

# El Camino 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 El Camino 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.

Transfer rates for the 2010-2011 cohort increased the most between the second and sixth year. During these years, transfer rates increased by 7 to 13 points each year. By the sixth year, transfer rates reached a high of 39%.

Table 1. Transfer Rate by Years to Transfer, 2010-2011 (N = 2,342)

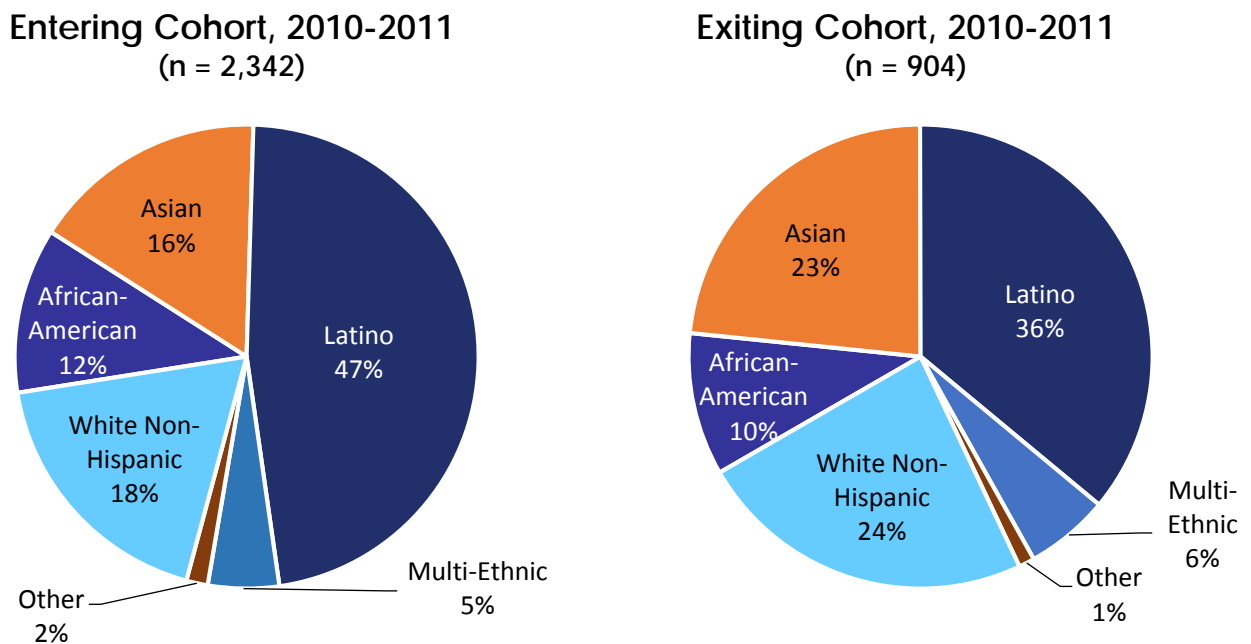
Time Window	Transferred Student	Transfer Rate
1 yr	22	1%
2 yrs	67	3%
3 yrs	245	10%
4 yrs	541	23%
5 yrs	756	32%
6 yrs	904	39%

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

## Transfer Rate for 2010-2011 Cohort by Ethnicity

Figure 1 shows two distributions of 2010-2011 Transfer Cohort by ethnicity: the first shows the entering cohort by ethnicity ( $n = 2,342$ ) and the second shows the distribution of students from the transfer cohort who transferred by their sixth year ( $n = 904$ ), by ethnicity. Upon entering ECC, Hispanic students made up the greatest percentage of the entering cohort of 2,342 students (47%). They made up a greater percentage than White Non-Hispanic (18%), African-American (12%), and Asian (16%) students combined. 904 of the 2,342 students in the transfer cohort exited the program into a four-year institution by their sixth year. The second chart shows that although the greatest percentage of students who transferred by their sixth year were Hispanic (36%), this was less than the combined percentage of White Non-Hispanic (24%) and Asian (23%) peers who transferred within the same period.

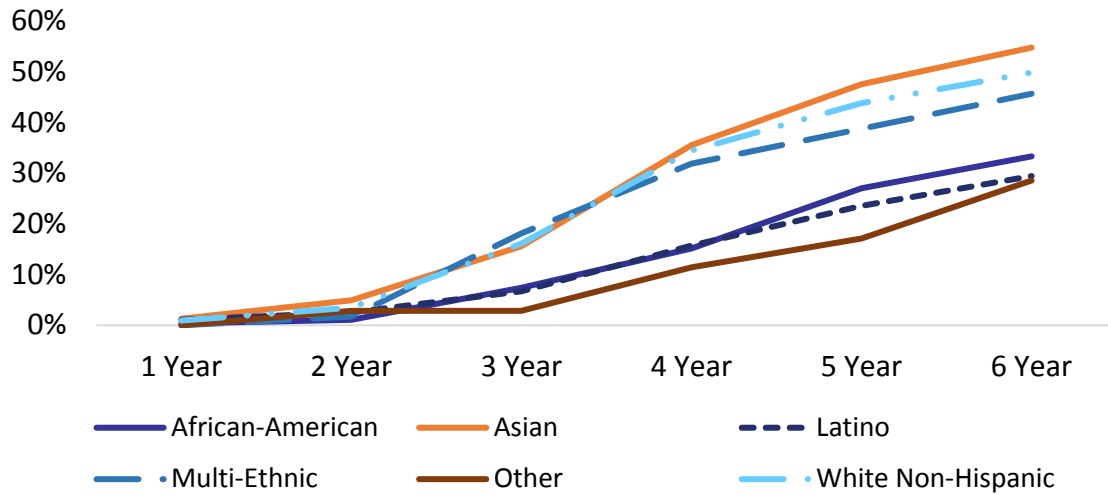
Figure 1. Comparison of 2010-2011 Transfer Cohort by Ethnicity: Entering vs. Exiting Cohort



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Figure 2 displays transfer rate by ethnicity. The figure reveals that although Hispanic students made up the greatest percentage of 2010-2011 transfer cohort, they had the lowest transfer rate (29% by their sixth year). Students in Other ethnic category had the same transfer rate as Hispanic students. African-American students, though higher than Hispanic students (33%) had a lower transfer rate compared to their peers as well. On the other hand, Asian students had higher transfer rates (55%), followed by White Non-Hispanic students (50%).

Figure 2. Transfer Rate by Ethnicity, 2010-2011

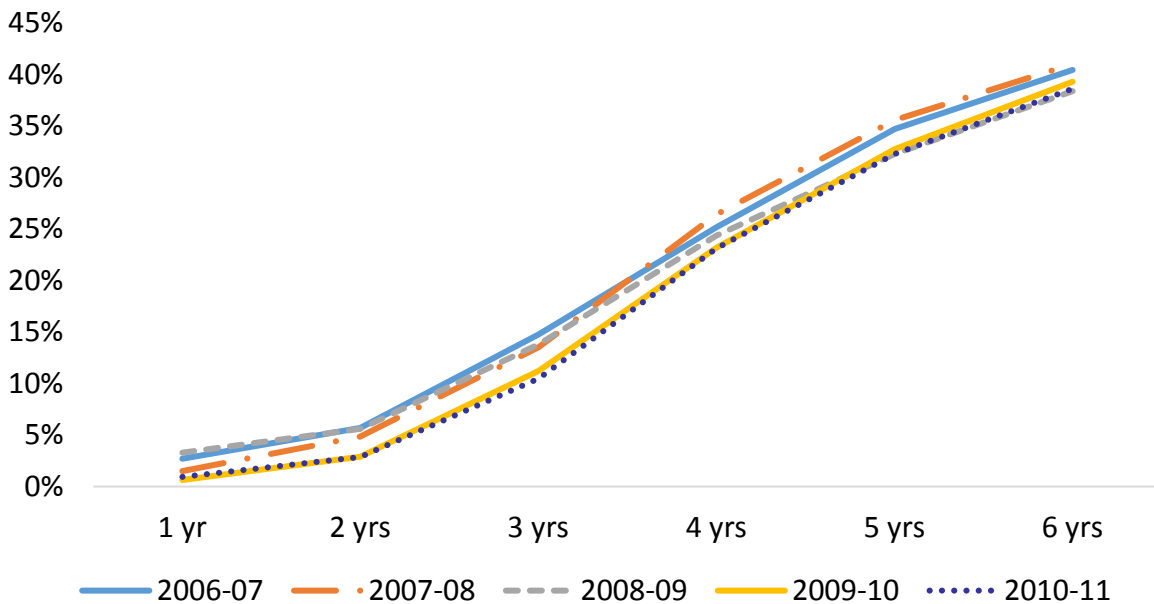


Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

### 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 the 2010-2011 cohort had the same transfer rate (39%) as the previous 2009-2010 cohort, which is slightly higher than 2008-2009 cohort's transfer rate (38%).

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



Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart

Although the two most recent cohorts had a lower transfer rate compared to the earlier 2006-2007 (40%) and 2008-2009 (41%) cohorts, the 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 2010-2011 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 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 Report, visit [www.ccctransfer.org](http://www.ccctransfer.org).

For Questions or Comments, please contact [ccctransfer@cccco.edu](mailto:ccctransfer@cccco.edu).