FCS Baccalaureate Programs

October 2014
Questions

1. What is the purpose of offering Bachelor degrees in certain Florida College?
2. Are these programs replicating already accessible programs in their regions at public Universities? Do they serve the same populations?
3. Are these programs undermining the traditional 2+2 system?
4. Is there evidence that the existence of bachelor degree program in the FCS is leading colleges to dilute their traditional missions of access, workforce development, and transfer?
5. What financial impact do these programs have on students, the colleges, other institutions, and the state?
6. Is the bachelor degree approval process in the state Board of Education robust or in need of reform? How does it ensure a focus on the workforce, access, needless replication, and other essentials? Should it be strengthened?
Question 1

• What is the purpose of offering Bachelor degrees in certain Florida College?
Florida Statutes 1007.33
Site-determined baccalaureate degree access

The Legislature recognizes that public and private postsecondary educational institutions play an essential role in improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the state and its residents.

The Legislature also recognizes that economic development needs and the educational needs of place-bound, nontraditional students have increased the demand for local access to baccalaureate degree programs.

It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to further expand access to baccalaureate degree programs through the use of Florida College System institutions.
Baccalaureate Programs in the Florida College System – Guiding Principles and Policies

• Florida’s “2 + 2” articulation system a national model for facilitating the transfer of students with two-year degrees earned at a Florida College System institution to upper-division studies at a public or private college/university.

• It is within the context of this “2 + 2” statewide articulation system that FCS baccalaureate programs are developed and operate.

• Currently, colleges are approved to offer approximately 175 programs in a variety of fields such as education, nursing and other health sciences, business, management, technology, and public safety
Regional Distribution of Approved FCS Baccalaureate Programs March, 18, 2014
Programmatic Distribution of Approved FCS Baccalaureate Programs
March, 18, 2014

Top Approved FCS Baccalaureate Programs by Category

- Education
- Business Administration, Management, & Operations
- Nursing
- Health & Medical Administrative Services
- Computer & Information Sciences and Support Services
- Biological and Biomedical Sciences
- Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields
- Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighters & related Protective Services
- Computer & Information Sciences
- Criminal Justice
- Public Administration and Social Services Services Professions
- Communication Technologies/Technicians and Support Services

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Question 2

• Are these programs replicating already accessible programs in their regions at public Universities? Do they serve the same populations?
SUS / FCS Baccalaureate Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity, 2013-14

**SUS**
- White, 50.6%
- Hispanic, 25.8%
- Black, 13.0%
- NonRes Alien, 1.9%
- Unknown, 1.4%
- Other*, 7.4%

**FCS**
- White, 52.9%
- Hispanic, 19.0%
- Black, 18.6%
- Non-Resident Alien, 1.5%
- Unknown, 4.2%
- Other, 3.8%
FCS Baccalaureate Enrollments by Age, 2009-10 to 2013-14

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FCS Baccalaureate impact on Students

Source:
Evaluating Florida’s Policy of Expanding Access through Community College Baccalaureate Degrees: An analysis of Enrollment Trends, Demographic Characteristics and System Impacts

Dissertation Research Presented to the Graduate School of the University of Florida by Ian P. Neuhard, Ed.D.
FCS Baccalaureate impact on Students

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Data Needed

• **Chancellor’s Office**
  • The number of current FCS Baccalaureate degrees that could be describes as regional replications of existing programs

• **Colleges**
  • Stories about the origin of regionally replicated programs
Question 3

• Are these programs undermining the traditional 2+2 system?
FCS and SUS FTE Upper Division Enrollment Trends
2002-03 to 2012-13

Source: CCTCMIS, FCS Financial Policy and FCS Research & Analytics.
SUS Fact Book Table 12 converted to 30 credit hour FTE.
FCS Baccalaureate enrollment impact upper-division SUS enrollments

✓ SUS enrollments are **up 54.5%** since the establishment of FCS baccalaureate degrees

✓ SUS Exceptional Student Education program enrollments are **up 62.1%** since 2003-2004

✓ SUS Elementary Education program enrollments are **up 62.1%** between 2001 and 2008

Source:
Evaluating Florida’s Policy of Expanding Access through Community College Baccalaureate Degrees: An analysis of Enrollment Trends, Demographic Characteristics and System Impacts

Dissertation Research Presented to the Graduate School of the University of Florida by Ian P. Neuhard, Ed.D.
FCS Graduates in the State University System of Florida
Fall 2009 to Fall 2013

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Question 4

• Is there evidence that the existence of bachelor degree program in the FCS is leading colleges to dilute their traditional missions of access, workforce development, and transfer?
FCS Enrollment Trends by Program Type
2003-04 to 2013-14 (Headcount)
FCS Baccalaureate as a Percentage of Total Enrollment by College

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FCS Upper and Lower Division Program Distribution by College
Question 5

• What financial impact do these programs have on students, the colleges, other institutions, and the state?
Average Annualized Salary of FCS Baccalaureate Completers

$36,764
Annualized Earnings of 2011-12 SUS Bachelor’s Degree Graduates

Source: FETPIP and FCS Research & Analytics
**Baccalaureate Tuition - Relative Cost to Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004-2005</th>
<th>2013-2014</th>
<th>10 Year Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Florida Public 2 Year</strong></td>
<td>$2,195</td>
<td>$3,140</td>
<td>43.1% +$945</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Florida Public 4 Year</strong></td>
<td>$3,767</td>
<td>$6,336</td>
<td>68.2% +$2,569</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Florida Private Non Profit 4 Year</strong></td>
<td>$22,975</td>
<td>$28,087</td>
<td>22.3% +$5,112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The FCS student costs ($3,140) are less than one-half cost of enrolling in the SUS ($6,336).
- The private non-profit 4 year student costs are 8.9 times more than FCS.

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Baccalaureate Tuition – Relative Cost to the State

• Still to be determined
Question 6

• Is the bachelor degree approval process in the state Board of Education robust or in need of reform? How does it ensure a focus on the workforce, access, needless replication, and other essentials? Should it be strengthened?
Baccalaureate Programs in the Florida College System – Guiding Principles and Policies

• The Florida Legislature passed legislation in 2001 that outlines a process by which community colleges may seek approval by the State Board of Education to grant baccalaureate degrees in limited, high-demand areas, and the approval process is currently outlined in section (s.) 1007.33, Florida Statutes (F.S.).
FCS Baccalaureate Program Approval Process

Informal Consultation Process in advance of the formal approval process

- Florida college submits Letter of Intent (LOI) to DFC
- 10 days
  - DFC forwards the LOI within 10 days to SUS, ICUF, and CIE
- 60 days
  - State Universities have 60 days after SUS Chancellor is notified to submit alternative proposal or objection to DFC
  - If no alternative proposal is received within the 60 days, DFC notifies ICUF and CIE
  - 30 days
    - Regionally Accredited private colleges and universities have 30 days to submit alternative proposal or objection to DFC
    - DFC receives any SUS, ICUF, or CIE proposals but does not review
- 100 days after LOI
  - Florida college submits baccalaureate proposal at least 100 days after submitting LOI
  - DFC receives submitted FCS proposal and conducts review
- 30 days
  - DFC notifies the college of deficiencies in writing within 30 days following receipt of proposal
  - College corrects deficiencies and returns completed proposal to DFC

- DFC provides the completed proposal and accompanying materials to the Commissioner of Education
- 45 days
  - Within 45 days following DFC receipt of completed proposal, the Commissioner recommends to the SBE approval or disapproval of the proposal
  - DFC provides proposal, alternative proposals, objections, and related materials to SBE for consideration
    - SBE considers the Commissioner’s recommendation, the college proposal, and any alternative proposals or objections at its next meeting
    - If the SBE disapproves of a college’s proposal, it provides the college with written reasons
  - 30 days
    - College must obtain Level II accreditation from SACS-COC prior to offering its first baccalaureate degree program, and provide SACS-COC with notification of subsequent changes

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Distribution of Approved FCS Baccalaureate Programs by Calendar Year