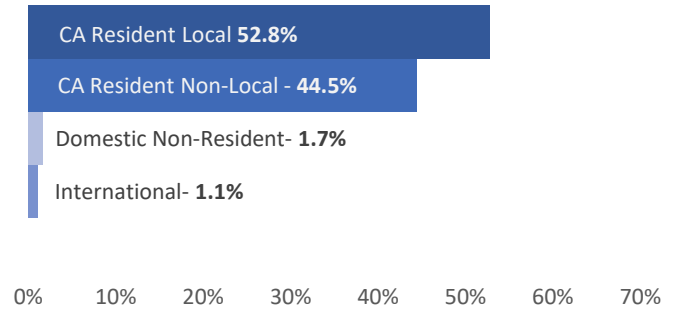
Comparison of Subgroup Percentages for Residency

This comparison of residency proportions by subgroup is provided to help understand why it was statistically significant.

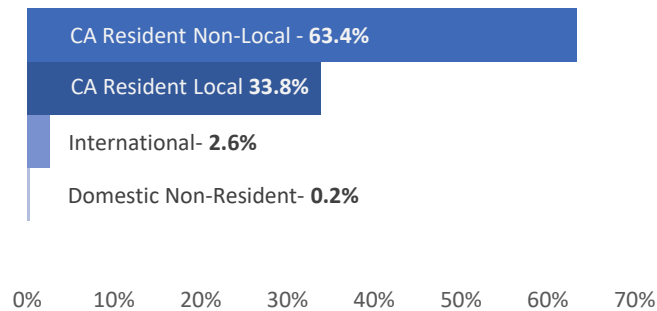
San Francisco State - Full Cohort



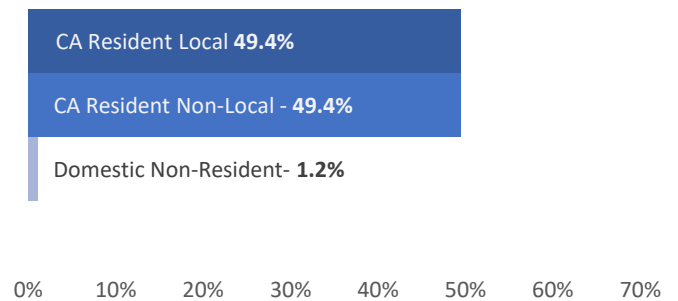
San Francisco State - Graduates



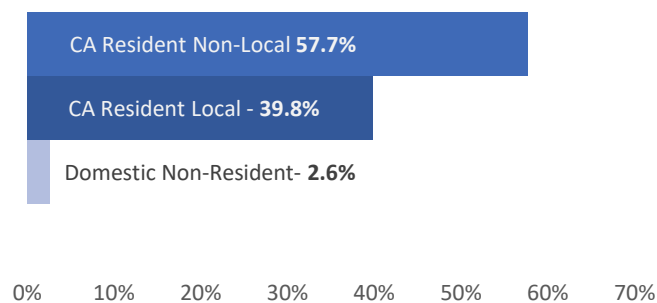
Degree Other Institution



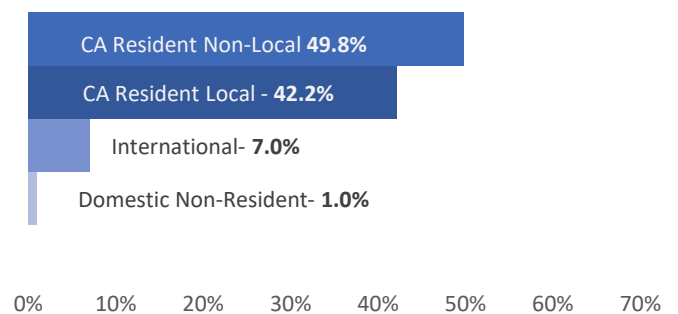
Attend Other Inst., No Degree



Back & Forth SFSU, No Degree



No Further College



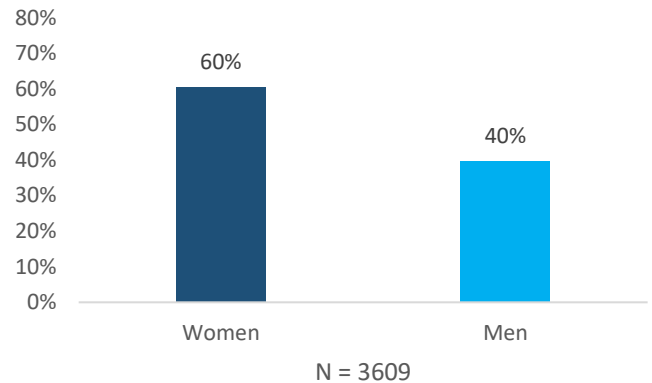
Full Cohort Profile - 2010 First-time, Full-time Freshmen

The full cohort includes 3609 first-time, full-time freshmen who entered San Francisco State in Fall 2010.

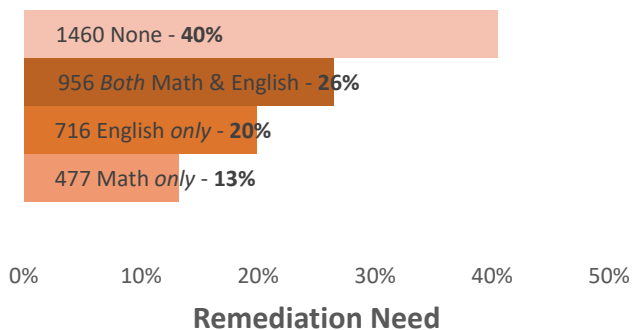
Statistically significant characteristics influencing six-year graduation include:

Gender, Remediation Need, URM Status, Last College, Ethnicity, High School GPA, Last San Francisco State GPA, Residency Status

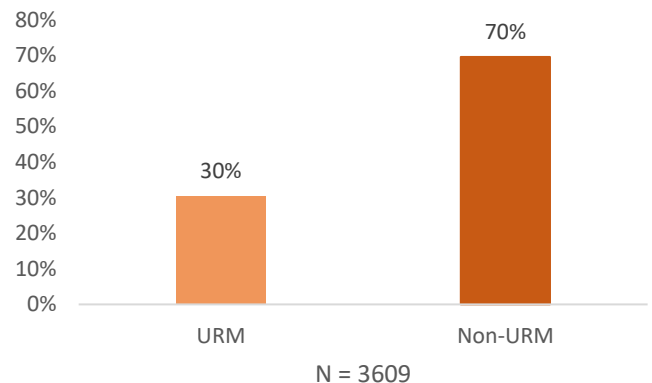
Gender - Full Cohort



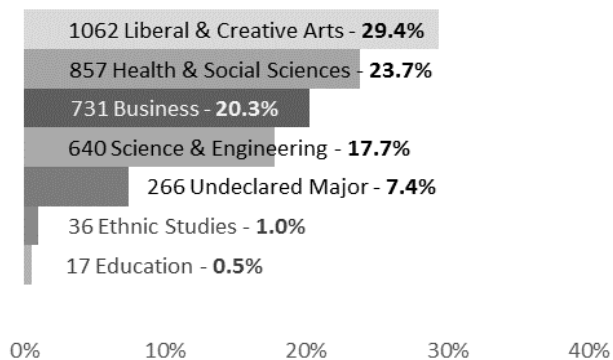
Remediation - Full Cohort



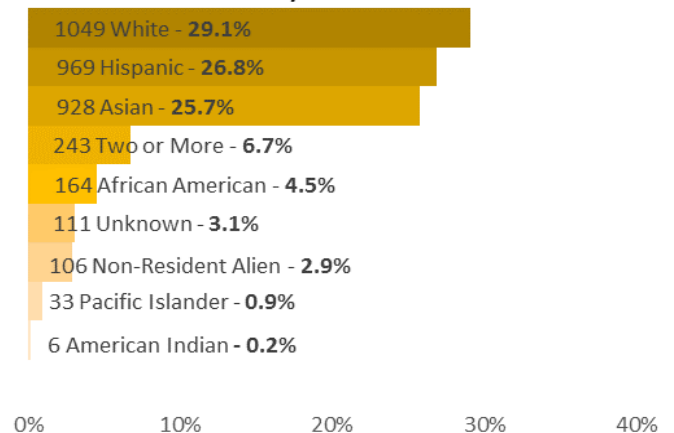
URM - Full Cohort



Last College - Full Cohort

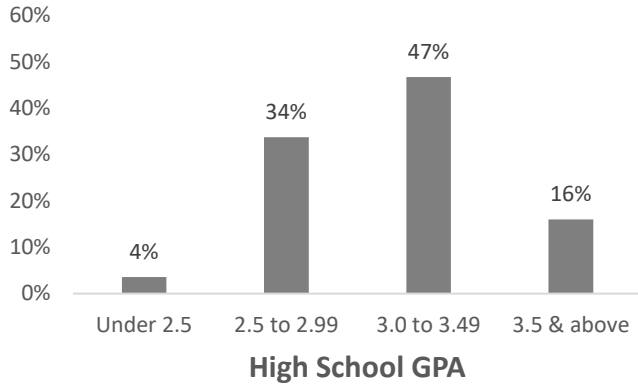


Ethnicity - Full Cohort

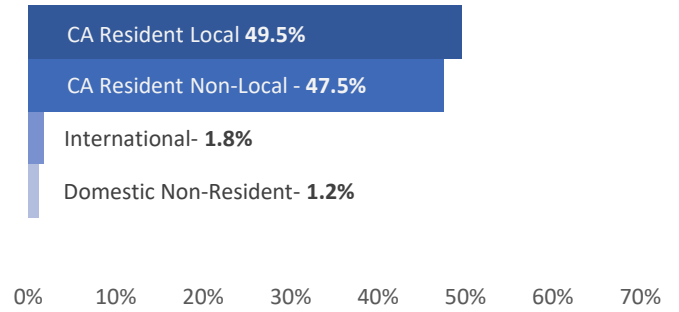


Full Cohort Profile - 2010 First-time, Full-time Freshmen

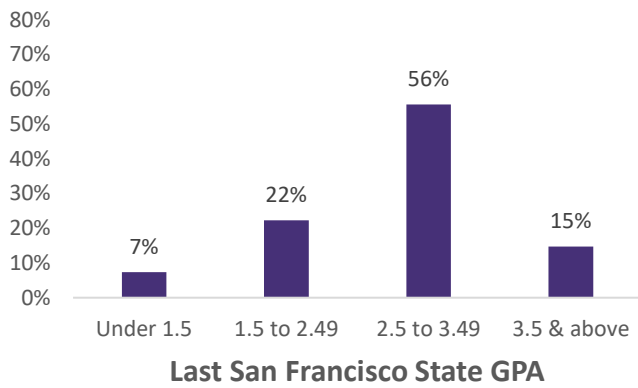
High School GPA - Full Cohort



Residency - Full Cohort



Last SFSU GPA - Full Cohort



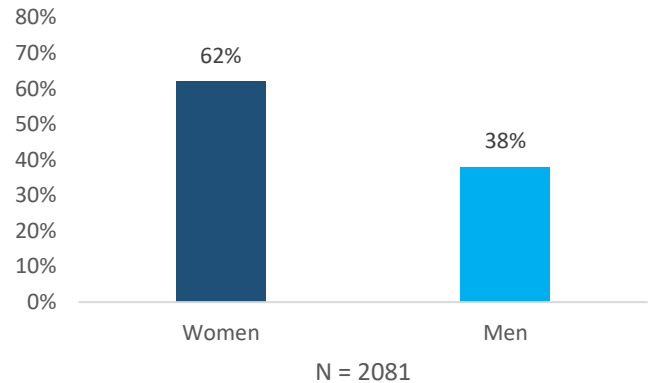
Graduates of San Francisco State University

The San Francisco State graduate profile includes three types of graduates:

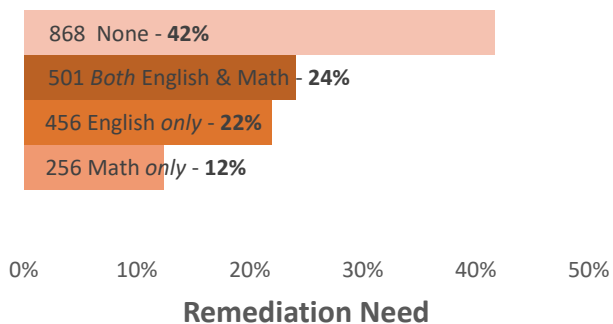
- 1945 students who graduated in six-years or less
- 20 students who graduated in six years whose degrees were late-posting
- 116 students who graduated in seven years

Student characteristic proportions where the graduates of San Francisco State differ noticeably from the full cohort include *URM Status, Ethnicity, Last San Francisco State GPA, and Residency*.

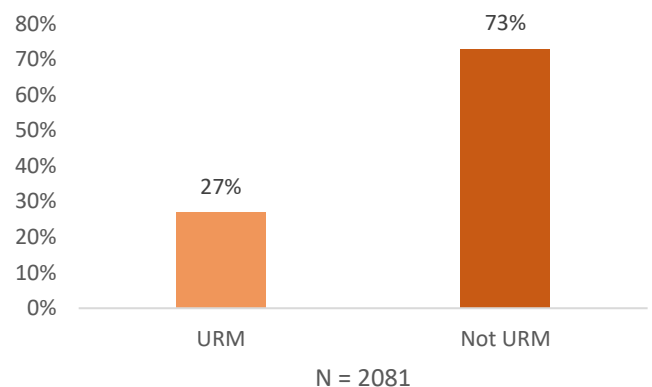
Gender - SFSU Graduates



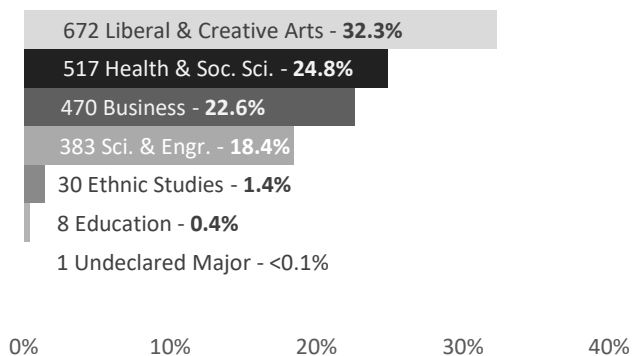
Remediation - SFSU Graduates



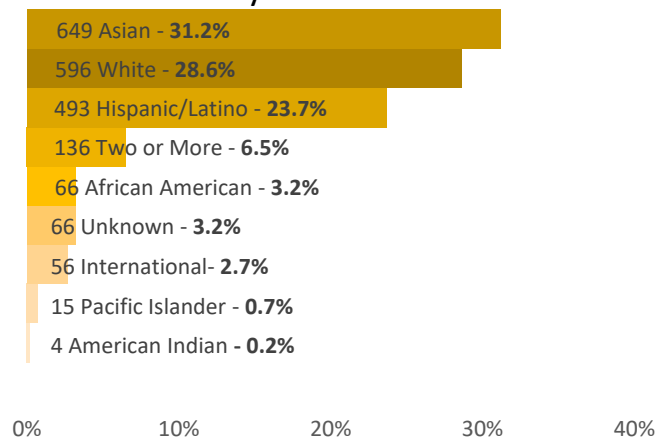
URM - SFSU Graduates



Last College - SFSU Graduates

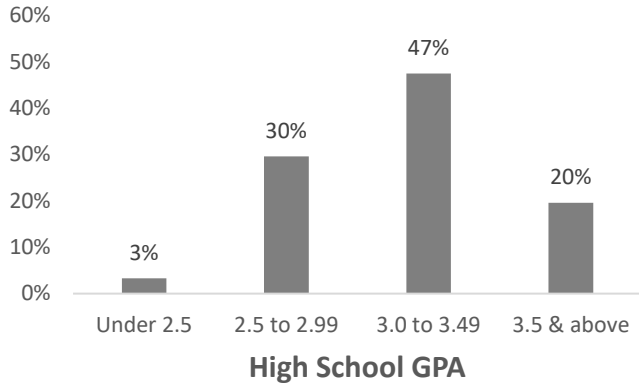


Ethnicity - SFSU Graduates

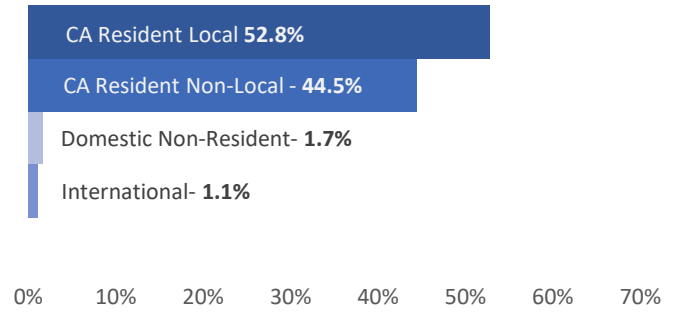


Graduates of San Francisco State University

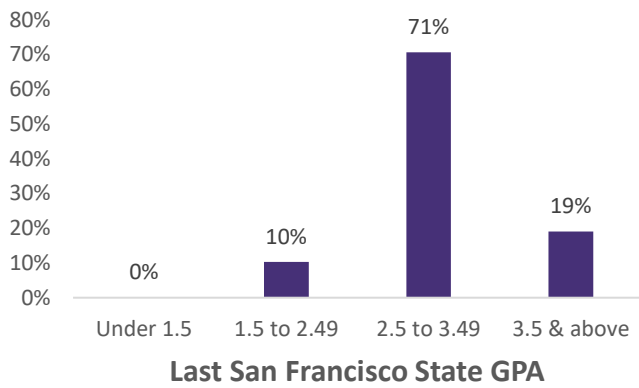
High School GPA - SFSU Graduates



Residency - SFSU Graduates



Last SFSU GPA - SFSU Graduates

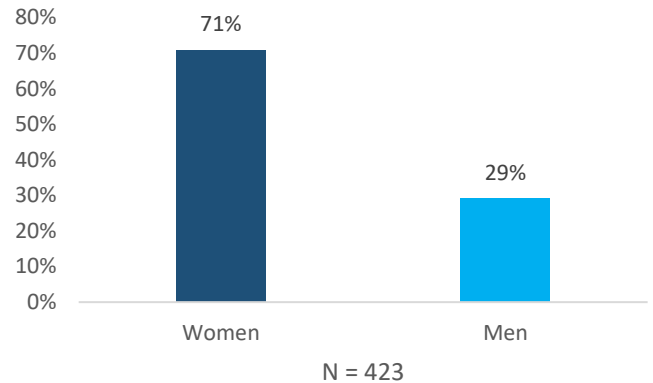


Students who Leave and Graduate from Other Universities

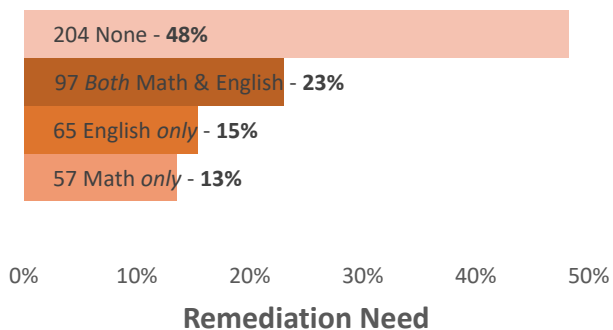
There were 423 students from the Fall 2010 cohort that left San Francisco State and earned a degree or certificate from a two-year or four-year institution. They attended institutions predominantly in the state of California, with a significant subset attending other institutions within California State University System.

Student characteristic proportions where the graduates differ noticeably from the full cohort include *Gender*, *Last College*, *High School GPA*, *Last San Francisco State GPA*, and *Residency*.

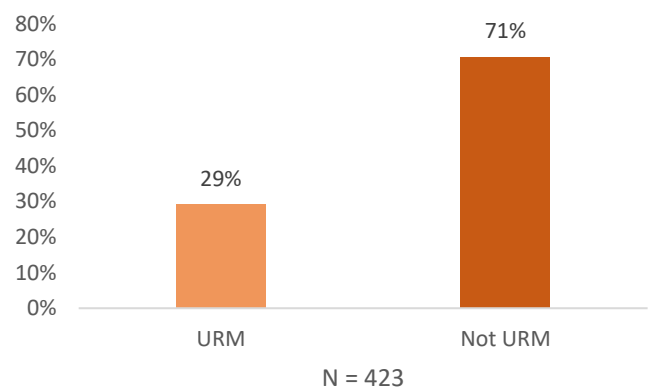
Gender - Degree Other Inst.



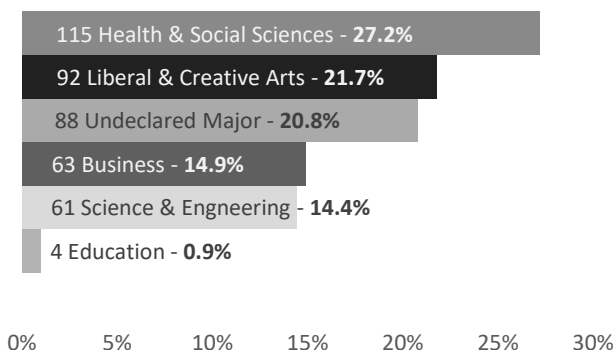
Remediation - Degree Other Inst.



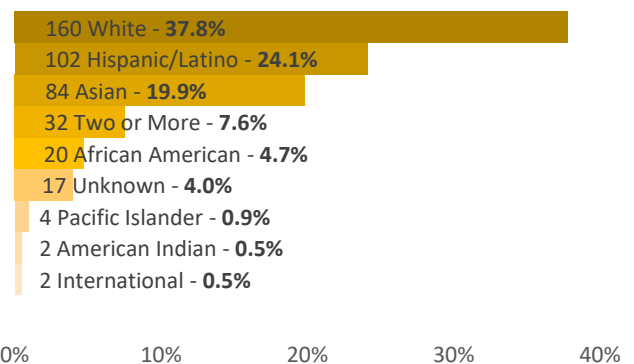
URM - Degree Other Inst.



Last College - Degree Other Inst.

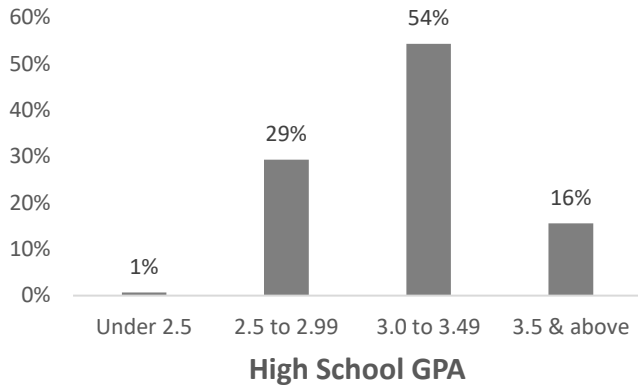


Ethnicity - Degree Other Inst.

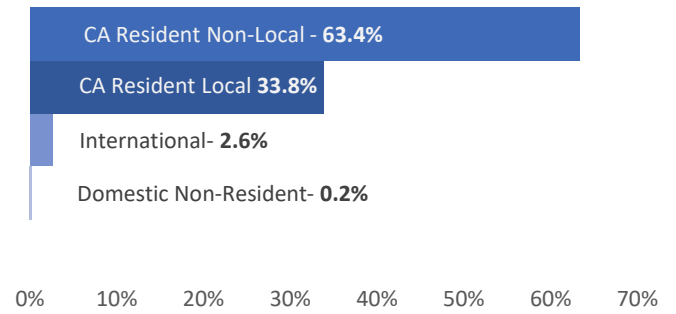


Students who Leave and Graduate from Other Universities

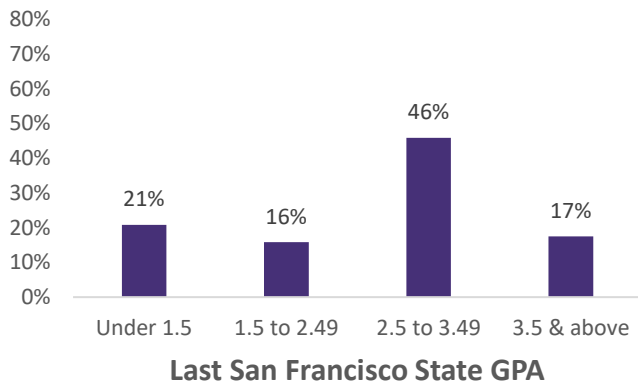
Degree Other Institution



Degree Other Institution



Degree Other Institution

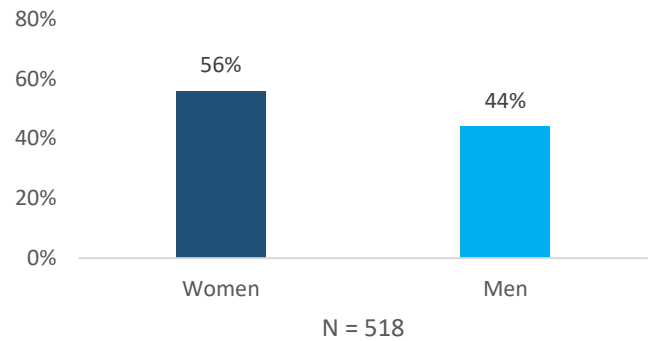


Students who Leave, Attend Another College, Get No Degree

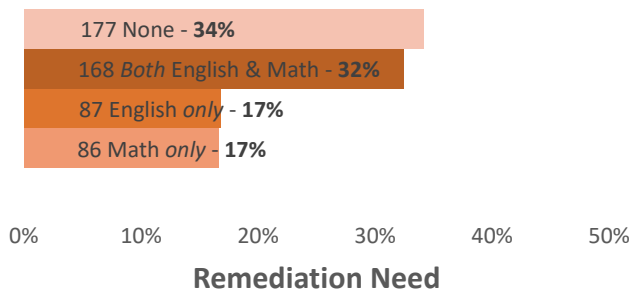
There were 518 students from the Fall 2010 cohort that left San Francisco State, ...attended another institution, ...and *did not return* ...*along with* not receiving a degree or certificate.

Student characteristics where the graduates differ noticeably from the full cohort include *Gender*, *URM Status*, *Ethnicity*, *Last College*, *High School GPA*, and *Last San Francisco State GPA*.

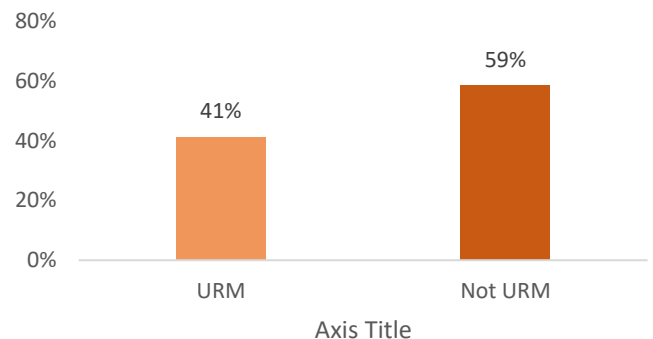
Gender - Attend Other Inst.
No Degree



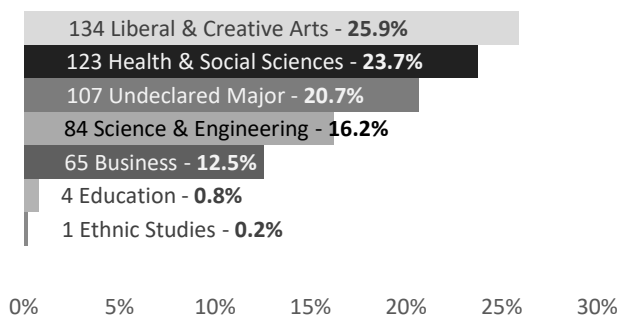
Remediation - Attend Other Inst.
No Degree



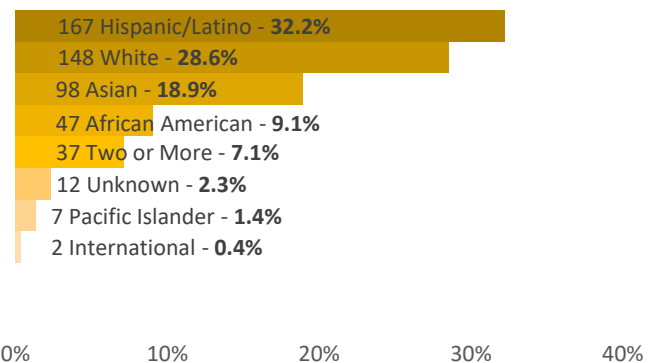
URM - Attend Other Inst.
No Degree



Last College - Attend Other Inst.
No Degree

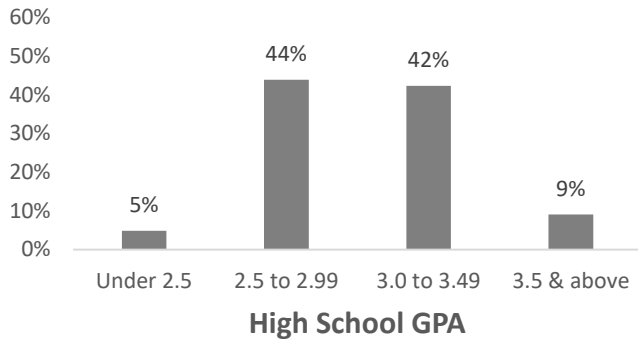


Ethnicity - Attend Other Inst.
No Degree

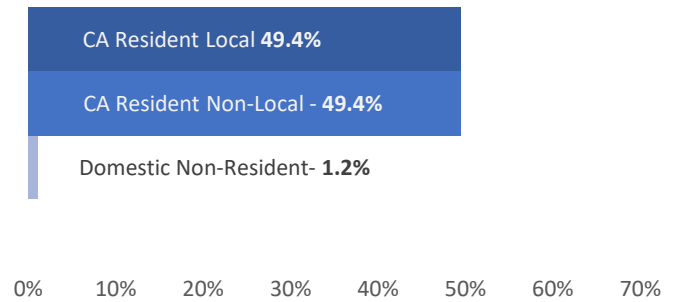


Students who Leave, Attend Another College, Get No Degree

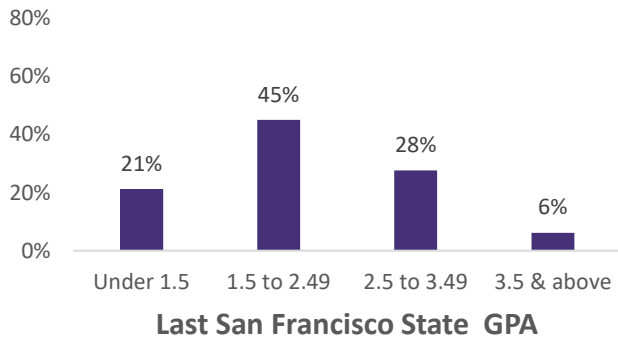
High Sch. GPA - Attend Other Inst.
No Degree



Residency - Attend Other Inst.
No Degree



Last SFSU GPA -Attend Other Inst
No Degree

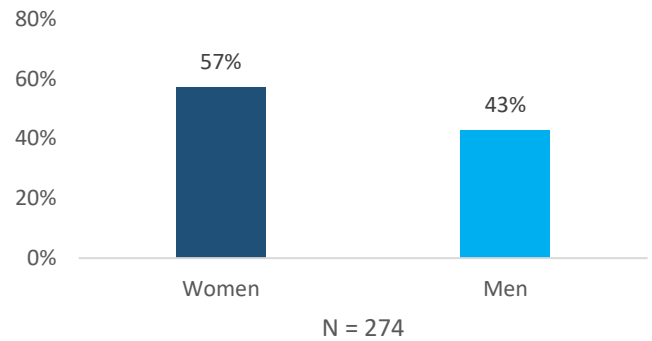


The "Back and Forth" Group who Get No Degree

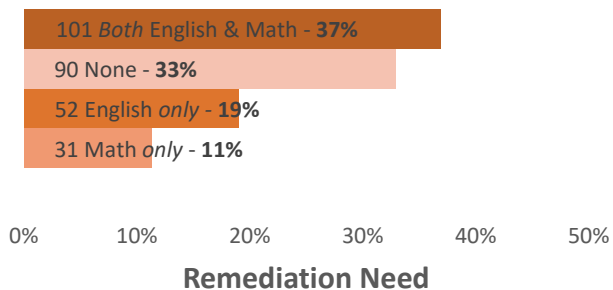
There were 274 students from the Fall 2010 cohort that left San Francisco State, ...attended another institution, ...and then *return* to San Francisco State ...*along with* not receiving a degree or certificate.

Student characteristics where the graduates differ noticeably from the full cohort include *Gender, URM Status, Ethnicity, Last College, Remediation Need, High School GPA, Last San Francisco State GPA and Residency*. This group has shown some resiliency, leading to the question, "*How do we support them when they return?*"

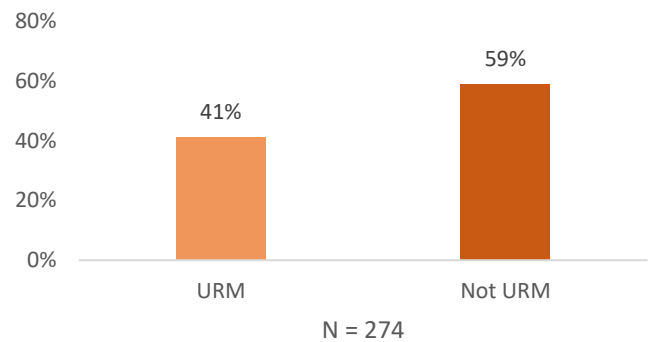
Gender - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree



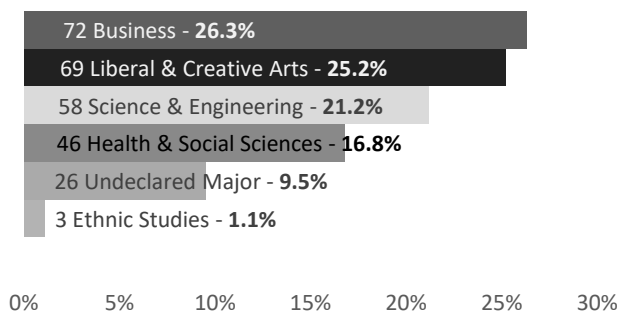
Remediation - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree



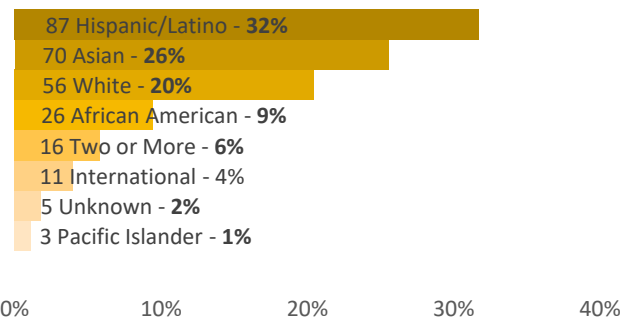
URM - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree



Last College - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree

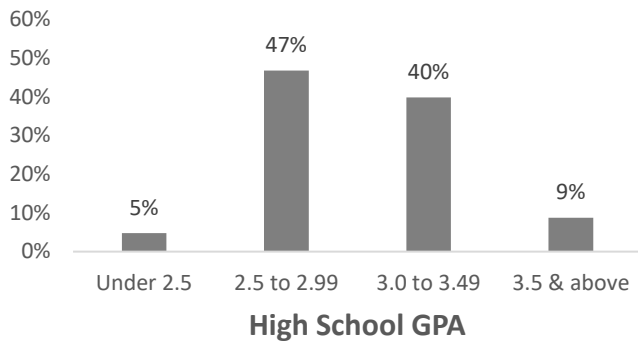


Ethnicity - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree

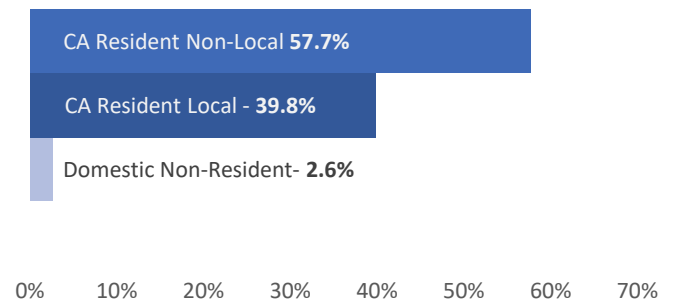


The "Back and Forth" Group who Get No Degree

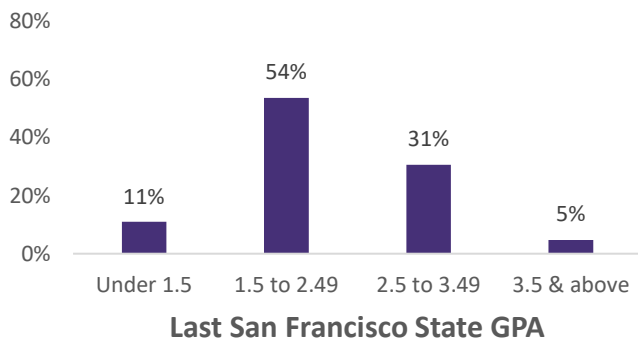
High Sch. GPA - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree



Residency - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree



Last SFSU GPA - Back & Forth SFSU
No Degree



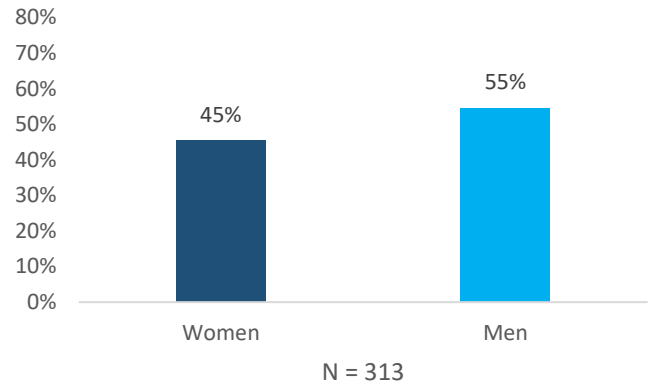
Students who Leave with No Further College

** This group may include people who have changed their names and may have enrolled in another institution.*

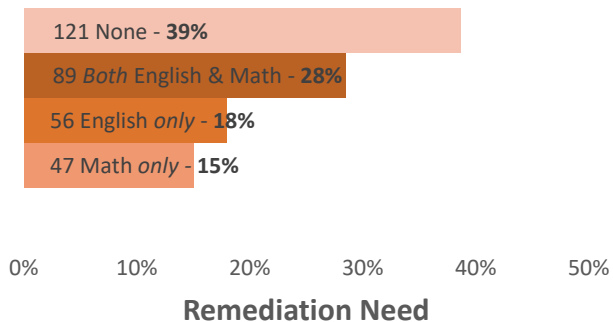
There were 313 students from the Fall 2010 cohort that left San Francisco State and did not match with the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) database. These students either did not attend another institution, attended an institution that does not submit data to the NSC, or changed their name.

Student characteristics where the graduates differ noticeably from the full cohort include *Gender*, *URM Status*, *High School GPA*, *Last San Francisco State GPA*, and *Residency*.

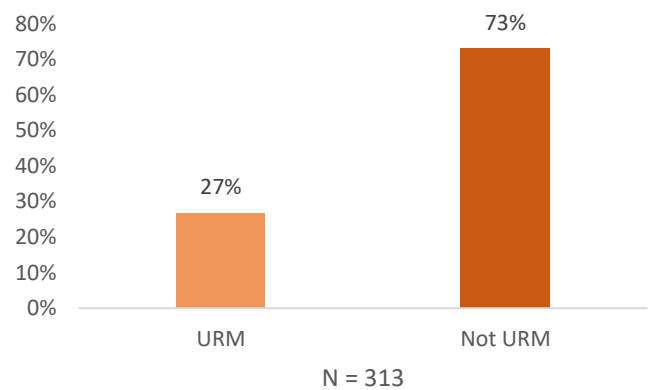
Gender - No Further College



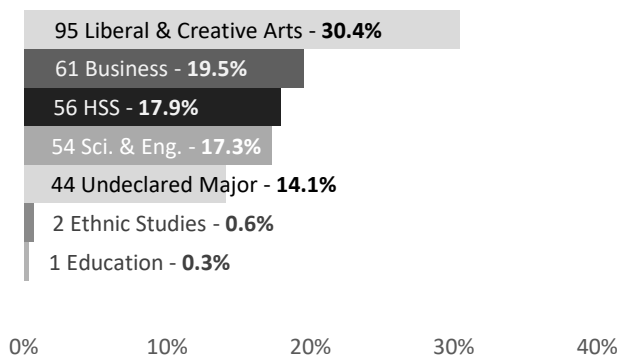
Remediation - No Further College



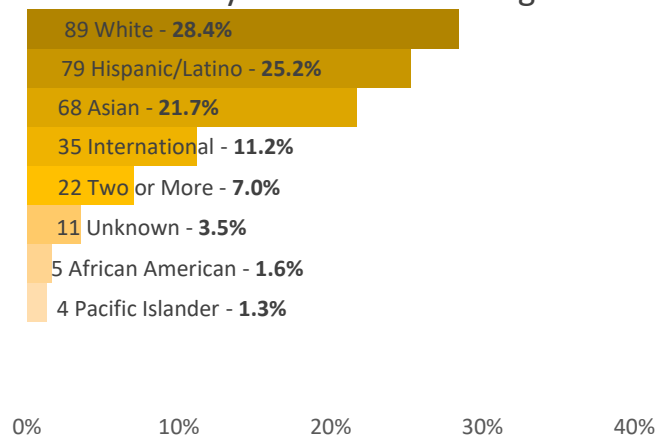
URM - No Further College



Last College - No Further College

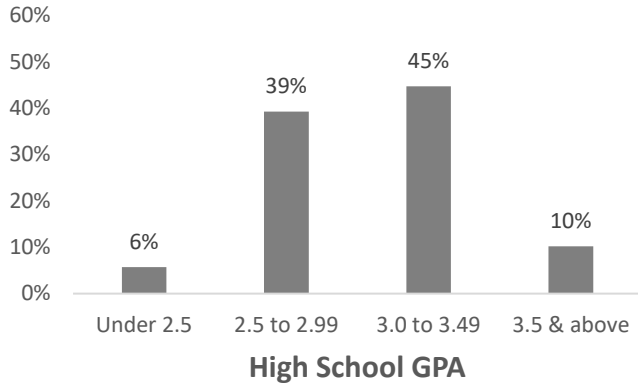


Ethnicity - No Further College

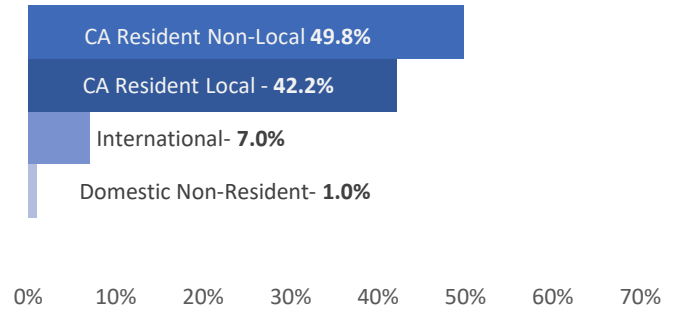


Students who Leave with No Further College

High Sch. GPA -No Further College



Residency - No Further College



Last SFSU GPA -No Further College

