

El Camino College Transfer Velocity Report

Entering Cohort 2009-2010



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 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 most between the second and fifth year. During these years, transfer rates increased by 8 to 10 points each year. By the sixth year, transfer rates reached a high of 39%.

Table 1. Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer, 2009-2010 (N = 2,673)

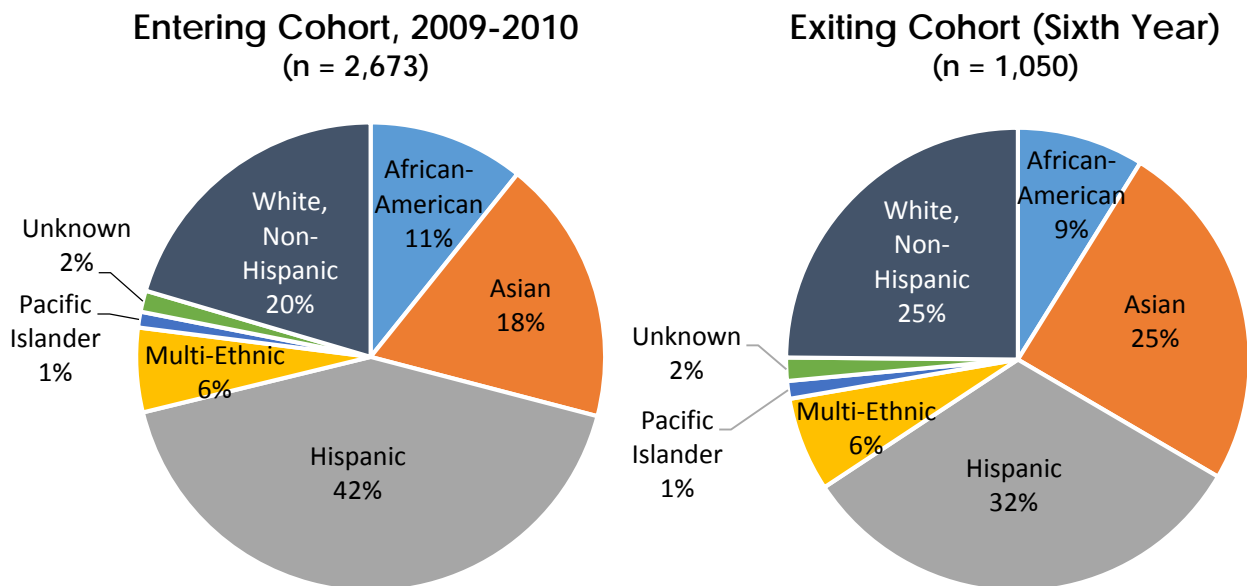
Time Window	Transferred Student	Transfer Rate
1 yr	17	1%
2 yrs	77	3%
3 yrs	300	11%
4 yrs	619	23%
5 yrs	875	33%
6 yrs	1,050	39%

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Transfer Rate for 2009-2010 Cohort by Ethnicity

Figure 1 shows two distributions of 2009-2010 Transfer Cohort by ethnicity: the first shows the entering cohort by ethnicity (n = 2,673) and the second shows the distribution of students from the transfer cohort who transferred by their sixth year (n = 1,050), by ethnicity. Upon entering ECC, Hispanic students made up the greatest percentage of the entering transfer cohort of 2,673 students (42%). In fact, they made up a greater percentage than White Non-Hispanic (20%) and Asian (18%) students combined. 1,050 of the 2,673 students in the transfer cohort exited the program into a four-year institution by the sixth year. The second chart shows that the percentage of Hispanic students who transferred by their sixth year (32%) is less than the combined percentage of their White Non-Hispanic (25%) and Asian (25%) peers who transferred within the same time period.

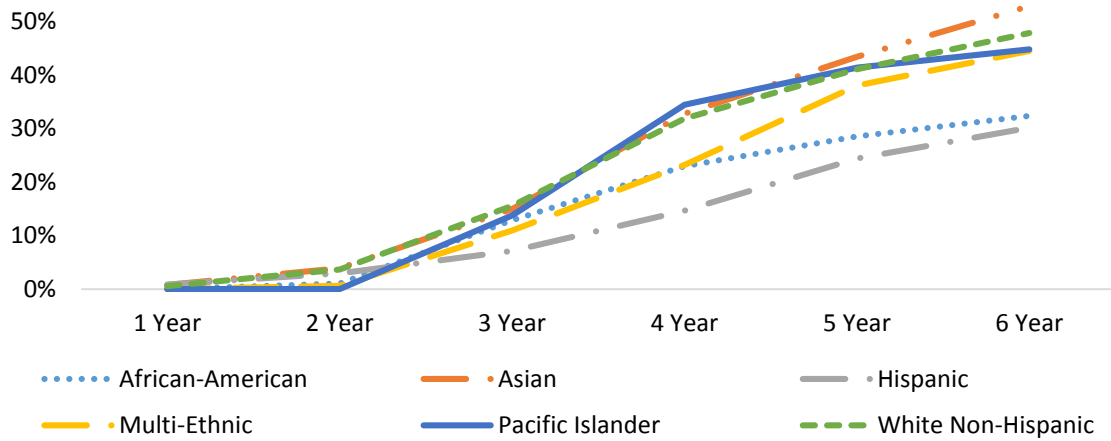
Figure 1. Comparison of 2009-2010 Transfer Cohort by Ethnicity: Entering vs. Exiting Cohort



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Figure 2 displays transfer rate by ethnicity, which also reveals that although Hispanic students made up the greatest percentage of 2009-10 transfer cohort, they had the lowest transfer rate (30% by their sixth year). African-American students, though higher than Hispanic students (32%) had a lower transfer rate compared to their peers as well. On the other hand, Asian students (53%) had higher transfer rates, followed by White Non-Hispanics (48%).

Figure 2. Transfer Rate by Ethnicity, 2009-2010



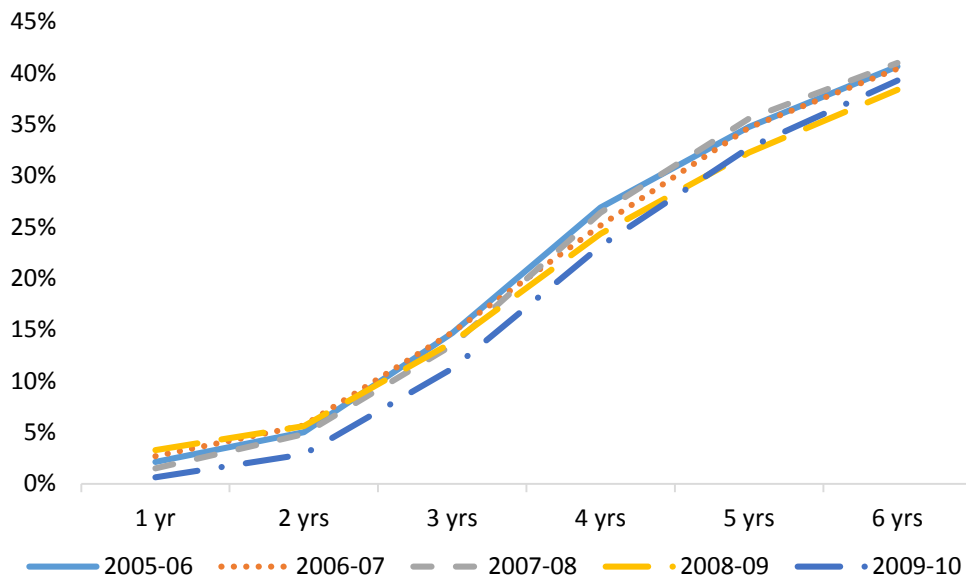
Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Five-Year Trend in Transfer Velocity

Figure 3 is a graph of transfer rates by years after initial enrollment for five different cohorts. The chart indicates that the 2009-2010 cohort had a slightly higher transfer rate (39%) compared to the previous 2008-09 cohort (38%).

Figure 3. Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer, 2005-06 to 2009-10

Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer El Camino College Entering Students



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

However, it had a lower transfer rate compared to the earlier cohorts, 2005-06 (41%), 2006-07 (40%), and 2007-08 (41%). The 2005-06 and 2006-07 had the highest transfer rates compared to the reported cohorts. However, these differences are only by one or two percentage points.

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 students make 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 visit www.ccctransfer.org.

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