2014 Annual Trustees Conference

The Community College Baccalaureate

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The California Context
1960 Master Plan for Higher Education

University of California
California State University
California Community Colleges
Independent Institutions
CA Master Plan for Higher Education (1960)

- University of California
  - Primary academic research institution
  - Undergraduate through doctoral programs

- California State University*
  - Broader undergraduate through masters programs
  - Less stringent admissions requirements

- Community Colleges
  - Certificates and Associate Degrees in academic and vocational programs
  - Open access

*Authorized to offer doctoral degrees in selected areas, SB 724 (2005)
Changes in Degree Requirements

- The high school diploma is no longer the entry requirement for jobs.
- The associate degree has been replaced by the bachelor’s degree as the entry requirement for many jobs.
- The Master Plan needs to be updated to reflect new workforce realities.
California Demand for 4-Year Degrees
The Need for Applied Bachelor’s Degrees

- Careers in public service, law enforcement, and the technologies now often require no less than the baccalaureate.

- Health profession jobs that once required no more than LPN or RN now demand the BSN in addition to state licensure.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10668920802564667
Among the 20 most populous states, California ranks 19th in the percentage of high school graduates who enroll directly in a four-year college or university; 18th in the percentage who enroll in any college, including community colleges.

### California’s College-Going Rates of Recent High School Graduates Are Low

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>74.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>71.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinios</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
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</tbody>
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“(In California) By 2025, Demand for College-Educated Workers Will Outstrip the Supply”

SOURCE: PPIC projections.

Since 2000, California has lost slightly more college graduates to other states than it has gained. Highly skilled workers attracted from other countries are not enough to meet the need.

Public institutions annually award 110,000 bachelor’s degrees and private institutions award 40,000. To meet the projected demand by 2025, we must increase the number of degrees by almost 60,000 per year—about 40% above current levels.

National Community College Context

Public: 986
Private: 115
Tribal: 31
Total: 1,132

Source: AACC 2014 Fact Sheet
Bachelor’s Degree Pathways

- Articulation Agreement
- Two + Two Program
- University Center
- Distance Learning/Degree Completion
- Community College Baccalaureate
It’s a Movement!

More than 50 community colleges confer 465+ bachelor’s degrees in 21 states.
States Currently Authorizing Community College Baccalaureates

1. New York 1970
2. West Virginia 1990
3. Utah 1992
4. Vermont 1993
5. Florida 1997
7. Louisiana 2001
8. Hawaii 2003
9. Texas 2003
10. Minnesota 2003
11. New Mexico 2004
12. Indiana 2004
13. Washington 2005
14. Georgia 2005
15. North Dakota 2006
16. Arkansas 2006
17. Oklahoma 2006
18. Wisconsin 2010
19. Illinois 2012
20. Michigan 2012
21. Colorado 2014
Community College Ability to Offer Bachelor’s Degrees

- Increase access to BA degrees—geographically, financially and academically
- Flexible and responsive
- Committed to economic and workforce needs
- Are cost-effective
Local Workforce Needs

• Health care crisis
  ▪ BS in Nursing (BSN) - Northern New Mexico

• Technological evolution
  ▪ BT in Information Assurance & Technology-Oklahoma

• Professional credentialing
  ▪ BAS in Public Safety Management - Edison State College

• Teacher shortage
  ▪ BS in Secondary Science Education - Chipola, FL
Summary of National Arguments in Favor of the Community College Baccalaureate

- Ability to meet local workforce demands
- Expertise in applied and technical degrees
- Improved access to the baccalaureate
- Overcrowding at four-year colleges
- Support of under-represented students
- Reduced taxpayer cost
- Reduced student cost
- Alternative to for-profit institutions
California Policy and Legislative History
Legislative History of CCC Baccalaureate Option

Six Legislative Items

• AB 1932 (Maze, 2004)
• AB 1280 (Maze, 2005)
• AB 1455 (Hill, 2009)
• AB 2400 (Block, 2010)
• AB 661 (Block, 2011)
• SB 850 (Block, 2014)
AB 1932 (Maze, 2004): Public Postsecondary Education: Advisory Committee

- Established advisory committee to recommend a framework for Porterville College and College of the Sequoias to offer bachelor’s degrees
- Held by Assembly Committee on Higher Education
AB 1280 (Maze, 2005): Public Postsecondary Education: California Community College Baccalaureate Partnership Program

- Authorized 2 annual $50,000 grants to a collaborative of one or more community colleges and bachelor’s degree-granting institution to offer baccalaureate programs on community colleges campuses
- Signed by Governor Oct. 2005
AB 1455 (Hill, 2009):
Public Postsecondary Education: Community Colleges: Baccalaureate Pilot Program

- Authorized the San Mateo CCD to offer bachelor’s degrees
- Failed, but folded into AB 2400 in 2010
AB 2400 (Block, 2010): Public Postsecondary Education: Community Colleges: Baccalaureate Pilot Program

- Authorized the San Diego, Grossmont-Cuyamaca and San Mateo CCDs to establish baccalaureate pilot programs
- Failed in Assembly Committee on Higher Education
AB 661 (Block, 2011): Public Postsecondary Education: Community College Districts: Baccalaureate Pilot Program

- Authorized Grossmont-Cuyamaca and San Mateo CCDs to offer one baccalaureate pilot program per campus
- Passed Assembly Higher Education subcommittee, but failed in general Assembly due to inactivity
SB 850 (Block, 2014): Community College Baccalaureate Pilot Program
(approved by the Senate Education Committee – April 24, 2014)

- Enables 15 districts to propose and implement one bachelor’s degree.
- State Chancellor/BOG to determine pilot districts based on resources, and local and regional needs
- Coordination with the state universities
- Duplication of public university programs to be avoided
- Legislature to set student fees, state compensation
- Local boards to determine governance, administration, standards, and formats
- Evaluation and report to State Chancellor and Board of Governors at conclusion of 8-year pilot
Study Group Members

- Chief Executive Officers
- California Community College Trustees
- Chief Instructional Officers
- Chief Student Services Officers
- Chief Business Officers
- Faculty Senate (4 members)
- Student Senate
- Research and Planning Group
- University of California
- California State University
Baccalaureate Degree Study Group Charge

• How bachelor's degree programs complement other community college offerings.

• How bachelor's degree programs address specific regional or state workforce needs.

• Documented demand for additional bachelor's graduates.

• Additional costs of delivering the proposed bachelor's degree programs.

• Admission criteria for bachelor's degree programs and number of students to be served by the programs.

• Would unnecessarily duplication of other degree programs occur in certain regions?
Charge…

- How articulation strategies might complement or limit the movement of students from community colleges to the CSU or UC systems.
- Implications for accreditation.
- Ability of community colleges to support bachelor's degree programs.
- What changes would be needed at the Chancellor’s Office to support bachelor’s degrees.
- Data collection and evaluation needed to measure the success and effectiveness.
Study Group Conclusion

“After much discussion and feedback, the Study Group believes that the offering of baccalaureates by the California community colleges merits serious review and discussion by the Chancellor and the Board of Governors.”

Report Presented to the CCC Board of Governors
March 4, 2014
Accreditation & Finance
History of Accreditation

• How articulation strategies might complement or limit the movement of students from community colleges to the CSU or UC systems.

• Joint Accreditation: (Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges/Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities)
  - Northern Marianas College: B.S. in Education, 2000
  - Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising: B.S. in Interior Design, 2005
ACCJC Changes

• 2013 DOE disallows joint accreditation

• Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) asks DOE for change in scope to accredit bachelor’s degree at community colleges

• NACIQI review in December, 2013

• Approval obtained in Spring 2014
ACCJC Bachelor’s Degree Requirements

• Added to draft standards new requirements specific to bachelor’s degree
  ▪ Minimum 120 semester credits
  ▪ Minimum GE requirement 36 semester credits
  ▪ All standards apply and interpreted in the context of the degree (e.g. faculty credentials, library resources, etc. should be appropriate to the degree)
  ▪ Substantive Change Process
Finance Model

- Higher Student Fee, but less than university tuition
- Higher state FTES apportionment rate, but less than university level
- Governor’s Innovation Fund – for start-up costs
More Information

Websites

State Chancellor’s Office:  http://www.cccco.edu
  ▪ Academic Affairs
  ▪ Baccalaureate Degree

Community College Baccalaureate Association:
  http://www.accbd.org/
What Boards Can Do