



CWID Messenger: April 2014

The CWID team at the Office of Community College Research and Leadership (OCCRL) is pleased to share the seventh installment of the *CWID Messenger* newsletter. The *CWID Messenger* is sent from the OCCRL team periodically to keep subscribers updated on the latest publications, meetings, data, and other information related to reverse transfer. View the previous [September](#), [October](#), [November](#), [December](#), [February](#), and [March](#) editions.

CWID implementation profiles available online, nearly 3,000 associate's degrees conferred

OCCRL is pleased to release [profiles](#) of 15 states participating in the Credit When It's Due (CWID) initiative. Twelve states were awarded CWID grants from five foundations in 2012, and three additional states joined the initiative in late 2013. The profiles describe implementation of "reverse transfer" policies and practices occurring in the states as of March 2014 when the states and funders participated in the CWID convening in Atlanta.

[Continue reading online.](#)

Blog: Getting more people to say, "I am a college graduate now"

by Calista Smith and Tony Landis

After returning to Ohio from the Credit When It's Due (CWID) national convening in Atlanta, the Ohio CWID team spoke with a transfer student at the University of Akron who received her associate's degree from Cuyahoga Community College through reverse transfer prior to the CWID initiative. She started her collegiate career in 2005, and when she was awarded an associate's degree in 2012 while pursuing her baccalaureate studies, a realization came to her: "I guess I am a college graduate now." She anticipates being a college graduate twice over after earning a bachelor's degree this spring.

[Continue reading online.](#)

Blog: Five reflections from the CWID convening

by [Debra D. Bragg](#) & [Jason L. Taylor](#)

In an OCCRL blog posted last week, Jason Taylor promised to highlight what we learned from the Credit When It's Due (CWID) Convening in Atlanta. We have to admit that our heads are still spinning, but a few ideas have risen to the top that we'd like to share with you right away. Five major themes that emerged from the Convening resonated with us as we consider the next phase of OCCRL's research on reverse transfer.

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Research proceeds with three new states

In late 2013, three new states joined the CWID initiative: [Georgia](#), [Tennessee](#), and [Texas](#). OCCRL researchers launched the research component of the grant with these states in March 2014 and will continue research with these states as they develop and implement reverse transfer programs and policies.

Reverse transfer headlines from around the country

[Reverse Transfer: A Problem of Tracking](#)

April 7, 2014, AACC 21st Century Center

"Transfer programs that retroactively give former community college students credit for education completed at a four-year college are increasingly popular, but tracking students through the process is a challenge."

[King University, Lynchburg, Tenn. college agree to reverse agreement](#)

April 8, 2014, TriCities.com

"King University now has reverse transfer agreements in place with seven other institutions in Tennessee with Tuesday's announcement of a similar plan with Motlow State Community College."

[Drury, Northark partner for degrees, tuition breaks](#)

April 23, 2014, KSPR Missouri

"Drury University is partnering with an Arkansas community college from Arkansas to help keep students on the path to graduation."

Share the *CWID Messenger* with partner institutions

Our goal at OCCRL is ensure that news about Credit When it's Due and reverse transfer reaches to both the state level and the institution level in each state.

Have you invited the institution leaders in your state to [subscribe to the CWID email list](#)?

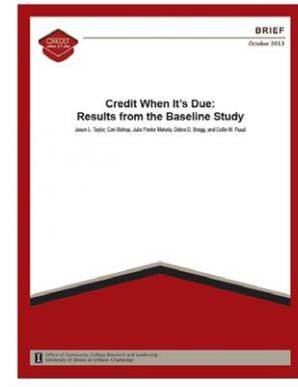
If not, please share with them this issue and encourage them to [sign up](#). Signing up only takes a minute!

CWID resources

[Credit When It's Due Baseline Study Brief](#)

Key Points

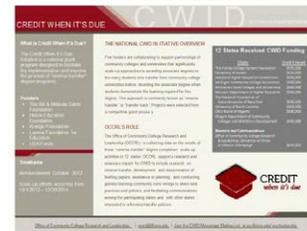
- The Baseline Study research suggests more than 27,000 transfer students in a Fall 2008 cohort would have been potentially eligible for an associate degree even though they had already matriculated to a bachelor's program had "reverse transfer" policies and practices been operating in the states studied.
- According to baseline data, about half of the 27,000 reverse transfer-eligible students had no credential four years after transfer.
- Results show that four years after transfer to the baccalaureate level, 43 percent of reverse transfer-eligible students had no degree and only 8 percent had completed the associate degree, despite the fact that a large percentage—65 percent—transferred to the university with 45 or more college credits.
- **State Legislation** | The baseline study also reviewed state policies and found that six of 12 states studied have legislative policy on reverse transfer.



[CWID Fact Sheet](#)

Need help explaining CWID? Still learning about CWID's purpose and goals?

View the [CWID Fact Sheet](#).



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