

# Compton College Transfer Velocity Report



Entering Cohort 2010-2011

## 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 Compton College in 2010-2011. 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 2010-2011 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 2010-2011 cohort increased the most between the second and fifth year. During these years, transfer rates increased by 5 to 6 points each year. By the sixth year, transfer rate reached by a high of 25%.

Table 1. Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer, 2010-2011 (N=463)

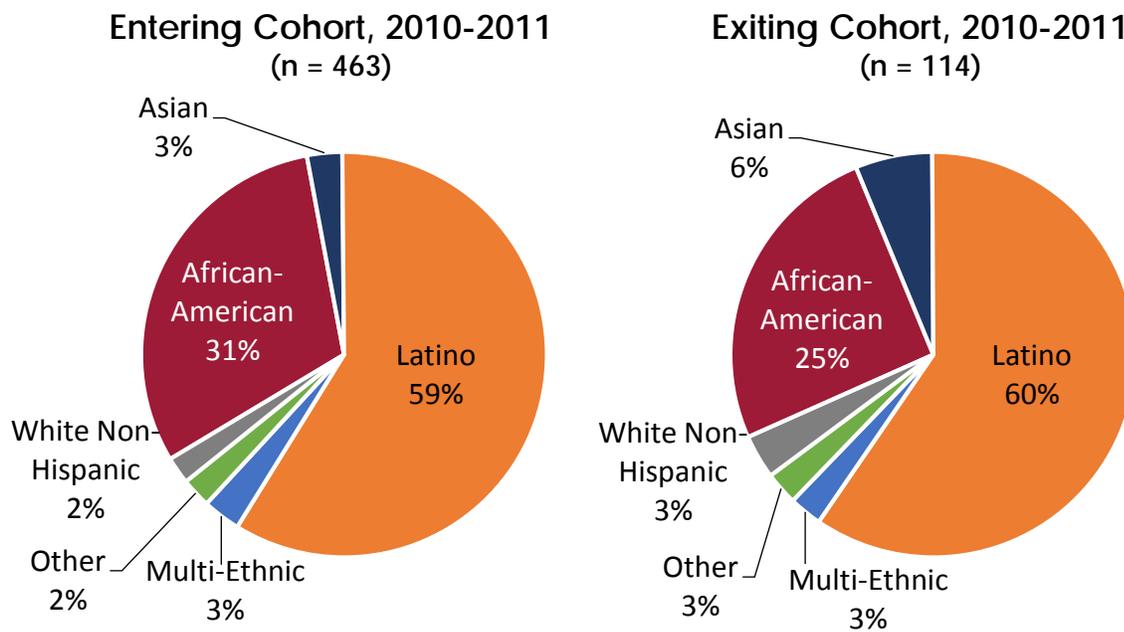
Time Window	Transferred Student	Transfer Rate
1 yr	5	1%
2 yrs	13	3%
3 yrs	38	8%
4 yrs	66	14%
5 yrs	91	20%
6 yrs	114	25%

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

## Transfer Rate for 2010-2011 Cohort by Ethnicity

Figure 1 shows two distributions of the 2010-2011 Transfer Cohort by ethnicity: the first shows the entering cohort by ethnicity (n = 463) and the second shows the distribution of students from the transfer cohort who transferred by their sixth year (n = 114), by ethnicity. Upon entering Compton College, Hispanic students made up more than half of the entering transfer cohort of 463 students (59%), followed by African-American students (41%). Together, they made up 90% of the transfer cohort. 114 of the 463 students in the transfer cohort exited the program into a four-year institution by the sixth year. Hispanic (60%) and African-American (25%) students made up the majority of the exiting cohort.

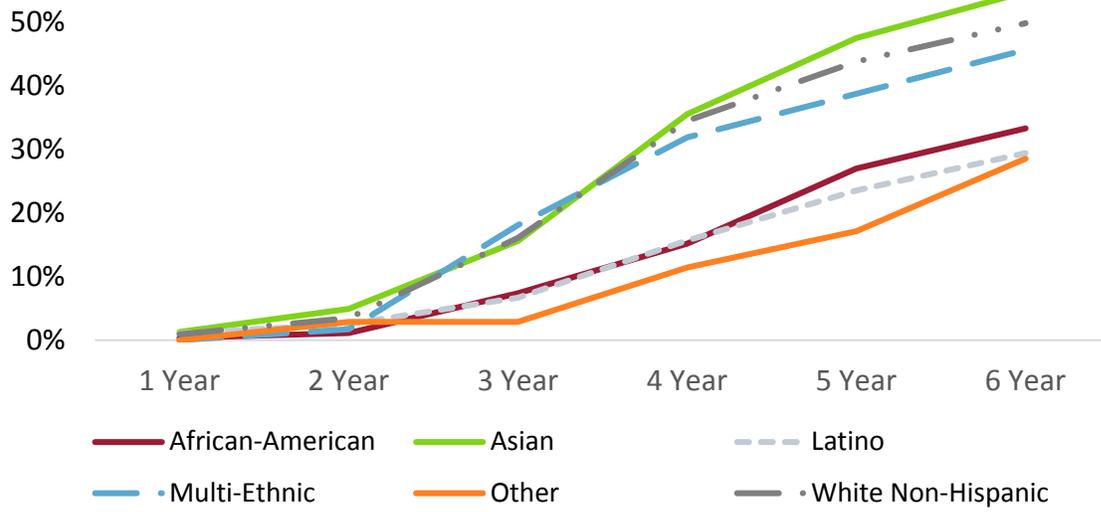
Figure 1. Comparison of 2010-2011 Transfer Cohort by Ethnicity: Entering vs. Exiting Cohort



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 2010-2011 transfer cohort, they had lower transfer rates compared to students in other ethnic groups. Asian students, who made up only 3% (n = 13) 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, 2010-2011

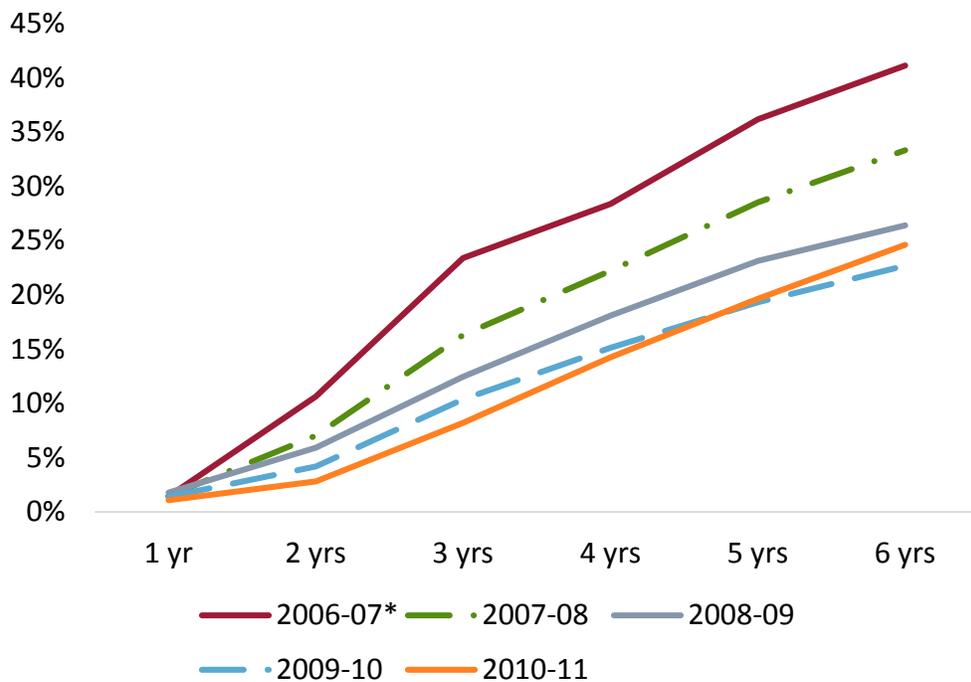


Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

### 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 2009-2010 cohort experienced the lowest transfer rate (23%).

Figure 3. Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer, 2006-2007 to 2010-2011



\*Note: 2006-07 cohort size is considerably smaller than subsequent cohorts.

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

2010-2011 cohort had a slightly higher transfer rate (25%) compared to the previous 2009-2010 cohort, but this rate is lower compared to earlier cohorts, 2006-2007 (40%), 2007-2008 (41%), and 2008-2009 (26%).

## Conclusions

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 2010-2011 transfer rate cohort, disaggregated by ethnicity. This exploration reveals that Hispanic and African-American students made up the greatest percentage of the transfer cohort as well as exiting cohort. However, compared to their Asian and Non-Hispanic peers, African-American and Hispanic students transfer at a lower rate each year. This calls for the need to continue to explore ways in which the college can equitably and effectively support students to ensure successful transfer outcomes for all students intending to transfer to a four-year institution.

For a detailed definition of Transfer Velocity Cohort, please visit [www.ccctransfer.org](http://www.ccctransfer.org).

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