

Relationship of the California Master Plan for Higher Education with the Number of Bachelor Degrees Awarded in California

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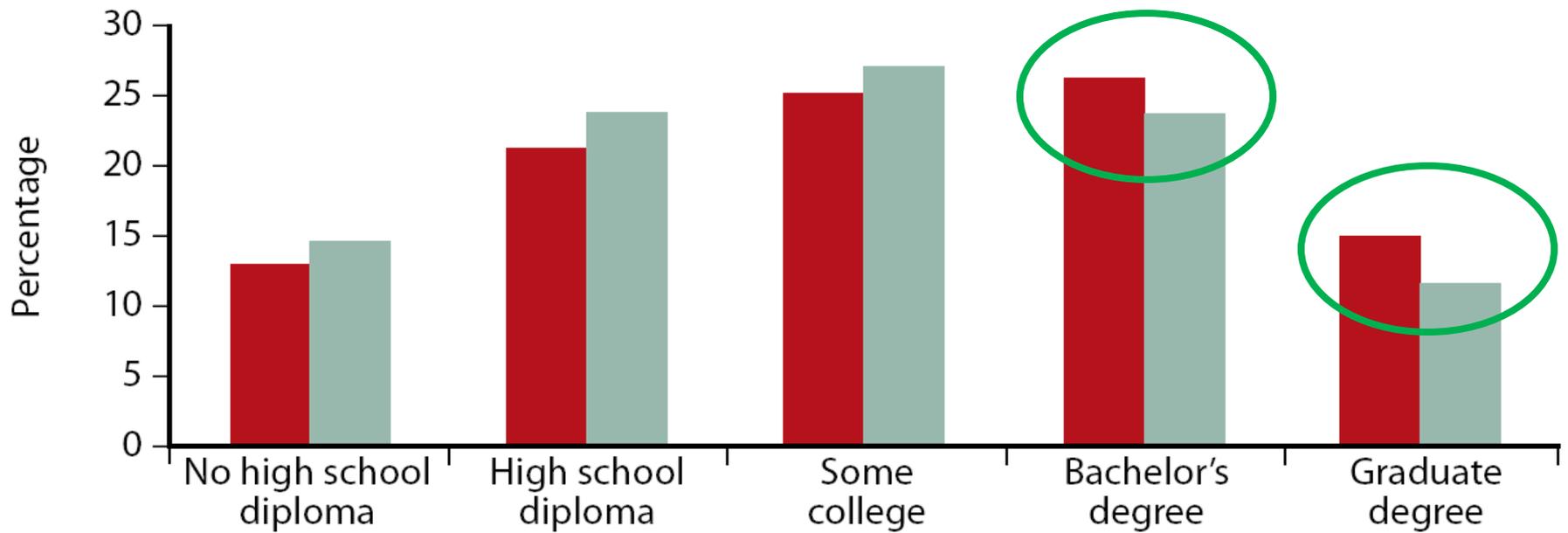
Introduction

- The need for an educated U.S. population
- How well does California award B.A. degrees?
- California's economy and an educated workforce
- Brief Background of California's Master Plan for Higher Education
- What did the California Master Plan for Higher Education do and not do?
- How are the Structural Differences among state Higher Education systems related to the awarding of B.A. Degrees?
- How California's Master Plan for Education Limits the Number of Degrees that can be awarded?

California and the Need for B.A. Degrees

- The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) estimates that California will face a shortfall of one million B.A.s by 2025³
- In 2009 California produced 198,620 undergraduate degrees⁵
- By 2020 California would need to produce a yearly total of 330,000 degrees to meet demand, a 40% increase, or 1 million additional degrees between 2010 and 2020⁵

California will face a shortfall of one million college graduates by 2025³

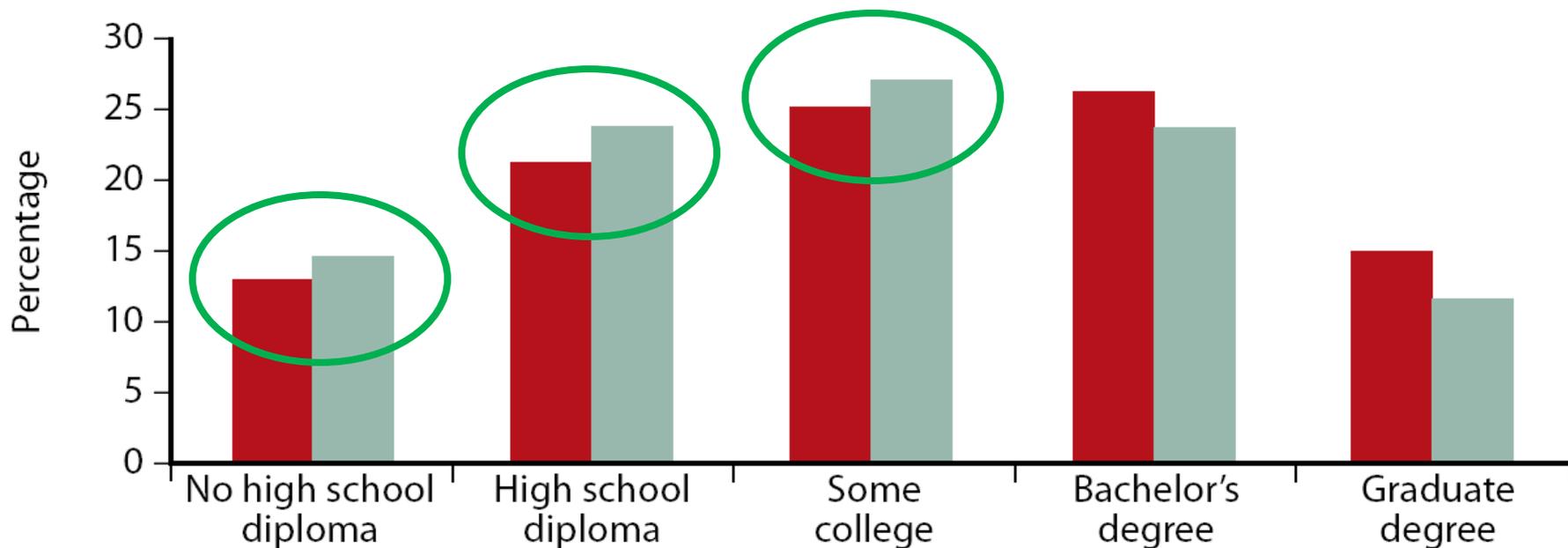


■ Projected demand
■ Projected supply

Source: PPIC projections.

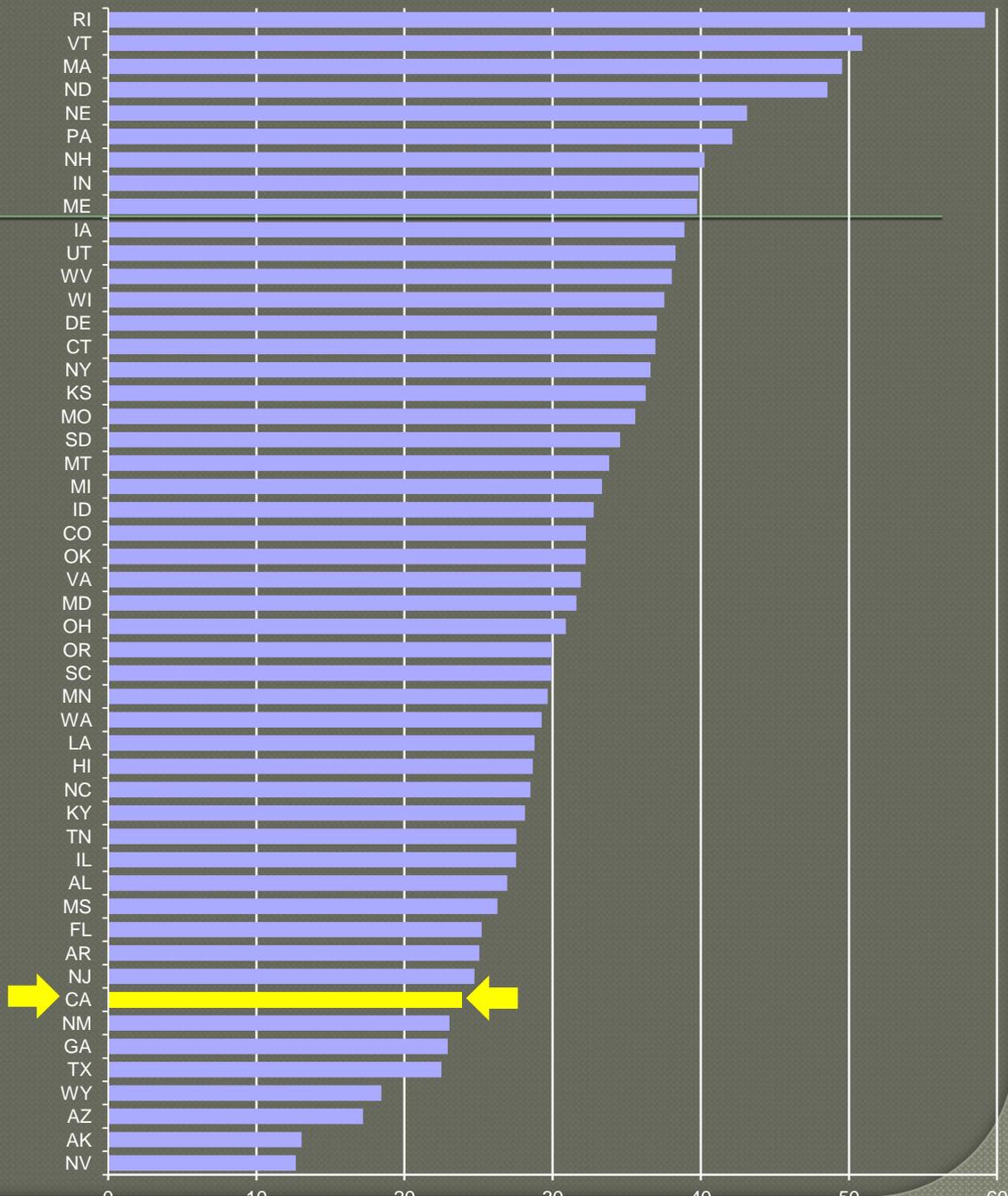
California will face a shortfall of one million college graduates by 2025³

- Adults with a high school diploma or less will outnumber the jobs available to people with that level of education.



■ Projected demand
■ Projected supply

- Total B.A.s awarded per 1,000 population for 18 – 29 year olds by State
- California ranks in the bottom 10 in total B.A.s awarded



Education Spending is the Largest Item on the California State Budget³

- When the budget must be cut, education is often first
- For instance, cuts to CSU and UC system have led to reduced admissions
- California is facing a skills gap that is threatening its future economy
- California's economy is increasingly dependent on highly educated workers

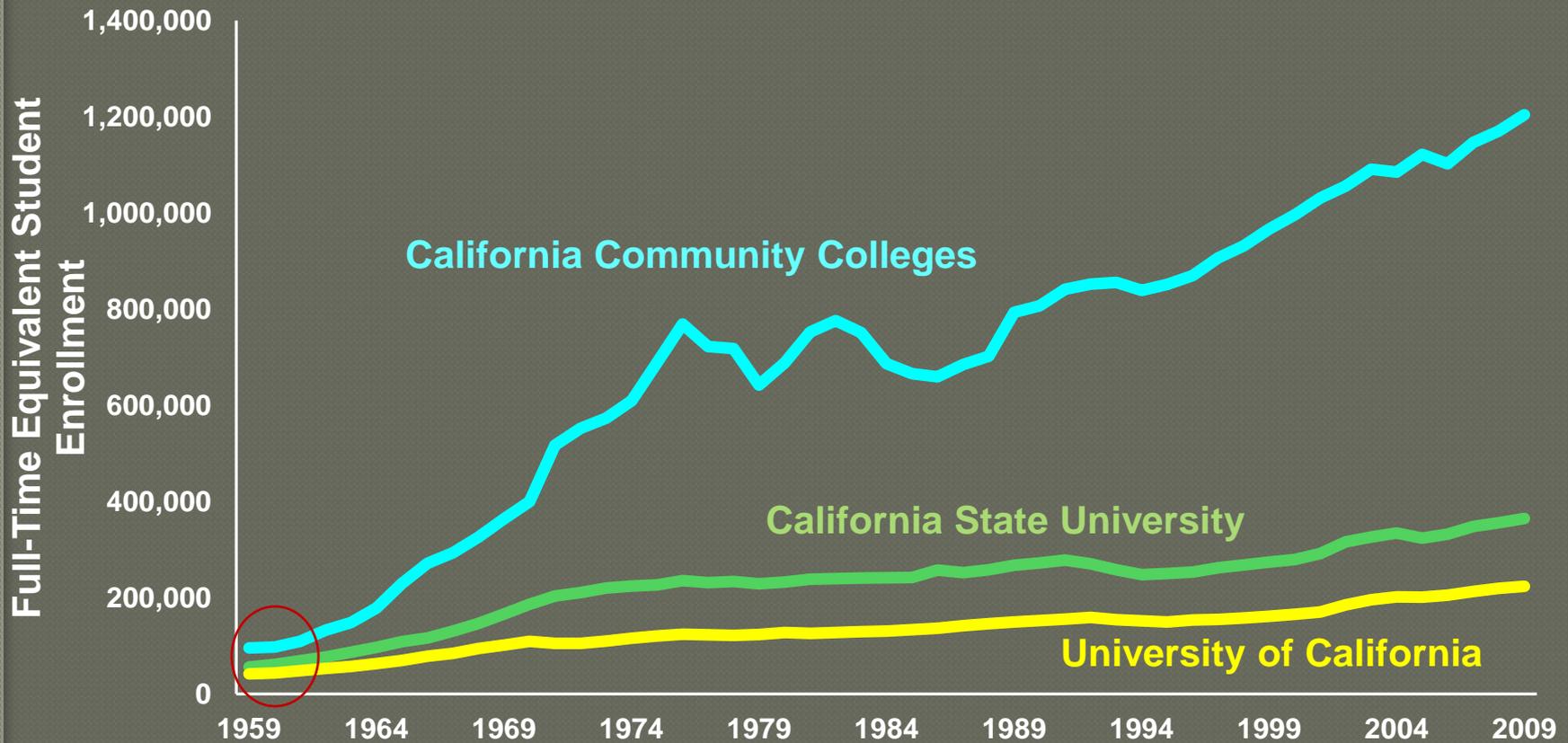
Background of California's Master Plan for Higher Education¹

- Plan was developed in only six months by a team consisting of public and private representatives in higher education
- In 1960, Governor Pat Brown signed legislation placing portions of the plan into statute
- 50th anniversary of the plan in 2010

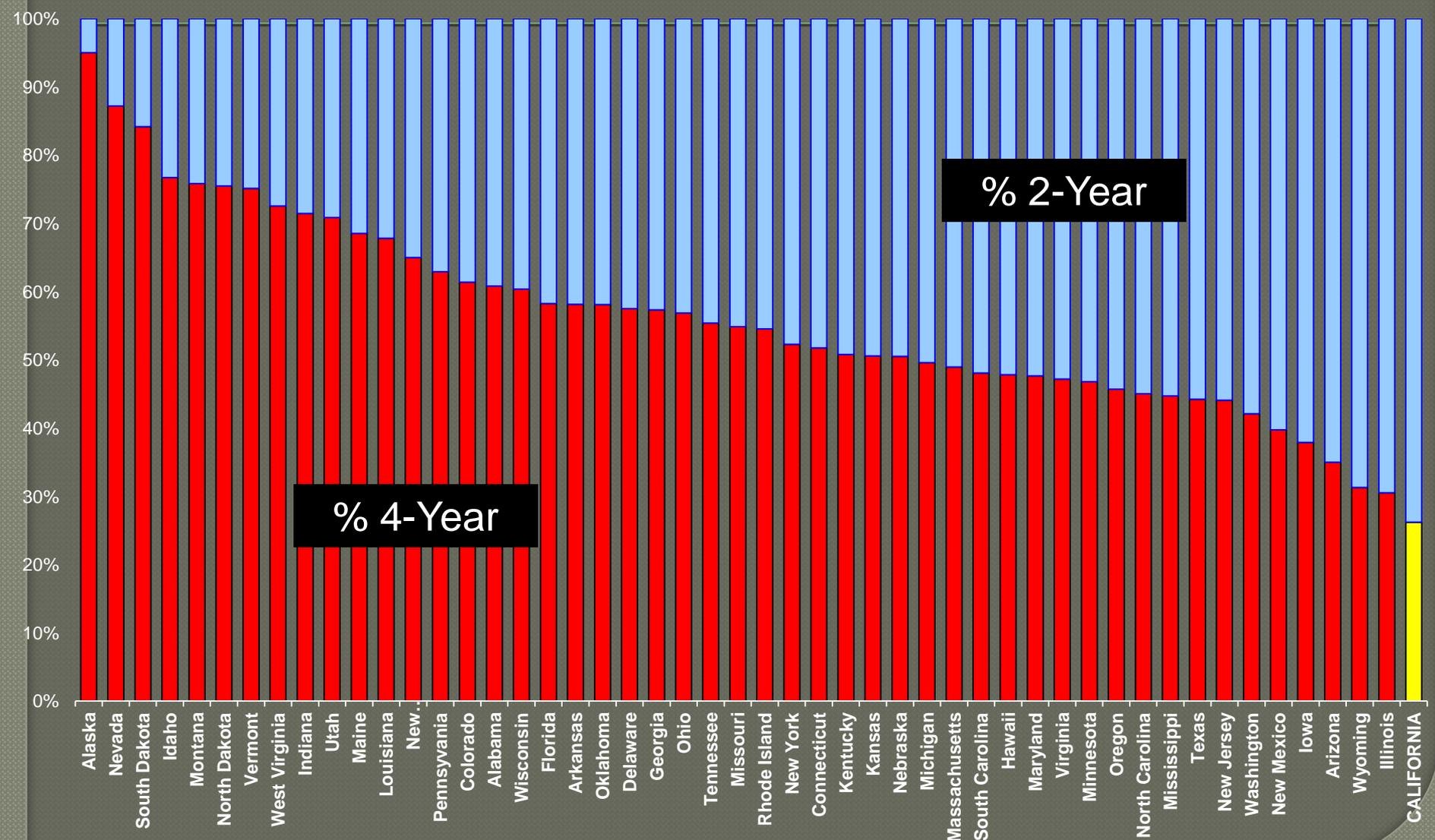
What did the 1960s Master Plan do and not do? ¹

- ◉ Did not expand California's commitment to mass higher education
- ◉ The Master Plan shifted future enrollment demand to CCCs, actually reducing access to UCs and CSUs

Growth of California Postsecondary Enrollment after the Advent of the CA Master Plan²



Percent of State Public Higher Education Enrollments in 4-Year vs. 2-Year Institutions²



Source: Geiser and Atkinson, 2010; National Center for Educational Statistics/IPEDS Fall enrollment data, 2006-07.

Structural Differences²

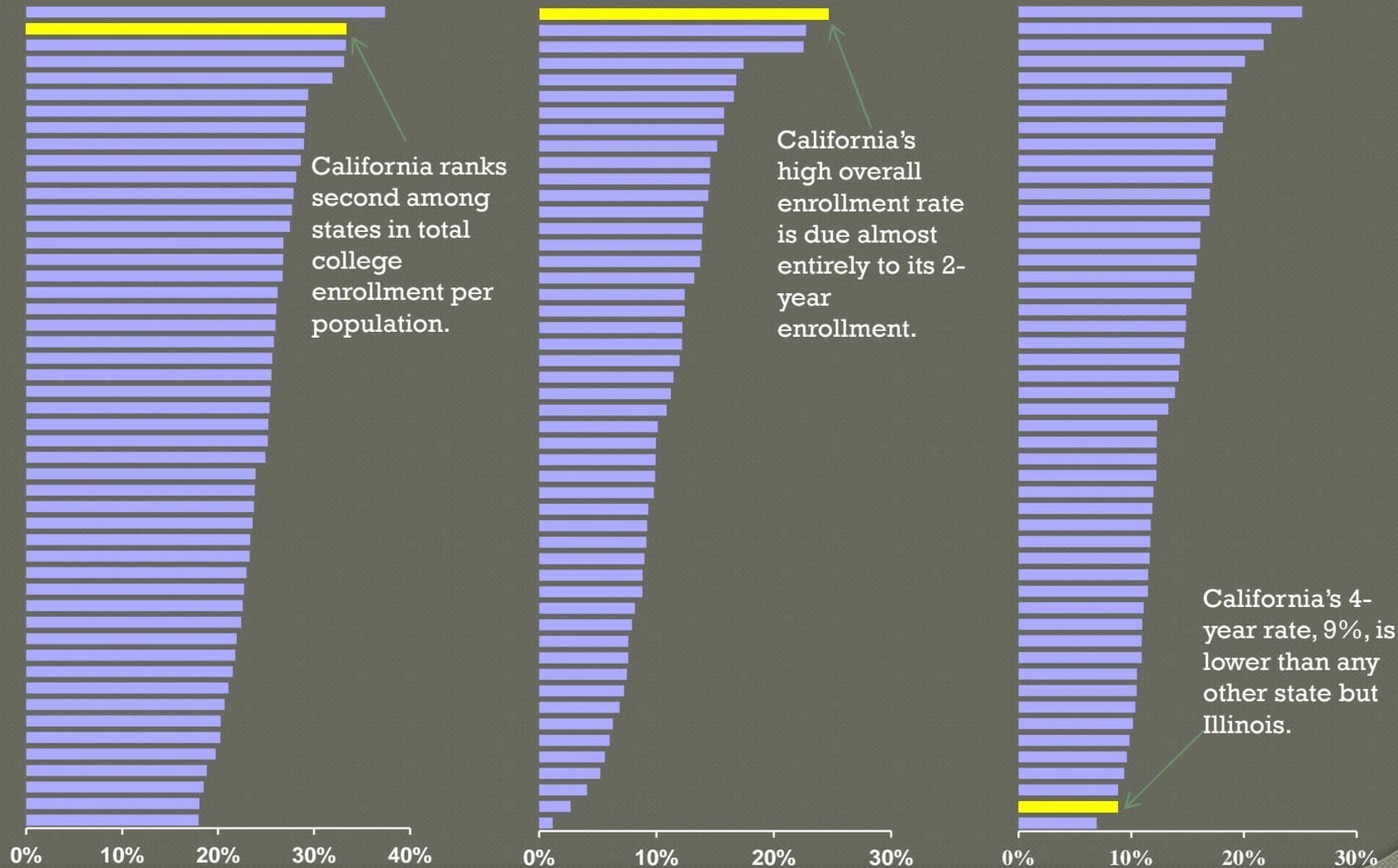
- Structural differences among state higher education systems are strongly related to differences in B.A. completion
- According to Geiser and Atkinson (2010), what matters most, is not the proportion of enrollments in 2-year institutions, but **4-year enrollment capacity**—the size of a state's 4-year sector relative to its college-age population

State Higher Ed Enrollment per Population 18 – 29 years old²

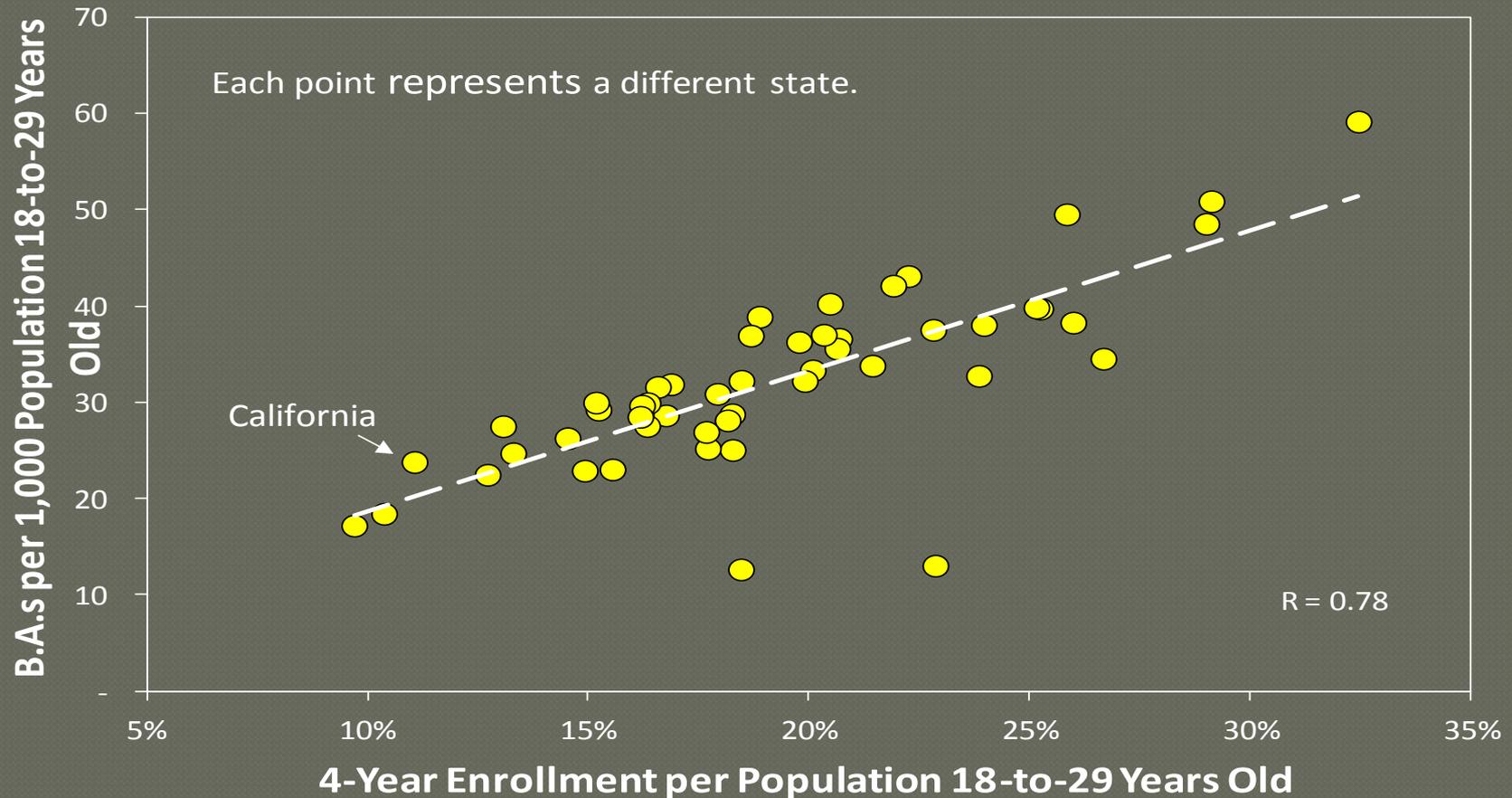
Total Enrollment

2-Year Enrollment

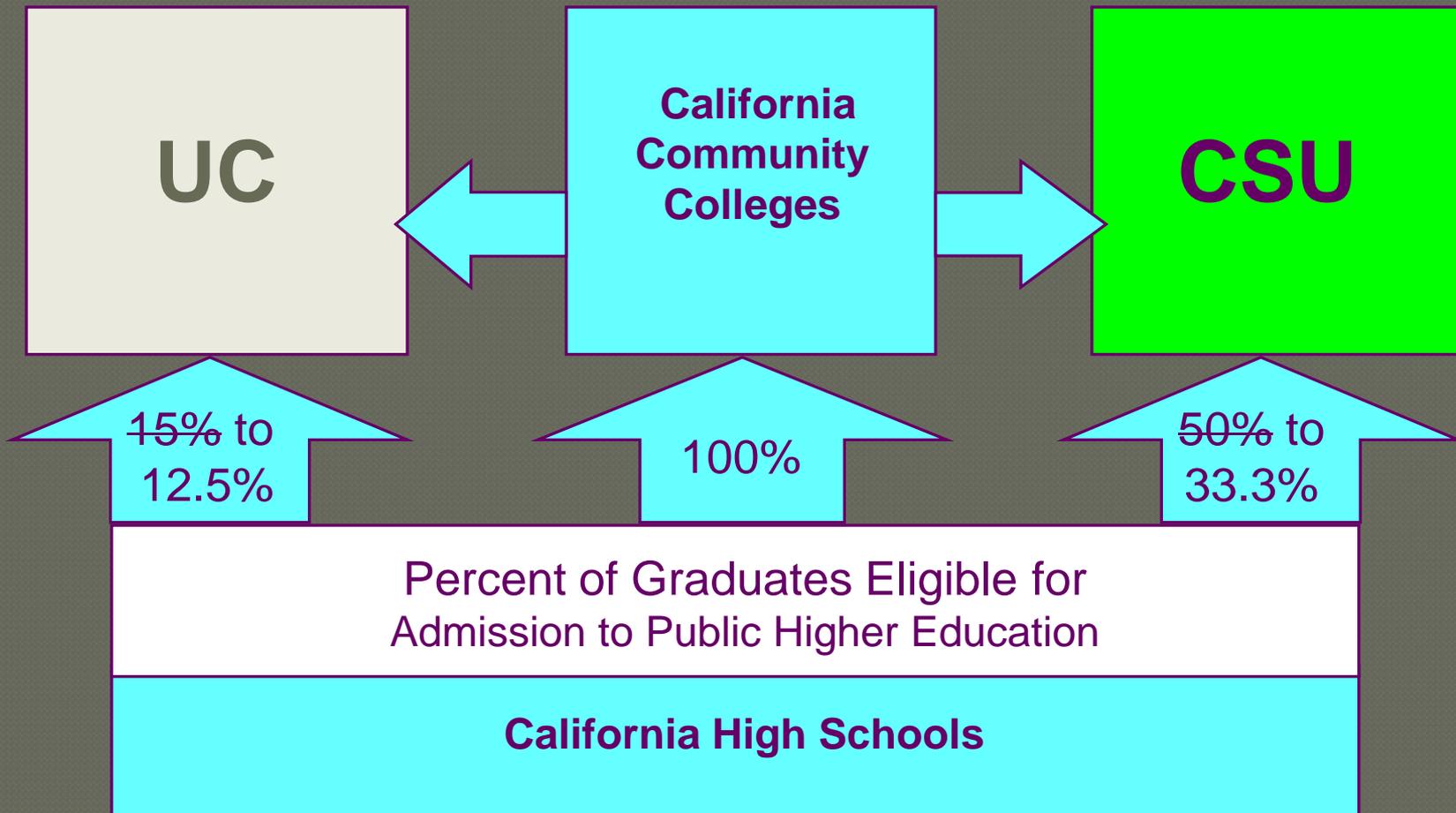
4-Year Enrollment



Correlation between 4-Year Enrollment & B.A. Attainment²



California's Master Plan for Education Limits the Number of B.A. Degrees?²



Remember the Projection from the PPIC

- The Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) estimates that California will face a shortfall of one million B.A.s by 2025³

Proposals for Expanding B.A. Capacity and Degree Attainment²

1. Build new 4-year campuses and/or expanding existing ones³
 - UC should increase share of high school graduates from top 12.5% to top 15%
 - CSU should increase share of high school graduates from top 33.3% to top 40%
 - Would increase enrollments at both CSU and UC by 20%
 - To build or expand existing 4-year campuses to the above capacity would cost \$1.6 billion in General Fund expenditures

Proposals for Expanding B.A. Capacity and Degree Attainment²

2. Enabling community colleges to offer 4-year degrees
 - Some states have authorized their community colleges to confer bachelor's degrees
 - The “community college baccalaureate” aims to boost BA attainment by adding that capacity at the 2-year level and eliminating the need for transfer

Proposals for Expanding B.A. Capacity and Degree Attainment²

2. Enabling community colleges to offer 4-year degrees (University Center Model)
 - 2-year and 4-year institutions collaborate to offer upper-division coursework at community college
 - Enables students to complete all or most of their 4-year degree program at a community college campus
 - The senior institution would award the degree

Proposals for Expanding B.A. Capacity and Degree Attainment²

3. Converting some community colleges into 2-year university branch campuses
 - Least expensive approach because it would redeploy capacity that already exists
 - At least 18 states have established 2-year branch campuses
 - To expand enrollment capacity at UC and CSU by 20% as proposed by PPIC, as few as 10 – 15 CCs would need to be designated as branch campuses

Add your comment



References

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