

Information Digest 2002
University of California

Notes Regarding Information Digest 2002 Data

The *Information Digest 2002* has been designed to present, to the extent possible given current data collection procedures, the most up-to-date and comprehensive information regarding individuals that have applied to, been admitted by, and have enrolled at, a University of California campus. The following information describes important characteristics about the data presented in the *Information Digest 2002*.

Timeliness of Data

This edition of the *Digest* contains application, admission, and enrollment data for the Fall 2000 term. In addition, data are provided for academic year 2000-2001 (where appropriate), and, to a lesser extent, the Fall 2001 term. Given current data collection procedures, only limited amounts of data were available for Fall 2001 when the *Information Digest 2002* went to press.

Data Sources

Most of the data in the *Information Digest* were obtained from the University of California's Corporate Student Data System. This database is maintained at UC's Office of the President (UCOP) and contains data on all individuals who have applied to, been admitted by, and have enrolled at, a University of California campus. Additional data for institutions other than UC were secured from the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC).

Fall Term and Full Year Data

Enrollment data presented in the *Digest* are generated at the end of a Fall term (in this edition, Fall term 2000 or, in some instances, Fall 2001). Fall term data have traditionally been reported because these data represent the term in which the majority of students apply to and enroll at a UC campus. However, some tables report "full-year" data. This means that the data were generated at the end of a particular academic year and includes Fall, Winter, and Spring term data. Full-year data are especially important for data relating to transfer students. Although most transfer students enter UC in the Fall term, a significant number enter in the Winter and Spring terms as well (20 to 30 percent).

Transfer Students and Community College Transfers

The *Digest* reports data for "transfer students" and "California Community College transfer students." The distinction is an important one. Students transferring to UC from California Community Colleges are a subset of all transfer students, but they comprise the vast majority of all UC transfers (anywhere from 85 to 90 percent). The remaining

students include transfers from four-year postsecondary institutions (in-State and out-of-State) and UC inter-campus transfers.

Lower-Division and Upper-Division Status

The lower-division/upper-division distinction refers to the point at which a student earns junior standing (completion of 60 semester or 90 quarter units). This juncture is especially important for transfer students. UC campuses admit almost all transfer students at the upper-division level. In the section presenting retention and graduation rates for community college students, all data relate to students who have transferred to UC as upper-division students.

California Residents, Domestic Students, and Foreign Students

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the data presented in the *Information Digest* refer to California residents. In some instances data are provided regarding: 1) “domestic” students who are those individuals applying to UC from outside California but within the United States; or 2) “foreign” students who are those that have applied from outside the United States.

Origin of Students Credit for California High Schools and Community Colleges

California high schools and community colleges are “charged” or given credit for the students that they prepare for entry to a UC campus. This reporting procedure varies by type of institution. For California high schools, credit is assigned to the last school attended by the student. For California Community Colleges, UC’s reporting practice grants credit to the community college in which the student earned the greatest number of units. That is, community college X would receive credit for a transfer student if this student earned most of his or her units at community college X (regardless of the number of community colleges the student may have attended before transferring). This Universitywide reporting practice for community colleges has been in place since 1994.

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