



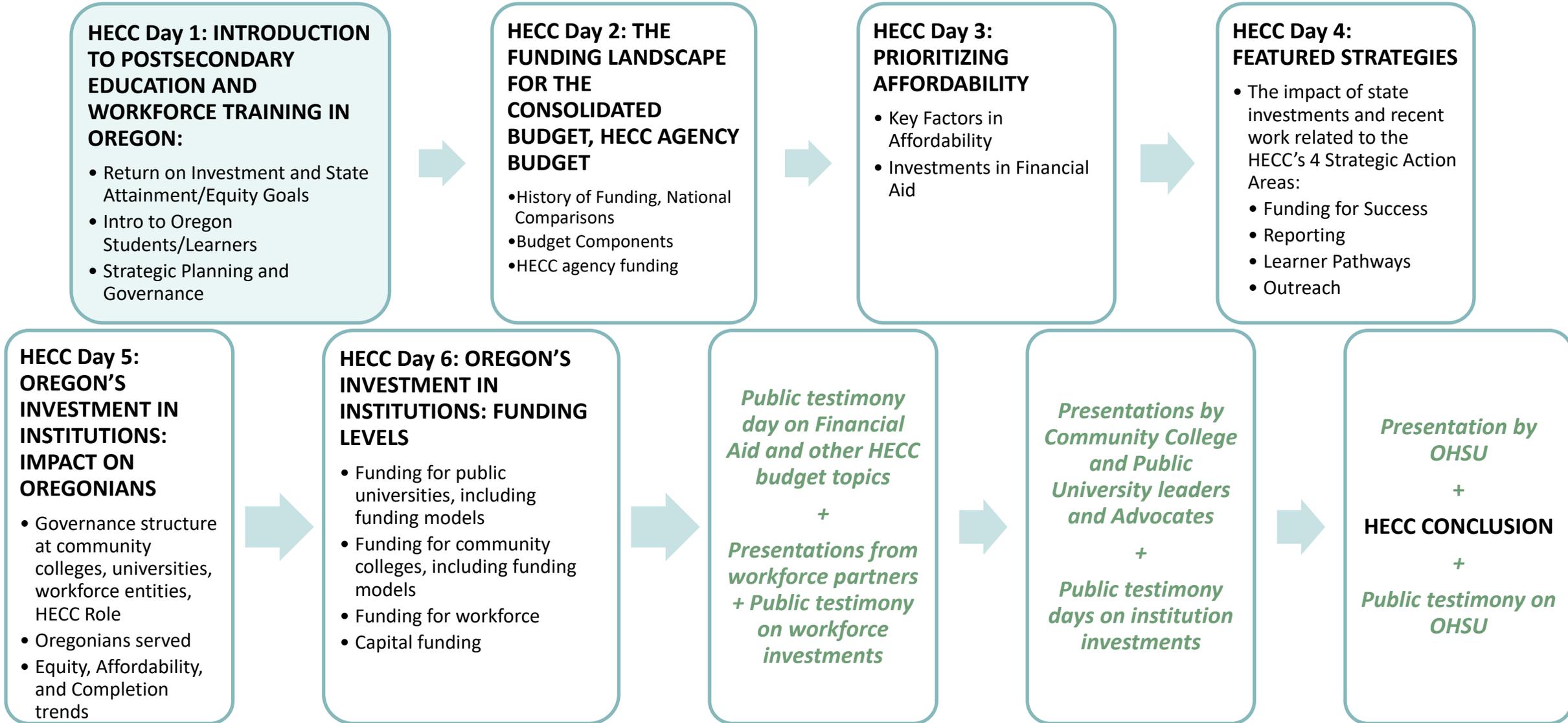
INTRODUCTION TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN OREGON

Joint Committee on Ways and
Means, Subcommittee on Education

Terry Cross, Chair, HECC Commission
Ben Cannon, Executive Director, HECC

APRIL 3, 2023

2023 HECC Budget Presentation Structure



Key Investments Impacting Our Service to Oregonians

We will present on these components of funding in the Governor's Recommended Budget; a summary of the GRB is also available on our website here:

www.oregon.gov/highered/policy-collaboration/Pages/2023-Session.aspx

Full GRB:

https://www.oregon.gov/das/Financial/documents/2023-25_gb.pdf

Institution support funds for the 24 public postsecondary institutions: Community College Support Fund (CCSF) and Public University Support Fund (PUSF)

State Financial Aid Programs: Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon Tribal Student Grant, Oregon Promise, other financial aid programs

Workforce System State Investments: Funds to local workforce boards, the WTDB, OregonServes, and youth workforce programs

Other University Funding: Statewide Programs and Services, Sports Action Lottery, OHSU

Future Ready Oregon investments: Reauthorization

Capital Funding and Debt Service for public institutions

HECC Agency Funding: Statewide policy and funding coordination

Budget Themes: ECONOMIC MOBILITY



Drive **Equitable Economic Mobility** and Meet Critical Workforce Needs

- Expand access to the many forms of postsecondary education and training—from apprenticeships to college degrees. Meet critical current and emerging workforce needs, prepare Oregonians for family-wage careers, transform the lives of individuals and their families, drive equitable economic mobility and resiliency, strengthen communities, and fuel a thriving economy.

Budget Themes: EQUITY



Apply the Equity Lens and Intentionally Fund Equity Strategies

- Invest to ensure the profound benefits of a credential, training, or degree are attainable for students of color, low-income and rural communities, and all Oregonians. Act on the Interim Joint Legislative Task Force’s historic listening tour to support intentional strategies and innovations that address longstanding disparities in higher education and support the success of underrepresented Oregonians at every level, from pre-college to employment.

Budget Themes: AFFORDABILITY



Prioritize College Affordability, **Bolstering Financial Aid** for Those with the Greatest Financial Need

- Address the true extent of need for those struggling most with rising college costs and food or housing instability to prevent pricing out Oregonians or overburdening them with debt. Scale up and carefully design Oregon's financial aid to better support students of today, including youth & adults.

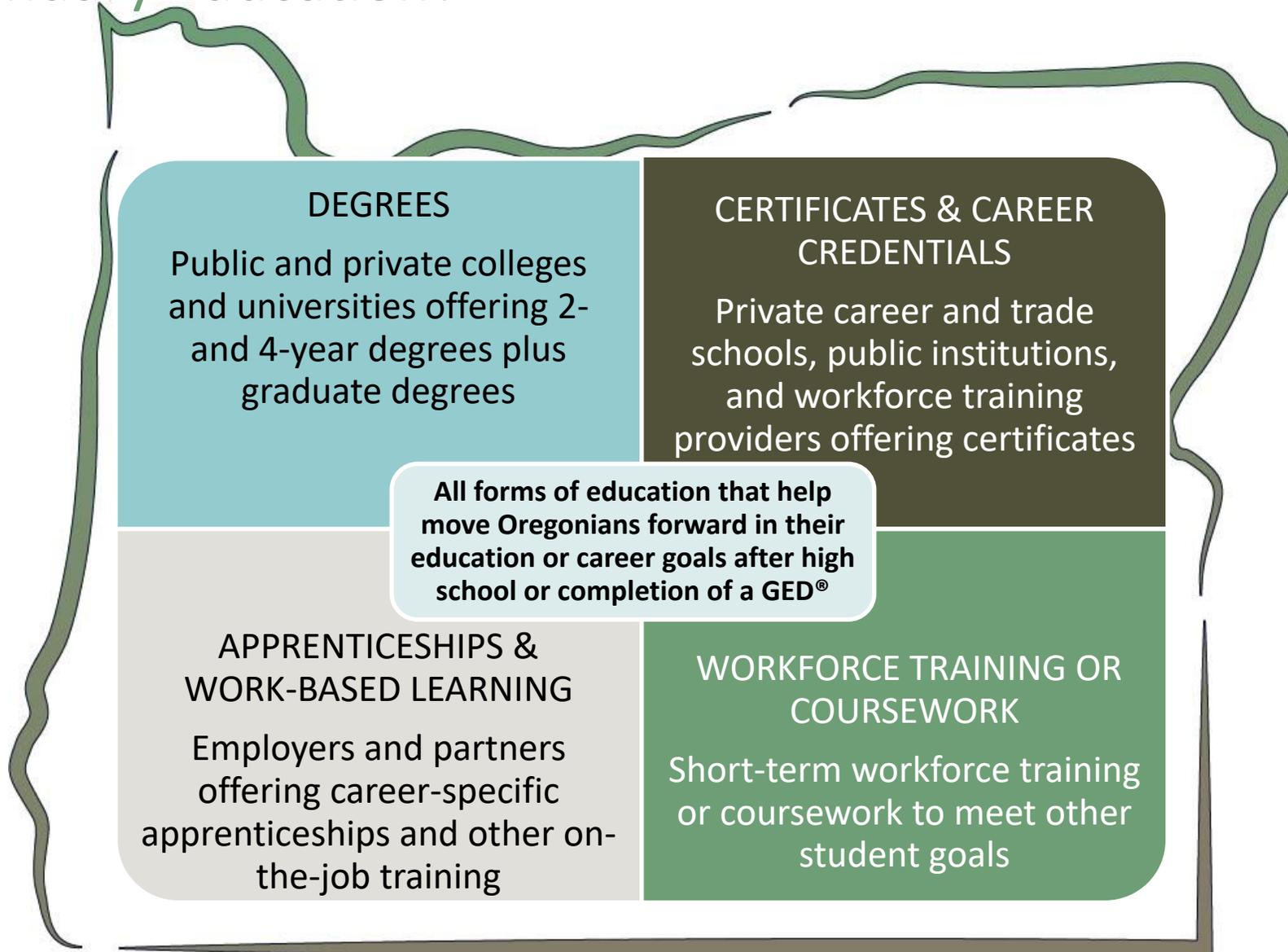
Budget Themes: INSTITUTIONS EQUIPPED FOR STUDENT SUCCESS



Sustain Investment in Institutions to Serve Student, State Needs

- Sustain the momentum of recent state reinvestments to ensure our public postsecondary education/training system is strong and nimble to meet evolving statewide societal and economic needs. Invest to keep tuition increases moderate and reverse the decades-long shift from the state to the student in absorbing college costs.

DEFINING TERMS: What Do We Mean by “Higher Education” or Postsecondary Education?



DEFINING TERMS: What do we Mean by Students or Learners?



STUDENTS OR LEARNERS* INCLUDE:

- Youth coming directly from secondary school
- Adults returning to education/training, or just beginning
- Workers and job-seekers who need to upskill, advance, or change careers
- Those seeking a 2- or 4- year college degree
- Those seeking to complete their High School Equivalency credential
- Those pursuing short-term credentials and/or career learning
- Transfer students
- Apprentices and others participating in work-based learning

The ***HECC Equity Lens*** guides our focus on underserved students/learners:

“We focus the HECC Equity Lens on Oregonians who are currently and historically underserved in access to and success in postsecondary education and training, and in the programs and services impacting these measures. We intentionally place racial equity at the forefront to counterbalance and dismantle racist policies and practices that perpetuate inequities. We are committed to explicitly identifying and urgently addressing the most severe and persistent disparities for learners, while shifting to a more equitable education and training system for all Oregonians...”

*Students may fit into one or multiple of these categories

THE RETURN ON
INVESTMENT FOR
POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION AND
TRAINING



Oregon's Future Calls for More Education and Training After High School

A small family in Oregon needs **\$100,298** to make ends meet, on average

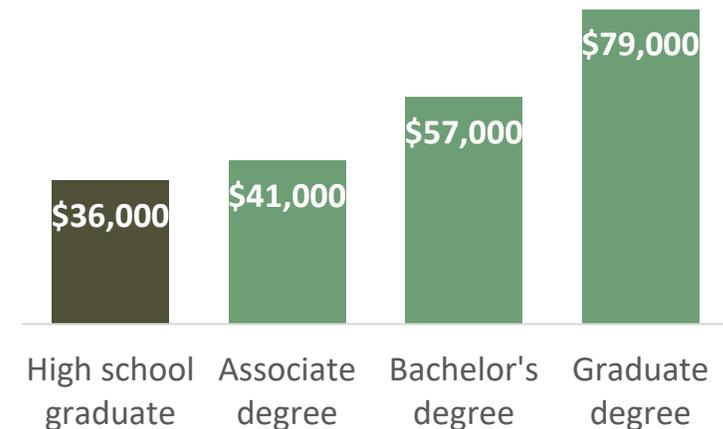
However, the average annual earnings in Oregon is **\$61,465**

Postsecondary credentials are the main route to earning above-average wages

93%

of jobs in Oregon with above-average earnings through 2031 call for a postsecondary certificate or degree to be competitive

Median Oregon Annual Earnings



Postsecondary Education Pays Off



Educational Attainment	Median Oregon Annual Earnings
Graduate degree	\$79,000
Bachelor's degree	\$57,000
Associate's degree	\$41,000
Some college, no degree	\$38,000
High school diploma	\$36,000



But Those Benefits are Inequitably Distributed

Percentage of Individuals Within a Demographic Group With Each Credential

Educational attainment	Median Oregon annual earnings	White	Underrepresented Populations (Black, Hispanic, Native American, and Native Hawaiian combined)
Graduate degree	\$79,000	14%	8%
Bachelor's degree	\$57,000	24%	14%
Associate degree	\$41,000	9%	7%
Some college, no degree	\$38,000	25%	23%
High school diploma	\$36,000	22%	23%
Less than a high school diploma	\$31,000	5%	25%

Note: Brackets in the original image group the White and Underrepresented Populations percentages for Graduate, Bachelor's, and Associate degrees. The White group total is 47% and the Underrepresented group total is 29%.

Oregon's Economy Needs a Trained Workforce

Oregon's Current Labor Market is Tight

Low Unemployment & High Demand:

- Oregon Unemployment Rate at 4.7% (February 2023)¹
- 68,000 job vacancies (4th quarter 2022)²
- 75% of job vacancies hard to fill (4th quarter 2022)²
- Latent labor force

Pandemic Impacts

- Self-employment up
- Fewer multiple jobholders
- Great resignation

Structural Factors

- Slowing international migration
- Pandemic-related loss of life
- Changing demographics

49 of top 50 growing high-demand occupations require postsecondary education to be competitive

Postsecondary education also fosters the innovation and knowledge to prepare Oregonians for jobs of the future

Projected Growth in High-Wage, High-Demand Jobs 2021-2031³

General and Operations Managers	15.0%
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	8.2%
Registered Nurses	10.3%
Carpenters	11.5%
Project Management & Business Ops. Specialists	13.3%
Wholesale & Manufacturing Sales Reps.	10.5%
Software Developers & Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	25.2%
Real Estate Sales Agents	13.5%
Electricians	20.8%
Accountants and Auditors	7.2%

Postsecondary Education Generates Upward Mobility...

However, Too Few Students Access This Route to Upward Mobility

For Oregonians from low-income families who enroll in college as young adults, **67%** become middle-income or high-income earners by their mid-30s.

→ Compared to **39%** of those who never went to college

Students from low-income families who become middle and high-income earners by their mid-30s:

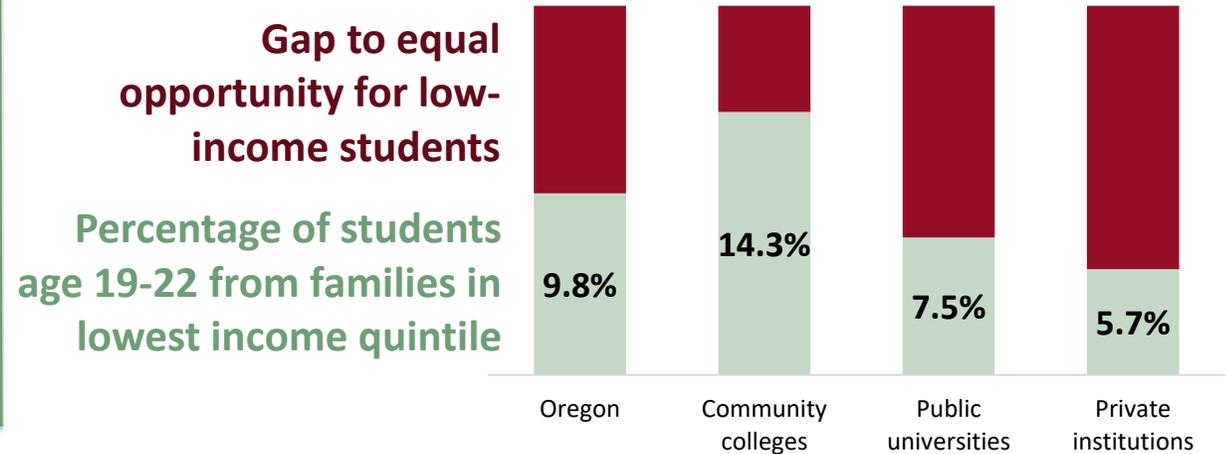
Community Colleges: **61%**

Public Universities: **75%**

Private institutions: **70%**

HOWEVER, students from low-income families are less likely to enroll, especially at more selective schools

Only **9.8%** of Oregon college/university students age 19-22 were from the lowest income families (from the lowest 20% of incomes)



Notes: "Middle-income and high-income earners" includes those with earnings in the top 60% of earners. Data exclude two community colleges with too few students to include in the analysis.

Private institutions include 10 institutions from the Oregon Alliance of Independent Colleges and Universities and two additional degree-granting private institutions. Trend in percentage of students from low-income backgrounds reflects difference between 1980 and 1991 birth cohorts.

Source: Chetty, R., Friedman, R.J., Saez, E., Turner, N., and Yagan, D. 2017. *Mobility Report Cards: The Role of Colleges in Intergenerational Mobility*. <https://opportunityinsights.org/data/>.

Postsecondary Education and Training Carry Benefits for the Whole Community

Higher levels of postsecondary education and training correlate with...

HEALTH BENEFITS: Higher rates of employer-provided health insurance coverage, and higher rates of activities associated with physical health

VOTING: Higher rates of voting

CIVIC INVOLVEMENT: Higher rates of civic involvement such as volunteering

RETIREMENT: Higher rates of availability and participation in retirement plans provided by their employers

FAMILY BENEFITS: Lower rates of participation in public assistance programs (Medicaid, housing assistance, SNAP, free and reduced school lunch), AND Less likely to live in households experiencing poverty

In addition to the benefits to the individual, states benefit from more tax revenue with higher levels of education, revenue which in turn funds state services.*

Sources: The College Board, Education Pays 2019 <https://research.collegeboard.org/pdf/education-pays-2019-full-report.pdf>, Data from 2018; *Blagg, Kristin, and Erica Blom. "Evaluating the Return on Investment in Higher Education: An Assessment of Individual-and State-Level Returns." Urban Institute (2018). Morrisey, M., Radpour, S., & Schuster, B. (2022). *The Older Workers and Retirement Chartbook*. Economic Policy Institute. <https://www.epi.org/publication/older-workers-retirement-chartbook/>. Raghupathi, V. & Raghupathi, W. (2020). The influence of education on health: an empirical assessment of OECD countries for the period 1995–2015. *Archives of Public Health*, 78(20). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13690-020-00402-5>. U.S. Census Bureau. (2021) *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2020, Table 5* [Data set]. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/voting-and-registration/p20-585.html>

PROGRESS TOWARD
STATE GOALS,
APPLYING THE EQUITY
LENS



Oregon's 40-40-20 Goal for Young Adults



By 2025, 40 percent of young adult Oregonians will complete a four-year degree or more, 40 percent will complete a two-year degree or short-term career certificate, and the remaining 20 percent will earn a high school diploma or equivalent.

40%

4-year degree or more

40%

2-year degree or short-term career certificate

20%

High school diploma or equivalent

-ORS 350.014

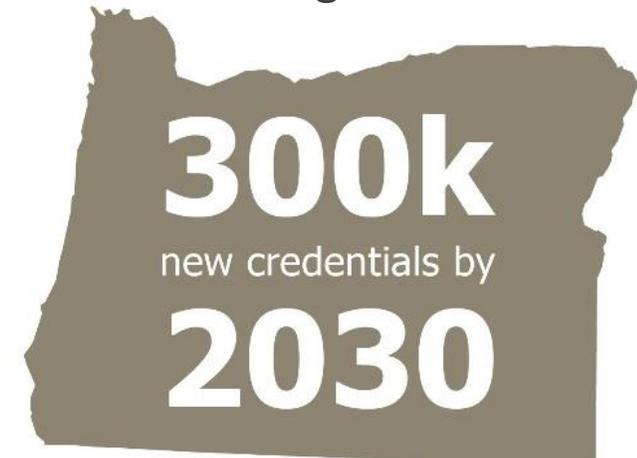


More on educational attainment goals and progress toward them [on our website here:](https://www.oregon.gov/highered/policy-collaboration/Pages/state-goals.aspx)
<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/policy-collaboration/Pages/state-goals.aspx>

Oregon's Adult Educational Attainment Goal

Between 2020 and 2030, 300,000 adult Oregonians will earn a new degree, certificate, or other credential of value.

Oregon will reduce the adult educational attainment gaps by half for underserved people of color, low-income learners, and rural learners during this decade.



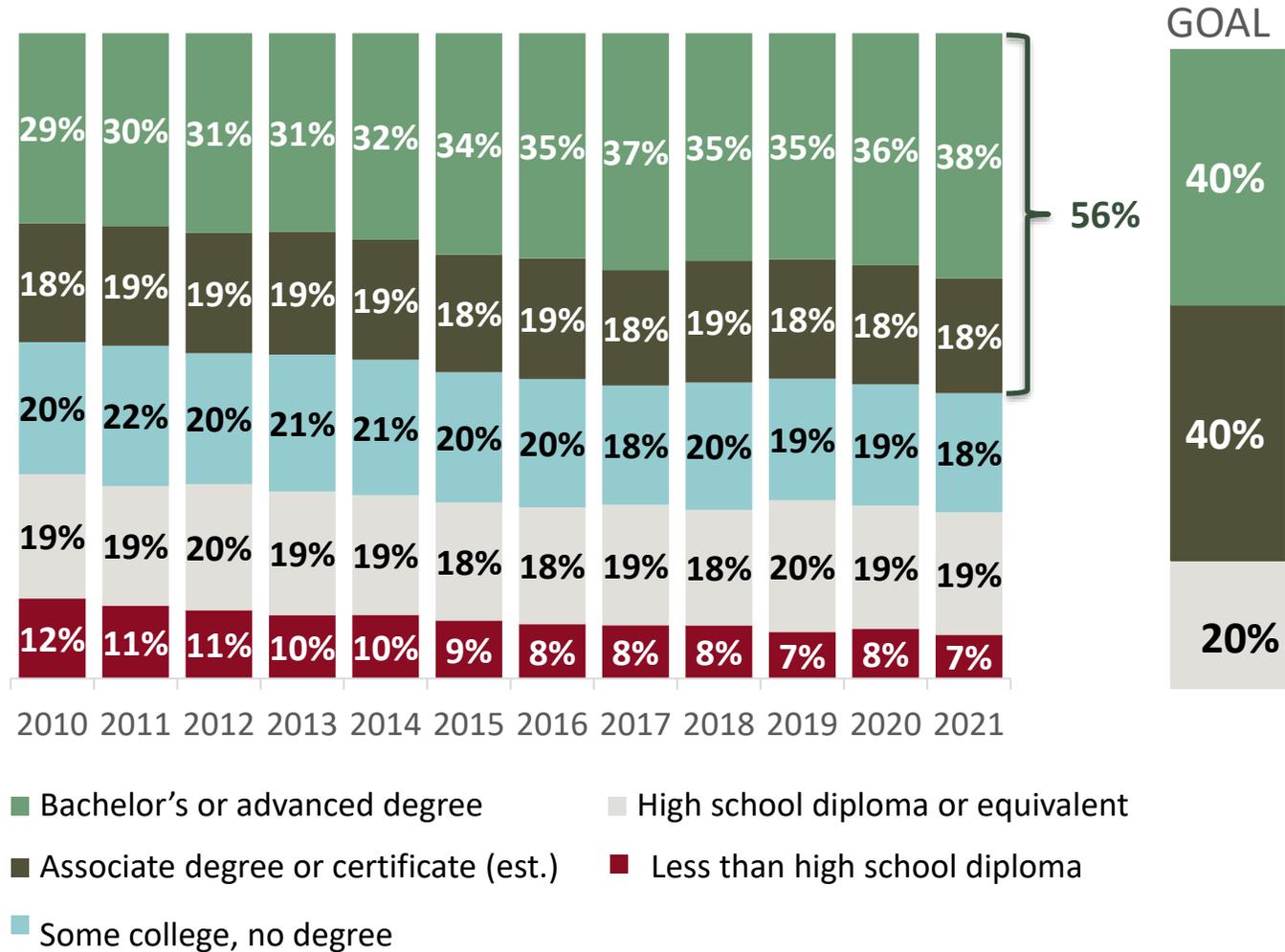
Progress Toward Oregon's State 40-40-20 Educational Attainment Goal

PROGRESS TOWARD 40-40-20: KPM #4: Percent of all young adults with increasing levels of education and training

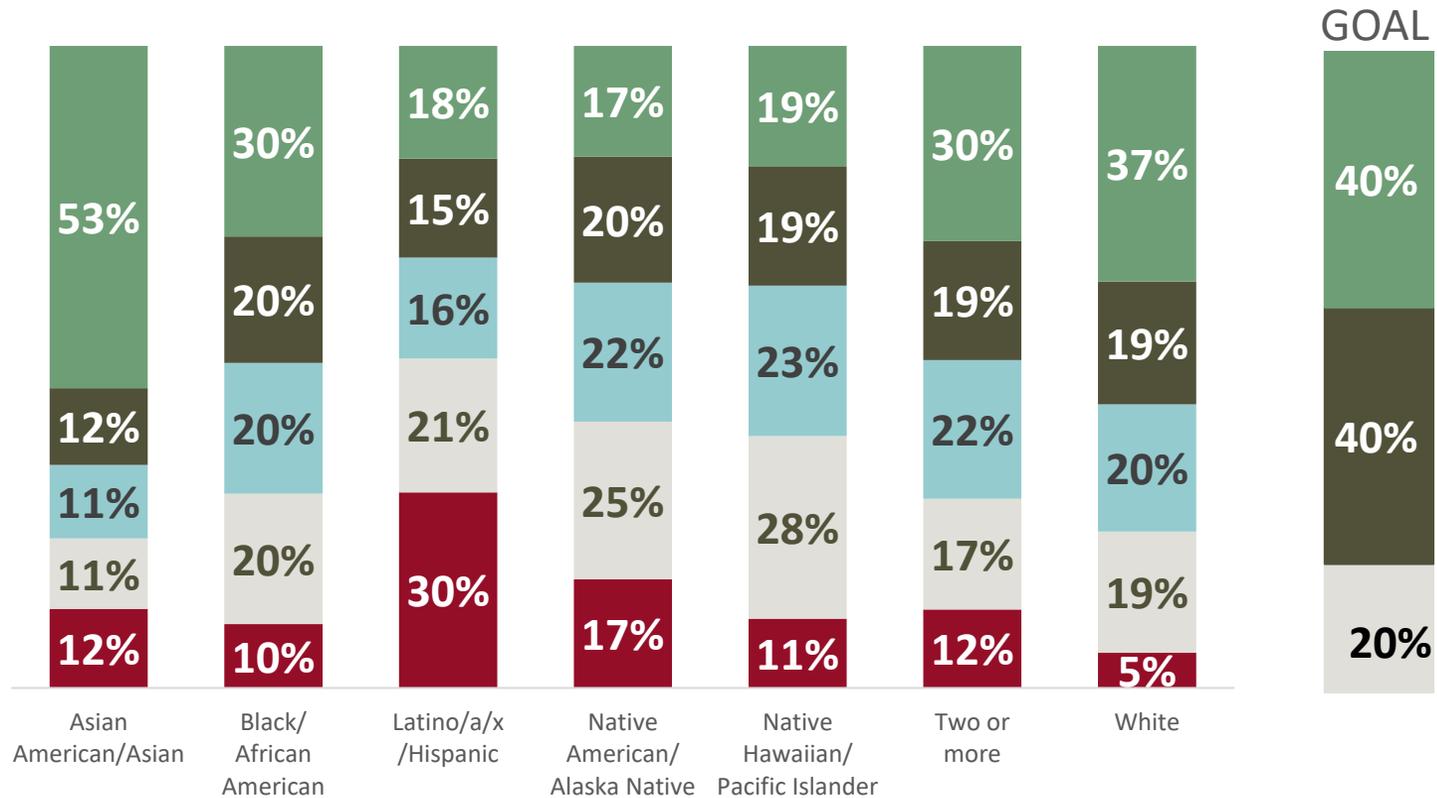
Key Performance Measure #4

The share of young Oregonians with a postsecondary credential has risen slightly in the last few years, though attainment remains well behind the 80% goal.

Rates come from survey data, which can have slight fluctuations from year to year.



Educational Attainment Varies Widely By Race/ethnicity (2021)

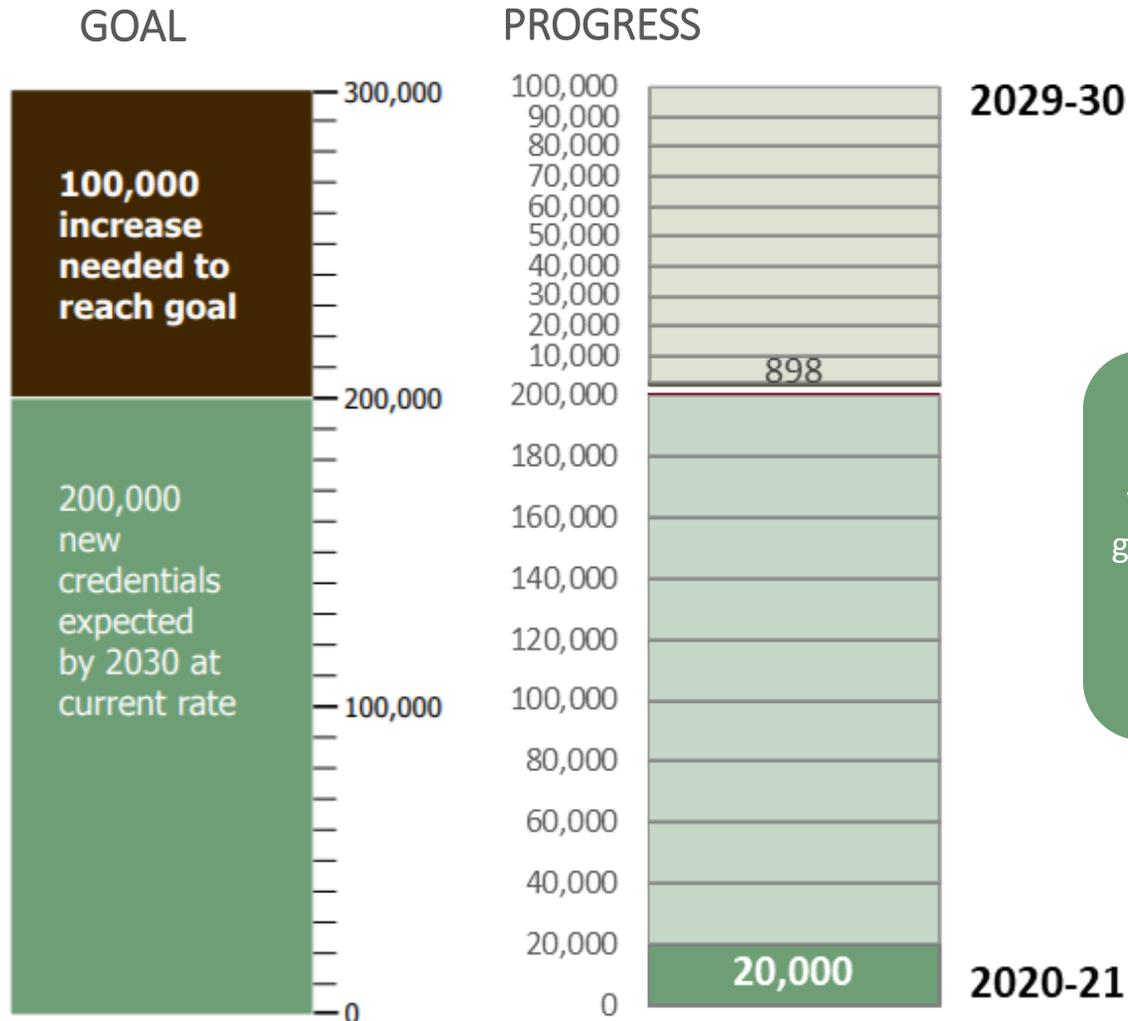


We have far to go to ensure that all Oregonians are served equitably by the education system. Equity gaps in educational attainment by race/ethnicity continue to be severe.

- Bachelor's or advanced degree
- Associate degree or certificate (est.)
- Some college, no degree
- High school diploma or equivalent
- Less than high school diploma

Progress Toward Oregon's Adult Educational Attainment Goal

ADULT ATTAINMENT

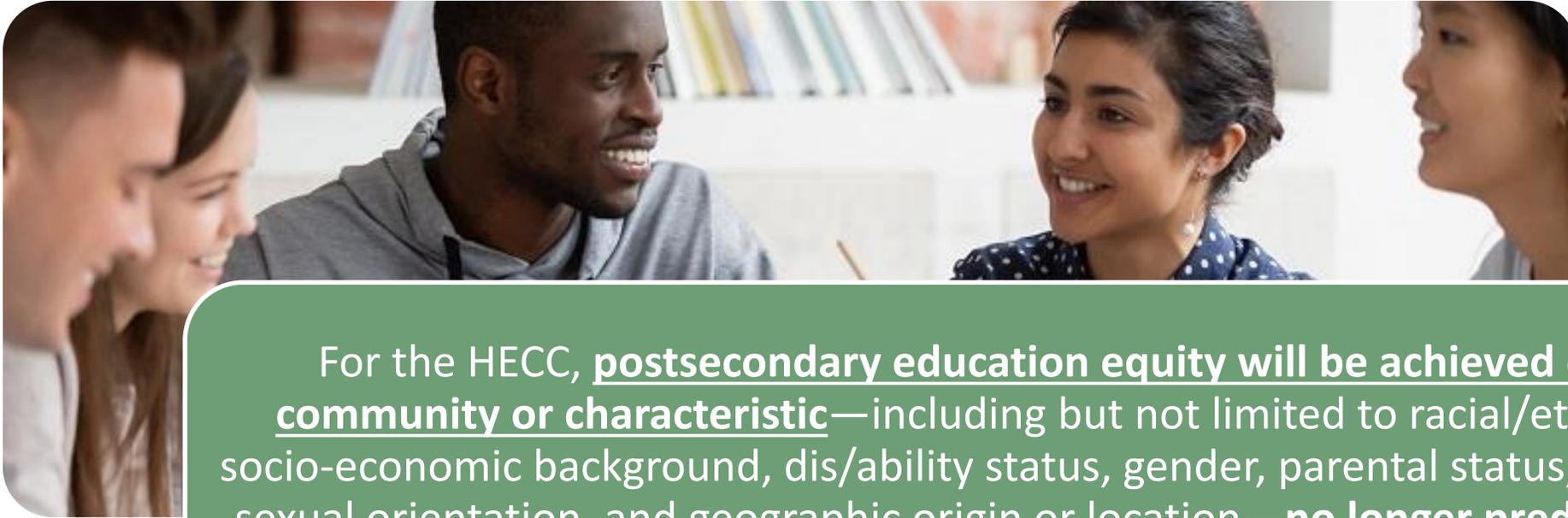


We still have far to go to meet the adult attainment goal.

The adult attainment goal also calls for gaps in attainment by race/ethnicity, income, and rural/urban to be reduced by half by 2030.

Gaps by income have narrowed slightly, while **other gaps have not narrowed.**

Our Equity Stance...



For the HECC, postsecondary education equity will be achieved once one's community or characteristic—including but not limited to racial/ethnic identity, socio-economic background, dis/ability status, gender, parental status, veteran status, sexual orientation, and geographic origin or location—no longer predict inequitable access to and success in postsecondary education and training. We will work towards this by addressing the root historical causes of systemic racism and inequities, not just their manifestation. This includes the intentional examination and elimination of policies, practices, attitudes and cultural messages that perpetuate the stark inequities in postsecondary education and workforce training we see today.

We Apply the Oregon HECC Equity Lens

The Oregon Equity Lens was adopted by the HECC in 2014 as a cornerstone to the State's approach to education policy and budgeting.

- **Purpose:** To clearly articulate the shared goals we have for our state; to assess the equity impact of policies and investments; **to make intentional policies, investments and systemic change to achieve an equitable educational system;** and to create clear accountability structures.
- Confirms the **importance of identifying and urgently addressing institutional and systemic barriers** that have limited access and success for many students.
- Emphasizes **historically underserved students**, with a **particular focus on racial equity**.



In November 2021, the Equity Lens was updated. It is now titled the Oregon HECC Equity Lens, with a renewed attention on application to postsecondary education and training. The primary focus areas remain consistent.

Read the full Equity Lens here:

<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/policy-collaboration/Documents/Equity/HECC-Equity-Lens-2021.pdf>

WHO ARE WE
SERVING, AND WHO
DO WE NEED TO
SERVE?

OREGON'S CHANGING
POPULATION



Oregon Public Postsecondary Students Today – 2021-22

1ST GENERATION STATUS

(note: available for FAFSA filers only)

- 16% 1st gen
- 30% not 1st gen
- 54% not known

AGE

- 44% 25+
- 38% 18-24
- 18% <18

FINANCIAL AID

- 51% of FAFSA/ORSAA filers got Pell or OOG
- 64% of degree-seeking students filed a FAFSA/ORSAA

BASIC NEEDS

(national data)

- Food Insecure 29-39%
- Housing Insecure 43%-52%
- Homeless 14%

FULL-TIME/ PART-TIME

- 53% PT
- 8% FT
- 26% Non-credit
- 14% High school (all PT)

LEVEL

- 4% graduate
- 71% undergrad for-credit
- 25% non-credit only

RURAL/URBAN/MIXED

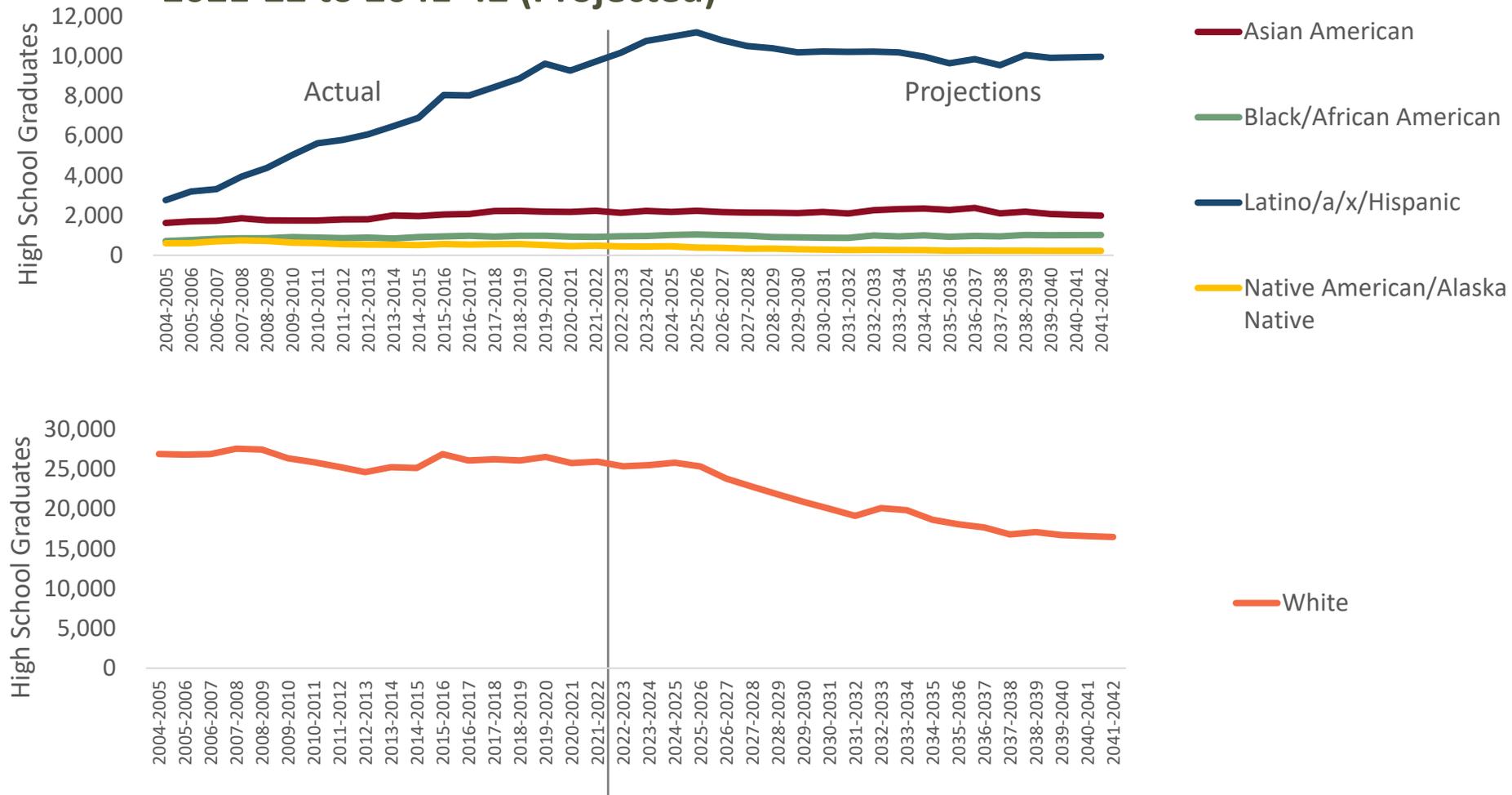
- 73% urban
- 15% rural
- 12% unknown/other

Sources: Data on basic needs insecurity from The Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice. (2021). “#RealCollege 2021: Basic Needs Insecurity During the Ongoing Pandemic.” Philadelphia, PA. <https://hope.temple.edu/sites/hope/files/media/document/HopeSurveyReport2021.pdf>

All other data from HECC analysis of student records from public institutions and reflect Oregon resident, undergraduate-level students, including high school students taking dual-credit courses and community college students taking non-credit courses. Data are from 2021-22. Data on first-generation status and Pell status are only available for students who file for financial aid.

Oregon Youth Projections Show Growing Diversity

Oregon Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-05 to 2020-21(Actual), 2021-22 to 2041-42 (Projected)



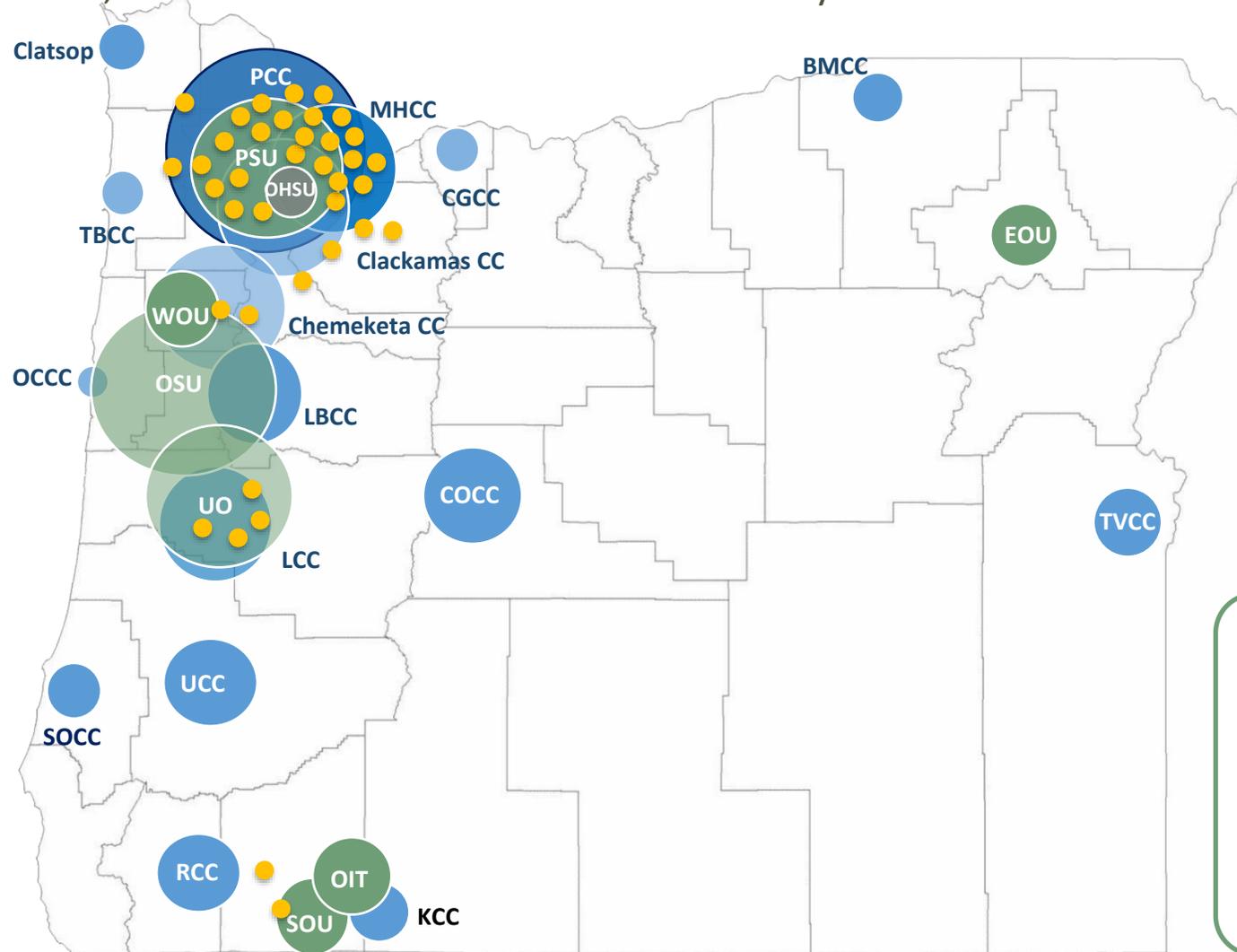
Our multicultural future needs multicultural education and training

Notes: Projections derived from HECC analysis and include progression ratios from kindergarten through high school graduation, use the most recent four years of data, and include students entering or exiting the public school system (typically through migration).

Sources: Centers for Disease Control data on Oregon birth rates by race-ethnicity, National Center for Education Statistics data on Oregon public elementary and secondary school enrollment and on private high school graduates, Oregon Department of Education (ODE) data on public high school graduates, and historic ODE data on home school graduates.

Postsecondary Institutions Serving Oregonians

Locations, and Relative Size of Public Institutions by Enrollment



Oregon also has 219 Private Career Schools not represented on this map

TOTAL ENROLLMENT 2021-22

Academic Year Headcount

Public Institutions

Universities	118,442
Community Colleges	184,914
Oregon Health & Science University	2,984

Private Institutions

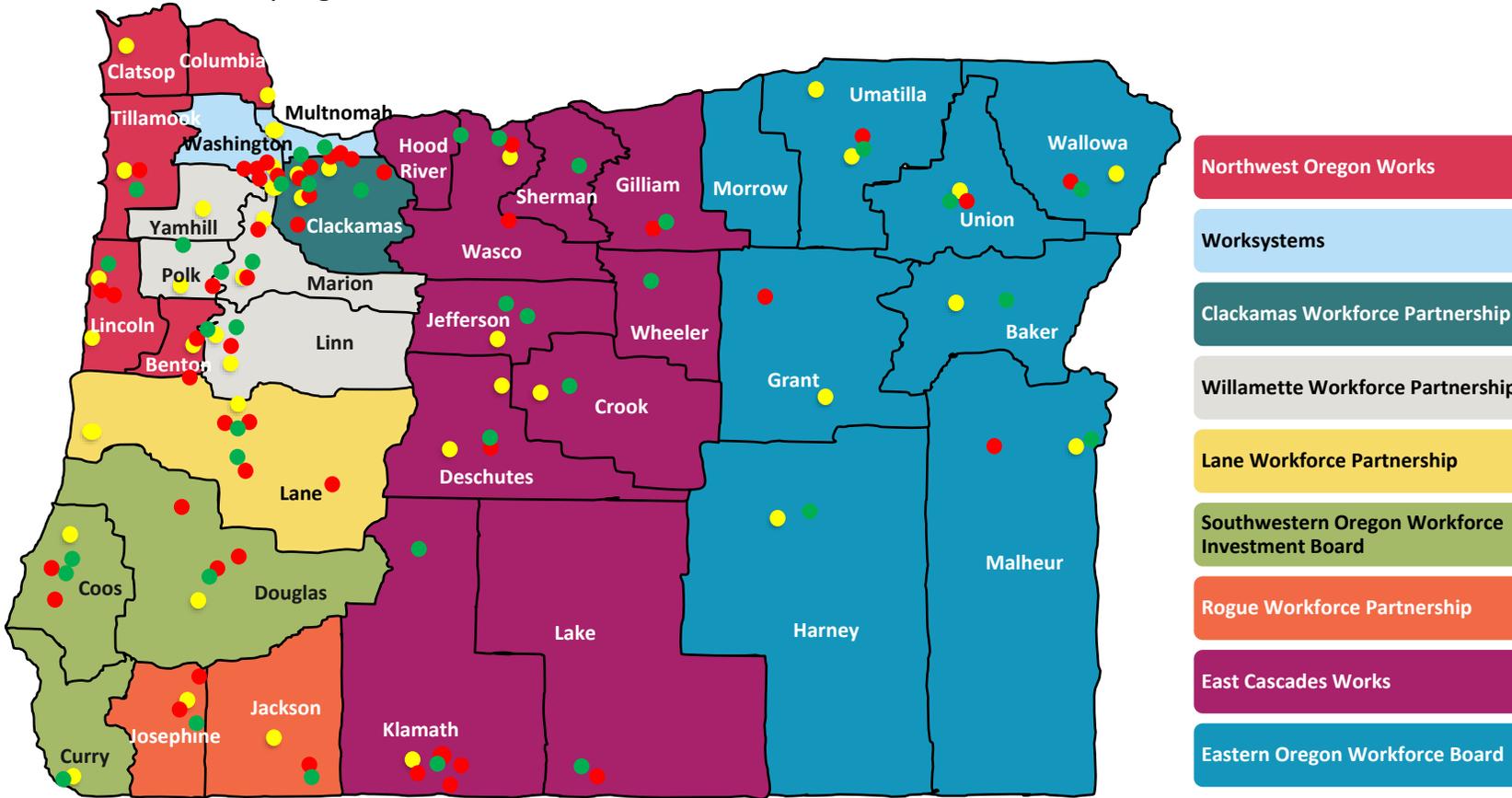
Private Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions	13,357
Private Career Schools	21,870

Note: Total headcount may contain duplicates for students who attended multiple institutions during the same academic year.

Source: HECC analysis of student-level data from public universities, community colleges and private degree granting and career schools. All data are for the 2021-22 academic year with the exception of OHSU which is for Fall term only.

Workforce Investments Serve Oregon Learners and Job-Seekers Statewide

The HECC Office of Workforce Investments funds workforce development opportunities in every county in the state through WorkSource Oregon Centers, OregonServes programs, and Oregon Youth Works programs.



● WorkSource Oregon Center ● OregonServes Program ● Oregon Youth Works Program

WORKFORCE SERVICES

Through the Office of Workforce Investments, HECC partners with many other agencies, organizations, and programs to provide needed services to Oregonians.

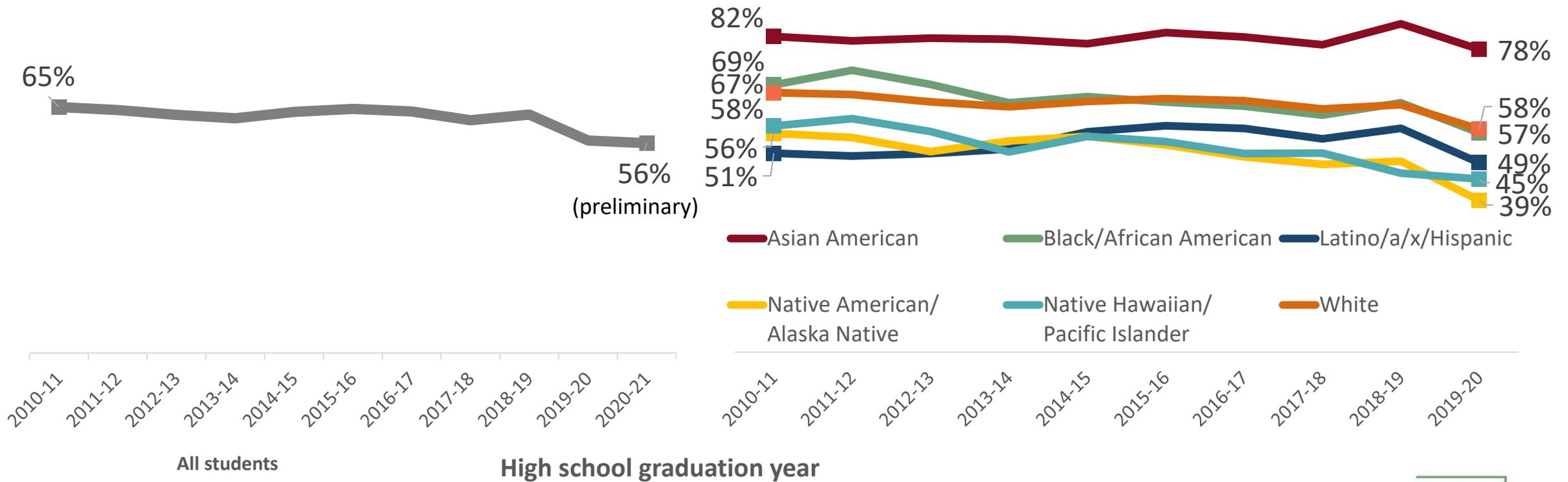
	<u>Participants</u>
Local Workforce Development Boards	14,886 ¹
OregonServes	14,956 ²
Oregon Youth Works Programs	2,458 ³

¹ 2021 & 2022 data. May include minimal duplicate participants served by both federal WIOA Title I programs *and* the General Fund Work Experience grant program.
² Program year 2020 & 2021 data. Includes AmeriCorps members, youth served, and adults who volunteered with or benefited from an OregonServes program.
³ 2021 & 2022 data. Includes participants in the Oregon Youth Employment Program, Oregon Youth Corps, and Oregon Conservation Corps.

The College-going Rate of Oregon High School Graduates Fell during the Pandemic, and Equity Gaps Persist

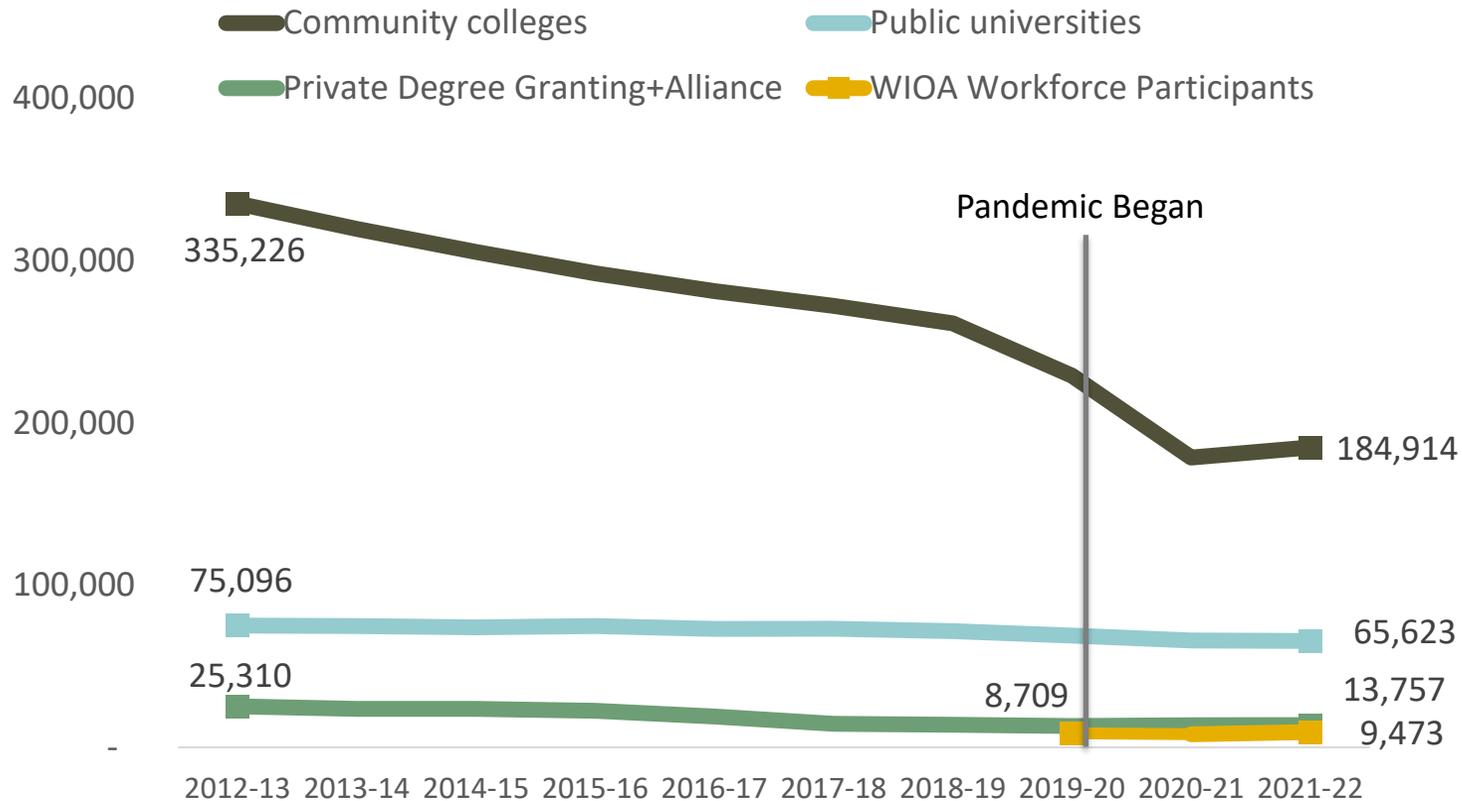
Key Performance Measure #1-2

Percentage of Oregon High School Graduates From 2021 Who Enrolled in Any College Nationwide Within 16 Months of Their 4-year High School Cohort Graduation Date



Pandemic-related Enrollment Declines Have Stabilized but not Returned to Pre-pandemic Levels

Annual Number of Undergraduates by Institution Type, 2012-13 To 2021-22



Community college enrollment aligns closely with economic trends. Low unemployment, combined with the pandemic, has led to declining enrollment since 2010.

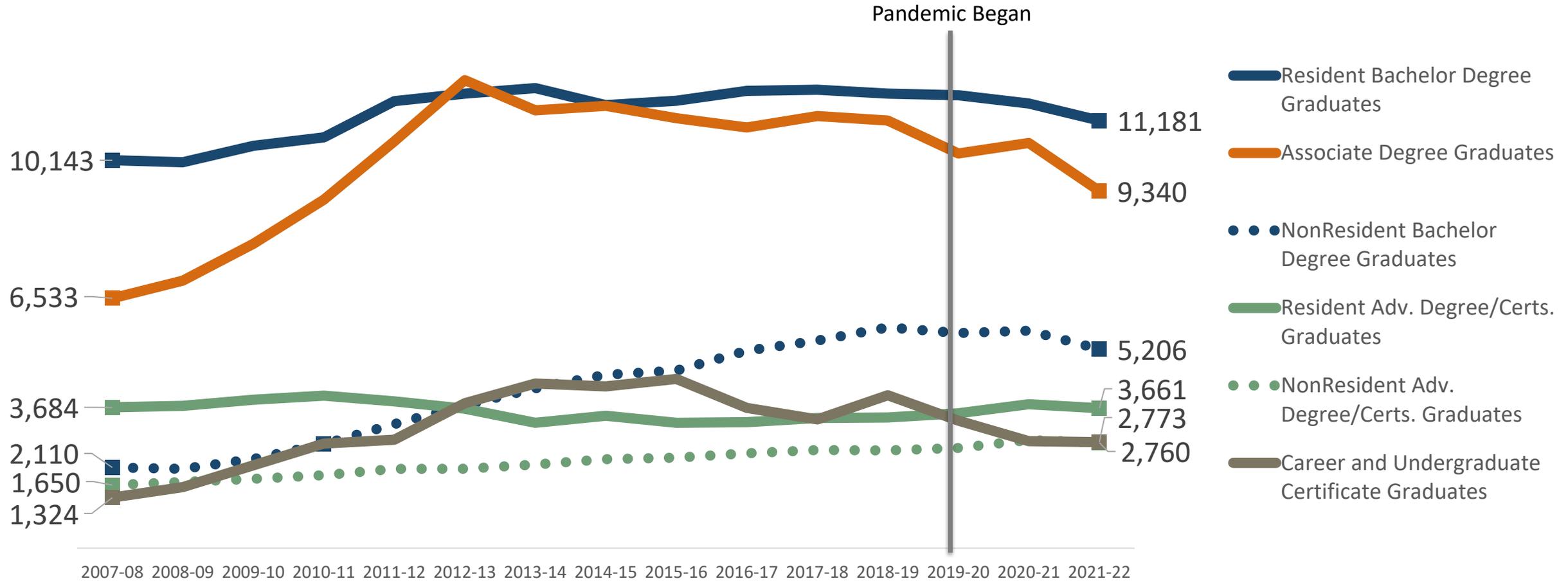
Public university undergraduate enrollment has declined only slightly the last decade, in part because of increased enrollment in accelerated learning.

Private institutions include independent degree-granting, and both other degree-granting and career/technical schools authorized by the HECC.

The number of workforce training participants has remained stable for the last two years (prior to Future Ready Oregon). Definitional changes prevent showing a longer trend.

Source: For public universities and community colleges: HECC analysis of student data from all institutions. Includes annual headcount for resident, undergraduate and non-admitted undergraduate students. For independent schools: HECC analysis of student data only from private institutions that are authorized by the HECC and that reported data. Includes annual headcount for resident and nonresident undergraduate students and therefore overestimates the number of undergraduates at private, degree-granting institutions authorized by the HECC, as some of the graduate students cannot be identified separately.

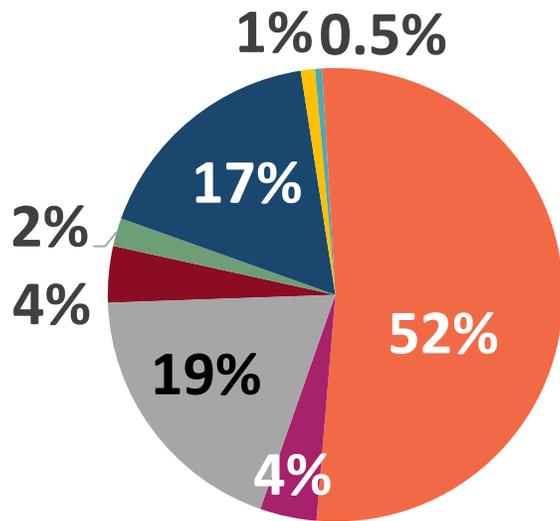
The Number of Students Graduating from Oregon Institutions Generally Rose until the Pandemic



Racial/ethnic Gaps in Enrollment Have Improved in the Last Decade

% Growth/Decline in last 10 years

Community College Students



+21%

Asian American/Asian

+25%

-9%

Black/African American

+18%

+53%

Latino/a/x/Hispanic

+99%

-28%

Nat. American/Alaska Native

-24%

+8%

Nat. Hawaiian/Pac. Islander

-7%

-13%

White

-15%

+54%

Multiracial

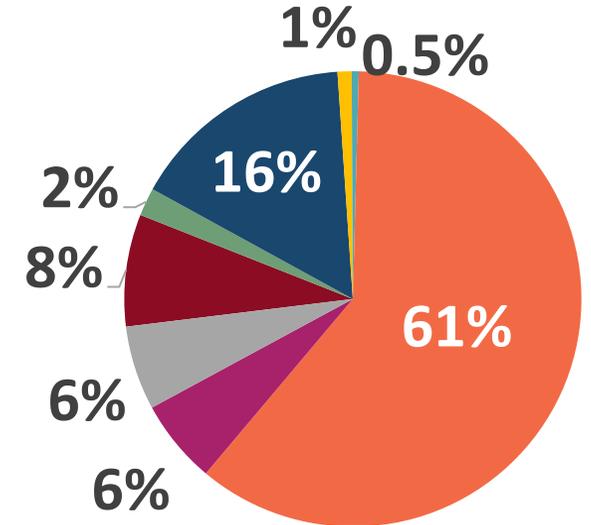
+71%

+4%

Not Reported

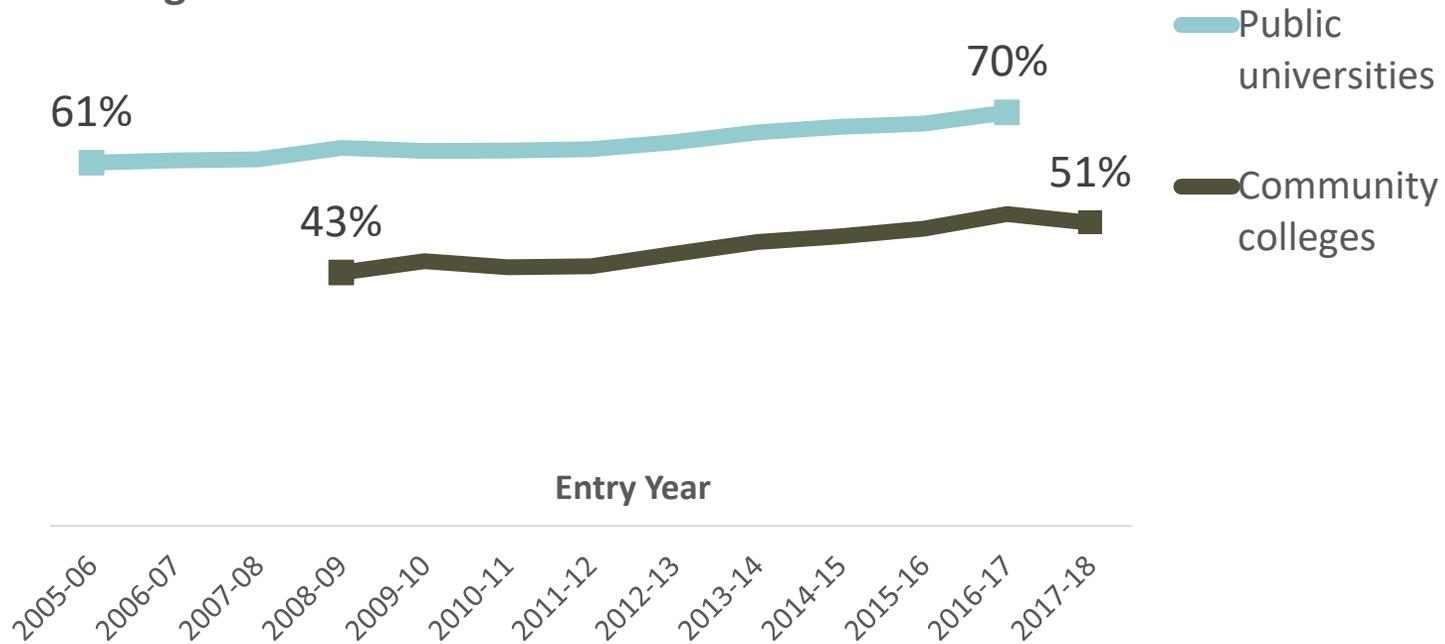
-13%

Public University Students



Completion Rates at Oregon Public Institutions Have Risen, but Equity Gaps Persist

Completion Rates By Institution Type, for Students Entering 2005-06 to 2017-18



Graduation rates have risen in both sectors over the last several years. However, wide gaps remain by race/ethnicity, rural/urban background, and income background. We will present more on this on Day 5, focused on Institution Support for Oregon students.

Six-year bachelor’s degree graduation rates for university freshmen
 Four-year completion and transfer rates for new credential-seeking students at community colleges

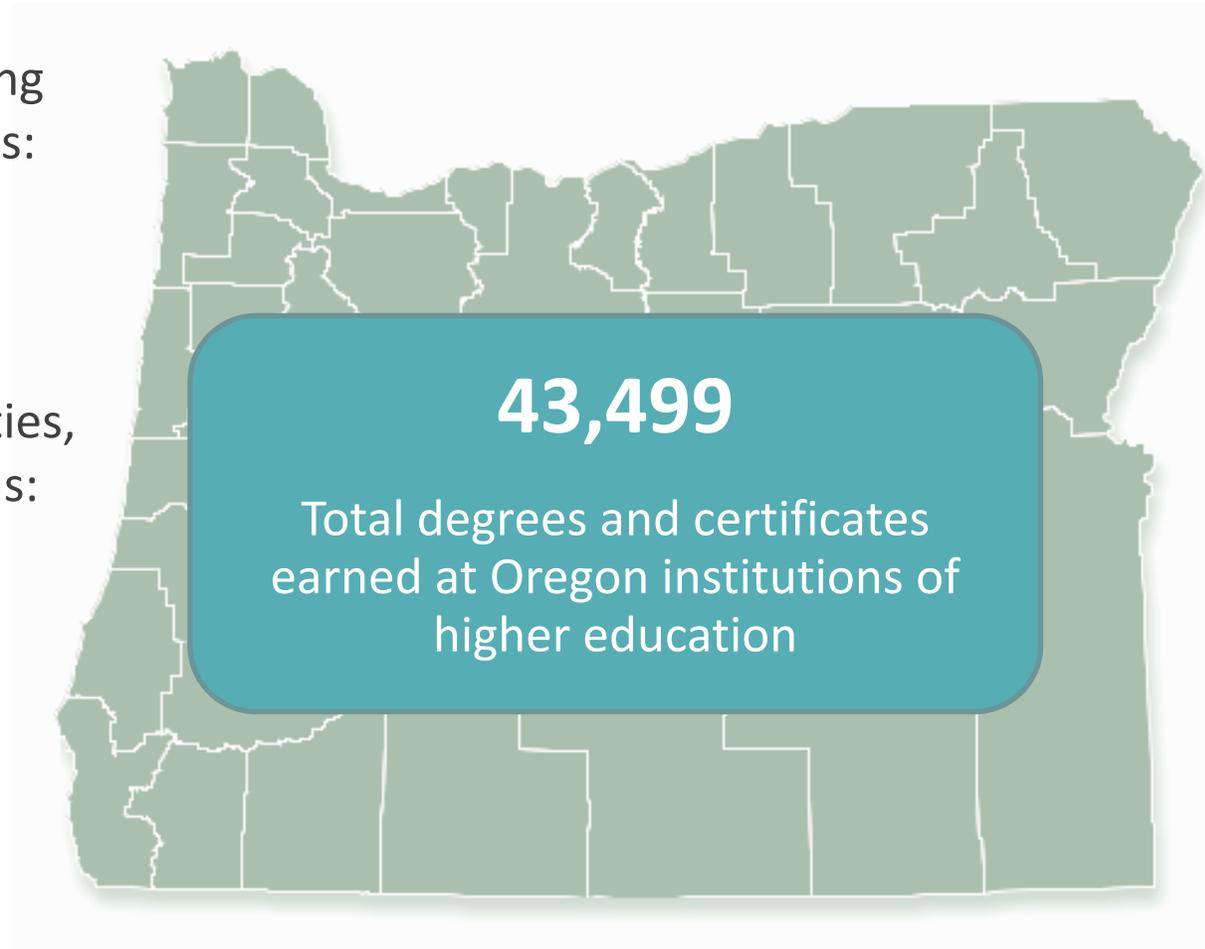
Source: For public universities and community colleges: HECC analysis of student data from all institutions. For community colleges data shows completion or transfer to a four-year university within four years for credential-seeking students who were not accelerated learning students. For public universities, data shows completion of bachelor’s degrees within six years among first-time, full-time freshmen.

Resident Student Completions in 2021-22

From 57 Regulated
Private Degree-Granting
Postsecondary Schools:
1,329 completions

From 12 Independent
Private colleges, universities,
and religious institutions:
7,042 completions

From 113 Regulated
Private Career Schools:
9,085 completions



From 17
Public Community
Colleges:
10,443 completions

From 7
Public Universities:
14,870 completions

From OHSU:
730 completions

Source: HECC analysis of student-level data from public community colleges, resident students in public community colleges, universities, and students in private degree-granting and career schools that are authorized by the HECC and that reported data. Data also include completions for Alliance member private, independent institutions. For public institutions, data include undergraduate and career certificates, associate/bachelor's/master's/doctoral degrees, and post-doctoral and professional certificates for resident students at public universities and Oregon resident students at community colleges. In addition to the totals shown above, students who are not Oregon residents complete their programs of study. In 2021-22, there were 7,978 nonresident students at public universities, 1,637 at community colleges, and 2,341 at private, independent institutions who completed a certificate or degree. Some nonresident students are included in the totals shown above for private institutions authorized by the HECC, as these students cannot be distinguished separately in the data.

Affordability Challenges are Pervasive

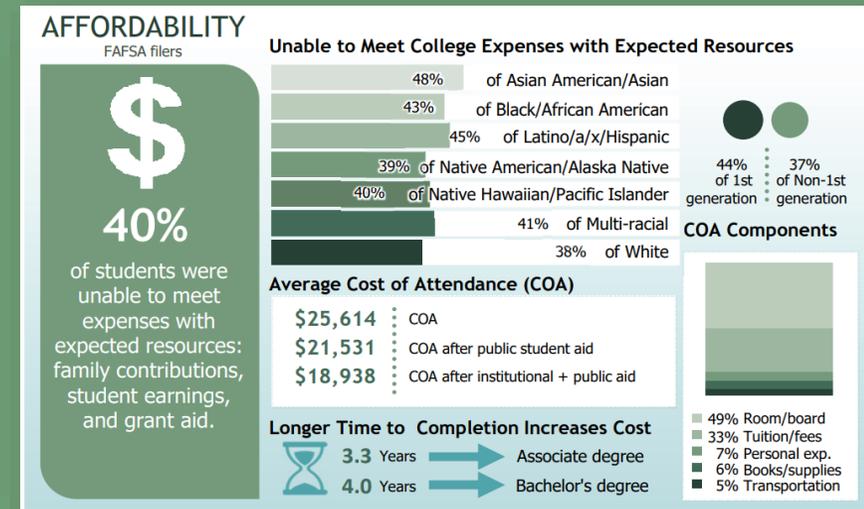
College Was Unaffordable for Many at Oregon Public Institutions 2020-21

Key Performance Measure #9-10

- Only 40% of degree-seeking students at public institutions applied for and received aid.
- **AFFORDABILITY METRIC:** Among the students who applied for aid, 40% were unable to meet expenses with expected resources: expected family contribution, student earnings, most institutional aid, and all grant aid.
 - At the community colleges, 30% were unable to meet expenses.
 - At the universities, 55% were unable to meet expenses.

View the full Statewide Snapshots Report, Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2020-21

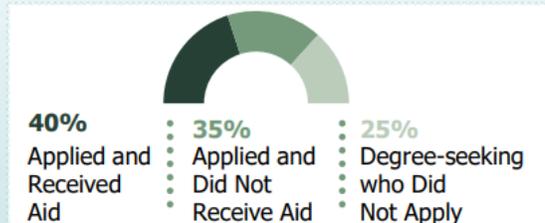
<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Pages/snapshots.aspx>



Students Receiving Financial Aid

Federal Pell	Oregon Promise
45,233	8,831
OR Opportunity Grant	Institutional Aid
28,696	43,156

Students Seeking Financial Aid



Average Debt Among Graduates

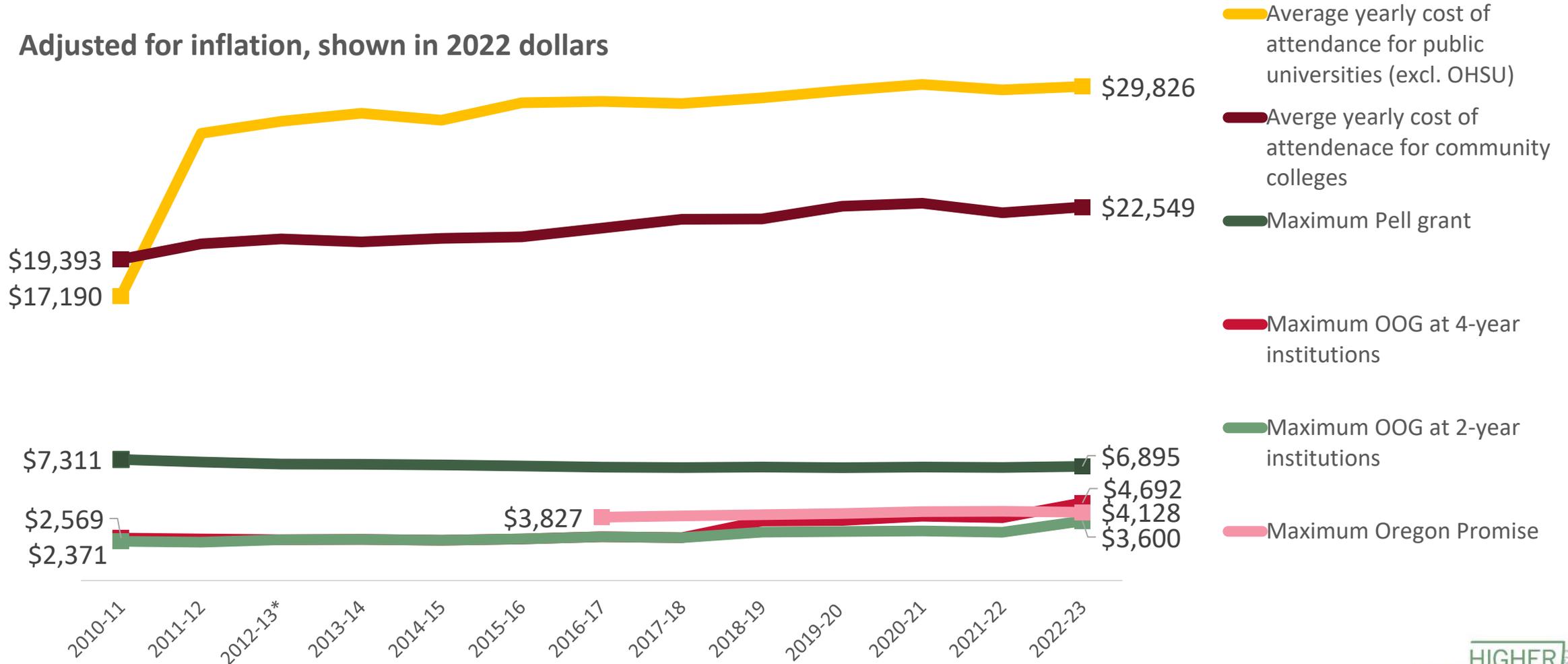
\$18,882 Inc. students with \$0 debt Federal Loans

Loans fill the gap - **31%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

Rising Grant Aid Hasn't Closed the Affordability Gap

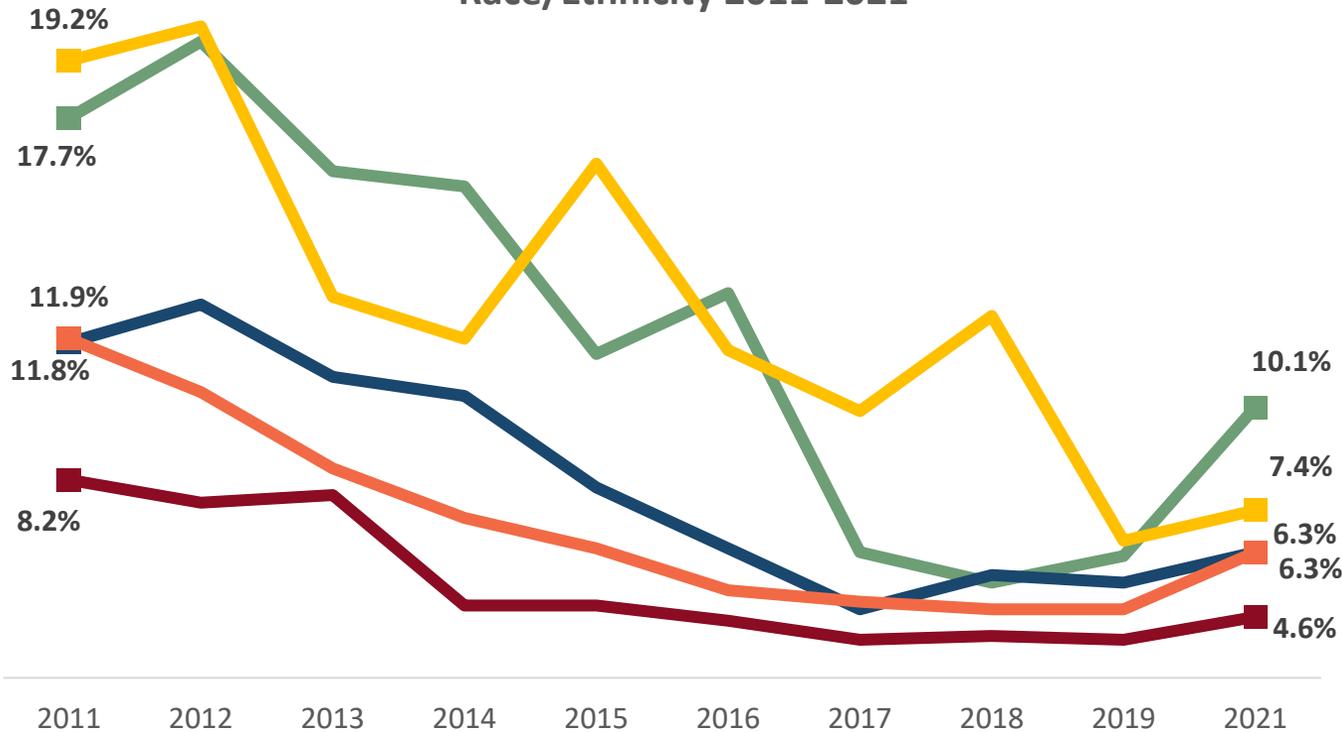
State and federal grants trail behind college cost

Adjusted for inflation, shown in 2022 dollars



Equity Gaps in Unemployment Have Narrowed, but Persist

Oregon Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity 2011-2021



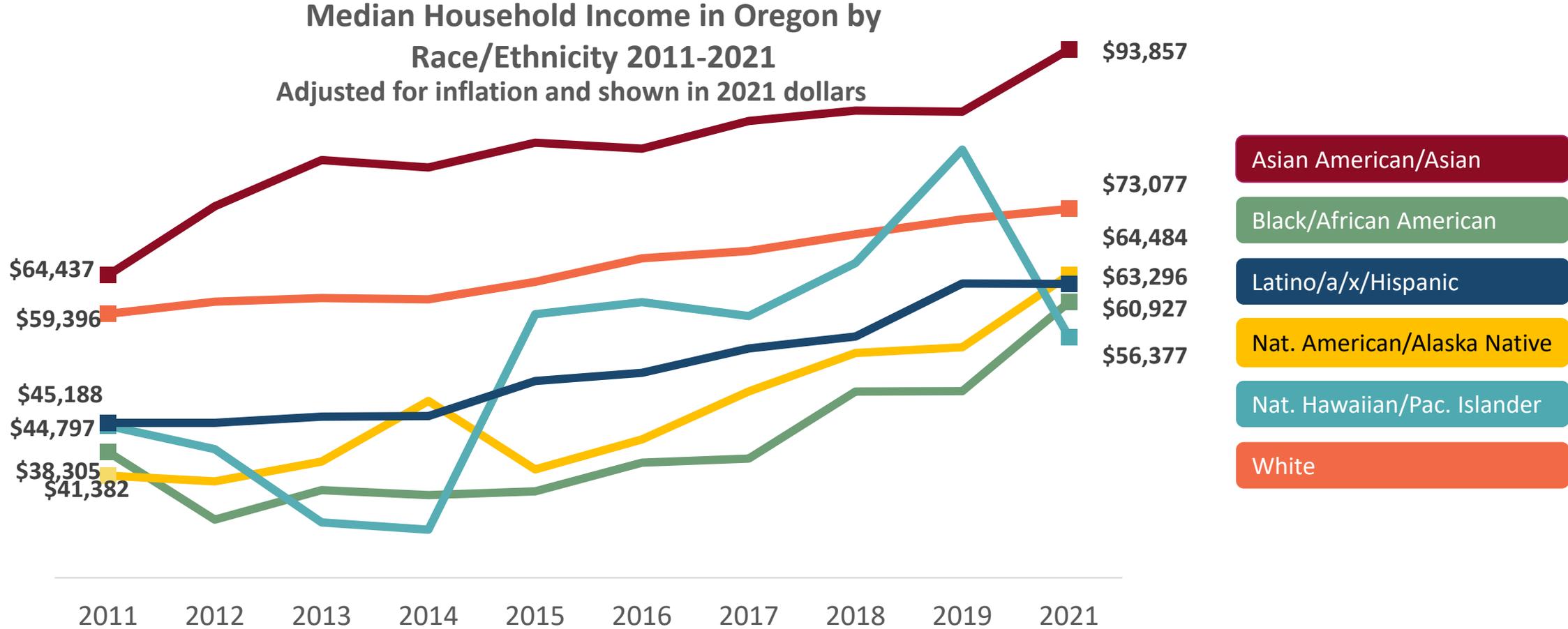
■ Asian
 ■ Black/African American
 ■ Hispanic/Latino
■ White
 ■ Amer. Indian/Alaska Native

Oregonians with postsecondary education are less likely to be unemployed

Oregon Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment, 2021

- Less than HS diploma: **9.8%**
- H.S. Diploma or equivalent: **7.2%**
- Some college or Associate Degree: **6.1%**
- Bachelor’s degree or higher: **3.4%**

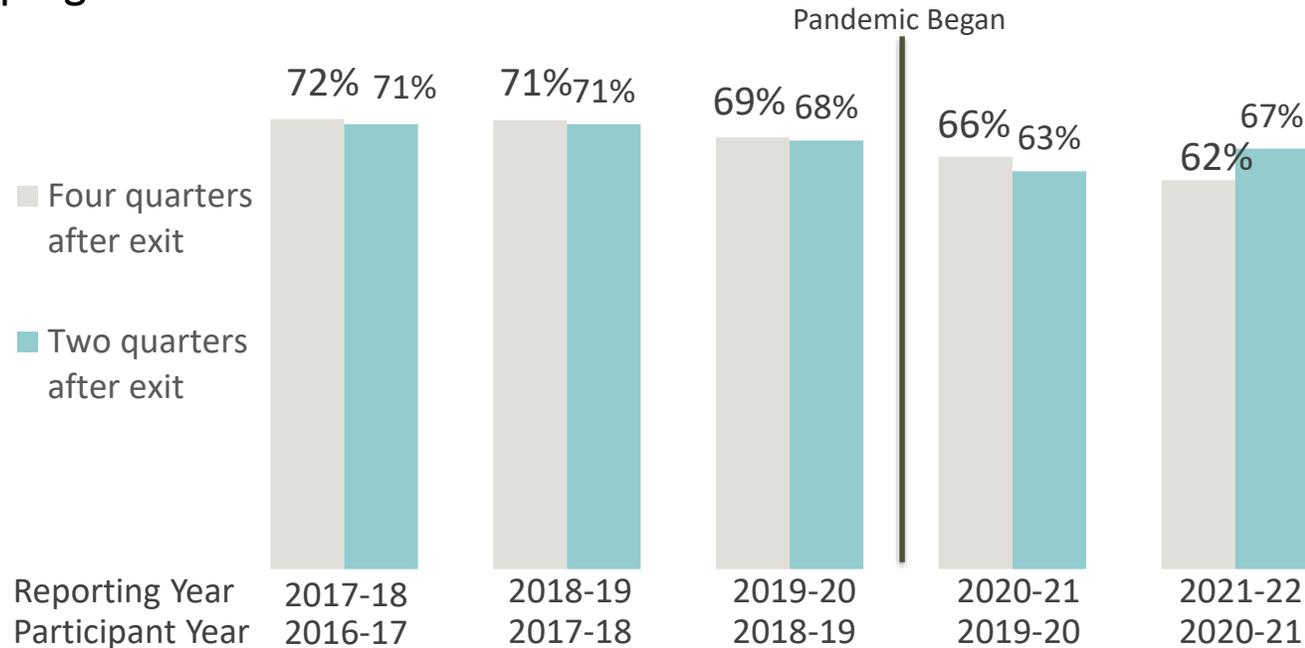
Equity Gaps In Median Household Income Have Narrowed for Some Populations, but Gaps Persist



Source: American Community Survey 1-year Estimates 2011-2019 & 2021: S1903 Median Income in the Past 12 Months
 Note: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Bureau of Labor and Statistics did not release American Community Survey 1-year Estimates in 2020

Over Two Thirds of Workforce Services Participants Were Employed after Exiting the Program

Percentage of participants employed two and four quarters after program exit.



Most adult Oregonians who participated in WIOA Title 1 services were **employed** six and 12 months after exiting the program.

About 2/3 of Title I participants also had **higher wages** than they had prior to the program.

This is a subset of the many people who participate in workforce training programs, funded by both federal and general funds. Future Ready Oregon expands this investment further.

Year extends from July 1 – June 30 of the following year.

Source: Employment rate outcomes from HECC analysis of participant data as reported to federal Department of Labor. Wage gain reflects the percentage of participants experiencing a wage gain in the fourth quarter after exiting services, as reported in the Oregon Employment Department's Performance Reporting Information System. Wage gain results reflect a subset of participants. Participants can exit in any quarter; employment outcomes are aggregated for a full year of participants.

LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



HECC's Vision for Oregon Postsecondary Education

“The Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) envisions a future in which all Oregonians – and especially those whom our systems have underserved and marginalized – benefit from the transformational power of high-quality postsecondary education and training.”

From the HECC Strategic Framework, December 2017

HECC Goals

AFFORDABILITY



EQUITY



STUDENT SUCCESS



ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY IMPACT



Introducing the HECC



The HECC supports state goals for postsecondary education and training by a wide range of policy and funding strategies including:

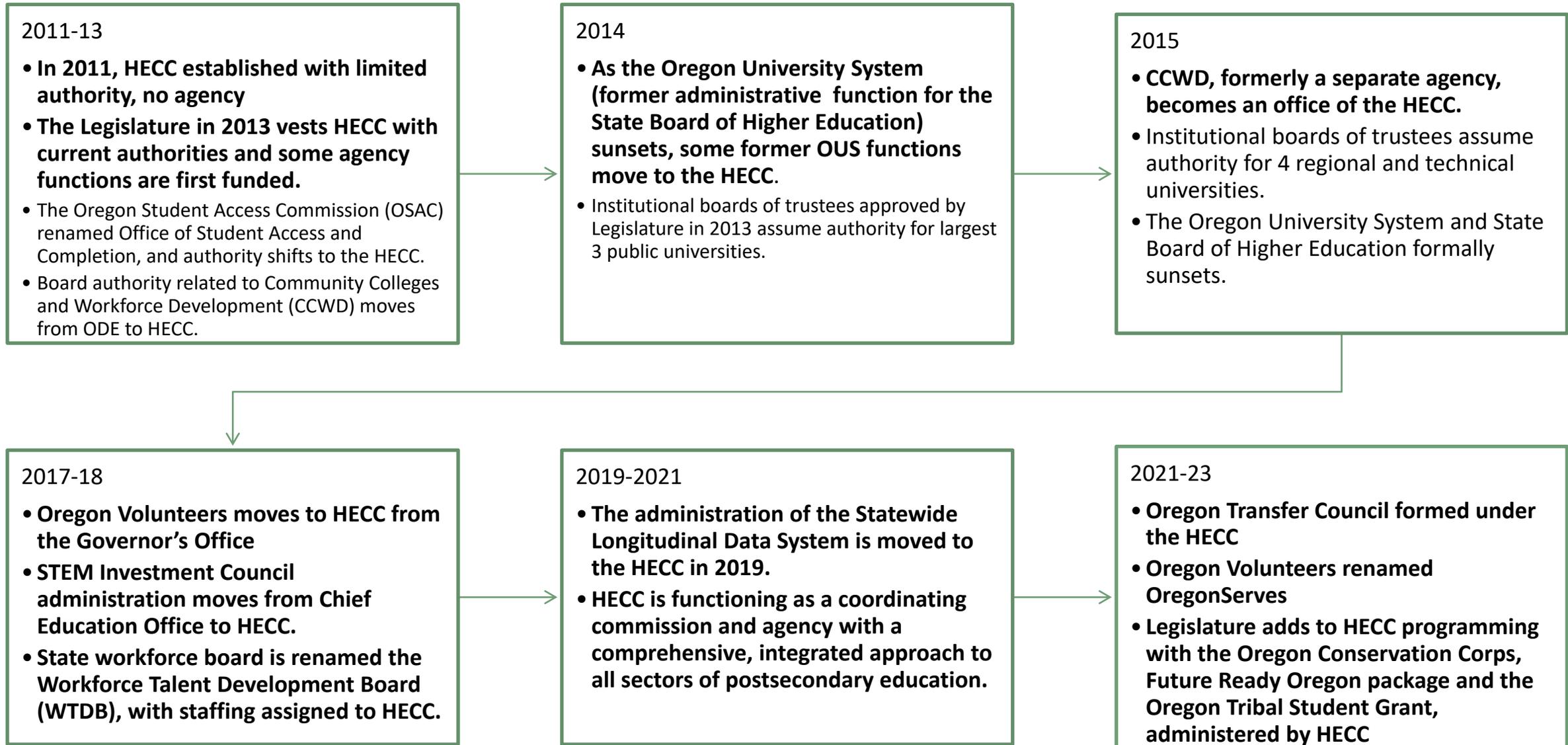
- setting a strategic vision for postsecondary education and training and advising state leaders;
- administering the statewide higher education and workforce biennial budget of approximately \$3.8 billion, establishing methodologies for distributing public funding to community colleges, universities, students, workforce boards, and other partners;
- coordinating postsecondary degrees, programs, and academic pathways;
- administering statewide financial aid, workforce, and educational programs;
- research, evaluation, and analysis.

We also directly serve Oregonians by awarding grant and scholarship aid to students, and connecting Oregonians with workforce and training resources.

Learn more:

<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/hecc.aspx>

HECC History : Significant Changes Since the Commission was Formed



As the State Coordinating Commission, We Work with Numerous Postsecondary Education and Training Institutions with Local Governance

HECC Funding and Policy Coordination

The HECC is a coordinating board, not a governance board, and we work in collaboration with many partners across the postsecondary landscape.

Responsibility across all sectors of higher education and workforce, public and private

In addition to the HECC Commission, we staff the Workforce and Talent Development Board and 6 other public boards/commissions/committees

Local Governance of Public Higher Education Institutions and Workforce Development

17 Community Colleges with Locally-elected Governing Boards.

7 Public Universities + OHSU

Institutional Governing Boards (Governor-appointed, Senate-confirmed)

9 Local Workforce Development Boards

Private Institutions

219 Private Career Schools
(Licensed by HECC)

21 Private Degree-granting institutions based in Oregon
Authorized by HECC (ODA)

52 Out-of-state degree-granting institutions serving Oregonians through distance education

Including 32 that participate in NC-SARA

20 other degree-granting private institutions
(Exempt from state authorization requirements)

Learn more about our partners here:

<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/partners.aspx>



We Collaborate with State Partners and Support Affiliated Boards

State Coordination with Numerous Locally-Governed Partners

HECC Funding and Policy Coordination

- The HECC is a coordinating board, not a governance board, and we work in collaboration with many partners across the postsecondary landscape.
- Responsibility across all sectors of higher education and workforce, public and private
- The agency's work is guided by the **HECC's 15-member Commission** (*Governor-appointed, Senate-confirmed*).

State Government Partners include (not limited to):

- Oregon Governor, including the Racial Justice Council
- Oregon Legislature
- State Agencies and Boards/Commissions
 - Early Learning Council
 - Bureau of Labor and Industry
 - Youth Development Council
 - Oregon Department of Education, Oregon State Board of Education
 - Teachers' Standards and Practices Commission
 - Employment Department
 - Educator Advancement Council

Learn more about our partners here:

www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/partners.aspx



In addition to the HECC Commission, the Agency Supports 6 Affiliated Boards plus the Transfer Council

TRANSFER COUNCIL: The Oregon Legislature in 2021 passed SB 233 (2021) establishing the Transfer Council to streamline transfer pathways between 2- and 4-year institutions.

WORKFORCE AND TALENT DEVELOPMENT BOARD (WTDB): the advisory board to the Governor on workforce matters. Appointed by the Governor under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

Public advisory boards and councils including:

- OREGON CONSERVATION CORPS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
- OREGON YOUTH CORPS ADVISORY BOARD
- OREGONSERVES COMMISSION
- PRIVATE CAREER SCHOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
- STEM INVESTMENT COUNCIL

HECC Commission and Agency: Structure and Membership

HECC Commission

www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/commission.aspx

HECC Agency

www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/hecc.aspx

HECC Commission: 15 Member Volunteer Commission, Governor-Appointed, Senate-Confirmed

- Terry Cross, Chair
- Sandy Rowe, Vice-Chair
- Rukaiyah Adams
- Natalie Arnot (*university undergraduate*)
- Vanessa Becker
- Richard Devlin
- Helen Edwards
- Arnel Fajardo
- Greg Hamann
- Aislyn Matias (*college/university staff*)
- Fernando Rojas-Galván (*community college faculty*)
- Emily Simnitt (*university faculty*)
- Motutama Sipelii (*university graduate student*)
- 2 vacant positions at this time (*CC student, at-large*)

Executive Director

Office of the Executive Director

Office of Community Colleges & Workforce Development (CCWD)

Office of Academic Policy and Authorization

Office of Student Access & Completion (OSAC)

Office of Workforce Investments

Office of Postsecondary Finance & Capital

Office of Research & Data

Office of Operations

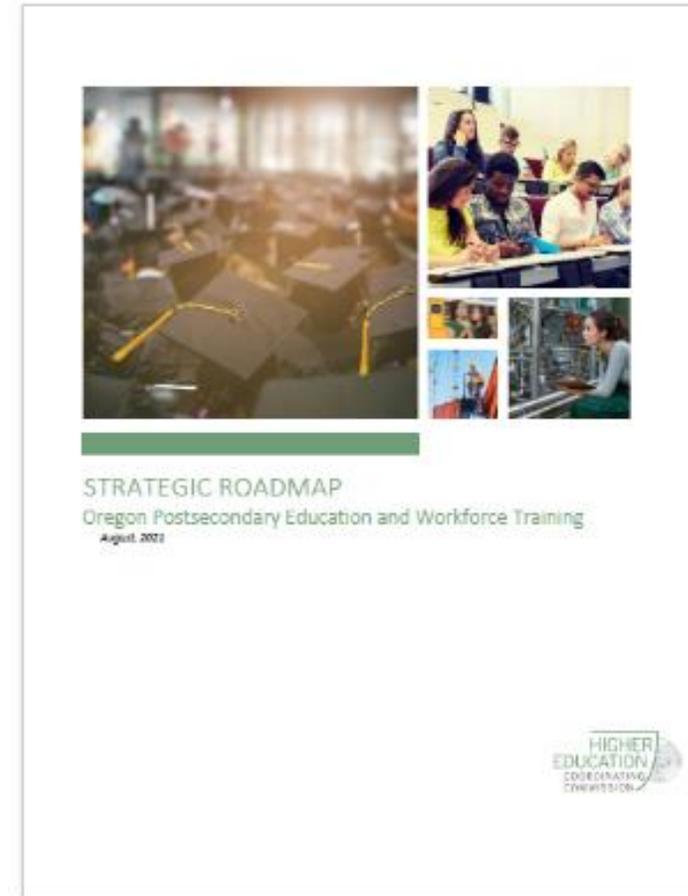
Strategic Roadmap for Oregon Postsecondary Education and Training: a Vision for Transformation

The agency's part in the development of budget recommendations was guided by this Roadmap:

www.oregon.gov/highered/policy-collaboration/Pages/strategic-roadmap.aspx

Finalized in August 2021 after extensive public engagement, the Roadmap is intended to guide not only HECC initiatives, but also those of Oregon's postsecondary education and training partners statewide.

Sets an ambitious path forward, describing how postsecondary systems, policies, and practices need to change in order to achieve Oregon's goals for educational attainment and equity.



Strategic Roadmap: Five Strategies to Drive Change

Five strategies to drive change, shared by HECC, postsecondary institutions, and other education and training partners: www.oregon.gov/highered/policy-collaboration/Pages/strategic-roadmap.aspx

Transform and innovate to serve learners best.

Center higher education and workforce training capacity on current and future state needs.

Ensure that postsecondary learners can afford to meet their basic needs.

Create and support a continuum of pathways from education and training to career.

Increase public investment to meet Oregon's postsecondary goals.

The Roadmap also Reaffirms HECC's Strategic Action Areas and Key Goals

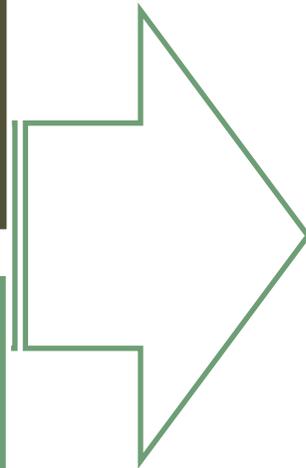
Our strategic work is in four priority areas. Through these strategic priorities, we aim to achieve our goals of **affordability, equity, student success, and economic and community impact**. We measure our progress toward these goals through our Key Performance Metrics.

REPORTING to steer progress

FUNDING for success

Expanding Opportunity through OUTREACH

Streamlining Learner PATHWAYS



AFFORDABILITY



EQUITY



STUDENT SUCCESS



ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY IMPACT



Key Performance Measures available at:
https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Documents/Performance/APPR_HECC_2022-09-30.pdf

The Urgency of Change for Equity: Interim Joint Task Force on Student Success for Underrepresented Students in Higher Education

Some Key Findings:

- Oregon should dramatically expand need-based financial aid opportunities for low-income students.
- Oregon should provide consistent funding for emergency financial aid and completion grants, administered at the institutional level.
- Institutions should develop systematic, data-driven approaches to identifying students who are academically and financially at risk, and connect them with advisors and services.
- Mental health services should be made available to students. Housing and disability workgroups should be established to make recommendations in these support areas.
- Academic and student supports must see greater levels of state investment that directly result in greater service levels, including by creating more full-time lines that can help institutions diversify campuses.
- An ongoing state level examination of equity in practice should be established to support institutions and create a visible accountability mechanism.

The GRB proposes a \$100M increase in need-based aid

HECC Role in the Historic Listening Tour:

- Collaborated and supported the Task Force by coordinating speakers on best practices, data, and national trends
- Participated in the listening sessions, and presented data, research, analysis

Other Recommendations on Statewide Strategic Direction in Higher Education: Recent NCHEMS Report, Secretary of State Audit

Oregon Higher Education Landscape Study



National Center for Higher Education Management Systems

NCHEMS Oregon Higher Education Landscape Study,

- The Oregon Community College Association (OCCA) and Oregon Council of Presidents (OCOP) IN October, 2022 jointly released the NCHEMS *Oregon Higher Education Landscape Study*, a study to inform Oregon’s statewide vision for higher education and increase partners’ understanding of what is needed to effectively serve current and future students and the state and its various region: <https://nchems.org/wp-content/uploads/Oregon-Final-Report-220923-Submitted-With-Fig-References.pdf>



Oregon Secretary of State Community College Audit

- The Oregon Secretary of State released the audit titled *Oregon Must Improve Community College Performance, Student Support, and Sustainability Amid Persistent Enrollment Declines* in December, 2022: <https://sos.oregon.gov/audits/Documents/2022-35.pdf>

Key Takeaways Today



What we used to call the “non-traditional” student/learner is actually the norm—our system needs to serve this diversity.



The investment in postsecondary education and training prepares Oregonians for family-wage jobs and pays off for our economy and communities—but these benefits are not seen equitably.



Oregon needs to intentionally take action to protect and expand equitable opportunity and to prioritize affordability.



Our Strategic Roadmap calls for transformative change to eliminate equity gaps, innovate to serve learners best, and help Oregonians prosper for generations to come.





Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Education

THE FUNDING LANDSCAPE: POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING BUDGET, HECC AGENCY BUDGET

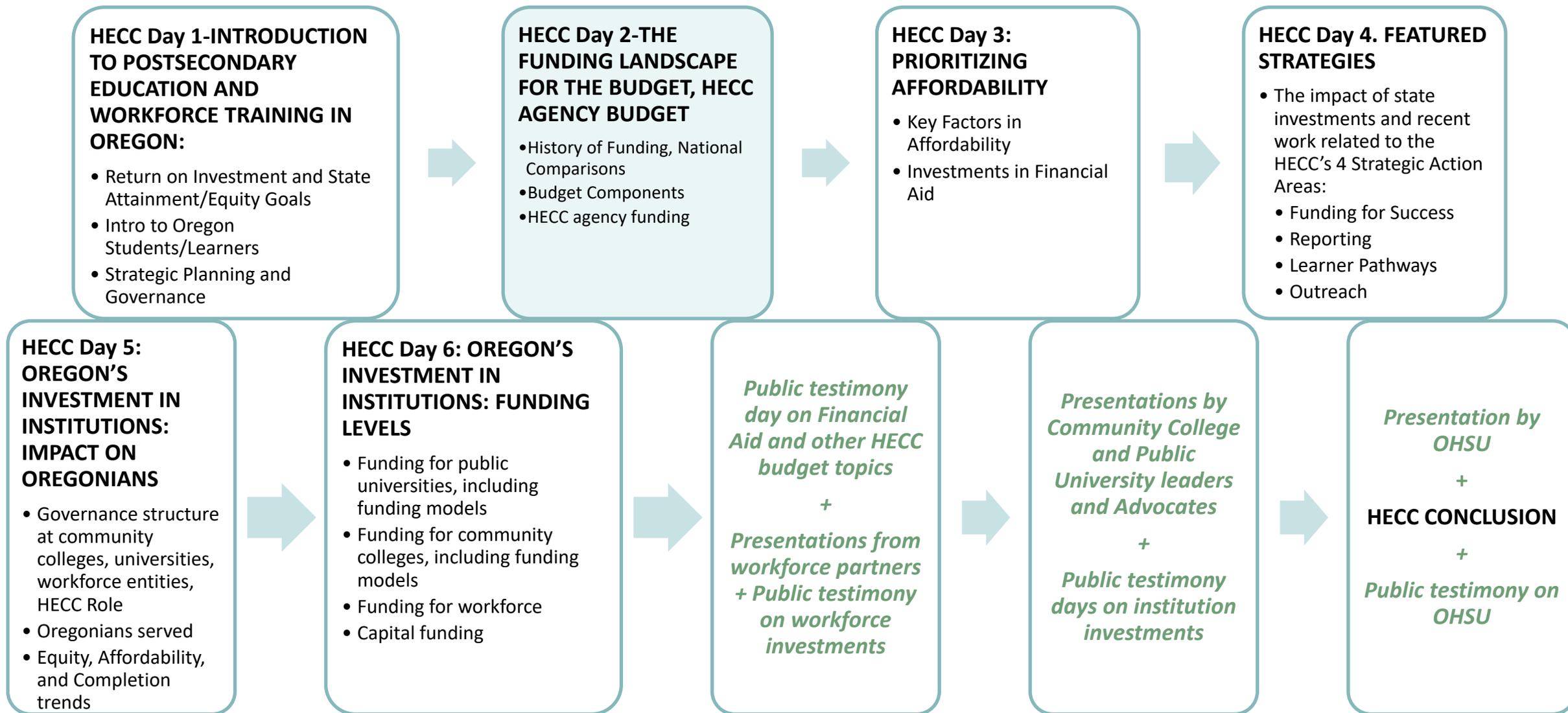
Ben Cannon, Executive Director, HECC

Tom Riel, Director of Operations, HECC

APRIL 4, 2023



2023 HECC Budget Presentation Structure



HECC Budget Themes: Investments in Equitable Access and Success Pay Off for Oregon



ECONOMIC MOBILITY & WORKFORCE: Drive **Equitable Economic Mobility** and Meet Critical Workforce Needs



EQUITY: In addition to applying the Equity Lens to all Investments, **Intentionally Fund Equity Strategies**, Acting on Oregon's Historic 2022 Listening Tour



AFFORDABILITY: Prioritize College Affordability, **Bolstering Financial Aid** for Those with the Greatest Financial Need



STUDENT SUCCESS: Sustain Investment in Institutions to Serve Student, State, and Societal Needs

OVERVIEW OF THE
POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION AND
WORKFORCE STATE
BUDGET



NATIONAL COMPARISONS, FUNDING HISTORY

Oregon's Public Investment in Higher Education has Increased in Recent Years but Remains Well Below the National Average, Ranking 32nd Among States

Higher Education Appropriations per FTE Student (inflation adjusted)



Oregon's largest budget categories included in this:

- Community College Support Fund
- Public University Support Fund
- State Financial Aid to Students (Oregon Opportunity Grant, others)

Oregon Ranks Low Nationally in Appropriations per Student

Rankings Based on SHEF Report FY2022

Funding per student (FTE) in Oregon is 21% below the national average, even with large increases during the past decade.

- Since FY 2012, Oregon has increased public funding per FTE student by 79.9%.
- Since FY 2017, Oregon has increased public funding per FTE student by 44.6%.

Oregon continues to rank low (32nd) for public appropriations per FTE student: \$8,068 vs. \$10,229 for the U.S. in FY 2022.

- For the community colleges, Oregon ranks 15th in public appropriations per FTE.
- For the universities, Oregon ranks 39th.

How does Oregon Rank? SHEF National Data for Fiscal Year 2022

	Increase in appropriations per FTE since 2012	Increase in appropriations per FTE since 2017	Educational appropriations per FTE nationally
Oregon Rank	4th	4th	32nd

Oregon's National Position in Funding Student Grant Aid is Significantly Lower than Average, and Trails our Neighbors

FY 2022	U.S. Average	Oregon amount	Oregon rank
State Financial Aid per FTE	\$990	\$699	24th

Oregon's investment is significantly lower than border states Washington and California, and is lower than the national average.

92.8% of Oregon's financial aid investments go to students attending public institutions.*

Other States

Tennessee amount	Georgia amount	Louisiana amount	Washington amount	California amount
\$3,234	\$2,418	\$2,358	\$1,753	\$1,113

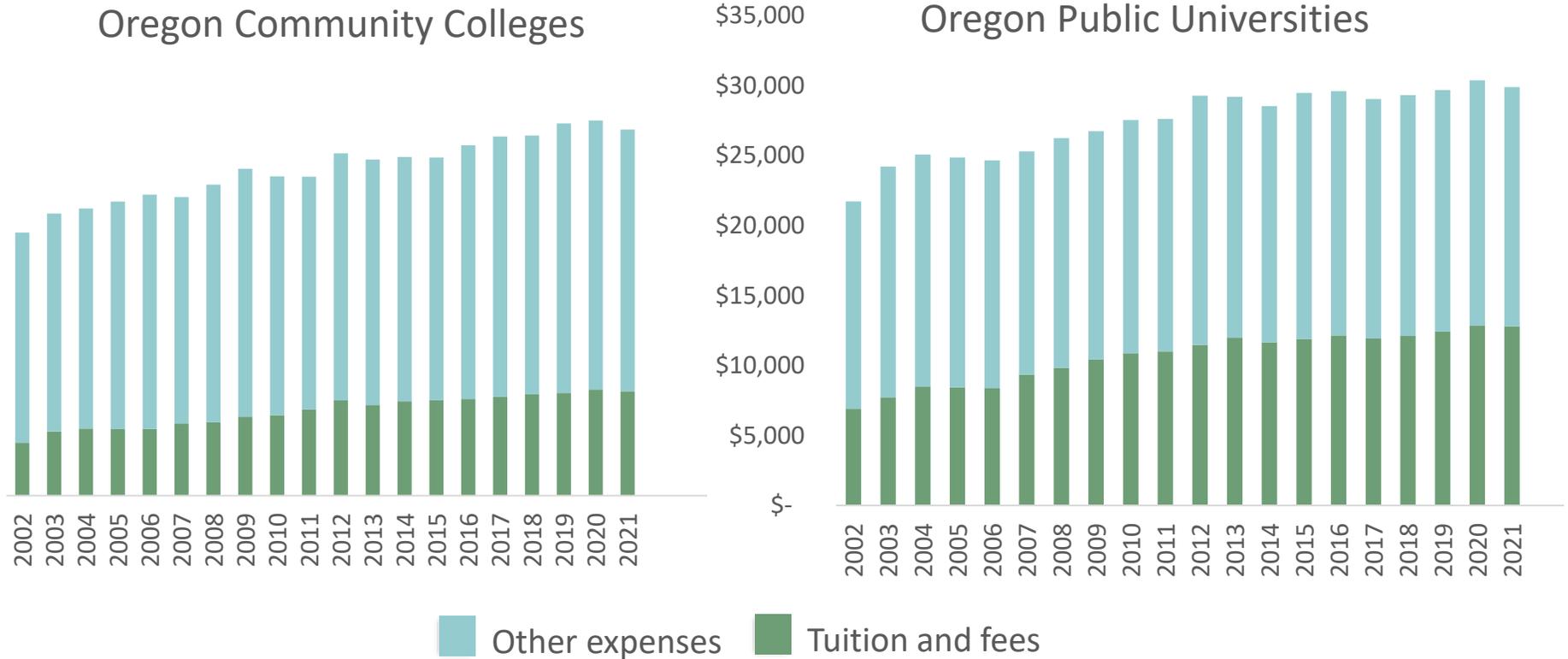
Over the Last 20 Years In Oregon, the State's Investment in Postsecondary Has Cycled Down and Up, but the Cost of Attendance Has Risen 38%

The cost of attendance includes tuition & fees, room & board, books, transportation, and other expenses

From 2002 to 2021—

Community college tuition & fees **↑ 97%**
other costs **↑ 25%**

Public university tuition & fees **↑ 86%**
other costs **↑ 15%**

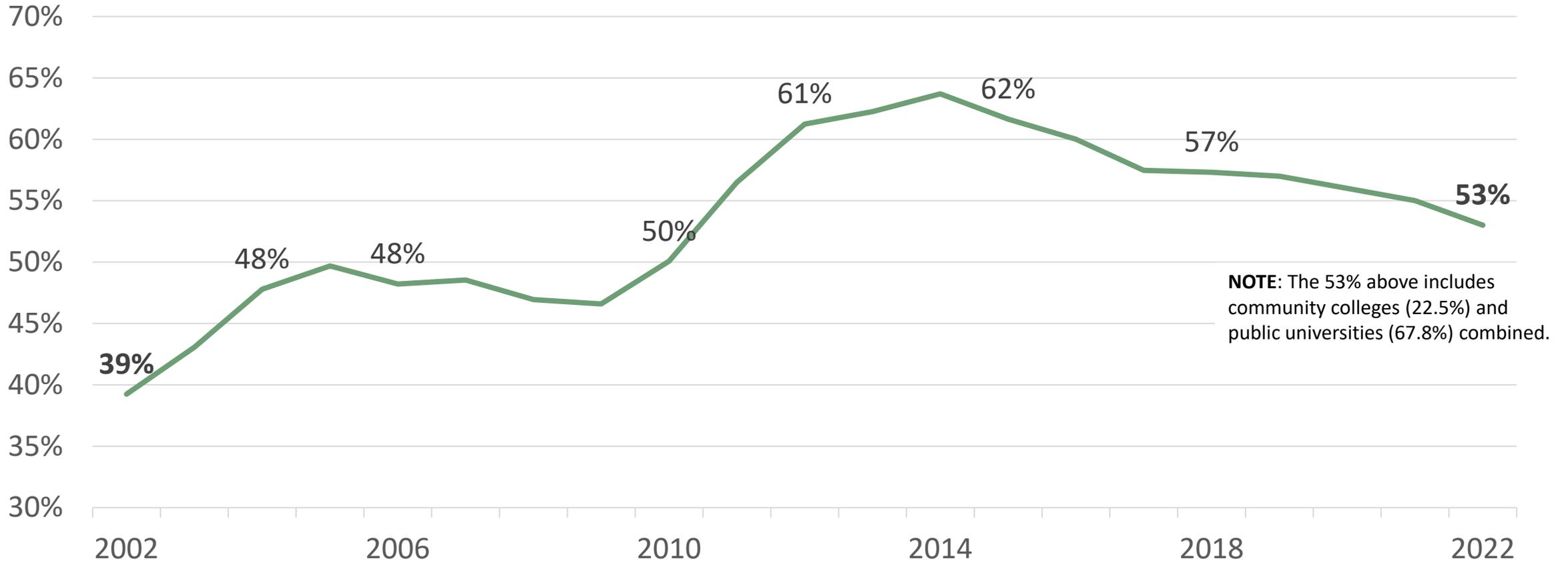


Data adjusted for inflation; all costs shown in 2021 dollars.



The Result of State Investment: Students and Families Are Taking on an Increased Share of College Costs

Student Share of Total Educational Cost



OREGON'S POSTSECONDARY BUDGET: COMPONENTS

HECC Budget Expenditure Categories (GRB)



82.4% of HECC's \$3.76 billion budget (GRB) is distributed directly to community colleges, public universities, workforce partners including local workforce development boards, and students through financial aid.

Oregon's 17 community colleges

Oregon's seven public universities

Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU)

Workforce support and other special payments, including Future Ready Oregon investments and support for Oregon's nine local workforce development boards

Student assistance (state financial aid programs)



15.4% of HECC's budget funds debt service on current and past capital construction projects at colleges and universities.

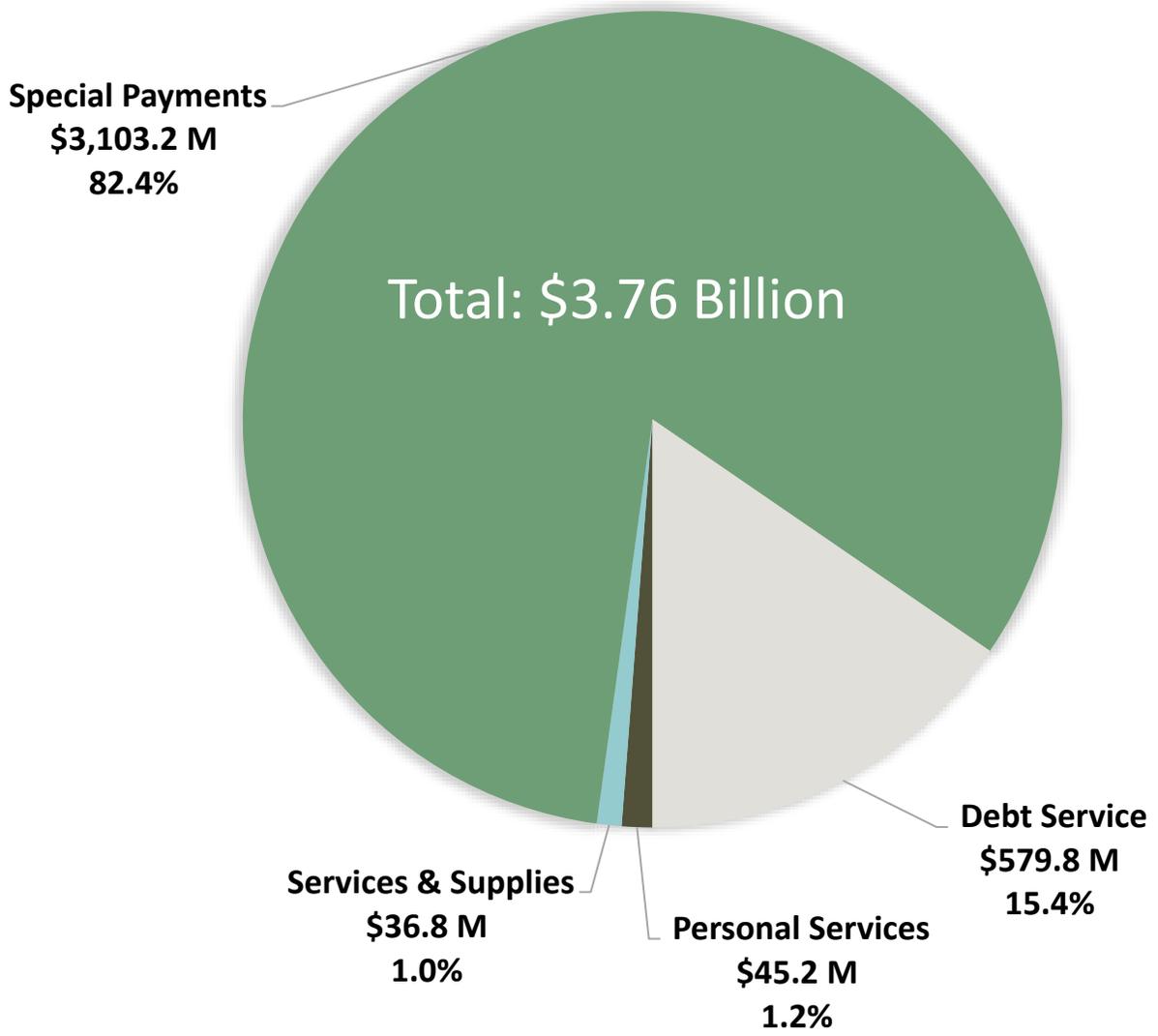
Capital construction bonding for the public institutions

Debt service for previous capital projects of the public institutions



2.2% includes HECC agency administration, including all personnel and services and supplies.

GRB Budget By Expenditure



HECC: Total State Postsecondary Education and Training Budget

Activity	Description	2021-23 LAB	2023-25 CSL	2023-25 GRB
Higher Education Coordinating Commission Budget	Includes all special payments, personal services, services and supplies, and debt service funds for all HECC programs.	\$3.92 Billion Total \$2.66B GF \$139.8M LF \$967.1M OF \$155.6M FF	\$3.32 Billion Total \$2.74B GF \$125.9M LF \$297.0M OF \$160.3M FF	\$3.76 Billion Total \$2.49B GF \$486.2M LF \$628.3M OF \$160.3M FF

Change from
LAB and CSL

-4.4% from LAB
+13.2% from CSL

Highlights of the Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB)

The GRB for HECC is \$3.76 B Total Funds, a 4.56% decrease from the 2021-23 LAB and a 13.3% increase from 2023-25 CSL

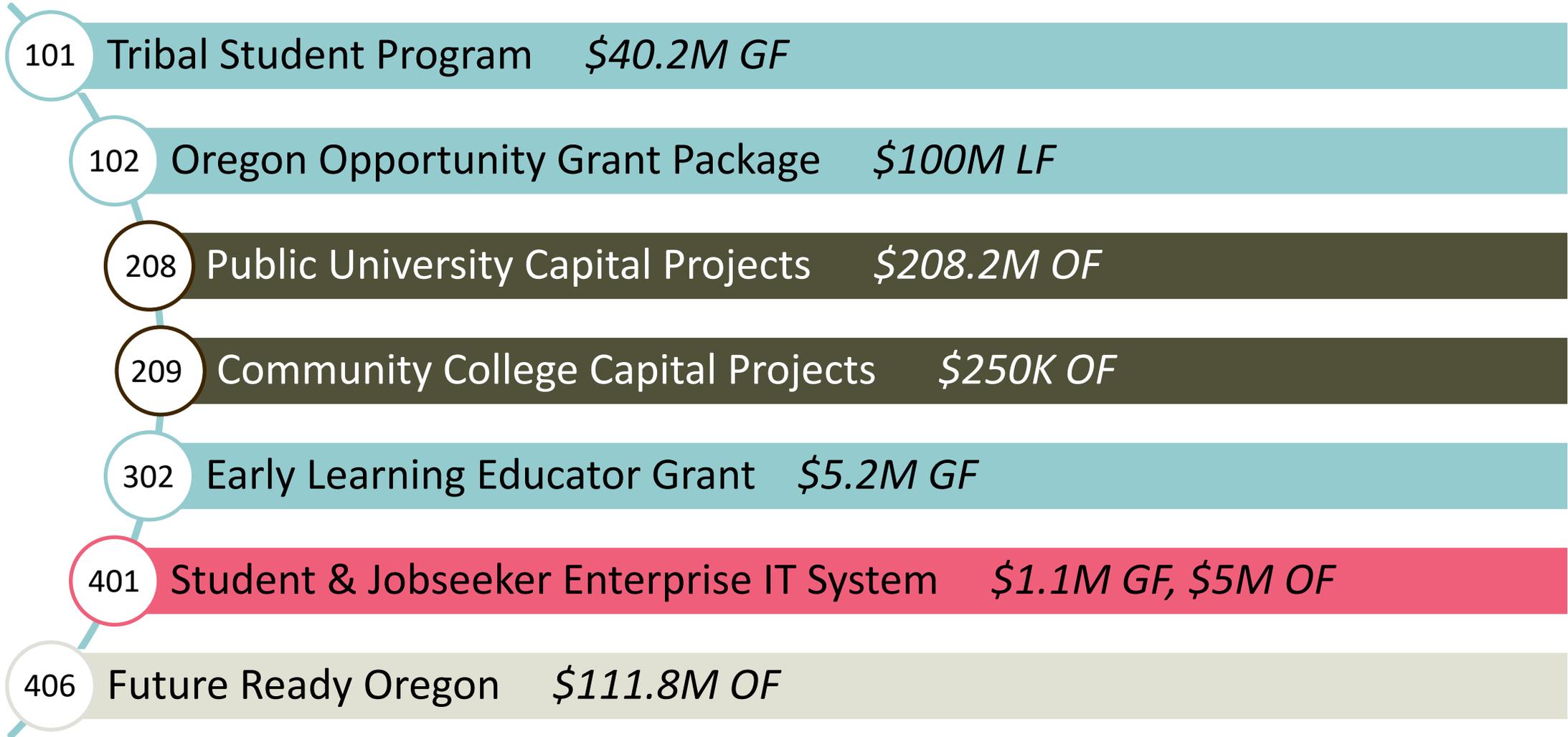
The state's largest need-based financial aid program, the Oregon Opportunity Grant, is increased by \$100 million, and the primary fund source is shifted from General Funds to Lottery Funds

The Oregon Tribal Student Grant Program is funded at \$40.2M GF

New, one-time funding of \$15M GF to technical and regional universities to help support discrete investments increasing their fiscal sustainability

The GRB funds continuation of HECC's IT Modernization Project (LEARN), to replace legacy systems for financial aid and other programs

HECC Policy Option Packages in GRB



Other New Investments in the Governor's Recommended Budget

One-time funding of \$15M GF to technical and regional universities to help support discrete investments increasing their fiscal sustainability

The Governor's budget adds a position to work with organic farmers engaged with the Center for Small Farms and Community Food Systems.

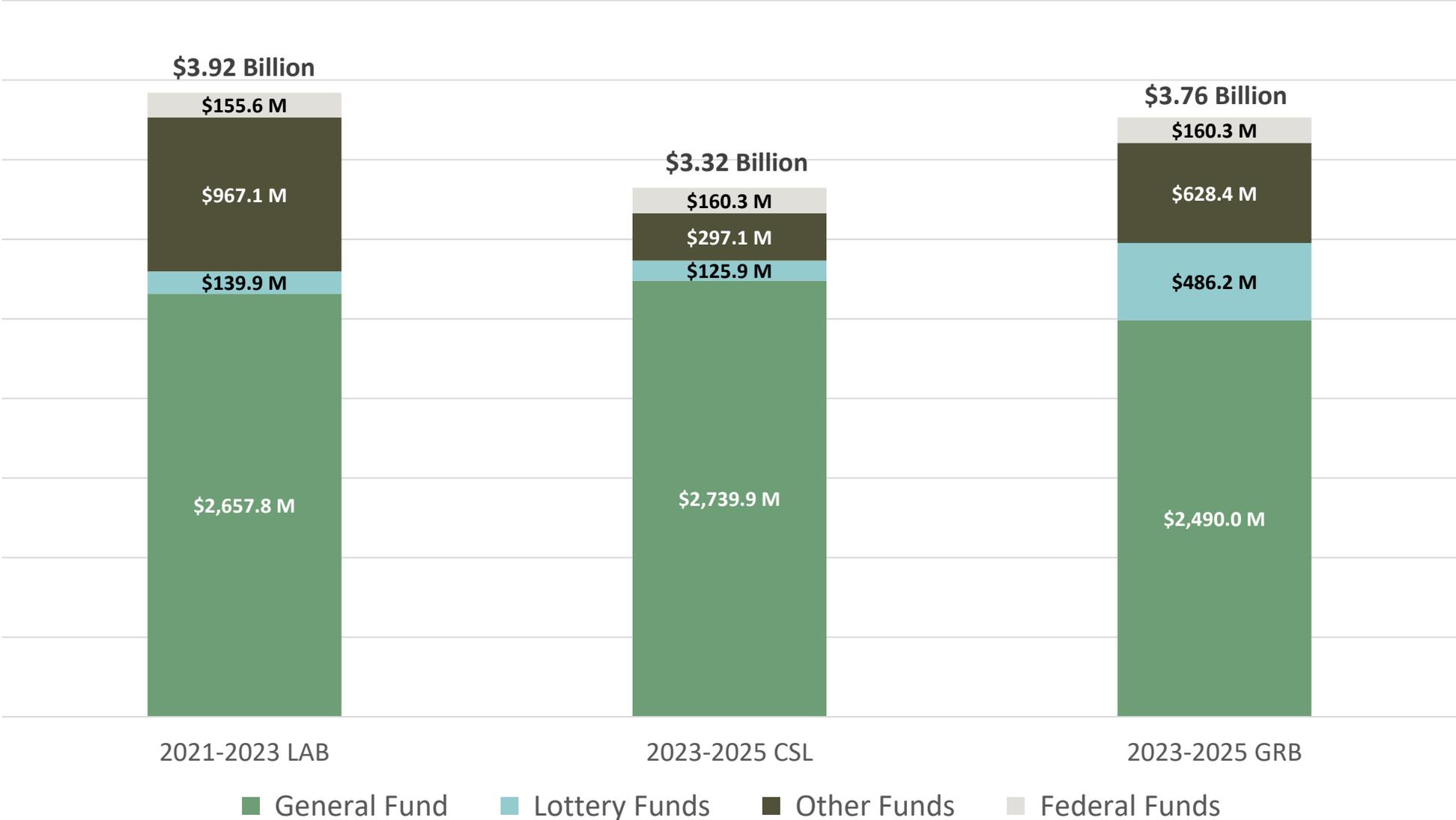
One-time Funding That is Not Included in GRB

Several 2021-23 investments included within the HECC operations budget were supported with one-time funding and are not included in the 2023-25 GRB.

- Oregon Conservation Corps*
- Part-Time Faculty health care*
- Strong Start
- College access programs: supplementary support
- Federal relief (GEER) funded projects

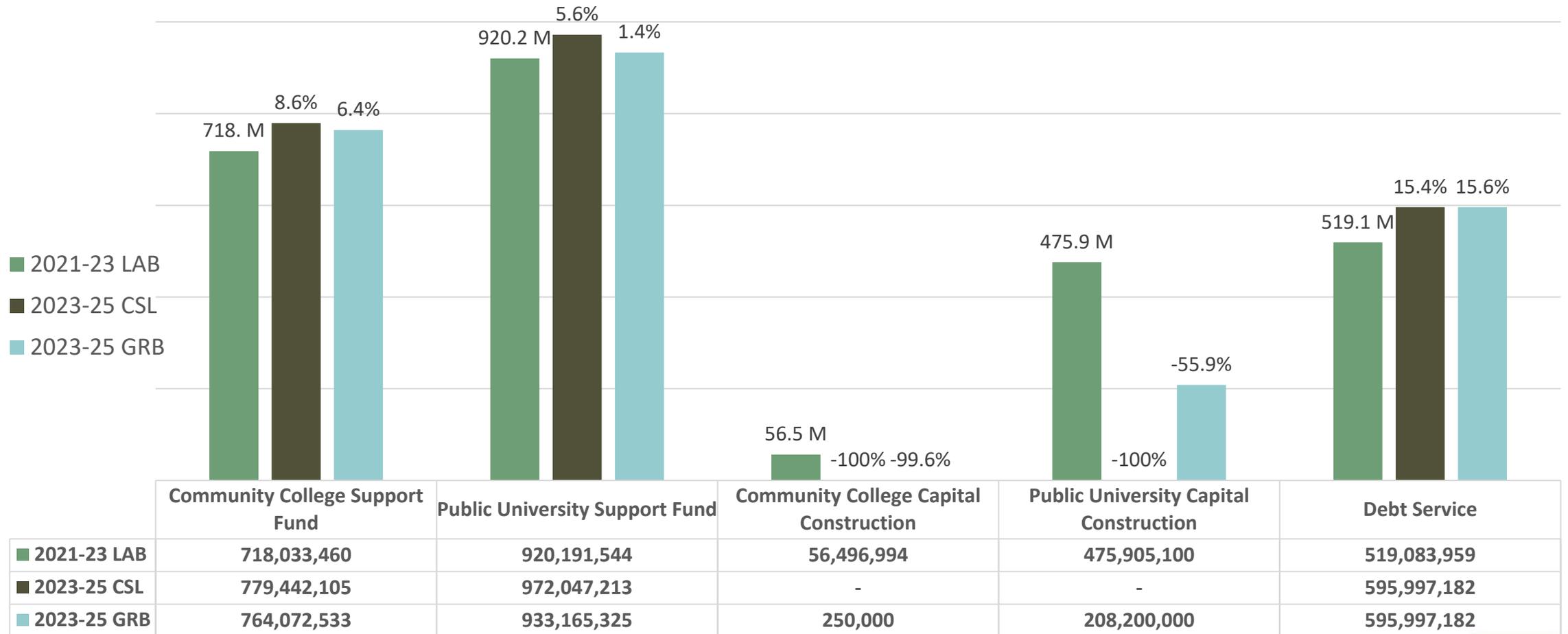
*Despite no new funding, some program activities may be supported by other funding strategies in 2023-25.

HECC Budget By Fund Type



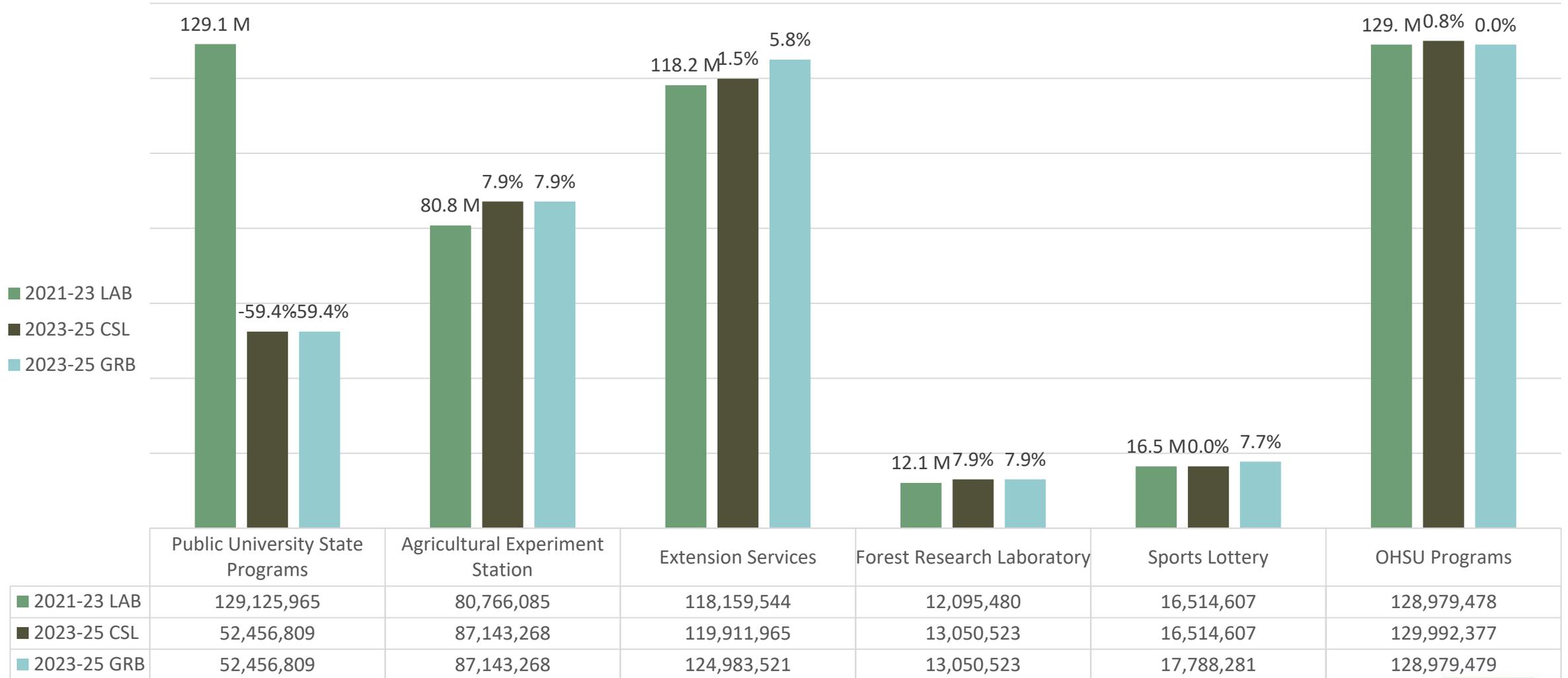
Net Change from 2021-23 LAB to 2023-25 CSL and GRB

Public Institution Support Funds, Capital Construction, and Debt Service



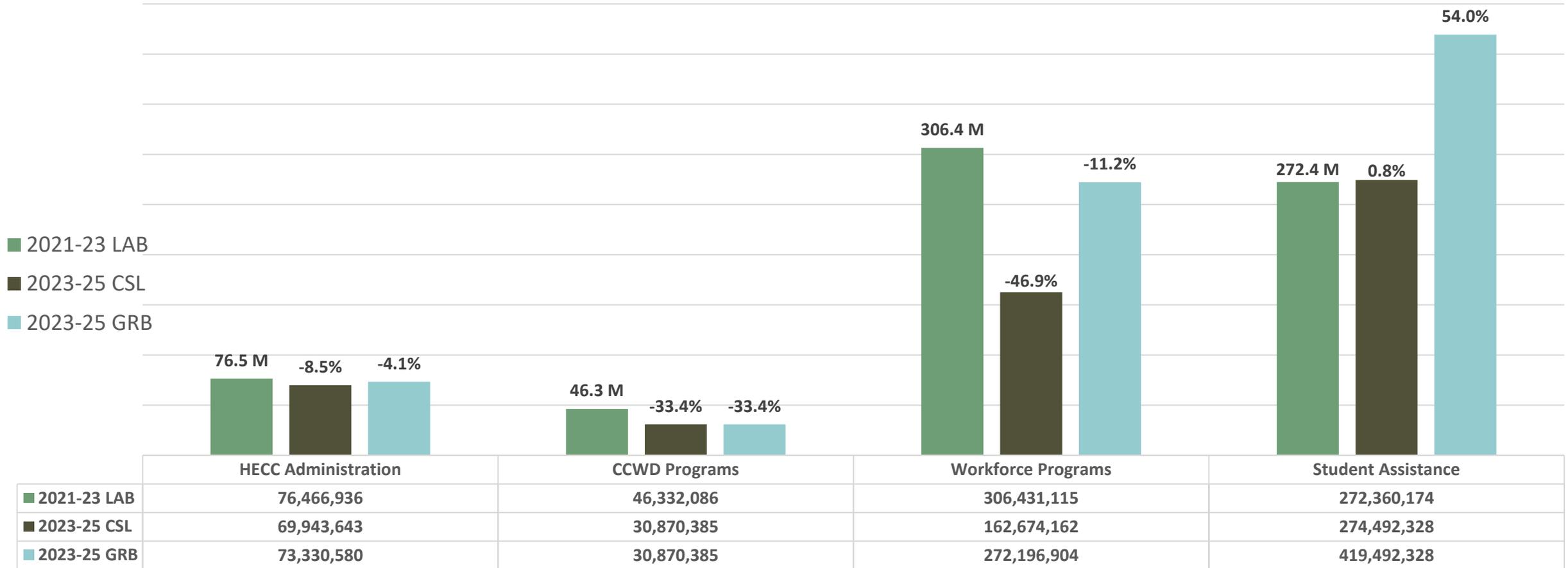
Net Change from 2021-23 LAB to 2023-25 CSL and GRB

Public University State Programs, Statewide Services, Sports Lottery, OHSU Programs



Net Change from 2021-23 LAB to 2023-25 CSL and GRB

HECC Administration, CCWD Programs, Workforce Programs, Student Assistance (Financial Aid)



Budget Drivers (GRB)

Expanding Student Financial Aid to Meet Affordability Challenge

Increase in the need-based OOG of \$100M expands grant support for high-need students to help Oregonians afford and succeed in college. The Oregon Tribal Student Grant investment of \$40.2M continues the program launched in 2022.

Workforce Opportunity for Underserved Populations

\$111M in Future Ready Reauthorization provides resources to local residents and communities, with a focus on underserved and priority populations, so they can thrive in the future.

Infrastructure Protection

While few new capital projects were funded, \$200M was invested in deferred maintenance to protect existing infrastructure.

THE HECC AGENCY: RESPONSIBILITIES & ADMINISTRATION BUDGET



HECC's Key Responsibilities and Examples

Setting a strategic vision

- Strategic planning to achieve state goals, and advising state leaders
- Postsecondary enterprise budgetary recommendations
- Support of HECC Commission, the Transfer Council, and 6 other leadership or advisory boards (WTDB, OYC, OCC, STEM Investment, OregonServes, PCS Advisory)

Administering institutional support funding

- Local Workforce Board Funding
- Community College Funding
- Public University Funding

Approving and licensing programs

- Approval of new academic programs
- Authorization of degree-granting colleges and universities
- Licensing of private career schools

Administering financial aid, other programs

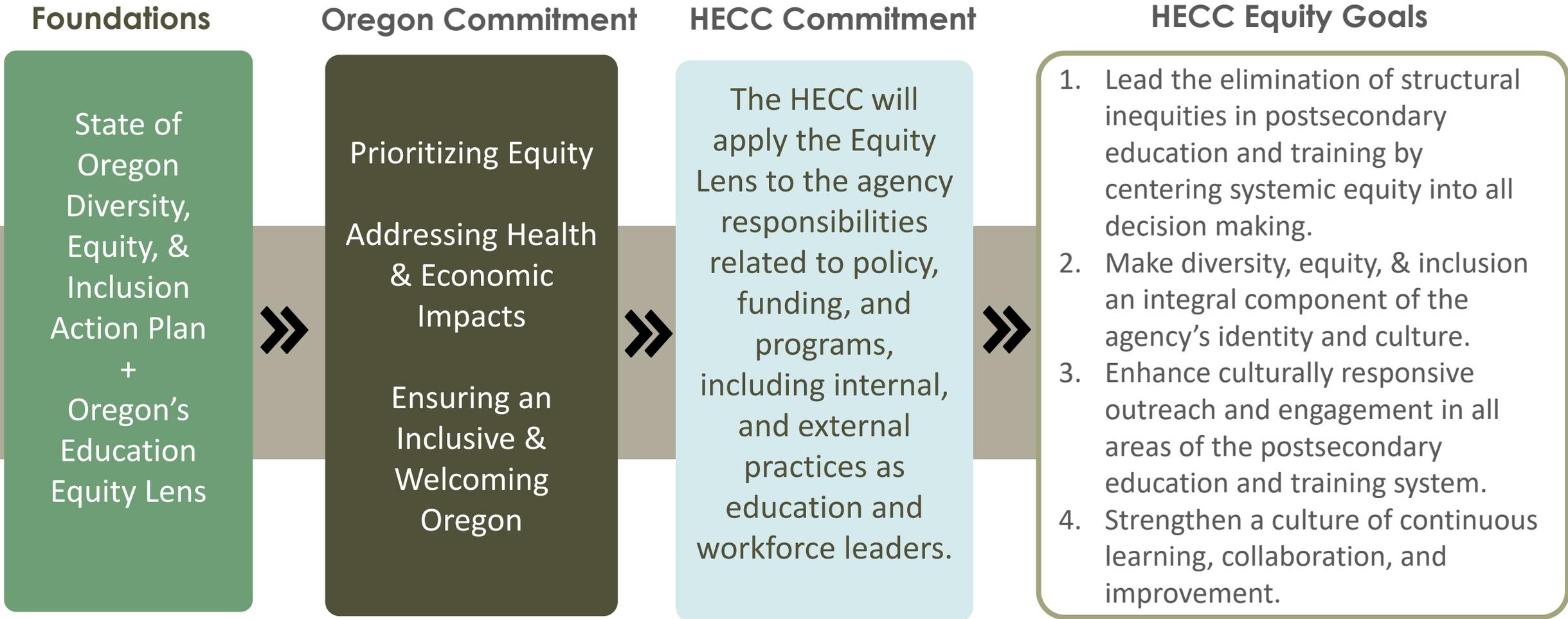
- Financial aid awards to students
- OregonServes, Oregon Youth Corps, others
- Adult Basic Skills, GED, CTE

Evaluating and reporting

- Statewide data collection, analysis, research, and reporting
- Institutional evaluations
- Legislative reports and research as directed

Learn more about the Agency's roles here: <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/hecc.aspx>

HECC Agency Equity Commitment and Goals



Recent Key Agency Changes

2021 Finalization of the **Strategic Roadmap** for Postsecondary Education and Training

2021 Addition of the **Oregon Transfer Council**, staffing and support of public meetings and policy/research support

2021 Addition of **Oregon Conservation Corps** and state funding for the first time of the Oregon Youth Employment Program

2022 Addition of **Future Ready Oregon** investment package funding/staffing (additional Future Ready programs are administered through BOLI and YDD)

2022 Launch of **Oregon Tribal Student Grant**, through the HECC Office of Student Access and Completion

2022: increase in **community engagement** and convening of an Equity Leadership Council in addition to the Equity Advisory Council

2021-23: Progress on the **HECC IT Modernization Project (LEARN)**

Featured Efficiencies

Moving to the Cloud – 50% of our servers have moved from the State Data Center Services (DCS) to Microsoft Azure, and we plan to move another 40% in the next six months.

Mobile Accessibility for Student Financial Aid applicants. Upgraded Student Financial Aid Portal.

Procurement went **paperless** in 2020, Fiscal has started moving to electronic filing and approval of documents

HECC 2023-25 Organizational Chart and Positions

		Positions at LAB	Positions at CSL	Positions at GRB
Executive Director	Office of the Executive Director	16 /14.89 FTE	13 /13.0 FTE	14 /14.0 FTE
	Office of Operations	42 /38.7 FTE	36 /35.0 FTE	39 /37.88 FTE
	Office of Research & Data	17 /15.51 FTE	17 /15.0 FTE	17 /15.75 FTE
	Office of Academic Policy and Authorization	14 /11.87 FTE	15 /13.24 FTE	15 /13.24 FTE
	Office of Postsecondary Finance & Capital	5 /5.0 FTE	5 /5.0 FTE	5 /5.0 FTE
	Community Colleges & Workforce Development	20 /17.58 FTE	16 /15.7 FTE	16 /15.7 FTE
	Office of Workforce Investments	41 /35.32 FTE	30 /29.5 FTE	39 /38.5 FTE
	Office of Student Access & Completion	25 /22.0 FTE	25 /22.5 FTE	26 /23.26 FTE

2021-23 LAB		2023-25 CSL		2023-25 GRB	
Positions	FTE	Positions	FTE	Positions	FTE
180	160.87	157	148.94	171	163.33

HECC Agency Administration Budget

Activity	Description	2021-23 LAB	2023-25 CSL	2023-25 GRB
Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) agency Administration	Supports HECC's agency office operations including 171 staff members performing policy and funding coordination across all sectors of postsecondary education and workforce.	\$76.5M Total	\$69.9M Total	\$73.3M Total
		\$40.1M GF	\$41.9M GF	\$40.3M GF
		\$21.1M OF	\$12.9M OF	\$17.8M OF
		\$15.3M FF	\$15.1M FF	\$15.1M FF
	Budget growth in GRB over CSL comes from:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A gain of 14 new positions (14.0 FTE). Overall growth reflected includes inflation. 			
Change from LAB and CSL				-4.18% from LAB +5.29% from CSL

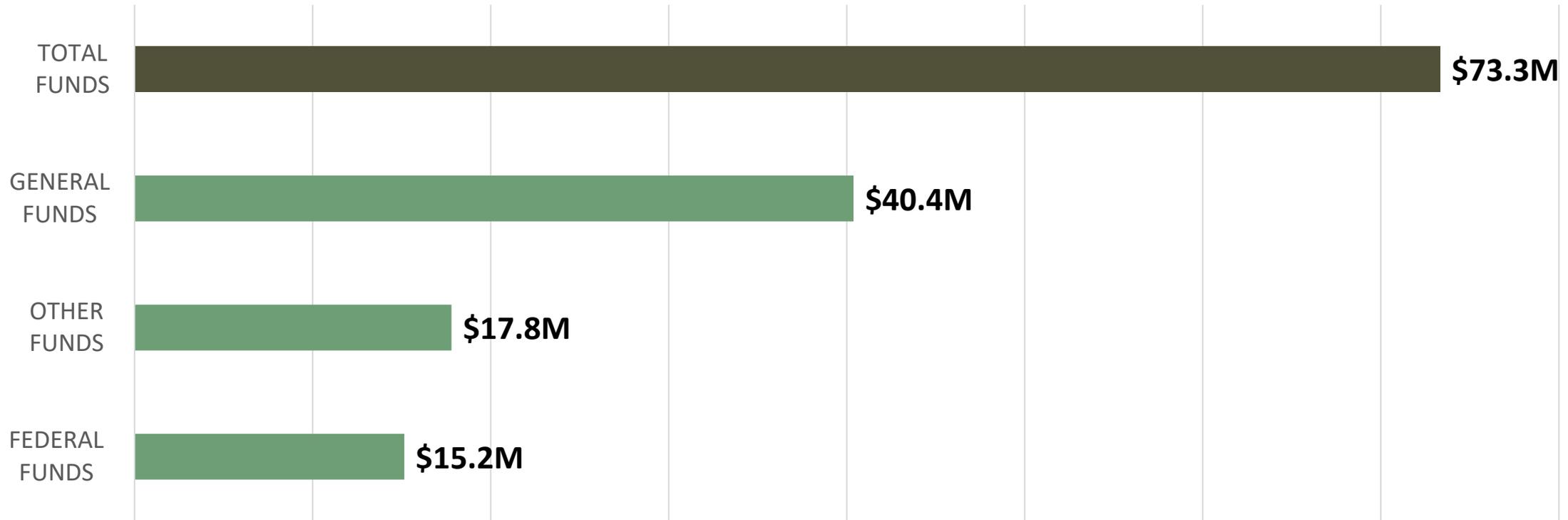
Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB):

HECC: Agency Administration (total) www.oregon.gov/highered

The HECC agency administration budget is funded with a mix of General Fund, Other Funds, and Federal Funds.

**171 positions/
163.33 FTE**

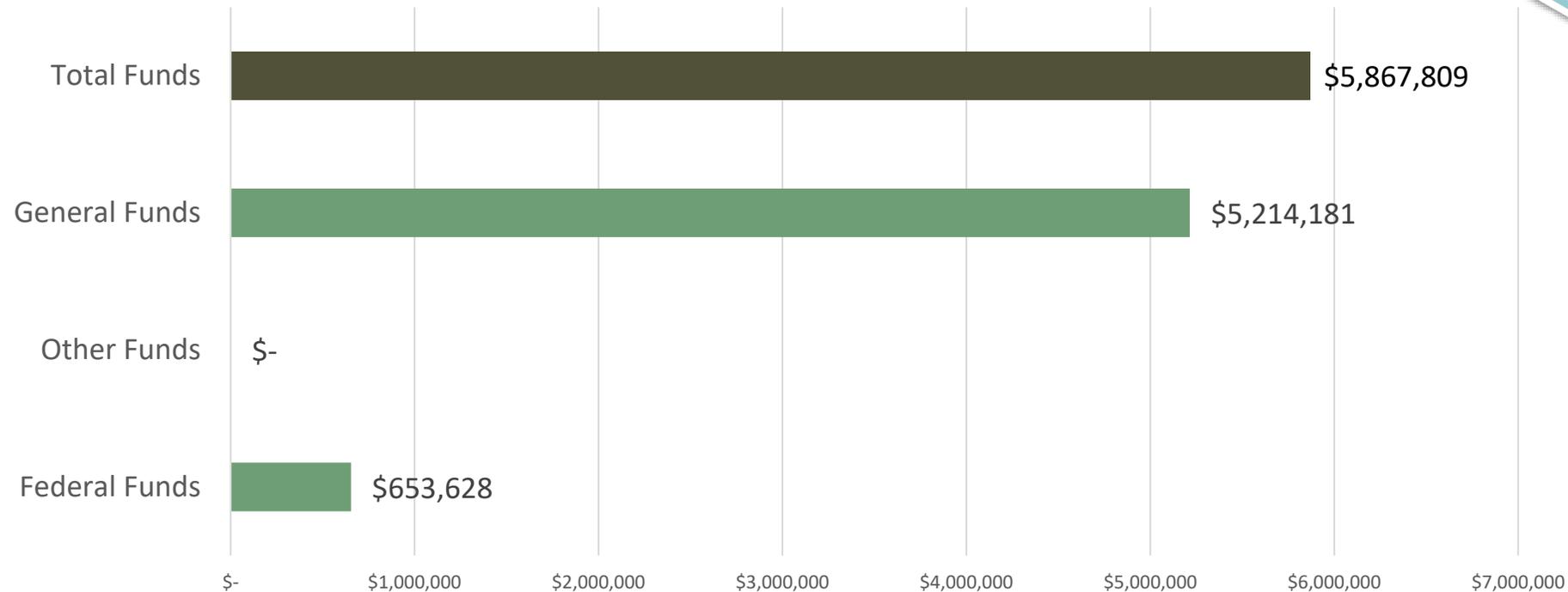
**Includes:
Future Ready
14 positions/
14.0 FTE**



GRB: HECC Office of Executive Director www.oregon.gov/highered

In the HECC Agency, the Office of the Executive Director carries out the central executive role of the agency and includes: legislative and policy development and leadership; coordination of efforts on the Commission's Strategic Plan; commission administration; communications; equity, diversity and inclusion leadership and coordination; internal auditing; administrative rules; human resources; convening state and national stakeholders and partners; and staffing of Future Ready Oregon.

**14 Positions/
14.0 FTE**

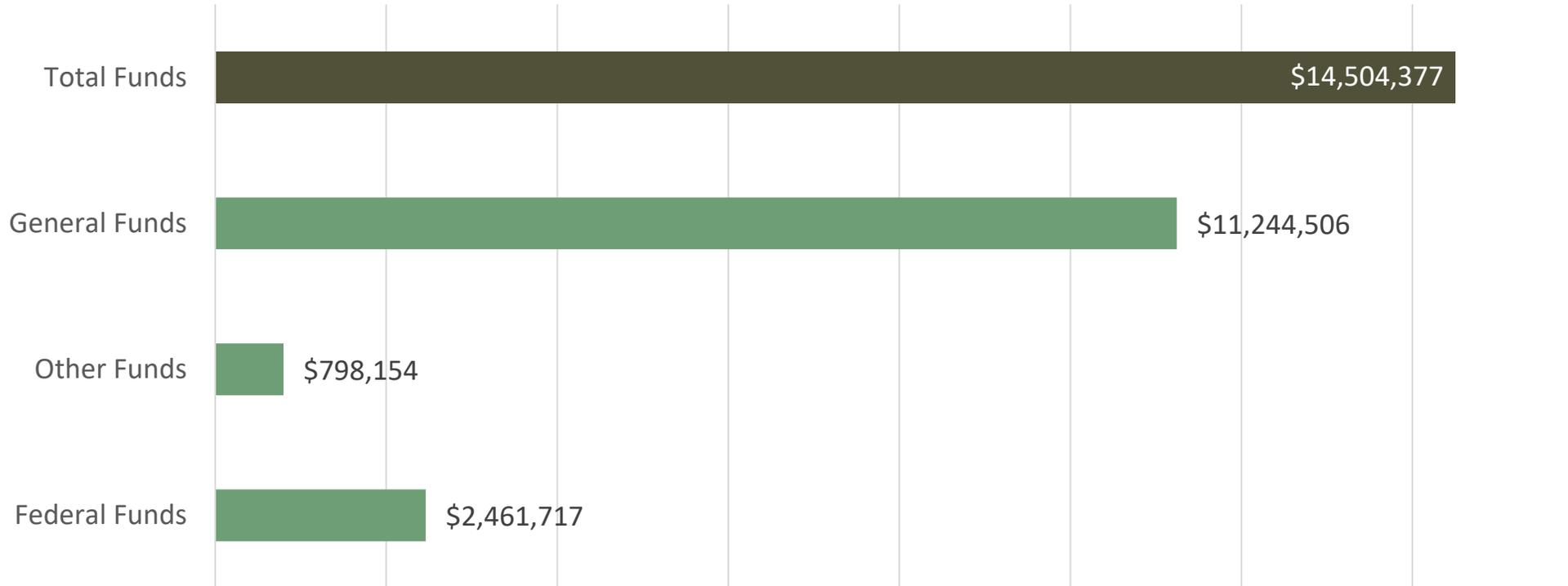


More on the work of this office will be shared on Day 4, Featured Strategies

GRB: HECC Office of Operations www.oregon.gov/highered

The Office of Operations is responsible for all budgeting and accounting functions, payroll, procurement and grant development, facilities, and information technology. The office provides leadership and guidance through the development of policies and strategic oversight to ensure HECC complies with state policy and federal requirements.

**39 Positions/
37.88 FTE**

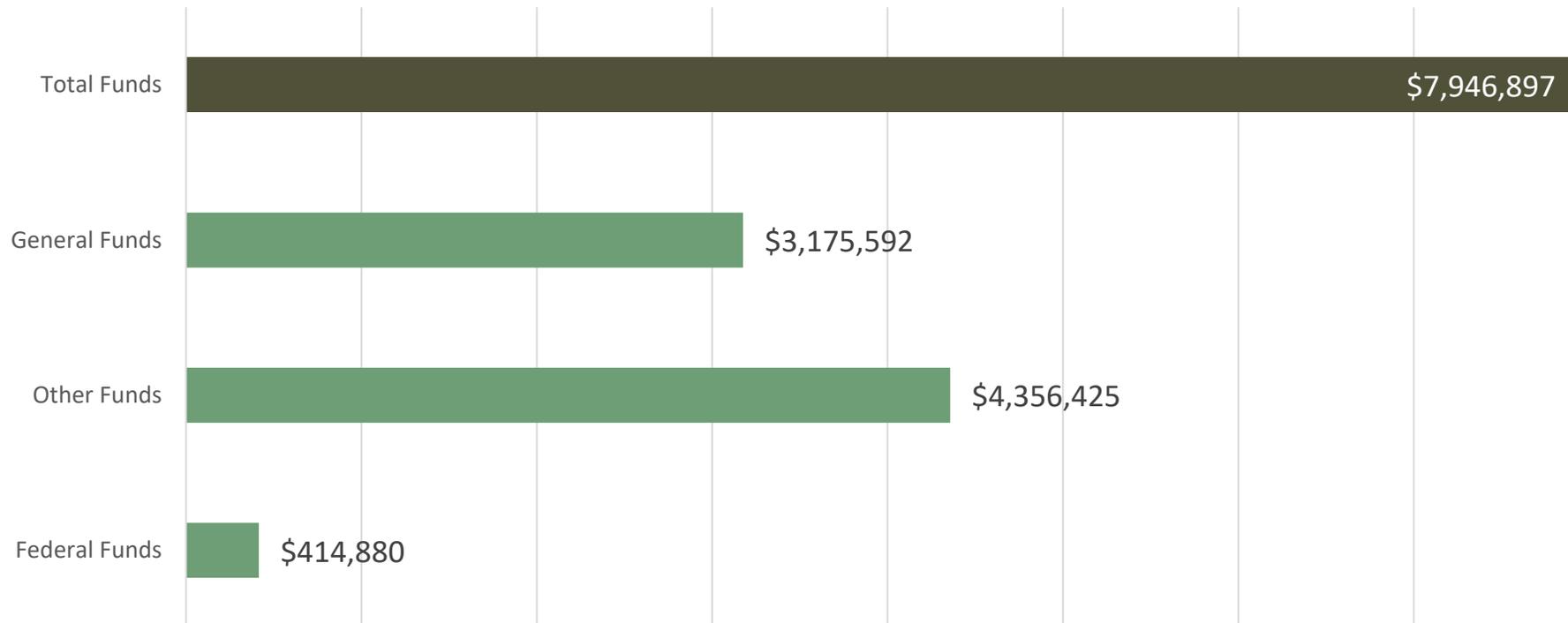


GRB: HECC Office of Research and Data

www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Pages/research.aspx

The Office of Research and Data collects, analyzes, and reports research and data on postsecondary education including data on students and their characteristics, enrollments, academic performance, and academic pathways to comply with state and federal reporting requirements and to inform decisions on the postsecondary education enterprise. The office includes the Oregon Longitudinal Data Collaborative (OLDC), and coordinates with institutions and agencies on student data.

**17 Positions/
15.75 FTE**
Includes:
Future Ready
**1 Position/
1.0 FTE**



More on the work of this office will be shared on Day 4, Featured Strategies

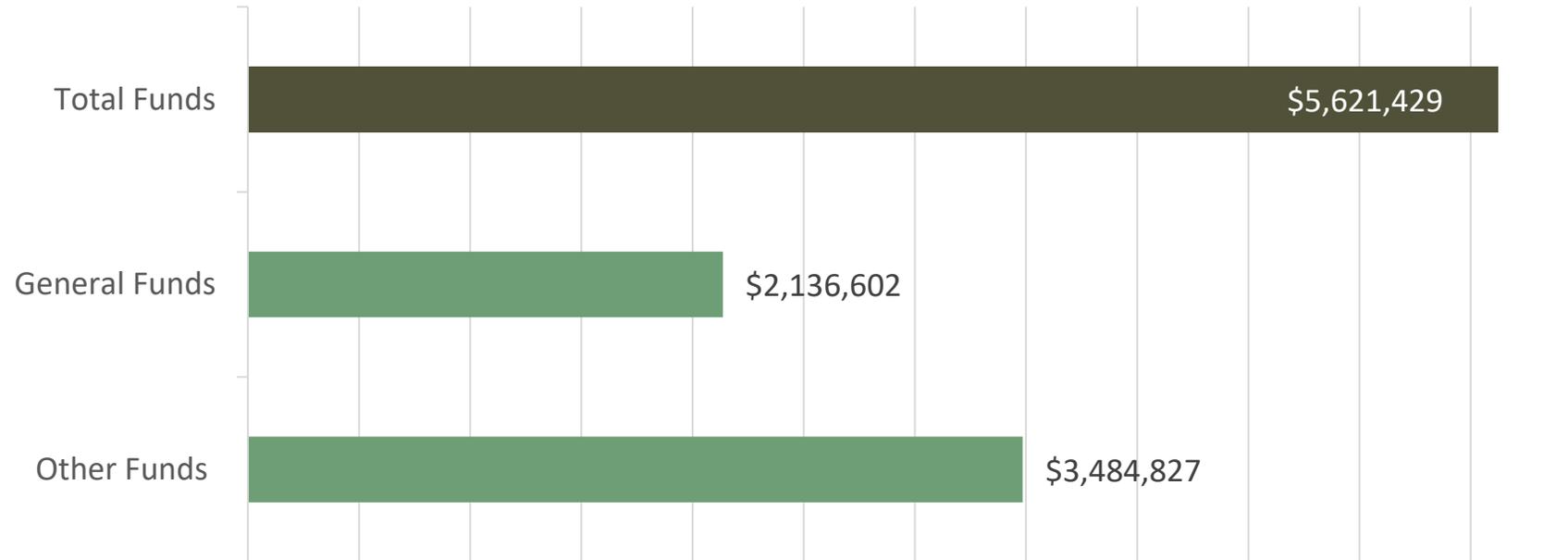
GRB: HECC Office of Academic Policy and Authorization

www.oregon.gov/highered/apa

The Office of Academic Policy and Authorization (APA) oversees two primary areas of work: 1) the quality and integrity of private postsecondary programs in Oregon for the benefit of students and consumers (including the Office of Degree Authorization and Private Career Schools unit), and 2) public university program approval and academic policy coordination, including: support of the Oregon Transfer Council, accelerated learning policy work, and other policy initiatives.

**15 Positions/
13.24 FTE**

More on the programs of this office will be shared on Day 5, Institutions Serving Oregonians

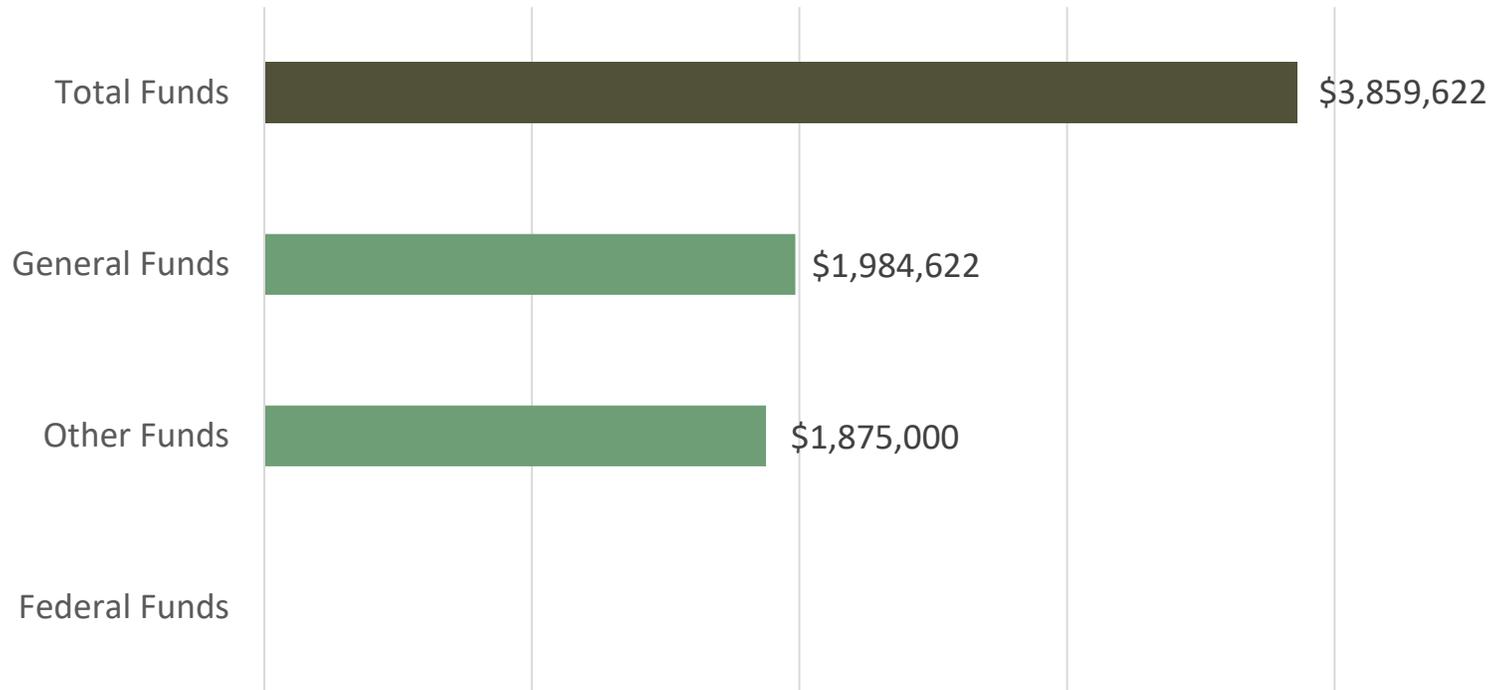


GRB: HECC Office of Postsecondary Finance and Capital (PFC)

www.oregon.gov/highered/pfc

The Office of Postsecondary Finance and Capital provides fiscal coordination to Oregon's public postsecondary institutions, including the management of the Community College Support Fund, the Public University Support Fund, the funds for Public University State Programs, and the funds for Statewide Public Service Programs. The office also manages capital investments, fiscal reporting and analysis, capital bond funding administration, and the allocation of state funding to public postsecondary institutions in Oregon.

**5 Positions/
5.0 FTE**

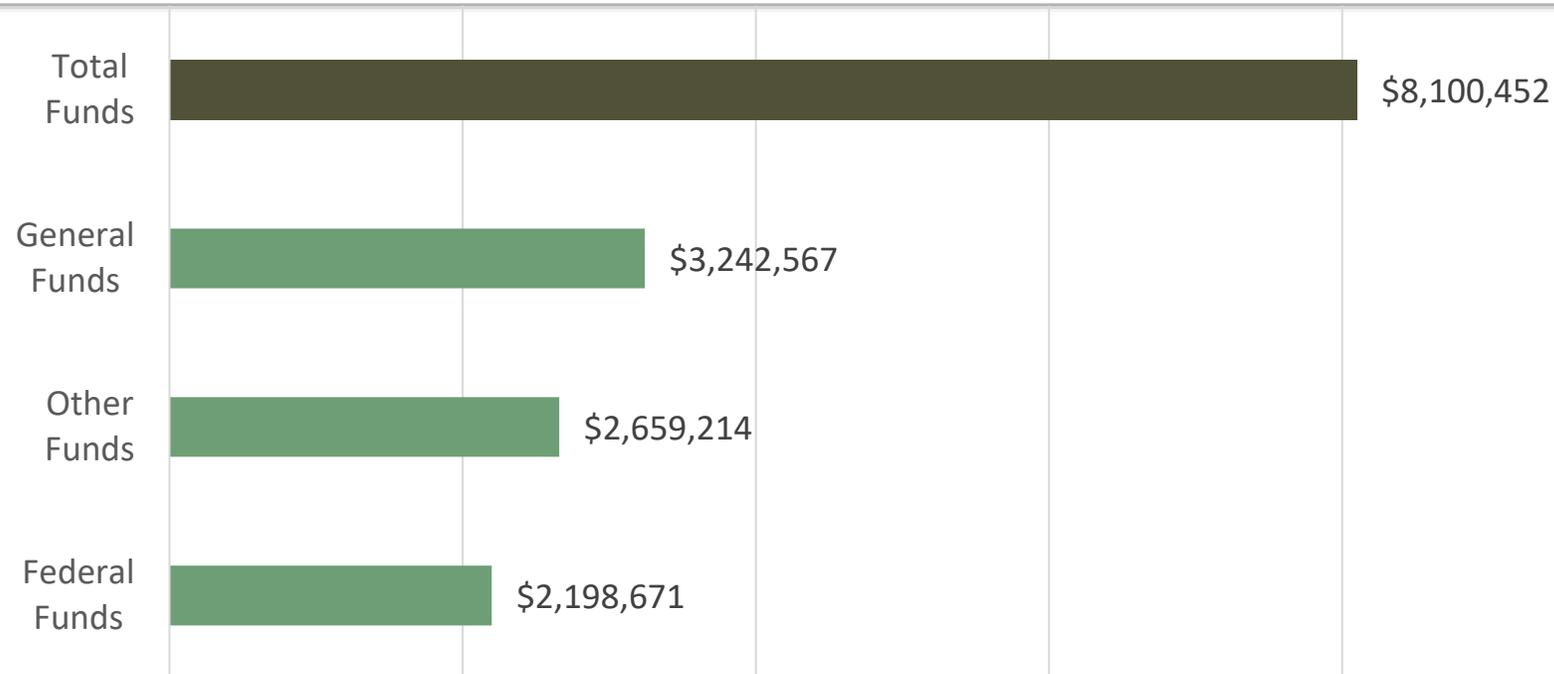


More on the work of this office will be shared on Day 4, Featured Strategies and Day 6, Institution Funding

GRB: HECC Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD) www.oregon.gov/highered/ccwd

The Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD) provides coordination, leadership and resources to Oregon's 17 locally-governed community colleges, 15 adult basic skills providers, community-based organizations and other partnerships. CCWD supports a multi-faceted portfolio of work, including: student success strategies, academic program approval, administration of statewide Adult Basic Skills Program, Oregon's High School Equivalency Program, and more. Some CCWD funding comes from Title II of the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Grant and Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V).

**16 Positions,
15.7 FTE**



More on the programs of this office will be shared on Day 4, Featured Strategies

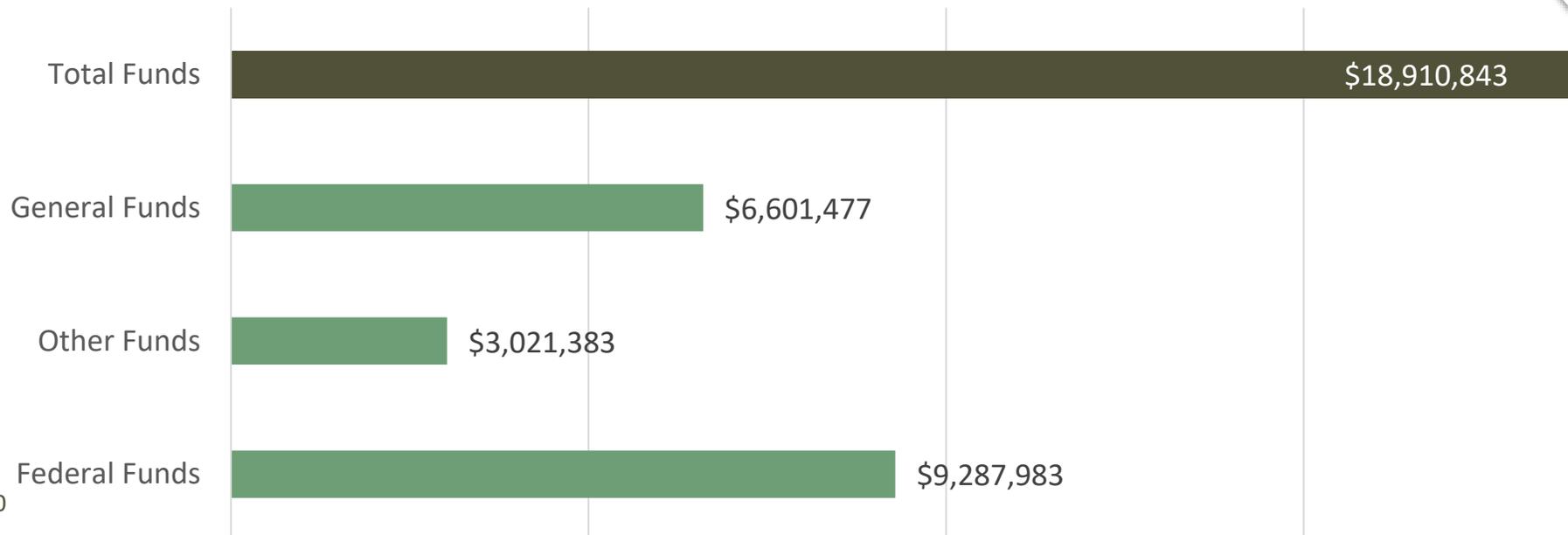
GRB: HECC Office of Workforce Investments (OWI)

www.oregon.gov/highered/owi

The Office of Workforce Investments (OWI) is responsible for implementing the Governor's vision for workforce development, convening partnerships across the workforce system, and supporting and providing technical assistance to several citizen advisory boards, local workforce development boards (LWDBs), and local providers. OWI administers the adult, youth, and dislocated worker programs under Title I of the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), as well as other training-related federal discretionary grants and state general fund grants to LWDBs. OWI also administers programs that provide paid work experiences to young Oregonians, including the Oregon Conservation Corps, Oregon Youth Corps, Oregon Youth Employment Program, and ODHS Youth Employment Program. In addition, OWI administers Oregon's AmeriCorps State Grant Program (OregonServes). Finally, OWI provides staff support to four citizen advisory boards: the Workforce and Talent Development Board, Oregon Conservation Corps Advisory Board, Oregon Youth Corps Advisory Committee, and OregonServes Commission.

**39 Positions/
38.5 FTE**

**Includes:
Future Ready
9 positions/
9.0 FTE**



More on the programs of this office will be shared on Day 4, Featured Strategies and Day 5, Institutions Serving Oregonians

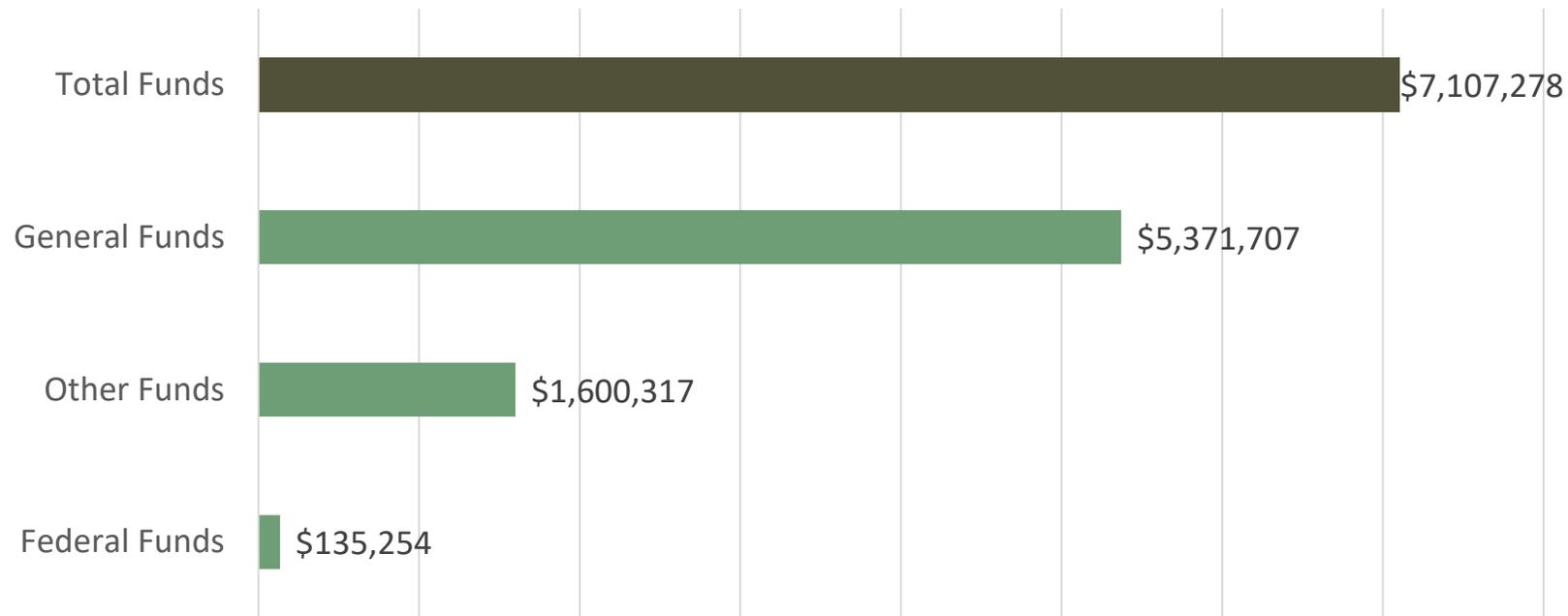
GRB: HECC Office of Student Access & Completion (OSAC)

oregonstudentaid.gov

www.oregon.gov/highered/institutions-programs/Pages/osac.aspx

The Office of Student Access & Completion (OSAC) expands opportunities for Oregonians to access their higher education and career training goals through information, trainings, partnerships, mentoring, and awarding of financial aid. OSAC makes tens of thousands of financial aid awards to Oregon students at private and public institutions statewide through the Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon Promise, Oregon Tribal Student Grant and other State and Federal Financial Aid, and Privately Funded Scholarships. OSAC is also responsible for fiscal management, financial aid policy, and expanding access to higher education and career training for Oregonians through its ASPIRE program and outreach services.

**26 positions/
23.26 FTE**



More on the work of this office will be shared on Day 3 Affordability and Day 4, Featured Strategies

POP 401: Student & Jobseeker Enterprise IT System

Challenge:

- HECC's financial aid (FAMIS) and private career school (PCSVets) operate on legacy systems that are decades old and no longer supported by the vendor.
- OWI's Federally funded Eligible Trainer Provider List (ETPL) does not meet federal requirements.
- HECC has more than 24 different IT systems that do not interact with one another.



Solution: POP 401

- HECC is in the beginning stages of consolidating and replacing the FAMIS, PCSVets, and ETPL systems. POP 401 in the GRB is to fund the second stage. It asks for:
 - \$5M in expenditure limitation authority for existing Q-Bond funds
 - \$5M in a new Q-Bond to fund the second stage (this will include 2 LD positions)
 - \$279K GF for a permanent position.

POP 406: Future Ready Oregon

Challenge:

- In 2022, the Oregon State Legislature passed Senate Bill 1545 (Future Ready Oregon), a comprehensive \$200 million package of investments that work together to advance an equitable workforce system.



Solution: POP 406

- Future Ready Oregon included both State General Fund (2021-2023) and Federal ARPA funding to support people with the education, training, and resources they need to get into good-paying jobs.
- **POP 406 in the GRB reauthorizes \$115 million in Federal ARPA funding for HECC to continue investments in Prosperity 10,000, Workforce Ready Grants, and Workforce Benefits Navigators.**

KEY PERFORMANCE
MEASURES AND 2023
LEGISLATION



Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measures

KPM	Milestone
1	Oregon high school graduates attending college Percentage of Oregon students enrolled in college within 16 months of their 4-year high school cohort graduation date
2	Racial/ethnic differences among Oregon high school graduates attending college
3	College credits earned by K-12 students Amount of postsecondary credit per graduate awarded to K-12 students
4	Oregon educational attainment Percent of young Oregon adults with postsecondary degree or certificate
5	Community college completion and transfer rate Percentage of community college students who complete an associate degree or certificate or who transfer to the university system within three years
6	Racial/ethnic differences for community college completion and transfer rate
7	Public university graduation rate Percentage of public university college students who complete a bachelor's degree within 6 years
8	Racial/ethnic differences for public university graduation rate

Data slides on each KPM are included in the Appendix slides, and numerous measures are also featured throughout our presentations.

Key Performance Measures

Key Performance Measures

KPM	Milestone
9	Percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs Percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs adjusted with institutional aid
10	Racial/ethnic differences in percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs
11	Earnings of community college completers Median earnings of community college completers five years after completion
12	Racial/ethnic differences in earnings of community college completers
13	Earnings of bachelor's degree completers Median earnings of graduates with bachelor's degrees five years after completion
14	Racial/ethnic differences in earnings of bachelor's degree completers
15	Customer service (required) Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, availability of information
16	Commission best practices (required) Percent of total best practices met by the Commission

We will be adding a new KPM to our 2023 report: The employment rate of Oregonians completing workforce training programs

HECC-Sponsored Legislation: Priority Legislation

HB 3565 – Oregon Tribal Student Grant Program

- Adopted as a budget appropriation in 2022, the Oregon Tribal Student Grant program provides awards up to the cost of attendance for enrolled members of a federally-recognized Oregon tribe. As of March 15, 2023, the program serves 365 students, with 535 total students authorized to receive awards. **The legislation codifies the program for the first time, following program parameters HECC established at the time of program creation.**

HB 3561 – Early Childhood Care and Education Scholarship

- Modifies the scholarship program for early childhood care and education professionals to ensure that individuals studying early childhood behavioral and mental health qualify for scholarships. The bill is supported by a \$5M appropriation in the GRB.

HECC-Sponsored Legislation: Other Agency Concepts

SB 217 – Cosmetology Curriculum

Transfers oversight and development of standards for curriculum in the cosmetology field from HECC to the Health Licensing Office. Today, cosmetology is the only field of dozens where HECC has curriculum responsibility. In all other areas, particularly areas governed by licensing boards, it is the responsibility of an accrediting body or a licensing board to develop standards.

HB 3563 – Oregon Youth Works

HECC operates both the Oregon Youth Corps and Oregon Conservation Corps, and each program has its own advisory board. HECC also operates the Oregon Youth Employment Program, which does not have an advisory board. Due to these programs' similar missions and populations served, the existing boards can be combined into one board that is advisory to all three programs, creating a simpler administrative structure and increased alignment.

HB 3560 – Statutory Immunity

Fixes an oversight in Ballot Measure 109, where all state agencies with a regulatory role in the therapeutic administration of psilocybin are immune from civil liability, except for HECC. The authors of the measure did not envision HECC would be required to license and regulate career schools offering a training program to aspiring psilocybin facilitators.

HECC-Sponsored Legislation: Other Agency Concepts

HB 3564 – Commission Membership and Other Minor Revisions:

Accounts for the addition of the 6th congressional district in allocating seats on the Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

Ensures that the ASPIRE program, as one of its central goals, is to help students prepare for a college or career pathway, and clarifies the rule of community-based organizations as entities with a role in mentorship to students preparing for education and training post-high school.

The USDOE has updated language it uses around accreditation and accreditors. This bill updates state language to match the federal language, ensuring no conflicts and allowing the agency to update its applicable rules.

Allows students who cannot fill out the federal financial aid analysis form to qualify for foster student tuition and fee waivers.

Key Takeaways Today



✓
Despite state investments in the last decade, Oregon ranks low nationally in higher education and financial aid funding. Students and families are facing the effects.

✓
The HECC budget is primarily comprised of funds distributed to our institutions and partners. Oregon needs to sustain these investments to meet statewide needs.

✓
Some of our priorities this session include: funding for financial aid including the OOG and Oregon Tribal Student Grant and sustained funding in the institutions and programs we administer.

✓
Investments in the statewide funding and policy coordination roles of the HECC agency sustain our continued strategic work for equity and success, and sustain important initiatives such as Future Ready Oregon and our IT modernization project.



PRIORITIZING AFFORDABILITY

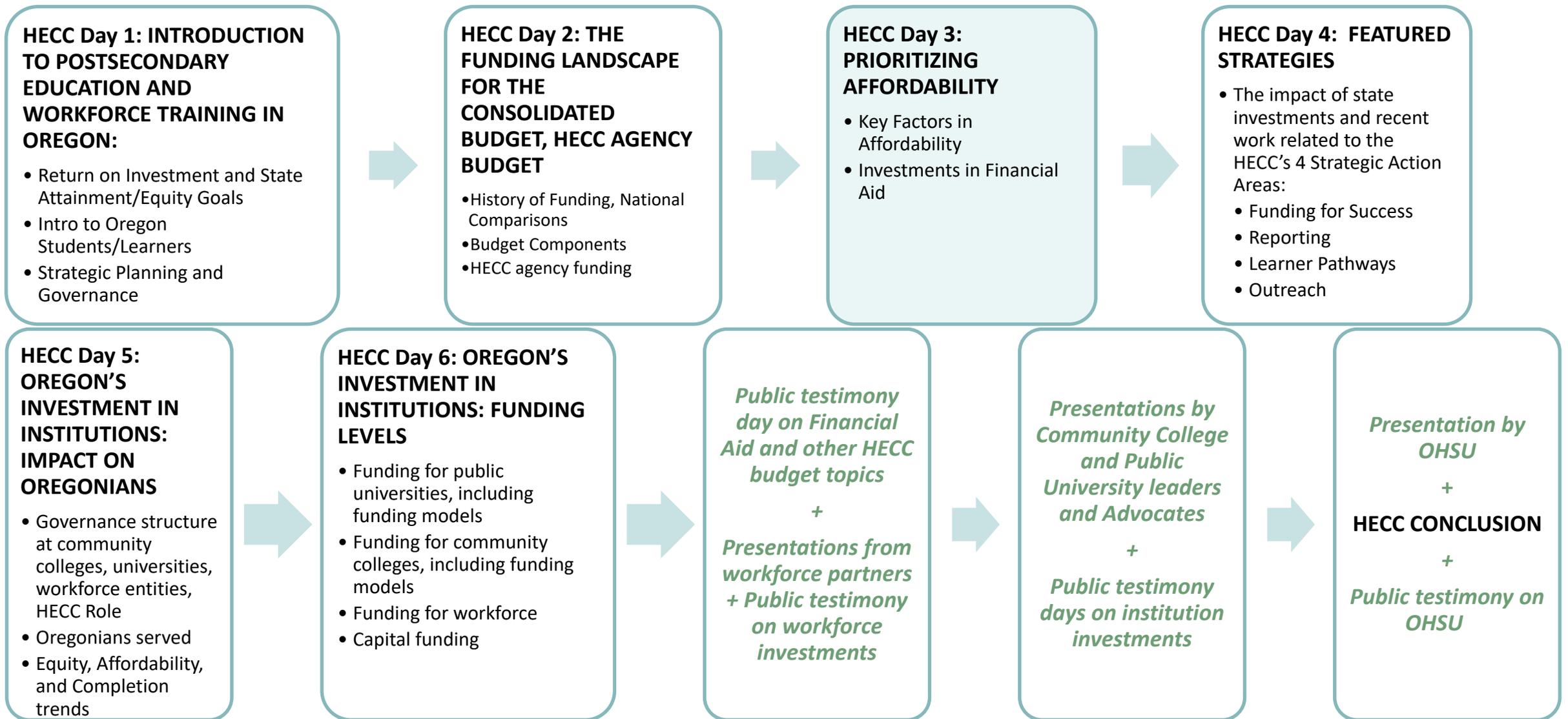
Joint Committee on Ways and
Means, Subcommittee on Education

Ben Cannon, Executive Director, HECC

**Juan Báez-Arévalo, Director, HECC Office of
Student Access and Completion (OSAC)**

APRIL 5, 2023

2023 HECC Budget Presentation Structure



HECC Budget Themes: Investments in Equitable Access and Success Pay Off for Oregon



ECONOMIC MOBILITY & WORKFORCE: Drive **Equitable Economic Mobility** and Meet Critical Workforce Needs



EQUITY: In addition to applying the Equity Lens to all Investments, **Intentionally Fund Equity Strategies**, Acting on Oregon's Historic 2022 Listening Tour



AFFORDABILITY: Prioritize College Affordability, **Bolstering Financial Aid** for Those with the Greatest Financial Need



STUDENT SUCCESS: Sustain Investment in Institutions to Serve Student, State, and Societal Needs

Oregon's Largest State Financial Aid Programs

These financial aid programs are 10.4% of the HECC budget

Description		2021-23 LAB	2023-25 CSL	2023-25 GRB
Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG)	Funds the Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon's primary need-based financial aid program serving the lowest-income Oregonians.	\$199.9M Total \$148.8M GF \$ 29.8M LF \$ 21.3M OF	\$208.4 Total \$173.4M GF \$ 12.8M LF \$ 22.2M OF	\$308.3M Total \$286.2M LF \$ 22.1M OF
Change from LAB and CSL				+54% from LAB +48% from CSL
Oregon Promise Grant	Funds the Oregon Promise grant program for the first year of the biennium, serving recent high school graduates and GED recipients of all income levels.	\$42.3M Total \$42.3M GF	\$44.2M Total \$44.2M GF	\$44.2M Total \$44.2M GF
Change from LAB and CSL				+4.5% from LAB 0.0% from CSL
Oregon Tribal Student Grant	Funds the Oregon Tribal Student grant program, serving all eligible members of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes	\$19M Total \$19M GF	\$0	\$40.2M Total \$40.2M GF
Change from LAB and CSL				+111% from LAB N/A

WHY PRIORITIZE
AFFORDABILITY?

KEY FACTORS



An Affordability Crisis for Oregonians

Financial aid is trailing the rising cost of attendance

- While the average cost of attendance at public institutions rises every year, the maximum amounts of need-based aid trail behind.

Oregon's funding of financial aid falls far below the national average and is much lower than our West Coast peers

- State financial aid per FTE student in FY 2022 was: \$699 in Oregon, \$990 at the US average, \$1,113 in California, and \$1,753 in Washington.

College is unaffordable for too many

- In 2020-21, Only 40% of degree-seeking students at public institutions applied for and received aid.
- Among the students who applied, **40% of community college and public university students were unable to meet expenses** with expected resources: family contributions, student earnings, and grant aid.

Affordability: Multi-Dimensional Problem

Requires a Multi-Dimensional Solution

We focus today primarily on state-funded financial aid and access programs, but numerous other equity and student success initiatives the HECC budget supports also impact affordability.

Minimize the need for tuition increases

Create lower-cost pathways to complete lower-division courses

Improve graduation rates

Support innovations that reduce total college costs, connect students with benefits

Increase grant aid for the lowest-income students

Smooth transfer pathways to four-year institutions

Reduce barriers to fields/careers associated with high earnings

Too Many Oregon Students Face Food and Housing Insecurity



College students are struggling with basic needs.

In the largest national survey performed by the Wisconsin HOPE Lab (surveying students at 202 institutions nationwide), **61% of community college students and 53% of university students were food or housing insecure**, and this was more prevalent among former foster youth, underrepresented students of color and first-generation students.

- 29% of university students and 38% of community college students were food insecure in the 30 days preceding the survey.
- 43% of university students and 52% of community college students were housing insecure.
- **14% of university students and community college students were homeless.**

Oregon Students Face Cost Challenges Beyond Tuition

Average Student Budgets: Oregon Postsecondary Institutions, 2022-23

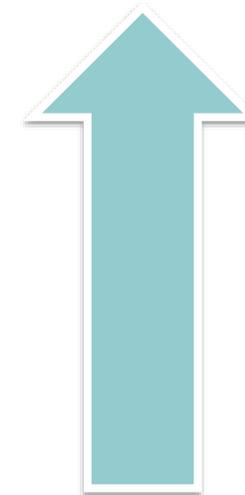
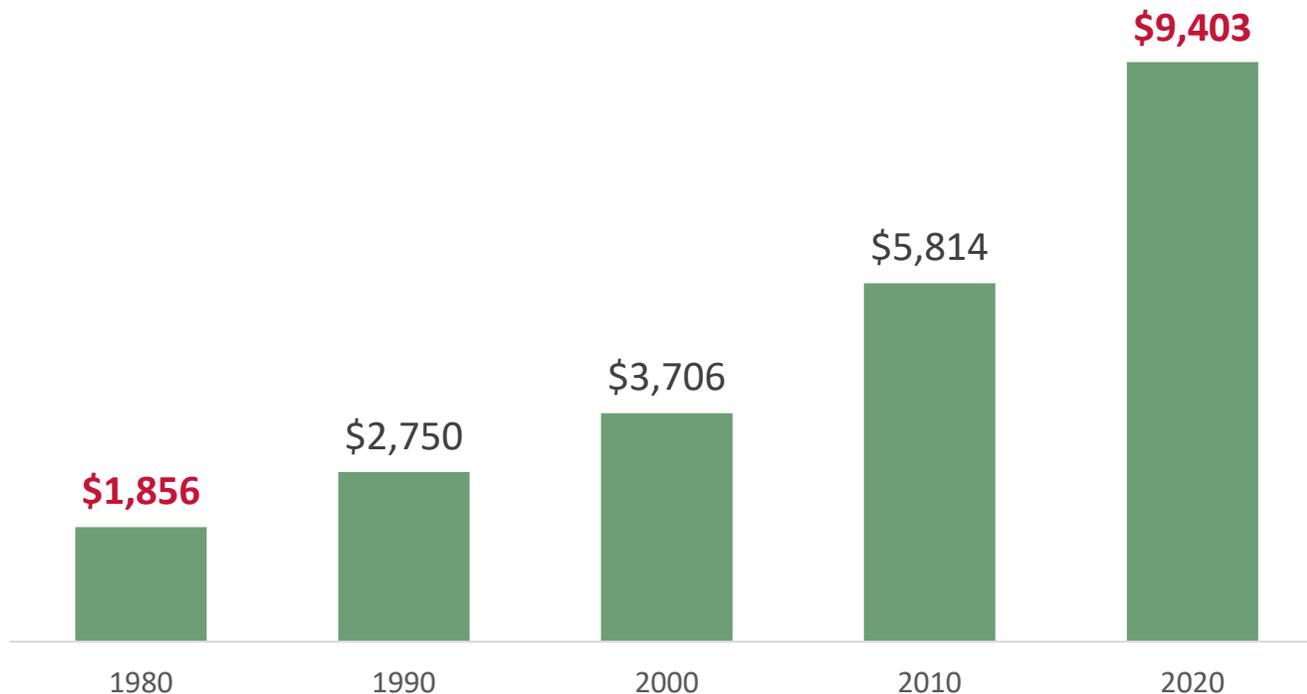
	Tuition & Fees	Books & Supplies	Room & Board	Personal Expenses & Transportation	TOTAL
Community Colleges	\$6,245	\$1,381	\$11,493	\$3,431	\$22,549
Public Universities	\$12,231	\$1,021	\$13,537	\$3,037	\$29,826
Private Institutions*	\$40,246	\$1,008	\$13,843	\$2,636	\$57,732

These are average estimates based upon tuition and standard fees based on full-time, full-year enrollment at 15 credits per term. Actual student budgets vary widely depending on student circumstances, from availability of housing options to the variety of books/supplies costs for different programs of study.

*Private institutions includes only Oregon degree-granting private institutions that are eligible for Oregon Opportunity Grant funds.

The College Affordability Crisis is also a National Issue

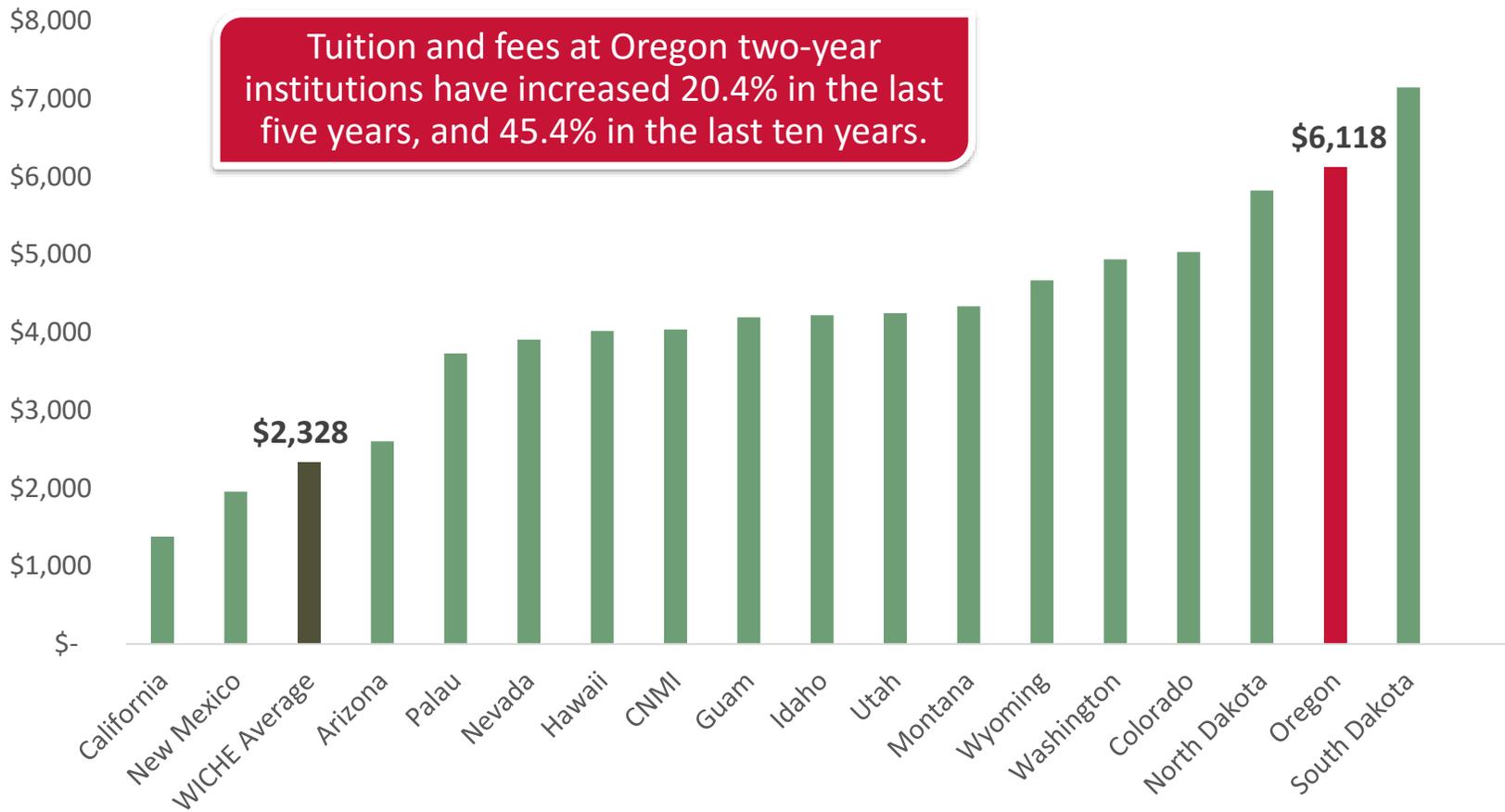
Average undergraduate tuition and fees at public institutions across the U.S., 1980 to 2020 (constant 2018-19 dollars).



Average Tuition & Fee costs have increased nationally in last two decades

Oregon Two-Year Tuition and Fees are 2nd Highest in the West

State Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Two Year Institutions, Weighted, 2022-23

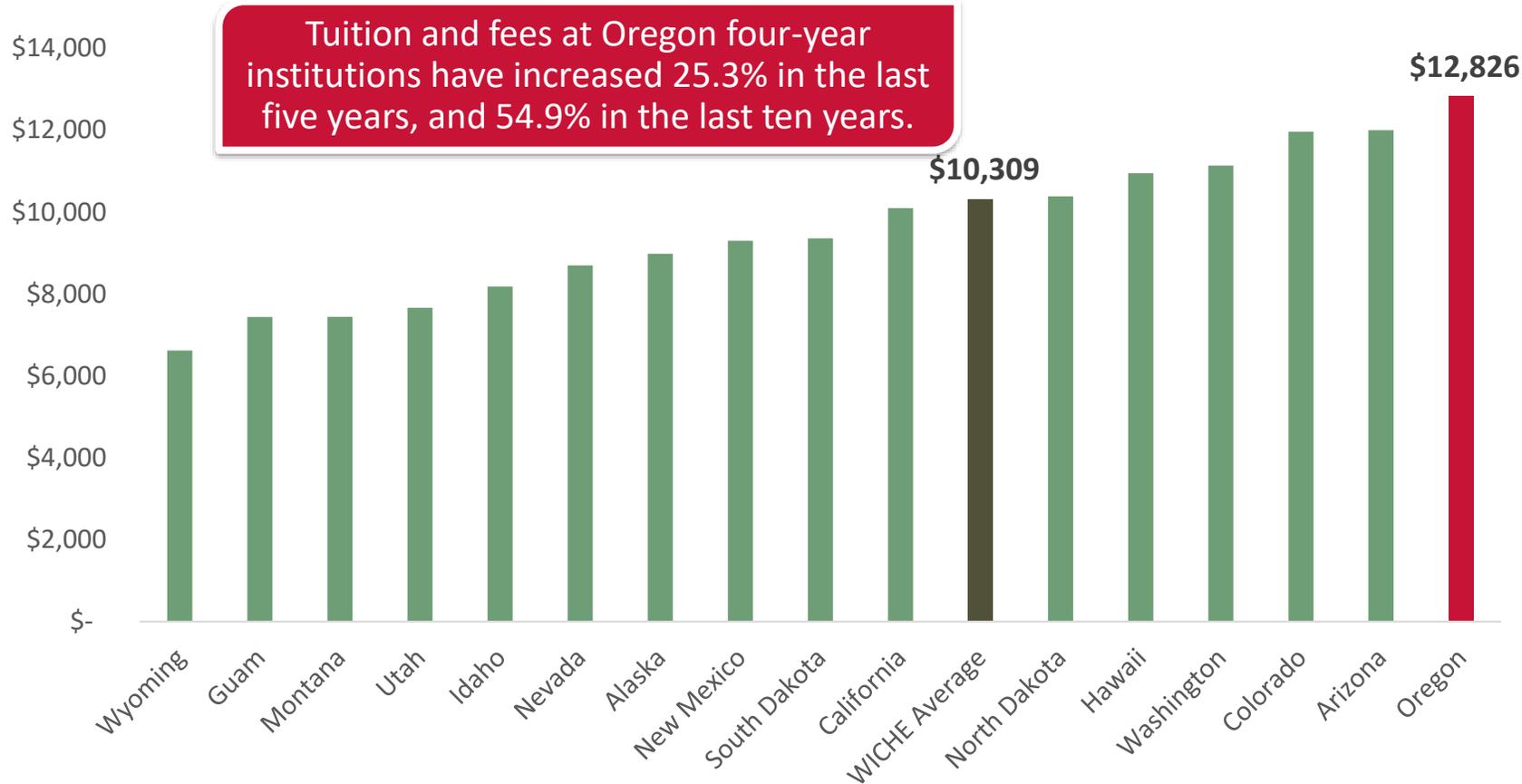


Tuition and fee levels are impacted by the costs and revenue of the institutions, and are closely impacted by state appropriations.

At the community colleges, tuition and fees are set by the locally elected governing board of each community college on an annual basis.

Oregon Four-Year Tuition and Fees are the Highest the West

State Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Four Year Institutions, Weighted, 2022-23



Tuition and fee levels are impacted by the costs and revenues of the institutions, and are closely impacted by state appropriations.

University tuition and fees are set by the Board of Trustees. Each campus has community and stakeholder processes to inform and shape the proposed increases.

Should the combined annual increase in resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory enrollment fees exceed 5% for a public university, the HECC or the Oregon Legislature must approve the increase.

Loans Fill The Gap, But They Erode The Economic Return of Postsecondary, Have Long-term Impacts, and Drive-up Inequality



On average, Oregon undergraduate students graduate from a **public college or university with \$18,882 in federal debt**. About half of public postsecondary students in Oregon seeking financial aid do not receive enough to meet college costs without loans.¹

The average student borrower takes **20 years** to pay off their student loan debt. This limits and prolongs home ownership, having a family, & major purchases.²

Debt also reduces the chance that students will graduate from college, limiting their future earning power.³

Loan debt burdens underrepresented students more:

Among public university graduates, **most students of color graduate with more debt**, on average, than White students

Loan debt among low-income students **lowers retention and completion**.³

Twenty years after starting college, White borrowers' median student debt fell to **6%**, whereas the median Black borrower still owed **95%** of their loan.⁴

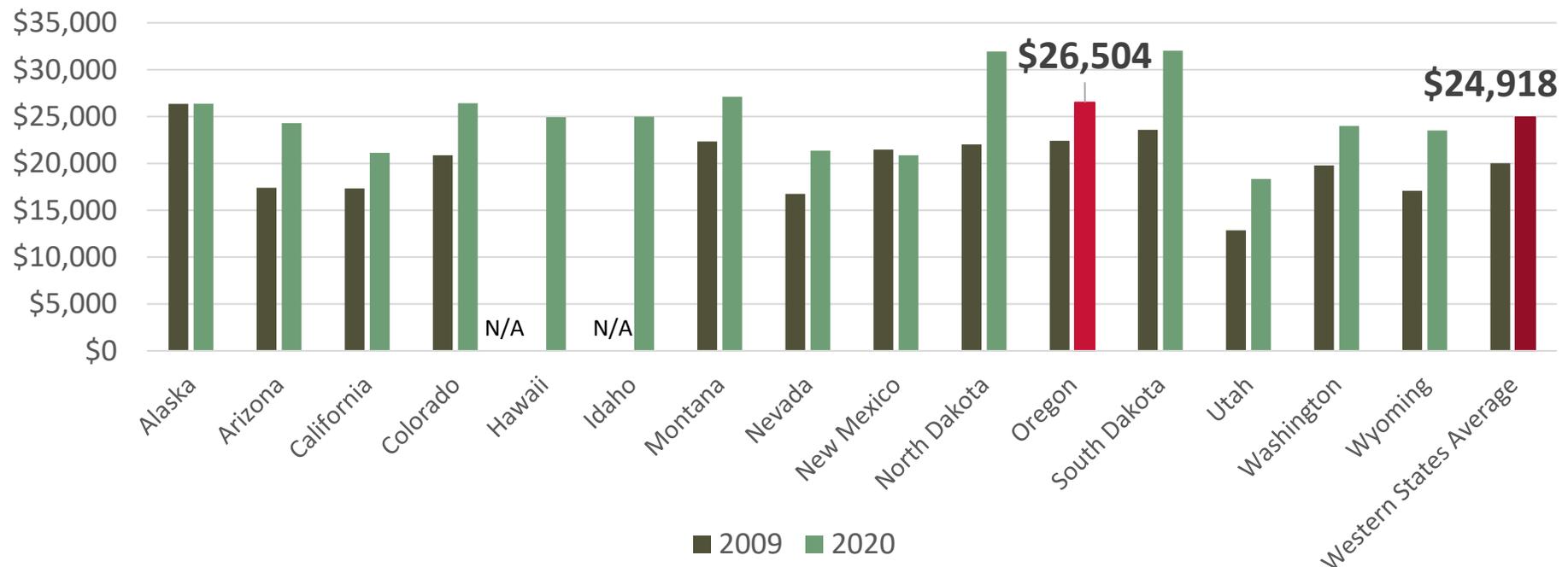
Sources: ¹HECC Key Performance Metrics, HECC Statewide Snapshots. ²Twenty to Life: Higher Education Turning Into Multi-Decade Debt Sentence"

<https://onewisconsinnow.org/twenty-to-life-higher-education-turning-into-multi-decade-debt-sentence/> ³Herzog, Serge. "Financial aid and college persistence: Do student loans help or hurt?." Research in Higher Education 59.3 (2018): 273-301; Franke, Ray. "Take it, or leave it? Analyzing how unsubsidized federal loans affect six-year degree attainment across income groups." Journal of Student Financial Aid 48.3 (2019): 2. ⁴<https://heller.brandeis.edu/news/items/releases/2019/iasp-stalling-dreams-debt.html>

Oregon Student Loan Debt Burden has Increased and Is Higher than Average among Western States for Bachelor's Degree Recipients (Public and Private combined)

Oregon students graduate from 4-year institutions with more debt, on average, than their neighbors in other Western states, and this debt load has increased in the last decade.

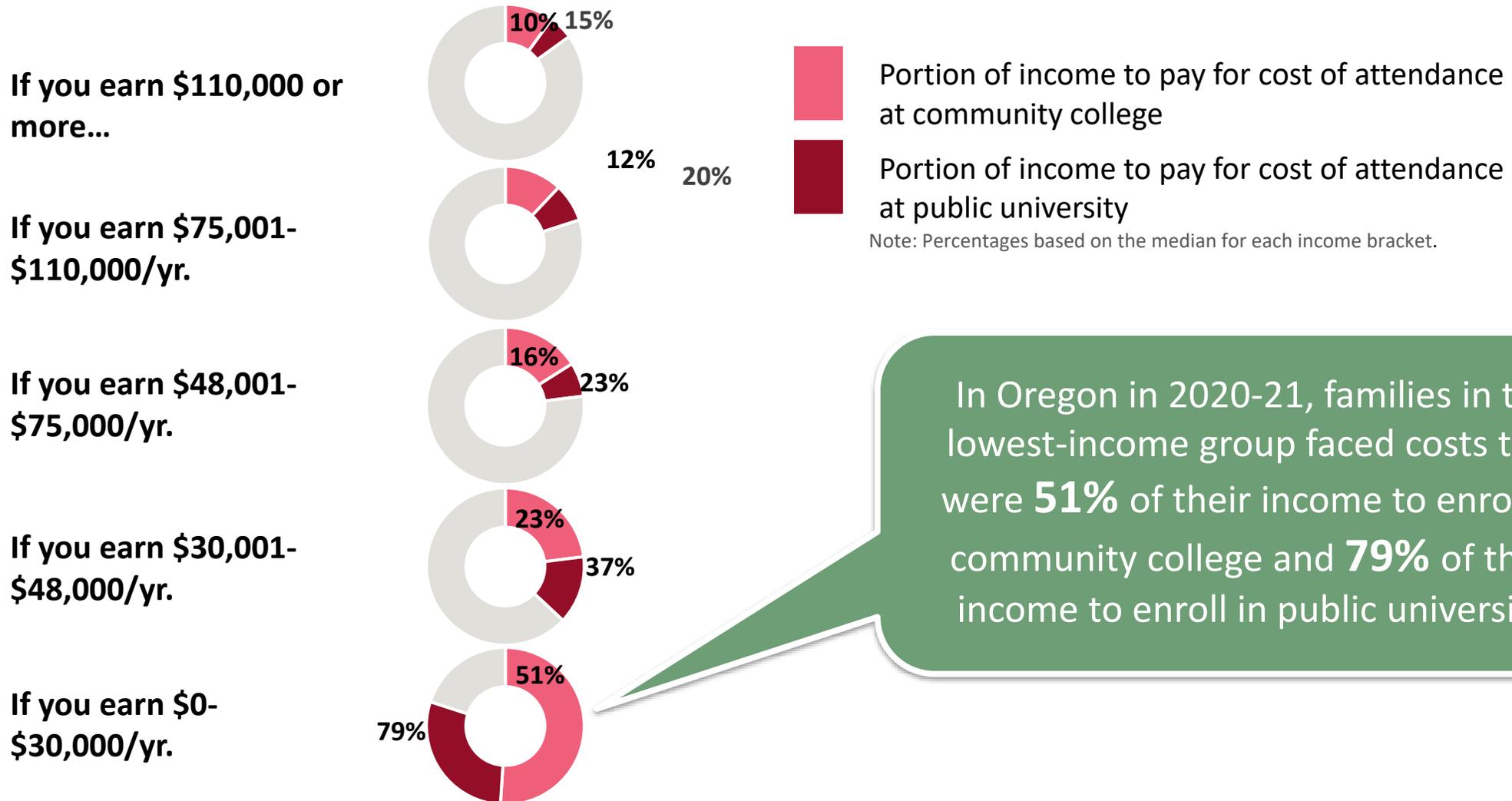
Average Loan Amount for Bachelor's Degree Recipients from Public & Private Institutions, 2009 vs. 2020, Western (WICHE) States



Source: Adapted from The Institute for College Access and Success, "Project on Student Debt" from 2020, https://ticas.org/sites/default/files/pub_files/classof2009.pdf and https://ticas.org/sites/default/files/pub_files/classof2019.pdf, and 2021, <https://ticas.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/classof2020.pdf>. Percentage of Graduates with Debt and Average Debt of those with Loans, by State. Note - For Hawaii and Idaho in 2009 no average calculation was done because the number of usable cases with student debt data covered less than 30% of bachelor's degree recipients in the Class of 2009 or the underlying data for that state showed a change of 30% or more in average debt from the previous year.



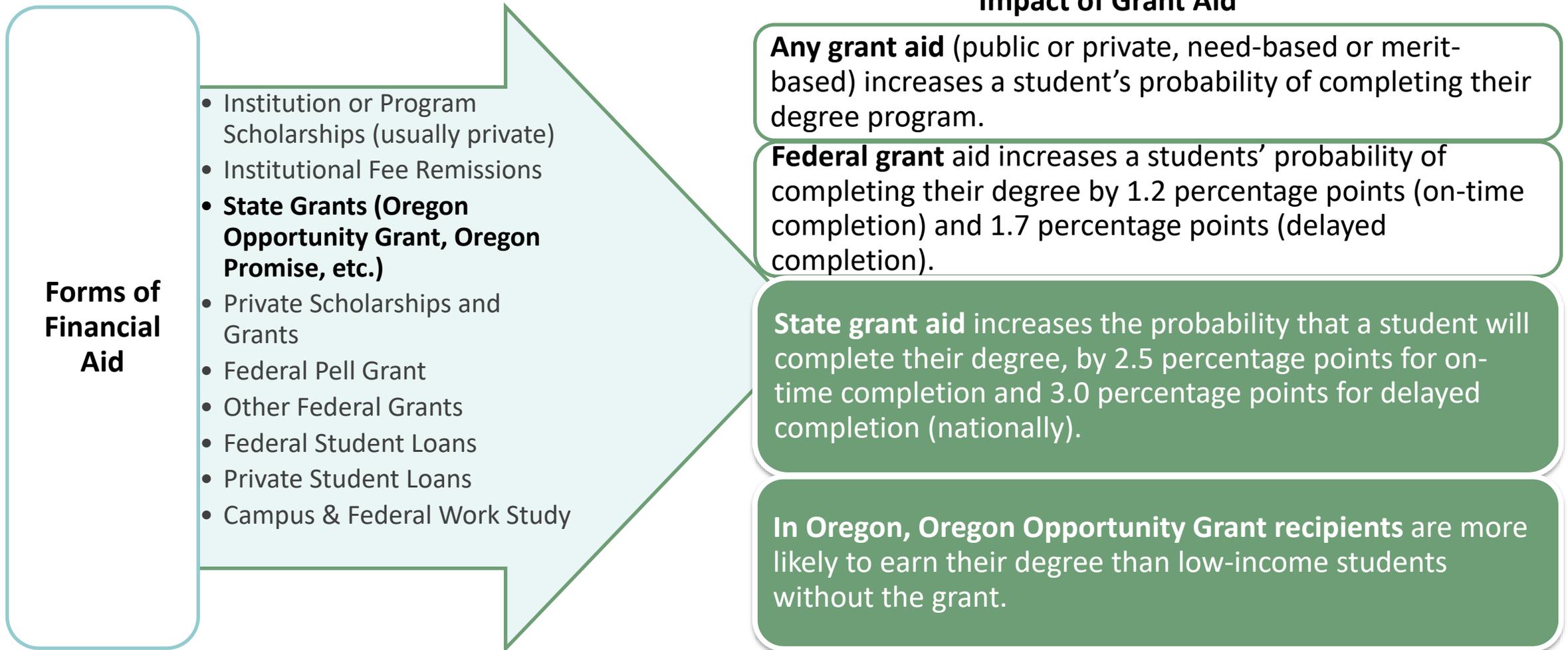
Despite Public Grants, the Financial Burden of College Remains Much Greater for Low-Income Families



In Oregon in 2020-21, families in the lowest-income group faced costs that were **51%** of their income to enroll in community college and **79%** of their income to enroll in public university.

Grant Aid—Especially State Aid—Is Proven to Support Completion

Of the Many Forms of Financial Aid, State Grant Aid is Where The State Has Influence



STATE FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

Learn more:
oregonstudentaid.gov



POP 102: Oregon Opportunity Grant

Challenge:

Currently, about one out of every two Oregon postsecondary students struggle to pay their costs of education.

These affordability challenges negatively impact completion rates, disproportionately impact underrepresented students, and can often saddle students who have not completed their credential with large amounts of debt.



Solution: POP 102

- POP 102 in the GRB increases funding in the Oregon Opportunity Grant. The increased investment would allow HECC to increase award amounts to students and cover up to 75% of tuition at the 2-year and 4-year public sector for the highest need Oregonians, increasing their purchasing power and supporting their success.

Cost: \$100M OF

Need-Based Aid: The Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG)

Oregon's *Only* State-funded, Need-sensitive Grant Program

GOAL

To increase college enrollment, completion, and affordability for **Oregon students who have demonstrated financial need.**



To date, more than 56,000 Oregon residents have been awarded the OOG for 2022-23. An estimated 35,950 Oregon residents will be disbursed OOG funds.

OOG awards can be used at the 24 Oregon public institutions and eligible private institutions for up to 4 years of full-time enrollment.

Current maximum award amounts have been based on approximately 17% of previous year's Cost of Attendance.

2022-23 Awarding (full-time)

- \$3,600 per year (*community college*)
- \$4,692 per year (*public university/private nonprofit 4-year institution*)

More info: www.oregonstudentaid.gov/grants/oregon-opportunity-grant

OOG Recipients Do as Well or Better Than Other Low-Income Students



The OOG serves marginalized groups

- All students with the OOG come from low-income backgrounds.
- Students with the OOG are more often students of color, rural, and first-generation college.

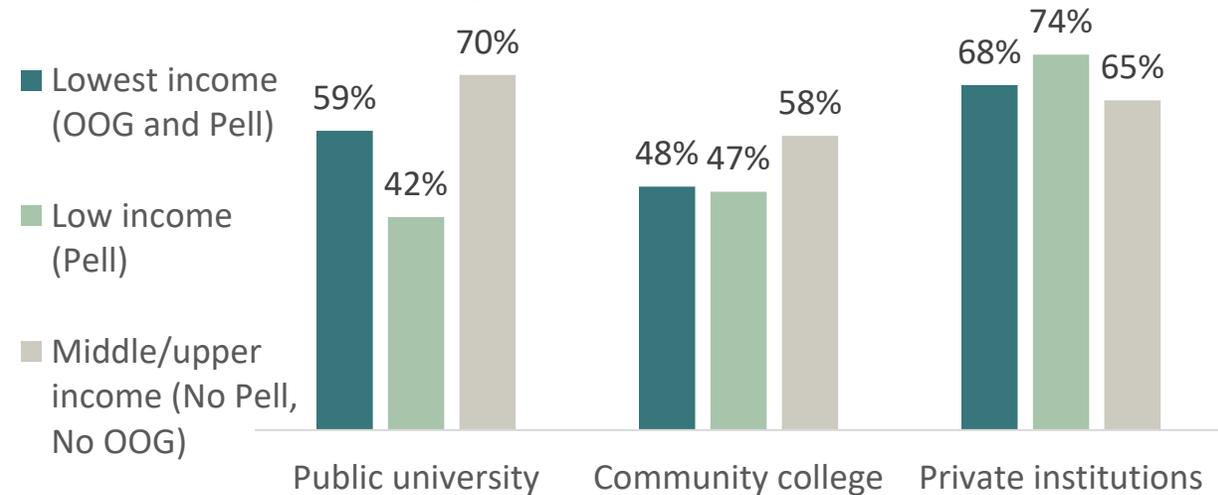
The OOG helps students graduate

- Students with the OOG are more likely to return after their first year, to earn their degree, and to earn it faster than other low-income students.

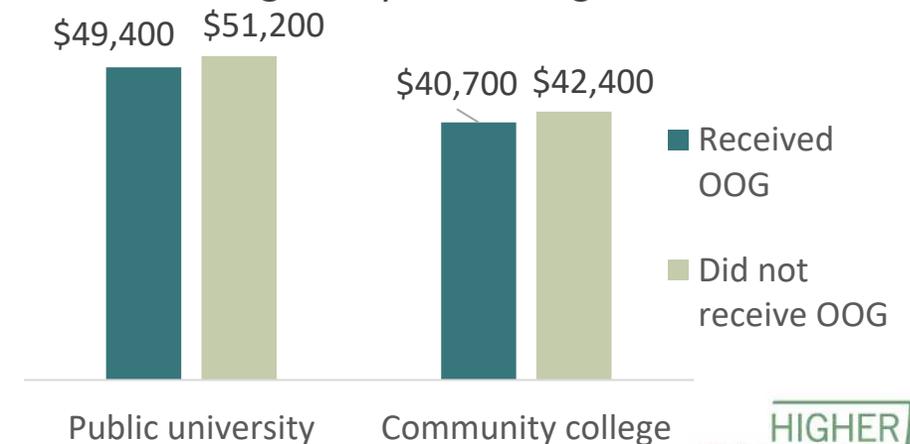
The OOG leads to upward mobility

- Students who received an OOG earn comparable wages after graduation as students who did not receive the grant.

Graduation Rates by Income Level and Educational Sector



Median earnings five years after graduation



Increased OOG investment in 2021-23 has extended the program's reach

DEFINING TERMS: EXPECTED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION (EFC) is used to determine eligibility for financial aid. It is based on financial info that students/families submit in FAFSA or ORSAA.

2021- 2022: Raised the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) cap from 3,500 to 6,000

A significant increase in the EFC cap, from 3,500 to 6,000 EFC-- a major shift upward and slightly higher than the EFC limit for the federal Pell Grant of 5,846.

- Removed early FAFSA/ORSAA filing deadlines and the long-standing fall enrollment requirement. By removing the fall enrollment requirement, nontraditional learners of all ages were provided flexibility which resulted in **more than 3,500 additional students** being awarded OOG. There were more than **6,200 additional OOG recipients** in 2021-22 than in 2020-21.

2022-2023: Raised award amounts and the EFC cap to 8,000

- Not only EFC cap, but also award amounts increased. In 2021-22 top award amounts were 13% of COA and are 17% of Cost of Attendance (COA) for 2022-23. Awards are now tiered by EFC level (level of need) and expanded to serve more Oregonians.
- Continuation of the removal of early filing deadlines and fall enrollment requirements.
- As of today, **more than 56,000 Oregon residents have been awarded the OOG for the 2022-23 school year (this is not a final annual count).**

OUR AWARDING PROCESS:

- OSAC awards until the money allocated for the academic year is forecasted to be exhausted.
- We projected to spend 48% in the first year of the biennium (about \$96M), and 52% in the second year (about \$104M).

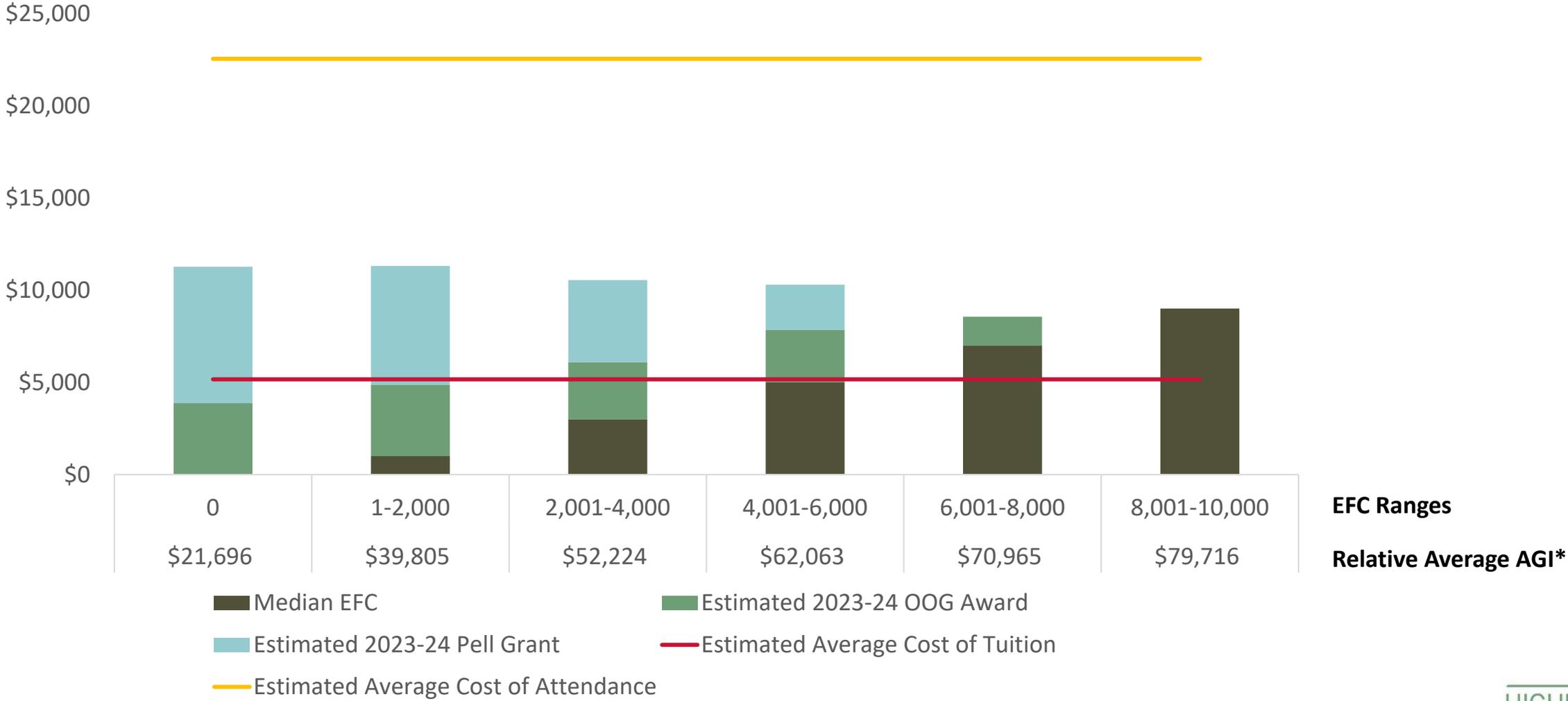
What will the \$100M OOG Increase Recommended by the Governor Mean for Students?

Increases the OOG biennium budget to \$308M and elevates the maximum award amounts to cover up to 75% of tuition

Estimated that approximately 79,100 students will be awarded, and about 33,700 will be disbursed grants in each academic year of the biennium

Impact of \$100M Increase Students at Community Colleges

Community College

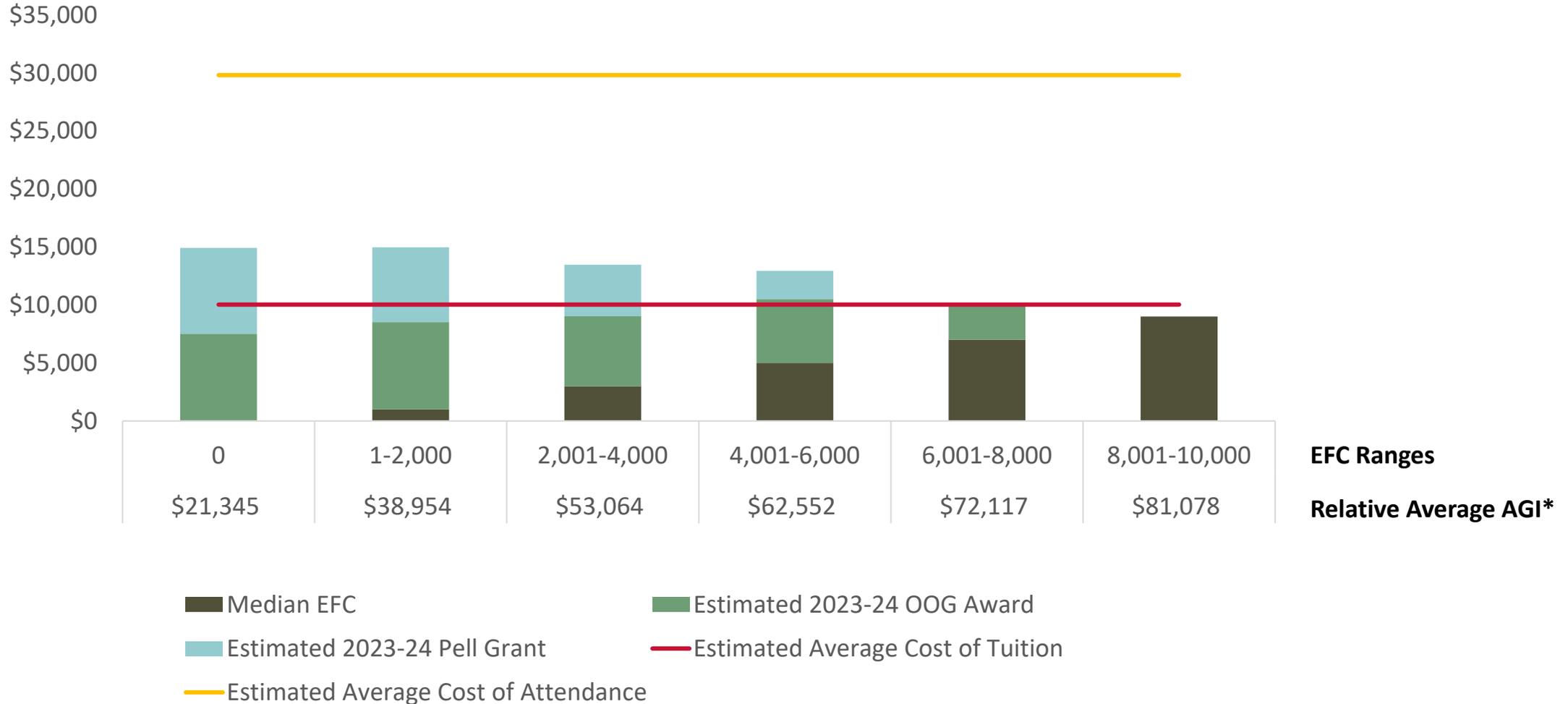


123 *NOTE: Relative average AGI is based on 2020-21 FAFSA filing year



Impact of \$100M Increase Students at 4-Year Institutions

4 Year Public and Private Institutions



Oregon Would Benefit from Additional Investment in the OOG

Completion of a postsecondary certificate or degree benefits Oregonians and communities: higher incomes, upward economic mobility lifelong health, family, and civic benefits

The OOG directly serves Oregon's historically underserved low-income populations and is linked to student success

Primary limitation to expanding the positive OOG impacts:
insufficient resources

Read more from an in-depth evaluation of the impacts of the OOG in the Annual Evaluation of the Oregon Opportunity Grant:

- <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Documents/Reports/2022-HB2407-Oregon-Opportunity-Grant-Report.pdf>

The Oregon Promise Grant (OPG)

Funds to Assist With Community College Tuition Costs For Recent High School/GED® Graduates

GOAL:

To increase college enrollment, completion, and affordability **for recent high school and GED® test graduates.**



To date, more than 13,700 students were authorized for an Oregon Promise Grant in 2022-23.

An estimated 9,120 students will be disbursed OPG funds.

2022-23 Awarding (full-time)

- \$4,128 maximum per year
- \$2,000 minimum per year

More info: www.oregonstudentaid.gov/grants/oregon-promise-grant

Oregon Promise report: <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Documents/Reports/2022-SB81-Oregon-Promise.pdf>

2022 Oregon Promise Reforms – Senate Bill 1522

Award Calculation Update

- The \$50 per term co-pay has been removed.
- The minimum award increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for full-time, full-year students.
 - The award will increase each year at the same rate as the maximum award.

Renewal Update

- The First-Year Experience is no longer be a requirement to renew the Oregon Promise Grant.

Eligibility Update

- Starting with the Class of 2022 (March 1, 2022 – June 30, 2022, graduates), the GPA requirement has been lowered to a cumulative, unweighted 2.0.

POP 101: Oregon Tribal Student Grant

Challenge:

In 2022, the Oregon Legislature funded the Oregon Tribal Student Grant to provide equitable college access and opportunities for Native American students through a special purpose appropriation that approved one time funding for this historic program.

The challenge is to continue this funding so that new and current awardees may afford the cost of higher education in Oregon.



Solution: POP 101

- POP 101 in the GRB will allow the students who received Oregon Tribal Student Grant funding to continue their education and complete their degrees. It will also provide access to newly eligible tribal students and continue Oregon's commitment to tribal students.

Cost: \$40.25M GF, .88 FTE

2022 Launch of Oregon Tribal Student Grant

One time funding of \$19 million was approved in the 2022 Legislative Session for the 2022-23 academic year

Application opened May 1, 2022

To qualify, members of the 9 federally recognized Oregon tribes must complete the grant application, the FAFSA/ORSAA, and provide their enrollment verification form

HECC worked closely with the Governor's office and in close consultation with the Oregon federally recognized tribes to develop the application parameters, administrative rules, and a corresponding legislative concept

The Oregon Tribal Student Grant (OTSG)

Funds for Eligible Oregon Tribal Students to Offset The Cost of Attendance

GOAL:

Eliminate college affordability barriers for students who are enrolled members of Oregon's nine federally recognized Tribes.



As of March 15, 2023, 535 applicants are authorized to receive grant funds, and 365 are receiving it.

Award can be used at any Oregon public institution for up to the average cost of attendance after state/federal grants and scholarships. It can also be used at eligible private institutions for an award amount up to the COA at the highest cost public university.

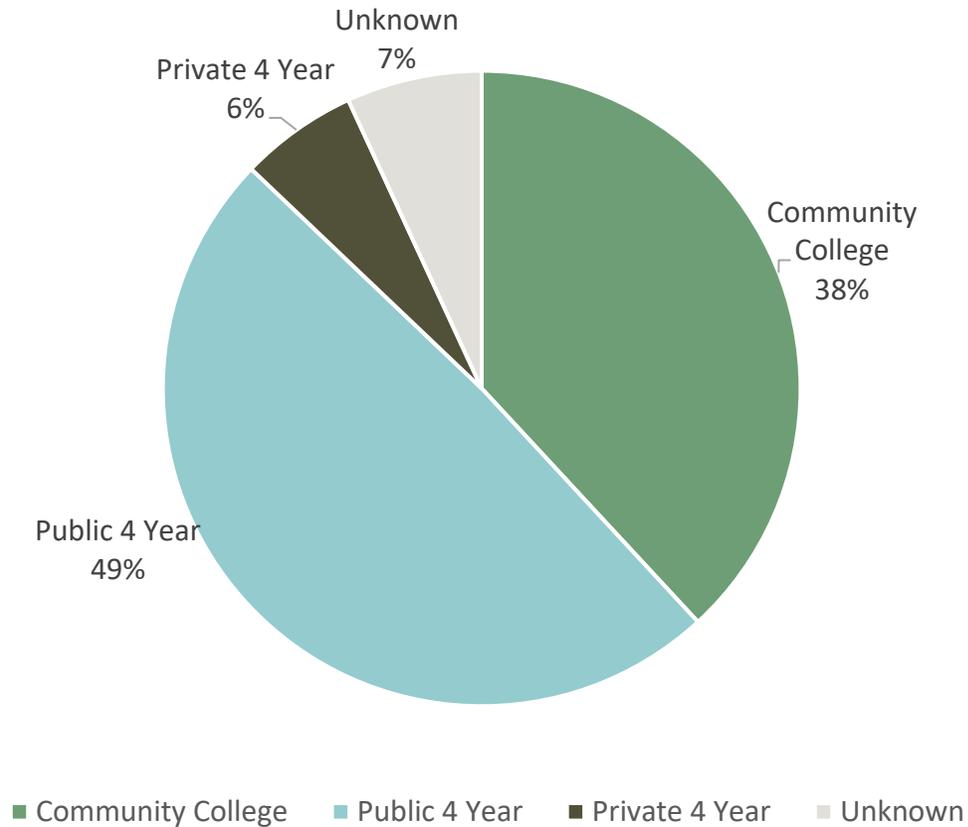
2022-23 Awarding (full-time)

- **Community College award**
 - Max \$25,544
 - Current Estimated Average \$15,244
- **4-year college/university award**
 - Max \$33,639
 - Current Estimated Average \$23,235

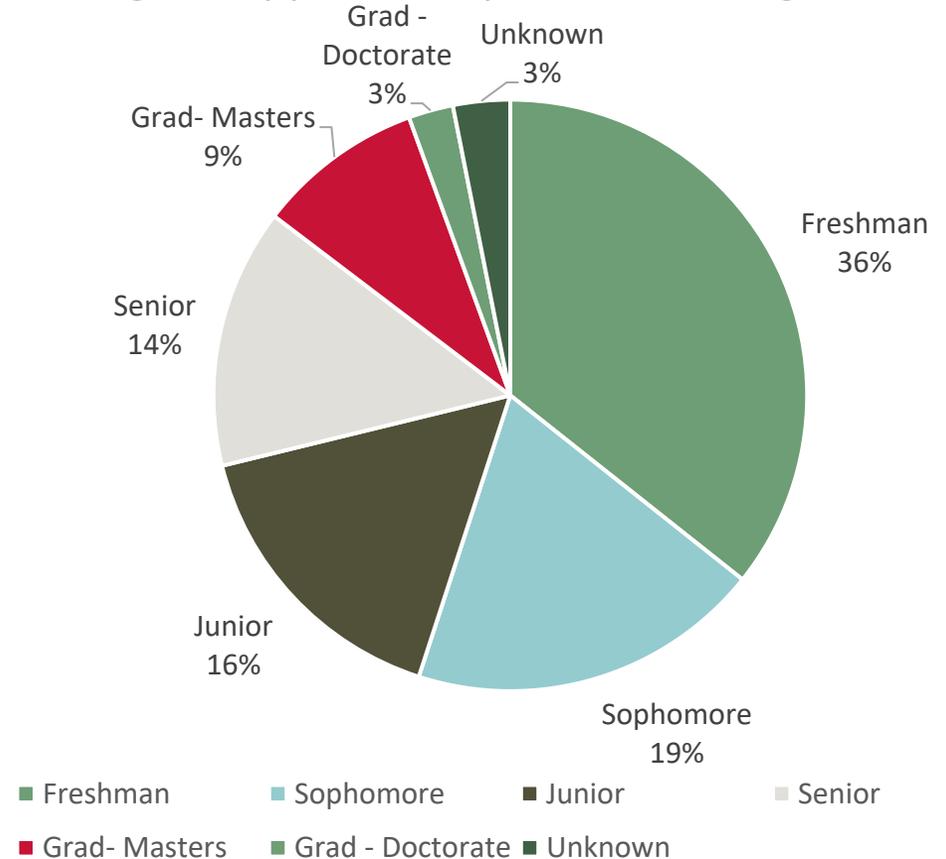
Oregon Tribal Student Grant

Participation in the Oregon Tribal Student Grant Program for the Fall 2022

Eligible Applicants by College Sector

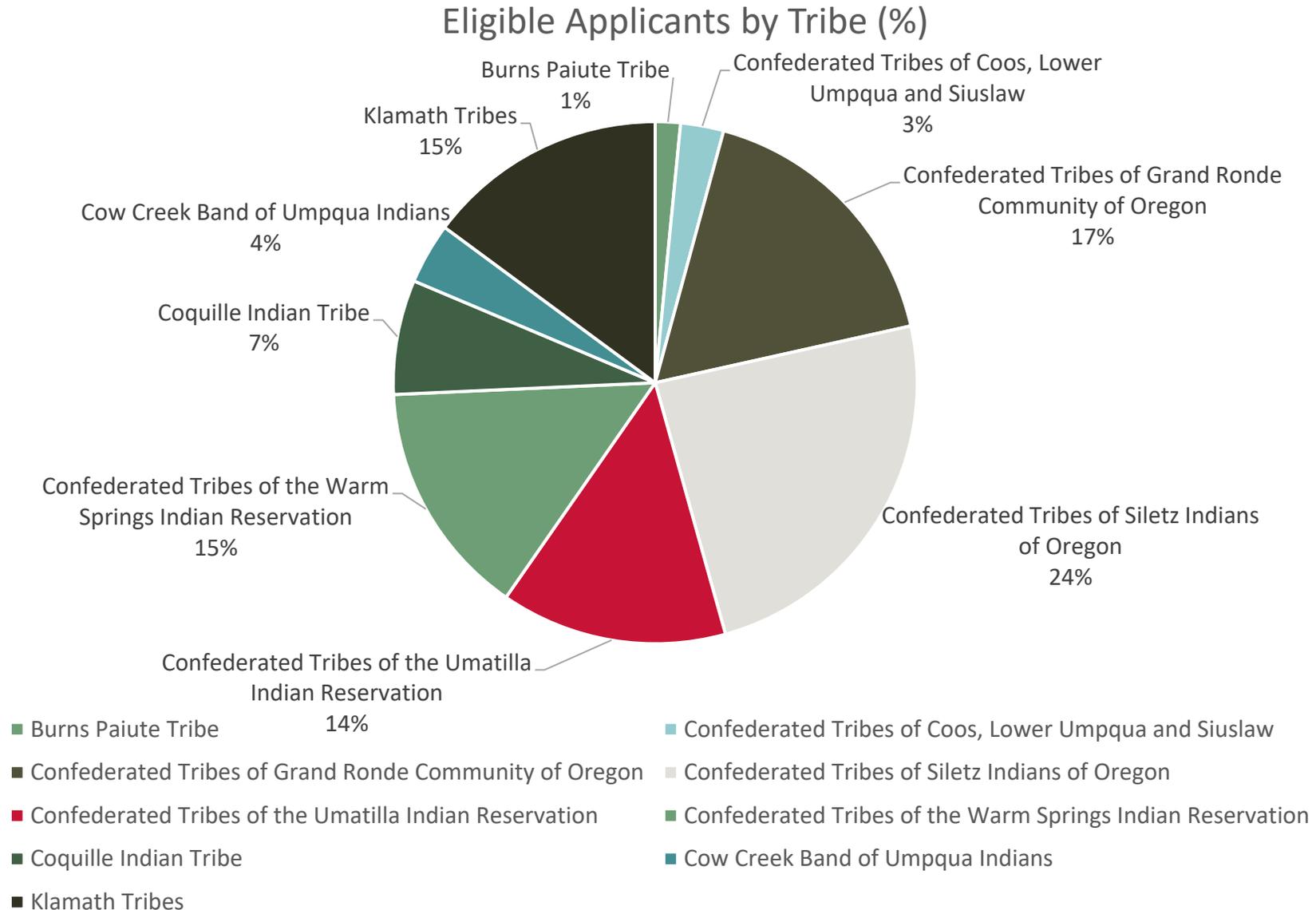


Eligible Applicants by Class Standing



Oregon Tribal Student Grant

Participation in the Oregon Tribal Student Grant Program for the Fall 2022



POP 302: Early Learning Educator Grant

Challenge:

Oregon does not have an adequate supply of highly qualified early childhood care and educational professionals to meet the needs of the state.



Solution: POP 302

- This POP will encourage students to pursue degrees in early childhood care, education, and/or behavioral mental health by providing; scholarships to students working toward such a degree, and grants to institutions of higher learning to develop high-quality degree programs.

Cost: \$5.2M GF, .88 FTE

HB 3561 – Early Learning Educator Grant, Proposed Modifications

Existing Program

- While the program is currently in statute, it has never been funded
- Jointly operated scholarship program between HECC and ELD/DELC
- Incentivizes students to choose early childhood care and education as a profession
- Provides additional financial resources to increase the likelihood of success in higher education

Modifications Proposed

- Expands the definition of eligible program recipients for clarity that aspiring early childhood behavioral and mental health service professionals can access the program
- The program would start as a stipend, and the bill language allows for a last-dollar structure option, for more flexibility in managing the program overtime, as key aid programs like the Oregon Opportunity Grant evolve

Oregon Student Child Care Grant

Current Overview

Provides funds to student parents to pay for childcare needs. Grant recipients:

- Have a dependent under the age of 12 (unless qualifying as having special needs)
- Must use eligible childcare provider and be pursuing an undergrad degree
- Most students are pursuing a 4-year degree
- Most are Pell and OOG eligible with an EFC of 0
- 75-80% of recipients complete degrees

2020-21 School Year*

- 101 recipients; 440 applicants
- \$625,556 (*Total Awarded*)

2021-22 School Year

- \$533,700 (*Total Awarded*)

2022-23 School Year**

- \$1,173,067 (*Total Awarded*)

Chafee Education and Training Grant

Funding for Current or Former Foster Care Youth

Current Overview

Federal program administered at state level by OSAC and Oregon DHS's Independent Living Program. Students are eligible for a maximum of 5 years or until age 26.

- Awards are based on need after receiving other aid like Pell Grants, Oregon Opportunity Grants, or scholarships
- Award amounts may vary, but will not exceed \$5,000 per academic year

Program Year	# of Students	Award Amount
2020-21	148 / 259	\$359,039 / \$1,389,460
2021-22	257	\$1,114,816
2022-23	238	\$1,124,726

Oregon National Guard Tuition Assistance (ONGSTA)

Current Overview

- Provides financial aid to active members of Oregon National Guard for their undergraduate college tuition
- Usable at Oregon community colleges, public universities, OHSU, and eligible private institutions
- Provides aid to those who do not qualify for other low-income financial aid programs
- Between fall 2018-fall 2022, 1077 students were eligible to receive funding
- Presently there are 508 eligible students for 2023 winter term

History

HB 4035(2018)

- Last pay, tuition only program after all other federal, military and state grants were applied towards tuition balance of undergraduate degree programs at Oregon public universities and community colleges

HB 2817(2019)

- Expanded for use at OHSU, eligible private colleges, universities and for approved undergraduate certificate programs

SB 101(2021)

- Award calculations restructured to be first pay after Department of Defense Federal Tuition Assistance funds applied towards student's tuition balance.
- Allowed the HECC to determine a fee award structure and a book allowance

OSAC Private Scholarships: By the Numbers

Current Overview

OSAC administers more than 600 private scholarships. The OSAC Scholarship Application provides current and future Oregon students one easy application to apply for multiple scholarships at one time.

- \$10 million+ in scholarships were disbursed to more than 3,400 students in 2022-23 aid year and 3,300 students for the 2021-22 academic year.
- \$3,300 was the average award amount with awards ranging from \$500 to \$40,000.
- 12 new scholarships were added to our scholarship portfolio as of the 2023-24 application year, 600+ scholarships administered by OSAC.

Additional Financial Aid Programs

JOBS Plus

- Postsecondary education funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) clients
- Participants redeem funds from Individual Education Accounts (IEAs)

Barbers & Hairdressers Grant

- For students attending eligible schools of barbering, hair design, manicure, or cosmetology
- Grants based on interest earnings from endowment fund

Deceased or Disabled Public Safety Officer Grant

- Funding for dependents of Oregon public safety officers who were killed or disabled in the line of duty
- Public safety officers include corrections, fire service, parole and probation, among others

Key Takeaways Today



We are facing an affordability crisis that disproportionately impacts low-income students and students of color.



One of the primary means the state has to impact affordability – state financial aid – is severely underfunded in comparison to our peers and nationally.



The GRB investments in the Oregon Opportunity Grant – Oregon’s longstanding need-based grant program that is strongly linked to student success – would bolster support for students in need.



Oregon should sustain the Legislature’s 2022 historic investment in college affordability through the Oregon Tribal Student Grant and codify the program in statute.