

El Camino College Compton Center Transfer Velocity Report

Entering Cohort 2009-10



Introduction

This report outlines transfer data collected by the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. The methodology used involves tracking all first time freshmen six years after their initial enrollment at El Camino College Compton Center in 2009-2010. During this six-year period, students who exhibit "behavioral intent to transfer" are placed into the Transfer Velocity Cohort. More specifically, students must complete 12 credit units and attempt a transfer level math or English course within six years following initial enrollment to be included in the Transfer Cohort. Because the Transfer Cohort is not finalized until the sixth year, transfer rates for preceding years are retroactively calculated. Students with multiple college enrollments are reported as members of the Transfer Velocity Cohort for each college attended.

Transfer Rate for 2009-2010 Cohort

To calculate the transfer rate, Transfer Cohort data is matched with data from California State University (CSU), University of California (UC), and the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). This reveals students' enrollment status at the four-year institution. Dividing the number of enrolled students at a four-year institution by total cohort size yields the transfer rate, as highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1 reveals that transfer rates for the 2009-2010 cohort increased the most between the second and fifth year. During these years, transfer rates increased by 4 to 6 points each year. By the sixth year, transfer rates reached a high of 23%.

Table 1. Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer, 2009-10 (N=357)

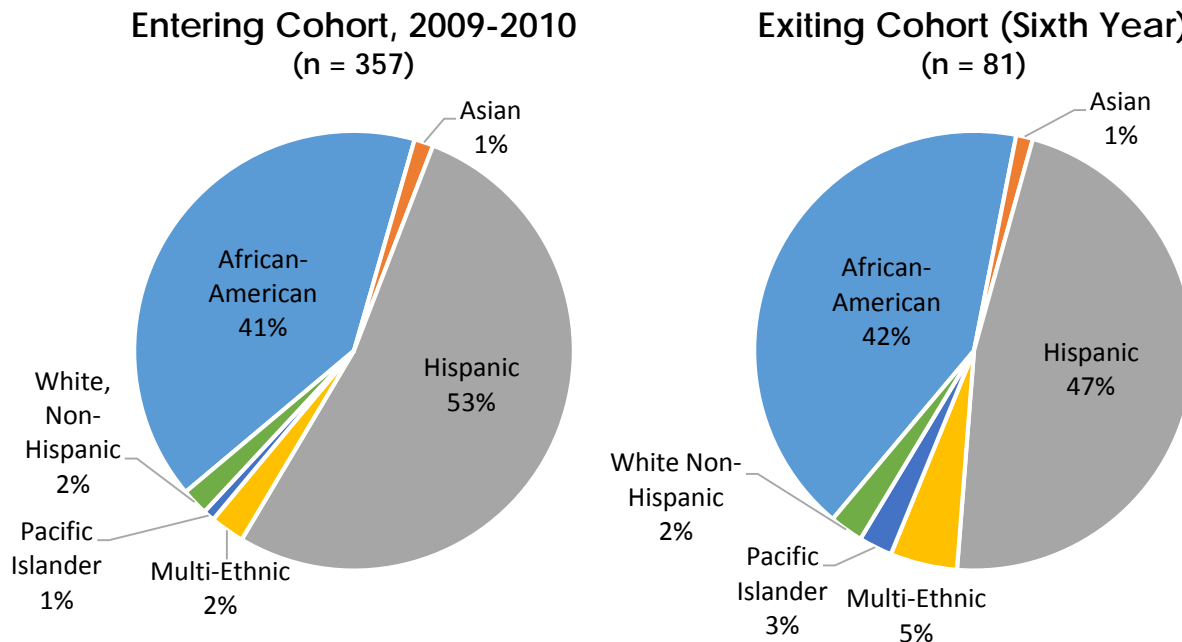
Time Window	Transferred Student	Transfer Rate
1 yr	5	1%
2 yrs	15	4%
3 yrs	37	10%
4 yrs	54	15%
5 yrs	69	19%
6 yrs	81	23%

Source: California Community College Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Transfer Rate for 2009-2010 Cohort by Ethnicity

Figure 1 shows two distributions of the 2009-2010 Transfer Cohort by ethnicity: the first shows the entering cohort by ethnicity (n = 357) and the second shows the distribution of students from the transfer cohort who transferred by their sixth year (n = 81), by ethnicity. Upon entering Compton Center, Hispanic students made up more than half of the entering transfer cohort (53%), followed by African-American students (41%), making up 94% of the transfer cohort. 81 of the 357 students in the transfer cohort exited the program into a four-year institution by the sixth year. The majority of this exiting cohort is made up of Hispanic (47%) and African-American (42%) students.

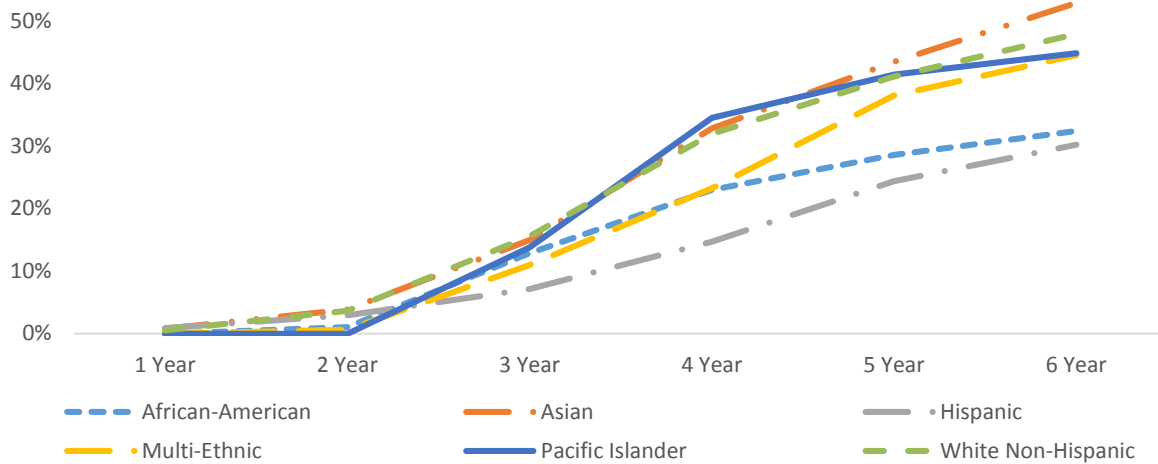
Figure 1. Comparison of 209-2010 Transfer Cohort by Ethnicity: Entering vs. Exiting Cohort



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Figure 2, which displays transfer rate by ethnicity, reveals that although Hispanic and African-American students made up the greatest percentage of 2009-10 transfer cohort, they had lower transfer rates compared to students in other ethnic groups. Asian students, who made up only 1% of the cohort, had the highest transfer rate, followed by White Non-Hispanic students who made up 2% of the cohort.

Figure 2. Transfer Rate by Ethnicity, 2009-2010

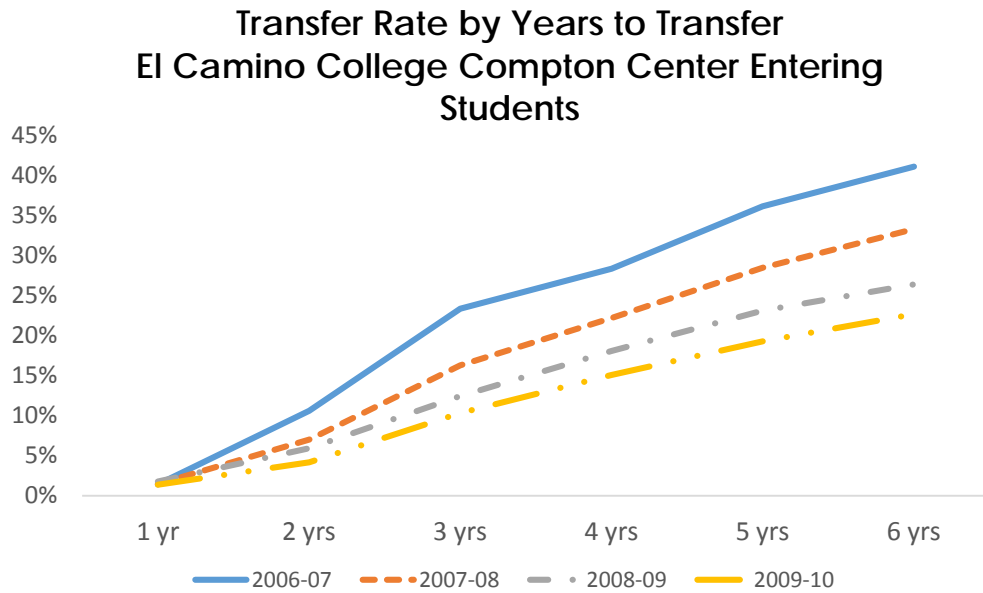


Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Four-Year Trend in Transfer Velocity

Since the Transfer Cohort is finalized six years after initial enrollment, this report is the third to provide Transfer Velocity data since the partnership between El Camino College and the Compton Center. Figure 4 is a graph of transfer rates by years after initial enrollment for the four cohorts since the partnership.

Figure 3. Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer, 2006-07 to 2009-10



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

The initial 2006-07 cohort had higher transfer rates than the later cohorts; the 2009-10 cohort had the lowest transfer rates.

Conclusion

Overall, the rate of student transfers to a four-year institution steadily increases over the six-year period following initial enrollment. After six years, transfer rates tend to reach a plateau.

This report also included an examination of the 2009-2010 transfer rate cohort, disaggregated by ethnicity. This exploration reveals that Hispanic and African-American students made up the greatest percentage of the transfer cohort. However, compared to their Asian and White Non-Hispanic peers, African American and Hispanic students transfer at a lower rate each year. This calls for the need to continue to explore equity issues to ensure successful transfer outcomes for all students intending to transfer.

For a detailed definition of Transfer Velocity Cohort, please click visit www.ccctransfer.org.

For Questions or Comments, please contact ccctransfer@cccoco.edu.