

INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING

San Diego Community
College District Transfer
Analysis
A 6-year Perspective

2008

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3-5
RESEARCH NOTE	6
INTRODUCTION	7
DATA AND METHODS	7-8
Measures and Definitions	
SDCCD STUDENTS & TRANSFER STUDENTS	9-10
Demographics	
Differences	
RESULTS	11-17
San Diego Community College District	
o Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes	
o Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes	
City College	18-27
o Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes	
o Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes	
Mesa College	28-37
o Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes	
o Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes	
Miramar College	38-47
o Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes	
o Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes	
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	48-51
Predictors of Transfer Success	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In an effort to better understand the transfer patterns of students who attend City, Mesa, and Miramar Colleges, the office of Institutional Research and Planning developed a comprehensive transfer report using data from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a national reporting of higher education enrollments. The goal of the transfer report is to find out the characteristics of transfer students along with which institutions the students are transferring.

In the summer of 2007, the Research and Planning Office sent 10 years (1997-2007) of student enrollment data to the NSC. The NSC then matched this data with their records and sent back information on City, Mesa, and Miramar students that had attended other colleges or universities. This data was used to determine the District-wide transfer student population. After restricting the data to only include students who transferred to a 4-year college and had completed at least 12 units in residence, a total of 28,841 students were included in the study.

The following report is divided into four major sections – District-wide, City College, Mesa College, and Miramar College – to give a more comprehensive view of transfer student subpopulations. Each section includes a comparison of the College’s (or District’s) general population to the transfer population, transfer student volume, and the percentage of transfer students to various four-year institutions. The conclusion section summarizes the findings from the four major sections and explains some of the predictors of SDCCD transfer student success.

Below is a summary of the key findings of each section:

- *District-wide:* There is a larger percentage of white and Asian transfer students compared to the general District population. Moreover, women are overrepresented in the transfer population.

District-wide, the *volume* of transfers has increased considerably over the past 6 years. Both UC’s and CSU’s have seen considerable growth in the total number of students transferring to these institutions with an increase rate of 80% since 2001. However, both UC and CSU have seen a drop in the *percentage* of City, Mesa, and Miramar students transferring to these institutions. This is largely due to the increase in the percentage of students transferring to the University of Phoenix.

- *City College:* There is a larger percentage of white and Asian students, and fewer Latino students in the transfer population compared to City’s general student population. There is, however, a representative proportion of African Americans transferring to four-year institutions.

The *volume* of transfers has consistently increased at City College. In the 2001-2002 academic year, 714 students transferred compared to 1,596 in 2006-2007, an increase rate of 124%. SDSU is the most popular destination for City students followed by University of Phoenix. However, over the past 6 years SDSU has seen a 9% decrease in the *percentage* of City college student transfers while University of Phoenix has seen a 7% increase.

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- *Mesa College:* White and Asian students are overrepresented in Mesa's transfer population. African American students are slightly underrepresented and Latino students are the most underrepresented given their proportion in the general population.

The *volume* of transfer students has consistently increased at Mesa College. In the 2001-2002 academic year 2,338 students transferred compared to 3,798 in 2006-2007, an increase rate of 62%. SDSU is the most popular destination for Mesa students followed by UCSD. However, over the past 6 years both SDSU and UCSD have seen decreases in the *percentage* of Mesa students transferring to these institutions (10% and 2% respectively).

- *Miramar College:* There is a larger percentage of Asian and Filipino students in the transfer population compared to Miramar's general student population. The proportion of white and Latino students is lower than what would be expected given their numbers in the general population. There is, however, a representative proportion of African Americans transferring to four-year colleges.

The *volume* of transfer students has consistently increased at Miramar College. In the 2001-2002 academic year, 622 students transferred compared to 1,230 in 2006-2007, an increase rate of 98%. SDSU is the most popular destination for Miramar students followed by UCSD. However, over the past 6 years both SDSU and UCSD have seen decreases in the *percentage* of Miramar students transferring to these institutions (14% and 5% respectively).

- *Predictors of transfer student success*
 - *UC:* Younger students, Asian and white students are more likely to transfer to a University of California than older students and underserved minority students. In addition, students with G.P.A.'s greater than a 3.3 are more likely to attend a UC rather than a CSU or any other college.
 - *CSU:* Female students and white students are more likely to transfer to a California State University than male students and minority students. In addition, students with G.P.A.'s less than a 2.8 are more likely to attend a CSU campus. However, this pattern does not hold true for more highly impacted campuses such as San Diego State and Cal Poly.
 - *University of Phoenix:* Black and Latino students are far more likely to go to University of Phoenix than white students even when their G.P.A. and cumulative units earned are similar. Older students are more likely to attend University of Phoenix than younger students, with the average age of a University of Phoenix transfer being 31 years old. University of Phoenix students transfer with less units completed and lower G.P.A.'s than most other transfer students. The likelihood of a student with a G.P.A. below 2.8 transferring to University of Phoenix is more than 60% higher than for a student with a G.P.A. above 2.8.

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

Much of what is reported here is consistent with the trends that have been observed at the state level and presented by the California Community College Chancellor's Office. First, there is an overall increase in the *volume* of students transferring from City, Mesa, and Miramar. The total volume of students transferring has been steadily increasing since the 2001-2002 academic year with a rate of growth of 124% at City, 62% at Mesa, and 98% at Miramar. Second, there is a net decline in the overall *percentage* of students transferring to UC and CSU campuses. This is largely due to the increase in the percentage of transfers to the University of Phoenix and other private, for profit institutions. In the last 6 years, University of Phoenix has seen the most growth in the percentage of students transferring. While some CSU's are showing an increase in the percentage of transfers, this is minimal compared to the large increases seen at the University of Phoenix. Third, the report indicates that the patterns of transfer behavior differ between City, Mesa, and Miramar. The top 5 transfer destinations differ for each college. Finally, as shown from the descriptive and predictive statistics, there is still a considerable amount of ethnic and racial disparity in transfer success. Underserved minority students are less likely to go to one of the University of California campuses or one of the California State University campuses, rather many opt to transfer to the University of Phoenix.

RESEARCH NOTE

The data presented in this report departs from previous transfer studies by the office of Institutional Research and Planning. A different approach and a different definition of “transfer” are used in the current study. As a result, the current data suggest different patterns of transfer behavior, volume, and growth.

Several definitional variations account for the differing results. For example, earlier studies included any student who had taken *.05 units* or more at City, Mesa, or Miramar and then transferred to a 4-year degree granting institution where this study is limited to students who completed *12 units* at City, Mesa, or Miramar and then transferred. Moreover, previous studies excluded *multiple transfers* (i.e., student who attended City, Mesa, or Miramar and two or more 4-year institutions) while this study includes the *first* transfer institution on record for multiple transfers. Finally, previous studies did not eliminate “*reverse*” transfers (i.e., students who started at a 4-year college and then attended City, Mesa, or Miramar) from the transfer population where this study eliminates reverse transfers. These definitional differences account for the discrepancies found between the current findings and previous reports.

INTRODUCTION

In an effort to better understand the transfer patterns of students who attend City, Mesa or Miramar Colleges the office of Institutional Research and Planning has developed a comprehensive transfer report using data from the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC), a national reporting of higher education enrollments.

Prior analyses and California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) studies inform the design of the present study. The office of Institutional Research and Planning has used the 2007 NSC data to develop a 6-year look at transfer students enrolled at City, Mesa, and Miramar in the past 10 years.

The current study includes an overview of transfer students from City, Mesa, and Miramar, including demographic information, and campus level analyses. The first section provides an in-depth look at the demographics and performance of transfer students compared to the general population of students. The second part of the report focuses on where students have transferred over the past 6 years. These data are presented at the district and college level. Particular attention is given to the most popular transfer destinations, including UC and CSU campuses, as well as in-state and out-of-state comparisons and public vs. private comparisons. The final section provides a compressive summary of the factors that predict transfer success.

DATA AND METHODS

A population of 321,886 students who attended any one of the District's three Colleges –City, Mesa, Miramar – was sent to the National Student Clearing House (NSC) and matched against their transfer student database. After restricting the data to only include students who transferred to a 4-year institution and had completed at least 12 units in residence, a total of 28,841 students were included in the study spanning from 2001 to 2007. Those who transferred to other community colleges, or were reverse transfers were excluded from the analyses. A breakdown of the students sent for matching and the resulting transfer populations are broken down by college below.

The distribution of students sent for matching by college:

- A total of 96,692 students from *City* were submitted to NSC for matching.
- A total of 154,154 students from *Mesa* were submitted to NSC for matching.
- A total of 65,515 students from *Miramar* were submitted to NSC for matching.

The distribution of transfer students by college:

- 6,334 students from *City* transferred to a 4-year college or university.
- 17,492 students from *Mesa* transferred to a 4-year college or university.
- 5,015 students from *Miramar* transferred to a 4-year college or university.

Measures and Definitions

Several different models were employed to provide the best descriptors of transfer students. Some of these models serve as the basis to predict transfer student success. Additionally, several sub-populations of interest were investigated. The definition of special populations and other terms used in this study are described below:

Transfer Student: Any student who completed 12 units at City, Mesa, or Miramar and then transferred to a 4-year degree granting college between the Fall of 2001 and the Summer of 2007.

Reverse Transfer: Any student who started at a 4-year degree granting university and transferred to City, Mesa or Miramar. These students are excluded from the analysis.

Historically Under-Served Students: While some studies focus on minorities, given the results of the preliminary analyses, this study focuses on students that have been historically under-served. This would include: American Indians, African Americans, Latinos, Filipinos, and Pacific Islanders. Both scholarly literature and our data suggest that Asian students do as well, if not better than many white students, and therefore are not considered under-served.

Non-Traditional Students: For the purposes of this project, students over the age of 26 were considered “non-traditional” students. This determination was made by looking at the overall distribution of transfer students’ ages and identifying where an appropriate cut off would be. Furthermore, this distinction allows for a meaningful comparison of older and younger students.

Transfer Volume: This measure illustrates the total number of students transferring to specific 4-year degree granting institutions without taking into consideration the increase in overall transfers.

Percentage of Transfers: The percentage of transfers provides a more compressive look at transfer student behavior by controlling for the variation in the number of students who transfer in a given year. For example, to calculate the percentage of transfers for a specific year, the total number of students who transferred to a specific 4-year college is divided by the total number of transfers for that year. This provides stable year to year comparison of transfer student outcomes.

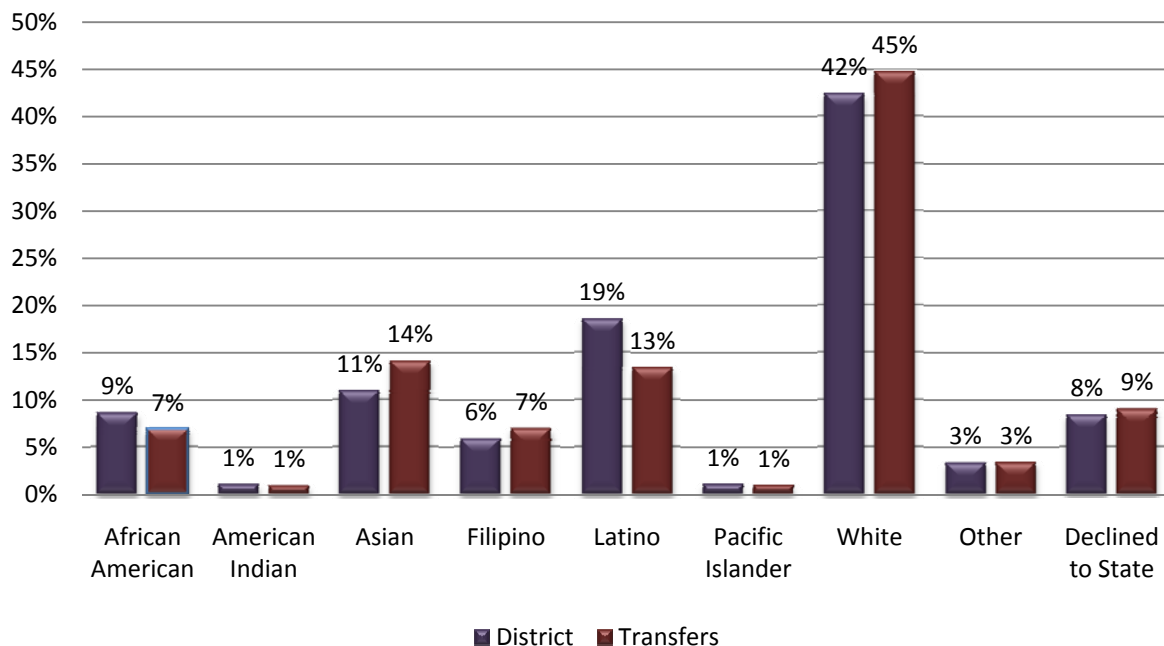
SDCCD TRANSFER STUDENT & GENERAL STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS (1997 to 2007)

SDCCD serves an increasingly diverse group of individuals. Students come from multiple ethnic and racial backgrounds and speak many languages. Additionally, students take many different kinds of classes and have different academic and personal objectives. In this section, a comparison of the transfer students and the general population are presented. The transfer students are included in the general population.

Racially and ethnically, there are several notable differences between the general population and the transfer student population at the district level. For example, there is a larger percentage of Asian and Whites in the transfer population than in the general population, and fewer African Americans and Latinos. In addition, women are overrepresented in the transfer population.

- The ethnic composition of the students included in the study is as varied as the general population enrolled at the San Diego Community College District; however, on average under-served minorities are not proportionally represented among the students who transfer.

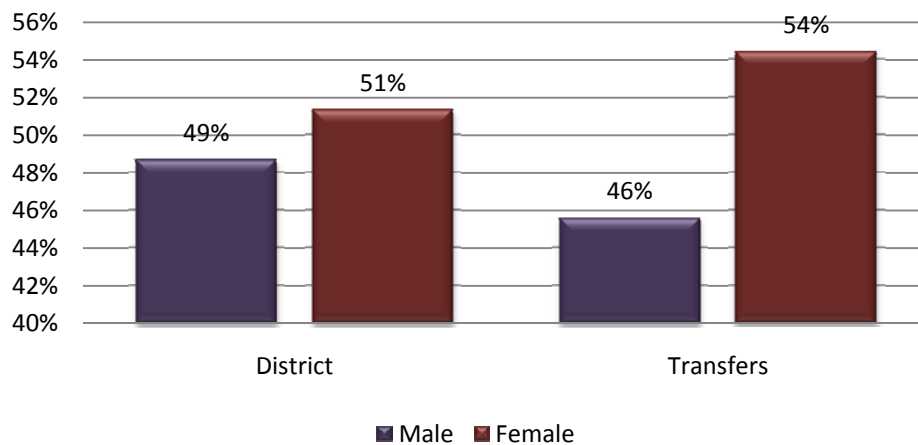
Transfer vs. District Ethnicity



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

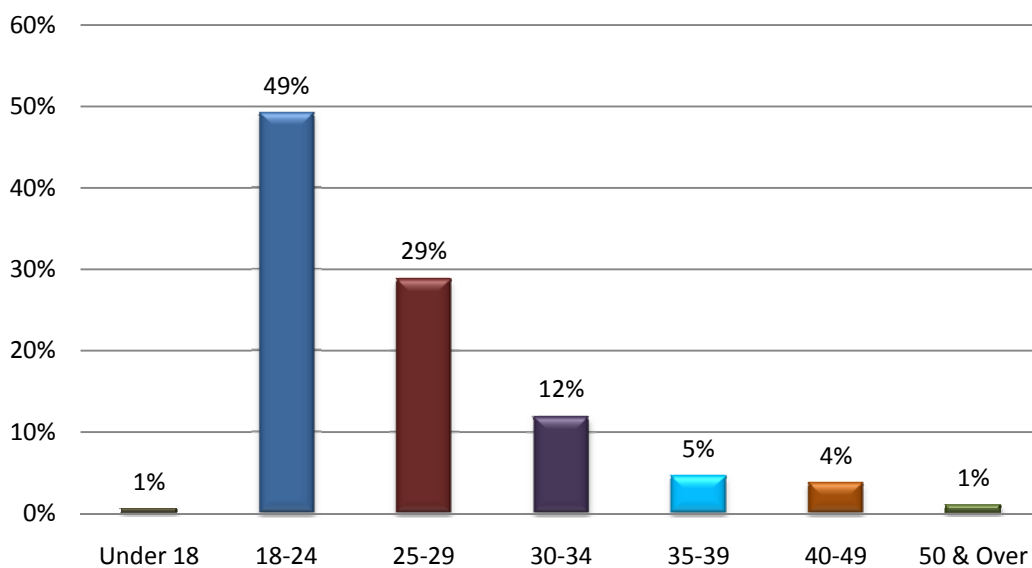
- Women are overrepresented in the transfer population as compared to the general District population. Women make up 51% of the general population and 54% of the transfer student population.

Transfer vs. District Gender



- The average age of students included in this study is 27 years old. However, the majority of students transferring are between the ages of 18 and 24.

Age at Time of Transfer



Note: Age was calculated at the time of transfer, since there is not an equivalent point in time for the general population, age is not reported for the total population of SDCCD students.

ANALYSIS OF TRANSFER DESTINATIONS

The results of the district level transfer analysis are included in this section. An illustration of the differences in the student population and those who successfully transfer to a 4-year degree granting institution was provided in the previous section. Following this illustration, insight into the transfer patterns of students over the past six years is provided. Special attention is given to the top transfer destinations and comparisons between CSU and UC, public and private, and in-state and out-of state- transfers.

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes

There are several noteworthy trends in transfer behavior that have occurred at the district level over the past 6 years. First, the overall number of students transferring to 4-year colleges has significantly, and consistently, increased. The transfer student population has almost doubled in the past 6 years while the growth of the general population has stayed fairly consistent. This increase in transfer volume is apparent at all types of transfer institutions – UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state colleges, and out-of-state colleges.

- In the 2001-02 academic year only 3,674 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions. Last year (2006-07), 6,624 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions, an increase rate of 80% compared to a 4% decrease rate in the overall district-wide population.

Volume of Students

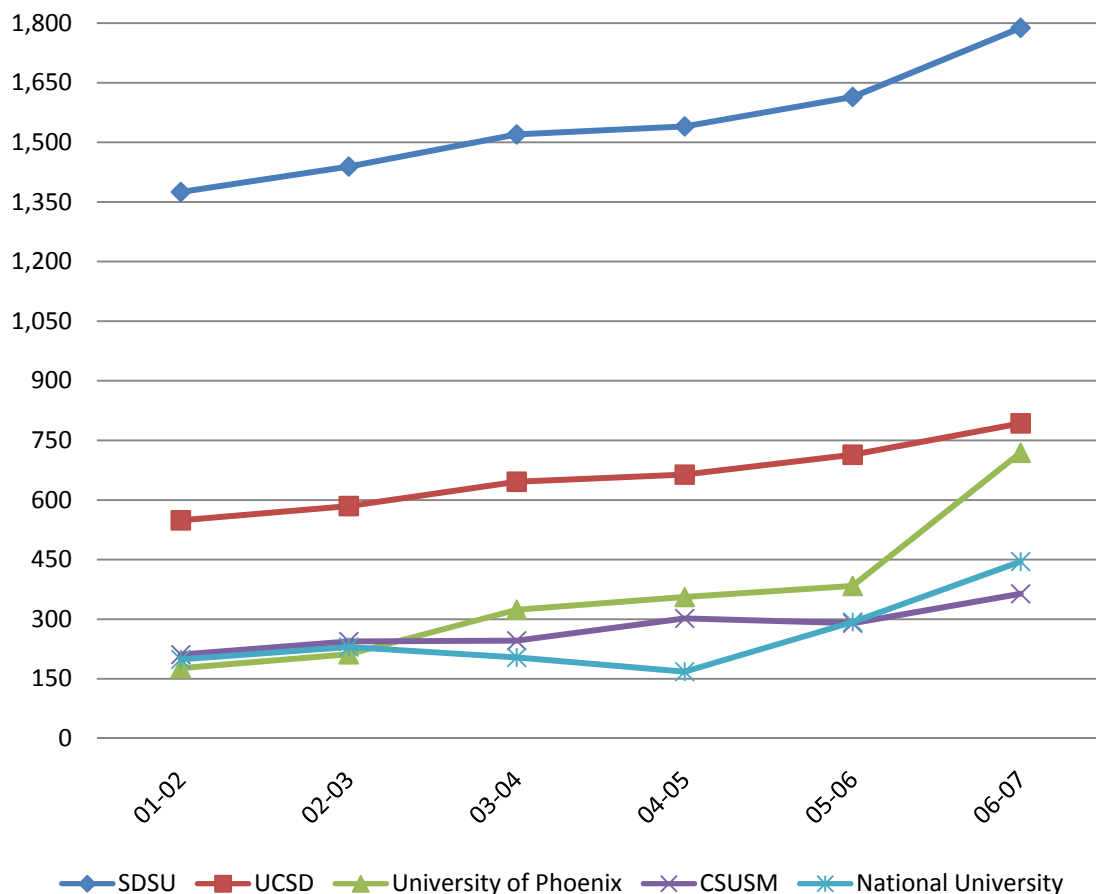
Year	Transfers	General Population
2001-02 Academic Year	3,674	44,560
2002-03 Academic Year	4,007	46,531
2003-04 Academic Year	4,503	43,343
2004-05 Academic Year	4,749	43,111
2005-06 Academic Year	5,284	42,053
2006-07 Academic Year	6,624	43,015
Total	28,841	262,613

Note: The general population numbers are the unduplicated head count from City, Mesa, and Miramar at Fall Census.

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- The majority of students who transfer from City, Mesa, or Miramar went to San Diego State University, followed by University of California, San Diego.
- There has also been an increase in the volume of students transferring to the top 5 transfer institutions: San Diego State University (SDSU), University of California, San Diego (UCSD), University of Phoenix, California State University, San Marcos (CSUSM), and National University.
- Over the 6 years of this study, there has been a considerable growth in the volume of students transferring to the University of Phoenix, San Francisco State University, and California State University, Fullerton.

Top 5 Transfer Institutions: District 2001-2007



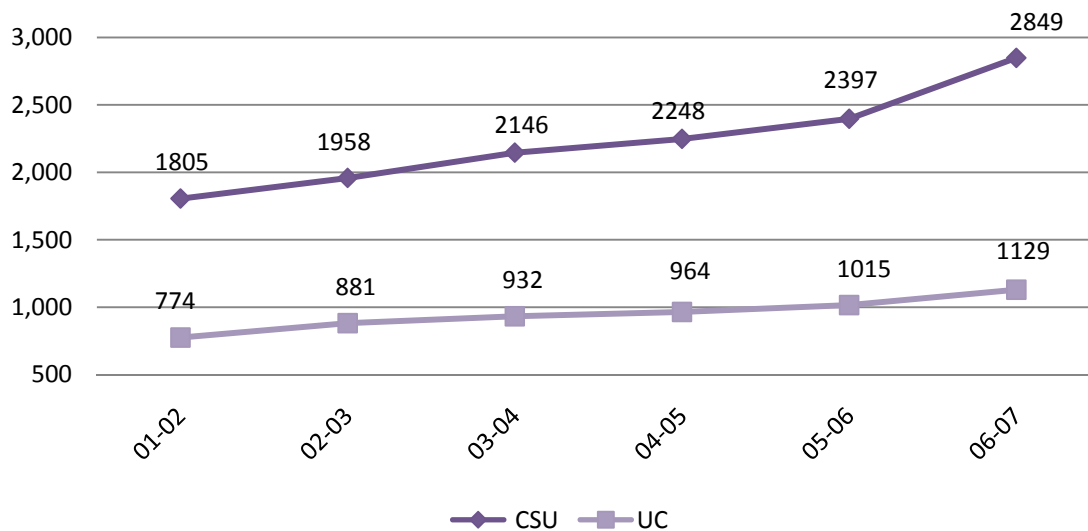
Top Ten Transfer Institutions by Year

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	1,375	1,439	1,520	1,540	1,614	1,788
2 UCSD	549	585	646	664	714	793
3 University of Phoenix	177	212	324	356	384	719
4 CSUSM	211	244	246	302	290	364
5 National University	199	230	204	168	293	445
6 University of California, Berkeley	54	75	79	81	80	90
7 San Francisco State University	42	49	53	70	99	112
8 University of California, Los Angeles	50	64	53	61	55	83
9 California State University, Fullerton	28	17	39	36	51	158
10 California State University, Long Beach	33	33	50	48	53	50

The increase in the volume of transfers has occurred at many different levels. UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state, and out-of state colleges have all seen increases in transfer volume over the past 6 years. However, CSU's, private colleges, and out-of-state colleges have grown at a faster rate than their counterparts. The notable increases in transfers to out-of-state colleges and private colleges are largely due to the University of Phoenix which is a private college and considered out-of-state (Arizona).

- There has been a steady increase in both University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) transfers. However, the California State University system had the largest growth, with an increase rate of 58% as compared to 46% for UC between 2001 and 2007.

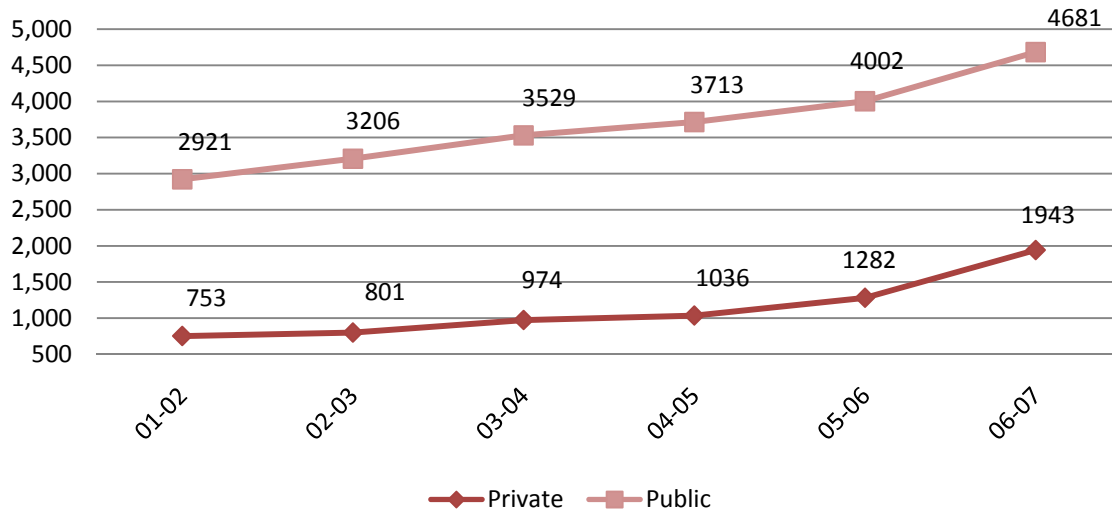
Volume of UC/CSU Transfers



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

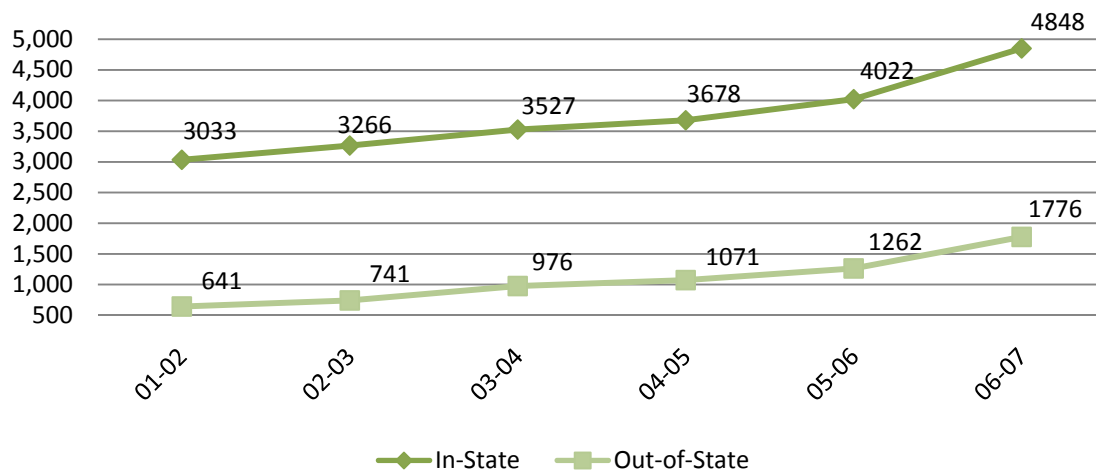
- There has also been an increase in the volume of students transferring to both public and private institutions. However, private colleges have had a larger increase in attendance. The population of students transferring to private colleges has more than doubled since the 2001-2002 academic year. During the same time period, public colleges saw an increase rate of 60%.

Volume of Public/Private Transfers 2001-2007



- Finally, there has been an increase in the number of in-state and out-of-state transfers. However, transfer volume to out-of state colleges has almost tripled over the past six years. This increase can be attributed to the significant increase in the number of students transferring to the University of Phoenix, which is considered out-of-state.

Volume of In-State/Out-of-State Transfers 2001-2007

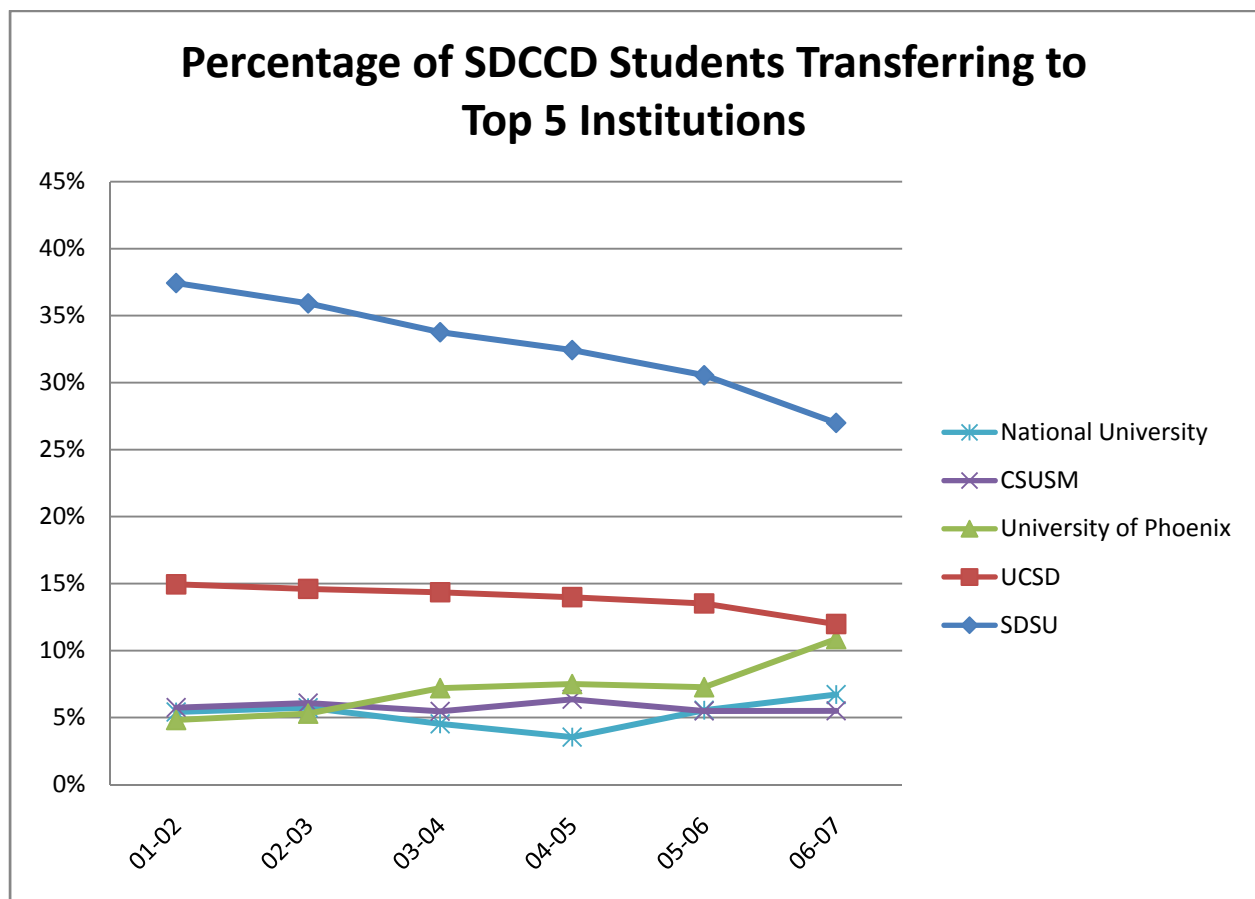


SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes

In order to get a more comprehensive look at transfer student behavior, this section presents additional analyses that go beyond looking at volume alone. When looking at the volume of transfers, only the raw number of students going to a particular college is portrayed. An alternative way to understand transfer behavior is to look at what percentage of the total number of transfer students is attending a particular college in a given year. This kind of analysis allows for a year by year comparison and illustrates changes in the distribution of students transferring to various colleges. The results show a dramatically different picture of transfer student behavior than volume alone.

- The illustration below shows an overall decrease in the percentage of students transferring to SDSU and UCSD and an increase in the overall percentage of students transferring to the University of Phoenix.
- A similar pattern holds true for the top 10 transfer destinations. Since 2001-02 academic year to 2006-07, there has been a 10% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to SDSU, and a 3% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to UCSD. Alternatively, there has been a 6% increase in the percentage of students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix.



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

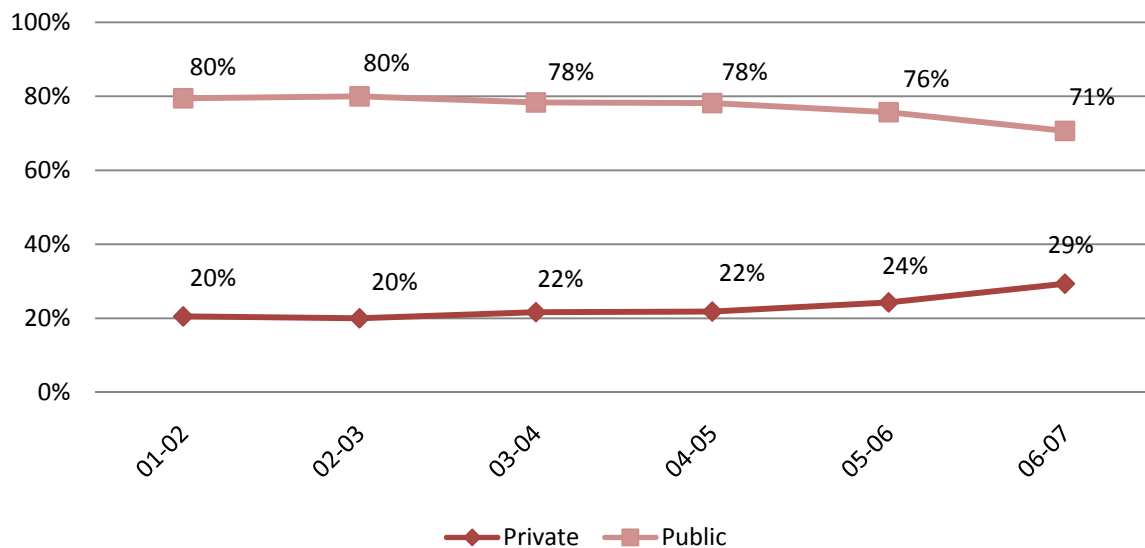
Percentage of Student Transfers by 4-Year Institution and Year

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	37%	29%	34%	32%	31%	27%
2 UCSD	15%	12%	14%	14%	14%	12%
3 University of Phoenix	5%	4%	7%	7%	7%	11%
4 CSUSM	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%
5 National University	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%	7%
6 University of California, Berkeley	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
7 San Francisco State University	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
8 University of California, Los Angeles	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
9 California State University, Fullerton	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
10 California State University, Long Beach	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Note: The percentages do not total 100% since only the top 10 transfer institutions are reported.

- There has also been a notable decrease (9%) in the percentage of students attending public institutions over the past 6 years, with a corresponding increase (9%) in the number of students transferring to private institutions. This is largely due to the increase in students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix.

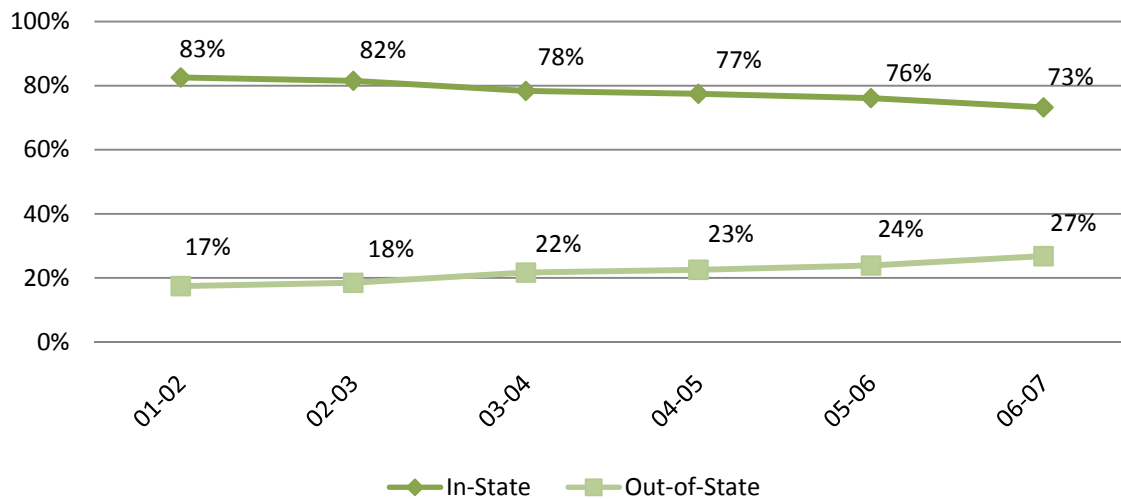
Percentage of Public/Private Transfers by Year



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- During the 6-year span of this study, a 10% decrease in the percentage of students who transferred to an in-state institution and a 10% increase in the percentage of students who transferred out-of-state was observed. The substantial increase in students attending out-of-state institutions is due to a large increase in the percentage of students attending University of Phoenix. Although the University of Phoenix has campuses in California, it is identified as an out-of-state college (Arizona).

Percentage of In-State/Out-of-State Transfers by Year



Summary

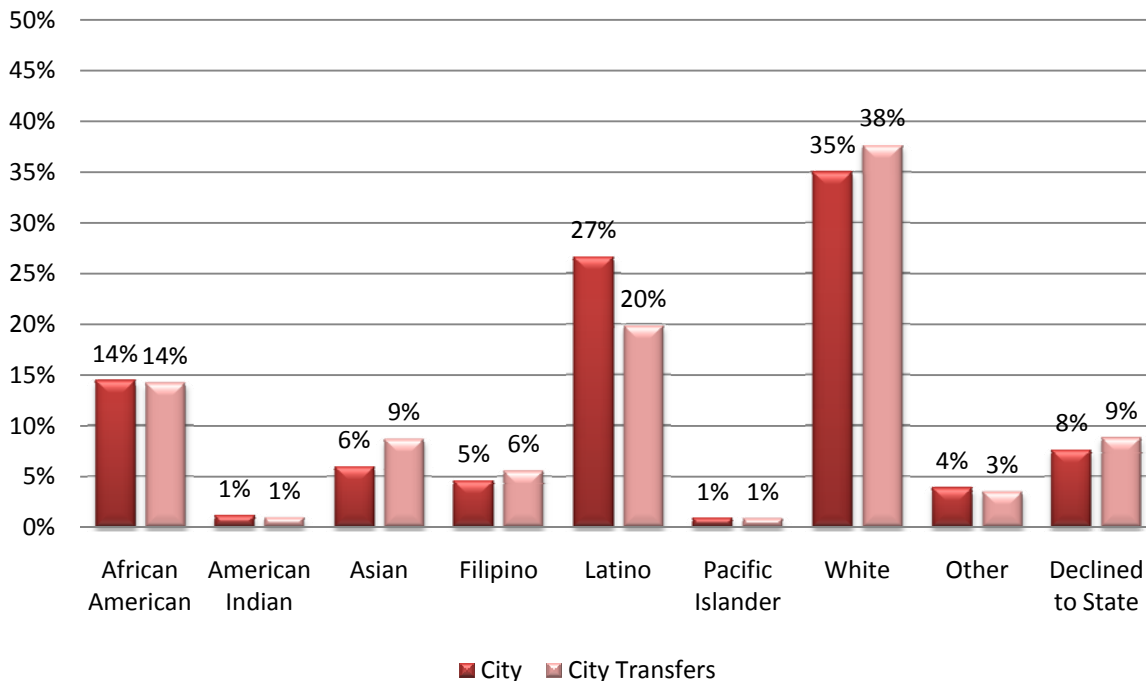
- The volume of transfers considerably increased over the past 6 years, with a growth rate of 80%.
- The most popular transfer destination has been San Diego State University, followed by University of California, San Diego.
- The percentage of student transfers does not reflect the same patterns indicated in the analysis of transfer volume.
- Most notably, there has been an overwhelming increase in the percentage of students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix as compared to SDSU or UCSD. Furthermore, this parallels trends seen statewide.
- The increase in University of Phoenix transfers also reflects a shift in the percentage of students transferring to private, out-of-state colleges.

CITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT & GENERAL STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS (1997 to 2007)

City College serves the most diverse group of students in the San Diego Community College District. Moreover, the students who successfully transferred from *City College* to a 4-year degree granting institution also represent the most diverse transfer group of any of the District's Colleges. This section compares the students who transferred from *City College* to a 4-year degree granting institution to the general City College student population between the Fall of 2001 and the Summer of 2007. First, demographic information will be provided for the transfer population and City's general population. Then, information on the academic performance of City's transfer students is provided.

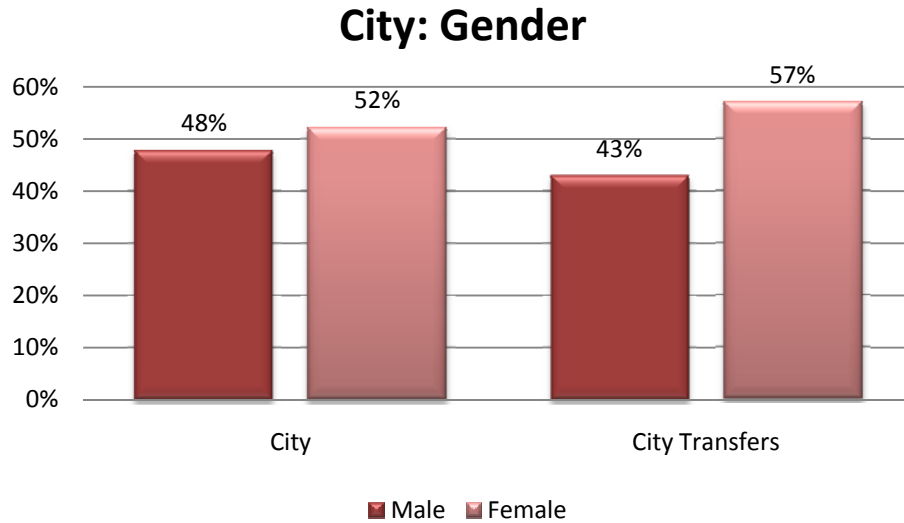
- The ethnic composition of the City transfer students is almost as diverse as its general population. African Americans are proportionally represented among the students who transfer. However, white and Asian students are overrepresented and Latino students are underrepresented in the transfer population.

City: Ethnicity

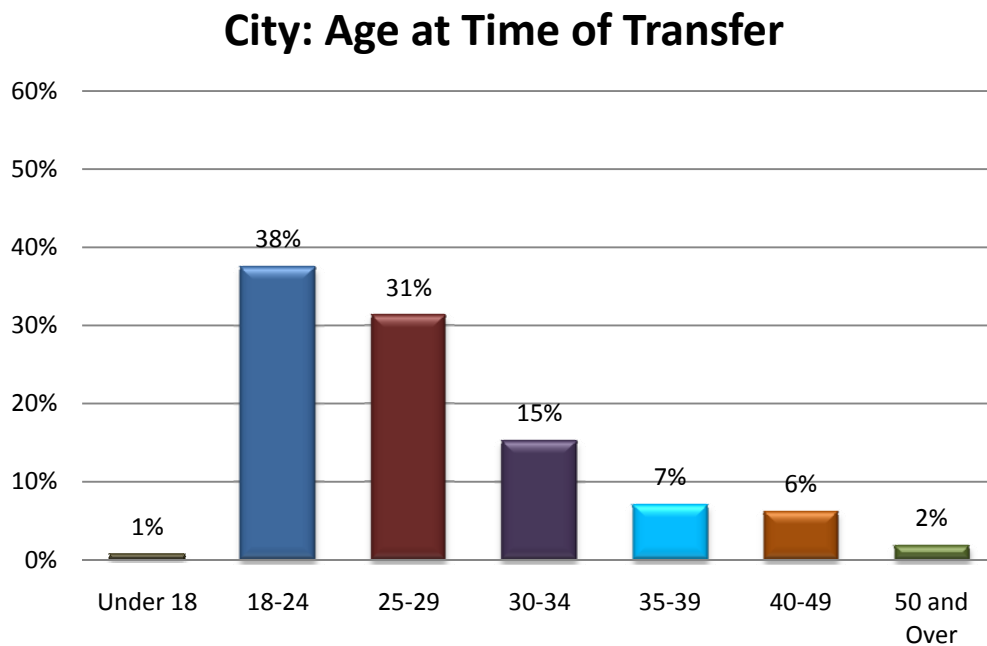


San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- Women are overrepresented in the transfer student population as compared to the general City student population.



- Transfer students from *City College*, on average, are older than those who transfer from Mesa and Miramar. The average age of City transfer students is 28. However, the largest group of City transfer students is between the ages of 18 and 24.

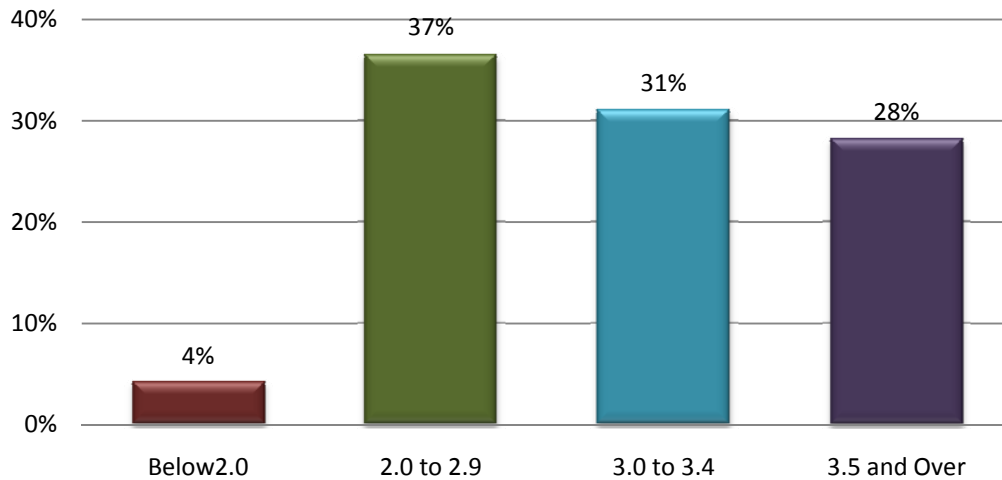


San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

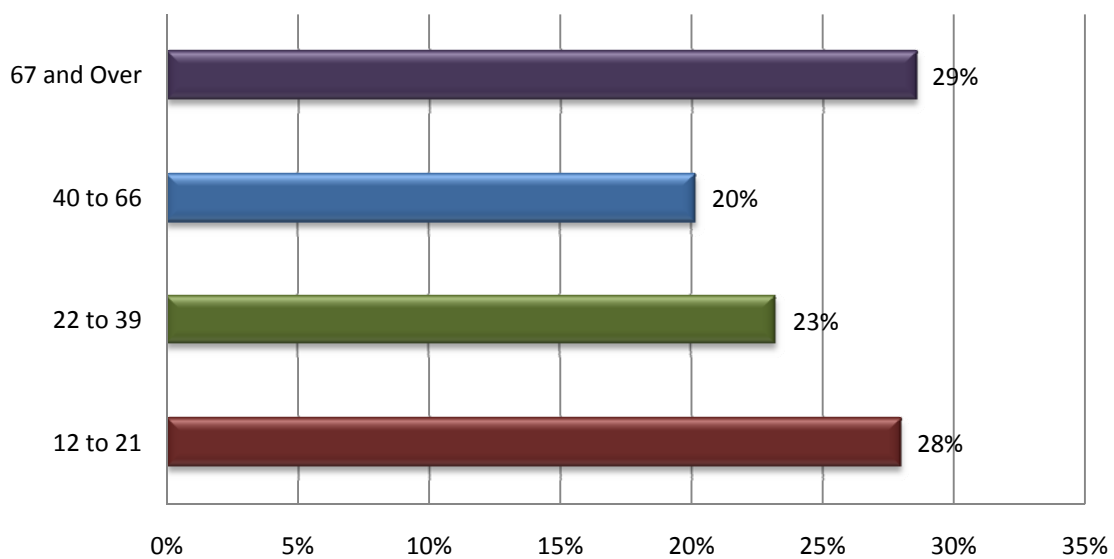
CITY TRANSFER STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Students transferring from *City College* are more likely to have completed more units than those attending Mesa and Miramar. The average number of units completed at the time of transfer is 47. *City* students also transfer with an average Grade Point Average of 3.08. Below is the distribution of student grade point averages and cumulative units completed.

City: Grade Point Average



City: Units Completed



ANALYSIS OF TRANSFER DESTINATIONS

The results from the *City College* transfer analysis are included in this section. An illustration of the differences in the student population and those who successfully transfer to a four-year degree granting institution was provided in the previous section. Following this illustration, insight into the transfer patterns of students over the past six years is provided. Special attention is given to the top transfer destinations and comparisons between CSU and UC, public and private, and in-state and out-of state- transfers.

CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes

There are several noteworthy trends in transfer behavior that have occurred at *City College* over the past 6 years. First, the overall number of students transferring to 4-year colleges has significantly increased. The transfer student population has more than doubled in the past 6 years. This increase in transfer volume is apparent at all types of transfer institutions – UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state colleges, and out-of-state colleges.

- In the 2001-02 academic year only 714 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions. Last year (2006-07), 1,596 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions, an increase rate of 124% compared to a 5% rate of growth in the overall population at City.

City: Volume of Student Transfers

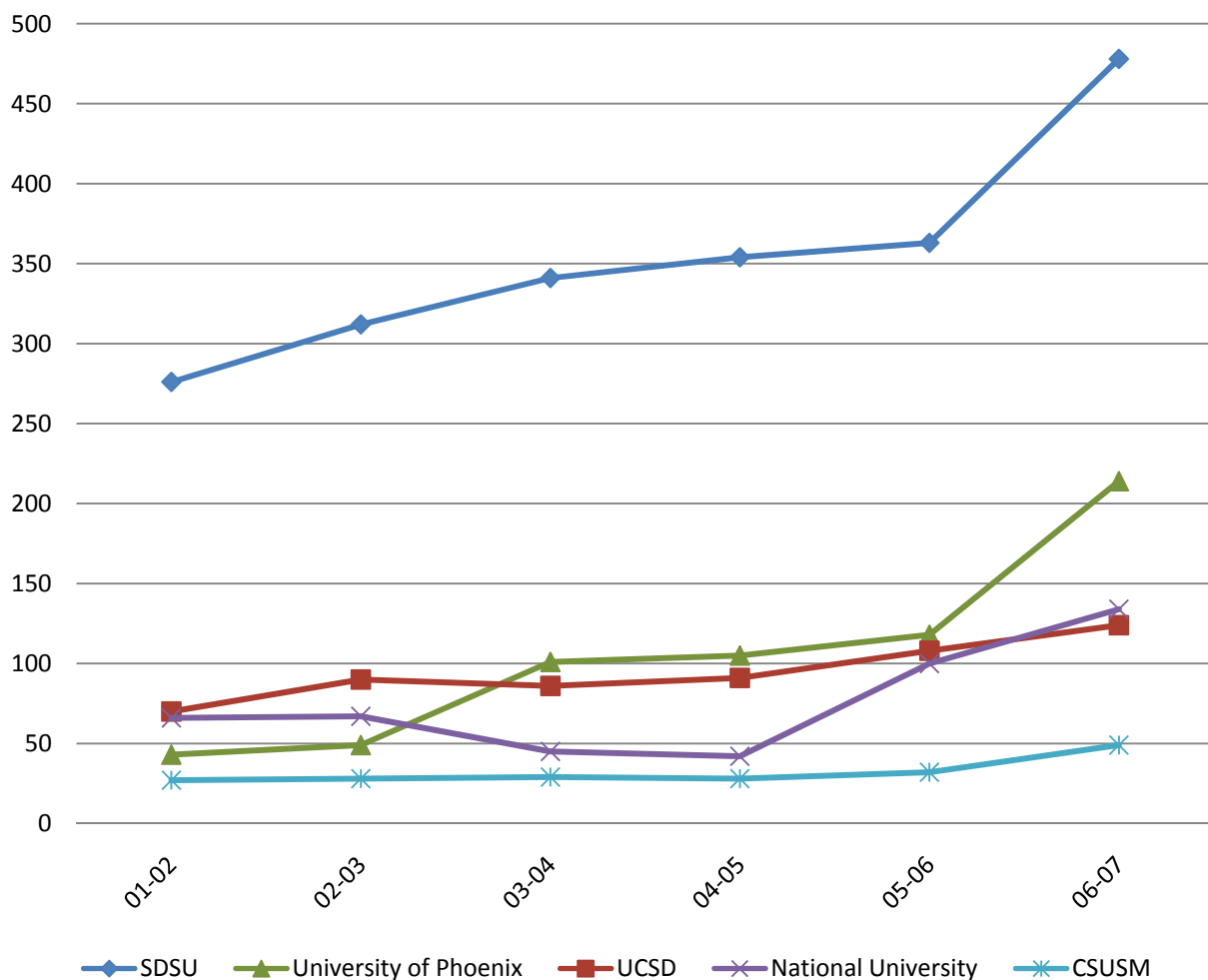
Transfer Year	Transfers	General Population
2001-02 Academic Year	714	14,150
2002-03 Academic Year	845	14,322
2003-04 Academic Year	932	13,736
2004-05 Academic Year	1,030	13,625
2005-06 Academic Year	1,217	13,780
2006-07 Academic Year	1,596	14,781
Total	6,334	84,394

Note: The general population numbers are the unduplicated head count at Fall Census.

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- There has been an increase in the volume of students transferring to the top 5 transfer institutions: San Diego State University, University of Phoenix, University of California, San Diego, National University and California State University, San Marcos.
- There has also been an increase in the volume of transfers to the top 10 transfer destinations. The majority of students who transfer from City College go to San Diego State University, followed by University of Phoenix.
- Over the 6 years of this study, there has been a considerable growth in the volume of students transferring to the University of Phoenix, San Francisco State University, and California State University, Fullerton.

City: Top 5 Transfer Institutions



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

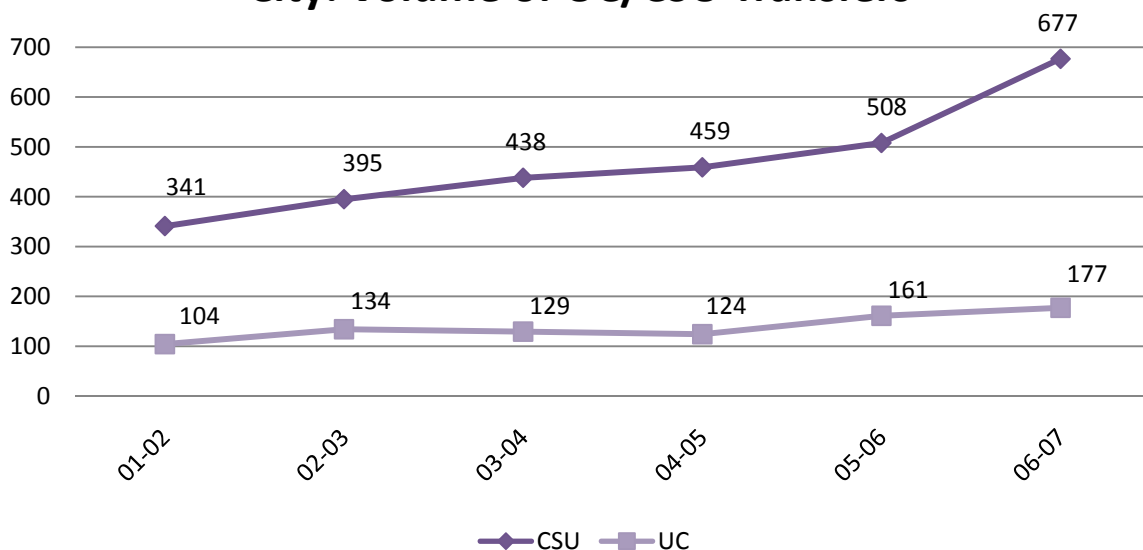
City: Top Ten Transfer Institutions by Year

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	276	312	341	354	363	478
2 University of Phoenix	43	49	101	105	118	214
3 UCSD	70	90	86	91	108	124
4 National University	66	67	45	42	100	134
5 CSUSM	27	28	29	28	32	49
6 San Francisco State University	8	12	13	16	24	25
7 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	20	12	11	23	9	16
8 University of California, Berkeley	9	16	14	11	15	13
9 California State University, Fullerton	3	5	5	7	9	34
10 Springfield College	6	7	5	15	10	17

The increase in the volume of transfers has occurred at many different levels. UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state, and out-of-state colleges have all seen increases in transfer volume over the past 6 years. However, CSU's, private colleges, and out-of-state colleges have grown at a faster rate than their counterparts. The notable increases in transfers to out-of-state colleges and private colleges are largely due to the University of Phoenix which is a private college and considered out-of-state (Arizona).

- There has been a steady increase in both University of California and California State University transfers, with the largest rate of growth (99%) in transfer volume occurring in the CSU system compared to UC (70%).

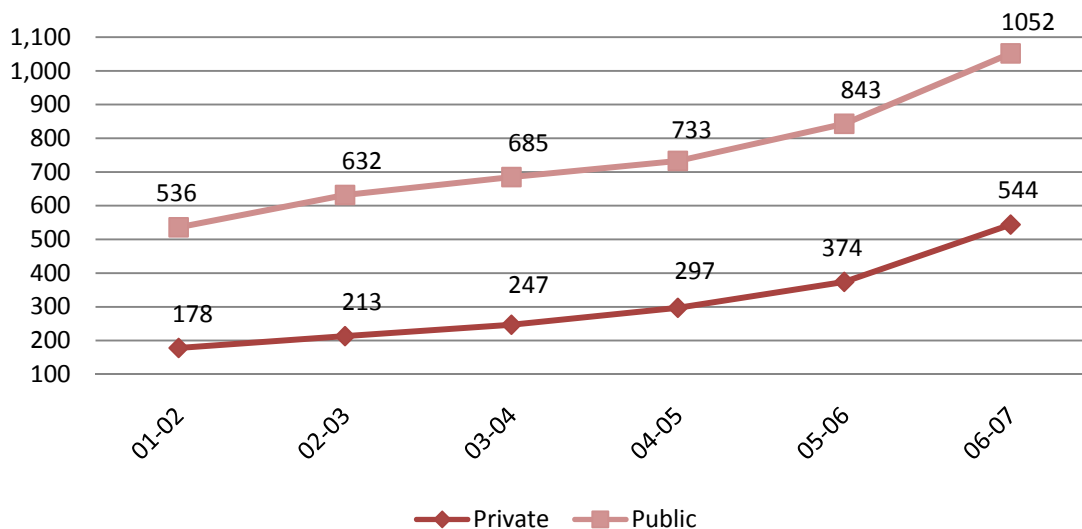
City: Volume of UC/CSU Transfers



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

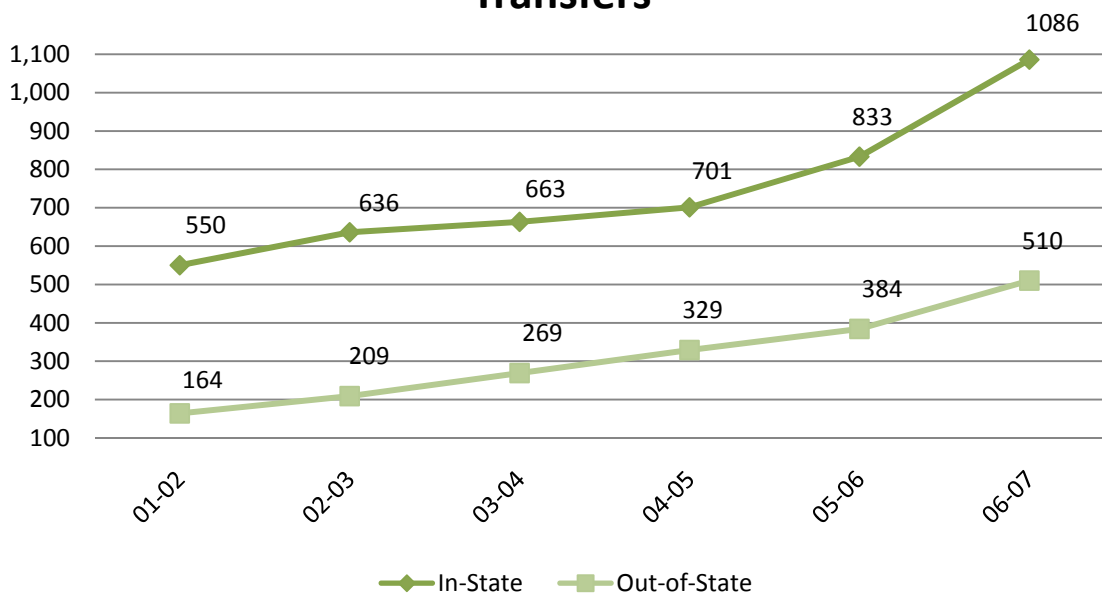
- There has also been an increase in the volume of students transferring to both public and private institutions. However, private colleges have had a larger increase in attendance. The population of students transferring to private colleges has more than tripled since the 2001-2002 academic year. During the same time period, public colleges saw an increase rate of 96% in transfer volume.

City: Volume of Public/Private Transfers



- Finally, there has been an increase in both in-state and out-of-state transfers. There was a significant spike in transfers to in-state schools between 2004-05 and 2006-07.

City: Volume of In-State/ Out-of-State Transfers



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

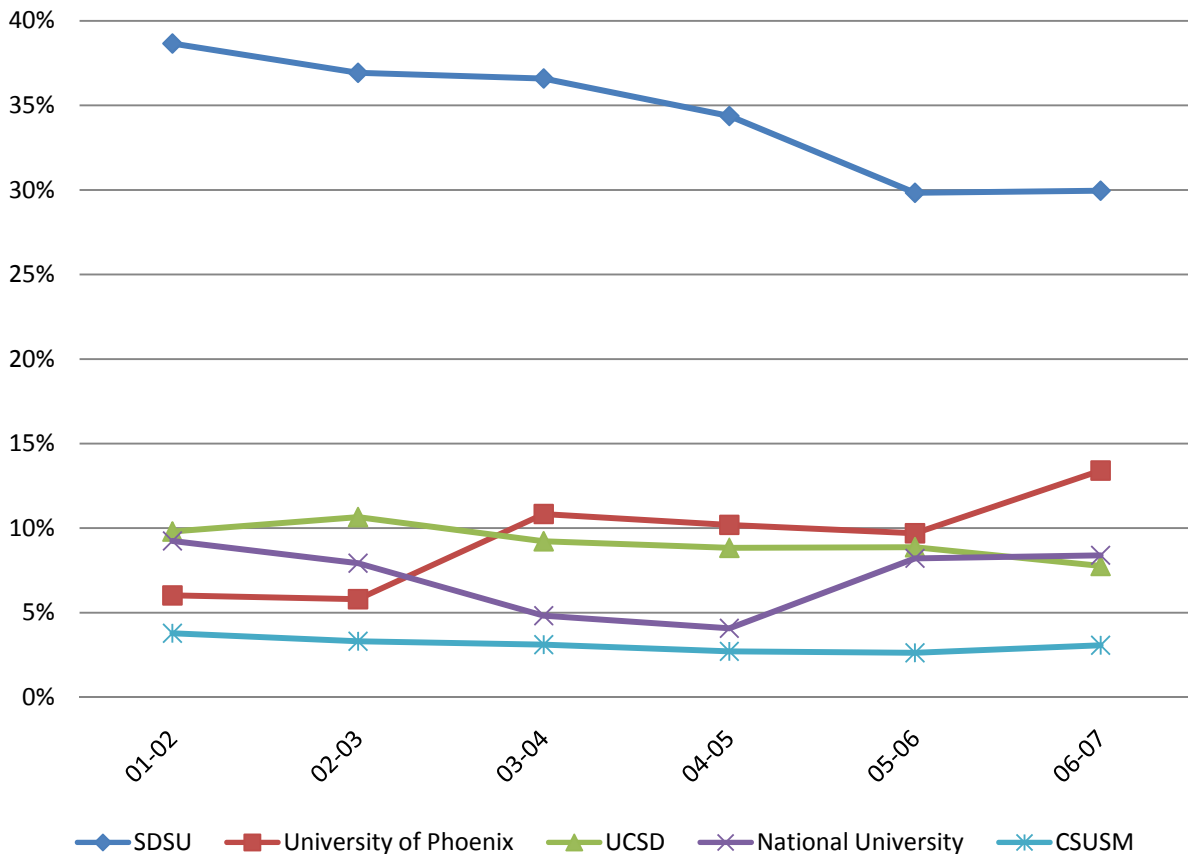
CITY COLLEGE

Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes

This section focuses on the percentage of *City College* transfer students who are attending a particular 4-year college in a given year.

- The illustration below shows an overall decrease in the percentage of *City College* students transferring to SDSU and UCSD and an increase in the overall percentage of students transferring to the University of Phoenix.
- A similar pattern holds true for the top 10 transfer destinations. Since 2001-02 academic year to 2006-07, there has been a 9% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to SDSU, and a 2% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to UCSD. Alternatively, there has been a 7% increase in the percentage of students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix.

Percentage of City Students Transferring to Top 5 Institutions



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

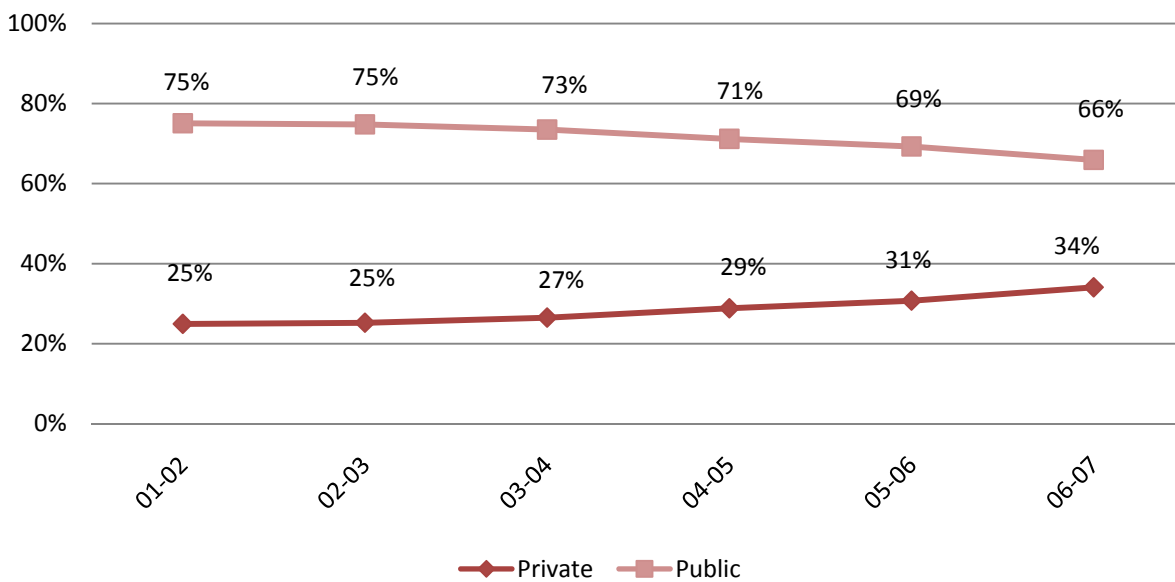
Percentage of City Student Transfers by College and Year

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	39%	37%	37%	34%	30%	30%
2 University of Phoenix	6%	6%	11%	10%	10%	13%
3 UCSD	10%	11%	9%	9%	9%	8%
4 National University	9%	8%	5%	4%	8%	8%
5 CSUSM	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
6 San Francisco State University	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
7 Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
8 University of California, Berkeley	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
9 California State University, Fullerton	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
10 Springfield College	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Note: The percentages do not total 100% since only the top 10 transfer institutions are reported.

- There has also been a notable decrease (9%) in the percentage of students attending public institutions over the past 6 years, with a corresponding increase (9%) in the number of students transferring to private institutions. This is largely due to the increase in students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix.

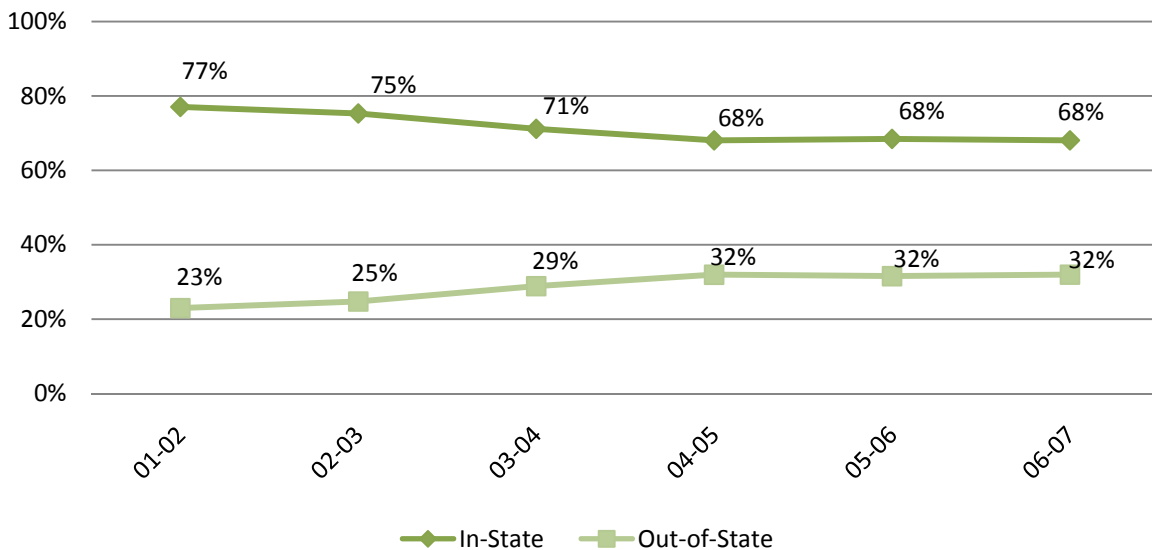
City: Percentage of Public/Private Transfers by Year



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- During the 6-year span of this study, there has been a 9% decrease in the percentage of students who transferred to an in-state institution and a 9% increase in the percentage of students who transferred out-of-state. It appears as though this shift is a result of the increase in the percentage of students who are attending the University of Phoenix. Although the University of Phoenix has campuses in California, it is identified as an out-of-state college (Arizona).

Percentage of In-State/Out-of-State Transfers by Year



Summary

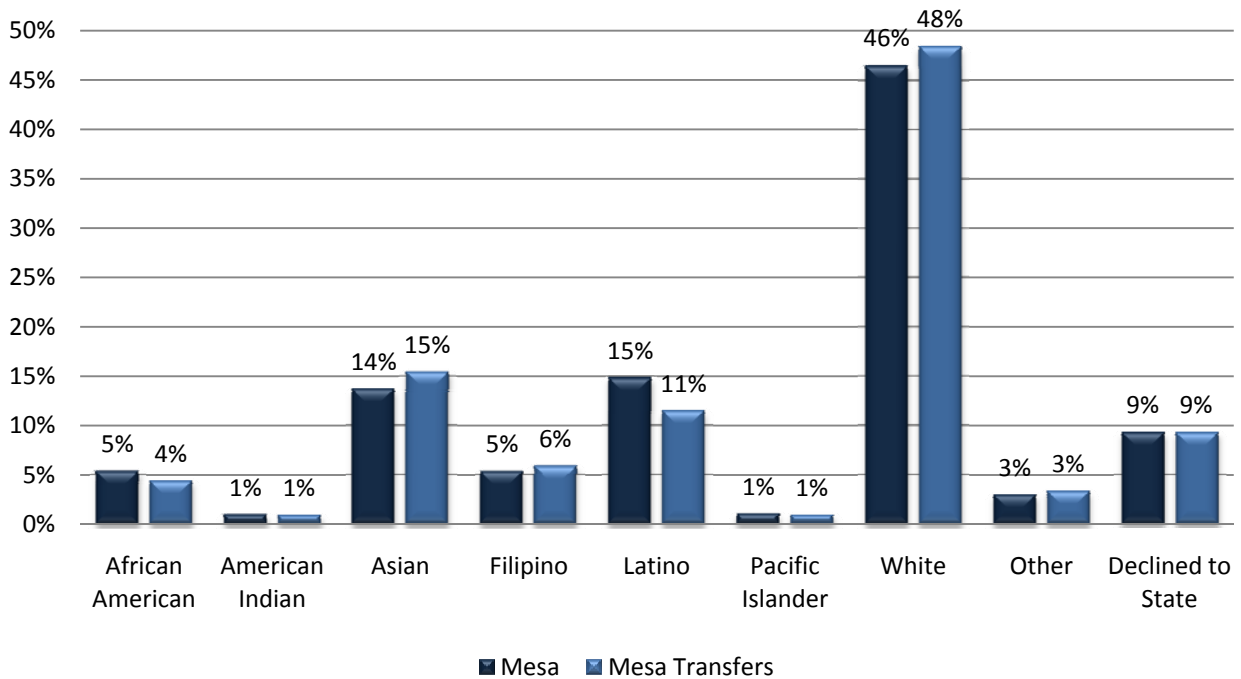
- The volume of transfers considerably increased over the past 6 years, with a growth rate of 124%.
- The top ten most popular transfer destinations for City College transfers are not the same as Mesa and Miramar. Different schools are represented and different transfer patterns are noted.
- The most popular transfer destination is San Diego State University, followed by the University of Phoenix.
- The percentage of student transfers does not reflect the same patterns indicated in the analysis of transfer volume.
- The only top 10 university that saw a steady increase in transfers was the University of Phoenix.
- The increase in University of Phoenix transfers is also reflected in changes in the percentage of students transferring to private, out-of-state colleges.

MESA COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT & GENERAL STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS (1997 to 2007)

Mesa College serves the largest number of, and transfers the most, students in the San Diego Community College District. The students who successfully transfer from *Mesa College* to a 4-year degree granting institution represent a diverse group. This section compares the students who transferred from Mesa College to a 4-year degree granting institution to the general Mesa College population between the Fall of 2001 and the Summer of 2007. First, demographic information will be provided for the transfer population and Mesa's general population. Then, information on the academic performance of Mesa's transfer students is provided.

- White and Asian students are overrepresented in Mesa's transfer population. African American students are slightly underrepresented and Latino students are the most underrepresented given their proportion in the general population.

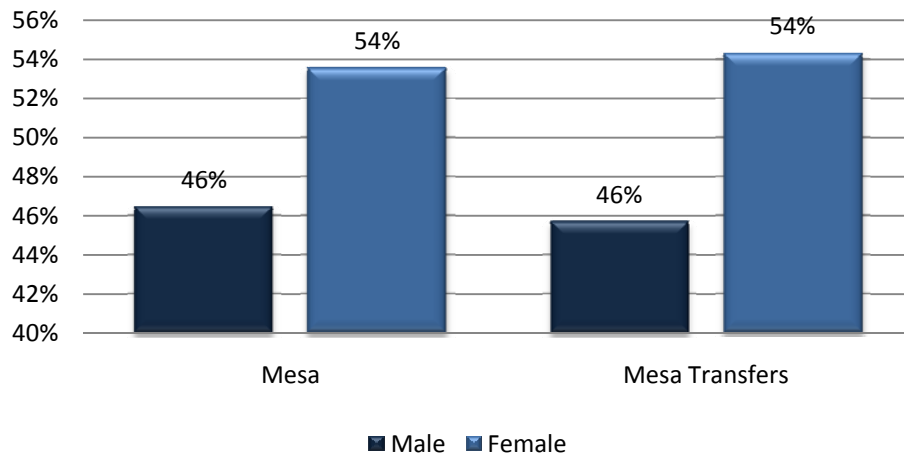
Mesa: Ethnicity



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

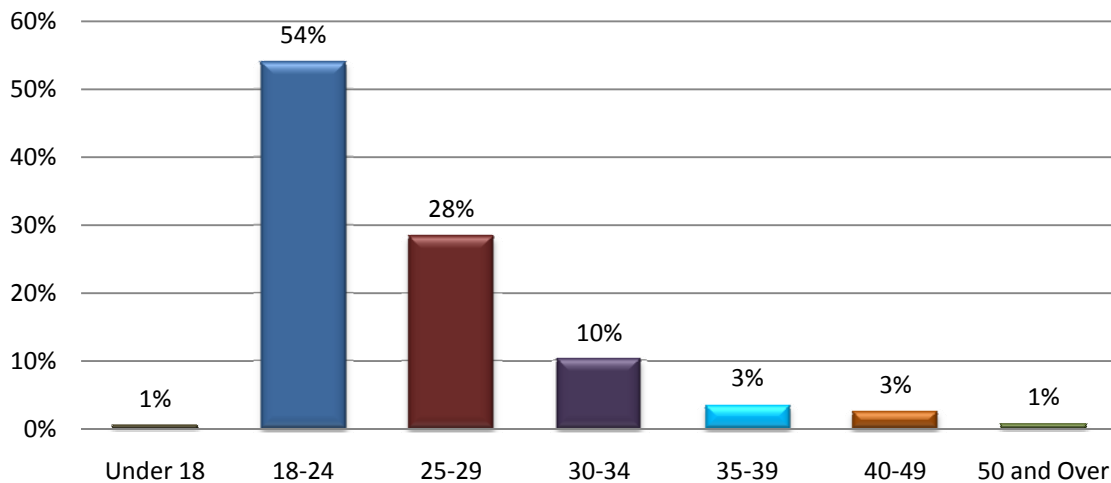
- A proportional number of men and women transfer as compared to the general *Mesa* student population.

Mesa: Gender



- Transfer students from *Mesa College*, on average, are younger than those who transfer from City and Miramar. The average age of Mesa transfer students is 26. However, the majority of Mesa transfer students are between the ages of 18 and 24 at the point of transfer.

Mesa: Age at Time of Transfer

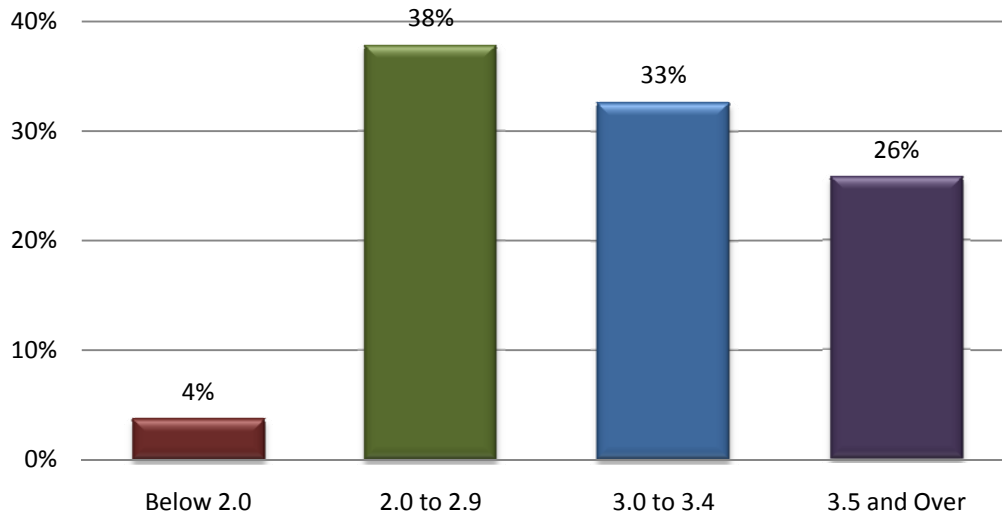


San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

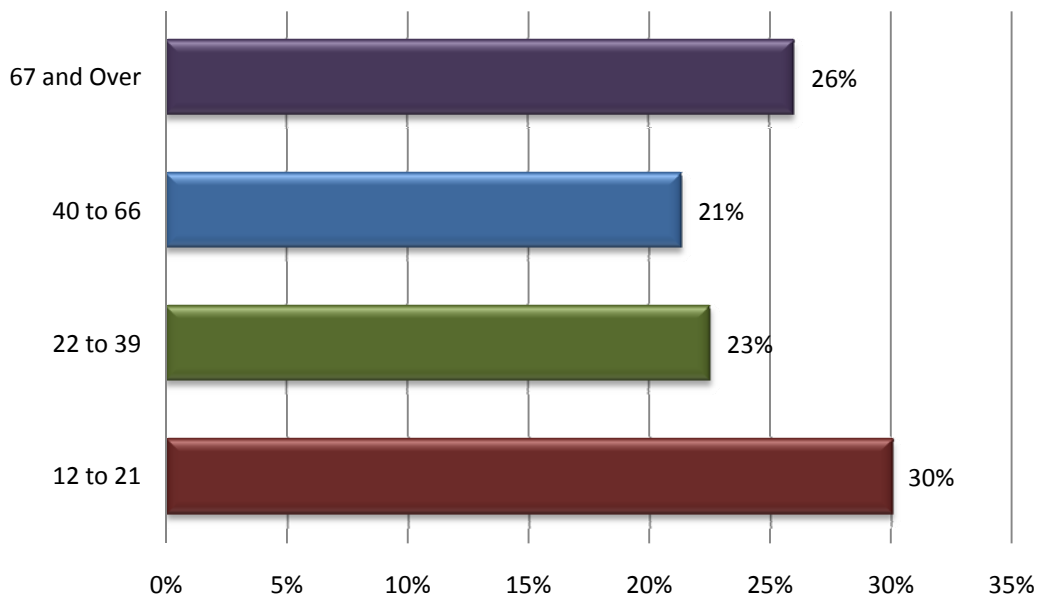
MESA TRANSFER STUDENT PERFORMANCE

The average number of units completed upon transferring is 45 for *Mesa* Students. *Mesa* students also transfer with an average student grade point average of 3.07. Below is the distribution of student grade point averages and cumulative units completed.

Mesa: Grade Point Average



Mesa: Units Completed



ANALYSIS OF TRANSFER DESTINATIONS

The results from the *Mesa College* transfer analysis are included in this section. An illustration of the differences in the student population and those who successfully transfer to a four-year degree granting institution was provided in the previous section. Following this illustration, insight into the transfer patterns of students over the past six years is provided. Special attention is given to the top transfer destinations and comparisons between CSU and UC, public and private, and in-state and out-of state- transfers.

MESA COLLEGE

Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes

There are several noteworthy trends in transfer behavior that have occurred at *Mesa College* over the past 6 years. First, the overall number of students transferring to 4-year colleges has consistently increased. This increase in transfer volume is apparent at all types of transfer institutions – UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state colleges, and out-of-state colleges.

- In the 2001-02 academic year 2,338 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions. Last year (2006-07), 3,798 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions, an increase rate of 62% compared to a 12% decrease rate in the overall population at Mesa.

Mesa: Volume of Student Transfers

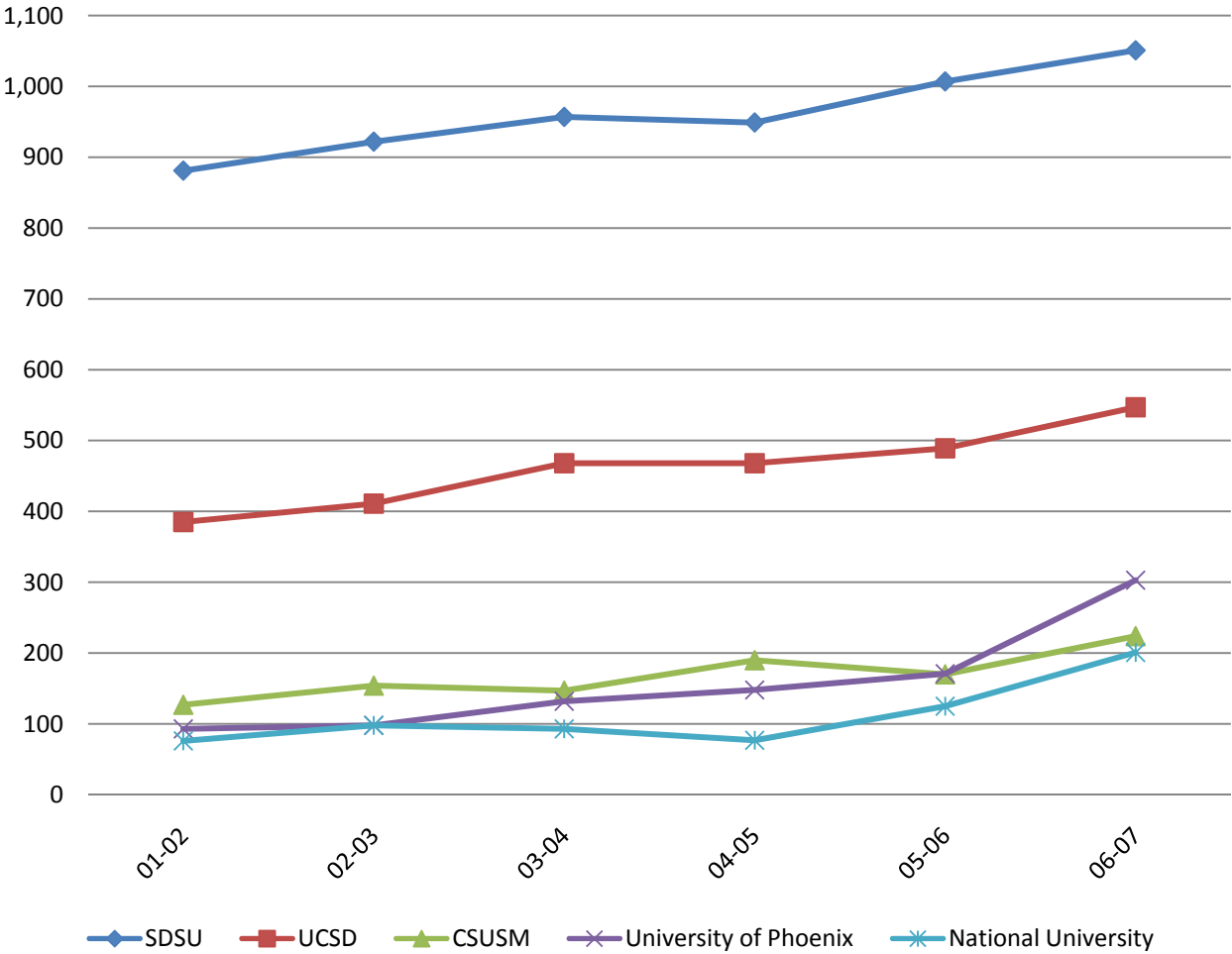
Transfer Year	Transfers	General Population
2001-02 Academic Year	2,338	21,700
2002-03 Academic Year	2,490	22,255
2003-04 Academic Year	2,816	20,847
2004-05 Academic Year	2,891	20,557
2005-06 Academic Year	3,159	19,300
2006-07 Academic Year	3,798	19,143
Total	17,492	123,802

Note: The general population numbers are the unduplicated head count at Fall Census.

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- There has been an increase in the volume of students transferring to the top 5 transfer institutions: San Diego State University, University of California, San Diego, California State University, San Marcos, University of Phoenix and National University.
- There has been an increase in the volume of transfers to the top 10 transfer destinations as well. The majority of students who transfer from Mesa College go to San Diego State University, followed by University of California, San Diego.
- Over the 6 years of this study, there has been a considerable growth in the volume of students transferring to the University of Phoenix, National University, San Francisco State University, and California State University, Fullerton.

Mesa: Top 5 Transfer Institutions



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

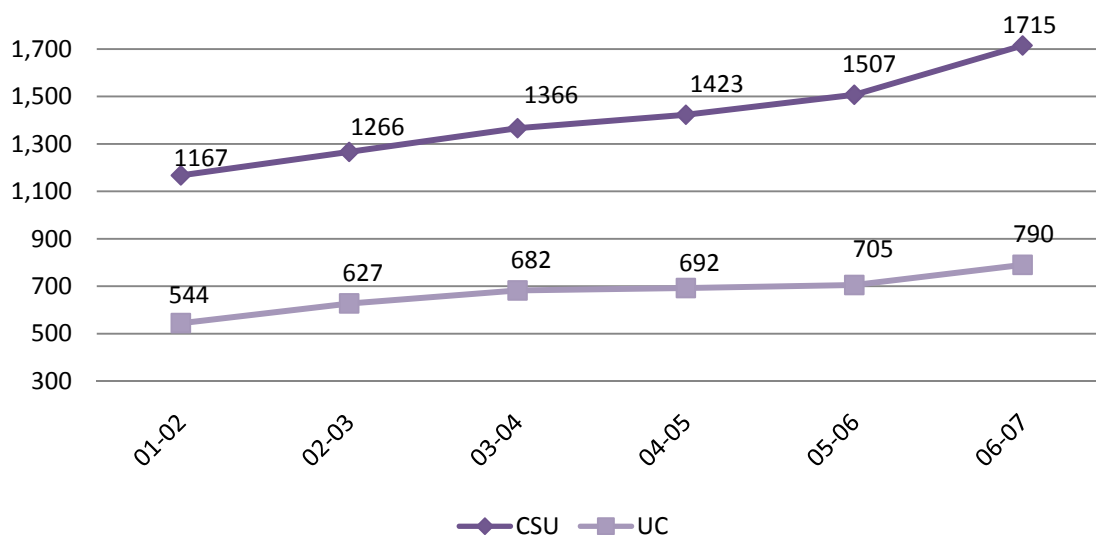
Mesa: Top Ten Transfer Institutions by Year

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	881	922	957	949	1,007	1,051
2 UCSD	385	411	468	468	489	547
3 CSUSM	127	154	147	190	170	224
4 University of Phoenix	93	98	132	148	171	303
5 National University	76	98	93	77	125	201
6 University of California, Berkeley	40	51	62	57	55	71
7 San Francisco State University	32	34	38	51	70	76
8 University of California, Los Angeles	40	51	42	46	39	65
9 California State University, Fullerton	22	9	29	21	36	95
10 University of California, Santa Barbara	28	30	28	42	35	26

The increase in the volume of transfers has occurred at many different levels. UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state, and out-of-state colleges have all seen increases in transfer volume over the past 6 years. However, CSU's, private colleges, and out-of-state colleges have grown at a faster rate than their counterparts. The notable increases in transfers to out-of-state colleges and private colleges are largely due to the University of Phoenix which is a private college and considered out-of-state (Arizona).

- There has been a steady increase in both University of California and California State University transfers, with the largest rate of growth (47%) in transfer volume occurring in the CSU system compared to UC (45%).

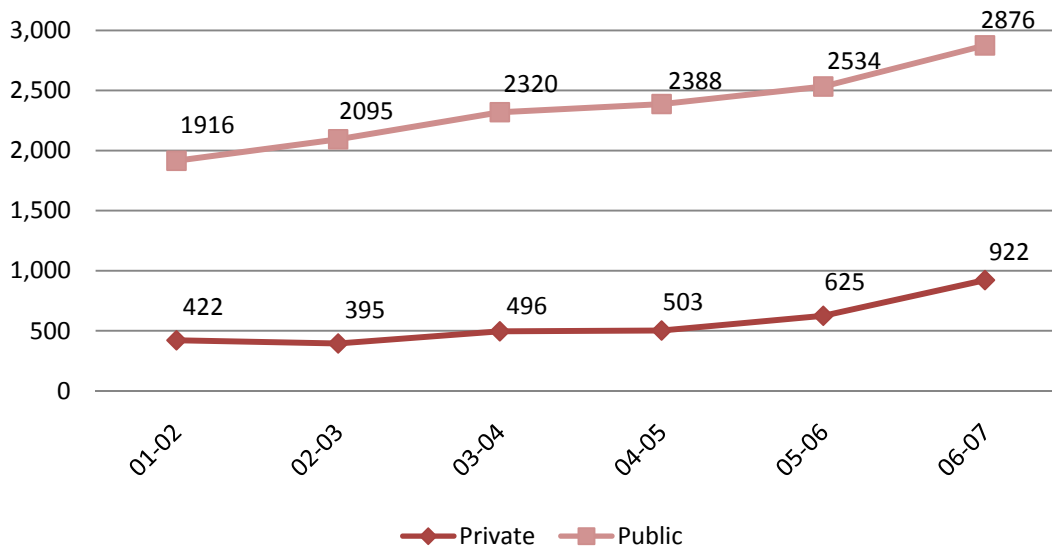
Mesa: Volume of UC/CSU Transfers



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

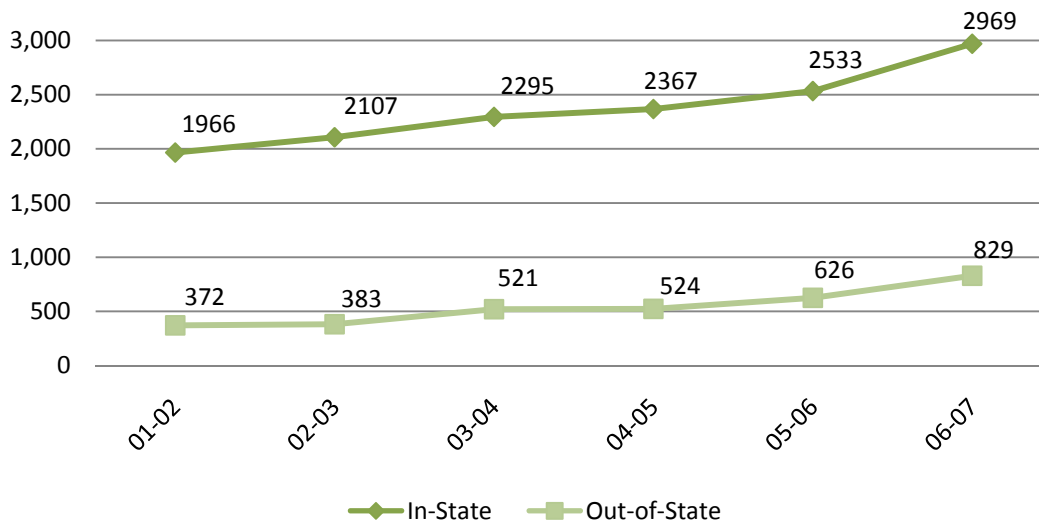
- There has also been a notable increase in students transferring to both public and private institutions. However, private colleges have had a larger increase in attendance. The population of students transferring to private colleges has more than doubled since the 2001-2002 academic year. During the same time period, public colleges saw an increase rate of 50% in transfer volume. This is largely due to the University of Phoenix.

Mesa: Volume of Private/Public Transfers



- Finally, there has been an increase in both in-state and out-of-state transfers. However, out-of-state colleges have seen a greater rate of increase in attendance, having more than doubled their transfer attendance since 2001-2002.

Mesa: Volume of In-State/Out-of-State Transfers



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

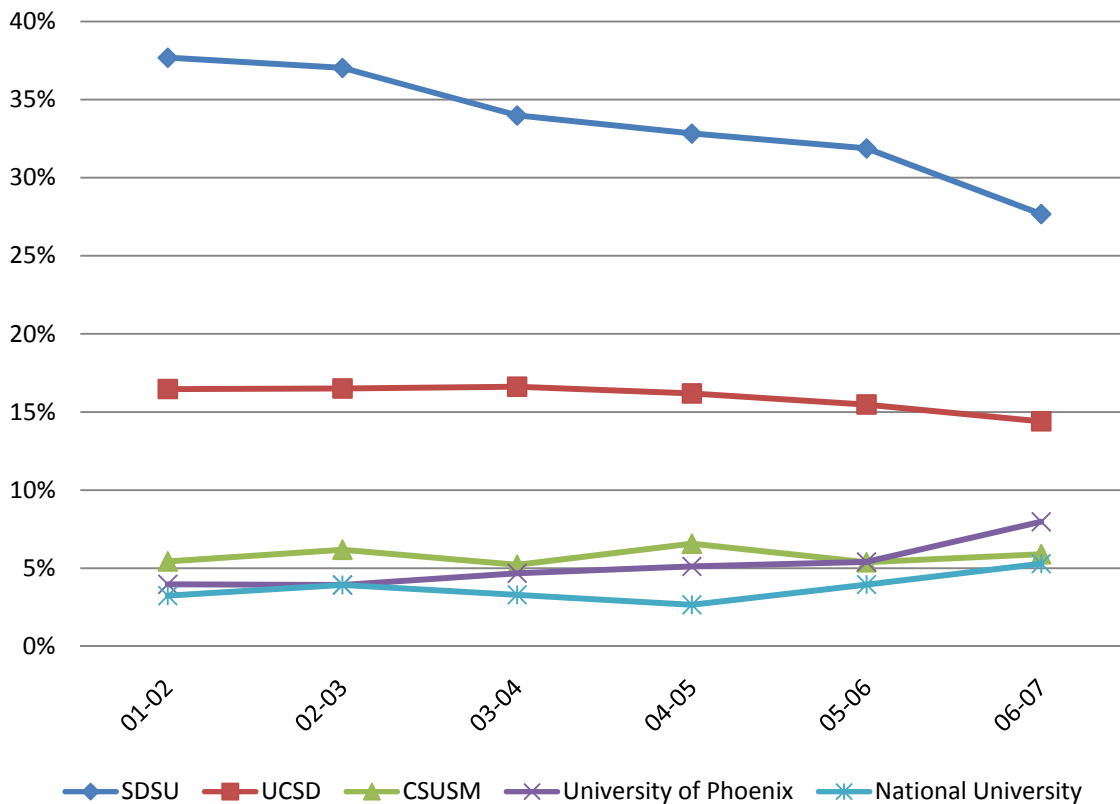
MESA COLLEGE

Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes

This section focuses on the percentage of *Mesa College* transfer students who are attending a particular 4-year college in a given year.

- The illustration below shows an overall decrease in the percentage of *Mesa College* students transferring to SDSU and UCSD and an increase in the overall percentage of students transferring to the University of Phoenix and National University.
- A similar pattern holds true for the top 10 transfer destinations. Since 2001-02 academic year to 2006-07, there has been a 10% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to SDSU, and a 2% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to UCSD. Alternatively, there has been a 4% increase in the percentage of students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix and a 2% increase in the percentage of students transferring to National University.

Percentage of Mesa Students Transferring to Top 5 Institutions



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

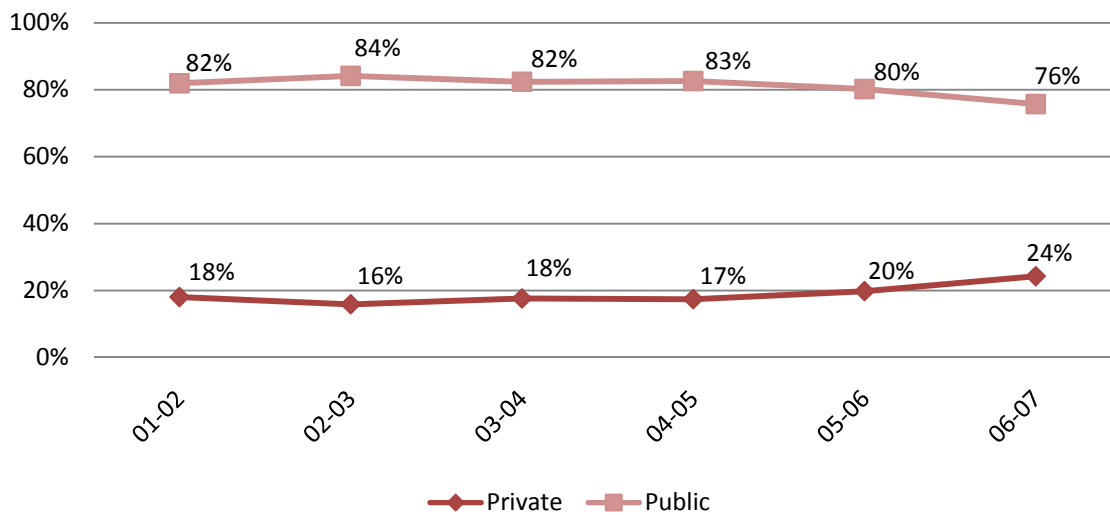
Percentage of Mesa Student Transfers by College and Year

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	38%	37%	34%	33%	32%	28%
2 UCSD	16%	17%	17%	16%	15%	14%
3 CSUSM	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	6%
4 University of Phoenix	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	8%
5 National University	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	5%
6 University of California, Berkeley	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
7 San Francisco State University	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
8 University of California, Los Angeles	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
9 California State University, Fullerton	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%
10 University of California, Santa Barbara	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Note: The percentages do not total 100% since only the top 10 transfer institutions are reported.

- There has also been a notable decrease (6%) in the percentage of students attending public institutions over the past 6 years, with a corresponding increase (6%) in the number of students transferring to private institutions. This is largely due to the increase in students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix.

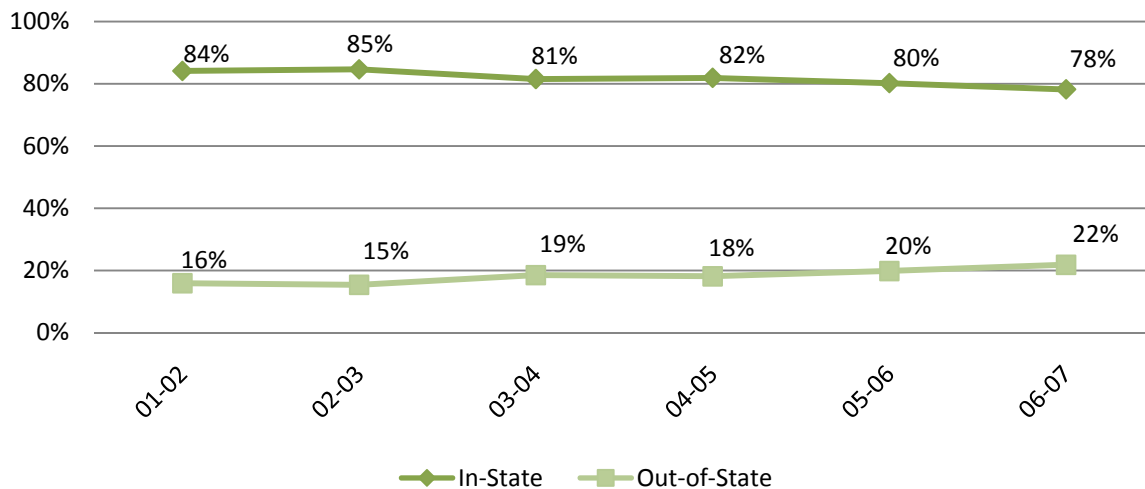
Mesa: Percentage of Private/Public Transfer Students by Year



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- During the 6-year span of this study, a 6% decrease in the percentage of students who transferred to an in-state institution and a 6% increase in the percentage of students who transferred out-of-state was also noticed. This shift is largely a result of the increase in the percentage of students who are attending the University of Phoenix. Although the University of Phoenix has campuses in California, it is identified as an out-of-state college (Arizona).

Mesa: Percentage of In-State/Out-of-State Transfers by Year



Summary

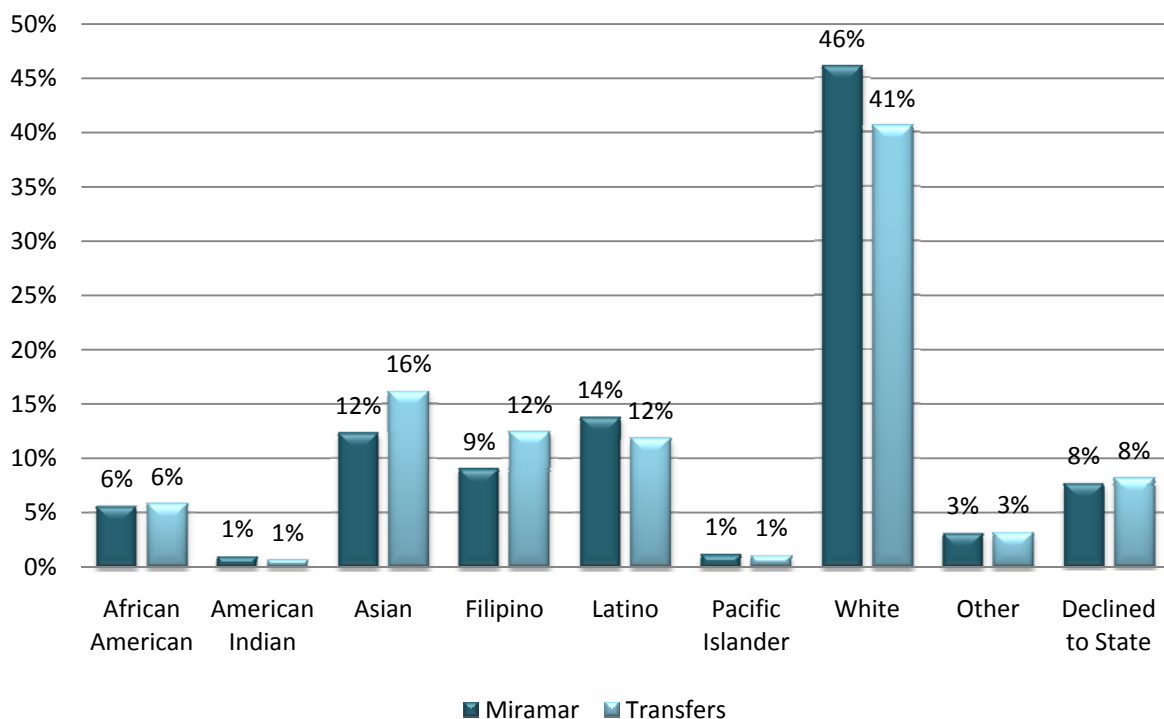
- The volume of transfers increased over the past 6 years, with a growth rate of 62%.
- The top ten most popular transfer destinations for *Mesa College* transfers are not the same as City and Miramar. Different schools are represented and different transfer patterns are noted.
- The most popular transfer destination is San Diego State University, followed by University of California, San Diego.
- The percentage of student transfers does not reflect the same patterns indicated in the analysis of transfer volume.
- University of Phoenix saw the greatest increase in the percentage of students transferring (4%).
- The increase in University of Phoenix transfers also reflects changes in the percentage of students transferring to private, out-of-state colleges.

MIRAMAR COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT & GENERAL STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS (1997 to 2007)

The students who successfully transferred from *Miramar College* to a 4-year degree granting institution also represent a diverse group of students. Asian, African American, and Filipino students are among those minority groups whose representation is as well, or better than, would be expected given their numbers in the general population. This section compares the students who transferred from *Miramar College* to a 4-year degree granting institution between the Fall of 2001 and the Summer of 2007. First, demographic information will be provided for the transfer population and Miramar's general population. Then, information on the academic performance of Miramar's transfer students is provided.

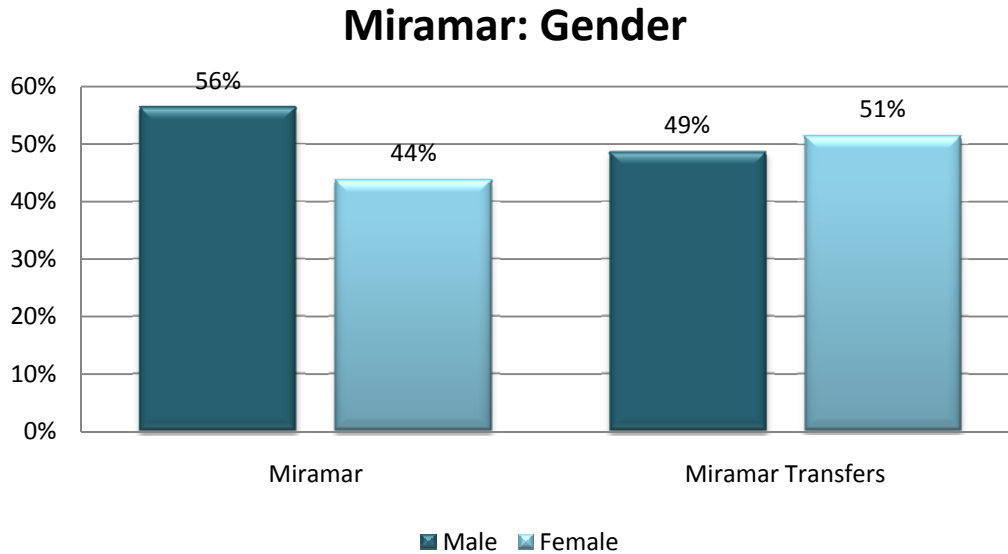
- Racially and ethnically, there are several notable differences between the general population of *Miramar College* students and transfer students. For example, there is a larger percentage of Asian and Filipino students in the transfer population than in the general population, and fewer Latino and White students. There is, however, a representative proportion of African Americans transferring from *Miramar College* to a 4-year degree granting institution.

Miramar: Ethnicity

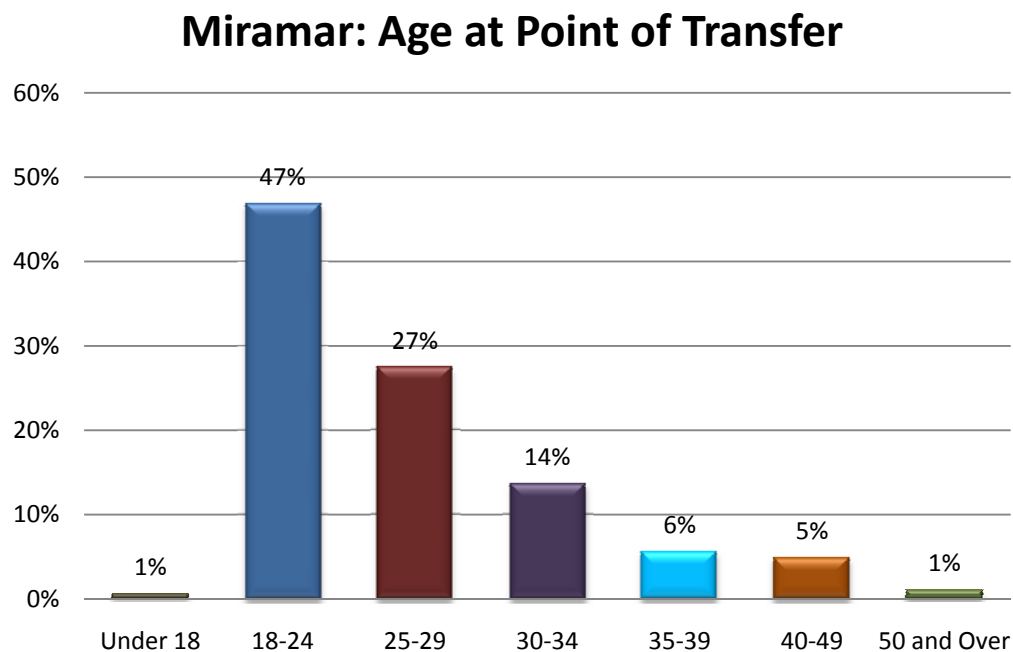


San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- Women are overrepresented in the transfer student population as compared to the general Miramar student population.



- The average age of a Miramar transfer student is 27. However, the largest group of Miramar transfer students is between the ages of 18 and 24.

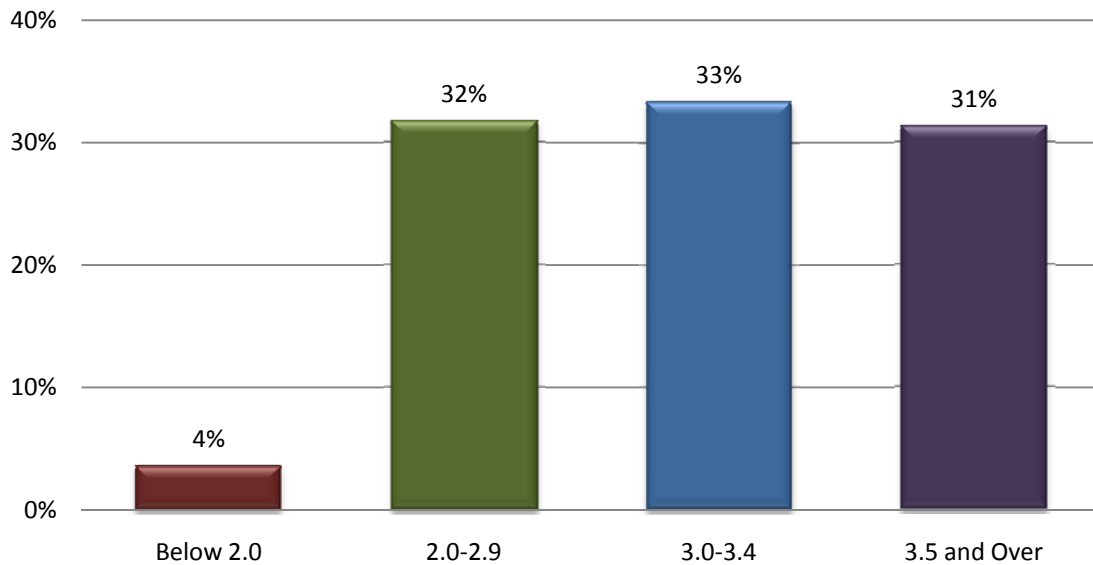


San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

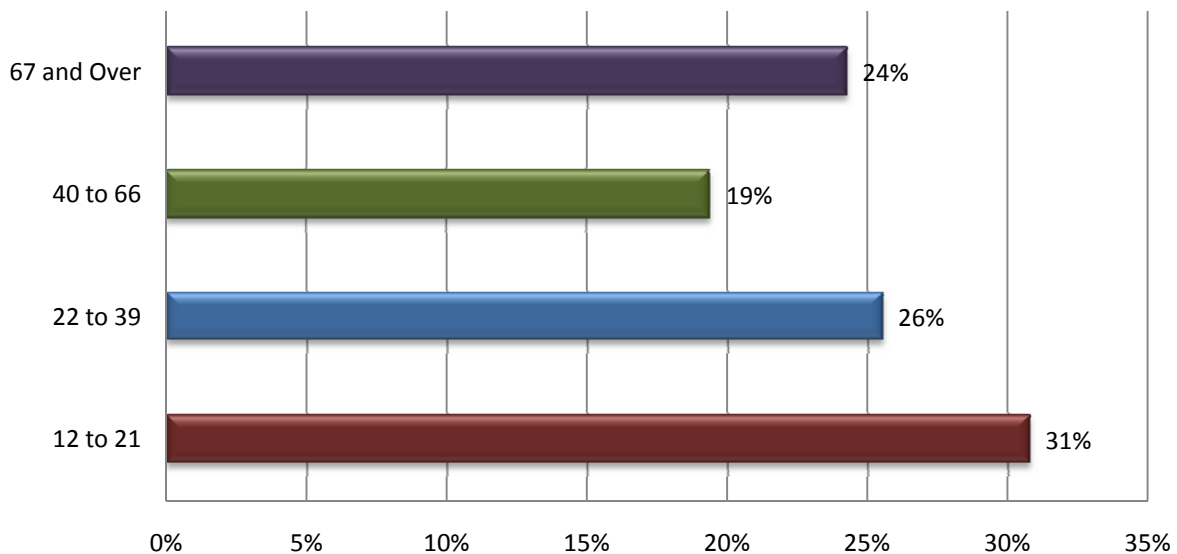
MIRAMAR TRANSFER STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Students transferring from *Miramar College* are more likely to have completed fewer units than those attending City or Mesa. The average number of units completed upon transferring is 43. *Miramar College* students also transferred with an average student Grade Point Average of 3.15, the highest in the District. Below is the distribution of student grade point averages and cumulative units completed.

Miramar: Grade Point Average



Miramar: Units Completed



ANALYSIS OF TRANSFER DESTINATIONS

The results from the *Miramar College* transfer analysis are included in this section. An illustration of the differences in the student population and those who successfully transfer to a four-year degree granting institution was provided in the previous section. Following this illustration, insight into the transfer patterns of students over the past six years is provided. Special attention is given to the top transfer destinations and comparisons between CSU and UC, public and private, and in-state and out-of-state- transfers.

MIRAMAR COLLEGE

Transfer Volume and Student Outcomes

There are several noteworthy trends in transfer behavior that have occurred at *Miramar College* over the past 6 years. First, the overall number of students transferring to 4-year colleges has significantly increased. The transfer student population has almost doubled. This increase in transfer volume is apparent at all types of transfer institutions – UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state colleges, and out-of-state colleges.

- In the 2001-02 academic year only 622 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions. Last year (2006-07), 1,230 students transferred to 4-year degree granting institutions, an increase rate of 98% compared to a 5% rate of growth in the overall population at Miramar.

Miramar: Volume of Student Transfers

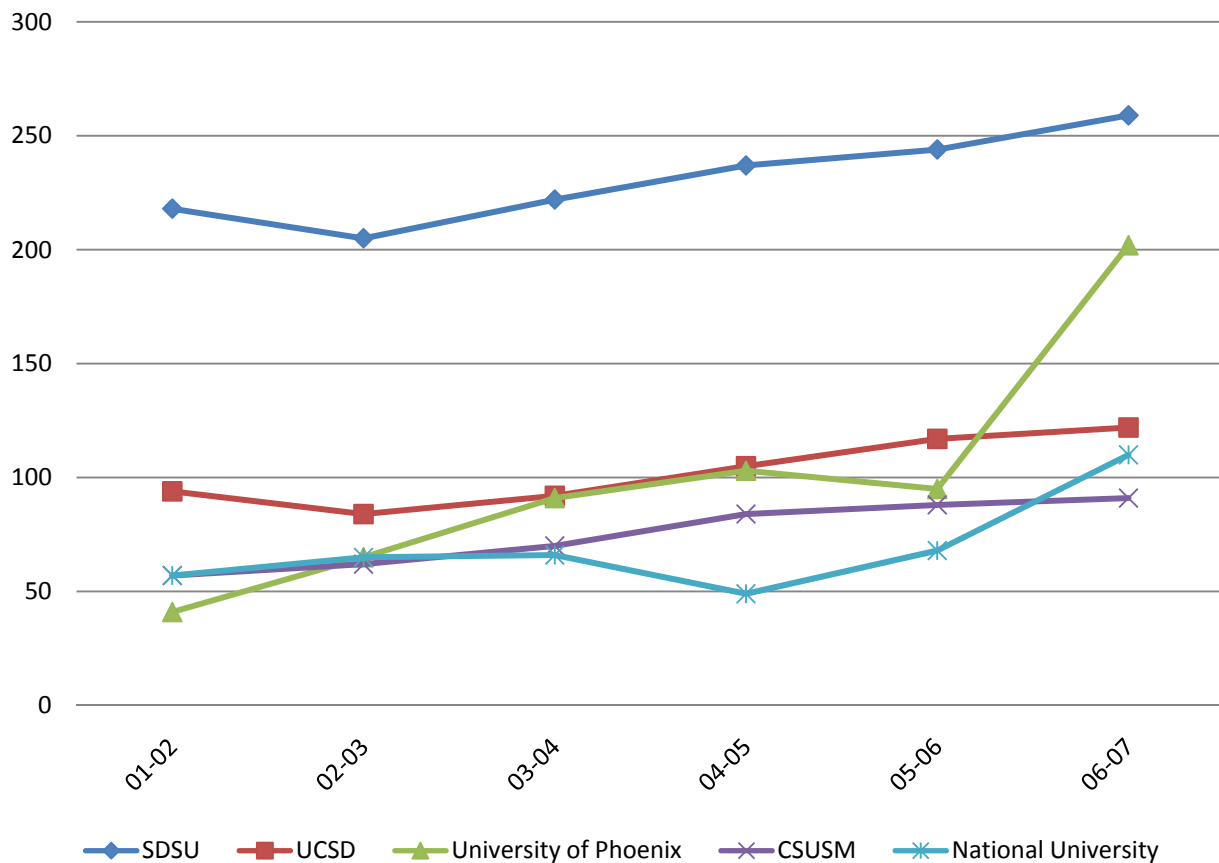
Transfer Year	Transfers	General Population
2001-02 Academic Year	622	8,000
2002-03 Academic Year	672	8,890
2003-04 Academic Year	755	7,940
2004-05 Academic Year	828	8,080
2005-06 Academic Year	908	8,162
2006-07 Academic Year	1,230	8,397
Total	5,015	49,469

Note: The general population numbers are the unduplicated head count at Fall Census.

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

- There has been an increase in the volume of students transferring to the top 5 transfer institutions: San Diego State University, University of California, San Diego, University of Phoenix, California State University, San Marcos and National University.
- There has been an increase in the volume of transfers to the top 10 transfer destinations as well. The majority of students who transfer from *Miramar College* go to San Diego State University, followed by University of California, San Diego.
- Over the 6 years of this study, there has been a considerable growth in the volume of students transferring to the University of Phoenix, National University, and California State University, Fullerton.
- Miramar has seen a less dramatic increase in students transferring to SDSU than both City and Mesa. This is most likely due to the CSU policy shift that designated a local service area for students transferring from north of Highway 56 as CSU San Marcos and South of Highway 56 as SDSU. Many Miramar students were affected by this change.

Miramar: Top 5 Transfer Institutions



Miramar: Top Ten Transfer Institutions by Year

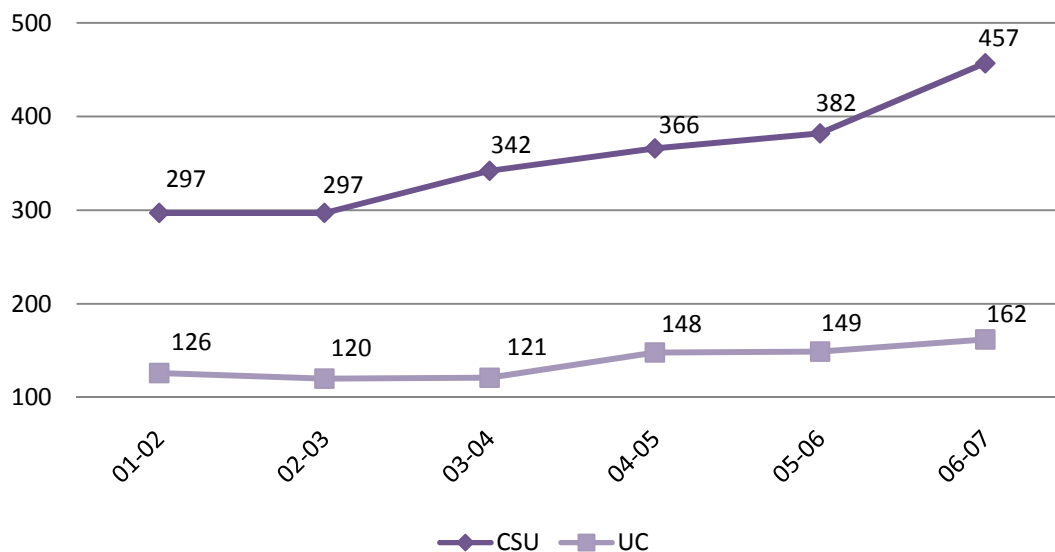
San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	218	205	222	237	244	259
2 UCSD	94	84	92	105	117	122
3 University of Phoenix	41	65	91	103	95	202
4 CSUSM	57	62	70	84	88	91
5 National University	57	65	66	49	68	110
6 Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	3	0	4	6	15	33
7 California State University Long Beach	7	7	15	7	10	12
8 California State University Fullerton	3	3	5	8	6	29
9 University of California Berkeley	5	8	3	13	10	6
10 University of California Irvine	8	6	5	7	7	10

The increase in the volume of transfers has occurred at many different levels. UC's, CSU's, private colleges, public colleges, in-state, and out-of-state colleges have all seen increases in transfer volume over the past 6 years. However, CSU's, private colleges, and out-of-state colleges have grown at a faster rate than their counterparts. The notable increases in transfers to out-of-state colleges and private colleges are largely due to the University of Phoenix which is a private college and considered out-of-state (Arizona).

- There has been an increase in both University of California and California State University transfers, with the largest rate of growth (54%) in transfer volume occurring in the CSU system compared to UC (29%).

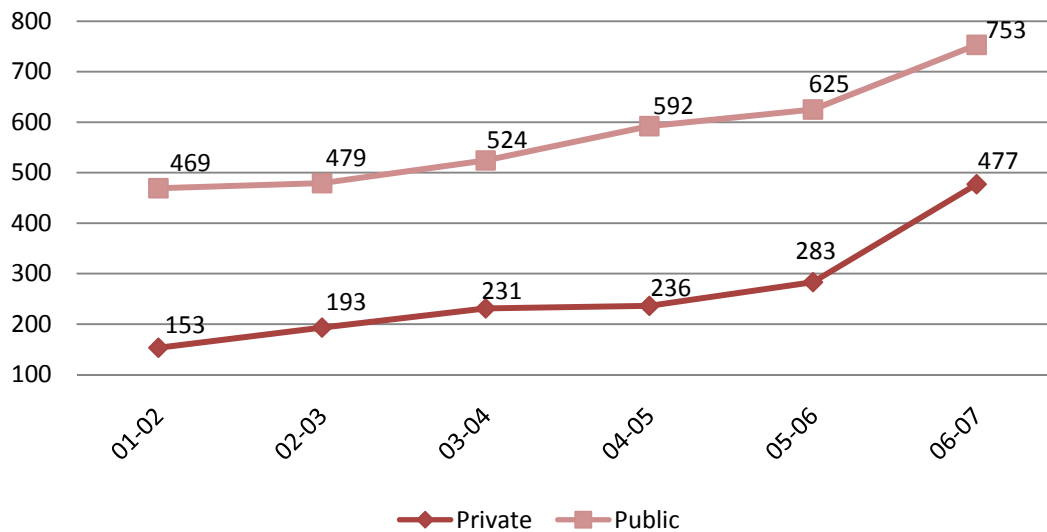
Miramar: Volume of UC/CSU Transfers



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

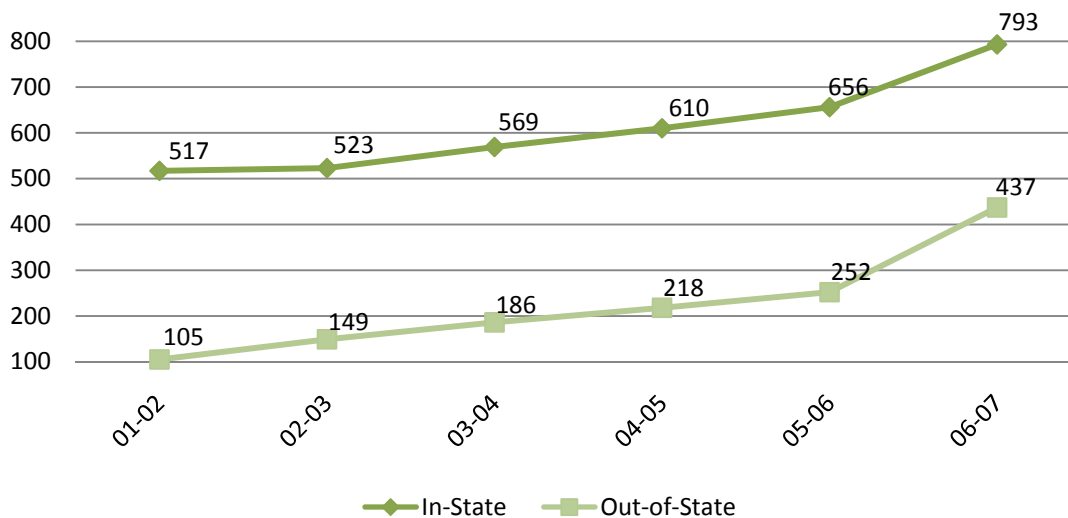
- There has also been a notable increase in students transferring to both public and private institutions. However, private colleges have had a larger increase in attendance. The population of students transferring to private colleges has more than tripled since the 2001-2002 academic year. During the same time period, public colleges saw an increase rate of 61% in transfer volume. This can be attributed to the University of Phoenix.

Miramar: Volume of Private/Public Transfers



Finally, there has been an increase in both in-state and out-of-state transfers. However, out-of-state colleges have seen a greater rate of increase in attendance, having more than quadrupled their transfer attendance since 2001-2002. This is also largely due to the University of Phoenix.

Miramar: Volume of In-State/ Out-of-State Transfers



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

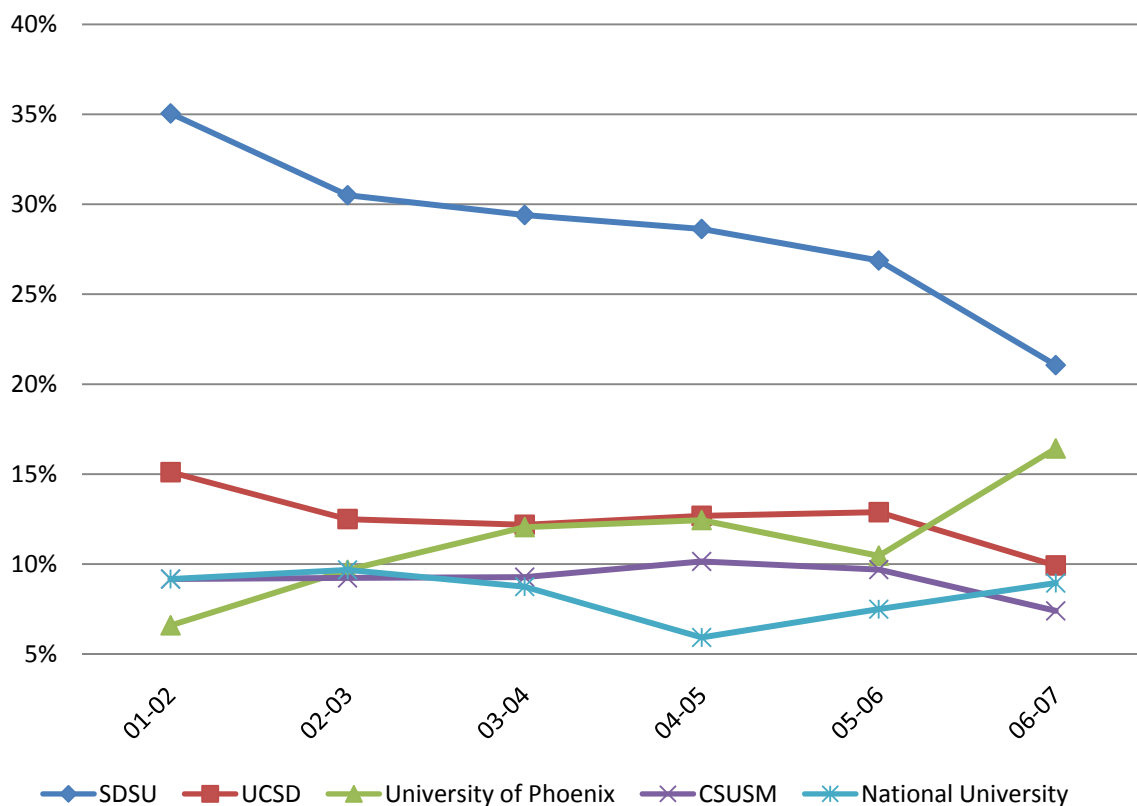
MIRAMAR COLLEGE

Percentage of Transfer Students and Outcomes

This section focuses on the percentage of *Miramar College* transfer students who are attending a particular college in a given year.

- The illustration below shows an overall decrease in the percentage of *Miramar College* students transferring to SDSU and UCSD and an increase in the overall percentage of students transferring to the University of Phoenix.
- A similar pattern holds true for the top 10 transfer destinations. Since 2001-02 academic year to 2006-07, there has been a 14% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to SDSU, a 5% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to UCSD, and a 2% decrease in the percentage of students transferring to CSUSM. Alternatively, there has been a 9% increase in the percentage of students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix and a 3% increase in students attending Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University.

Percentage of Miramar Students Transferring to Top 5 Institutions



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

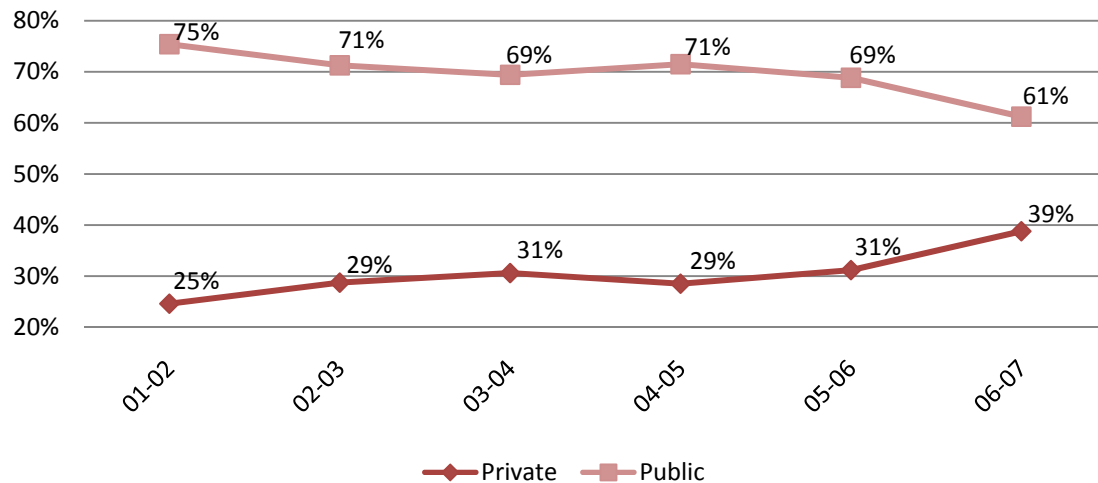
Percentage of Miramar Student Transfers by College and Year

College	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
1 SDSU	35%	31%	29%	29%	27%	21%
2 UCSD	15%	13%	12%	13%	13%	10%
3 University of Phoenix	7%	10%	12%	12%	10%	16%
4 CSUSM	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	7%
5 National University	9%	10%	9%	6%	7%	9%
6 Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%
7 California State University Long Beach	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
8 California State University Fullerton	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
9 University of California Berkeley	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%
10 University of California Irvine	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Note: The percentages do not total 100% since only the top 10 transfer institutions are reported.

- There has also been a notable decrease (14%) in the percentage of students attending public institutions over the past 6 years, with a corresponding increase (14%) in the number of students transferring to private institutions. This is largely due to the increase in students who are transferring to the University of Phoenix.

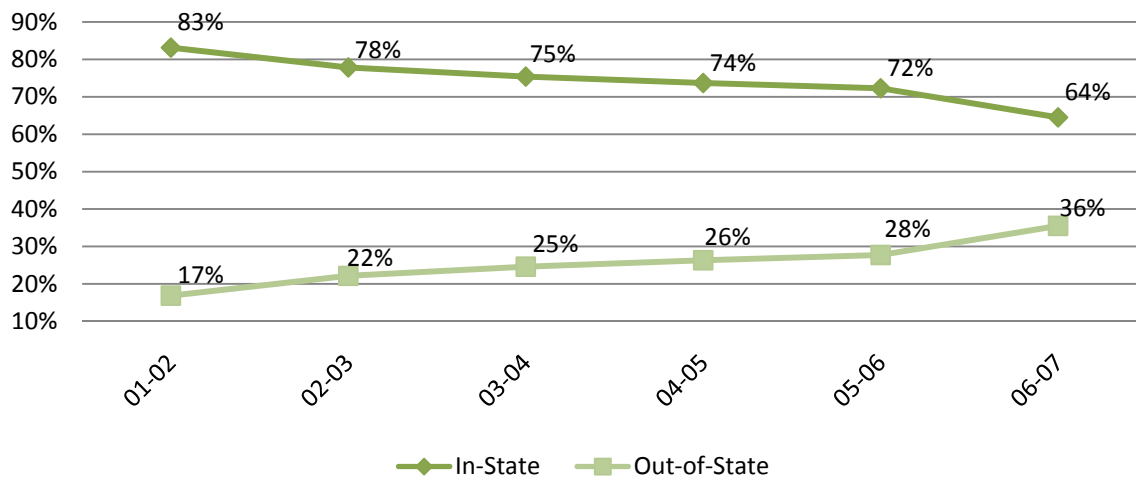
Miramar: Percentage of Private/Public Transfer Students by Year



San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

During the 6-year span of this study, a 19% decrease in the percentage of students who transferred to an in-state institution and a 19% increase in the percentage of students who transferred out-of-state was also noticed. It appears as though this trend is largely due to the increase in the percentage of students who are attending the University of Phoenix. Although the University of Phoenix has campuses in California, it is identified as an out-of-state college (Arizona).

Miramar: Percentage of In-State/Out-of-State Transfers by Year



SUMMARY

- The volume of transfers considerably increased over the past 6 years, with a growth rate of 98%.
- The top ten transfer destinations for *Miramar College* transfers are not the same as City and Mesa. Different transfer institutions are represented and different transfer patterns are noted.
- The most popular transfer destination is San Diego State University, followed by University of California, San Diego.
- The percentage of student transfers does not reflect the same patterns indicated in the analysis of transfer volume.
- The only top 10 university that saw a steady increase in the percentage of transfers was the University Of Phoenix, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, and CSU Fullerton.
- The increase in University of Phoenix transfers also reflects changes in the percentage of students transferring to private, out-of-state colleges.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFER ANALYSES

Much of what is reported here is consistent with the trends that have been observed at the state level and presented by the California Community College Chancellor's Office. First, there is an overall increase in the *volume* of students transferring from City, Mesa, and Miramar between Fall 2001 to Summer 2007. Second, there is a net decline in the overall *percentage* of students transferring to UC and CSU campuses. This is due, in part, to the increase in the percentage of transfers to the University of Phoenix and other private, for profit institutions. Third, the only 4-year college that is showing a steady growth in the percentage of transfer students is the University of Phoenix. While some state schools are showing an increase in the percentage of transfers, this is minimal compared to the large increases seen at the University of Phoenix. Finally, the patterns of transfer behavior differ between City, Mesa, and Miramar.

- The total volume of students transferring has been steadily increasing since the 2001-2002 academic year with a rate of growth of 124% at City, 62% at Mesa, and 98% at Miramar.
- The top 5 transfer destinations differ by college.
- There is still a considerable amount of ethnic & racial disparity in transfer success. Underserved minority students are less likely to go to one of the University of California campuses or one of the California State University campuses, rather many opt to transfer to the University of Phoenix.

The next section focuses on specific predictors that account for much of the transfer behavior for specific institutions. Using binomial logistic regression models, predictors of student transfer success were investigated. The central focus was the role that ethnicity, age, G.P.A., and cumulative units completed play in predicting the likelihood a student will successfully transfer to a 4-year degree granting institution. The first section focuses on transfer destinations, specifically looking at UC, CSU, in-state, out-of-state, public, and private schools, as well as looking more specifically at the predictors of transferring to UCSD and SDSU. This section focuses on specific student populations of interests. These include traditionally underserved students (minorities), non-traditional students (older adults), and prior non-credit students.

PREDICTORS OF TRANSFER STUDENT SUCCESS

University of California (all campuses)

In general, students who successfully transfer to one of the University of California campuses do so rather expediently. They take the required classes, no more or less, and meet the G.P.A. requirements specified in many of the transfer agreements. The analyses also suggest that younger students are more likely to transfer to a UC campus than any other college destination. Gender and ethnicity are also key predictors of UC transfer success. The analyses reveal that men are more likely to transfer than women, and Asians and white students are more likely to transfer than minorities. The effect of G.P.A. on transferring has a varied affect depending on which campus is being investigated. On average, students who have a G.P.A. over 3.3 are more likely to transfer to UC campuses than CSU's or other colleges. However, students with the highest G.P.A.'s are attending UC Berkeley and UCLA, as compared to other UC campuses.

University of California, San Diego

University of California at San Diego is the most popular UC transfer destination for SDCCD students. UCSD transfers are similar to other UC transfer students in several respects. Like all UC campuses, UCSD's transfer students are likely to complete over 30 units at SDCCD. Also, ethnicity is a key predictor of transfer. The analyses show that Asian and white students are more likely to transfer to UCSD. When compared to other UC campuses, UCSD transfer students are also different in important ways. For example, UCSD transfers are older and more likely to be female. Moreover, UCSD transfer students are more likely than other UC transfer students to have a GPA below a 3.3. The difference in G.P.A. is most likely influenced by the local TAG program where students are guaranteed admittance into UCSD if they meet certain course requirements and maintain a 2.8 G.P.A. or above.

California State University (all campuses)

As is the case with the University of California transfer students, those who are transferring to colleges in the California State University system are younger and less likely to be an underserved minority student. White students are more likely to transfer to a CSU than any other racial/ethnic group. Women are also more likely to transfer to CSU campuses than are men. Academically, it appears that CSU transfers are completing more units than other transfer students; however, they are doing so with a lower cumulative G.P.A. The analyses indicate that students with G.P.A. below 2.8 are more likely to attend CSU campuses. However, this pattern does not hold true for some highly impacted campuses such as San Diego State and Cal Poly. These students tend to have G.P.A.'s that are higher, on average, than other CSU transfers.

San Diego State University

San Diego State University is the most popular transfer destination for SDCCD students. SDSU transfers are similar to other CSU transfer students in several respects. Like all CSU campuses, SDSU's transfer students are likely to complete over 30 units at SDCCD. Also, gender is a key predictor of transfer. The analyses show that women are more likely to transfer than men. When compared to other CSU campuses, SDSU transfer students are also different in important ways. For example, white students are less likely to go to SDSU and age is not a significant predictor of transfer. Moreover, SDSU transfer students are significantly more likely than other CSU transfer

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

students to have a G.P.A. above a 3.3. For SDSU transfer students having a G.P.A. over a 3.3 is the strongest predictor of transfer.

University of Phoenix

The likelihood of a student successfully transferring to the University of Phoenix is almost entirely determined by the student's age and race/ethnicity. Older students are more likely to attend University of Phoenix than younger students, with the average age of a University of Phoenix transfer being 31 years old. White students are less likely to attend University of Phoenix than underserved minority students. While their overall percentages are high, given their representation in the population of transfers, Black and Latino students are far more likely to go to University of Phoenix than white students even when their G.P.A. and cumulative units earned are similar. Another characteristic that is predictive of transferring to the University of Phoenix is a relatively low number of units earned prior to transferring. On average, these students transfer with only 37 units completed and have overall G.P.A.'s that are lower than most other transfer students. More specifically, the odds of a student with a G.P.A. below 2.8 transferring to University of Phoenix is more than 60% higher than for a student with a G.P.A. above 2.8.

Private vs. Public

The analyses of the differences in transfer success between those who go to public institutions vs. those who go to private institutions indicate that gender is not significant in determining one's destination. However, age and race/ethnicity do matter. More specifically, older students and underserved minority students are more likely to attend a private institution than a public institution. The analyses also suggest that students who complete fewer units and have a lower G.P.A. are more likely to transfer to a private college. However, the data here are most likely influenced by University of Phoenix transfers and not a fair representation of all private colleges, especially those that are competitive to get into.

In-State vs. Out-of-State

In looking at variation between in-state and out-of-state transfers, the data suggests that older students and men are more likely to attend out-of-state colleges. In addition, white and Asian students are more likely to transfer to an in-state college. In investigating the academic predictors, it is evident that students who completed fewer units and have a G.P.A. below a 3.3 are more likely to transfer to an out-of-state college. The data here are most likely influenced by University of Phoenix transfers and not a fair representation of all out-of-state colleges.

Under-Served Students (Minorities)

One of the greatest predictors of a student transferring to University of Phoenix is ethnicity, with students who are traditionally under-served being the most likely to transfer to University of Phoenix. In each of our models, race and ethnicity were significant predictors in transfer student success. Here it is important to note a few interesting trends. Asians are far more likely to transfer to a competitive UC campus than are whites. White students, however, are far more likely to transfer to a UC or CSU institution than are other minorities. Additional analyses reveal that several African American students had the grades and the units to transfer to San Diego State or any CSU campus (broadly defined), but instead ended up transferring to the University of Phoenix. It is recommended that future studies look into this phenomenon in greater detail and focus on those

San Diego Community College District Transfer Analysis

students who appear to have the grades to attend one of the State's top colleges but instead choose to attend a non-traditional college such as University of Phoenix or National University.

Non-Traditional Students (Older Adults)

The SDCCD offers classes and opportunities for many non-traditional students. Accordingly, it is no surprise to see that non-traditional students are also transferring in high numbers. However, their transfer behavior does not parallel younger SDCCD transfer students. Most students over the age of 26 transferred to SDSU (30%), followed by University of Phoenix (14%) and National University (9%). However, age plays a significant role in predicting who will attend the University of Phoenix and not SDSU. In other words, students over the age of 26 are *significantly* more likely to attend the University of Phoenix than any other colleges, including SDSU.

Prior Non-Credit Students

One particularly interesting finding was the number of students who had transferred to a 4-year degree granting institution who started out taking non-credit courses. Over 1,500 prior non-credit students successfully transferred to a 4-year college over the 6 year time period. The most popular transfer destination was San Diego State (34%), followed by UCSD (14%). It is important to note, that despite the large percentage of students transferring to SDSU and UCSD, being a prior non-credit student is the most significant predictor of transferring to University of Phoenix, than any other college in the analysis.