

APPENDIX 1.1

TYPES OF PROGRAMS

Degree Program – defined as the sum of: (1) General Education course requirements (undergraduate degrees only), (2) other University course requirements, (3) those courses required for the degree major program of studies (both within and outside of the discipline), and (4) electives. Degree programs vary in the total number of units required according to Title 5. (see Table 2.1)

Degree Major – defined as the sum of coursework necessary to establish (1) an understanding of the breadth of the body of knowledge in a discipline, or of several disciplines in interdisciplinary programs, (2) competence in the fundamental skills and methodologies of the discipline(s), and (3) understanding and skill at an appropriate depth in various aspects of the body of knowledge. Items (1) and (2) may be thought of as the "core" of the major.

Degree Major Option – defined as a course of studies in which coursework required to establish understanding in depth in the named aspect or subdisciplinary area normally exceeds 50% of the total coursework for the general major. In undergraduate programs there should be a common core of at least five courses. For graduate programs there should be a common core of at least three courses.

Concentrations, Tracks, Specializations, Emphases, Fields, and other aggregations of courses not specifically called options – all less extensive than degree options. Each such aggregation treats an area within a degree or degree/option program in some depth. While such aggregates will be internally coherent, they do not by themselves provide sufficient breadth of study to be identified as options. Normally, these aggregates constitute much less than 50% of the coursework required for the degree major. No mention is made of them on a student transcript.

Minor – defined as an aggregate of at least 18 units of coursework, 9 units of which are at the upper-division level of instruction. A minor may be in a single discipline or may be interdisciplinary. No courses in the major department may be counted toward the minor. Courses outside the major department may count both toward the minor and toward the requirements for the major.

Certificate – defined as a thematic grouping of courses from one or more disciplines, which define a significant educational accomplishment in an area other than the degree major or option. Both an undergraduate and graduate certificate are comprised of at least 18 units of coursework, but normally more. Undergraduate certificates are awarded only concurrently with or subsequent to a baccalaureate degree. Graduate certificates are awarded only subsequent to a baccalaureate degree. See Policy Statement 85-08 (at the end of this section) for specific criteria.

Credential – defined as a specific aggregate of courses, completion of which is sufficient for licensing by the State of California to teach (or perform specific professional tasks) in the public school systems. No specific unit requirements are given for credentials generally; usually the curricular requirements are noted in the governing legislation as "competencies."