



SF State Attrition Study

Fall 2005 Full-Time First-Time Freshmen

October

2012

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Methodology	3
Non-Graduating Students by Demographic Category	4
Non-Graduating Students by Last Semester of Attendance	17
Attrition by Semester	17
Differences by Last Semester of Attendance	19
Non-Graduating Student Outcomes as of Fall 2011	26
Summary of Findings	29
 Appendix A –Non-Graduating vs. Graduating Students by Demographic Category	
 Appendix B – Non-Graduating Students’ Last Semester Attended by Demographic Category	

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to learn more about student attrition, those students who discontinue their SF State education without first earning a degree, and the point at which they leave SF State, disaggregated on several demographic characteristics. First, the attributes of graduating and non-graduating students will be examined. The study will then focus on when the non-graduating students discontinued their education at SF State.

Methodology

The cohort studied was the group of full-time first-time freshmen entering SF State in Fall 2005. A 6-year graduation and retention file for the cohort was used, the most recent 6-year file available.

Of the 2999 FTFTF in the Fall 2005 cohort, 1393 (46%) graduated from SF State by the end of the 6-year timeframe while 1606 (54%) did not.

Of the 1393 students who graduated within the 6-year period, 81% had enrolled continuously (in consecutive spring and fall semesters). Similarly, of the 1606 students who did not graduate, 86% had enrolled continuously. The remainder (14%) had enrolled intermittently, “stopping out” for at least one semester before returning for the last time in the 6-year period.

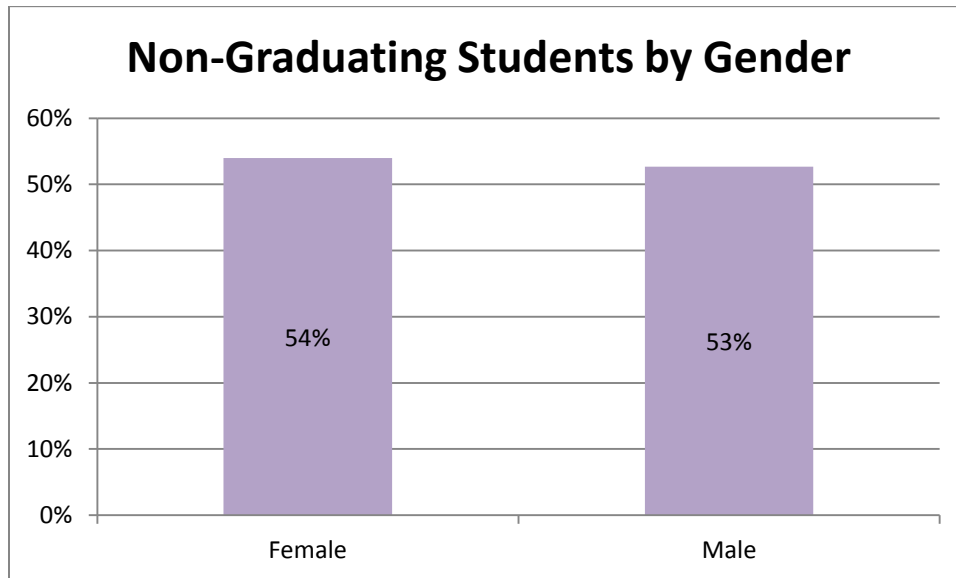
In order to prevent the misidentification of temporary non-enrollment as permanent non-return by students, the last fall or spring semester attended before the end of the 6-year period was identified. (Other institutions that have used a similar methodology include Rutgers University and UC Davis. Pages 11 and 12 of an attrition study performed by Rutgers University provide a rationale for identifying the semester or year last attended when studying attrition (<http://oirap.rutgers.edu/surveys/unexp/attrit95.pdf>). A December 2010 publication on undergraduate retention and attrition by UC Davis describes a similar methodology (<http://www.sariweb.ucdavis.edu/downloads/420.2010%20UG%20Retention%20Study%20edit%20edgb.pdf>).

On several demographic variables, Chi square analyses, crosstabulations showing standardized residuals, and t tests were run to compare non-graduating to graduating students and, for the non-graduating students, groups of students by the last semester they attended SF State during the 6-year study timeframe.

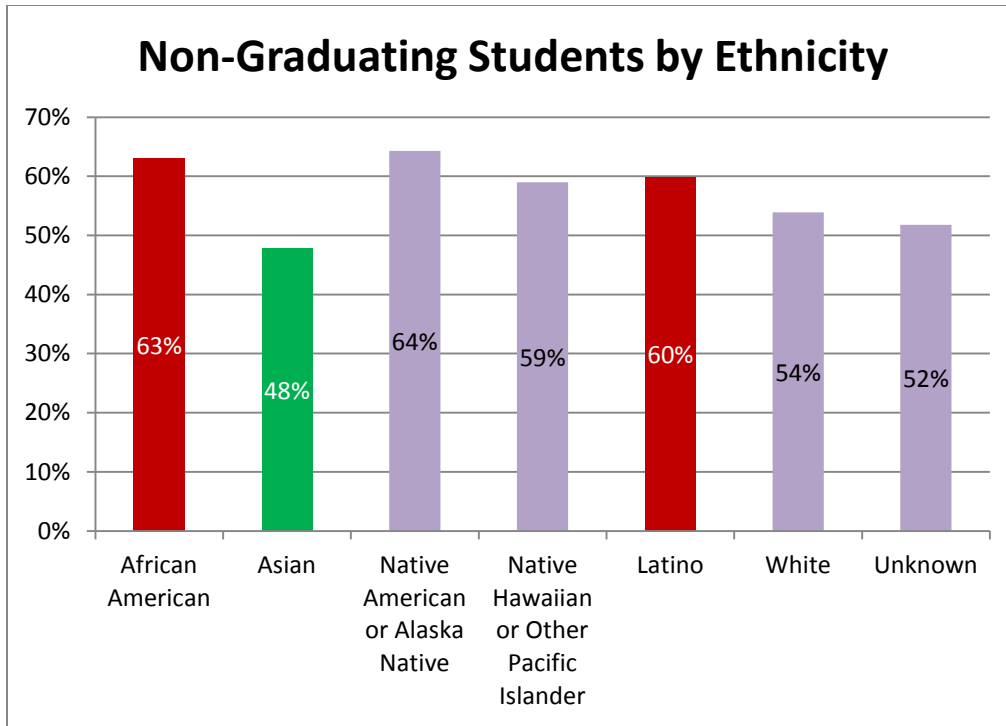
Enrollment records found by the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) provided information about further post-secondary education of students who attended but did not graduate from SF State within the 6-year timeframe of this attrition study.

Non-Graduating Students by Demographic Category

Of the 2999 FTFTF in the Fall 2005 cohort, 1606 (54%) did not graduate from SF State by the end of the 6-year timeframe. In order to describe the non-graduating students of the cohort, before exploring the timing of their attrition, the percentages of students who did not graduate were compared on several demographic characteristics.

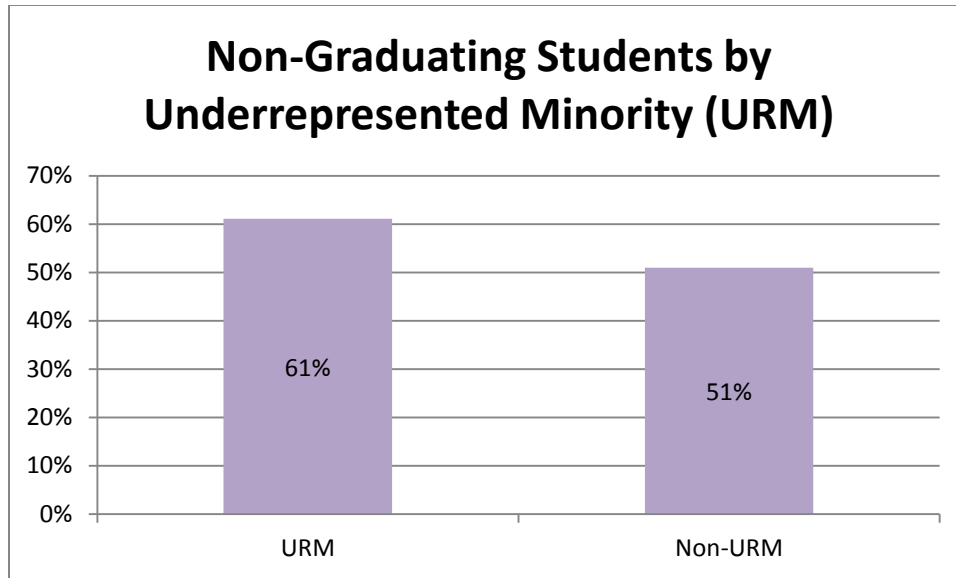


Of all female students in the cohort, 54% did not graduate during the 6-year timeframe. Similarly, of all male students, 53% did not graduate. This was not a statistically significant difference.



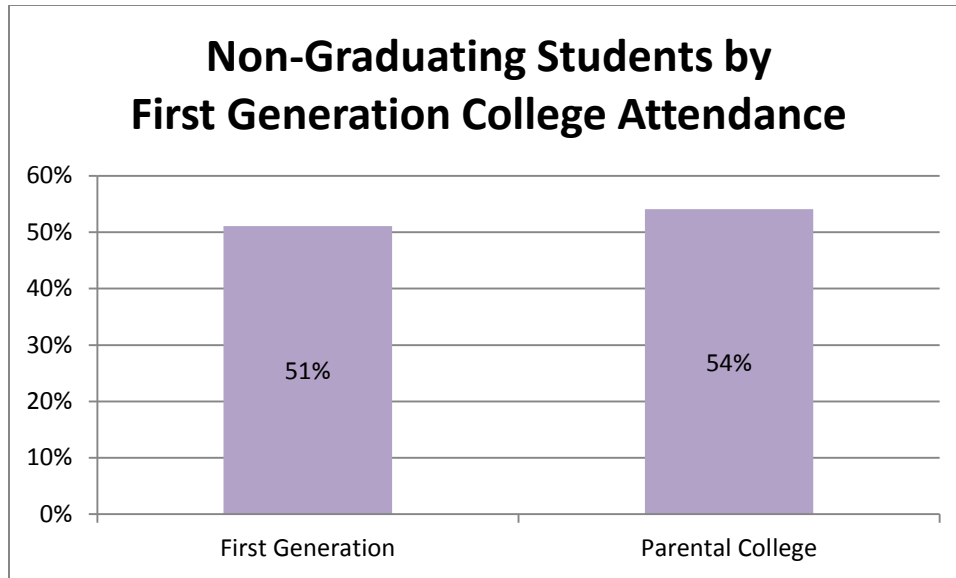
Asian students were significantly less likely and African American and Latino students more likely to not graduate than were students in other ethnicity categories.

Note: Although the rate of non-graduation was higher for Native American/Alaska Native students than for students in other ethnicity categories, the difference was not statistically significant because of the extremely small number of Native American/Alaska Native students.



Underrepresented minority (URM) students (African American, Latino, Native American/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander), as a group, were significantly more likely than were non-URM students to not graduate.

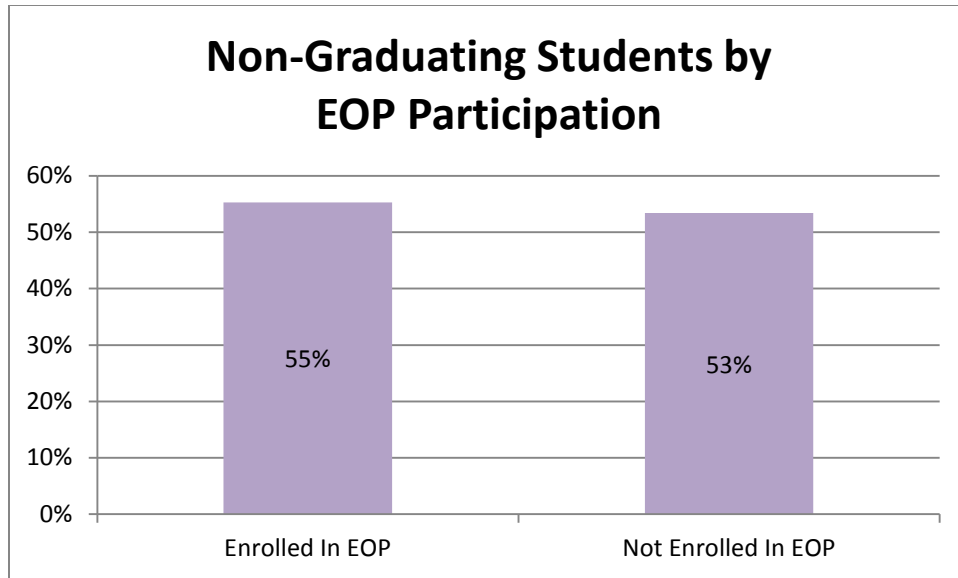
Among all students in the cohort, URM students were significantly more likely than were non-URM students to be first generation college students and vice versa. This was not true among the students from San Francisco, where 71% of the first generation college students were Asian.



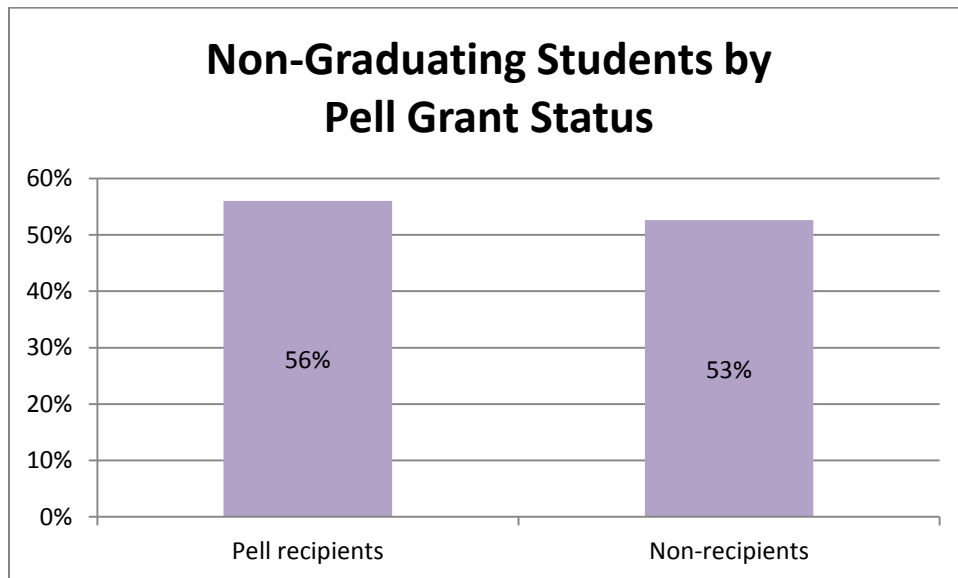
Of all first generation college-attending students, 51% did not graduate. This was not significantly different from the non-graduating 54% of students whose parent(s) attended college.

The possibly unexpected lower rate of non-graduation among first generation college-attending students might be attributable to the fact that first generation students were significantly more likely to come from high schools in the 6-county San Francisco Bay Area “local area” (as defined for admissions purposes) than to come from southern California or other areas. As shown later in this report, students from southern California were significantly more likely than were local area students to leave SF State without graduating.

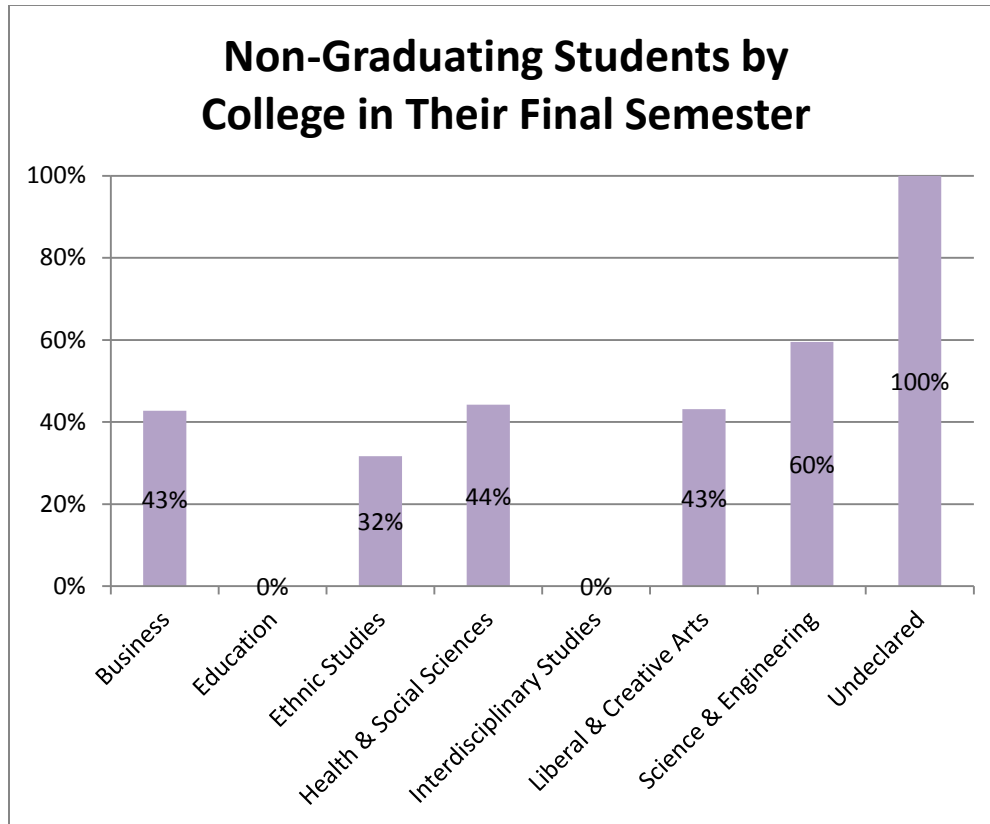
Another possible explanation is that, among all students in the cohort, Asian and Latino students were significantly more likely than were students in other ethnicity categories to be first generation college-attending students. Asian students accounted for 32% of the Fall 2005 FTFTF cohort, nearly double the number of Latino students (17%), and were significantly less likely to not graduate than were students of other ethnicity categories.



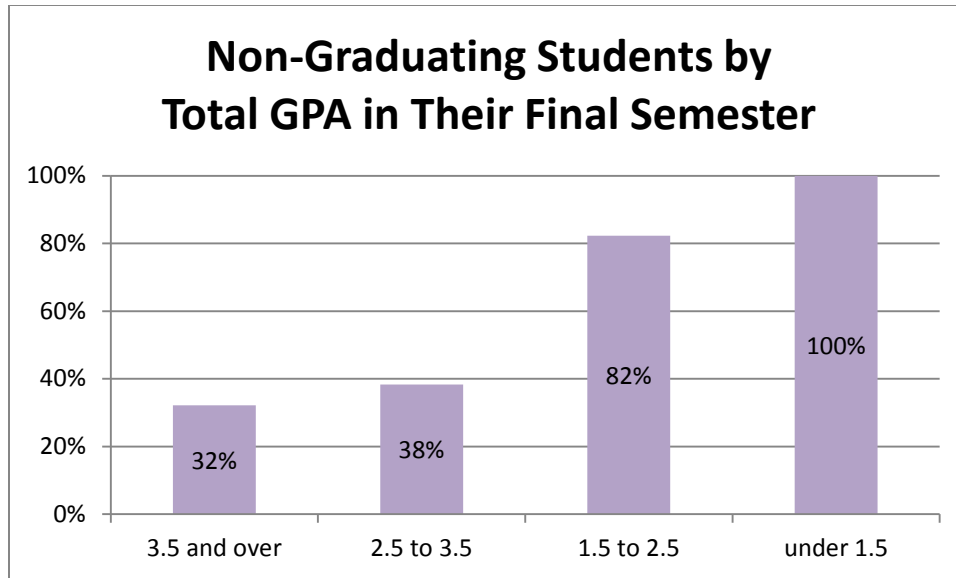
There was no significant difference in the likelihood of non-graduation between students enrolled and not enrolled in EOP.



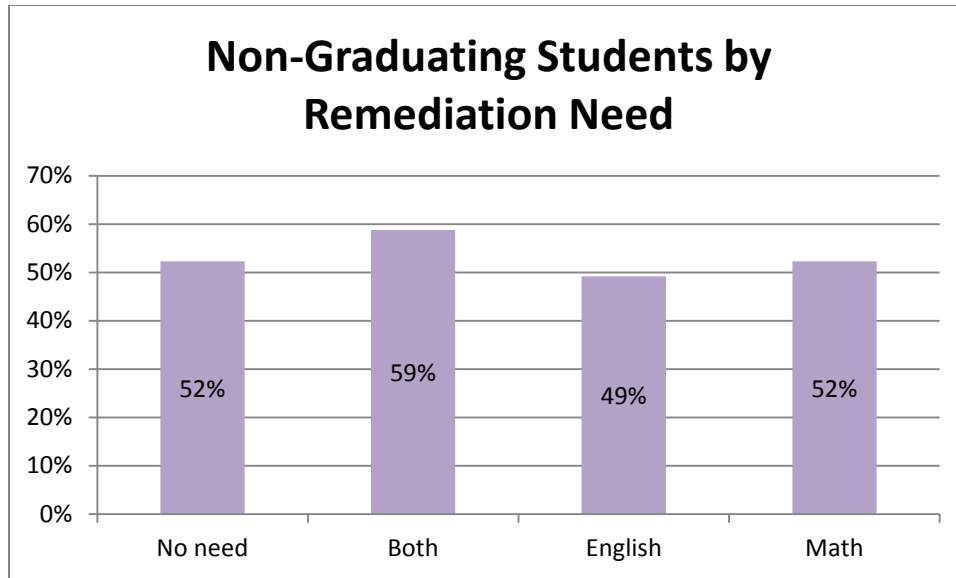
Slightly more Pell grant recipients than non-recipients did not graduate during the six years following matriculation by the study cohort, but the difference was not statistically significant.



Students whose final major was in the College of Science & Engineering were significantly more likely than were students having majors in other colleges to not graduate from SF State within the 6-year timeframe. Within this college, students who had a final major in the department of Biology (6% of the cohort) were significantly more likely to not graduate than were students with other majors.



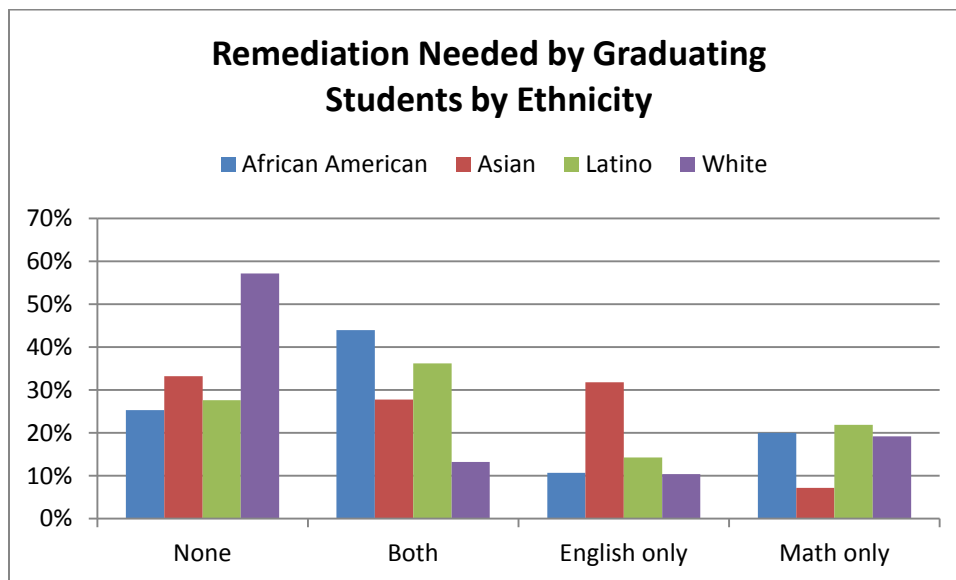
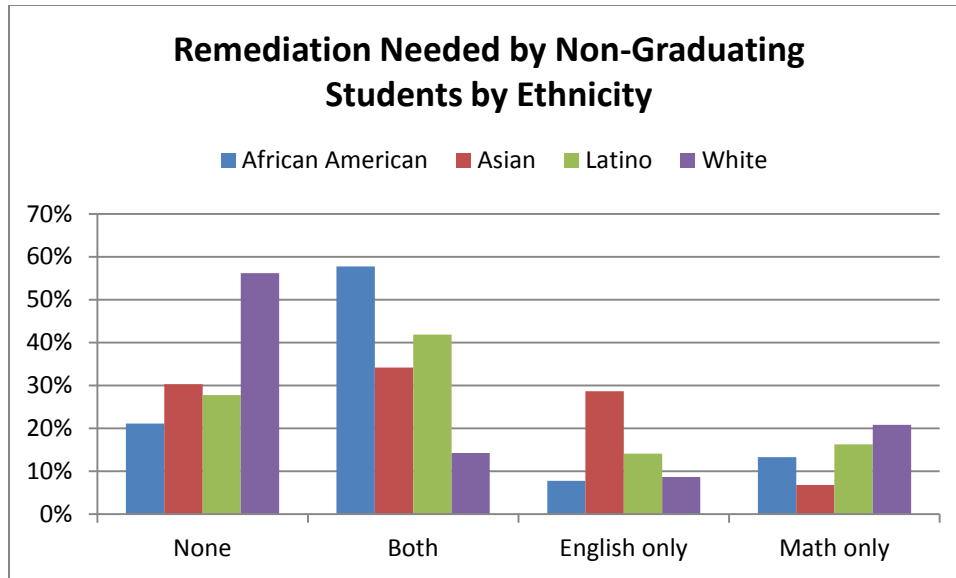
Students having total (cumulative) grade point averages (GPAs) below 2.5 at the end of their last semester of attendance were significantly more likely to have left SF State without graduating than were students with GPAs of 2.5 and higher. Although this comes as no surprise, what is notable is the increase in the probability of non-graduation when comparing students in the 2.5 to 3.5 total GPA category to those in the 1.5 to 2.5 category. Those in the latter group were more than twice as likely to not graduate as were those in the former group.



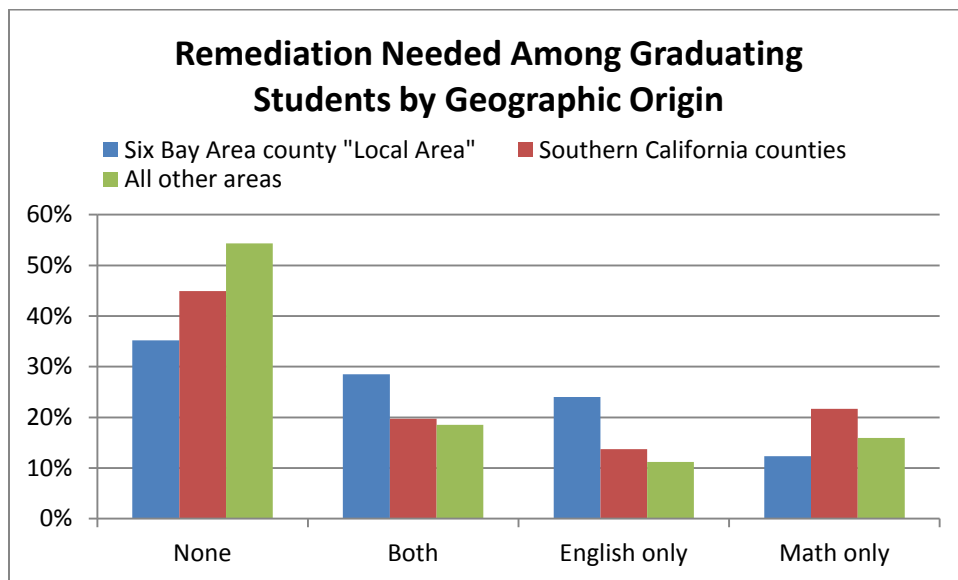
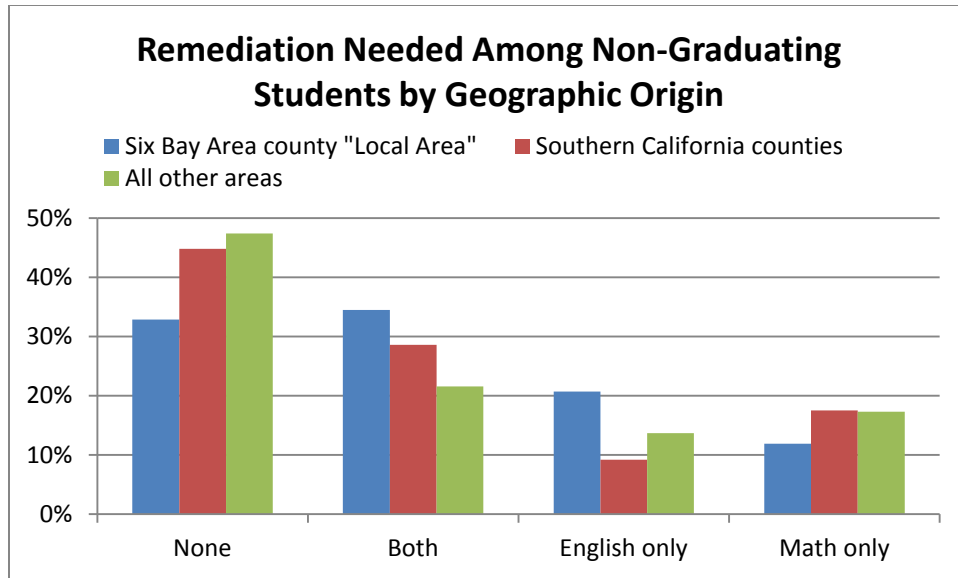
Students needing remediation in both English and math were significantly more likely to not graduate than were students who did not need remediation or who needed remediation in either English or math alone. At the same time, those needing remediation in only one of the two subjects were no more likely to not graduate than were those who needed no remediation. It appears that remediation is an obstacle to graduation but only when it is needed in both English and math.

Among all students in the cohort, URM students were significantly more likely than were non-URM students to need remediation in both English and math or in math alone and less likely to need English-only remediation.

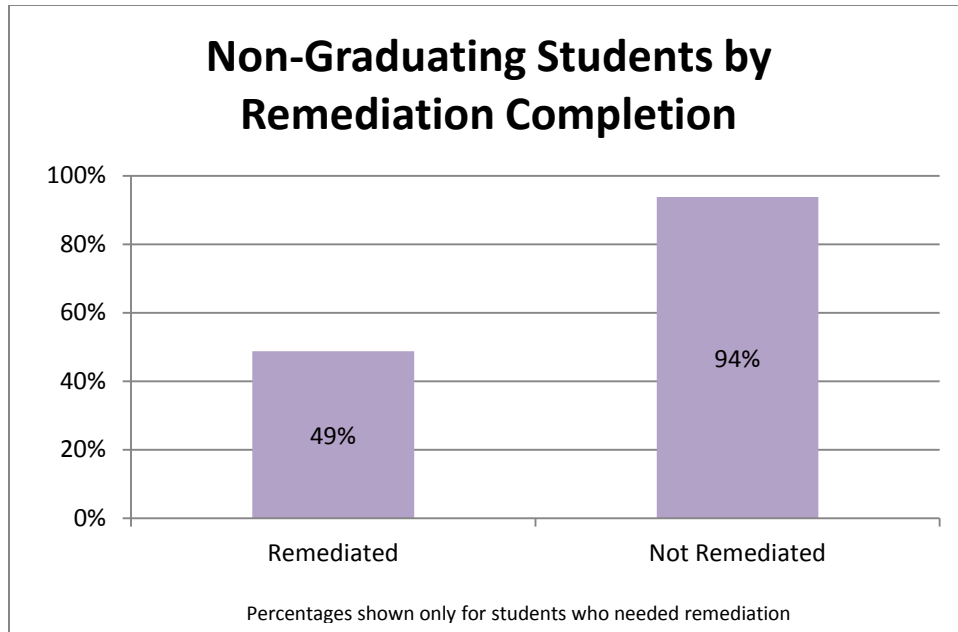
First generation college students were significantly more likely than were students whose parent(s) attended college to need remediation in both English and math or in English alone and less likely to need math-only remediation.



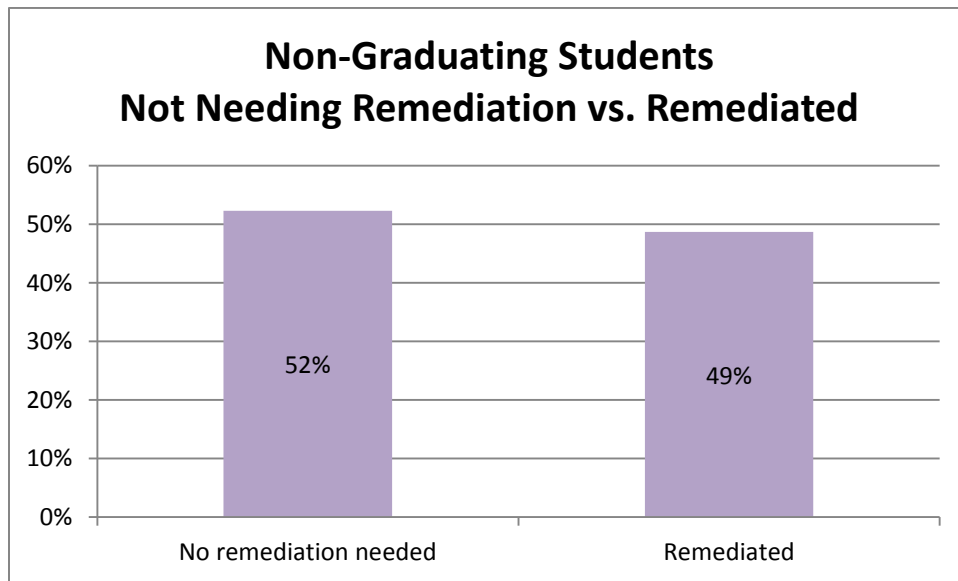
Among both graduating and non-graduating students, the need for remediation differed by ethnicity. Asian students were significantly more likely than were students in other ethnicity categories to need remediation in English alone and less likely to need remediation in math alone. African American and Latino students were significantly more likely than were students in other ethnicity categories to need remediation in both English and math. White (and graduating Latino) students were significantly more likely than were students in other ethnicity categories to need remediation in math alone. White students were significantly more likely than were students in other ethnicity categories to need no remediation at all.



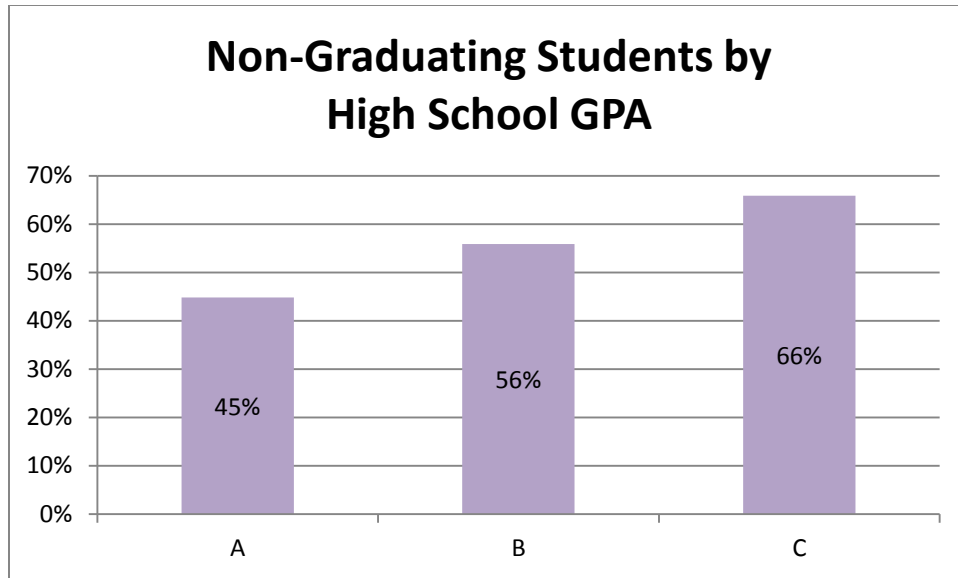
Among both graduating and non-graduating students, students from the local area were significantly more likely than were students from either southern California or all other areas to need remediation in both English and math or in English alone.



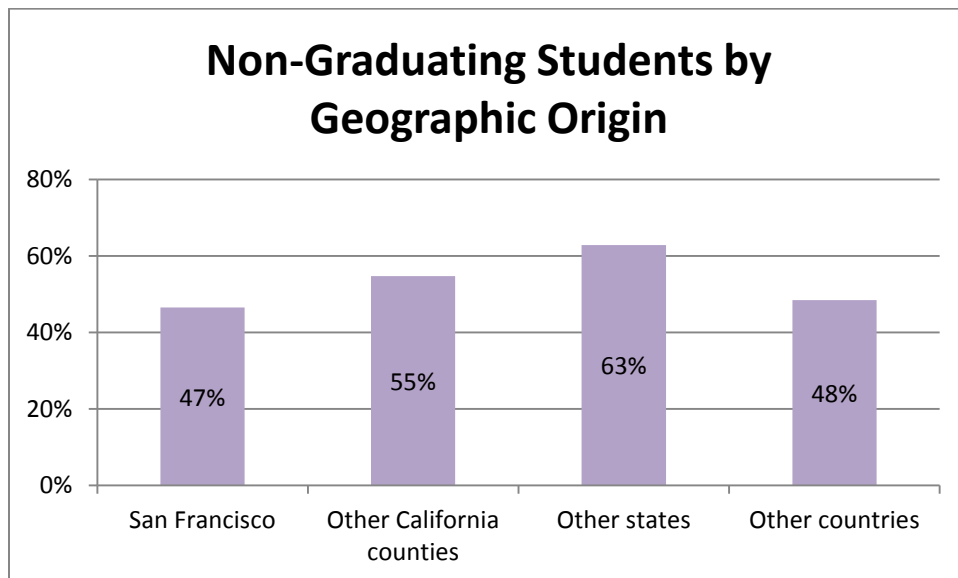
Students who needed but did not complete remediation were not permitted to continue enrolling for classes.



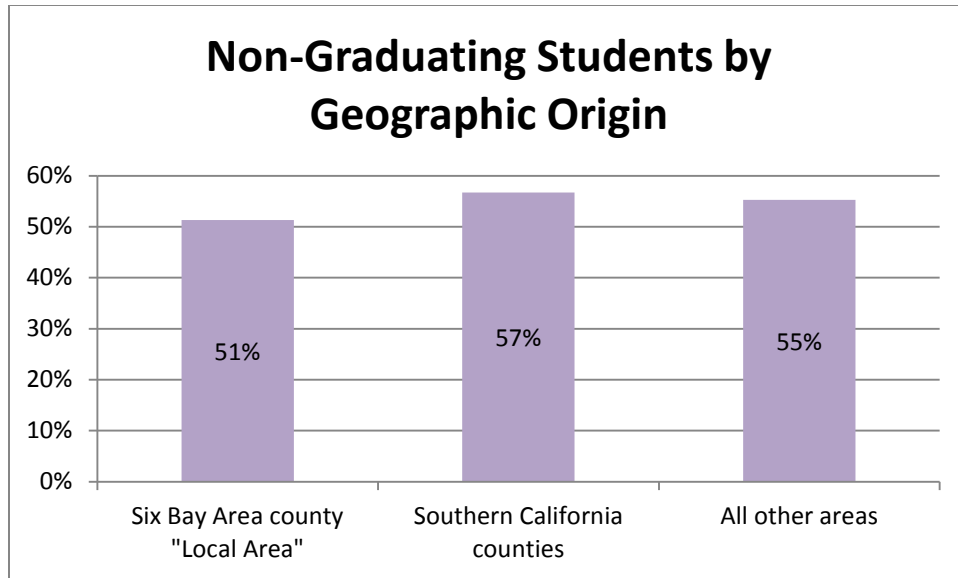
There was no statistically significant difference in the likelihood of graduating between students who did not need remediation and students who needed and completed remediation.



Students who had an “A” average in high school were significantly less likely to not graduate from SF State during the 6-year timeframe than were students who had lower high school grade point averages. Nevertheless, nearly half of the students who had “A” high school GPAs did not graduate from SF State within the 6-year study timeframe. Six in ten (61%) of the non-graduating students who had “A” high school GPAs, however, continued their education at other post-secondary institutions, according to National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) records.



Students originating from high schools in San Francisco were significantly less likely to not graduate than were students from other California counties or other states.



Students from southern California high schools were significantly more likely to not graduate from SF State than were local area students even though southern California students were significantly less likely than were local area students to need remediation in both English and math or in English alone. Analysis later in this report reveals that non-graduating southern California students were significantly more likely than were local students to continue their education at other post-secondary institutions.

Non-Graduating Students by Last Semester of Attendance

Earlier, demographic differences between the graduating and non-graduating students were described. The focus shifts now to the non-graduating students and the timing of their discontinuation of their SF State education.

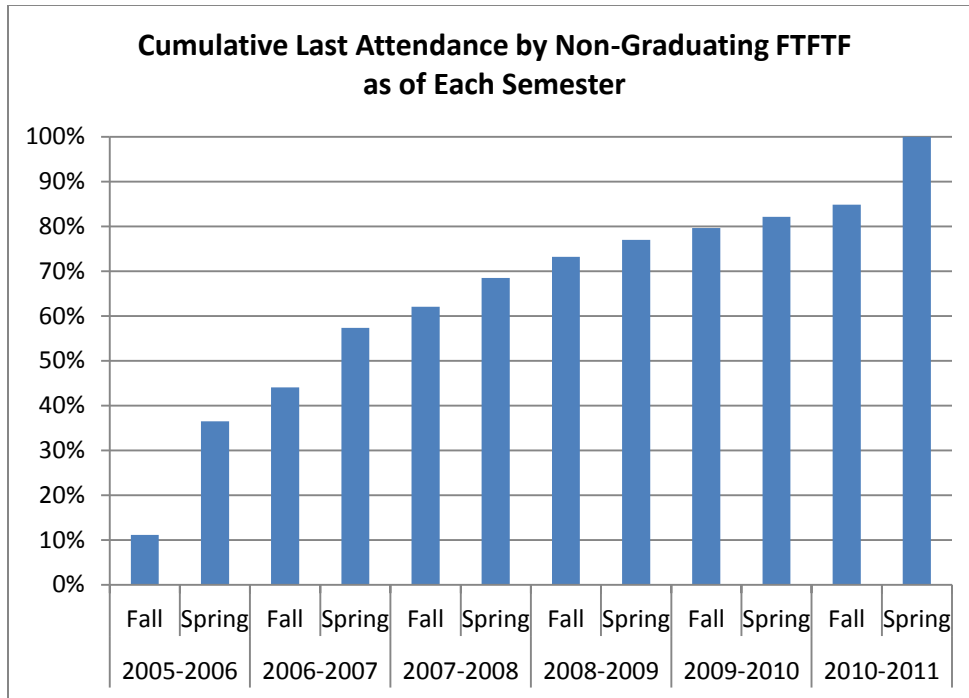
Of the 2999 FTFTF in the Fall 2005 cohort, 1606 (54%) did not graduate from SF State by the end of the 6-year timeframe. The last fall or spring semester attended before the end of the 6-year period captured in the cohort file was identified for each student. Chi square analyses, crosstabulations showing standardized residuals, and t tests were run for the 1606 non-graduating students on demographic characteristics by last semester attended.

Attrition by Semester

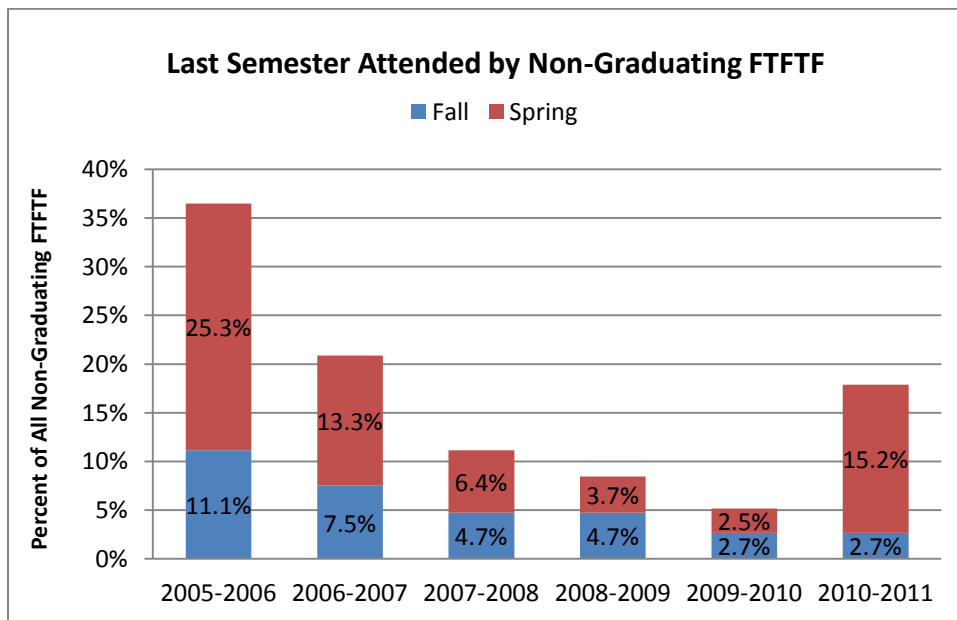
As shown in the table below, 19.5% of the Fall 2005 FTFTF cohort did not return after the first year. By the end of the second year, 30.7% of the cohort had not returned. Among only the students who did not graduate during the 6-year timeframe of the study, 11.1% did not return after the first semester and an additional 25.3% did not return after the second semester, bringing the cumulative percentage to 36.5% who had not returned after the first year. After the second year, 57.3% of the non-graduating students had not returned. The greatest percentages of non-graduating students left after the second and fourth semesters.

Last Semester Attended by Non-Graduating FTFTF

	Frequency	As % of All Fall 2005 FTFTF		As % of Non-Graduating Fall 2005 FTFTF	
		Percent	Cumulative Percent	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Fall 2005	179	6.0%	6.0%	11.1%	11.1%
Spring 2006	407	13.6%	19.5%	25.3%	36.5%
Fall 2006	121	4.0%	23.6%	7.5%	44.0%
Spring 2007	214	7.1%	30.7%	13.3%	57.3%
Fall 2007	76	2.5%	33.2%	4.7%	62.1%
Spring 2008	103	3.4%	36.7%	6.4%	68.5%
Fall 2008	76	2.5%	39.2%	4.7%	73.2%
Spring 2009	60	2.0%	41.2%	3.7%	77.0%
Fall 2009	43	1.4%	42.6%	2.7%	79.6%
Spring 2010	40	1.3%	44.0%	2.5%	82.1%
Fall 2010	43	1.4%	45.4%	2.7%	84.8%
Spring 2011	244	8.1%	53.6%	15.2%	100.0%
Total	1606	53.6%		100.0%	



The loss of students in the first year is clearly illustrated in the chart above, which is based on the last column of the table on the preceding page. Although it is not shown in the table or chart, many of the students who “last attended” in Spring 2011 enrolled at SF State in subsequent semesters. Eight in ten (81%) of the students who were enrolled in Spring 2011, the final semester of the 6-year timeframe of the study, were still enrolled in Fall 2011.

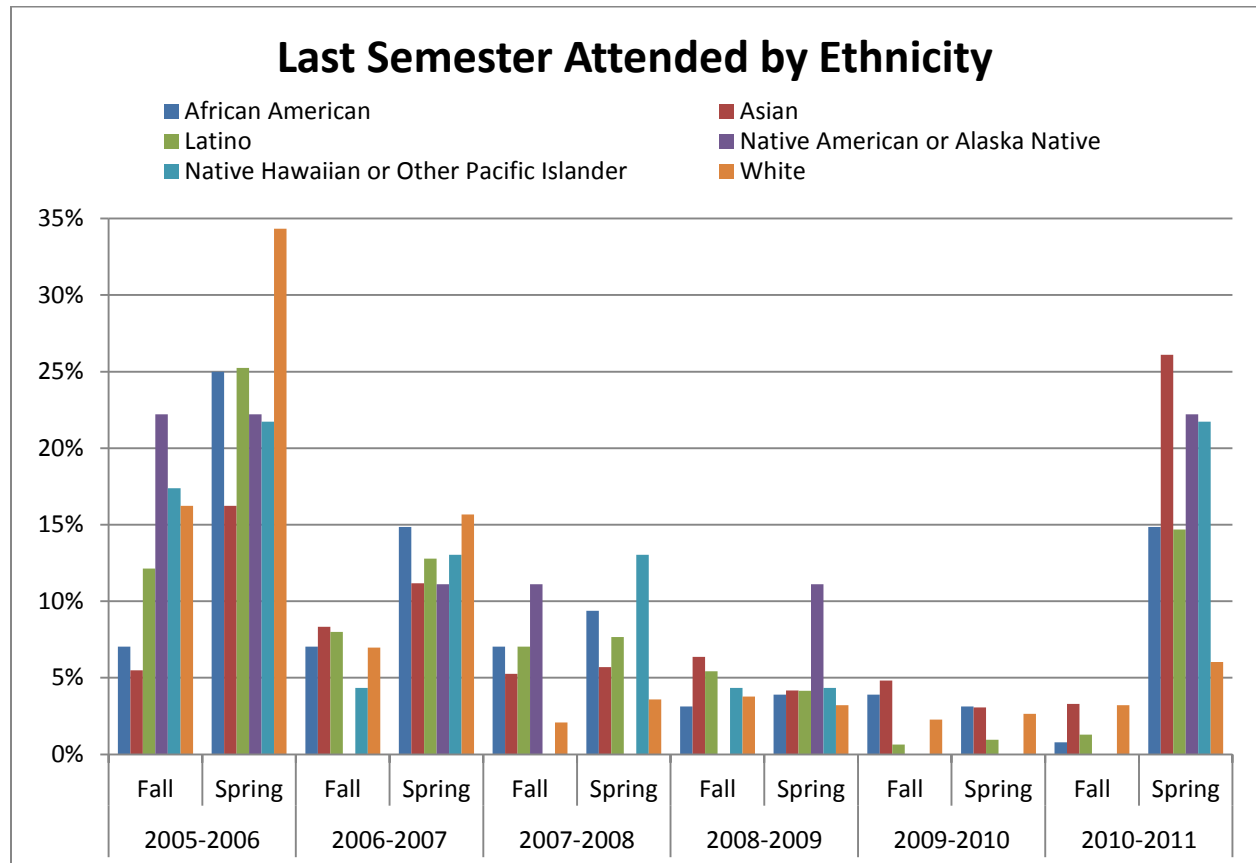


In the first three years, more non-graduating students left SF State after the spring than after the fall semester.

Differences among Non-Graduating Students by Last Semester of Attendance

Among the non-graduating Fall 2005 FTTF, there were several statistically significant differences in the last semester attended by demographic characteristics.

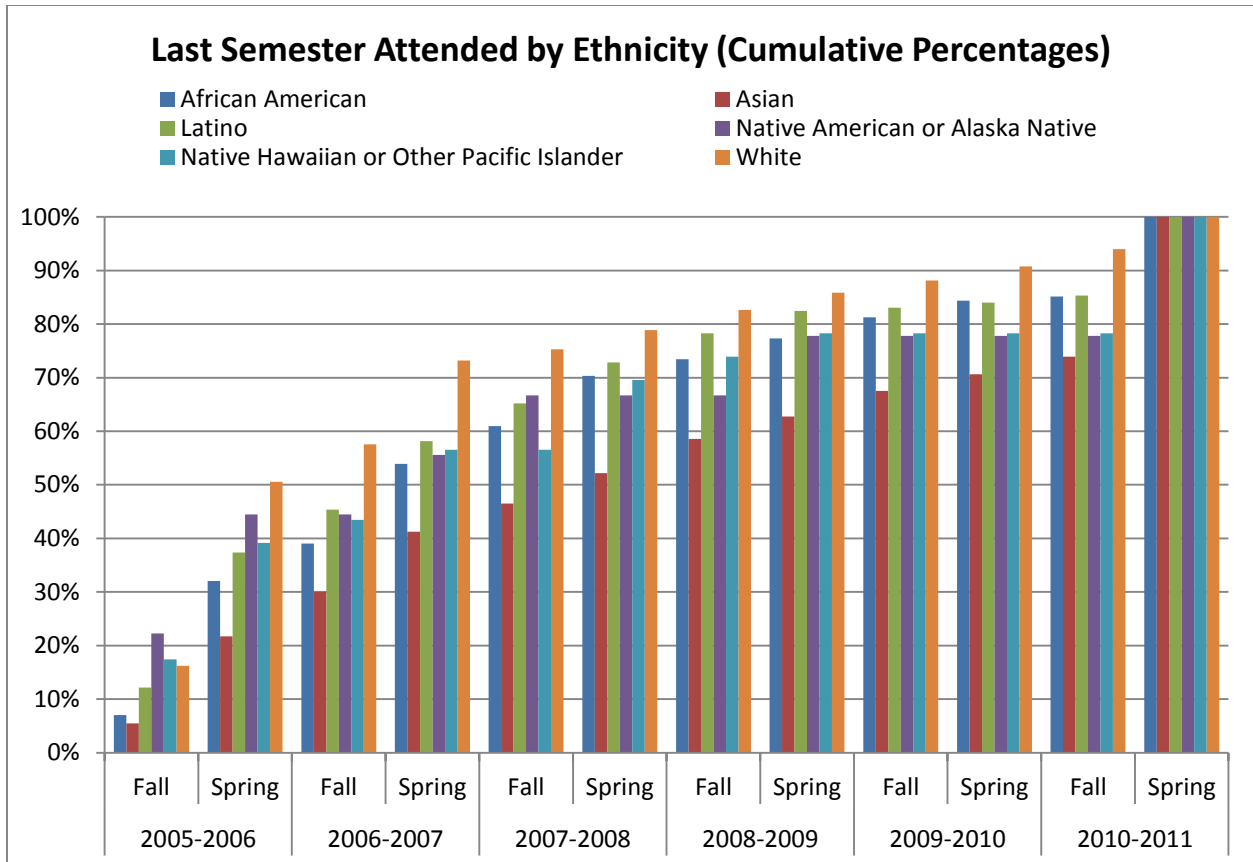
Last semester attended differed significantly by ethnicity and is discussed on the next page.



The chart above illustrates the percentage of students in each ethnicity category who last attended in each semester of the study timeframe. It presents a snapshot of enrollment for each semester.

The chart below shows the cumulative percentage of students in each ethnicity category who last attended in each semester. Enrollment for each semester is added to that of the preceding semesters.

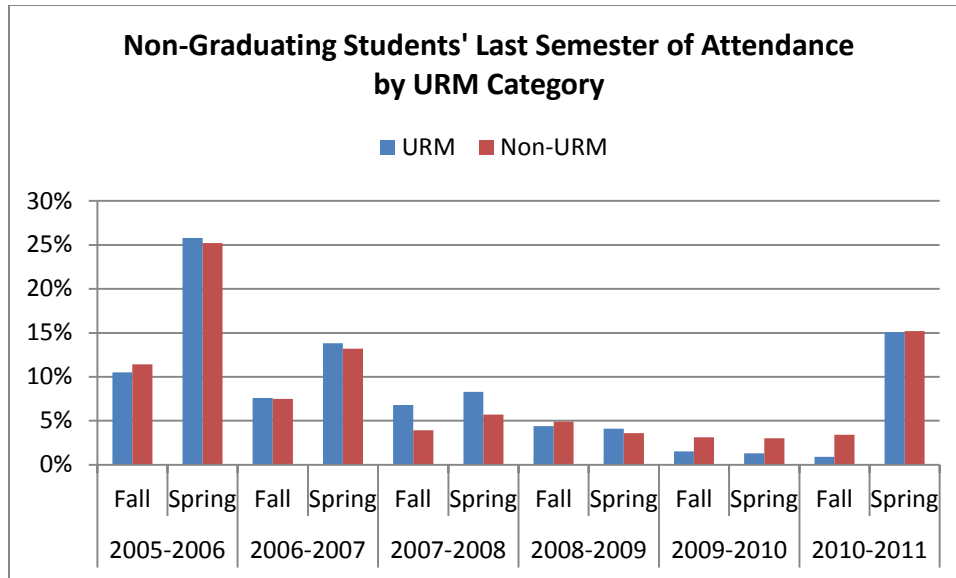
Again, please note that the Spring 2011 spike in “last attendance” is an artifact of the study methodology and timeframe and that many of the students who were enrolled in Spring 2011 continued their education at SF State in subsequent semesters.



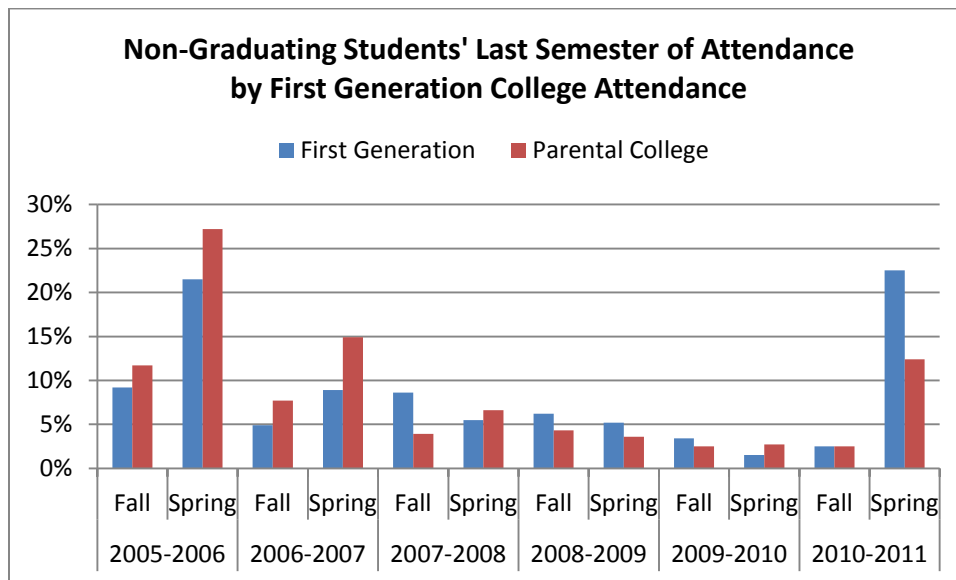
White students were significantly more likely and Asian students less likely than were students in other ethnicity categories to leave SF State after the first semester or the first year.

White students were significantly more likely than were other students to leave after the second year.

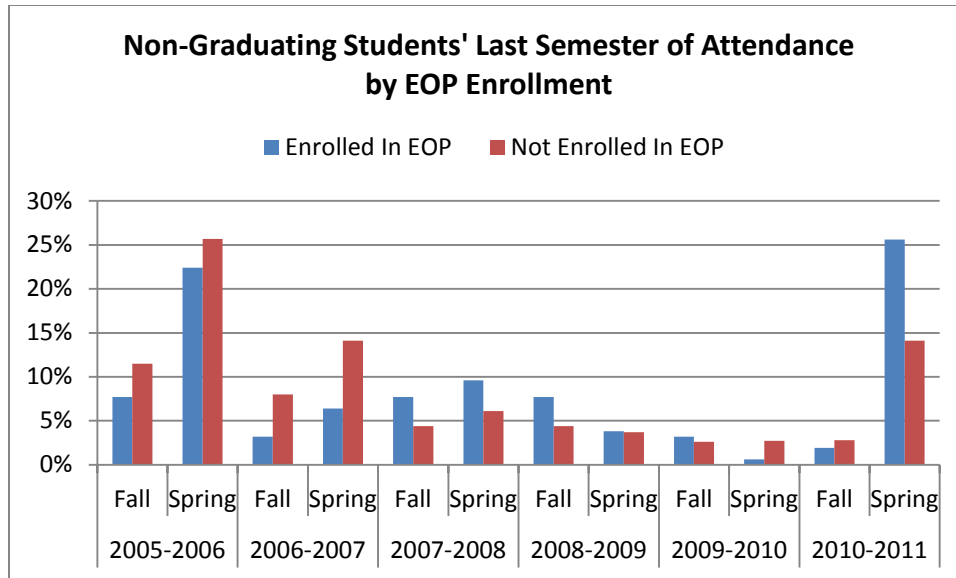
Asian students were significantly more likely and White students less likely to be enrolled in the final semester of the 6-year study timeframe than were students in other ethnicity categories. Specifically, 26% of the non-graduating Asian students were still enrolled in the last semester of the 6-year study timeframe. In contrast, only 6% of the White non-graduating students were still attending in the last semester of the 6-year period. Half of the White non-graduating students had already left SF State after the first year, followed by another 23% after the second year.



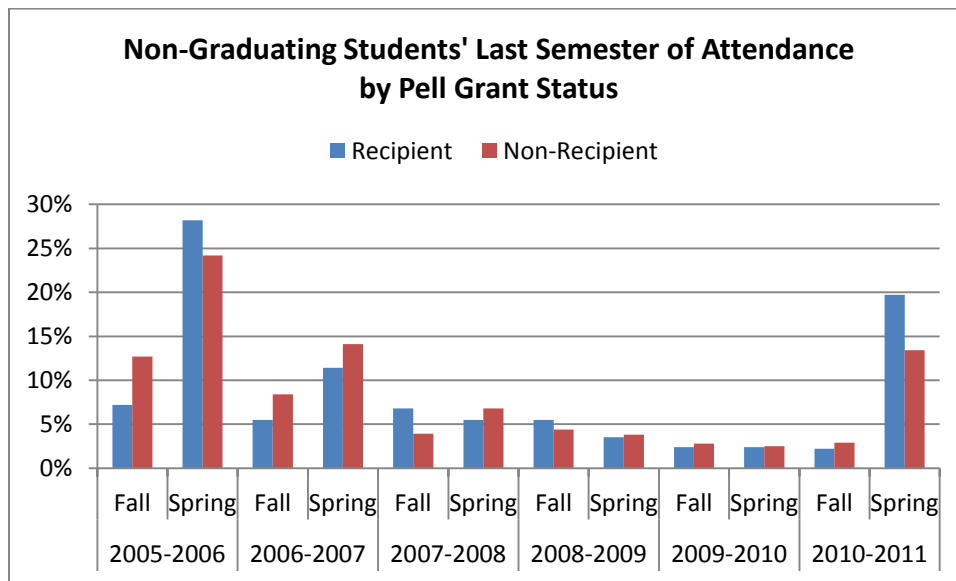
Underrepresented minority (URM) and non-URM students left at similar rates each semester.



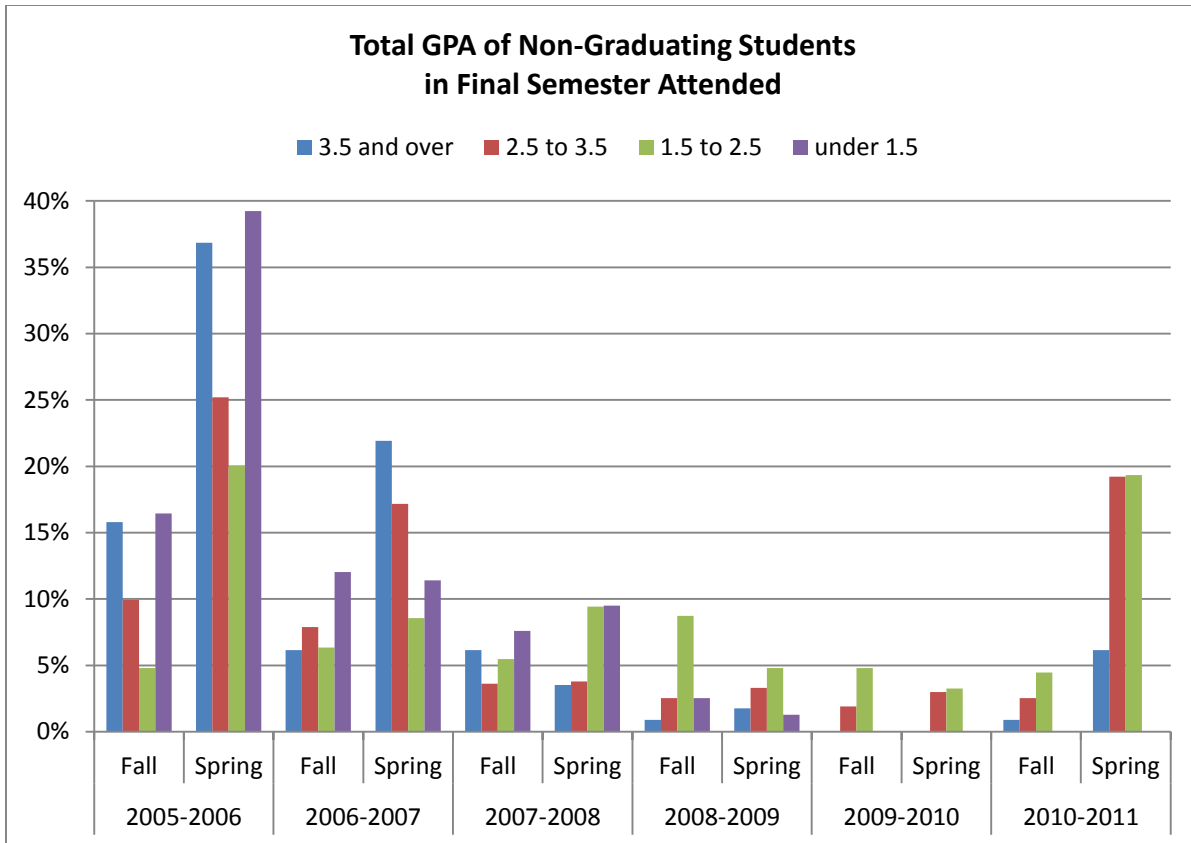
During the first two years, students whose parent(s) had attended college left SF State at significantly higher rates than did first generation college students. This may be attributable to the significantly greater likelihood of early discontinuation by students from outside of the local area than by local area students (discussed later in this report). Students from outside of the local area were significantly less likely than were local area students to be first generation college students. In the last semester of the 6-year study timeframe, the percentage of first-generation non-graduating students still attending SF State was nearly double that of non-graduating students whose parent(s) had attended college.



Non-graduating students enrolled in EOP were significantly less likely than were those not enrolled in EOP to leave in the second year and more likely than were non-EOP students to be enrolled at SF State in the last semester of the 6-year period.



Pell grant recipients were significantly less likely than were other students to leave after the first semester and more likely to be enrolled in the last semester of the 6-year study timeframe.

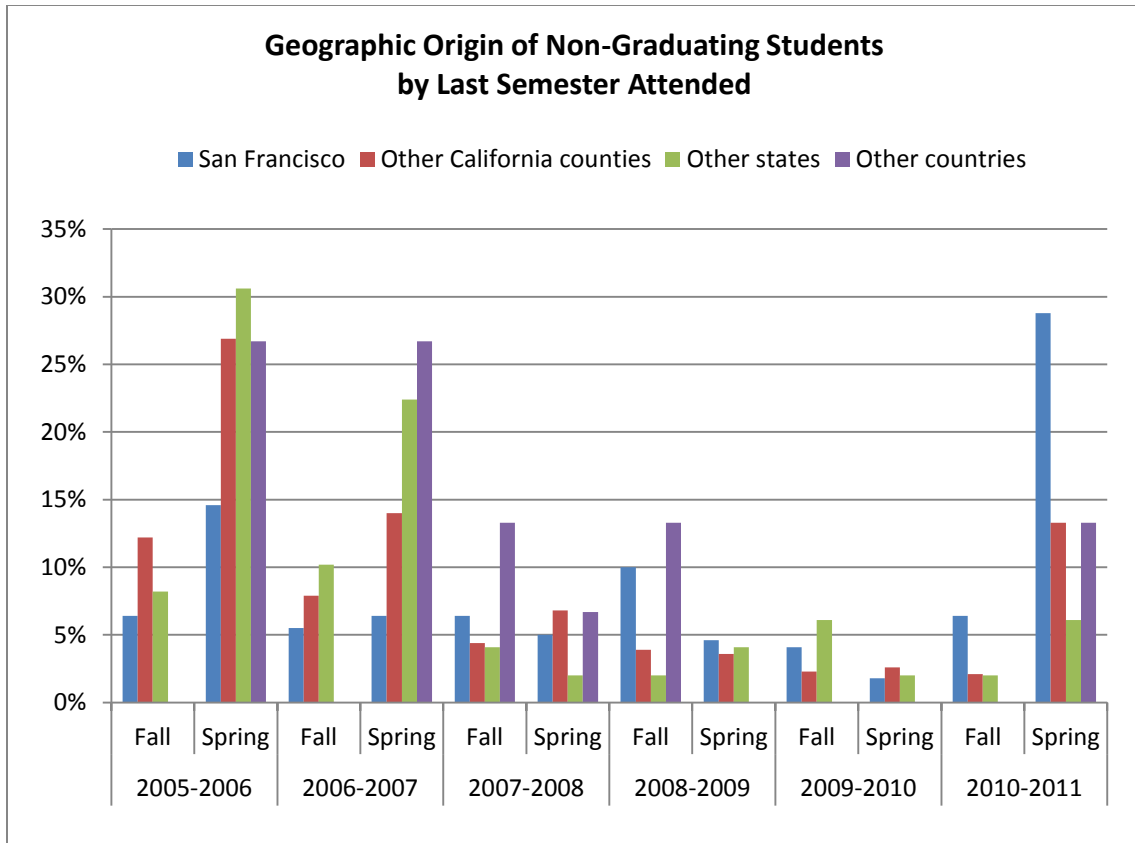


Students having total GPAs above 3.5 and below 1.5 were significantly more likely than were students whose total GPAs were between these extremes to leave in the first year of the 6-year timeframe.

While the departure of students having low grades is not surprising, there is no obvious explanation for the loss of the best-performing students. Additional analysis reveals that, of the students having GPAs above 3.5 who left SF State before the beginning of the second year, 95% subsequently attended and 53% earned a bachelor’s degree from another post-secondary institution before 2012, according to National Student Clearinghouse records. This suggests the possibility that these high-performing students matriculated at SF State with the intention of subsequently transferring to another college or university.

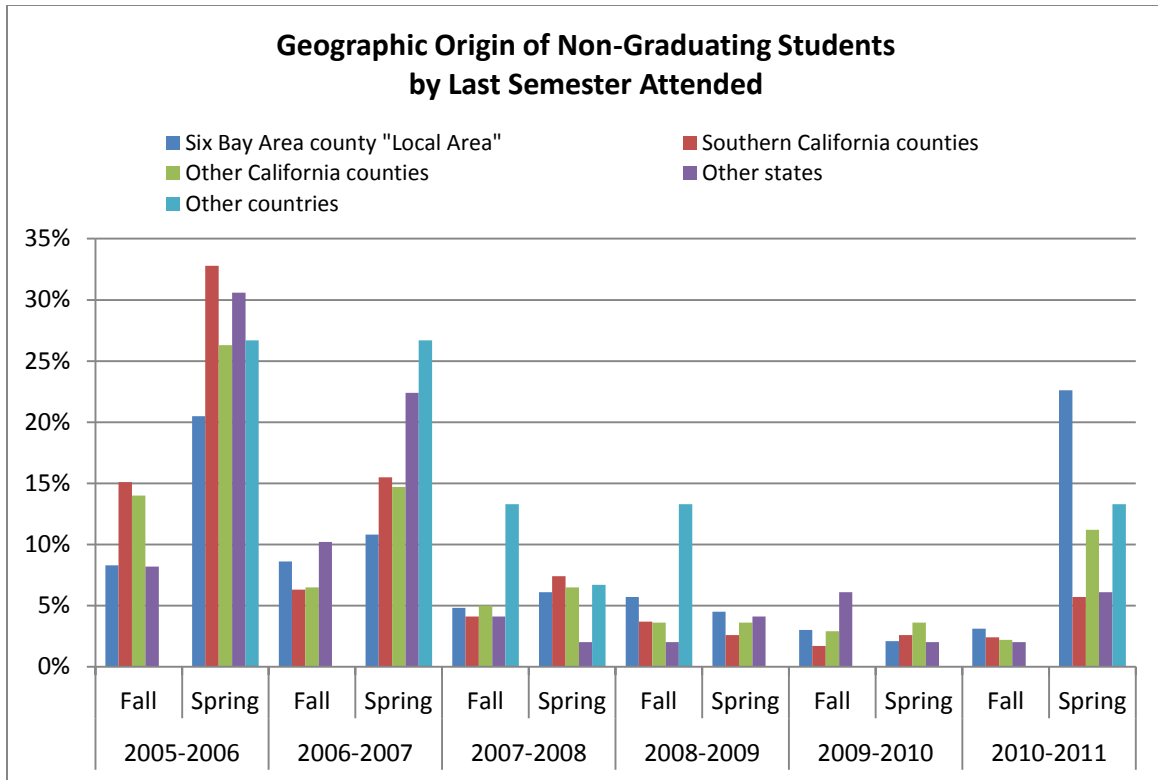
Non-graduating students needing remediation in math alone were significantly more likely than were other students to leave SF State after the first semester. Students needing and not completing remediation in English and/or math were not eligible to enroll in classes. Non-graduating students needing remediation in English alone were significantly more likely than were other students to still be enrolled in the final semester.

Students with an undeclared major were significantly more likely than were students with a major in any of the colleges to leave SF State after the second semester.



Non-graduating students originating from high schools in San Francisco were significantly less likely than were non-graduating students from high schools in other geographic areas to leave SF State in the first two semesters of the 6-year study timeframe and were significantly more likely to be enrolled at SF State in the final semester.

Again, please note that 81% of the students who were enrolled in Spring 2011, the final semester of the study timeframe, were still enrolled at SF State in Fall 2011.



In contrast to the previous page where the timing of last attendance of students from high schools in San Francisco was compared to that of students from high schools in the rest of California, this analysis expands the San Francisco geographic category to the 6-county local area and groups the counties of southern California apart from the rest of the state.

Non-graduating students from high schools in the local area were significantly less likely than were students from all other areas to leave SF State in the first year of the 6-year study timeframe. Non-graduating students from the local area were significantly more likely than were non-graduating students from all other areas to continue to attend SF State in the last semester.

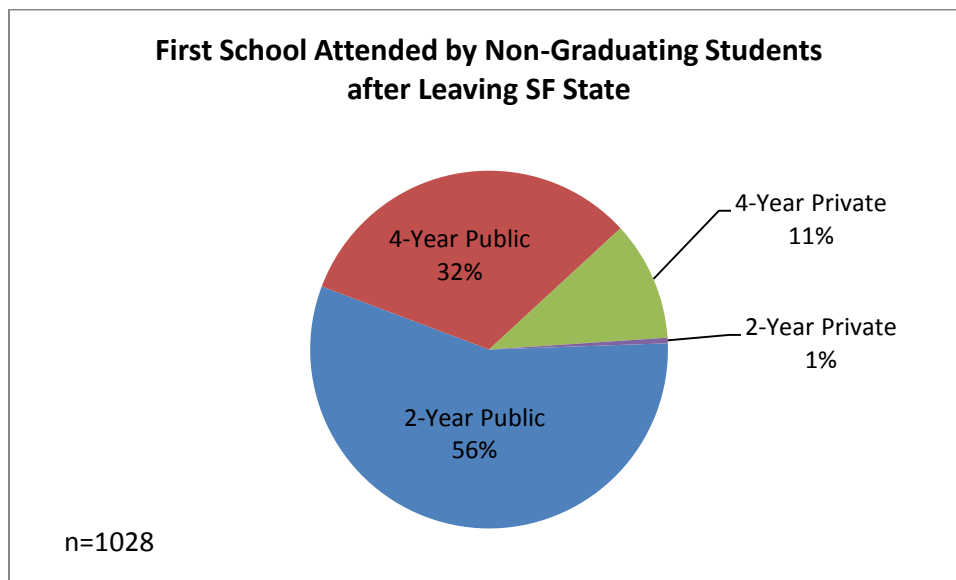
Non-graduating students from high schools in the counties of southern California were significantly more likely than were other students to leave SF State in the first year.

Non-Graduating Student Outcomes as of Fall 2011

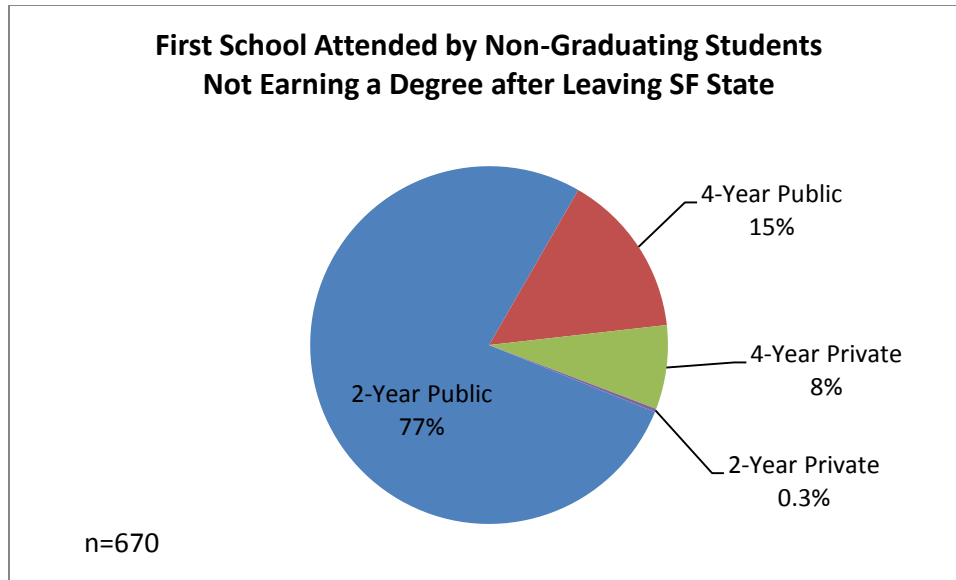
A service provided by the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) makes it possible to track students who leave SF State and enter other post-secondary institutions. There were 2999 FTTF in the Fall 2005 cohort. Of these, 1393 graduated from SF State within six years. Of the 1606 students who did not, 1028 (64%) enrolled in other post-secondary institutions before the end of 2011, the limit of the enrollment records provided by the NSC for the cohort.

Further analysis distinguishes those who transferred to other institutions before 2012 from those who did not. Several statistically significant differences were found between these two groups. The demographic characteristics of students who were more likely to continue their education at another school than to discontinue their education after leaving SF State included: White ethnicity, URM, undeclared major in their final semester at SF State, total GPA over 3.5 or under 1.5 in their final semester, or southern California origin. With the exception of URM status, these characteristics correspond to those of the students who were also most likely to leave SF State before the second year.

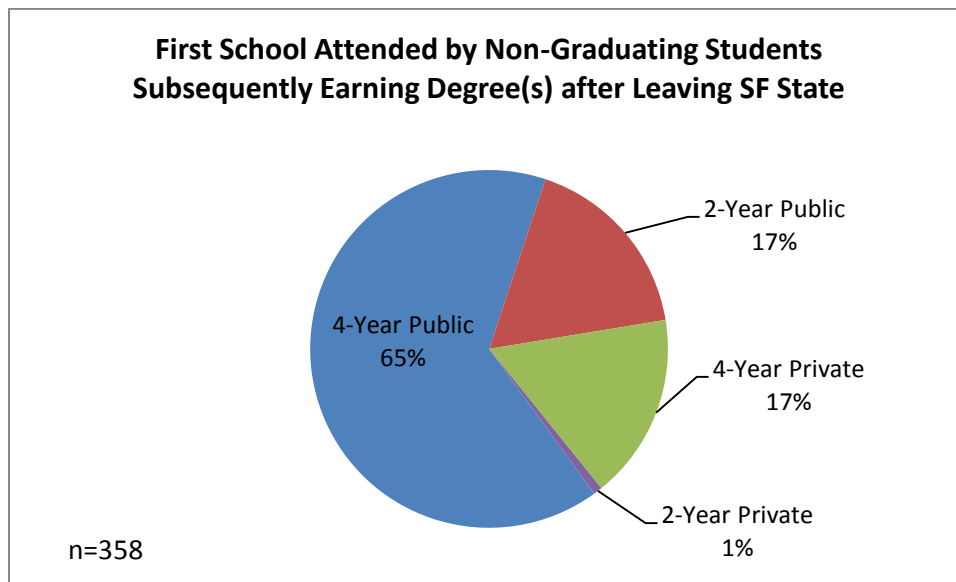
More than half (56%) of the 1028 non-graduating students who transferred to other schools first enrolled in a 2-year public institution after leaving SF State, while 32% enrolled in 4-year public institutions. (See chart below.) Students whose SF State total GPAs were at least 2.5 were significantly more likely to enroll in 4-year public institutions, while those with lower GPAs were more likely to enroll in 2-year public institutions.



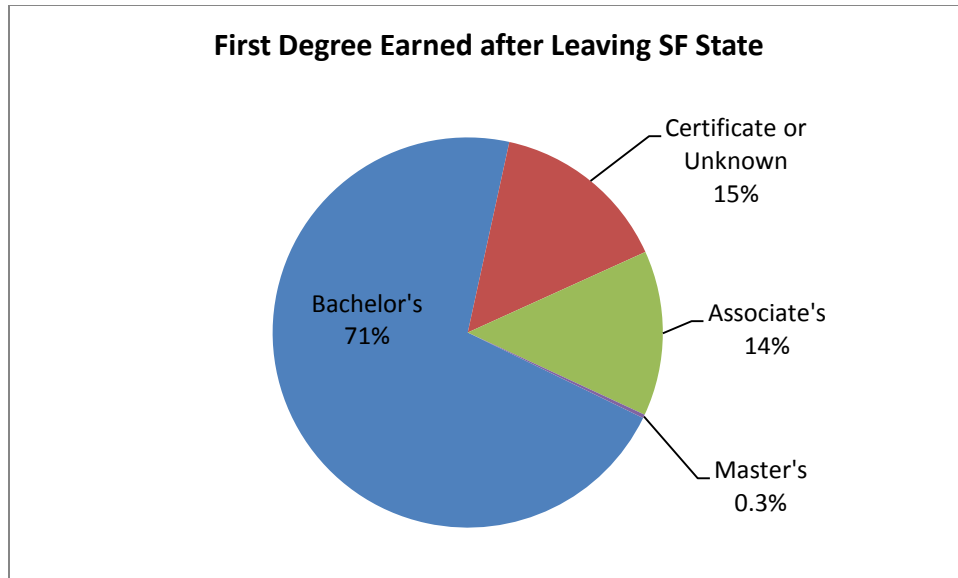
Nine in ten (90%) of the first post-secondary institutions attended after SF State were in California. Students from southern California were significantly more likely to transfer to schools in southern California than elsewhere after leaving SF State without earning a degree. (Three in ten (32%) of these students enrolled at other CSU campuses.)



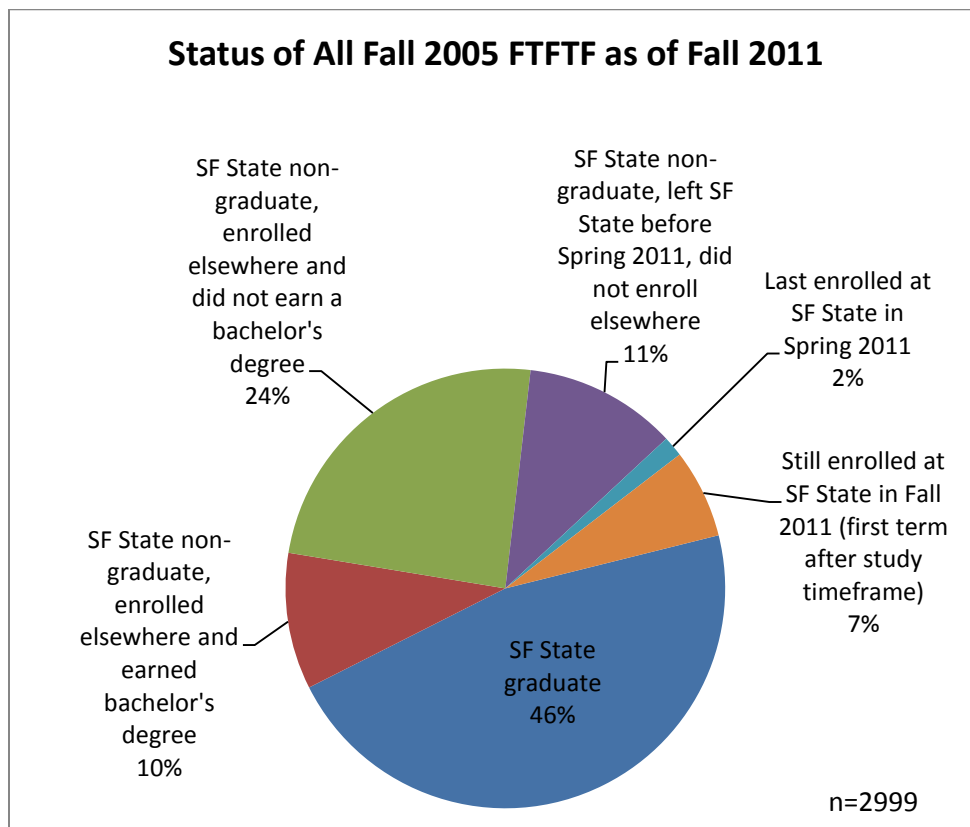
Among the 1028 students who transferred to other schools without first graduating from SF State, 670 (65%) did not earn a degree or certificate elsewhere before 2012. (See chart above.) Three quarters (77%) of these students had transferred first to a 2-year public institution. Nearly one fifth (19%) were students whose SF State total GPA was under 1.5.



One third (35%) of the non-graduating SF State students earned a degree or certificate elsewhere before 2012. (See chart above.) Of those who earned a degree after leaving SF State, 82% enrolled first in a 4-year public or private institution. One fifth (20%) were students whose SF State total GPA was 3.5 or over. Nearly nine in ten (86%) of the first post-secondary institutions first attended after SF State were in California. The top two majors were psychology and business administration.



Of the 358 non-graduating SF State students who earned a degree at another school before 2012, 71% initially earned a bachelor's degree, while 14% earned an associate's degree.



The chart above illustrates the 6-year outcomes for the 2999 students in the Fall 2005 FTFTF cohort. Nearly half (46%) of the cohort graduated from SF State by Spring 2011, the last semester of the study timeframe. The SF State graduates combined with the 10% of the cohort who transferred elsewhere and earned a bachelor's degree amounts to 56% of the cohort graduating within six years. One quarter (24%) of the cohort enrolled in another post-secondary institution after leaving SF State but did not earn a bachelor's degree before 2012. One in ten (11%) left SF State before Spring 2011 and did not enroll elsewhere. Two percent (2%) attended SF State in Spring 2011 before leaving the following semester, and 7% were still enrolled at SF State in Fall 2011, the first semester beyond the 6-year study timeframe.

Summary of Findings

Attrition was studied in the cohort of full-time first-time freshmen (FTFTF) who matriculated at SF State in Fall 2005. Of the 2999 FTFTF in the cohort, 1606 (54%) did not graduate from SF State by the end of the 6-year study timeframe.

In order to describe the non-graduating students of the cohort before exploring the timing of their attrition, the percentages of students who did not graduate were compared on several demographic characteristics. Demographic characteristics significantly associated with non-graduation included ethnicity, type of remediation needed, geographic origin, college of final major, and final total GPA.

- African American and Latino students (and URM students as a group) were significantly more likely to not graduate than were students in other ethnicity categories (and non-URM students). Asian students were significantly more likely to graduate than were students in other ethnicity categories.
- Students needing remediation in both English and math were significantly more likely to not graduate than were students who did not need remediation or who needed remediation in either English or math alone.
- Students from southern California high schools were significantly more likely to not graduate from SF State than were local area students.
- Students whose final major was in the College of Science & Engineering were significantly more likely than were students having majors in other colleges to not graduate from SF State within the 6-year timeframe.
- Students having total GPAs below 2.5 at the end of their last semester of attendance were significantly more likely to have left SF State without graduating than were students with higher total GPAs.

Of the entire Fall 2005 FTTF cohort, 20% had not returned after the first year. This increased to 31% after the second year. Among only the non-graduating students, 37% had not returned after the first year, and this increased to 57% after the second year. The greatest percentages of non-graduating students left after the second and fourth semesters. Demographic characteristics significantly associated with attrition at particular points in time were similar to those associated with non-graduation.

- White students were significantly more likely than were students in other ethnicity categories to leave SF State after the first semester, the first year, or the second year. Half of the White non-graduating students left SF State after the first year, followed by another 23% after the second year.
- During the first two years, students whose parent(s) had attended college left SF State at significantly higher rates than did first generation college students.
- Significantly greater percentages of students having GPAs above 3.5 and below 1.5 left in the first year of the 6-year timeframe than in later semesters. Of the students having GPAs above 3.5 who left SF State before the beginning of the second year, 95% subsequently attended and 53% earned a bachelor's degree from another post-secondary institution.
- Non-graduating students needing remediation in math alone were significantly more likely than were other students to leave SF State after the first semester.
- Non-graduating students from high schools in the counties of southern California were significantly more likely than were students from other areas to leave SF State in the first year.
- Students with an undeclared major were significantly more likely than were students with a declared major to leave SF State after the second semester.

Among the non-graduating students, those from San Francisco and the local area were significantly more likely than were students from other areas to be enrolled at SF State in the last semester of the study timeframe. Asian students were significantly more likely and White students less likely to be enrolled in the final semester of the 6-year period than were students in other ethnicity categories. First-generation students were significantly more likely to be enrolled at the end of the timeframe than were students whose parent(s) had attended college. Pell grant recipients were significantly more likely than were non-recipients to be enrolled in the last semester.

Enrollment records through the end of 2011 were provided by the National Student Clearinghouse for 1028 (64%) of the 1606 students who did not graduate from SF State during the 6-year study timeframe.

There were statistically significant differences between the 1028 non-graduating students who transferred to other post-secondary institutions and the 578 who did not enroll elsewhere before 2012. The demographic characteristics of students who were significantly more likely to continue their education at another school than to discontinue their education after leaving SF State included: White ethnicity, URM, an undeclared major in the final semester at SF State, a total GPA over 3.5 or under 1.5 in the final semester, or southern California origin. Except for URM status, these characteristics correspond to those of the students who were most likely to leave SF State before the second year.

More than half (56%) of the 1028 non-graduating students who transferred to other schools first enrolled in a 2-year public institution after leaving SF State. Students whose SF State total GPAs were 2.5 and over were significantly more likely to enroll in 4-year public institutions, while those whose GPAs were lower were more likely to enroll in 2-year public institutions. Nine in ten (90%) of the first post-secondary institutions attended after SF State were in California. Students from southern California were significantly more likely to transfer to schools in southern California than elsewhere after leaving SF State without earning a degree.

Among the 1028 students who transferred to other schools without first graduating from SF State during the 6-year period, 670 (65%) did not earn a degree or certificate elsewhere before 2012. Three quarters (77%) of these students had transferred first to a 2-year public institution. Nearly one fifth (19%) were students whose SF State total GPA was under 1.5.

One third (35%) of the non-graduating SF State students earned a degree or certificate elsewhere before 2012. Of those who earned a degree after leaving SF State, 82% had enrolled first in a 4-year public or private institution. One fifth (20%) were students whose SF State total GPA was 3.5 or over. Seven in ten (71%) initially earned a bachelor's degree, while 14% earned an associate's degree. If the 10% of the Fall 2005 FTFTF cohort who left SF State and subsequently earned a bachelor's degree elsewhere had, instead, been retained, the SF State 6-year graduation rate would have risen to 56%.

The loss of students from SF State before they have earned a degree might be reduced with improved completion of remediation, greater limitations on having an undeclared major, and promotion of awareness of SF State's cool and foggy microclimate and the local high cost of living among non-local applicants for admission.

Appendix A – Non-Graduating and Graduating Students by Demographic Category

		Non-Graduating		Graduating		Total	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Gender	Female	1049	54.0%	893	46.0%	1942	100.0%
	Male	557	52.7%	500	47.3%	1057	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1393	46.4%	2999	100.0%
Ethnicity	African American	128	63.1%	75	36.9%	203	100.0%
	Asian	456	47.8%	497	52.2%	953	100.0%
	Latino	313	59.8%	210	40.2%	523	100.0%
	Native American or Alaska Native	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	14	100.0%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	23	59.0%	16	41.0%	39	100.0%
	White	530	53.9%	453	46.1%	983	100.0%
	Unknown	147	51.8%	137	48.2%	284	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1393	46.4%	2999	100.0%
Underrepresented Minority Status	URM	458	61.1%	291	38.9%	749	100.0%
	Non-URM	1148	51.0%	1102	49.0%	2250	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1393	46.4%	2999	100.0%
First Generation College Attendance	First Generation College	325	51.1%	311	48.9%	636	100.0%
	Parent(s) Attended College	1178	54.1%	998	45.9%	2176	100.0%
	Total	1503	53.4%	1309	46.6%	2812	100.0%
EOP Status	Enrolled In EOP	156	55.3%	126	44.7%	282	100.0%
	Not Enrolled In EOP	1450	53.4%	1267	46.6%	2717	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1393	46.4%	2999	100.0%
Pell Grant Status	Recipient	458	56.0%	360	44.0%	818	100.0%
	Non-recipient	1148	52.6%	1033	47.4%	2181	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1393	46.4%	2999	100.0%

SF State Attrition Study, October 2012

		Non-Graduating		Graduating		Total	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
College (final)	Business	230	42.7%	309	57.3%	539	100.0%
	Education	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
	Ethnic Studies	13	31.7%	28	68.3%	41	100.0%
	Health & Social Sciences	215	44.2%	271	55.8%	486	100.0%
	Interdisciplinary Studies	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
	Liberal & Creative Arts	416	43.1%	549	56.9%	965	100.0%
	Science & Engineering	337	59.5%	229	40.5%	566	100.0%
	Undeclared	307	100.0%	0	0.0%	307	100.0%
	Total	1518	52.2%	1390	47.8%	2908	100.0%
Total GPA (final)	3.5 and over	114	32.2%	240	67.8%	354	100.0%
	2.5 to 3.5	635	38.3%	1024	61.7%	1659	100.0%
	1.5 to 2.5	584	82.3%	126	17.7%	710	100.0%
	under 1.5	158	100.0%	0	0.0%	158	100.0%
	Total	1491	51.8%	1390	48.2%	2881	100.0%
Remediation Needed	Both English and math	483	58.8%	338	41.2%	821	100.0%
	English only	256	49.2%	264	50.8%	520	100.0%
	Math only	235	52.3%	214	47.7%	449	100.0%
	Not needed	632	52.3%	577	47.7%	1209	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1393	46.4%	2999	100.0%
Remediation Completed	Completed	764	48.8%	802	51.2%	1566	100.0%
	Not completed	210	93.8%	14	6.2%	224	100.0%
	Not applicable	632	52.3%	577	47.7%	1209	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1393	46.4%	2999	100.0%
High School GPA	A	320	44.8%	395	55.2%	715	100.0%
	B	1227	55.9%	968	44.1%	2195	100.0%
	C	56	65.9%	29	34.1%	85	100.0%
	Total	1603	53.5%	1392	46.5%	2995	100.0%

SF State Attrition Study, October 2012

		Non-Graduating		Graduating		Total	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Geographic Origin	San Francisco	219	46.5%	252	53.5%	471	100.0%
	California county other than San Francisco	1323	54.7%	1095	45.3%	2418	100.0%
	State other than California	49	62.8%	29	37.2%	78	100.0%
	Country other than USA	15	48.4%	16	51.6%	31	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1392	46.4%	2998	100.0%
Geographic Origin	Six Bay Area county "local area"	806	51.3%	766	48.7%	1572	100.0%
	Southern California counties	458	56.7%	350	43.3%	808	100.0%
	Other California counties	278	54.6%	231	45.4%	509	100.0%
	Other states	49	62.8%	29	37.2%	78	100.0%
	Other countries	15	48.4%	16	51.6%	31	100.0%
	Total	1606	53.6%	1392	46.4%	2998	100.0%

Appendix B – Non-Graduating Students’ Last Semester Attended by Demographic Category

		Last Semester of Attendance														Total
		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		Total		
		Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring			
Gender	Female	Count	119	280	84	146	49	68	40	43	24	23	25	148	1049	
		Percent	11.3%	26.7%	8.0%	13.9%	4.7%	6.5%	3.8%	4.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	14.1%	100.0%	
	Male	Count	60	127	37	68	27	35	36	17	19	17	18	96	557	
		Percent	10.8%	22.8%	6.6%	12.2%	4.8%	6.3%	6.5%	3.1%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	17.2%	100.0%	
	Total	Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606	
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%	
Ethnicity	African American	Count	9	32	9	19	9	12	4	5	5	4	1	19	128	
		Percent	7.0%	25.0%	7.0%	14.8%	7.0%	9.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.1%	0.8%	14.8%	100.0%	
	Asian	Count	25	74	38	51	24	26	29	19	22	14	15	119	456	
		Percent	5.5%	16.2%	8.3%	11.2%	5.3%	5.7%	6.4%	4.2%	4.8%	3.1%	3.3%	26.1%	100.0%	
	Latino	Count	38	79	25	40	22	24	17	13	2	3	4	46	313	
		Percent	12.1%	25.2%	8.0%	12.8%	7.0%	7.7%	5.4%	4.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	14.7%	100.0%	
	Native American or Alaska Native	Count	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	
		Percent	22.2%	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%	
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Count	4	5	1	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	23	
		Percent	17.4%	21.7%	4.3%	13.0%	0.0%	13.0%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	100.0%	
	White	Count	86	182	37	83	11	19	20	17	12	14	17	32	530	
		Percent	16.2%	34.3%	7.0%	15.7%	2.1%	3.6%	3.8%	3.2%	2.3%	2.6%	3.2%	6.0%	100.0%	
	Unknown	Count	15	33	11	17	9	19	5	4	2	5	6	21	147	
		Percent	10.2%	22.4%	7.5%	11.6%	6.1%	12.9%	3.4%	2.7%	1.4%	3.4%	4.1%	14.3%	100.0%	
	Total	Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606	
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%	
	Underrepresented Minority Status	URM	Count	48	118	35	63	31	38	20	19	7	6	4	69	458
			Percent	10.5%	25.8%	7.6%	13.8%	6.8%	8.3%	4.4%	4.1%	1.5%	1.3%	0.9%	15.1%	100.0%
Non-URM		Count	131	289	86	151	45	65	56	41	36	34	39	175	1148	
		Percent	11.4%	25.2%	7.5%	13.2%	3.9%	5.7%	4.9%	3.6%	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%	15.2%	100.0%	
Total		Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606	
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%	

SF State Attrition Study, October 2012

Last Semester of Attendance

			2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		Total
			Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	
First Generation College	First Generation College	Count	30	70	16	29	28	18	20	17	11	5	8	73	325
		Percent	9.2%	21.5%	4.9%	8.9%	8.6%	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%	3.4%	1.5%	2.5%	22.5%	100.0%
	Parent(s) Attended College	Count	138	320	91	175	46	78	51	42	29	32	30	146	1178
		Percent	11.7%	27.2%	7.7%	14.9%	3.9%	6.6%	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	12.4%	100.0%
	Total	Count	168	390	107	204	74	96	71	59	40	37	38	219	1503
		Percent	11.2%	25.9%	7.1%	13.6%	4.9%	6.4%	4.7%	3.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	14.6%	100.0%
EOP Status	Enrolled In EOP	Count	12	35	5	10	12	15	12	6	5	1	3	40	156
		Percent	7.7%	22.4%	3.2%	6.4%	7.7%	9.6%	7.7%	3.8%	3.2%	0.6%	1.9%	25.6%	100.0%
	Not Enrolled In EOP	Count	167	372	116	204	64	88	64	54	38	39	40	204	1450
		Percent	11.5%	25.7%	8.0%	14.1%	4.4%	6.1%	4.4%	3.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	14.1%	100.0%
	Total	Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%
Pell Grant Status	Recipient	Count	33	129	25	52	31	25	25	16	11	11	10	90	458
		Percent	7.2%	28.2%	5.5%	11.4%	6.8%	5.5%	5.5%	3.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	19.7%	100.0%
	Non-recipient	Count	146	278	96	162	45	78	51	44	32	29	33	154	1148
		Percent	12.7%	24.2%	8.4%	14.1%	3.9%	6.8%	4.4%	3.8%	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	13.4%	100.0%
	Total	Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%
College (final)	College of Business	Count	25	53	18	21	2	7	9	9	8	5	11	62	230
		Percent	10.9%	23.0%	7.8%	9.1%	0.9%	3.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.5%	2.2%	4.8%	27.0%	100.0%
	College of Ethnic Studies	Count	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	4	13
		Percent	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	23.1%	7.7%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	7.7%	30.8%	100.0%
	College of Health & Social Sciences	Count	17	51	10	18	12	9	13	13	7	7	6	52	215
		Percent	7.9%	23.7%	4.7%	8.4%	5.6%	4.2%	6.0%	6.0%	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%	24.2%	100.0%
	College of Liberal & Creative Arts	Count	48	100	29	70	22	25	15	13	15	18	15	46	416
		Percent	11.5%	24.0%	7.0%	16.8%	5.3%	6.0%	3.6%	3.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.6%	11.1%	100.0%
	College of Science & Engineering	Count	27	81	27	41	13	21	19	12	5	8	9	74	337
		Percent	8.0%	24.0%	8.0%	12.2%	3.9%	6.2%	5.6%	3.6%	1.5%	2.4%	2.7%	22.0%	100.0%
	Undeclared	Count	37	104	28	52	24	33	15	6	3	0	1	4	307
		Percent	12.1%	33.9%	9.1%	16.9%	7.8%	10.7%	4.9%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	Total	Count	154	389	113	202	74	98	72	53	40	38	43	242	1518
		Percent	10.1%	25.6%	7.4%	13.3%	4.9%	6.5%	4.7%	3.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%	15.9%	100.0%

Last Semester of Attendance

			2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		Total
			Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	
Total GPA (final)	3.5 and over	Count	18	42	7	25	7	4	1	2	0	0	1	7	114
		Percent	15.8%	36.8%	6.1%	21.9%	6.1%	3.5%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	6.1%	100.0%
	2.5 to 3.5	Count	63	160	50	109	23	24	16	21	12	19	16	122	635
		Percent	9.9%	25.2%	7.9%	17.2%	3.6%	3.8%	2.5%	3.3%	1.9%	3.0%	2.5%	19.2%	100.0%
	1.5 to 2.5	Count	28	117	37	50	32	55	51	28	28	19	26	113	584
		Percent	4.8%	20.0%	6.3%	8.6%	5.5%	9.4%	8.7%	4.8%	4.8%	3.3%	4.5%	19.3%	100.0%
	Under 1.5	Count	26	62	19	18	12	15	4	2	0	0	0	0	158
		Percent	16.5%	39.2%	12.0%	11.4%	7.6%	9.5%	2.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	Count	135	381	113	202	74	98	72	53	40	38	43	242	1491
		Percent	9.1%	25.6%	7.6%	13.5%	5.0%	6.6%	4.8%	3.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	16.2%	100.0%
Remediation Needed	Both English and math	Count	47	128	39	48	29	34	19	16	15	9	10	89	483
		Percent	9.7%	26.5%	8.1%	9.9%	6.0%	7.0%	3.9%	3.3%	3.1%	1.9%	2.1%	18.4%	100.0%
	English only	Count	25	53	12	25	11	15	19	11	10	7	6	62	256
		Percent	9.8%	20.7%	4.7%	9.8%	4.3%	5.9%	7.4%	4.3%	3.9%	2.7%	2.3%	24.2%	100.0%
	Math only	Count	40	73	18	30	11	12	8	8	1	5	9	20	235
		Percent	17.0%	31.1%	7.7%	12.8%	4.7%	5.1%	3.4%	3.4%	0.4%	2.1%	3.8%	8.5%	100.0%
	Not needed	Count	67	153	52	111	25	42	30	25	17	19	18	73	632
		Percent	10.6%	24.2%	8.2%	17.6%	4.0%	6.6%	4.7%	4.0%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	11.6%	100.0%
	Total	Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%
Remediation Completed	Completed	Count	34	141	69	103	50	59	44	34	24	21	25	160	764
		Percent	4.5%	18.5%	9.0%	13.5%	6.5%	7.7%	5.8%	4.5%	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%	20.9%	100.0%
	Not completed	Count	78	113	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	11	210
		Percent	37.1%	53.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	100.0%
	Not applicable	Count	67	153	52	111	25	42	30	25	17	19	18	73	632
		Percent	10.6%	24.2%	8.2%	17.6%	4.0%	6.6%	4.7%	4.0%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	11.6%	100.0%
	Total	Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%

Last Semester of Attendance

			2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		Total	
			Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring		
High School GPA	A	Count	42	67	26	39	16	15	16	14	9	8	8	60	320	
		Percent	13.1%	20.9%	8.1%	12.2%	5.0%	4.7%	5.0%	4.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	18.8%	100.0%	
	B	Count	133	320	91	169	55	84	55	44	33	32	33	178	1227	
		Percent	10.8%	26.1%	7.4%	13.8%	4.5%	6.8%	4.5%	3.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	14.5%	100.0%	
	C	Count	4	19	4	5	5	4	4	2	1	0	2	6	56	
		Percent	7.1%	33.9%	7.1%	8.9%	8.9%	7.1%	7.1%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	3.6%	10.7%	100.0%	
	Total	Count	179	406	121	213	76	103	75	60	43	40	43	244	1603	
		Percent	11.2%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%	
	Geographic Origin	San Francisco	Count	14	32	12	14	14	11	22	10	9	4	14	63	219
			Percent	6.4%	14.6%	5.5%	6.4%	6.4%	5.0%	10.0%	4.6%	4.1%	1.8%	6.4%	28.8%	100.0%
Other California counties		Count	161	356	104	185	58	90	51	48	31	35	28	176	1323	
		Percent	12.2%	26.9%	7.9%	14.0%	4.4%	6.8%	3.9%	3.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%	13.3%	100.0%	
Other states		Count	4	15	5	11	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	49	
		Percent	8.2%	30.6%	10.2%	22.4%	4.1%	2.0%	2.0%	4.1%	6.1%	2.0%	2.0%	6.1%	100.0%	
Other countries		Count	0	4	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	15	
		Percent	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	26.7%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	100.0%	
Total		Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606	
		Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%	
Geographic Origin	Six Bay Area county "local area"	Count	67	165	69	87	39	49	46	36	24	17	25	182	806	
		Percent	8.3%	20.5%	8.6%	10.8%	4.8%	6.1%	5.7%	4.5%	3.0%	2.1%	3.1%	22.6%	100.0%	
	Southern California counties	Count	69	150	29	71	19	34	17	12	8	12	11	26	458	
		Percent	15.1%	32.8%	6.3%	15.5%	4.1%	7.4%	3.7%	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%	2.4%	5.7%	100.0%	
	Other California counties	Count	39	73	18	41	14	18	10	10	8	10	6	31	278	
		Percent	14.0%	26.3%	6.5%	14.7%	5.0%	6.5%	3.6%	3.6%	2.9%	3.6%	2.2%	11.2%	100.0%	
	Other states	Count	4	15	5	11	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	49	
		Percent	8.2%	30.6%	10.2%	22.4%	4.1%	2.0%	2.0%	4.1%	6.1%	2.0%	2.0%	6.1%	100.0%	
	Other countries	Count	0	4	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	15	
		Percent	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	26.7%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	100.0%	
Total	Count	179	407	121	214	76	103	76	60	43	40	43	244	1606		
	Percent	11.1%	25.3%	7.5%	13.3%	4.7%	6.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	15.2%	100.0%		