This study attempts to discern the rate at which first-time-in-college (FTIC) Austin Community College (ACC) (Texas) students transfer to senior institutions, and which senior institutions they choose to attend. Highlights of the report include: (1) From 1990-1993, Austin Community College students transferred to four-year institutions at a higher rate than community college students elsewhere in Texas; (2) In each of these years, one-third of FTIC students majoring in academic areas transferred to senior institutions, both from ACC and statewide; (3) Comparison of the percent of change in the number of transfers from one year to the next for ACC and statewide reveals an inverse relationship, with ACC's rate increasing where the statewide rate decreases; and (4) about one-fifth of ACC's FTIC students majoring in technical areas transfer to senior institutions, while slightly over one-tenth of statewide students do. The majority of ACC transfer students (63% in 1996-97) went to the University of Texas at Austin, while 21% went to Southwest Texas State University and most remaining chose another of Texas' 33 public universities. Appended is a table of transfer rates by ethnicity and a list of transfer institutions in Texas. (EMH)
Austin Community College Transfer Rate Report
Spring, 1999

In April, 1995, the Texas Association of Junior and Community College Instructional
Administrators (TAJCCIA) recommended Texas community colleges, "collect and maintain data
to identify specific problems and improve results of student transfer from two-year to four-year
colleges." (Transfer Success Work Group Report, April, 1995.)

In response to that recommendation, this report attempts to answer the following
questions relevant to ACC's transfer function:

1. At what rate do ACC students transfer to senior institutions?
2. To which senior institutions do they go?

1. At What Rate Do ACC Students Transfer to Senior Institutions?

Transfer rates are percentages calculated by dividing the number of students who have
transferred by the number of students who could potentially transfer.

\[
\text{Transfer Rate} = \frac{\text{Transfer Students}}{\text{Potential Transfer Students}} \times 100\%
\]

There have been two main approaches to identifying the denominator in this formula,
each resulting in vastly different rates, and both limiting the usefulness of the resulting data for
assessing the effectiveness of the transfer function of community colleges. One transfer rate is a
measure of the extent to which a community college produces associate degree graduates
(denominator) that go on to universities to complete their baccalaureate education (numerator).
An assumption of this rate is "all students who enroll in the community college do so to complete
an associate degree." This rate is traditionally quite high, but reflects behaviors of only a small
proportion of the total community college student population. The other transfer rate measures
the extent to which all students enrolled in a community college (denominator) continue their
education at a senior institution (numerator). An assumption of this rate is "all community
college students are intending to transfer to a senior institution." This formula has resulted in
very low transfer rates for community colleges, and more importantly, does not accurately reflect
the goals of all community college students. Many community college students have no intention
of transferring, but rather are taking courses to upgrade skills required for their current job, to
gain skills to qualify for a particular job, or simply to enrich their lives. These students should
not be included in the formula for calculating a transfer rate.

To determine a transfer rate that represents a measure of the effectiveness of the transfer
function, then, requires a definition of the denominator that reflects student intent to transfer. If
the rate is to be a true measure of the transfer outcome, the denominator must include only the
students who attend the community college with the intention of transferring to a senior
institution. Few community colleges, however, currently collect "student intent to transfer" data.
ACC began collecting this data with the Fall 1998 New Student Application and will, under
DATATEL registration, continue to do so each time a student registers. The transfer rate
calculated from these data will constitute a useful outcomes measure for the transfer function.
Until student "intent to transfer" data are available, a college must define the numerator and denominator for calculating transfer rates using data currently available. The resulting transfer rate, then, is a description of the movement of students from community colleges to senior institutions rather than "outcomes" data, and, in the absence of outcomes data, this rate can only be used to measure the effectiveness of the transfer function by comparing it with the rates of other institutions.

FTIC Transfer Rate

The THECB Transfer Effectiveness Report provides transfer data for cohorts of first-time-in-college (FTIC) students who enrolled in summer or fall of a given year, attended at least two semesters, and earned at least 15 semester credit hours (SCH). Four years following the first enrollment of the cohort, a transfer rate is calculated by the THECB that compares the number of students in the cohort who are enrolled in a Texas public senior institution to the number of students in the cohort who are no longer enrolled in the community college. Cohort students still enrolled in a two-year institution at the time of the measure are removed from calculation of the transfer rate. (The denominator includes only cohort students who, four years later, are no longer enrolled in the community college; the numerator includes only cohort students who, four years later, are enrolled in a senior institution.)

This rate answers the question, "What percent of students who began their college education at a community college and are no longer enrolled in that community college, have continued their education at a senior institution within four years of their first community college enrollment?" This rate is the one commonly referred to when speaking of a community college's "transfer rate." Table 1 displays ACC and statewide FTIC transfer rate data from the Transfer Effectiveness Report for four FTIC cohort years, 1990-1993.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort Year</th>
<th>FTIC Students</th>
<th>Students with at least 15 SCH in 2 Semesters</th>
<th>Students Not Still Enrolled</th>
<th>Students Transferring within 4 Years</th>
<th>Transfer Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1993</td>
<td>3,787</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>1,649</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1993</td>
<td>82,752</td>
<td>56,904</td>
<td>39,640</td>
<td>10,474</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1992</td>
<td>3,852</td>
<td>2,592</td>
<td>1,645</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1992</td>
<td>83,277</td>
<td>57,552</td>
<td>13,358</td>
<td>10,308</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1991</td>
<td>3,723</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1991</td>
<td>82,076</td>
<td>56,071</td>
<td>38,458</td>
<td>9,880</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1990</td>
<td>3,801</td>
<td>2,424</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1990</td>
<td>77,144</td>
<td>51,453</td>
<td>34,790</td>
<td>8,812</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Transfer Effectiveness Report, 1990-1993

ACC FTIC transfer rates compare favorably with statewide FTIC transfer rates for each of the four cohort years displayed. For each cohort year, of the FTIC cohort students who did not return to ACC, nearly one third were enrolled in a Texas public senior institution four years following their first enrollment at ACC. For this same time period, one fourth of all statewide...
FTIC cohort students were enrolled in a Texas public senior institution. Chart 1 displays this comparison.

**Chart 1: FTIC Transfer Rate Comparison**

It is worth noting, however, that the percent of change from one year to the next for ACC's FTIC transfer rates varies much more than the percent of change for statewide transfer rates. Whereas the statewide change in FTIC transfer rate from one year to the next has varied slightly in a downward trend, ACC's transfer rate has changed considerably from one cohort year to the next, and for the most current cohort year, is increasing. Chart 2 displays this comparison.

**Chart 2: Percent Change in FTIC Transfer Rate Over Previous Year**

The above data are for all students in the cohort. Additional transfer rates are also calculated by the THECB for students majoring in academic or technical areas. As would be
expected, transfer rates for students declaring academic majors are greater both for ACC and statewide than for students declaring majors in technical areas.

ACC's FTIC transfer rates for students declaring academic majors compare favorably with those statewide. For most of the four cohort years examined, about one third of FTIC students majoring in academic areas transferred to senior institutions, both from ACC and statewide. Table 2 displays these data. Attachment I displays transfer rates by ethnicity for 1993 cohort students majoring in academic areas.

Table 2: FTIC Transfer Rate—Academic Majors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort Year</th>
<th>FTIC Students</th>
<th>Students with 15 SCH in 2 Semesters</th>
<th>Students Not Still Enrolled</th>
<th>Transfer Students</th>
<th>Transfer Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1993</td>
<td>2,556</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1993</td>
<td>55,691</td>
<td>39,271</td>
<td>26,612</td>
<td>9,019</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1992</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1992</td>
<td>53,804</td>
<td>38,414</td>
<td>26,282</td>
<td>8,676</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1991</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1991</td>
<td>40,041</td>
<td>29,188</td>
<td>20,112</td>
<td>6,489</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1990</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1990</td>
<td>37,073</td>
<td>26,211</td>
<td>18,011</td>
<td>5,719</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Transfer Effectiveness Report, 1990-1993

However, ACC's FTIC transfer rates for students majoring in academic areas were higher each year than statewide FTIC transfer rates for those students. Differences in ACC's and the statewide rate ranged from a high of 11.3 percent for the 1991 cohort year to a low of only half a percent for the 1993 cohort year. Chart 3 displays this comparison.

Chart 3: FTIC Transfer Rate Comparison—Academic Majors
Comparison of the percent of change in the number of transfers from one year to the next for ACC and statewide reveals a mirror image, with ACC's rate increasing where the statewide rate decreases and vice versa. Chart 4 displays these data.

**Chart 4: Percent Change in FTIC Transfer Rate Over Previous Year — Academic Major**

Students in technical majors, though not in such large percentages as students in academic majors, transfer from ACC to Texas public senior institutions in rates greater than statewide also. About one fifth of ACC's FTIC students majoring in technical areas transfer to senior institutions while slightly over one tenth of statewide students do so. Differences between ACC and statewide rates range from a low of eight percent for the 1993 cohort to a high of 12.7 percent for the 1991 cohort. Table 3 displays these data.

**Table 3: FTIC Transfer Rate—Technical Major**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cohort Year</th>
<th>FTIC Students</th>
<th>Students with 15 SCH in 2 Semesters</th>
<th>Students Not Still Enrolled</th>
<th>Transfer Students</th>
<th>Transfer Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1993</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1992</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1993</td>
<td>25,816</td>
<td>16,826</td>
<td>11,768</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1991</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1991</td>
<td>22,223</td>
<td>14,864</td>
<td>10,528</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC 1990</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State 1990</td>
<td>20,406</td>
<td>13,568</td>
<td>9,445</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percent of change from year to year in FTIC transfer rates for students majoring in technical areas varies similarly for both ACC and statewide groups. Additionally, for the 1993
FTIC cohort year, the percent of change for both is declining, perhaps due to a healthy employment rate. Chart 5 displays these data.

**Chart 5: Percent Change in FTIC Transfer Rate Over Previous Year—Technical Major**

![Chart 5: Percent Change in FTIC Transfer Rate Over Previous Year—Technical Major](image)

2. **To Which Senior Institutions Do They Go?**

   Identifying the senior institutions in which students enroll when they leave ACC assists the College in inviting articulation agreements with, and requesting performance data from, those senior institutions, thereby improving the transfer process for students. The THECB produces a report which identifies those institutions.

   The THECB report, *Students Pursuing Additional Education—By Institution (Graduates and Non-Returners)*, tracks non-returning students who were enrolled in a Texas public community or technical college during a given academic year and then enrolled the following fall semester in any Texas public higher education institution. For each community or technical college, the report lists the number of its non-returning (including graduates) students who transferred to community colleges, universities, or health sciences centers. Beginning with the 1996 academic year, the THECB provided a statewide comparison report of these data. Data from this report can be used to answer the question, "Of the students who transfer to another institution during the fall semester after leaving ACC, what proportion enrolled in Texas public universities?"

   Table 4 displays ACC and statewide comparative data from the THECB's, *Academic Year 1996-97 Students Pursuing Additional Education—By Institution (Graduates and Non-Returners)* report for all academic year 1996 non-returning students enrolled in a Texas public community college, university, or health sciences center in the fall of 1997. (This is the only year for which
comparative data are available.) Attachment 2 lists all institutions to which ACC students transferred.

Table 4: ACC and Statewide Comparison—All Academic Year 1996 Non-Returning Students Pursuing Additional Education Fall 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Institution</th>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community College</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>7,951</td>
<td>88.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Science Center</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,958</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Academic Year 1996-97 Students Pursuing Additional Education—By Institution (Graduates and Non-Returners)

Both at ACC and statewide, the majority of all academic year 1996-97 non-returning students who pursued their education at another institution in Fall 1997, did so in a Texas public university. The percentage of ACC students who transferred to universities was greater than the percentage of statewide students, while the reverse is true for students who transferred to either another community college or a health sciences institution. This pattern holds for non-returning students majoring in academic areas as well. Table 5 displays data for students majoring in academic areas.

Table 5: ACC and Statewide Comparison—Academic Year 1996 Non-Returning Students Pursuing Additional Education Fall 1997—Academic Majors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Institution</th>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community College</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>6,988</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Science Center</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,653</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Academic Year 1996-97 Students Pursuing Additional Education—By Institution (Graduates and Non-Returners)

For non-returning students majoring in technical areas however, a greater percentage of ACC's students transferred to health sciences institutions, as well as to universities, than statewide. Table 6 displays data for students majoring in technical areas.

Table 6: ACC and Statewide Comparison—Academic Year 1996 Non-Returning Students Pursuing Additional Education Fall 1997—Technical Majors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Institution</th>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>Statewide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community College</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Science Center</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Academic Year 1996-97 Students Pursuing Additional Education—By Institution (Graduates and Non-Returners)

The Students Pursuing Additional Education—By Institution (Graduates and Non-Returners) report also provides information on which specific institutions ACC graduates and non-returning students transferred to from one academic year to the next. Data for the past five years indicate approximately 90 percent of ACC's non-returning students who transferred to
Texas public universities enrolled in one of four universities to continue their education: The University of Texas at Austin (UTAustin), Southwest Texas State University (SWTSU), Texas A&M University (TAMU), or Texas Tech University (TTU). Those who do not transfer to these universities enroll in one of 31 other Texas public universities. Table 7 displays these data.

Table 7: Texas Public Universities to which ACC's Non-Returning Students Transferred

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>University of Texas at Austin</th>
<th>Southwest Texas State University</th>
<th>Texas A&amp;M University</th>
<th>Texas Tech University</th>
<th>31 Other Texas Public Universities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>5,057</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>1,691</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>5,697</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
<td>1,844</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>5,512</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>1,754</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>5,393</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>5,270</td>
<td>64.2%</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Academic Year 1996-97 Students Pursuing Additional Education--By Institution (Graduates and Non-Returners)

Consistently over the past five years, just under two thirds (63.4% - 64.3%) of ACC's non-returning students who transferred to a Texas public university enrolled in the University of Texas at Austin following their last ACC enrollment, and about one fifth (19.1% - 21.3%) enrolled in Southwest Texas State University to continue their education. The percent of students transferring to SWTSU has been increasing steadily since academic year 1992-93, while the percentages of students enrolling in UTAustin and all other Texas public universities has fluctuated.

Summary:

1. At what rate do ACC students transfer to senior institutions?

Three of every ten first time in college students who have earned at least 15 semester credit hours in at least two semesters at ACC transfer to a Texas public senior institution. This number increases to one of every three students majoring in academic areas and decreases to one of every five students majoring in technical areas. Additionally, ACC's transfer rates exceed statewide rates.

2. To which senior institutions do they go?

The majority of non-returning ACC students who pursue further education in Texas public institutions following their last enrollment at ACC, transfer to universities, and most of those students enroll in the University of Texas at Austin and Southwest Texas State University.
### Attachment I

**Comparison of ACC, Seven Metro Community Colleges, and Statewide THECB Transfer Rates by Ethnicity**

**1993 FTIC Cohort Students Majoring in Academic Areas**

Note: Percentages are of the cohort sub-group, i.e., 37.5% of ACC White cohort students transferred, 13.1% of ACC Black cohort students transferred, 24.4% of ACC Hispanic cohort students transferred, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community College</th>
<th>Overa</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Ameri</th>
<th>Interna</th>
<th>Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamo</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCCCD</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHMCCCD</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Transfer Effectiveness Reports, 1990-1993
A. Community and Technical Colleges:

- ACCD-Palo Alto College
- ACCD-San Antonio College
- ACCD-St. Philip's College
- Alvin Community College
- Amarillo College
- Angelina College
- Austin Community College*
- Blinn College
- Brazosport College
- Central Texas College
- Cisco Junior College
- Coastal Bend College
- College of the Mainland
- Collin County CCD
- DCCD-Brookhaven College
- DCCD-Cedar Valley College
- DCCD-Eastfield College
- DCCD-El Centro College
- DCCD-Mountain View College
- DCCD-North Lake College
- DCCD-Richland College
- Del Mar College
- El Paso CCD
- Frank Phillips College
- Galveston College
- Grayson County College
- HCJCD-Howard College
- HCJCD-Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf
- Hill College
- Houston CC System
- Kilgore College
- Lamar University at Port Arthur
- Lamar University Institute of Technology
- Laredo Community College
- McLennan Community College
- Midland College
- NHMCCD-Kingwood College
- NHMCCD-Montgomery College
- NHMCCD-North Harris College
- NHMCCD-Tomball College
- Navarro College
- North Central Texas College
- Northeast Texas CC
- Odessa College
- Panola College
- Paris Junior College
- Ranger College
- San Jacinto College-Central Campus
- San Jacinto College-North Campus
- San Jacinto College-South Campus
- South Plains College
- South Texas Community College
- Southwest Texas Junior College
- Tarrant County Junior College-Northeast Campus
- Tarrant County Junior College-Northwest Campus
- Tarrant County Junior College-South Campus
- Tarrant County Junior College-Southeast Campus
- Temple College
- Texarkana College
- Texas Southmost college
- Texas State Technical College-Harlingen
- Texas State Technical College-Sweetwater
- Texas State Technical College-Waco
- Trinity Valley Community College
- Tyler Junior College
- Vernon Regional Junior College
- Victoria College, The
- Weatherford College
- Western Texas College
- Wharton County Junior College
Attachment 2 (continued)
Texas Institutions to which ACC Students Transferred in 1996-1997

B. Universities:
Angelo State University
Lamar University
Midwestern State University
Prairie View A&M University
Sam Houston State University
Southwest Texas State University
Stephen F. Austin State University
Sul Ross State University
Sul Ross State University-Rio Grande College
Tarleton State University
Texas A&M International University
Texas A&M University
Texas A&M University at Commerce
Texas A&M University at Corpus Christi
Texas A&M University at Galveston
Texas A&M University at Kingsville
Texas Southern University
Texas Tech University
Texas Woman's University
The University of Texas-Pan American
The University of Texas at Arlington
The University of Texas at Austin
The University of Texas at Brownsville
The University of Texas at Dallas
The University of Texas at El Paso
The University of Texas at San Antonio
The University of Texas at Tyler
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin
University of Houston
University of Houston-Downtown
University of Houston at Clear Lake
University of Houston at Victoria
University of North Texas
West Texas A&M University

C. Health Science Institutions
Texas A&M University College of Veterinary Medicine (Academic)
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center School of Pharmacy
The University of Texas School of Allied Health Sciences, Galveston
The University of Texas School of Allied Health Sciences, San Antonio
The University of Texas School of Nursing, Galveston
The University of Texas School of Nursing, San Antonio
The University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston
NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

☑ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☐ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").