



**SDCCD Transfer Report:
A Comprehensive Perspective
2007/08-2011/12**

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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 students are enrolled in a community college (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, Offenstien, & Esch, 2011).

The economic future of the nation and California will depend on the success of its community college students. In fact, within the last couple of years there has been a growing movement in the state to focus on student success. For instance, the 2012 Little Hoover Commission report recommended that the state narrow the community college goals, one of which prepare students for transfer to four-year institutions. This is one of many recommendations that came from the Commission, and is aligned with other recommendations from the 2011 CCCCCO Student Success Taskforce.

In November 2012, California voters passed a tax initiative (Prop 30) to stop the decline of educational funds, and to stabilize the state budget. This may have stopped the deep budget cuts to community colleges, but other problems still exist such as the inadequate preparation of incoming transfer students (Schulock et al., 2011). In fact, according to a report by the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC, 2012), there are a number of studies indicating that among students who enroll in a community college with the intent to transfer, only 25% to 39% of those students actually succeed in transferring to a four-year institution within four to six years. To combat this trend, the AACC recommends that statewide policy be made which stipulates that students who complete an articulated agreement of core transfer courses and earn an associate degree may transfer to junior standing at a public university without loss of credits.

To date, California has enacted legislation (Student Transfer Achievement Reform Act, 2010) which illustrates this recommendation in practice. The Transfer Act (SB 1440) is charged with the following: 1) Requiring the CSU system to accept and guarantee admission of junior status 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. The implications of this landmark legislation are as follows: 1) it recognizes the associate degree as a measure of preparation and readiness for transfer to upper-division course work within the CSU system, 2) it streamlines course taking behavior and reduces the need for students to take unnecessary courses, thus shortening their time to degree completion, and 3) eliminates confusion caused by different and shifting major preparation requirements for each CSU campus. In all, the effect of SB 1440 is best articulated by former CSU Chancellor Reed "We simplified the transfer process and that allows the CSU and California Community Colleges

to serve more students and save millions of dollars by eliminating excess units that transfer students often accumulate in completing their degrees. It's a win-win for everybody.” (Dorr & Uhlenkamp, 2011, p.1).

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 plan that focuses 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 service area boundaries for our local 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 local transfer University to the south (San Diego State University), the service 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. 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. Students who don't transfer or obtain an associate's degree, but reach **transfer prepared** status are also counted. To achieve transfer prepared status a student must successfully complete 60 UC/CSU transferable units with a GPA greater than or equal to 2.0. 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, transfer rate, and transfer prepared figures for all colleges in the San Diego Community College District, as well as by each individual college (City/ECC, 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, the receiving institutions, 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."

Findings and Conclusions

- 1) 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). SDSU transfer volume districtwide decreased by 38% over five years, from 1,253 in 2007-08 to 776 in 2011-12. However, this decline is not an accurate indicator of transfer to SDSU over this period of time since SDSU opened up the spring 2011 admission cycle because of an augmentation in state funding. As a result, there was a significant increase in transfer volume in 2010-11, followed by a sharp decline in 2011-2012 likely due to the fact that many students who would have transferred in fall 2011 were admitted in spring 2011. Therefore, caution should be used when examining the trends in transfer over the past five years.
- 2) In regards to ethnicity, White students displayed the highest transfer volume, whereas African American and American Indian students showed the lowest transfer volume. Both Latino students (18%) and Asian/Pacific Islander students (13%) had the next highest transfer volume between 2007-08 and 2011-12. African-American students displayed the greatest increase in transfer volume (24%), from 159 in 2007-08 to 197 in 2011-12.
- 3) On average, there were 257 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 to include transfer prepared students the rate increases by approximately 5%.
- 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, Ashford University, & 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, 2011).
- 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, 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 financial 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, 2011).

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. These data are used in the Statewide Student Success Scorecard to calculate the Completion Rate. The data included three different cohorts whose outcomes (i.e., transfer to a four-year institution, attain a certificate and/or associate degree, reach 'transfer prepared' status) were tracked for six years each. The cohorts consist of first-time students who completed 6 units in a three year period and who attempted any English or math course. 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 tracked 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 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 decreased by 15%, from 3,187 in 2007-08 to 2,704 in 2011-12. Trends for each individual college followed the same pattern within the same time frame. In particular, the annual transfer volume decreased at Mesa College by 20%, from 1,823 in 2007-08 to 1,461 in 2011-12, decreased at Miramar College by 16%, from 612 in 2007-08 to 515 in 2011-12, and decreased at City College by 3%, from 752 in 2007-08 to 728 in 2011-12. Furthermore, it is important to note that Mesa College accounted for the majority of the transfer volume of all colleges in the district, likely due to the fact that Mesa College has the largest student population of the three colleges.

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 SDSU opened up the spring 2011 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, followed by a relatively large decline in 2011-12

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

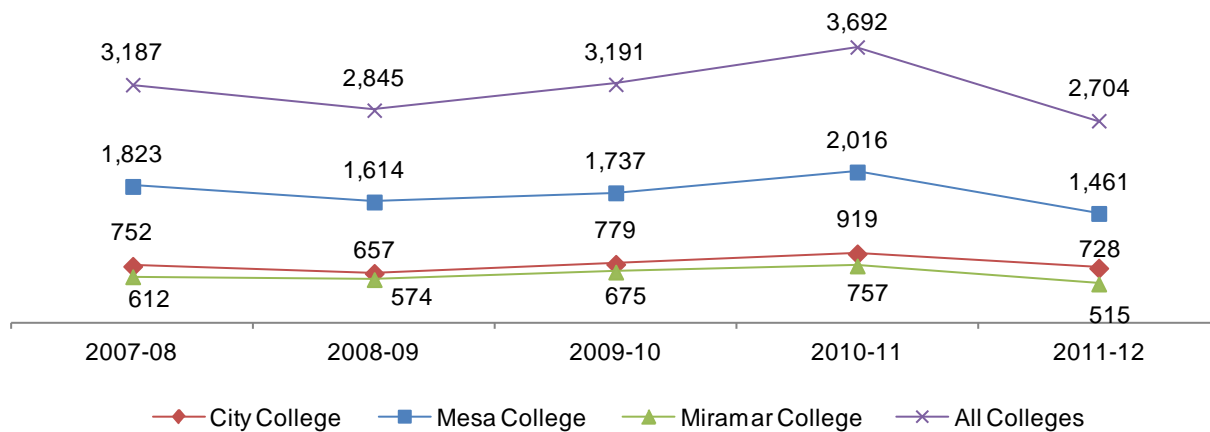


Table 1. Overall Transfer Volume for All Colleges and by College

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% Change 07/08-11/12
City College	752	657	779	919	728	-3%
Mesa College	1,823	1,614	1,737	2,016	1,461	-20%
Miramar College	612	574	675	757	515	-16%
All Colleges	3,187	2,845	3,191	3,692	2,704	-15%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Transfer Volume by Demographics

Of all the students who transferred from all colleges in the district between 2007-08 and 2011-12, almost half were White students (45%) on average. Both Latino students (18%) and Asian/Pacific Islander students (13%) had the next highest transfer volume between 2007-08 and 2011-12. African-American students displayed the greatest increase in transfer volume (23%), from 159 in 2007-08 to 195 in 2011-12. However, Filipino students showed the greatest decrease in transfer volume (42%), from 200 in 2007-08 to 116 in 2011-12. In regard to gender, of those who transferred from all colleges in the district between 2007-08 and 2011-12, on average, 52% were female students and 48% were male students. The transfer volume for both female and male students decreased 21% and 8%, respectively, between 2007-08 and 2011-12.

It is important to note that the transfer volume among ethnicities is somewhat representative of the student population that SDCCD serves, with the exception of Latino and White student transfers. In particular, Latino student five-year transfer volume average (18%) is well below the districtwide Latino student population average (29%; SDCCD Fact Book 2012). Furthermore, White student five-year transfer volume average (45%) is well above the districtwide White student population average (35%; SDCCD Fact Book 2012).

Table 2. All Colleges Transfer Volume by Ethnicity

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		All Colleges Average 07/08-11/12	% Change 07/08-11/12
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
African American	159	5%	173	6%	194	6%	241	7%	195	7%	6%	23%
American Indian	22	1%	18	1%	17	1%	27	1%	22	1%	1%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	430	13%	347	12%	420	13%	458	12%	344	13%	13%	-20%
Filipino	200	6%	152	5%	156	5%	170	5%	116	4%	5%	-42%
Latino	531	17%	458	16%	573	18%	693	19%	534	20%	18%	1%
White	1,443	45%	1,317	46%	1,445	45%	1,638	44%	1,189	44%	45%	-18%
Other	113	4%	109	4%	140	4%	176	5%	124	5%	4%	10%
Unreported	289	9%	271	10%	246	8%	289	8%	180	7%	8%	-38%
Total	3,187	100%	2,845	100%	3,191	100%	3,692	100%	2,704	100%	100%	-15%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Table 3. All Colleges Transfer Volume by Gender

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		All Colleges Average 07/08-11/12	% Change 07/08-11/12
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Female	1,698	53%	1,541	54%	1,707	53%	1,866	51%	1,336	49%	52%	-21%
Male	1,488	47%	1,304	46%	1,483	46%	1,826	49%	1,368	51%	48%	-8%
Unreported	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%	-100%
Total	3,187	100%	2,845	100%	3,191	100%	3,692	100%	2,704	100%	100%	-15%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Transfer Volume: Top Transfer Institutions

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) between 2007-08 and 2011-12. While the transfer volume to SDSU decreased by 38%, from 1,253 in 2007-08 to 779 in 2011-12, it is not an accurate measure of transfer outcomes since there was a significant increase in transfer volume to SDSU in 2010-11. This spike in total transfers in 2010-11 was due to a funding augmentation from the state which enabled SDSU to open transfer admission in spring 2011. This meant that many would-be fall 2011 transfers were admitted the previous spring semester which is skewing the trend. Therefore, between 2010-11 and 2011-12, there was a sharp decline (47%) in transfer volume to SDSU.

Similarly, there was a decline in the total number of transfers to UCSD over the past five years (12%). This decline is likely due to rising admission standards and impactation at UCSD because of inadequate capacity to meet student demand.

The remaining top three institutions varied slightly across all colleges in the district and each individual college, and varied slightly in rank by college. For instance, at City College, transfer volume to University of Phoenix (3rd) and National University (4th) ranked higher than at Mesa (5th ranking & National University did not place, respectively) and Miramar College (4th & 5th ranking, respectively). Furthermore, City was the only college to have three private institutions place into the latter three positions of the top five transfer destinations.

Transfer volume to CSU San Marcos also showed a significant decline over the past five years. This decline is a result of an enrollment management policy decision at CSU San Marcos due to budget reductions from the state. Students within the CSU San Marcos area were given priority admission. Therefore, since SDCCD colleges are not in the San Marcos service area, transfer students would not be considered local, and thus, transfer admission was significantly impacted.

Although transfer volume fluctuated from year to year, general trends indicated that the overall transfer volume to SDSU, UCSD, CSU San Marcos, and USD declined (38%, 12%, 63%, & 10%, respectively) between 2007-08 and 2011-12 for all SDCCD colleges, whereas transfer volume to University of Phoenix increased 55% within the same time period.

Figure 2. All Colleges -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

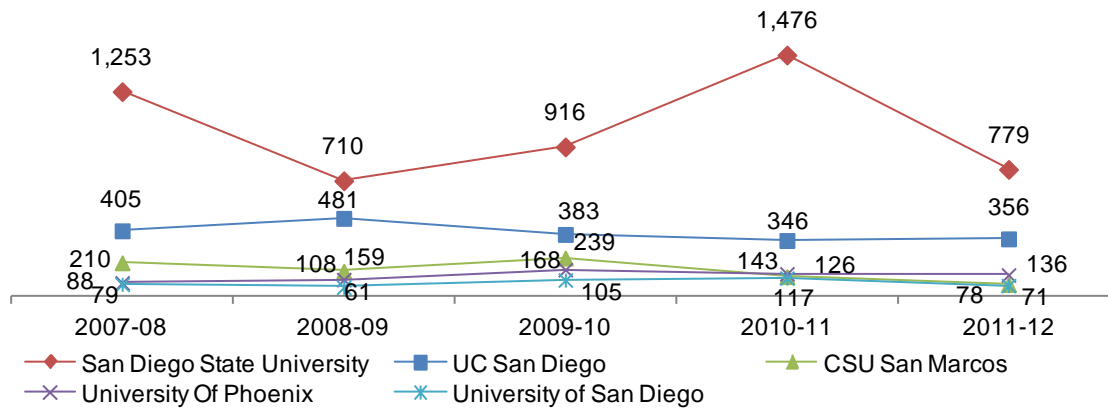


Table 4. All Colleges -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	1,253	62%	710	47%	916	51%	1,476	67%	779	55%	-38%
UC San Diego	405	20%	481	32%	383	21%	346	16%	356	25%	-12%
CSU San Marcos	210	10%	159	10%	239	13%	126	6%	78	5%	-63%
University of Phoenix	88	4%	108	7%	168	9%	143	6%	136	10%	55%
University of San Diego	79	4%	61	4%	105	6%	117	5%	71	5%	-10%
Total	2,035	100%	1,519	100%	1,811	100%	2,208	100%	1,420	100%	-30%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Note. The total number of transfers to SDSU decreased by 38% over the last five years. However, this decline is not necessarily an accurate indicator of transfer over this period of time since SDSU opened the spring 2011 admission cycle because of an augmentation in state funding. As a result, there was a significant increase in transfer volume in 2010-11, followed by a sharp relatively decline in 2011-12 likely due to the fact that many students who would have transferred in fall 2011 were admitted in spring 2011. Therefore, caution should be used when examining the trends in transfer over the past five years.

Figure 3. City College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

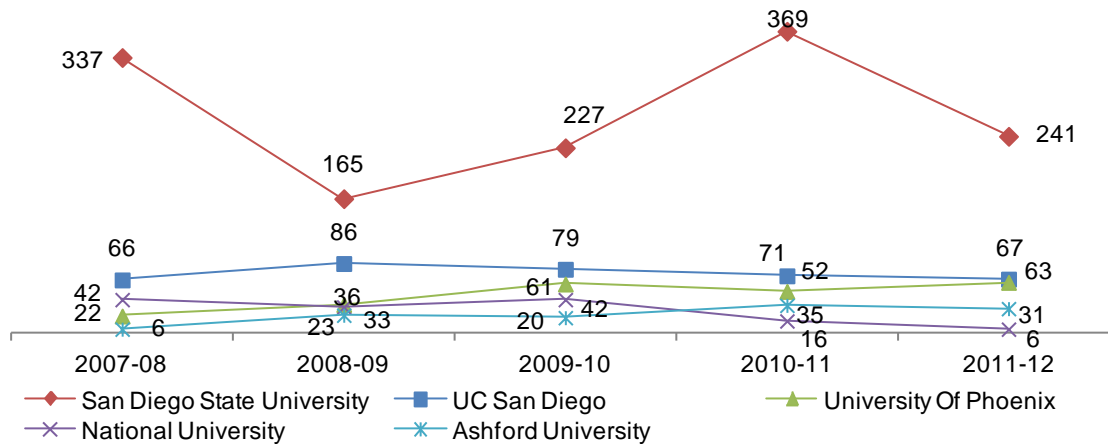


Table 5. City College -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	337	71%	165	48%	227	53%	369	68%	241	59%	-28%
UC San Diego	66	14%	86	25%	79	18%	71	13%	67	16%	2%
University of Phoenix	22	5%	36	10%	61	14%	52	10%	63	15%	186%
National University	42	9%	33	10%	42	10%	16	3%	6	1%	-86%
Ashford University	6	1%	23	7%	20	5%	35	6%	31	8%	417%
Total	473	100%	343	100%	429	100%	543	100%	408	100%	-14%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Note. The total number of transfers to SDSU decreased by 38% over the last five years. However, this decline is not necessarily an accurate indicator of transfer over this period of time since SDSU opened the spring 2011 admission cycle because of an augmentation in state funding. As a result, there was a significant increase in transfer volume in 2010-11, followed by a sharp relatively decline in 2011-12 likely due to the fact that many students who would have transferred in fall 2011 were admitted in spring 2011. Therefore, caution should be used when examining the trends in transfer over the past five years.

Figure 4. Mesa College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

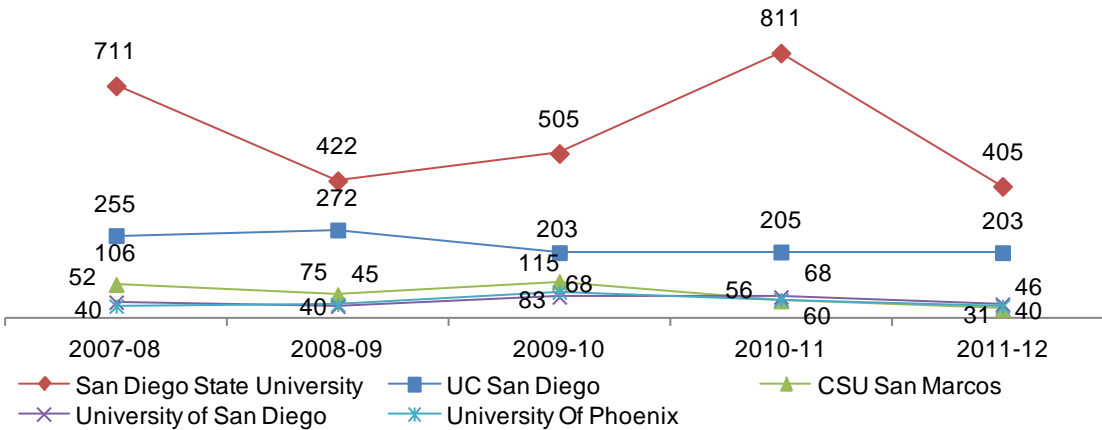


Table 6. Mesa College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	711	61%	422	49%	505	52%	811	68%	405	56%	-43%
UC San Diego	255	22%	272	32%	203	21%	205	17%	203	28%	-20%
CSU San Marcos	106	9%	75	9%	115	12%	56	5%	31	4%	-71%
University of San Diego	52	4%	40	5%	68	7%	68	6%	46	6%	-12%
University of Phoenix	40	3%	45	5%	83	9%	60	5%	40	6%	0%
Total	1,164	100%	854	100%	974	100%	1,200	100%	725	100%	-38%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Note. The total number of transfers to SDSU decreased by 38% over the last five years. However, this decline is not necessarily an accurate indicator of transfer over this period of time since SDSU opened the spring 2011 admission cycle because of an augmentation in state funding. As a result, there was a significant increase in transfer volume in 2010-11, followed by a sharp relatively decline in 2011-12 likely due to the fact that many students who would have transferred in fall 2011 were admitted in spring 2011. Therefore, caution should be used when examining the trends in transfer over the past five years.

Figure 5. Miramar College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

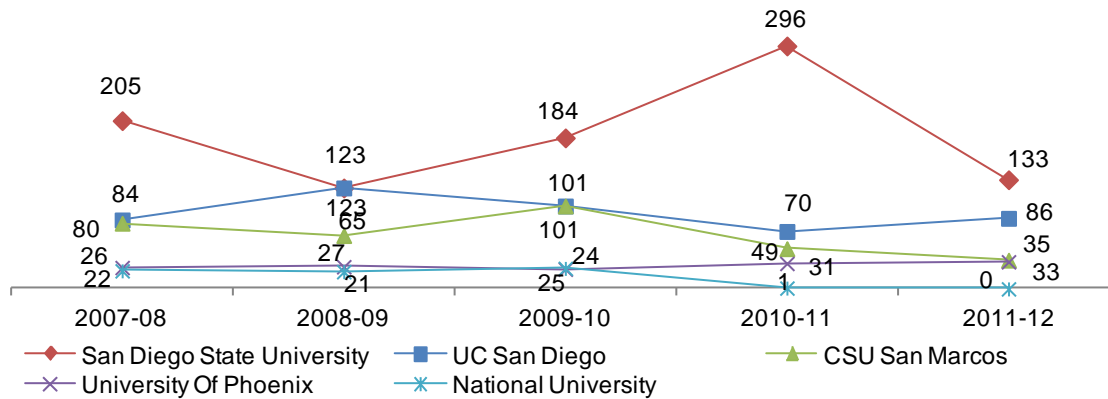


Table 7. Miramar College -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	205	49%	123	34%	184	42%	296	66%	133	46%	-35%
UC San Diego	84	20%	123	34%	101	23%	70	16%	86	30%	2%
CSU San Marcos	80	19%	65	18%	101	23%	49	11%	35	12%	-56%
University of Phoenix	26	6%	27	8%	24	6%	31	7%	33	11%	27%
National University	22	5%	21	6%	25	6%	1	0%	0	0%	-100%
Total	417	100%	359	100%	435	100%	447	100%	287	100%	-31%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Note. The total number of transfers to SDSU decreased by 38% over the last five years. However, this decline is not necessarily an accurate indicator of transfer over this period of time since SDSU opened the spring 2011 admission cycle because of an augmentation in state funding. As a result, there was a significant increase in transfer volume in 2010-11, followed by a sharp relatively decline in 2011-12 likely due to the fact that many students who would have transferred in fall 2011 were admitted in spring 2011. Therefore, caution should be used when examining the trends in transfer over the past five years.

Transfer Volume: Top Five 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.

It is important to note 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, 2011). Furthermore, results from the previous section showed that private institutions ranked higher in transfer volume and accounted for the latter three of the five top transfer destinations at City College than at Mesa and Miramar Colleges, respectively. This is corroborated by the fact that City has the largest African American student population (5-year average of 13%; City/ECC Fact Book 2012) relative to Mesa and Miramar (7% & 6%, respectively; Mesa & Miramar Fact Books 2012).

Table 8. African American Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	50	60%	37	43%	47	44%	87	66%	42	41%	-16%
University of Phoenix	14	17%	16	19%	25	23%	25	19%	27	26%	93%
Ashford University	3	4%	13	15%	11	10%	10	8%	21	20%	600%
UC San Diego	7	8%	11	13%	11	10%	5	4%	9	9%	29%
National University	10	12%	9	10%	14	13%	5	4%	4	4%	-60%
Total	84	100%	86	100%	108	100%	132	100%	103	100%	23%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Table 9. American Indian Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	12	86%	4	67%	7	54%	12	80%	6	55%	-50%
UC San Diego	1	7%	0	0%	2	15%	1	7%	2	18%	100%
University of Phoenix	1	7%	1	17%	1	8%	1	7%	1	9%	0%
University of San Diego	0	0%	0	0%	2	15%	0	0%	2	18%	---
CSU San Marcos	0	0%	1	17%	1	8%	1	7%	0	0%	---
Total	14	100%	6	100%	13	100%	15	100%	11	100%	-21%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

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Table 10. Asian/Pacific Islander Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	151	50%	84	38%	110	41%	187	59%	100	46%	-34%
UC San Diego	105	34%	97	43%	102	38%	78	25%	90	42%	-14%
CSU San Marcos	26	9%	21	9%	34	13%	24	8%	14	6%	-46%
UC Los Angeles	15	5%	13	6%	7	3%	13	4%	8	4%	-47%
University of Phoenix	8	3%	9	4%	13	5%	15	5%	4	2%	-50%
Total	305	100%	224	100%	266	100%	317	100%	216	100%	-29%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Table 11. Filipino Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	82	55%	39	35%	58	52%	69	66%	29	47%	-65%
UC San Diego	21	14%	31	28%	11	10%	18	17%	17	27%	-19%
CSU San Marcos	23	16%	22	20%	26	23%	6	6%	8	13%	-65%
University of Phoenix	9	6%	8	7%	10	9%	6	6%	8	13%	-11%
National University	13	9%	11	10%	6	5%	5	5%	0	0%	-100%
Total	148	100%	111	100%	111	100%	104	100%	62	100%	-58%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Table 12. Latino Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	259	67%	117	46%	189	54%	320	73%	185	58%	-29%
UC San Diego	54	14%	80	32%	53	15%	41	9%	60	19%	11%
University of Phoenix	24	6%	24	9%	46	13%	32	7%	39	12%	63%
CSU San Marcos	32	8%	21	8%	36	10%	17	4%	12	4%	-63%
University of San Diego	16	4%	11	4%	25	7%	26	6%	21	7%	31%
Total	385	100%	253	100%	349	100%	436	100%	317	100%	-18%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Table 13. White Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institution 2007-08 to 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		% Change 07/08-11/12
San Diego State University	557	63%	330	51%	400	51%	632	66%	322	57%	-42%
UC San Diego	159	18%	184	29%	158	20%	147	15%	127	23%	-20%
CSU San Marcos	98	11%	66	10%	107	14%	60	6%	34	6%	-65%
University of San Diego	42	5%	29	5%	56	7%	69	7%	35	6%	-17%
University of Phoenix	24	3%	33	5%	56	7%	45	5%	45	8%	88%
Total	880	100%	642	100%	777	100%	953	100%	563	100%	-36%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse

Transfer Rate

Overall, the 2004-05 cohort had the highest transfer rate (53%) for the three colleges. The transfer rate for City College/ECC increased from the first cohort in 2004-05 (51%) to the next cohort 2005-06 (53%). At Mesa College, the transfer rate decreased from the first cohort in 2004-05 (55%) to the final cohort 2006-07 (50%). The transfer rate at Miramar College decreased from the first cohort 2004-05 (46%) to the final cohort in 2006-07 (39%). This decline in transfer rate is due to the factors previously mentioned in the discussion of transfer volume.

It should be noted that the transfer rate patterns are similar to the transfer volume patterns. For example, the All Colleges transfer rate is declining and this is similar to the transfer volume. The cohorts for transfer rate include first-time students who attempted any 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.

Figure 6. Overall Transfer Rate by College

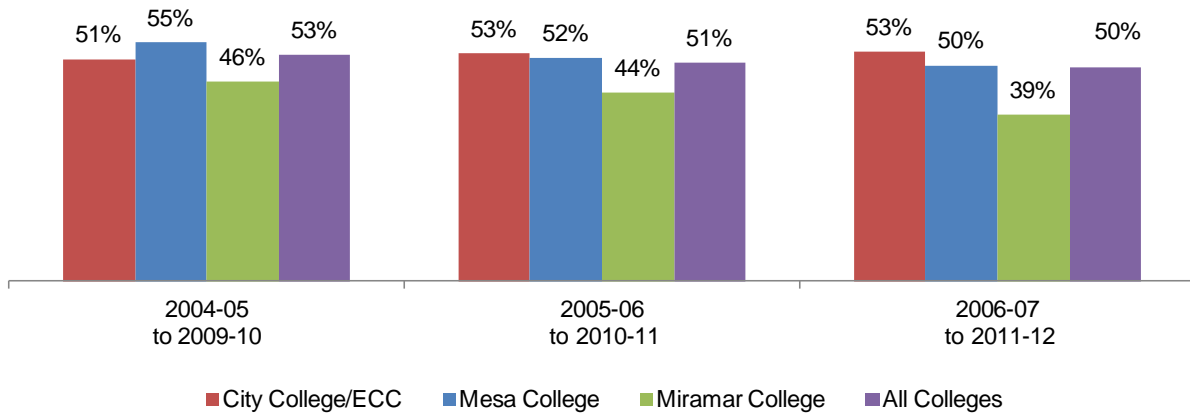


Table 14. Overall Transfer Rate by College

	Cohort									College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10			2005/06 to 2010/11			2006/07 to 2011/12			
	Cohort	N	Percent	Cohort	N	Percent	Cohort	N	Percent	
City College/ECC	1,890	972	51%	1,790	943	53%	2,306	1,223	53%	52%
Mesa College	2,587	1,429	55%	2,129	1,103	52%	2,378	1,191	50%	52%
Miramar College	949	438	46%	947	414	44%	1,051	406	39%	43%
All Colleges	5,152	2,708	53%	4,652	2,354	51%	5,470	2,710	50%	51%

Source: CCCC - Data on Demand

Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

The ethnic groups for all three colleges with the highest overall transfer rates were Asian/Pacific Islander and Filipino (62% and 56% respectively). 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 and retention rates, but are only third in transfer rates (SDCCD Fact Book 2012).

The ethnic groups with the lowest college average transfer rates were American Indian (32%), African American (38%), and Latino (44%). The retention rates of African American and American Indian have also been the lowest from 2007-08 to 2011-12 compared to the other ethnic groups (SDCCD Fact Book 2012). 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 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=2,217)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=1,782)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=2,171)	
African American	41%	37%	36%	38%
American Indian	36%	29%	29%	32%
Asian/Pacific Islander	66%	60%	60%	62%
Filipino	60%	56%	51%	56%
Latino	43%	46%	43%	44%
White	54%	52%	54%	53%
Unreported	54%	53%	49%	52%
Total	53%	51%	50%	51%

Source: CCCCCO - Data on Demand

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Table 16. City College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=972)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=943)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=1,223)	
African American	39%	34%	36%	37%
American Indian	43%	33%	31%	36%
Asian/Pacific Islander	64%	57%	64%	62%
Filipino	68%	84%	72%	75%
Latino	44%	45%	45%	45%
White	61%	65%	65%	64%
Unreported	51%	53%	56%	54%
Total	51%	53%	53%	52%

Source: CCCCCO - Data on Demand

Table 17. Mesa College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=1,429)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=1,103)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=1,191)	
African American	43%	42%	38%	41%
American Indian	37%	29%	36%	34%
Asian/Pacific Islander	68%	63%	62%	64%
Filipino	65%	50%	45%	55%
Latino	44%	48%	40%	44%
White	54%	48%	54%	52%
Unreported	58%	57%	46%	54%
Total	55%	52%	50%	52%

Source: CCCCCO - Data on Demand

Table 18. Miramar College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=438)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=414)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=406)	
African American	33%	39%	25%	32%
American Indian	25%	38%	0%	24%
Asian/Pacific Islander	56%	55%	48%	53%
Filipino	46%	39%	34%	40%
Latino	33%	39%	29%	34%
White	45%	42%	41%	43%
Unreported	52%	45%	41%	45%
Total	46%	44%	39%	43%

Source: CCCCCO - Data on Demand

Transfer Rate by Gender

Overall, the transfer rates for females (54%) are higher than males (47%) 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 2012). The three individual colleges follow this transfer rate pattern with City College having the largest percentage difference between females and males (2005-06, females 58% males 45%).

Table 19. All Colleges Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=2,708)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=2,354)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=2,710)	
Female	56%	55%	53%	54%
Male	49%	46%	45%	47%
Unreported	67%	50%	0%	57%
Total	53%	51%	50%	51%

Source: CCCC - Data on Demand

Table 20. City College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=972)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=943)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=1,223)	
Female	55%	58%	56%	56%
Male	47%	45%	48%	47%
Unreported	0%	100%	0%	50%
Total	51%	53%	53%	52%

Source: CCCC - Data on Demand

Table 21. Mesa College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=1,429)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=1,103)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=1,191)	
Female	57%	53%	52%	54%
Male	53%	50%	48%	51%
Unreported	100%	0%		100%
Total	55%	52%	50%	52%

Source: CCCC - Data on Demand

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Table 22. Miramar College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10 (N=438)	2005/06 to 2010/11 (N=414)	2006/07 to 2011/12 (N=406)	
Female	50%	48%	44%	47%
Male	43%	40%	35%	39%
Unreported	100%	33%	0%	50%
Total	46%	44%	39%	43%

Source: CCCCCO - Data on Demand

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; however, it is likely tied to diminished capacity at the UC and CSU.

The transfer rate for the three colleges decreased with the addition of transfer prepared students starting with the 2004-05 cohort (57%) to the 2006-07 cohort (55%). In particular, the combined transfer rate for City College/ECC increased from the first cohort in 2004-05 (55%) to the final cohort 2006-07 (57%). The combined transfer rate for Mesa College decreased from the first cohort in 2004-05 (61%) to the final cohort 2006-07 (57%). The combined transfer rate for Miramar College decreased from the first cohort in 2004-05 (61%) to the final cohort 2006-07 (57%). The transfer rate at Miramar College also decreased from the first cohort 2004-05 (52%) to the final cohort in 2006-07 (43%). On average, the transfer rate would have increased by an additional 5% when transfer prepared students were added.

Figure 7. Overall Transfer Prepared Rate by College

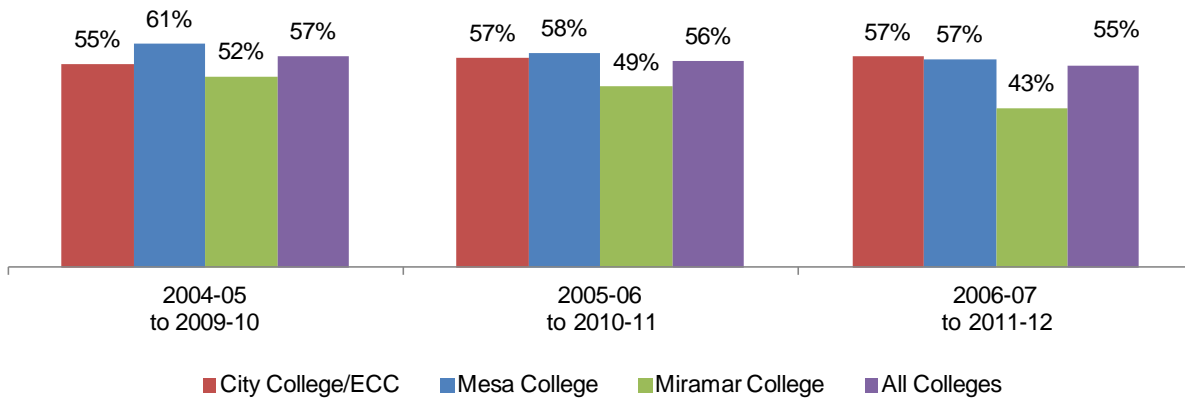


Table 23. Combined Transfer Rates by College

	Cohort									College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10			2005/06 to 2010/11			2006/07 to 2011/12			
	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	
City College/ECC	972	70	55%	943	74	57%	1,223	94	57%	56%
Mesa College	1,429	141	61%	1,103	137	58%	1,191	153	57%	59%
Miramar College	438	54	52%	414	50	49%	406	47	43%	48%
All Colleges	2,708	243	57%	2,354	249	56%	2,710	280	55%	56%

Source: CCCC - Data on Demand

Transfer Prepared Rate by Ethnicity and Gender

Table 24. All Colleges Combined Transfer Rates by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10	2005/06 to 2010/11	2006/07 to 2011/12	
African American	45%	43%	42%	43%
American Indian	43%	37%	35%	39%
Asian/Pacific Islander	69%	66%	65%	67%
Filipino	65%	61%	56%	61%
Latino	49%	51%	48%	50%
White	59%	56%	58%	58%
Unreported	58%	59%	56%	58%
Total	57%	56%	55%	56%

Source: CCCCCO - Data on Demand

Table 25. All Colleges Combined Transfer Rates by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 04/05 - 06/07
	2004/05 to 2009/10	2005/06 to 2010/11	2006/07 to 2011/12	
Female	60%	59%	58%	59%
Male	54%	52%	51%	52%
Unreported	67%	50%	0%	57%
Total	57%	56%	55%	56%

Source: CCCCCO - Data on Demand

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Addendum

All Transfer Institutions for 2011/12

College Name	Count	Percent
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	779	28.8%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN DIEGO	356	13.2%
UNIVERSITY OF PHOENIX	136	5.0%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN MARCOS	78	2.9%
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO	71	2.6%
ASHFORD UNIVERSITY	70	2.6%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - BERKELEY	64	2.4%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES	50	1.8%
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY	37	1.4%
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	36	1.3%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - NORTHRIDGE	27	1.0%
POINT LOMA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY	26	1.0%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SANTA BARBARA	26	1.0%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - LONG BEACH	23	0.9%
HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY	23	0.9%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SANTA CRUZ	23	0.9%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - CHICO	21	0.8%
BRANDMAN UNIVERSITY	19	0.7%
EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVIVERSITY	19	0.7%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-DAVIS	18	0.7%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - LOS ANGELES	17	0.6%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - IRVINE	16	0.6%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - FRESNO	15	0.6%
CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC	14	0.5%
DEVRY UNIVERSITY - POMONA	14	0.5%
ITT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	14	0.5%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - DOMINGUEZ	13	0.5%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - SACRAMENTO	13	0.5%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	13	0.5%
ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	12	0.4%
STANFORD UNIVERSITY	11	0.4%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - EAST BAY	9	0.3%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - FULLERTON	9	0.3%
GRAND CANYON UNIVERSITY	9	0.3%
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	9	0.3%
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	9	0.3%
WOODBURY UNIVERSITY	9	0.3%
BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	8	0.3%
CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY	8	0.3%
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	8	0.3%
UNITED EDUCATION INSTITUTE-CHULA VISTA	8	0.3%
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS	8	0.3%
AZUSA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	7	0.3%
COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN NEVADA	7	0.3%
VINCENNES UNIVERSITY	7	0.3%
ACADEMY OF ART UNIVERSITY	6	0.2%
ARGOSY UNIVERSITY - SAN DIEGO	6	0.2%
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	6	0.2%
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	6	0.2%
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	6	0.2%

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College Name	Count	Percent
UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS	6	0.2%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - MONTEREY BAY	5	0.2%
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	5	0.2%
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	5	0.2%
SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY	5	0.2%
THOMAS EDISON STATE COLLEGE	5	0.2%
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO - DENVER	5	0.2%
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO COLORADO SPRINGS	5	0.2%
UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	5	0.2%
WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY	5	0.2%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - BAKERSFIELD	4	0.1%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - SAN BERNARDINO	4	0.1%
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	4	0.1%
COLUMBIA COLLEGE	4	0.1%
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	4	0.1%
NEWSCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN	4	0.1%
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	4	0.1%
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	4	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - MERCED	4	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA	4	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	4	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO	4	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	4	0.1%
ARGOSY UNIVERSITY - ONLINE	3	0.1%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIV CHANNEL ISLANDS	3	0.1%
CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	3	0.1%
CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE	3	0.1%
EXCELSIOR COLLEGE	3	0.1%
LIFE UNIVERSITY	3	0.1%
LOURDES COLLEGE	3	0.1%
OLYMPIC COLLEGE	3	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY	3	0.1%
POMONA COLLEGE	3	0.1%
SAMUEL MERRITT UNIVERSITY	3	0.1%
SAVANNAH COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN	3	0.1%
SEATTLE UNIVERSITY	3	0.1%
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH	3	0.1%
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CARBONDALE	3	0.1%
SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	0.1%
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	3	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT FAYETTEVILLE	3	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	3	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON - SEATTLE	3	0.1%
VANGUARD UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3	0.1%
WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES	3	0.1%
ART CENTER COLLEGE OF DESIGN	2	0.1%
BAKER COLLEGE - FLINT	2	0.1%
BELLEVUE COLLEGE	2	0.1%
BIOLA UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
BOSTON UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY - IDAHO	2	0.1%
CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF THE ARTS	2	0.1%
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	2	0.1%

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College Name	Count	Percent
CARDINAL STRITCH UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS UNIVERSITARIOS XOCHIC	2	0.1%
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY - PUEBLO	2	0.1%
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE	2	0.1%
CUNY GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
DEVRY UNIVERSITY - DUPAGE	2	0.1%
DREW UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
DUKE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL	2	0.1%
EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
GOLF ACADEMY OF SAN DIEGO	2	0.1%
GRAND CANYON UNIVERSITY-TRADITIONAL	2	0.1%
HARVARD UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE	2	0.1%
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	2	0.1%
MIAMI DADE COLLEGE	2	0.1%
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
OAKLAND UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
PARK UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
REED COLLEGE	2	0.1%
REGENT UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN	2	0.1%
ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	2	0.1%
SOUTH SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2	0.1%
ST LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
SUNY BINGHAMTON	2	0.1%
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - FAIRBANKS	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN FRANCISCO	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-WILMINGTON	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF SIOUX FALLS	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTHWEST	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	2	0.1%
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT & STATE AGRICULTURE	2	0.1%
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
UTAH VALLEY UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
WALDEN UNIVERSITY	2	0.1%
WHITTIER COLLEGE	2	0.1%

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College Name	Count	Percent
ABILENE CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
ARGOSY UNIVERSITY - PHOENIX	1	0.0%
AUGUSTA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
AURORA UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
AVILA UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BARRY UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BELLEVUE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BISMARCK STATE COLLEGE	1	0.0%
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BRIAR CLIFF UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BROWARD COLLEGE	1	0.0%
BROWN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE	1	0.0%
CALIFORNIA LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
CALIFORNIA MARITIME ACADEMY	1	0.0%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY - STANISLAUS	1	0.0%
CALIFORNIA WESTERN SCHOOL OF LAW	1	0.0%
CAMPBELLSVILLE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
CHADRON STATE COLLEGE	1	0.0%
CHAMINADE UNIV OF HONOLULU-ACCELERATED	1	0.0%
CHAMINADE UNIVERSITY OF HONOLULU	1	0.0%
CHANCELLOR UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY-ORANGE	1	0.0%
CLAREMONT MCKENNA COLLEGE	1	0.0%
CLARK ATLANTA UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
COLBY COLLEGE	1	0.0%
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON	1	0.0%
COLLEGE OF ST SCHOLASTICA - SEMESTERS	1	0.0%
COLORADO CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
COLUMBIA COLLEGE CHICAGO	1	0.0%
CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY - IRVINE	1	0.0%
CORNISH COLLEGE OF THE ARTS	1	0.0%
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
CULVER STOCKTON COLLEGE	1	0.0%
CUNY BERNARD M. BARUCH COLLEGE	1	0.0%
CUNY NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	1	0.0%
DEPAUL UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
DREXEL UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
EAST CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
EDGEWOOD COLLEGE	1	0.0%
EDISON STATE COLLEGE	1	0.0%
ELON UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE AT JACKSONVILLE	1	0.0%
FONTBONNE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%

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College Name	Count	Percent
FRANKLIN PIERCE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
FRANKLIN W. OLIN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	1	0.0%
FRESNO PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
GEORGE FOX UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
GREAT BASIN COLLEGE	1	0.0%
HAMLIN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL	1	0.0%
HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE	1	0.0%
HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
HOWARD UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
INDIANA UNIVERSITY EAST	1	0.0%
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
KETTERING COLLEGE	1	0.0%
LA SALLE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
LA SIERRA UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
LIBERTY UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
LIFE CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE - WEST	1	0.0%
LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO	1	0.0%
MAINE MARITIME ACADEMY	1	0.0%
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY	1	0.0%
MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
MCPHERSON COLLEGE	1	0.0%
MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	1	0.0%
MILLS COLLEGE	1	0.0%
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE	1	0.0%
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY - BOZEMAN	1	0.0%
MOUNT ST MARY'S COLLEGE	1	0.0%
NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE-SEMESTERS	1	0.0%
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	1	0.0%
NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
NORTHWEST NAZARENE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
NOTRE DAME DE NAMUR UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
OBERLIN COLLEGE	1	0.0%
OHIO UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	1	0.0%
OTTAWA UNIVERSITY-OTTAWA	1	0.0%
PITZER COLLEGE	1	0.0%
POINT PARK UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%

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College Name	Count	Percent
PRATT INSTITUTE	1	0.0%
PRESCOTT COLLEGE-RESIDENT DEGREE PROGRAM	1	0.0%
PURDUE UNIVERSITY - WEST LAFAYETTE	1	0.0%
RADFORD UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
REGIS UNIVERSITY-SEMESTERS	1	0.0%
RICE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
ROSE-HULMAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	1	0.0%
SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
SCHOOL OF VISUAL ARTS	1	0.0%
SCRIPPS COLLEGE	1	0.0%
SEATTLE CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1	0.0%
SIERRA NEVADA COLLEGE	1	0.0%
SIMMONS COLLEGE	1	0.0%
SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE	1	0.0%
ST EDWARDS UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
ST JOHNS UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
ST MARY OF THE WOODS COLLEGE	1	0.0%
ST MARY'S COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA	1	0.0%
ST OLAF COLLEGE	1	0.0%
STATE COLLEGE OF FLORIDA, MANATEE-SARASO	1	0.0%
STEPHENS COLLEGE	1	0.0%
STEVENS-HENAGER SALT LAKE CITY	1	0.0%
SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
SUNY OSWEGO	1	0.0%
TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - CORPUS CHRISTI	1	0.0%
THE UNIVERSITY OF TULSA	1	0.0%
TUFTS UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
TULANE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA - ANCHORAGE	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - RIVERSIDE	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-DAVIS	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE CAPA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE SEM TRADITIONAL	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, ORONO	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT AMHERST	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN DEARBORN	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FLINT	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA - CROOKSTON	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA-DULUTH	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA-TWIN CITIES	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST LOUIS	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN	1	0.0%

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College Name	Count	Percent
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-GREENSBORO	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH GEORGIA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF PORTLAND	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF ST THOMAS	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS ARLINGTON	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OF THE PERMIAN BASIN	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - GREEN BAY	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON	1	0.0%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE	1	0.0%
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WALDORF COLLEGE	1	0.0%
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WEBSTER UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTERN NEVADA COLLEGE	1	0.0%
WESTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTERN OREGON UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTERN STATE COLORADO UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WESTMONT COLLEGE	1	0.0%
WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
WILKES UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
YALE UNIVERSITY	1	0.0%
Total	2,704	100.0%

Source: National Student Clearinghouse