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**Trends in Latino Graduation Rates
at the University of California:**

**UC Santa Cruz in Comparative
Context, 1989-2008**

Chicano-Latino Research Center

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About the Authors

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Goals

This study examines changes in the rates at which Chicano/Latino students graduate from the University of California, for the 1992-2002 frosh cohorts. This study also compares campus-wide six-year graduation rates at the UCs for the 1989-2002 frosh cohorts. The comparative data do not include UCSF and UC Merced.

The study then reviews the trends at UC Santa Cruz in greater detail, beginning with the 1989 cohort, including changes in the six and eight-year graduation rates of Latino students. This report also considers gender differences in Latino graduation rates.

This study is based on public official data. Unlike university sources, however, the data presented here allows comparisons across campuses, together with patterns of change over time.

The study's goals are limited to describing "what happened" in the big picture. To take on the "why" questions would involve research strategies that address diverse student experiences, campus priorities and institutional support strategies.

Summary of Findings

Graduation rates across the University of California

- The different UC campuses vary considerably in terms of their six-year graduation rates, both in terms of campus-wide averages and for Latino students.
- Over time, there is a trend toward improvement in overall graduation rates across campuses. The ranking of campuses from highest to lowest in terms of graduation rates has changed little since 1989. However, differences between campus graduation rates have grown since 1989.
- The ranking of UC campuses in terms of overall graduation rates shows that UC Riverside and UC Santa Cruz have consistently lagged behind the other UCs.
- For the 1992-2002 entering frosh cohorts, the UCs exhibit an upward trend in Latino graduation rates, though very uneven over time and widely varying across campuses.
- Several campuses have shown sustained improvement in Latino graduation rates over time, notably UC Santa Barbara, UC Davis, UC Los Angeles and UC Berkeley.

Graduation rates at the University of California, Santa Cruz

- UCSC's average six-year graduation rate rose from 66.6% for the 1989 frosh cohort to 71% for the 2002 entering class. With the exception of UC Riverside, all other UC campuses experienced substantially higher rates of graduation rate growth for the 1989-2002 cohorts.
- UCSC's overall graduation rates were marked by a period of decline and variability for the cohorts entering in 1992 through 1997. There have been no periods of sustained upward improvement in campus-wide graduation rates as a whole (for 1989-2002 cohorts).
- UCSC's Latino student six-year graduation rate improved at a higher rate than the campus average, from 55.6% in 1989 to 65.7% in 2002. Campus graduation rates climbed from 66.1% in 1989 to 71% for the 2002 entering freshman cohorts.
- The gap between the Latino six year graduation rate and the campus average has declined substantially - from 11% in 1989 to 5.3% for the 2002 cohort.

- The total number of Latino frosh enrolled grew 158% between the 1989 and 2002 cohorts. Their graduation rates for this same period increased 18%.
- On average, during this period Latina students received their degrees at a higher rate than Latino males, within both the six and eight-year bench marks. This gender gap closed for the 2002 frosh cohort, however. High year-to-year variability suggests that small cohort sizes may limit generalizations.

Retention and Graduation Rates

This study complements a comprehensive UCSC administration study that compares UC Santa Cruz's graduation rates with a statistical construct of comparable students at many other non-UC campuses. This 2006 study compares UCSC with a national sample of 262 4-year universities, and finds that UCSC's graduation rate was 8 percentage points higher than their average of this sample. Comparison with NCAA Division I institutions found that UCSC's graduation rate was 9% higher. That study also includes discussion of year-to-year retention rates, an issue not discussed in this report. The findings are accessible at <http://planning.ucsc.edu/retention/>.

According to the Retention and Graduation Update Report (2007-2008), produced by the UCSC Office of Planning and Budget, graduation rates are *the percentage of an entering class that graduate by the summer quarter of each year*. Standard measures of graduation rates are six-year rates. For the purposes of this study, we find it useful to also look at the eight-year graduation rates of Latino students at UC Santa Cruz. The data show that in this longer term perspective, graduation trends for Latino students are higher than appear in the usual six-year benchmark. We believe that the experiences of these students should be included in the analysis of graduation rates. This study does not address the experience of transfer students, which may involve different trends.

This study uses data from the UC StatFinder online tool to illustrate UC-wide changes in the six-year graduation rate over time. This study also utilized data provided by the UC Santa Cruz Office of Institutional Research and Policy Studies. Graduation data was also taken from the Education Trust website, the NCAA Report on the Federal Graduation Rates Data (1994-2002), and the UC Davis Graduation Rates and Time to Degree Report (2004).

In addition, the UC campuses categorize Chicano and Latino students differently. Several UCs use the term Mexican-American, while others allow their students to self-identify as Latino, Spanish-American, Hispanic, or Chicano. This study uses the broad umbrella term "Latino" to simplify the process of representing the data.

Note: The UCSC data from systemwide sources differs slightly from UCSC campus sources:

UC Statfinder: <http://statfinder.ucop.edu/statfinder/drawtable.aspx?track=2>

UCSC: [http://planning.ucsc.edu/irps/Enrollmt/retain/2008_09/NativeFreshmen\(2008-09Tables\).pdf](http://planning.ucsc.edu/irps/Enrollmt/retain/2008_09/NativeFreshmen(2008-09Tables).pdf)

Comparing Average Six-Year Graduation Rates Across UC Campuses

Overall, graduation rates improved substantially across the UC system between the 1989 to 2002 frosh cohorts. Yet comparing the 2002 frosh cohort's graduation rates across the different UC campuses reveals very different outcomes. For the entering class of 2002, UC Los Angeles and UC Berkeley reached overall six-year campus graduation rates of 89-90%. Less selective institutions (based on campus admit rate) like UC Santa Cruz and UC Riverside, had degree completion rates of 72% and 67%. Since 1989, the gap in graduation rates between the UC campuses has grown larger, as indicated in Table 1 and Figure 1. For example, there was a 12% difference in six-year graduation rates between UC Berkeley and UC Santa Cruz in 1989. In 2002, this difference grew to 18%. In 1989, the difference in graduation rates between UC Berkeley and UC Davis was 4%. In 2002, it was 8%.

UC Santa Cruz improved its overall graduation rate 5 percentage points between the 1989 and 2002 entering cohorts. Campuses that registered more notable gains in degree completion rates include UC Irvine and UC Santa Barbara with 13% increases, UC Berkeley with an 11% increase and UC San Diego with a 9% increase. Although these gains are impressive, not all UCs have substantially raised their rates. UC Riverside's graduation rate increased 1%.

In addition to the broad trend toward improvement in campus wide average graduation rates, it is also notable that the ranking of campuses from highest to lowest in terms of graduation rates has changed little.

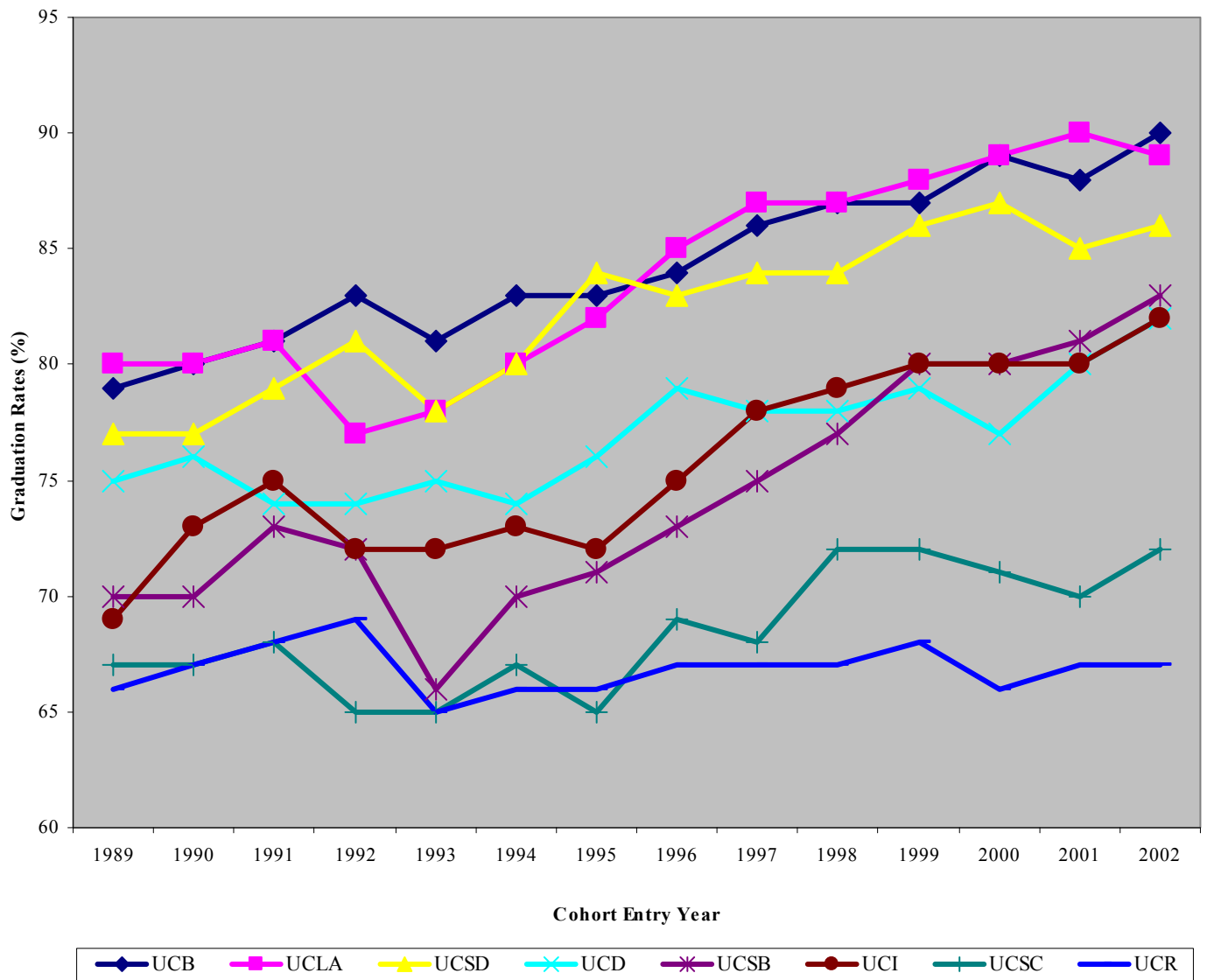
There is also a gap between the less selective UCs in terms of graduation rates. For the 1989 entering cohort, the gap between UC Santa Barbara and UC Santa Cruz was 3 percentage points. For the 2002 cohort, this gap had widened to 11 percentage points. The difference in six-year graduation rates between UC Santa Barbara and UC Riverside was 4 percentage points in 1989. In 2002, this gap grew to 16 percentage points. UC Santa Cruz and UC Riverside continue to trail behind the other UCs in terms of degree completion rates.

Table 1:
UC 6-Year Graduation Rates (%) , 1989-2002 Entering Frosh Cohorts

Cohort Entry Year	UCB	UCLA	UCSD	UCD	UCI	UCSB	UCSC	UCR
1989	79	80	77	75	69	70	67	66
1990	80	80	77	76	73	70	67	67
1991	81	81	79	74	75	73	68	68
1992	83	77	81	74	72	72	65	69
1993	81	78	78	75	72	66	65	65
1994	83	80	80	74	73	70	67	66
1995	83	82	84	76	72	71	65	66
1996	84	85	83	79	75	73	69	67
1997	86	87	84	78	78	75	68	67
1998	87	87	84	78	79	77	72	67
1999	87	88	86	79	80	80	72	68
2000	89	89	87	77	80	80	71	66
2001	88	90	85	80	80	81	70	67
2002	90	89	86	82	82	83	72	67
Average:	84	83	82	76	75	74	68	66

Source: University of California Statfinder (see appendix)

Figure 1:
University of California Six-Year Graduation Rates (%) by Campus, 1989-2002



Sources: University of California StatFinder, "UC Davis Graduation Rates and Time to Degree Report" (2004)

Comparing Latino Graduation Rates Across UC Campuses

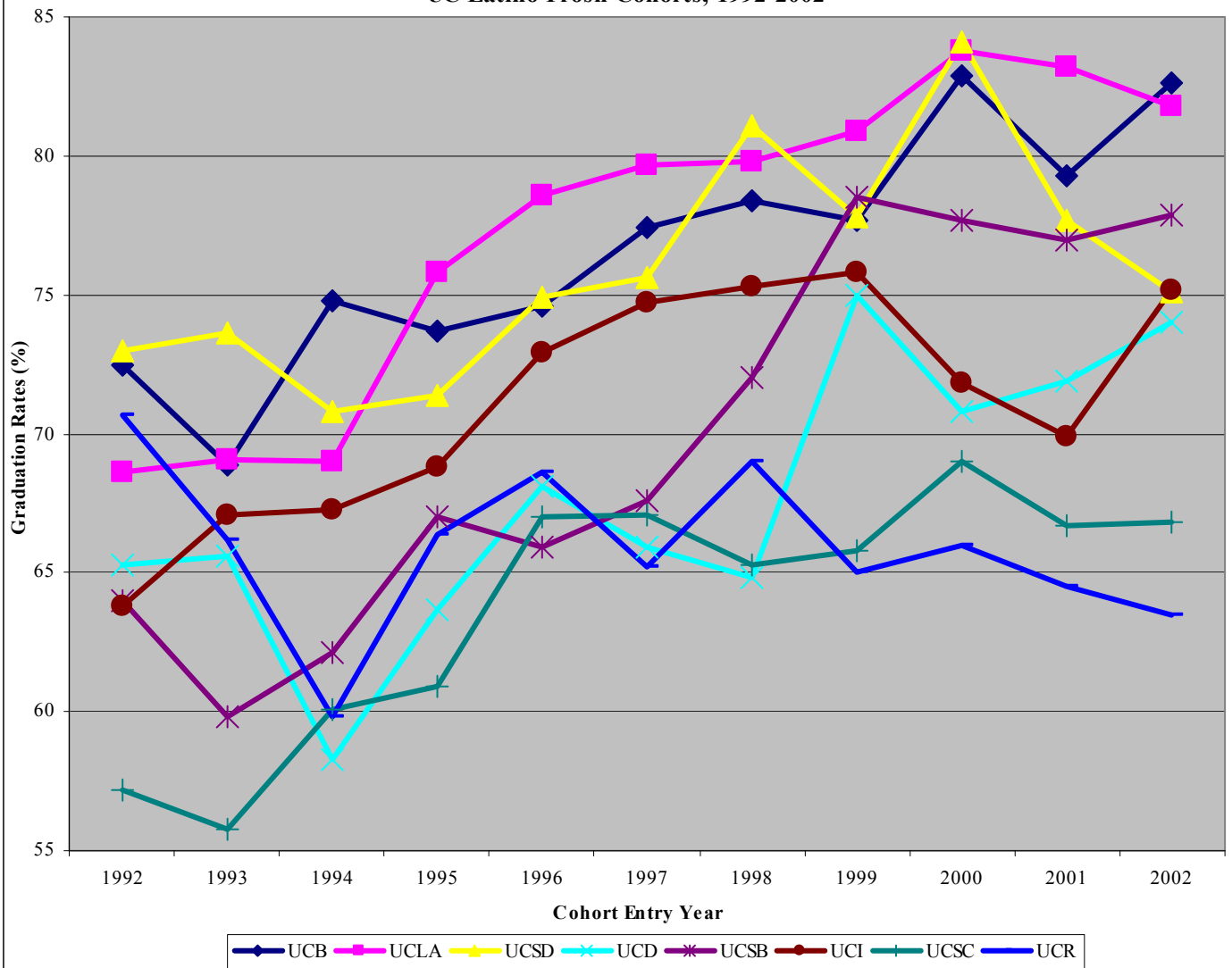
The percentage of Latino students who entered as frosh and received undergraduate degrees from the University of California has increased over the years, but large gaps persist, both vis-à-vis campus averages and between campuses. Figure 2 shows that for the 1992 to 2002 cohorts, many UCs experienced a significant upward trend in Latino graduation rates. However, in some cases, Latino six-year graduation rates trailed behind campus graduation rates by as much as 10 percentage points, depending on the entering frosh cohort (see Appendix). The differences are most pronounced at UC Davis and UC Berkeley, where the Latino degree achievement gap is consistently high. For example, at UC Davis, the difference in Latino and campus six-year graduation rates has been as high as 15%. Yet, the UC campuses that are most selective in terms of admissions tend to have higher Latino student graduation rates than do other UC campuses.

Figure 2 shows that some campuses have made considerable gains in Latino graduation rates. For example, UC Santa Barbara improved Latino graduation rates from 64% for the 1992 frosh cohort to 77% for 2002. UC Los Angeles improved its Latino degree attainment rates by 13.2%, UC Davis by 9% and UC Berkeley by 10%. This rapid pace of change, however, was not shared by all campuses, and their slower rates of improvement were difficult to characterize. At UC Riverside, however, Latino rates are very close to and in some years better than the campus average.

In contrast to the stable ranking of the different UCs in terms of their campus-wide average graduation rates, campus rankings for Latino graduation rates changed significantly, with notable improvements at UCLA, UCSB, UCB, and UCD.

Figure 2 and Table 2 demonstrate that while progress has been made in terms of the percentage of entering frosh Latino students receiving UC degrees, they also show that one should not assume that these trends are consistent. The substantial variation across campuses, and over time, calls for further research on student experiences, as well as on each campus' institutional strategies for supporting retention.

Figure 2:
Six-Year Graduation Rates (%) for
UC Latino Frosh Cohorts, 1992-2002*



Source: University of California StatFinder. *Note: While each campus tracks ethnicity somewhat differently, this data reflects the totals for Chicano and Latino students, counted together.

UC Santa Cruz: A Closer Look

By taking a closer look at UC Santa Cruz's long-term graduation trends through the experiences of Latino students, we can see changing patterns of educational inequality. At UCSC, publicly accessible data on graduation rates, disaggregated by race and ethnicity, date back to the 1989 entering cohort. While future research may take into account other, possibly related, student characteristics (such as whether a student is the first in their family to go to college, or whether languages other than English are spoken in the home), these data only began to be systematically collected relatively recently. Moreover, while some students who do not complete their UCSC degree transfer and graduate from other institutions, the data on this phenomenon is limited.

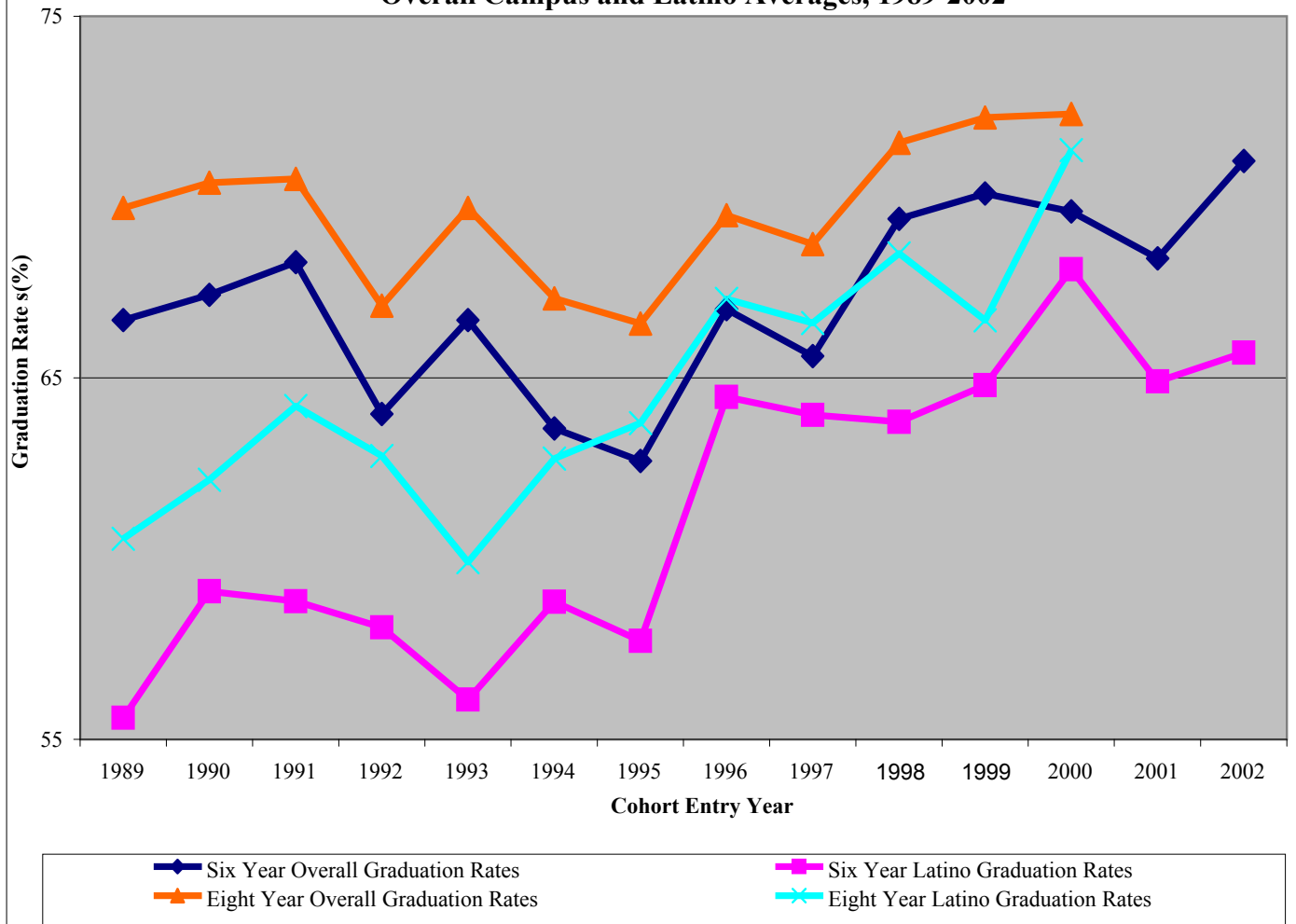
Data beginning with the 1989 UCSC frosh cohort show that the six year graduation rate for Latino students has been consistently lower than the campus average. However, over the years the gap has tended to decline, from 11% for students entering in 1989 to 5.3% for the 2002 cohort (see Table 3).

What is notable about both UCSC's overall graduation rate, and the specific pattern for Latino students, is that the trends in degree attainment rates are not consistent across time. UCSC's overall graduation rates were marked by a period of decline and variability for the cohorts entering in 1992 through 1997 (see Figure 3).

Both the campus-wide and Latino graduation rates declined for the 2001 entering cohort, and then rose slightly for 2002 frosh. It is difficult to predict what the long term trend will be. However, the example of other UCs shows that more dramatic improvement in the graduation rates of Latino students is possible, even over a brief period of time.

The increase over time in the *eight* year graduation rates for Latino students shows that students who take longer than six years to complete their UCSC degrees should also be taken into account, (see Table 3-1). The factors that determine how and why these students are eventually successful in obtaining their degrees warrant further research in order to inform potential outreach strategies to more effectively help those who have left the campus, but still wish to graduate from UCSC. The eight year graduation rates for Latino students jumped from 66.6% for the 1999 entering cohort to 71.3% for the 2002 entering cohort. This 4.7% increase in graduation rates demonstrates that higher eight year graduation rates for Latino students are possible.

**Figure 3:
Comparison of Six-Year and Eight-Year Graduation Rates (%):
Overall Campus and Latino Averages, 1989-2002**



Source: UC Santa Cruz Retention and Graduation Tables, 1989-2002

Table 3:
Campus Six-Year Graduation Rates (%) in Comparison to the
Graduation Rates of Latino Students, 1989 to 2002

Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rates	Campus Graduation Rates
1989	55.6	66.6
1990	59.1	67.3
1991	58.8	68.2
1992	58.1	64.0
1993	56.1	66.6
1994	58.8	63.6
1995	57.7	62.7
1996	64.4	66.9
1997	63.9	65.6
1998	63.7	69.4
1999	64.8	70.2
2000	68.0	69.6
2001	64.9	68.4
2002	65.7	71.0
Average:	61.4	67.2

Table 3-1:
Campus Eight-Year Graduation Rates (%) in Comparison to the
Graduation Rates of Latino Students, 1989 to 2000

Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rates	Campus Graduation Rates
1989	60.6	69.7
1990	62.2	70.4
1991	64.2	70.5
1992	62.8	67.0
1993	59.9	69.7
1994	62.8	67.2
1995	63.8	66.5
1996	67.2	69.5
1997	66.5	68.7
1998	68.4	71.5
1999	66.6	72.3
2000	71.3	72.3
Average:	64.7	69.6

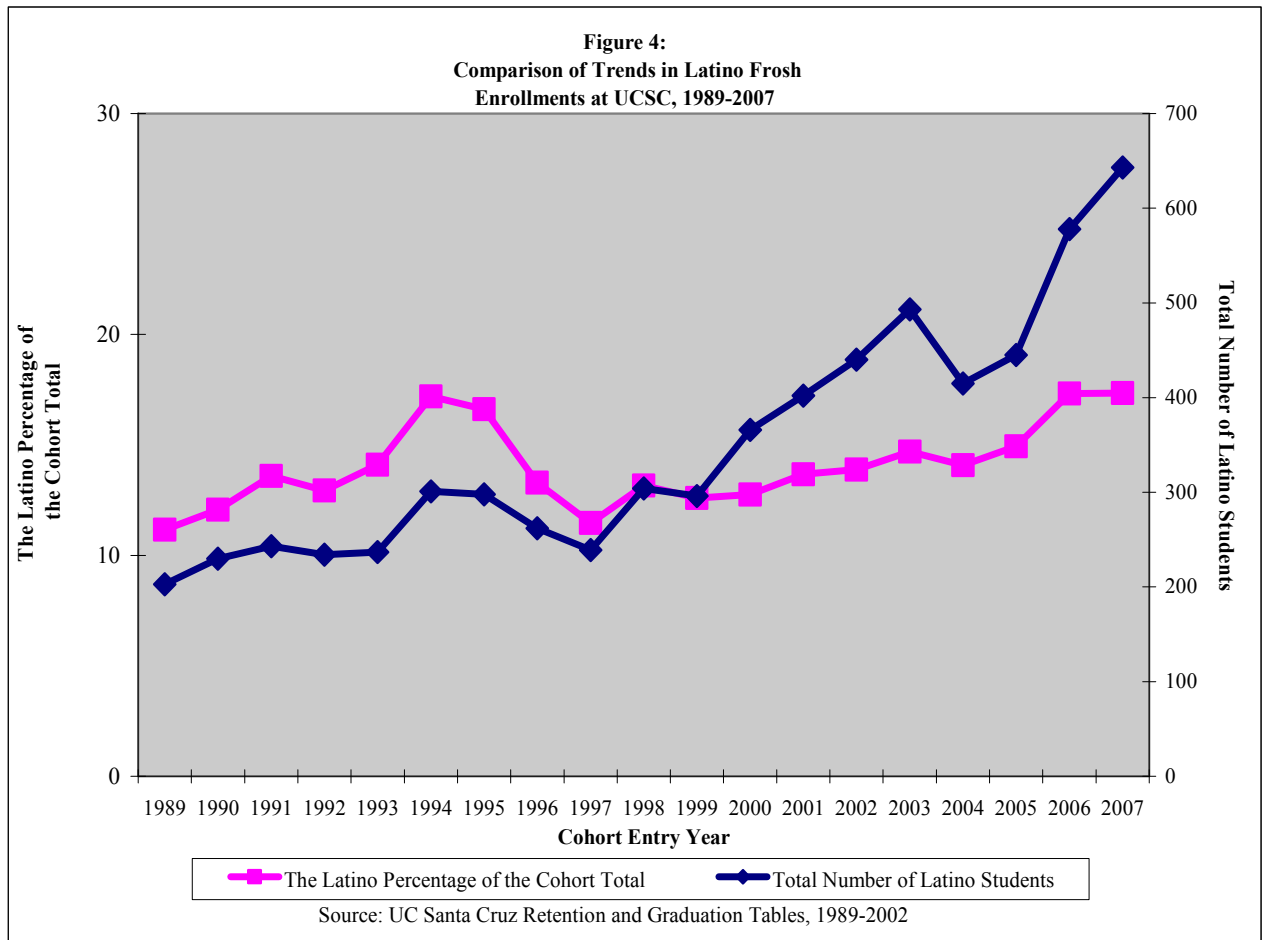
A Review of Latino Frosh Enrollment Trends at UC Santa Cruz

In order to provide context for these trends, it is relevant to consider UCSC's trends in Latino frosh enrollments. Table 4 shows the data for Latino frosh enrollments at UCSC since 1989, including both the total number of Latino frosh enrollments and the Latino percentage of the cohort total. There appears to be a relationship between the size of entering cohorts and graduation rates for Latino students at UCSC. This could be because the numbers of under-represented students need to reach a "critical mass" in order to sustain a supportive community of peers.

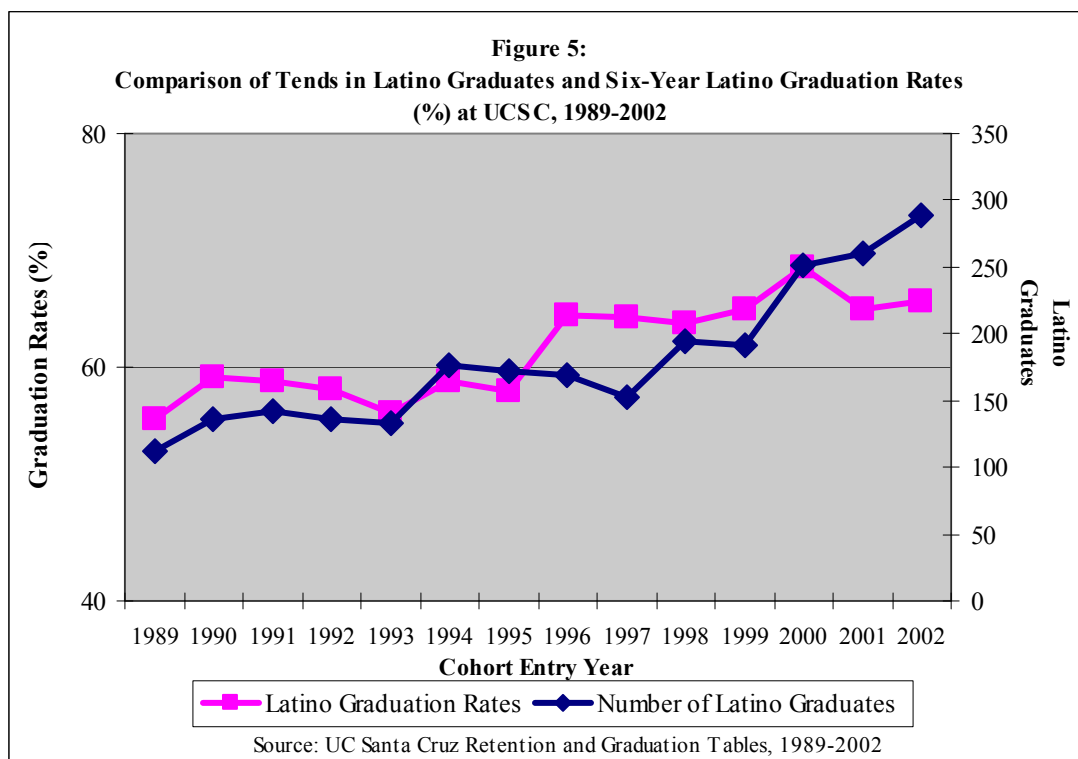
Table 4:
The Total Number of Latino Frosh and the Latino Percentage of the Cohort Total, 1989 to 2007

Cohort Entry Year	Total Number of Latino Frosh	Total of Entering Frosh	The Latino Percentage of the Cohort Total
1989	203	1817	11.2
1990	230	1905	12.1
1991	243	1787	13.6
1992	234	1808	12.9
1993	237	1679	14.1
1994	301	1751	17.2
1995	298	1792	16.6
1996	262	1970	13.3
1997	239	2082	11.5
1998	304	2309	13.2
1999	296	2350	12.6
Average:			13.5
2000	366	2869	12.8
2001	402	2939	13.7
2002	440	3168	13.9
2003	493	3353	14.7
2004	415	2947	14.1
2005	445	2977	14.9
2006	578	3335	17.3
2007	643	3704	17.4
Average:			15.0

The total number of entering Latino frosh increased dramatically in the period from 1989 to 2007, from 203 to 643. However, in terms of the percentage of self-identified Latino frosh in each cohort, the trend is inconsistent - peaking at 17.2% in 1994, falling to 11.5% in 1997, and then gradually returning to 17.4% in 2007, as indicated in Figure 4.



We can also compare the growth rates, in total and relative terms, for the size of graduating Latino cohorts at UCSC. Figure 5 shows the trends in Latino six-year graduation patterns, both in total and relative terms. It shows the contrast between the significant increases in the overall numbers of Latino students in each frosh cohort and the gradual increase in their graduation rate.



The total number of graduating Latino students grew 158% between 1989 and 2002. The six-year graduation rates for those cohorts increased by 18%. Campus-wide frosh enrollments increased by 74% between 1989 and 2002, while campus-wide graduation rates increased 6%.

Table 5:
**Comparison of Trends in Latino Graduates at UCSC-
Six-Year Graduation Rates: Percent Increase for 1989-2002 cohorts**

Cohort/6-year	Latino Graduates	Latino Graduation Rates	Total of Entering Frosh	Campus Graduation Rates
1989	112	55.6	1817	66.6
1990	136	59.1	1905	67.3
1991	142	58.8	1787	68.2
1992	136	58.1	1808	64.0
1993	133	56.1	1679	66.6
1994	177	58.8	1751	63.6
1995	172	57.9	1792	62.7
1996	169	64.5	1970	66.9
1997	153	64.3	2082	65.6
1998	194	63.8	2309	69.4
1999	192	64.9	2350	70.2
2000	251	68.6	2869	69.9
2001	261	64.9	2939	68.4
2002	289	65.7	3168	71.0
Percent Increase:	158%	18%	74%	6%

Gender Differences in Latino Graduation Rates at UC Santa Cruz

An analysis by gender of the Latino student population at UCSC reveals significant differences in trends for men and women. Latinas enter in consistently larger numbers and graduate at higher rates than Latino males. This is consistent with UC-wide trends.

In 1989, the entering class of Latina frosh included 125 women and 75 men. Since then, in the 1989 to 2007 frosh cohorts, Latina enrollment increased by 209%, while Latino male enrollment grew by 228%. While both of these trends indicate significant progress, a comparison of the absolute numbers of Latino men and women indicate a persistent gender gap. In 2007, 387 Latina females enrolled and only 256 Latino males entered as frosh. Table 6 details the patterns in Latino frosh enrollments since 1989.

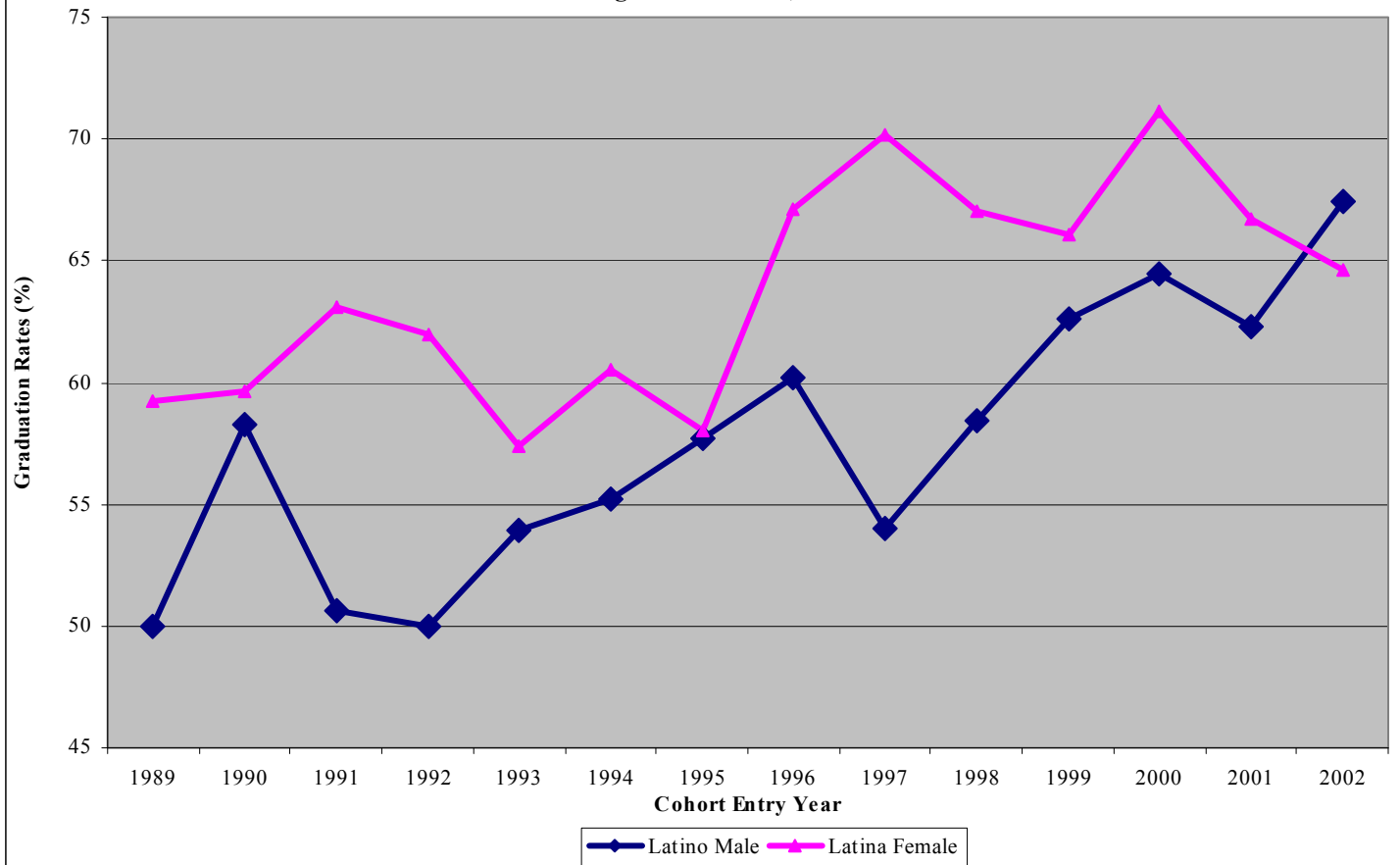
Figure 6 and Table 6-1 show the differences in the six-year Latino male and female graduation rates for the 1989 to 2002 frosh cohorts. Historically, Latinas have had higher graduation rates than Latino males. Between 1989 and 2002, Latina graduation rates increased 9.12%. The six year-graduation rate for Latino males increased by 34.8% for the 1989 to 2002 frosh cohorts. However, for the 2000 frosh cohort, the six-year graduation rate for Latina females decreased. In 2001, the Latina six-year graduation rate decreased to 66.7% from 71.1% in 2000. The 2002 Latina frosh cohort declined to 64.6%. On the other hand, Latino males increased their six-year graduation rate in 2002 to 67.4%, an all time high. The 2002 cohort marked the first year in which Latino male six-year graduation rates surpassed that of Latina females.

These differences suggest that future research into precise explanations of UCSC's Latino graduation rates should take gender into account.

Table 6:
Gender Differences in Latino Frosh Enrollments at UCSC, 1989-2007

Cohort	Latina Females	Latino Males	Difference in Enrollments
1989	125	78	47
1990	146	84	62
1991	160	83	77
1992	158	76	82
1993	148	89	59
1994	205	96	109
1995	201	97	104
1996	164	98	66
1997	152	87	65
1998	191	113	78
1999	189	107	82
2000	225	141	84
2001	243	159	84
2002	247	193	54
2003	308	185	123
2004	245	170	75
2005	262	183	79
2006	340	238	102
2007	387	256	131

Figure 6:
Latino Six-Year Graduation Rates by Gender:
Entering Frosh Cohorts, 1989-2002



Source: UC Santa Cruz Retention and Graduation Rates by Gender and Ethnicity, 1995-2002

Tables 7 and 8 and Figure 7 illustrates the pattern in *eight-* year graduation rates for Latino students broken down by gender. Latinas receive their UCSC degrees at higher eight-year rates than Latino men, though the rate of growth in the male graduation rate was higher. The eight-year graduation rates of Latina females increased from 64% in 1989 to 74.20% in 2000. The eight-year degree attainment rates of Latino males increased from 55.1% in 1989 to 66.7% in 2000.

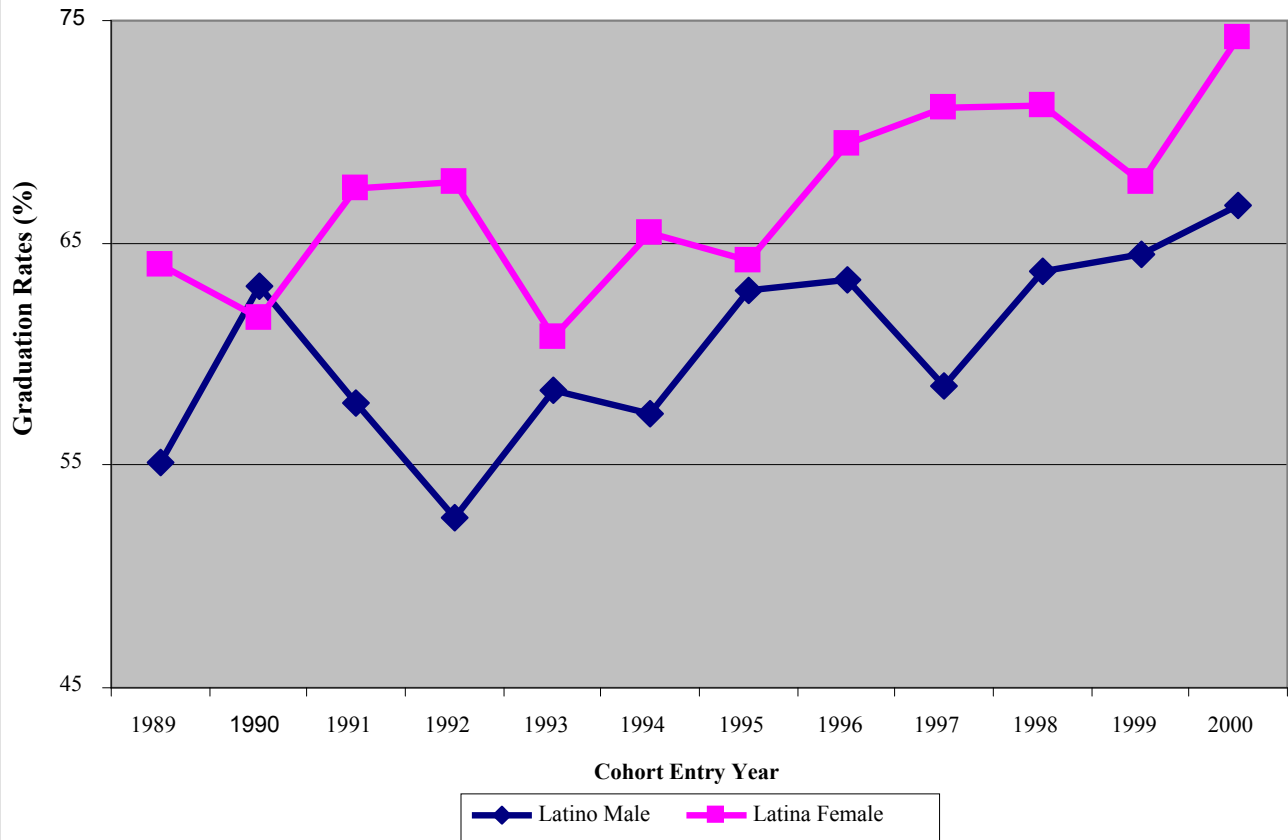
Table 7:
Latino Six-Year Graduation Rates (%) by Gender, 1989- 2002

Cohort Entry Year	Latina Graduation Rates	Latino Graduation Rates
1989	59.2	50.0
1990	59.6	58.3
1991	63.1	50.6
1992	62.0	50.0
1993	57.4	53.9
1994	60.5	55.2
1995	58.0	57.7
1996	67.1	60.2
1997	70.2	54.0
1998	67.0	58.4
1999	66.1	62.6
Average:	62.7	57.5
2000	71.1	64.5
2001	66.7	62.3
2002	64.6	67.4
Average:	67.5	64.7

Table 8:
Latino Eight-Year Graduation Rates (%) by Gender, 1989-2000

Cohort Entry Year	Latina Graduation Rates	Latino Graduation Rates
1989	64.0	55.1
1990	61.6	63.1
1991	67.5	57.8
1992	67.7	52.6
1993	60.8	58.4
1994	65.4	57.3
Average:	64.5	57.4
1995	64.2	62.9
1996	69.5	63.3
1997	71.1	58.6
1998	71.2	63.7
1999	67.7	64.5
2000	74.2	66.7
Average:	70.0	63.3

Figure 7:
Latino Eight-Year Graduation Rates (%) by Gender, 1989-2000



Source: UC Santa Cruz Retention and Graduation by Gender and Ethnicity, 1989-2002

Concluding Remarks

This study compares six-year graduation rate trends, both across UC campuses and in terms of change over time, for the entering classes from 1989 through 2002, looking both at campus averages and Chicano-Latino graduation rates. For UCSC students, this study examined six-year graduation rates, eight-year outcomes, and gender differences.

The main findings include:

- The average graduation rates of each UC campus show an overall trend towards improved degree attainment rates. However, some campuses have shown dramatic improvement while others have not. Additional research is needed to explain this variation across campuses. This research would be most useful if it addressed what types of campus strategies are most effective at improving graduation rates.
- The ranking of UC campuses in terms of overall graduation rates show that UC Riverside and UC Santa Cruz have consistently lagged behind other UCs.
- For the 1992-2002 entering frosh cohorts, many UCs exhibit an upward trend in Latino graduation rates. UC Santa Barbara, UC Davis, UC Los Angeles and UC Berkeley have shown dramatic, sustained improvement in Latino six year graduation rates.
- At UCSC, the data beginning with the 1989 entering cohort shows that the six-year graduation rate for Latino students has been consistently lower than the campus average. This gap has narrowed substantially over time, however, as the overall Latino student population has increased.
- The gap between UCSC Latino graduation rates and the campus average narrows even more when one looks at eight-year completion rates. For the 2000 entering frosh cohort, for example, the Latino eight-year rate was 71.3% and the campus average was 72.3%
- Latina females receive UCSC degrees at a higher rate than Latino males, within both the six and eight year benchmarks. This trend changed in the 2002 cohort, when the six-year graduation rate for Latino males reached 67.4%, while the rate for Latinas was 64.6%.

The available data represented in this study portrays a limited picture of graduation rates, both UC wide and at UCSC, over time. Survey data, ethnographic research, and institutional analysis, as well as longer term historical data, would help to deepen our understanding of retention and graduation issues facing the University of California.

UCSC now has the second-lowest gap between Latino and average graduation rates among UC campuses. Over time, the Chicano-Latino graduation rate has increased substantially, from 55.6% in 1989 to 65.7% for the 2002 cohort. This has led to a notable narrowing of the gap between Chicano-Latino student outcomes and the overall UCSC campus average. For Latina students, this gap has narrowed even further.

However, the reduction in the gap between Latino and average campus graduation rates was made possible in part by the much slower rate of improvement in the overall campus average graduation rate. Moreover, this growing convergence between Latino and average graduation rates does not necessarily imply that the determining factors for each rate are the same, nor does it imply that the kinds of initiatives most likely to further increase graduation rates would be the same for all types of students. Additional study of those UC campuses that have managed to increase Latino graduation rates more rapidly would help to inform the UCSC discussion.

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UC Santa Cruz- Retention and Graduation Rates for Entering Freshmen by IPEDS Ethnic Groups and Gender, 1995-2002

UC Santa Cruz- Retention and Graduation Rates by Gender and Ethnicity, 1995-2002

University of California StatFinder
<http://statfinder.ucop.edu/>

Appendix

Appendix: 6-Year Graduation Rates (%) Among Latinos by UC Campus

UC Los Angeles				
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate		Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference
1992	68.6		77	8.4
1993	69.1		78	8.9
1994	69		80	11
1995	75.8		82	6.2
1996	78.6		85	6.4
1997	79.7		87	7.3
1998	79.8		87	7.2
1999	80.9		88	7.1
2000	83.8		89	5.2
2001	83.2		90	6.8
2002	81.8		89	7.2
UC Berkeley				
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate		Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference
1992	72.5		83	10.5
1993	68.9		81	12.1
1994	74.8		83	8.2
1995	73.7		83	9.3
1996	74.6		84	9.4
1997	77.4		86	8.6
1998	78.4		87	8.6
1999	77.7		87	9.3
2000	82.9		89	6.1
2001	79.3		88	8.7
2002	82.6		90	7.4
UC San Diego				
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate		Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference
1992	73		81	8
1993	73.6		78	4.4
1994	70.8		80	9.2
1995	71.4		84	12.6
1996	74.9		83	8.1
1997	75.6		84	8.4
1998	81.1		84	2.9
1999	77.8		86	8.2
2000	84.1		87	2.9
2001	77.7		85	7.3
2002	75.1		86	10.9

UC Irvine				
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate	Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference	
1992	63.8	72	8.2	
1993	67.1	72	4.9	
1994	67.3	73	5.7	
1995	68.8	72	3.2	
1996	72.9	75	2.1	
1997	74.7	78	3.3	
1998	75.3	79	3.7	
1999	75.8	80	4.2	
2000	71.8	80	8.2	
2001	69.9	80	10.1	
2002	75.2	82	6.8	
UC Santa Barbara				
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate	Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference	
1992	64	72	8	
1993	59.8	66	6.2	
1994	62.1	70	7.9	
1995	67	71	4	
1996	65.9	73	7.1	
1997	67.6	75	7.4	
1998	72	77	5	
1999	78.5	80	1.5	
2000	77.7	80	2.3	
2001	77	81	4	
2002	77.9	83	5.1	
UC Davis				
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate	Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference	
1992	65.3	74	8.7	
1993	65.6	75	9.4	
1994	58.3	74	15.7	
1995	63.7	76	12.3	
1996	68.1	79	10.9	
1997	65.9	78	12.1	
1998	64.8	78	13.2	
1999	75	79	4	
2000	70.8	77	6.2	
2001	71.9	80	8.1	
2002	74	82	8	

UC Santa Cruz			
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate	Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference
1992	57.2	65	7.8
1993	55.8	65	9.2
1994	60.1	67	6.9
1995	60.9	65	4.1
1996	67	69	2
1997	67.1	68	0.9
1998	65.3	72	6.7
1999	65.8	72	6.2
2000	69	71	2
2001	66.7	70	3.3
2002	66.8	72	5.2
UC Riverside			
Cohort Entry Year	Latino Graduation Rate	Frosh Cohort Graduation Rate	Difference
1992	70.7	69	-1.7
1993	66.2	65	-1.2
1994	59.8	66	6.2
1995	66.4	66	-0.4
1996	68.6	67	-1.6
1997	65.2	67	1.8
1998	69	67	-2
1999	65	68	3
2000	66	66	0
2001	64.5	67	2.5
2002	63.5	67	3.5

Source: University of California Statfinder