

National Overview

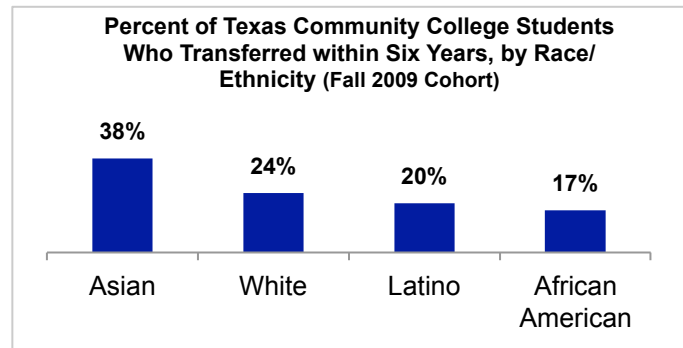
- **Over a third of all community college students transferred.** For the Fall 2008 cohort, 40% of community college students transferred to another institution within six years.¹
- **The majority students who transfer from community colleges transferred to a four-year institution.** For the Fall 2008 cohort, 62% of community college transfer students enrolled in a four-year institution within six years, compared to 38% who enrolled in another two-year institution.²

Texas Overview

- **Almost half of all undergraduate students in Texas were enrolled in a community college.** In Fall 2015, 47% of all undergraduate students in Texas were enrolled in a community college.³

Transfer in Texas

- **Over half of all community college students in Texas transferred.** For the Fall 2008 cohort, 51% of community college students in Texas transferred to another institution within six years.⁴
- **Half of students in Texas who transferred from community college enrolled in a four-year public institution.** For the Fall 2008 cohort, 50% of community college students transferred to a four-year public institution, compared to those who transferred to another two-year institution (33%), a four-year private nonprofit institution (12%), or some other institution (5%).⁵
- **Latino community college students were less likely to transfer than other groups (transfer rate).** For the Fall 2009 cohort, Latino community college students were less likely to transfer to another institution within six years (20%), compared to Asians (38%) and Whites (24%), but more likely to have transferred than African Americans (17%).⁶ [SEE GRAPH]
- **Of all community college students transferring to a university, Latinos represented the second highest group.** For the Fall 2009 cohort, Latinos represented 34% of all community college students transferring to a university within six years, compared to Whites (45%), African Americans (11%), Asians (6%), and students of other racial/ethnic backgrounds (3%).⁷
- **The majority of community college students who transfer graduated on time from a university.** In 2014-15, 56% of community college transfer students who enrolled in a university with 30 or more semester credit hours graduated within four years.⁸
- **The majority of four-year degree graduates in Texas attended a community college.** In 2013-14, the majority of four-year degree graduates (70%) previously enrolled in a community college, more than any other state and 46% nationally.⁹
- **The majority of transfer students leave community colleges without a degree.** The majority of students transferring to a four-year institution from a community college transfer without a degree (78%).¹⁰



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. (2016). *2016 Texas Public Higher Education Almanac: A Profile of State and Institutional Performance and Characteristics*.

One way to increase the number of transfer students who complete a degree is reverse transfer. Reverse transfer is the transfer of credits from a four-year institution to a two-year institution from which a student transferred. Reverse transfer awards eligible students an associate degree, reflecting their educational attainment and allowing them to be more competitive in the workforce.¹¹

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¹ National Student Clearinghouse. (2015). *Signature Report 9: Transfer & Mobility: A National View of Student Movement in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2008 Cohort*.

² National Student Clearinghouse. (2015). *Signature Report 9: Transfer & Mobility: A National View of Student Movement in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2008 Cohort*.

³ Texas Association of Community Colleges. (2016). *Enrollment at Texas Public Community Colleges*.

⁴ National Student Clearinghouse. (2015). *Signature Report 9 Data Extra: Transfer and Mobility Rates by State*.

⁵ National Student Clearinghouse. (2015). *Signature Report 9 Data Extra: Transfer and Mobility Rates by State*

⁶ Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. (2016). *2016 Texas Public Higher Education Almanac: A Profile of State and Institutional Performance and Characteristics*.

⁷ Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. (2016). *2016 Texas Public Higher Education Almanac: A Profile of State and Institutional Performance and Characteristics*.

⁸ Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. (2016). *2016 Texas Public Higher Education Almanac: A Profile of State and Institutional Performance and Characteristics*.

⁹ National Student Clearinghouse. (2015). *Snapshot Report – Contribution of Two-Year Institutions to Four-Year Completions*.

¹⁰ National Student Clearinghouse. *Reverse Transfer*. 2016. <https://reversetransfer.org>

¹¹ National Student Clearinghouse. *Reverse Transfer*. 2016. <https://reversetransfer.org>