

**SDCCD Transfer Report
A Comprehensive Perspective
2010-2011**

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Introduction

In 2009, the Obama Administration set a goal for the nation to again lead the world in postsecondary degree attainment. To help achieve this goal, President Obama plans to invest in community colleges nationwide to equip a greater number of people with higher demand skills and education for emerging industries. Part of President Obama's investment plan included requesting from Congress in his 2012 State of the Union address for the need to "Give community colleges the resources they need to become community career centers—places that teach people skills that local businesses are looking for right now, from data management to high-tech manufacturing." California community colleges play a major role in achieving this goal since nearly one quarter (approximately 2.6 million) of the nation's community college students are enrolled here (CCCCO Student Success Taskforce, 2011). In fact, to fulfill California's contribution to the national goal, each year the state must award approximately 16,000 more degrees than the previous year, until one million additional students have earned degrees (Shulock, Offenstein, & Esch, 2011).

The economic future of the nation and California will depend on the success of its community college students. For the state to be economically competitive, the number of workers with degrees and certificates needs to increase to fill higher skilled job openings. Currently, community colleges are faced with barriers such as budget constraints and incoming students that are inadequately prepared (Shulock et al., 2011). However, with the enactment of Senate Bill 1440 in 2011 (Transfer Achievement Reform Act), new policies are in place to help offset these barriers. SB 1440 is charged with the following: 1) Requiring the CSU system to accept and guarantee admission to students at a campus of the CSU who have earned an associate's degree for transfer, 2) No longer forcing students to retake coursework at the CSU system when a similar course was completed as part of the associate/transfer requirements, and 3) Students must earn 60 lower division transferable units, including 18 in the major of study and a general education curriculum. Taken together, the intent of this bill is to streamline transfer pathways to the CSU system.

One of the core missions of the community college system is to transfer students to four-year institutions. Colleges place a great deal of emphasis on transfer and on creating clear transfer pathways for students. Instructional programs and course offerings are designed to make transfer possible. Support services are geared toward preparing students for transfer and upper-division level studies. The San Diego Community College District (SDCCD) continues to track the progress and performance of this outcome, particularly as budgets shrink and the four-year institutions narrow their pipeline by capping enrollments, raising tuition, and increasing entry requirements. For instance, the CSUs have started a new enrollment management plans that focus on enforcing local admission priorities which are defined by service areas. In particular, certain CSUs give priority enrollment to students who transfer from local areas. In the case of SDCCD, the local area boundaries for our transfer University to the north (CSU San Marcos) are north of highway 56 in San Diego County extending to southern Orange County and southwestern Riverside County. For our other transfer University to the south (San Diego State University), the local area boundaries are south of highway 56.

Given the importance and emphasis on transfer, this report provides an examination of student transfer patterns from three different perspectives: transfer volume, transfer rate, and transfer prepared rate. **Transfer rate** tracks a cohort of students with similar qualities that characterize a

particular transfer behavior over a specified period of time. **Transfer volume** is the sheer count of transfer students who have transferred from community college to a four-year institution. Like transfer rate, transfer volume can include specific characteristics to narrow the population under study, however, unlike transfer rate, volume does not involve tracking of a cohort of students. Transfer rate provides information that is time-restricted which could be very useful for informing decisions regarding curriculum, course offerings, and scheduling. Transfer volume on the other hand, identifies the overall number of transfers which may be valuable information when used in tandem with enrollment trends to determine whether or not there are equitable support services among segments in the population. With volume and rate, those students who are **transfer prepared**, but either don't transfer or transfer outside of a specified tracking window, are counted. Much of the good work that colleges do in the area of transfer that effects transfer prepared students can be found in some statewide reports (i.e., ARCC).

This report includes overall transfer volume, rate, and transfer prepared figures for all colleges in the San Diego Community College District, as well as by each individual college (City, Mesa, and Miramar College). Gender and ethnicity information is also included as part of the necessary equity lens for viewing data and information of this type.

The results in this report suggest that when considering transfer volume and rate information together, the typical understanding of what constitutes a transfer student can be challenging. Many people understand “transfer” to be a typical outcome measure of community colleges and student success, which may assume a student having completed 60 units toward a bachelor's degree. However, as data from this report and other statewide reports suggest, the term “transfer” can have multiple meanings depending on the parameters selected and identified as representing transfer pathways. Consequently, transfer pathways are a very important consideration when analyzing and using these data as a valid indicator of community college student success (CCCCO Student Success Taskforce, 2011). Furthermore, curriculum, support services, matriculation, outreach, and other interventions should all be considered influencers of student transfer outcomes. To corroborate this point, the California Community College Chancellor's Office Student Success Task force (2011) stated, “Improved student support structures and better alignment of curriculum with student needs will increase success in transfer.”

Highlight of the Findings

- 1) The top four-year transfer institution for SDCCD students overall was San Diego State University (SDSU) across all colleges in the district and for each individual college. SDSU transfer volume at the district increased by 17% over five years, from 1,263 in 2006-07 to 1,477 in 2010-11. In Spring 2011, SDSU opened up the spring admission cycle because of an augmentation in state funding, when in previous years admission had been restricted to fall terms. As a result, there was a spike in transfers in 2010-11 because of the increased capacity at SDSU. Between 2007-08 and 2008-09 there was a sharp decline in transfer volume from all colleges in SDCCD to SDSU. This sudden decline in transfer volume is likely a result of admission changes, fee increases, and fewer classes offered due to budget constraints.
- 2) In regards to ethnicity, both Asian/Pacific Islander and Filipino students displayed the highest transfer rates, whereas African American, American Indian, and Latino students showed the lowest transfer rates. These transfer rate patterns are consistent with the course success and persistence rates of these ethnic groups. In all, both Asian/Pacific Islander and Filipino students had higher course success rates relative to African American and Latino students.
- 3) On average, there were 293 students labeled as transfer prepared in each transfer cohort. This report defines transfer prepared as those students who completed 60 UC/CSU transferable units, but did not transfer or obtain a degree. When the transfer rate is recalculated with transfer prepared students the rate increases by approximately 6%.
- 4) Results for the top five transfer destinations by ethnicity showed interesting results. Overall, African American students were more likely to transfer to in-state private institutions (e.g. University of Phoenix and National University) relative to other ethnic groups when examining their respective top five transfer destinations. These results are consistent with the extant literature on student transfers and has been said to be in part a result of the recruitment strategies and financial aid packages offered by these institutions (Moore & Shulock, 2010; Moore, Shulock, & Offenstien, 2009; Sheldon, 2009; van Ommeren, 2010).
- 5) Taken together, the pattern of results for transfer volume and rate on the various ethnic groups shows that African American students, and in some cases Latino students, were less likely to complete a traditional transfer curriculum (as outlined by the California Master Plan), and then transfer to public institutions such as a UC or CSU. These ethnic groups were more likely to transfer to an in-state private institution such as the University of Phoenix or National University without completing a traditional transfer curriculum.
- 6) Given the results of this report and the existing literature on transfer, it is important to consider the implications. First, underrepresented minorities, including African American and Latino students that attend in-state private institutions, tend to have higher educational indebtedness due to the astronomical cost of attending these types of institutions (Moore & Shulock, 2010). Second, the completion rates of these ethnic groups that attend the in-state private institutions are quite low relative to the completion rates of the in-state public institutions (Moore & Shulock, 2010; van Ommeren, 2010).

Methodology

Transfer Volume: Data for the transfer volume tables and figures came from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). One of the advantages to using NSC is that student transfer behavior can be tracked and identified at both the national and state levels. Data for students who attended one of the District's three colleges—City, Mesa, or Miramar—for both public and private institutions was sent to the NSC and matched against their transfer student database according to the first college a student attended in the SDCCD. NSC then returned the matched dataset to the District Office of Institutional Research and Planning (IRP). IRP put further parameters on the dataset and defined transfer volume as the total number of students who transferred to a 4-year institution and were enrolled at an SDCCD college at any time within three semesters prior to transferring (including stop outs). The student must also have completed 12 or more transferrable units within six years prior to transferring to a 4-year institution.

Transfer Rate: Data for the transfer rate tables and figures came from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data on Demand system. The data are used in the ARCC Report to calculate the Student Progress and Achievement Rate (SPAR). The data included three different cohorts that were tracked for six years each. The cohorts consist of first-time students who completed 12 units in a six year period and who attempted a degree applicable English or math course. Completing 12 units is a behavioral signal that some researchers advise using to calculate transfer rate compared to a self-reported educational goal (Hom, 2009). To calculate the transfer rate, the number of students who successfully transferred to a four-year institution were divided by the initial cohort and then multiplied by 100. One of the advantages to using the Data on Demand (DOD) system is that students can be identified throughout the state's community college system.

Transfer Prepared Rate: Students who reach transfer prepared status, but do not transfer to a four-year institution or obtain an associate's degree are added to students who transfer to a four-year institution to calculate the transfer prepared rate. Students are transfer prepared when they have successfully completed 60 UC/CSU transferable units with a GPA greater than or equal to 2.0. Transfer prepared data came from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office DOD system. The cohort parameters used to define transfer rate also apply to this definition of transfer prepared.

Note. Approximately 1% of the SDCCD submissions to the NSC are not reported due to students requesting their information be blocked from sharing with institutions other than their home institution in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and institutions not participating in data sharing.

Transfer Volume

Overall, the annual transfer volume for all colleges in the District increased by 19%, from 3,234 in 2006-07 to 3,843 in 2010-11. Trends for each individual college followed the same pattern within the same time frame. In particular, the annual transfer volume increased at City College by 32%, from 730 in 2006-07 to 964 in 2010-11, increased at Miramar College by 33%, from 600 in 2006-07 to 800 in 2010-11, and increased at Mesa College by 9%, from 1,904 in 2006-07 to 2,079 in 2010-11.

Data also show that there was a significant increase in transfer volume between the 2009-10 and 2010-11 academic years. This is most likely due to the fact that in Spring 2011, SDSU opened up the spring admission cycle because of an augmentation in state funding, when in previous years admission had been restricted to fall terms. As a result, there was a spike in transfer volume for 2010-11. In particular, San Diego State University showed a 55% increase in transfer volume for the Spring 2011 term admissions relative to a 32% transfer volume increase for the Fall 2011 term admissions. Furthermore, it is important to note that Mesa College accounted for the majority of the transfer volume of all colleges in the district. However, proportionally Mesa College has had the smallest increase in transfer volume between 2006-07 and 2010-11 (9%). This is perhaps due to the fact that Mesa College has the largest student population of the three colleges.

Figure 1. Overall Transfer Volume for All Colleges and by College

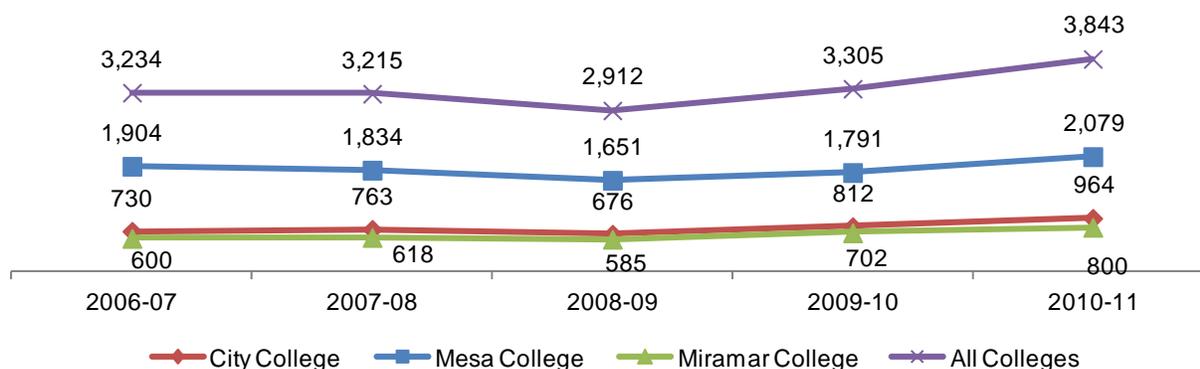


Table 1. Overall Transfer Volume for All Colleges and by College

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	% Change 06/07-10/11
City College	730	763	676	812	964	32%
Mesa College	1,904	1,834	1,651	1,791	2,079	9%
Miramar College	600	618	585	702	800	33%
All Colleges	3,234	3,215	2,912	3,305	3,843	19%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Demographics

Of all the students who transferred from all colleges in the district between 2006-07 and 2010-11, almost half were White students (45%) on average. Both Latino students (17%) and Asian/Pacific Islander students (13%) had the next highest transfer volume between 2006-07 and 2010-11. All ethnic groups displayed an increase in annual transfer volume between 2006-07 and 2010-11.

In particular, Latino students displayed the greatest increase in transfer volume (44%), from 488 in 2006-07 to 705 in 2010-11. In regard to gender, of those who transferred from all colleges in the district between 2006-07 and 2010-11, on average, 53% were female students and 47% were male students. The transfer volume for both female and male students increased 16% and 22%, respectively, between 2006-07 and 2010-11.

It is important to note that the transfer volume among ethnicities is somewhat representative of the student populations that SDCCD serves, with the exception of Latino and White student transfers. In particular, Latino student five year transfer volume average (17%) is well below the districtwide Latino student population average (28%; Fact Book 2011). Furthermore, White student five year transfer volume average (45%) is well above the districtwide White student population average (35%; Fact Book 2011).

Table 2. All Colleges Annual Transfers by Ethnicity

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		All Colleges Average 06/07-10/11	% Change 06/07-10/11
African American	197	6%	159	5%	184	6%	195	6%	255	7%	6%	29%
American Indian	21	1%	23	1%	20	1%	21	1%	28	1%	1%	33%
Asian/Pacific Islander	453	14%	430	13%	369	13%	427	13%	478	12%	13%	6%
Filipino	183	6%	204	6%	164	6%	172	5%	191	5%	6%	4%
Latino	488	15%	538	17%	456	16%	577	17%	705	18%	17%	44%
White	1,439	44%	1,447	45%	1,327	46%	1,482	45%	1,666	43%	45%	16%
Other	131	4%	116	4%	102	4%	131	4%	180	5%	4%	37%
Unreported	322	10%	298	9%	290	10%	300	9%	340	9%	9%	6%
Total	3,234	100%	3,215	100%	2,912	100%	3,305	100%	3,843	100%	100%	19%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 3. All Colleges Annual Transfers by Gender

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		All Colleges Average 06/07-10/11	% Change 06/07-10/11
Female	1,702	53%	1,713	53%	1,589	55%	1,779	54%	1,972	51%	53%	16%
Male	1,531	47%	1,501	47%	1,322	45%	1,525	46%	1,871	49%	47%	22%
Unreported	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0%	-100%
Total	3,234	100%	3,215	100%	2,912	100%	3,305	100%	3,843	100%	100%	19%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Top Transfer Destinations

The top two four-year transfer institutions were San Diego State University (SDSU) and University of California, San Diego (UCSD) across all colleges in the district and for each individual college (City, Mesa, & Miramar). For SDSU, the transfer volume increased by 17%, from 1,263 in 2006-07 to 1,477 in 2010-11. Although, between 2007-08 and 2008-09 there was a sharp decline (44%) in transfer volume from all colleges in SDCCD to SDSU. This is likely a result of admission changes, fee increases, and fewer classes offered due to budget constraints. The decline in transfers to UCSD is likely due to rising admission standards and impaction.

The remaining top three institutions were consistent across all colleges in the district and each individual college, but varied slightly in rank by college. For instance, at City College, transfer volumes to National University (3rd) and University of Phoenix (4th) ranked higher than at Mesa (4th ranking & University of Phoenix did not place, respectively) and Miramar College (4th & 5th ranking, respectively). According to the *Transfer Velocity Report* (2010) from The RP Group, this may be due to City having strong relationships with private colleges which they host on a regular basis (Mery et al., 2010).

Although transfer volume fluctuated from year to year, general trends indicated that the district transfer volume to UCSD and CSU San Marcos declined (25% & 48%, respectively) between 2006-07 and 2010-11, whereas transfer volume to SDSU, National University, and University of Phoenix increased (17%, 48%, & 29%, respectively) within the same time period.

One explanation for the downward trend for CSU San Marcos was the new enrollment management plan. CSU San Marcos which declared “impaction”, now gives priority admission to students who transfer from local areas. The local area boundaries for CSU San Marcos are north of highway 56 in San Diego County extending to southern Orange County and southwestern Riverside County. The colleges from SDCCD fall outside of this local area and as a result, out of area students were placed on a waitlist if they had a 3.0 GPA or higher. In fact, most students on the waitlist did not get in.

Other transfer institutions that fell into the top ten were: University of San Diego, Ashford University, UC Berkeley, UC Los Angeles and San Francisco State University.

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Figure 2. SDCCD -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

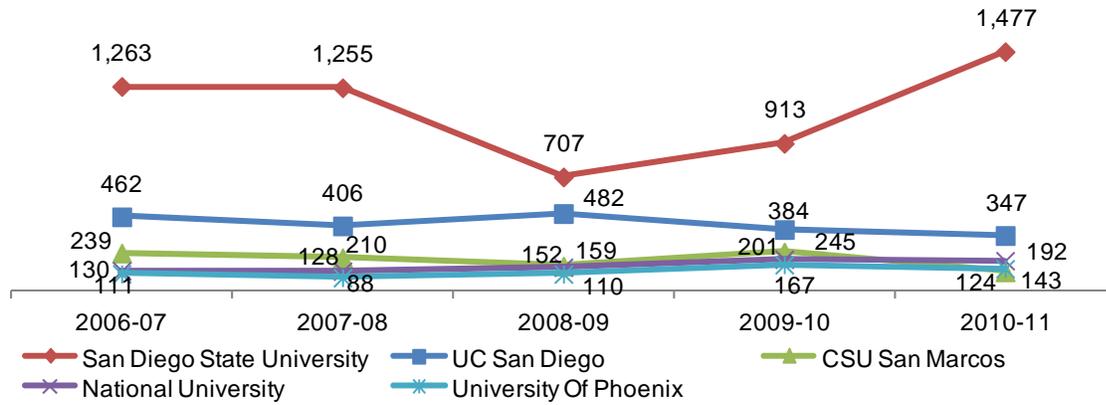


Table 4. SDCCD -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	1,263	57%	1,255	60%	707	44%	913	48%	1,477	65%	17%
UC San Diego	462	21%	406	19%	482	30%	384	20%	347	15%	-25%
CSU San Marcos	239	11%	210	10%	159	10%	245	13%	124	5%	-48%
National University	130	6%	128	6%	152	9%	201	11%	192	8%	48%
University Of Phoenix	111	5%	88	4%	110	7%	167	9%	143	6%	29%
Total	2,205	100%	2,087	100%	1,610	100%	1,910	100%	2,283	100%	4%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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Figure 3. City College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

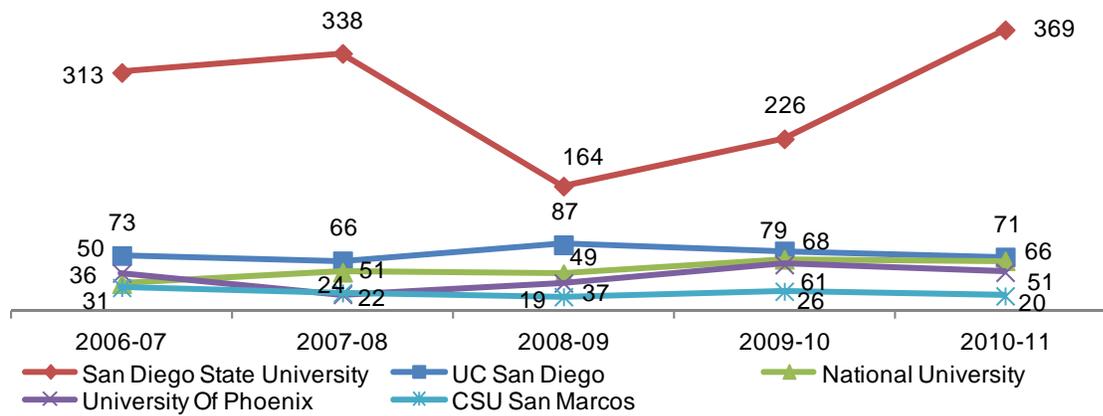


Table 5. City College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	313	62%	338	67%	164	46%	226	49%	369	64%	18%
UC San Diego	73	15%	66	13%	87	24%	79	17%	71	12%	-3%
National University	36	7%	51	10%	49	14%	68	15%	66	11%	83%
University Of Phoenix	50	10%	22	4%	37	10%	61	13%	51	9%	2%
CSU San Marcos	31	6%	24	5%	19	5%	26	6%	20	3%	-35%
Total	503	100%	501	100%	356	100%	460	100%	577	100%	15%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Figure 4. Mesa College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

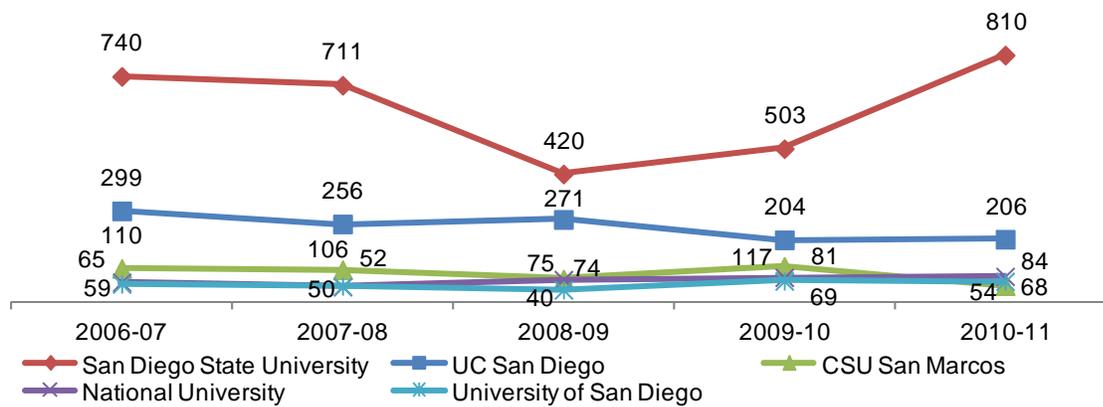


Table 6. Mesa College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	740	58%	711	61%	420	48%	503	52%	810	66%	9%
UC San Diego	299	23%	256	22%	271	31%	204	21%	206	17%	-31%
CSU San Marcos	110	9%	106	9%	75	9%	117	12%	54	4%	-51%
National University	65	5%	50	4%	74	8%	81	8%	84	7%	29%
University of San Diego	59	5%	52	4%	40	5%	69	7%	68	6%	15%
Total	1,273	100%	1,175	100%	880	100%	974	100%	1,222	100%	-4%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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Figure 5. Miramar College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

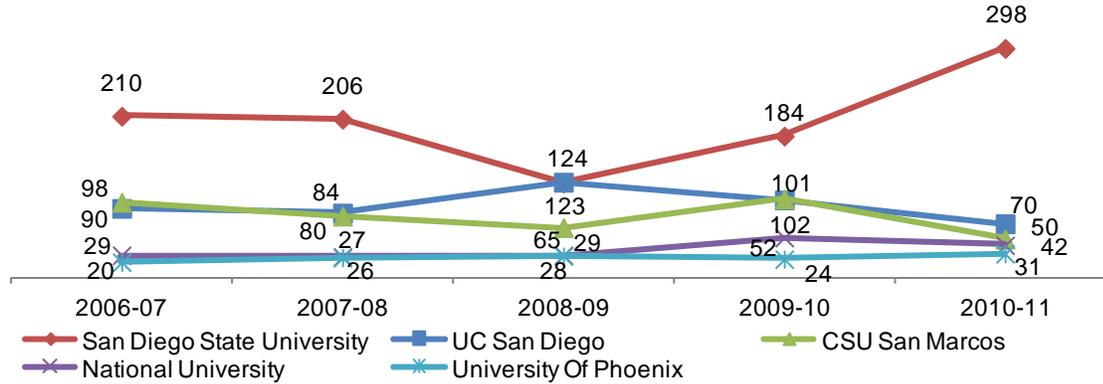


Table 7. Miramar College -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	210	47%	206	49%	123	33%	184	40%	298	61%	42%
UC San Diego	90	20%	84	20%	124	34%	101	22%	70	14%	-22%
CSU San Marcos	98	22%	80	19%	65	18%	102	22%	50	10%	-49%
National University	29	6%	27	6%	29	8%	52	11%	42	9%	45%
University Of Phoenix	20	4%	26	6%	28	8%	24	5%	31	6%	55%
Total	447	100%	423	100%	369	100%	463	100%	491	100%	10%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Top 5 Transfer Destinations by Ethnicity

The top four-year transfer institution was San Diego State University (SDSU) among all ethnic groups within all colleges in the district. The second top four-year institution was the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) among most of the ethnic groups, with the exception of African American students. For African American students, the second top four-year institution was the University of Phoenix. The remaining top four-year institutions varied somewhat in name and rank across each ethnic group.

However, it appears that African American students were more likely to transfer to in-state private institutions relative to other ethnic groups. This pattern is consistent with the extant literature on student transfers (Moore & Shulock, 2010; Moore, Shulock, & Offenstien, 2009; Sheldon, 2009; van Ommeren, 2010). Furthermore, results from the previous section showed that private institutions ranked higher in transfer volume at City College than at Mesa and Miramar Colleges.

Table 8. African American Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	66	57%	48	59%	37	41%	45	40%	85	58%	29%
University of Phoenix	25	22%	14	17%	18	20%	27	24%	25	17%	0%
National University	14	12%	10	12%	13	14%	19	17%	24	16%	71%
UC San Diego	10	9%	7	9%	10	11%	11	10%	3	2%	-70%
Ashford University	0	0%	3	4%	13	14%	10	9%	10	7%	---
Total	115	100%	82	100%	91	100%	112	100%	147	100%	28%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 9. American Indian Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	9	53%	12	86%	4	67%	9	56%	12	80%	33%
UC San Diego	3	18%	1	7%	0	0%	2	13%	1	7%	-67%
CSU San Marcos	2	12%	0	0%	1	17%	2	13%	1	7%	-50%
University of Phoenix	1	6%	1	7%	1	17%	1	6%	1	7%	0%
University of San Diego	2	12%	0	0%	0	0%	2	13%	0	0%	-100%
Total	17	100%	14	100%	6	100%	16	100%	15	100%	-12%

Source: SDCCD Information System

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Table 10. Asian/Pacific Islander Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	151	45%	152	51%	85	37%	108	39%	186	58%	23%
UC San Diego	126	37%	102	34%	96	42%	103	37%	79	25%	-37%
CSU San Marcos	35	10%	26	9%	21	9%	34	12%	23	7%	-34%
National University	11	3%	10	3%	18	8%	20	7%	21	7%	91%
University of Phoenix	15	4%	9	3%	10	4%	13	5%	13	4%	-13%
Total	338	100%	299	100%	230	100%	278	100%	322	100%	-5%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 11. Filipino Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	75	52%	82	54%	41	34%	60	48%	71	57%	-5%
UC San Diego	26	18%	21	14%	32	26%	11	9%	20	16%	-23%
CSU San Marcos	25	17%	23	15%	22	18%	27	22%	6	5%	-76%
National University	10	7%	16	11%	18	15%	18	14%	20	16%	100%
University of Phoenix	8	6%	9	6%	8	7%	9	7%	8	6%	0%
Total	144	100%	151	100%	121	100%	125	100%	125	100%	-13%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 12. Latino Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	225	65%	259	65%	112	42%	181	52%	311	71%	38%
UC San Diego	43	12%	56	14%	76	29%	52	15%	41	9%	-5%
National University	24	7%	26	7%	32	12%	30	9%	39	9%	63%
University of Phoenix	24	7%	24	6%	25	9%	45	13%	32	7%	33%
CSU San Marcos	30	9%	32	8%	20	8%	37	11%	16	4%	-47%
Total	346	100%	397	100%	265	100%	345	100%	439	100%	27%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 13. White Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2006-07 to 2010-11

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		% Change 06/07-10/11
San Diego State University	571	60%	555	62%	328	50%	397	50%	628	65%	10%
UC San Diego	177	19%	159	18%	181	28%	156	19%	140	15%	-21%
CSU San Marcos	103	11%	98	11%	66	10%	108	13%	58	6%	-44%
National University	56	6%	45	5%	53	8%	85	11%	66	7%	18%
University of San Diego	38	4%	42	5%	29	4%	55	7%	69	7%	82%
Total	945	100%	899	100%	657	100%	801	100%	961	100%	2%

Source: SDCCD Information System

Transfer Rate

Overall, the 2004-05 cohort had the highest transfer rate (46%) for the three colleges. The average transfer rate for the three cohorts for all three colleges (44%) was higher compared to the statewide averages (34%). The transfer rate for City College increased substantially from the first cohort in 2003-04 (38%) to the final cohort 2005-06 (49%). At Mesa College the transfer rate increased slightly from the first cohort in 2003-04 (43%) to the final cohort 2005-06 (44%). The transfer rate at Miramar College decreased slightly from the first cohort 2003-04 (40%) to the final cohort in 2005-06 (38%).

It should be noted that the transfer rate patterns are different from the transfer volume patterns. For example the transfer rate of Miramar College is declining, but the transfer volume is increasing. The cohorts for transfer rate include first-time students who attempted a degree applicable English or math course. Transfer volume includes all students (first-time, transfer, etc.) regardless of which courses were taken. Students initially taking courses at another institution would not be included in the transfer rate, but would be included in transfer volume. This would result in higher transfer volume compared to transfer rate.

Figure 6. Overall Transfer Rate by College

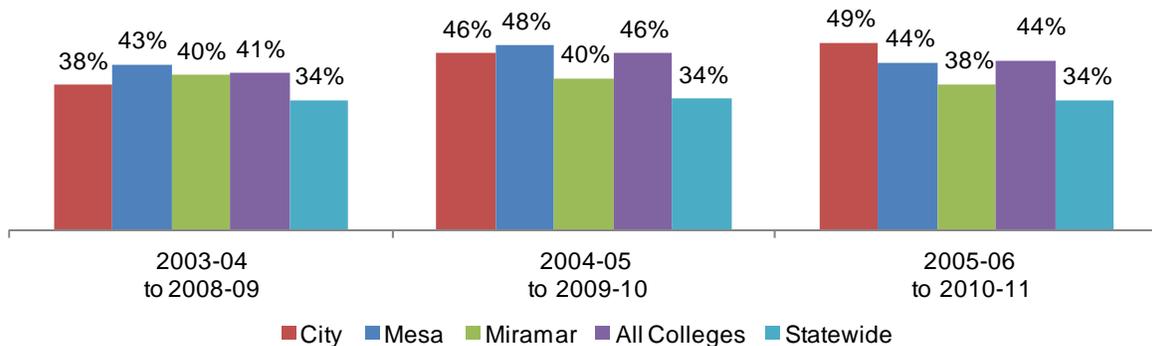


Table 14. Overall Transfer Rate by College

	Cohort									College Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09			2004-05 to 2009-10			2005-06 to 2010-11			
	Cohort	N	Percent	Cohort	N	Percent	Cohort	N	Percent	
City	1,356	513	38%	1,504	690	46%	1,500	730	49%	44%
Mesa	2,233	965	43%	2,484	1,189	48%	2,164	941	44%	45%
Miramar	938	377	40%	910	359	40%	937	355	38%	39%
All Colleges	4,275	1,743	41%	4,645	2,132	46%	4,402	1,934	44%	44%
Statewide			34%			34%			34%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

The ethnic groups for all three colleges with the highest overall transfer rates were Asian/Pacific Islander and Filipino (52% and 50% respectively). The transfer rates at SDCCD for these ethnic groups were higher than statewide rates (Asian/Pacific Islander 43% & Filipino 34%) These transfer rate patterns are similar to the success and persistence rates for the three colleges except that White students have the second highest average success rates, but are only third in transfer rates.

The ethnic groups with the lowest college average transfer rates were African American (37%), Latino (37%), and American Indian (29%). These transfer rates are all higher compared to the statewide rates (African American 29%, Latino 28%, and American Indian 26%). The retention rates of African American and American Indian have also been the lowest from 2006-07 to 2010-11 compared to the other ethnic groups. This may partially explain the low transfer rates of these two groups. If students are not retained then they cannot progress or complete a transfer pathway.

Table 15. All Colleges Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=2,217)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=1,782)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=2,171)		
African American	36%	37%	37%	37%	29%
American Indian	33%	27%	29%	29%	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	45%	58%	52%	52%	43%
Filipino	44%	54%	52%	50%	34%
Latino	32%	38%	39%	37%	28%
White	45%	46%	44%	45%	39%
Unreported	40%	45%	43%	43%	36%
Total	41%	46%	44%	44%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

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Table 16. City College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=513)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=690)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=730)		
African American	30%	35%	35%	34%	29%
American Indian	38%	40%	33%	37%	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	57%	58%	55%	57%	43%
Filipino	52%	61%	81%	66%	34%
Latino	29%	39%	39%	36%	28%
White	43%	53%	59%	52%	39%
Unreported	38%	46%	46%	43%	36%
Total	38%	46%	49%	44%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Table 17. Mesa College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=965)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=1,189)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=941)		
African American	42%	41%	40%	41%	29%
American Indian	30%	25%	33%	30%	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	43%	58%	52%	52%	43%
Filipino	44%	60%	47%	51%	34%
Latino	35%	38%	40%	38%	28%
White	48%	46%	41%	45%	39%
Unreported	41%	47%	44%	44%	36%
Total	43%	48%	44%	45%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Table 18. Miramar College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=377)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=359)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=355)		
African American	46%	24%	34%	35%	29%
American Indian	38%	17%	33%	30%	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	45%	52%	48%	49%	43%
Filipino	38%	41%	37%	38%	34%
Latino	36%	30%	32%	33%	28%
White	39%	37%	35%	37%	39%
Unreported	44%	41%	39%	41%	36%
Total	40%	40%	38%	39%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Transfer Rate by Gender

Overall, the transfer rates for females (47%) are higher than males (40%) for all three colleges. This is inconsistent with success and retention rates at SDCCD with males and females having nearly the same rate (see SDCCD Fact Book 2011). The three individual colleges follow this transfer rate pattern with City College having the largest percentage difference between females and males (2003-04, females 38% males 37% and 2005-06 females 53% males 42%).

The overall all colleges transfer rate at SDCCD for females (47%) and males (40%) is higher than the statewide rate for females (34%) and males (34%).

Table 19. All Colleges Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=1,743)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=2,132)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=1,934)		
Female	44%	49%	48%	47%	34%
Male	38%	43%	39%	40%	34%
Unreported	0%	100%	33%	30%	33%
Total	41%	46%	44%	44%	34%

Table 20. City College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=513)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=690)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=730)		
Female	38%	49%	53%	47%	34%
Male	37%	42%	42%	41%	34%
Unreported	0%		100%	50%	33%
Total	38%	46%	49%	44%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Table 21. Mesa College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=965)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=1,189)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=941)		
Female	47%	50%	46%	48%	34%
Male	40%	45%	40%	42%	34%
Unreported	0%	100%		20%	33%
Total	43%	48%	44%	45%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

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Table 22. Miramar College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06	Statewide Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=377)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=359)	2005-06 to 2010-11 (N=355)		
Female	43%	43%	43%	43%	34%
Male	37%	36%	34%	36%	34%
Unreported	0%	100%	0%	25%	33%
Total	40%	40%	38%	39%	34%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Transfer Prepared Rate

This section of the report includes overall transfer rate with the addition of transfer prepared rates. Students who completed 60 UC/CSU transferable units, but did not transfer or obtain an associate’s degree are considered transfer prepared. The reason for not transferring or obtaining a degree is unknown.

The transfer rate for the three colleges increased with the addition of transfer prepared students starting with the 2003-04 (47%) cohort to the 2005-06 cohort (51%). In particular, the combined transfer rate for City College increased from the first cohort in 2003-04 (43%) to the final cohort 2005-06 (54%). The combined transfer rate for Mesa College increased from the first cohort in 2003-04 (43%) to the final cohort 2005-06 (54%). The combined transfer rate for Mesa College remained relatively stable from the first cohort in 2003-04 (50%) to the final cohort 2005-06 (51%). The transfer rate at Miramar College also remained stable from the first cohort 2003-04 (45%) to the final cohort in 2005-06 (45%). On average the transfer rate would have increased by an additional 6% when transfer prepared students were added.

It should be noted that in an effort to improve transfer, the San Diego Community College District has implemented a degree audit system to help find students who are eligible to be granted a degree which puts students in a better position to transfer.

Figure 7. Overall Transfer Prepared Rate by College

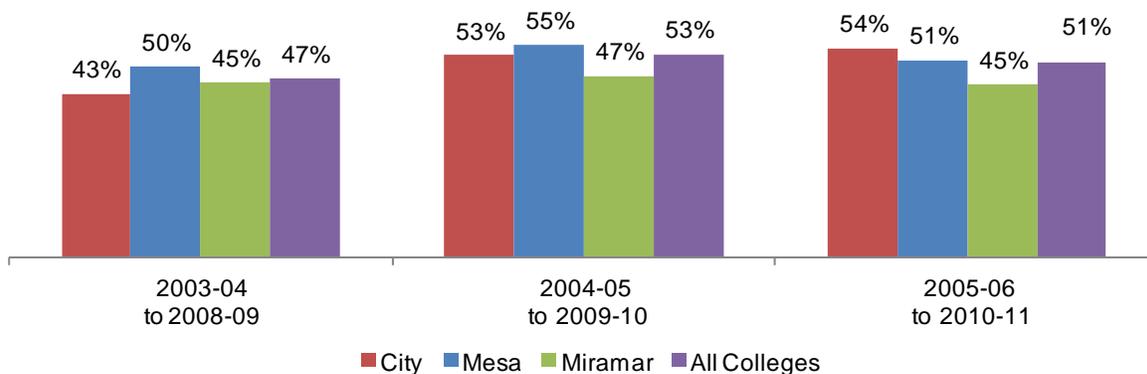


Table 23. Overall Transfer Prepared Rate by College

	Cohort									College Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09			2004-05 to 2009-10			2005-06 to 2010-11			
	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	
City	513	66	43%	690	100	53%	730	86	54%	50%
Mesa	965	145	50%	1,189	182	55%	941	170	51%	52%
Miramar	377	49	45%	359	71	47%	355	66	45%	46%
All Colleges	1,743	247	47%	2,132	326	53%	1,934	306	51%	50%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

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Table 24. All Colleges Overall Transfer Prepared Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09	2004-05 to 2009-10	2005-06 to 2010-11	
African American	40%	43%	43%	42%
American Indian	48%	38%	37%	41%
Asian/Pacific Islander	51%	64%	58%	58%
Filipino	50%	60%	58%	56%
Latino	37%	47%	45%	44%
White	51%	53%	51%	51%
Unreported	45%	51%	53%	50%
Total	47%	53%	51%	50%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Table 25. All Colleges Overall Transfer Prepared Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 03/04 - 05/06
	2003-04 to 2008-09	2004-05 to 2009-10	2005-06 to 2010-11	
Female	49%	56%	54%	53%
Male	44%	50%	47%	47%
Unreported	20%	100%	67%	50%
Total	47%	53%	51%	50%

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

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