



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**

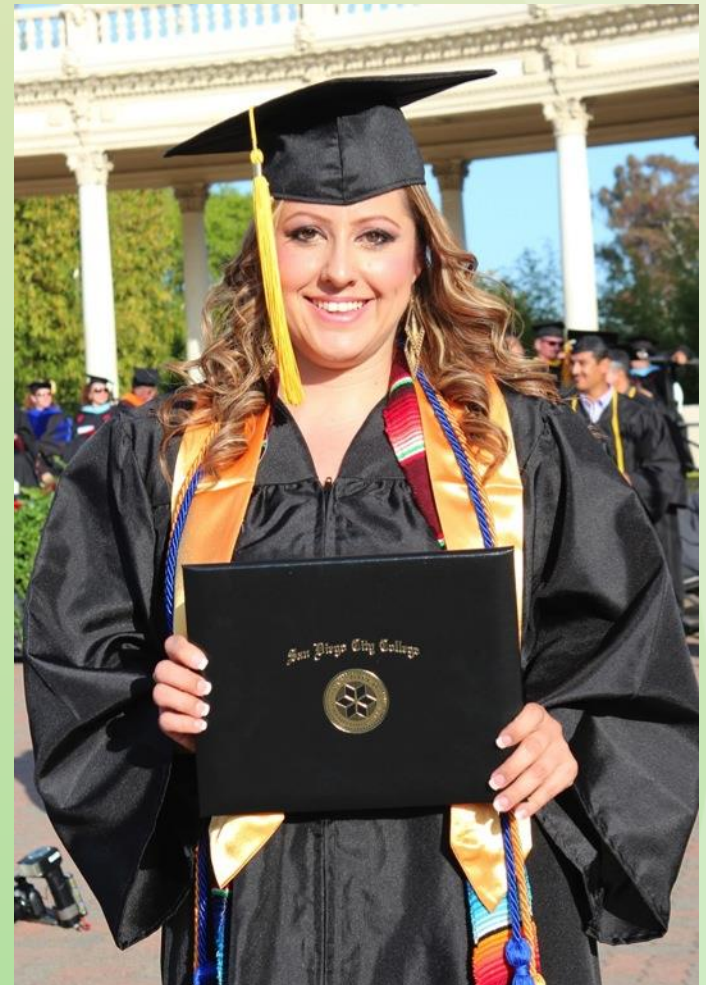
# CA Master Plan for Higher Education (1960)

- **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- The associate degree has been replaced by the bachelor's degree as the entry requirement for many jobs.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

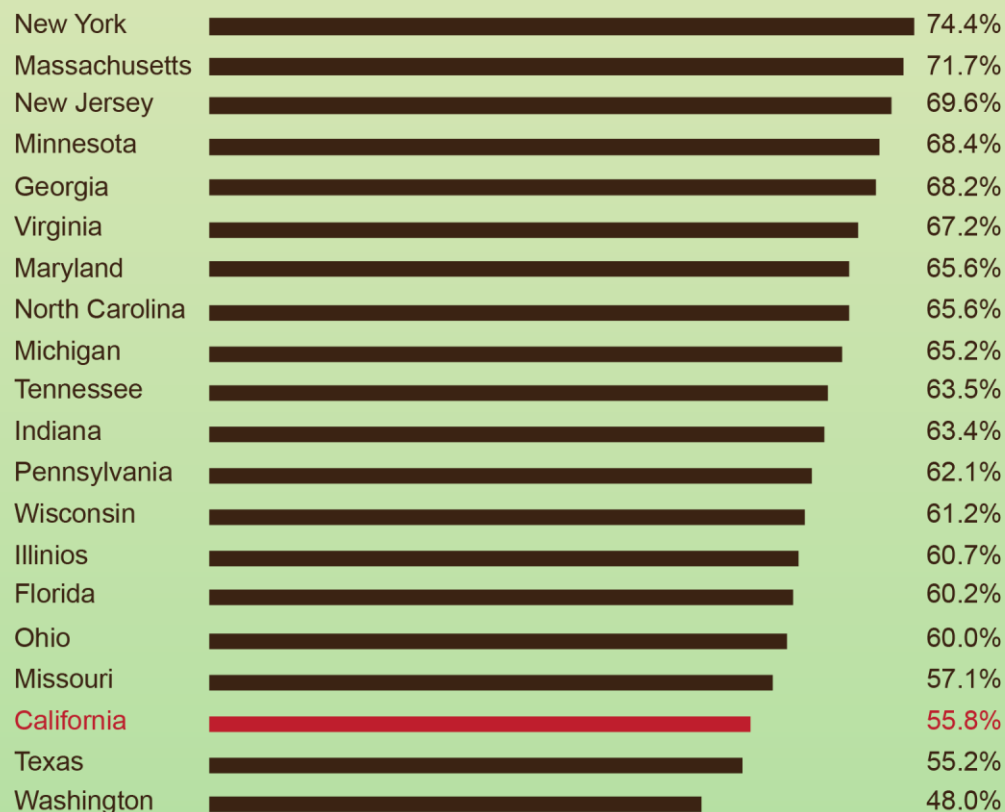
- Careers in public service, law enforcement, and the technologies now often require no less than the baccalaureate.
- Health profession jobs that once required no more than LPN or RN now demand the BSN in addition to state licensure.

Deborah L. Floyd & Kenneth P. Walker (2008). The Community College Baccalaureate: Putting the Pieces Together. *Community College Journal of Research and Practice*, 33:2, 90-124.

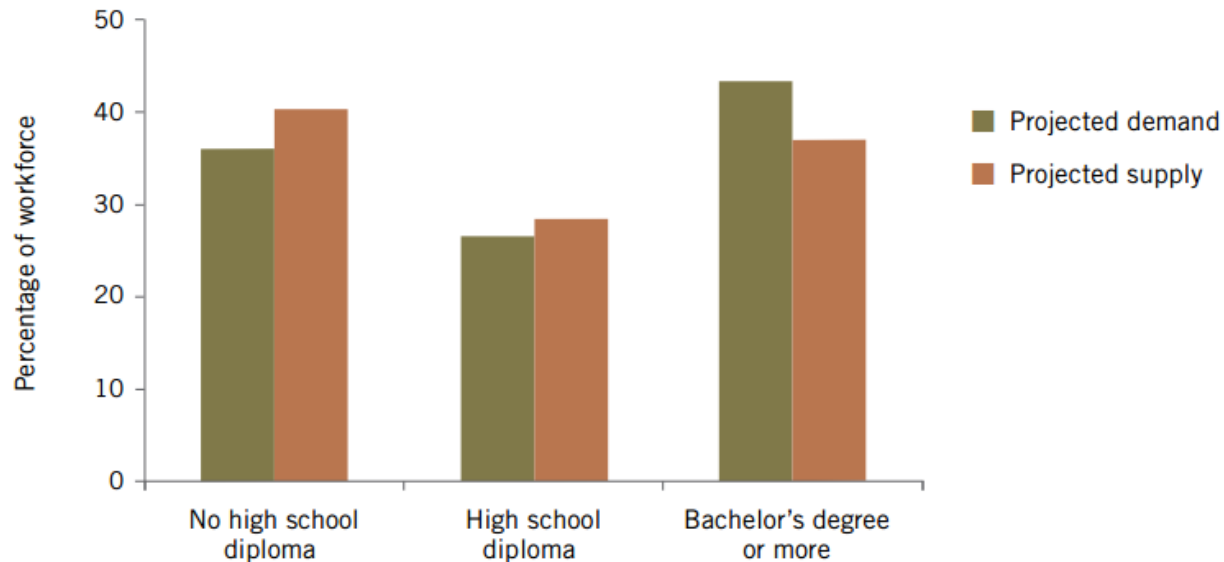
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10668920802564667>

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



# “(In California) By 2025, Demand for College-Educated Workers Will Outstrip the Supply”



SOURCE: PPIC projections.

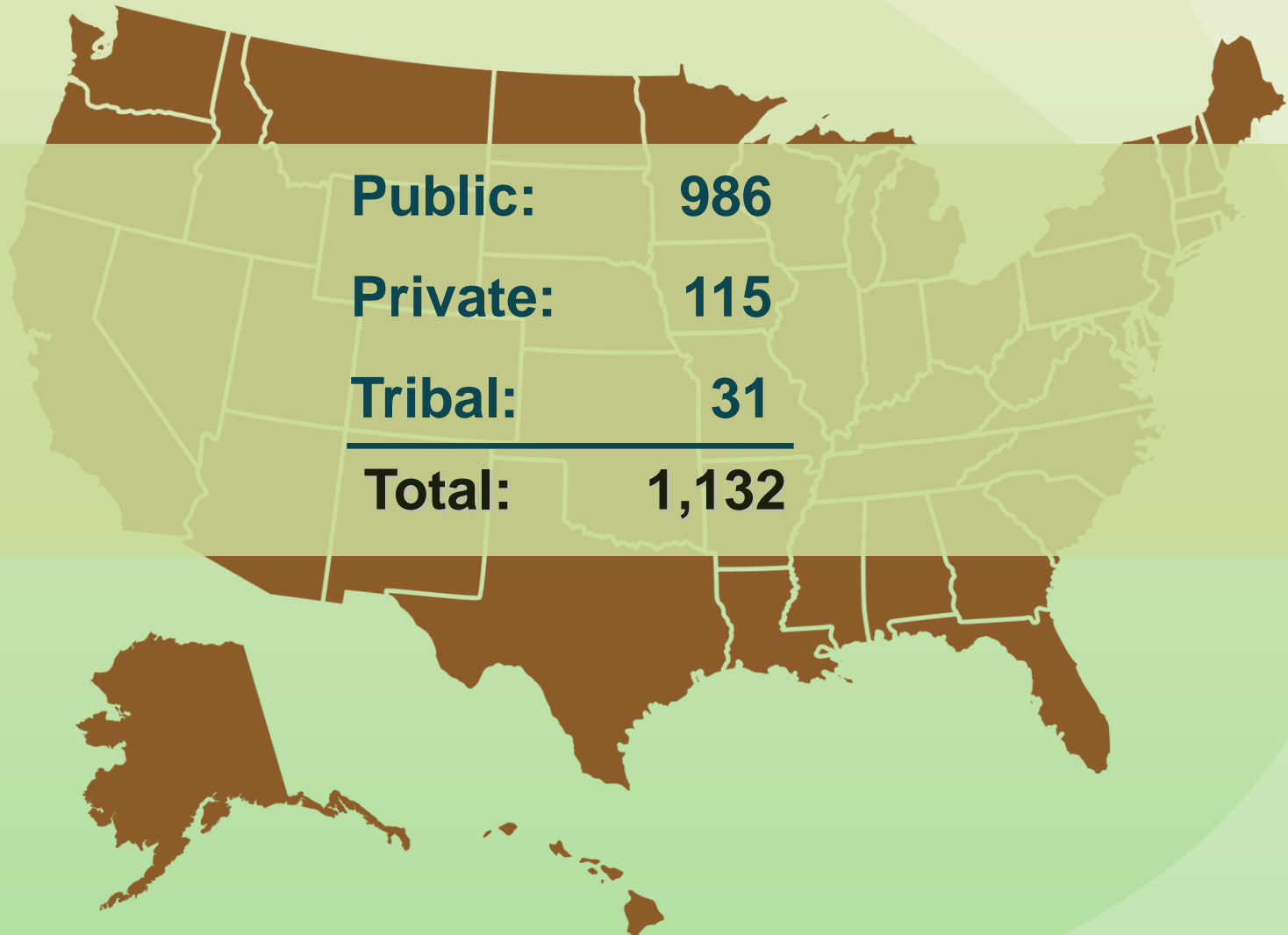


# California Degree Needs

- 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.

California 2025: Planning for a Better Future. Public Policy Institute of California. Sarah Bohn, Ryken Grattet, Ellen Hanak, Joseph Hayes, Laura Hill, Hans Johnson, Shannon McConville, Paul Warren, and Margaret Weston. January 2013.

# National Community College Context



Source: AACC 2014 Fact Sheet

# Bachelor's Degree Pathways

- Articulation Agreement
- Two + Two Program
- University Center
- Distance Learning/Degree Completion
- Community College Baccalaureate

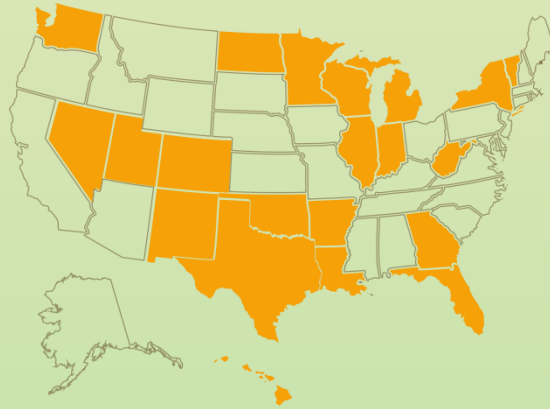


# It's a Movement!



**More than 50 community colleges  
confer 465+ bachelor's degrees  
in 21 states.**

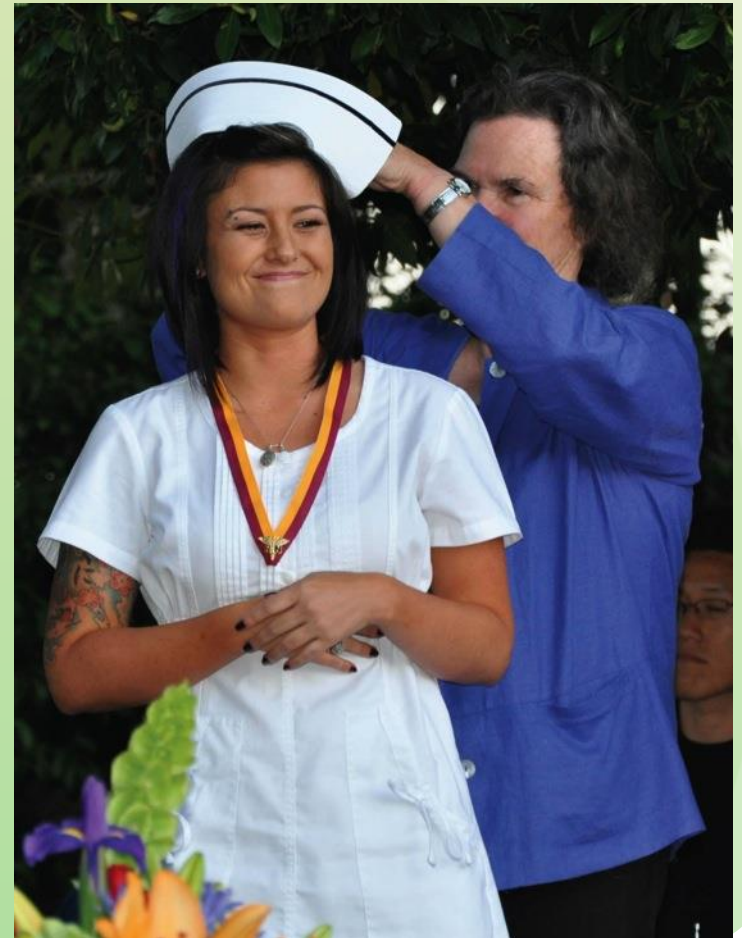
# States Currently Authorizing Community College Baccalaureates



1. New York	1970	12. Indiana	2004
2. West Virginia	1990	13. Washington	2005
3. Utah	1992	14. Georgia	2005
4. Vermont	1993	15. North Dakota	2006
5. Florida	1997	16. Arkansas	2006
6. Nevada	1998	17. Oklahoma	2006
7. Louisiana	2001	18. Wisconsin	2010
8. Hawaii	2003	19. Illinois	2012
9. Texas	2003	20. Michigan	2012
10. Minnesota	2003	21. Colorado	2014
11. New Mexico	2004		

# 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):**

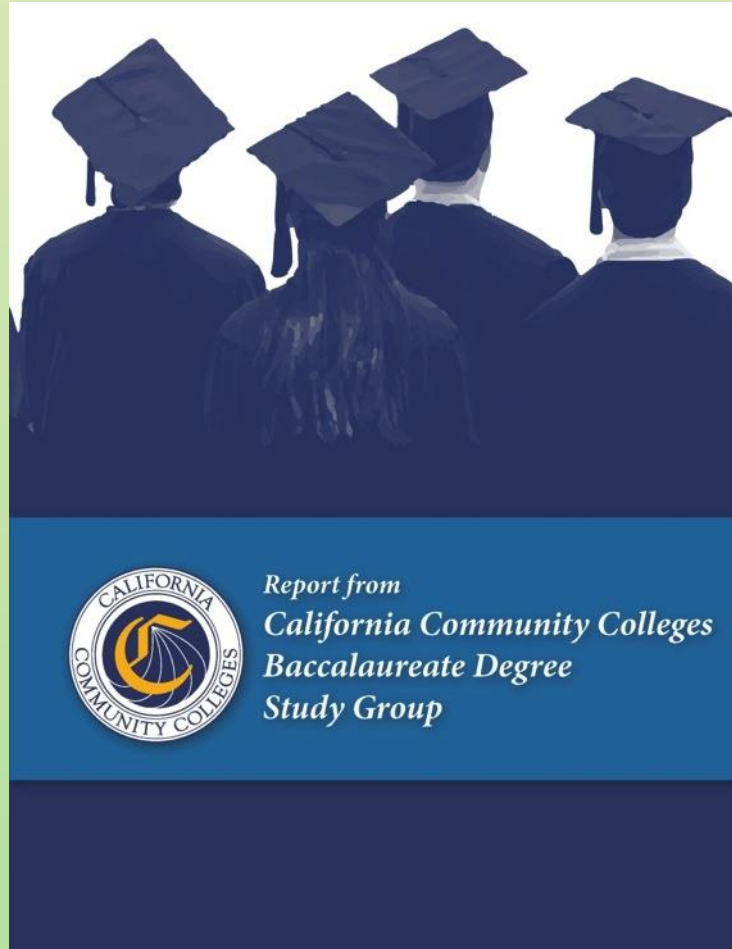
## **Community College Baccalaureate Pilot Program**

*(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



# California Community Colleges Baccalaureate Degree Study Group



# 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

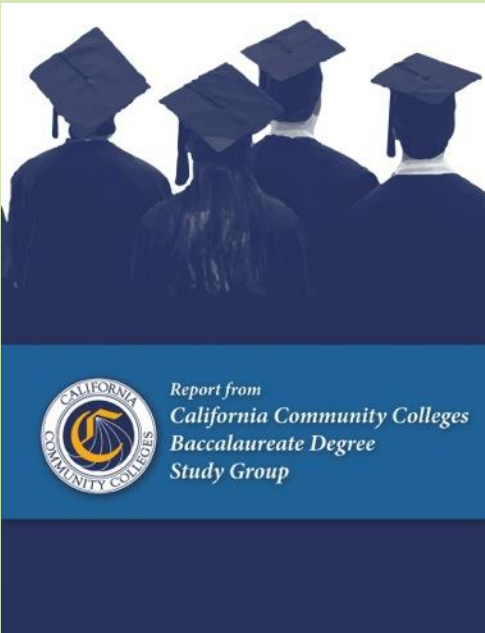
# Baccalaureate Degree Study Group Charge

- 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
  - Maui College: B.S. in Applied Business Information Technology, 2007
  - American Samoa Community College: B.A. in Education, 2012

# 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