

#NISTS2019 CONFERENCE

WORKING TOGETHER TO SIMPLIFY TRANSFER

FEBRUARY 13-15, 2019 • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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New Research on Transfer Enrollment Trends by Institutional Selectivity

Matriculation Trends & Issues, Diversity and Inclusion - Research Spotlight

This session presents new research on the extent to which community college students transfer to and subsequently graduate from selective colleges and universities. Analyses of data from the National Student Clearinghouse show that at more selective colleges and universities, transfer students are equally likely to graduate as traditional students who enroll directly from high school. Implications for those advising high-performing community college students seeking to transfer and for admissions officers at four-year institutions.

Jennifer Glynn, *Transfer to Selective Colleges and Universities*

Jack Kent Cooke Foundation

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FOUNDATION

Persistence

The Success of Students Who Transfer from
Community Colleges to Selective Four-Year Institutions



Jennifer Glynn, Ph.D.
January 2019

New Research on Transfer Enrollment Trends by Institutional Selectivity

National Institute for the
Study of Transfer Students
February 2019

Jennifer Glynn, Ph.D.
Director of Research and Evaluation
Jack Kent Cooke Foundation

Presentation Topics

Project Design

Findings

- Enrollment trends
- Community college characteristics
- Student outcomes

Next Steps



Our Mission

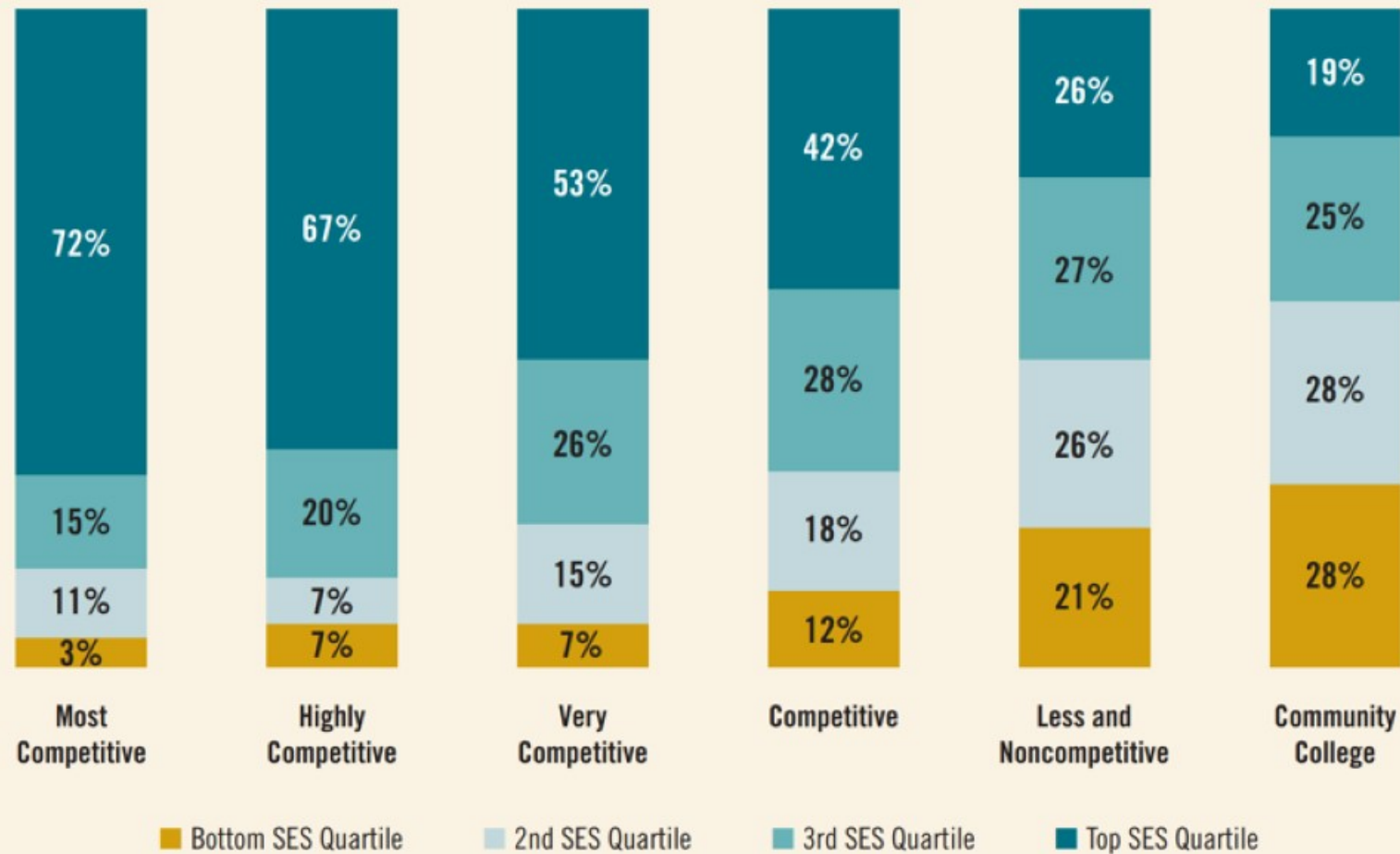
The Jack Kent Cooke Foundation is dedicated to advancing the education of exceptionally promising students who have financial need.

Cooke Undergraduate Transfer Scholarship

- **910** scholars since 2002
- **93%** earn BA
- **69%** attend a selective college



Low-SES Students Are Underrepresented at Selective Colleges and Universities



Source: Analysis of data from the Department of Education, Education Longitudinal Study of 2002. Postsecondary enrollment of the high-school graduating class of 2004.

About This Research

- Purpose
- National Student Clearinghouse
- Methods
(Descriptive, not Causal)
- Limitations
(Aggregate, No data on student income)



Entering Undergraduate Class

- Enrolled in fall at four-year institution
- Not previously enrolled at the same four-year institution
- No prior B.A. or higher degrees



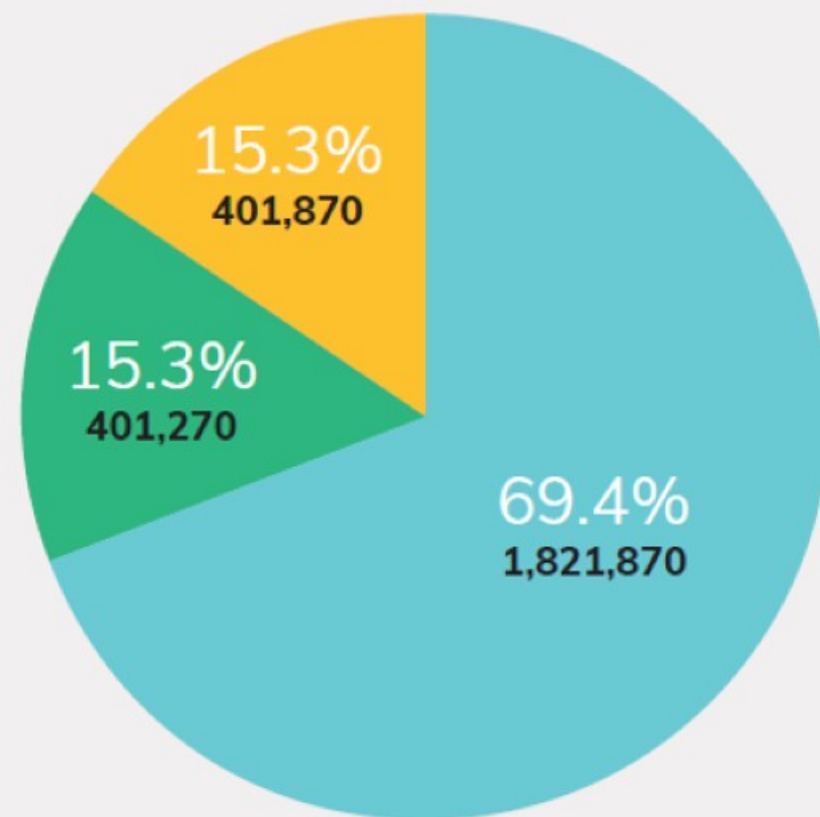
2016 Entering Undergraduate Class

2,625,010

Students who:

- Were enrolled at a four-year institution (for the first time at that institution)
- Do not have any prior postsecondary degrees

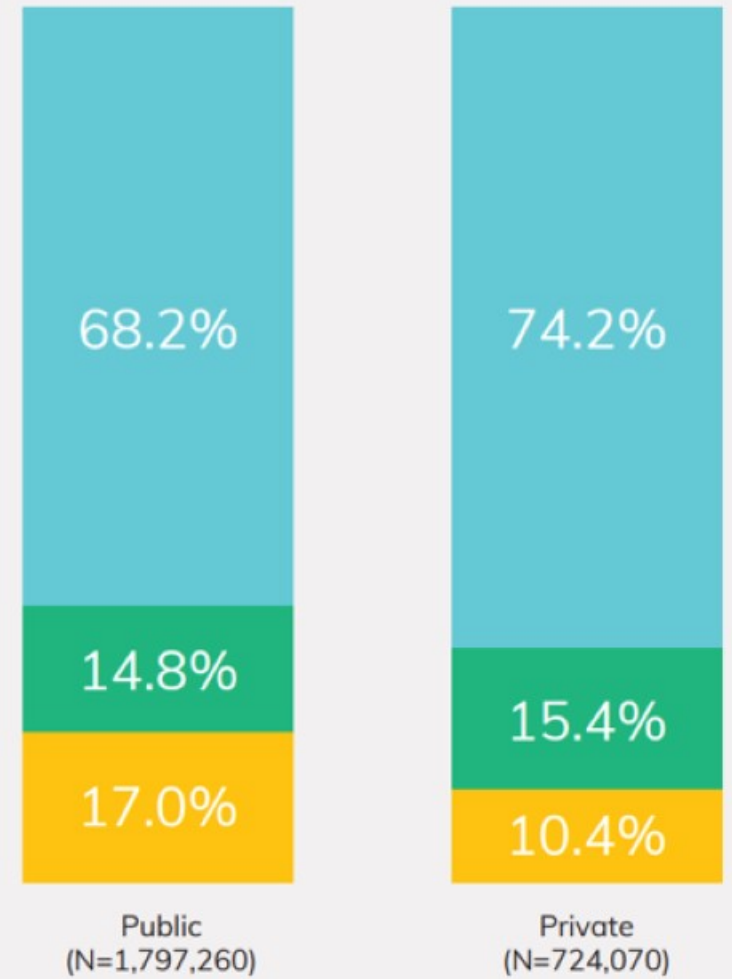
- **Entered from High School**
Never previously enrolled at any postsecondary institution
- **Transferred from a Four-Year Institution**
Previously enrolled at one or more other institution(s), at least one of which was a four-year institution
- **Transferred from a Community College**
Previously enrolled at one or more two-year public institution(s); never enrolled at another four-year institution



Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10s place. The National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) data also contains 4,780 students who were previously enrolled at either a two-year private or two-year for-profit institution, which equals 0.2 percent of all students. As these types of institutions vary widely in scope and program type, these students are excluded from this report.

**Public institutions enroll
four times as many
community
college transfer students
as private institutions:**

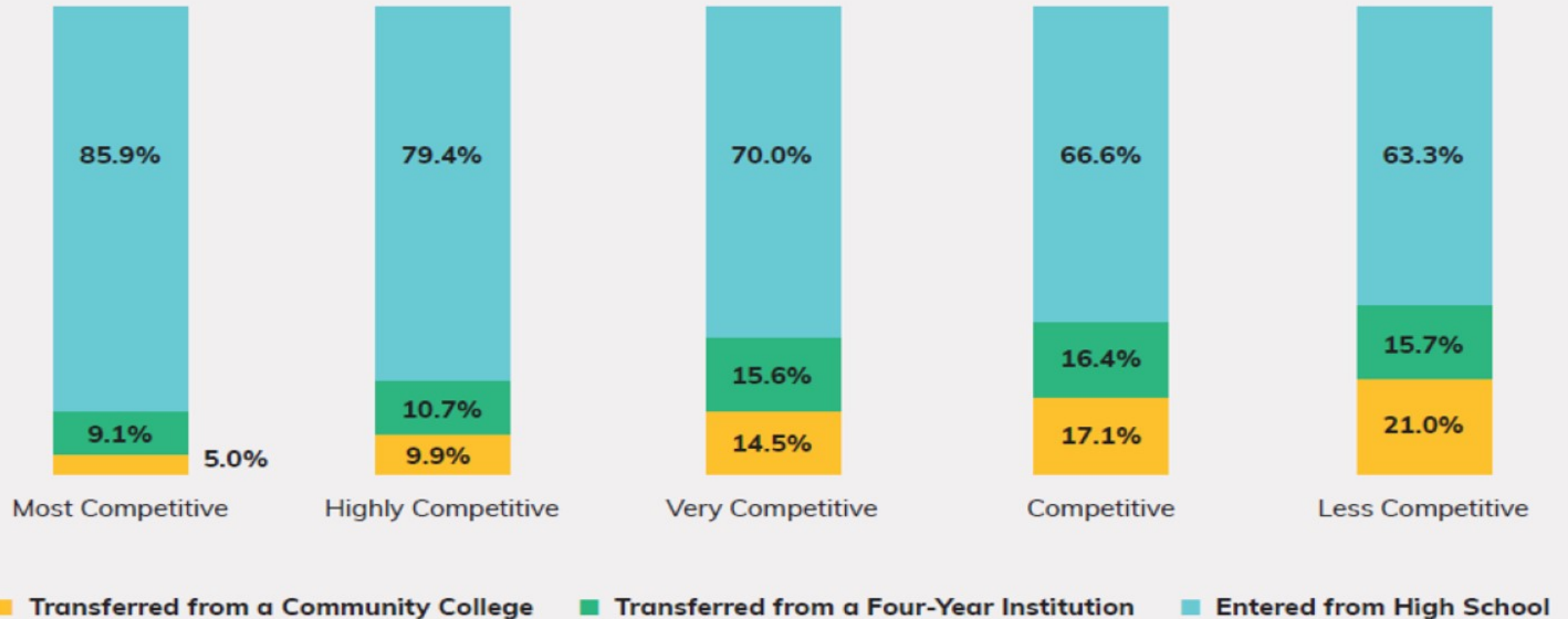
305,730 versus 75,190



- Transferred from a Community College
- Transferred from a Four-Year Institution
- Entered from High School

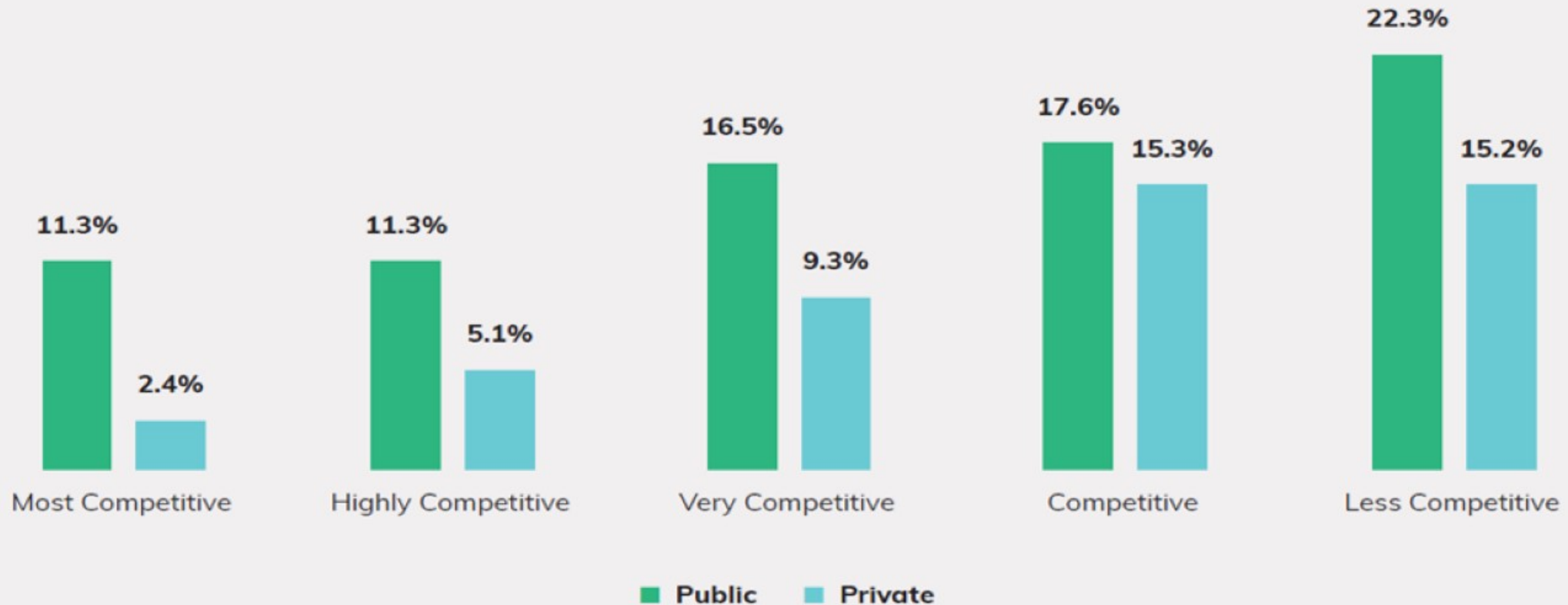
Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10s place.

2016 Entering Undergraduate Class



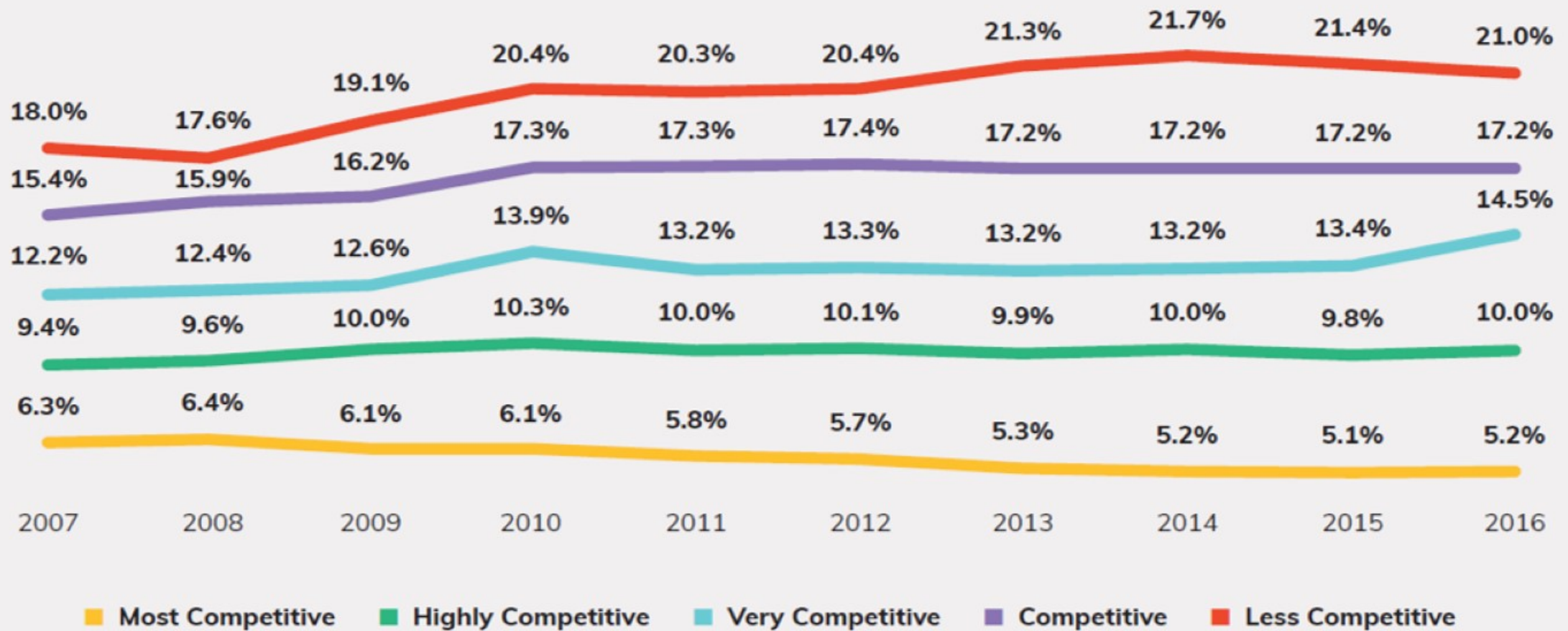
Note: Reporting on 2,517,030 students enrolled at 1,237 institutions in the NSC database.

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment Transferring from Community College, by Institutional Control and Selectivity



Note: Reporting on 1,237 institutions in the NSC database. Exhibit reports the percent of students in the 2016 Entering Class who transferred from a community college to a four-year institution.

Percent of Undergraduates Transferring from Community College, 2007 – 2016



Note: Longitudinal data presented for all institutions that participated in the National Student Clearinghouse in all years between 2007 and 2016.



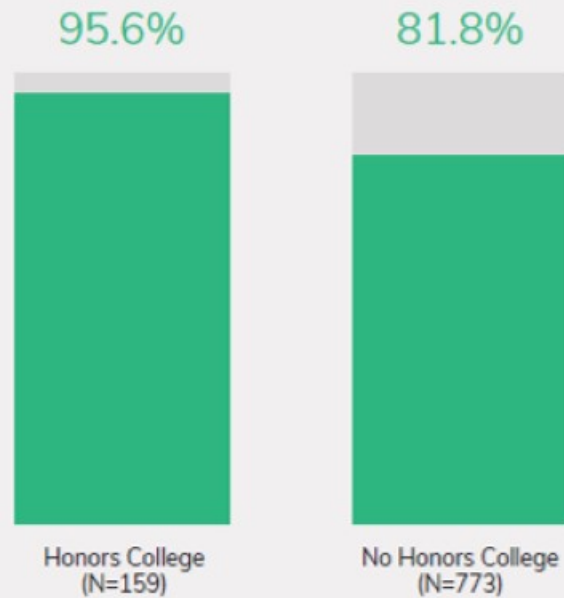
Which community colleges send students to selective institutions?

Most of them!

84% of all community colleges transfer students to selective colleges or universities.

Community colleges are more likely to transfer students to selective institutions that...

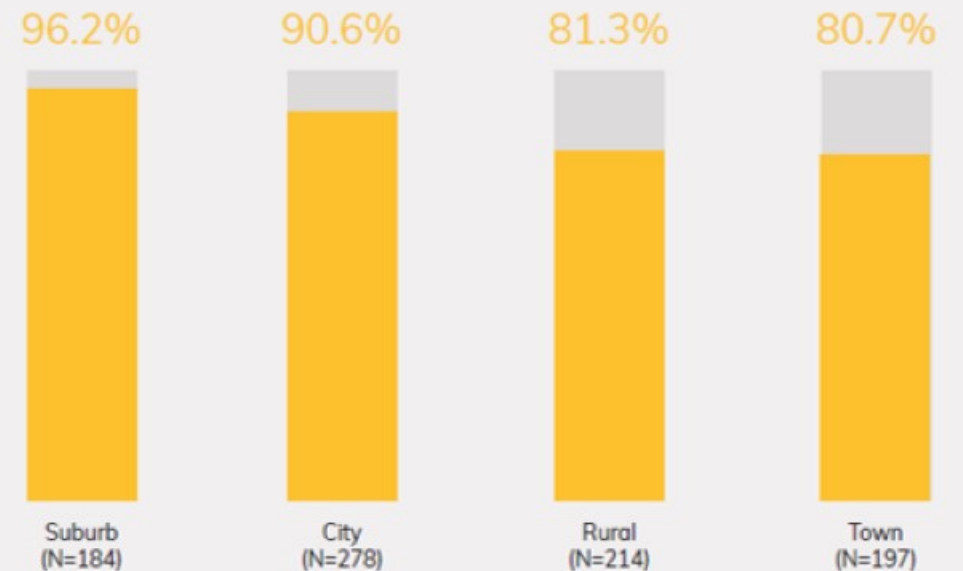
... have honors colleges...



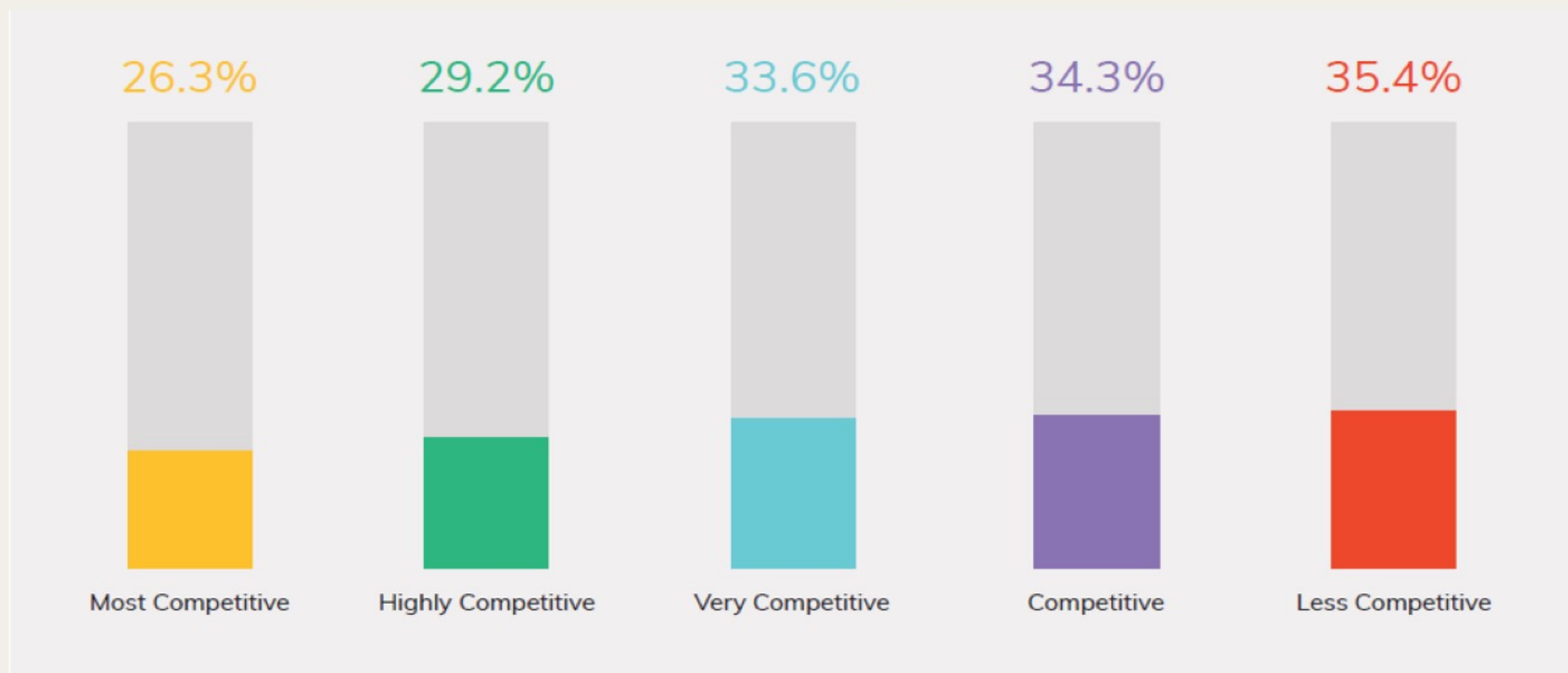
... are larger ...



... and are located in suburban or urban settings.

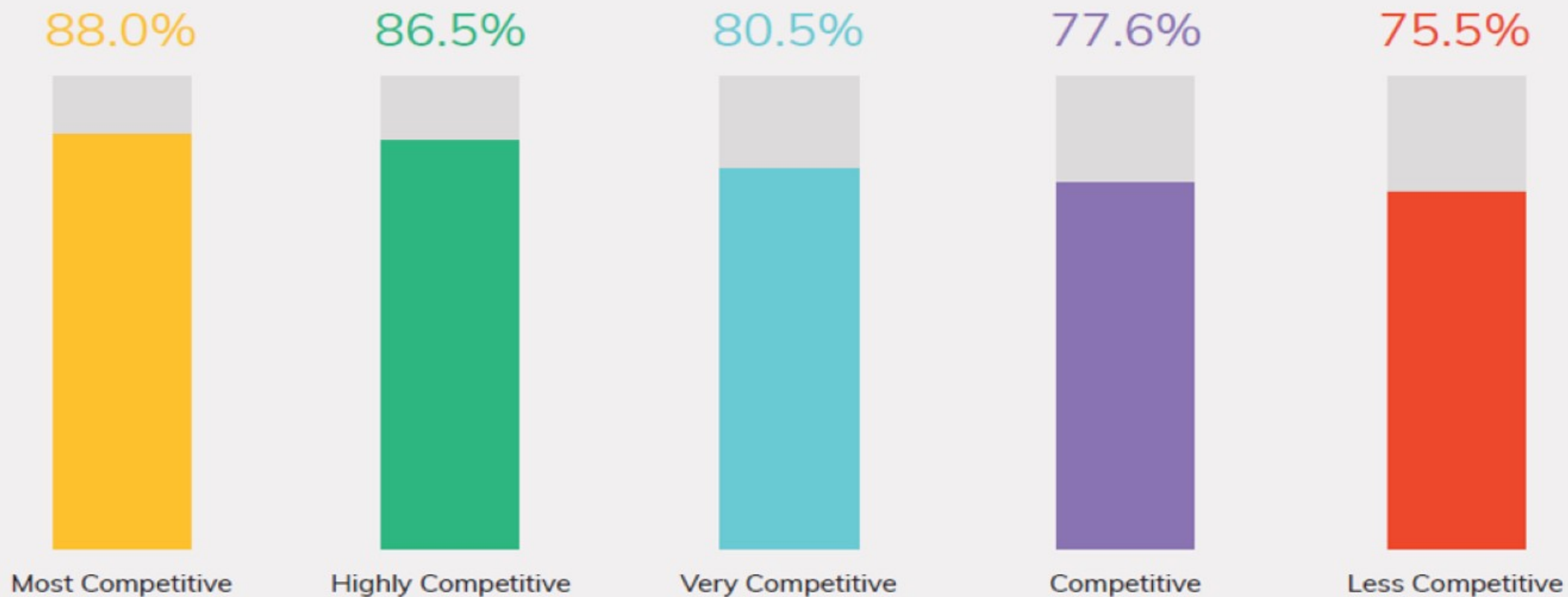


Percent of Community College Transfer Students Receiving an Associate's Degree Prior to Transfer



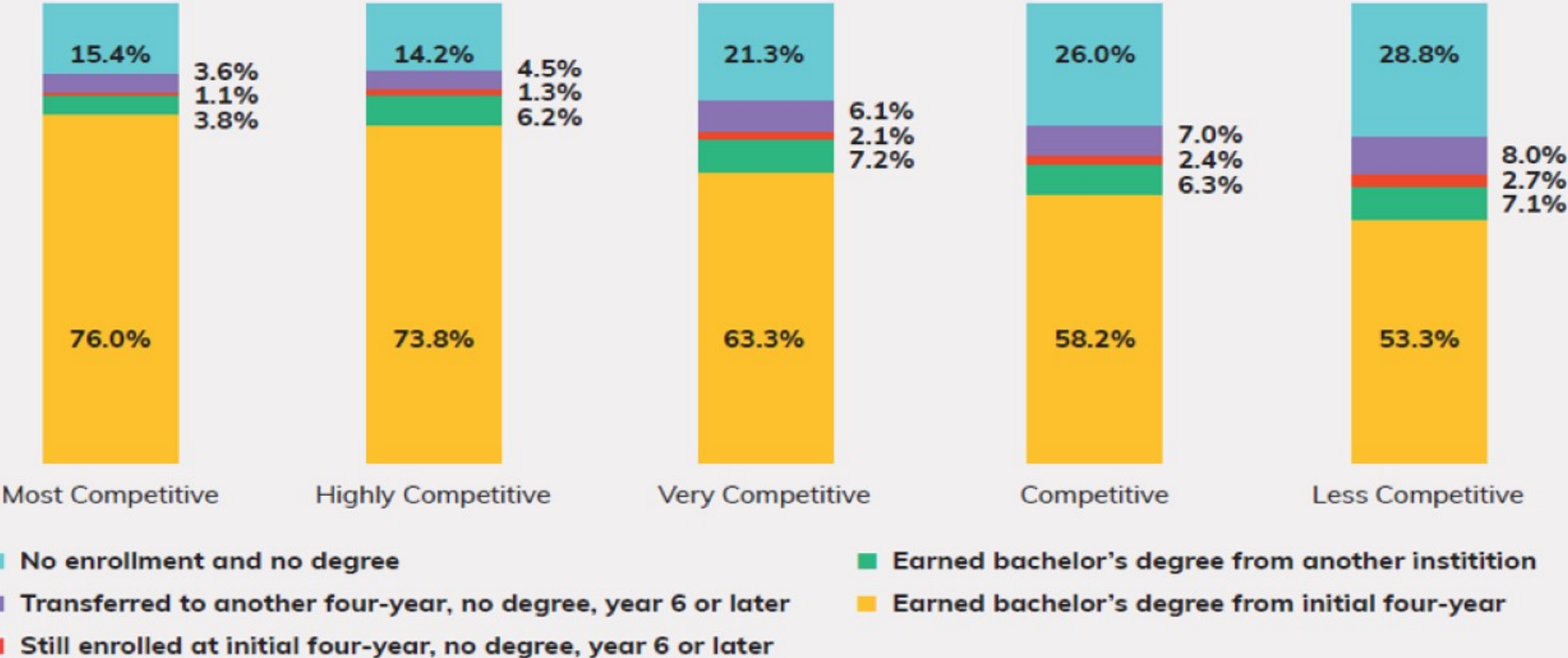
Note: Reporting on 342,780 students who transferred from a community college to a four-year institution in fall 2010. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10s place.

One-Year Retention Rates of Community College Transfer Students, by Institutional Selectivity



Note: Reporting on 342,780 students who transferred from a community college to a four-year institution in fall 2010. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10s place.

Six-Year Graduation and Retention Outcomes for Community College Transfer Students, by Institutional Selectivity



Note: Reporting on 342,780 students who transferred from a community college to a four-year institution in fall 2010. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10s place.

Average Time (Years) to Degree for Community College Transfer Students Graduating from the Receiving Institution

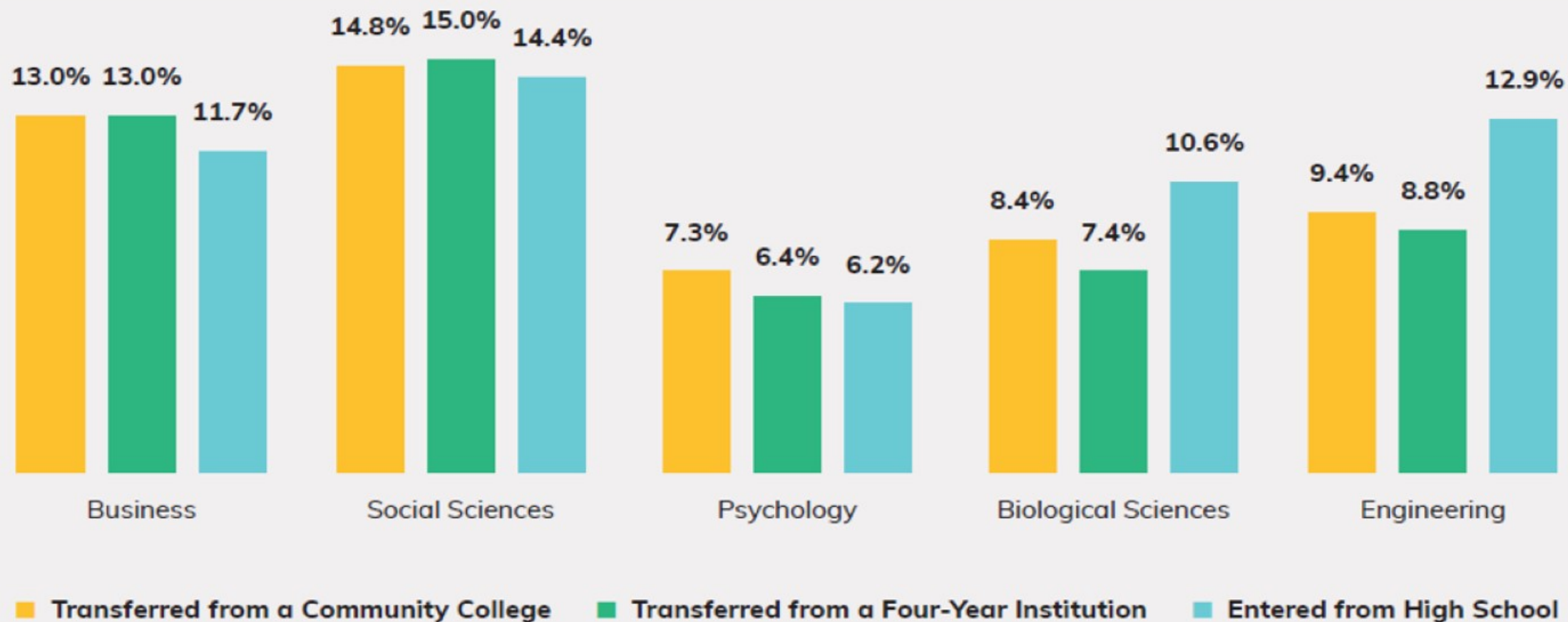


Note: Reporting on 205,710 students who transferred from a community college to a four year institution in fall 2010 and subsequently earned a bachelor's degree from that institution. Time to degree calculated as number of days between first date of enrollment at the four-year institution and graduation date (divided by 365). Time to degree only calculated for students who earned the bachelor's degree.

**How do transfer
students compare to
other students?**

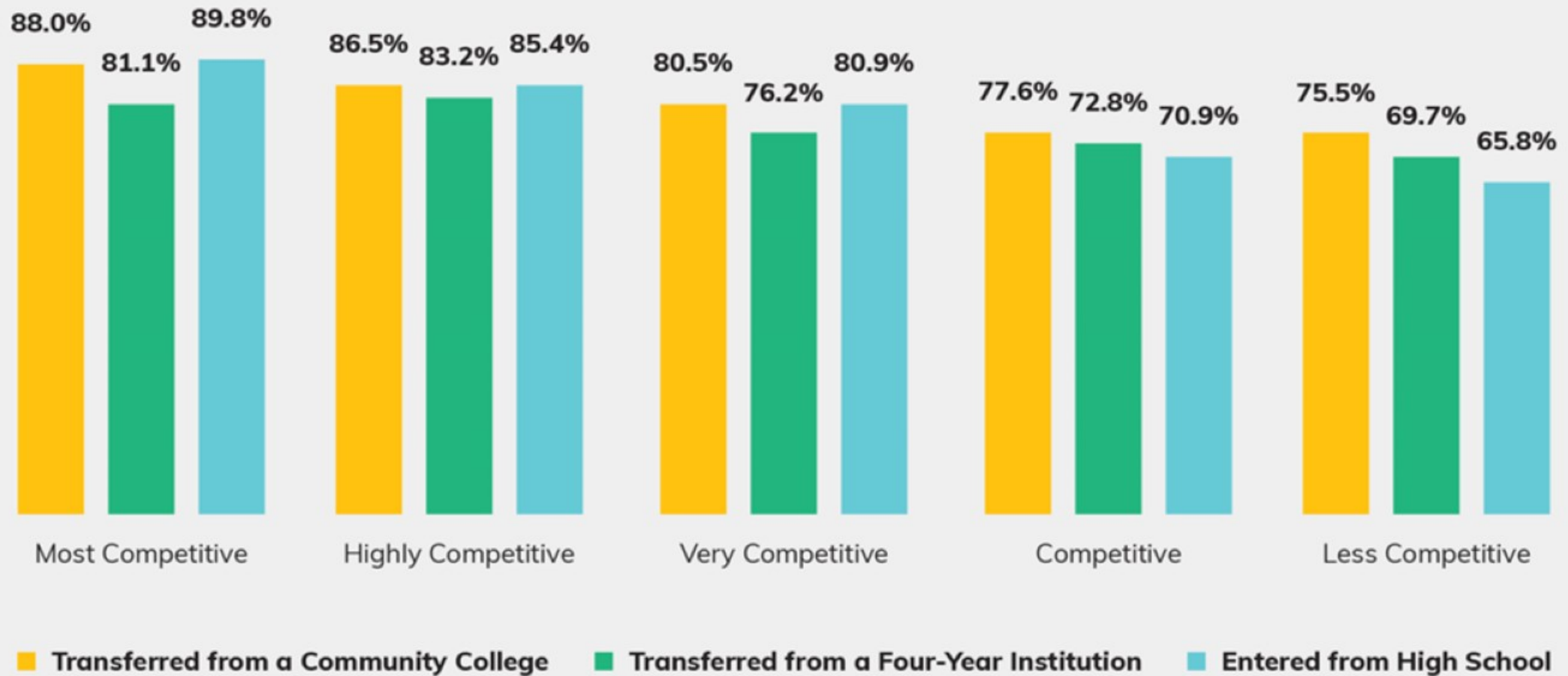


Discipline of Earned Bachelor's Degree, Selective Institutions



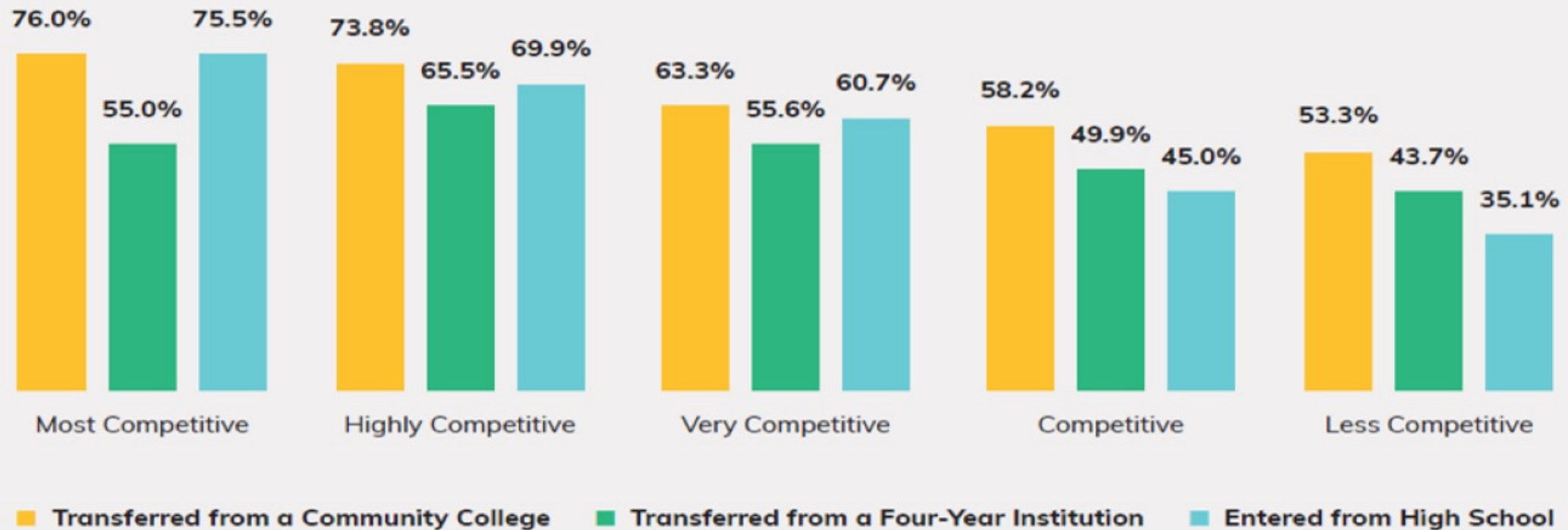
Note: Reporting the top five reported degree disciplines among 255,390 students who received a bachelor's degree from the Most Competitive or Highly Competitive institution they first entered in fall 2010.

One-Year Retention Rates, by Student Type and Institutional Selectivity



Note: Reporting on the retention outcomes of 2,238,570 students who enrolled at a four-year institution in fall 2010.

Six-Year Graduation Rates, By Student Type and Institutional Selectivity



Note: Reporting on the retention outcomes of 2,238,570 students who enrolled at a four-year institution in fall 2010. For a discussion of the methodology of calculating these graduation rates and how they compare to other graduation rates reported by institutions to the Department of Education, please see Appendix A.



Discussion

- What factors contribute to community college transfer students' persistence and ultimate graduation success?
- What factors prevent community college transfer students from majoring in STEM fields?
- Do these findings reflect what you see on your campus?



Future Research

- Selective Institutions increasing access:
 - Obstacles?
 - Strategies?
- Students:
 - Engagement and academic outcomes while enrolled?



Questions and Follow-up

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