



Enterprise Information Management

Fall 2010 Update on KSU's Improving
Retention, Progression, & Graduation Rates

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Executive Summary

Since conversion to the semester calendar in Fall 1998, KSU has been tracking year-to-year retention rates, year-to-year progression rates to the higher undergraduate classifications, and year-to-year graduation rates (RPG) for its entering First-Time/Full-Time (FT/FT) Freshman cohorts. Such cohorts are assumed to represent “traditional college students,” at least half of whom across the nation persist and graduate from public universities within six years—hence the government’s obsession with an institution’s “six-year graduation rate.” However, like many other metropolitan universities which serve large numbers of nontraditional commuter students who are employed in jobs more than half-time while enrolling in fewer than 15 semester hours per semester, KSU’s sixth-year graduation rate for FT/FT Freshman cohorts, which now stands at 41%, is substantially below the national average of 50% for public universities. However, KSU’s six-year retention rate of 51% (graduated or still enrolled by the seventh fall) suggests that at least 10% of its FT/FT freshman have not been lost, but are still working on their degree completion. Confirmation of that supposition can be found in that the ten-year graduation rates for KSU’s FT/FT Freshman cohorts for Fall 1998, 1999 and 2000 which are 10-11 percentage points higher than their respective six-year graduation rates.

Since the start-up of on-campus student housing at KSU in Fall 2002, the institution’s RPG rates have been trending noticeably higher and continue to improve. Increasing proportions of traditional-age residential students in KSU’s annual FT/FT Freshman cohorts appear to be fueling higher retention and progression rates in recent years, which in turn should yield higher graduation rates in the near future. Opportunities for on-campus housing have tripled since Fall 2002, and the size of KSU’s FT/FT Freshman cohort has more than doubled, growing from about 1,300 in Fall 2001 to nearly 2,900 in Fall 2010.

By Fall 2010, KSU’s six-year graduation rate rose to a new high of 41% for the most recent FT/FT Freshman cohort with a six-year history of persistence (i.e., the Fall 2004 cohort). That is a substantial improvement over the 31% average six-year graduation rate for three FT/FT Freshman cohorts that matriculated prior to the onset of on-campus housing (Fall 1999, Fall 2000, & Fall 2001). Unfortunately, it takes six years or more after a significant intervention, such as the start-up and expansion of student housing, or the creation of University College and its expanded First-Year Experience programming, or the opening of an attractive and successful campus dining facility, for the impact of that intervention to show up in higher graduation rates. Nevertheless, promising signs of improved retention and progression rates in recent FT/FT Freshman cohorts bode well for continued improvement in KSU’s six-year graduation rate. For example, by Fall 2010, KSU’s first-year retention rate for the Fall 2009 FT/FT Freshman cohort reached a new record high of 77%, which bodes well for that cohort’s six-year graduation rate by Fall 2016. Great improvement among recent FT/FT Freshman cohorts in the percentages of students progressing in a traditional time frame to higher undergraduate classifications have also materialized, suggesting that four-year, five-year and six-year graduation rates will continue to climb.

Increasing Retention Rates

Despite Modest Year-to-Year Fluxuations, Retention Rates for First-Time/ Full-Time Freshman Cohorts Have Improved 5-6 Percentage Points From the First Year Through the Sixth Year at KSU Since the Start-up of Campus Housing in Fall 2002

FT/FT Freshman Cohort Retention After...	Avg Retention Rate for Fall 1999 to Fall 2001 Cohorts (3 cohorts prior to campus housing)	Avg Retention Rate for the Three Most Recent Cohorts (with sufficient persistence histories)	Improved Retention as Percentage Point Gains Since the Beginning of Campus Housing
First Year Completed	70%	76%	Up 6 Points
Second Yr Completed	55%	61%	Up 6 Points
Third Yr Completed	50%	55%	Up 5 Points
Fourth Yr Completed	47%	52%	Up 5 Points
Fifth Yr Completed	45%	50%	Up 5 Points
Sixth Yr Completed	44%	49%	Up 5 Points

- Consistent increases in retention rates from first-year retention through the sixth-year retention bode well for continued growth of KSU's sixth-year graduation rates in the near future.
- As is typical of national trends, about one-fourth of the FT/FT Freshman cohort were no longer enrolled after their first year at KSU and an additional one-fourth were no longer enrolled or did not graduate by the end of the sixth year, leaving one-half still enrolled or graduated.
- Undergraduate attrition rates are highest during the first year (traditionally, the freshman year) and next highest during the second year (traditionally, the sophomore year).
- Although KSU's six-year graduation rate (most recently 41% for the Fall 2004 cohort) is not as high as the national average of 50% for public universities, KSU's retention rate of 51% going into the seventh fall semester (still enrolled or graduated for the Fall 2004 cohort) confirms that KSU's attrition is not greater than, but is comparable to, national peers even though graduation takes longer for some students to achieve in KSU's nontraditional metropolitan university environment.
- Within the USG, KSU's first-year retention rate of 77% for the Fall 2009 cohort was somewhat higher than the 73% rate for all other regional and state universities combined (and third highest behind Georgia Southern and North Georgia), but substantially below the 91% rate for the research universities combined (and below Georgia State University's 84%).

Increasing Graduation Rates

Since the Beginning of On-Campus Student Housing, KSU's Graduation Rates Have Been Trending Upward Consistently

FT/FT Freshman Cohort Graduation Rates...	Avg Graduation Rate for Fall 1999 to Fall 2001 Cohorts (3 cohorts prior to campus housing)	Avg Graduation Rate for the Three Most Recent Cohorts (with sufficient persistence histories)	Improved Graduation as Percentage Point Gains Since the Beginning of Campus Housing
Within 4 Years	8%	12%	Up 4 Points
Within 5 Years	22%	31%	Up 9 Points
Within 6 Years	31%	38%	Up 7 Points

- As the table indicates, since the start-up of on-campus student housing, KSU's four-year, five-year and six-year graduation rates for FT/FT Freshman have all trended higher.
- By Fall 2010, KSU's four-year graduation rate hit a new high of 14% (for the Fall 2006 cohort), the five-year graduation rate was at its highest level of 31% (for the Fall 2005 and 2004 cohorts) and the six-year graduation rate set a new record of 41% (for the Fall 2004 cohort).
- In recent years, only one out of every ten FT/FT Freshmen at KSU graduated within the traditional time frame of four years or less. That number jumped to three out of every ten after the completion of five years and four out of every ten after the completion of six years at KSU.
- Since the first year under a semester calendar, three FT/FT Freshman cohorts have accumulated 10 or more years of persistence data (i.e., Fall 1998, 1999, & 2000 cohorts), and all three of those cohorts realized an additional 10-11 percentage point gain between their six-year and ten-year graduation rates. Such exceptional gains in retention and graduation beyond the sixth year is commonly attributed to KSU's nontraditional metropolitan university attendance patterns that typically receive little or no recognition or credit in RPG considerations.
- Within the USG, KSU's 41% six-year graduation rate for the Fall 2004 cohort was slightly higher than the 39% graduation rate for FT/FT Freshmen at all other regional and state universities combined, but fell substantially below the 76% graduation rate for the research universities combined. Among the metropolitan universities in the USG, KSU's 41% graduation rate lagged only Georgia State's 56% and was substantially higher than Columbus State's 33%, Armstrong Atlantic's 28%, Augusta State's 25% and Clayton State's 22%.

Increasing Progression Rates

Since the Beginning of On-Campus Student Housing and Its Attraction of Many Traditional Residential College Freshmen, the Percentages of Retained FT/FT Freshman Who Progress into the Higher Undergraduate Classifications in a Traditional Four-Year Time Frame Have Grown Substantially, But Continue to Fall Short of Traditional Expectations

Traditional Four-Year Progression From Freshman to Senior Classifications Each Year After Matriculation	Avg Percentage Progressing to the Next Classification for the Fall 1999 to Fall 2001 Cohorts (3 cohorts prior to campus housing)	Avg Percentage Progressing to the Next Classification for the Three Most Recent Cohorts (with sufficient progression histories)	Improved Progression as Percentage Point Gains Since the Beginning of Campus Housing
Freshman to Sophomore After One Year of Enrollment	19%	54%	Up 35 Points
Sophomore to Junior After Two Years of Enrollment	14%	37%	Up 23 Points
Junior to Senior After Three Years of Enrollment	16%	32%	Up 16 Points

- When KSU attracted many fewer traditional college freshmen before on-campus student housing was initiated in Fall 2002, fewer than two out of every ten freshmen progressed from the freshman to the senior classifications on a traditional four-year time schedule. Maintaining a degree completion schedule of four years requires earning 15-16 semester hours of credit every semester which was not the norm in this metropolitan university where nontraditional attendance patterns of commuter students were pervasive.
- In recent years, more than half of the FT/FT Freshmen cohorts became sophomores after one year which is triple the percentage that did so before on-campus housing was available. A large influx of traditional residential full-time students has materialized as a result of the rapid expansion of on-campus student residences and priority for their use has gone to new full-time freshmen, fueling sharp increases in KSU's four-year progression rates, especially for the progression from freshman to sophomore status after the first year.
- Four-year progression rates to the junior and senior statuses have also grown substantially, more than doubling since campus housing for full-time residential students became available, but only one-third of recent FT/FT Freshman cohorts achieved those upper division classifications on a four-year timetable.

- Over the past decade at KSU, the percentages of students in each FT/FT Freshman cohort who progressed to the sophomore status reached their peak levels not after one year of enrollment, but after two. Likewise, the peak percentages of those cohorts who progressed to the junior classification occurred after three years of study rather than two. The peak percentages for seniors/graduates materialized after five years of enrollment rather than three. Those nontraditional progression patterns suppress KSU's four-year, five-year and six-year graduation rates, extending the time taken by many students to complete a baccalaureate program.
- Automated routines for tracking the progression rates of retained students in each FT/FT Freshman cohort were designed and developed by KSU and have not been replicated across the USG, so no comparative data on progression rates exists.

Implications for RPG Improvement

Several key implications are suggested in these data for future improvement of RPG and the six-year graduation rate in particular. First and foremost, when focusing on KSU's most recent six-year graduation rate, we need to remind ourselves and others that the latest graduation rate available reflects the experience of FT/FT Freshmen who matriculated at KSU a little over six years ago. A lot has changed at KSU since Fall 2004. The impact on six-year graduation rates of key KSU initiatives and developments affecting RPG that have been instituted since Fall 2005 is still "in the pipeline" and has yet to materialize for the FT/FT Freshmen who matriculated in the Fall 2005 through Fall 2010 cohorts. Nevertheless, improving RPG trends that have already materialized for those cohorts over the past six years in terms of higher year-to-year retention rates, speedier progression rates through the undergraduate classifications, and rising five-year and four-year graduation rates bode well for continued gradual improvement of KSU's six-year graduation rate between Fall 2011 and Fall 2017.

Second and profoundly important, notable improvements in RPG and the six-year graduation rate in particular appear to have been fueled substantially by the infusion of large numbers of traditional full-time freshmen who have been attracted to KSU in large measure by the initiation and expansion of on-campus student housing since Fall 2002. Exceptional growth in the size of KSU's FT/FT Freshman cohorts since Fall 2001 has infused many more "traditional freshmen" into KSU's heavily nontraditional student body than was the case a decade ago, and many of those traditional freshmen appear to be adhering to more traditional patterns of attendance in progressing to degree completion. Consequently, KSU's four-year, five-year, and six-year graduation rates have been trending upward since Fall 2002. Continued expansion of on-campus student housing opportunities and campus life amenities such as the University Commons dining facilities will probably be strategically important for reinforcing and facilitating additional RPG gains in the future.

In addition, although FT/FT Freshmen appear to be progressing more rapidly through the undergraduate classifications since the start-up of on-campus student housing, those gains have been notably greater for the transition from the freshman to the sophomore classification, than for the later transitions to the

junior and senior statuses. That could be the result of the greater priority given in the past to accommodating beginning freshmen in KSU's on-campus housing as well as the exceptional effort and resources devoted to the facilitation of student success through First Year Experience programming. Regardless of the cause, relatively new RPG initiatives to advance the success of sophomores and transfer students may be timely in this regard as will be the implementation of current plans for further expansion of student housing opportunities and dining services.

As a metropolitan university, KSU will continue to serve many more nontraditional students than do residential universities located in rural areas. Opportunities for KSU undergraduates to be employed for more than 20 hours per week will also be greater than in rural areas. Both of those factors tend to suppress six-year graduation rates at KSU as they do at many peer metropolitan universities where nontraditional attendance patterns are commonplace and often require more than six years for degree completion.

Finally, although KSU's six-year graduation rate has been relatively low, this metropolitan university should be given more credit than it has for its 50+% retention rate of its FT/FT Freshmen through six years. The university also deserves more positive recognition than it has received for serving and graduating more transfer students than beginning freshmen on an annual basis. Transfer students, who are often also nontraditional students at metropolitan universities, earn two-thirds of the bachelor's degrees awarded at KSU, but are not counted in any FT/FT Freshman cohort recognized for RPG reporting. Frankly, what may be more important to the realization of a more educated Georgia is not how fast traditional freshmen complete their degree programs at their first post-secondary institution of attendance, but how many degrees are awarded annually by the institution that contribute to a highly educated workforce.

As a proud metropolitan university that continues to serve the educational needs of many nontraditional students very well, KSU's RPG rates will never be as high as the most selective research universities in Georgia that cater almost exclusively to the most academically well-prepared, traditional students. In recent years, more than half of the FT/FT Freshmen cohorts became sophomores after one year which is triple the percentage that did so before campus housing was available. Nevertheless, for a variety of reasons that may be more obvious as a result of this analysis, it is reasonable to conclude that KSU's RPG rates are better than they may appear at the present time, and they are trending upward in notable ways.

Appendix of Source Data

The data used in the analysis of this report were largely extracted from the enclosed tables that are available for public access in KSU's Virtual Information Center (<http://vic.kennesaw.edu>) under the RPG Tracking navigation link.

Those tables were updated most recently after the RPG census data for Fall 2010 became available. The tables include for First-Time/Full-Time Freshmen

Cohorts:


- 1) Fall-to-Fall Retention Rates from First Fall Through the Eighth for the Fall 1998 to Fall 2010 Cohorts**
- 2) Graduation Rates from Four-Year Through Eleven-Year for the Fall 1998 to Fall 2010 Cohorts**
- 3) Progression Rates for Retained Students from Freshman to Senior Status for the Fall 2008 to Fall 2010 Cohorts**
- 4) USG's One-Year Retention Rates Report (Fall 2009 FT/FT Freshman Cohort)**
- 5) USG's Six-Year Graduation Rates Report (Fall 2004 FT/FT Freshman Cohort)**

Retention Rates


Cohort: All First-Time/Full-Time Freshman

Cohort Type: First-time/Full-time Freshman

Applied filters: Retention Type equal to Retention Rates

Term 	Beginning Cohort 1st Fall (%)	Retained 2nd Fall (%)	Retained 3rd Fall (%)	Retained 4th Fall (%)	Retained 5th Fall (%)	Retained 6th Fall (%)	Retained 7th Fall (%)	Retained 8th Fall (%)
Fall Semester 2010	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2009	100	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2008	100	75	61	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2007	100	76	62	56	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2006	100	76	61	55	52	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2005	100	73	59	54	51	50	0	0
Fall Semester 2004	100	74	61	57	54	52	51	0
Fall Semester 2003	100	76	58	54	50	49	48	48
Fall Semester 2002	100	76	60	51	49	47	47	47
Fall Semester 2001	100	73	59	52	48	46	46	45
Fall Semester 2000	100	67	53	48	46	43	41	41
Fall Semester 1999	100	71	54	49	47	46	44	44
Fall Semester 1998	100	74	56	49	47	45	43	43

Applied filters: Retention Type equal to Retention Rates


Term 	Beginning Cohort 1st Fall (#)	Retained 2nd Fall (#)	Retained 3rd Fall (#)	Retained 4th Fall (#)	Retained 5th Fall (#)	Retained 6th Fall (#)	Retained 7th Fall (#)	Retained 8th Fall (#)
Fall Semester 2010	2,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2009	2,723	2,097	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2008	2,639	1,978	1,613	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2007	2,349	1,790	1,452	1,322	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2006	2,411	1,837	1,463	1,323	1,254	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2005	2,083	1,523	1,223	1,132	1,067	1,032	0	0
Fall Semester 2004	1,658	1,235	1,019	943	901	866	853	0
Fall Semester 2003	2,074	1,584	1,208	1,122	1,039	1,010	1,001	992
Fall Semester 2002	1,822	1,386	1,095	937	901	851	850	853
Fall Semester 2001	1,314	960	778	678	631	600	604	595
Fall Semester 2000	1,228	820	650	585	560	523	498	504
Fall Semester 1999	1,223	871	663	598	569	560	536	533
Fall Semester 1998	1,020	751	570	498	475	454	434	434

Graduation Rates


Cohort: All First-Time/Full-Time Freshman

Cohort Type: First-time/Full-time Freshman

Applied filters: Retention Type equal to Graduation Rates

Term 	Beginning Cohort 1st Fall (%)	Graduated within 4 Years (%)	Graduated within 5 Years (%)	Graduated within 6 Years (%)	Graduated within 7 Years (%)	Graduated within 8 Years (%)	Graduated within 9 Years (%)	Graduated within 10 Years (%)	Graduated within 11 Years (%)
Fall Semester 2010	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2009	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2008	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2007	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2006	100	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2005	100	12	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2004	100	11	31	41	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2003	100	10	30	38	42	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2002	100	8	26	35	40	43	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2001	100	8	24	33	38	40	42	0	0
Fall Semester 2000	100	7	19	28	33	36	38	39	0
Fall Semester 1999	100	8	23	32	36	39	41	42	43
Fall Semester 1998	100	7	24	31	35	38	40	41	42

Applied filters: Retention Type equal to Graduation Rates

Term 	Beginning Cohort 1st Fall (#)	Graduated within 4 Years (#)	Graduated within 5 Years (#)	Graduated within 6 Years (#)	Graduated within 7 Years (#)	Graduated within 8 Years (#)	Graduated within 9 Years (#)	Graduated within 10 Years (#)	Graduated within 11 Years (#)
Fall Semester 2010	2,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2009	2,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2008	2,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2007	2,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2006	2,411	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2005	2,083	245	641	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2004	1,658	179	520	682	0	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2003	2,074	209	612	793	877	0	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2002	1,822	145	473	646	728	777	0	0	0
Fall Semester 2001	1,314	101	318	429	494	527	549	0	0
Fall Semester 2000	1,228	92	234	344	405	437	465	477	0
Fall Semester 1999	1,223	101	279	393	446	478	497	515	521
Fall Semester 1998	1,020	69	243	321	360	388	403	416	427

Progression

Applied filters: None

[Year/Cohort Hierarchy](#) > [Percentage of Retained First-Time/Full-Time Freshmen Who Were Classified as Freshmen Each Fall](#)

Percentage Of Students								
Fall	1st Fall	2nd Fall	3rd Fall	4th Fall	5th Fall	6th Fall	7th Fall	8th Fall
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Year								
2010	99%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2009	99%	43%	.	.	.	.	.	.
2008	99%	37%	4%	.	.	.	.	.
2007	99%	54%	4%	1%	.	.	.	.
2006	100%	57%	4%	2%	1%	.	.	.
2005	99%	64%	6%	3%	3%	3%	.	.
2004	99%	65%	7%	2%	2%	1%	1%	.
2003	99%	72%	7%	4%	2%	4%	3%	2%
2002	99%	75%	8%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%
2001	99%	81%	11%	4%	4%	5%	4%	3%
2000	99%	77%	14%	5%	3%	4%	4%	7%
1999	96%	78%	15%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%
1998	98%	81%	11%	5%	3%	6%	5%	5%

Applied filters: None

[Year/Cohort Hierarchy](#) > [Percentage of Retained First-Time/Full-Time Freshmen Who Were Classified as Sophomores Each Fall](#)

Percentage Of Students								
Fall	1st Fall	2nd Fall	3rd Fall	4th Fall	5th Fall	6th Fall	7th Fall	8th Fall
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Year								
2010	1%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2009	1%	56%	.	.	.	.	.	.
2008	1%	61%	52%	.	.	.	.	.
2007	1%	45%	59%	12%	.	.	.	.
2006	.	42%	60%	11%	5%	.	.	.
2005	1%	35%	64%	13%	7%	8%	.	.
2004	1%	33%	67%	17%	7%	7%	7%	.
2003	1%	27%	69%	17%	8%	7%	15%	16%
2002	.	25%	73%	18%	9%	10%	10%	6%
2001	1%	18%	75%	22%	8%	10%	13%	8%
2000	1%	21%	70%	28%	15%	11%	15%	11%
1999	2%	17%	67%	27%	13%	12%	14%	15%
1998	2%	18%	73%	26%	13%	7%	11%	14%

Applied filters: None

[Year/Cohort Hierarchy](#) > [Percentage of Retained First-Time/Full-Time Freshmen Who Were Classified as Juniors Each Fall](#)

Year	Percentage Of Students							
	1st Fall (%)	2nd Fall (%)	3rd Fall (%)	4th Fall (%)	5th Fall (%)	6th Fall (%)	7th Fall (%)	8th Fall (%)
2009	.	1%	.	.	.	.	.	.
2008	.	1%	42%	.	.	.	.	.
2007	.	1%	35%	53%	.	.	.	.
2006	.	1%	35%	54%	22%	.	.	.
2005	.	1%	28%	55%	23%	16%	.	.
2004	.	1%	24%	56%	26%	20%	20%	.
2003	.	1%	23%	58%	25%	19%	19%	18%
2002	.	.	18%	60%	27%	20%	24%	26%
2001	.	1%	13%	59%	31%	21%	22%	27%
2000	.	1%	14%	50%	33%	25%	19%	26%
1999	1%	3%	14%	51%	32%	22%	18%	22%
1998	.	1%	15%	53%	33%	29%	23%	17%

Applied filters: None

[Year/Cohort Hierarchy](#) > [Percentage of Retained First-Time/Full-Time Freshmen Who Were Classified as Senior or Graduated Students Each Fall](#)

Year	Percentage Of Students						
	2nd Fall (%)	3rd Fall (%)	4th Fall (%)	5th Fall (%)	6th Fall (%)	7th Fall (%)	8th Fall (%)
2008	.	3%	.	.	.	.	.
2007	.	2%	34%	.	.	.	.
2006	.	1%	33%	72%	.	.	.
2005	.	1%	29%	67%	74%	.	.
2004	.	2%	24%	66%	73%	73%	.
2003	.	1%	22%	65%	70%	63%	64%
2002	.	1%	18%	62%	68%	64%	66%
2001	.	1%	15%	57%	64%	61%	62%
2000	1%	2%	16%	49%	60%	62%	56%
1999	1%	4%	16%	50%	61%	63%	59%
1998	.	1%	16%	51%	58%	61%	64%

University System of Georgia Retention Rate Report

Bachelor's Degree One-Year Rates First-Time Full-Time Freshmen Fall 2009 Cohort

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total Beginning Cohort</u>	<u>Number Enrolled Fall 2010</u>		<u>Number Graduated * Fall 2009 - Summer 2010</u>		<u>Number Not Enrolled in System Fall 2010 or Graduated</u>	<u>Institution- Specific Retention Rate</u>	<u>System- Wide Retention Rate</u>
		<u>Institution- Specific</u>	<u>System- Wide</u>	<u>Institution- Specific</u>	<u>System- Wide</u>			
Georgia Institute of Technology	2,658	2,505	2,527	0	0	131	94.24	95.07
Georgia State University	2,937	2,468	2,625	0	0	312	84.03	89.38
University of Georgia	4,676	4,397	4,494	0	0	182	94.03	96.11
<i>Research Universities</i>	<i>10,271</i>	<i>9,370</i>	<i>9,646</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>91.23</i>	<i>93.91</i>
Georgia Southern University	3,492	2,779	3,060	0	0	432	79.58	87.63
Valdosta State University	2,403	1,636	1,945	0	0	458	68.08	80.94
<i>Regional Universities</i>	<i>5,895</i>	<i>4,415</i>	<i>5,005</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>74.89</i>	<i>84.90</i>
Albany State University	745	533	590	0	0	155	71.54	79.19
Armstrong Atlantic State University	963	672	735	1	1	227	69.89	76.43
Augusta State University	1,006	689	723	0	0	283	68.49	71.87
Clayton State University	342	206	235	0	0	107	60.23	68.71
Columbus State University	1,216	834	899	0	0	317	68.59	73.93
Fort Valley State University	984	625	688	0	0	296	63.52	69.92
Georgia College & State University	1,206	1,031	1,143	0	0	63	85.49	94.78
Georgia Southwestern State University	435	289	338	0	0	97	66.44	77.70
Kennesaw State University	2,723	2,097	2,289	0	0	434	77.01	84.06
North Georgia College & State University	813	647	698	0	0	115	79.58	85.85
Savannah State University	866	621	690	0	0	176	71.71	79.68
Southern Polytechnic State University	487	359	410	0	0	77	73.72	84.19
University of West Georgia	1,911	1,397	1,519	0	0	392	73.10	79.49
<i>State Universities</i>	<i>13,697</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,957</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2,739</i>	<i>73.02</i>	<i>80.00</i>

University System of Georgia Retention Rate Report

Bachelor's Degree One-Year Rates First-Time Full-Time Freshmen Fall 2009 Cohort

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total Beginning Cohort</u>	<u>Number Enrolled Fall 2010</u>		<u>Number Graduated * Fall 2009 - Summer 2010</u>		<u>Number Not Enrolled in System Fall 2010 or Graduated</u>	<u>Institution- Specific Retention Rate</u>	<u>System- Wide Retention Rate</u>
		<u>Institution- Specific</u>	<u>System- Wide</u>	<u>Institution- Specific</u>	<u>System- Wide</u>			
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	31	21	21	0	0	10	67.74	67.74
College of Coastal Georgia	17	11	13	0	0	4	64.71	76.47
Dalton State College	300	211	216	0	0	84	70.33	72.00
Gainesville State College	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Georgia Gwinnett College	708	498	531	0	0	177	70.34	75.00
Macon State College	134	89	94	0	0	40	66.42	70.15
Middle Georgia College	34	22	27	0	0	7	64.71	79.41
<i>State Colleges</i>	<i>1,228</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>69.63</i>	<i>73.70</i>
System Total	31,091	24,640	26,513	1	1	4,577	79.25	85.28

NR means that the number of students in the total beginning cohort is less than or equal to 10 and is not reported.

* This column is not intended to provide an accurate count of graduates. Only students who are not re-enrolled at either the matriculating institution or another USG institution but who do have a graduation record at any level are counted in this column.

Note: Beginning in Fall 2009, the "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" categories were reported separately. Prior to Fall 2009, these categories were grouped together as "Asian or Pacific Islander."

Source: University System of Georgia, Academic Data Mart and/or Student Information Reporting System

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02/03/2011

University System of Georgia Graduation Rate Report

Bachelor's Degree Six-Year Rates First-Time Full-Time Freshmen Fall 2004 Cohort

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total Beginning Cohort</u>	<u>Number Graduated Through Summer 2010</u>		<u>Percentage Graduation Rates</u>	
		<u>Institution- Specific</u>	<u>System- Wide</u>	<u>Institution- Specific</u>	<u>System- Wide</u>
Georgia Institute of Technology	2,573	2,046	2,099	79.52	81.58
Georgia State University	2,272	1,094	1,267	48.15	55.77
University of Georgia	4,500	3,590	3,766	79.78	83.69
<i>Research Universities</i>	<i>9,345</i>	<i>6,730</i>	<i>7,132</i>	<i>72.02</i>	<i>76.32</i>
Georgia Southern University	2,983	1,342	1,685	44.99	56.49
Valdosta State University	1,676	677	859	40.39	51.25
<i>Regional Universities</i>	<i>4,659</i>	<i>2,019</i>	<i>2,544</i>	<i>43.34</i>	<i>54.60</i>
Albany State University	602	270	301	44.85	50.00
Armstrong Atlantic State University	771	217	301	28.15	39.04
Augusta State University	767	188	251	24.51	32.72
Clayton State University	535	117	172	21.87	32.15
Columbus State University	973	320	399	32.89	41.01
Fort Valley State University	443	152	187	34.31	42.21
Georgia College & State University	918	546	663	59.48	72.22
Georgia Southwestern State University	352	108	136	30.68	38.64
Kennesaw State University	1,658	683	818	41.19	49.34
North Georgia College & State University	673	331	402	49.18	59.73
Savannah State University	568	197	240	34.68	42.25
Southern Polytechnic State University	408	133	182	32.60	44.61
University of West Georgia	1,702	595	740	34.96	43.48
<i>State Universities</i>	<i>10,370</i>	<i>3,857</i>	<i>4,792</i>	<i>37.19</i>	<i>46.21</i>
Dalton State College	40	4	6	10.00	15.00
Macon State College	68	11	16	16.18	23.53
<i>State Colleges</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>13.89</i>	<i>20.37</i>
System Total	24,482	12,621	14,490	51.55	59.19

NR means that the number of students in the group is less than or equal to 10 and is not reported.

Note: Beginning in Fall 2009, the "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" categories were reported separately. Prior to Fall 2009, these categories were grouped together as "Asian or Pacific Islander."

Source: University System of Georgia, Academic Data Mart and/or Student Information Reporting System

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