

Harry S Truman College

STUDENT-RIGHT-TO-KNOW: Graduation and Transfer Rates

The Federal government, under Student-Right-to-Know (SRTK) legislation, requires that all colleges and universities report the proportion of students who began their studies full-time and who completed programs within 150 percent of the normal time required for completion. For community colleges with two-year programs, that time period is three years for associate degrees and proportionately less for certificates.

In general, Truman College students compare favorably with all students at the City Colleges of Chicago in terms of graduation and transfer rates. For full-time, degree seeking students who entered Truman's credit program in Fall 2005, the combined graduation and transfer rate was 49%, which was higher than the rate of 42% for the City Colleges of Chicago as a whole.

Graduation and Transfer Rates for Fall 2005 Degree-Seeking, First-Time Students ¹					
		Truman College		City Colleges of Chicago	
		Truman Total	Truman %	CCC Total	CCC %
I.	Initial cohort of first-time, full-time degree/certificate seeking students	440	100%	3,106	100%
II.	Program Completers (Graduation Rate) within 150% of normal time.	32	7%	239	8%
III.	Documented transfer-out students/non-completers (transferred within 3 years to another institution)	185	42%	1,078	35%
IV.	Combined Graduation/Transfer-Out Rate	217	49%	1,317	42%

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Education, IPEDS Survey data

Graduation and Transfer Rates by Gender and Ethnicity ¹					
		Fall 2005 Cohort	Graduation Rate	Transfer Rate	Combined Rate
I.	By Gender				
	Men	191	6%	42%	48%
	Women	249	8%	42%	50%
II.	By Ethnicity				
	American Indian or Alaska Native	0	NA	NA	NA
	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	58	9%	41%	50%
	Black or African American/Black non-Hispanic	157	7%	35%	42%
	Hispanic or Latino/Hispanic	98	9%	33%	42%
	White/White non-Hispanic	127	6%	58%	64%

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Education, IPEDS Survey data

Note: Three years is a relatively short time frame for degree completion for community college students, many of whom are working full-time or part-time as well as going to school. Also, students may change enrollment status from full-time to part-time, may leave school temporarily for work or family reasons, may change their program of study, or may require developmental coursework upon admission to the college. All of these factors tend to delay events like graduation or transfer.