Some Perspectives on Transfer Effectiveness

What was obvious and not obvious from data SIRI analyzed in producing its report on Transfer Effectiveness for the B.C. Council on Admissions and Transfer

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Outline

- Summary of Findings
- Reconciliations
- Methodology
- Implications

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Summary of Findings

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Key Findings

- Increasing university attendance is attributed to continuing students, not new entrants.
- Source of university sciences is Direct Entries; College Transfers enter Arts and Education, where they sustain their GPAs.
- College students are "milling about" in the college system before transferring.
- Direct Entries earn degrees at a faster rate than College Transfers; however, the completion rates for both groups are comparable over time.

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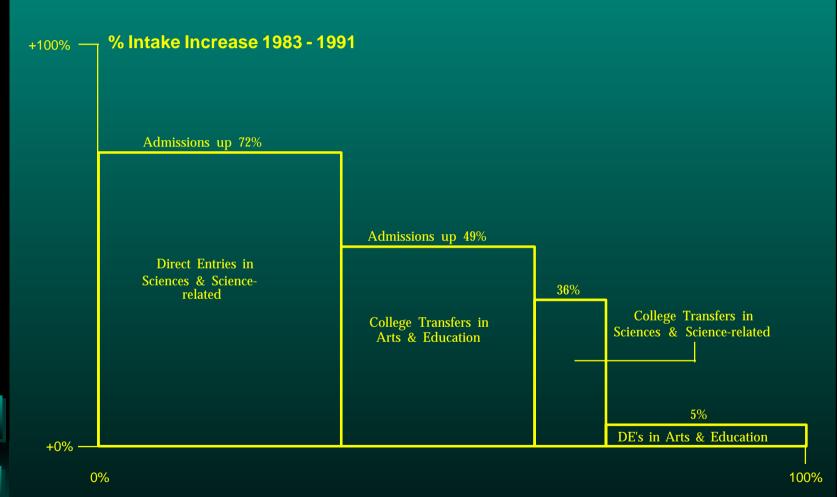
First-Time Enrolment

- Over the last 5 years, this has increased 4% compared to a 17% increase in total enrolment). (see Table 2)
- Direct entry admissions are increasingly destined for university science and science-related faculties.

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Universities admitting science students directly from Grade 12



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% of 1991 Admissions into Selected Faculties

Transfer Rates

- Findings:
 - Transfer rate of college students is declining
 - Transfer rate of college courses earned is declining faster. (see Table 6)
- **Some Blurriness:**
 - College transfer rates (BOA) only part of total college-to-university flows (see Table 1 & 2)
 - College students staying longer at college but not earning more college courses. (see Table 4)

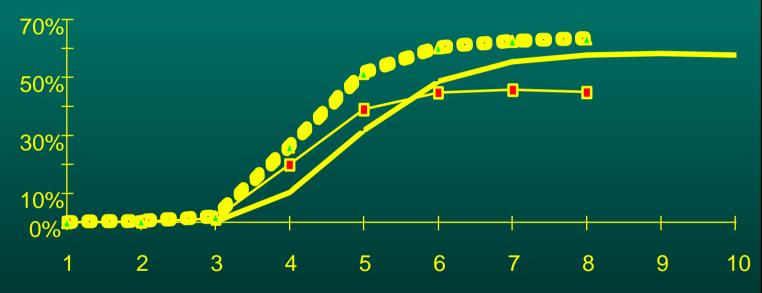
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Degree Completion Rates are Eventually Comparable

Cumulative Completion Rate



Years After Entry into Post-Secondary Studies

DE's averaged rates from 1983 to 1990

CT's averaged rates from 1983 to 1990

DE's averaged rates from 1983 to 1990 net of year one attrition

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Reconciliations

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Share of First-Time Enrolment

- First-Time Undergraduate Enrolment in Universities Over the Last 5 Years:
 - Based on Fall Enrolment: Direct Entries represent an increasing proportion. (see Table 2)
 - Based on Calendar Enrolment: Direct Entries and College Transfers are comparable. (see Table 10)
 - One reason: College Transfers increasingly enter in sessions other than Fall.

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Retention

- EMC report says 66% of college academic first timers are lost to the system after three years (and 72% after four years). (EMC Table 7)
- College retention study found that 67% of college academic first timers staying in system from Fall to Spring is rising (now at 79%) ... and those who enter a session complete that session (roughly 3% exiting rate). (PBG Table 1.1b)

BCCAT report says 49% of college acadmic first timers lost to the system after three years. (BCCAT Table 9)

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Methodology

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Methodology

- Created 100 new 'views' of the Link File (analytic variables).
- Electronic abacusses and the duracell bunny syndrome.
- Institutional guidance for SIRI effort...yielded repetitive looping in defining key conditions.

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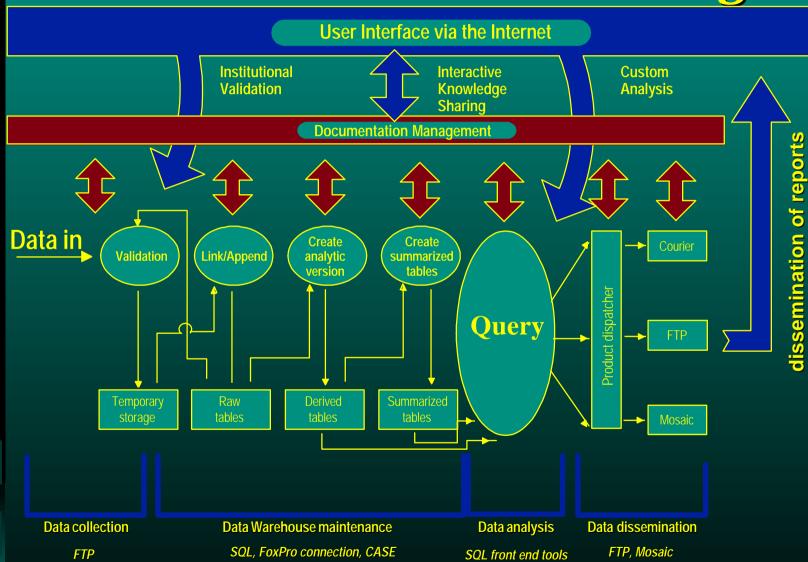
Implications

- Need to Integrate, Standardize, and Modernize Data Handling. (SIRI)
- Need for look-up tables. (Institutions)
- Need to reconcile perspectives, not just data. (Institutions and SIRI)
- Conditions will blur as data views get cleaner.

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Need to Integrate, Standardize, and Modernize Data Handling



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