One of the best ways to measure the accomplish-
sment of college graduates is by looking at the percentage of their undergraduate students who
complete a degree within six years of enrollment. Although most undergraduate degrees are designed to be
done in four years, the six-year completion rate
varies significantly depending on the institution. In the case of students who started at four-year public
institutions, black students had a much higher
completed degree rate of 67.2 percent compared
to four-year schools. They think that community
college is a good place to be for them and that it is a
better option than a four-year prep school. In 2015, the
completion rate was higher for Hispanic and Asian students (49.1 percent and 43.8 percent, respectively),
and from two-year colleges to four-year colleges.
According to this study, only 54.1 percent of those
who started at community colleges had completed a
degree within six years of enrollment. This is a
concern for the institution as well as the students
who entered community colleges. According to the
study, the completion gaps between racial groups
are the lowest six-year completion rate (45.9 percent),
and the completion rate of Hispanic students is at
18.25% lower than that of white students, which
is a significant difference. According to the
study, the completion gaps between racial groups
are as follows: Hispanic students (45.9 percent),
African-American students (45.9 percent),
and Asian students (45.9 percent). These
results indicate that the completion rates for black
and white students are lower than those for Hispanic
and Asian students. The study found that the
completion rates for Hispanic and Asian students
were higher than those for black and white students,
but the difference was still significant. In conclusion,
the study highlights the need for improvements in
the education system to reduce the completion gaps
between racial groups.