

# 2015 Report on Accreditation in Respiratory Care Education

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Commission on Accreditation for Respiratory Care



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## **INTRODUCTION**

It is my great pleasure to provide to you, on behalf of the Board and Executive Office Staff of the Commission on Accreditation for Respiratory Care (CoARC), the *2015 Report on Accreditation in Respiratory Care Education*. This is the fifth edition of this report which presents information on CoARC accredited programs and accreditation actions taken by the CoARC on an annual basis. The CoARC has developed this report to provide critical data in the following four areas:

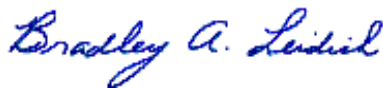
- Descriptive statistics of CoARC Accredited Programs as of December 31, 2015;
- Accreditation actions taken in 2015;
- Aggregate statistics of graduate, enrollment, and outcomes data derived from the 2015 Annual Reports of Current Status submitted on July 1, 2015; and
- Programmatic data related to the AARC 2015 and Beyond Project.

There were 45 accreditation site visits in 2015 involving 50 volunteers. The commitment level of these volunteers is remarkable and truly appreciated. The CoARC expresses its gratitude to each of them for sharing the time and talent essential to the critically important goal of ensuring the quality of all respiratory care programs.

The CoARC collected annual report data using the annual reporting tool developed and maintained by Liaison International. The Annual Report of Current Status (RCS) was completed by a total of 438 programs and program options and submitted in July 2015. We would like to acknowledge the considerable time and effort required to provide the important information encompassed by the RCS. The charts included in this report are derived from these data as well as other data sets used by the CoARC, and are designed to provide aggregate information on accredited respiratory care educational programs and their graduates. This information can be used by the CoARC's communities of interest in their evaluations of the current state of the profession, both locally and nationally.

Please feel free to share suggestions for improvements or changes by contacting our Executive Director, Tom Smalling, PhD, RRT, FAARC, at [tom@coarc.com](mailto:tom@coarc.com).

Thank you for your support,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bradley A. Leidich". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bradley A. Leidich, MEd, RRT, FAARC  
President

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **PROGRAMS BY PROGRAM TYPE**

As of December 31, 2015, there were a total of 439 programs under accreditation review by the CoARC. These include 432 respiratory care programs (420 base and 12 domestic satellite campuses), and 7 sleep disorders specialist programs.

### **PROGRAMS BY DEGREE OFFERED**

As of December 31, 2015, 85% of the 427 total respiratory care accredited programs were associate degree and 14% were baccalaureate degree. Four programs (1% of total) offered a master's degree. Compared to 2014, there was a 3.2% decrease in associate degree programs and no change in baccalaureate degree programs. The AAS degree accounted for the largest (43.6%) of all degree types, an increase of 51.2% since 2011. This was the first year where the AAS degree programs outnumbered AS degree programs. The BS degree accounted for 14.1% of all degree types, an increase of 22.4% since 2011.

### **PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE**

As of December 31, 2015, 56.4% of programs and satellites were offered at a community/junior college, which was a 2.4% decrease compared to 2014 and 23.1% of programs were offered at a four-year college/university (a 5.2% increase compared to 2013) 15.9% of accredited programs were offered at a technical/vocational School,, 2.6% at an academic HSC/medical Center; 1.2% at a career/technical college, and <1% of programs were offered by the U.S. military. Interestingly, 46 of the associate degree programs (10.8%) are offered at four-year colleges/universities.

### **PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL/FUNDING**

As of December 31, 2015, 79.4% of sponsors were operating under a public/not-for-profit status. Fifty-three (12.4%) were operating under a private/for-profit (proprietary) status, thirty-three (7.7%) were operating under a private/not-for-profit status and two (0.5%) were controlled and funded by the federal government. In addition, 67.9% of associate degree programs are sponsored by public/not-for-profit institutions. There was a 4% decrease in the number of public/NFP associate degree programs and a 22.7% decrease in the number of private/NFP associate degree programs between 2013 and 2015.

### **PROGRAMS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION**

As of December 31, 2015, sixty-one (14.3%) were located in the Northeast, one hundred six (24.8%) in the Midwest, one hundred eighty (42.2%) in the South, and eighty (18.7%) in the West. A large number (43% percent of all baccalaureate programs and 42% of all associate degree programs) of programs are located in the South. The four master's degree programs are located in the Midwest and South.

### **PROGRAMS BY STATE AND D.C.**

There are CoARC-accredited respiratory care programs in every state except Alaska. The state with the largest number of programs and satellites remains California with 38. States/locations with only one program include Wyoming, Vermont, New Hampshire, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. As of December 31, 2015, the associate degree is offered in 48 states and the District of Columbia (North Dakota and Alaska are the exceptions). The associate degree is the only degree offered in DC and 21 states. The baccalaureate degree is offered in 28 states. The master's degree is offered in Illinois, Georgia, North Dakota, and Texas).

### **DEGREE EARNED BY KEY PERSONNEL**

A majority (54.2%) of PDs have earned a master's degree, with 32% having a baccalaureate and 13% having a doctorate. For DCEs, a majority have the baccalaureate degree (49.8%), with the master's degree at 44.1%. Only 2.7% of DCEs have their doctoral degree.

### **ACCREDITATION ACTIONS**

In 2015 there were 132 accreditation actions taken by the Board, 68 accreditation actions processed by the Executive Office and 45 site visits.

#### **Applications for Substantive Change**

Of the 50 applications for substantive change processed by the CoARC in 2015, 30 were changes in the number of clock or credit hours and/or other changes in the length of the program.

#### **Changes in Program Information and Personnel**

Of the 55 permanent changes in program director in 2015, 18 were due to retirement, 15 due to resignation, 13 due to re-assignment, and 9 for other reasons.

### **2014 ANNUAL REPORT OF CURRENT STATUS (RCS)**

A total of 438 annual reports for respiratory programs (422 base programs, 16 satellite program options) and 6 for sleep specialist program options) were used to generate the aggregate data (January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2014) from the 2015 RCS reports.

#### **Total Applications**

Total applications for admission to accredited respiratory programs were 19,291 for 2014. Applications reached a peak of 23,430 in 2011, and have decreased by 43.3% between 2011 and 2014. The mean number of applications per program was 47 in 2014. The median was 32.

#### **RC Applications by Degree Offered**

Compared to 2013, applications in 2014 to associate degree programs decreased by 5.3% and to baccalaureate programs by 14.7%. Applications to masters programs increased 219.7%.

#### **RC Applications by Institutional Type**

Compared to 2013, applications in 2014 decreased by: 5.4% for community/junior colleges; by 8.1% for four-year colleges/universities; by 4.2% for technical/vocational schools; and by 30.7% for career/technical colleges. There was an 18.2% increase for U.S. military programs and a 14.4% increase for academic HSC/medical centers.

#### **RC Applications by Institutional Control/Funding**

Compared to 2013, in 2014, applications decreased by 7.7% in the public/not-for-profit sector and by 0.7% in the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector. Applications increased by 5.9% in the private/not-for-profit sector and by 18.2% for federal government (military) programs.



### **Applications by State (including D.C.) and Degree**

California continues to have the largest (17.4% of total in 2014) number of applications.

### **Total New Enrollments**

For 2014, there were 8,851 new students enrolled – 66.8% of capacity. The mean maximum annual enrollment capacity per program was 32 and the mean number of new enrollments per program was 21. The median was 5. There was a 4.8% decrease in new enrollments compared to 2013 and a 15.8% decrease compared to 2009.

### **New RC Enrollments by Degree Offered**

Compared to 2013, new enrollments in 2014 decreased by 5.1% for associate degree programs and by 4.5% for baccalaureate programs. New enrollments increased by 64.5% for master's programs.

### **New RC Enrollments by Institutional Type**

Compared to 2013, in 2014 new enrollments decreased by 3.7% for community/junior colleges, by 21.6% for career/technical colleges, by 2.0% for academic HSC/medical centers, by 6.6% for technical/vocational schools, by 5.4% for four-year colleges/universities and by 0.1% for U.S. military programs.

### **New RC Enrollments by Institutional Control/Funding**

Compared to 2013, new enrollments in 2014 decreased by 5.3% in the public/not-for-profit sector, by 0.2% in the private/not-for-profit sector, by 4.7% in the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and by 0.1% in the federal government sector.

### **New RC Enrollments by State (including D.C.) and Degree**

California had the largest (16.1% of total) enrollments in 2014.

### **Total Graduates**

There were 7,823 graduates in 2014. This is a 0.04% increase compared to 2013 and the first increase since 2012. The mean number of graduates per program was 18. The median was 15.

### **RC Graduates by Degree Offered**

Compared to 2013, number of graduates in 2014 decreased 1.5% for associate degree programs and increased 8.1% for baccalaureate programs.

### **RC Graduates by Institutional Type**

Compared to 2013, number of graduates in 2014 decreased 0.2% in community/junior colleges, 2.7% in technical/vocational schools, 12.2% in career/technical colleges, and 27.9% in U.S. military programs. Number of graduates increased 3.4% in 4-year colleges/universities, and 37.3% in academic HSC/medical centers.

### **RC Graduates by Institutional Control/Funding**

Compared to 2013, the number of graduates in 2014 did not change in the public/not-for-profit sector. The number increased by 1.2% in the private/not-for-profit sector, by 1.7% in the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector and decreased by 27.9% in the federal government sector.

### **RC Graduates by State (including D.C.) and Degree**

California had the largest number of graduates (18.2% of total) in 2014.

### **Programmatic Attrition**

For the 2015 RCS, the mean attrition rate was 18.9%. A total of 9 programs (2.1% of total) reported attrition rates above the CoARC-established threshold of 40%. When compared to 2013, the 2014 RCS data shows a slight (0.2%) decrease in the mean attrition rate. This was the first decrease in mean attrition rate since prior to the 2011 RCS. The median attrition rate for the 2015 RCS was 18.2%.

### **Attrition by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

For the 2015 RCS, associate degree programs had the highest mean attrition rate (20.1%) and master's degree programs had the lowest (9.3%). Programs located in community or junior colleges showed the highest mean of 20.9%. Programs located in four-year colleges or universities had the lowest, 13.7%.

Programs controlled/funded by the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector had the highest mean attrition at 19.6%, while private/not-for-profit institutions had the lowest, at 14.6%.

### **Positive (Job) Placement**

The mean placement rate increased to 85.5% with the highest rate of 100% (n = 37) and the lowest rate of 50.0% (n=1). This is the first increase in mean placement rate in the past 4 reporting years. The median placement rate was 87.0%.

### **Placement by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

In 2014, baccalaureate degree and associate degree programs showed increases in mean placement rates when compared to 2013. Baccalaureate degree programs had a higher mean (92.9%) than associate degree programs (84.2%). U.S. military programs (controlled/funded by the federal government) had the highest overall mean (95.6%) while technical or vocational school programs had the lowest (80.1%).

Programs controlled/funded by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions continued to demonstrate the lowest mean (76.8%).

### **CRT Credentialing Success**

The mean CRT credentialing success was 92.3% with the highest at 100% (n=109) and the lowest at 55.9% (n=1). The median was 94.9%. A total of 35 programs (8.1% of total) reported success rates below the CoARC established threshold of 80%. When compared to the 2014 RCS data, the 2015 RCS data shows a 0.1% decrease in the mean CRT credentialing success rate.

### **CRT Credentialing Success by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

CRT success for baccalaureate degree programs was higher (96.4%) than that of associate degree

programs (91.6%). By institutional type, academic HSC/medical center programs continued to demonstrate the highest mean at 97.9%. U.S. military programs (controlled/funded by the federal government) continued to demonstrate the lowest mean at 80.3%. Based on funding/control, program CRT success in public/not-for-profit institutions was highest, at 93.1%.

### **2015 First-Time Pass Rate Data for the NBRC TMC and CSE Exams**

The mean first-time pass rate for the NBRC TMC Exam at the low cut score was 85.7% for associate degree programs, and 90.5% for baccalaureate degree programs. The highest mean first-time pass rate at the low cut score was in academic HSC/medical centers (92.3%), and the public/not-for-profit sector was lowest (88.0%). The mean first-time pass rate for the TMC Exam at the high cut score was 77.6% for associate degree programs and 83.5% for baccalaureate degree programs. The highest mean first-time pass rate at the high cut score was 89.4% for academic HSC/medical centers and lowest (80.3%) for the public/not-for-profit sector.

The mean first-time pass rate for the CSE Exam was 58.5% for associate degree programs (n=349) and 64.2% for baccalaureate degree programs. The highest mean first-time pass rate for the CSE Exam was 68.0% for academic HSC/medical centers and lowest (60.5%) for the private/not-for-profit sector.

### **RRT Credentialing Success**

The mean RRT credentialing success was 70.5% with the highest at 100% (n=23) and the lowest at 11.1% (n=1). The median was 73.6%. When compared to previous RCS data, the 2015 RCS data shows a considerable increase (2.6%) in the mean RRT credentialing success rate and an overall increase of 9.3% since the 2011 RCS.

### **RRT Credentialing Success by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

Baccalaureate programs had a higher mean (85.5%) than associate programs (67.8%). Both categories had an increased mean compared to the 2014 RCS. By institutional type, academic HSC/medical center programs continued to demonstrate the highest mean at 90.9%, while programs at U.S. military facilities continued to demonstrate the lowest, (31.3%). By funding criteria, the public/not-for-profit sector continued to demonstrate the highest mean (72.6%) while the federal government sector continued to demonstrate the lowest (31.3%).

### **Overall Graduate Satisfaction**

The mean overall graduate satisfaction was 98.9% with the highest value of 100% (n=381) and the lowest value of 0% (n=1). The median overall graduate satisfaction was 100%. A total of 3 programs (0.7% of total) reported overall graduate satisfaction below the CoARC-established threshold of 80%.

### **Overall Graduate Satisfaction by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

Baccalaureate programs had a higher mean (99.3%) than associate programs (98.8%). By institutional type, academic HSC/medical center programs had the highest mean at 100%, while programs at U.S. military facilities had the lowest mean at 98.6%. By funding criteria, the private/not-for-profit sector had the highest mean (99.5%) while the private/ for-profit (proprietary) sector had the lowest (98.2%).

### **Overall Employer Satisfaction**

The mean overall employer satisfaction was 98.8% with the highest value of 100% (n=335) and the

lowest value of 50% (n=1). The median overall employer satisfaction was 100%. One program (0.2% of total) reported overall employer satisfaction below the CoARC-established threshold of 80%.

#### **Overall Employer Satisfaction by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

Baccalaureate programs had a higher mean satisfaction (99.2%) than associate programs (98.9%). By institutional type, academic HSC/medical center programs had the highest mean at 99.3%, while programs at U.S. military facilities had the lowest at 96.2%. By funding criteria, the public/not-for-profit sector and the private/ for-profit (proprietary) sector shared the highest mean (98.9%) while the federal government sector had the lowest (96.2%).

#### **On-Time Graduation Rate**

Mean on-time graduation rate was 90.4% with the highest value of 100% shared by 83 programs. One program had a 9.5% graduation rate. The median on-time graduation rate was 93.5%. A total of 18 programs (4.2% of total) reported on-time graduation rates below the CoARC-established threshold of 70%.

#### **On-Time Graduation Rate by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

Associate programs had a higher mean (90.5%) than baccalaureate programs (90.0%). By institutional type, community or junior college programs had the highest mean at 92.3%, while programs at U.S. military facilities had the lowest mean at 55.3%. By funding criteria, the public/not-for-profit sector had the highest mean (92.4%) while the federal government sector had the lowest mean (55.3%).

#### **PROGRAMMATIC DATA RELATED TO THE AARC 2015 AND BEYOND PROJECT**

As of 12/31/2015, 65 sponsors offer an entry into practice baccalaureate or graduate degree programs (Category I). An additional 88 sponsors are currently qualified to offer both the entry into practice associate degree and the baccalaureate degree or to transition their associate degree to a baccalaureate degree (Category II). Under legislation passed by the various states in which they reside, 108 sponsors may choose to offer both the entry associate degree and entry baccalaureate degree, or they may transition their associate degree to a baccalaureate degree (Category III). This is a significant increase from previous years since several states, including California, have been added to this category. Based on legislation or regulations specific to the state in which they are located the 166 sponsors that do not have the authority to award a baccalaureate degree may be capable of articulating with, or participating in a consortial partnership with, a 4-year degree-granting institution (Category IV).

#### **Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility – Enrollment Capacity and Graduation Rates**

As of December 31, 2015, 65 programs in Category I produced 693 graduates (52.5% of maximum enrollment capacity). The 88 programs in Category II produced 1,232 graduates (36.9% of maximum enrollment capacity). The number of baccalaureate degree graduates has the potential to increase by approximately 178% (or to about 1,925 graduates per year) if sponsoring institutions in Category II were to convert their associate degree RC program to a baccalaureate degree. The 108 programs in Category III produced 1,577 graduates (51.7% of maximum enrollment capacity). The 166 programs in Category IV produced 2,417 graduates (45.8% of maximum enrollment capacity). Twenty-eight states have programs that fall under Category I. Thirty-one states have programs that fall under Category II. Eleven states, including the District of Columbia, do not have a program in either Category I or II. Ten states, including the District of Columbia, have programs that only fall under Category IV. One state (Hawaii) has only a single Category III program.

## **MISSION AND SCOPE**

The mission of the Commission on Accreditation for Respiratory Care (CoARC) is to ensure that high quality educational programs prepare competent respiratory therapists for practice, education, research and service. The CoARC accredits entry into respiratory care professional practice degree programs at the Associate, Baccalaureate, and Master's Degree level in the United States. The CoARC also accredits professional respiratory care degree programs offering certificates in polysomnography. In March 2016, the CoARC granted an Approval of Intent to its first Degree Advancement program.

## **THE VALUE OF PROGRAMMATIC ACCREDITATION**

Accreditation provides consumer protection, advances and enhances the profession of Respiratory Care, and protects against compromise of educational quality. Accreditation also supports the continuous improvement of these educational programs by mandating continuing reassessment of resources, educational processes, and outcomes. The CoARC is responsible for evaluating respiratory care educational programs and publicly recognizing those which meet agreed-upon standards of quality, i.e., the *2015 Accreditation Standards for the Profession of Respiratory Care* (the "Standards"). The CoARC only accredits degree-granting, post-secondary programs throughout the U.S. and its territories that prepare graduates for entry into practice as respiratory therapists. Respiratory therapists are members of a team of health care professionals working in a wide variety of clinical settings to evaluate, treat, and manage patients of all ages with respiratory illnesses and other cardiopulmonary disorders.

## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Medical Society of the State of New York formed a Special Joint Committee in Inhalation Therapy on May 11, 1954. One of its purposes was "... to establish the essentials of acceptable schools of inhalation therapy (not to include administration of anesthetic agents) ..." In June 1956, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association (AMA) adopted its Resolution No. 12, introduced by the Medical Society of the State of New York. The delegates "Resolved, that the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals is hereby requested to endorse such or similar 'Essentials' and to stimulate the creation of schools of inhalation therapy in various parts of these United States of America." A report entitled, "Essentials for an Approved School of Inhalation Therapy Technicians," was adopted by sponsor participants (American Association for Inhalation Therapy [AAIT], American College of Chest Physicians [ACCP], American Medical Association [AMA], and American Society of Anesthesiologists [ASA]) at an exploratory conference in October 1957. The AMA's House of Delegates granted formal approval in December 1962. The first official meeting of the Board of Schools of Inhalation Therapy Technicians was held at AMA's Chicago headquarters on October 8, 1963.

The Joint Review Committee for Respiratory Therapy Education (JRCRTE), the successor group to the Board of Schools came into being on January 15, 1970 as a recommending body to the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) of the AMA. The JRCRTE was dissolved in 1996 and the Committee on Accreditation for Respiratory Care became its successor organization, as a recommending body to the newly formed Commission on Accreditation for Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP). In 2008, the Committee on Accreditation for Respiratory Care began the process of becoming an independent accrediting body: the Commission on Accreditation for Respiratory Care (CoARC). The CoARC became a freestanding accreditor of respiratory care programs on November 12, 2009 and in September 2012, the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) granted recognition to the CoARC.

Since 1986, the CoARC has used an outcomes-centered approach to its accreditation review process. This approach focuses on a specific set of outcomes which currently include the following: a) Graduate performance on national credentialing examinations; b) Programmatic attrition; c) Graduate and employer satisfaction with program; d) Job placement; and e) On-time graduation rate. The CoARC routinely monitors the program's outcomes results in relation to the thresholds via an Annual Report of Current Status (RCS). Any program not meeting all the thresholds must document in the RCS a detailed analysis of each deficiency and provide a specific action plan to address that deficiency.



## **PROGRAMS BY PROGRAM TYPE**

Programs are grouped into three categories and are assigned a unique 6-digit number based on the category to which they are assigned:

1. **(200-level):** Programs that prepare graduates with demonstrated competence in the cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills), and affective (behavior) learning domains of respiratory care practice as performed by Registered Respiratory Therapists (RRTs). 200-level program graduates have the opportunity to earn both the National Board for Respiratory Care (NBRC) Certified Respiratory Therapist (CRT) credential and RRT credential.
2. **(300-level or Satellite programs):** These are programs offered by a base program at a location separate from the base program, but within the 50 US States, at which all core Respiratory Care didactic and laboratory courses are available. This does not pertain to sites used by a completely on-line/distance education program for individual students or to base programs with students attending one or more classes via distance learning technologies. Satellite location(s) function under the direction of the Key Personnel of the base program.
3. **(400-level or Polysomnography programs):** Programs that prepare sleep disorder specialists with demonstrated competence in the cognitive (knowledge), psychomotor (skills), and affective (behavior) learning domains of polysomnography practice as performed by sleep disorder specialists (SDS). 400-level program graduates have the opportunity to earn both the NBRC SDS credential and Board of Registered Polysomnographic Technologists (BRPT) Registered Polysomnographic Technologist (RPSGT) credential.

As of December 31, 2015, there were a total of 439 programs and program options under accreditation review by the CoARC. Most of these programs are sponsored by public and private higher education institutions. Two programs are sponsored federally: one by the U.S. Army and one by the U.S. Air Force. In addition to this report, there are two internet links; one for RC programs and one for sleep specialist program options: For RC programs: <http://www.maptive.com/ver3/RC2015CoARCRCSData>. For sleep specialist program options: <http://www.maptive.com/ver3/PSGCoARC2015RCSData>.

Of the 439 programs, 1 RC program and 1 SSPO program option received an Approval of Intent (approval of their Letter of Intent applications to start developing an accredited program) in 2015. A total of 25 programs held Provisional Accreditation which is the term used by the CoARC to signify that a program, through a multi-step process, has demonstrated sufficient compliance with the Standards to initiate a program and admit students. As mentioned previously, the CoARC also accredits sleep disorders specialist programs as add-on program options to accredited respiratory care programs. There were 6 such accredited program options. There were also a total of 12 domestic satellite campuses. **Table 1** (below) provides a breakdown of program numbers by CoARC level.

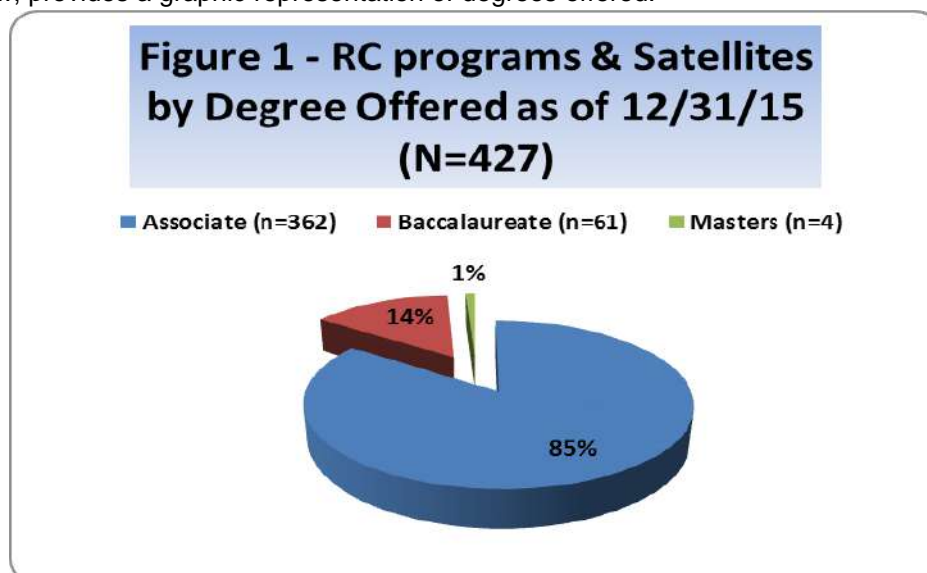
**Table 1 – Program Numbers by CoARC Level as of December 31, 2015 (N=439)**

	200-level	300-level	400-level
<b>Continuing Accreditation</b>	378	12	6
<b>Probationary Accreditation</b>	11	0	0
<b>Provisional Accreditation</b>	25	0	0
<b>Inactive Accreditation</b>	1	0	0
<b>Approval of Intent</b>	1	0	1
<b>Letter of Intent</b>	4	0	0

### PROGRAMS BY DEGREE OFFERED

Programs accredited by the CoARC are located in institutions which are accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency that is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) and authorized under applicable law or other acceptable authority to award graduates of the program an associate or higher degree (*CoARC Standard 1.01*). Note: In July 2015, the CoARC approved standards for *degree advancement programs* and we are in the process of reviewing applications. A *degree advancement program* is an educational program designed specifically to meet the needs of practicing respiratory therapists with an RRT who, having already completed an accredited respiratory care program with an entry into respiratory care professional practice degree, wish to obtain advanced training in Respiratory Care (e.g., associate to baccalaureate or baccalaureate to master's).

Figure 1, below, provides a graphic representation of degrees offered.



As of December 31, 2015, there were a total of 427 respiratory care programs and satellites that hold a CoARC accreditation status (including the 1 respiratory care program with an Approval of Intent). Of these, 362 (85% of total) confer the associate degree upon graduation and 61 (14% of total) programs confer the baccalaureate degree. Four programs (1% of total) confer the master's degree. Compared to data from the 2014 Report on Accreditation, there was a 3.2% decrease in the number of associate degree programs offered and no change in the number of baccalaureate degree programs offered. The number of master's degree programs increased from three to 4. Six institutions offer a certificate upon completion of the sleep specialist program option (Stony Brook University, Texas State University-San Marcos, Youngstown State University, Gannon University, James A. Rhodes State College, and Southern Crescent Technical College).

**Table 2** provides a breakdown of program numbers by degree type. The Associate of Applied Science (AAS) degree accounted for the largest (43.6%) of all degree types offered in 2015, an increase of 51.2% compared to 2011. This was the first year AAS degree programs outnumbered AS degree programs. The Associate of Science (AS) degree accounted for 40.3% of all degree types offered in 2015. This is a 12.2% decrease compared to 2012 and a 32.8% decrease since 2011. The increase in AAS degrees between 2011 and 2015 may be related to the increase in state-mandated limits on the number of credit hours for associate degree programs.

The Bachelor of Science (BS) degree accounted for 14.1% of all degree types offered in 2015, an increase of 22.4% compared to 2011. The one BAS program was a conversion of an AAS program. *\*Note: Starting in the 2013 report, data from the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated and each degree offered by these programs was assigned a different CoARC number. This report no longer includes combined degree data.*

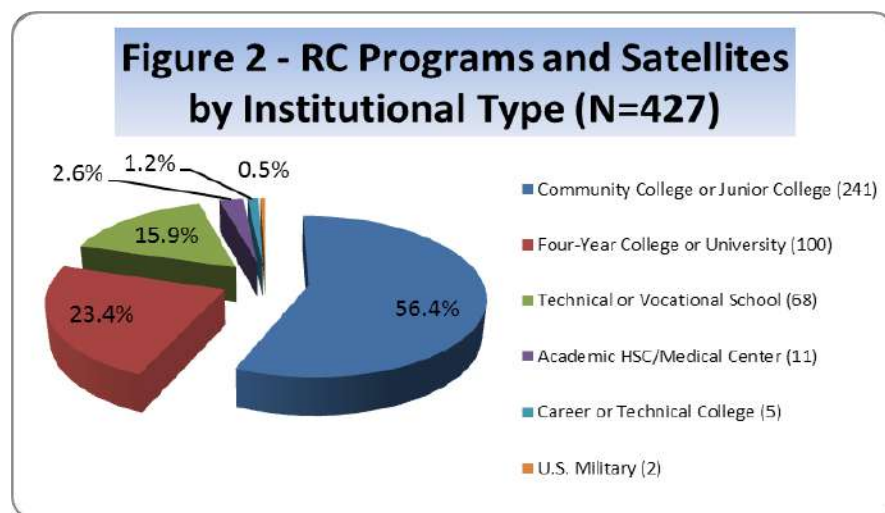
**Table 2 – RC Programs and Satellites by Degree for 2011 through 2015**

	as of 12/31/11 (N=444)	as of 12/31/12 (N=437)	as of 12/31/13 (N=441)	as of 12/31/14 (N=438)	as of 12/31/15 (N=427)
Associate of Science (AS)	256	239	215	196	172
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	123	138	161	174	186
Associate of Specialized Technology (AST)	3	3	3	2	2
Associate of Occupational Studies (AOS)	2	2	2	2	2
Bachelor of Science/Masters of Science (BS/MS)	2	3	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Bachelor of Science (BS)	49	49	57	60	60
Bachelor of Applied Science (BAS)	0	0	0	1	1
Associate of Science/ Bachelor of Science (AS/BS)	4	3	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Associate of Applied Science/ Bachelor of Science (AAS/BS)	5	0	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Master of Science (MS)	N/A*	N/A*	3	3	4



## PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

The CoARC assigns programs to one of six categories that define the type of institution sponsoring the respiratory care program. These categories are: (1) Academic HSC/Medical Center; (2) Career or Technical College; (3) Community College or Junior College; (4) Four-Year College or University; (5) Technical or Vocational School, and (6) U.S. Military. As of December 31, 2015, there were 241 respiratory care programs and satellites offered at a community or junior college. Although that was the largest (56.4%) of the categories, this is a 2.4% decrease compared to 2014 data. One-hundred (23.4%) programs were offered at a four-year college or university, which is a 1.0% decrease compared to 2014 data. Sixty-eight (15.9%) programs were offered at a technical or vocational school. Eleven (2.6%) programs were offered at an academic health sciences or medical center. Five (1.2%) programs were offered at a career/technical college. Two programs (<1%) were offered at a U.S. military. **Figure 2** illustrates these categories and results.



Four of the seven sleep disorders specialist add-on program options were offered at a four-year college or university. The remaining three sleep disorders specialist add-on program options were offered at a community or junior college.

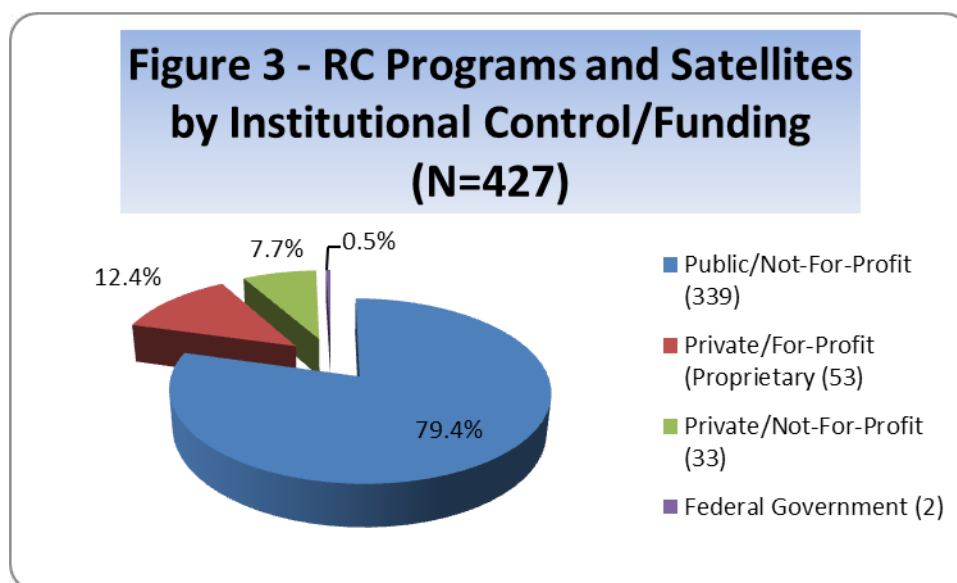
**Table 3** provides a comparison of programs by institutional type and degree. The majority (56%) of programs in 2015 conferring the associate degree are offered at community or junior colleges. Interestingly, 46 programs (10.8%) conferring the associate degree were offered at four-year colleges or universities in 2015. The one baccalaureate program offered by a community college is at Seattle Central College, WA.

**Table 3 – RC Programs and Satellites by Institutional Type and Degree (2013, 2014, 2015)**

	Associate			Baccalaureate			Masters		
	as of 12/31/15 (N=427)	as of 12/31/14 (N=438)	as of 12/31/13 (N=441)	as of 12/31/15 (N=427)	as of 12/31/14 (N=438)	as of 12/31/13 (N=441)	as of 12/31/15 (N=427)	as of 12/31/14 (N=438)	as of 12/31/13 (N=441)
Community of Junior College	240	246	252	1	1	0	0	0	0
Technical or Vocational School	68	70	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
Four-Year College or University	46	49	47	51	50	47	3	2	2
Career or Technical College	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Academic HSC/Medical Center	1	1	1	9	10	10	1	1	1
U.S. Military	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

### PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL/FUNDING

The CoARC assigns programs to one of four categories based on the governance of its sponsor: by publicly elected/appointed officials, with its major source of funds from public sources (Public/Not-For-Profit); by privately elected or appointed officials, with its major source of funds from private sources (Private/Not-For-Profit or Private/For Profit); or by a branch of the Armed Forces, with its major source of funds from federal appropriations (Federal Government). As of December 31, 2015, 339 (79.4%) institutions sponsoring a respiratory care program were operating under a public/not-for-profit status. Fifty-three (12.4%) institutions were operating under a private/for-profit (proprietary) status. Thirty-three (7.7%) institutions were operating under a private/not-for-profit status. Two (0.5%) institutions were controlled and funded by the federal government. Compared to data from the 2014 Report on Accreditation, there were no significant differences. **Figure 3** illustrates these categories and results.

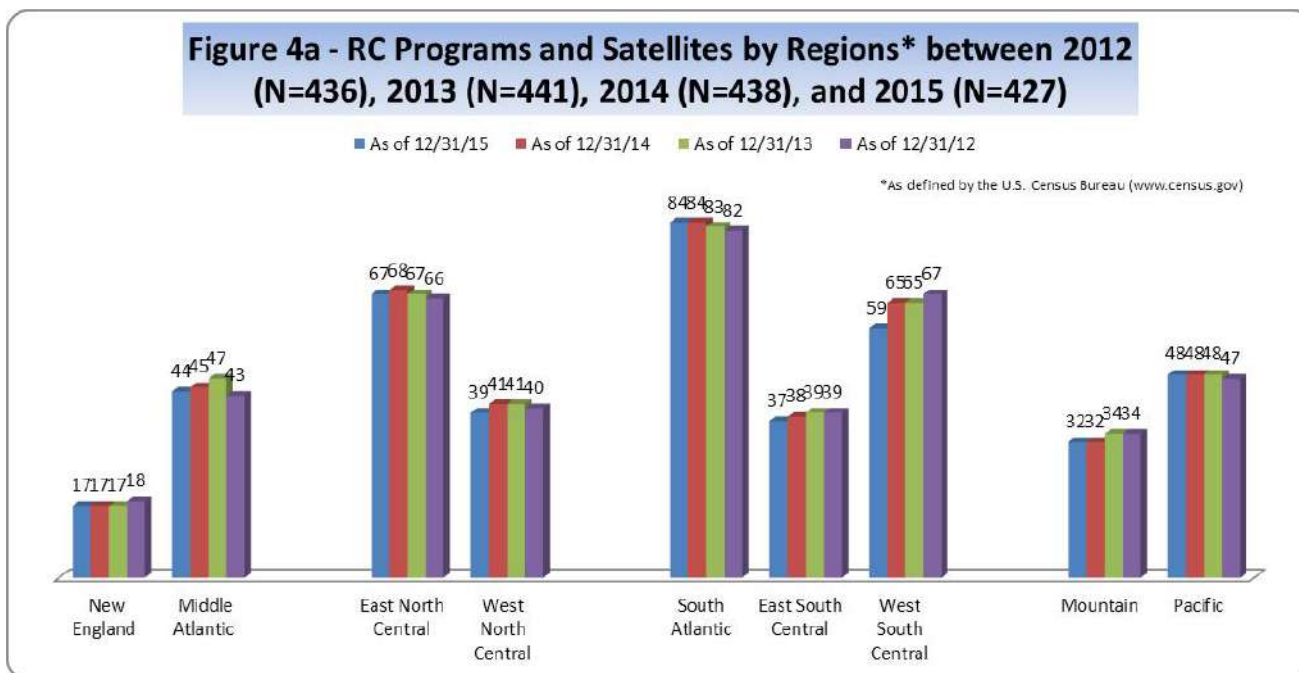


**Table 4** provides a comparison of programs by institutional control and degree offered. The majority (67.9%) of programs in 2015 conferring the associate degree are sponsored by public/not-for-profit institutions. There was a 4% decrease in the number of public/NFP associate degree programs and a 22.7% decrease in the number of private/NFP associate degree programs between 2013 and 2015.

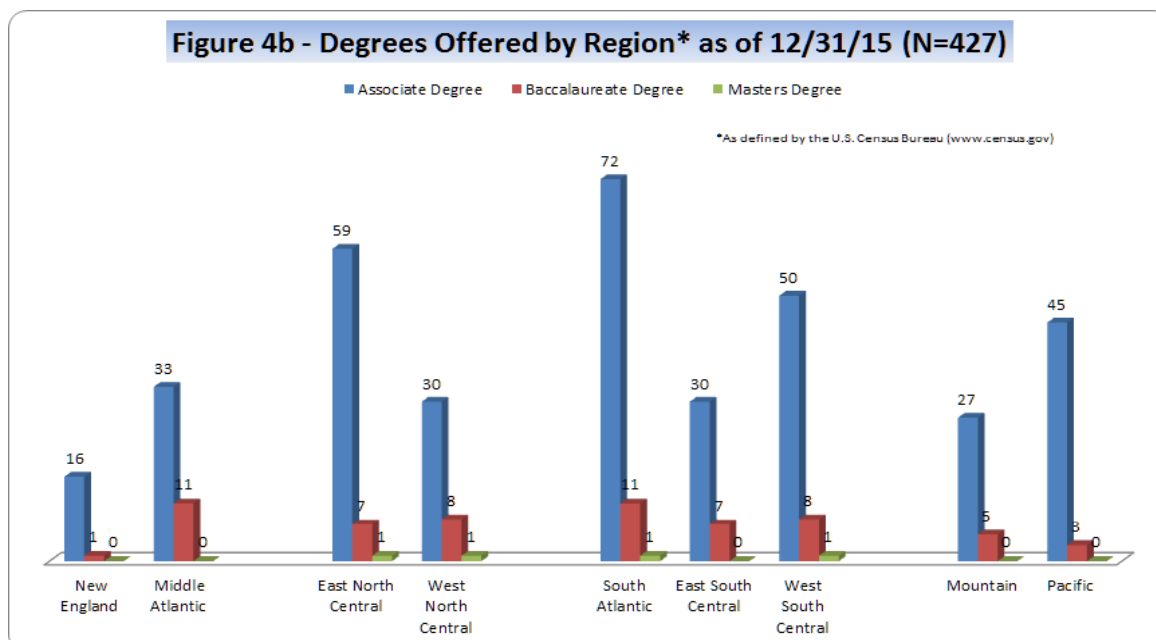
Table 4 – RC Programs and Satellites by Institutional Control and Degree ( 2013, 2014, 2015)									
	Associate			Baccalaureate			Masters		
	as of 12/31/15 (N=427)	as of 12/31/14 (N=438)	as of 12/31/13 (N=441)	as of 12/31/15 (N=427)	as of 12/31/14 (N=438)	as of 12/31/13 (N=441)	as of 12/31/15 (N=427)	as of 12/31/14 (N=438)	as of 12/31/13 (N=441)
Public-Not-For-Profit	290	299	302	47	48	44	2	1	1
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary)	53	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private-Not-For-Profit	17	18	22	14	13	13	2	2	2
Federal Government	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

## PROGRAMS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

**Figure 4a** illustrates the number of programs and satellites by region\* between 2012 and 2015. As of December 31, 2015, sixty-one (14.3%) are located in the Northeast; one hundred six (24.8%) are located in the Midwest; one hundred eighty (42.2%) are located in the South; eighty (18.7%) are located in the West. There were no significant differences during the past four years.

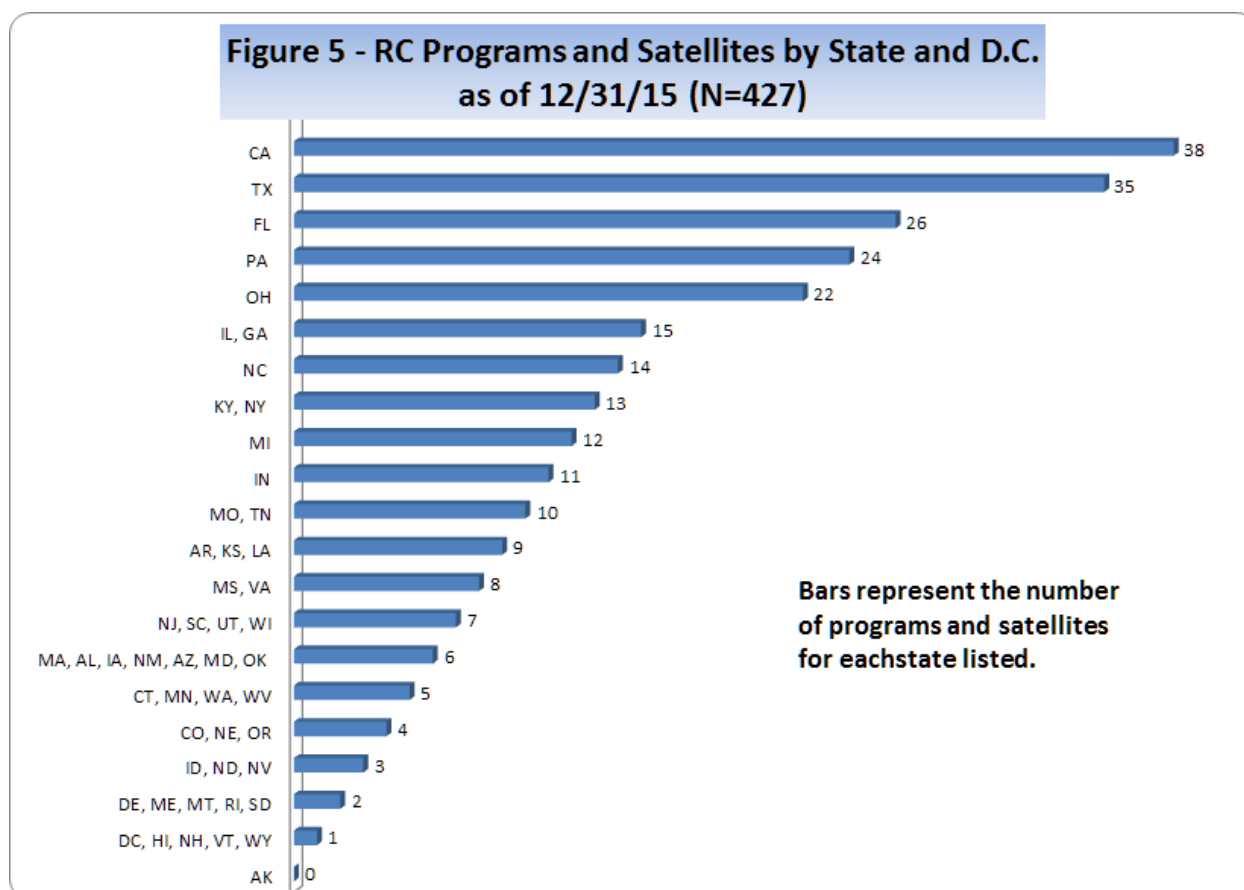


**Figure 4b** illustrates the degrees offered by region\*. As of December 31, 2015, 43% percent of all baccalaureate programs and 42% of all associate degree programs are located in the South. The four master's degree programs are located in the Midwest and South.



**PROGRAMS BY STATE AND D.C.**

**Figure 5** displays the number of respiratory care programs and satellites in each state and the District of Columbia. CoARC-accredited respiratory care programs are located in every state except Alaska. The state with the largest number of programs and satellites remains California with 38. States/locations with only one program include Wyoming, Vermont, New Hampshire, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.



**Table 5** (next two pages) provides a comparison of programs by state (including District of Columbia) and degree. As of December 31, 2015, the associate degree is offered in 48 states and the District of Columbia (North Dakota and Alaska are the exceptions). In 21 states and DC, the associate degree is the only degree offered. The baccalaureate degree is offered in 28 states. The master's degree is offered in 4 states (Illinois, Georgia, North Dakota, and Texas).

Not included in **Figure 5** and **Table 5** are the 7 sleep disorders specialist program options which are located in New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Georgia.

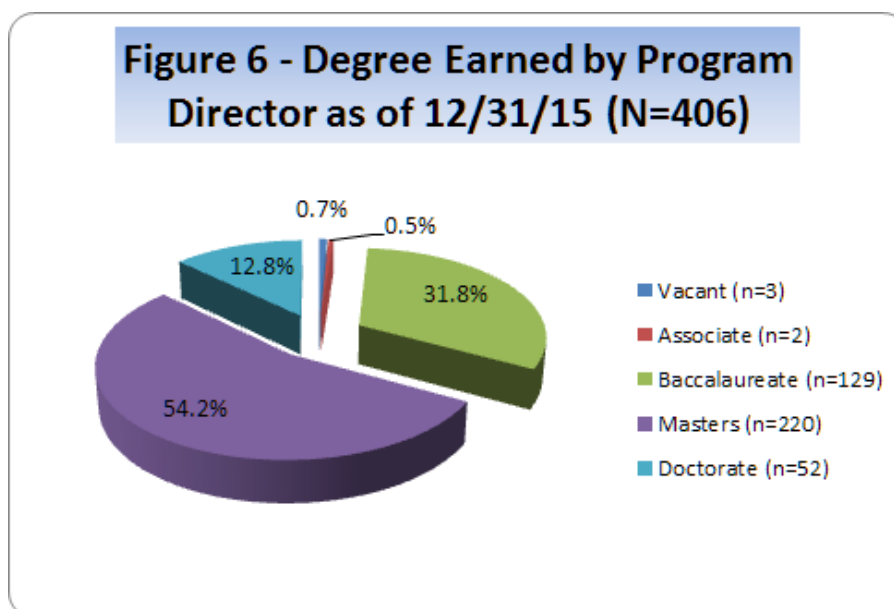
**Table 5 – RC Programs and Satellites by State (including D.C) and Degree (N=427) as of 12/31/15**

	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters
Alabama (n=6)	4	2	0
Alaska (n=0)	0	0	0
Arkansas (n=9)	7	2	0
Arizona (n=6)	6	0	0
California (n=38)	37	1	0
Colorado (n=4)	4	0	0
Connecticut (n=5)	4	1	0
District of Columbia (n=1)	1	0	0
Delaware (n=2)	2	0	0
Florida (n=26)	24	2	0
Georgia (n=15)	11	3	1
Hawaii (n=1)	1	0	0
Iowa (n=6)	6	0	0
Idaho (n=3)	2	1	0
Illinois (n=15)	13	1	1
Indiana (n=11)	10	1	0
Kansas (n=9)	8	1	0
Kentucky (n=13)	11	2	0
Louisiana (n=9)	7	2	0
Massachusetts (n=6)	6	0	0
Maryland (n=6)	5	1	0
Maine (n=2)	2	0	0
Michigan (n=12)	12	0	0
Minnesota (n=5)	3	2	0
Missouri (n=10)	8	2	0
Mississippi (n=8)	8	0	0
Montana (n=2)	2	0	0
North Carolina (n=14)	14	0	0
North Dakota (n=3)	0	2	1
Nebraska (n=4)	3	1	0
New Hampshire (n=1)	1	0	0
New Jersey (n=7)	5	2	0
New Mexico (n=6)	6	0	0
Nevada (n=3)	3	0	0
New York (n=13)	10	3	0
Ohio (n=22)	17	5	0
Oklahoma (n=6)	6	0	0
Oregon (n=4)	3	1	0
Pennsylvania (n=24)	18	6	0
Rhode Island (n=2)	2	0	0

	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters
South Carolina (n=7)	7	0	0
South Dakota (n=2)	2	0	0
Tennessee (n=10)	7	3	0
Texas (n=35)	30	4	1
Utah (n=7)	3	4	0
Virginia (n=8)	5	3	0
Vermont (n=1)	1	0	0
Washington (n=5)	4	1	0
Wisconsin (n=7)	7	0	0
West Virginia (n=5)	3	2	0
Wyoming (n=1)	1	0	0

### DEGREE EARNED BY KEY PERSONNEL

**Figure 6** shows the highest degree earned by program directors of accredited respiratory care programs as of December 31, 2015. Since 2000, the CoARC has required a minimum of a baccalaureate degree for both the Program Director (PD) and Director of Clinical Education (DCE). At that time, PDs and DCEs who did not have baccalaureate degree were grandfathered in. As of December 31, 2015, only one of these individuals continues as a PD (the other PD is a temporary placement which does not require the baccalaureate.) Interestingly, the most common highest degree earned by PDs is not a baccalaureate (31.8% of total), but the master's degree (54.2%). Doctoral degrees ranked third most common at 12.8%.



**Table 6** shows the highest degree earned by program directors of accredited respiratory care programs and satellites as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015. The Baccalaureate of Science (BS), Master of Science (MS) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) continue to be the most commonly earned degrees for each degree category.

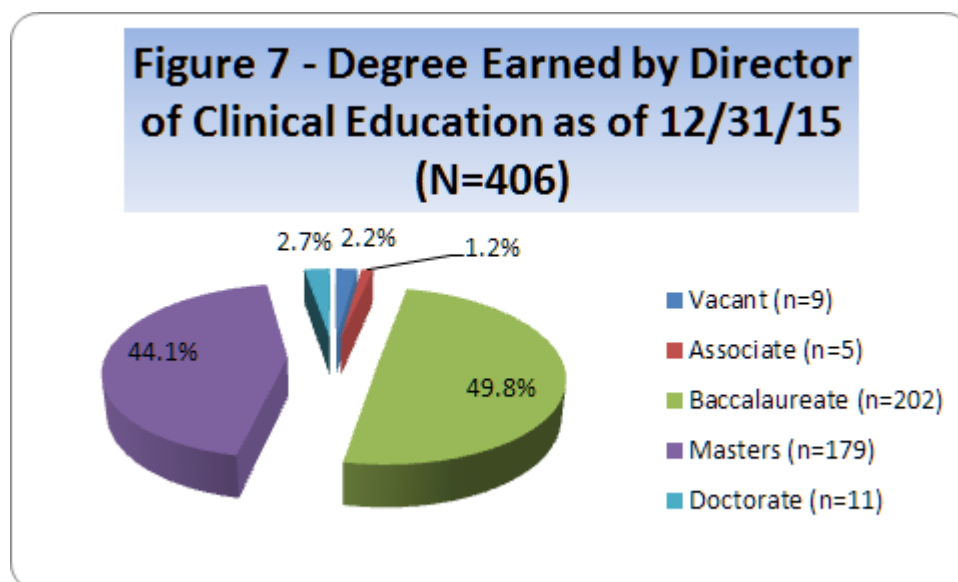
**Table 6 – Degree Earned by PD as of 12/31/14 (n=437) and 12/31/15 (n=406)**

	as of 12/31/14 (n=437)	as of 12/31/15 (n=403)
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	1	2
Bachelor of Science (BS)	95	84
Bachelor of Arts (BA)	26	25
Bachelor of Science in Respiratory Care/Therapy (BSRT/BSRC)	10	8
Bachelor of Science in Education (BSEd)	5	3
Bachelor of Applied Science (BAS)	3	3
Bachelor of Applied Technology (BAT)	2	2
Bachelor of Science in Health Administration (BSHA)	2	0
Bachelor of General Studies (BGS)	1	0
Bachelor of Health Sciences (BHS)	1	1
Bachelor of Independent Studies (BIS)	1	0
Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)	1	1
Bachelor of Science in Health Management (BSHM)	1	1
Bachelor of Science in Health Sciences (BSHS)	1	1
Master of Science (MS)	63	56
Master of Education (MEd/EdM)	53	54
Master of Business Administration (MBA)	26	23
Master of Arts (MA)	25	22
Master of Arts in Education (MAE)	10	8
Master of Science in Education (MSEd)	8	10
Master of Public Administration (MPA)	7	7
Master of Public Health (MPH)	6	6
Master of Science in Administration (MSA)	5	4
Master of Health Administration (MHA)	5	9
Master of Health Science (MHS)	5	4
Master of Management (MM)	3	2
Master of Science in Nursing (MSN)	2	3
Master of Professional Studies (MPS)	2	2
Master of Selected Studies (MSS)	2	1
Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT)	1	1
Master of Advanced Study (MAS)	1	1
Master of Science in Health Professions (MSHP)	1	1
Master of Training and Development (MTD)	1	1
Master of Rehabilitation Counseling (MRC)	1	1
Master of Human Resource Management (MHRM)	1	1



Master of Library Science (MLS)	1	1
Master of Higher Education (MHEd)	1	1
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)	29	26
Doctor of Education (EdD)	12	11
Doctor of Health Science (DHSc)	4	4
Juris Doctor (JD)	3	3
Doctor of Public Health (DrPH)	3	1
Education Specialist (EdS)	2	3
Doctor of Management (DM)	1	1
Doctor of Oriental Medicine (DOM)	1	1
Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT)	1	1
Doctor of Medicine (MD)	1	2

**Figure 7** shows the highest degree earned by Directors of Clinical Education of accredited respiratory care programs and satellites as of December 31, 2015. The most common highest degree earned remains a baccalaureate degree (49.8% of total), with the master's degree at 44.1% and the doctoral degrees at 2.7%. The 5 DCEs with associate degrees were grandfathered in – i.e. have held their positions since 2000.



**Table 7** shows a breakdown of the highest degree earned by DCE's of accredited respiratory care programs as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015. The Baccalaureate of Science (BS), Master of Science (MS) and Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) remained the most commonly earned degrees for each degree category.



**Table 7 – Degree Earned by DCE as of 12/31/14 (n=429) and 12/31/15 (n=397)**

	as of 12/31/14 (n=429)	as of 12/31/15 (n=397)
Associate of Science (AS)	4	3
Associate of Applied Science (AAS)	4	2
Bachelor of Science (BS)	151	142
Bachelor of Arts (BA)	36	32
Bachelor of Science in Respiratory Care/Therapy (BSRT/BSRC)	11	11
Bachelor of Health Sciences (BHS)	9	6
Bachelor of Applied Science (BAS)	3	3
Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)	3	1
Bachelor of Applied Art and Sciences (BAAS)	1	0
Bachelor of Science in Education (BSEd)	1	1
Bachelor of Science in Management (BSM)	1	1
Bachelor of General Studies (BGS)	1	1
Bachelor of Science in Public Affairs (BSPA)	0	1
Bachelor of Independent Studies (BIS)	1	0
Bachelor of Science in Health Science (BSHS)	0	1
Bachelor of Liberal Studies (BLS)	1	1
Bachelor of Science in Health Systems Management (BSHSM)	1	1
Master of Science (MS)	64	56
Master of Education (MEd/EdM)	42	44
Master of Business Administration (MBA)	17	18
Master of Arts (MA)	17	13
Master of Public Health (MPH)	9	11
Master of Health Administration (MHA)	7	5
Master of Science in Education (MSEd)	7	9
Master of Health Science (MHS)	4	7
Master of Public Administration (MPA)	3	4
Master of Science in Administration (MSA)	2	1
Master of Arts in Education (MAE)	2	3
Master of Science in Management (MSM)	2	2
Master of Science in Healthcare Management (MSHCM)	0	1
Master of Advanced Study (MAS)	1	0
Master of Science in Health Professions Education (MSHPE)	0	1
Master of Arts in History (MAH)	0	1
Master of Science in Health Services Administration	1	1

<b>(MSHSA)</b>		
<b>Master of Divinity (MDIV)</b>	1	1
<b>Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)</b>	9	6
<b>Doctor of Health Science (DHSc/DHS)</b>	7	3
<b>Doctor of Education (EdD)</b>	2	1
<b>Education Specialist (EdS)</b>	2	0
<b>Juris Doctor (JD)</b>	1	0
<b>Doctor of Health Education (DHEd)</b>	1	1

### **ACCREDITATION ACTIONS**

The CoARC makes most accreditation decisions during its Board meetings (which occur three times per year typically in March, July, and November), based on an accreditation review cycle described in Section 1 of the *2015 CoARC Accreditation Policies and Procedures Manual* (revised version available at [www.coarc.com/31.html](http://www.coarc.com/31.html).) The statuses of Administrative Probation, Voluntary Withdrawal of Accreditation and Voluntary Inactive Accreditation do not require a vote by the CoARC Board and are processed by the Executive Office throughout the year. **Table 8** is a summary of accreditation actions taken by both the Commission and the CoARC Executive Office in 2015. The three columns (March, July, and November) relate to specific actions taken by the Commission at Board meetings.

Table 8 – CoARC Accreditation Actions for 2015					
		March 2015	July 2015	November 2015	Total
Approval of Intent		0	0	1	1
Provisional Accreditation		1	1	1	3
Continuing Accreditation	Base Program	9	6	20	35
	Satellite Option	2	0	1	3
	Sleep Specialist Program Option	0	0	1	1
Probationary Accreditation	Conferred	1	0	6	7
	Removed	0	0	8	8
	Reviewed	3	0	4	7
Progress Report Reviewed	Accepted as Final	9	0	24	33
	Additional PR Requested	25	0	9	34
Withdrawal Accreditation – Involuntary		0	0	0	0
Withhold Accreditation		0	0	0	0
Substantive Changes Reviewed by the Commission		0	0	0	0
Total Number of Accreditation Actions taken by the Commission in 2015					132
Letter of Intent Applications Submitted (2 Base; 1 Degree Advancement)					3
Voluntary Inactive Accreditation					0
Voluntary Withdrawal Accreditation					12
Administrative Probation Assigned					3
Application for Substantive Change					50
Total Number of Accreditation Actions processed by the CoARC Executive Office in 2015					68

The CoARC is required to keep the public informed about its accreditation actions. One of the ways the CoARC does this is to provide the public with information about the accreditation decision process, the nature and scope of CoARC accreditation activity and the importance and value of accreditation (<http://www.coarc.com/46.html>). The CoARC also provides the public with detailed descriptions of its accreditation policies and procedures by publishing its Accreditation Policies and Procedures Manual (<http://www.coarc.com/31.html>). In addition, prior to each Board meeting, the CoARC provides a list of programs scheduled to be reviewed and, following each meeting, the accreditation actions taken (<http://www.coarc.com/11.html>).

The following section lists the specific accreditation actions taken by the CoARC during 2015.

### **Letter of Intent Applications Submitted**

The first step in the accreditation process is the submission of a Letter of Intent (LOI) application that declares the sponsor's intention to start a new Respiratory Care program. The application, including supplementary materials, is reviewed by the CoARC Executive Office to ensure completeness, and subsequently by the Program Referee (a member of the CoARC Board who serves as the liaison between the program and the Commission). Further details regarding the Letter of Intent application process can be found in CoARC Policy 2.0.

Program Name	Type	Location	Date Application Received
University of Texas Health Sciences Center	BS Entry ADT	San Antonio, TX	10/9/2015
St. Louis college of Health Careers	BS DA ADT	Fenton, MO	10/29/2015
Bellarmine University	MS Entry ADT	Louisville, KY	11/3/2015

### **Approval of Intent Granted**

An Approval of Intent (AOI) is an action taken by the CoARC, following the submission of a Letter of Intent (LOI) Application. An AOI indicates that a sponsoring institution's plan to start a program or program option is acceptable. An AOI authorizes the sponsor to submit a Provisional Accreditation Self-Study Report (PSSR) and to undergo a Provisional Accreditation site visit.

Program #	Program Name (date LOI application received)	Location	Effective
200619	Jacksonville State University (6-25-15)	Jacksonville, AL	11/21/2015

### **Provisional Accreditation Granted**

Provisional Accreditation status signifies that, following an AOI, a program has demonstrated sufficient compliance with the Standards to initiate a program. Such compliance includes: the completion and submission of an acceptable Provisional Accreditation Self Study Report (PSSR); completion of an initial on-site visit; and other documentation required by the CoARC. The program will remain on Provisional Accreditation until it achieves Continuing Accreditation. The conferral of Provisional Accreditation authorizes the sponsor to admit its first class of students and signifies that the program is recognized by the NBRC, thus providing graduates of these programs with eligibility to the Respiratory Care Credentialing Examination(s). After at least three (3) reporting years of outcomes have been collected and analyzed, a provisionally accredited program may apply for initial affirmation of Continuing Accreditation. Whether or not the program progresses to Continuing Accreditation, enrolled students completing a program under Provisional Accreditation are considered graduates of a CoARC accredited program.

Program #	Program Name (date AOI granted)	Location	Effective
200616	Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing (3-21-14)	Quincy, IL	3/21/2015
200617	Carlow University (7-15-14)	Pittsburgh, PA	7/12/2015
200618	Eastern Florida State College (11-15-14)	Cocoa, FL	11/21/2015

### **Continuing Accreditation Granted**

Continuing Accreditation is conferred when 1) an established, program with Continuing Accreditation demonstrates compliance with the *Standards* following submission of an acceptable continuing accreditation self-study report and completion of an on-site visit, or 2) a program holding Provisional Accreditation has demonstrated compliance with the *Standards* during the Provisional Accreditation period. Continuing Accreditation remains in effect until it is withdrawn: either voluntarily - the program withdraws from the accreditation process; or until accreditation is withdrawn involuntarily for failure to comply with the *Standards*.

Program #	Program Name	Location	Next Re-evaluation
200051	Shenandoah University	Winchester, VA	2025
200079	Broward College	Coconut Creek, FL	2025
200107	Cuyahoga Community College	Parma, OH	2025
200151	Jefferson Community & Technical College	Louisville, KY	2025
200338	Lone Star College-Kingwood	Kingwood, TX	2025
200390	Carrington College – Phoenix Westside	Phoenix, AZ	2025
200425	San Joaquin Valley College - Bakersfield	Bakersfield, CA	2025
200487	Kaskaskia College	Centralia, IL	2025
200491	Northwest Arkansas Community College	Bentonville, AR	2025
300032	Lone Star College – Houston Satellite Campus	Houston, TX	2025
300034	Shenandoah University – Satellite Campus	Leesburg, VA	2025
200389	San Joaquin Valley College - Visalia	Visalia, CA	2025
200415	Augusta Technical College	Augusta, GA	2025
200488	Casper College	Casper, WY	2025
200495	San Joaquin Valley College - Ontario	Ontario, CA	2025
200497	Cape Girardeau Career & Technical Center	Cape Girardeau, MO	2025
200503	Rolla Technical Institute/Center	Rolla, MO	2025
200080	University of Kansas School of Health	Kansas City, KS	2025
200179	Kapiolani Community College	Honolulu, HI	2025
200190	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids, IA	2025
200195	Tarrant County College	Fort Worth, TX	2025
200197	Texas State University	San Marcos, TX	2025
200213	North Shore Community College	Danvers, MA	2025
200264	Wheeling Jesuit University	Wheeling, WV	2025
200276	California College – San Diego	San Diego, CA	2025
200278	Carteret Community College	Morehead City, NC	2025
200318	Pitt Community College	Winterville, NC	2025
200323	Washburn University	Topeka, KS	2025
200343	Southern University at Shreveport	Shreveport, LA	2025
200364	Southwestern Community College	Sylva, NC	2025
200365	Western Technical College	La Crosse, WI	2025
200367	North Dakota State University/Sanford	Fargo, ND	2025
200437	Concorde Career College	Kansas City, MO	2025
200492	St. Luke's College- Unity Point Health	Sioux City, IA	2025
200493	LSU Health Sciences Center - Shreveport	Shreveport, LA	2025
200579	Pierpont Community & Technical College	Fairmont, WV	2025
300033	California College – San Diego Satellite	San Marcos, CA	2025
320276	Independence University	Salt Lake City, UT	2025
400197	Texas State University	San Marcos, TX	2025

### **Probationary Accreditation Conferred**

Probationary Accreditation is a temporary status\* of accreditation conferred when an accredited program is not in compliance with one or more *Standards* and/or Policies, and progress reports submitted do not demonstrate correction of the deficiencies identified earlier by the CoARC. Probationary Accreditation can also be conferred when a sponsor receives an adverse action as described in CoARC Policy 1.07. The program must file a Probation Progress Report as directed by the CoARC Executive Office. However, if at any time the program is able to rectify all the deficiencies that resulted in Probationary Accreditation, supported by CoARC's review of the Probation Report, and thereby achieve compliance with the *Standards*, the CoARC will consider removing probationary status. If compliance with all *Standards* is not demonstrated within two (2) consecutive years following conferral of Probationary Accreditation, accreditation will be withheld or withdrawn. In no case will probation status exceed 2 years. If the program remains out of compliance with the *Standards* at the end of the first year of the two-year probationary period, the CoARC may withdraw accreditation unless the CoARC judges the program to be making a good faith effort to come into compliance with the *Standards*. A probation decision is subject to reconsideration but cannot be appealed (See CoARC Policy 1.06). Enrolled students completing a program that is under Probationary Accreditation are considered graduates of a CoARC accredited program. Programs on Probationary Accreditation are prohibited from increasing cohort and enrollment numbers until Probationary Accreditation is removed. The CoARC requires the sponsor to complete a teach-out plan when a program placed on probation either requests inactive status or when accreditation is withdrawn - voluntarily/involuntarily (see CoARC Policy 1.13).

Program #	Program Name	Location	Effective*
200513	Arkansas State University-Mountain Home	Mountain Home, AR	3/21/2015
200149	Del Mar College	Corpus Christi, TX	11/21/2015
200266	Delta College	University Center, MI	11/21/2015
200372	Victoria College	Victoria, TX	11/21/2015
200543	Medical Education & Training Campus (Air Force)	Ft Sam Houston, TX	11/21/2015
200578	San Juan College	Farmington, NM	11/21/2015
200582	Coahoma Community College	Clarksdale, MS	11/21/2015

\*This action does not become final until after the program has exhausted its rights to seek reconsideration (see CoARC Policy 1.07 – Reconsideration and Appeal).

### **Probationary Accreditation Removed\*\***

\*\*Following review of the Probation Report, Probationary Accreditation was removed and the programs listed below resumed their previous accreditation status.

Program #	Program Name (date initially placed on probation)	Location	Effective
200137	Baltimore City Community College (11-9-13)	Baltimore, MD	11/21/2015
200174	El Paso Community College (11-15-14)	El Paso, TX	11/21/2015
200228	Prince George's Community College (11-15-14)	Largo, MD	11/21/2015
200490	Stevens-Henager College (11-9-13)	Murray, UT	11/21/2015
200505	Goodwin College (11-9-13)	East Hartford, CT	11/21/2015
200515	Virginia College at Birmingham (11-9-13)	Birmingham, AL	11/21/2015
200559	Concorde Career Institute (11-15-14)	Miramar, FL	11/21/2015
200568	Stevens-Henager College (11-15-14)	Boise, ID	11/21/2015



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## **Probation Report Reviewed\***

\* Following review of the Probation Report, Probationary Accreditation remains for the program listed below.

Program #	Program Name (date initially placed on probation)	Location	Next Action
200137	Baltimore City Community College (11/9/2013)	Baltimore, MD	Nov 2015
200174	El Paso Community College (11/15/2014)	El Paso, TX	Nov 2015
200579	Pierpont Community & Tech College (11/15/2014)	Fairmont, WV	Nov 2015
200439	Southern Regional Technical College (11/15/2014)	Thomasville, GA	Mar 2016
200551	Miller-Motte Technical College (11/15/2014)	Clarksville, TN	Mar 2016
200557	Florida National University (11/15/2014)	Hialeah, FL	Mar 2016
200589	Black River Technical College (11/15/2014)	Pocahontas, AR	Mar 2016

## **Progress Reports Reviewed\***

\*All programs listed below are required to submit an additional Progress Report (PR).

For general information about progress reports, please visit [www.coarc.com/57.html](http://www.coarc.com/57.html). For detailed information on the actions taken by the CoARC Board, please visit the Accreditation Actions document ([www.coarc.com/11.html](http://www.coarc.com/11.html)) for the specific Board meeting date.

Program #	Program Name	Location	Next CoARC Mtg
200011	Forsyth Technical Community College	Winston-Salem, NC	Nov 2015
200090	Norwalk Community College	Norwalk, CT	Nov 2015
200108	Ferris State University	Big Rapids, MI	Nov 2015
200161	Loma Linda University	Loma Linda, CA	Nov 2015
200264	Wheeling Jesuit University	Wheeling, WV	Nov 2015
200343	Southern University at Shreveport	Shreveport, LA	Nov 2015
200360	Modesto Junior College	Modesto, CA	Nov 2015
200364	Southwestern Community College	Sylva, NC	Nov 2015
200385	Pittsburgh Career Institute	Pittsburgh, PA	Nov 2015
200392	Bossier Parish Community College	Bossier City, LA	Nov 2015
200397	Frederick Community College	Frederick, MD	Nov 2015
200438	McLennan Community College	Waco, TX	Nov 2015
200442	Howard College	San Angelo, TX	Nov 2015
200477	Big Sandy Community & Technical College	Paintsville, KY	Nov 2015
200525	Concorde Career College	San Diego, CA	Nov 2015
200582	Coahoma Community College	Clarksdale, MS	Nov 2015
200584	El Camino Community College	Torrance, CA	Nov 2015
200586	Simi Valley Adult School/Excelsior	Simi Valley, CA	Nov 2015
200597	Concorde Career College	Dallas, TX	Nov 2015
200599	New England Institute of Technology	East Greenwich, RI	Nov 2015
200603	Concorde Career Institute	Orlando, FL	Nov 2015
200606	Pima Medical Institute	Houston, TX	Nov 2015
200610	Hartnell College	Salina, CA	Nov 2015
320276	Independence University	Salt Lake City, UT	Nov 2015
400324	James A Rhodes State College – SSPO	Lima, OH	Nov 2015
200108	Ferris State University	Big Rapids, MI	Mar 2016
200438	McLennan Community College	Waco, TX	Mar 2016
200442	Howard College	San Angelo, TX	Mar 2016
200525	Concorde Career College	San Diego, CA	Mar 2016

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200586	Simi Valley Adult School/Excelsior	Simi Valley, CA	Mar 2016
200599	New England Institute of Technology	East Greenwich, RI	Mar 2016
200606	Pima Medical Institute	Houston, TX	Mar 2016
200610	Hartnell College	Salinas, CA	Mar 2016
300027	University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	Texarkana, AR	Mar 2016

## **Progress Report Reviewed (Final)\***

The CoARC requires a program to submit documentation addressing any *Standard* not met (i.e. a citation) as a progress report. The CoARC may request a Standardized Progress Report (series of questions developed by the CoARC) for a variety of deficiencies including outcomes: attrition, credentialing success, graduate and employer satisfaction, and on-time graduation rate. The decision to request a progress report is made by the Program Referee or the Commission during the accreditation review process. The progress report addressing the standard(s) with which the program has been found to be in non-compliance must be submitted within the specified period of time. The progress report will constitute the basis for subsequent Commission action. If the program comes into compliance with all the CoARC *Standards*, the action will be to accept the report. If the report does not demonstrate compliance with the *Standards*, or if it was not submitted within the time frame specified on the request for the progress report, the Commission may either (1) request an additional progress report or (2) confer a Probationary Accreditation status. For general information about progress reports, please visit [www.coarc.com/57.html](http://www.coarc.com/57.html). For detailed information on the actions taken by the CoARC Board, please visit the Accreditation Actions document ([www.coarc.com/11.html](http://www.coarc.com/11.html)) for the specific Board meeting date.

\*All Progress Reports were accepted as final for the programs listed below.

Program #	Program Name	Location	Next Re-evaluation
200075	Rock Valley College	Rockford, IL	2022
200132	Crafton Hills College	Yucaipa, CA	2021
200169	Pueblo Community College	Pueblo, CO	2018
200267	University of South Alabama	Mobile, AL	2019
200290	Gannon University	Erie, PA	2022
200300	Daytona State College	Daytona Beach, FL	2020
200441	Kankakee Community College	Kankakee, IL	2018
200556	Mercyhurst University North East	North East, PA	2021
200598	Hutchison Community College	Hutchison, KS	2017
200008	Trident Technical College	Charleston, SC	2016
200011	Forsyth Technical College	Winston-Salem, NC	2017
200085	Grossmont College	El Cajon, CA	2023
200090	Norwalk Community College	Norwalk, CT	2021
200161	Loma Linda University	Loma Linda, CA	2020
200210	Los Angeles Valley College	Valley Glen, CA	2018
200238	Oakland Community College	Southfield, MI	2022
200293	Texas Southmost College	Brownsville, TX	2022
200321	Florida A&M University	Tallahassee, FL	2024
200360	Modesto Junior College	Modesto, CA	2020
200385	Pittsburgh Career Institute	Pittsburgh, PA	2015
200390	Carrington College – Phoenix West	Phoenix, AZ	2025
200392	Bossier Parish Community College	Bossier City, LA	2021
200397	Frederick Community College	Frederick, MD	2021
200477	Big Sandy Community & Technical College	Paintsville, KY	2022



200498	Concorde Career College	San Bernardino, CA	2017
200533	Pulaski Technical College	N Little Rock, AR	2019
200536	Carrington College – Las Vegas	Las Vegas, NV	2019
200584	El Camino Community College	Torrance, CA	2018
200588	Platt College	Ontario, CA	2015
200596	Platt College	Alhambra, CA	2015
200597	Concorde Career College	Dallas, TX	2017
200603	Concorde Career Institute	Orlando, FL	2017
400324	James A. Rhodes State College SSPO	Lima, OH	2024

### **Withhold Accreditation\***

A program seeking Provisional Accreditation or Continuing Accreditation may have such accreditation status withheld if, following submission of a self-study and completion of an on-site evaluation, the accreditation review process confirms that the program is not in compliance with the Standards. A program that has had its accreditation status withheld can no longer admit students. For programs that receive a Withhold of Accreditation status, enrolled students who complete the program are considered graduates of a CoARC accredited program. The CoARC requires a sponsor to formulate and complete a teach-out plan when the CoARC takes action to withhold a program's accreditation (see Policy 1.13). \*This action does not become final until after the program has exhausted its rights to seek reconsideration and to file an appeal (see CoARC Policy 1.06 – Reconsideration and Appeal).

**Withhold of Accreditation was not conferred in 2015.**

### **Withdrawal Accreditation – Involuntary\***

This status is conferred when an accredited program is not in compliance with the Accreditation Standards and has not addressed cited deficiencies to the satisfaction of the CoARC. Specific circumstances warranting a withdrawal of accreditation are described in CoARC Policy 1.057. A program that has had its accreditation status withdrawn cannot admit students. When the CoARC confers Withdrawal of Accreditation, the CoARC requires the sponsor to formulate and complete a teach-out plan for any students remaining in the program (see CoARC Policy 1.13). For programs that receive a Withdrawal of Accreditation status, enrolled students who complete the program teach-out satisfactorily are considered graduates of a CoARC accredited program.

\*This action does not become final until after the program has exhausted its rights to seek reconsideration and to file an appeal (see CoARC Policy 1.06 – Reconsideration and Appeal).

**Involuntary Withdrawal of Accreditation was not conferred in 2015.**

### **Withdrawal Accreditation - Voluntary**

This status is conferred when a sponsor notifies CoARC that it wants its program(s) to be removed from the accreditation process. Sponsoring institutions may notify the CoARC of Voluntary Withdrawal of Accreditation at any time for all activities of the program or for any program options. For programs that receive a Withdrawal of Accreditation - Voluntary status, enrolled students who complete the program are considered graduates of a CoARC accredited program (See CoARC Policy 1.06 for Reconsideration and Appeal Policy). The CoARC requires a sponsor to formulate and complete a teach-out plan when a program is placed on probation, requests inactive status, or when accreditation is withdrawn, either voluntarily or involuntarily (see CoARC Policy 1.13).

Program #	Program Name	Degree Conferred	Location	Effective
200535	University of Arkansas Community College	AAS	Hope, AR	1/1/2015
200604	Jefferson College	AAS	Hillsboro, MO	5/31/2015
300020	University of Arkansas – Batesville Satellite	BS	Batesville, AR	6/1/2015
200555	Northern Michigan University	AAS	Marquette, MI	6/15/2015
200513	Arkansas State University- Mountain Home	AAS	Mountain Home, AR	6/30/2015
300024	Delgado Community College Satellite	AS	Covington, LA	7/15/2015
300032	Lone Star College– Houston Satellite	AAS	Houston, TX	8/31/2015
400152	Valencia College SSPO	Certificate	Orlando, FL	10/15/2015
400345	Central NM Community College SSPO	Certificate	Albuquerque, NM	10/15/2015
200113	Jackson State Community College	AS	Jackson, TN	10/27/2015
200181	University of Alabama at Birmingham	BS	Birmingham, AL	12/15/2015
300002	Mercy Memorial Hospital Satellite	AAS	Ardmore, OK	12/15/2015

### **Inactive Accreditation - Voluntary**

Base programs and/or program options on Administrative Probation or with a status of Continuing Accreditation without any pending Progress Reports are eligible to request inactive status for up to two years. No students may be enrolled or matriculated in the program while the program is on inactive status. Programs offering additional options may request voluntary inactive status for these program options without affecting the accreditation status of the base program. The date of the next scheduled site visit is not changed due to inactive status. During inactive status, programs must continue to submit documents (e.g., annual reports) and pay applicable fees, unless otherwise directed by the CoARC. The CoARC requires a sponsor to formulate and complete a teach-out plan when a program requests inactive status (see CoARC Policy 1.13).

### **Inactive Accreditation was not conferred in 2015**

### **Administrative Probation**

Administrative Probation is conferred when a program or any program option with a separate CoARC ID number does not comply with any of the CoARC's administrative requirements. Administrative Probation status will not affect the eligibility of its students for the NBRC Examinations. During a period of Administrative Probation, all listings of a program's accreditation status must include the words "Administrative Probation". Following conferral of Administrative Probation, the program's failure to provide requested material/fees etc. will result in the program's being placed on the next scheduled CoARC meeting agenda for consideration of Withhold or Withdrawal of Accreditation (see CoARC Accreditation Policy 1.054 and 1.057). If conferral of Administrative Probation was for failure to meet personnel requirements, the deficiency will be brought before the CoARC at its next meeting and may result in an adverse accreditation decision (see CoARC Accreditation Policy 6.011I).

Program #	Program Name (date Admin Pro Conferred)	Location	Reason	Date Admin Pro Removed
200513	Arkansas State Mountain Home (1/13/15)	Mountain Home, AR	DCE Vacancy	6/30/2015
200555	Northern Michigan University (5/1/15)	Marquette, MI	DCE Vacancy	6/15/2015
200586	Simi Valley Adult School/Excelsior (3/19/15)	Simi Valley, CA	Non-payment of Fees	4/15/2015

### Site Visits Conducted

A site visit is the most complex aspect of the accreditation process. It is also the most visible function of the CoARC. Site visitation teams usually have two members, one of whom may (and in some cases, must) be a physician. Site visitors are trained to be objective on-site observers and gatherer of “the facts”, which are then reported back to the CoARC Referee. During the visit, at a campus, site visitors interact with all of the communities of interest, review pertinent documents, and, when appropriate, inspect program facilities. Through this process, the CoARC ensures that the documentation provided to the CoARC by each program supports the program’s analysis and action plans related to its resources and outcomes. Further, the visit offers an opportunity to confirm the extent to which the program meets the Standards. Further details regarding the site visit process can be found at <http://www.coarc.com/32.html>. In 2015, there were a total of 45 site visits, listed below.

Program #	Program Name	Location	Dates of Site Visit in 2015
200017	Foothill College	Altos Hills, CA	Oct 26-27
200019	Mansfield University	Sayre, PA	Sept 24-25
200037	Quinsigamond Community College	Worcester, MA	Nov 2-3
200066	SUNY Upstate Medical University	Syracuse, NY	Sept 28-29
200079	Broward College	Coconut Creek, FL	Jan 15-16
200080	University of Kansas School of Health	Kansas City, KS	Sept 24-25
200103	El Centro College	Dallas, TX	Nov 5-6
200172	Mayo Clinic College of Medicine/University of Minnesota	Rochester, MN	Oct 15-16
200179	Kapiolani Community College	Honolulu, HI	Sept 21-22
200190	Kirkwood Community College	Cedar Rapids, IA	Sept 17-18
200195	Tarrant County College	Ft. Worth, TX	Aug 10-11
200197/400197	Texas State University	San Marcos, TX	Sept 14-15
200208	Texas Southern University	Houston, TX	Aug 10-11
200213	North Shore Community College	Danvers, MA	Sept 24-25
200264	Wheeling Jesuit University	Wheeling, WV	Sept 17-18
200276/300033	California College	San Diego, CA	March 23-24
200278	Carteret Community College	Morehead, NC	June 1-2
200313	West Chester University/ Brynn Mawr Hospital	Brynn Mawr, PA	Oct 12-13
200318	Pitt Community College	Greenville, NC	Aug 20-21
200323	Washburn University	Topeka, KS	July 9-10
200343	Southern University at Shreveport	Shreveport, LA	Feb 9-10
200364	Southwestern Community College	Sylva, NC	Oct 5-6
200365	Western Technical College	La Crosse, WI	Sept 21-22
200367	North Dakota State University/Sanford	Fargo, ND	July 30-31
200368	Nebraska Methodist College	Omaha, NE	Sept 17-18
200369	Molloy College	Rockville Centre, NY	Dec 10-11
200385	Pittsburgh Career Institute	Pittsburgh, PA	Oct 12-13
200386	Delaware Technical & Community College	Georgetown, DE	Dec 3-4
200389	San Joaquin Valley College	Visalia, CA	March 12-13
200399	Volunteer State Community College	Gatlin, TN	Oct 12-13
200410	Fletcher Technical Community College	Houma, LA	Oct 29-30
200415	Augusta Technical College	Augusta, GA	Feb 26-27

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200437	Concorde Career College	Kansas City, MO	Aug 27-28
200488	Casper College	Casper, WY	Apr 16-17
200492	St. Luke's College – Unity Point Health	Sioux City, IA	Apr 27-28
200493	Louisiana State University - HSC	Shreveport, LA	Aug 24-25
200495	San Joaquin Valley College	Ontario, CA	Apr 20-21
200496	Orangeburg – Calhoun Technical College	Orangeburg, SC	July 23-24
200497	Cape Girardeau Career & Technology Ctr	Cape Girardeau, MO	Feb 23-24
200503	Rolla Technical Center	Rolla, MO	Apr 27-28
200579	Piedmont Community & Technical College	Fairmont, WV	June 15-16
200616	Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing	Quincy, IL	Jan 19-20
200617	Carlow University	Pittsburgh, PA	Apr 27-28
200618	Eastern Florida State University	Cocoa, FL	Aug 13-14
320276	Independence University	Salt Lake City, UT	Mar 26-27

### **Applications for Substantive Change**

A substantive change is one that the CoARC has determined has the potential to affect program outcomes and thus requires the program to notify the CoARC prior to its occurrence (<http://www.coarc.com/42.html>.) The sponsor must report substantive change(s) to the CoARC for approval prior to the intended date of implementation, with the exception of either an adverse action by the sponsor's institutional accrediting agency, a change in the program sponsor's institutional accreditation status or changes that are emergent or unexpected (see Accreditation Policy 1.07). While the decision to implement a substantive change is an institutional prerogative and/or responsibility, the CoARC is obligated to assess the potential of any substantive change to adversely affect the program's ability to meet the *Standards* and *Policies*.

Program #	Program Name	State	Policy #	Date Approved
200398	East Tennessee State University	TN	9.10	1/9/2015
200611	Mandl School College of Allied Health	NY	9.04	1/12/2015
200296	Harrisburg Area Community College	PA	9.04	1/23/2015
200428	Gwinnett Technical College	GA	9.04	2/9/2015
200455	Eastern NM University – Roswell	NM	9.04/9.10	3/4/2015
200084	Nassau Community College	NY	9.04	3/4/2015
200277	Armstrong State University	GA	9.10/9.11	3/6/2015
200310	San Jacinto College	TX	9.04	3/24/2015
200601	Virginia College – Austin	TX	9.11	4/6/2015
200422	UT HSC – San Antonio	TX	9.02	4/15/2015
200304	Labette Community College	KS	9.03	4/28/2015
200415	Augusta Technical College	GA	9.04	4/28/2015
200512	Brightwood Career Inst-Philadelphia Mill	PA	9.01	4/28/2015
200485	Georgia Northwestern Technical College	GA	9.04	5/1/2015
200295	Monroe County Community College	MI	9.01/9.04	5/1/2015
200171	Tyler Junior College	TX	9.04	5/6/2015
200143	CHI Health/Midland University	NE	9.01	5/11/2015
200433	Kaplan College-Modesto	CA	9.01	5/20/2015
200323	Washburn University	KS	9.03	5/21/2015
200255	Wallace State Community College	AL	9.10	5/28/2015
200531	Cameron University	OK	9.01/9.04	6/2/2015
200281	Bellarmine University	KY	9.03/9.04/9.11	6/24/2015
200527	South Texas College	TX	9.04	6/26/2015

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<b>200443</b>	Hillsborough Community College	FL	9.10	6/26/2015
<b>200145</b>	St. Petersburg College	FL	9.03	6/26/2015
<b>200538</b>	Cisco College	TX	9.04	7/16/2015
<b>200522</b>	Dalton State College	GA	9.04	7/16/2015
<b>200376</b>	Collin College	TX	9.04	7/20/2015
<b>200156</b>	Angelina College	TX	9.04	7/22/2015
<b>200264</b>	Wheeling Jesuit University	WV	9.03	7/22/2015
<b>200439</b>	Southern Regional Technical College	GA	9.01	7/27/2015
<b>200174</b>	El Paso Community College	TX	9.04	7/27/2015
<b>210273</b>	York College of PA	PA	9.03	7/31/2015
<b>200103</b>	El Centro College	TX	9.04	8/7/2015
<b>200576</b>	South Arkansas Community College	AR	9.04	8/12/2015
<b>400247</b>	Youngstown State University (SSPO)	OH	9.10	8/13/2015
<b>200549</b>	Santa Fe Community College	NM	9.03/9.04	8/17/2015
<b>200275</b>	Tidewater Community College	VA	9.04	8/21/2015
<b>200454</b>	Francis Tuttle	OK	9.04	8/24/2015
<b>200121</b>	Sinclair Community College	OH	9.04	8/27/2015
<b>200175</b>	Malcolm X College	IL	9.11	9/14/2015
<b>200261</b>	Southeast Community College-Lincoln	NE	9.04	9/17/2015
<b>200450</b>	Collins Career Technical Center	OH	9.01	9/22/2015
<b>200195</b>	Tarrant County College	TX	9.04	10/5/2015
<b>200518</b>	San Joaquin Valley College–Rancho Cordova	CA	9.04	10/15/2015
<b>200495</b>	San Joaquin Valley College–Ontario	CA	9.04	10/15/2015
<b>200574</b>	Kent State University-Ashtabula	OH	9.03/9.04	10/21/2015
<b>200389</b>	San Joaquin Valley College–Visalia	CA	9.04	11/18/2015
<b>200450</b>	Collins Career Technical Center	OH	9.01	12/9/2015
<b>200425</b>	San Joaquin Valley College–Bakersfield	CA	9.04	12/15/2015

### **Changes in Program Information and Personnel**

The CoARC Executive Office is responsible for maintaining accurate programmatic information. Programs are required to report changes in program name, address, and certain personnel to the CoARC in a timely manner. The following is a list of reported changes from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2015:

Type of Change Reported		Number Reported in 2012	Number Reported in 2013	Number Reported in 2014	Number Reported in 2015
Change in Program Name		13	12	11	11
Change in Program Address		8	8	8	2
Change in Billing Contact		26	28	41	56
Change in President/CEO		62	72	78	73
Change in Dean		84	105	79	113
Change in Program Director	Permanent	47	53	46	55
	Temporary	3	7	3	3
	Acting	3	3	7	2
Change in Director of Clinical Education	Permanent	82	69	64	80
	Temporary	15	29	15	19
	Acting	3	5	6	0
Change in Medical Director	Permanent	35	30	34	28
	Temporary	3	0	0	0
Change in Co-Medical Director		2	6	4	3
Change in Primary Sleep Specialist Instructor		1	2	0	1
Total # of Changes Reported		387	429	396	446

Of the 53 permanent changes in Program Director in 2013, 13 were due to retirement, 11 to resignation, 17 to re-assignment and 8 were due to other reasons. Four did not provide a reason.

Of the 46 permanent changes in Program Director in 2014, 12 were due to retirement, 13 to resignation, 9 to re-assignment and 8 were due to other reasons. Four did not provide a reason.

Of the 55 permanent changes in Program Director in 2015, 18 were due to retirement, 15 to resignation, 13 to re-assignment and 9 were due to other reasons.



## **2015 ANNUAL REPORT OF CURRENT STATUS (RCS)**

### **Overview**

The CoARC defines program outcomes as *“performance indicators that reflect the extent to which the goals of the program are achieved and by which program effectiveness is documented. Examples include but are not limited to: program completion rates, job placement rates, certification pass rates, and graduate satisfaction”* (2015 Standards, p.47). Outcomes measures used by the CoARC reflect metrics of program effectiveness and student achievement. The CoARC uses an outcomes-centered approach in its accreditation review process. This approach focuses on a specific set of outcomes which include the following: a) Graduate performance on the national credentialing examination for entry into practice; b) Programmatic retention/attrition; c) Graduate satisfaction with program; d) Employer satisfaction with program; e) Job placement, and (f) On-time graduation rate.

The CoARC believes that continuous assessment of the educational quality of a respiratory care program (inclusive of distance education modalities and program options), that is broad-based, systematic, and designed to promote achievement of program goals will maximize the academic success of the enrolled students in an accountable and cost-effective manner. The CoARC routinely monitors programmatic outcomes in relation to the CoARC thresholds via an Annual Report of Current Status (RCS). The CoARC provides definitions of each of the minimum performance criteria in Standard 3.09 (p.25-26), its *Accreditation Policies & Procedures Manual* (p. 41), and on its website (<http://www.coarc.com/15.html>).

In May 2011, the CoARC launched its online Annual RCS system with a deadline for submission of July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011. In preparation for this launch, the CoARC redesigned its reporting tool. The main focus of this redesign was to simplify, and increase the accuracy of, data entry for programs. To achieve this goal, the CoARC adopted a reporting system that is *driven by student data*. Programs can now capture and record cohort information that includes student status from start to finish. Once a cohort has been created and students for that cohort have been entered into the reporting system, the program can update student status, such as graduation, attrition, credentials earned, and job placement. This student-specific information is then used to automatically generate aggregate programmatic outcomes data.

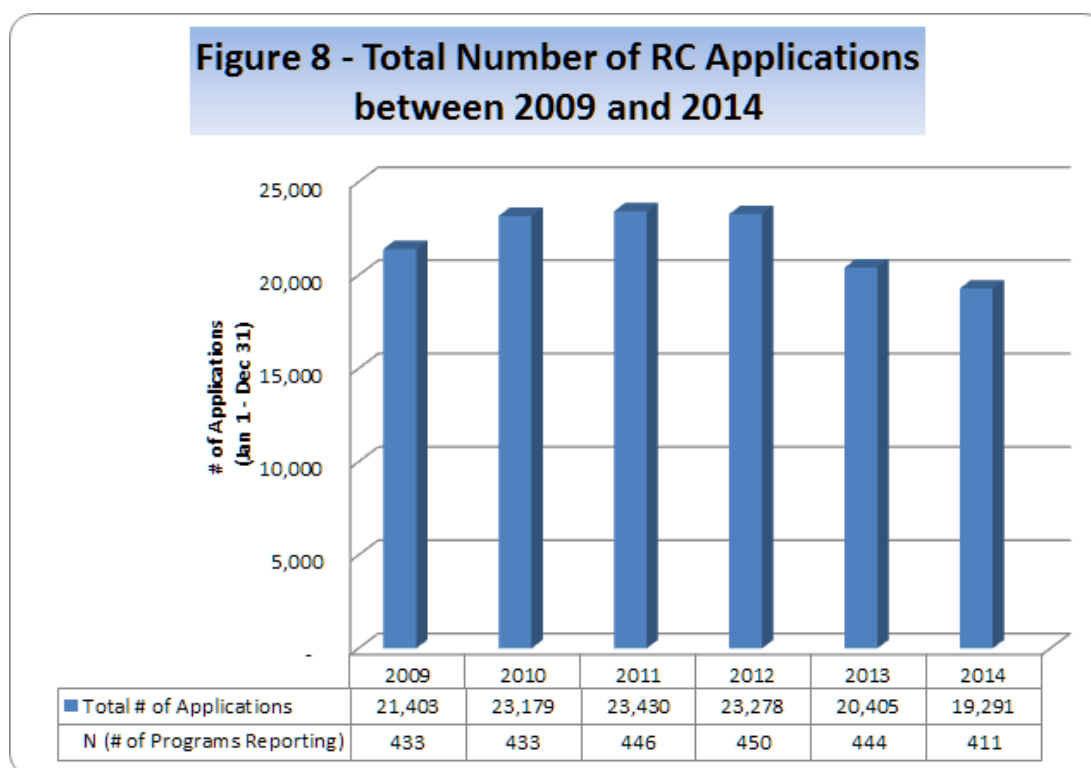
The outcomes continue to be updated on an annual basis with submission of each program's Annual RCS on July 1<sup>st</sup>. The CoARC works with programs throughout the data submission and validation phases to ensure that the performance data are accurate. With the 2015 RCS, the CoARC added overall employer and graduate satisfaction, as well as on-time graduation rates, to the outcomes metrics reported to the public.

The CoARC completed the verification of the outcomes data from the 2015 Annual Report of Current Status (RCS) in November 2015. A total of 438 annual reports (422 base respiratory care programs, 16 satellite program options, and 6 sleep specialist program options) were used to generate the data in this section. Programs on Approval of Intent are not included since they do not have outcomes data to report. These data are reported by program personnel to the CoARC and reflect the aggregate data for the three-year time period being reported (January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2014 for the 2015 RCS reports accepted by the CoARC Executive Office). *Note: The data do not reflect any changes made to the RCS data after the 2015 RCS report was accepted. Any such changes will be reported in the 2016 RCS reports due July 1, 2016.*



### Total Applications

Programs are required to report the number of applications each year. **Figure 8** shows total number of RC applications from 2009 through 2014. The data shows total applications reaching a peak of 23,430 in 2011. However, total applications decreased by 43.3% between 2011 and 2014. The mean number of applications per program was 47 in 2014, 46 in 2013, 52 from 2010 through 2012, and 48 in 2009. The median number of applications per program was 32 in 2014, 34 in 2013, 38 in 2012, 40 in 2011, 38 in 2010, and 32 in 2009. Twenty-seven programs did not have 2014 application data to report in the 2015 RCS.



Not included in **Figure 8** are the enrollment data for the sleep specialist program options (SSPOs). The total number of applications was 54 in 2014 (n=5), 50 in 2013 (n=7), 59 in 2012 (n=7), 85 in 2011 (7), 50 in 2010 (n=11), and 65 in 2009 (n=12). The mean number of applications per program option was 11 in 2014, 7 in 2013 and 2012, 10 in 2011, 5 in 2010, and 8 in 2009. The median number of applications per program option was 10 in 2014, 5 in 2013, 7 in 2012, 10 in 2011, 0 in 2010, and 6 in 2009.

**RC Applications by Degree Offered**

**Table 9 –RC Applications by Degree Offered between 2010 and 2014**

Degree Offered	2014 Applications (N=411)		2013 Applications (N=444)		2012 Applications (N=450)		2011 Applications (N=446)*		2010 Applications (N=433)*	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Associate	17,372	49	18,336	48	20,947	54	21,348	55	21,342	55
Baccalaureate	1,708	31	2,003	33	2,257	40	2,075	36	1,837	32
Masters	211	70	66	22	74	25				

**Table 9** shows the annual respiratory care applications in relation to the degree offered. There were 19,291 applications in 2014. The 352 programs offering associate degrees accounted for 90.1% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 5.3% decrease compared to 2013 for this category and an 18.6% decrease when compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 49 in 2014, 48 in 2013, 54 in 2012, and 55 in 2011 and 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 35 in 2014 and 2013, and 40 in 2012, 2011, and 2010.

The 56 programs offering baccalaureate degrees accounted for 8.9% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 14.7% decrease when compared to 2013 for this category, and a 7.0% decrease when compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 31 in 2014, 33 in 2013, 40 in 2012, 36 in 2011, and 32 in 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 28 in 2014 and 30 in 2013 through 2010.

The 3 programs offering master's degrees accounted for 1.0% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 219.7% increase compared to 2013 for this category. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 70 in 2014, 22 in 2013 and 25 in 2012. The median number of applications per program for this category was 60 in 2014, 20 in 2013 and 30 in 2012.

*\*Note: Data from the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated in 2013 and a different CoARC number was assigned for each degree offered. These programs no longer report combined data as was the case in the 2012 and 2011 Reports on Accreditation.*

**RC Applications by Institutional Type**

**Table 10 – RC Applications by Institutional Type between 2010 and 2014**

Institutional Type	2014 Applications (N=411)		2013 Applications (N=444)		2012 Applications (N=450)		2011 Applications (N=446)		2010 Applications (N=433)	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Community or Junior College	11,430	48	12,088	48	13,867	55	13,969	55	14,180	56
Four-Year College or University	3,686	41	4,011	40	4,346	45	4,225	44	3,949	41
Technical or Vocational School	3,465	53	3,617	50	4,211	55	4,344	57	4,268	56
Academic HSC/ Medical Center	365	33	319	27	402	34	340	28	291	24
Career or Technical College	131	26	189	32	305	44	430	61	418	60
U.S. Military	214	107	181	91	147	74	122	61	73	37

**Table 10** shows the annual applications for respiratory care programs by institutional type. The 236 programs offered in community or junior colleges accounted for 59.3% of the 19,291 applications in 2014. This is still the largest category but there was a 5.4% decrease in applications compared to 2013 and a 19.4% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 48 in 2014 and 2013, 55 in 2012 and 2011, and 56 in 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 36 in 2014 and 2013, 41 in 2012, 40 in 2011, and 42 in 2010.

The 91 programs offered in four-year colleges or universities accounted for 19.1% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is an 8.1% decrease compared to 2013 and a 6.7% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 41 in 2014, 40 in 2013, 45 in 2012, 44 in 2011, and 41 in 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 29 in 2014, 25 in 2013, and 30 in 2012, 2011, and 2010.

The 66 programs offered in technical or vocational schools accounted for 18.0% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 4.2% decrease compared to 2013 and an 18.8% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program was 53 in 2014, 50 in 2013, 55 in 2012, 57 in 2011, and 56 in 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 37 in 2014 and 2013, 40 in 2012 and 2011, and 43 in 2010.

The 11 programs offered in academic HSC/medical centers accounted for 1.9% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 14.4% increase compared to 2013 and a 25.4% increase compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program was 33 in 2014, 27 in 2013, 34 in 2012, 28 in 2011, and 24 in 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 23 in 2014, 30 in 2013, 29 in 2012, 23 in 2011, and 17 in 2010.

The 5 programs offered in career or technical colleges accounted for 0.7% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 30.7% decrease compared to 2013 and a 68.7% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program was 26 in 2014, 32 in 2013, 3 in 2012, 61 in 2011, and 60 in 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 30 in 2014 and 2013, 34 in 2012, 41 in 2011, and 48 in 2010.

The 2 programs offered in the U.S. military accounted for 1.1% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is an 18.2% increase compared to 2013 and a 193.2% increase compared to 2010. The mean and median number of applications per program was 107 in 2014, 91 in 2013, 74 in 2012, 61 in 2011, and 37 in 2010.

**RC Applications by Institutional Control/Funding**

**Table 11 –RC Applications by Institutional Control/Funding between 2010 and 2014**

Institutional Control/Funding	2014 Applications (N=411)		2013 Applications (N=444)		2012 Applications (N=450)		2011 Applications (N=446)		2010 Applications (N=433)	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Public/Not-For-Profit	14,286	44	15,471	44	17,938	52	17,743	51	17,718	51
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary)	3,652	70	3,677	65	3,570	63	3,579	63	3,614	63
Private/Not-For-Profit	1,139	38	1,076	33	1,623	42	1,986	51	1,774	45
Federal Government	214	107	181	91	147	74	122	61	73	37

**Table 11** shows the annual applications to respiratory care programs in relation to institutional control/funding. The 327 programs controlled/funded by public/not-for-profit institutions accounted for 74.1% of the 19,291 applications in 2014. This is still the largest category but is a 7.7% decrease compared to 2013 and a 19.4% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 44 in 2014 and 2013, 52 in 2012, and 51 in 2011 and 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 32 in 2014, 33 in 2013, 37 in 2012, 40 in 2011, and 37 in 2010.

The 52 programs controlled/funded by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions accounted for 18.9% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 0.7% decrease compared to 2013 but a 1.1% increase compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 70 in 2014, 65 in 2013, 63 in 2012, 2011 and 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 52 in 2014, 45 in 2013, 48 in 2012, 55 in 2011, and 50 in 2010.

The 30 programs controlled/funded by private/not-for-profit institutions accounted for 5.9% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is a 5.9% increase compared to 2013 but a 35.8% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of applications per program for this category was 38 in 2014, 33 in 2013, 42 in 2012, 51 in 2011, and 45 in 2010. The median number of applications per program for this category was 26 in 2014, 23 in 2013, 25 in 2012, 21 in 2011 and 2010.

The 2 programs controlled/funded by the federal government accounted for 1.1% of the total number of applications in 2014. This is an 18.2% increase compared to 2013 and a 193.2% increase compared to 2010. The mean (and median) number of applications per program was 107 in 2014, 91 in 2013, 74 in 2012, 61 in 2011, and 37 in 2010.

**Applications by State (including D.C.) and Degree**

Table 12 provides data on applications to respiratory care programs for 2009-2014 by state and degree offered. As expected, California continues to have the largest (17.4% of total in 2014) number of applications.

**Table 12 –Applications by State (including D.C.) and Degree between 2009 and 2014**

State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Applications (N=411)	2013 Applications (N=444)	2012 Applications (N=450)	2011 Applications (N=446)	2010 Applications (N=433)	2009 Applications (N=433)
<b>AL (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>336</b>
4	Associate	260	265	277	275	272	250
1	Baccalaureate	30	71	96	99	85	86
<b>AR (n=9)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>169</b>
7	Associate	225	234	235	188	171	116
2	Baccalaureate	26	5	59	71	39	53
<b>AZ (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>697</b>
6	Associate	522	512	621	760	651	697
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CA (n=37)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>3,429</b>
36	Associate	3,317	3,252	3,613	3,469	3,323	3,407
1	Baccalaureate	32	29	35	21	36	22
<b>CO (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>173</b>
4	Associate	168	154	140	156	170	173
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CT (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>273</b>
4	Associate	205	227	230	213	233	248
1	Baccalaureate	30	30	26	30	25	25
<b>DC (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>
1	Associate	12	18	N/A	26	23	20
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DE (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>101</b>
2	Associate	95	96	112	91	81	101
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FL (n=24)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,261</b>
23	Associate	1,057	1,221	1,407	1,628	1,637	1,246
1	Baccalaureate	35	30	30	30	30	15
<b>GA (n=15)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>670</b>
11	Associate	451	518	703	537	519	542
3	Baccalaureate	123	110	205	160	153	128
1	Masters	11	20	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>HI (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>
1	Associate	25	N/A	40	48	37	30
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0

# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Applications (N=411)	2013 Applications (N=444)	2012 Applications (N=450)	2011 Applications (N=446)	2010 Applications (N=433)	2009 Applications (N=433)
<b>IA (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>236</b>
6	Associate	233	260	320	259	229	236
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ID (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>131</b>
2	Associate	26	37	48	35	58	56
1	Baccalaureate	51	44	60	65	65	75
<b>IL (n=14)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>660</b>
12	Associate	488	501	591	639	688	622
1	Baccalaureate	15	36	26	65	65	38
1	Masters	140	44	44	5	N/A	N/A
<b>IN (n=11)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>429</b>
10	Associate	270	301	358	429	437	384
1	Baccalaureate	40	55	68	45	45	45
<b>KS (n=9)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>178</b>
8	Associate	181	202	217	230	227	166
1	Baccalaureate	22	15	19	18	21	12
<b>KY (n=12)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>325</b>
10	Associate	354	372	620	486	448	314
2	Baccalaureate	43	16	N/A	14	15	11
<b>LA (n=9)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>180</b>
7	Associate	203	226	250	230	263	160
2	Baccalaureate	22	28	26	33	21	20
<b>MA (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>339</b>
5	Associate	245	276	334	363	366	339
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MD (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>304</b>
5	Associate	250	235	266	245	272	249
1	Baccalaureate	60	125	120	80	50	55
<b>ME (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>
2	Associate	78	85	98	86	86	90
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MI (n=11)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>923</b>
11	Associate	404	476	561	697	1,008	923
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MN (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>196</b>
3	Associate	137	125	136	139	142	127
2	Baccalaureate	48	45	54	40	60	69

# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Applications (N=411)	2013 Applications (N=444)	2012 Applications (N=450)	2011 Applications (N=446)	2010 Applications (N=433)	2009 Applications (N=433)
<b>MO (n=10)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>326</b>
8	Associate	219	242	361	318	300	312
2	Baccalaureate	23	20	18	15	15	14
<b>MS (n=8)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>705</b>
8	Associate	393	395	649	670	753	705
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MT (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>
2	Associate	32	39	50	47	50	30
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NC (n=14)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>935</b>
14	Associate	703	795	834	880	1,024	935
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ND (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>
0	Associate	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Baccalaureate	21	27	35	25	22	30
0	Masters	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>NE (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>144</b>
3	Associate	95	106	100	122	119	134
1	Baccalaureate	5	15	10	15	10	10
<b>NH (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>
1	Associate	25	10	5	20	24	13
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NJ (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>328</b>
5	Associate	336	354	525	490	324	328
2	Baccalaureate	28	46	240	90	N/A	N/A
<b>NM (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>150</b>
5	Associate	115	148	140	163	180	150
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NV (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>243</b>
3	Associate	194	285	286	210	223	243
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NY (n=13)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>771</b>
10	Associate	847	759	752	729	634	661
3	Baccalaureate	101	138	144	115	132	110
<b>OH (n=22)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,063</b>
17	Associate	676	775	855	998	955	898
5	Baccalaureate	171	204	177	169	177	165



# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Applications (N=411)	2013 Applications (N=444)	2012 Applications (N=450)	2011 Applications (N=446)	2010 Applications (N=433)	2009 Applications (N=433)
<b>OK (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>234</b>
7	Associate	185	172	238	235	236	234
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OR (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>223</b>
2	Associate	120	134	207	152	160	193
1	Baccalaureate	22	21	30	30	25	30
<b>PA (n=22)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>973</b>
17	Associate	677	867	876	1,042	1,013	845
5	Baccalaureate	260	200	265	221	177	128
<b>RI (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>
2	Associate	88	87	91	30	41	26
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SC (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>224</b>
6	Associate	186	218	251	223	259	224
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SD (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
2	Associate	29	30	31	35	20	16
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TN (n=10)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>459</b>
7	Associate	409	418	482	480	470	337
3	Baccalaureate	112	138	145	138	127	122
<b>TX (n=35)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,417</b>
30	Associate	1,265	1,312	1,205	1,271	1,199	1,202
4	Baccalaureate	190	266	183	218	211	215
1	Master's	60	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UT (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>672</b>
2	Associate	448	451	460	630	634	664
2	Baccalaureate	72	141	32	34	28	8
<b>VA (n=8)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>286</b>
5	Associate	377	440	445	465	344	212
3	Baccalaureate	80	80	62	71	82	74
<b>VT (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>80</b>
1	Associate	40	40	40	40	40	80
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WA (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>216</b>
4	Associate	151	164	229	245	253	216
1	Baccalaureate	28	50	0	0	0	0

# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE

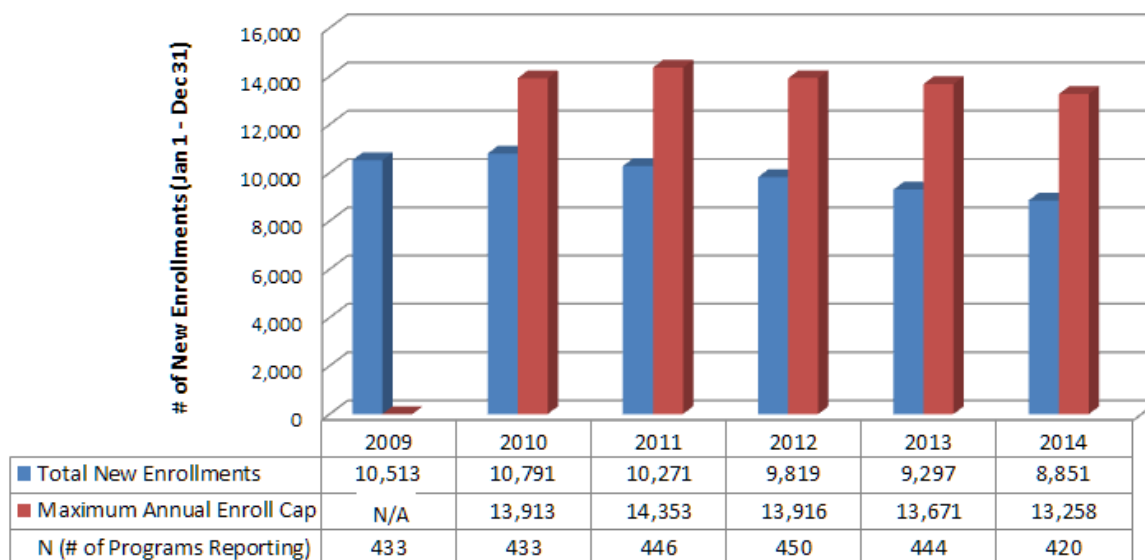


State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Applications (N=411)	2013 Applications (N=444)	2012 Applications (N=450)	2011 Applications (N=446)	2010 Applications (N=433)	2009 Applications (N=433)
<b>WI (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>376</b>
7	Associate	296	330	352	442	443	376
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WV (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>200</b>
3	Associate	250	157	286	172	289	159
2	Baccalaureate	18	27	20	39	35	41
<b>WY (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
1	Associate	10	15	20	20	14	13
0	Baccalaureate	10	0	0	0	0	0

### Total New Enrollments

*Programmatic enrollment* is deemed by the CoARC to occur when a student enrolls in the first core respiratory care course; i.e. a non-survey course available only to students matriculated in the respiratory care program. This may be different than the enrollment or matriculation date determined by the institution. This definition is used for calculating programmatic attrition, on-time graduation rates, and maximum annual enrollment. **Figure 9** shows total new enrollments from 2009 through 2014. This does not include students enrolled in prior years. Enrollments for 2010 through 2014 are compared to the total maximum annual enrollment capacity<sup>1</sup>. The CoARC did not track maximum annual enrollment capacity prior to 2010. The data show new enrollments reaching 66.8% of capacity in 2014, 68.0% of capacity in 2013, 70.5% of capacity in 2012, 72% of capacity in 2011, and 78% of capacity in 2010. The mean maximum annual enrollment capacity per program was 32 in 2014, 31 in 2013 and 2012, and 32 in 2011 and 2010. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 21 in 2014 and 2013, 22 in 2012, 23 in 2011, 24 in 2010, and 24 in 2009. The median number of new enrollments per program was 25 in 2014, 18 in 2013, 19 in 2012 and 2011, 20 in 2010, and 19 in 2009. There was a 4.8% decrease in new enrollments compared to 2013 and a 15.8% decrease compared to 2009. Eighteen programs did not report enrollment data in 2014 for the 2015 RCS.

**Figure 9 - Total New RC Program and Satellite Enrollments and Maximum Annual Enrollment Capacities between 2009 and 2014**



Not included in **Figure 9** are the enrollment data for the 6 sleep specialist program options. There were a total of 37 new enrollments in 2014 which is an 11.9% decrease compared to 2013 and a 13.9% decrease compared to 2009. In 2014, new enrollments reached 44.6% of maximum annual enrollment capacity. The mean number of new enrollments per program option was 7 in 2014, 6 in 2013, 7 in 2012 and 2011, 5 in 2010, and 8 in 2009. The median number of new enrollments per program option was 5 in 2014, 4 in 2013, 5 in 2012, 3 in 2011, 3 in 2010, and 5 in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> The maximum annual enrollment capacity is defined as the maximum number of potential new students that can be enrolled in a calendar year (defined as January 1 through December 31). This number is established by the CoARC and can only be increased upon approval of a substantive change in enrollment (see CoARC Policy 9.10).

**New RC Enrollments by Degree Offered**

<b>Table 13 – New RC Enrollments by Degree Offered between 2010 and 2014</b>												
Degree Offered	2014 Max Annual Enroll Capacity		2014 New Enrollments (N=420)		2013 New Enrollments (N=444)		2012 New Enrollments (N=450)		2011 New Enrollments (N=446)		2010 New Enrollments (N=433)	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Associate	11,874	33	7,852	22	8,273	22	8,872	23	9,290	24	9,787	25
Associate & Baccalaureate									51	17	34	15
Baccalaureate	1,286	23	948	17	993	16	920	16	852	17	891	17
Baccalaureate & Masters									78	26	69	23
Masters	98	33	51	17	31	10	27	9				

**Table 13** shows the new annual enrollments in respiratory care in relation to the degree offered. The 361 programs offering associate degrees accounted for 88.7% of the 8,851 new enrollments in 2014. This is a 5.1% decrease compared to 2013 for this category and a 19.8% decrease compared to 2010. New associate degree enrollments reached 66.1% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program for this category was 22 in 2014 and 2013, 23 in 2012, 24 in 2011 and 25 in 2010. The median number of new enrollments per program for this category was 18 in 2014 and 2013, 19 in 2012 and 2011, and 20 in 2010.

The 56 programs offering baccalaureate degrees accounted for 10.7% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 4.5% decrease in new enrollments when compared to 2013 for this category, but a 6.4% increase compared to 2010. New baccalaureate degree enrollments reached 73.7% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program for this category was 17 in 2014, 16 in 2013, 16 in 2012, and 17 in 2011 and 2010. The median number of new enrollments per program for this category was 15 in 2014, 18 in 2013, 2012, and 2011, and 19 in 2010.

The 3 programs offering master's degrees accounted for 0.6% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 64.5% increase compared to 2013. New master's degrees enrollments reached 52.0% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program for this category was 17 in 2014, 10 in 2013 and 9 in 2012. The median number of new enrollments per program for this category was 18 in 2014, 10 in 2013 and 6 in 2012.

*\*Note: Data from the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated in 2013 and a different CoARC number was assigned for each degree offered. These programs no longer report combined data as was the case in the 2012 and 2011 Reports on Accreditation.*

**New RC Enrollments by Institutional Type**

<b>Table 14 – New RC Enrollments by Institutional Type between 2010 and 2014</b>												
<b>Institutional Type</b>	<b>2014 Max Annual Enroll Capacity</b>		<b>2014 New Enrollments (N=420)</b>		<b>2013 New Enrollments (N=444)</b>		<b>2012 New Enrollments (N=450)</b>		<b>2011 New Enrollments (N=446)</b>		<b>2010 New Enrollments (N=433)</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Community or Junior College	6,548	27	4,769	20	4,953	20	5,176	20	5,337	21	5,573	22
Four-Year College or University	2,745	30	1,888	21	1,995	20	1,861	19	1,912	20	1,950	21
Technical or Vocational School	3,326	48	1,797	26	1,923	27	2,303	30	2,517	33	2,781	37
Academic HSC/ Medical Center	217	20	148	13	151	13	184	15	198	17	193	16
Career or Technical College	194	39	91	18	116	19	144	21	181	20	212	24
U.S. Military	228	114	158	79	159	80	151	76	126	63	82	41

**Table 14** shows the new annual enrollments in respiratory care programs in relation to institutional type. The 241 programs offered in community or junior colleges is the largest category and accounted for 53.9% of the 8,851 new enrollments in 2014. This is a 3.7% decrease in enrollments compared to 2013 and a 14.4% decrease compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 72.3% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 20 in 2014, 2013, and 2012, 21 in 2011, and 22 in 2010. The median was 18 in 2014 and 2013, 20 in 2012, 19 in 2011, and 20 in 2010.

The 92 programs offered in four-year colleges or universities accounted for 21.3% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 5.4% decrease compared to 2013 and a 3.2% decrease compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 68.8% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 21 in 2014, 20 in 2013, 19 in 2012, 20 in 2011, and 21 in 2010. The median was 16 in 2014 and 2013, 17 in 2012, 16 in 2011, and 17 in 2010.

The 69 programs offered in technical or vocational schools accounted for 20.3% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 6.6% decrease compared to 2013 and a 35.4% decrease compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 54.0% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 26 in 2014, 27 in 2013, 30 in 2012, 33 in 2011, and 37 in 2010. The median was 19 in 2014, 20 in 2013, 23 in 2012, 22 in 2011, and 23 in 2010.

The 11 programs offered in academic HSC/medical centers accounted for 1.7% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 2.0% decrease compared to 2013 and a 23.3% decrease compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 68.2% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 13 in 2014 and 2013, 15 in 2012, 17 in 2011, and 16 in 2010. The median was 14 in 2014, 10 in 2013, 16 in 2012 and 2011, and 14 in 2010.

The 5 programs offered in career or technical colleges accounted for 1.0% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 21.6% decrease compared to 2013 and a 57.1% decrease compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 46.9% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 18 in 2014, 19 in 2013, 21 in 2012, 20 in 2011, and 24 in 2010. The median was 20 in 2014, 18 in 2013 and 2012, 20 in 2011, and 21 in 2010.

The 2 programs offered in the U.S. military accounted for 1.8% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 0.1% decrease compared to 2013, but a 92.7% increase compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 69.3% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean (and median) number of new enrollments per program was 79 in 2014, 80 in 2013, 76 in 2012, 63 in 2011, and 41 in 2010.

**New RC Enrollments by Institutional Control/Funding**

**Table 15 – New RC Enrollments by Institutional Control/Funding between 2010 and 2014**

Institutional Control/Funding	2014 Max Annual Enroll Capacity		2014 New Enrollments (N=420)		2013 New Enrollments (N=444)		2012 New Enrollments (N=450)		2011 New Enrollments (N=446)		2010 New Enrollments (N=433)	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Public/Not-For-Profit	8,458	25	6,150	18	6,497	18	6,631	19	6,767	19	7,237	21
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary)	3,698	68	1,984	37	2,081	37	2,070	36	2,833	46	2,952	48
Private/Not-For-Profit	874	58	559	18	560	17	967	20	545	17	520	16
Federal Government	228	114	158	79	159	80	151	76	126	63	82	41

**Table 15** shows the new annual enrollments in respiratory care programs in relation to institutional control/funding. The 333 programs controlled/ funded by public/not-for-profit institutions is the largest category and accounted for 69.5% of the 8,851 new respiratory care enrollments in 2014. This is a 5.3% decrease compared to 2013 and a 15.0% decrease compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 72.7% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014 for programs in this category. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 18 in 2014 and 2013, 19 in 2012 and 2011, and 21 in 2010. The median was 18 in 2014 and 2013, 19 in 2012 and 2011, and 20 in 2010.

The 54 programs controlled /funded by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions accounted for 22.4% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 4.7% decrease compared to 2013 and a 32.8% decrease compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 53.7% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014 for programs in this category. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 37 in 2014 and 2013, 36 in 2012, 46 in 2011, and 48 in 2010. The median was 33 in 2014, 31 in 2013, 29 in 2012, 33 in 2011, and 34 in 2010.

The 31 programs controlled/funded by private/not-for-profit institutions accounted for 6.3% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 0.2% decrease compared to 2013, but a 7.5% increase compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 61.8% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014 for programs in this category. The mean number of new enrollments per program was 18 in 2014, 17 in 2013, 20 in 2012, 17 in 2011, and 16 in 2010. The median was 15 in 2014, 14 in 2013, 17 in 2012, 14 in 2011, and 15 in 2010.

The 2 programs controlled/funded by the federal government accounted for 1.8% of the total number of new enrollments in 2014. This is a 0.1% decrease compared to 2013, but a 92.7% increase compared to 2010. New enrollments reached 69.3% of maximum annual enrollment capacity in 2014. The mean/median number of new enrollments per program was 79 in 2014, 80 in 2013, 76 in 2012, 63 in 2011, and 41 in 2010.

**New RC Enrollments by State (including D.C.) and Degree**

**Table 16** provides data on new enrollments in respiratory care programs for 2009-2014 by state and degree offered. As expected, California had the largest (16.1% of total) enrollments of any state in 2014.

<b>Table 16 – New RC Enrollments by State (including D.C.) and Degree between 2009 and 2013</b>								
State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Maximum Annual Enroll Capacity	2014 New Enrollments (N=420)	2013 New Enrollments (N=444)	2012 New Enrollments (N=450)	2011 New Enrollments (N=446)	2010 New Enrollments (N=433)	2009 New Enrollments (N=433)
<b>AL (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>154</b>
4	Associate	155	122	100	82	85	80	95
1	Baccalaureate	26	21	47	69	60	62	59
<b>AR (n=10)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>93</b>
8	Associate	156	100	118	109	76	88	61
2	Baccalaureate	30	17	16	24	28	30	32
<b>AZ (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>459</b>
7	Associate	448	229	189	208	337	418	459
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CA (n=38)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>1,714</b>
37	Associate	2,130	1,420	1,488	1,731	1,853	1,725	1,706
1	Baccalaureate	22	9	9	20	8	19	8
<b>CO (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>158</b>
4	Associate	227	105	99	119	108	137	158
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CT (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>90</b>
4	Associate	100	76	59	73	69	88	80
1	Baccalaureate	18	14	17	18	17	16	10
<b>DC (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
1	Associate	24	7	10	18	14	17	17
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DE (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>
2	Associate	35	25	24	34	35	28	31
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FL (n=24)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>767</b>
23	Associate	703	454	498	476	639	665	756
1	Baccalaureate	25	28	28	21	30	30	11
<b>GA (n=15)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>275</b>
11	Associate	245	179	167	189	184	208	197
3	Baccalaureate	97	86	83	75	44	43	34
1	Masters	50	11	10	6	0	0	0
<b>HI (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
1	Associate	16	17	16	12	16	17	16
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Maximum Annual Enroll Capacity	2014 New Enrollments (N=420)	2013 New Enrollments (N=444)	2012 New Enrollments (N=450)	2011 New Enrollments (N=446)	2010 New Enrollments (N=433)	2009 New Enrollments (N=433)
<b>IA (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>97</b>
6	Associate	128	84	87	97	96	111	97
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ID (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>
2	Associate	55	23	28	32	43	74	70
1	Baccalaureate	25	22	22	24	0	0	0
<b>IL (n=14)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>335</b>
12	Associate	365	238	255	262	278	293	314
1	Baccalaureate	24	3	5	5	25	24	21
1	Masters	24	22	19	21	278	293	314
<b>IN (n=11)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>213</b>
10	Associate	205	177	181	176	193	202	183
1	Baccalaureate	30	30	30	30	29	30	30
<b>KS (n=9)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>112</b>
8	Associate	168	101	123	121	116	124	103
1	Baccalaureate	24	21	9	18	14	18	9
<b>KY (n=12)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>171</b>
10	Associate	196	131	192	216	216	205	160
2	Baccalaureate	35	33	15	20	14	15	11
<b>LA (n=9)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>118</b>
7	Associate	156	87	106	109	106	129	96
2	Baccalaureate	27	19	16	20	32	21	22
<b>MA (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>118</b>
6	Associate	124	110	113	107	101	125	118
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MD (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>161</b>
5	Associate	113	107	105	120	123	133	122
1	Baccalaureate	40	39	40	36	33	24	39
<b>ME (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>
2	Associate	34	30	33	31	32	37	34
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MI (n=11)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>359</b>
11	Associate	303	233	299	269	292	379	359
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MN (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>91</b>
3	Associate	83	68	57	68	74	75	64
2	Baccalaureate	40	33	33	29	26	24	27

# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Maximum Annual Enroll Capacity	2014 New Enrollments (N=420)	2013 New Enrollments (N=444)	2012 New Enrollments (N=450)	2011 New Enrollments (N=446)	2010 New Enrollments (N=433)	2009 New Enrollments (N=433)
<b>MO (n=10)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>243</b>
8	Associate	313	145	149	175	193	228	230
2	Baccalaureate	24	15	11	14	15	13	13
<b>MS (n=8)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>120</b>
8	Associate	162	112	118	119	133	135	120
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MT (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>
2	Associate	31	22	25	27	21	28	18
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NC (n=14)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>267</b>
14	Associate	296	239	230	234	240	260	267
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ND (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>
0	Associate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Baccalaureate	24	18	21	23	10	12	12
0	Masters	12	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>NE (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>83</b>
3	Associate	83	63	56	72	70	54	72
1	Baccalaureate	15	8	7	7	9	6	11
<b>NH (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
1	Associate	16	16	10	5	12	11	13
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NJ (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>128</b>
5	Associate	202	108	119	129	107	125	112
2	Baccalaureate	64	11	17	13	26	27	16
<b>NM (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>94</b>
5	Associate	161	83	112	109	87	112	94
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NV (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>137</b>
3	Associate	187	94	104	105	143	168	137
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NY (n=14)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>325</b>
11	Associate	411	310	286	286	285	289	263
3	Baccalaureate	74	63	65	69	54	73	62
<b>OH (n=22)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>505</b>
17	Associate	467	295	358	386	399	423	423
5	Baccalaureate	116	93	77	87	89	87	82

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State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Maximum Annual Enroll Capacity	2014 New Enrollments (N=420)	2013 New Enrollments (N=444)	2012 New Enrollments (N=450)	2011 New Enrollments (N=446)	2010 New Enrollments (N=433)	2009 New Enrollments (N=433)
<b>OK (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>120</b>
7	Associate	157	102	98	110	107	121	120
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OR (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>99</b>
2	Associate	64	59	69	104	84	87	84
1	Baccalaureate	25	21	18	20	14	15	15
<b>PA (n=24)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>423</b>
19	Associate	563	347	328	325	374	403	350
5	Baccalaureate	103	87	95	79	25	17	15
<b>RI (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>
2	Associate	64	55	54	57	15	21	26
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SC (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>
7	Associate	161	108	128	133	140	132	132
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SD (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
2	Associate	24	20	23	23	24	20	16
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TN (n=10)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>207</b>
7	Associate	268	156	158	192	176	194	157
3	Baccalaureate	59	56	56	50	57	51	50
<b>TX (n=35)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>820</b>
30	Associate	1,082	732	799	780	664	717	711
4	Baccalaureate	113	93	125	73	109	121	109
1	Masters	24	18	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UT (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>476</b>
2	Associate	408	251	274	340	351	281	440
2	Baccalaureate	70	33	49	28	45	52	36
<b>VA (n=8)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>168</b>
5	Associate	155	121	131	125	206	205	141
3	Baccalaureate	68	43	42	33	28	26	27
<b>VT (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>
1	Associate	27	17	9	19	18	20	19
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WA (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>125</b>
4	Associate	124	78	90	123	121	132	125
1	Baccalaureate	28	15	27	0	0	0	0

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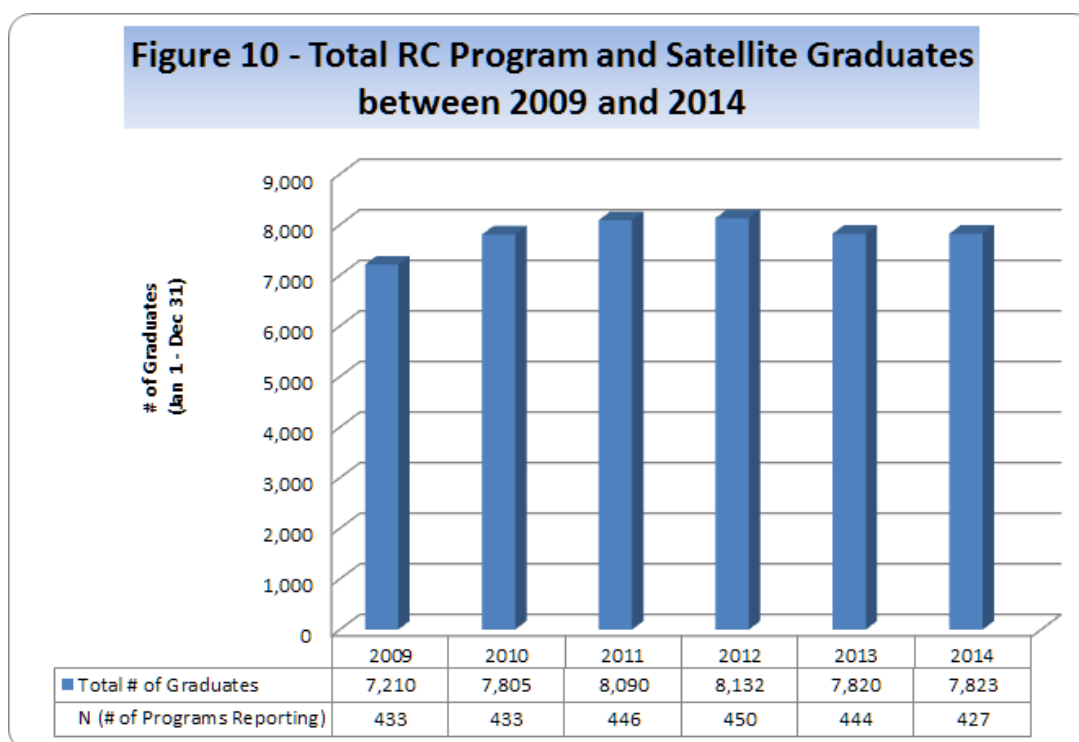


State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Maximum Annual Enroll Capacity	2014 New Enrollments (N=420)	2013 New Enrollments (N=444)	2012 New Enrollments (N=450)	2011 New Enrollments (N=446)	2010 New Enrollments (N=433)	2009 New Enrollments (N=433)
<b>WI (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>136</b>
7	Associate	155	136	128	133	153	146	136
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WV (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>103</b>
4	Associate	109	49	59	93	66	104	77
2	Baccalaureate	30	17	13	15	19	10	26
<b>WY (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
1	Associate	15	11	11	12	15	13	9
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Total Graduates

**Figure 10** provides the total number of graduates during the time period reported (i.e., January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2014). Graduation numbers include those students that graduated on-time as well as students graduating after their expected graduation date.

There were 7,823 graduates in 2014. This is a 0.04% increase compared to 2013 and the first increase since 2012. The mean number of graduates per program was 18 in 2014 and 2013 through 2010, and 16 in 2009. The median number of graduates per program was 15 in 2014, 14 in 2013, 15 in 2012, 14 in 2011, 13 in 2010, and 14 in 2009. Eleven programs had no 2014 graduate data to report for the 2015 RCS.



Not included in **Figure 10** are the graduate data for the 6 sleep specialist program options. There were a total of 38 graduates in 2014. This is a 5% decrease compared to 2013. The mean number of graduates per program option was 8 in 2014, 6 in 2013, 5 in 2012, and 6 in 2011, 2010, and 2009. The median number of graduates was 5 in 2014 and 2013, 3 in 2012, 5 in 2011, 3 in 2010, and 4 in 2009.

**RC Graduates by Degree Offered**

**Table 17 – RC Graduates by Degree Offered between 2010 and 2014**

Degree Offered	2014 Graduates (N=427)		2013 Graduates (N=444)		2012 Graduates (N=450)		2011 Graduates (N=446)		2010 Graduates (N=433)	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Associate	6,912	19	7,017	18	7,289	19	7,362	19	7,010	18
Associate & Baccalaureate							30	10	33	11
Baccalaureate	866	15	801	13	843	14	647	13	716	14
Baccalaureate & Masters							51	17	46	15
Masters	45	5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A				

**Table 17** shows the number of respiratory care graduates in relation to the degree offered. There were 7,823 graduates in 2014. The 366 programs offering associate degrees is the largest category and accounted for 88.4% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is a 1.5% decrease compared to 2013, and is the lowest number for this category since 2010. The mean number of graduates per program for this category was 19 in 2014, 18 in 2013, 19 in 2012 and 2011, and 18 in 2010. The median number of graduates per program for this category was 15 in 2014, 14 in 2013, 15 in 2012, 14 in 2011, and 13 in 2010.

The 58 programs offering baccalaureate degrees accounted for 11.1% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is an 8.1% increase compared to 2013 and a 21.0% increase in graduates for this category compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program for this category was 15 in 2014, 13 in 2013, 14 in 2012, 13 in 2011, and 14 in 2010. The median number of graduates per program for this category was 15 in 2014, 14 in 2013, 15 in 2012, and 11 in 2011.

The 3 programs offering master's degrees accounted for 0.6% of the total number of graduates in 2014. The mean number of graduates per program for this category was 15 in 2014.

*\*Note: Data from the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated in 2013 and a different CoARC number was assigned for each degree offered. These programs no longer report combined data as was the case in the 2012 and 2011 Reports on Accreditation.*

**RC Graduates by Institutional Type**

**Table 18 –RC Graduates by Institutional Type between 2010 and 2014**

Institutional Type	2014 Graduates (N=427)		2013 Graduates (N=444)		2012 Graduates (N=450)		2011 Graduates (N=446)		2010 Graduates (N=433)	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Community or Junior College	3,944	16	3,953	16	4,151	16	4,088	16	4,082	16
Four-Year College or University	1,802	19	1,743	17	1,579	16	1,476	16	1,429	15
Technical or Vocational School	1,699	24	1,746	24	2,003	26	2,173	29	1,973	26
Academic HSC/Medical Center	184	14	134	11	152	13	111	9	118	10
Career or Technical College	101	20	115	19	151	22	179	20	178	20
U.S. Military	93	47	129	65	96	48	63	32	25	13

**Table 18** shows the number of respiratory care graduates in relation to institutional type. The 242 programs offered in community or junior colleges is the largest category and accounted for 50.4% of the total number of respiratory care graduates in 2014. This is a 0.2% decrease compared to 2013 and a 3.4% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program for this category was 16 in 2014 through 2010. The median was 15 in 2014 and 2013, 14 in 2012, and 12 in 2011 and 2010.

The 95 programs offered in four-year colleges or universities accounted for 23.0% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is a 3.4% increase compared to 2013 and a 26.1% increase compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program was 19 in 2014, 17 in 2013, 16 in 2012 and 2011, and 15 in 2010. The median was 14 in 2014 and 2013, 13 in 2012, and 11 in 2011 and 2010.

The 70 programs offered in technical or vocational schools accounted for 21.7% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is a 2.7% decrease compared to 2013, and a 13.9% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program was 24 in 2014 and 2013, 26 in 2012, 29 in 2011, and 26 in 2010. The median was 16 in 2014, 17 in 2013 and 2012, 19 in 2011, and 12 in 2010.

The 13 programs offered in academic HSC/Medical Centers accounted for 2.4% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is a 37.3% increase compared to 2013, and a 55.9% increase compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program was 14 in 2014, 11 in 2013, 13 in 2012, 9 in 2011, and 10 in 2010. The median was 15 in 2014, 12 in 2013 and 2012, 8 in 2011, and 6 in 2010.

The 5 programs offered in career or technical colleges accounted for 1.3% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is a 12.2% decrease compared to 2013 and a 43.3% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program was 20 in 2014, 19 in 2013, 22 in 2012, and 20 in 2011 and 2010. The median was 14 in 2014, 13 in 2013 and 2012, 12 in 2011, and 11 in 2010.

The 2 programs offered in the U.S. military accounted for 1.2% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is a 27.9% decrease compared to 2013, but a 272% increase compared to 2010. The mean/median number of graduates per program was 47 in 2014, 65 in 2013, 48 in 2012, 32 in 2011, and 13 in 2010.



**RC Graduates by Institutional Control/Funding**

**Table 19 –RC Graduates by Institutional Control/Funding between 2010 and 2014**

Institutional Control/Funding	2014 Graduates (N=427)		2013 Graduates (N=444)		2012 Graduates (N=450)		2011 Graduates (N=446)		2010 Graduates (N=433)	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
Public/Not-For-Profit	5,223	15	5,223	15	5,440	15	5,300	15	5,228	15
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary)	2,001	37	1,968	35	1,796	32	2,370	38	2,190	35
Private/Not-For-Profit	506	16	500	15	800	21	357	11	362	11
Federal Government	93	47	129	65	96	48	63	32	25	13

**Table 19** shows the number respiratory care graduates in relation to institutional control/funding. The 340 programs controlled/ funded by public/not-for-profit institutions is the largest category and accounted for 66.8% of the total number of respiratory care graduates in 2014. There is no change when compared to 2013, but a 0.1% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program was 15 in 2014 through 2010. The median was 14 in 2014 and 2013, 10 in 2012 and 2011, and 9 in 2010.

The 54 programs controlled/funded by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions accounted for 25.6% of the total number of respiratory care graduates in 2014. This is a 1.7% increase compared to 2013, but an 8.6% decrease compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program was 37 in 2014, 35 in 2013, 32 in 2012, 38 in 2011, and 35 in 2010. The median was 27 in 2014, 25 in 2013, 26 in 2012, 30 in 2011, and 18 in 2010.

The 31 programs controlled/funded by private/not-for-profit institutions accounted for 6.5% of the total number of respiratory care graduates in 2014. This is a 1.2% increase compared to 2013, and a 39.8% increase compared to 2010. The mean number of graduates per program was 16 in 2010, 15 in 2013, 21 in 2012 and 11 in 2011, and 2010. The median was 13 in 2014, 12 in 2013 and 2012, 9 in 2011, and 8 in 2010.

The 2 programs offered in the U.S. military accounted for 1.2% of the total number of graduates in 2014. This is a 27.9% decrease compared to 2013, but a 272% increase compared to 2010. The mean and median number of graduates per program was 47 in 2014, 65 in 2013, 48 in 2012, 32 in 2011, and 13 in 2010.

**RC Graduates by State (including D.C.) and Degree**

**Table 20** provides data on respiratory care graduates for 2009-2014 by state and degree offered. As expected, California graduated the largest number of graduates (18.2% of total) in 2014.

**Table 20 –RC Graduates by State (including D.C.) and Degree between 2009 and 2014**

State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Graduates (N=427)	2013 Graduates (N=444)	2012 Graduates (N=450)	2011 Graduates (N=446)	2010 Graduates (N=433)	2009 Graduates (N=433)
<b>AL (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>112</b>
4	Associate	53	87	59	80	79	77
2	Baccalaureate	54	42	45	49	45	35
<b>AR (n=12)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>
9	Associate	93	77	75	66	48	40
3	Baccalaureate	20	12	23	22	14	21
<b>AZ (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>335</b>
6	Associate	201	199	298	338	340	335
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CA (n=37)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,015</b>
36	Associate	1,405	1,382	1,463	1,277	1,269	1,004
1	Baccalaureate	19	13	13	7	8	11
<b>CO (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>80</b>
4	Associate	92	81	110	108	116	80
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CT (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>
4	Associate	56	68	66	53	50	57
1	Baccalaureate	14	11	15	11	14	6
<b>DC (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>
1	Associate	12	5	8	8	11	20
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>DE (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>
2	Associate	23	23	27	26	25	15
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FL (n=24)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>444</b>
23	Associate	400	400	435	660	473	424
1	Baccalaureate	21	21	25	8	11	20
<b>GA (n=15)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>193</b>
11	Associate	153	143	159	176	166	120
3	Baccalaureate	71	70	72	27	37	37
1	Masters	4	N/A	0	34	35	36
<b>HI (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
1	Associate	11	13	15	12	11	14
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0

# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Graduates (N=427)	2013 Graduates (N=444)	2012 Graduates (N=450)	2011 Graduates (N=446)	2010 Graduates (N=433)	2009 Graduates (N=433)
<b>IA (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>
6	Associate	68	69	79	73	66	69
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ID (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>
2	Associate	34	19	36	59	32	36
1	Baccalaureate	16	16	22	0	0	0
<b>IL (n=14)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>252</b>
12	Associate	226	209	227	219	245	252
1	Baccalaureate	2	21	21	8	0	0
1	Masters	24	N/A	0	8	0	0
<b>IN (n=11)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>163</b>
10	Associate	153	152	150	158	146	139
1	Baccalaureate	23	23	21	26	28	24
<b>KS (n=8)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>110</b>
7	Associate	87	102	95	85	73	103
1	Baccalaureate	18	16	14	7	10	7
<b>KY (n=12)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>170</b>
10	Associate	118	167	163	127	146	158
2	Baccalaureate	29	12	11	12	14	12
<b>LA (n=10)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>
8	Associate	83	77	98	101	71	70
2	Baccalaureate	20	18	15	11	16	18
<b>MA (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>73</b>
5	Associate	73	84	102	88	105	73
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MD (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>96</b>
6	Associate	90	91	100	91	86	69
1	Baccalaureate	38	31	22	36	23	27
<b>ME (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>
2	Associate	22	21	26	24	24	21
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MI (n=13)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>236</b>
13	Associate	202	204	244	273	278	236
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MN (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>
3	Associate	50	52	57	43	46	48
2	Baccalaureate	25	25	22	14	19	22
<b>MO (n=11)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>135</b>
9	Associate	110	146	143	159	161	122
2	Baccalaureate	11	10	11	14	12	13

# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Graduates (N=427)	2013 Graduates (N=444)	2012 Graduates (N=450)	2011 Graduates (N=446)	2010 Graduates (N=433)	2009 Graduates (N=433)
<b>MS (n=8)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>91</b>
8	Associate	104	106	96	88	95	91
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MT (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>
2	Associate	21	18	18	25	18	14
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NC (n=14)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>165</b>
14	Associate	179	162	184	176	182	165
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ND (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
0	Associate	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Baccalaureate	24	16	14	9	11	11
0	Masters	0	2	0	9	11	12
<b>NE (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>47</b>
3	Associate	43	53	58	40	52	44
1	Baccalaureate	5	5	8	6	5	3
<b>NH (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
1	Associate	5	11	9	10	11	11
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NJ (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>106</b>
5	Associate	101	115	109	97	77	87
2	Baccalaureate	13	16	0	19	16	19
<b>NM (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>79</b>
5	Associate	64	111	77	87	73	79
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NV (n=3)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>
3	Associate	61	79	80	128	107	110
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NY (n=13)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>241</b>
10	Associate	192	180	217	192	183	181
3	Baccalaureate	64	51	67	55	61	60
<b>OH (n=22)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>385</b>
17	Associate	321	303	298	305	306	311
5	Baccalaureate	93	74	77	81	77	74
<b>OK (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>91</b>
7	Associate	104	108	88	99	104	91
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0

# COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR RESPIRATORY CARE



State (# of programs in 2014)	Degree	2014 Graduates (N=427)	2013 Graduates (N=444)	2012 Graduates (N=450)	2011 Graduates (N=446)	2010 Graduates (N=433)	2009 Graduates (N=433)
<b>OR (n=4)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>
3	Associate	90	69	74	92	49	45
1	Baccalaureate	13	14	11	0	15	16
<b>PA (n=24)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>338</b>
20	Associate	251	259	292	235	233	280
4	Baccalaureate	59	57	51	46	43	44
<b>RI (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>
2	Associate	37	32	15	24	15	20
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SC (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>
7	Associate	81	78	85	92	77	79
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SD (n=2)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>
2	Associate	17	15	20	15	13	21
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TN (n=11)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>144</b>
8	Associate	135	134	139	131	93	102
3	Baccalaureate	45	52	48	43	41	42
<b>TX (n=35)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>697</b>
30	Associate	583	596	553	591	540	603
4	Baccalaureate	62	85	97	89	92	94
1	Masters	17	0	0	0	0	0
<b>UT (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>176</b>
3	Associate	356	357	244	224	268	155
3	Baccalaureate	47	26	43	17	63	21
<b>VA (n=8)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>126</b>
5	Associate	94	93	94	112	126	97
3	Baccalaureate	36	31	33	19	20	29
<b>VT (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
1	Associate	13	14	14	10	14	18
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WA (n=5)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>84</b>
4	Associate	73	83	101	94	114	84
1	Baccalaureate	16	19	0	0	0	0
<b>WI (n=7)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>
7	Associate	97	106	109	116	109	100
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WV (n=6)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>78</b>
4	Associate	64	53	73	68	77	60
2	Baccalaureate	8	14	15	20	10	18
<b>WY (n=1)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
1	Associate	11	11	7	7	7	11
0	Baccalaureate	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Programmatic Attrition

Programmatic attrition is defined by the CoARC as, “*Students formally enrolled in a respiratory care program that began fundamental (non-survey) respiratory care core coursework and have left for academic or non-academic reasons.*”<sup>2</sup> Students who leave the program before the fifteenth calendar day from the beginning of the term when fundamental respiratory care core coursework commenced, and those students transferring to satellites, are not included in program attrition. Fundamental respiratory care core coursework is defined as ‘professional coursework progressing toward completion of the respiratory care program’, and the commencement of this coursework determines when students are formally admitted into the program. Programmatic enrollment, as defined by the CoARC, begins when the respiratory student enrolls in the first core respiratory care course; i.e. a non-survey course available only to students matriculated in the respiratory care program. This may be different than the enrollment or matriculation date determined by the institution. This definition is used by the CoARC for calculating programmatic attrition, on-time graduation rates and maximum annual enrollment. *Academic attrition* is due to failure to attain grades or acquire other programmatic competencies (e.g. ethics, professionalism, behavioral) or for violation of an academic policy that results in a student’s expulsion from the program. *Non-Academic* attrition is due to reasons other than those defined as Academic (financial hardship, medical, family, deployment, changing course of study, relocation, etc.).

Table 21 – RC Programmatic Attrition for 2011 RCS through 2015 RCS					
Reporting Years (# of programs submitting)	Mean (SD)	Maximum Value	Minimum Value	CoARC Threshold	# of Programs Above Threshold
2011 RCS Data from 1/1/08 to 12/31/10 (N=426)	17.0% (10.7)	52.0%	0%	40%	13
2012 RCS Data from 1/1/09 to 12/31/11 (N=434)	17.4% (10.7)	55.0%	0%	40%	8
2013 RCS Data from 1/1/10 to 12/31/12 (N=442)	19.1% (10.9)	50.9%	0%	40%	14
2014 RCS Data from 1/1/11 to 12/31/13 (N=436)	19.1% (11.4)	62.5%	0%	40%	12
2015 RCS Data from 1/1/12 to 12/31/14 (N=437)	18.9% (10.9)	71.4%	0%	40%	9

2015 RCS data on programmatic attrition (**Table 21**) show a total of 437 programs reporting programmatic attrition rates. One program did not have any attrition data to report for the 2015 RCS. The mean attrition rate was 18.9% with the highest rate of 71.4% (n=1) and the lowest rate of 0% (n=10). The median attrition rate for the 2015 RCS was 18.2%. A total of 9 programs (2.1% of total) reported attrition rates above the CoARC-established threshold of 40%. As per CoARC Standard 3.11, these programs began a dialogue with the CoARC to develop an appropriate plan of action (i.e., a progress report) for program

<sup>2</sup> The attrition definition in use at the time of the submission of the 2011 RCS was as follows: “*Students formally enrolled in a respiratory care program that began fundamental (non-survey) respiratory care core coursework and have left for academic or non-academic reasons.* Students who leave the program with a full tuition refund, and those students transferring to satellites are not included in program attrition. Programmatic enrollment, as defined by CoARC, begins at the point at which the respiratory student enrolls in the first core respiratory care course (non-survey) that is available only to students matriculated in the respiratory care program.”

improvement. When compared to the 2014 RCS data on programmatic attrition rates, the 2015 RCS data shows a slight decrease in the mean attrition rate. This was the first decrease in mean attrition rate since prior to the 2011 RCS. The number of programs reporting the highest attrition rate remained at 1. The number of programs reporting the lowest attrition (0%) decreased by 6 compared to the 2014 RCS.

Not included in **Table 21** are the attrition data for the 6 sleep specialist program options in the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, the mean attrition rate was 3.6% (5.2% for the 2014 RCS and 8.5% for the 2013 RCS) with the highest rate of 17.4% and the lowest rate of 0%. The median attrition rate was 0%. No program options reported attrition rates above the CoARC-established threshold of 40% for the 2015 RCS.

**Attrition by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

**Table 22 – RC Programmatic Attrition by Degree Offered for 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Degree Offered (N=437)	2015 RCS Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)	Degree Offered (N=436)	2014 RCS Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)	Degree Offered (N=442)	2013 RCS Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)	Degree Offered (N=434)	2012 RCS Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)
Associate (n=375)	20.1% (8)	Associate (n=375)	20.1% (10)	Associate (n=382)	20.0% (12)	Associate only (n=377)	18.1% (8)
				Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	19.9%	Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	19.9%
Baccalaureate (n=58)	12.0% (1)	Baccalaureate (n=58)	13.4% (2)	Baccalaureate (n=57)	13.5% (2)	Baccalaureate only (n=51)	12.0%
Masters (n=4)	9.3%	Masters (n=3)	8.3%	Masters (n=3)	11.1%	Baccalaureate & Masters (n=3)	17.1%

**Table 22** compares programmatic attrition data in relation to the degree offered for the 2012 through 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, programs offering the associate degree continued to have the highest mean attrition rate (20.1%) while programs offering the master's degree had the lowest (9.3%). The median attrition rate was 19.6% for associate degree programs, 9.3% for baccalaureate programs, and 5.7% for master's programs. When compared to the 2014 RCS, there was an increase in mean attrition rate for master's degree programs, a decrease in mean attrition rate for baccalaureate degree programs, and no change in the mean attrition rate for associate degree programs. (*Note: Data for the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated in 2013 and a different CoARC number was assigned for each degree offered. Programs no longer report combined data as was the case in the 2012 and 2011 Reports on Accreditation.*)

For the 2015 RCS, 5 of the 9 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% offered the AAS degree and the other three offered the AS degree. The remaining program offered a baccalaureate degree. For the 2014 RCS, 7 of the 12 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% offered the AAS degree and the other three offered the AS degree. The remaining 2 offered the baccalaureate degree. For the 2013 RCS, 5 of the 14 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% offered the AAS degree and the other seven offered the AS degree. For the 2012 RCS, 4 of the 8 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% offered the AAS degree and the other four offered the AS degree.



**Table 23 – RC Programmatic Attrition by Institutional Type for 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Institutional Type (N=437)	2015 RCS	Institutional Type (N=436)	2014 RCS	Institutional Type (N=442)	2013 RCS	Institutional Type (N=434)	2012 RCS
	Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)		Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)		Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)		Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)
Four-Year College or University (n=96)	13.7%	Four-Year College or University (n=98)	14.6% (1)	Four-Year College or University (n=95)	15.1%	Four-Year College or University (n=93)	13.4%
Career or Technical College (n=5)	17.6%	Career or Technical College (n=6)	17.6%	Career or Technical College (n=7)	16.6%	Career or Technical College (n=9)	16.1%
Community or Junior College (n=251)	20.9% (7)	Community or Junior College (n=248)	20.6% (8)	Community or Junior College (n=252)	20.3% (9)	Community College or Junior College (n=247)	18.4% (6)
Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=13)	17.5% (1)	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=12)	23.4% (2)	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=12)	20.6% (2)	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=12)	19.7%
Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	20.7% (1)	Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	19.6% (1)	Technical or Vocational School (n=74)	20.6% (3)	Technical or Vocational School (n=71)	19.1% (2)
U.S. Military (n=2)	18.9%	U.S. Military (n=2)	22.8%	U.S. Military (n=2)	10.2%	U.S. Military (n=2)	5.6%

**Table 23** compares programmatic attrition data in relation to institutional type for the 2012 RCS, through the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, programs located in Community or Junior Colleges showed the highest mean attrition rate (20.9%). Programs located in Four-Year Colleges or Universities continued to have the lowest mean attrition rate of 13.7%. Compared to the 2014 RCS, programs located in Four-Year Colleges or Universities, Academic HSC/Medical Centers, and the U.S. Military showed a decrease in mean attrition rate. For the 2015 RCS, the median attrition rate was 11.8% for Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 19.7% for Career or Technical Colleges, 20.5% for Community Colleges or Junior Colleges, 14.1% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, and 18.6% for Technical or Vocational Schools.

For the 2015 RCS, 7 of the 9 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were located at a Community or Junior College. One program was located at an Academic HSC/Medical Center and one program was located at a Technical/Vocational School. For the 2014 RCS, 8 of the 12 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were located at a Community or Junior College. Two programs were located at an Academic HSC/Medical Center. One program was located at a Technical/Vocational School and one was located at a Four-Year College/ University. For the 2013 RCS, 9 of the 14 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were located at a Community or Junior College. Three programs were located at a Technical/Vocational School. The remaining 2 programs were located at an Academic HSC/Medical Center. For the 2012 RCS, 6 of the 8 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were located at a Community or Junior College. The remaining 2 programs were located at a Technical or Vocational School.

**Table 24 – RC Programmatic Attrition by Institutional Control for 2012 RC through 2015 RCS**

Institutional Control (N=437)	2015 RCS	Institutional Control (N=436)	2014 RCS	Institutional Control (N=442)	2013 RCS	Institutional Control (N=434)	2012 RCS
	Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)		Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)		Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)		Mean Attrition (# of programs above CoARC threshold)
Public/Not-For-Profit (n=348)	19.2% (9)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=346)	19.6% (10)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=348)	19.3% (11)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=345)	17.4% (7)
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=55)	19.6%	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=55)	19.2% (1)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=54)	21.0% (3)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=55)	19.7% (1)
Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	14.6%	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=33)	14.4% (1)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=38)	15.1%	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	14.2%
Federal Government (n=2)	18.9%	Federal Government (n=2)	22.8%	Federal Government (n=2)	10.2%	Federal Government (n=2)	5.6%

**Table 24** compares programmatic attrition data in relation to institutional control/funding for the 2012 through the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, programs controlled/funded by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions had the highest mean attrition rate, at 19.6%. Programs controlled/funded by private/not-for-profit institutions had the lowest mean attrition rate at 14.6%. When compared to 2014 RCS data, programs in the private/not-for-profit sector and the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector showed an increase in mean attrition rate, while programs in the public/not-for-profit sector and the federal government showed a decrease in mean attrition rate. For the 2015 RCS, the median attrition rate was 18.4% for the public/not-for-profit sector, 19.2% for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and 12.0% for the private/not-for-profit sector.

For the 2015 RCS, all 9 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions. For the 2014 RCS, 10 of the 12 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions; one by a Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institution and one by a Private/Not-For-Profit institution. For the 2013 RCS, 11 of the 14 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions. The remaining three programs were controlled/funded by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions. For the 2012 RCS, 7 of the 8 programs above the CoARC threshold of 40% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions and the remaining program by a Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institution.

#### **Attrition by Enrollment Size**

The mean attrition for programs with annual enrollments of less than 20 students in 2014 was 19.0% (n=238), which was a 0.3% increase from the previous reporting year. The median was 17.8% (SD=11.0). The mean attrition for programs with annual enrollments of 20 or greater students in 2014 was 18.9% (n=199), which was a 0.8% decrease from the previous reporting year. The median was 19.2% (SD = 10.8).

### **Positive (Job) Placement**

Prior to November 1, 2015, positive (job) placement was defined by the CoARC as “a graduate within the 3 year reporting period who is: a. employed utilizing skills as defined by the scope of practice within the respiratory care profession. (i.e. full- or part-time, or per diem), or b. enrolled full- or part-time in another degree program, or c. serving in the military.”<sup>3</sup> Although the CoARC changed its definition of job placement and eliminated the threshold (see 11/21/15 CoARC Statement on Job Placement posted at <http://www.coarc.com/13.html>), the 2015 RCS data reflects the previous job placement calculation.

<b>Table 25 – RC Positive (Job) Placement for 2011 RCS through 2015 RCS</b>					
<b>Reporting Years (# of programs submitting)</b>	<b>Mean (SD)</b>	<b>Maximum Value</b>	<b>Minimum Value</b>	<b>CoARC Threshold</b>	<b># of Programs Below Threshold</b>
2011 RCS Data from 1/1/08 to 12/31/10 (N=399)	88.5% (12.7)	100%	0%	70%	<b>21</b>
2012 RCS Data from 1/1/09 to 12/31/11 (N=422)	86.2% (12.5)	100%	0%	70%	<b>24</b>
2013 RCS Data from 1/1/10 to 12/31/12 (N=422)	85.3% (11.7)	100%	13.8%	70%	<b>41</b>
2014 RCS Data from 1/1/11 to 12/31/13 (N=424)	84.6% (11.7)	100%	20.0%	70%	<b>39</b>
2015 RCS Data from 1/1/12 to 12/31/14 (N=434)	85.5% (10.4)	100%	50.0%	N/A	<b>N/A</b>

2015 RCS data on positive (job) placement (**Table 25**) show a total of 434 programs reporting positive placement rates. For the 2015 RCS, four programs did not have any placement data to report. The mean placement rate decreased to 85.5% with the highest rate of 100% (n = 37) and the lowest rate of 50.0% (n=1). The median placement rate was 87.0%.

When compared to the 2014 RCS data on placement rates, the 2015 RCS data shows a 0.9% increase in the mean placement rate. This is the first increase in mean placement rate in at least the past 4 reporting years. The number of programs reporting the lowest placement remained at 1, while the number of programs reporting the highest placement rate (100%) increased from 35 (2014 RCS) to 37 (2015 RCS). Previously, the number of programs reporting the highest placement rate decreased from 64 (2011 RCS) to 42 (2012 RCS) to 35 (2013 RCS). The number of programs reporting placement rates below the CoARC-established threshold was 5.3% of total programs in the 2011 RCS, 5.7% in the 2012 RCS, 9.7% in the 2013 RCS, and 9.2% in the 2014 RCS.

<sup>3</sup> This definition in use at the time of the submission of the 2011 RCS was as follows: “A graduate who within ten (10) months after graduation is: a. employed in respiratory care (i.e. full- or part-time, per diem, etc.), or b. enrolled full- or part-time in another degree program, or c. serving in the military, or d. employed in the polysomnography field (i.e. full- or part-time, per diem, etc. for graduates of the polysomnography option of programs offering the same).”

Not included in **Table 25** are the placement data for the 6 sleep specialist program options in the 2015 RCS. The mean placement rate was 93.9% (median = 93.9%). There were a total of 7 program options reporting placement data in the 2014 RCS. The mean placement rate was 91.2% (median = 95.0%). The mean placement rate was 89.3% for the 2013 RCS and 96.5% for the 2012 RCS. The highest placement rate for the 2015 RCS was 100% (same for the 2014, 2013 and 2012 RCS) and the lowest rate of 87.5% (66.7% for the 2014 RCS, 50.0% for the 2013 RCS, and 90.9% for the 2012 RCS). All six program options reported placement rates above the CoARC-established threshold of 70% for the 2015 RCS.

**Placement by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

**Table 26 – RC Positive (Job) Placement by Degree Offered for 2012 RCS though 2015 RCS**

Degree Offered (N=434)	2015 RCS	Degree Offered (N=424)	2014 RCS	Degree Offered (N=422)	2013 RCS	Degree Offered (N=422)	2012 RCS
	Mean Placement		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)
Associate (n=372)	84.2%	Associate (n=366)	83.5% (37)	Associate (n= 367)	84.2% (40)	Associate only (n=365)	85.2% (23)
Baccalaureate (n=58)	92.9%	Baccalaureate (n=57)	91.7% (2)	Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	94.4%	Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	94.4%
Masters (n=4)	98.3%	Masters (n=1)	100%	Baccalaureate (n=55)	92.3% (1)	Baccalaureate only (n=51)	92.8% (1)
				Masters (n=0)	N/A	Baccalaureate & Masters (n=3)	94.8%

**Table 26** compares positive placement data in relation to the degree offered for the 2012 through 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, programs offering the Master's degree had the highest mean placement rate (98.3%) in this category while programs offering the Associate degree continued to demonstrate the lowest mean placement rate at 84.2%. When compared to 2014 RCS data, programs offering a Baccalaureate degree and programs offering an Associate degree showed increases in mean placement rates, while programs offering a Master's degree showed a decrease. For the 2015 RCS, the median placement rate was 85.3% for associate degree programs, 95.8% for baccalaureate degree programs, and 99.2% for Master's degree programs. *Note: Data for the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated in 2013 and a different CoARC number was assigned for each degree offered. These programs no longer report combined data as was the case in the 2012 and 2011 Reports on Accreditation.*

For the 2014 RCS, 37 of the 39 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% offered the Associate degree (12 AAS degree programs and 25 AS degree programs). The remaining 2 programs offered the Baccalaureate degree. For the 2013 RCS, 40 of the 41 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% offered the Associate degree (1 AOS degree program, 7 AAS degree programs and 32 AS degree programs). The remaining program offered the Baccalaureate degree. For the 2012 RCS, 23 of the 24 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% offered the Associate degree (7 AAS degree programs and 16 AS degree programs). The remaining program offered the Baccalaureate degree.

**Table 27 – RC Positive (Job) Placement by Institutional Type for 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Institutional Type (N=434)	2015 RCS	Institutional Type (N=424)	2014 RCS	Institutional Type (N=422)	2013 RCS	Institutional Type (N=422)	2012 RCS
	Mean Placement		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)
Four-Year College or University (n= 96)	89.8%	Four-Year College or University (n= 95)	87.7% (9)	Four-Year College or University (n=90)	88.6% (4)	Four-Year College or University (n=93)	89.5% (3)
Career or Technical College (n=5)	89.4%	Career or Technical College (n=6)	87.7%	Career or Technical College (n=7)	85.5%	Career or Technical College (n=8)	84.8% (1)
Community or Junior College (n=248)	84.8%	Community or Junior College (n=242)	84.5% (20)	Community or Junior College (n=245)	85.8% (20)	Community or Junior College (n=241)	87.2% (11)
Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=13)	92.6%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=11)	95.7%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=11)	94.0%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=12)	98.3%
Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	80.1%	Technical or Vocational School (n=68)	78.5% (10)	Technical or Vocational School (n=67)	76.9% (17)	Technical or Vocational School (n=66)	75.9% (9)
U.S. Military (n=2)	95.6%	U.S. Military (n=2)	94.8%	U.S. Military (n=2)	97.3%	U.S. Military (n=2)	93.7%

**Table 27** compares positive placement data in relation to institutional type for the 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, programs located in the U.S. Military had the highest mean placement rate (95.6%). Programs located in Technical or Vocational Schools continued to demonstrate the lowest mean placement rate at 80.1%. Compared to the 2014 RCS, all categories with the exception of Academic HSC/Medical Centers showed an increase in mean placement rate. For the 2015 RCS, the median placement rate was 93.1% for Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 91.9% for Career or Technical Colleges, 86.4% for Community or Junior Colleges, 96.3% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, and 80.9% for Technical or Vocational Schools.

For the 2014 RCS, 20 of the 39 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were located at a Community or Junior College. Ten programs were located at a Technical or Vocational School and nine programs at a Four-Year College or University. For the 2013 RCS, 20 of the 41 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were located at a Community or Junior College, seventeen at a Technical or Vocational School and four programs at a Four-Year College or University. For the 2012 RCS, 11 of the 24 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were located at a Community or Junior College, nine programs at a Technical or Vocational School and three at a Four-Year College or University. The remaining program was at a Career/Technical College.



**Table 28 – RC Positive (Job) Placement by Institutional Control for 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Institutional Control (N=434)	2015 RCS	Institutional Control (N=424)	2014 RCS	Institutional Control (N=422)	2013 RCS	Institutional Control (N=422)	2012 RCS
	Mean Placement		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean Placement (# of programs below CoARC threshold)
Public/Not-For-Profit (n=346)	86.5%	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=340)	85.8% (22)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=339)	86.8% (20)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=338)	87.8% (12)
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=54)	76.8%	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=51)	75.1% (12)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=47)	73.3% (16)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=50)	73.7% (9)
Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	88.5%	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=31)	86.4% (5)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=34)	85.6% (5)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	88.7% (3)
Federal Government (n=2)	95.6%	Federal Government (n=2)	94.8%	Federal Government (n=2)	97.3%	Federal Government (n=2)	93.7%

**Table 28** compares positive placement data in relation to institutional control/funding for the 2012 RCS through the 2015 RCS. Programs controlled/funded by the federal government continued to demonstrate the highest mean placement rate at 95.6%. Programs controlled/funded by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions continued to demonstrate the lowest mean placement rate at 76.8%. When compared to 2014 RCS data, all categories showed an increase in mean placement rate. For the 2015 RCS, the median placement rate was 88.1% for the public/not-for-profit sector, 75.5% for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and 89.3% for the private/not-for-profit sector.

For the 2014 RCS, 22 of the 39 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were controlled /funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions. Twelve programs were controlled/funded by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions. The remaining 5 programs were controlled/funded by Private/Not-For-Profit institutions. For the 2013 RCS, 20 of the 41 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions, sixteen by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions and the remaining 5 programs by Private/Not-For-Profit institutions. For the 2012 RCS, 12 of the 24 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions, nine by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions and the remaining 3 by Private/Not-For-Profit institutions.

#### **Placement by Enrollment Size**

The mean placement for programs with annual enrollments of less than 20 students in 2014 was 86.2% (n=236), an increase of 0.5% from the previous reporting year. The median was 87.6% (SD=10.6). The mean placement for programs with annual enrollments of 20 or greater students in 2014 was 84.6% (n=198), an increase of 1.4% from the previous reporting year. The median was 85.9% (SD=10.2).

### **CRT Credentialing Success**

CRT Credentialing Success is defined by the CoARC as the percentage of graduates who obtain the CRT credential upon successful achievement of the low cut score on the NBRC Therapist Multiple Choice (TMC) Examination, independent of the number of TMC exam attempts. The calculation is derived by dividing the total # of CRTs (numerator) by the # of graduates (denominator) in a three year reporting period (e.g., 2012-14). Since the 2012 RCS, this calculation excludes graduates who earned the CRT credential prior to matriculation into the program (i.e., advanced placement)<sup>4</sup>. This calculation includes baccalaureate and graduate students earning the CRT credential in CoARC-accredited programs previously approved to grant special certificates of completion for CRT/RRT eligibility under the former CoARC policy 13.0. *Note: This metric is not the same as the NBRC CRT pass rate which measures the number of candidates passing the exam divided by the number of candidates attempting the exam.* The Therapist Multiple-Choice Examination (TMC) administered by the NBRC is designed to objectively measure essential knowledge, skills, and abilities required of entry-level respiratory therapists, as well as determine eligibility for the Clinical Simulation Examination.

**Table 29 – CRT Credentialing Success for 2011 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Reporting Years (# of programs submitting)	Mean (SD)	Maximum Value	Minimum Value	CoARC Threshold	# of Programs Below Threshold
2011 RCS Data from 1/1/08 to 12/31/10 (N=399)	93.1% (8.6)	100%	27.3%	80%	<b>20</b>
2012 RCS Data from 1/1/09 to 12/31/11 N=422)	92.1% (9.6)	100%	39.4%	80%	<b>32</b>
2013 RCS Data from 1/1/10 to 12/31/12 (N=422)	91.8% (9.7)	100%	45.5%	80%	<b>41</b>
2014 RCS Data from 1/1/11 to 12/31/13 (N=424)	92.4% (8.7)	100%	52.6%	80%	<b>39</b>
2015 RCS Data from 1/1/12 to 12/31/14 (N=434)	92.3% (8.4)	100%	55.9%	80%	<b>35</b>

2015 RCS data on CRT credentialing success (**Table 29**) show a total of 434 programs reporting credentialing success. Four programs did not have any CRT credentialing success data to report for the 2015 RCS. The mean CRT credentialing success was 92.3% with the highest rate of 100% (n=109) and the lowest rate of 55.9% (n=1). A total of 35 programs (8.1% of total) reported CRT credentialing success rates below the CoARC-established threshold of 80%. As per CoARC Standard 3.11, these programs began a dialogue with the CoARC to develop an appropriate plan of action (i.e., a progress report) for program improvement. The median CRT credentialing success rate for the 2015 RCS was 94.9%.

<sup>4</sup> The 2011 RCS CRT credentialing success calculation did not subtract the number of students enrolling in an RC program having already earned a CRT credential prior to enrollment.



When compared to the 2014 RCS data on CRT credentialing success rates, the 2015 RCS data shows a 0.1% decrease in the mean CRT credentialing success rate. The program reporting the lowest mean CRT credentialing success rate was at 55.9%, a slight increase from 2013. The number of programs reporting the highest CRT credentialing success rate (100%) increased slightly from 104 (2013 RCS) to 109 (2014 RCS) and then decreased to 103 (2015 RCS). The number of programs reporting CRT credentialing success rates below the CoARC-established threshold decreased from 9.7% of total programs reporting in the 2013 RCS to 9.2% in the 2014 RCS to 8.1% in the 2015 RCS.

**CRT Credentialing Success by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

**Table 30 –CRT Credentialing Success by Degree Offered for 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Degree Offered (n=434)	2015 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	Degree Offered (n=424)	2014 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	Degree Offered (n=422)	2013 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	Degree Offered (n=422)	2012 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)
Associate (n=372)	91.6% (34)	Associate (n=366)	91.8% (36)	Associate (n=367)	91.1% (39)	Associate only (n=365)	91.4% (31)
Baccalaureate (n=58)	96.4% (1)	Baccalaureate (n=57)	96.3% (3)	Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	95.7%	Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	95.7%
Masters (n=4)	100%	Masters (n=1)	100%	Baccalaureate (n=55)	96.3% (2)	Baccalaureate only (n=51)	96.1% (1)
				Masters (n=0)	N/A	Baccalaureate & Masters (n=3)	98.3%

**Table 30** compares CRT credentialing success data in relation to the degree offered for the 2012 RCS through the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, RC Programs offering Master's degrees had the highest mean CRT credentialing success (100%). RC Programs offering the associate degree had the lowest mean CRT credentialing success (91.6%). The median CRT credentialing success rate was 94.0% for associate degree programs and 97.7% for baccalaureate degree programs. *Note: Data from the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated in 2013 and a different CoARC number was assigned for each degree offered. These programs no longer report combined data, as was the case in the 2012 and 2011 Reports on Accreditation.*

For the 2015 RCS, 34 of the 35 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% offered the Associate degree (20 AAS degree programs, 12 AS degree programs, and 2 AST degree programs). The remaining program offered the Baccalaureate degree. For the 2014 RCS, 36 of the 39 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% offered the Associate degree (14 AAS degree programs and 22 AS degree programs). The remaining 3 programs offered the Baccalaureate degree. For the 2013 RCS, 39 of the 41 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% offered the Associate degree (13 AAS degree programs, 25 AS degree programs, and 1 AST degree program). The remaining 2 programs offered the Baccalaureate degree. For the 2012 RCS, 31 of the 32 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% offered the Associate degree (11 AAS degree programs and 25 AS degree programs). The remaining program offered the Baccalaureate degree.

### **2015 First-Time Pass Rate Data by Degree**

The CoARC is collecting outcomes data over the next few years in order to identify an outcomes threshold for the high cut score on the NBRC Therapist Multiple Choice (TMC) Examination. This threshold would be the minimum percentage of graduates in a three-year reporting period that must achieve the higher cut score for a program to avoid a citation. Programs will be required to include data for this outcome on their RCS beginning in July, 2018.

Candidates who achieve the lower cut score earn the CRT credential. For 2015, the mean first-time pass rate for the TMC Exam at the low cut score was 85.7% for Associate degree programs (n=354), 90.5% for Baccalaureate degree programs (n=51), and 96.9% for Master's degree programs (n=2). The mean number of TMC Exam first-time passers per program was 13 for Associate degree programs, 12 for Baccalaureate degree programs, and 9 for Master's degree programs.

**Table 31 – CRT Credentialing Success by Institutional Type for 2012 RCS though 2015 RCS**

Institutional Type (N=434)	2015 RCS	Institutional Type (N=424)	2014 RCS	Institutional Type (N=422)	2013 RCS	Institutional Type (N=422)	2012 RCS
	Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)		Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)
Four-Year College or University (n=96)	93.4% (7)	Four-Year College or University (n=95)	94.0% (10)	Four-Year College or University (n=90)	94.4% (4)	Four-Year College or University (n=93)	95.0% (3)
Career or Technical College (n=5)	94.9%	Career or Technical College (n=6)	94.5%	Career or Technical College (n=7)	93.0%	Career or Technical College (n=8)	88.3% (1)
Community or Junior College (n=248)	92.4% (19)	Community or Junior College (n=242)	93.0% (14)	Community or Junior College (n=245)	92.2% (20)	Community or Junior College (n=241)	92.7% (14)
Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=13)	97.9%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=11)	98.6%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=11)	97.6%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=12)	97.7%
Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	89.5% (8)	Technical or Vocational School (n=68)	87.1% (14)	Technical or Vocational School (n=67)	86.0% (16)	Technical or Vocational School (n=66)	85.2% (14)
U.S. Military (n=2)	80.3% (1)	U.S. Military (n=2)	82.6% (1)	U.S. Military (n=2)	79.0% (1)	U.S. Military (n=2)	86.6%

**Table 31** compares CRT credentialing success data in relation to institutional type for the 2012 through 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, RC Programs located in Academic HSC/Medical Centers continued to demonstrate the highest mean CRT credentialing success at 97.9%. RC Programs located in the U.S. Military had the lowest mean CRT credentialing success at 80.3%. The Career or Technical Colleges and Technical or Vocational Schools categories showed slight increases in mean CRT credentialing success when compared to the 2014 RCS. The other categories showed slight decreases in mean CRT credentialing success when compared to the 2014 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, the median CRT credentialing success rate was 96.2% for Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 96.2% for Career or Technical Colleges, 94.9% for Community or Junior Colleges, 100% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, and 92.2% for Technical or Vocational Schools.

For the 2015 RCS, 19 of the 35 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were located at a Community or Junior College, eight were at a Technical or Vocational School and seven programs were at a Four-Year College or University. The remaining program was at a U.S. Military institution. For the 2014 RCS, 14 of the 39 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were located at a Community or Junior College, fourteen at a Technical or Vocational School and ten programs were at a Four-Year College or University. The remaining program was at a U.S. Military institution. For the 2013 RCS, 20 of the 41 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were located at a Community or Junior College, sixteen were at a Technical or Vocational School and four programs were at a Four-Year College or University. The remaining program was at a U.S. Military institution. For the 2012 RCS, 14 of the 32 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were located at a Community or Junior College, fourteen were at a Technical or Vocational School and three programs were at a Four-Year College or University. The remaining program was at a Career/Technical College.

### **2015 First-Time Pass Rate Data by Institutional Type**

The mean first-time pass rate for the TMC Exam at the low cut score was 86.6% for Four-Year Colleges or Universities (n=87), 78.4% for Career or Technical Colleges (n=5), 87.1% for Community or Junior Colleges (n=236), 92.3% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers (n=9), 83.4% for Technical or Vocational Schools (n=67), and 82.3% for U.S. Military programs (n=2). The mean number of TMC Exam first-time passers per program was 11 for Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 13 for Career or Technical Colleges, 13 for Community or Junior Colleges, 11 for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, 17 for Technical or Vocational Schools, and 47 for U.S. Military programs.

**Table 32 – CRT Credentialing Success by Institutional Control for 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Institutional Control (N=434)	2015 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	Institutional Control (N=424)	2014 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	Institutional Control (N=422)	2013 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	Institutional Control (N=422)	2012 RCS Mean CRT Success (# of programs below CoARC threshold)
Public/Not-For-Profit (n=346)	93.1% (22)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=340)	93.4% (19)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=339)	92.7% (25)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=338)	93.2% (17)
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=54)	87.5% (9)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=51)	86.2% (12)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=47)	86.0% (10)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=50)	83.7% (13)
Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	91.8% (3)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=31)	91.8% (7)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=34)	91.1% (5)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	93.5% (2)
Federal Government (n=2)	80.3% (1)	Federal Government (n=2)	82.6% (1)	Federal Government (n=2)	79.0% (1)	Federal Government (n=2)	86.6%

**Table 32** compares CRT credentialing success data in relation to institutional control/funding for the 2012 RCS through the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, programs controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions continued to demonstrate the highest mean CRT credentialing success at 93.1%. Programs controlled/funded by the Federal Government continued to demonstrate the lowest mean CRT credentialing success rate (80.3%). Only the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector showed a slight increase in mean CRT credentialing success for the 2015 RCS when compared to the 2014 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, the median

CRT credentialing success rate was 95.5% for the public/not-for-profit sector, 89.3% for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and 93.8% for the private/not-for-profit sector.

For the 2015 RCS, 22 of the 35 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions, nine programs by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions and three by Private/Not-For-Profit institutions. The remaining program was controlled/funded by the Federal Government. For the 2014 RCS, 19 of the 39 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions, twelve by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions and seven programs by Private/Not-For-Profit institutions. The remaining program was controlled/funded by the Federal Government. For the 2013 RCS, 25 of the 41 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions, ten programs by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions and five by Private/Not-For-Profit institutions. The remaining program was controlled/funded by the Federal Government. For the 2012 RCS, 17 of the 32 programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions and thirteen by Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) institutions. The remaining 2 programs were controlled/funded by Private/Not-For-Profit institutions.

#### **2015 First-Time Pass Rate Data by Institutional Control**

The mean first-time pass rate for the TMC Exam at the low cut score was 88.0% for the public/not-for-profit sector (n=322), 83.5% for the private/not-for-profit sector (n=31), 77.6% for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector (n=51), and 82.3% for the federal government (n=2). The mean number of TMC Exam first-time passers per program was 12 for the public/not-for-profit sector, 9 for the private/not-for-profit sector, 23 for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and 44 for the federal government.

#### **CRT Credentialing Success by Enrollment Size**

The mean CRT credentialing success for programs with annual enrollments of less than 20 students in 2014 was 91.6% (n=236). The median was 94.1% (SD = 9.0). The mean CRT credentialing success for programs with annual enrollments of 20 or greater students in 2014 was 93.1% (n=198). The median was 95.5% (SD = 7.6).

### **RRT Credentialing Success**

**RRT Credentialing Success** is defined by the CoARC as the percentage of graduates who earn the RRT credential by achieving the high cut score on the Therapist Multiple-Choice Examination (TMC) and subsequently passing the Clinical Simulation Examination (CSE), independent of the number of TMC or CSE exam attempts. The calculation is derived by dividing the total # of RRTs (numerator) by the # of graduates (denominator) in a three year reporting period. Note: This metric is not the same as the NBRC RRT pass rate which measures the number of candidates passing the exam divided by the number of candidates attempting the exam. The Therapist Multiple-Choice (TMC) Examination administered by the NBRC is designed to objectively measure the essential knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired by graduates of entry-level respiratory therapy educational programs, as well as determine their eligibility for the Clinical Simulation Examination. Currently, the RRT credential is required by Ohio and California to enter practice. Graduates of CoARC-accredited programs can choose to forego the CSE examination after earning the CRT credential. While programs are required to provide RRT outcomes data on the RCS, no accreditation actions are taken based on RRT credentialing success and no outcomes threshold has been established by the CoARC. For more information related to this outcomes measure, download the CoARC's December 10, 2015 position statement regarding exam-based outcomes measures available at [www.coarc.com/13.html](http://www.coarc.com/13.html).

<b>Table 33 – RRT Credentialing Success for 2011 RCS through 2015 RCS</b>				
<b>Reporting Years (# of programs submitting)</b>	<b>Mean (SD)</b>	<b>Maximum Value</b>	<b>Minimum Value</b>	<b>CoARC Threshold</b>
2011 RCS Data from 1/1/08 to 12/31/10 (N=394)	61.2% (21.4)	100%	0%	N/A
2012 RCS Data from 1/1/09 to 12/31/11 (N=412)	62.2% (21.1)	100%	0%	N/A
2013 RCS Data from 1/1/10 to 12/31/12 (N=422)	63.4% (22.1)	100%	0%	N/A
2014 RCS Data from 1/1/11 to 12/31/13 (N=424)	67.9% (21.3)	100%	0%	N/A
2015 RCS Data from 1/1/12 to 12/31/14 (N=434)	70.5% (20.4)	100%	11.1%	N/A

2015 RCS data on RRT credentialing success (**Table 33**) show a total of 434 programs reporting credentialing success. Four programs did not have any RRT credentialing success data to report for the 2015 RCS. The mean RRT credentialing success was 70.5% with the highest rate (100%) achieved by 23 programs and the lowest rate of 11.1% (n=1). The median RRT credentialing success rate for the 2015 RCS was 73.6%.

When compared to the previous RCS data, the 2015 RCS data shows a considerable increase (2.6%) in the mean RRT credentialing success rate and an overall increase of 9.3% since the 2011 RCS. The number of programs reporting the lowest RRT credentialing success decreased from 4 (2013 RCS) to 1 (2014 RCS and 2015 RCS) with the lowest mean RRT credentialing success rate increasing from 0% to 11.1%. The number of programs reporting the highest RRT credentialing success rate (100%) increased from 7 for the 2012 RCS, to 13 for the 2013 RCS, to 19 for the 2014 RCS, to 23 for the 2015 RCS.



**RRT Credentialing Success by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding**

**Table 34 –RRT Credentialing Success by Degree Offered for 2012 RCS though 2015 RCS**

Degree Offered (N=434)	2015 RCS Mean RRT Success	Degree Offered (N=424)	2014 RCS Mean RRT Success	Degree Offered (N=422)	2013 RCS Mean RRT Success	Degree Offered (N=412)	2012 RCS Mean RRT Success
Associate (n= 372)	67.8%	Associate (n= 366)	65.5%	Associate (n=367)	60.7%	Associate only (n=365)	59.7%
				Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	58.3%	Associate & Baccalaureate (n=3)	58.3%
Baccalaureate (n=58)	85.5%	Baccalaureate (n=57)	82.3%	Baccalaureate (n=55)	81.1%	Baccalaureate only (n=51)	77.6%
Masters (n=4)	97.0%	Masters (n=1)	100%	Masters (n=0)	N/A	Baccalaureate & Masters (n=3)	93.0%

**Table 34** compares RRT credentialing success data in relation to the degree offered for the 2012 RCS through the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, RC programs offering Master's degrees had the highest mean RRT credentialing success (97.0%). RC programs offering Associate degrees had the lowest mean RRT credentialing success (67.8%). Both Associate and Baccalaureate degree categories continued to demonstrate an increase in mean RRT credentialing success when compared to previous RCS data. For the 2015 RCS, the mean RRT credentialing success for AAS programs (n=194) was 66.6% and 70.1% for AS programs (n=175). The median RRT credentialing success rate was 67.6% for Associate degree programs and 86.4% for Baccalaureate degree programs for the 2015 RCS. *Note: Data from the programs that offered more than one degree type (i.e., Associate and Baccalaureate or Baccalaureate and Masters) were separated in 2013 and a different CoARC number was assigned for each degree offered. These programs no longer report combined data as was the case in the 2012 and 2011 Reports on Accreditation.*

**2015 First-Time Pass Rate Data by Degree**

The CoARC is collecting outcomes data over the next few years in order to identify an outcomes threshold for the high cut score on the NBRC Therapist Multiple Choice (TMC) Examination. This threshold would be the minimum percentage of graduates in a three-year reporting period that must achieve the high cut score for a program to avoid a citation. Programs will be required to include data for this outcome on their RCS beginning in July, 2018. Data from 2015 indicate the following:

- The mean first-time pass rate for the TMC Exam at the high cut score was 77.6% for Associate degree programs (n=354), 83.5% for Baccalaureate degree programs (n=50), and 96.9% for Master's degree programs (n=2). The mean number of TMC Exam first-time passers per program was 12 for Associate degree programs, 11 for Baccalaureate degree programs, and 9 for Master's degree programs;
- The mean first-time pass rate for the CSE Exam was 58.5% for Associate degree programs (n=349), 64.2% for Baccalaureate degree programs (n=49), and 93.3% for Master's degree programs (n=2). The mean number of CSE Exam first-time passers per program was 7 for Associate degree programs, 7 for Baccalaureate degree programs, and 8 for Master's degree programs.

**Table 35 – RRT Credentialing Success by Institutional Type for 2012 RCS through 2015 RCS**

Institutional Type (N=434)	2015 RCS Mean RRT Success	Institutional Type (N=424)	2014 RCS Mean RRT Success	Institutional Type (N=422)	2013 RCS Mean RRT Success	Institutional Type (N=412)	2012 RCS Mean RRT Success
Four-Year College or University (n= 96)	76.8%	Four-Year College or University (n= 95)	73.2%	Four-Year College or University (n=90)	69.8%	Four-Year College or University (n=90)	69.5%
Career or Technical College (n=5)	69.2%	Career or Technical College (n=6)	63.3%	Career or Technical College (n=7)	59.5%	Career or Technical College (n=7)	62.8%
Community or Junior College (n=248)	69.9%	Community or Junior College (n=242)	67.8%	Community or Junior College (n=245)	63.3%	Community or Junior College (n=239)	61.0%
Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=13)	90.9%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=11)	91.0%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=11)	88.8%	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=12)	83.5%
Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	61.3%	Technical or Vocational School (n=68)	58.2%	Technical or Vocational School (n=67)	52.1%	Technical or Vocational School (n=62)	53.0%
U.S. Military (n=2)	31.3%	U.S. Military (n=2)	32.1%	U.S. Military (n=2)	26.4%	U.S. Military (n=2)	26.9%

**Table 35** compares RRT credentialing success data in relation to institutional type for the 2012 RCS through the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, RC programs located in Academic HSC/Medical Centers continued to demonstrate the highest mean RRT credentialing success at 90.9%. RC programs located at U.S. Military facilities continued to demonstrate the lowest mean RRT credentialing success at 31.3%. Increases in mean RRT credentialing success occurred for all categories when compared to 2012 and 2013 RCS data. For the 2015 RCS, the median RRT credentialing success rate was 81.3% for Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 79.1% for Career or Technical Colleges, 73.2% for Community or Junior Colleges, 94.7% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, and 63.5% for Technical or Vocational Schools.

#### **2015 First-Time Pass Rate Data by Institutional Type**

The mean first-time pass rate for the TMC Exam at the high cut score was 78.8% for Four-Year Colleges or Universities (n=87), 70.9% for Career or Technical Colleges (n=5), 79.3% for Community or Junior Colleges (n=236), 89.4% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers (n=9), 74.3% for Technical or Vocational Schools (n=67), and 79.3% for U.S. Military programs (n=2). The mean number of TMC Exam first-time passers per program was 10 for Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 11 for Career or Technical Colleges, 12 for Community or Junior Colleges, 11 for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, 15 for Technical or Vocational Schools, and 44 for U.S. Military programs;

The mean first-time pass rate for the CSE Exam was 61.4% for Four-Year Colleges or Universities (n=84), 61.2% for Career or Technical Colleges (n=5), 58.9% for Community or Junior Colleges (n=235), 68.0% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers (n=9), 58.1% for Technical or Vocational Schools (n=67), and 36.1% for U.S. Military programs (n=2). The mean number of CSE Exam first-time passers per program was 6 for Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 8 for Career or Technical Colleges, 7 for Community or Junior Colleges, 6 for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, 9 for Technical or Vocational Schools, and 6 for U.S. Military programs.



**Table 36 – RRT Credentialing Success by Institutional Control for 2012 RCS though 2015 RCS**

Institutional Control (N=434)	2015 RCS Mean RRT Success	Institutional Control (N=424)	2014 RCS Mean RRT Success	Institutional Control (N=422)	2013 RCS Mean RRT Success	Institutional Control (N=412)	2012 RCS Mean RRT Success
Public/Not-For-Profit (n=346)	72.6%	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=340)	69.9%	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=339)	65.6%	Public/Not-For-Profit (n=333)	64.0%
Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=54)	58.7%	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=51)	57.5%	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=47)	52.9%	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=47)	51.1%
Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	69.4%	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=31)	64.4%	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=34)	57.1%	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=30)	62.0%
Federal Government (n=2)	31.3%	Federal Government (n=2)	32.1%	Federal Government (n=2)	26.4%	Federal Government (n=2)	26.9%

**Table 36** compares RRT credentialing success data in relation to institutional control/funding for the 2012 RCS through the 2015 RCS. For the 2015 RCS, RC Programs controlled/funded by public/not-for-profit institutions continued to demonstrate the highest mean RRT credentialing success (72.6%). RC Programs controlled/funded by the federal government continued to demonstrate the lowest mean RRT credentialing success rate (31.3%). Increases in mean RRT credentialing success occurred for RC programs in all categories when compared to 2012 and 2013 RCS data. For the 2015 RCS, the median RRT credentialing success rate was 75.7% for the public/not-for-profit sector, 60.0% for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and 73.6% for the private/not-for-profit sector.

#### **2015 First-Time Pass Rate Data by Institutional Control**

The mean first-time pass rate for the TMC Exam at the high cut score was 80.3% for the public/not-for-profit sector (n=322), 75.8% for the private/not-for-profit sector (n=31), 68.5% for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector (n=39), and 74.3% for the federal government (n=2). The mean number of TMC Exam first-time passers per program was 11 for the public/not-for-profit sector, 9 for the private/not-for-profit sector, 20 for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and 44 for the federal government;

The mean first-time pass rate for the CSE Exam was 59.7% for the public/not-for-profit sector (n=316), 60.5% for the private/not-for-profit sector (n=29), 58.2% for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector (n=52), and 36.1% for the federal government (n=2). The mean number of CSE Exam first-time passers per program was 7 for the public/not-for-profit sector, 5 for the private/not-for-profit sector, 12 for the private/for-profit (proprietary) sector, and 6 for the federal government.

#### **RRT Credentialing Success by Enrollment Size**

The mean RRT credentialing success for programs with annual enrollments of less than 20 students in 2014 was 65.7% (n=236). The median was 68.7% (SD = 20.9). The mean RRT credentialing success for programs with annual enrollments of 20 or greater students in 2014 was 73.6% (n=180). The median was 78.3% (SD = 18.9).

**Programmatic Outcomes by State and Degree (including D.C.)**

Table 37 provides data on mean programmatic attrition, positive placement, CRT credentialing success, and RRT credentialing success by state, including D.C., based on 2013, 2014, and 2015 RCS data.

**Table 37 –Programmatic Outcomes by State, including D.C. for 2013 RCS though 2015 RCS**

State (# programs for 2015 RCS)	Mean Programmatic Attrition			Mean Positive (Job) Placement			Mean CRT Credentialing Success			Mean RRT Credentialing Success		
	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS
AL (n=6)	18.7%	19.3%	22.1%	88.0%	82.5%	91.2%	83.3%	86.5%	90.5%	39.1%	46.2%	54.3%
AR (n=12)	26.5%	27.7%	29.1%	90.9%	87.7%	83.3%	90.6%	92.8%	87.0%	62.2%	66.8%	63.0%
AZ (n=6)	20.9%	13.4%	14.3%	73.8%	73.3%	69.3%	86.9%	88.5%	85.4%	63.8%	68.8%	61.7%
CA (n=37)	15.7%	16.2%	16.6%	73.5%	71.8%	75.2%	89.7%	90.4%	91.3%	65.6%	70.6%	74.0%
CO (n=4)	14.6%	17.9%	14.9%	81.0%	79.8%	86.7%	91.1%	93.1%	94.2%	71.3%	77.9%	77.8%
CT (n=5)	20.1%	16.0%	14.4%	82.1%	78.1%	83.2%	90.7%	89.4%	91.8%	53.8%	62.4%	67.9%
DC (n=1)	30.4%	20.5%	4.0%	51.9%	57.1%	57.7%	96.3%	85.7%	73.1%	63.0%	61.9%	26.9%
DE (n=2)	22.3%	29.7%	13.0%	89.9%	89.7%	87.5%	97.6%	97.7%	100%	75.8%	80.8%	72.7%
FL (n=24)	18.4%	19.2%	19.0%	77.8%	80.4%	83.0%	87.4%	89.2%	91.2%	67.0%	70.8%	75.8%
GA (n=15)	18.2%	19.1%	15.6%	87.0%	87.1%	87.3%	91.8%	92.6%	91.6%	71.9%	74.6%	77.8%
HI (n=1)	11.1%	13.6%	13.3%	89.5%	87.5%	97.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
IA (n=6)	21.8%	21.2%	19.0%	87.8%	90.8%	93.5%	90.2%	92.2%	93.2%	54.5%	55.7%	59.8%
ID (n=3)	13.8%	16.2%	9.5%	82.9%	85.8%	89.2%	90.0%	88.1%	91.7%	60.8%	63.3%	69.3%
IL (n=14)	17.1%	18.3%	19.2%	86.2%	84.4%	85.0%	92.9%	93.2%	93.5%	65.6%	67.4%	70.6%
IN (n=11)	19.7%	19.3%	18.5%	94.5%	93.0%	92.5%	98.1%	97.6%	96.9%	67.4%	73.4%	69.3%
KS (n=9)	18.6%	17.1%	20.1%	85.8%	86.0%	88.8%	88.0%	89.7%	89.7%	59.8%	61.2%	68.1%
KY (n=13)	19.8%	21.0%	21.3%	89.3%	85.4%	89.6%	90.1%	95.2%	95.1%	51.7%	53.4%	57.9%
LA (n=11)	19.5%	18.5%	18.7%	83.6%	86.4%	89.1%	90.7%	93.9%	92.7%	45.6%	55.1%	56.7%
MA (n=6)	12.9%	18.9%	21.2%	89.7%	90.9%	85.5%	96.7%	96.1%	93.6%	60.9%	64.1%	68.9%
MD (n=7)	20.5%	23.5%	19.8%	75.3%	73.9%	78.5%	89.6%	89.2%	90.6%	62.3%	63.1%	67.1%
ME (n=2)	20.8%	25.6%	18.8%	85.2%	89.8%	87.4%	98.7%	97.2%	97.1%	64.9%	71.2%	77.5%
MI (n=13)	24.0%	19.8%	22.0%	88.0%	87.5%	85.5%	93.5%	92.0%	90.4%	74.8%	79.1%	77.1%
MN (n=5)	16.2%	20.2%	21.2%	92.1%	89.9%	91.0%	96.8%	97.2%	96.7%	64.1%	64.8%	73.6%
MO (n=11)	19.8%	20.8%	18.8%	87.5%	83.9%	85.0%	95.8%	93.2%	93.4%	70.4%	67.8%	73.5%
MS (n=8)	19.6%	16.5%	17.5%	92.3%	91.1%	90.7%	89.4%	91.8%	90.4%	45.7%	51.9%	53.2%
MT (n=2)	17.7%	16.9%	15.0%	83.7%	85.1%	89.8%	96.8%	96.0%	100%	72.2%	70.9%	76.5%
NC (n=14)	25.1%	25.0%	25.5%	86.9%	85.5%	83.5%	93.9%	94.5%	94.7%	72.0%	74.8%	76.0%
ND (n=3)	4.5%	3.2%	4.4%	100.0%	98.9%	99.0%	97.9%	97.1%	99.0%	83.3%	89.0%	91.7%
NE (n=4)	16.9%	17.9%	19.0%	93.9%	94.9%	96.6%	95.9%	99.0%	99.6%	70.6%	73.0%	78.1%
NH (n=1)	10.7%	10.7%	9.4%	93.9%	83.3%	84.0%	95.9%	86.7%	88.0%	50.0%	63.3%	68.0%
NJ (n=7)	15.5%	12.9%	13.3%	82.7%	80.6%	84.4%	94.3%	91.4%	93.6%	57.5%	71.1%	75.6%

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State (# programs for 2015 RCS)	Mean Programmatic Attrition			Mean Positive (Job) Placement			Mean CRT Credentialing Success			Mean RRT Credentialing Success		
	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS	2013 RCS	2014 RCS	2015 RCS
NM (n=6)	21.2%	22.3%	19.1%	79.9%	81.4%	84.4%	83.6%	86.9%	89.1%	61.6%	69.1%	73.5%
NV (n=3)	26.0%	25.3%	21.1%	79.3%	81.1%	85.3%	91.8%	94.0%	95.5%	62.0%	70.3%	80.5%
NY (n=13)	19.8%	18.8%	18.9%	81.7%	92.9%	81.4%	93.3%	94.0%	93.4%	78.3%	83.1%	82.3%
OH (n=22)	19.8%	20.4%	19.9%	83.7%	83.3%	84.0%	94.3%	94.8%	94.0%	64.1%	72.5%	74.3%
OK (n=7)	13.0%	13.2%	18.3%	89.8%	89.9%	87.5%	93.7%	94.5%	89.8%	51.5%	52.0%	55.7%
OR (n=4)	13.3%	12.5%	11.5%	88.2%	89.3%	88.7%	94.7%	95.8%	96.2%	65.3%	73.0%	78.4%
PA (n=24)	19.4%	18.5%	17.9%	91.3%	89.5%	87.1%	92.8%	92.7%	90.4%	51.7%	59.7%	60.3%
RI (n=2)	13.8%	14.9%	16.0%	79.6%	67.5%	79.3%	90.7%	88.0%	85.9%	50.0%	44.3%	41.0%
SC (n=7)	33.3%	33.3%	31.4%	92.0%	92.5%	93.3%	97.7%	97.0%	97.8%	67.4%	75.3%	82.9%
SD (n=2)	25.6%	25.8%	25.0%	89.9%	91.1%	88.4%	96.5%	100%	94.1%	86.4%	92.6%	84.0%
TN (n=11)	19.1%	20.9%	18.9%	91.3%	89.0%	87.3%	93.0%	93.6%	92.5%	72.5%	74.0%	73.2%
TX (n=36)	18.1%	16.9%	17.5%	87.9%	87.7%	87.9%	90.9%	90.9%	91.6%	63.7%	65.6%	69.2%
UT (n=6)	10.2%	11.4%	13.5%	87.3%	87.4%	91.1%	91.2%	88.3%	90.8%	69.7%	66.2%	72.3%
VA (n=8)	28.4%	27.9%	24.2%	82.3%	84.4%	87.6%	94.6%	86.2%	95.3%	69.2%	76.9%	81.4%
VT (n=1)	31.0%	27.7%	31.1%	97.4%	89.5%	87.8%	92.1%	89.5%	90.2%	81.6%	78.9%	80.5%
WA (n=5)	17.4%	15.4%	18.0%	86.1%	87.6%	90.6%	94.2%	96.0%	96.8%	71.6%	75.9%	79.3%
WI (n=7)	20.6%	20.1%	14.6%	90.2%	88.1%	87.5%	96.1%	95.1%	96.0%	70.3%	72.0%	73.0%
WV (n=6)	15.8%	15.0%	19.1%	83.4%	78.9%	81.8%	81.1%	78.1%	79.0%	41.7%	40.7%	51.0%
WY (n=1)	20.0%	34.2%	36.4%	85.7%	88.0%	88.9%	90.5%	92.0%	92.6%	71.4%	88.0%	92.6%

### Overall Graduate Satisfaction

The CoARC evaluates overall graduate satisfaction based on a CoARC developed survey which uses a 5-point Likert scale. Programs administer the survey to employed program graduates six (6) to twelve (12) months after graduation. The CoARC-established threshold for this outcome is 80%, meaning that 80% of returned graduate surveys must rate overall satisfaction at 3 or higher on a 5-point Likert scale. A copy of the survey template can be accessed at <http://www.coarc.com/43.html>.

Table 38 – RC Overall Graduate Satisfaction for 2015 RCS					
Reporting Years (# of programs submitting)	Mean (SD)	Maximum Value	Minimum Value	CoARC Threshold	# of Programs Below Threshold
2015 RCS Data from 1/1/12 to 12/31/14 (N=433)	98.9% (5.8)	100%	0%	80%	3

2015 RCS data on overall graduate satisfaction data (**Table 38**) includes data from 433 programs. Five programs did not have any data to report. Mean overall graduate satisfaction was 98.9%, with the highest value of 100% (n=381) and the lowest value of 0% (n=1). The median overall graduate satisfaction was 100%. A total of 3 programs (0.7% of total) reported overall graduate satisfaction below the CoARC-established threshold of 80%. As per CoARC Standard 3.11, these programs began a dialogue with the CoARC to develop an appropriate plan of action (i.e., a progress report) for program improvement.

Not included in **Table 38** are the overall graduate satisfaction data for the 6 sleep specialist program options in the 2015 RCS. All programs achieved 100% overall graduate satisfaction.

### Overall Graduate Satisfaction by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding

Table 39 – RC Overall Graduate Satisfaction by Degree Offered for 2015 RCS			
Degree Offered (N=433)	Associate (n= 371)	Baccalaureate (n=58)	Master's (n=4)
2015 RCS Mean Overall Graduate Satisfaction (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	98.8% (2)	99.3% (1)	100%

**Table 39** compares overall graduate satisfaction data in relation to the degree offered for the 2015 RCS. Programs offering the master's degree had the highest mean overall graduate satisfaction (100%) while programs offering the associate degree had the lowest (98.8%). The median overall graduate satisfaction was 100% for associate, baccalaureate, and master's programs. One of the two programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% offered the AAS degree and the other one offered the AST degree. The remaining program offered a baccalaureate degree.

**Table 40 – RC Overall Graduate Satisfaction by Institutional Type for 2015 RCS**

Institutional Type (N=433)	Four-Year College or University (n= 96)	Career or Technical College (n=5)	Community or Junior College (n=247)	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=13)	Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	U.S. Military (n=2)
<b>2015 RCS Mean Overall Graduate Satisfaction</b> (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	99.0% (1)	99.4%	98.8% (1)	100%	98.8% (1)	98.6%

**Table 40** compares overall graduate satisfaction data in relation to institutional type for the 2015 RCS. Programs located in Academic HSC/Medical Centers showed the highest mean overall graduate satisfaction (100%). Programs located in the U.S. Military showed the lowest mean overall graduate satisfaction of 98.6%. The median overall graduate satisfaction was 100% for all categories; this assessment modality doesn't apply to the U.S. Military.

One program below the CoARC threshold of 80% was located at a Community or Junior College, one was at a Four-Year College or University, and one program was at a Technical/Vocational School.

**Table 41 – RC Overall Graduate Satisfaction by Institutional Control/Funding for 2015 RCS**

Institutional Control/Funding (N=433)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n= 345)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=54)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	Federal Government (n=2)
<b>2015 RCS Mean Overall Graduate Satisfaction</b> (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	99.0% (2)	98.2% (1)	99.5%	98.6%

**Table 41** compares overall graduate satisfaction data in relation to institutional control/funding for the 2015 RCS. Programs controlled/funded by private/not-for-profit institutions had the highest mean overall graduate satisfaction, at 99.5%. Programs controlled/funded by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions had the lowest mean overall graduate satisfaction at 98.2%. The median overall graduate satisfaction was 100% for all categories; this assessment modality doesn't apply to the federal government.

Two of the three programs below the CoARC threshold of 80% were controlled/funded by Public/Not-For-Profit institutions. The remaining program was controlled/funded by a private/for-profit (proprietary) institution.

### Overall Employer Satisfaction

The CoARC evaluates overall employer satisfaction based on a CoARC-developed survey which uses a 5-point Likert scale. Programs administer the survey to employers of their graduates six (6) to twelve (12) months after graduation. The CoARC-established threshold for this outcome is 80%, meaning that 80% of returned surveys must rate overall employer satisfaction with program graduates at 3 or higher on a 5-point Likert scale. A copy of the survey template can be accessed at <http://www.coarc.com/43.html>.

**Table 42 – RC Overall Employer Satisfaction for 2015 RCS**

Reporting Years (# of programs submitting)	Mean (SD)	Maximum Value	Minimum Value	CoARC Threshold	# of Programs Below Threshold
2015 RCS Data from 1/1/12 to 12/31/14 (N=433)	98.8% (3.4)	100%	50%	80%	1

2015 RCS data on overall employer satisfaction data (**Table 42**) show a total of 433 programs reporting. Five programs did not have any data to report. The mean overall employer satisfaction was 98.8%, with the highest value of 100% (n=335) and the lowest value of 50% (n=1). The median overall employer satisfaction was 100%. One program (0.2% of total) reported overall employer satisfaction below the CoARC-established threshold of 80%. As per CoARC Standard 3.11, this program began a dialogue with the CoARC to develop an appropriate plan of action (i.e., a progress report) for program improvement.

Not included in **Table 42** are the overall employer satisfaction data for the 6 sleep specialist program options in the 2015 RCS. All programs achieved 100% overall employer satisfaction.

### Overall Employer Satisfaction by Degree Offered, Institutional Type, and Institutional Control/Funding

**Table 43 – RC Overall Employer Satisfaction by Degree Offered for 2015 RCS**

Degree Offered (N=433)	Associate (n= 371)	Baccalaureate (n=58)	Master's (n=4)
2015 RCS Mean Overall Employer Satisfaction (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	98.9%	99.2%	86.8% (1)

**Table 43** compares overall employer satisfaction data in relation to the degree offered for the 2015 RCS. Programs offering the baccalaureate degree had the highest mean overall employer satisfaction (99.2%) while programs offering the master's degree had the lowest (86.8%). The median overall employer satisfaction was 100% for associate and baccalaureate programs, and 98.6% for master's programs. The one program below the CoARC threshold of 80% offered the master's degree.



**Table 44 – RC Overall Employer Satisfaction by Institutional Type for 2015 RCS**

Institutional Type (N=433)	Four-Year College or University (n= 96)	Career or Technical College (n=5)	Community or Junior College (n=247)	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=13)	Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	U.S. Military (n=2)
<b>2015 RCS Mean Overall Employer Satisfaction</b> (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	98.6% (1)	98.5%	98.9%	99.3%	98.6%	96.2%

**Table 44** compares overall employer satisfaction data in relation to institutional type for the 2015 RCS. Programs located in Academic HSC/Medical Centers showed the highest mean overall employer satisfaction (99.3%). Programs located in the U.S. Military showed the lowest mean overall employer satisfaction of 96.2%. The median overall employer satisfaction was 100% for all categories; this assessment modality doesn't apply to the U.S. Military. The one program below the CoARC threshold of 80% was located at a Four-Year College or University.

**Table 45 – RC Overall Employer Satisfaction by Institutional Control/Funding for 2015 RCS**

Institutional Control/Funding (N=433)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n= 345)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=54)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	Federal Government (n=2)
<b>2015 RCS Mean Overall Employer Satisfaction</b> (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	98.9%	98.9%	97.4% (1)	96.2%

**Table 45** compares overall employer satisfaction data in relation to institutional control/funding for the 2015 RCS. Programs controlled/funded by public/not-for-profit institutions and private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions tied for the highest mean overall employer satisfaction, at 98.9%. Programs controlled/funded by the federal government had the lowest mean overall employer satisfaction at 96.2%. The median employer satisfaction was 100% for all categories; this assessment modality doesn't apply to the federal government. The one program below the CoARC threshold of 80% was controlled/funded by a Private/Not-For-Profit institution.



### On-Time Graduation Rate

The CoARC defines on-time graduation as the total number of on-time graduates divided by the total number of graduates. This is calculated as the number of students who graduate with their enrollment cohort (i.e., within thirty (30) days of their expected graduation date) divided by the total number of students who graduated on-time and students who graduated after the expected graduation date. The enrollment date and the expected graduation date of each cohort are specified by the program. The CoARC-established threshold for this outcome is 70%.

<b>Table 46 – RC On-Time Graduation Rate for 2015 RCS</b>					
<b>Reporting Years (# of programs submitting)</b>	<b>Mean (SD)</b>	<b>Maximum Value</b>	<b>Minimum Value</b>	<b>CoARC Threshold</b>	<b># of Programs Below Threshold</b>
2015 RCS Data from 1/1/12 to 12/31/14 (N=433)	90.4% (12.0)	100%	9.5%	70%	<b>18</b>

2015 RCS data on on-time graduation rate (**Table 46**) show a total of 433 programs reporting. Five programs did not have any on-time graduation rate data to report. The mean on-time graduation rate was 90.4% with the highest value of 100% (n=83) and the lowest value of 9.5% (n=1). The median on-time graduation rate was 93.5%. A total of 18 programs (4.2% of total) reported on-time graduation rates below the CoARC-established threshold of 70%. As per CoARC Standard 3.11, these programs began a dialogue with the CoARC to develop an appropriate plan of action (i.e., a progress report) for program improvement.

Not included in **Table 46** are the on-time graduation rates for the 6 sleep specialist program options in the 2015 RCS. All programs achieved 100% on-time graduation.

<b>Table 47 – RC On-Time Graduation Rate by Degree Offered for 2015 RCS</b>			
<b>Degree Offered (N=433)</b>	<b>Associate (n= 371)</b>	<b>Baccalaureate (n=58)</b>	<b>Master's (n=4)</b>
<b>2015 RCS Mean On-Time Graduation Rate (# of programs below CoARC threshold)</b>	<b>90.5% (14)</b>	<b>90.0% (3)</b>	<b>80.7% (1)</b>

**Table 47** compares on-time graduation rate data in relation to the degree offered for the 2015 RCS. Programs offering the associate degree had the highest mean on-time graduation rate (90.5%) while programs offering the master's degree had the lowest (80.7%). The median on-time graduation rate was 93.3% for associate programs, 94.4% for baccalaureate programs, and 97.4% for master's programs. Fourteen of the programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% offered the associate degree. Three offered the baccalaureate degree, and one offered the master's degree.

**Table 48 – RC On-Time Graduation Rate by Institutional Type for 2015 RCS**

Institutional Type (N=433)	Four-Year College or University (n= 96)	Career or Technical College (n=5)	Community or Junior College (n=247)	Academic HSC/Medical Center (n=13)	Technical or Vocational School (n=70)	U.S. Military (n=2)
<b>2015 RCS Mean On-Time Graduation Rate</b> (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	<b>88.9% (7)</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>92.3% (3)</b>	<b>86.2% (2)</b>	<b>87.6% (5)</b>	<b>55.3% (1)</b>

**Table 48** compares on-time graduation rate data in relation to institutional type for the 2015 RCS. Programs located in Community or Junior Colleges showed the highest mean on-time graduation rate of 92.3%. Programs located in the U.S. Military showed the lowest mean on-time graduation rate of 55.3%. The median on-time graduation rate was 94.1% Four-Year Colleges or Universities, 85.4% for Career or Technical Colleges, 94.0% for Community or Junior Colleges, 91.0% for Academic HSC/Medical Centers, and 91.4% for Technical or Vocational Schools.

Seven of the 18 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were located at Four-Year Colleges or Universities, five were at Technical or Vocational Schools, three at Community or Junior Colleges, two were Academic HSC/Medical Centers, and the remaining was in the U.S. Military.

**Table 49 – RC On-Time Graduation Rate by Institutional Control/Funding for 2015 RCS**

Institutional Control/Funding (N=433)	Public/Not-For-Profit (n= 345)	Private/For-Profit (Proprietary) (n=54)	Private/Not-For-Profit (n=32)	Federal Government (n=2)
<b>2015 RCS Mean On-Time Graduation Rate</b> (# of programs below CoARC threshold)	<b>92.4% (6)</b>	<b>83.9% (5)</b>	<b>81.7% (6)</b>	<b>55.3% (1)</b>

**Table 49** compares on-time graduation rate data in relation to institutional control/funding for the 2015 RCS. Programs controlled/funded by public/not-for-profit institutions showed the highest mean on-time graduation rate, at 92.4%. Programs controlled/funded by the federal government showed the lowest mean on-time graduation rate at 55.3%. The median on-time graduation rate was 94.1% for public/not-for-profit institutions, 86.5% for private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions, and 90.4% for private/not-for-profit institutions.

Six of the 18 programs below the CoARC threshold of 70% were controlled/funded by public/not-for-profit institutions, six by private/not-for-profit institutions, five by private/for-profit (proprietary) institutions, and one by the federal government.

## **PROGRAMMATIC DATA RELATED TO THE AARC 2015 AND BEYOND PROJECT**

This intent of this section is to provide the CoARC's communities of interest with additional programmatic data related to the American Association for Respiratory Care's (AARC's) *2015 and Beyond* project. These data should be particularly useful in addressing the following issues: (1) Maintaining an adequate respiratory therapy workforce; (2) Increasing access to baccalaureate degrees for respiratory therapy students enrolled in associate degree granting programs; and (3) The development of consortia and/or cooperative agreements for associate degree programs that wish to align with bachelor degree granting institutions.

### **Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility Categories**

<b>Table 50 – Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility-Number of Programs for 2013 (N=441), 2014 (N=438), and 2015 (N=427)</b>			
<b>Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility Category</b>	<b># of Programs as of 12/31/13</b>	<b># of Programs as of 12/31/14</b>	<b># of Programs as of 12/31/15</b>
I. Sponsoring institution offers a baccalaureate degree RC program	60	64	65
II. Sponsoring institution offers baccalaureate degrees in other disciplines	86	86	88
III. Sponsoring institution located in a state that authorizes community colleges to award bachelor's degrees under certain circumstances <sup>5</sup>	77	86	108
IV. Sponsoring institution cannot offer a baccalaureate degree	218	202	166

**Table 50** assigns RC programs and satellite options (as of December 31, 2015, December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013) to one of four baccalaureate degree eligibility categories. Category I includes sponsoring institutions that offer an Entry into RC Professional Practice baccalaureate degree or higher upon graduation. As of 12/31/2015, 65 of the 427 (15.2% of total) RC programs and satellites fall under Category I.

Category II includes sponsoring institutions that can offer both the associate degree and baccalaureate degree or can transition their associate degree to a baccalaureate degree. As of 12/31/2015, 88 (20.6% of total) RC programs and satellites fall under Category II. As mentioned earlier in this report, 46 of the RC programs and satellites in this category are currently associate degree programs located at a 4-Year College or University.

Category III includes sponsoring institutions offering an Entry into RC Professional Practice associate degree upon graduation, that are located in states that authorize community colleges to award bachelor's degrees under certain circumstances. According to the Community College Baccalaureate Association, 21 states have legislation allowing community colleges to award bachelor's degrees. The 108 sponsoring institutions in this category may have the capability of offering both the associate degree and baccalaureate degree or may be able to transition their associate degree to a baccalaureate degree. However, because of differences in applicable legislation the extent of this capability varies greatly from state to state. As of 12/31/2015, 108 of the 427 (25.3% of total) RC programs and satellites fall under Category III. This is a

<sup>5</sup> Source: Community College Baccalaureate Association <http://www.accbd.org/resources/baccalaureate-conferring-locations/?ct=US>

significant increase from previous years since several more states, including California, have been added to this category.

Category IV includes sponsoring institutions offering an Entry into RC Professional Practice associate degree upon graduation that do not have the authority to award a baccalaureate degree. However, depending on applicable state rules and regulations, sponsoring institutions in this category may be capable of articulating with, or participating in a consortial partnership with, a 4-year degree-granting institution. As of 12/31/2015, 166 of the 427 (38.9% of total) RC programs and satellites fall under Category IV.

### **Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility – Enrollment Capacity and Graduation Rates**

<b>Table 51 – Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility- Enrollment Capacity and Graduates for 2013 (N=441), 2014 (N=438), and 2015 (N=427)</b>						
<b>Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility Category</b>	<b>Maximum Enrollment Capacity as of 12/31/13</b>	<b>Total Graduates as of 12/31/13</b>	<b>Maximum Enrollment Capacity as of 12/31/14</b>	<b>Total Graduates as of 12/31/14</b>	<b>Maximum Enrollment Capacity as of 12/31/15</b>	<b>Total Graduates as of 12/31/15</b>
I. Sponsoring institution currently offers a baccalaureate degree RC program	1,395	813	1,478	790	1,310	693
II. Sponsoring institution offers baccalaureate degrees in other disciplines	3,339	1,841	3,308	1,954	3,342	1,232
III. Sponsoring institution located in a state that authorizes community colleges to award bachelor's degrees under certain circumstances <sup>7</sup>	2,006	1,145	2,183	1,272	3,049	1,577
IV. Sponsoring institution cannot offer a baccalaureate degree	7,159	4,129	6,477	3,691	5,274	2,417

**Table 51** provides an assessment of the maximum annual enrollment capacity and the total number of graduates (as of December 31, 2013, December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2015) based on assignment of RC programs and satellite options these four baccalaureate degree eligibility categories

As of December 31, 2015, the 65 programs in Category I produced 693 graduates (11.7% of the total of the 5,919 graduates from all 4 categories); this was 52.9% of maximum enrollment capacity for this category. The 88 programs in Category II produced 1,232 graduates (20.8% of the total of the 5,919 graduates), which was 36.9% of maximum enrollment capacity for this category. The number of baccalaureate degree graduates has the potential to increase by approximately 178% (or to about 1,925 graduates per year) if all sponsoring institutions in Category II converted their associate degree RC program to a baccalaureate degree.

The 108 programs in Category III produced 1,577 graduates (26.6% the total of the 5,919 graduates), which was 51.7% of maximum enrollment capacity for this category. The 166 programs in Category IV produced 2,417 graduates (40.8% of the total of the 5,919 graduates), which was 45.8% of maximum enrollment capacity for this category.

### **Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility by State (including District of Columbia)**

**Table 52** provides a comparison of baccalaureate degree eligibility categories by state, excluding Alaska which does not have any accredited RC programs. Included are: the number of programs in each state; the number of programs in each of the four categories; and the maximum annual enrollment capacity for each category. Twenty-eight states have programs that fall under Category I, thirty-one states have programs that fall under Category II, eleven states, including the District of Columbia, do not have a program in either Category I or II. Ten states, including the District of Columbia, have programs that only fall under Category IV. One state (Hawaii) only has a single Category III program.

**Table 52 – Baccalaureate Degree Eligibility by State and District of Columbia**

# of Programs as of 12/31/15 (N=427)	Category I		Category II		Category III		Category IV	
	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity
Alabama (n=6)	2	41	1	50	0	0	3	105
Arkansas (n=9)	2	30	0	0	6	112	1	24
Arizona (n=6)	0	0	2	141	0	0	4	232
California (n=38)	1	22	7	374	21	815	9	852
Colorado (n=4)	0	0	1	72	1	35	2	120
Connecticut (n=5)	1	18	1	40	0	0	3	60
Dist of Columbia (n=1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
Delaware (n=2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35
Florida (n=26)	2	55	18	469	2	51	4	150
Georgia (n=15)	4	97	4	115	7	130	0	0
Hawaii (n=1)	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	0
Iowa (n=6)	0	0	1	14	0	0	5	114
Idaho (n=3)	1	25	2	55	0	0	0	0
Illinois (n=15)	2	40	3	96	0	0	10	279
Indiana (n=11)	1	30	1	16	9	189	0	0
Kansas (n=9)	1	24	2	38	0	0	6	130
Kentucky (n=13)	2	35	0	0	0	0	11	221
Louisiana (n=9)	2	27	2	70	5	86	0	0
Massachusetts (n=6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	124
Maryland (n=6)	1	40	0	0	0	0	5	113
Maine (n=2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	34
Michigan (n=12)	0	0	2	74	10	253	0	0
Minnesota (n=5)	2	40	0	0	3	83	0	0
Missouri (n=10)	2	24	3	92	0	0	5	221
Mississippi (n=8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	162
Montana (n=2)	0	0	1	16	0	0	1	15
North Carolina (n=14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	296
North Dakota (n=3)	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Programs as of	Category I		Category II		Category III		Category IV	

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12/31/15 (N=427)	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity	# of Programs as of 12/31/15	Max Enroll Capacity
Nebraska (n=4)	1	15	1	24	0	0	2	59
New Hampshire (n=1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
New Jersey (n=7)	2	72	2	72	0	0	3	130
New Mexico (n=6)	0	0	1	72	5	107	0	0
Nevada (n=3)	0	0	2	115	0	0	1	72
New York (n=13)	3	74	1	30	9	356	0	0
Ohio (n=22)	5	116	5	124	0	0	12	343
Oklahoma (n=6)	0	0	2	37	2	54	2	58
Oregon (n=4)	1	24	0	0	0	0	3	94
Pennsylvania (n=24)	6	90	8	175	0	0	10	376
Rhode Island (n=2)	0	0	1	40	0	0	1	24
South Carolina (n=7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	161
South Dakota (n=2)	0	0	2	24	0	0	0	0
Tennessee (n=10)	3	59	1	30	0	0	6	238
Texas (n=35)	5	137	6	366	22	644	2	42
Utah (n=7)	4	86	3	426	0	0	0	0
Virginia (n=8)	3	78	0	0	0	0	5	155
Vermont (n=1)	0	0	1	27	0	0	0	0
Washington (n=5)	1	28	1	48	3	76	0	0
Wisconsin (n=7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	155
West Virginia (n=5)	2	30	0	0	2	42	1	25
Wyoming (n=1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15



### RC Program Consortia

In its accreditation *Standards*, the CoARC defines a consortium as “a legally binding contractual partnership of two or more sponsoring institutions (at least one of which is a duly accredited degree-granting institution of higher education) that come together to offer a program. Consortia must be structured to recognize and perform the responsibilities and functions of a sponsoring institution.” CoARC Standard 1.02 and DA 1.2 state that “the responsibilities of the consortium and of each member must be clearly documented in a formal affiliation agreement or memorandum of understanding, which delineates instruction, supervision of students, resources, reporting, governance and lines of authority.” **Table 53** provides a listing of 40 consortium programs as of December 31, 2015 according to the CoARC’s database.

**Table 53 – RC Program Consortia as of December 31, 2015**

Program #	Consortium Name	City	State	Degree
200014	Millersville University	Millersville	PA	BS
200019	Mansfield University	Mansfield	PA	AAS
200039	Indiana Respiratory Therapy Ed Consortium	Indianapolis	IN	BS
200078	Indiana University of PA/Western PA Hospital	Pittsburgh	PA	BS
200088	Delaware Co CC/Crozer-Chester Med Ctr.	Upland	PA	AAS
200090	Norwalk Community College	Norwalk	CT	AS
200102	East Los Angeles College/Santa Monica	Monterey Park	CA	AS
200133/220133	St. Alexius Medical Center/University of Mary	Bismarck	ND	BS/MS
200143	CHI Health/Midland University	Omaha	NE	BS
200172	Mayo Clinic College of Med/Mayo School	Rochester	MN	BS
200260	Cincinnati State Tech-Community College	Batavia	OH	AS
200299	Delaware Technical and Community College	Wilmington	DE	AAS
200313	West Chester University/Bryn Mawr Hospital	Bryn Mawr	PA	BS
200341/210341	Rutgers & State University of NJ	Stratford	NJ	AAS/BS
200347/210347	Rutgers & State University of NJ	Newark	NJ	AS/BS
200367	North Dakota State University/Sanford	Fargo	ND	BS
200392	Bossier Parish Community College	Bossier City	LA	AAS
200397	Frederick Community College	Frederick	MD	AAS
200430	Carver/Bridge Valley Community & Tech College	Charleston	WV	AS
200431	Pickens Technical College	Aurora	CO	AAS
200432	Missouri Southern State University	Joplin	MO	AS
200450	Collins Career Technical Center	Chesapeake	OH	AAS
200454	Francis Tuttle	Oklahoma City	OK	AS
200461	Northeast Kentucky Consortium	Morehead	KY	AAS
200463	Autry Technology Ctr./Northern OK College	Enid	OK	AAS
200489	Southwestern Illinois College	Belleville	IL	AAS
200497	Cape Girardeau Career & Technology Center	Cape Girardeau	MO	AS



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200503	Rolla Technical Center	Rolla	MO	AAS
200504	University of Rio Grande/Rio Grande CC	Rio Grande	OH	AS
200506	Marshall University/St. Mary's Med Ctr.	Huntington	WV	BS
200569	Ivy Tech E. IN Resp. Care Ed. Consortium	New Castle	IN	AS
200585	US Army Med Ed & Training Campus	Fort Sam Houston	TX	AAS
200586	Simi Valley Adult School/Excelsior	Simi Valley	CA	AS
200595	Missouri State University-West Plains	West Plains	MO	AAS
200600	Sullivan Respiratory Care Consortium	Loch Sheldrake	NY	AAS
210273	York college of PA/York Hospital	York	PA	BS
300025	Monroe City Hall Annex	West Monroe	LA	AAS

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