

Preliminary Report on Transfer Applications and Enrollments from Spring 2010 through Fall 2012

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PURPOSE

This report is in response to questions about transfer and articulation student populations arising from the September 11, 2012 Root Cause Analysis meeting focusing on the decline/shortfall in net tuition revenue for the 2012-13 budget. The purpose of this preliminary report is to provide information pertaining to the geographic sources and previous institutions of transfer applicants and enrollees, the Hilbert College academic programs to which they apply, and the dispositions of accepted transfer applicants who enroll elsewhere. This information may be useful in better understanding the current transfer student population and in considering future strategies for increasing transfer enrollments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Between the spring semester of 2010 and the fall semester of 2012, a total of 1,231 applications from 1078 individuals seeking full-time transfer admission into degree-granting academic programs at Hilbert College were processed.
- Sixty-three percent of initiated applications were converted into acceptances. Fifty-eight percent of accepted applicants enrolled (yield rate).
- Erie Community College was listed as the previous school of enrollment for 27% of transfer applicants.
- Almost 60% of transfer applicants reported a home address within a 20-mile radius of Hamburg, NY. Conversion rates were highest for those within a 10-mile radius (71%) but remained above 60% for all New York State residents regardless of distance. Yield rates were inversely related to distance from the campus.
- Almost one-quarter of applicants came from home addresses greater than 30 miles away with the largest numbers from Rochester (20), Lockport (14) and the boroughs of New York City (15).
- Eight percent of applicants were from out-of-state with the largest numbers from New Jersey (11), Pennsylvania (10), Maryland (9), and Connecticut (8).
- Nationally, 45% of all students who complete a four-year degree have previously attended a two-year institution, although the rate varies considerably by state. New York State is ranked

35th with a rate of 33%. One-third of all students change institutions at some point before earning a degree. Of those, 37% percent transfer in their second year, 25% transfer more than once, and 27% transfer across state lines. Interstate mobility varies by state and region.

- Conversion and yield rates of transfer applications at Hilbert vary by academic programs. The BS-CJ program consistently had above average conversion and yield rates. Yield rates were also above average for the BA-DMAC, BS-Legal, BS-HS, and BS-PS programs. Yield rates were below average for the BA-English, BA-PSY and BS-RS programs.
- Conversion and yield rates are typically lower for associate degree programs than for bachelor degree programs.
- Full-time enrollment of transfer applicants varies somewhat across the top ten feeder institutions when looked at by academic program. Looking just at applicants from the top three feeder schools (ECC-South, Bryant & Stratton, and NCCC), the BS-CJ program accounted for 36% of transfer enrollments with the BS-Human Services program second at 13%.
- Using data from StudentTracker (National Student Clearinghouse) it was possible to identify the school of enrollment for 371 students who were accepted as transfer applicants to Hilbert but did not enroll. The largest percent instead attended Erie Community College (18%), Buffalo State (13%) or a Bryant and Stratton campus (8%).
- Sixty percent of accepted transfer applicants who did not attend Hilbert subsequently attended public institutions almost evenly divided between 2-year (52%) and 4-year (48%) schools.

DATA SOURCE(S) AND METHODOLOGY

The primary data for this report was obtained from semester-end reports from the Admissions Office for the spring and fall semesters of 2010, 2011 and 2012. These reports include all received applications both completed and incomplete. For the following analyses only applications listed as intended matriculation with either transfer or articulation population codes were selected. Since a primary purpose of these analyses is to examine sources of new transfer students, applications and enrollments for students who had previously attended Hilbert College (readmits) were excluded.

This report should be considered preliminary in light of certain inconsistencies in data obtained from different sources and a continuing effort to identify missing data for a fairly small number of cases. These data issues are expected to be relatively minor and should not seriously impact the overall conclusions that can be drawn from the analyses. However, given the small numbers in some of the analyses that follow, it remains possible that even a few cases being reclassified could significantly affect total counts in one category or another.

For the purposes of this report, the following definitions are used:

Transfer Student – includes both new transfer (TR) and new articulation (ART) population codes and excludes readmits. Both transfer and articulation students are those who have previously attended and completed college-level credits at another institution. This would exclude students who earned

college credits as a high school student or in the summer after high school graduation before enrolling in a higher education institution. These students are identified by Population Codes of ART and TR.

Fulltime – Fulltime (FT) versus part-time (PT) status was indicated from the application and therefore indicates the applicant’s intent. It is possible that this status may have changed after enrollment.

Conversion Rate – defined as the percentage of unduplicated applicants who complete an application and are accepted by decision of the Admissions Office. The Conversion Rate is calculated as the number of accepted applicants (i.e., COM-ACC, COM-DEC, COM-WITH, DEP-WITH, REG-ACC, REG-WITH) divided by the total number of applicants. The Conversion Rate provides a comparison metric reflecting the rate at which students who initiate an application are accepted whether they ultimately enroll or not.

Yield Rate – defined as the percentage of unduplicated accepted applicants who subsequently enroll for classes at Hilbert College. Within the Admissions Office data enrollment is identified by a Disposition Code of “REG-ACC.” The yield rate is calculated by the number enrolled divided by total number accepted and represents the percentage of students who complete an application, are accepted, and actually attend.

Previous School Attended – the previous school attended at the time of a transfer application was determined by the most recently dated received transcript. In some cases this was not the institution from which a majority of credits had been earned. For example, a student might have attended a four-year institution earning thirty credit hours before attending a local community college and earning three credits. If the community college credits were more recent than those of the four-year school, the community college was listed as the last school attended.

RESULTS

Transfer Applications and Enrollments

For the period from spring 2010 through fall 2012, there were a total of 5,323 applications processed through the Admissions Office. Of these 1,376 (26%) were identified as potential new transfer students with 1,231 (23% of all applications; 89% of transfer applications) as full-time students. Table 1 shows the number of total and transfer applications by year and term.

Table 1. Total applications and transfer-matriculated applications by year and term

	All Applications	Transfer Applications	Percent Transfer	Full-Time Transfer	FT-Transfer Percent of Total
12F	1529	285	18.6%	267	17.5%
12S	263	156	59.3%	136	51.7%
11F	1554	344	22.2%	313	20.1%
11S	262	142	54.2%	125	47.7%
10F	1461	329	22.5%	289	19.8%
10S	254	120	47.2%	101	39.8%
Total	5323	1376	25.8%	1231	23.1%

Conversion and Yield Rates.

Within the time period of this study some individuals initiated more than one application. In some cases an application that was Incomplete in one semester was subsequently completed in the following semester resulting in separate entries in the admissions database. In other cases a completed application may have resulted in an Accept decision but the student did not register in the same semester, however, in a later semester the student applied again, was accepted and did register.

In this study, a decision was made to calculate conversion and yield rates on unduplicated individuals or applicants rather than on number of total applications. Duplications were eliminated from the application entries by considering the application status and decision. Applications that resulted in an enrollment were retained over any prior. Completed applications were retained over incomplete. If more than one application was made and none was completed or resulted in an enrollment, the earliest application was considered primary. The result was a list of 1209 unduplicated applicants of whom 1078 were applying for full-time, matriculated status. It should be noted that some applicants applied for more than one academic program on different occasions. In these cases only the application that confirmed to the above rules for removing duplicates (e.g., resulted in enrollment) would be reflected in the following analyses. The number of applicants per term in Table 2 will not be equivalent to the number of applications per term in Table 1.

As seen in Table 2 and Figure 1, across the 8 academic terms in this study 677 of the 1078 unduplicated applicants completed an application and were accepted for admission resulting in an overall conversion rate of 63%. It should be noted that no completed transfer application resulted in a decision to reject. Although it cannot be known whether all incomplete applications, if completed, would have likewise resulted in all acceptances, for the present applicants the conversion rate can be seen as the rate at which applicants are moved to complete an application once initiated.

As previously defined, the Yield Rate represents the percentage of completed-accepted applicants who subsequently attended Hilbert. While the overall Yield Rate across the eight terms is 58%, Figure 1 shows that this rate varies between fall and spring semesters with spring semester yield rates being considerably higher. Conversion rates also vary, although less dramatically and with fall semester rates being somewhat higher than spring semester rates.

Table 2 FT-Matriculated Unduplicated Transfer Applicants

	Unduplicated Applicants	Accepted	Conversion Rate	Enrolled	Yield Rate
12F	248	156	62.9%	85	54.5%
12S	105	59	56.2%	44	74.6%
11F	272	174	64.0%	95	54.6%
11S	94	53	56.4%	40	75.5%
10F	269	173	64.3%	93	53.8%
10S	90	62	68.9%	35	56.5%
TOTALS	1078	677	62.8%	392	57.9%

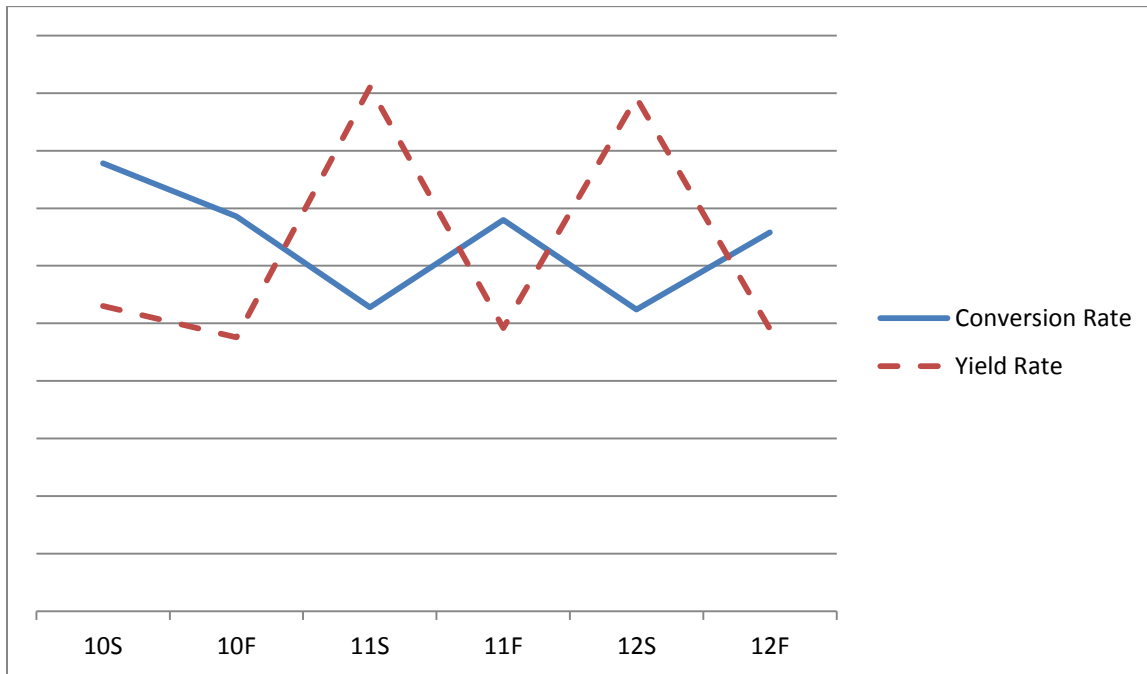


Figure 1 Conversion and Yield Rates by Term for FT-Matriculated Unduplicated Applicants

Previous Institutions

The majority of transfer students last attended a 2-year institution with 27 percent coming from Erie Community College – South Campus. To provide an overview of the institutions previously attended, table 3 presents numbers by term as well as conversion and yield rates for the top ten institutions from which students transferred. As expected seven of these top ten schools are community colleges.

Table 3 Applicants by top ten institutions from which students transferred during the period S10-F12

Institution	Applicants	Accepted ^a	Enrolled ^b	10S	10F	11S	11F	12S	12F
<i>ECC - South</i>	294	214 (73%)	131 (61%)	18	69	27	86	31	63
<i>Bryant & Stratton</i>	78	38 (49%)	31 (82%)	10	16	7	12	12	21
<i>NCCC</i>	55	40 (73%)	20 (50%)	5	13	3	17	5	12
<i>Buffalo State</i>	39	27 (69%)	17 (63%)	2	13	1	6	6	11
<i>GCC</i>	36	28 (78%)	16 (57%)	5	9	4	6	1	11
<i>JCC</i>	28	16 (57%)	7 (44%)	1	3	2	8	4	10
<i>ECC-City</i>	26	14 (54%)	10 (71%)	6	15	0	3	1	1
<i>UB</i>	25	20 (80%)	13 (65%)	2	3	1	12	1	6
<i>Medaille</i>	23	14 (61%)	10 (71%)	1	4	2	8	2	6
<i>MCC</i>	15	9 (60%)	4 (44%)	2	5	0	4	2	2

^a percentages represent conversion rate (number accepted/number applicants)

^b percentages represent yield rate (number enrolled/number accepted)

Location, Location, Location!

In order to determine where transfer students come from, the home zip codes reported on applications were ordered into one of six categories: those within a 10 mile radius of 14075 (Hamburg NY and Hilbert College); those in a radius between 10–20 miles; those within a radius of 20-30 miles; those from within New York State but greater than 30 miles away from zip code 14075; those from states other than NY, and those from international addresses (including Canada). The results for unduplicated, fulltime, matriculated applicants are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Conversion and yield rates by distance from Hilbert¹

	Total Transfer Applicants	Accepted Applicants	Enrolled	Conversion Rate	Yield Rate
0-10 mi.	338 (31.4%)	240	167	71.0%	69.6%
10-20 mi.	294 (27.3%)	177	110	60.2%	62.1%
20-30 mi.	92 (8.5%)	60	34	65.2%	56.7%
NYS > 30 mi.	250 (23.2%)	161	75	64.4%	46.6%
Out-of-State	87 (7.2%)	33	6	37.9%	18.2%
International	17 (1.4%)	6	0	35.3%	0.0%
TOTALS	1078	677	392	62.8%	57.9%

¹ Data in table 4 are based on unduplicated, matriculated, FT applicants.

Not surprisingly, location matters, at least in terms of distance from home. Both the conversion and yield rates are highest for applicants who live within 10 miles of Hilbert. More interesting is that the conversion rate is relatively stable for New York State residents living more than 10 miles away regardless of the distance. In fact there is a slight (although not necessarily statistically significant) increase in the conversion rate for NYS residents who live more than 20 miles away. The 10-20 mile radius may have some drop off in conversion rate simply from the fact that most of Hilbert’s competitor institutions would be found in that circle.

Also unsurprisingly the yield rate decreases as a function of distance, although perhaps less than might have been expected, at least for New York State residents. Obviously the number of international applicants was small and while over a third completed an application and are accepted, none actually attended.

Table 5 shows the applicants by distance across the eight semesters for all unduplicated, FT, matriculated applicants. Interestingly, the applicant numbers from fall 2010 to fall 2011 were very similar and did not show the drop-off seen in the overall college enrollment numbers although some drop-off appears by fall 2012. This may reflect what has been reported elsewhere, that nationally, transfers are most likely to occur in a student’s second year. So, Hilbert may have benefited from the watermark enrollments occurring in many institutions in 2010 as students began rethinking their choices the following year, especially students living relatively near the campus. Numbers of New York State applicants from more than 30 miles away, still relatively small, have tended to remain fairly stable across the past four years. Out-of-state applicants show a slight overall declining trend.

Table 5 Applicants by distance across academic terms

Count

	Distance from Hilbert College						Total
	0 to 10 miles	10 to 20 miles	20 to 30 miles	NYS > 30 miles	Out-of-state	International	
10F	74	80	18	66	28	3	269
10S	25	22	14	17	10	2	90
11F	103	64	16	63	18	8	272
11S	30	31	10	17	4	2	94
12F	73	63	23	65	23	1	248
12S	33	34	11	22	4	1	105
Total	338	294	92	250	87	17	1078

NYS Resident Applicants by City

Almost one-quarter (23.2%) of the applicants were NYS residents living more than 30 miles from Hilbert College. Table 6 shows the ten cities in which four or more applicants lived. Although the numbers from any city in any given semester tend to be small, it appears that applicants often tend to come in clusters of 2 or 3. This may suggest that applicants know each other and are applying together.

Table 6 Top Ten Cities for NYS Applicants Living More than 30 Miles Away

	# Applicants	# Accepted ^a	# Enrolled ^b	10S	10F	11S	11F	12S	12F
<i>Rochester</i>	20	14 (70%)	5 (36%)	1	9	1	2	4	3
<i>Lockport</i>	14	10 (71%)	4 (40%)	2	2	1	3	2	4
<i>Brooklyn</i>	10	3 (30%)	2 (67%)	0	3	2	0	2	3
<i>Bronx</i>	5	3 (60%)	2 (67%)	0	3	2	0	2	3
<i>Olean</i>	5	3 (60%)	1 (33%)	1	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Perry</i>	5	3 (60%)	3 (100%)	1	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Batavia</i>	4	2 (50%)	1 (50%)	0	0	0	3	0	1
<i>Jamestown</i>	4	0 (0%)	0 NA	0	1	0	3	0	0
<i>Niagara Falls</i>	4	4 (100%)	2 (50%)	0	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Syracuse</i>	4	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	0	0	0	2	0	2

^a percentages represent conversion rate (number accepted/number applicants)

^b percentages represent yield rate (number enrolled/number accepted)

Out-of-State Applicants

Eight-seven (8%) of the applicants provided out-of-state addresses with the largest numbers coming from four states: New Jersey (11), Pennsylvania (10), Maryland (9), and Connecticut (8). No other state had more than 4 applicants. Overall, out-of-state applicants tend to have a lower Conversion Rate (37.9%) and Yield Rate (18.2%) than for in-state applicants.

Mobility Among Today's College Students

According to a spring 2012 Snapshot Report on student mobility by the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center¹, in the academic year 2010-11, 45 percent of all students who completed a degree at four-year institution had previously enrolled at a two-year institution. The percentages varied by state with Texas being the highest at 78 percent and Alaska the lowest at 19 percent. New York State was ranked 35th with 33% of students completing degrees at four-year institutions having previously enrolled at 2-year schools. In general the highest percentages tended to be among states in the Mid-West (KS, NE, IA, IL, MO), Southwest (TX, OK, AZ) and West Coast (CA, OR) regions. The lowest percentages tended to be among states in the Northeast (NH, DEL, ME, MA).

Nationally, eight percent of students in 2010-2011 attended more than one postsecondary institution concurrently or consecutively. The majority (55.8%) attended a combination of 2-year and 4-year institutions with most at public schools (67.9%). One-quarter (24.9%) attended a combination of public and private institutions. One-third of all students change institutions at some point before earning a degree.

Of those who transfer:

- 37 percent transfer in their second year
- 22 percent transfer as late as their 4th or 5th years
- 25 percent transfer more than once
- 27 percent transfer across state lines
- 43 percent transfer into a public 2-year college

Interstate mobility also varies by state and region, being highest in DC (39.6%) and lowest in MI (7.8%). States in the Northeast and Atlantic Coast had some of the highest interstate mobility rates: VT – 29%, NH – 23%, ME – 20%, RI – 23%, DC – 40%, DE – 26%. Interstate mobility rates toward the Midwest tended to be somewhat lower: e.g., PA – 13%, OH – 12%, IL 13%.

With a shrinking college-age local college-age population in Western New York, at least for the foreseeable future, the implications of these national data on student transfer rates and interstate mobility may be considering fertile grounds for a wider range of recruitment strategies especially among potential transfer students.

¹ <http://www.studentclearinghouse.info/snapshot/docs/SnapshotReport6-TwoYearContributions.pdf>

Transfer Applicants and Enrollments by Academic Programs

Table 7 shows a breakdown of applicants, acceptances, and enrollments by baccalaureate academic program and term. These numbers should be considered preliminary at this point as they are still being checked for accuracy. However, it may be useful to examine the numbers in several ways. First, it is possible to look for programs where the number of applicants has been historically low and/or the rate of applicants over the eight semesters has been going up or down. Second, the table can be examined for programs for which the conversion rate (# accepted / # applicants) is either higher or lower than the overall rate of 65%. A lower than average conversion rate may represent a program which can look at how it might better present itself to entice applicants to complete an application. A higher than average program may have advantages or enticements that other programs could emulate. Finally, one can look at yield rates. The yield rate represents the percent of completed and accepted applicants that result in enrollments. Those below the overall average of 58% may want to consider strategies for “sealing the deal,” perhaps looking to programs that have above average yields for ideas.

Table 7. Full-time Baccalaureate applicants, acceptances and enrollments by academic program and term

	10S	10F	11S	11F	12S	12F	Applicants	Accepted ^a	Enrolled ^b
BA-DMAC	4	12	2	14	5	13	50	30 (60%)	19 (63%)
BA English	3	1	2	5	4	5	20	11 (55%)	4 (36%)
BA-Psych	7	19	5	18	6	14	69	29 (42%)	14 (48%)
BS-ACCT	5	16	4	10	5	18	58	41 (71%)	22 (54%)
BS- BUS	4	28	10	24	18	25	109	73 (67%)	39 (53%)
BS-Computer Security	5	7	6	15	1	11	45	31 (69%)	19 (61%)
BS-CJ	28	77	27	70	26	70	298	217 (73%)	140 (65%)
BS-FSI	10	41	18	37	15	33	151	100 (66%)	52 (52%)
BS-HS	7	22	8	26	7	21	91	60 (66%)	37 (62%)
BS-Legal Studies	5	10	2	17	5	14	53	29 (55%)	19 (66%)
BS-Liberal Studies	2	12	2	12	2	6	36	15 (42%)	8 (53%)
BS-Poli.Sci.	4	2	0	1	1	0	8	4 (50%)	4 (100%)
BS-Rehab	1	5	1	5	1	2	15	8 (53%)	2 (25%)
TOTALS	85	252	84	254	96	232	1003	648 (65%)	379 (58%)

^a percentages represent conversion rate (number accepted/number applicant)

^b percentages represent yield rate (number enrolled/number accepted)

Table 8 presents the same information for full-time applicants of Associate’s degree programs broken down by program and term.

Table 8. Full-time Associate-degree applicants, acceptances and enrollments by academic program and term

PROGRAM	10S	10F	11S	11F	12S	12F	Total	Accepted^a	Enrolled^b
AA-Criminal Justice	0	3	2	3	3	2	13	6 (24%)	4 (67%)
AA-Human Services	2	2	1	2	2	4	14	4 (29%)	1 (25%)
AA-Liberal Arts	0	6	2		1	3	15	4 (27%)	3 (75%)
AAS-Accounting	0	1	3	1	1	3	9	4 (44%)	2 (50%)
AAS-Banking	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
AAS Business Administration	0	2	0	4	1	1	8	3 (38%)	1 (33%)
AAS-Legal Studies	3	3	2	3	0	3	14	8 (57%)	2 (25%)
AAS-Liberal Studies	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	5	17	10	18	9	16	75	29 (39%)	13 (45%)

^a percentages represent conversion rate (number accepted/number applicant)

^b percentages represent yield rate (number enrolled/number accepted)

Academic Programs by Feeder Schools

Table 9. Full-time enrollments by academic program and for top feeder schools

	ECC - South	Bryant & Stratton	NCCC	Buffalo State	GCC	UB	ECC-City	Medaille	MCC	JCC	Totals
AA-Criminal Justice	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
AA-Human Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AA-Liberal Arts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
AAS-Accounting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AAS-Banking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AAS Business Administration	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AAS-Legal Studies	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
AAS-Liberal Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BA-Digital Media & Communications	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
BA English	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
BA-Psychology	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9
BS-Accounting	8	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	16
BS- Business Administration	9	0	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	25
BS-Computer Security	5	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	14
BS-Criminal Justice	41	18	6	6	6	4	7	2	1	3	94
BS-Forensic Sciences	13	1	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	25
BS-Human Services	23	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	0	33
BS-Legal Studies	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	10
BS-Liberal Studies	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
BS-Political Science	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
BS-Rehabilitation Services	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	131	31	20	17	14	13	10	10	9	7	262

If Not Hilbert?

For those accepted transfer students who do not enroll at Hilbert College the question is where do they go? To at least partially answer this question the names and dates of birth of students who had completed an application for transfer, were accepted, but did not enroll were submitted to the National Student Clearinghouse's (NSC) StudentTracker service as a query for subsequent enrollments. For the period covered in this report (spring 2010 – fall 2012), 685 students were identifiable through the NSC's database. Of those, 371 had a reported subsequent enrollment. Many of those students who were from the fall 2012 cohort of transfer applicants did not have a subsequent enrollment identified, most likely because this query was submitted before many schools had filed their fall 2012 enrollment data.

Of the 371 students with reported subsequent enrollments, 200 (54%) enrolled in one of 12 institutions as listed in table 10. Erie Community College represents the most enrollments (66) although the StudentTracker report does not differentiate between the three campuses. The second highest number of enrollments went to Buffalo State (49). The three Bryant and Stratton campuses captured a total of 28 transfers with the Lackawanna campus accounting for 15 of those. Hilbert College was the subsequent school of enrollment for 11 students. These apparently were students who were accepted but for unknown reasons deferred enrollment until a later term. Table 10 also breaks down the subsequent enrollments by the academic programs at Hilbert which the students had indicated on their applications for transfer admission. Of course it is not known whether these would be the same programs to which the students eventually were admitted at the institution of enrollment. Still, it may provide some measure of alternative choices made by transfer applicants who choose to go elsewhere.

As seen from the distribution of academic programs across institutions, the largest number of transfer applicants who chose to go elsewhere had initially applied to Hilbert for admission into the BS/CJ program. This was particularly true for those applicants who subsequently enrolled at Buffalo State, ECC and one of the Bryant and Stratton campuses. Applicants for the BS/BUS program were most likely to choose Buffalo State, U.B. or ECC over Hilbert. In fact of the 12 students who ultimately enrolled at U.B., 5 had applied to Hilbert for the BS/BUS program. For the BS/HUM applicants, Buffalo State and ECC were the top choices.

Table 11 shows the breakdown between 2-year and 4-year, public and private institutions for the 371 transfer applicants for whom a subsequent school of enrollment is known. Of those, 66% enrolled in a public institution almost evenly split between 2-year and 4-year schools. Of the 34% who enrolled in private institutions, most chose a 4-year school (83%). One student enrolled in a private non-degree program for motorcycle technology in Florida and is not represented in Table 11.

Table 10. Institutions of enrollment for transfer applicants by academic programs

Institution Program	Erie Community College ^a	Buffalo State	Bryant & Stratton Campuses ^b	SUNY- at Buffalo	Niagara University	Medaille College	Niagara County Community	SUNY at Fredonia	SUNY at Brookport	Jamestown Community College	Total
AA/CJ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AA/HUM	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
AA/LIB	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
AAS/BAK	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
AAS/LEG	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
BA/DMCART	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	8
BA/ENG	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
BA/PSY	3	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	5	14
BS/ACCCO	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	10
BS/ACCECI	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
BS/BUS	5	7	2	5	2	1	0	2	2	0	26
BS/CJ	18	20	7	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	56
BS/CSIA	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
BS/FSI	7	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	18
BS/HUM	4	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	15
BS/LEG	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
BS/LS	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
BS/PS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BS/RS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	66	49	28	12	9	8	7	7	7	7	200

^a includes enrollments at South, City and North campuses of ECC

^b includes enrollments at Lackawanna, Buffalo and Amherst locations

Table 11. Choices of transfer applicants who did not attend Hilbert College: 2- vs. 4-year, Public vs. Private

	Public	Private	TOTALS
2-Year	126	22	148 (40%)
4-Year	118	104	222 (60%)
TOTALS	244 (66%)	126 (34%)	370