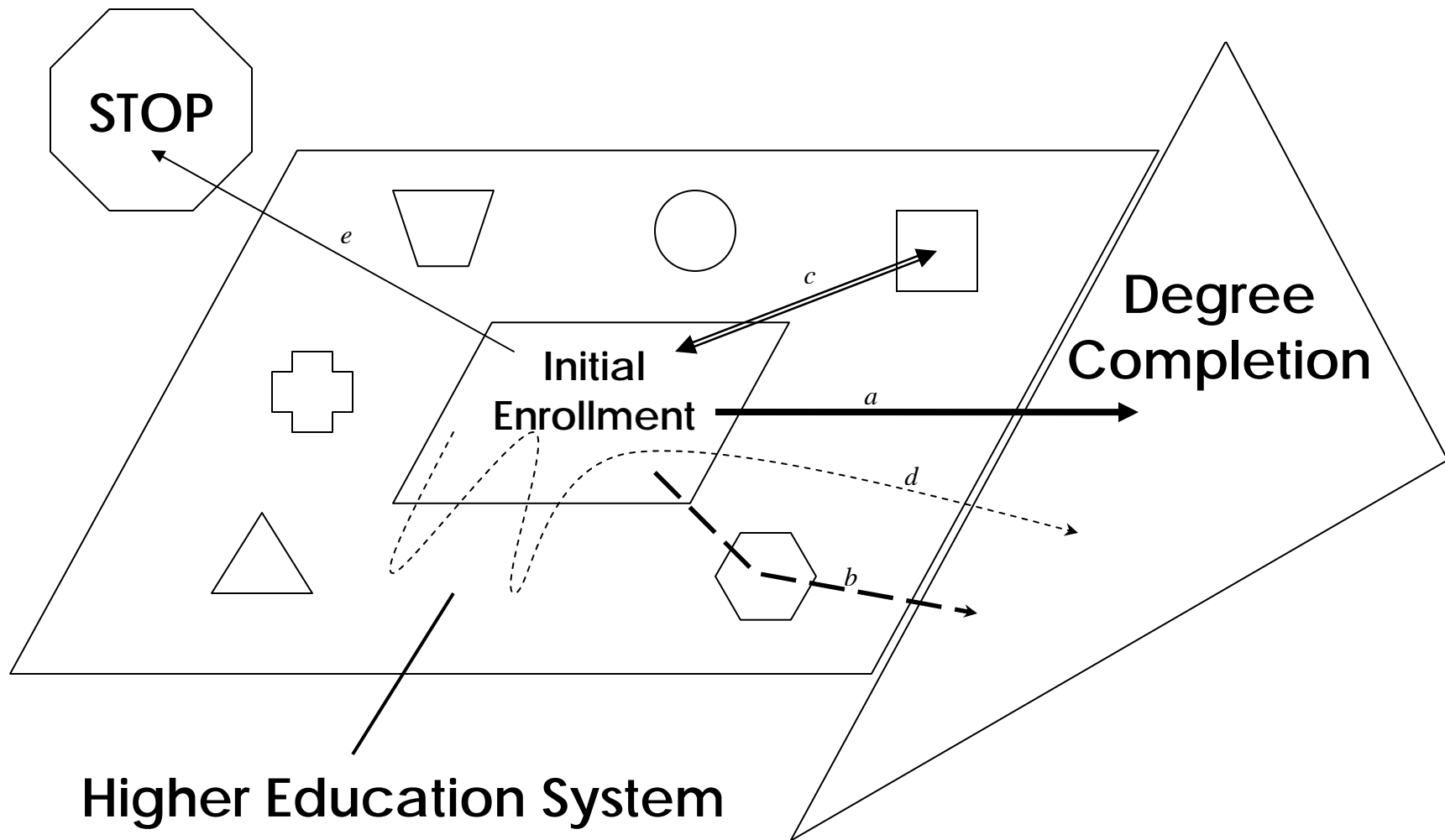


Figure 1. Re-Conceptualizing Undergraduate Retention: Enrollment Mobility and Degree Attainment



Paths Illustrated:

a: a student retained at the institution of initial enrollment and graduating

b: a student who begins at one school, moves on to a second, and then completes their degree

c: (concurrent enrollment) a student who is taking classes at two (or more) institutions at the same time

d: a student who is primarily based out of one "home" institution but takes courses at other colleges to attain their degree

e: the option of stopping at any point in time

Table 1. Undergraduate Enrollment Mobility: A Typology and Definition of Patterns

Large Pattern Type	Pattern & Sub-Pattern Names	Definition
<u>Enrollment Continuity and Interruption</u>		
	<u>Traditional Enrollment</u>	Continuous enrollment at a single institution
	<i>2-Yr: Full-time long-term</i>	Continuous full-time enrollment at a single two-year institution
	<i>2-Yr: Part-time long-term</i>	Continuous part-time enrollment at a single two-year institution
	<i>2-yr: Two years and out</i>	Continuous enrollment (usually full-time) at a single two-year institution, followed by transfer
	<u>Interrupted Enrollment/ Stop-Out</u>	Discontinuous enrollment at a single institution
	<i>2-Yr: Long-term decliners</i>	Discontinuous enrollment at a single two-year institution
	<u>Fluid Movement</u>	Continuous enrollment at more than one institution
	<i>Supplemental enrollment</i>	Taking courses for a term or two to supplement or speed up one's academic program at a primary institution
	<i>Concurrent enrollment/</i>	Simultaneous enrollment in at least two institutions
	<i>Co-enrollment</i>	
	<i>Rebounding enrollment</i>	Alternating taking courses at two or more institutions
	<i>Serial transfer (fluid)</i>	Constantly changing institutions en route to a final destination with continuous enrollment
	<u>Interrupted Movement</u>	Discontinuous enrollment at more than one institution (<i>Stop-Out</i> between more than one institution)
	<i>Serial transfer (interrupted)</i>	Constantly changing institutions en route to a final destination with discontinuous enrollment
	<i>2 Yr: One term and out</i>	Appearance at a two-year institution for a single term, which may be part of a larger pattern of interrupted movement between multiple institutions
<u>Enrollment Based on Student Intent</u>		
	<u>Trial Enrollment</u>	Experimentation of possibly transferring permanently elsewhere
	<i>2 Yr: One term and out</i>	Appearance at a two-year institution for a single term, which may be for the purpose of checking out an institution
	<u>Special Program Enrollment</u>	Having a primary institution, but taking courses at another that offers a unique program
	<u>Consolidated Enrollment</u>	Taking a large proportion of degree requirements for a primary institution from at least one other institution
	<u>Independent Enrollment</u>	Taking courses unrelated to a degree program that do not transfer to another institution

Arellano, L., Guillermo-Wann, C., Hurtado, S., & Colin, L. (2010, May). *Mobility, Time to Degree, and Institutional Practices: Towards a New Conceptual Model of Undergraduate Retention for Underrepresented Students*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Denver, CO.

Table 1. Undergraduate Enrollment Mobility: A Typology and Definition of Patterns

Enrollment Patterns at Two-Year Institutions Only

<u>Two-Year Degree Attainment</u>	A group persistently oriented toward the intermediate occupational credentials awarded by community colleges that establishes a path of attainment
<u>Stop Before Two-Year Degree Attainment</u>	A group with significantly weaker secondary school preparation that struggles to a modicum of credits in the community college, then stops
<i>Long-term decliners</i>	Enrollment in at least one two-year institution over several academic terms with decreasing momentum towards a degree
<u>Immediately Disappear</u>	A group that basically disappears on entry to the community college
<i>2 Yr: One term and out</i>	Appearance at a two-year institution for a single term long enough to be counted for FTE purposes, but stops or drops out
<u>Homeowners</u>	Have earned 30 or more units at community college with 60 percent or more of total units from there
<u>Tenants</u>	Have less than 60 percent of total units from the community college
<u>Visitors</u>	Start in community college and earn 1-29 units there; this group tends to have higher levels of academic preparation, degree aspirations, transfers and baccalaureate attainment

Enrollment Between Two and/or Four-Year Institutions

<u>Four-to-Four Year Transfer</u>	Unidirectional transfer from a four-year to another four-year institution
<u>Vertical Transfer</u>	Unidirectional transfer from a two-year to a four-year institution
<u>Reverse Transfer</u>	
<i>Temporary reverse transfer/ Four-year-drop-ins</i>	Has a primary four-year institution and takes courses at a two-year institution
<i>Undergraduate reverse transfers/ Swirling</i>	Started college at a four-year institution, and has semi-permanently transferred to the community college
<i>With a Bachelor's degree</i>	Students who have a Bachelor's degree that take courses at a two-year college

Enrollment mobility patterns based upon Adelman (2005), Cohen & Brawer (2008, 2009), DesJardis, et al. (2002), Goldrik-Rab (2006), Johnson (2006), Li (2010), McCormick & Carroll (1997), McCormick (2003), Peter & Cataldi (2005), Townsend (1999, 2001), Quinley & Quinley (1999), and Yang (2009). These patterns are not all mutually exclusive, as students may exhibit various patterns simultaneously.