



# **SDCCD Transfer Report A Comprehensive Perspective Spring 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. California community colleges play a major role in achieving this goal since nearly one quarter of the nation's community college students are enrolled here. 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. However, with the Senate Bill 1440 (Student Achievement Reform Act), new policies will be in place to help offset these barriers. SB 1140 will guarantee admission, give priority admission to California State Universities (CSU), and prohibit the CSU from requiring students to repeat courses that are similar to courses completed as part of the associate degree. The passage of this bill may improve student access to CSUs.

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.

Given the importance and emphasis on transfer, this report provides an examination of student transfer patterns from three different perspectives: 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 effects those 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.

## **SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective**

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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. Furthermore, curriculum, support services, outreach and other interventions should all be considered influencers of student transfer outcomes.

### Highlight of the Findings

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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 decreased by 33%, from 1,357 in 2005-06 to 907 in 2009-10. 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.
- 3) 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 of results were consistent with the success and persistence rates of these ethnic groups. In all, both Asian/Pacific Islander and Filipino students had higher success rates relative to African American and Latino students.
- 4) On average, there were 300 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%.
- 5) 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 you examine 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, Offenstein, 2009; Sheldon, 2009; van Ommeren, 2010).
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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. **Please note, in order to more accurately report on transfer patterns, the following change has been made: The timeframe to complete 12 or more transferrable units increased from four years to six years.**

**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, certificate, or transfer 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.

**Transfer Volume**

Overall, the annual transfer volume for all colleges in the district remained relatively stable between 2005-06 and 2009-10, decreasing only slightly by 1% from 3,354 in 2005-06 to 3,335 in 2009-10. However, trends varied widely by each individual college within the same time frame. In particular, the annual transfer volume increased at City College by 7%, from 761 in 2005-06 to 814 in 2009-10, and increased at Miramar College by 25%, from 568 in 2005-06 to 712 in 2009-10. However, the annual transfer volume at Mesa College decreased by 11%, from 2,025 in 2005-06 to 1,809 in 2009-10. Although Mesa College was the only campus to experience a decline in annual transfer volume, Mesa College still accounted for the majority of the transfer volume of all colleges in the district. 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

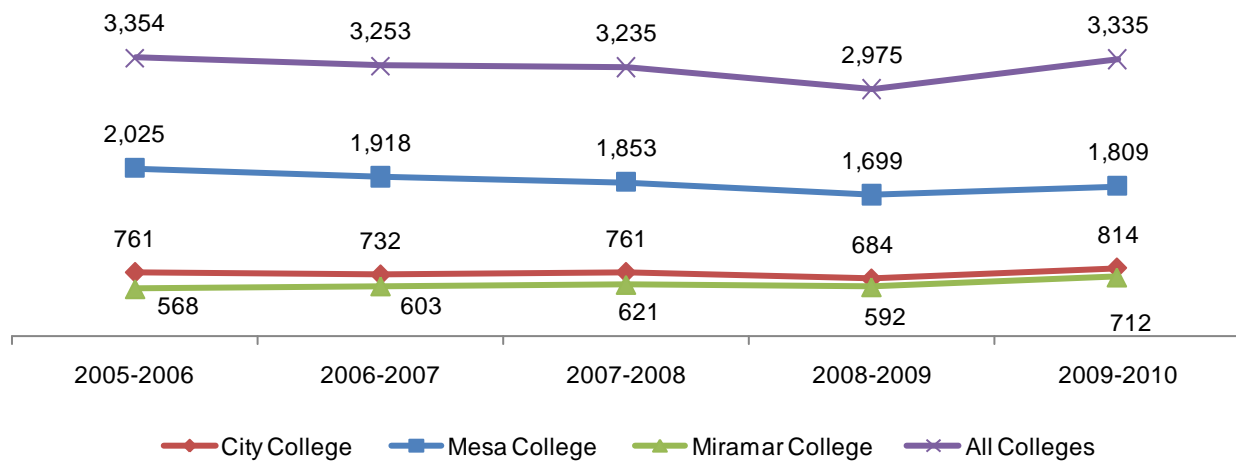


Table 1. Overall Transfer Volume for All Colleges and by College

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	% Change 05/06-09/10
City College	761	732	761	684	814	7%
Mesa College	2,025	1,918	1,853	1,699	1,809	-11%
Miramar College	568	603	621	592	712	25%
All Colleges	<b>3,354</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>-1%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System



## SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

### Demographics

Of all the students who transferred from all colleges in the district between 2005-06 and 2009-10, almost half were White students (45%) on average. Both Latino students (16%) and Asian/Pacific Islander students (13%) had the next highest transfer volume between 2005-06 and 2009-10. However, trends in annual transfer volumes varied widely by ethnic groups. Latino students displayed the greatest increase in transfer volume, up 22% from 472 in 2005-06 to 578 in 2009-10, whereas American Indian students displayed the greatest decline in transfer volume, down 25% from 28 in 2005-06 to 21 in 2009-10. With regard to gender, of those who transferred from all colleges in the district between 2005-06 and 2009-10, on average, 53% were female students and 46% were male students. The transfer volume for both female and male students remained relatively stable between 2005-06 and 2009-10, increasing only slightly for females by 1% and decreasing slightly for males by 2%.

Table 2. All Colleges Annual Transfers by Ethnicity

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10	% Change 05/06-09/10
African American	184	5%	196	6%	160	5%	181	6%	198	6%	6%	8%
American Indian	28	1%	22	1%	24	1%	20	1%	21	1%	1%	-25%
Asian/Pacific Islander	424	13%	457	14%	435	13%	374	13%	428	13%	13%	1%
Filipino	208	6%	185	6%	200	6%	170	6%	173	5%	6%	-17%
Latino	472	14%	487	15%	539	17%	468	16%	578	17%	16%	22%
White	1,540	46%	1,449	45%	1,458	45%	1,361	46%	1,500	45%	45%	-3%
Other	127	4%	133	4%	119	4%	105	4%	133	4%	4%	5%
Unreported	371	11%	324	10%	300	9%	296	10%	304	9%	10%	-18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-1%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 3. All Colleges Annual Transfers by Gender

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		All Colleges Average 05/06-09/10	% Change 05/06-09/10
Female	1,778	53%	1,712	53%	1,720	53%	1,630	55%	1,797	54%	53%	1%
Male	1,572	47%	1,540	47%	1,514	47%	1,344	45%	1,537	46%	46%	-2%
Unreported	4	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0%	-75%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-1%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

# SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

## Top 5 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, and Miramar). For SDSU, the transfer volume decreased by 33%, from 1,357 in 2005-06 to 907 in 2009-10. Between 2007-08 and 2008-09 there was a sharp decline (43%) 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. 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 (3<sup>rd</sup>) and University of Phoenix (4<sup>th</sup>) ranked higher than at Mesa and Miramar College. 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 SDSU and UCSD declined (33% and 20%, respectively) between 2005-06 and 2009-10, whereas transfer volume to CSU San Marcos, National University, and University of Phoenix increased (6%, 53%, and 134%, respectively) within the same time period.

Figure 2. SDCCD -Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

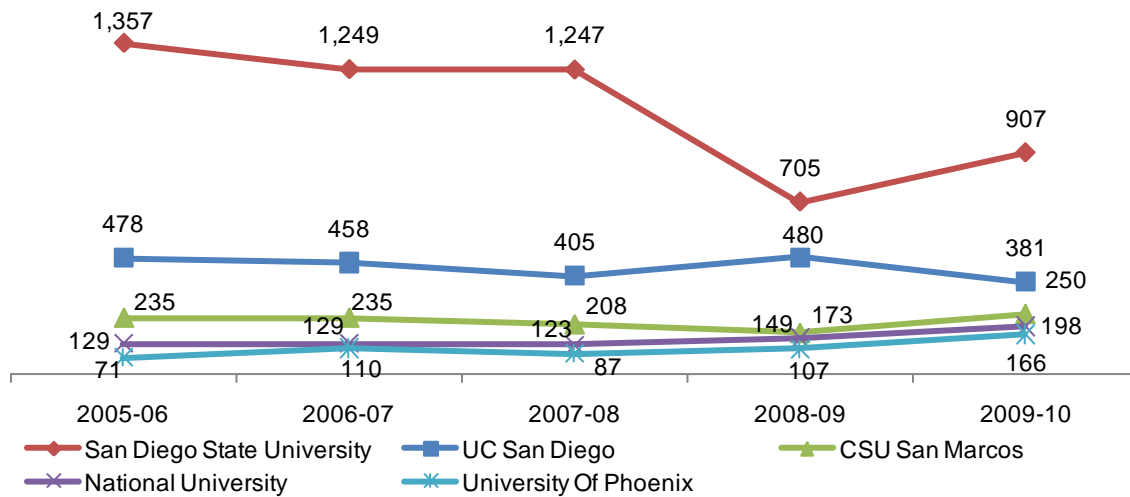


Table 4. SDCCD -Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	1,357	60%	1,249	57%	1,247	60%	705	44%	907	48%	-33%
UC San Diego	478	21%	458	21%	405	20%	480	30%	381	20%	-20%
CSU San Marcos	235	10%	235	11%	208	10%	173	11%	250	13%	6%
National University	129	6%	129	6%	123	6%	149	9%	198	10%	53%
University Of Phoenix	71	3%	110	5%	87	4%	107	7%	166	9%	134%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-16%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

# SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

Figure 3. City College - Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

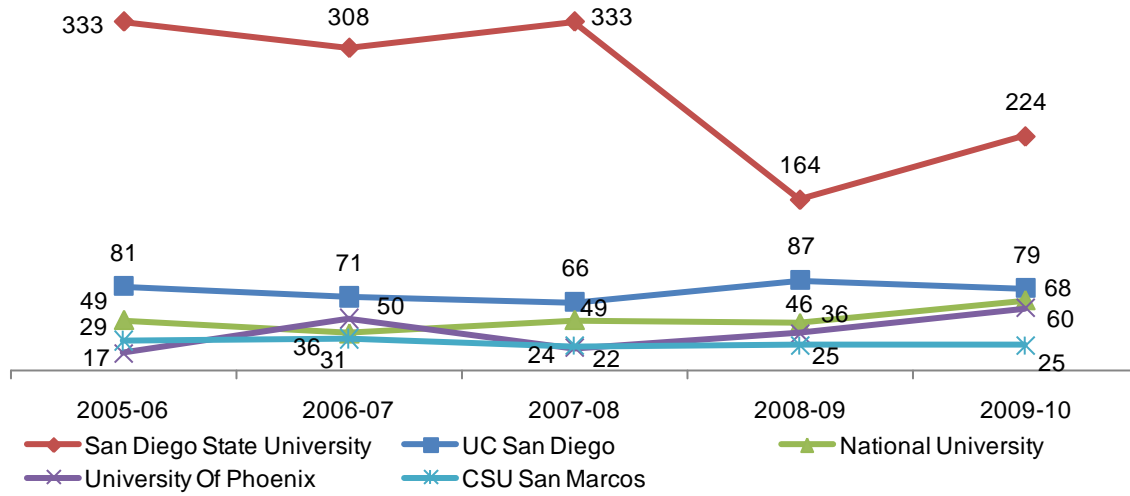
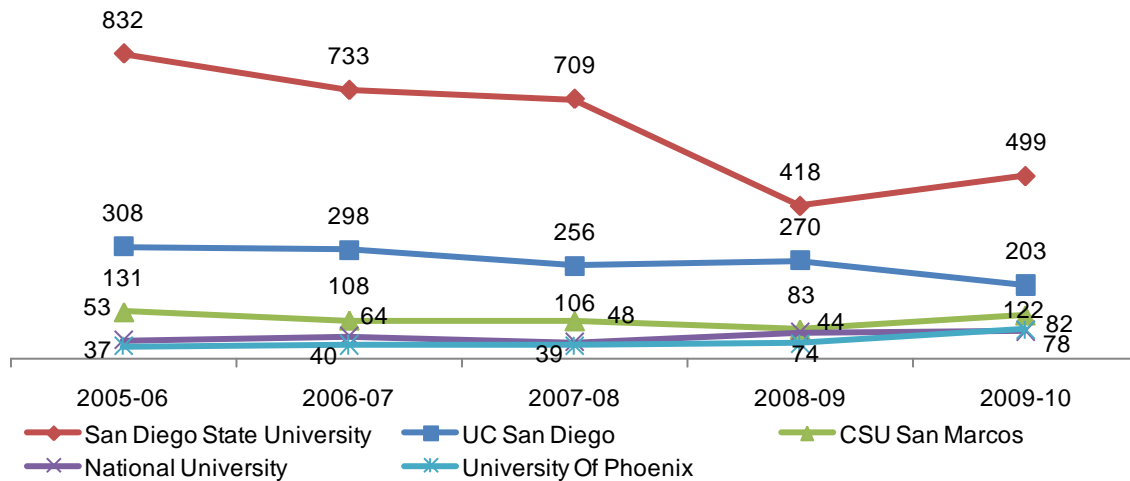


Table 5. City College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	333	65%	308	62%	333	67%	164	46%	224	49%	-33%
UC San Diego	81	16%	71	14%	66	13%	87	24%	79	17%	-2%
National University	49	10%	36	7%	49	10%	46	13%	68	15%	39%
University Of Phoenix	17	3%	50	10%	22	4%	36	10%	60	13%	253%
CSU San Marcos	29	6%	31	6%	24	5%	25	7%	25	5%	-14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-10%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Figure 4. Mesa College - Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10



## SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

Table 6. Mesa College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	832	61%	733	59%	709	61%	418	47%	499	51%	-40%
UC San Diego	308	23%	298	24%	256	22%	270	30%	203	21%	-34%
CSU San Marcos	131	10%	108	9%	106	9%	83	9%	122	12%	-7%
National University	53	4%	64	5%	48	4%	74	8%	78	8%	47%
University Of Phoenix	37	3%	40	3%	39	3%	44	5%	82	8%	122%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-28%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Figure 5. Miramar College - Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

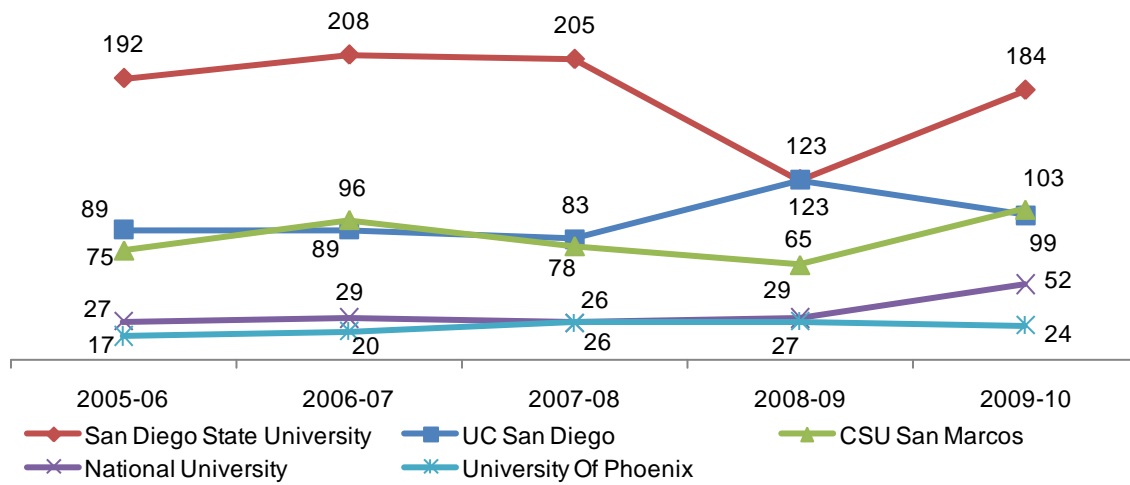


Table 7. Miramar College - Top Five 4-Year Transfer Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	192	48%	208	47%	205	49%	123	34%	184	40%	-4%
UC San Diego	89	22%	89	20%	83	20%	123	34%	99	21%	11%
CSU San Marcos	75	19%	96	22%	78	19%	65	18%	103	22%	37%
National University	27	7%	29	7%	26	6%	29	8%	52	11%	93%
University Of Phoenix	17	4%	20	5%	26	6%	27	7%	24	5%	41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16%</b>

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 at 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 and Filipino students. For African American and Filipino students, the second top four-year institutions were University of Phoenix and CSU San Marcos, respectively. 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 the 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, a pattern attributed to the strong relationship City College has with these private institutions. Thus, it is possible that since City College serves a higher proportion of African American students relative to Mesa and Miramar Colleges, African Americans are in turn attending these private institutions in greater volumes.

Table 8. African American Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	68	58%	65	54%	48	55%	37	45%	45	41%	-34%
University of Phoenix	9	8%	24	20%	14	16%	17	20%	26	24%	189%
National University	23	20%	14	12%	10	11%	12	14%	19	17%	-17%
UC San Diego	11	9%	9	7%	7	8%	10	12%	11	10%	0%
CSU San Marcos	6	5%	9	7%	8	9%	7	8%	8	7%	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-7%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 9. American Indian Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	12	52%	9	56%	12	80%	4	57%	9	60%	-25%
UC San Diego	4	17%	3	19%	1	7%	0	0%	2	13%	-50%
CSU San Marcos	5	22%	2	13%	0	0%	1	14%	2	13%	-60%
University of Phoenix	1	4%	1	6%	1	7%	1	14%	1	7%	0%
National University	1	4%	1	6%	1	7%	1	14%	1	7%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-35%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

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Table 10. Asian/Pacific Islander Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	148	50%	148	45%	152	51%	84	37%	108	39%	-27%
UC San Diego	103	35%	125	38%	101	34%	94	42%	100	36%	-3%
CSU San Marcos	33	11%	33	10%	26	9%	21	9%	34	12%	3%
National University	5	2%	11	3%	10	3%	18	8%	20	7%	300%
University of Phoenix	9	3%	15	5%	9	3%	9	4%	13	5%	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-8%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 11. Filipino Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	84	53%	75	52%	82	55%	41	34%	60	48%	-29%
CSU San Marcos	22	14%	25	17%	22	15%	23	19%	27	22%	23%
UC San Diego	26	16%	26	18%	21	14%	32	26%	11	9%	-58%
National University	18	11%	10	7%	15	10%	17	14%	18	14%	0%
University of Phoenix	9	6%	8	6%	9	6%	8	7%	9	7%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-21%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 12. Latino Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	221	66%	222	65%	256	65%	112	42%	180	52%	-19%
UC San Diego	41	12%	43	13%	56	14%	76	29%	52	15%	27%
CSU San Marcos	29	9%	30	9%	32	8%	21	8%	38	11%	31%
University of Phoenix	18	5%	24	7%	24	6%	25	9%	45	13%	150%
National University	24	7%	24	7%	24	6%	32	12%	30	9%	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

Table 13. White Top Five 4-Year Transfers Institutions 2005-06 to 2009-10

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		% Change 05/06-09/10
San Diego State University	638	65%	564	60%	552	62%	327	49%	394	49%	-38%
UC San Diego	198	20%	175	19%	159	18%	181	27%	156	20%	-21%
CSU San Marcos	111	11%	103	11%	97	11%	76	11%	111	14%	0%
National University	42	4%	55	6%	44	5%	52	8%	83	10%	98%
University of San Diego	0	0%	38	4%	42	5%	29	4%	55	7%	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-19%</b>

Source: SDCCD Information System

**Transfer Rate**

Overall, the transfer rate for the three colleges increased starting with the 2002-03 (40%) cohort to the 2004-05 cohort (42%). The average transfer rate for the three cohorts at Mesa College (44%) was higher compared to the statewide averages (40%). 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. This is mainly due to the parameters of the cohort criteria for the transfer rate. The cohorts for transfer rate include first-time students who attempted a degree, certificate, or transfer 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 numbers in transfer volume compared to transfer rate. The transfer rate for City College increased from the first cohort in 2002-03 (33%) to the final cohort 2004-05 (41%). The transfer rate for Mesa College remained stable from the first cohort in 2002-03 (46%) to the final cohort 2004-05 (46%). The transfer rate at Miramar College decreased from the first cohort 2002-03 (39%) to the final cohort in 2004-05 (36%).

Figure 6. Overall Transfer Rate by College

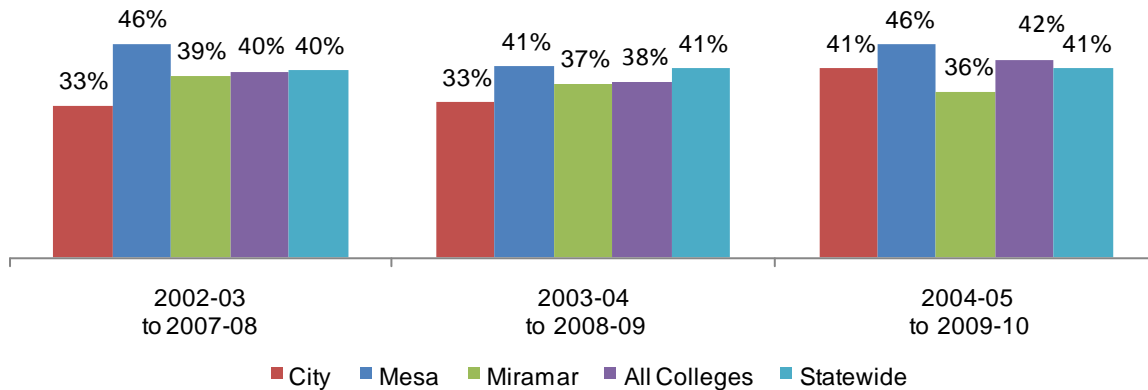


Table 14. Overall Transfer Rate by College

	Cohort									College Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08			2003-04 to 2008-09			2004-05 to 2009-10			
	Cohort	N	Percent	Cohort	N	Percent	Cohort	N	Percent	
City	1,894	623	33%	1,567	524	33%	1,709	697	41%	36%
Mesa	2,763	1,270	46%	2,385	982	41%	2,630	1,208	46%	44%
Miramar	1,166	457	39%	1,038	389	37%	1,049	375	36%	38%
All Colleges	<b>5,531</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>40%</b>
Statewide	<b>57,232</b>	<b>142,737</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>49,099</b>	<b>120,808</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>50,238</b>	<b>123,611</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

## SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

### *Transfer Rate by Ethnicity*

Overall, the ethnic groups with the highest transfer rates for the three cohort years were Asian/Pacific Islander and Filipino (48%, 43%, 55% and 52%, 41%, 52% respectively). These transfer rates are similar to the success and persistence rates for the three colleges except that White students have the highest success rates, but are only third in transfer rates. The ethnic groups with the highest average transfer rates statewide were: Asian/Pacific Islander (55%), White (43%), and Filipino (38%). The ethnic groups with the lowest average transfer rates were African American, American Indian, and Latino (31%). The individual colleges follow this same pattern. African American, American Indian, and Latino ethnic groups are also the lowest statewide (average 33%, 31% and 31% respectively). The retention rates of African American and American Indian have also been the lowest from 2005-06 to 2009-10 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 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=2,217)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=1,782)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=2,171)		
African American	28%	33%	34%	31%	33%
American Indian	41%	30%	24%	31%	31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	48%	43%	55%	49%	55%
Filipino	52%	41%	52%	48%	38%
Latino	28%	29%	35%	31%	31%
White	43%	41%	41%	42%	43%
Unreported	44%	37%	42%	41%	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS



## SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

### City College

Table 16. City College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=623)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=524)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=697)		
African American	26%	28%	32%	28%	33%
American Indian	38%	21%	40%	32%	31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	47%	50%	54%	50%	55%
Filipino	54%	47%	58%	53%	38%
Latino	24%	26%	36%	29%	31%
White	37%	36%	45%	39%	43%
Unreported	37%	35%	41%	38%	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

### Mesa College

Table 17. Mesa College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=1,270)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=982)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=1,208)		
African American	31%	39%	38%	36%	33%
American Indian	50%	33%	24%	35%	31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	49%	43%	57%	50%	55%
Filipino	52%	43%	59%	51%	38%
Latino	32%	33%	36%	34%	31%
White	48%	45%	44%	46%	43%
Unreported	55%	37%	45%	46%	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

### Miramar College

Table 18. Miramar College Overall Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=457)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=389)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=375)		
African American	36%	38%	24%	33%	33%
American Indian	29%	38%	11%	25%	31%
Asian/Pacific Islander	49%	44%	48%	47%	55%
Filipino	49%	36%	38%	41%	38%
Latino	24%	33%	29%	29%	31%
White	36%	36%	32%	35%	43%
Unreported	40%	40%	36%	39%	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

## SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

### *Transfer Rate by Gender*

Overall, the transfer rates for females (2002-03, 43% to 2004-05, 46%) are higher compared to males (2002-03, 37% to 2004-05, 38%) at each of the 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 2010). The three individual colleges follow this transfer rate pattern with City College having the largest percentage difference between females and males (2002-03, females 37% males 27% and 2004-05 females 45% males 35%).

### All Colleges

Table 19. All Colleges Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=2,217)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=1,782)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=2,171)		
Female	43%	41%	46%	44%	40%
Male	37%	35%	38%	37%	41%
Unreported	57%	0%	100%	43%	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

### City College

Table 20. City College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=623)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=524)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=697)		
Female	37%	35%	45%	39%	40%
Male	27%	32%	35%	31%	41%
Unreported	100%	0%	0%	75%	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

### Mesa College

Table 21. Mesa College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=1,270)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=982)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=1,208)		
Female	48%	44%	48%	47%	40%
Male	44%	38%	43%	42%	41%
Unreported	100%	0%	100%	33%	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>40%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

## SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

### Miramar College

Table 22. Miramar College Overall Transfer Rate by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05	Statewide Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08 (N=457)	2003-04 to 2008-09 (N=389)	2004-05 to 2009-10 (N=375)		
Female	41%	42%	41%	41%	40%
Male	38%	34%	32%	35%	41%
Unreported	25%	0%	100%	33%	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>40%</b>

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 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 2002-03 (46%) cohort to the 2004-05 cohort (49%). In particular, the combined transfer rate for City College increased from the first cohort in 2002-03 (38%) to the final cohort 2004-05 (47%). The combined transfer rate for Mesa College remained relatively stable from the first cohort in 2002-03 (52%) to the final cohort 2004-05 (53%). The transfer rate at Miramar College also remained relatively stable from the first cohort 2002-03 (44%) to the final cohort in 2004-05 (43%). On average the transfer rate increased by an additional 6% when transfer prepared students were added. The San Diego Community College District has implemented a degree audit system to help ensure that the majority of transfer prepared students are transferring.

Figure 7. Overall Transfer Prepared Rate by College

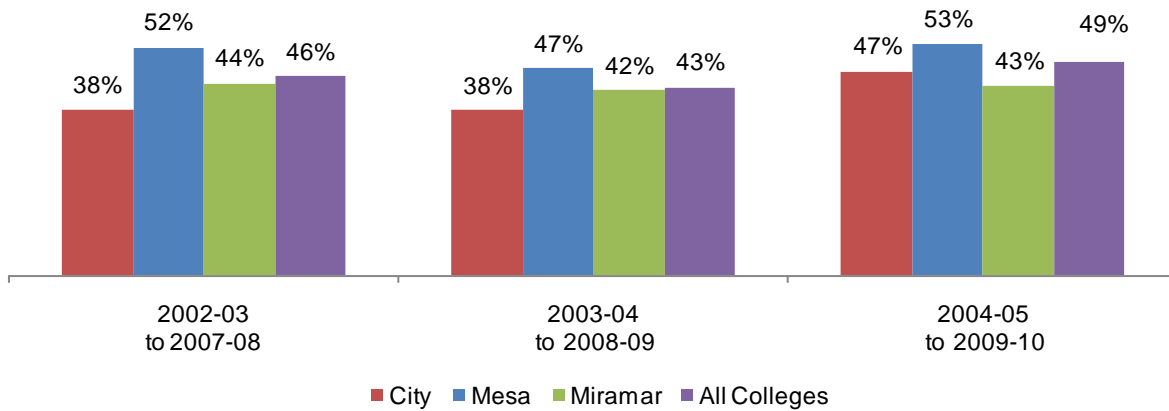


Table 23. Combined Transfer Rates by College

	Cohort									College Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08			2003-04 to 2008-09			2004-05 to 2009-10			
	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	Actual Transfers	Transfer Prepared	Percent	
City	623	95	38%	524	69	38%	697	104	47%	41%
Mesa	1,270	174	52%	982	148	47%	1,208	187	53%	51%
Miramar	457	58	44%	389	51	42%	375	81	43%	43%
All Colleges	<b>2,217</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>46%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

## SDCCD Transfer Report: A Comprehensive Perspective

Table 24. All Colleges Combined Transfer Rates by Ethnicity

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08	2003-04 to 2008-09	2004-05 to 2009-10	
African American	32%	36%	39%	36%
American Indian	47%	43%	34%	41%
Asian/Pacific Islander	54%	49%	61%	55%
Filipino	58%	48%	58%	54%
Latino	34%	34%	44%	38%
White	48%	46%	48%	47%
Unreported	49%	42%	48%	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>46%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

Table 25. All Colleges Combined Transfer Rates by Gender

	Cohort			College Average 02/03 - 04/05
	2002-03 to 2007-08	2003-04 to 2008-09	2004-05 to 2009-10	
Female	48%	46%	53%	49%
Male	43%	40%	45%	43%
Unreported	57%	20%	100%	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>46%</b>

Source: Chancellor Office MIS

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