Enhancing College to University Transfer in Ontario, Canada

Community College Baccalaureate Association Conference February 2011 San Diego, California

Overview

- Postsecondary system design in Ontario some context
- Postsecondary credit transfer in Ontario some history
- A new direction for credit transfer process and outcomes
- Toward a new transfer framework
- Lessons learned
- Questions and answers

PSE in Ontario - Some Context

PSE System Design

- 20 universities, 24 colleges, Francophone and Anglophone institutions
- Binary system two distinct mandates for colleges and universities
- No lower division transfer mandate for colleges
- Little history of formal coordination between PSE sectors
- Degree granting authority restricted
- High levels of university autonomy

PSE in Ontario - Some Context

- Traditional academic mandate for universities
- 1967 Colleges established with mandate for advanced, applied, occupationally-oriented education
- 1990s Vision 2000 new vision for colleges
 - Increased emphasis on general education and generic skills
 - Shift to learning outcomes for courses and programs
 - Development of provincial program standards
 - · Identify graduate knowledge, skills and abilities
 - Define common outcomes for all program graduates
 - Colleges commit to meeting program learning outcomes for all graduates

PSE in Ontario - Some Context

- Growth of the knowledge economy
 - More students want blend of theory and application
 - More jobs require degree
 - More college graduates look for degree completion opportunities
 - New university-college collaborative programming developed to meet need
- Students increasingly mobile access a greater issue
- 2001 some colleges authorized to offer degrees in applied areas of study
 - Provincial program standards for diploma programs form basis for system-wide pathways to college degrees

Credit Transfer in Ontario – Some History

- Some joint activity, ad hoc arrangements, "understandings" evolved
- 1996 College University Consortium Council (CUCC) established
- 1999 sector agreement on minimum transfer reached
- By October 2010:
 - 516 transfer pathways
 - Majority are bilateral agreements
 - Majority lack specificity regarding number/use of credits
 - 70 degree completion block transfer pathways 33 are bilateral, 37 are multilateral
 - 406 college to university degree completion agreements with some specified or unspecified credit transfer; 25% specify at least one of the credits that will be granted
 - 40 college-university Collaborative programs majority are bilateral and lack transfer pathway from diploma program

Moving Forward – 2009

- Government establishes student mobility as a provincial priority
- Ministry creates Credit Transfer Steering Committee and Working Group
 - Council of Ontario Universities
 - Colleges Ontario
 - Three student organizations
- Goal is to enhance credit transfer
 - Access and choice
 - Clarity and certainty
 - Build on unique characteristics of the Ontario system

Design Questions

Credit transfer

- Inter- or intra-sectoral or both?
- Lower-division transfer mandate?

Pathways

- Bilateral or multilateral?
- System-wide, regional, institutional or a combination?

Participation

- Mandated or voluntary?
- Incentives, accountability indicators or both?

Transfer credits and processes

- Transparent and student friendly?
- Clear and certain?
- Provincial or institutional standards?
- Course-based or block credits?
- What resources and supports for transfer students are provided?
- Is there a research capability to track institutional performance and student success?

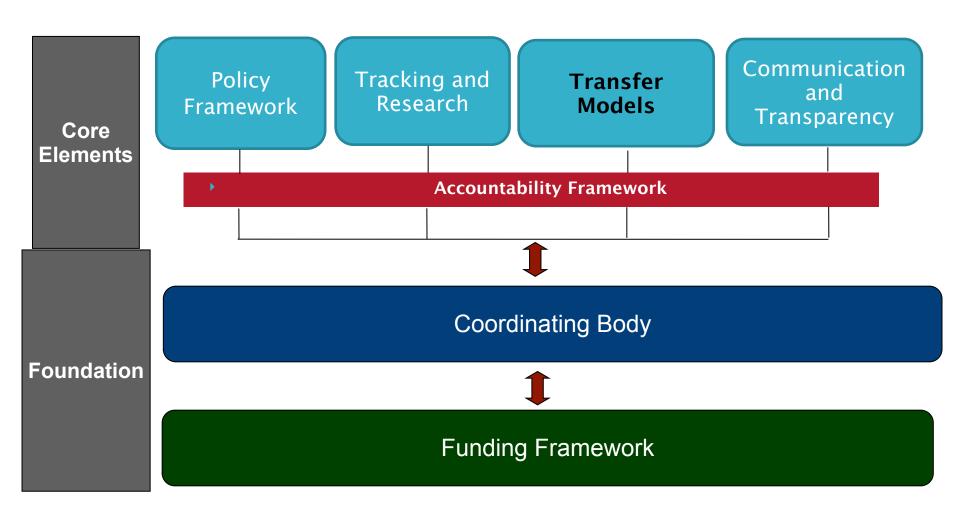


Consultation and Research

- Implications of system design
- Stakeholders' views
- Best practices literature, other jurisdictions
- Agreement on principles
- Credit transfer vision endorsed by Steering Committee, August 2009

Credit Transfer System Vision

By 2015, Ontario will have a comprehensive and consistently applied credit transfer mechanism that facilitates and promotes student mobility, by assisting qualified students to move between publicly funded postsecondary institutions without repeating prior, relevant learning successes.



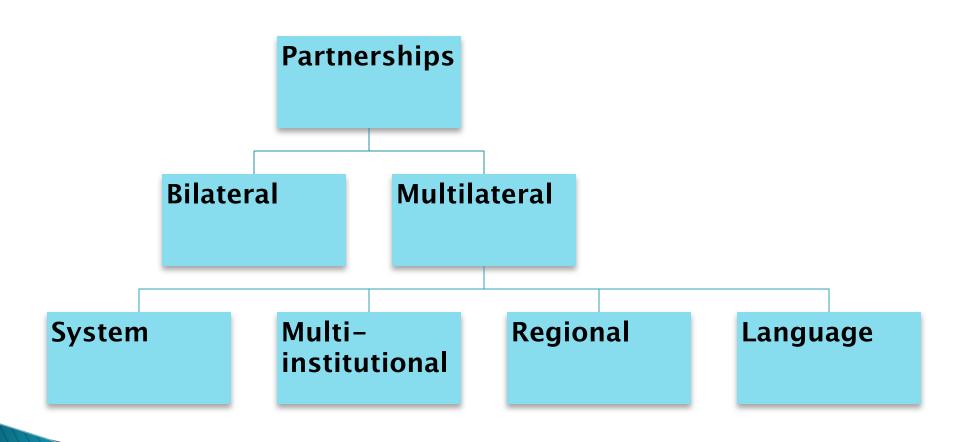
Transfer Models: Inspiration

- CUCC Change Fund projects
- Ontario program standards college diploma to degree pathways
- Experience with pathways to college degrees
- Canadian transfer conference, 2009 Michael Skolnik keynote address
 - University programs for transfers from college applied programs:
 - "Career ladder program" upper level courses in the area of the major (College degrees in applied studies)
 - "Management ladder degree" often a BAS (Business Administration)
 - "Upside down degree" often a Bachelor of General studies

Ontario Credit Transfer Framework

- Transfer pathways
 - Institutional college to college, university to university
 - Sectoral college to university, university to college
 - Credential certificate to diploma to degree
 - Student status in progress or graduate
- Elements of transfer pathways:
 - Partners in the student pathway
 - Curriculum analysis process through which learning equivalency is determined
 - Credit transfer mechanism how credit is applied to the student's program

Element One - Partners

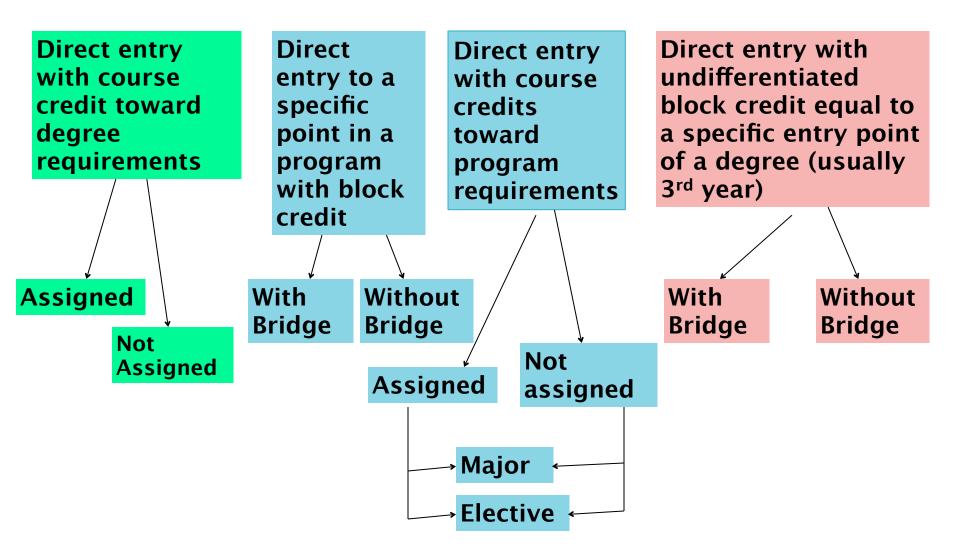


Element Two Curriculum Analysis

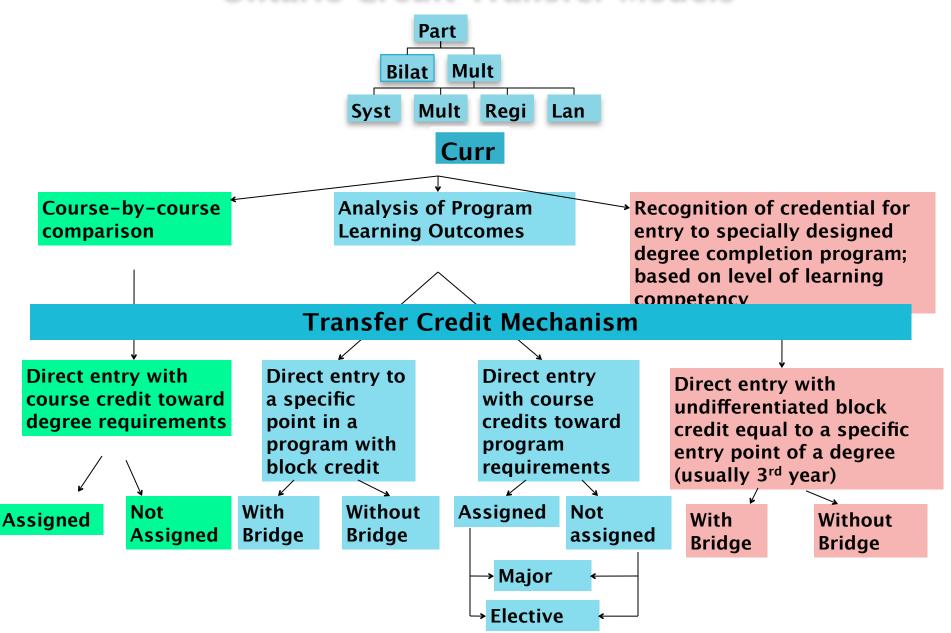
Course-bycourse comparison Analysis of Program Learning Outcomes

Recognition of credential for entry to specially designed degree completion program; based on level of learning competency

Element Three Transfer Credit Mechanism



Ontario Credit Transfer Models



Answers to Framing

- First phase inter-sectoral transfer; college diploma to university degree
- Multilateral/system degree completion pathways
- Graduates of college programs
- High affinity programs with provincial standards
- Specially designed programs for general or low affinity programs
- System-wide course transfer for General Arts and Science
- Institutional determination of nature of participation
- Accountability measures

Next steps

- Innovation fund to facilitate development of preferred pathways
- Development of accountability indicators
- Development of transfer portal
- Expansion of coordinating function
- Development of research capacity

Lessons Learned

- Political commitment
- Ministry leadership
- Engagement of stakeholders
- Research and consultation
- Design must reflect PSE system play to strengths
- Openness to issues, concerns, design possibilities
- Iterative, organic build on unique strengths
- Patience

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