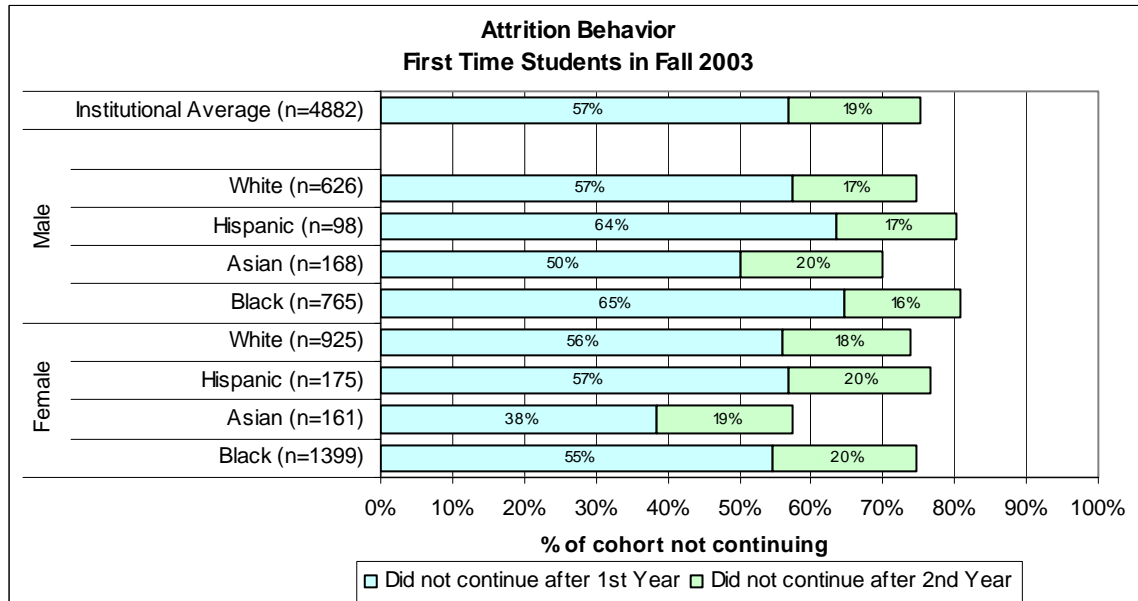
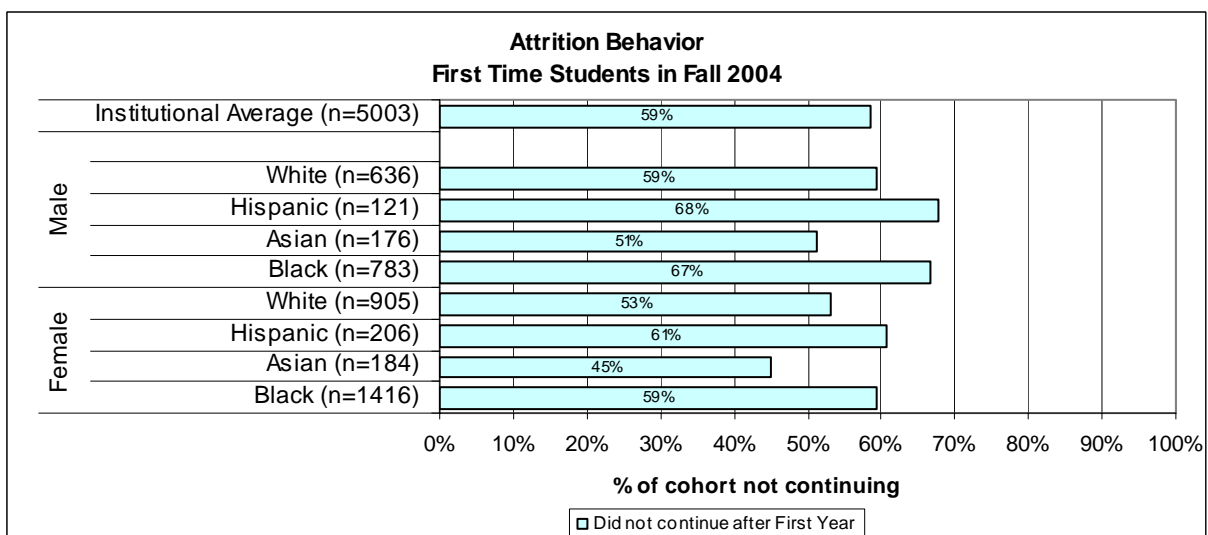


## Short Term Attrition Behavior

The following are attrition rates of first time students from the Fall 2003 and Fall 2004 Achieving the Dream Cohorts.



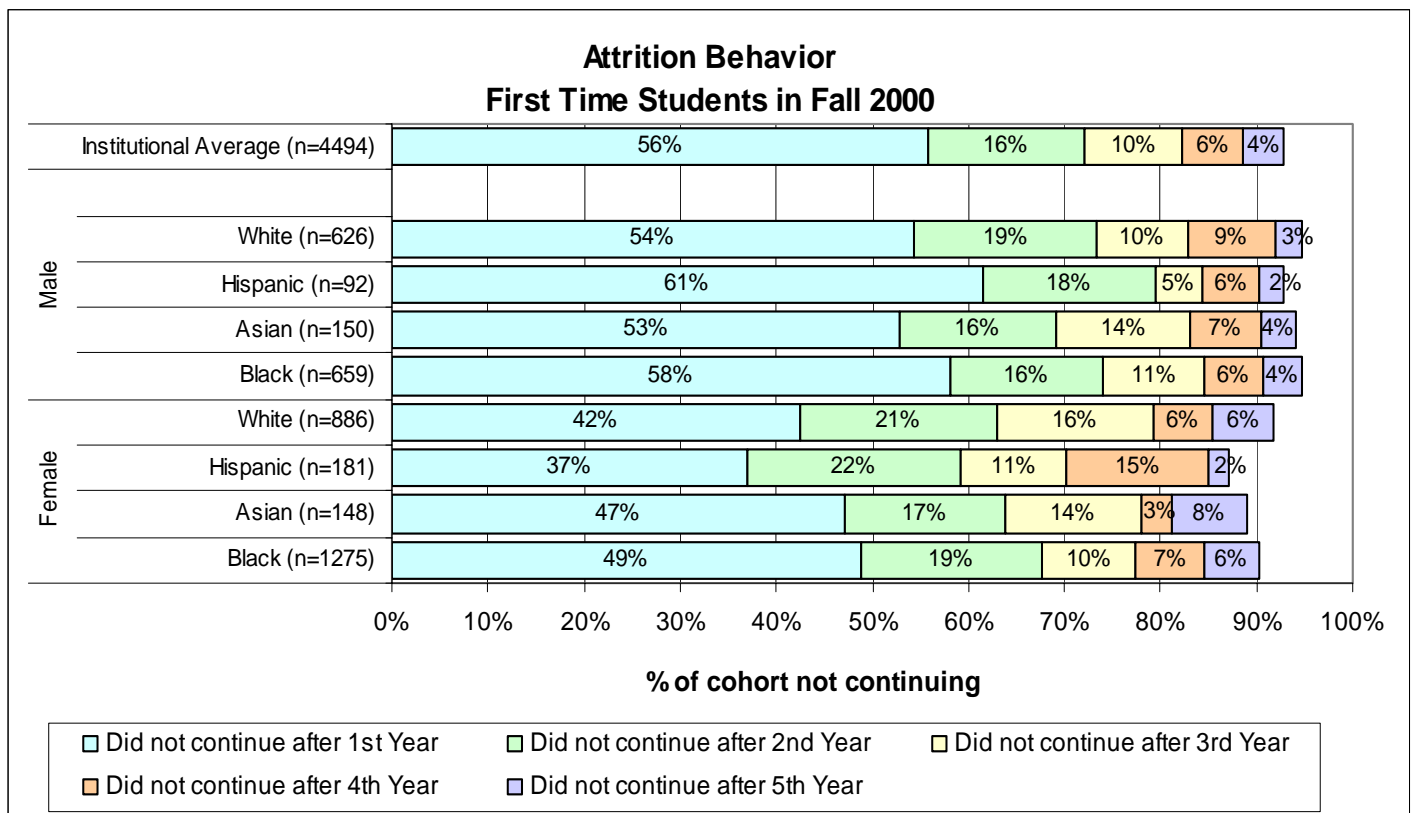
By the start of the Fall 2005 semester, 3,710 (76%) of the 4,882 first time credit students who were enrolled in the Fall 2003 semester had not returned to their studies at CCP. Black and Latino male students were most at risk of dropping out, especially in their first year of enrollment. Eighty-one percent of both student groups dropped from the College by the end of summer 2005. Female students from all race groups were more persistent than their male counterparts.



Attrition behavior in all student groups was slightly higher for the Fall 2004 cohort. The overall attrition rate after one year rose to 59%. The rates rose for each race/gender student group and was highest for Latinos (68%) and Black Male (67%) students. Once again, the female students were more persistent than male students.

## Long Term Attrition Behavior

The Fall 2000 cohort was examined in order to describe long term student attrition behavior. Students who graduated have been removed from the cohorts prior to calculating attrition rates to give a more accurate depiction of the rate of student withdrawal from the College. Achieving the dream—Fact Sheet #8 provides information concerning graduation rates.



In terms of attrition, the first year is the most critical for all students. Hispanic females had the lowest first year attrition rate (37%) while Hispanic males had the highest percentage (61%) of withdrawing students after the first year. Six years after initial enrollment, 92% of students, regardless of group, were no longer enrolled at CCP. Female students were more likely than males to persist at CCP in the long run. Thirteen percent (13%) of Latinas were enrolled at the College six years after initial enrollment compared with 8% of Latinos. After six years, 5% of white and Black males continued their CCP enrollment. By contrast, 9% of both white and Black females were enrolled at the college six years after initial enrollment.