The following provides a summary analysis of the attached statistics which represent the most current transfer data available to Santa Barbara City College. Also attached is an update on key issues related to components of the Transfer Effectiveness plan. These data should provide a good basis for discussion of the key areas for action in the coming year.

**STATEWIDE AND NATIONAL TRANSFER STUDIES**

Over the past five years, Santa Barbara City College has participated in three statewide and national projects to assess its transfer rates:

**NETC (88-89;90-91):** Transfer rate measured at 45% vs 33% national NETC average and Transfer Effectiveness rate measured at 83%.

**Transfer Assembly Study - Ford Foundation/Cohen (Fall 1990):** Transfer rate measured at 31.6% vs 20.8% statewide average.

**California Transfer Rate Study - CCC CEO Study (89-90):** Transfer rate measured at 29%, the highest of all CCCs. Report received Fall 1993.

Since the above studies were conducted, we have not had the ability to have ongoing access to data analysis for any of the above measures. The Chancellor’s office has made a commitment to provide data using a modification of the NETC and California Transfer Rate Study methods. No data has been provided and staff at the Chancellors office were unable to provide a projected time line as to when such data would be provided.

We will need to clarify the Chancellor’s Office role and time line in providing transfer rate data.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Please note that full-year 1993-94 data is not yet available for UC (Chart 1). However, in comparison to fall 1992, there is a 10% increase in fall 1993 (404 in fall 1992 & 443 in fall 1993. Of the UC transfers (Chart 2), we continue to transfer the majority of SBCC students to UCSB (approximately 77%). Please note that there is a discrepancy in numbers reported between CPEC and the UC Office of the President due to time of data analysis. CPEC data is used as the official transfer number.

Of the top 10 community college feeders to UC, SBCC continues to rank in the top 3 (Chart 3 for fall data and Chart 3A for annual data for the top 4 colleges). This ranking is in actual numbers not controlling for important variables such as college population size and proximity of four-year institutions.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITIES

Chart 4 displays the annual CSU transfers from SBCC for the academic years of 1990-91 through 1993-94. San Francisco State University has become the most popular campus for SBCC students. In 1993-94 Cal Poly dropped to number 3 whereas CSUN has become the second most popular CSU for SBCC students. Charts 5 and 5A show the breakdown by campus and ethnicity for 1993-94.

UNDERREPRESENTED STUDENTS

Underrepresented (UR) transfer students to UC and CSU (chart 6) increased by 13.5% from fall 1992 to fall 1993 (89 in fall 1992 & 101 in fall 1993). Chart 6A is a graph displaying the UC and CSU Fall transfers statistics from fall 1987 to fall 1993. A couple of important milestones to keep in mind are that TAP was initiated as a pilot program with minimal funding in fall 1988 and FIPSE funding was obtained in fall 1991.

With the termination of FIPSE funding effective August 1994, the TAP program was drastically reduced. This reduction of staff and elimination of an operational budget for the program has negatively impacted the number of students we can serve. Currently the part-time Coordinator position (vacant at the time) and 2 part-time Special Program advisor positions are paid for by the District. Two Math Study Groups (one for Math 100 and one for Math 107) are paid by the Links special grant.

It will be important to monitor the number of UR students that transfer, especially given that access to UC and CSU continues to be limited with rising cost of tuition and admission criteria. The advocacy and intervention that was possible with a full TAP program may reduce the number of students that apply, get accepted and actually enroll into four-year institutions.
The statistical report indicating students actually enrolled was just recently completed by UCSB. An analysis of reasons for deferral is underway. Charts 7, 7A, B and C provide the information regarding application, acceptance and enrollment data for UCSB. For fall 1994 there were:

- Applicants: 676
- Admits: 441
- SIR: 301
- Enrolled: 298

This report indicates an 11% drop in the number of students that enrolled into UCSB for fall 1994 (298 in fall 1994 & 335 in fall 1993). However, the total number of transfer students accepted by UCSB from all sources also dropped by 539 students or 11%. Of the total students accepted by UCSB in fall 1994, SBCC students makeup 7.4% of that pool compared to 7.35 for fall 1993.

Independent and Out-of-State Colleges

Information for Private Colleges and Universities is still a problem. CPEC continues to have difficulty in getting the California Private Colleges and Universities to submit their statistical reports. Only 13 of the 67 private colleges and universities reported for the 1992-93 academic year. However, the preliminary data provided by Dean Craven’s research conducted on transfers to California Independent Colleges indicates that far more students are transferring to these institution than was previously known. Dean Craven’s study verified that 312 students who had requested transcripts in the prior year were attending in Fall 1994. Several major feeders (i.e. USC) had not reported.

Tracking studies for California Private and Out-of-state colleges and universities needs to be continued.