



PPIC

PUBLIC POLICY
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

Improving Transfer from Community College to the California State University

Technical Appendix

CONTENTS

Appendix A. Data and Methods

Appendix B. Additional Figures and Tables

Marisol Cuellar Mejia and Hans Johnson

Supported with funding from the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund and the Gates Foundation

Appendix A. Data and Methods

Through a Memorandum of Understanding with the California State University office of the Chancellor and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, PPIC is able to use longitudinal student-level data to further our understanding of the transfer pathway, with a focus on what happens once students apply to a four-year university, in this case to a CSU campus. Because we have data from both systems, including application and admission data from the CSU, we can follow students across their community college careers (since their term of first enrollment to their last) to and through CSU.

Our analytical sample is composed of CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023 (460,500 unique students). For those students, we account for all their application history (including any spring, summer, or winter applications) through spring 2024. Worth noting that we are tracking admission outcomes on different time windows. For example, students who last applied in fall 2022 could have first applied in Spring 2020 or in fall 2021 or in any other term. These students are then matched to our community college dataset which includes demographic information, financial aid, transcripts (grades and credits earned), course-specific information (transfer status), and degrees awarded. We calculate student's CCC outcomes up to the term prior to when the student last applied to CSU. See Table A1 for the list of variables that we used from each dataset.

Based on admission results, we divide applicants into three groups: those who were admitted and enrolled in a CSU campus; those who were admitted but decided not to enroll; and those who were never admitted. Throughout the report, we discuss the relative size and the demographic characteristics and academic trajectories of students in each group. Our hope is that this information will provide important insights on how to boost CCC students' chances of being admitted to and enrolling in a CSU campus. See Table A2 for details about the size of these groups for the full sample and by year.

For those who did not enroll—whether because they were never admitted or because they decided not to enroll—we use National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) data to identify where these applicants end up enrolling, if anywhere. This is crucial information that could inform the design of new strategies to support enrollment growth in CSU. See Table A3 for details about the destinations of CSU applicants for the full sample and by year.

However, while the NSC provides extensive data, it's crucial to acknowledge its limitations. One limitation of the NSC data is record blocking. Records can be blocked by the student (i.e., under FERPA the student indicates that they do not want their college records to be disclosed) or less commonly by the school. Typically, this proportion is approximately 10 percent. Since individual students with blocked records are not identified, they cannot be distinguished from students who truly did not enroll in another four-year institution. This means that there is a proportion of students who did enroll (and possibly earned a degree) that show up as “no record found” in the NSC data. We have NSC through data fall 2023, so it is possible that some “no record found” students have enrolled after that.

Please refer to Technical Appendix Figure B3 for a tree diagram of our analytical sample.

Statistics used in this report: To determine what group differences to highlight we use various metrics:

Proportionality Index (PI): is a ratio used to compare a group's representation in a specific outcome with its representation in the overall population. $PI < 1.0$: The subgroup is less prevalent in the specific outcome group than in the overall population; $PI > 1.0$: The subgroup is more prevalent in the outcome group, than the overall population.

To test statistical significance, we use **mean comparison tests (or two-sample t-test)**. These tests use statistical hypothesis testing to determine if the means of two groups are significantly different. All the differences highlighted in the report are statistically significant. To determine practical significance, we use **Cohen's d** which is a measure of effect size that quantifies the difference between two group means in terms of their standard deviations. A positive Cohen's d indicates that the first group's mean is higher than the second's, while a negative d indicates the opposite. Typically, the values are interpreted as small (around 0.2), medium (around 0.5), or large (around 0.8).

TABLE A1

Variables included in the analysis

CCC Academic profile	Category	Source
Race/ethnicity	Demographics	MIS
Gender	Demographics	MIS
Age	Demographics	MIS
CCPG or Pell grant recipient (at any point)	Demographics	MIS
Student goal	CCC early momentum	MIS
Prior CCC dual enrollment	CCC early momentum	MIS
First-year transfer math completion	CCC early momentum	MIS
First-year transfer English completion	CCC early momentum	MIS
First-year transferable units earned	CCC early momentum	MIS
First-year GPA	CCC early momentum	MIS
Total transferable units earned	Overall CCC academic achievement	MIS
Cumulative GPA (transferable units only)	Overall CCC academic achievement	MIS
Degree attainment (ADT, AA/AS)	Overall CCC academic achievement	MIS
Time enrolled in CCC prior applying to CSU	Overall CCC academic achievement	MIS
Community college where the students earned the most units		MIS
CSU campus of enrollment	CSU outcomes	CSU
CSU units earned	CSU outcomes	CSU
Degree	CSU outcomes	CSU
Major	CSU outcomes	CSU
First term of enrollment	CSU outcomes	CSU
Last term of enrollment	CSU outcomes	CSU
Term applied	Application	CSU
Campus	Application	CSU
Application outcome	Application	CSU
Percent admitted (selectivity)	Institutional characteristics	IPEDS
6-year graduation rate	Institutional characteristics	IPEDS
Share exclusively in distance education	Institutional characteristics	IPEDS
Percent of undergraduate students with federal student loans	Institutional characteristics	IPEDS
Cost of attendance	Institutional characteristics	IPEDS
Net price	Institutional characteristics	IPEDS
Distance from CCC college of attendance to CSU campus application/enrollment or to 4-year of attendance		IPEDS

TABLE A2

Analytical sample by year and application outcome

		Fall 2018	Fall 2019	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 18- 23	Fall 18- 22
Admitted, enrolled	Unique applicant count	47,379	51,633	55,629	50,095	43,321	42,953	291,010	248,057
Amitted, did not enroll	Unique applicant count	18,002	21,418	22,175	22,861	22,171	25,256	131,883	106,627
Never admitted	Unique applicant count	8,494	6,286	4,903	6,455	5,332	6,161	37,631	31,470
All	Unique applicant count	73,875	79,337	82,707	79,411	70,824	74,370	460,524	386,154
Admitted, enrolled	Share (%)	64	65	67	63	61	58	63	64
Amitted, did not enroll	Share (%)	24	27	27	29	31	34	29	28
Never admitted	Share (%)	11	8	6	8	8	8	8	8
All	Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Our analytical sample is composed of CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023 (460,500 unique students). For those students, we account for all their application history (including any spring, summer, or winter applications). We are including an alternative sample in the last column (fall 2018 through fall 2022) as a robusstness check.

NOTES: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level application data.

TABLE A3

Analytical sample by year and destination

		Fall 2018	Fall 2019	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 18- 23	Fall 18- 22
Did not enroll 4-year	Unique applicant count	10,990	11,957	12,344	14,659	14,592	20,784	85,326	64,542
California State University	Unique applicant count	47,379	51,633	55,629	50,095	43,321	42,953	291,010	248,057
In-state private institution	Unique applicant count	3,147	3,268	2,689	2,669	2,297	1,538	15,608	14,070
Out-of-state institution	Unique applicant count	4,102	4,067	3,395	3,737	2,894	2,073	20,268	18,195
University of California	Unique applicant count	8,257	8,412	8,650	8,251	7,720	7,022	48,312	41,290
All	Unique applicant count	73,875	79,337	82,707	79,411	70,824	74,370	460,524	386,154
Did not enroll 4-year	Share (%)	15	15	15	19	21	28	19	17
California State University	Share (%)	64	65	67	63	61	58	63	64
In-state private institution	Share (%)	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	4
Out-of-state institution	Share (%)	6	5	4	5	4	3	4	5
University of California	Share (%)	11	11	11	10	11	9	11	11
All	Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level application data and National Student Clearinghouse.

NOTES: Our analytical sample is composed of CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023 (460,500 unique students). For those students, we account for all their application history (including any spring, summer, or winter applications). We are including an alternative sample in the last column (fall 2018 through fall 2022) as a robustness check.

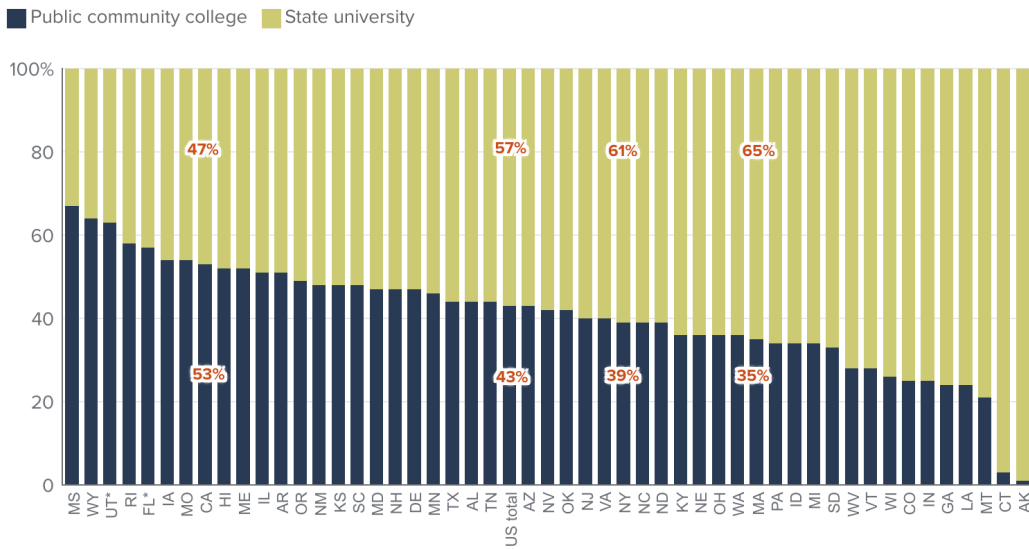
Caveats and Limitations

- Our results depend on the accuracy of data reported by colleges to the Chancellor’s Office and data shared by the California State University Office of the Chancellor. Despite efforts to identify and correct inconsistencies, some data discrepancies may have gone undetected.
- Our analyses are restricted to students with valid social security numbers.
- We do not have the entire menu of options disponsible to students, meaning we only know if the student applied to CSU, and where they end up enrolling, but we do not know all the colleges they applied to.
- We cannot see credits that the students earned outside the CCC and CSU system. Some of applicants may had earned credits through standardized external examinations—including Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, and College-Level Examination Program—or had credits from other colleges that we cannot track in our data. Indeed, when we look up students in the NSC math we found that about a quarter of students had enrollments in other 2- or 4- year institutions prior to applying to CSU.
- We do not have information student-level information on admissions packages or work which are key drivers in students’ enrollment decisions.
- We do not have information on early academic performance metrics at CSU —including units accumulated and GPA during the first year, and full-time status—which are key bachelor’s degree attainment predictors.
- While our results on bachelor’s degree completion are encouraging, students who did not apply, were not admitted, or did not enroll may differ meaningfully from those who did. So, the outcomes for successful transfer students should not necessarily be interpreted as the expected outcomes for all students if they were to transfer.
- Outcomes for the fall 2020 cohort and after are likely influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, meaning progress in bachelor’s degree completion may reflect lower-bound estimates.

Appendix B. Additional Figures and Tables

FIGURE B1

California relies on community colleges more than most states do

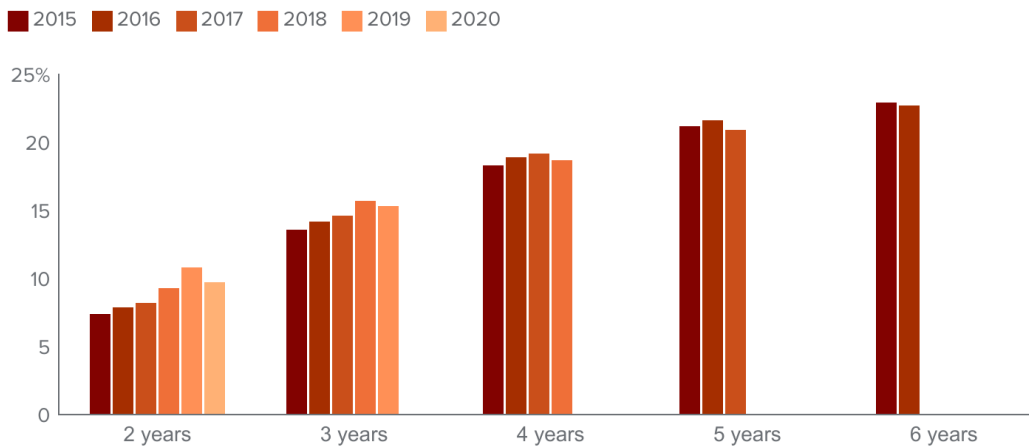


SOURCE: Authors' calculations using IPEDS data.

FIGURE B2

Transfer rates are very low

Share of transfer-intending students who successfully transfer within different time frames, by CCC entering cohort



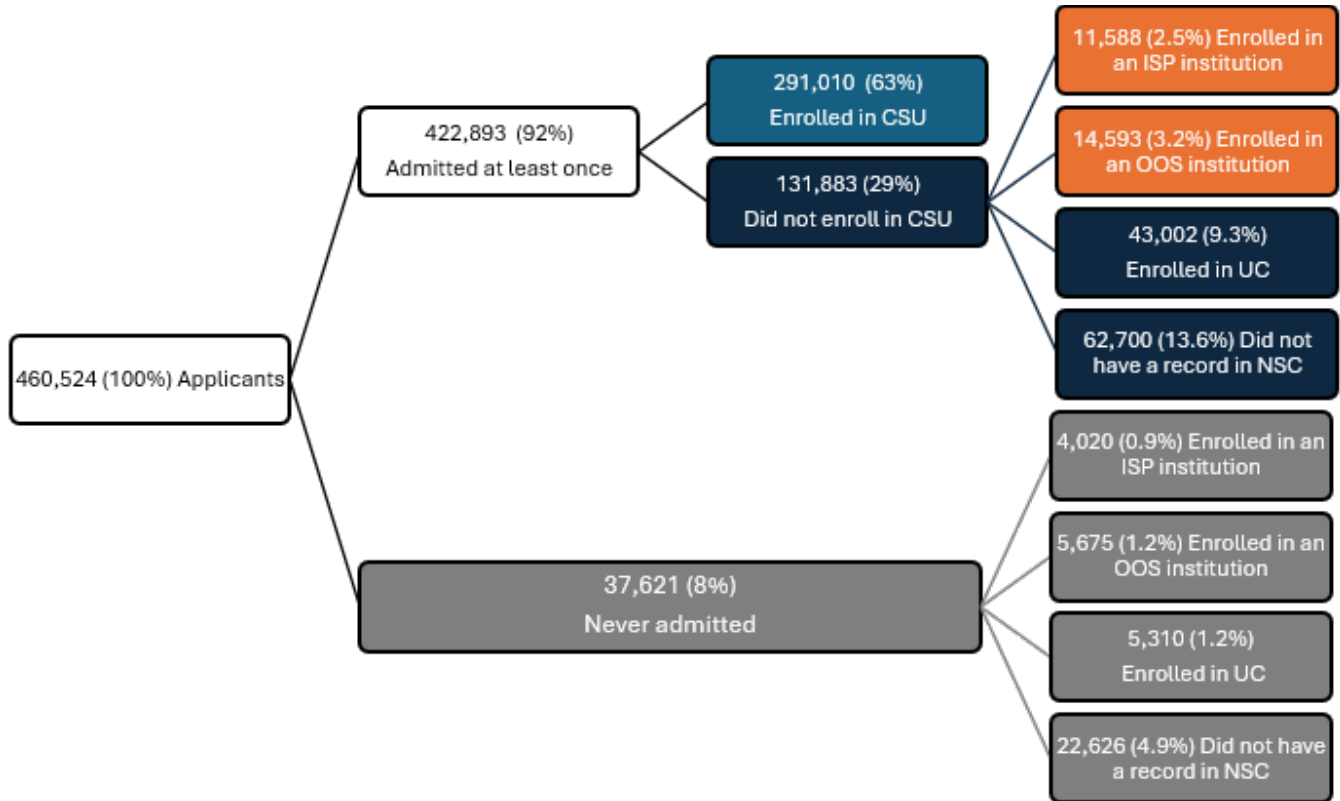
SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data and the CCC National Student Clearinghouse data match.

NOTES: Transfer counts are restricted to students who successfully completed at least 12 units as a non-special admit student in any college in the system and who were enrolled in the system in the year prior to transferring to a four-year institution.

FROM: PPIC Blog, September 2024.

FIGURE B3

Our analytical sample disaggregated by admission outcome and receiving institution



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level application data and National Student Clearinghouse data.

NOTE: Based on CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023.

TABLE B1

CSU applications, admissions, and enrollment, transfer students

Campus	Applied	Admitted	▼ Enrolled
Fullerton	20,787	16,597	4,826
San Diego	15,672	8,928	4,392
Long Beach	25,070	13,481	4,383
Northridge	12,863	9,451	4,047
Sacramento	10,854	10,216	3,928
San Jose	10,467	7,533	3,090
Fresno	6,552	4,899	2,713
Pomona	12,183	9,662	2,601
Los Angeles	12,663	10,829	2,100
San Bernardino	6,384	5,635	2,089
San Marcos	7,907	5,064	1,924
San Francisco	10,022	9,081	1,902
Chico	7,410	6,126	1,865
East Bay	7,587	6,416	1,850
Dominguez Hills	7,548	7,041	1,714
Stanislaus	2,990	2,803	1,261
Monterey Bay	4,696	4,379	1,197
Bakersfield	4,009	3,587	1,119
Channel Islands	4,146	3,402	902
San Luis Obispo	9,349	1,993	879
Humboldt	4,197	3,773	725
Sonoma	3,364	2,966	704
Maritime Academy	199	120	43

SOURCE: CSU Applications and Admissions Dashboard.
NOTES: Fall 2024 data. Sorted by new transfer enrollment.

TABLE B2

Changes in CSU applications, admissions, and enrollment, transfer students
Percent

Campus	Applied-Fall 2024 vs Fall 2023	Admitted-Fall 2024 vs Fall 2023	Enrolled-Fall 2024 vs Fall 2023	Applied-Fall 2024 vs Fall 2020	Admitted-Fall 2024 vs Fall 2020	Enrolled-Fall 2024 vs Fall 2020
Dominguez Hills	6	19	25	-32	-31	-46
Los Angeles	0	-0	-10	-35	-10	-37
Northridge	-4	0	-1	-32	-26	-37
Pomona	6	5	-1	-25	-11	-35
San Francisco	-3	-4	-5	-30	-23	-31
San Jose	6	3	9	-24	-23	-25
San Bernardino	-2	5	11	-27	-14	-24
Channel Islands	-2	-2	1	-23	-23	-24
Maritime Academy	8	-24	5	-10	-21	-19
East Bay	1	1	1	-15	-15	-18
Humboldt	0	11	11	-18	-15	-15
San Marcos	9	14	11	2	18	-15
Bakersfield	10	17	26	-12	-7	-12
Long Beach	4	3	4	-23	2	-10
San Luis Obispo	14	5	10	-5	-1	-9
Stanislaus	-2	-2	6	-21	-20	-6
Sacramento	13	16	21	-13	-10	-3
San Diego	-1	-7	-10	-31	26	-1
Fresno	10	10	10	5	7	3
Fullerton	5	6	14	-17	21	3
Sonoma	7	26	8	-22	58	9
Monterey Bay	37	46	52	29	32	23
Chico	2	4	11	14	50	33

SOURCE: CSU Applications and Admissions Dashboard.

NOTES: Sorted in ascending order by the percentage change in fall 2024 relative to the fall 2020 peak.

TABLE B3

Demographic characteristics and academic profiles of CSU applicants in our sample by application outcome

Variable	Percent distribution				Proportionality Index		
	Admitted, enrolled	Admitted, did not enroll	Never admitted	Total	Admitted, enrolled	Admitted, did not enroll	Never admitted
Asian	15	17	15	15	0.96	1.11	0.95
Black	4	5	7	5	0.92	1.05	1.47
Latino	50	43	43	48	1.06	0.91	0.89
White	25	28	29	26	0.95	1.08	1.12
Female	57	59	56	57	0.99	1.02	0.97
Male	42	41	44	42	1.01	0.97	1.04
Traditional-age	73	71	70	72	1.01	0.98	0.97
CCPG-Pell grant recipient	77	74	71	75	1.02	0.98	0.94
Transfer-intending	91	89	86	90	1.01	0.99	0.95
CCC dual enrollee	16	18	16	17	0.96	1.09	0.96
Completed TL math Yr1	33	38	28	34	0.98	1.10	0.82
Completed TL English Yr1	51	51	41	50	1.02	1.01	0.82
Earned less than 60 TL units	16	22	42	20	0.81	1.11	2.12
Earned between 60 & 75 TL units	41	36	29	39	1.06	0.93	0.76
Earned more than 75 TL units	43	42	28	41	1.03	1.02	0.68
GPA<2.7	26	23	43	26	0.98	0.87	1.64
GPA between 2.7 & 3.25	33	27	26	31	1.07	0.89	0.82
GPA>=3.25	41	50	31	43	0.96	1.16	0.73
Earned ADT	52	39	16	46	1.15	0.86	0.36
Earned AA/AS	21	25	23	22	0.94	1.12	1.03
No degree	27	36	61	32	0.83	1.11	1.89
Total	100	100	100	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
N	291,010	131,883	37,631	460,524	-	-	-

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data, student-level CSU application data, and National Student Clearinghouse data (CCC match).

NOTES: Based on CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023. In this particular case, the Proportionality Index (PI) indicates whether a subgroup of students is represented equitably among those with a given application outcome relative to its representation among all students in our sample. A score of 1 in the PI indicates equitable representation.

TABLE B4

Students who are 25 or older, Black, or CCPG or Pell grant recipients are less likely to meet early milestones and have weaker CCC outcomes overall

Share of students in each group meeting the milestone, percent

	Asian	Black	Latino	White	25 or older	Traditional-age	Non CCPG-PELL recipient	CCPG-PELL recipient
Completed TL math Yr1	50	22	30	38	12	44	45	32
Completed TL English Yr1	54	39	51	54	23	62	58	50
Earned at least 24 TL units Yr1	49	29	36	46	14	51	53	37
Had a GPA of at least 3.25 Yr1	51	30	36	50	31	46	52	39
Had a cumulative GPA of at least 3.25	52	26	35	53	34	46	53	39
Earned an ADT	39	38	52	41	43	47	41	47
N	71,324	20,743	219,715	120,296	127,700	332,824	113,218	347,306

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data and CSU student-level application data.

NOTES: Based on CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023 (460,524 applicants).

TABLE B5

Demographic characteristics and academic backgrounds of ADT earners by CSU application status

	ADT Earners			Percent distribution			
	Non CSU applicants	CSU applicants	All	Non CSU applicants	CSU applicants	All	Diff (pp)
All ADT Earners	57,657	218,774	276,431	100	100	100	0.0
Asian	6,781	28,780	35,561	12	13	13	-1.4
Black	2,535	8,149	10,684	4	4	4	0.7
Latino	27,718	118,576	146,294	48	54	53	-6.1
White	16,570	50,362	66,932	29	23	24	5.7
Female	34,876	131,431	166,307	60	60	60	0.4
Male	22,365	85,814	108,179	39	39	39	-0.4
Traditional-age	38,786	162,028	200,814	67	74	73	-6.8
CCPG or Pell recipient	42,410	171,562	213,972	74	78	77	-4.9
Transfer-intending	50,580	200,589	251,169	88	92	91	-4.0
Completed TL Math Yr1	19,728	76,883	96,611	36	37	36	-0.3
Completed TL Eng Yr1	28,948	118,057	147,005	53	56	55	-3.0
Earned at least 24 TL units Yr1	22,847	89,501	112,348	42	43	42	-0.6
GPA>3.25 Yr1	26,454	90,582	117,036	49	43	44	5.5
Less than 60 TL units	12,505	37,887	50,392	22	17	18	4.4
Between 60 and 75 TL units	23,591	95,690	119,281	41	44	43	-2.8
More than 75 TL units	21,561	85,197	106,758	37	39	39	-1.5
GPA<2.7	12,051	50,910	62,961	21	23	23	-2.4
GPA between 2.7 & 3.25	16,104	68,425	84,529	28	31	31	-3.3
GPA>3.25	29,502	99,439	128,941	51	45	47	5.7

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data and student-level CSU application data.

NOTES: Restricted to ADT recipients between academic years 2018–19 and 2022–23. Diff is the difference between the share of ADT earners who did not apply to CSU and the share of ADT earners who applied to CSU in each category.

TABLE B6

Destinations of ADT recipients

	Did not apply to CSU	Applied to CSU	Total	Did not apply to CSU (%)	Applied to CSU (%)	Total (%)
Did not enroll at a 4-year institution	32,799	25,926	58,725	57	12	21
CSU		159,822	159,822	0	73	58
ISP	4,519	5,054	9,573	8	2	3
OOS	7,446	6,343	13,789	13	3	5
UC	12,893	21,629	34,522	22	10	12
Total	57,657	218,774	276,431	100	100	100

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data, CSU student-level application data, and National Student Clearinghouse data.

NOTES: Based on ADT recipients between academic years 2018-19 and 2022-23 . NSC available through summer 2024, it is possible that some "did not enroll at a 4-year institution" students could have enrolled after that.

TABLE B7

Between fall 2020 and fall 2024, the share of denied eligible transfer applicants decreased while the share of denied ineligible transfer applicants increased

Share of all denied applicants, percent

	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 2024	Fall 2020-2024
Denied eligible-redirected	25	37	28	24	17	27
Denied eligible- not redirected	7	7	7	6	7	7
Denied Ineligible	35	31	38	39	44	37
Incomplete	33	26	28	32	32	30
All denied	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	10,345	12,879	9959	8,456	7,656	49,295

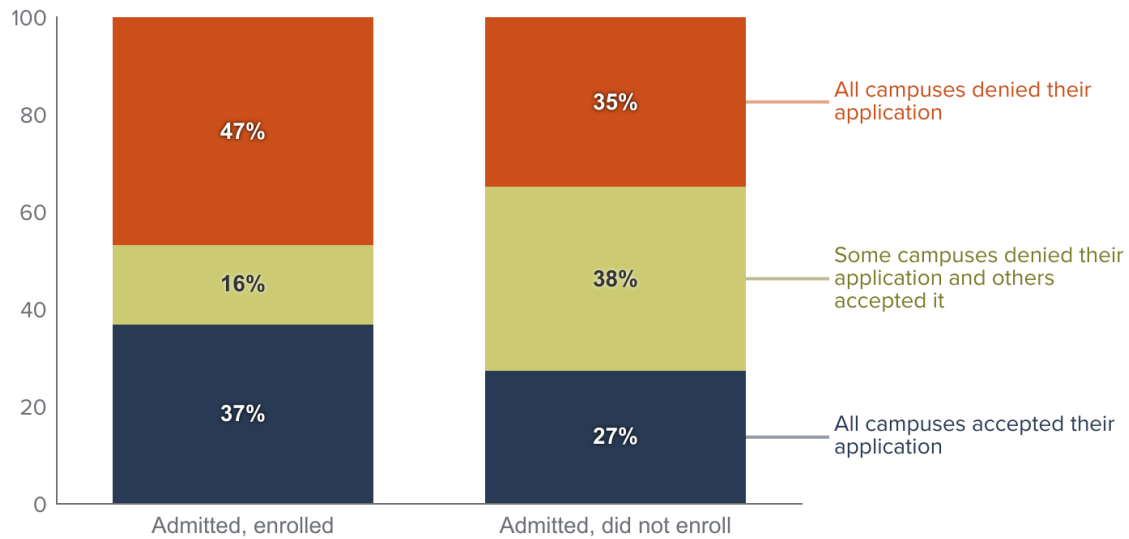
SOURCE: CSU Applications and Admissions Dashboard.

NOTES: Based on 49,295 denied applications out of 556,103 applications submitted between fall 2020 and fall 2024.

FIGURE B4

Many CCC students who had all their applications denied during the first term they applied to CSU got a positive result in a later term

Admission results, first term in which the student applied to CSU



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using student-level CSU application data.

NOTES: Restricted to 138,100 CCC students who applied to CSU in more than one term and got admitted.

TABLE B8

Acceptance and enrollment rates by demographic characteristics and academic backgrounds

	Total applicants	Admitted	Enrolled	Acceptance rate (%)	Diff (pp)	Enrollment rate (%)	Diff (pp) ¹
Total	460,524	422,893	291,010	92	0.0	69	0.0
Asian	71,324	65,778	43,134	92	0.4	66	-3.2
Black	20,743	18,257	12,049	88	-3.8	66	-2.8
Latino	219,715	203,682	146,706	93	0.9	72	3.2
White	120,296	109,300	72,124	91	-1.0	66	-2.8
Female	264,733	243,787	166,160	92	0.3	68	-0.7
Male	192,993	176,526	123,021	91	-0.4	70	0.9
25 or older	127,700	116,366	78,305	91	-0.7	67	-1.5
traditional-age	332,824	306,527	212,705	92	0.3	69	0.6
Non CCPG or Pell	113,218	102,170	67,559	90	-1.6	66	-2.7
CCPG or Pell	347,306	320,723	223,451	92	0.5	70	0.9
Non transfer-intending	44,290	39,051	25,170	88	-3.7	64	-4.4
Transfer-intending	416,234	383,842	265,840	92	0.4	69	0.4
Non dual enrollee	384,028	352,416	244,427	92	-0.1	69	0.5
Dual enrollee	76,496	70,477	46,583	92	0.3	66	-2.7
Did not complete TL math Yr1	286,528	260,900	183,611	91	-0.8	70	1.5
Complete TL math Yr1	157,609	147,028	97,354	93	1.4	66	-2.7
Did not complete TL English Yr1	213,239	192,547	132,633	90	-1.6	69	0.0
Complete TL English Yr1	230,898	215,381	148,332	93	1.4	69	-0.0
Earned less than 24 TL units Yr1	261,626	238,373	169,120	91	-0.7	71	2.1
Earned at least 24 TL units Yr1	182,511	169,555	111,845	93	1.1	66	-2.9
GAP<3.25 Yr1	255,714	232,006	166,718	91	-1.1	72	3.0
GAP>=3.25 Yr1	188,423	175,922	114,247	93	1.5	65	-3.9
Less than 60 TL units	92,128	76,145	46,946	83	-9.2	62	-7.2
Between 60 & 75	178,354	167,259	119,858	94	2.0	72	2.9
More than 75 TL units	190,042	179,489	124,206	94	2.6	69	0.4
GPA<2.7	121,301	105,041	74,898	87	-5.2	71	2.5
2.7	142,499	132,897	96,689	93	1.4	73	3.9
GPA>3.25	196,724	184,955	119,423	94	2.2	65	-4.3
ADT	210,329	204,179	152,225	97	5.3	75	5.7
AA/AS	102,152	93,548	60,887	92	-0.3	65	-3.7
No degree	148,043	125,166	77,898	85	-7.3	62	-6.6

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data, student-level CSU application data, and National Student Clearinghouse data.
NOTES: Based on CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023.

TABLE B9

Demographic characteristics and academic profiles of CSU applicants never admitted by destination

Variable	Percent distribution					Proportionality Index			
	ISP	OOS	UC	Did not enroll	Total	ISP	OOS	UC	Did not enroll
Asian	15	9	26	13	15	1.01	0.64	1.77	0.91
Black	6	9	3	7	7	0.90	1.32	0.42	1.07
Latino	42	32	28	49	43	0.99	0.76	0.66	1.14
White	31	41	35	25	29	1.07	1.40	1.20	0.84
Female	64	56	49	56	56	1.14	1.00	0.88	1.00
Male	36	44	50	44	44	0.82	1.00	1.15	1.00
Traditional-age	71	70	90	65	70	1.01	1.00	1.28	0.93
CCPG-Pell grant recipient	68	62	56	77	71	0.97	0.88	0.79	1.08
Transfer-intending	87	86	93	84	86	1.01	1.00	1.07	0.98
CCC dual enrollee	16	16	21	15	16	0.99	1.01	1.28	0.93
Completed TL math Yr1	29	26	55	22	28	1.02	0.93	1.97	0.79
Completed TL English Yr1	41	40	56	38	41	1.00	0.96	1.35	0.93
Earned less than 60 TL units	36	47	28	46	42	0.86	1.10	0.65	1.08
Earned between 60 & 75 TL units	33	27	35	28	29	1.13	0.93	1.20	0.95
Earned more than 75 TL units	30	26	37	26	28	1.08	0.92	1.32	0.93
GPA<2.7	35	40	8	54	43	0.81	0.92	0.20	1.24
GPA between 2.7 & 3.25	29	28	25	24	26	1.13	1.10	0.99	0.96
GPA>=3.25	36	32	66	22	31	1.16	1.04	2.12	0.70
Earned ADT	19	16	28	13	16	1.18	1.00	1.71	0.80
Earned AA/AS	28	25	19	22	23	1.23	1.11	0.81	0.98
No degree	53	58	53	65	61	0.87	0.96	0.88	1.06
Total	100	100	100	100	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
N	4,020	5,675	5,310	22,626	37,631	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data, student-level CSU application data, and National Student Clearinghouse data (CCC match).
NOTES: Based on CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023. In this particular case, the Proportionality Index (PI) indicates whether a subgroup of students is represented equitably among those enrolling in a given segment relative to its representation among all students who were never admitted. A score of 1 in the PI indicates equitable representation.

TABLE B10

Demographic characteristics and academic profiles of CSU admitted applicants who decided not to enroll by destination

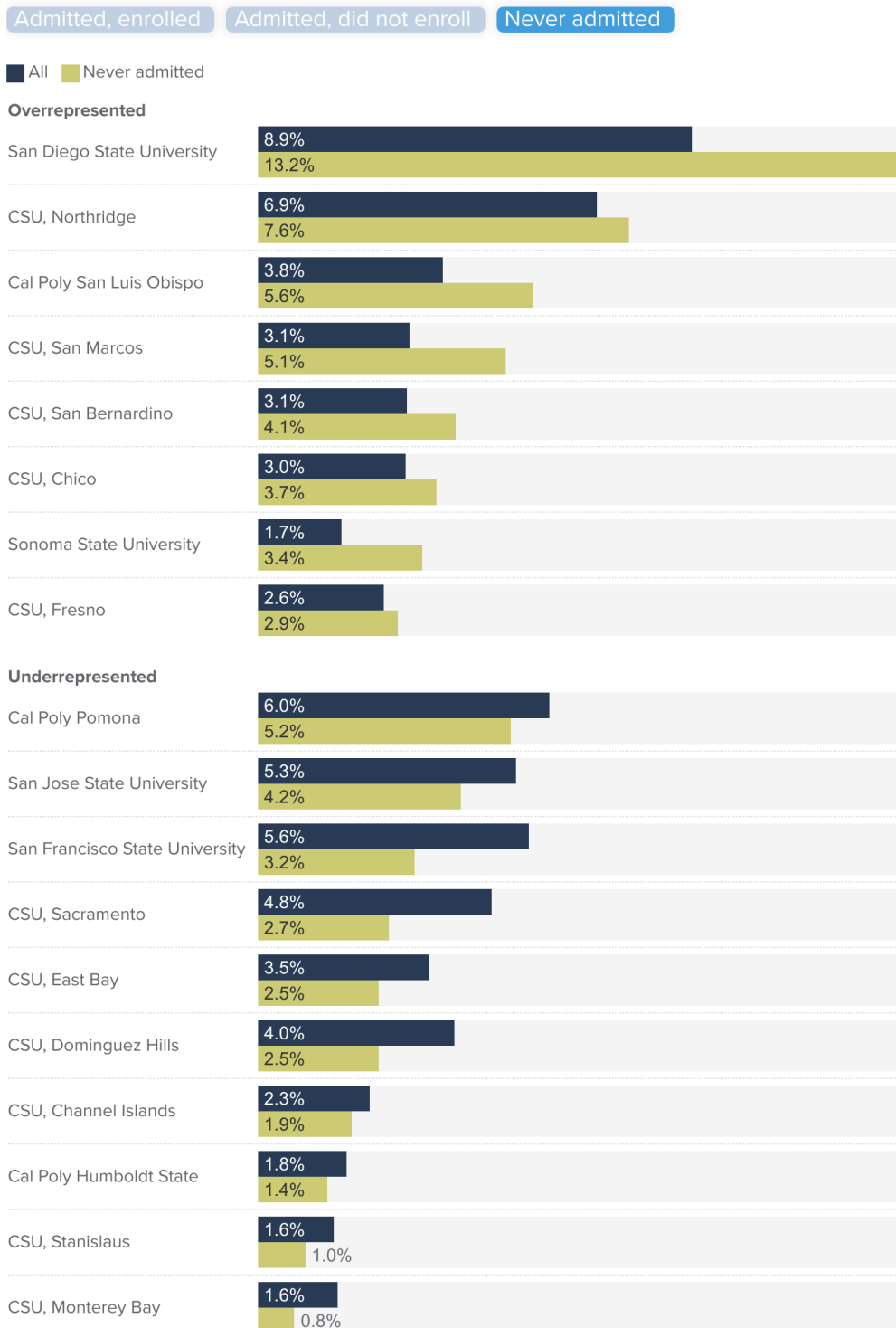
Variable	Percent distribution					Proportionality Index			
	ISP	OOS	UC	Did not enroll	Total	ISP	OOS	UC	Did not enroll
Asian	16	10	25	14	17	0.93	0.57	1.46	0.80
Black	5	7	3	5	5	1.05	1.52	0.61	1.14
Latino	42	34	36	50	43	0.98	0.78	0.84	1.17
White	30	41	29	25	28	1.07	1.45	1.01	0.87
Female	65	61	56	59	59	1.11	1.03	0.95	1.01
Male	35	39	43	40	41	0.85	0.96	1.07	0.99
Traditional-age	74	73	86	60	71	1.04	1.02	1.21	0.84
CCPG-Pell grant recipient	69	66	69	80	74	0.94	0.89	0.93	1.08
Transfer-intending	90	90	95	86	89	1.00	1.00	1.06	0.96
CCC dual enrollee	18	18	21	16	18	1.02	0.99	1.18	0.88
Completed TL math Yr1	38	35	55	27	38	1.01	0.92	1.45	0.71
Completed TL Eng Yr1	53	50	62	43	51	1.04	0.99	1.22	0.85
Earned less than 60 TL units	22	28	15	26	22	0.98	1.25	0.67	1.18
Earned between 60 & 75 TL units	38	37	37	35	36	1.06	1.02	1.03	0.96
Earned more than 75 TL units	40	36	48	39	42	0.96	0.86	1.15	0.94
GPA<2.7	20	25	6	34	23	0.87	1.08	0.28	1.50
GPA between 2.7 & 3.25	26	30	23	30	27	0.94	1.10	0.83	1.10
GPA>=3.25	54	45	71	35	50	1.09	0.91	1.42	0.71
Earned ADT	36	33	53	32	39	0.93	0.83	1.34	0.82
Earned AA/AS	29	30	18	27	25	1.18	1.20	0.72	1.11
No degree	34	37	29	36	19	1.79	1.95	1.53	1.87
Total	100	100	100	100	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
N	11,588	14,593	43,002	62,700	131,883	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using MIS data, student-level CSU application data, and National Student Clearinghouse data (CCC match).

NOTES: Based on CSU applicants who last applied in a fall term between 2018 and 2023. In this particular case, the Proportionality Index (PI) indicates whether a subgroup of students is represented equitably among those enrolling in a given segment relative to its representation among all students who were admitted but did not enroll. A score of 1 in the PI indicates equitable representation.

FIGURE B5

The distribution of applications submitted by those who were never admitted deviated the most from the overall distribution of applications

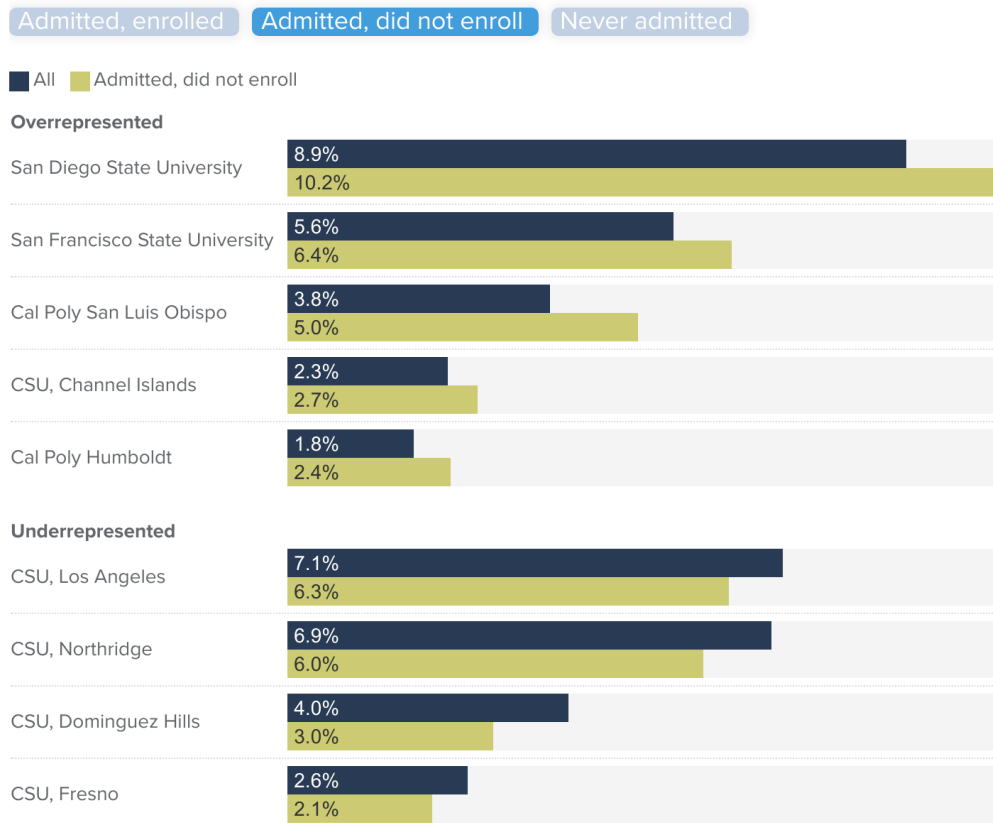


SOURCE: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level application data.

NOTES: Campuses selected using the proportionality index which compares the share of applications to a given campus for each application outcome (admitted, enrolled; admitted, did not enroll; and never admitted) relative to the share of total applications to that campus. A campus is overrepresented if has a PI of 1.1 or higher or underrepresented if has a PI lower than 0.9.

FIGURE B6

In contrast, those who were admitted and did not enroll were more likely to apply to San Diego State, San Francisco State, and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo

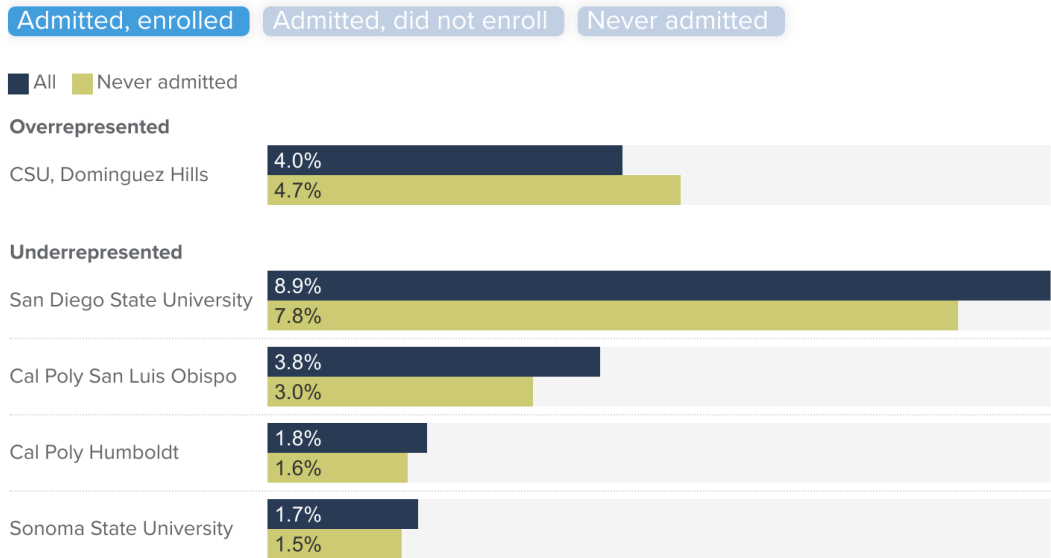


SOURCE: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level application data.

NOTES: Campuses selected using the proportionality index which compares the share of applications to a given campus for each application outcome (admitted, enrolled; admitted, did not enroll; and never admitted) relative to the share of total applications to that campus. A campus is overrepresented if has a PI of 1.1 or higher or underrepresented if has a PI lower than 0.9.

FIGURE B7

Compared to the overall distribution of applications, those who were admitted and enrolled were less likely to apply to San Diego State and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level application data.

NOTES: Campuses selected using the proportionality index which compares the share of applications to a given campus for each application outcome (admitted, enrolled; admitted, did not enroll; and never admitted) relative to the share of total applications to that campus. A campus is overrepresented if has a PI of 1.1 or higher or underrepresented if has a PI lower than 0.9.

TABLE B11

Outcomes of transfer applicants who enrolled in CSU

Percent

	Graduated within 3 years	Graduate after year 3	Did not graduate but were still enrolled	Left without graduating	Fall 2020 cohort	Outcomes through
Fall 2018 cohort	75.0	6.8	5.3	12.9	100	Spring 2022
Fall 2019 cohort	73.8	6.6	5.7	14.0	100	Spring 2023
Fall 2020 cohort	68.9	7.0	5.2	18.9	100	Spring 2024
Fall 2021 cohort*	68.4		13.9	17.6	100	Spring 2024

SOURCE: Authors' calculation using CSU student-level data.

NOTES: For the fall 2021 cohort we only have 3 years of data. See Technical Appendix A for a description of our sample of transfer applicants.

TABLE B12

Last term of CSU enrollment

Percent

	Graduated within 3 years	Graduate after year 3	Did not graduate but were still enrolled	Left without graduating	Fall 2020 cohort
Fall 2020	0	0	0	4	4
Winter 2021	0	0	0	0	0
Spring 2021	0	0	0	4	4
Summer 2021	0	0	0	0	1
Fall 2021	4	0	0	3	7
Winter 2022	0	0	0	0	0
Spring 2022	32	0	0	2	35
Summer 2022	5	0	0	0	5
Fall 2022	13	0	0	2	14
Winter 2023	0	0	0	0	0
Spring 2023	13	0	0	2	14
Summer 2023	1	0	0	0	2
Fall 2023	0	4	0	1	5
Winter 2024	0	0	0	0	0
Spring 2024	0	3	5	0	8
Total	69	7	5	19	100

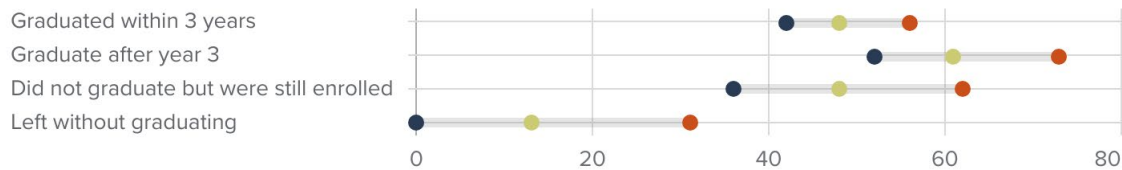
SOURCE: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level data.

NOTES: Restricted to admitted students in fall 2020 who enrolled in CSU (55,629 students).

FIGURE B6

Units accumulated while in CSU, fall 2020 cohort

● 25th percentile ● 50th percentile ● 75th percentile



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using CSU student-level data.

NOTES: Fall 2020 cohort followed through spring 2024.



PPIC

PUBLIC POLICY
INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA

The Public Policy Institute of California is dedicated to informing and improving public policy in California through independent, objective, nonpartisan research.

Public Policy Institute of California
San Francisco, CA
T: 415.291.4400
F: 415.291.4401
PPIC.ORG

PPIC Sacramento Center
Sacramento, CA
T: 916.440.1120
F: 916.440.1121