# A Conversation about Applied Baccalaureate Degrees



#### Conversation

- Definitions
- Status in United States
- Lessons from mature states
- Lessons from emerging states
- Framing the problem, policy and politics
- Q&A

#### Applied Baccalaureate (AB) is...

"a bachelor's degree designed to incorporate applied associate courses and degrees once considered as 'terminal' or non-baccalaureate level while providing students with higher-order thinking skills and advanced technical knowledge and skills so desired in today's job market."

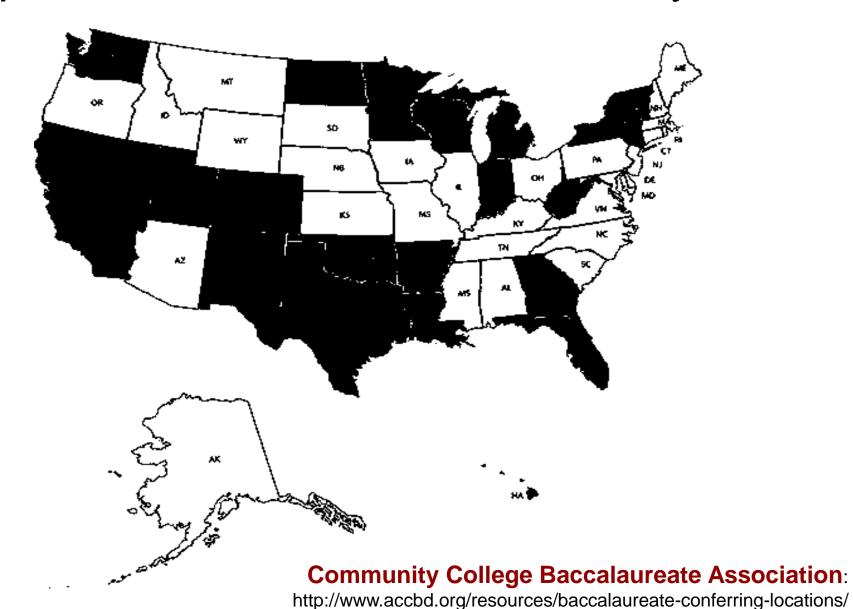
(Townsend, Bragg, & Ruud, 2009)

Applied Baccalaureate

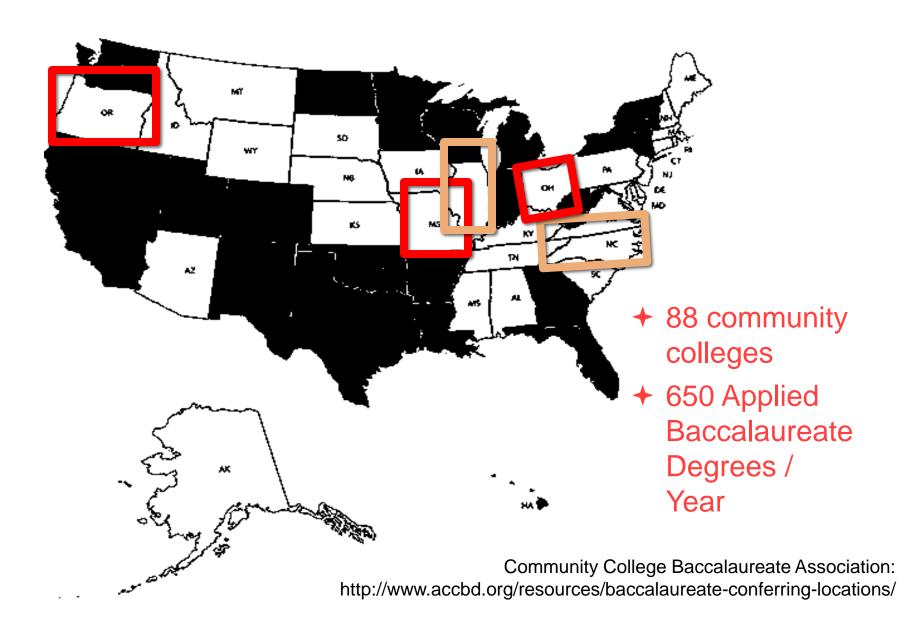
University

Community College

#### Applied Baccalaureate Conferral by State



#### Community College AB Degree Conferral by State

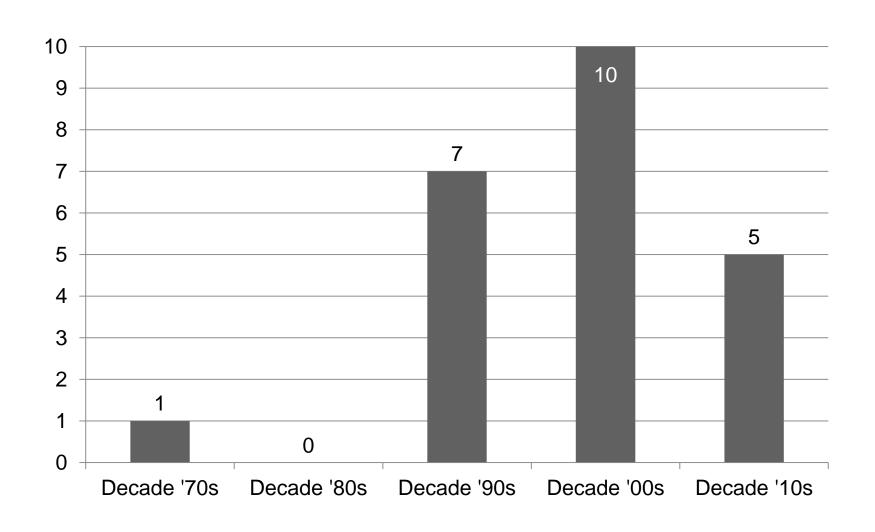


## **State Adoption Dates**

1. New York	1970	12. Minnesota	2003 *
2. West Virginia	1990	13. New Mexico	2004
3. Utah	1992 *	14. Indiana	2004
4. Vermont	1993	15. Washington	2005
5. Idaho	1995 *	16. Georgia	2005
6. Arkansas	1997 *	17. North Dakota	2006
7. Florida	1997	18. Oklahoma	2006
8. Nevada	1998	19. Wisconsin	2010
9. Louisiana	2001 *	20. Michigan	2012
<b>10.</b> Hawaii	2003	21. Colorado	2014
11. Texas	2003	22. California	2014
		23. Delaware	2016

<sup>\*</sup>Community colleges have authority to confer the degrees but are not actively doing so.

## Number States Adopting AB Degrees by Community Colleges by Decade



## Maturing States

- Florida
- Washington
- Texas

#### Florida

- BAS Task Force (2006)
- Florida College System Two-year colleges remove "community" and "junior" in names
- Approximately 150 programs "tailored to meet specific local and regional workforce needs"
- Selected Guiding Principles:
  - Students apply for baccalaureate degree-level (to protect open access at entry level)
  - Colleges complete the Annual Baccalaureate Performance Accountability Report, including graduate survey and employer survey

## Washington

- 2005 pilot status (3 community colleges), 2010 regular status, and 2012 State Board approval
- Regional university tuition rate: 2-year (\$4,000 for 3 quarters), 4-year (\$6,000 for 3 quarters)
- Criteria:
  - Employer demand and regional skills gap (program accreditation requirements considered)
  - Unmet need by other providers in region
  - Qualified faculty
  - Curriculum review by similar university program
  - Universities have "right of refusal"

#### Washington Growth

- 2016-17: 19 (of 34) colleges 45 programs
- 2017-18: 27 colleges 75 programs
- 2015-16: 1,543 FTEs enrolled, 2,155 Headcount enrollees, 474 Completions
- Average 40-50 students per program
- Enrollments are 0.7% of total enrollments in college system

#### Washington Program Trends

- Applied Management
- Information Technology
- Nursing
- Dental Hygiene
- Funeral Science
   Education

- Health professions
- Cyber Security
- Teacher
   Education/Early
   Childhood Education
- Natural Resource and Conservation

## Washington Outcomes

- Strong fall to spring retention rates (83%) lead to high completion efficiency
- Colleges vary in the percent of students of color who enroll and complete AB programs
- In all programs, graduates earn more in the year after program completion than associate degree counterparts
- Graduates transfer to other universities for further education

#### **Texas**

- 2003 State legislation allowing 3 community colleges to confer baccalaureate degrees in up to 5 programs of study. Institutions began enrolling students in 2005
  - Brazosport College Management of Operation/Production Technicians
  - Midland College Organizational Management
  - South Texas College Computer and Information Sciences, Technology Management, Medical and Health Services Management, and Organizational Leadership
- \$500-600K start-up cost per college
- Tuition cost for upper division is 1/2 to 2/3 the cost of state university tuition

#### Texas – General Principles

- Meet unmet workforce needs
- The state and students should realize benefits from any new program
- Any policies limiting the scope of community college bachelor's degrees should seek to address concerns such as mission creep and duplication of efforts without unnecessarily limiting benefits such as student access to expanded programs
- Policies should compliment and promote investments in other pathways, particularly university-community college partnerships
- Decisions about policy should consider costs

## **Emerging States**

- California
- Michigan
- Missouri, Illinois, North Carolina, & Ohio

#### California

- 2015 15 districts establish pilots in baccalaureate programs at one of their colleges in a field not offered by CSU of U of C
- Goal: "Assist the state in meeting the need for individuals in high demand technical disciplines which are increasingly requiring baccalaureate degrees and to increase college participation rates and improve workforce training opportunities for local residents who are unable to relocate because of family or work commitments"
- Lower division cost = \$46; upper division cost <\$84</li>

#### California Pilots

Antelope Valley College Airframe Manufacturing Technology

Bakersfield College Industrial Automation

Crafton Hills College Emergency Services and Allied Health

Dental Hygiene

Respiratory Care

Cypress College Mortuary Science

Feather River College Equine Industry

West Los Angeles College and

Foothill College

MiraCosta College Bio-manufacturing

Modesta Junior College and

Skyline College

Rio Honda College Automotive Technology

San Diego Mesa College Health Information Management

Santa Ana College Occupational Studies

Santa Monica College Interaction Design

Shasta College Health Information Management

## Michigan

- 2004 Community college baccalaureate conversation began
- 2012 State legislature passed authorizing bill for:
  - Marine Technology
  - Concrete Technology
  - Energy Production
  - Culinary Arts
  - Nursing (initially included then dropped)
- No state funding for community colleges to pilot or implement programs
- Differential tuition by program areas but set no lower and upper tuition

#### Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina & Ohio

- State legislation drafted and hearings occurring now
- Re-setting the college degree equilibrium "quid pro quo"
- Focus on specific programs of study, especially Nursing
- Emphasis on demonstrated workforce needs rigorous program approval processes
- Change in licensure requirements means state adoption for community colleges (Missouri)
- Universities are unresponsive to workforce needs
- Demonstrated partnership between community college and universities

Research on Stakeholder Perspectives

## Community College

University

**Employers** 

Students

## Community College

Expands access
Meets local labor
market needs
Serves
communities

Shifts institutional identity

Increases budget woes

Increases conflict

## University

May help with workforce shortages

Expand and blur mission

Increase conflict

Increase cost

## **Employers**

Serve working learners/employees
Prepare for jobs
Improve relationships
Serve communities

Add to confusion about degrees Increase cost

#### Students

Make the baccalaureate more "doable"

Make college education more work relevant

Worry about credibility

- -Will the degree lead to a job?
- -Will graduate schools accept?

## Next Step: Oregon Policy Window

- Terminal PTE (AAS) degrees
- Industry/employer sectors need baccalaureate graduates (geographic concerns)
- Place-bound adults have limited options to pursue a baccalaureate degree

Problem

#### **Politics**

- · Higher education restructuring
- Favorable support for CC
- Tensions around expansion of CC degree authority
- Strong local control landscape pervades postsecondary ed.
- Concern about raising cost of attendance

- Proposed AB legislation is drafted
- Keen interest in CTE
- Decentralized governance
- Multiple reforms
- Funding issues

Policy

**PLEASE ADD!** 

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