2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	Black or African American								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	86.3%	78.1%	75.3%	34.2%	63.0%	68.5%			
2011	90.7%	78.7%	78.7%	42.7%	58.7%	64.0%			
2012	84.5%	66.7%	66.7%	39.3%	51.2%	56.0%			
2013	81.2%	75.3%	69.4%	45.9%	63.5%	65.9%			
2014	88.0%	75.9%	72.3%	48.2%	60.2%	62.7%			
2015	77.3%	65.3%	61.3%	40.0%	54.7%	58.7%			
2016	82.9%	74.3%	70.5%	45.7%	54.3%				
2017	78.9%	68.8%	54.1%	51.4%					
2018	75.4%	67.5%	53.2%						
2019	78.1%	67.5%							
2020	81.7%								

When one looks at retention

and graduation rates for

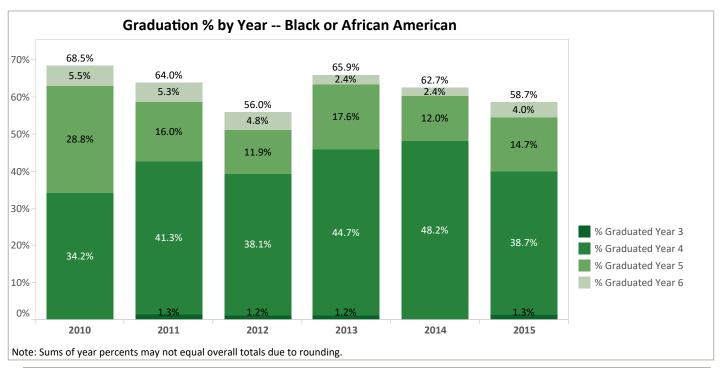
students of color, it is important

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and small changes in those numbers

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When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	Hispanic or Latino								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	82.9%	75.8%	73.0%	45.2%	60.9%	66.9%			
2011	80.5%	73.9%	69.4%	46.8%	64.0%	66.1%			
2012	81.4%	76.8%	74.9%	48.9%	68.6%	72.1%			
2013	85.8%	77.2%	74.8%	52.2%	67.5%	70.2%			
2014	82.7%	74.7%	70.5%	52.1%	66.0%	68.6%			
2015	84.4%	76.7%	71.3%	57.3%	67.8%	69.4%			
2016	80.7%	73.5%	68.6%	54.6%	65.0%				
2017	79.4%	72.9%	67.5%	50.4%					
2018	82.4%	74.3%	68.1%						
2019	79.0%	73.0%							
2020	85.2%								

When one looks at retention

and graduation rates for

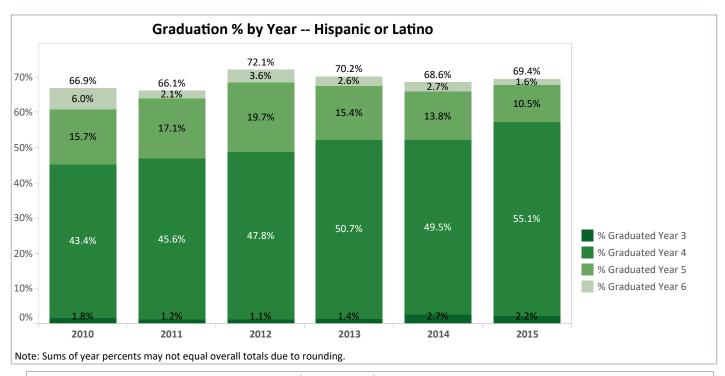
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When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

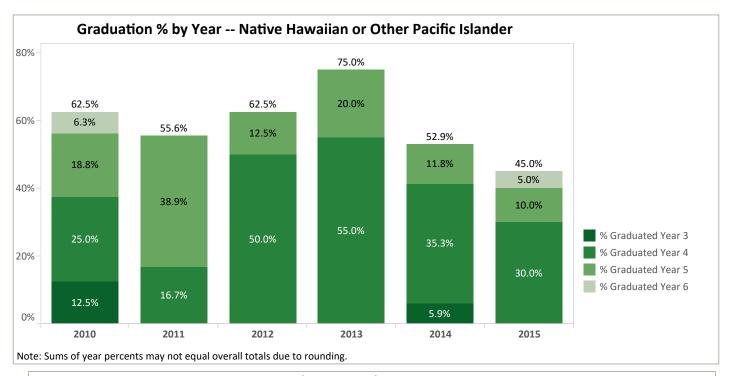
First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander									
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years				
2010	81.3%	75.0%	62.5%	37.5%	56.3%	62.5%				
2011	66.7%	72.2%	72.2%	16.7%	55.6%	55.6%				
2012	87.5%	62.5%	68.8%	50.0%	62.5%	62.5%				
2013	90.0%	85.0%	85.0%	55.0%	75.0%	75.0%				
2014	76.5%	64.7%	52.9%	41.2%	52.9%	52.9%				
2015	70.0%	50.0%	50.0%	30.0%	40.0%	45.0%				
2016	66.7%	62.5%	58.3%	41.7%	58.3%					
2017	92.9%	78.6%	71.4%	64.3%						
2018	72.4%	55.2%	44.8%							
2019	84.0%	76.0%								
2020	84.2%									

When one looks at retention
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When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	American Indian or Alaska Native								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	63.2%	52.6%	47.4%	10.5%	26.3%	31.6%			
2011	72.7%	59.1%	50.0%	22.7%	40.9%	40.9%			
2012	80.0%	72.0%	64.0%	32.0%	56.0%	64.0%			
2013	80.0%	70.0%	65.0%	50.0%	60.0%	65.0%			
2014	81.8%	86.4%	81.8%	50.0%	81.8%	81.8%			
2015	86.7%	86.7%	73.3%	40.0%	66.7%	66.7%			
2016	85.7%	76.2%	71.4%	47.6%	57.1%				
2017	85.0%	75.0%	70.0%	50.0%					
2018	71.4%	66.7%	61.9%						
2019	88.5%	61.5%							
2020	61.1%								

When one looks at retention

and graduation rates for

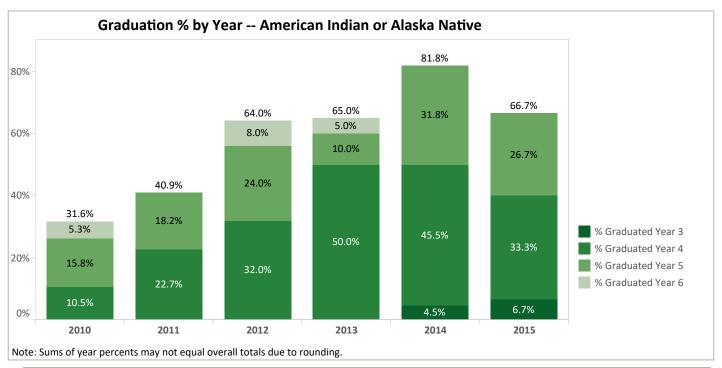
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When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	All Under-Represented Race/Ethnicities^								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	82.5%	75.1%	71.7%	41.1%	59.4%	65.3%			
2011	81.3%	73.9%	70.1%	43.8%	61.6%	64.1%			
2012	82.1%	74.3%	72.7%	46.4%	64.8%	68.6%			
2013	85.0%	76.9%	73.9%	51.2%	66.9%	69.5%			
2014	83.3%	75.1%	70.7%	51.0%	65.3%	67.7%			
2015	83.1%	74.7%	69.5%	53.9%	65.3%	67.2%			
2016	80.7%	73.3%	68.6%	52.5%	62.8%				
2017	79.8%	72.5%	65.6%	50.8%					
2018	80.6%	72.3%	64.7%						
2019	79.4%	72.0%							
2020	84.1%								

When one looks at retention

and graduation rates for

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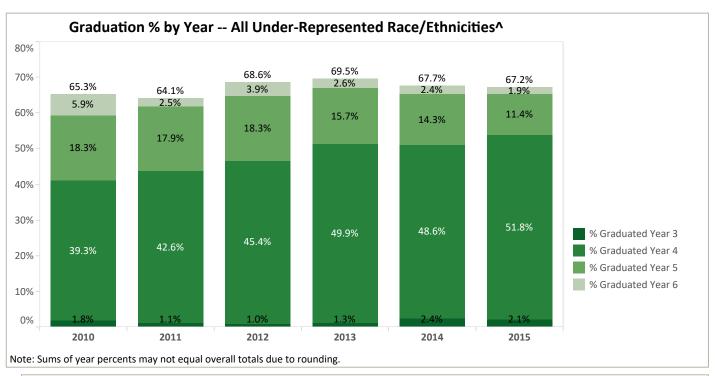
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[^]Includes Black or African American, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Native American or Alaska Native.



When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	Asian								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	89.8%	85.1%	80.0%	49.3%	71.6%	77.2%			
2011	89.9%	83.9%	76.5%	56.7%	77.0%	79.7%			
2012	90.0%	79.6%	77.8%	57.5%	76.5%	79.2%			
2013	89.3%	85.7%	81.7%	59.8%	76.3%	81.7%			
2014	88.5%	79.4%	73.8%	63.9%	74.2%	75.0%			
2015	88.5%	82.1%	77.0%	67.7%	79.1%	80.9%			
2016	89.3%	83.0%	73.7%	63.4%	77.7%				
2017	88.4%	85.7%	78.4%	69.1%					
2018	92.0%	85.2%	77.8%						
2019	88.1%	84.5%							
2020	93.3%								

When one looks at retention

and graduation rates for

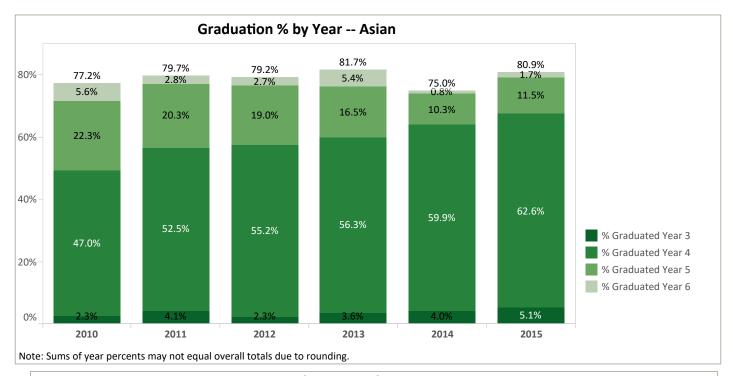
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When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	Two or more races								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	84.7%	74.7%	71.2%	49.8%	64.2%	67.7%			
2011	82.9%	74.1%	69.2%	52.5%	66.9%	69.6%			
2012	84.6%	76.0%	72.9%	49.0%	65.4%	67.8%			
2013	83.5%	79.6%	74.6%	54.9%	70.1%	72.2%			
2014	87.5%	78.2%	74.3%	53.1%	69.0%	71.6%			
2015	84.9%	76.6%	71.2%	60.8%	71.2%	71.6%			
2016	83.9%	77.0%	67.1%	58.4%	65.8%				
2017	84.9%	76.3%	72.9%	54.0%					
2018	82.7%	73.6%	67.4%						
2019	84.4%	77.2%							
2020	88.9%								

When one looks at retention

and graduation rates for

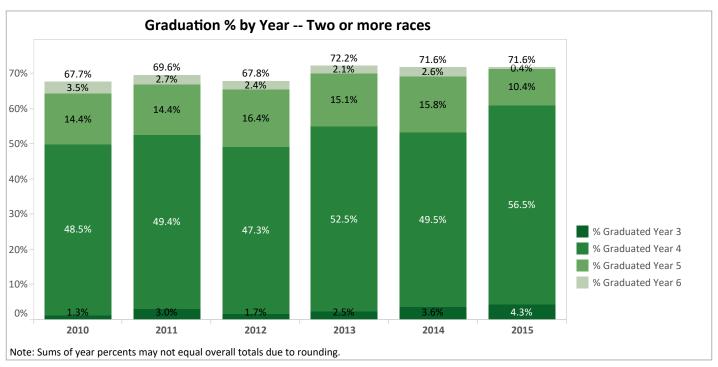
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When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	All Students of Color^^								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	85.0%	77.6%	73.7%	45.6%	63.9%	69.0%			
2011	83.7%	76.3%	71.3%	49.2%	66.7%	69.3%			
2012	84.6%	76.0%	73.9%	49.6%	67.5%	70.7%			
2013	85.5%	79.5%	75.8%	54.1%	69.8%	72.8%			
2014	85.8%	77.0%	72.5%	54.7%	68.5%	70.6%			
2015	84.7%	76.7%	71.5%	58.5%	69.6%	71.1%			
2016	83.2%	76.1%	69.1%	56.1%	66.4%				
2017	82.8%	76.1%	70.0%	55.3%					
2018	83.5%	75.4%	68.2%						
2019	82.5%	75.9%							
2020	87.0%								

When one looks at retention

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students of color, it is important

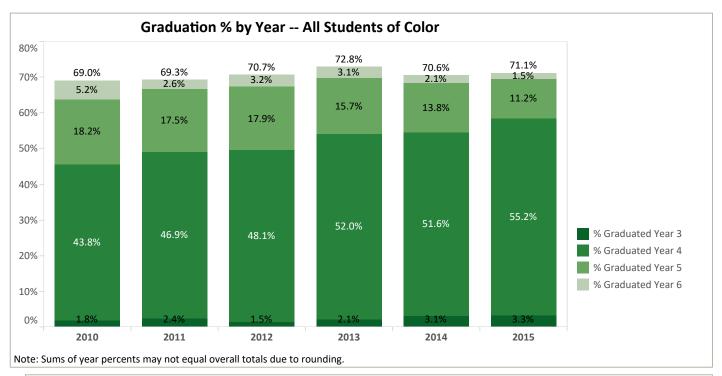
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^{^^}Includes 'All Under-Represented Minorities,' 'Asian,' and 'Two or More Races.'



When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

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Source: Annual Retention and Graduation Reports prepared for the Association of American Universities Data Exchange (AAUDE) and the Consortium for Student Retention Data Exchange (CSRDE).

2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	White								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	86.9%	78.6%	75.5%	52.0%	70.1%	73.2%			
2011	85.0%	78.4%	73.5%	53.8%	69.8%	72.8%			
2012	87.0%	79.5%	75.7%	56.3%	71.7%	74.0%			
2013	87.5%	80.6%	75.1%	59.5%	72.3%	74.8%			
2014	87.7%	80.6%	75.1%	60.7%	72.0%	74.1%			
2015	87.0%	80.3%	74.8%	62.3%	73.2%	75.1%			
2016	86.6%	79.3%	74.2%	63.6%	73.0%				
2017	86.1%	79.6%	73.5%	61.5%					
2018	87.2%	80.2%	72.7%						
2019	85.5%	80.3%							
2020	87.2%								

When one looks at retention

and graduation rates for

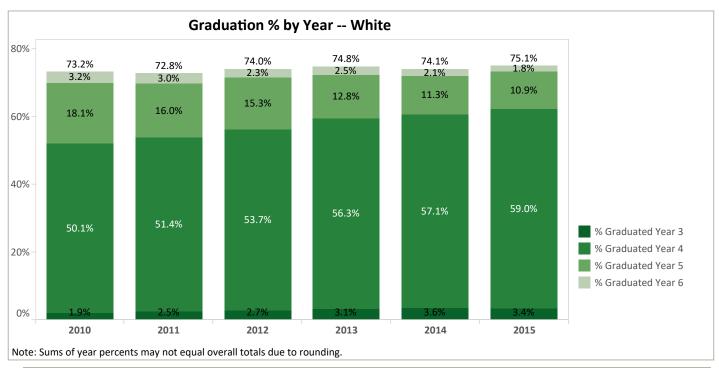
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2-, 3-, and 4-Year Retention and 4-, 5-, and 6-Year Graduation Rates for Students of Color by NEW* Race/Ethnicity

First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen* Cohorts 2010 through 2020

NEW Race/Ethnicity Categories—Federal changes in the method for defining the Hispanic category and the resulting subsequent changes to other reporting categories were mandated as of the 2010 cohort; earlier cohorts were recoded to match the NEW race/ethnicity categories to the extent possible. Because of this alignment, years prior to 2010 may not match other reporting that does not make the same adjustment.

*Freshmen from high school enrolled in at least 12 credit hours at the end of the 4th week of their first Fall term.

	All First-Time Freshmen#								
Cohort Year	Return Fall 2nd Year	Return Fall 3rd Year	Return Fall 4th Year	Graduated within 4 Years	Graduated within 5 Years	Graduated within 6 Years			
2010	86.4%	77.9%	74.8%	49.9%	68.4%	72.0%			
2011	85.0%	78.2%	73.1%	51.9%	69.2%	72.1%			
2012	86.8%	78.8%	75.0%	52.9%	70.0%	72.8%			
2013	87.2%	80.4%	75.1%	56.1%	71.2%	74.4%			
2014	87.5%	80.4%	75.1%	57.5%	71.2%	73.8%			
2015	86.9%	79.7%	74.1%	60.7%	72.4%	74.3%			
2016	86.1%	78.9%	72.8%	61.3%	71.4%				
2017	85.2%	78.4%	71.7%	59.3%					
2018	86.2%	78.7%	71.2%						
2019	84.2%	78.5%							
2020	87.2%								

When one looks at retention

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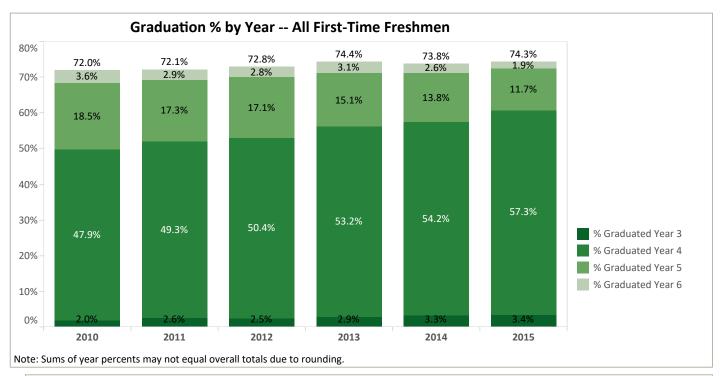
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Includes 'Unknown' and 'Non-Resident Alien' categories (not included on this report).



When one looks at retention and graduation rates for students of color, it is important to remember that most cohorts contain very small numbers, and small changes in those numbers can look like large changes in rates.

Note: Yearly rates can change from previous years' reports due to data corrections and the impact of small Ns.

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