HIGHLIGHTS

- After three years, 47% of students in the 2012 Cohort dropped out.
- First year dropout rates increased from 27% in 2012 to 31% in 2014.
- 59% of all students in associate’s programs have dropped out.
- 20% of 2012 Cohort students in bachelor’s programs completed while 61% dropped out and only 13% remain.
- Less than a third of all enrollments are in non-degree programs, but account for 70% of all completions.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

- Enrollments at EAB-approved institutions decreased by 11% between the 2012 and 2014 Cohorts. Despite fewer enrollments the dropout rate has increased while completions have drastically decreased.

- The highest dropout rates are concentrated in online, for-profit colleges and universities that offer degree programs. Although data indicate these institutions consistently exhibit the lowest performance in terms of retaining students through to completion, there is evidence of a distinct relationship between the likelihood of increased attrition and those institutional characteristics.

- The EAB dataset demonstrates that more students dropout than graduate. In an economy that places a premium on education, students who accumulate large amounts of loan debt, but fail to earn a credential, is a major concern.

- Schools acknowledge for-profit institutions disproportionately enroll a nontraditional student population. Despite claims to improve student success, outcomes have only gotten worse. If these institutions want students to succeed, it is necessary for them to develop effective methods that address the challenges faced by students.

1 Outcomes data is based on annual cohorts that consist of all students who enroll in a 12-month period beginning in 2012, 2013 and 2014, and are tracked until all students have completed, transferred or dropped out.