



# INTRODUCTION TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN OREGON

Joint Committee on Ways and  
Means, Subcommittee on Education

**Ben Cannon, Executive Director, HECC**

MARCH 31, 2025

# 2025 HECC Budget Presentation Structure

## HECC Presentations + Partner Presentations and Public Testimony

### HECC Day 1 INTRODUCTION TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE TRAINING IN OREGON:

- Return on Investment and State Attainment/Equity Goals
- Intro to Oregon Students/Learners
- Strategic Planning and Governance



### HECC Day 2 THE FUNDING LANDSCAPE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED BUDGET, HECC AGENCY BUDGET

- History of Funding, National Comparisons
- Budget Components
- HECC Agency Funding Overview



### HECC Day 3 PRIORITIZING AFFORDABILITY

- Key Factors in Affordability
- Investments in Financial Aid



### HECC Day 4: FEATURED STATEWIDE STRATEGIES

- Featured Statewide Strategies Supported by State Investments

### HECC Day 5

#### OREGON'S INVESTMENT IN INSTITUTIONS: IMPACT ON OREGONIANS

- Governance Structure at Community Colleges, Universities, Workforce Entities, HECC Role
- Oregonians Served
- Equity, Affordability, and Completion Trends



### HECC Day 6

#### OREGON'S INVESTMENT IN INSTITUTIONS: FUNDING LEVELS

- Funding for Public Universities, Including Funding Models
- Funding for Community Colleges, Including Funding Models
- Funding for Workforce
- Capital Funding



### Invited Presentations and Public Testimony + HECC CONCLUSION (9 days total for topics below)

- **Public Testimony** (affordability or any topics in HECC budget)
- Workforce Board presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Community College (CC) presentations
- Continued CC presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Continued CC presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Public University presentations
- Continued University presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Continued University presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Presentation by OHSU + **HECC CONCLUSION** + **Public Testimony**

# Key Investments Impacting Our Service to Oregonians

We will present on these components of funding in the Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB).

A summary of the GRB, as well as the full GRB document, is also available on our website here:

<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/Pages/legislative-budget-current.aspx>

**Institution Support Funds for Educational and Operating Costs at 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 Investments:** Funds to local workforce boards, the WTDB, OregonServes, youth workforce programs, Future Ready Oregon, and more

**Capital Construction and Deferred Maintenance Costs at public postsecondary institutions + Debt Service + Other University Funding** e.g., Statewide Programs and Services, Sports Action Lottery, OHSU

**Funding for Strategic Initiatives:** e.g., New Investments in Behavioral Health

**HECC Agency Funding:** Statewide policy and funding coordination to achieve state goals



# Expenditure Categories (GRB)



**83.1%** of HECC's budget 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)



**14.4%** of HECC's budget funds bond payments 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



**2.5%** includes HECC agency administration and operations, including all personnel, services and supplies, and agency capital-related expenses.

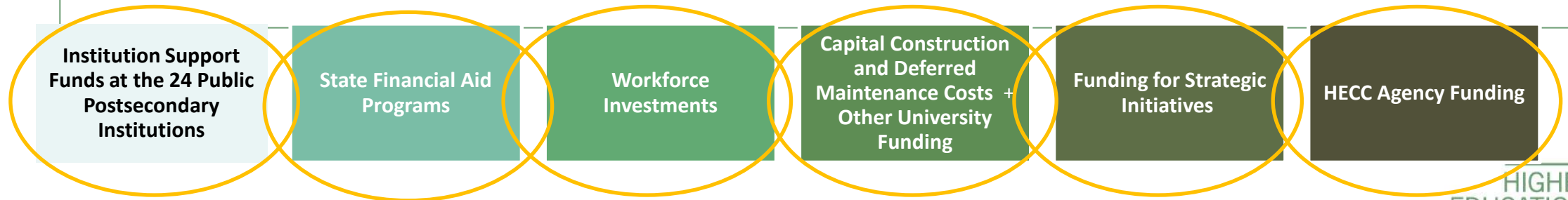


# Budget Themes – IMPROVE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND SUCCESS



## Improve Equitable Access and Success at Every Step from Coursework to Career, Fostering Real Opportunity for All

- Invest in strategies to address longstanding disparities in postsecondary education and foster the success of underserved Oregonians at every level, from pre-college to employment. Support funding for institutions, organizations, and programs that ensure that the benefits of a credential, training, or degree are attainable for students of color, low-income and rural communities, and all Oregonians.

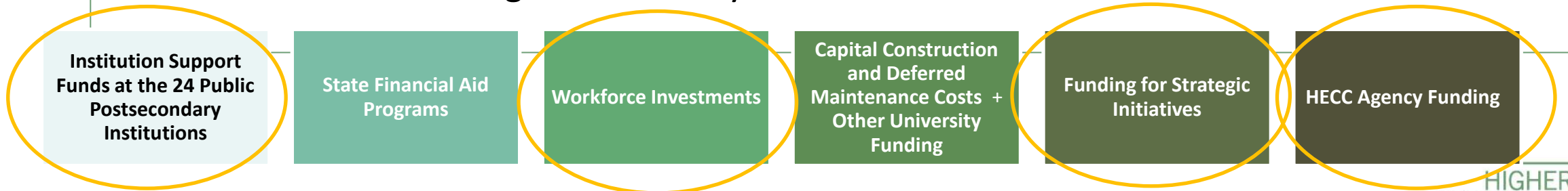


# Budget Themes – DRIVE ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND MEET CRITICAL WORKFORCE NEEDS



## Prepare Oregonians for Family-Wage Jobs, and Meet Critical Workforce and Industry Needs

- Make smart investments in programs and services that meet critical current and emerging workforce and economic needs. Prepare Oregonians for family-wage careers, transform the lives of individuals and their families, drive equitable economic mobility, and strengthen Oregon’s economy and communities.



# Budget Themes – PRIORITIZE AFFORDABILITY



## Prioritize Investments in Affordability, Ensuring Opportunity for Financially-Struggling Oregonians

- Increase funding in financial aid and sustain institution and program investments that keep costs down for financially-struggling Oregonians. Address rising college costs, food and housing insecurity, and other financial barriers that keep Oregonians from accessing and succeeding in postsecondary education.

Institution Support Funds at the 24 Public Postsecondary Institutions

State Financial Aid Programs

Workforce Investments

Capital Construction and Deferred Maintenance Costs + Other University Funding

Funding for Strategic Initiatives

HECC Agency Funding

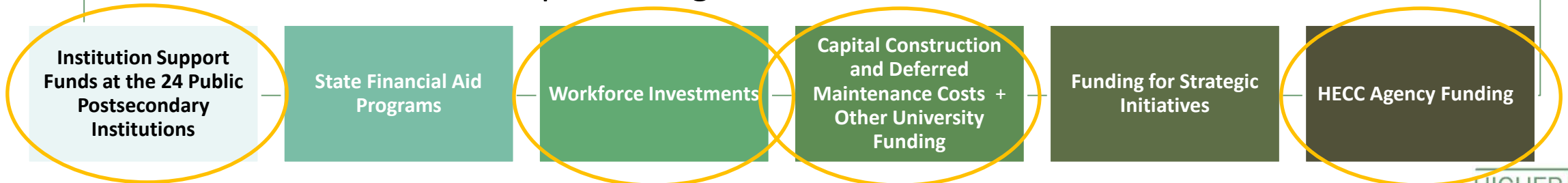


# Budget Themes – INVEST IN INSTITUTIONS THAT STRENGTHEN OREGON'S FUTURE

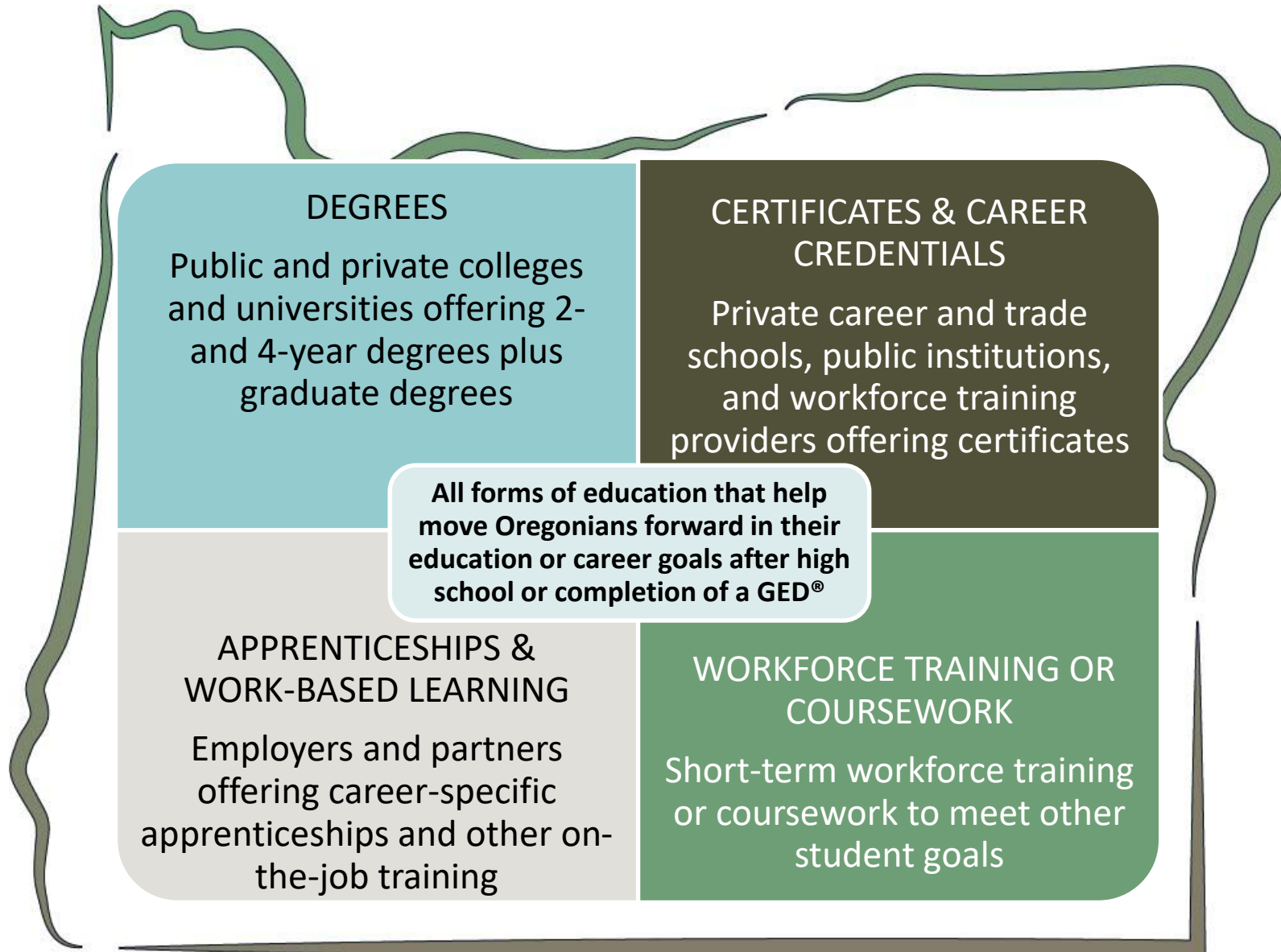


## Invest in the Thriving Future that Oregon Community Colleges, Universities, and Training Providers Foster

- Invest in Oregon's future by sustaining the critical operating funds for community colleges, universities and workforce programs. Ensure that our public postsecondary education and training system is strong and nimble to offer programs that meet evolving statewide societal and economic needs, and that tuition increases do not price Oregonians out.



# 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:

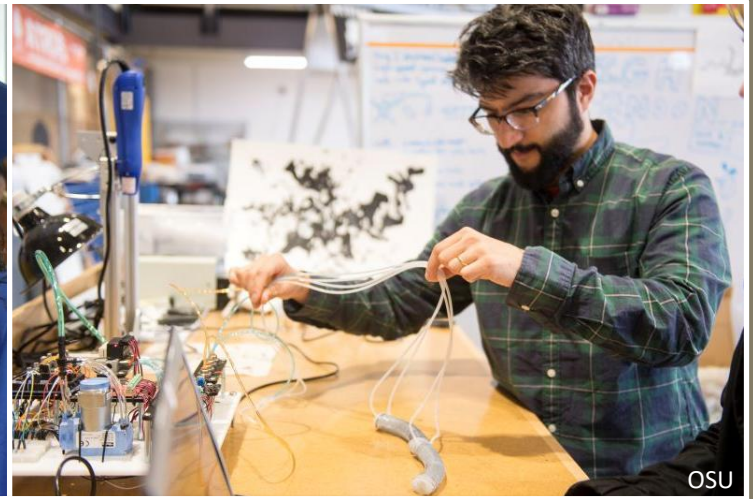
- Youth coming directly from secondary school
- Adults returning to education/training, or just beginning
- Workers and job-seekers who need to upskill, advance, or change careers
- Those seeking a 2- or 4- year college degree
- Those seeking to complete their High School Equivalency credential
- Those 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.”*

\*Students may fit into one or multiple of these categories



# THE RETURN ON INVESTMENT FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING



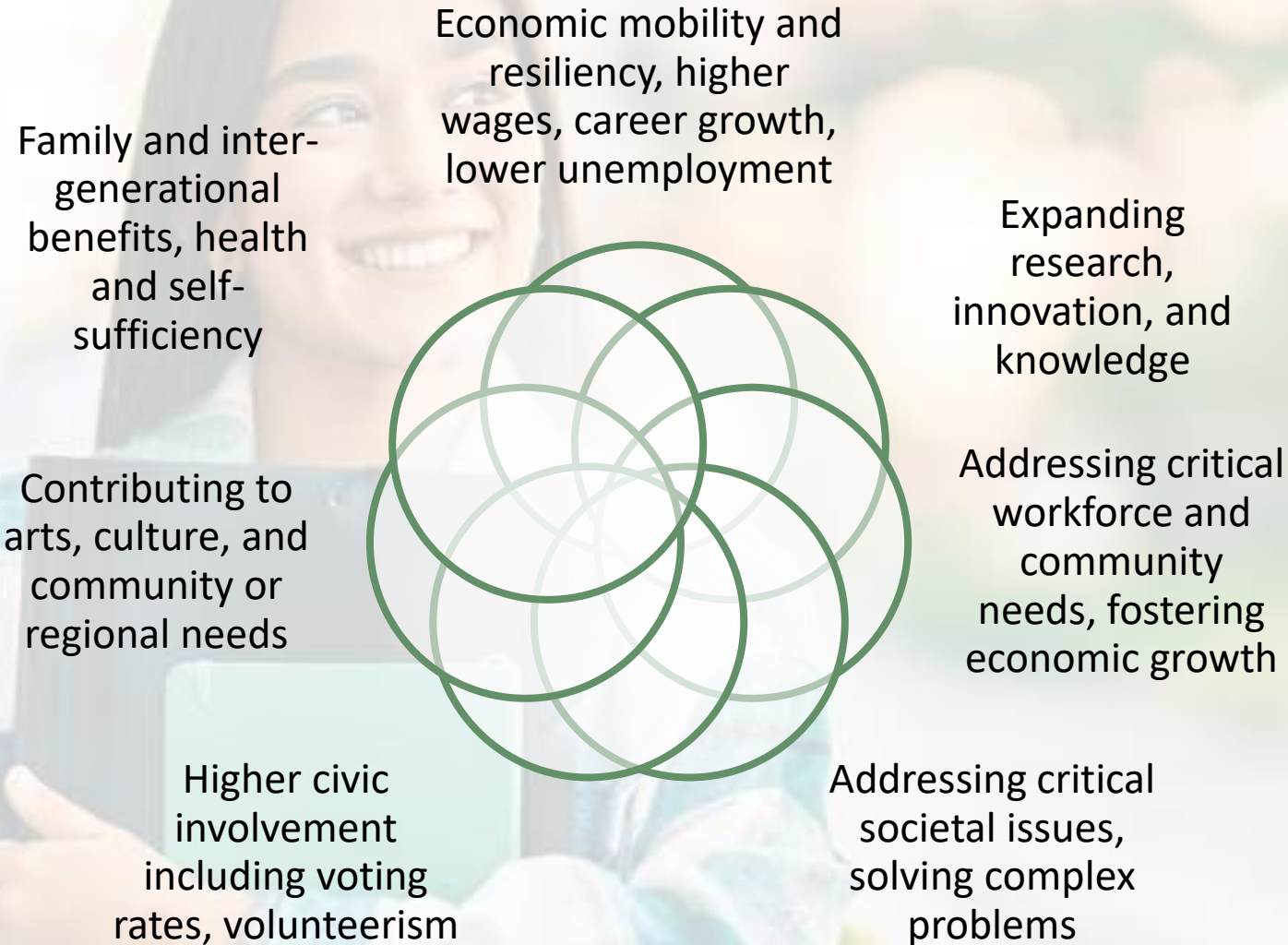
# Perceptions of Higher Education Today – Our Focus on Value for Oregon



• Confidence •• Value ••• Costs :: Affordability :::: Job-Related Benefits



# The Benefits of Postsecondary Education for Oregon and Oregonians are Connected

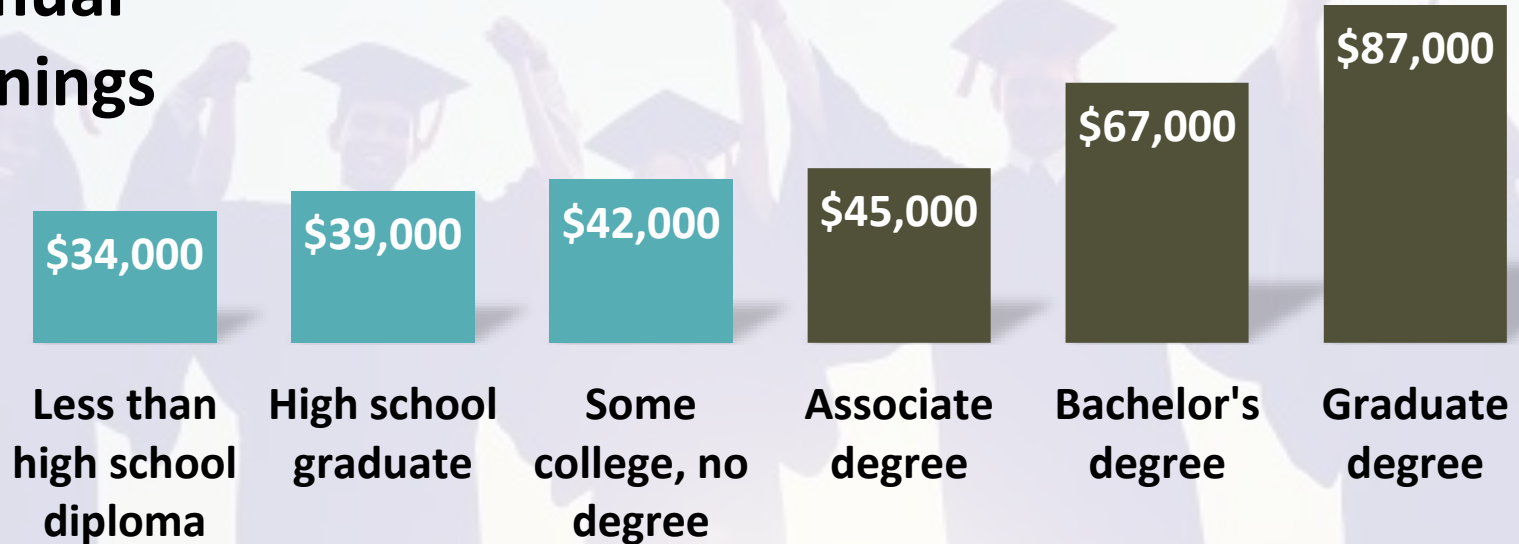




# Postsecondary Education Pays Off

## But the Earnings Pay-Off is Not Equitably Distributed

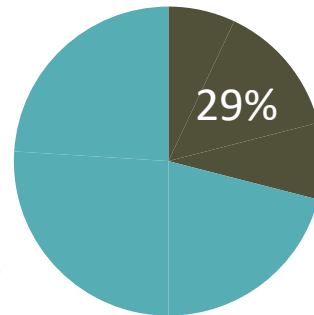
### Median Annual Oregon Earnings



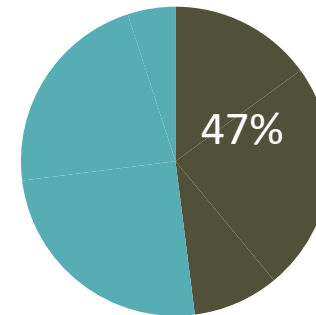
**But Who Is Benefitting from These Credentials?**  
Fewer people of color experience the earnings payoff.

Just over a quarter of underrepresented racial/ethnic groups have postsecondary degrees

(Black, Hispanic, Native American, and Native Hawaiian combined)



Almost half of White Oregonians have postsecondary degrees



# Postsecondary Credentials Are the Route to Jobs that Pay Enough to Make Ends Meet

**What do Oregonians need to meet their expenses?**

**A small family in Oregon needs an income of \$130,950 to meet typical living expenses.**

- MIT Living Wage Calculator



**100% of jobs that pay this much need postsecondary education/training for applicants to be competitive.**

**Average Earnings in Oregon: \$68,780**

Two adults earning average Oregon salaries could meet expenses if they have the benefits of postsecondary credentials.



**93% of jobs that pay average Oregon earnings need postsecondary education/training for applicants to be competitive.**

# Oregon's Economy Needs a Trained Workforce



Oregon's labor market is tight, with high demand and low unemployment

- 4.1% Unemployment Rate<sup>1</sup>
- 57,800 job vacancies<sup>2</sup>
- 55% of job vacancies hard to fill<sup>2</sup>

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

**48 of the projected top 50 high-demand, high-wage occupations require postsecondary education for applicants to be competitive**

## Top 10 High-Wage, High-Demand Jobs 2023-2033<sup>3</sup>

	Projected Growth
Nurse Practitioners	52.1%
Physician Assistants	36.2%
Data Scientists	33.9%
Physical Therapist Assistants	33.2%
Information Security Analysts	32.5%
Medical and Health Services Managers	32.4%
Software Developers	29.4%
Computer Numerically Controlled Tool Programmers	27.4%
Computer and Information Research Scientists	26.6%
Veterinarians	25.1%



# Some of the Many Individual Benefits for Students and Learners

Higher Levels of Postsecondary Education and Training Correlate With:

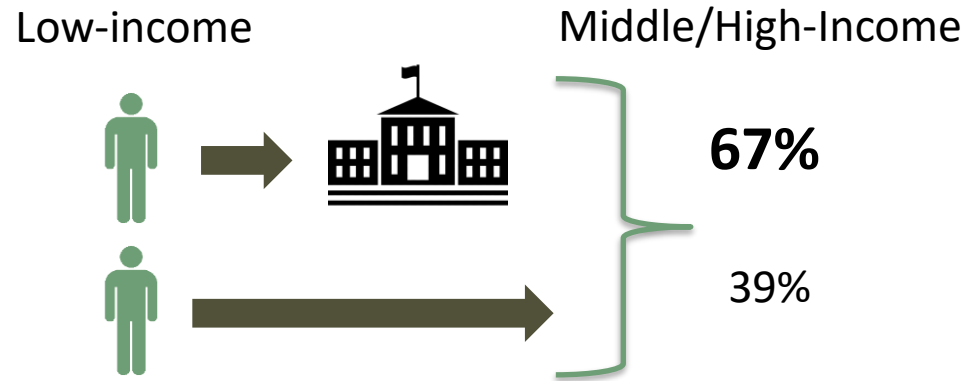
Higher rates of:	Positive Health Outcomes	Civic Engagement	Volunteerism	Career Satisfaction	Overcoming Obstacles
Example survey item:	% who rate their health as "excellent" or "very good"	% who voted in the last federal election	% who volunteered in the last 12 months	% who feel their career aligns well with their natural interests and talents	% who believe difficult experiences are a chance to learn and grow
Graduate degree	65%	92%	47%	87%	84%
Bachelor's degree	61%	87%	38%	80%	79%
Associate degree	55%	79%	27%	71%	78%
Some postsecondary, no degree	47%	75%	27%	69%	76%
No postsecondary education	43%	59%	14%	58%	73%

**Lower need for public assistance programs** such as Medicaid, SNAP, and public housing assistance. Usage rates in the U.S. by education level (2022):

- **Medicaid: 39%** (no postsecondary) vs. **11%** (Bachelor's or higher)
- **SNAP: 20.5%** (no postsecondary) vs. **3%** (Bachelor's or higher)
- **Public housing assistance: 7.5%** (no postsecondary) vs. **1%** (Bachelor's or higher)

# Postsecondary Education Generates Upward Mobility

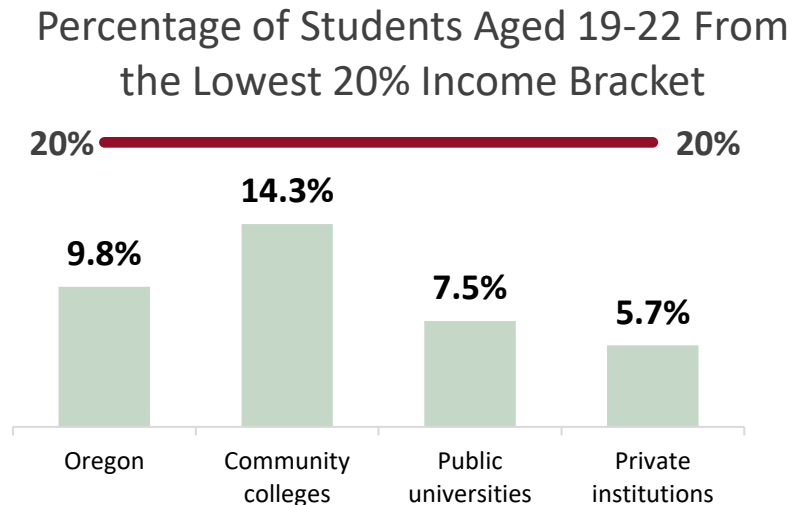
## However, Too Few Students Have the Chance for This Upward Mobility



For Oregonians from low-income families, enrolling in college is a clear pathway to greater financial stability. 67% of Oregon teenagers from low-income families became middle/high-income adults if they attended college, vs. 39% of those who did not go to college. For the state, higher incomes mean a higher tax base.

**But many low-income families do not have the same access to college/university, especially at more selective schools.**

Few Oregonians from the lowest 20% of incomes enroll in a college or university



Although students from low-income families can achieve upward mobility through postsecondary education, only 9.8% of students are from the lowest incomes.

Equal access would mean 20% of students were from the lowest incomes.

# PROGRESS TOWARD STATE GOALS

# STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHICS





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



Beginning with the high school class of 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

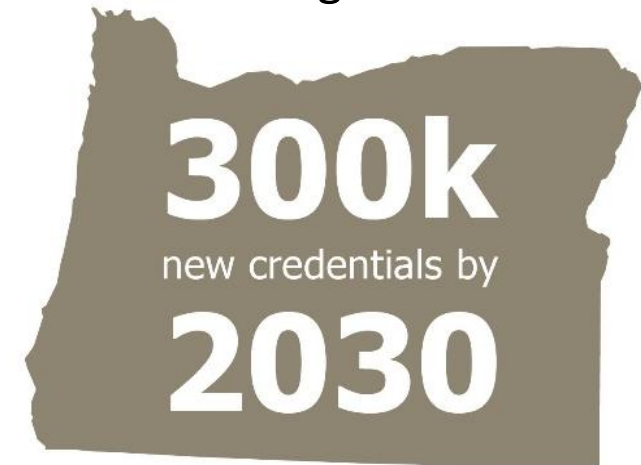


More on educational attainment goals and progress toward them [on our website here.](#)

# 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.



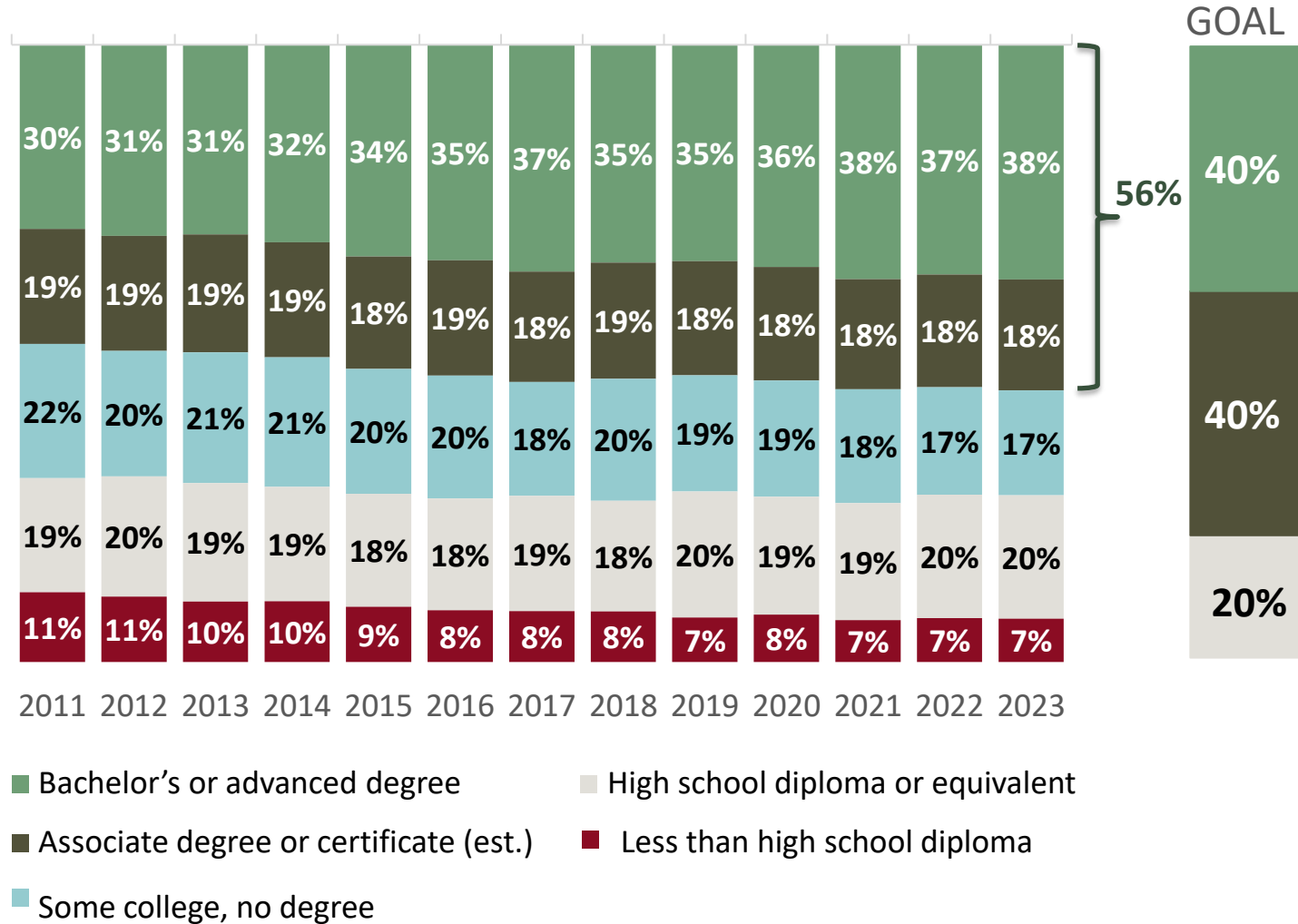
# Progress Toward Oregon's 40-40-20 Educational Attainment Goal

## PROGRESS TOWARD 40-40-20: Percentage 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.

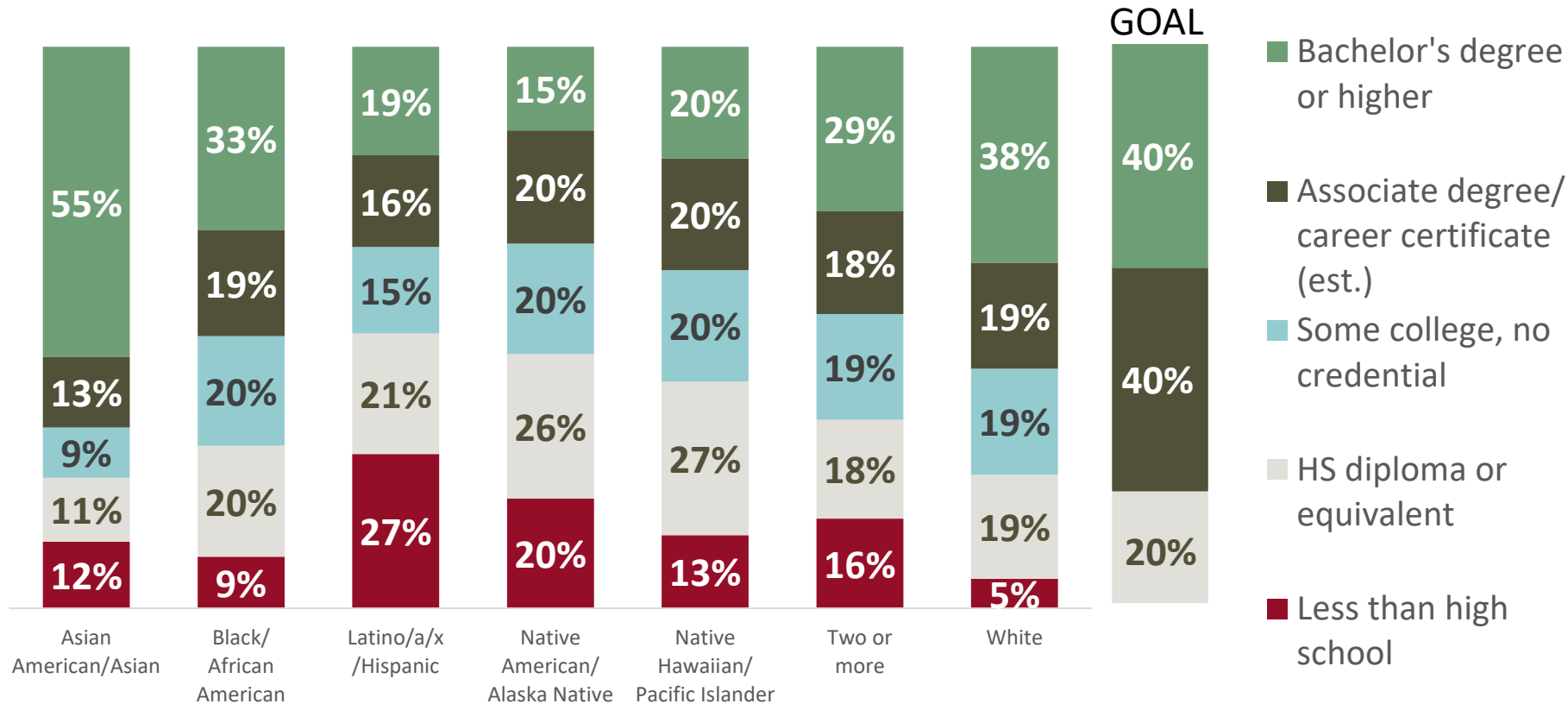
Rates come from survey data, which can have slight fluctuations from year to year.



Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), Table #B15001, 1-year estimates. Includes current Oregon residents who completed their education and training in other states, before becoming an Oregon resident. Estimates of certificate attainment derived with estimates from Ewert, S. & Kominski, R. (2014). *Measuring Alternative Educational Credentials*, Household Economic Studies (pp. 70-138). <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demographics/p70-138.pdf>.

# Educational Attainment Varies Widely By Race/Ethnicity (2023)

## Educational Attainment Among All Oregon Adults Ages 25 and Older, by Race/Ethnicity, 2023



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.

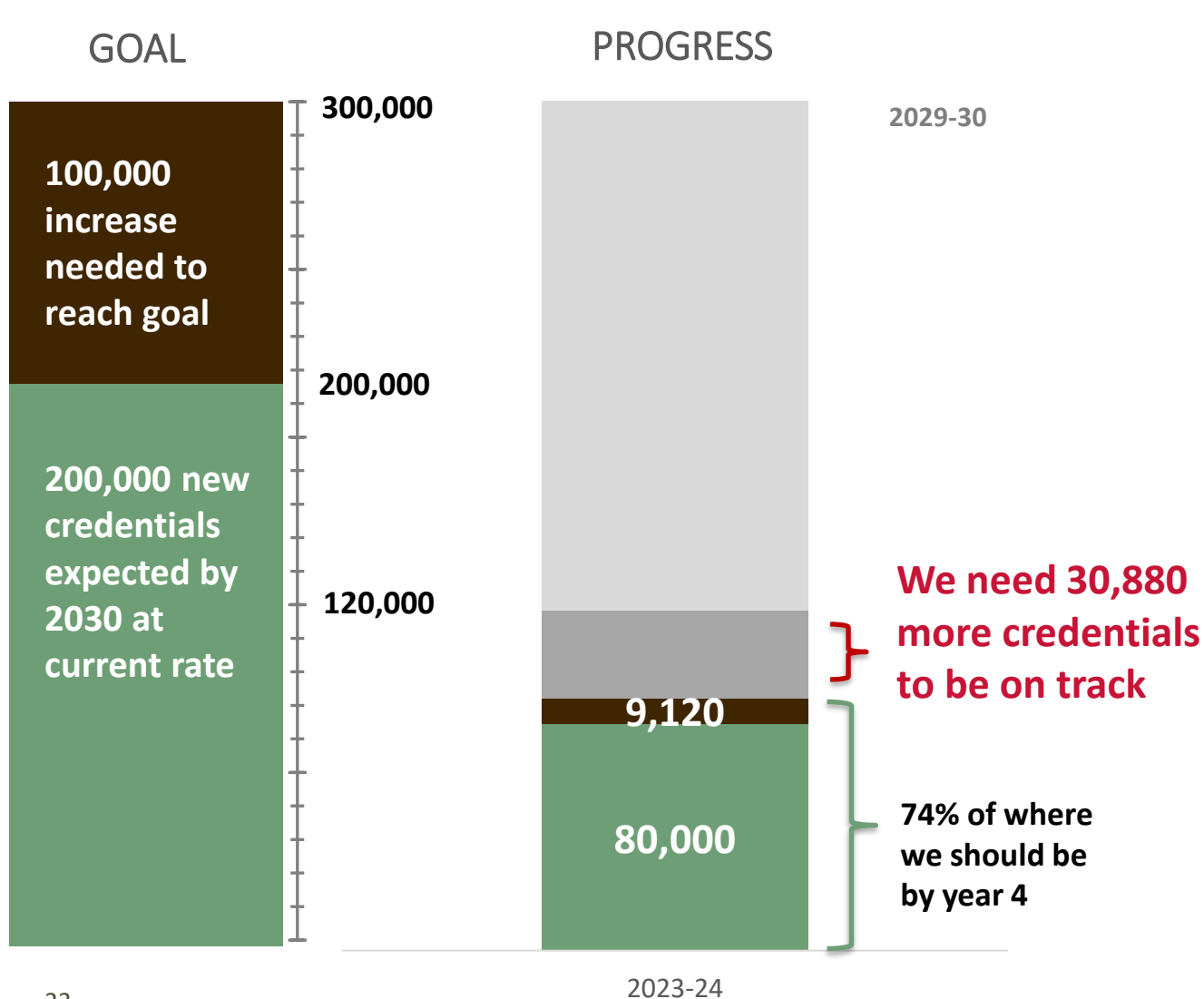
These rates include all adults ages 25+. The size of the gaps among young adults are likely smaller than the gaps for all adults, but disparities remain. Equity gaps occur at each level of educational attainment.

Source: 3 year rolling average of US Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS), Table #B15001, 1-year estimates. Includes current Oregon residents who completed their education and training in other states, before becoming an Oregon resident. Estimates of certificate attainment derived with estimates from Ewert, S. & Kominski, R. (2014). *Measuring Alternative Educational Credentials*, Household Economic Studies (pp. 70-138). <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demographics/p70-138.pdf>.



# Progress Toward Oregon's Adult Educational Attainment Goal

## ADULT ATTAINMENT



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

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

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

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



# Oregon Public Postsecondary Students Today – 2023-24

## 1ST GENERATION STATUS

(note: available for FAFSA filers only)

- 18% 1<sup>st</sup> gen
- 33% not 1<sup>st</sup> gen
- 50% not known (did not file FAFSA/ORSAA or not degree-seeking)

## AGE

- 43% 25+
- 36% 18-24
- 21% <18

## FINANCIAL AID

- 42% of FAFSA/ORSAA filers got financial aid
- 65% of degree-seeking students filed a FAFSA/ORSAA

## BASIC NEEDS

(national data)

- 41% food insecure
- 48% housing insecure
- 14% homeless

## FULL-TIME/PART-TIME

- 47% PT
- 8% FT
- 28% Non-credit
- 16% High school (all PT)

## LEVEL

- 4% graduate
- 69% undergrad for-credit
- 27% non-credit only

## RURAL/URBAN/MIXED

- 73% urban
- 16% rural
- 11% unknown/other

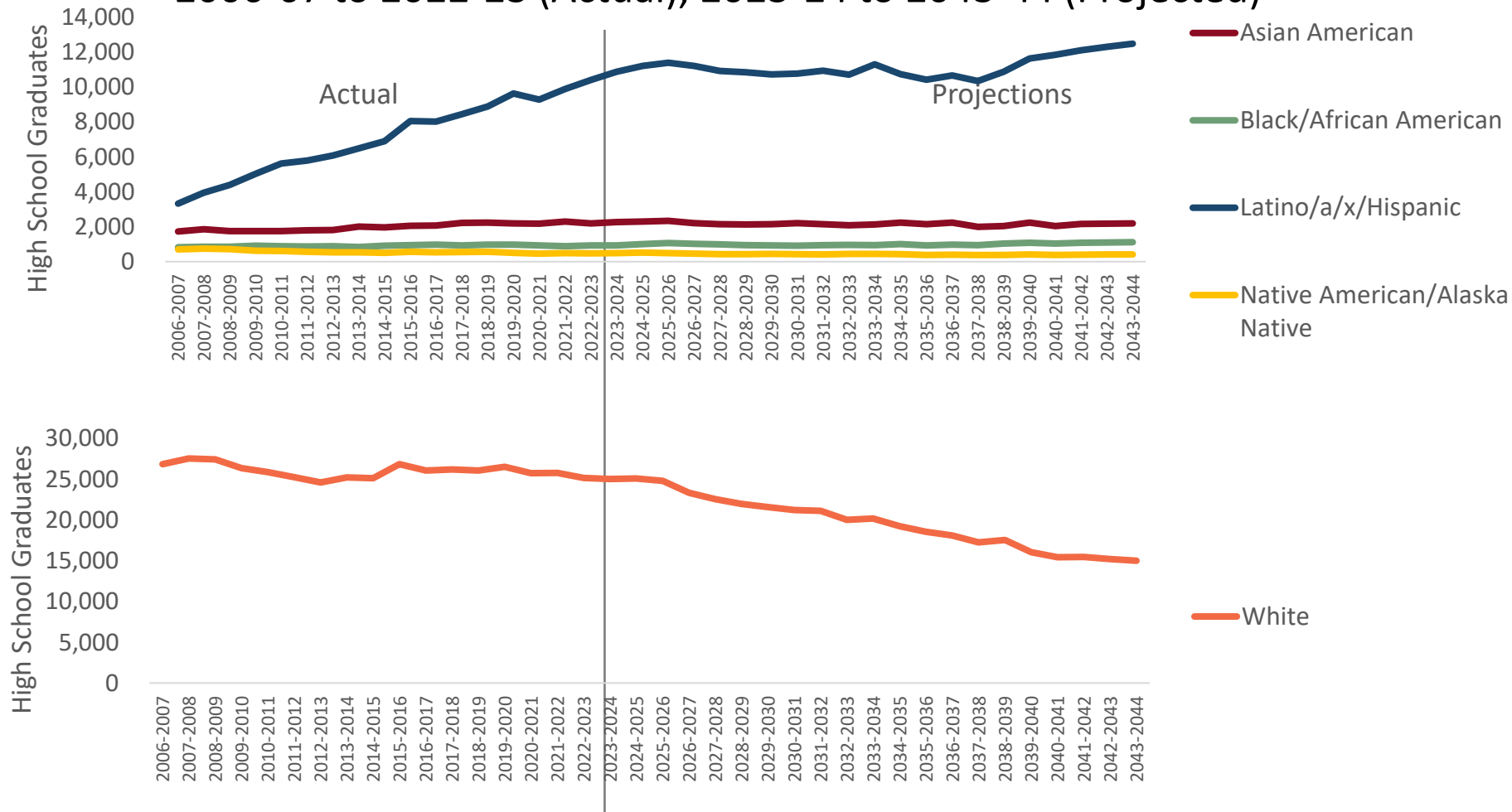
Sources: The Hope Center for Student Basic Needs (2025). [The Hope Center 2023-2024 Student Basic Needs Survey Report](#). The Hope Center for Student Basic Needs at Temple University.

All other data come 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 2023-24. Data on financial aid filing status, first-generation status and Pell status are only available for students who file for financial aid. 1<sup>st</sup> Gen status is based on a student's status determination at any time, as opposed to all other data, which comes from 2022-23.



# Projections of Oregon Youth Show Continued Growing Diversity

**Oregon Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 2006-07 to 2022-23 (Actual), 2023-24 to 2043-44 (Projected)**



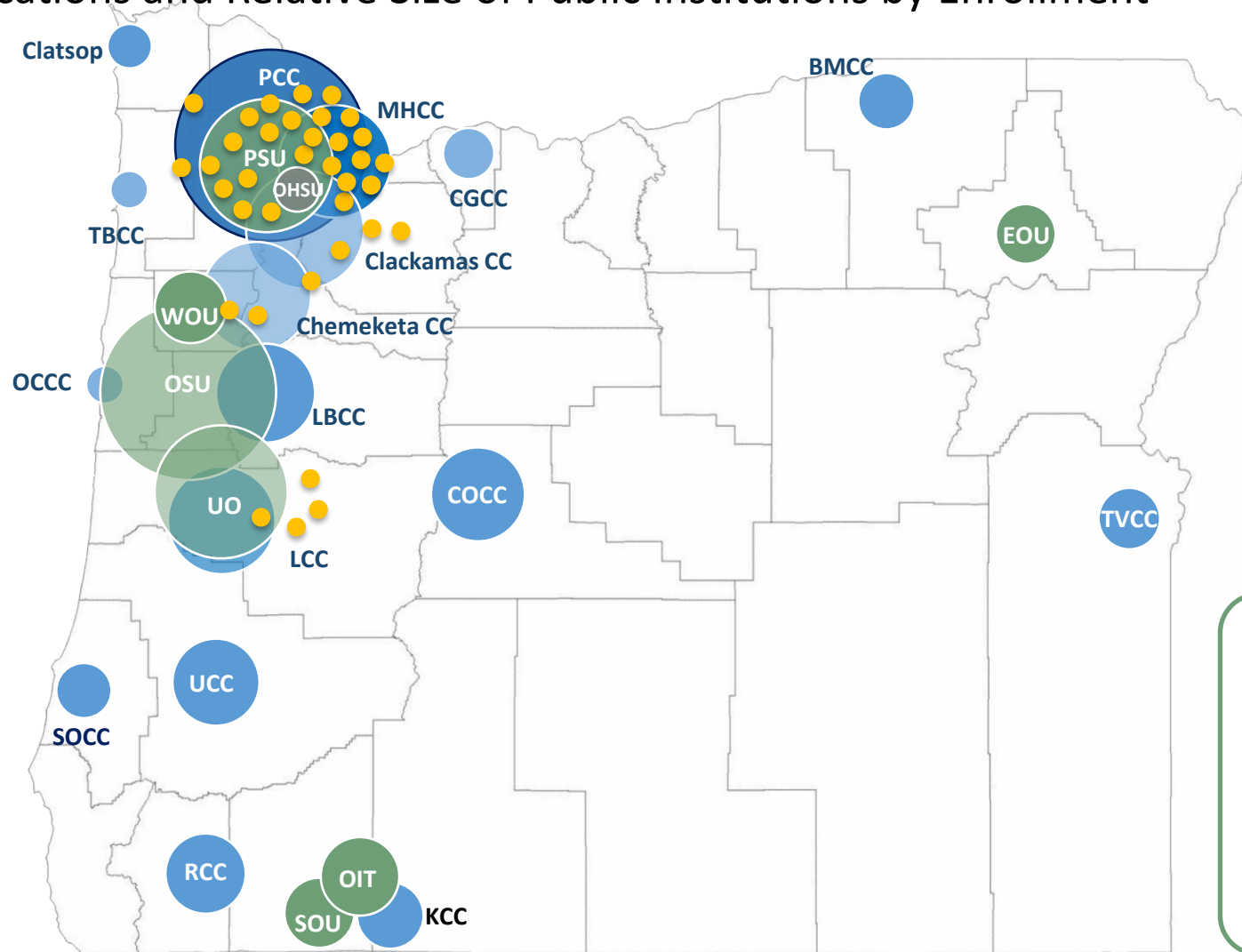
Our multicultural future needs multicultural education and training

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 181 Private Career Schools not represented on this map

## TOTAL ENROLLMENT 2023-24

### Academic Year Headcount

#### Public Institutions

Universities	123,984
Community Colleges	200,573
Oregon Health & Science University	2,877

#### Private Institutions

Private Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions	29,604
Private Career Schools	25,224

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 2023-24 academic year with the exception of OHSU, which is for Fall term only.

● Locations of private degree-granting institutions, including ODA-authorized schools based in Oregon and ODA-exempt.

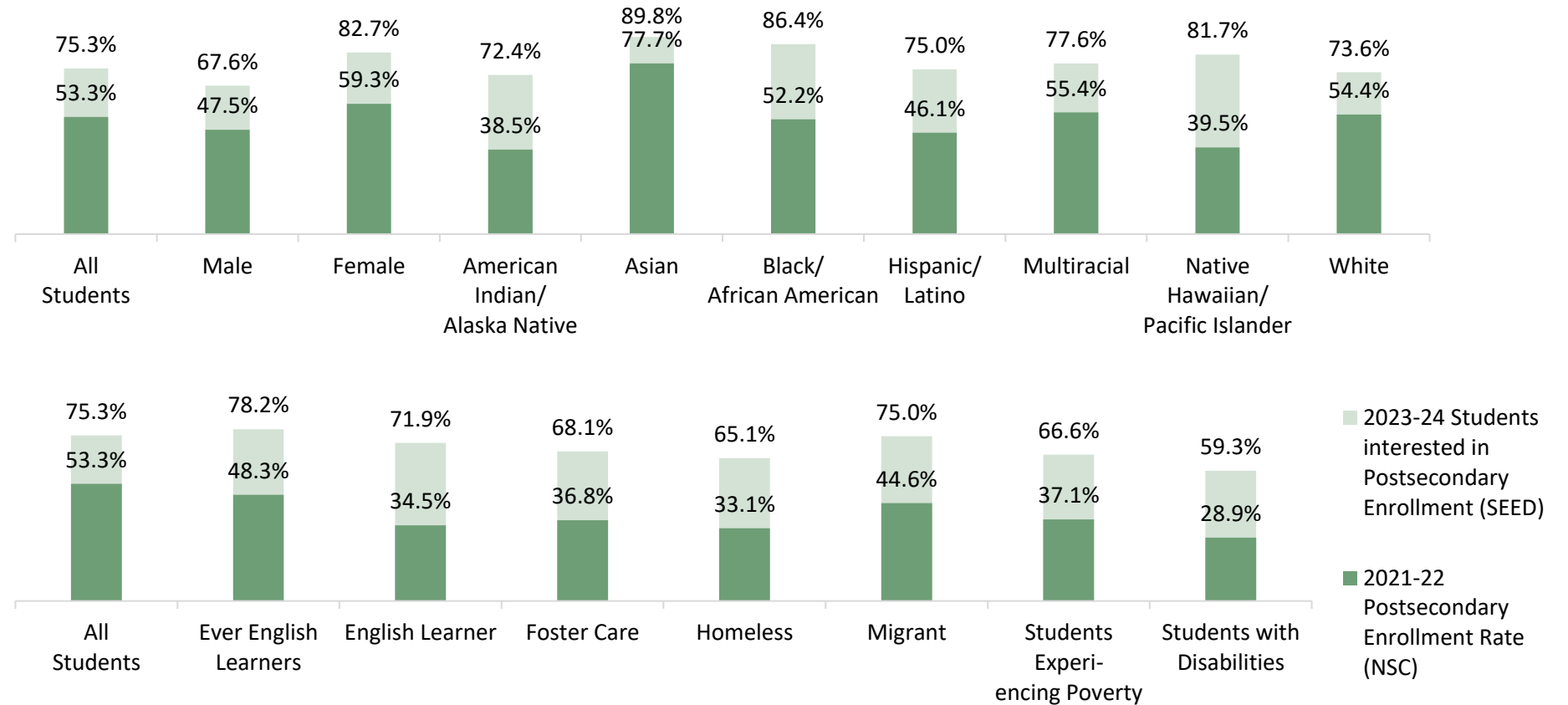
Note: circle sizes are estimates based on headcount enrollment.

# More Students are Interested in Enrolling in Postsecondary Education

## Interest in Postsecondary Enrollment vs. Postsecondary Enrollment Rates

Percentage of students who answered “probably or definitely” to either two-year or four-year college, by student group, grades 9-11. Compared to the most recent postsecondary enrollment rates (percent of graduates who actually enrolled in a two-year or four-year college within a year of graduation) for high school graduates in 2021-22.

There are large gaps between the proportion of students who are interested in postsecondary enrollment and the proportion of students who enroll, and those gaps vary substantially by student group.



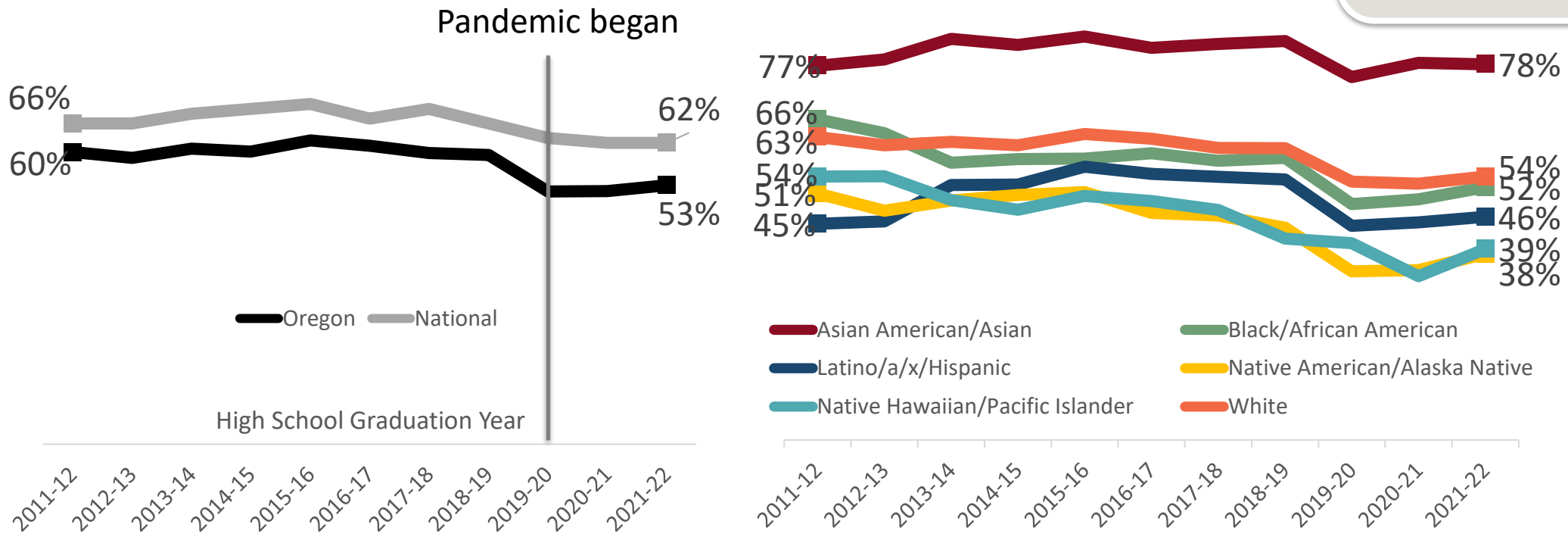


# The College-Going Rate of Oregon High School Graduates Fell During the Pandemic, and Equity Gaps Persist

Key Performance Measure  
#1-2

Percentage of Oregon High School Graduates From 2021-22 Who Enrolled in Any College Nationwide Within 12 Months of Their Four-Year High School Cohort Graduation Date

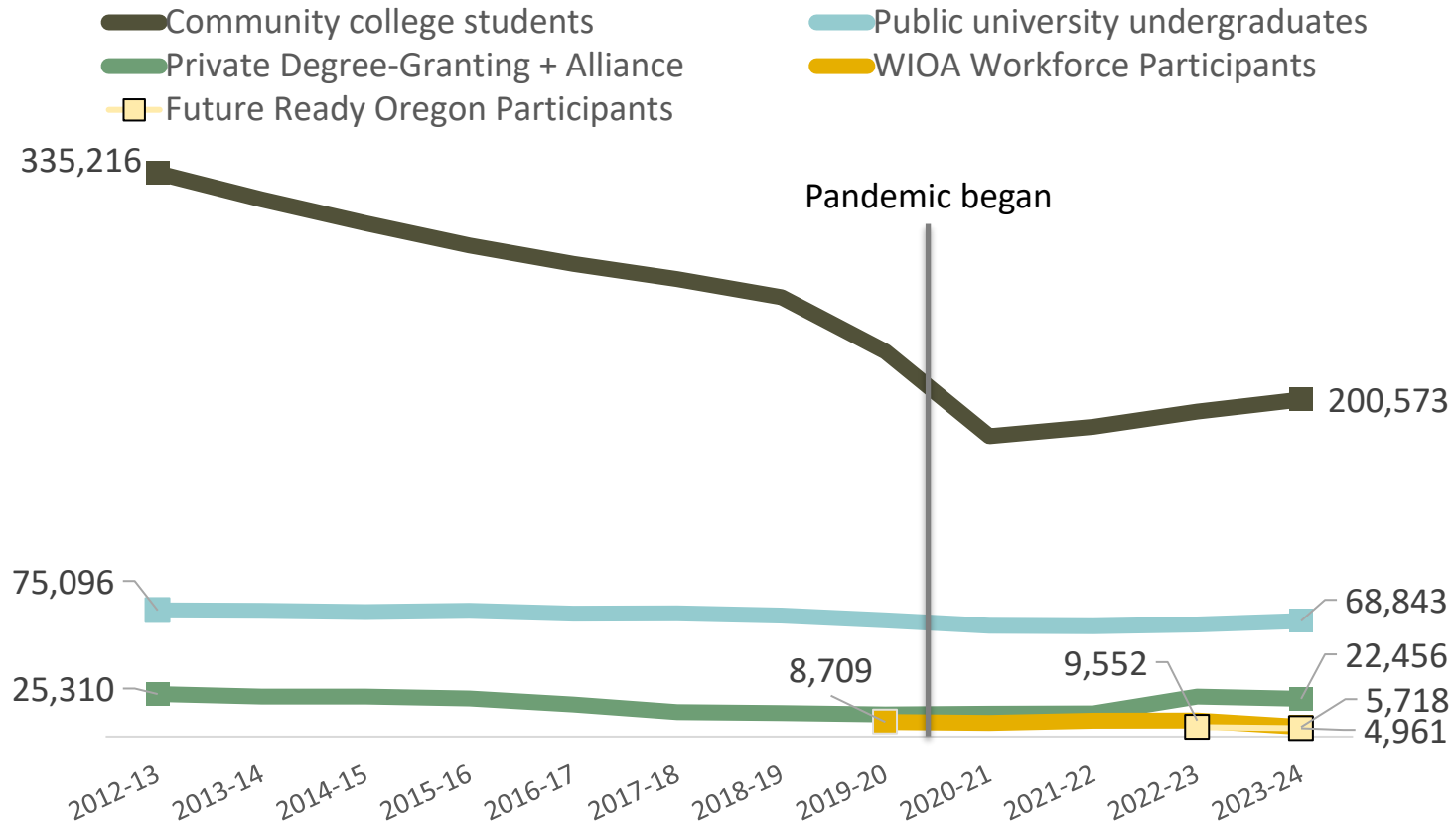
The college-going rate will need to rise to meet Oregon's need for workers with postsecondary credentials



Sources: Oregon Department of Education analysis of high school graduate and National Student Clearinghouse data. High school graduates include all students who received a regular four-year diploma, a modified four-year diploma, or a GED within the four years of high school. National data from National Center for Education Statistics [COE - Immediate College Enrollment Rate](#).

# Pandemic-Related Enrollment Declines Have Stabilized but not Returned to Pre-Pandemic Levels

## Annual Number of Undergraduates by Institution Type, 2014-15 to 2023-24



Community college enrollment has been rising since 2021-22 but has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Public university undergraduate enrollment has remained relatively stable, partly because of rising high school enrollment.

Private institutions include both degree-granting and career/technical schools.

Workforce training participants include WIOA programs and Future Ready Oregon.

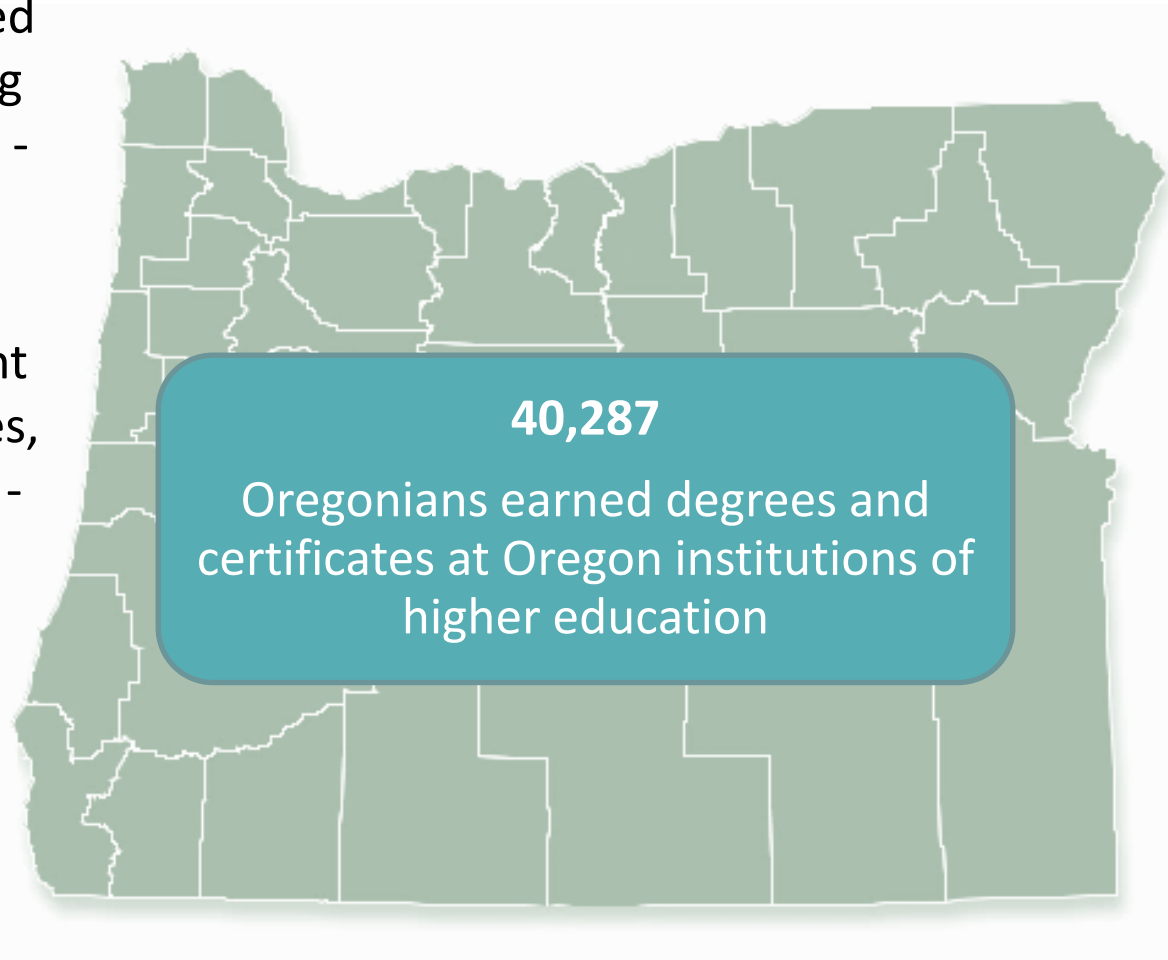
Source: For public universities and community colleges: HECC analysis of student data from all institutions. Includes annual headcount for resident, undergraduate and non-admitted undergraduate students at public universities and all students at community colleges. For independent schools: HECC analysis 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.

# Resident Student Completions in 2023-24: All Levels, All Institutions

From 43 of the Regulated  
Private Degree-Granting  
Postsecondary Schools\* -  
**1,327 completions**

From 11 of the Independent  
Private Colleges, Universities,  
and Religious Institutions\* -  
**3,318 completions**

From 131 of the  
Regulated  
Private Career Schools\* -  
**10,150 completions**



From 17  
Public Community  
Colleges -  
**10,816 completions**

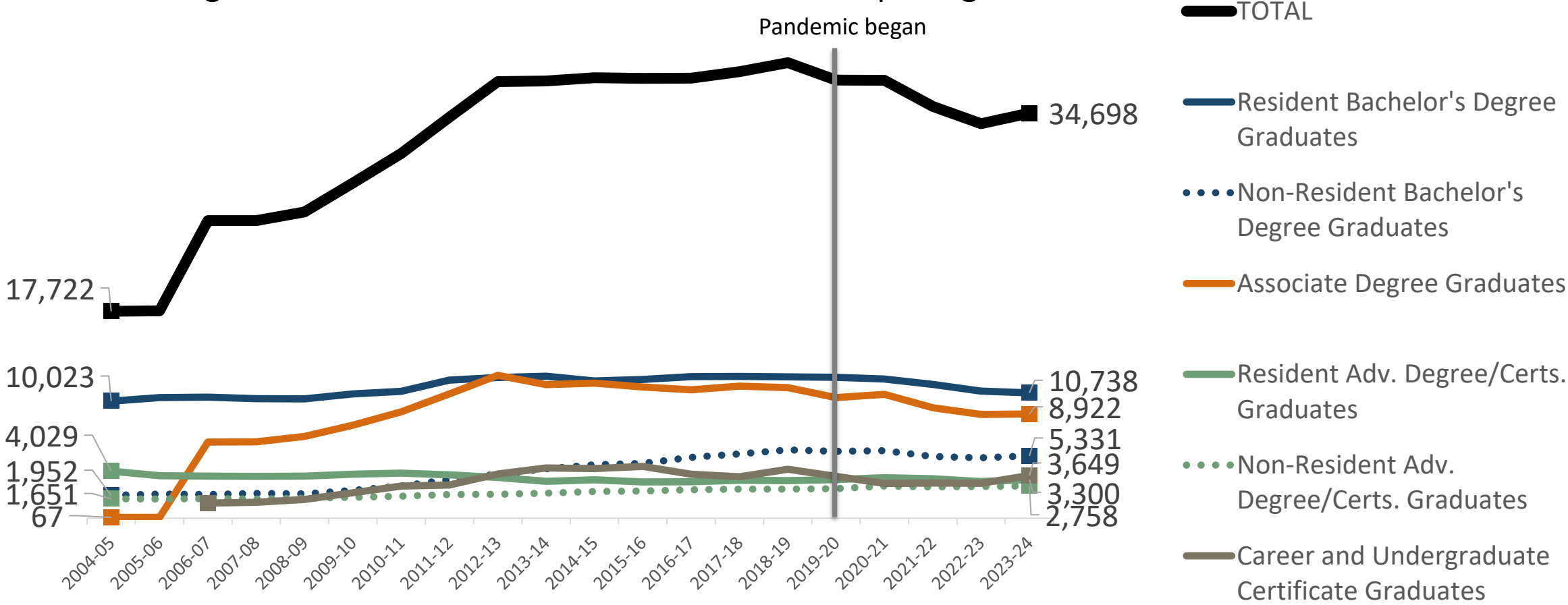
From 7  
Public Universities -  
**14,051 completions**

From OHSU -  
**625 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 2023-24, there were 8,096 nonresident students at public universities, 1,735 at community colleges, 69 from OSHU, 3,204 from the reporting private, independent/exempt institutions, 2,274 from the reporting private career schools, and 351 from the reporting regulated, private, degree-granting institutions noted above. \*Note: The numbers of private institutions noted above (43, 11, and 131) reflect only the schools that reported data for resident completions. Not all private institutions reported data for this academic year. The 43 includes regulated private degree-granting schools that reported to the HECC, including Oregon-based schools and out-of-state institutions serving Oregonians.

# At Oregon Public Institutions, Completions Are Rising Again after the Earlier Pandemic Decline

Number of Oregon Resident and Non-Resident Students Completing Credentials



32 Source: For public universities and community colleges: HECC analysis of student data from all public institutions. Includes career certificates, non-credit training certificates, Core Transfer Maps, Oregon Transfer Module, Associate/Bachelor's/Master's/Doctoral degrees, postdoctoral and professional certificates. Data reflect unduplicated number of students earning degrees, not the number of credentials. Associate degrees for 2004-05 and 2005-06 include a small number of career certificates. Associate degrees include a small number conferred at universities.



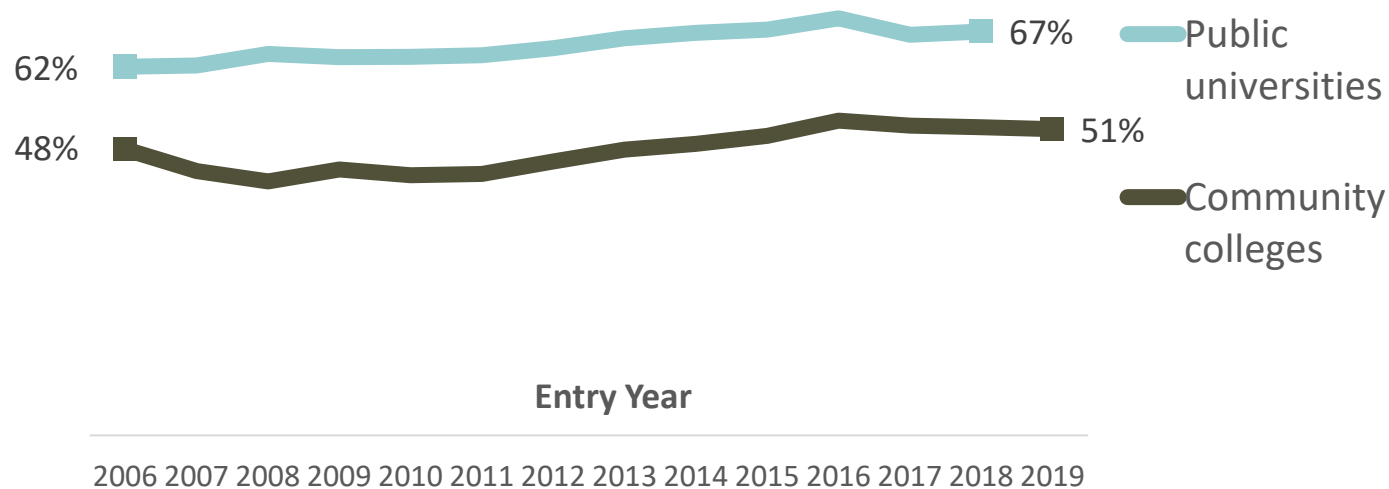


# Completion Rates at Oregon Public Institutions Are Stable for the Most Recent Cohorts

Key Performance Measure  
#5, 7

Six-year Bachelor's Degree Graduation Rates for Resident, First-Time, Full-time Freshmen at Public Universities

Four-year Completion and Transfer Rates for New Credential-Seeking Students at Community Colleges



Graduation rates at public universities rose for the most recent cohort and are now at pre-pandemic levels. Completion rates at community colleges have declined just slightly for cohorts affected most by the pandemic.

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.

# Affordability Challenges are Pervasive

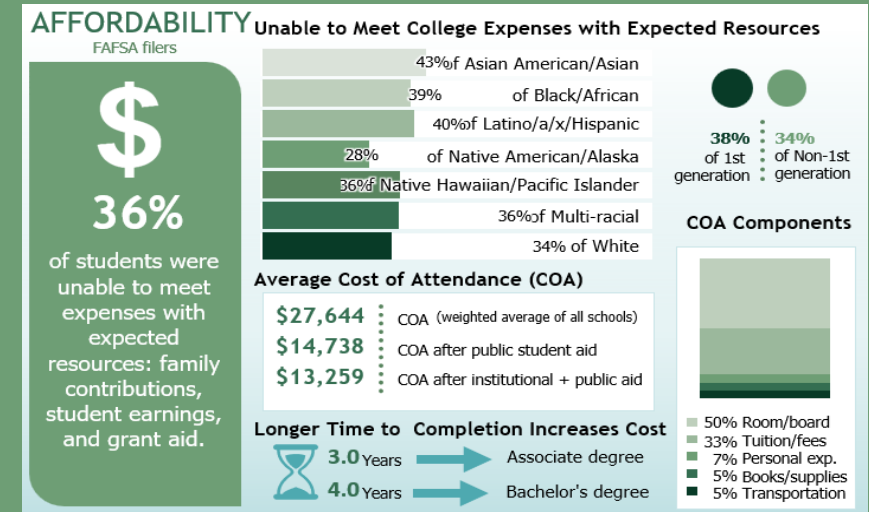
## College Was Unaffordable for Many at Oregon Public Institutions, 2022-23

Key Performance Measure #9-10

- Only 42% of degree-seeking students at public institutions applied for and received aid.
- 36% of students who applied for aid were unable to cover costs with expected resources: grant aid, expected family contribution, student earnings, and most institutional aid.
- Students from low-income backgrounds face the steepest affordability challenges, even after grant aid.
  - 49% of low-income students could not cover costs, vs. 22% of middle/upper-income students.

View the full Statewide Snapshots Report, Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2022-23

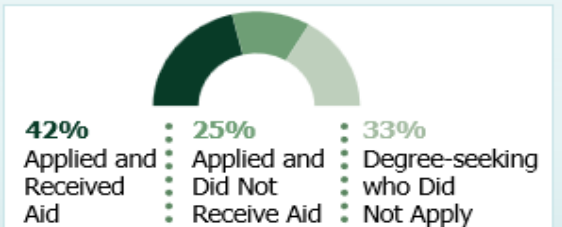
<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Pages/snapshots.aspx>



### Students Receiving Financial Aid

Federal Pell	Oregon Promise
<b>43,970</b>	<b>9,050</b>
OR Opportunity Grant	Institutional Aid
<b>32,895</b>	<b>43,399</b>
National Guard Grant	Oregon Tribal Grant
<b>82</b>	<b>406</b>

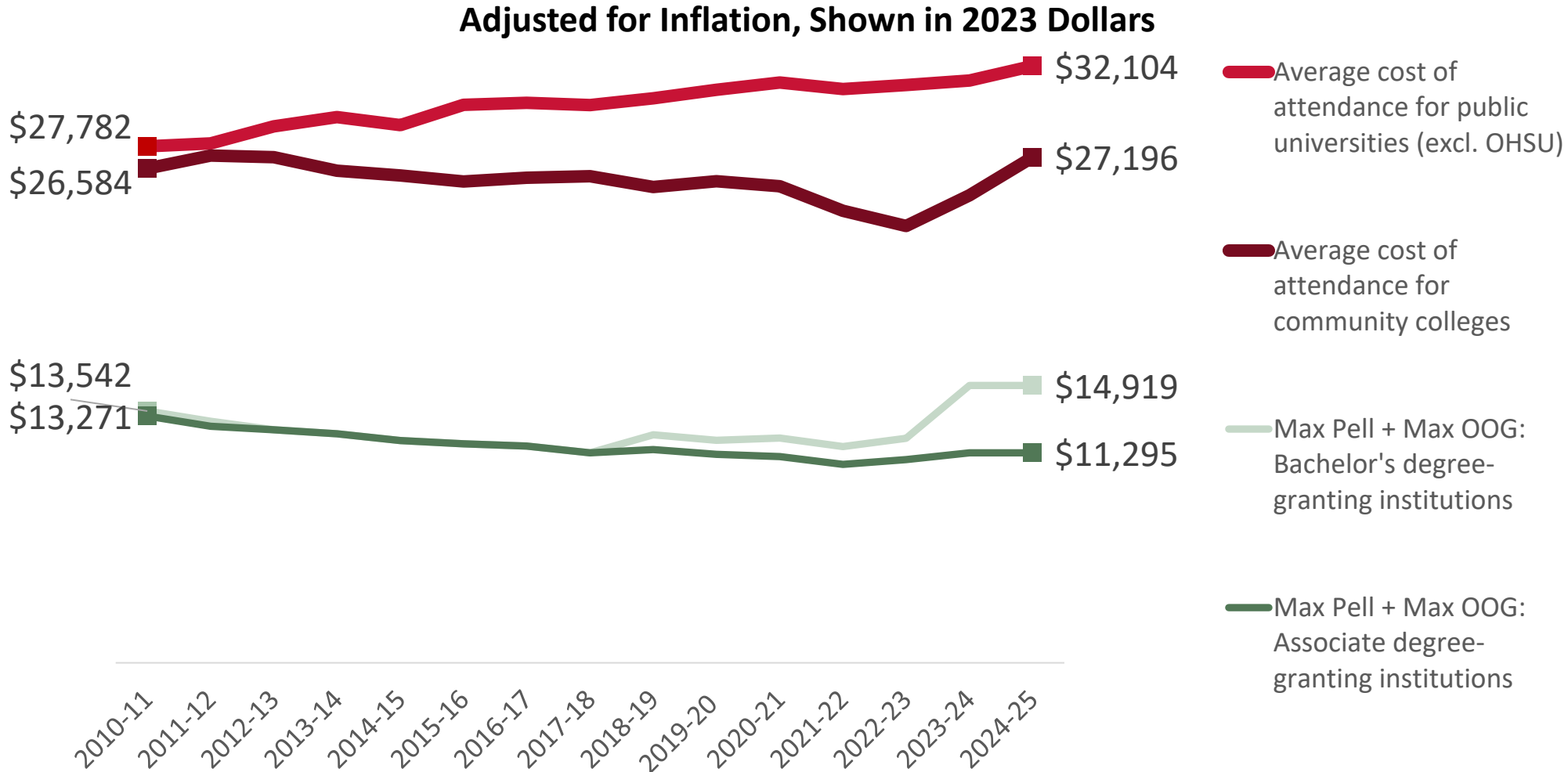
### Students Seeking Financial Aid



Loans fill the gap - **26%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

# Need-Based Grant Aid Has Not Closed the Affordability Gap

## State and Federal Grants Trail Behind College Costs, Even With Combined Aid

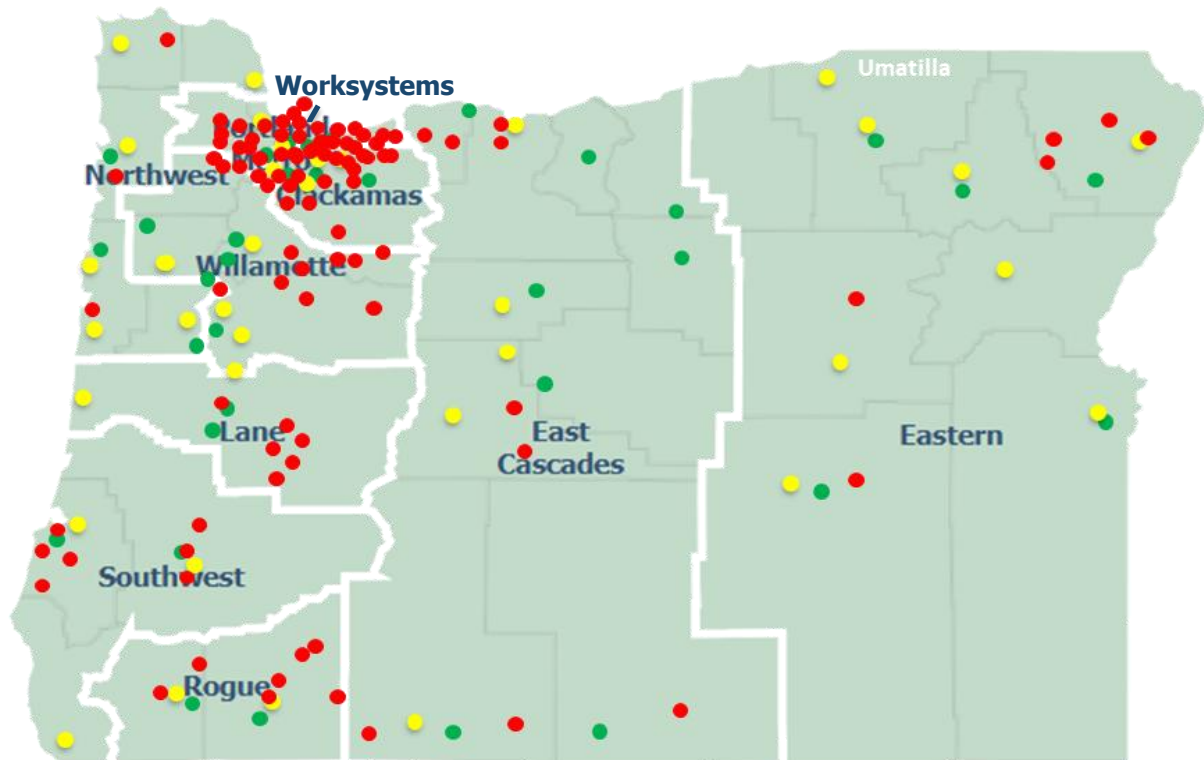


Even for those who qualify for the maximum need-based aid, the rising cost of attendance remains out of reach for many students.

# Workforce Investments Serve Oregon Learners and Job-Seekers Statewide

## Local Workforce Areas and Local Workforce Development Boards

Explore **WorkSource Oregon** locations here: <https://www.worksourceoregon.org/>



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

Northwest Oregon Works

Worksystems

Clackamas Workforce Partnership

Willamette Workforce Partnership

Lane Workforce Partnership

Southwestern Oregon Workforce Investment Board

Rogue Workforce Partnership

East Cascades Works

Eastern Oregon Workforce Board

## WORKFORCE SERVICES

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

**Explore an interactive map of Oregon Youth Works grantee locations:**

[www.oregon.gov/highered/about/workforce/Pages/oregon-youth-works-programs.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/workforce/Pages/oregon-youth-works-programs.aspx)

**Learn more about OregonServes grants and grantees:**

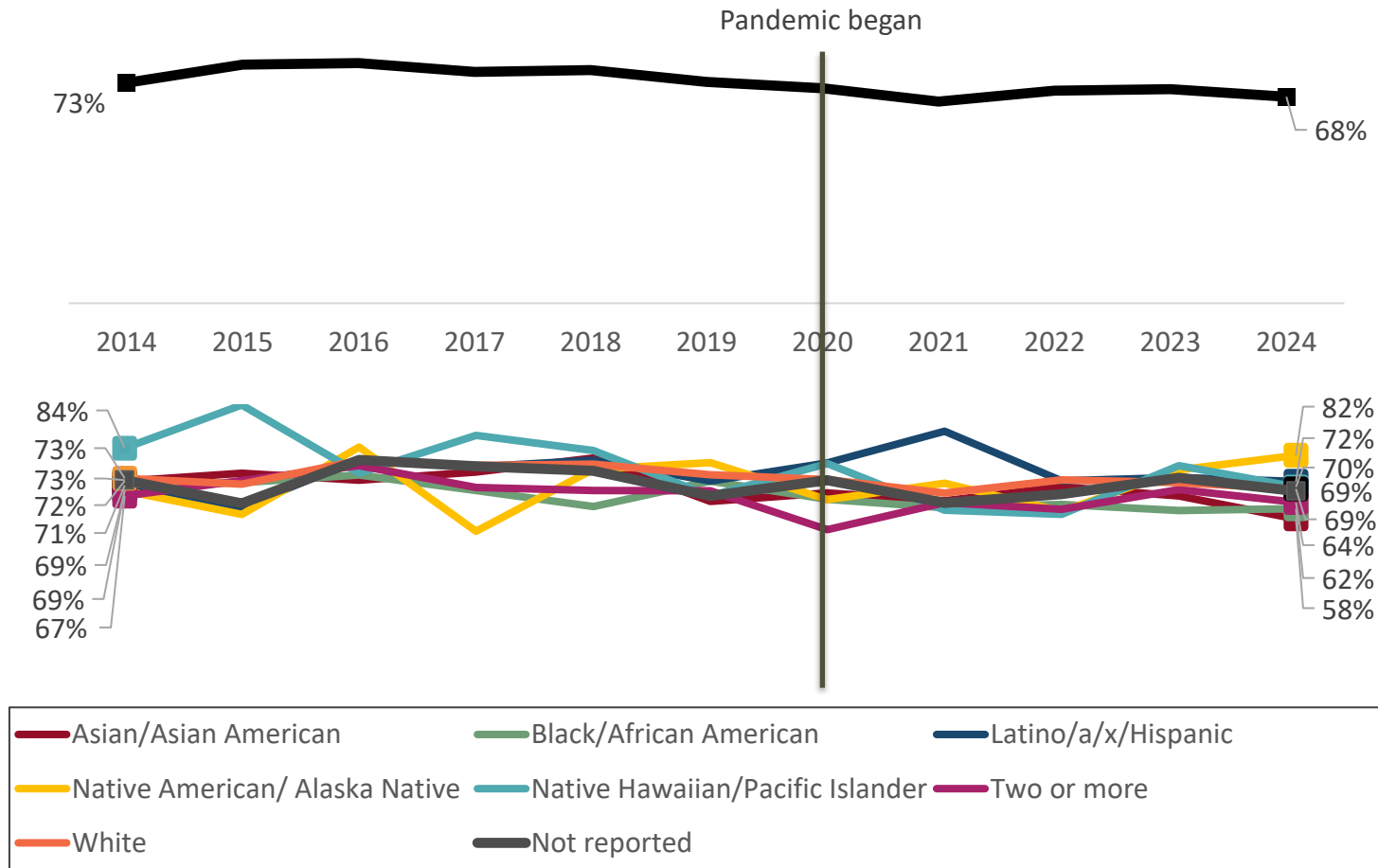
[www.oregon.gov/oregonserves/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oregonserves/Pages/default.aspx)



# Over Two-Thirds of Workforce Services Participants Were Employed After Completing the Program

Key Performance Measure #17

Percentage of Participants Employed One Year After Completing a Program



The federal Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (WIOA) provides job training and workforce development services.

68% of adult Oregonians in WIOA Title 1 programs were employed six and 12 months after completing the programs.

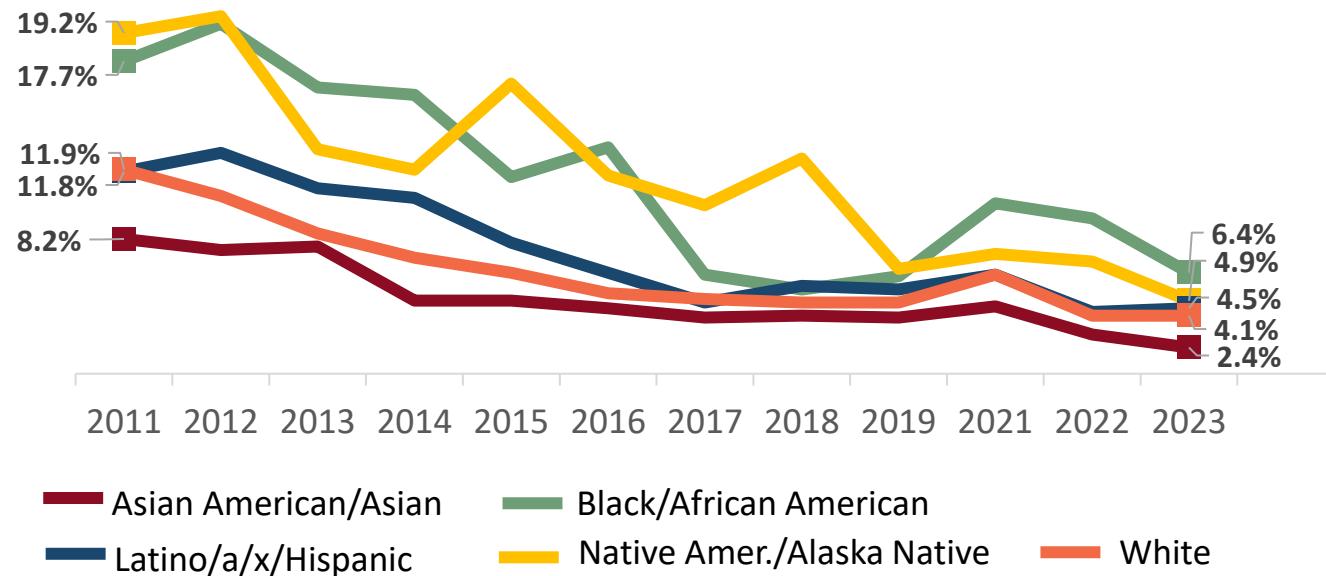
More than half (54%) of participants also had higher wages after services.

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 to June 30 of the following year.

# Equity Gaps in Unemployment Have Narrowed in the Tight Economy, but Persist

**Oregon Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-23**



Oregonians with postsecondary education are less likely to be unemployed

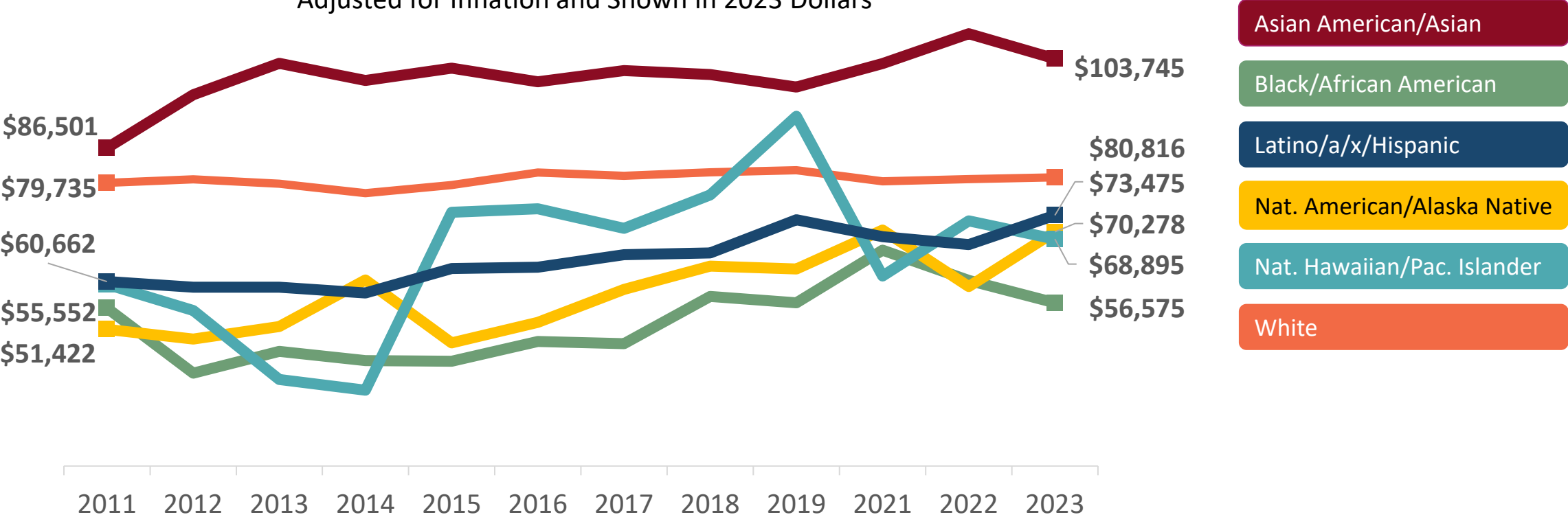
Oregon Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment, 2023:

- Less than high school diploma: **6.2%**
- High school diploma or equivalent: **4.6%**
- Some college or Associate degree: **3.3%**
- Bachelor's degree or higher: **2.3%**

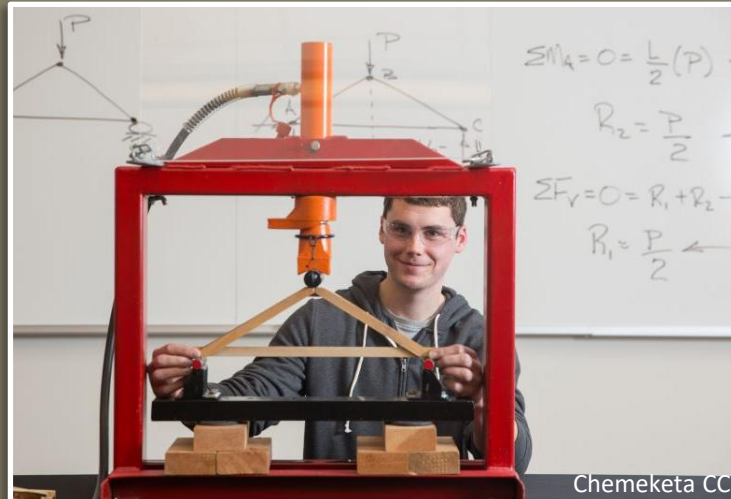
# Equity Gaps in Median Household Income Have Narrowed for Some Populations, but Gaps Persist

## Median Household Income in Oregon by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-23

Adjusted for Inflation and Shown in 2023 Dollars



# LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE





# A Vision for the Value for Oregon Postsecondary Education

“The Oregon Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) envisions a future where all people benefit from the economic, civic, and cultural impact of high-quality postsecondary education, training, and workforce development.”

From the HECC Strategic Plan, 2024

# 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 \$4.1 billion (2023-25), 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:

[www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/default.aspx)

# HECC History: Significant Changes

2011-2013

- **In 2011, HECC is established with limited authority, no agency.**
- **The Legislature in 2013 vests HECC with current authorities and some agency functions are first funded.**
- The Oregon Student Access Commission (OSAC) is renamed Office of Student Access and Completion, and authority shifts to the HECC.
- Board authority related to Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD) moves from ODE to HECC.

2014-2016

- **The Oregon University System (administrative function for the State Board of Higher Education) sunsets**, and some former OUS functions move to the HECC.
- **Institutional boards of trustees approved by Legislature in 2013 assume authority** for largest 3 public universities first, followed by the 4 regional and technical universities.
- CCWD, formerly a separate agency, becomes a HECC office.

2017-2018

- **Oregon Volunteers moves to HECC from the Governor's Office.**
- STEM Investment Council administration moves from Chief Education Office to HECC.
- **State workforce board is renamed the Workforce and Talent Development Board (WTDB), with staffing assigned to HECC.**

2019-2021

- The administration of the Statewide Longitudinal Data System is moved to the HECC in 2019. The program is now called **Oregon Longitudinal Data Collaborative.**
- **HECC is functioning as a coordinating commission and agency with a comprehensive, integrated approach to all sectors of postsecondary education.**

2021-2023

- **Oregon Transfer Council is established under the HECC.**
- Oregon Volunteers is renamed OregonServes.
- Legislature adds to HECC programming with the **Oregon Conservation Corps, Future Ready Oregon package and the Oregon Tribal Student Grant.**
- STEM Council moves to Oregon Department of Education.
- Three **Industry Consortia** are established as part of Future Ready Oregon.

2023-2025

- Youth workforce programs leadership is now under one single new board, the **Oregon Youth Works Advisory Board.**
- Senate Bill 269 Advisory Committee is formed related to **Corrections Education.**
- Legislature adds to HECC programming with **Sexual Misconduct Reporting work and related council.**

# As the State Coordinating Commission, We Work with Numerous Institutions with Local or Independent Governance to Serve Oregonians

HECC is a commission and agency with a focus on funding and policy coordination and leadership.

- **A coordinating board, not a governance board**, we work in collaboration with many partners across the postsecondary landscape. The agency's work is guided by the HECC's 15-member Commission.
- **Responsibility across all sectors** of higher education and workforce, public and private.
- The HECC agency also administers the **Workforce and Talent Development Board** and numerous other advisory boards.

## Local Governance of Public Higher Education Institutions

- **17 Community Colleges** with Locally-Elected Governing Boards
- **7 Public Universities + OHSU** Institutional Governing Boards (Governor-Appointed, Senate-Confirmed)

## Local Workforce Development Board

- **9 Local Workforce Development Boards**

## Private Institutions

- **181 Private Career Schools** (Licensed by HECC)
- **17 Private Degree-granting Institutions Based in Oregon** (Authorized by HECC, ODA)
- **20 Other Private Degree-granting Institutions Based in Oregon** (Exempt from state authorization requirements)
- **Distance Education:**
  - **81** Out-of-State Degree-granting Institutions Serving Oregonians Through Distance Education
  - **32** Public and Private Degree-Granting Institutions Based in Oregon that Participate in NC-SARA



# HECC Commission and Agency Structure and Membership

## HECC Commission

[www.oregon.gov/highered/public-engagement/Pages/commission.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/highered/public-engagement/Pages/commission.aspx)

## HECC Agency

[www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/hecc-agency.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/hecc-agency.aspx)

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

- Sandy Rowe, Chair
- Greg Hamann, Vice-Chair
- Natalie Arnot (*university undergraduate*)
- Rachel Biscoe (*community college student*)
- Richard Devlin
- Helen Edwards
- Arnel Fajardo
- Evelyn Kocher
- Theresa Martinez
- Mary Middleton (*community college faculty*)
- Jen Procter Andrews
- Emily Simnitt (*university faculty*)
- Motutama Sipelii (*university graduate student*)
- Jennifer Smith
- Gayle Yamasaki

**HECC  
Executive  
Director**

Office of the Executive Director (EDO)

Office of Community Colleges & Workforce Development (CCWD)

Office of Academic Policy and Authorization (APA)

Office of Student Access & Completion (OSAC)

Office of Workforce Investments (OWI)

Office of Postsecondary Finance & Capital (PFC)

Office of Research & Data (RD)

Office of Operations

# We Collaborate With Many Partners and Support Advisory Boards

The HECC convenes and collaborates with many partners across the postsecondary and workforce landscape.

We administer boards and convene public meetings for...

## HECC Commission

### Advisory Boards and Public Bodies:

- **Workforce and Talent Development Board (WTDB):** advisory board to the Governor on workforce matters. Appointed by the Governor under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.
- **Transfer Council:** Established to streamline transfer pathways between 2- and 4-year institutions.
- **Future Ready Oregon Industry Consortia (3)**
- **Oregon Youth Works Advisory Board**
- **OregonServes Commission**
- **Private Career School Advisory Committee**
- **Sexual Misconduct Survey Council**
- **Credit For Prior Learning Advisory Committee**
- **HECC and Department of Corrections - Senate Bill 269 Advisory Committee**

## State Government Partners

including but not limited to:

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

## Oregon Tribes

- Government-to-Government Tribal Education Cluster

## Other Partners

including but not limited to:

- HECC Equity Advisory Committee
- HECC Leadership Council for Equity
- Oregon Council of Presidents and Oregon CC Presidents' Council
- Oregon Community College Association
- Oregon Alliance of Independent Colleges and Universities
- Oregon Community Table for Postsecondary Education
- National and regional organizations including SHEEO, WICHE, Complete College America, and others
- Foundations and Scholarship donors
- Interinstitutional Faculty Senate
- Labor partners including Oregon Education Association, American Federation of Teachers – Oregon; SEIU 503; and American Association of University Professors (AAUP)

# Strategic Plan Public Engagement



## Development of the New Five-Year Strategic Plan, Released in Fall 2024

- The HECC contracted with Coraggio Group to facilitate the year-long strategic development process.
- The agency is now translating this plan into action.

**Read the full plan here:** [www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/Pages/strategic-plan.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/Pages/strategic-plan.aspx)

The HECC strategic plan is used to guide development and implementation of higher education and workforce development funding and policy initiatives that impact Oregonians statewide. The new plan focuses on lowering costs and increasing benefits of higher education and training for individuals, employers, communities, and the economy.

## Year-Long Development Process Included:

- Assessment of background data and needs;
- Broad public and partner engagement (including a public survey with over 400 responses, numerous focus groups, interviews, and outreach sessions);
- Discussion and input over the course of a year of HECC public meetings.

# HECC's Mission for Oregon and Oregonians

## HECC's Recently Adopted 2024-29 Strategic Plan Refines HECC's Mission



- Drive equitable postsecondary access and success for all Oregonians
- Anticipate and meet workforce and economic needs
- Strengthen Oregon's collective future by fostering research, innovation, learning, civic engagement, and cultural contributions



# Working to Increase Value for Oregon and Oregonians

## HECC's Recently Adopted 2024-29 Strategic Plan Establishes Five Goals

### **GOAL 1, RELEVANCE:**

Improve the responsiveness of Oregon's education and training systems to the goals and needs of learners, employers, and communities.

**GOAL 2, ALIGNMENT:** Align Oregon's education and training systems to create straightforward pathways for learners.

**GOAL 3, AFFORDABLE ACCESS:** Make postsecondary education and training affordable for all Oregonians.

**GOAL 4, BELONGING:** Elevate learner voices and support inclusivity and belonging in all postsecondary learning settings.

**GOAL 5, LEADERSHIP:** Infuse postsecondary education, workforce development, research, and innovation into Oregon's economic development strategies.

# 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 believe that the students and learners from currently and historically underserved communities represent Oregon’s best opportunity to improve overall educational outcomes” –*  
Excerpt from HECC Equity Lens

# Applying the Equity Lens

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

By focusing action on **equity and opportunity gaps**, the State aims to advance the education of those who are less likely to earn educational credentials today.

The Lens focuses HECC on **identifying and urgently addressing barriers** for currently and historically underserved students, with a particular focus on racial equity.



Read the full Equity Lens here, including the 10 guiding questions to apply this tool:  
[www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/pages/equity-lens.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/pages/equity-lens.aspx)





## Purpose:

- To clearly articulate shared goals for equitable education for all;
- To assess the equity impact of policies and investments;
- To make intentional policies, investments and systemic changes to achieve an equitable educational system; and
- To create clear accountability structures.


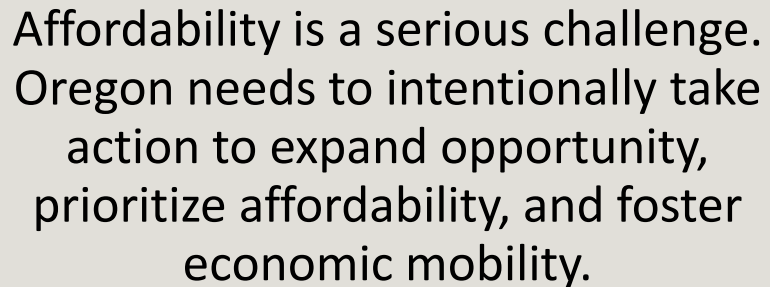
# Key Takeaways Today





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.



What we used to call “non-traditional” student/learner pathways are extremely common—Oregon needs to serve the diverse education and training needs of youth and adults statewide.



Affordability is a serious challenge. Oregon needs to intentionally take action to expand opportunity, prioritize affordability, and foster economic mobility.



Our new Strategic Plan focuses our work on sustaining and improving the value of postsecondary education and training for Oregon and Oregonians.





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, HECC Office of Operations**

APRIL 1, 2025

# 2025 HECC Budget Presentation Structure

## HECC Presentations + Partner Presentations and Public Testimony

### HECC Day 1 INTRODUCTION TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE TRAINING IN OREGON:

- Return on Investment and State Attainment/Equity Goals
- Intro to Oregon Students/Learners
- Strategic Planning and Governance

### HECC Day 2 THE FUNDING LANDSCAPE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED BUDGET, HECC AGENCY BUDGET

- History of Funding, National Comparisons
- Budget Components
- HECC Agency Funding Overview

### HECC Day 3 PRIORITIZING AFFORDABILITY

- Key Factors in Affordability
- Investments in Financial Aid

### HECC Day 4: FEATURED STATEWIDE STRATEGIES

- Featured Statewide Strategies Supported by State Investments

### HECC Day 5

#### OREGON'S INVESTMENT IN INSTITUTIONS: IMPACT ON OREGONIANS

- Governance Structure at Community Colleges, Universities, Workforce Entities, HECC Role
- Oregonians Served
- Equity, Affordability, and Completion Trends

### HECC Day 6

#### OREGON'S INVESTMENT IN INSTITUTIONS: FUNDING LEVELS

- Funding for Public Universities, Including Funding Models
- Funding for Community Colleges, Including Funding Models
- Funding for Workforce
- Capital Funding

### Invited Presentations and Public Testimony + HECC CONCLUSION (9 days total for topics below)

- **Public Testimony** (affordability or any topics in HECC budget)
- Workforce Board presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Community College (CC) presentations
- Continued CC presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Continued CC presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Public University presentations
- Continued University presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Continued University presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Presentation by OHSU + **HECC CONCLUSION** + **Public Testimony**

# HECC Budget Themes



**IMPROVE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND SUCCESS:** Invest in Improving Equitable Access and Success at Every Step from Coursework to Career, Fostering Real Opportunity for All



**DRIVE ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND ADDRESS WORKFORCE NEEDS:** Prepare Oregonians for Family-Wage Jobs, and Meet Critical Workforce and Industry Needs



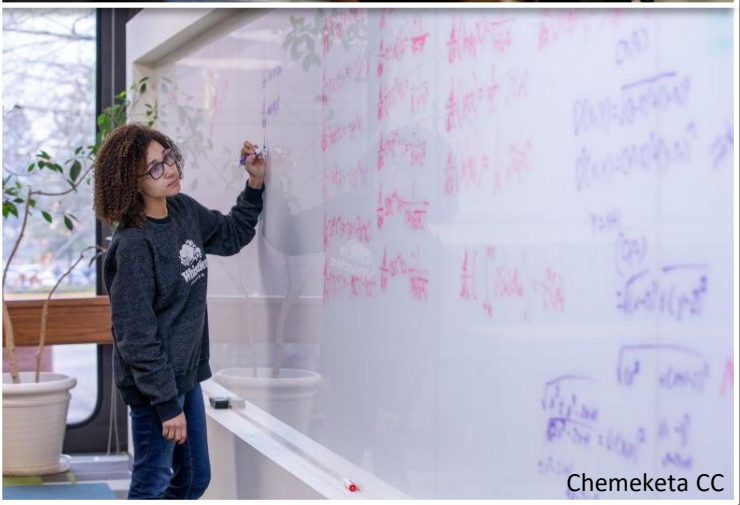
**PRIORITIZE AFFORDABILITY:** Prioritize Investments in Affordability, Ensuring Opportunity for Financially-Struggling Oregonians



**INVEST IN INSTITUTIONS THAT STRENGTHEN OREGON'S FUTURE:** Invest in the Thriving Future that Oregon Community Colleges, Universities, and Training Providers Foster



OVERVIEW OF THE  
POSTSECONDARY  
EDUCATION AND  
WORKFORCE STATE  
BUDGET

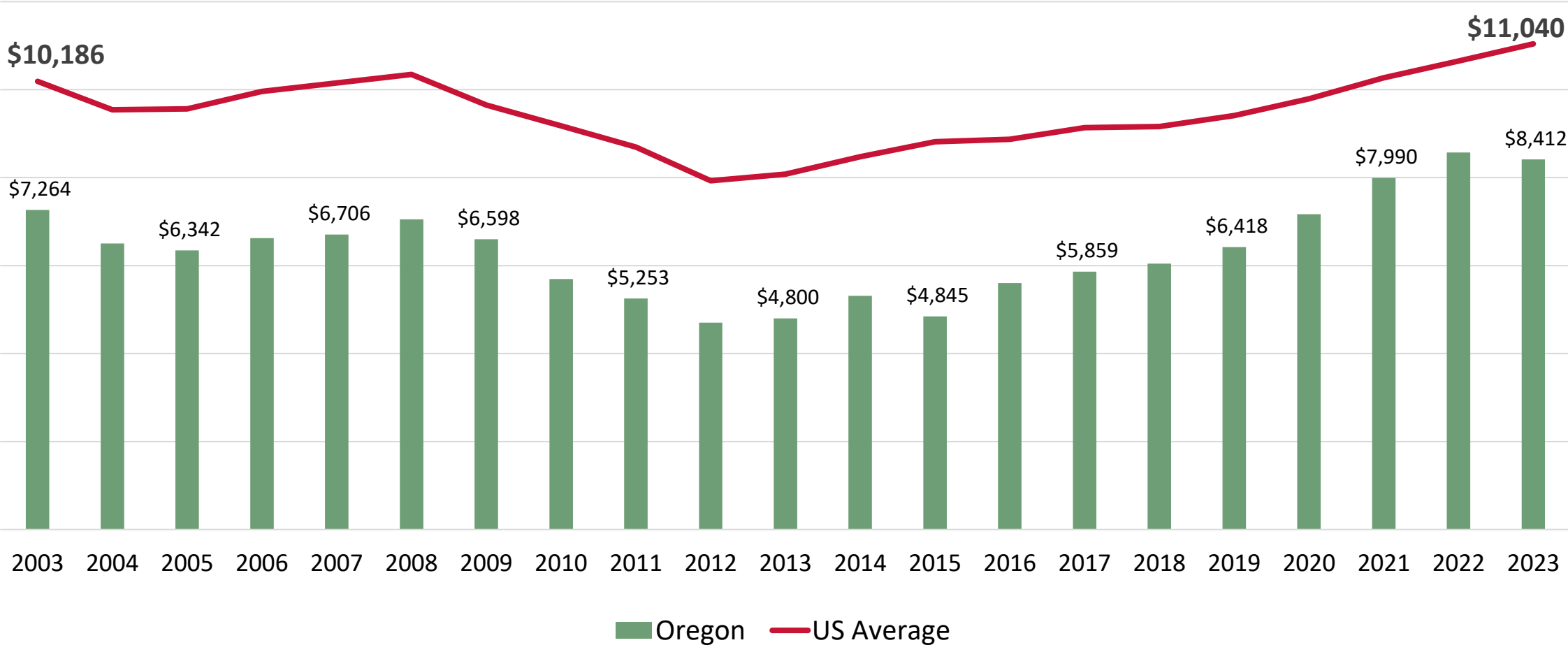




# NATIONAL COMPARISONS, FUNDING HISTORY

# Oregon's Public Investment in Higher Education Has Increased in Recent Years but Remains Well Below the National Average, Ranking 37<sup>th</sup> Among States

Higher Education Appropriations per FTE Student (Inflation Adjusted)



# Oregon Ranks Low Nationally in Appropriations per Student, Despite Recent Gains

Public funding per student (FTE) in Oregon is 24% below the national average.

Oregon ranks 37<sup>th</sup> nationally on this measure.

However, Oregon has gained ground over the last decade.

## How does Oregon Rank? National Data for Fiscal Year 2023

	Increase in appropriations per FTE since 2013	Increase in appropriations per FTE since 2018	Educational appropriations per FTE nationally
Oregon Rank	<b>7<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>37<sup>th</sup></b>

# Oregon Provides Less Student Grant Aid Than Average, and Trails our Neighbors

FY 2023	U.S. Average	Oregon amount	Oregon rank
State Financial Aid Per FTE	\$1,050	\$876	26th

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

The great majority, **90%**, of Oregon Opportunity Grant distributions go to students at public institutions.

Other States

Tennessee amount	New Mexico amount	Georgia amount	Washington amount	California amount
\$3,478	\$3,444	\$2,542	\$1,790	\$1,048



# Cost of Attendance Has Increased Steadily

Over the Last 20 Years, the Cost of Attendance Has Risen 43%

From 2004 to 2024—

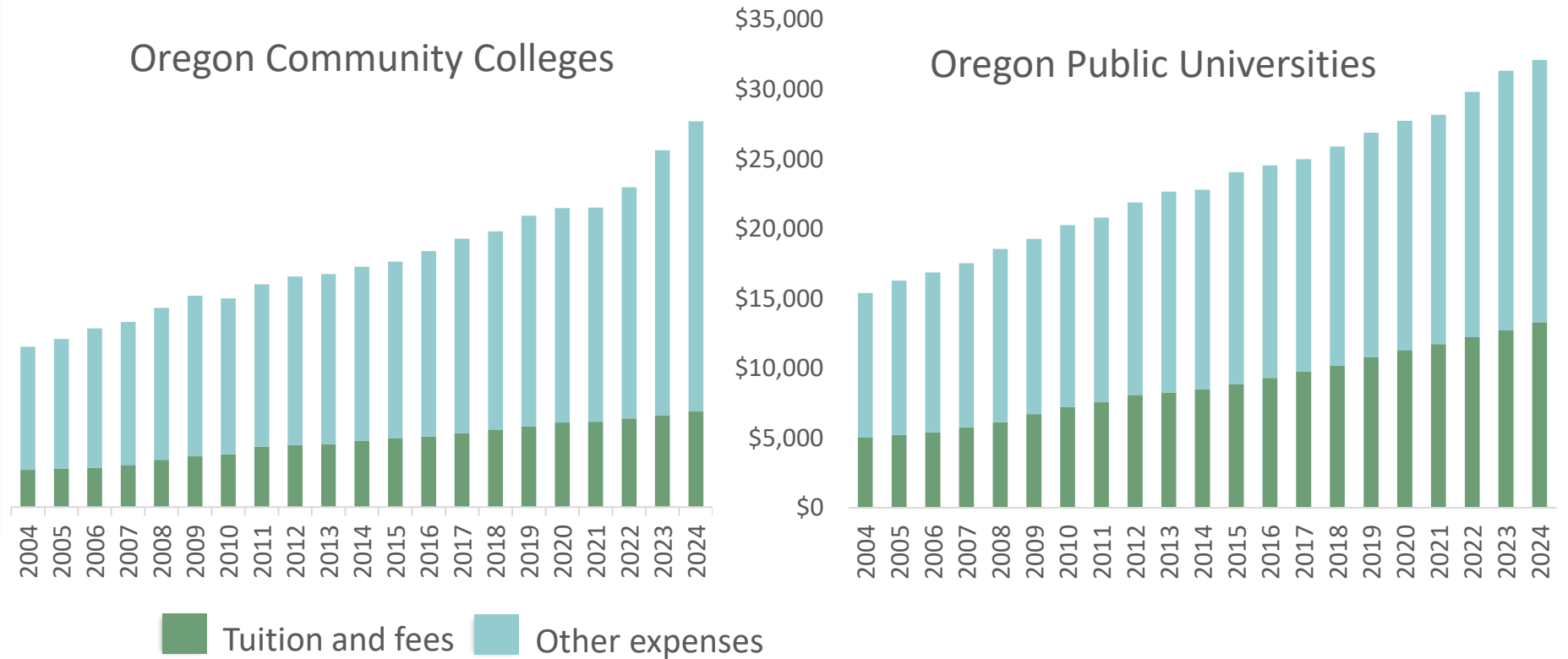
Community college  
tuition & fees ↑ 60%

Other costs ↑ 47%

Public university  
tuition & fees ↑ 65%

Other costs ↑ 13%

**Cost of Attendance by Sector and Year**  
Cost of Attendance Includes Tuition & Fees, Room & Board, Books, Transportation, Other Expenses

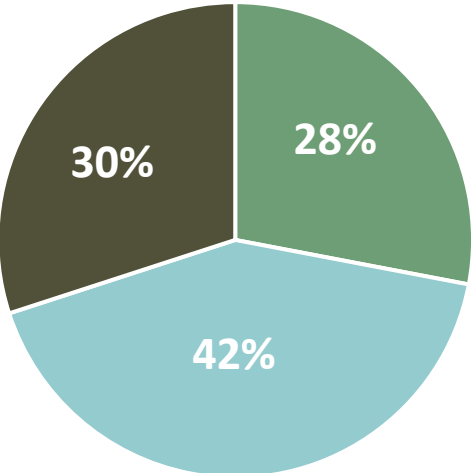


Data adjusted for inflation and shown in 2023 dollars.

# Students Contribute a Sizeable Proportion of the Total Education Revenue

## Community Colleges

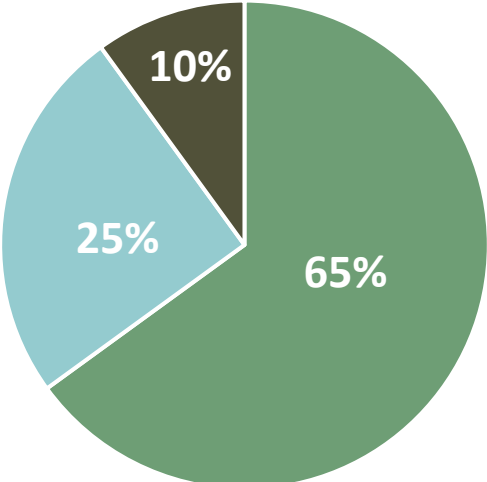
FY 2023



- State Appropriations
- Property Tax/Other Revenue
- Tuition and Fees

## Public Universities

FY 2023



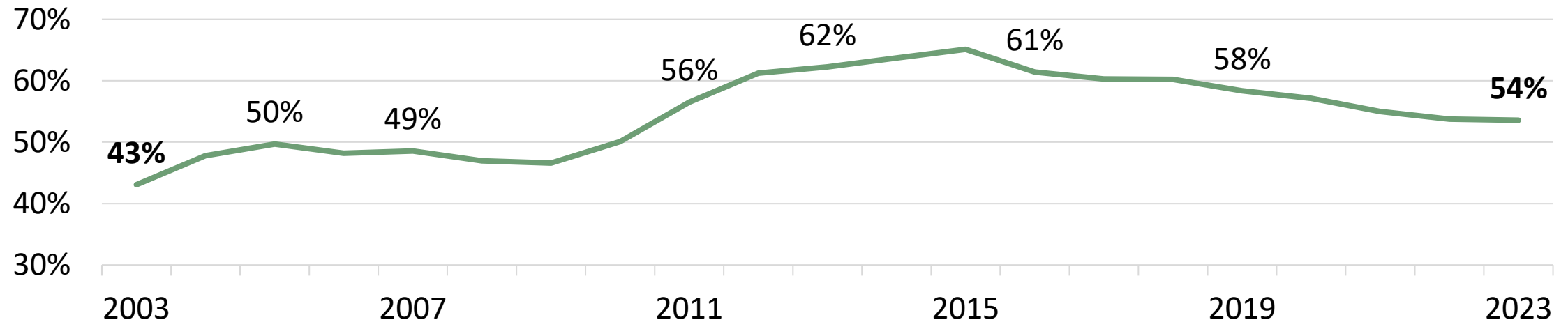
*These pie charts represent the percentage of institutions' education and general (E&G) fund revenue by contributor and by sector. Some of the tuition/fee revenue shown here is offset for students by grant aid they receive.*

In the 1960s, the state provided 75% of the revenue for public universities. This dropped to about 60% by the 1990s, and 40% by the early 2000s.

# And, Students' Share of Institutional Revenue Has Increased

*This chart represents the percentage of total education revenue coming from tuition and fee revenue. Total education revenue in this case is total state funding for higher education plus net tuition and fee revenue.*

**Student Share of Educational Cost**  
(Community Colleges and Public Universities Combined)



Students are paying for a larger proportion of their educational costs than 20 years ago.

# Expected Impact of GRB on Institutional Funding and Affordability

## Increase tuition rates above 5% annually.

- Tuition/fee rates are already highest among the Western states.
- Increases will likely fall disproportionately on low to middle income students without additional financial aid investment.

## Significant program, staff, and/or other cuts.

- Potential cuts to faculty will likely increase the time to degree for students.
- With current limitations, budget cuts will likely fall on advising and other supports affecting equitable outcomes.

**An estimated \$79.4 million above CSL is needed to match the institutions' estimates of cost increases, maintaining status quo.**

## Demand for need-based aid exceeds supply of funds.

- Sustains current OOG awarding, but the current grant amount will not keep pace with increased tuition & costs.
- HECC projects that the grant eligibility will need to remain limited to students with an SAI of 8,000 or less, and grant amounts will remain the same for the second aid year in a row.



## HECC's 2025-27 Governor's Recommended Budget:

- Overall Budget by Fund Type
- Expenditure Categories
- Comparing 2023-25 LAB to 2025-27 CSL and GRB
- Summary of GRB
- Policy Option Packages
- Agency Administration

# Overall Total State Postsecondary Education and Training Budget by Fund Type

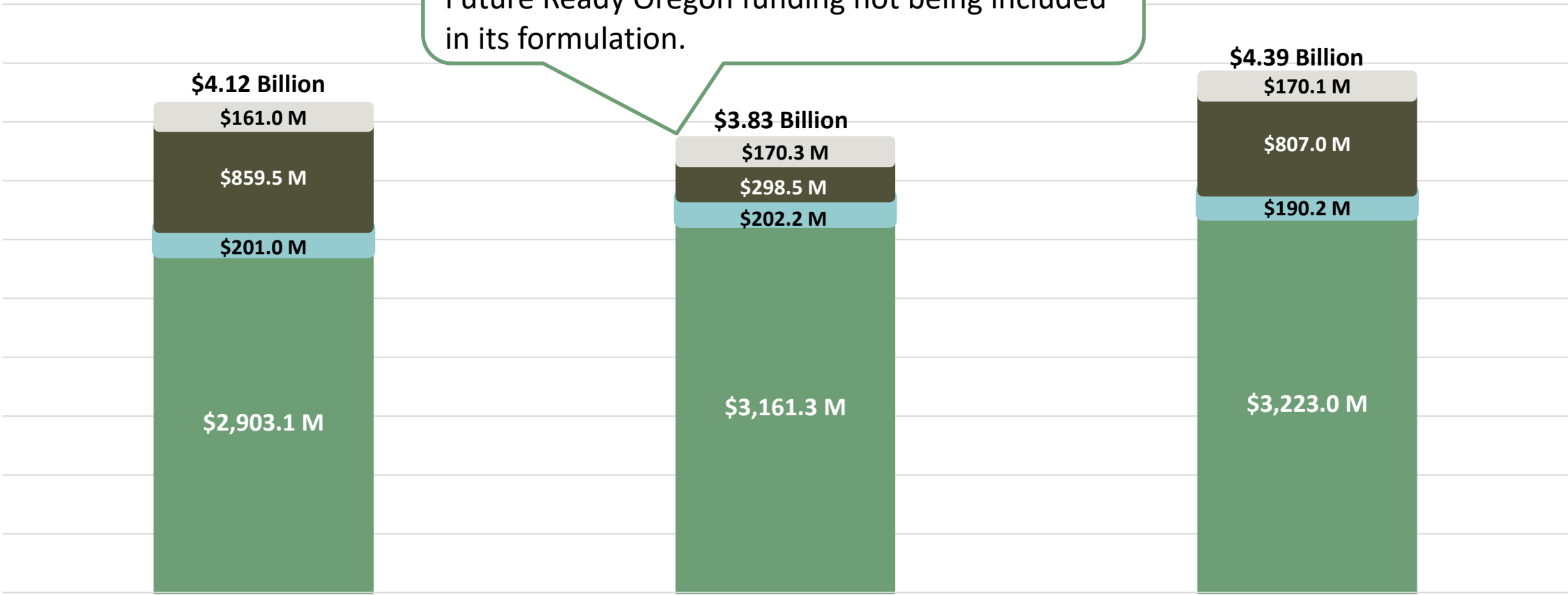
Agency	Description	2023-25 LAB	2025-27 CSL	2025-27 GRB
<b>Higher Education Coordinating Commission</b>	Includes all agencywide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• special payments,</li> <li>• personal services,</li> <li>• services and supplies, and</li> <li>• debt service funds</li> </ul>	<b>\$4.12 Billion Total</b>	<b>\$3.83 Billion Total</b>	<b>\$4.39 Billion Total</b>
		\$2.90B GF	\$3.16B GF	\$3.22B GF
		\$201.0M LF	\$202.2M LF	\$190.2M LF
		\$859.5M OF	\$298.5M OF	\$807.0M OF
		\$161.0M FF	\$170.3M FF	\$170.1M FF

Change from  
LAB and CSL

**+6.6% from LAB**  
**+14.6% from CSL**

# Overall Budget By Fund Type

Dip in CSL is caused primarily by capitalized construction projects, limited duration staff, and Future Ready Oregon funding not being included in its formulation.



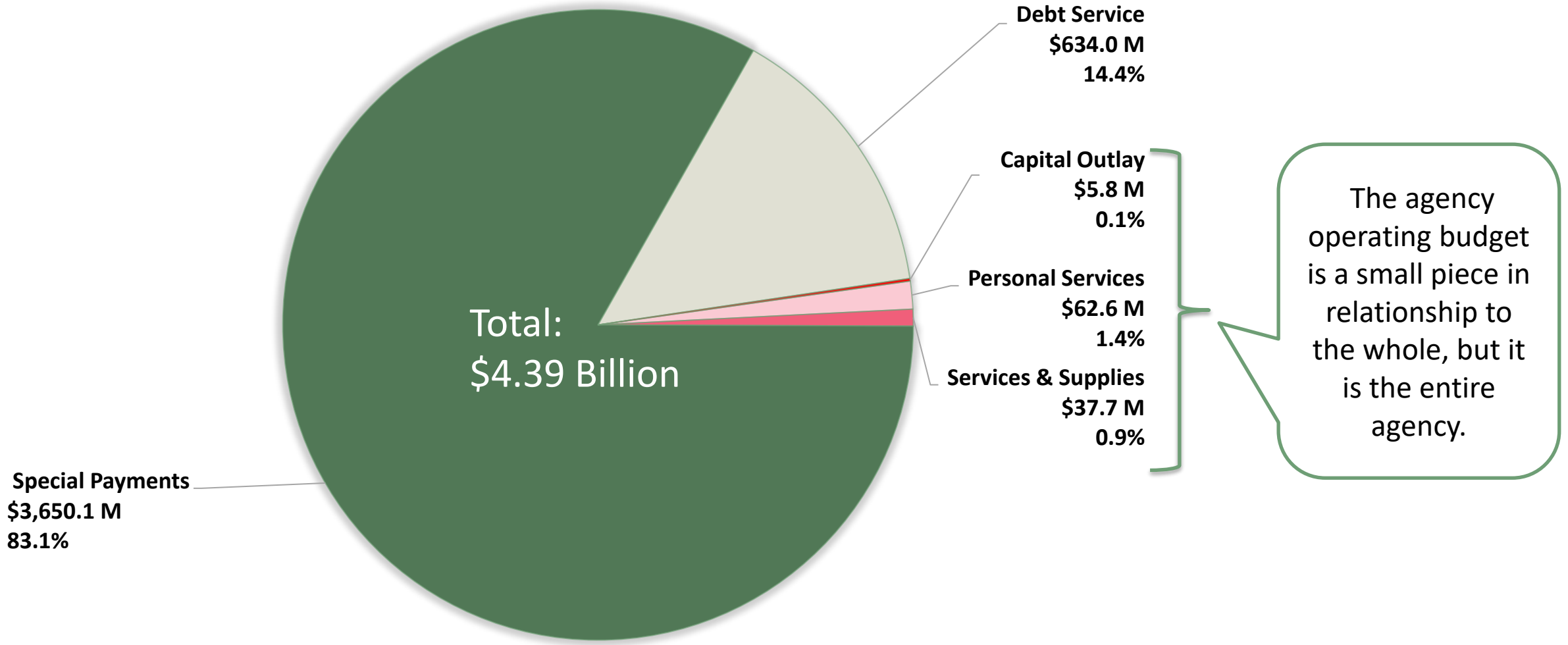
2023-2025 LAB

2025-2027 CSL

2025-2027 GRB

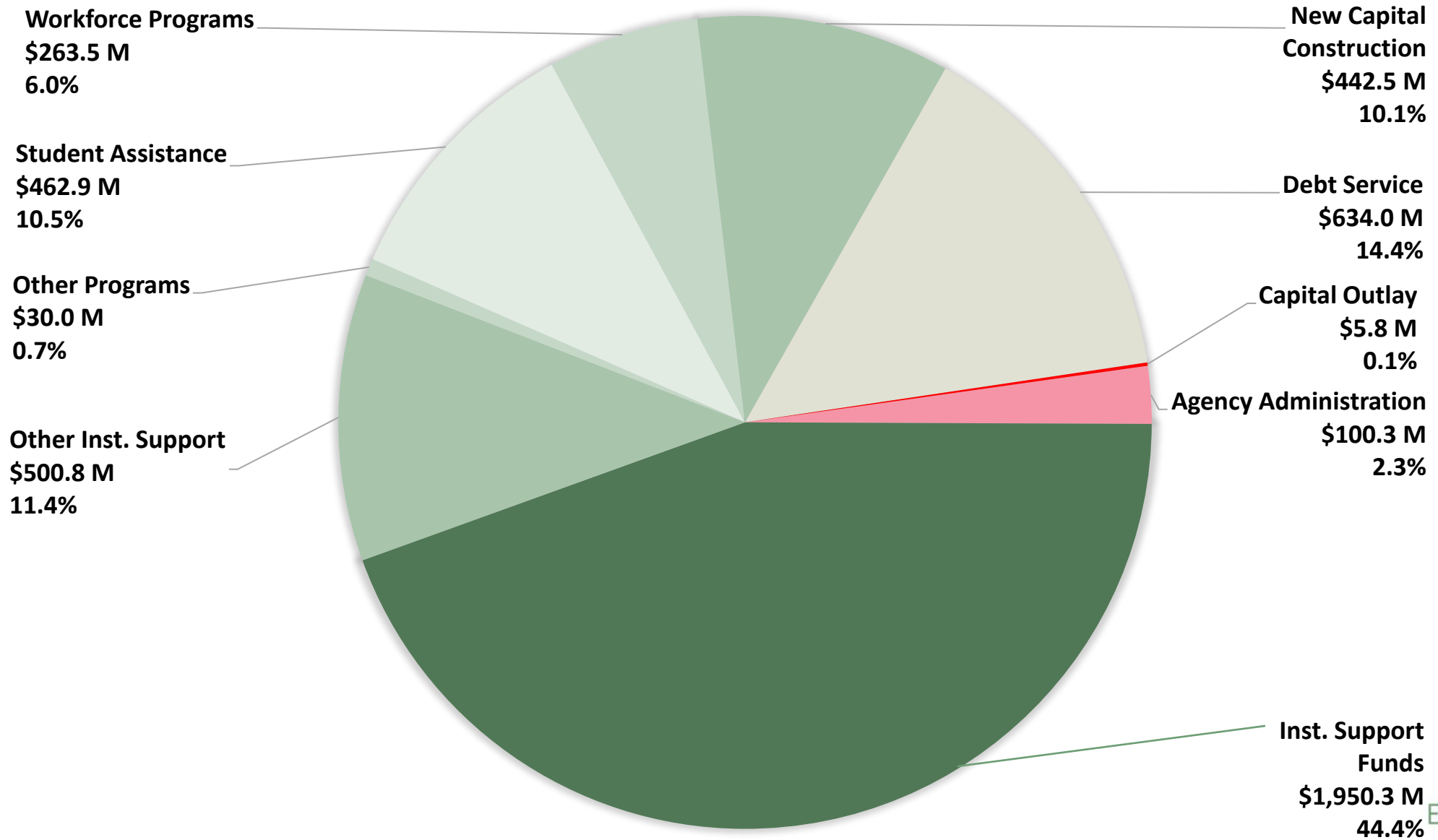
■ General Fund   
 ■ Lottery Funds   
 ■ Other Funds   
 ■ Federal Funds

# Expenditure Categories



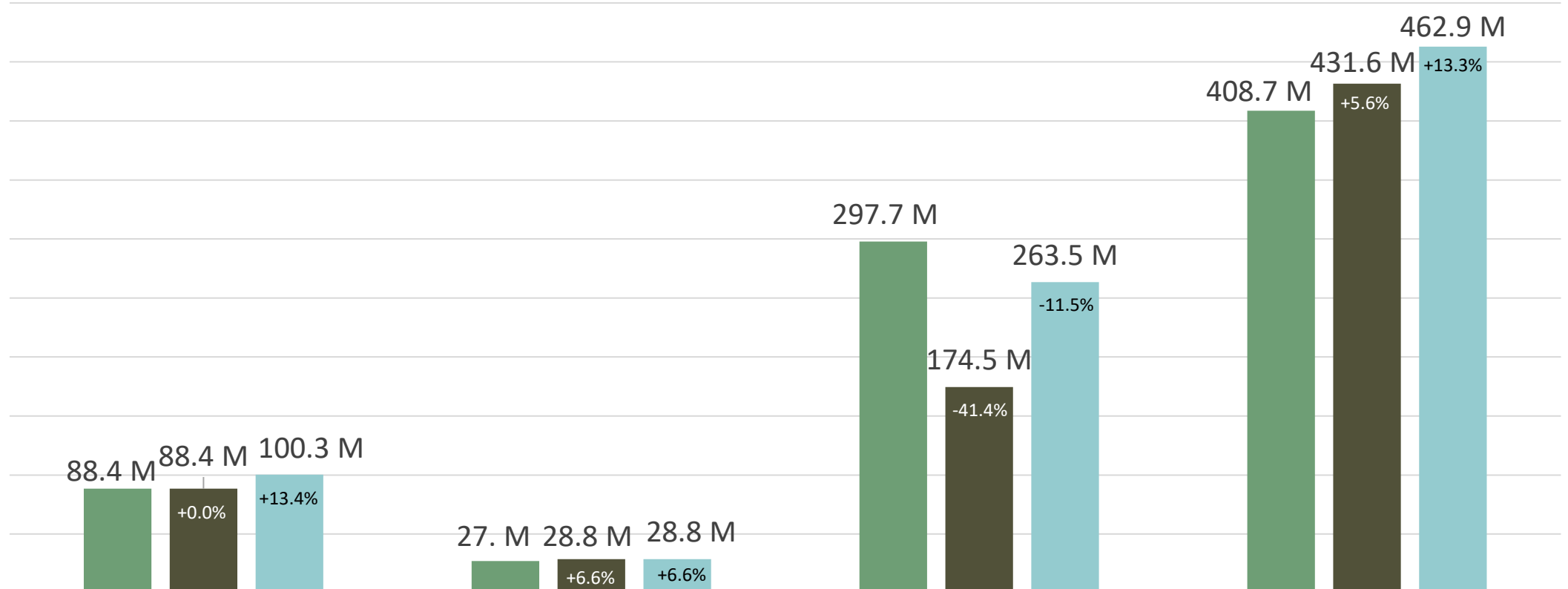


# Expenditure Categories - Detailed



# Compare 2023-25 LAB to 2025-27 CSL and GRB

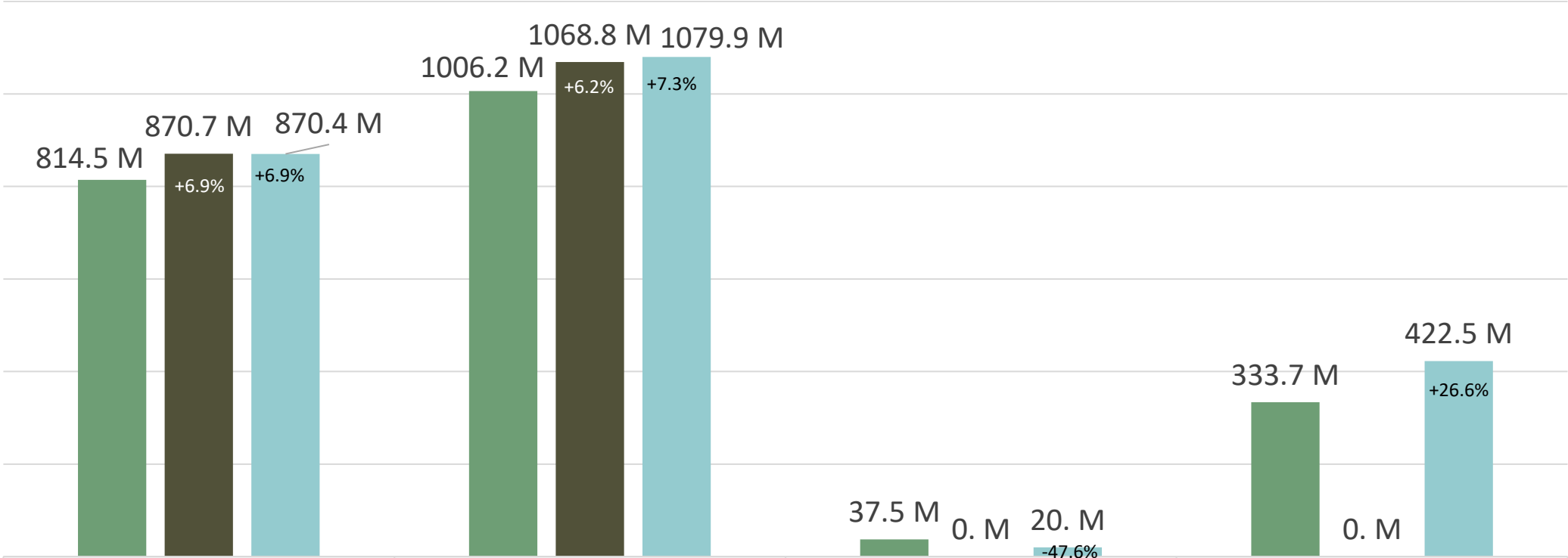
HECC Administration, CCWD Programs, Workforce Programs, Student Assistance (Financial Aid)



	HECC Administration	CCWD Programs	Workforce Programs	Student Assistance
■ 2023-25 LAB	\$88,449,907	\$27,043,883	\$297,738,847	\$408,690,826
■ 2025-27 CSL	\$88,420,186	\$28,818,266	\$174,528,591	\$431,580,750
■ 2025-27 GRB	\$100,344,623	\$28,818,266	\$263,528,436	\$462,948,798

# Compare 2023-25 LAB to 2025-27 CSL and GRB

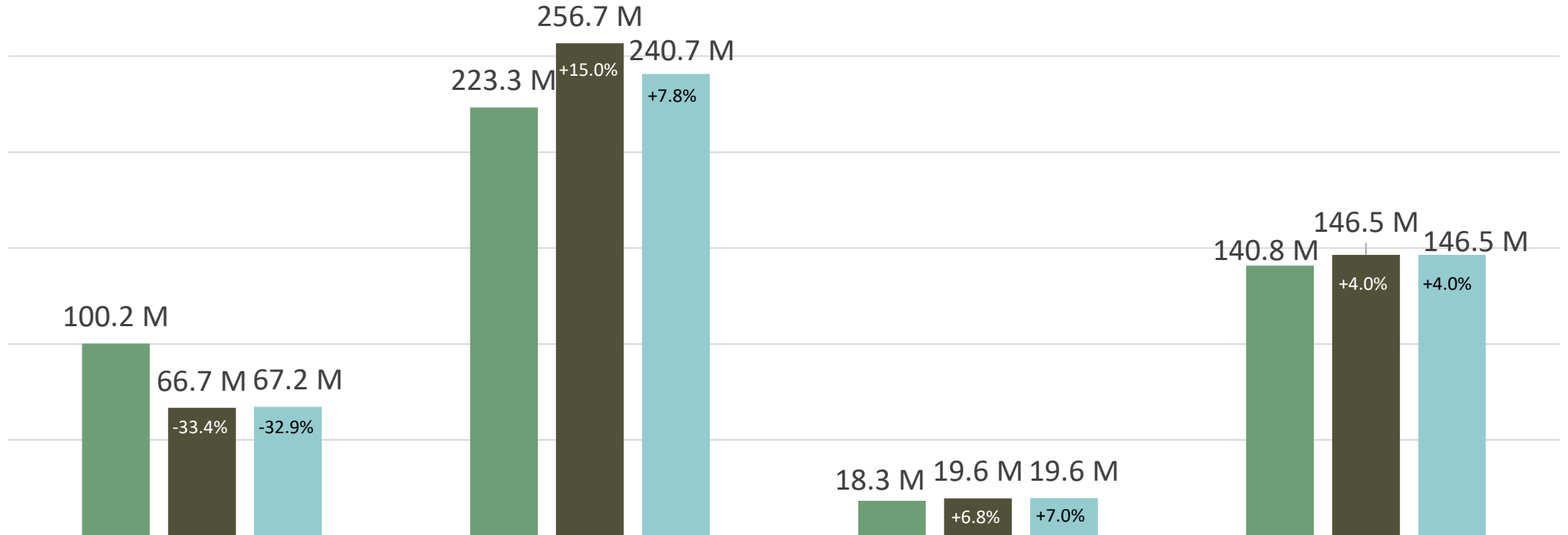
## Public Institution Support Funds and Capital Construction



	Support to Community College	Public University Ops & Student Support	Community College Capital Construction	Public University Capital Construction
■ 2023-25 LAB	\$814,499,196	\$1,006,164,482	\$37,500,000	\$333,713,551
■ 2025-27 CSL	\$870,724,998	\$1,068,825,130	\$0	\$0
■ 2025-27 GRB	\$870,399,998	\$1,079,915,684	\$20,000,000	\$422,540,000

# Compare 2023-25 LAB to 2025-27 CSL and GRB

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



	Public University State Programs	Statewide Public Services	Sports Lottery	OHSU Programs
■ 2023-25 LAB	\$100,244,627	\$223,268,086	\$18,329,943	\$140,792,377
■ 2025-27 CSL	\$66,728,288	\$256,690,045	\$19,576,379	\$146,477,563
■ 2025-27 GRB	\$67,228,288	\$240,737,819	\$19,615,949	\$146,477,563



# Summary of the Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB)

The GRB for HECC is \$4.39B in Total Funds, a 6.6% increase from the 2023-25 LAB and a **14.6% increase from CSL.**

**Institution funding** for the community colleges and universities is at CSL.

The state's **largest need-based financial aid program**, the Oregon Opportunity Grant, is increased by \$25.1M above CSL.

**Other financial aid increases:** Oregon Tribal Student Grant Program, Oregon National Guard State Tuition Assistance Grant, and a new Behavioral Health Workforce Grant.

**Strategic workforce funding**, including new, one-time workforce investments of \$25M in the Behavioral Health Workforce, \$5M in pre-apprenticeship funding, and reauthorization of Future Ready federal funds.

The GRB funds **new capital projects** at colleges and universities and the **continuation of HECC's IT Modernization Project (LEARN)**, to replace legacy systems for financial aid and other programs.

# HECC Policy Option Packages in GRB

POP 101	LEARN IT Modernization Project	\$12.8M
POP 104	Future Ready Oregon	\$62.5M
POP 105	Oregon Opportunity Grant	\$25.1M
POP 106	Educator Administrator Scholarship Program	\$3.1M
POP 107	Public University Capital Projects	\$425.8M
POP 108	Community College Capital Projects	\$20.2M

These POPs will be covered on Day 6 - Institution Funding.

# Summary of the GRB: New Investments Not in Agency POPs

**\$2.5M above CSL for the Oregon Tribal Student Grant program.**

**\$1.1M above CSL for the Oregon National Guard State Tuition Assistance Grant (ONGSTA).**

**\$25.7M in Behavioral Health Workforce Investments.** This includes OSAC-administered grants/scholarships (\$5M) and grants to education/training providers (\$20M).

**\$5M Pre-Apprenticeship Investments** for the construction and housing fields.

# Summary of the GRB: Discontinued One-Time Funding

## Future Ready Oregon

- **\$95M in Workforce Ready Grants, \$35M in Prosperity 10,000 grants, and \$10M in Workforce Benefit Navigators** will not be funded after 2026.
- **\$10M in Credit for Prior Learning grants** were one time funded in 21-23.
- Industry Consortia and Career Pathways continue on an ongoing basis in CSL.

## Oregon Conservation Corps (OCC)

- **\$10M in OCC grant funding** to reduce wildfire risk and engage youth and young adults in workforce training was phased out for 2025-27.
- The other youth workforce programs in Oregon Youth Works continue.

## ASPIRE & Other College Access Program funding

- **\$5M for college access programs**, including \$1M for HECC's ASPIRE program, was phased out for 2025-27.
- The ASPIRE program funding that is in CSL will continue but will impact recent growth.

# Summary of the GRB: Reductions to CSL

Several 2023-25 investments included within the HECC CSL budget are not included in the GRB:

- Institution Benefit Navigators (though a statutory requirement remains for institutions)
- National Career Readiness Certificate Program (NCRC) (ORS 660.343)
- Supplies and services were cut in most offices for HECC's operating budget



# POP 101: LEARN IT Modernization 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 101

- This POP supports completion of a third phase of the HECC Modernization project, including completing the replacement of HECC's Financial Aid Management Information System (FAMIS); the outdated legacy system operated by the HECC's Office of Academic Policy and Authorization (PCSVets); and the agency's federally-required Eligible Trainer Provider List (ETPL).
- \$5.8M OF, \$1.2M GF Debt Service, \$957K GF

# POP 104: Future Ready Oregon

## Challenge:

- In 2022, the Oregon State Legislature passed Senate Bill 1545 (Future Ready Oregon), a comprehensive \$200M package of investments that work together to advance an equitable workforce system. Funds have been received and obligated, but require reauthorization of spending authority to complete grant administration and spending through 2026.



## Solution: POP 104

- Future Ready Oregon supports people with the education, training, and resources they need to get into good-paying jobs.
- The GRB includes reauthorization of \$62.5M in Other Funds transferred to HECC from federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to continue the administration of obligated grant funding for HECC Future Ready Oregon grants through 2026.

# POP 104: Future Ready Oregon

POP 104

**SB 1545 signed into law**

March 2022

**Transition from GF to ARPA dollars**

July 2023

March – June 2022

July 2022 – June 2023

July 2023 – June 2024

July 2024 – June 2025

July 2025 – December 2026

*General Fund-Administered Programs*

*ARPA-Administered Programs*

*Prosperity 10,000 (April 2022 – December 2026)*

*Career Pathways  
(May 2022 – June 2023)*

*Workforce Ready Grants –  
Round One Capacity Building  
(June 2022 – June 2023)*

*Credit for Prior Learning  
(July 2022 – June 2023)*

*Industry Consortia (April 2023 – ongoing)*

*Workforce Ready Grants – Round Two Innovation Workforce Programs (April 2023 – December 2026)*

*Workforce Benefits Navigators (July 2023 – December 2026)*

*Workforce Ready Sector-Specific Grants (March/April 2024 – December 2026)<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Dates of subsequent round(s) of Workforce Ready Grants TBD.

<sup>2</sup> Annual Report dates reflect the data collection period; reports may include program updates outside each date range.

# POP 105: Oregon Opportunity Grant

## Challenge:

OOG funding levels remain insufficient to fully award students with financial need. There are equity challenges and increasing affordability gaps associated with student financial aid. As the cost of attending colleges and universities has significantly increased over the past decade, the ability to pay for higher education has become a larger issue for more students. The OOG only serves a portion of eligible students.



## Solution: POP 105

- POP 105 in the GRB increases funding in the Oregon Opportunity Grant by \$25M. An increased investment will allow for continued assistance to the highest need students, ease the transition to the new FAFSA Student Aid Index score which increased the pool of high-need students, and help restore some of the purchasing power for the lowest income/highest need students.
- Cost: **\$25M GF**

# POP 106: Educator Administrator Scholarship Program

## Challenge:

- This program is currently administered by Teacher Standards and Practices Commission (TSPC), not the HECC, while one of HECC's Office of Student Access and Completion's (OSAC's) main roles is to administer state grants and scholarships for students. To apply for this program, students currently must apply with TSPC and submit a separate application with OSAC to apply for other state grants and scholarships.



## Solution: POP 106

- This POP moves the administration and funding of this program from TSPC to the HECC. Students would be able to apply for this grant and OSAC-administered scholarships and grants in one location. There is an additional opportunity for efficiency as HECC currently has processes for awarding and disbursing other state financial aid for students.
- **Cost: \$3M OF**



# HECC - AGENCY ADMINISTRATION



# Agency Administration - Key Responsibilities

## Setting a strategic vision

- Strategic planning to achieve state goals and advising state leaders
- Postsecondary enterprise budgetary recommendations
- Support of HECC Commission, the WTDB, Transfer Council, and numerous other leadership or advisory boards (Oregon Youth Works, Industry Consortia (3), OregonServes, PCS Advisory, Sexual Misconduct Survey Council, Credit for Prior Learning Advisory, SB 269 Advisory)

## Administering institutional support funding

- Community college and public university funding
- Workforce board funding including federal WIOA funding
- Grants and contracts to postsecondary and workforce partners

## Coordinate academic programs & pathways

- Approval of new academic programs
- Transfer policy work
- Authorization/licensing of private degree-granting & career schools

## Administering financial aid, other programs

- Financial aid awards to students (Oregon Opportunity Grant and others)
- OregonServes, Oregon Youth Works, and others
- Adult Basic Skills, GED®, Postsecondary CTE

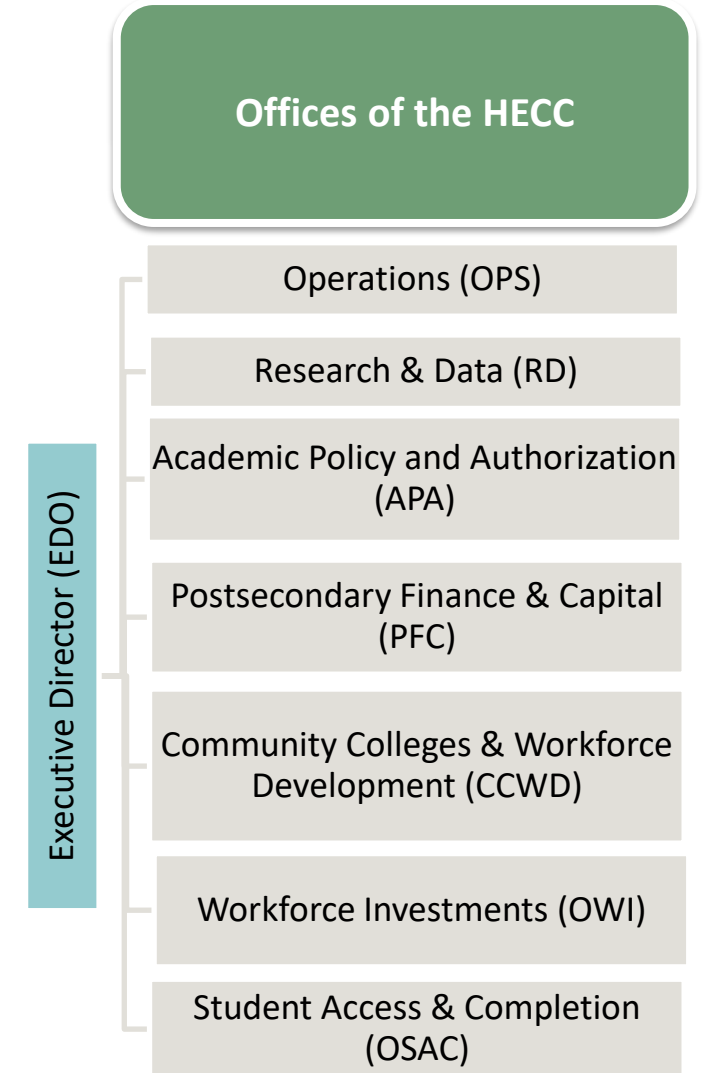
## Evaluating and reporting

- Statewide data collection, analysis, research, and reporting
- Institutional evaluations, program support, public data availability
- Legislative reports and research as directed

Learn more about the Agency's roles here: [www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/hecc.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/hecc.aspx)

# Agency Administration – Administrative Budget

Agency	Description	2023-25 LAB	2025-27 CSL	2025-27 GRB
<b>Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC)</b>	Supports HECC’s agency office operations, including 201 staff members, in the GRB.	<b>\$88.5M Total</b>	<b>\$88.4M Total</b>	<b>\$100.3M Total</b>
		\$48.9M GF	\$54.7M GF	\$55.7M GF
		\$23.7M OF	\$16.6M OF	\$27.7M OF
	GF increase in CSL and GRB primarily results from <b>significant increase to salary and benefits for all state employees.</b>	\$15.9M FF	\$17.1M FF	\$16.9M FF
	OF increase in GRB results from POP 101 (IT Modernization)			
Change from LAB and CSL			<b>+13.4% from LAB</b> <b>+13.4% from CSL</b>	



# Agency Administration – Positions by Office

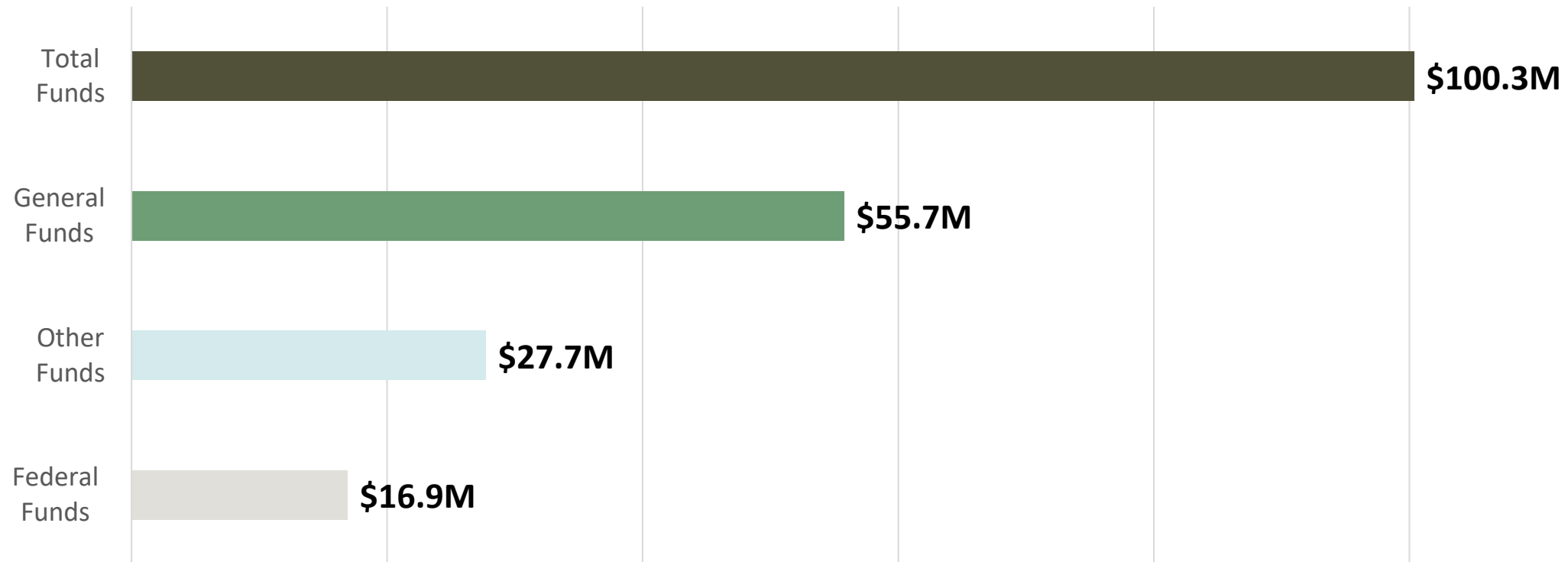
		Positions at LAB	Positions at CSL	Positions at GRB
Executive Director	Office of the Executive Director	17 /17.00 FTE	17 /17.00 FTE	17 /17.00 FTE
	Office of Operations	48 /46.88 FTE	46 /45.00 FTE	49 /47.88 FTE
	Office of Research & Data	25 /21.78 FTE	21 /18.64 FTE	23 /20.27 FTE
	Office of Academic Policy and Authorization	15 /13.24 FTE	16 /14.24 FTE	16 /14.24 FTE
	Office of Postsecondary Finance & Capital	5 /5.00 FTE	5 /5.00 FTE	5 /5.00 FTE
	Community Colleges & Workforce Development	21 /20.10 FTE	21/20.70 FTE	21/20.70 FTE
	Office of Workforce Investments	40 /39.25 FTE	31 /30.50 FTE	43 /39.25 FTE
	Office of Student Access & Completion	25 /22.38 FTE	25 /22.50 FTE	27 /23.38 FTE

2023-25 LAB		2025-27 CSL		2025-27 GRB	
Positions	FTE	Positions	FTE	Positions	FTE
<b>196</b>	<b>185.63</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>173.58</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>187.72</b>

# HECC: Agency Administration (Total)

201 positions -  
187.72 FTE

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



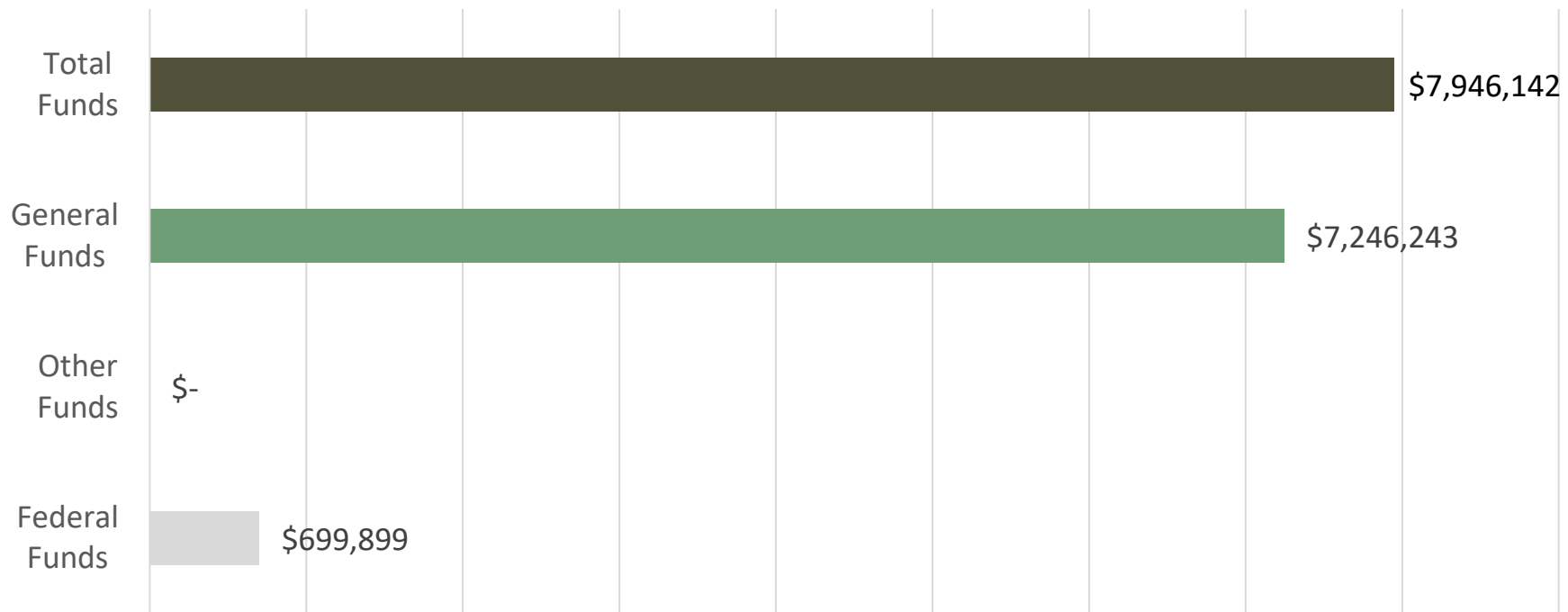


# Executive Director

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.

**17 Positions -  
17.00 FTE**

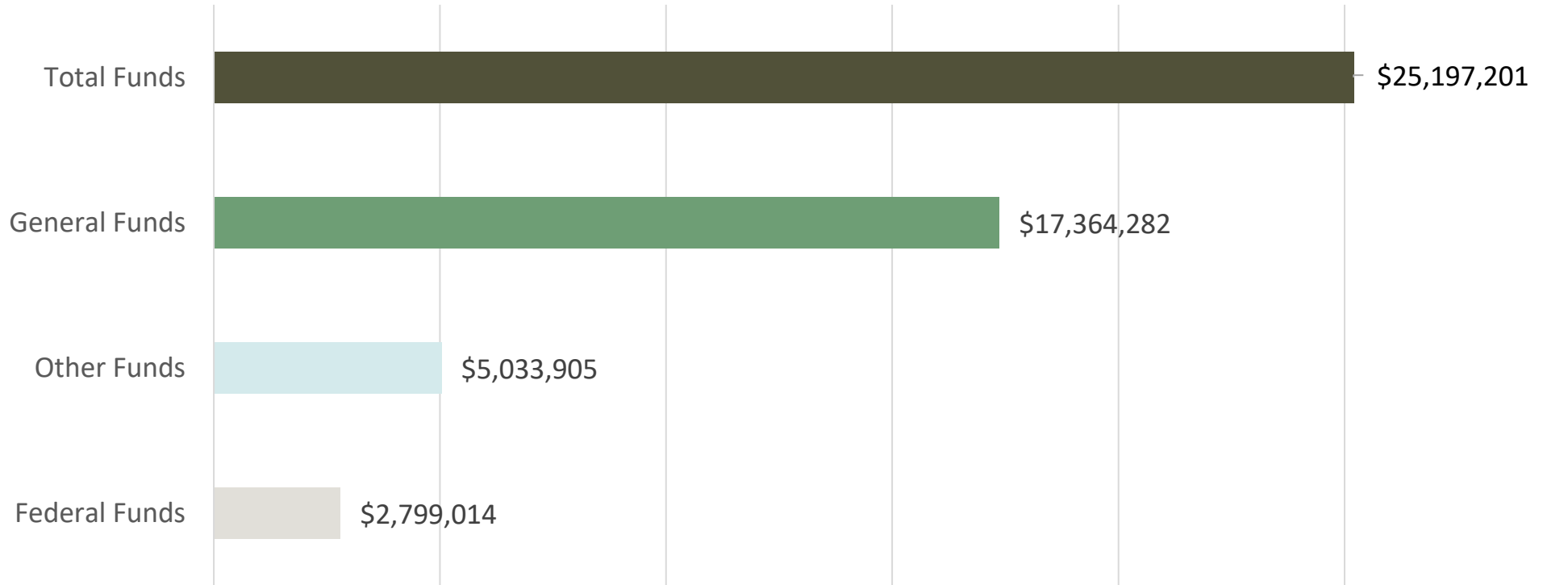
**Day 4 - Featured  
Strategies**



# Operations

The Office of Operations is responsible for all budgeting and accounting functions, payroll, contract and grant development, facilities, and information technology.

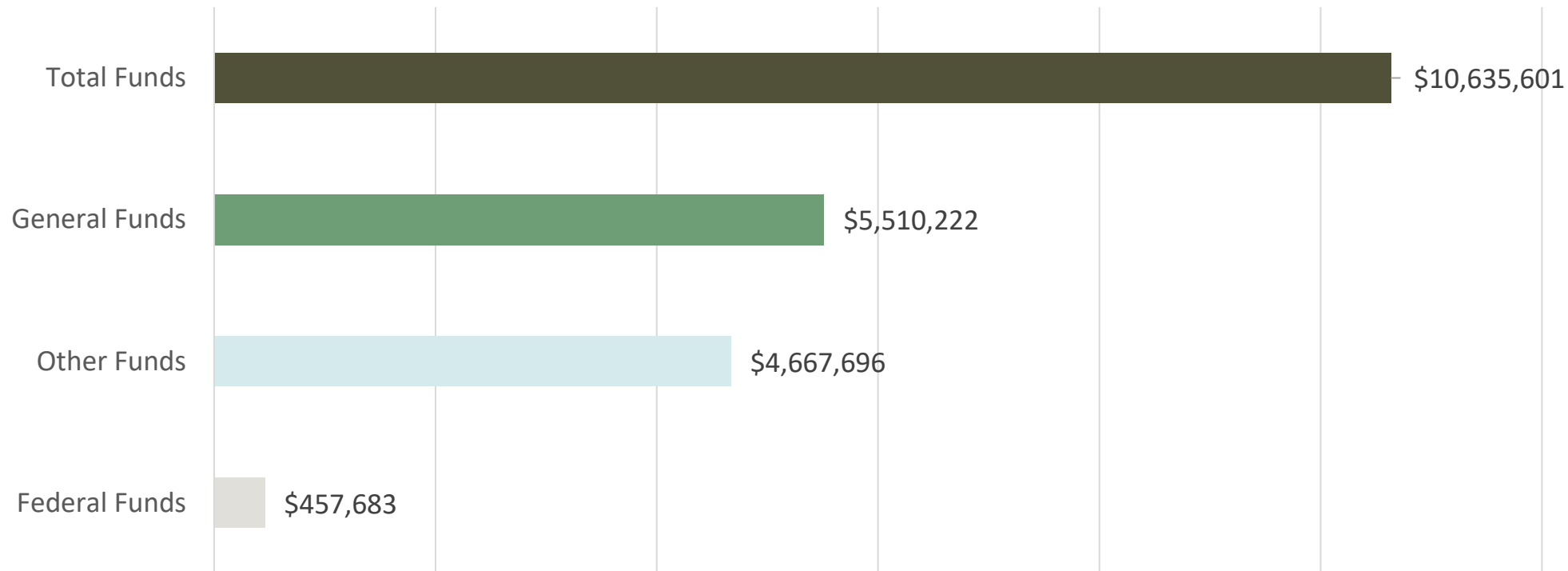
**49 Positions -  
47.88 FTE**



# Research and Data

The Office of Research and Data collects, analyzes, and reports data and research on postsecondary education and training. This includes data on learners, enrollments, academic performance, and academic pathways, state and federal reporting requirements, and analyses to inform decisions on the postsecondary education enterprise. The office includes the inter-agency Oregon Longitudinal Data Collaborative (OLDC) and coordinates with institutions and agencies on student data.

**23 Positions -  
20.27 FTE**

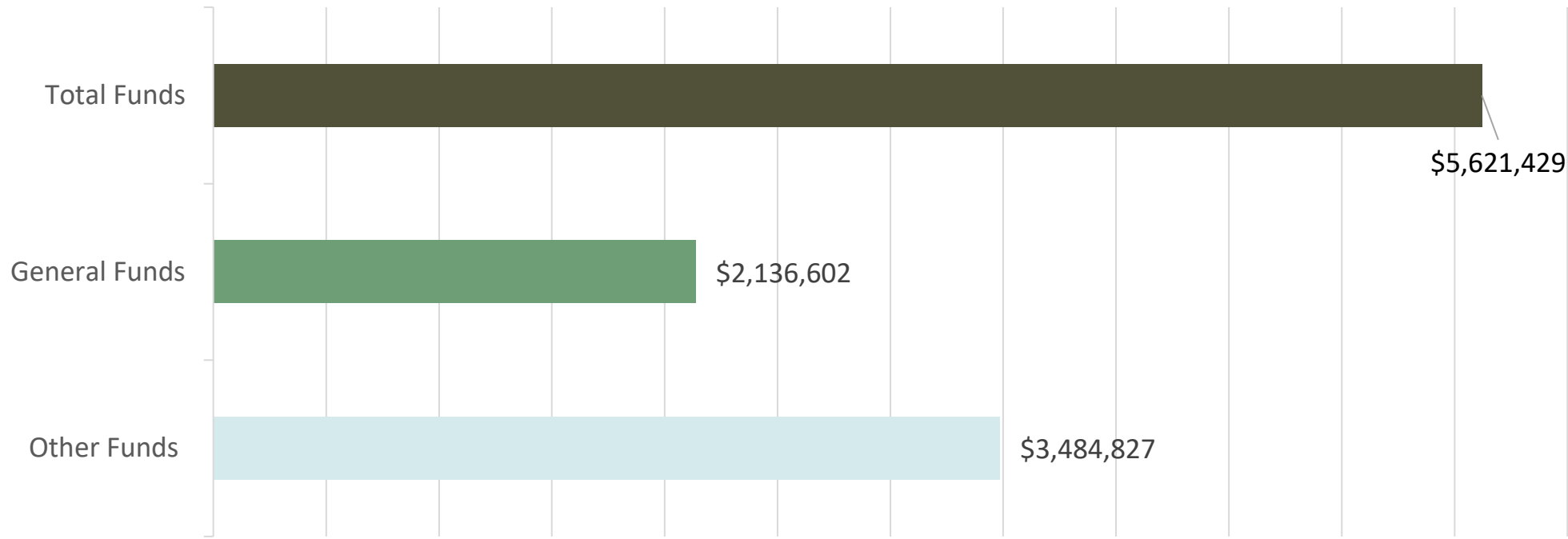


# Academic Policy and Authorization

The Office of Academic Policy and Authorization (APA) oversees two primary areas of work: 1) public university program approval and academic policy coordination, including: support of the Oregon Transfer Council, accelerated learning policy work, Direct Admissions and other policy initiatives; and 2) 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).

**16 Positions -  
14.24 FTE**

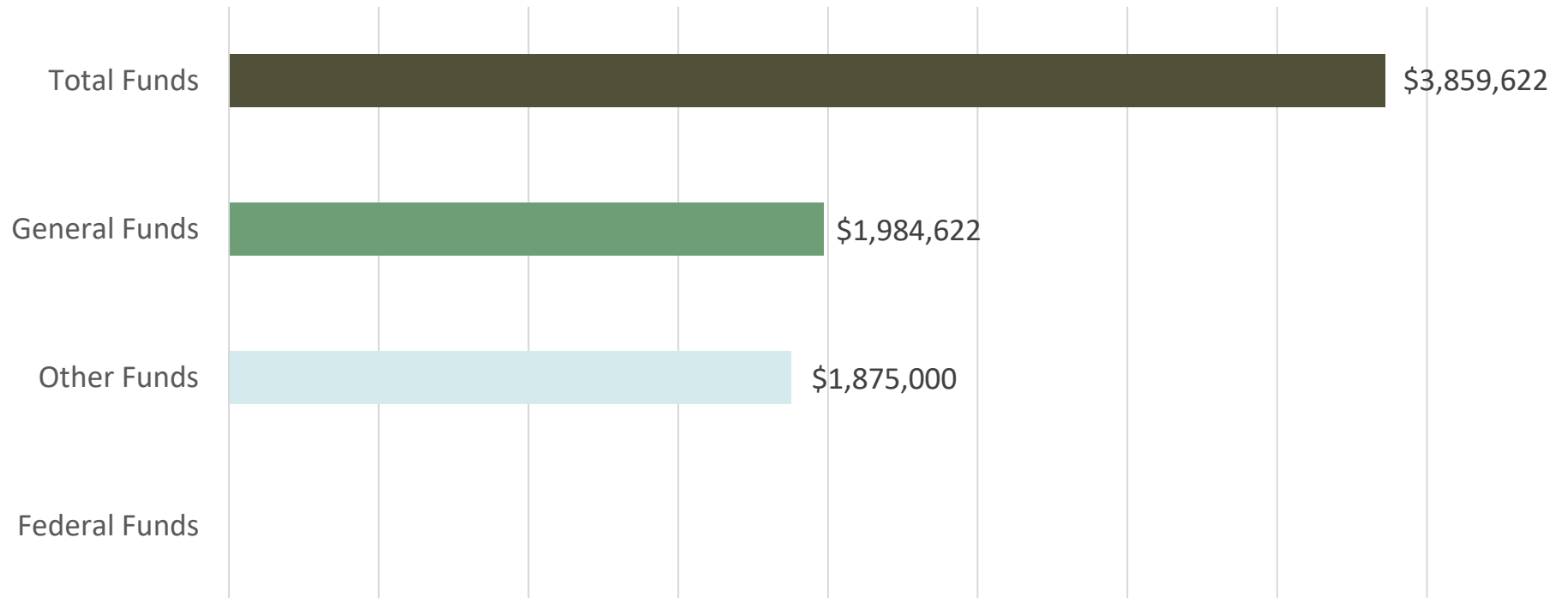
**Day 4 – Featured  
Strategies and  
Day 5 - Institutions  
Serving Oregonians**



# Postsecondary Finance and Capital

The Office of Postsecondary Finance and Capital provides fiscal coordination to Oregon's public postsecondary institutions through the management of appropriations related to the Community College Support Fund, the Public University Support Fund, Public University State Programs, and Statewide Public Service Programs. The office also manages capital investments through bond funding administration, fiscal reporting and analysis, and debt service coordination.

**5 Positions -  
5.0 FTE**



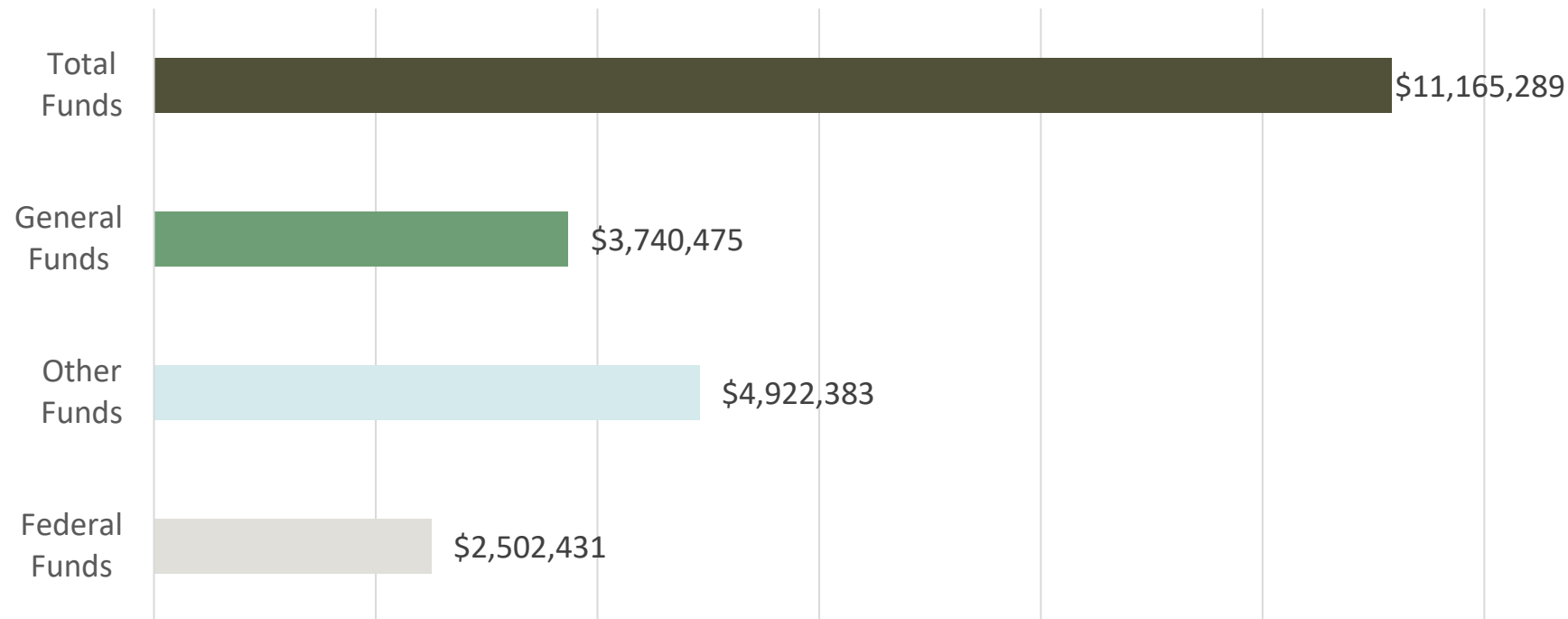
**Day 4 - Featured  
Strategies and  
Day 6 - Institution  
Funding**



# Community Colleges and Workforce Development

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 that aligns student success strategies across the education continuum, provides support to institutions through academic program approval, creates opportunities for skill building and academic transitions through administration of the 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).

**21 Positions -  
20.70 FTE**

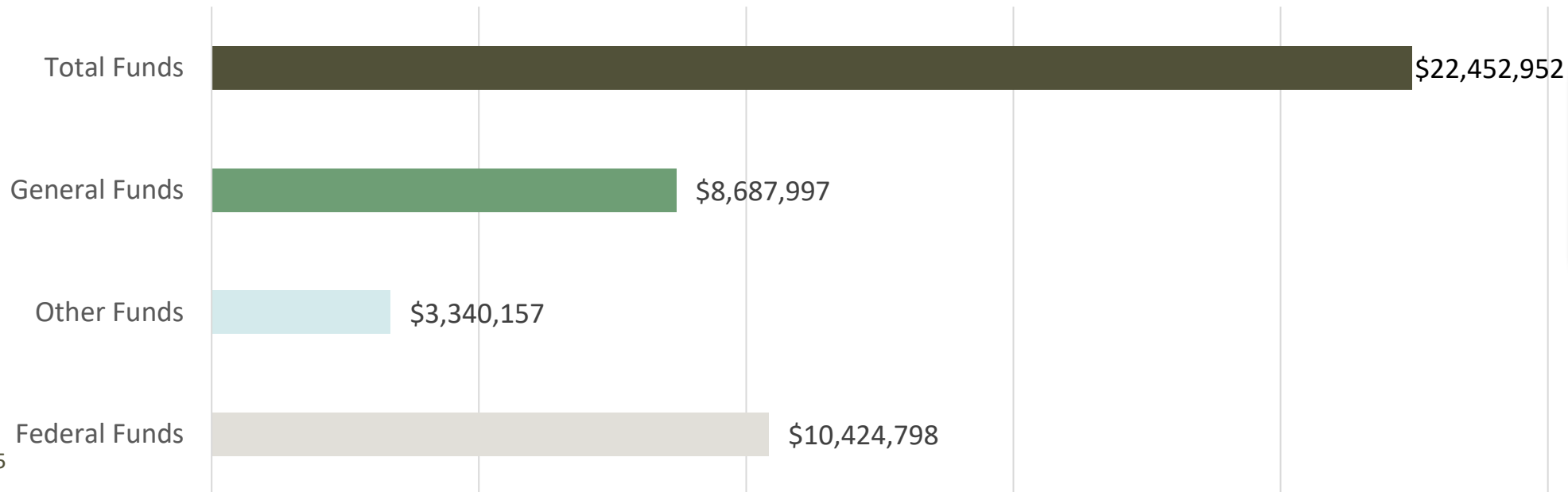


Day 4 – Featured Strategies and Day 5 - Institutions Serving Oregonians

# Workforce Investments

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, ODHS Youth, and others. In addition, OWI administers Oregon’s AmeriCorps State Grant Program (OregonServes). Finally, OWI provides staff support to three citizen advisory boards: the Workforce and Talent Development Board, Oregon Youth Works Advisory Board, and OregonServes Commission.

**43 Positions -  
39.25 FTE**

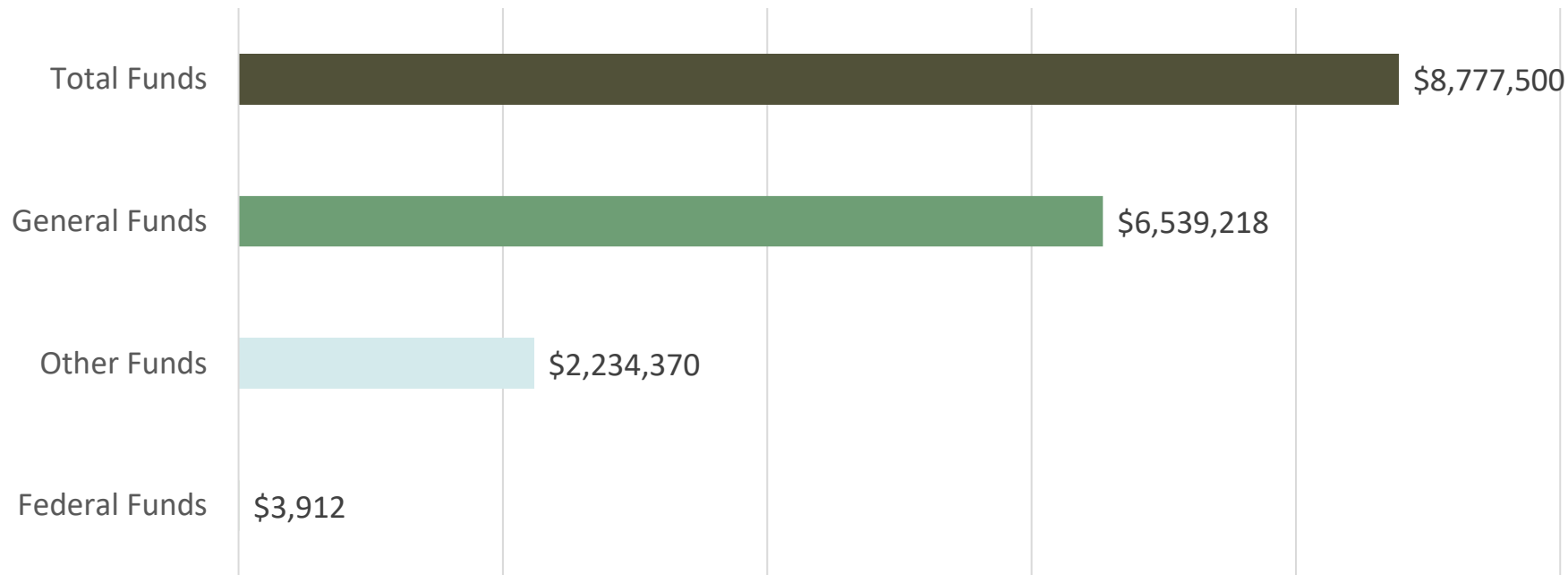


**Day 4 - Featured  
Strategies and  
Day 5 - Institutions  
Serving  
Oregonians**

# Student Access & Completion (OSAC)

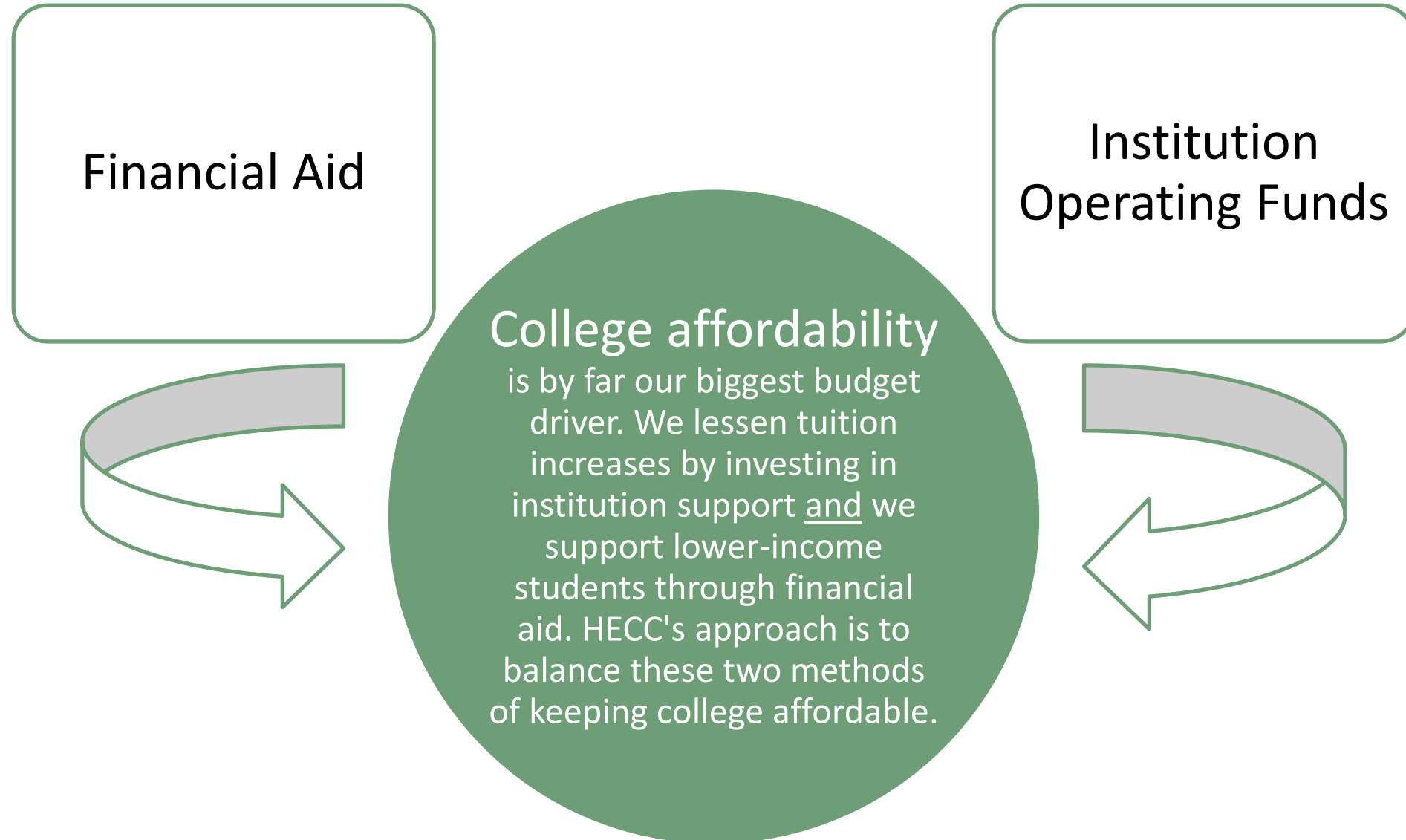
The Office of Student Access & Completion (OSAC) expands opportunities for Oregonians to access their higher education and career training goals through information, trainings, partnerships, mentoring, and awarding of financial aid. OSAC makes tens of thousands of financial aid awards to Oregon students at private and public institutions statewide through the Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon Promise, Oregon Tribal Student Grant and other state 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.

**27 positions -  
23.38 FTE**



**Day 3 -  
Affordability and  
Day 4 - Featured  
Strategies**

# Budget Drivers



# Recent Key Agency Changes

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2024: Finalization of the **2024-2029 Strategic Plan**

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2024: HECC successfully supports schools and students in transition to **new FAFSA**

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2024: **Launch of new interactive Data Dashboards**

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2024: HECC directed to work on **Co-requisite education redesign** and **Direct Admissions**

---

2023: Addition of three **Industry Consortia** as part of Future Ready Oregon

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2023: HECC revises **Community College Funding Distribution Model** to include focus on outcomes

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2023: **Oregon Tribal Student Grant** codified in law as permanent program

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2023: Youth workforce programs streamlined under a single new board, the **Oregon Youth Works Advisory Board**

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# Improved Services

**Data Consolidation** – the work of Modernization has given HECC a single source to start consolidating its data, improving its Data Governance efforts.

**Project Management Office** – HECC has established a Project Management Office as a result of Modernization.

**Digitization of Archived Records** – as part of Modernization, HECC has scanned and digitized all records for private schools and all financial aid data previously kept in paper files.

**Data Dashboards** – as part of the comprehensive HECC website redesign for better accessibility, HECC launched new interactive data dashboards with key data on public university, community college, and private career school students.

# Summary of 10% Reduction Options

Additional details on reduction options are submitted in separate documents

3% reduction to S&S for all HECC offices (\$465K)

Eliminate Institution Benefits Navigator payments (\$5.6M)

➤ *Note: the statutory requirement for public institutions to maintain these positions would still exist.*

Eliminate National Career Readiness Certificate Program (\$804K)

➤ *Note: requires a statutory change of ORS 660.343.*

Reduce special payments across the agency, except for most financial aid programs (\$294M)

# RESEARCH AND REPORTING GUIDING STATEWIDE PROGRESS

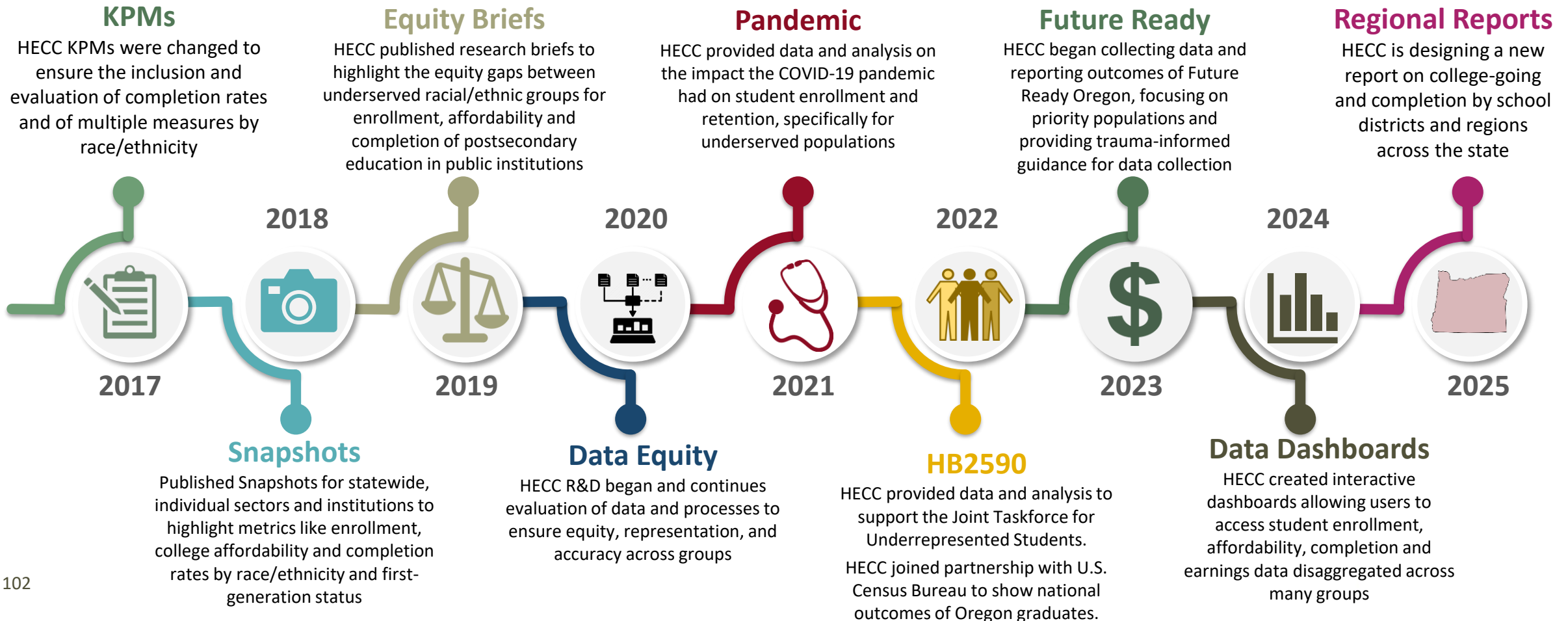
## 2025 LEGISLATION



# Reporting That Elevates Equity and Outcomes

***We believe** that the students and learners from currently and historically underserved communities represent Oregon’s best opportunity to improve overall educational outcomes”* – Excerpt from HECC Equity Lens

We also know that means these students must be counted and represented throughout our work. HECC’s Office of Research & Data works to ensure students from underserved communities are seen and gaps in equity are identified and tracked. Here are some examples:





# OLDC OREGON LONGITUDINAL DATA COLLABORATIVE



## Oregon Longitudinal Data Collaborative

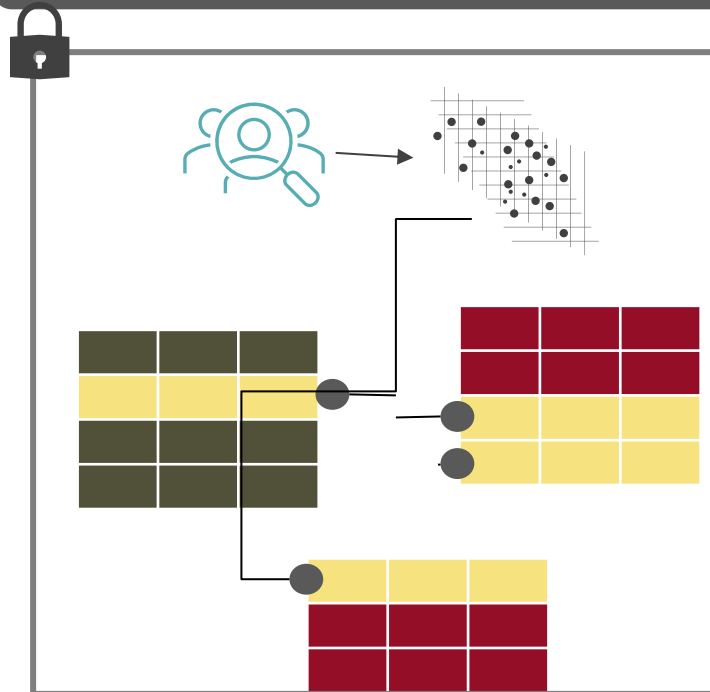
- The goal of the OLDC is to provide actionable data-supported policy recommendations that impact student learning, training, and workforce opportunities
- HECC Agency Office: Research and Data

Data partner agencies share data with the OLDC



More information about this cross-agency-governed program can be found at: <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/Pages/oldc.aspx>

OLDC applies matching logic across data partner records



OLDC produces files, reports, and publishes research\*



Recently published research on the nursing education shortage



\*OLDC is governed by agency data partners who set the research and reporting priorities



# HECC New Data Dashboards – Part of HECC Website Redesign

In 2024, the HECC website was redesigned to improve access and ensure that our programs and processes are welcoming, engaging, and easy to use. Please explore the new site at [www.oregon.gov/highered](https://www.oregon.gov/highered)



Explore the dashboards here:

<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/Pages/dashboard.aspx>

## Interactive Data Dashboards

- The HECC has launched interactive dashboards on students, learners, and workforce program participants served by Oregon higher education institutions and workforce partners. The HECC Office of Research and Data receives data from institutional partners and reports student, participant, and outcome data to help guide progress toward state goals.
- HECC Agency Office: Research and Data



# 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
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
17	Employment rate of participants completing workforce training programs, overall and by race/ethnicity 4 quarters after completion

# HECC-Sponsored Legislation

## **HB 3025: Oregon Opportunity Grant Equity Reform**

Adjusts how the Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG) is awarded to remove barriers to access, remove the Shared Responsibility model, and expand eligibility to students enrolled in certain certificate programs.

## **HB 3026: Minor Revisions**

HECC omnibus bill that alters diverse teacher candidate program grants, transfer council administration, and HECC procurement authority.

## **HB 3027: Private Career Schools Unit Injunctive Relief**

Grants HECC increased authority to pursue non-compliance cases among Private Career Schools (PCS) in a court of proper jurisdiction to increase compliance with state licensure provisions.

# HECC-Sponsored Legislation (Continued)

## **HB 3028: Office of Degree Authorization Fees**

Allows the Office of Degree Authorization (ODA) to publish fees through rule, rather than through a statutory schedule.

## **HB 3029: Future Ready Oregon and Continuing Workforce Investments**

Makes key adjustments to workforce statute by building on progress and lessons learned from Future Ready Oregon and the Office of Workforce Investments' youth-focused programs.

## **HB 3030: Administrators Scholars Program**

Grants HECC the authority to administer the Oregon Administrators Scholars Program (currently housed within TSPC).



# Key Takeaways Today



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



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.



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 Oregon and Oregonians.





# 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 2, 2025



# 2025 HECC Budget Presentation Structure

## HECC Presentations + Partner Presentations and Public Testimony

### HECC Day 1 INTRODUCTION TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE TRAINING IN OREGON:

- Return on Investment and State Attainment/Equity Goals
- Intro to Oregon Students/Learners
- Strategic Planning and Governance

### HECC Day 2 THE FUNDING LANDSCAPE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED BUDGET, HECC AGENCY BUDGET

- History of Funding, National Comparisons
- Budget Components
- HECC Agency Funding Overview

### HECC Day 3 PRIORITIZING AFFORDABILITY

- Key Factors in Affordability
- Investments in Financial Aid

### HECC Day 4: FEATURED STATEWIDE STRATEGIES

- Featured Statewide Strategies Supported by State Investments

### HECC Day 5

#### OREGON'S INVESTMENT IN INSTITUTIONS: IMPACT ON OREGONIANS

- Governance Structure at Community Colleges, Universities, Workforce Entities, HECC Role
- Oregonians Served
- Equity, Affordability, and Completion Trends

### HECC Day 6

#### OREGON'S INVESTMENT IN INSTITUTIONS: FUNDING LEVELS

- Funding for Public Universities, Including Funding Models
- Funding for Community Colleges, Including Funding Models
- Funding for Workforce
- Capital Funding

### Invited Presentations and Public Testimony + HECC CONCLUSION (9 days total for topics below)

- **Public Testimony** (affordability or any topics in HECC budget)
- Workforce Board presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Community College (CC) presentations
- Continued CC presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Continued CC presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Public University presentations
- Continued University presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Continued University presentations + **Public Testimony**
- Presentation by OHSU + **HECC CONCLUSION** + **Public Testimony**

# HECC Budget Themes



**IMPROVE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND SUCCESS:** Invest in Improving Equitable Access and Success at Every Step from Coursework to Career, Fostering Real Opportunity for All



**DRIVE ECONOMIC MOBILITY AND ADDRESS WORKFORCE NEEDS:** Prepare Oregonians for Family-Wage Jobs, and Meet Critical Workforce and Industry Needs



**PRIORITIZE AFFORDABILITY:** Prioritize Investments in Affordability, Ensuring Opportunity for Financially-Struggling Oregonians



**INVEST IN INSTITUTIONS THAT STRENGTHEN OREGON'S FUTURE:** Invest in the Thriving Future that Oregon Community Colleges, Universities, and Training Providers Foster

# Oregon's Largest State Financial Aid Programs

These financial aid programs are 9.8% of the HECC budget

Description		2023-25 LAB	2025-27 CSL	2025-27 GRB
<b>Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG)</b>	Funds the Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon's primary need-based financial aid program serving the lowest-income Oregonians.	<b>\$308.4M Total</b> \$166.3M GF \$101.5M LF \$ 40.6M OF	<b>\$329.3 Total</b> \$250.3M GF \$ 75.3M LF \$ 3.7M OF	<b>\$354.2M Total</b> \$275.2M GF \$ 75.3M LF \$ 3.7M OF
Change from LAB and CSL				<b>+6.8% from LAB</b> <b>+7.5% from CSL</b>
<b>Oregon Promise Grant</b>	Funds the Oregon Promise grant program, serving recent high school graduates and GED recipients of all income levels.	<b>\$44.3M Total</b> \$44.3M GF	<b>\$47.3M Total</b> \$47.3M GF	<b>\$47.3M Total</b> \$47.3M GF
Change from LAB and CSL				<b>+6.8% from LAB</b> <b>0.0% from CSL</b>
<b>Oregon Tribal Student Grant</b>	Funds the Oregon Tribal Student Grant program, serving all eligible members of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes.	<b>\$24.3M Total</b> \$24.3M GF	<b>\$26.0M</b> \$26.0M	<b>\$28.5M Total</b> \$28.5M GF
Change from LAB and CSL				<b>+7.0% from LAB</b> <b>+9.6% from CSL</b>



# New or Increased Financial Aid Investments in the Governor's Recommended Budget

## Policy Option Packages

- \$25M above CSL (POP 105) for the **Oregon Opportunity Grant**.
- \$3M OF for the **Educator Administrator Scholarship Program**, moved to HECC-OSAC from TSPC (POP 106).

## Other New Investments (Included in Package 90 in each program category)

- \$2.5M above CSL for the **Oregon Tribal Student Grant Program**.
- \$1.1M above CSL for the **Oregon National Guard State Tuition Assistance Grant (ONGSTA)**.
- \$5M to establish a new **Behavioral Health Workforce Scholarship program**, part of the \$25.7M investment in the behavioral health workforce.

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 2023 was: **\$876** in Oregon, **\$1,048** in California, **\$1,050** (U.S. average), and **\$1,790** in Washington.

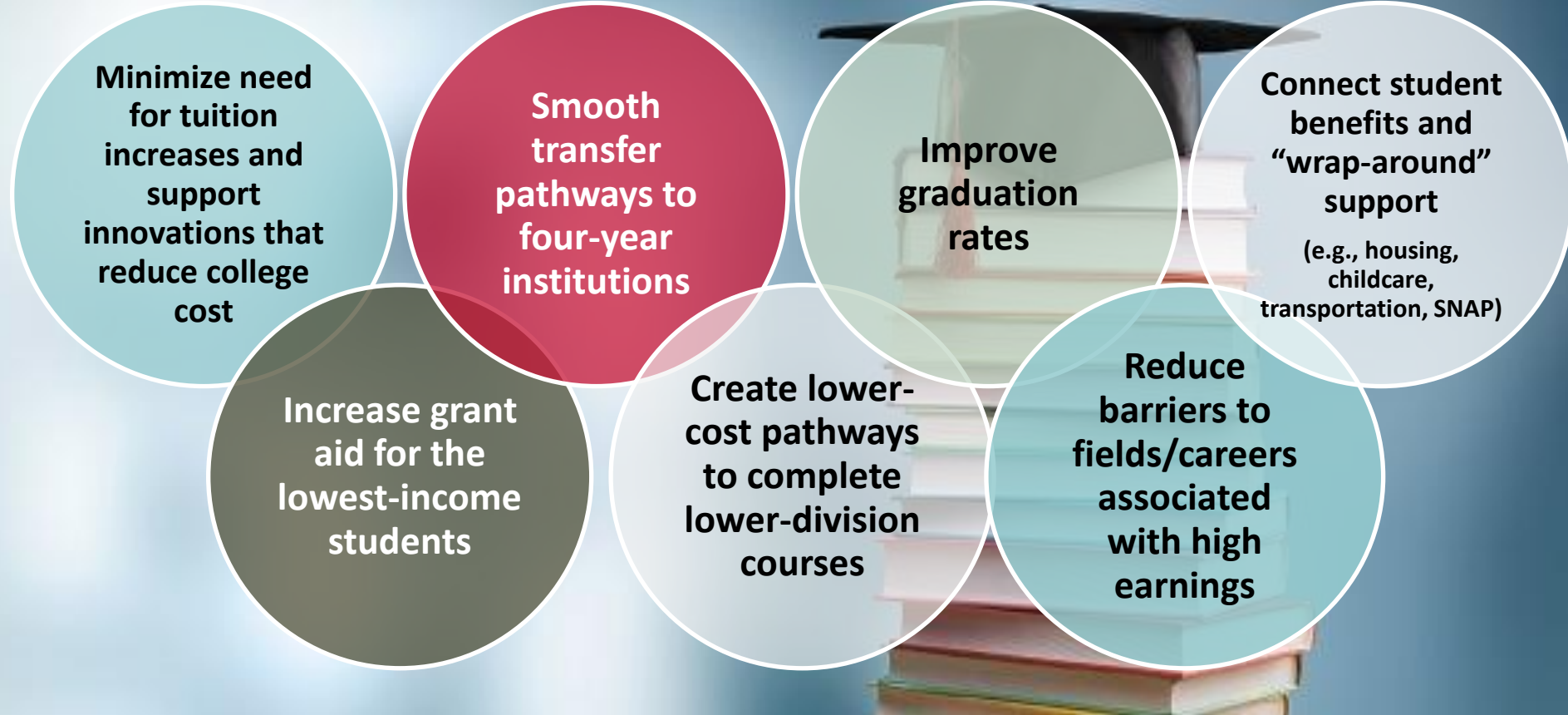
**College is unaffordable for too many**

- In 2022-23, only 42% of degree-seeking students at public institutions applied for and received aid.
- Among the students who applied for aid, **36% 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 supported by the HECC budget also impact affordability.



# Oregon Students Face Cost Challenges Beyond Tuition

## Average Student Budgets (Cost of Attendance): Oregon, 2024-25

	Tuition & Fees	Books & Supplies	Room & Board	Personal Expenses & Transportation	TOTAL
<b>Community Colleges</b>	\$6,753	\$1,462	\$15,043	\$3,938	<b>\$27,196</b>
<b>Public Universities*</b>	\$14,284	\$1,199	\$15,517	\$3,295	<b>\$32,104</b>
<b>Private Institutions**</b>	\$44,448	\$931	\$16,293	\$3,070	<b>\$64,742</b>

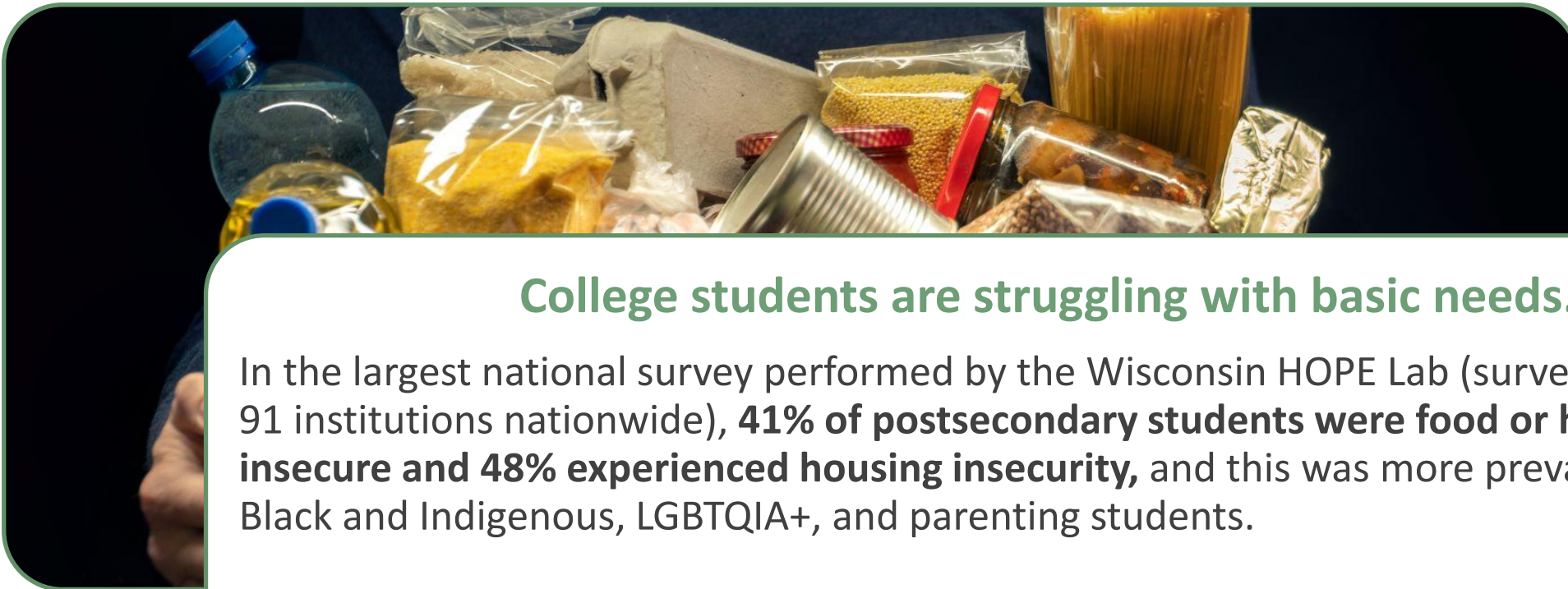
These are average estimates of tuition and standard fees based on full-time, full-year enrollment at 15 credits per term. Actual student budgets vary widely depending on student circumstances, including availability of housing options and the variety of books/supplies costs for different programs of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

\*Excludes Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU).

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



# Too Many Oregon Students Face Food and Housing Insecurity



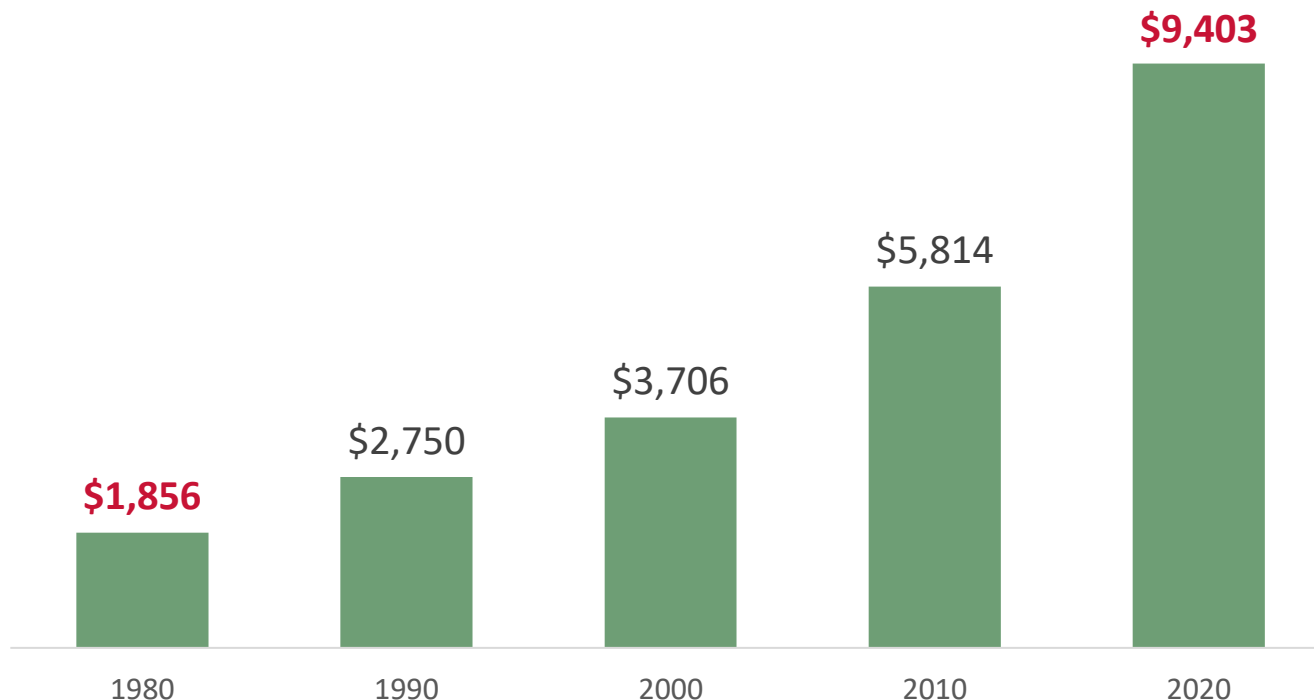
## College students are struggling with basic needs.

In the largest national survey performed by the Wisconsin HOPE Lab (surveying students at 91 institutions nationwide), **41% of postsecondary students were food or housing insecure and 48% experienced housing insecurity**, and this was more prevalent among Black and Indigenous, LGBTQIA+, and parenting students.

- 44% of postsecondary students experience depression/anxiety
- 67% of parenting students experience housing insecurity
- 1 in 4 Indigenous students experience homelessness, TWICE as high as their White counterparts

# The College Affordability Crisis is Also a National Issue

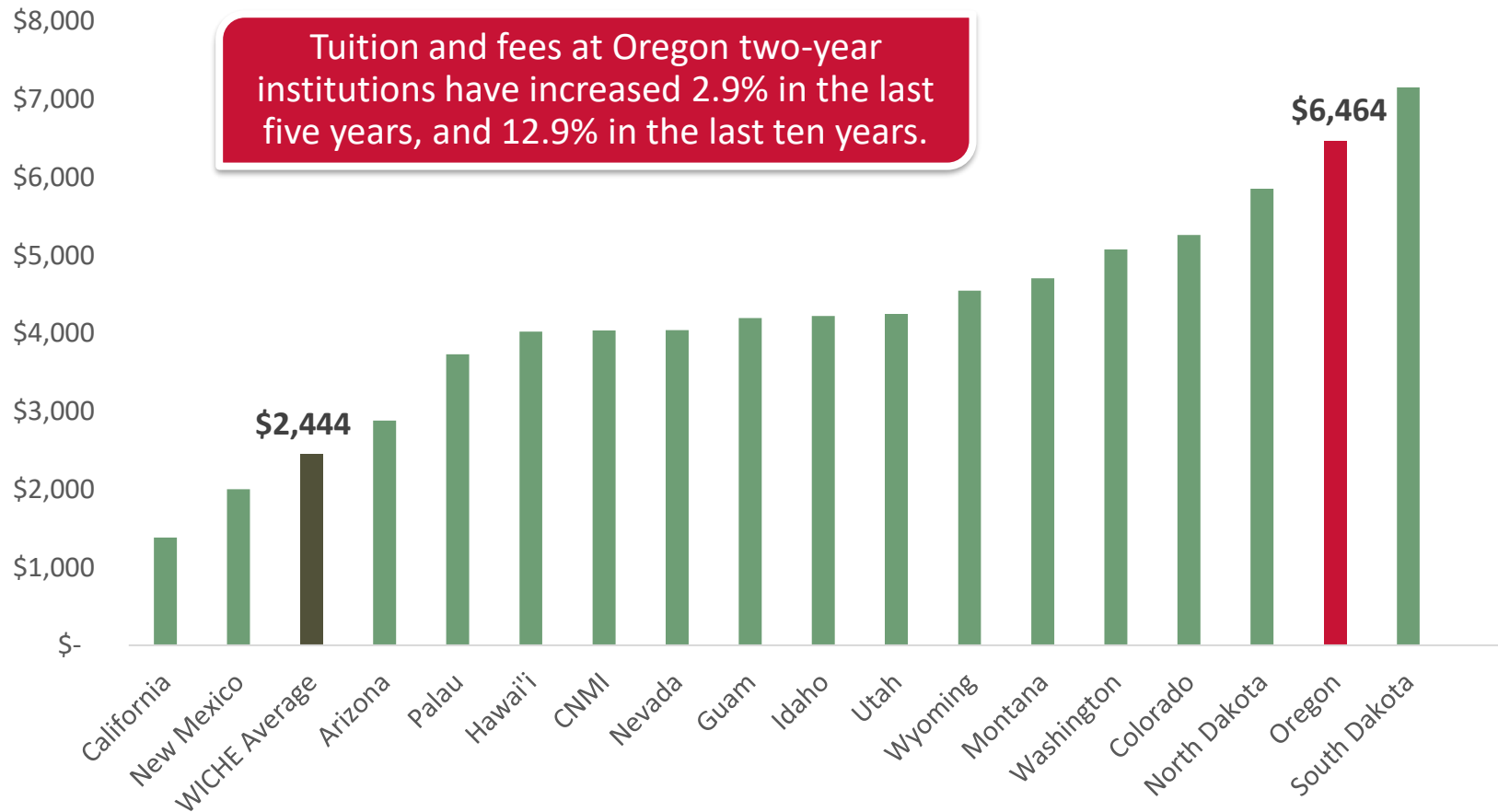
Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions Across the U.S., 1980 to 2020  
Adjusted for Inflation, Shown in 2018-19 Dollars



Average tuition & fee costs have risen across the country

# Oregon Two-Year Tuition and Fees are 2<sup>nd</sup> Highest in the West

State Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Two Year Institutions, Weighted, 2023-24

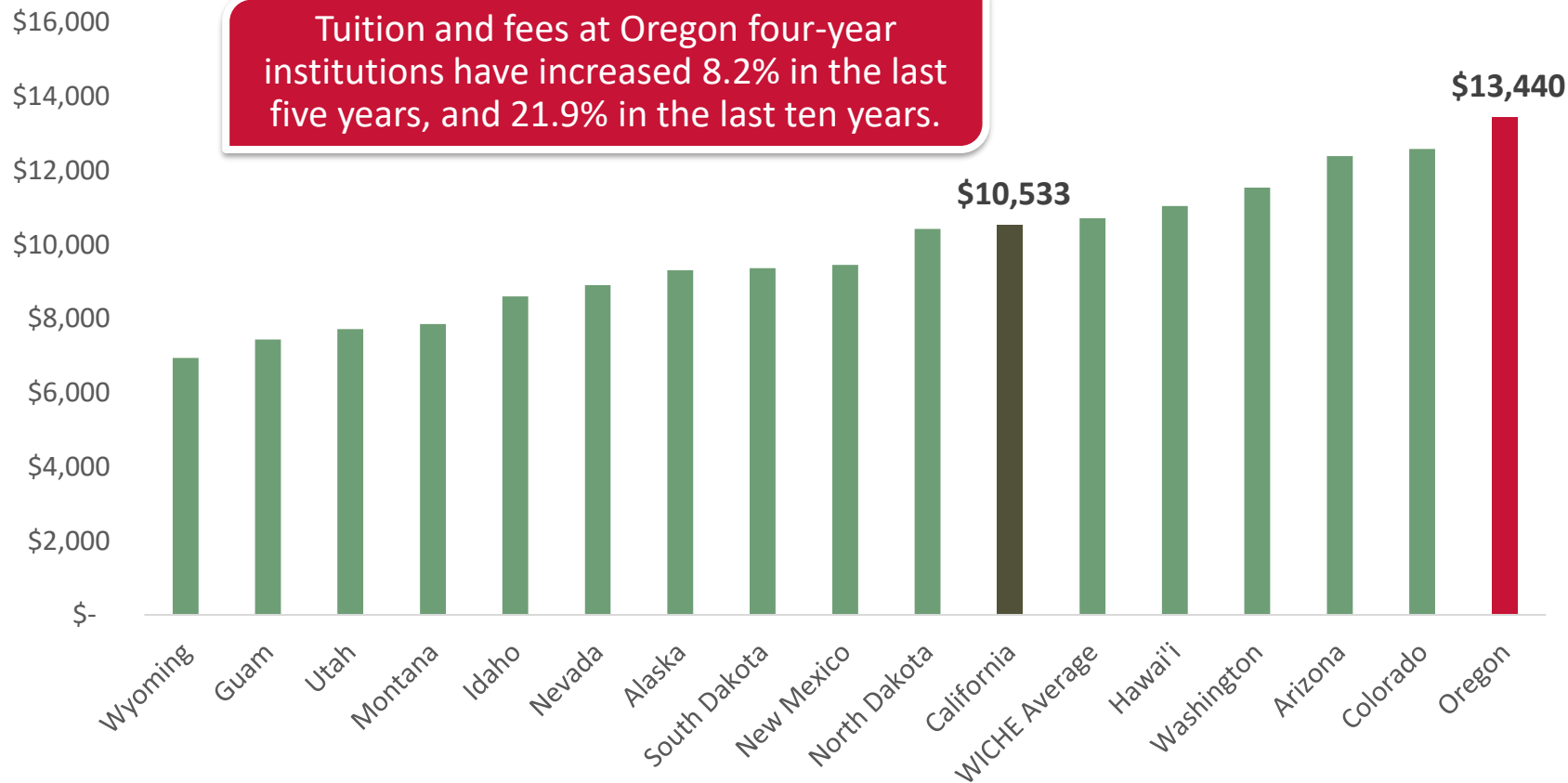


Tuition and fee levels are impacted by the costs and revenue of the institutions and are closely impacted by state appropriations.

At 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 in the West

State Average Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Four Year Institutions, Weighted, 2023-24



Tuition and fee levels are impacted by 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.

\*If 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 almost \$20,000 in federal debt.**

- Even with loans, many students cannot afford the cost of college<sup>1</sup>
- Debt may impact retirement savings, credit scores
- May limit students' ability to go to graduate school



The average student borrower takes **20 years** to pay off their student loan debt.

- Limits home ownership
- Reduces completion rate
- Reduces future income



Among public university graduates, **most students of color graduate with more debt**, on average, than White students, and keep it longer.

Twenty years after starting college, White borrowers' debt fell to **6% vs. 95% for Black borrowers.**<sup>4</sup>

- Lowers retention/completion
- Increases disparities in economic advancement
- Reduces long-term purchasing power, especially for Black graduates

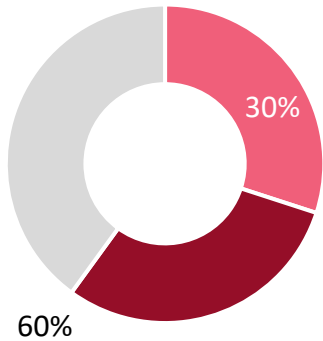
Sources: <sup>1</sup>HECC Key Performance Metrics, HECC Statewide Snapshots. <sup>2</sup>Brown, M. (2014). Twenty to life: Higher education turning into multi-decade debt sentence. *One Wisconsin Now*. <https://onewisconsinnow.org/twenty-to-life-higher-education-turning-into-multi-decade-debt-sentence/>. <sup>3</sup>Herzog, S. (2018). Financial aid and college persistence: Do student loans help or hurt? *Research in Higher Education* 59.3: 273-301. Franke, R. (2019). 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: 2. <sup>4</sup>Sullivan, L., Meschede, T., Shapiro, T., & Escobar, F. (2019, September). Stalling dreams: How student debt is disrupting life chances and widening the racial wealth gap. *Institute on Assets and Social Policy at The Heller School for Social Policy and Management at Brandeis University*. <https://heller.brandeis.edu/news/items/releases/2019/iasp-stalling-dreams-debt.html>.



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

## Lowest Income Household

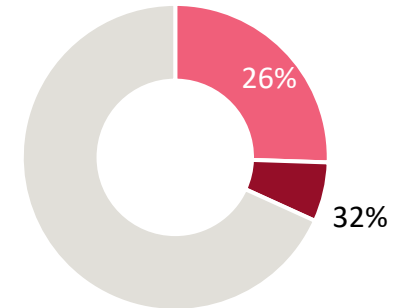
\$20,884/yr



The lowest-income families in Oregon face college/university costs that are 30% to 60% of their family earnings, even after grant aid (2023)

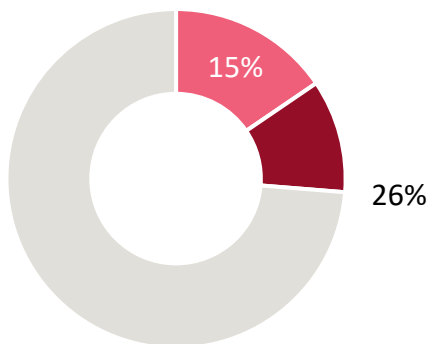
## Middle Income Household

\$98,544/yr



## Low Income Household

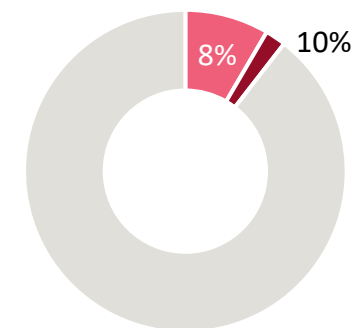
\$57,172/yr



- Share of income needed to pay cost of attendance at community college, after grant aid
- Share of income to pay cost of attendance at public university, after grant aid

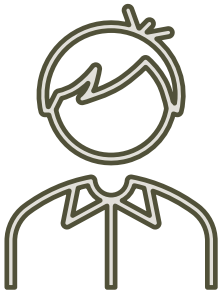
## Upper Income Household

\$298,439/yr



# Hypothetical Student Aid Scenarios

Based on average 2024-25 costs and aid\*



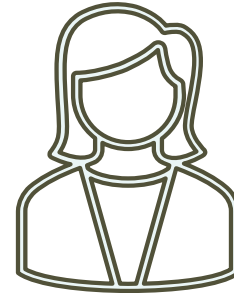
- University student (dependent status), full-time, recent high school graduate, 18 years old
- **Student Aid Index (SAI): -1500.** Parent or guardians' approximate annual gross income in 2022: **\$28,878**

**Annual Tuition/Fees: \$14,284**  
**Total Cost of Attendance: \$32,104**

Grant and scholarship aid:

- Pell Grant: **\$7,395** (maximum)
- OOG: **\$7,524** (maximum)
- Private scholarship or institutional aid (average): **\$4,727\***

**Total Grant and Scholarship Aid:**  
**\$19,646**



- Community college student (independent status), **part-time**, 43 years old, National Guard member
- **Student Aid Index (SAI): 4,000.** Student's approximate annual gross income in 2022: **\$46,230**

**Annual Tuition/Fees: \$3,377**  
**Total Cost of Attendance: \$13,598**

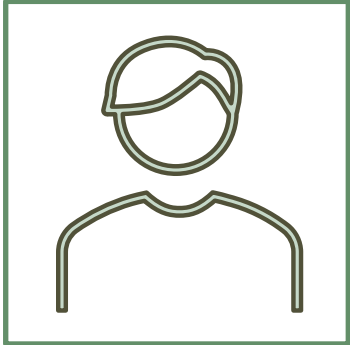
Grant and scholarship aid:

- Pell Grant: **\$1,647**
- OOG: **\$900**
- ONGSTA: **\$1,331**
- Oregon Promise: **\$0** (not eligible)
- Private scholarship or institutional aid (average): **\$470\***

**Total Grant and Scholarship Aid:**  
**\$4,348**

# Hypothetical Student Aid Scenarios

Based on average 2024-25 costs and aid\*



- University student (independent status), full-time, 30 years old, parenting
- **Student Aid Index (SAI): 12,000.** Student's approximate annual gross income in 2022: **\$61,929**

**Annual Tuition/Fees: \$14,284**

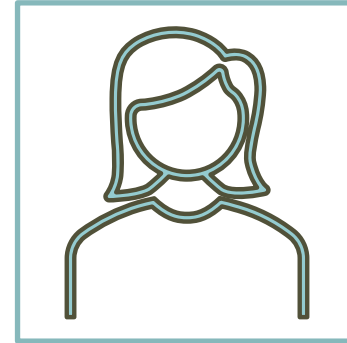
**Total Cost of Attendance: \$32,104**

Grant and scholarship aid:

- Pell Grant: **\$0** (not eligible)
- OOG: **\$0** (not eligible)
- Private scholarship or institutional aid (average): **\$2,896\***

**Total Grant and Scholarship Aid:**

**\$2,896**



- Community college student (dependent status), full-time, second year, 20 years old
- **Student Aid Index (SAI): 10,000.** Parent or guardians' approximate annual gross income in 2022: **\$95,602**

**Annual Tuition/Fees: \$6,753**

**Total Cost of Attendance: \$27,196**

Grant and scholarship aid:

- Pell Grant: **\$0** (not eligible)
- OOG: **\$0** (not eligible)
- Oregon Promise: **\$4,422**
- Private scholarship or institutional aid (average): **\$470\***

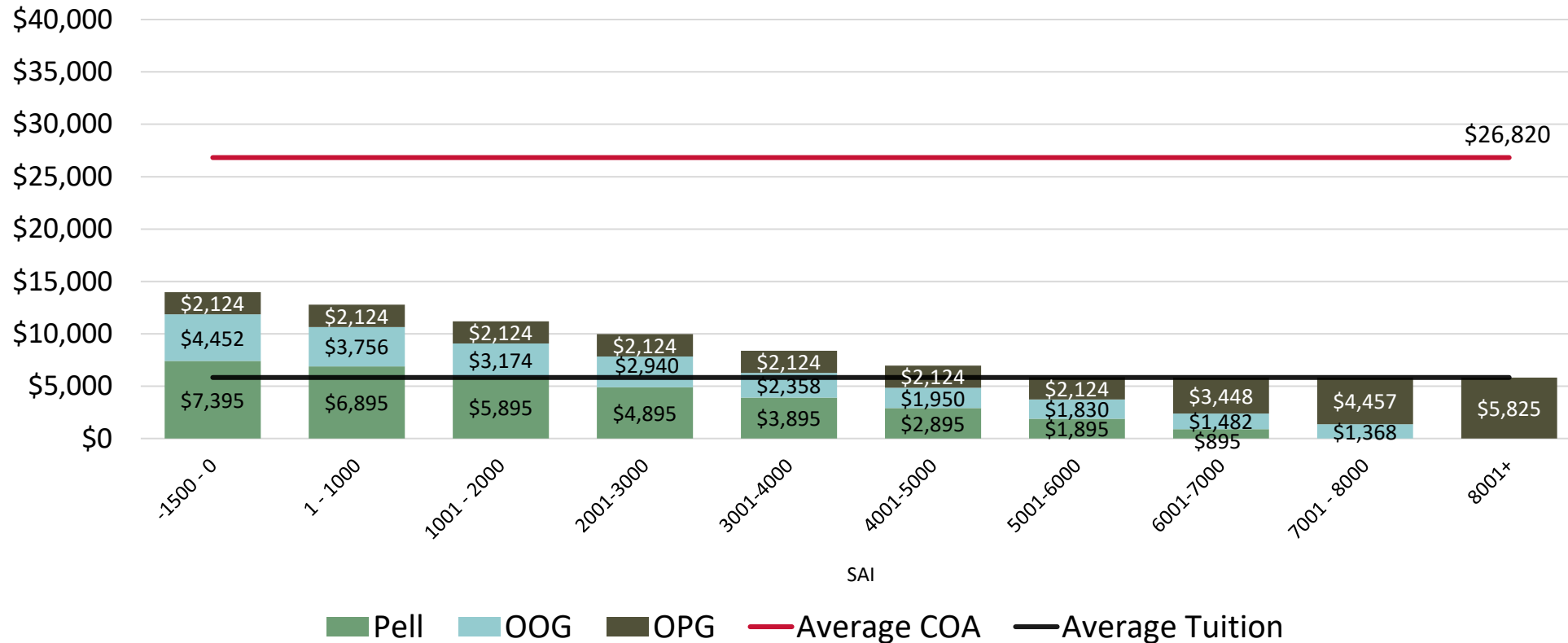
**Total Grant and Scholarship Aid:**

**\$4,892**

# Impact of the Largest State and Federal Financial Aid Programs by Student Aid Index (SAI): Community Colleges

## Community College Financial Aid at Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB)

2025-26 Awarding at GRB Investment Level, Projected Cost of Attendance (COA)\*



While the largest public grant programs combine to support students, there is still a considerable gap between grant aid available and cost of attendance.

At the community colleges, the Oregon Promise is factored in, but this program is only for recent high school grads or GED® completers (a small portion of CC enrollment).

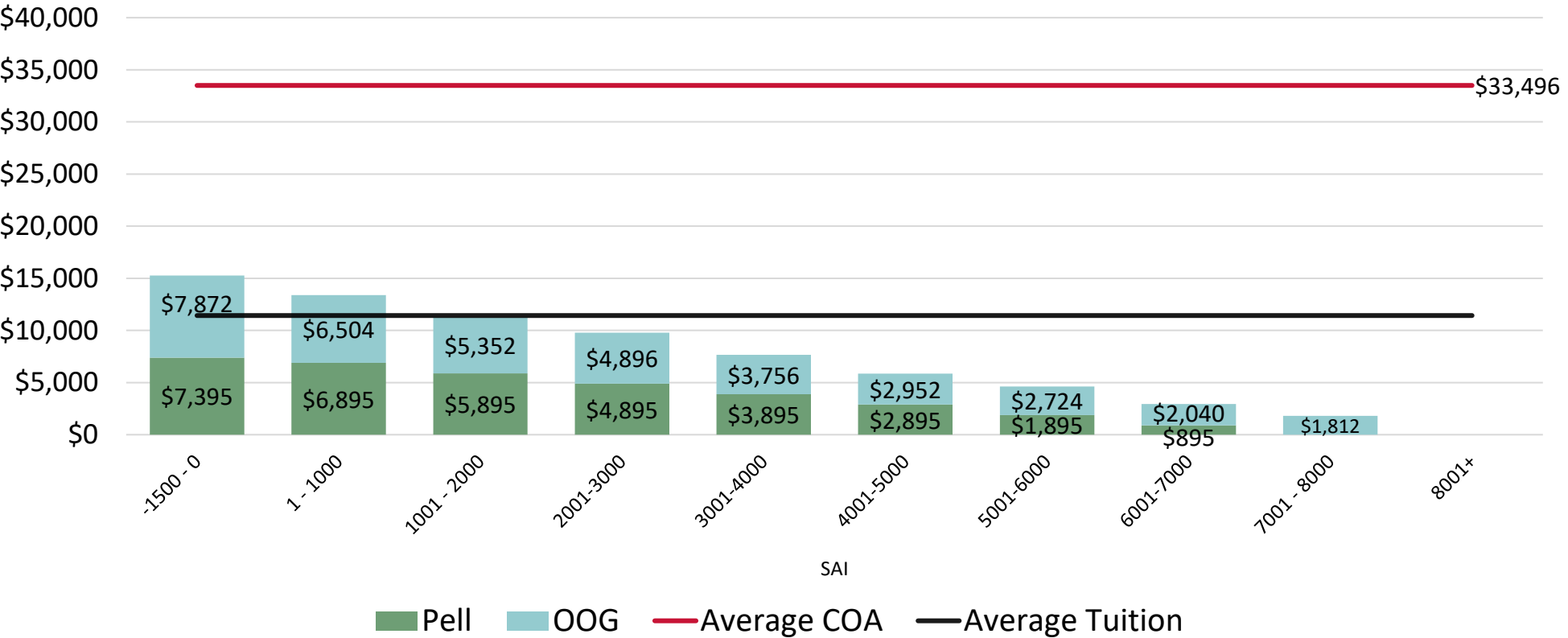
127 \*The 2025-26 budgets will not be finalized until summer 2025, so the figures in this chart are projections. The Office of Student Access and Completion posts Standard Student Budgets (with estimated cost of attendance) on their website at <https://www.oregonstudentaid.gov/resources/publications/>.



# Impact of the Largest State and Federal Financial Aid Programs by Student Aid Index (SAI): Public Universities

## 4-Year Public Universities Financial Aid at Governor's Recommended Budget (GRB)

2025-26 Awarding at GRB Investment Level, Projected Cost of Attendance (COA)\*



While the largest public need-based grant programs combine to support university students, there is still a considerable gap between grant aid available and cost of attendance.

128 \*The 2025-26 budgets will not be finalized until summer 2025, so the figures in this chart are projections. The Office of Student Access and Completion posts Standard Student Budgets (with estimated cost of attendance) on their website at <https://www.oregonstudentaid.gov/resources/publications/>.





# Grant Aid—Especially State Aid—Is Proven to Raise Completion

## State Grants Have Some of the Strongest Impacts of All Financial Aid Types

### Impact of Grant Aid

Any grant aid increases the chance that students will finish.

State grant aid increases the odds of graduating by 2-3 percentage points for each additional \$1,000.

Federal grant aid increases the odds of graduating by 1-2 percentage points for each additional \$1,000.

Oregon Opportunity Grant recipients are **as likely or more likely to earn their degree** as higher-income students and low-income students without the grant.

### Forms of financial aid

#### State Grants (Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon Promise, etc.)

Federal Grants (Pell, other)  
Private Scholarships & Grants  
Institution or Program Scholarships  
Institution Tuition & Fee Remission  
Campus & Federal Work Study  
Federal Student Loans  
Private Student Loans

Sources: Nguyen, T. D., Kramer, J. W., & Evans, B. J. (2019). The Effects of Grant Aid on Student Persistence and Degree Attainment: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of the Causal Evidence. *Review of Educational Research*, 89(6), 831-874. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.3102/0034654319877156>. HECC-R&D (2022, January). Annual Evaluation of the Oregon Opportunity Grant: House Bill 2407. <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Documents/Reports/2022-HB2407-Oregon-Opportunity-Grant-Report.pdf>. Each additional \$1,000 in federal aid increases on-time completion by 1.2 percentage points and delayed completion by 1.7 percentage points. Each additional \$1,000 in state grant aid increases on-time completion by 2.5 percentage points for on-time completion and by 3.0 percentage points for delayed completion (nationally).

# STATE FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS

Learn more:  
[oregonstudentaid.gov](https://oregonstudentaid.gov)



# 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.**



For 2024-25, almost 61,000 Oregon residents have been authorized for OOG and more than 39,000 Oregon residents are estimated to 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.

More than 74% of OOG awardees demonstrate the highest financial need based on their SAI and have been authorized for the max OOG award.

### 2024-25 Awarding (full-time)

- \$3,900 per year (*community college*)
- \$5,904 per year (*community college BAS program*)
- \$7,524 per year (*public university/private nonprofit 4-year institution*)

# Change to FAFSA Calculation Leads to Growth in Demand for Oregon Financial Aid Programs

Changes to the federal FAFSA and shift from the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) to the Student Aid Index (SAI), resulted in modestly **expanding eligibility for need-based federal aid**, such as Pell Grants, and state need-based aid, such as the Oregon Opportunity Grant.

**The need-based Oregon Opportunity Grant had an immediate shift upwards of high need students qualifying for maximum aid.** OSAC grant and scholarship programs experienced growth in demand and utilization of awards in fall term 2024, causing HECC to request additional funds and/or expenditure limitation increases for OOG, OPG, ONGSTA, OTSG, and Private Scholarships.

# Who is Served by the Oregon Opportunity Grant?

## Evaluations of the OOG Show it is Serving Communities That Have Been Underserved

Oregon projects a need for more workers with postsecondary credentials.

This requires drawing more students from underrepresented groups into college and university.

Compared to students from higher income backgrounds and students overall, students with an OOG award are more likely to be from communities that have been underserved in higher education.

- OOG students are more often:
  - Students of color
  - Students from rural areas
  - Older students
  - Women

OOG recipients in 2022-23 looked similar to previous years of OOG recipients and previous years of Pell recipients.

- Under the expanded eligibility, the OOG program continued to serve students facing some of the greatest headwinds to pursuing college/university



# Oregon Opportunity Grant Awarding: 2024-25

The number of students authorized for 2024-25 awards is virtually identical to 2023-24. This shows the strong FAFSA/ORSA completion rates of Oregon's lowest income families.

Headcount per Award Tier	SAI Range	% of Authorized Students	Average Contributor AGI for Dependent Student*
44,583	-1500 to 0	74.1%	\$34,922
1,666	1 to 1,000	2.8%	\$61,105
1,937	1,001 to 2,000	3.2%	\$64,672
2,399	2,001 to 3,000	4%	\$70,638
2,282	3,001 to 4,000	3.8%	\$76,087
2,097	4,001 to 5,000	3.5%	\$77,920
1,942	5,001 to 6,000	3.2%	\$83,171
3,297	6,001 to 8,000	5.5%	\$86,994

**Almost 61,000** students were authorized and notified of their award for the Fall Term.

**More than 74%** of students currently authorized for OOG demonstrate the highest financial need.

\*Based on 2024-25 FAFSA/ORSA filing data, which looks at the 2022 tax year.

# More OOG-Eligible Students Qualified for the Maximum Award With Shift to SAI

Due to change in the federal need analysis formula, 20% more students received the maximum OOG award in Fall 2024 compared to Fall 2023. Fall 2024 attendance of OOG recipients increased by 2,725 and 77% of those students attended full time.

## Change in OOG Recipients, Fall 2024 vs. Fall 2023

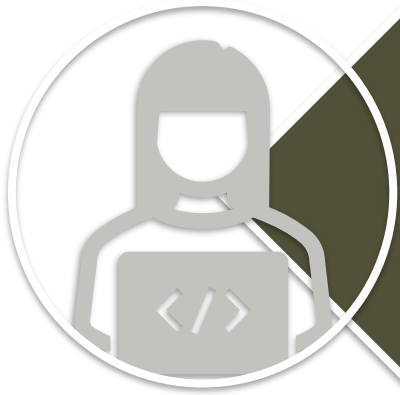
Fall 2024 SAI 24-25	OOG Recipients	Percentage of Total Recipients	Fall 2023 EFC 23-24	OOG Recipients	Percentage of Total Recipients
-1500 - 0	27,548	71.9%	0	18,331	51.3%
1-1000	1,239	3.2%	1-1000	3,131	8.8%
1001-2000	1,414	3.7%	1001-2000	2,626	7.3%
2001-3000	1,683	4.4%	2001-3000	2,365	6.6%
3001-4000	1,530	4.0%	3001-4000	2,185	6.1%
4001-5000	1,409	3.7%	4001-5000	2,056	5.8%
5001-6000	1,317	3.4%	5001-6000	1,809	5.1%
6001-7000	1,150	3.0%	6001-7000	1,736	4.9%
7001-8000	1,015	2.6%	7001-8000	1,516	4.1%

# Evaluations of the OOG Show Repeated and Consistently Positive Outcomes



The OOG improved affordability more in recent years, thanks to expanded eligibility and larger grants

- In 2022-23, **54%** of students with the OOG could not meet the cost of attendance at their school.
- However, this share would have been **67%** without the OOG.



Students with the OOG did as well or better than other students, despite generally facing bigger challenges. Multiple evaluations show consistent results across eligibility levels, years, student groups and across graduation, retention, and credits earned.

- In 2022-23, new community college students with the OOG earned 25 credits in their first year, and 82% returned in the second term. This compares to 22 credits and 75% retention among higher-income students. OOG recipients at public universities and private institutions had identical results as higher-income students.

# What will the \$25M OOG Increase Recommended by the Governor Mean for Students?

Increases the OOG biennium budget to \$354.2M and allows the maximum award amounts to cover up to 76.4% of tuition at community colleges and 68.9% at public universities

Estimated that approximately 60,000 students will be awarded, and about 39,000 will be disbursed grants in each academic year of the biennium

# Oregon Promise Grant (OPG)

**Helps Cover the Average Cost of Tuition at Oregon's Community Colleges for Recent High School and GED® Test Graduates**

Oregon Promise can be used up to 90 attempted college credits at any Oregon community college. Eligible students must begin attending college within 6-months of graduation. Awards are last-dollar to Federal Pell Grant and Oregon Opportunity Grant.

**2024-25 award amounts for full-time enrollment:**

- Maximum award: \$4,422
- Minimum award: \$2,124

## GOAL:

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



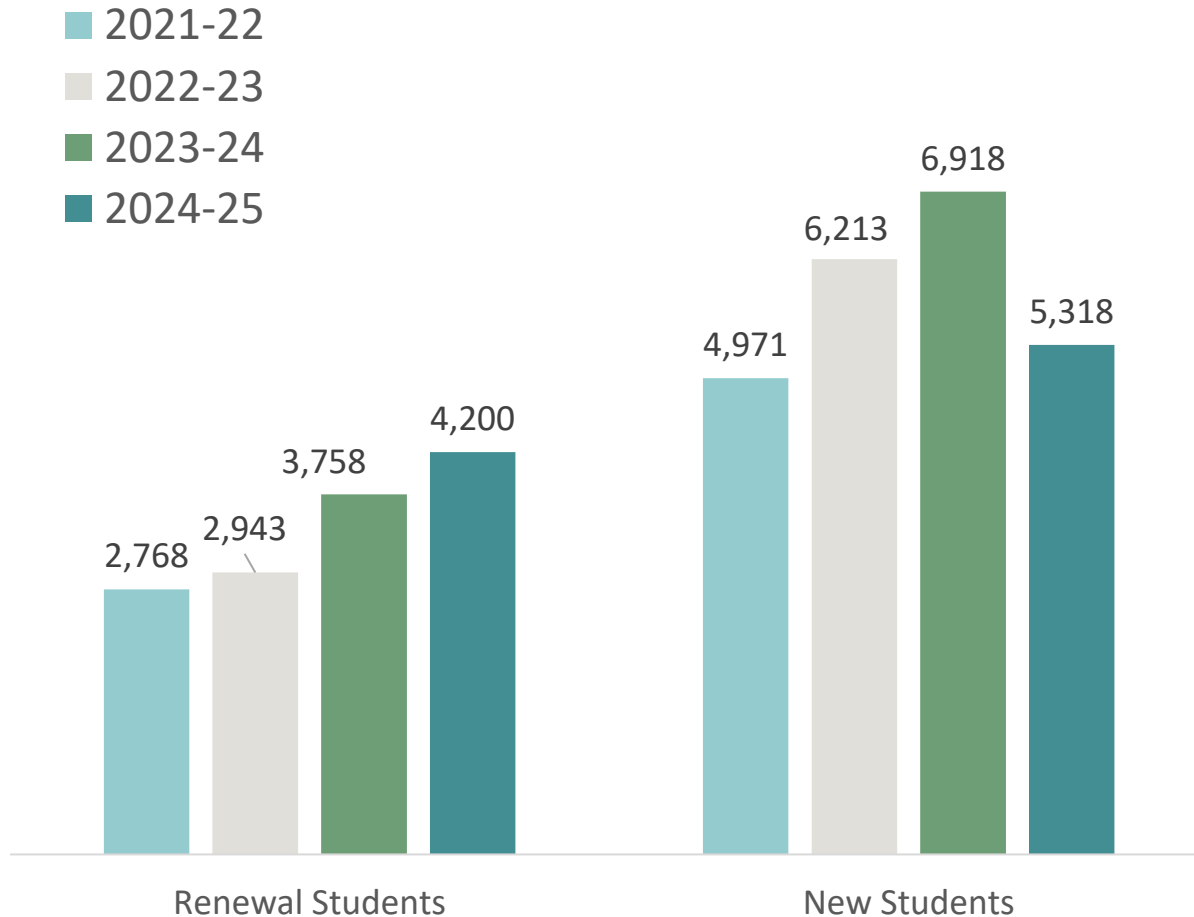
More info: [www.oregonstudentaid.gov/grants/oregon-promise-grant](http://www.oregonstudentaid.gov/grants/oregon-promise-grant)

138 Oregon Promise report: <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/strategy-research/Pages/reports.aspx>



# Oregon Promise Students

A Total of **9,518 Students** Received Oregon Promise Grant Funds in Fall 2024-25



Overall, fall term pick-up rate (both new and renewal students) is highest in program history at 70.3% (69.5% in fall 2017).

Renewal student fall term pick-up rate is tied with highest in program history at 81.8%.

# Oregon Promise Grant EFC/SAI Limits

## What is the history of EFC/SAI limits for the Oregon Promise Grant?

Authority to set a limit based on financial need was given during the 2017 session and utilized that year with a 18,000 EFC – then increased to 20,000 EFC to award more students.

A limit was not needed again until Class of 2020. A late budget cut in August 2020 coupled with pandemic impacts caused the need for an EFC limit to be set. The EFC limit was originally 34,000 and was later decreased to 22,000.

With strong disbursement numbers in 2023-24 and a large applicant pool, Class of 2024 started with an SAI limit of 22,000. The final limit was increased to 25,000 to allow more students to be authorized for an award.

## Background on EFC/SAI Limits

EFC/SAI limits are always announced when awarding begins. For most years (even ones where a final EFC/SAI was not set), awarding starts with a **tentative limit** to allow for flexibility if projections are higher than available funds.

Based on projections, Oregon Promise would overspend by roughly \$6 million if the current SAI limit was not implemented for the Class of 2024. **Almost 2,600 Class of 2024 students were not awarded because of the SAI cap.**

**At GRB (CSL), funding level of \$47.3M for 2025-27 SAI cost control caps are anticipated for both years of the biennium.**

# Recent Evaluations Show Mixed Results for the Oregon Promise

About 15% of recent high school graduates receive the Oregon Promise.\*

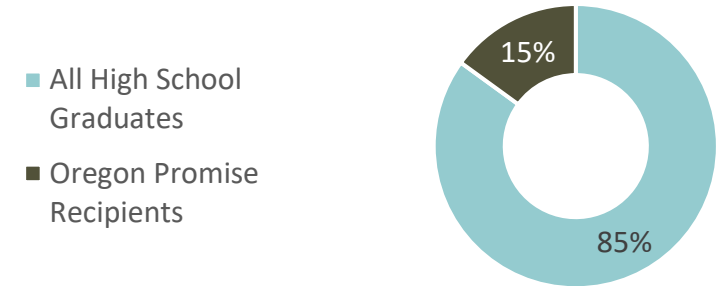
- Those with the Promise are similar to high school graduates with regard to racial/ethnic identity and rural/urban background.
- Those with the Promise have improved affordability and show strong success.

However, the Promise does not appear to have led more high school graduates to enroll in college.

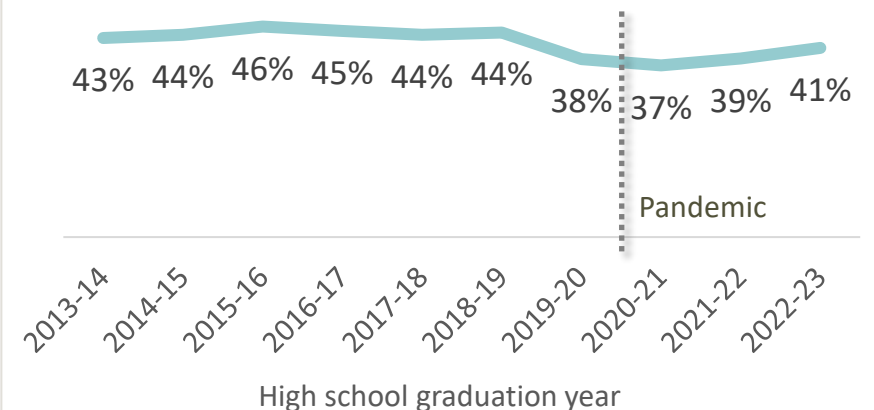
- Gaps in college-going by race/ethnicity, geography, and gender have also not improved.
- College completion overall has not risen.

These findings are consistent with research on other Promise programs. When eligibility is aligned with those already likely to attend college, the program does not expand college-going.

Percent of 2022-2023 Oregon High School Graduates Receiving Oregon Promise



Percent of Oregon High School Graduates Enrolled in an Oregon College/University in Fall After Graduation



# Oregon Tribal Student Grant (OTSG)

Provides Funding for Eligible Oregon Tribal Students to Offset the Average Cost of Attendance at Oregon Colleges and Universities

First launched in 2022, the Oregon Tribal Student Grant can cover up to most or all public college-related expenses—including tuition, housing, books, and other costs not covered by other grants—for eligible students who are enrolled members of Oregon’s nine federally recognized Tribes

OTSG is last-dollar grant to state aid, federal aid, and scholarships.

The OTSG can be applied toward undergraduate or graduate study at Oregon’s 24 public colleges and universities as well as eligible Oregon private non-profit institutions, where awards can go up to the allowable maximum amount at a public university.

## GOAL:

To increase college enrollment, completion, and affordability for students from the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon.



# The Oregon Tribal Student Grant Fills the Affordability Gap

## Who receives the OTSG?

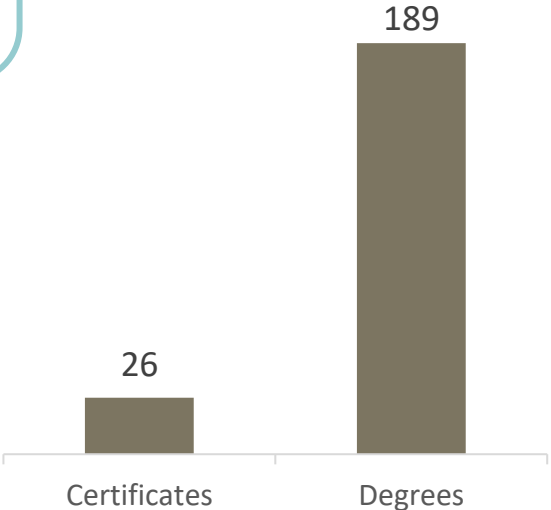
- Among university students, those with the OTSG are more often from underrepresented groups: **rural, low-income, older, and first-generation college students**, compared to students overall.

→ Oregon must expand its graduates to meet workforce needs

## How are they doing?

- University students with the OTSG are **more likely to return after their first year** than students without the grant.
- In the first two years alone, **215 students earned credentials** at community colleges and public universities.

Total OTSG Students Earning Credentials at Community Colleges and Public Universities, 2022-23 and 2023-24





# Oregon Tribal Student Grant

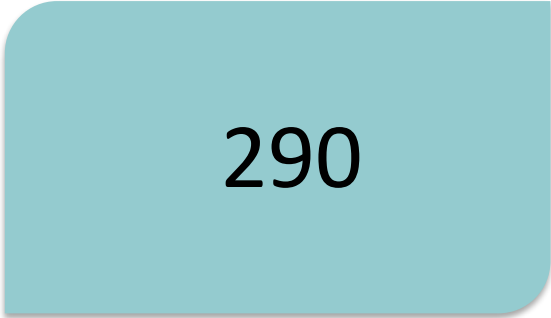
## Tribal Enrollment

### Enrollment of Complete Applications by Tribe

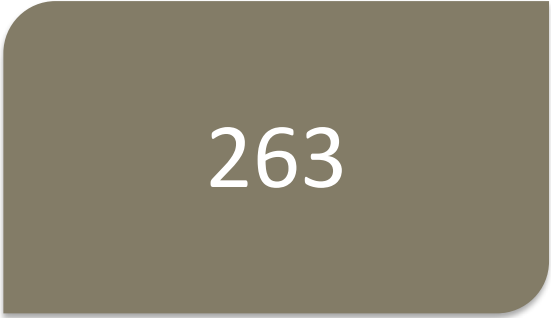
TRIBE	22-23	23-24	24-25
Burns Paiute Tribe	2%	1%	1%
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw	3%	3%	3%
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	17%	26%	26%
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	22%	21%	21%
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	3%	5%	6%
Coquille Indian Tribe	7%	6%	6%
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	15%	12%	11%
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation	14%	11%	11%
Klamath Tribes	17%	15%	16%

# OTSG Enrollment by Degree Level in 2024-2025

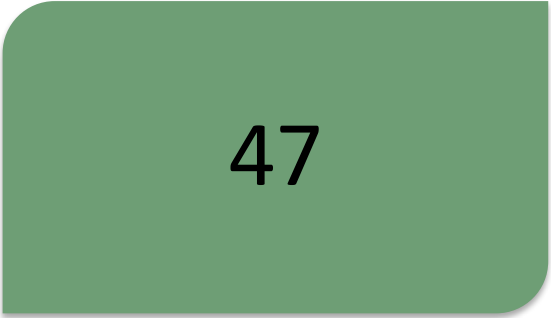
Oregon Tribal Student Grant: Fall 2024-2025



Associate Level Students



Bachelor's Level Students



Graduate Level Students



Professional Level Students

# What will the \$2.5M OTSG Increase Recommended by the Governor Mean for Tribal Students?

Increases the OTSG biennium budget to \$28.7M and allows awards to continuing students; covers some of the growth in enrollment in this program.

Due to steadily rising costs and enrollment, the GRB funding level will require HECC to institute cost control measures, such as restricting or eliminating graduate level awards, making fewer awards to new undergraduate students, or reducing award amounts.

# Oregon National Guard Tuition Assistance (ONGSTA)

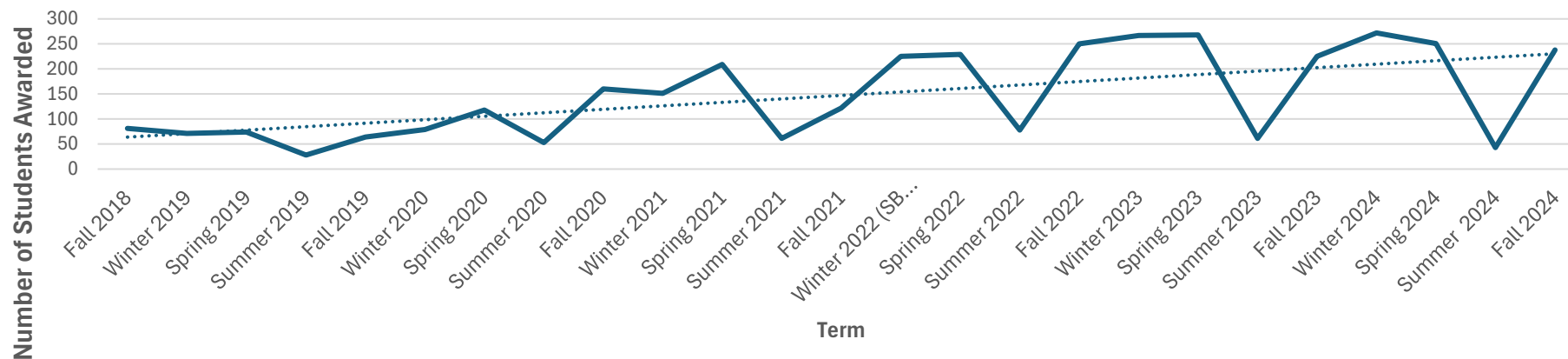
## Current Overview

- Provides financial aid to active members of Oregon National Guard (ONG) 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 2024, 1,122 students were eligible to receive funding

## Program Participation Success

ONGSTA began in 2018 as a last-pay program. The passage of SB 101 (2021) allowed the program to transition from last-pay to first-pay after Department of Defense Federal Tuition Assistance funds could be applied towards students' tuition balance. Program participation has shown that ONGSTA is valuable for Oregon National Guard members' academic success.

**Number of Students Awarded per Term  
Fall 2018-Fall 2024**



# Oregon National Guard Student Tuition Assistance Helps Fill Affordability Gaps

## Who receives ONGSTA?

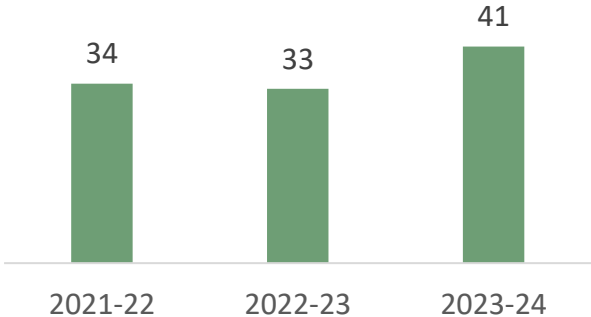
- Among university students, those with the ONGSTA are more often from underrepresented groups: **from rural areas, older, first-generation, and men**, compared to than students overall

→ Oregon must expand its graduates to meet workforce needs

## How are they doing?

- Students with the ONGSTA **graduate in about the same amount of time** as students overall

Total ONGSTA Students Earning Degrees at Public Universities





# What will the \$1.1M ONGSTA Increase Recommended by the Governor Mean for Members of the Oregon National Guard?

Increases the ONGSTA biennium budget to \$6.6M and allows awards to continuing students; covers some of the growth in enrollment in this program.

Due to steadily rising costs and enrollment, the GRB funding level will require HECC to plan for cost control measures, starting by reducing the book and fee stipend to safeguard tuition coverage.

# Chafee Education and Training Grant

## Funding for Current or Former Foster Care Youth

### Current Overview

Chafee is a federal program administered at the 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
2023-24	288	\$1,058,571
2024-25	286	\$878,202**

\* One-time pandemic funding in 2020 allowed for a mid-year increase in the number of students funded and the total award amount.

\*\*Current through 2/12/25. Spring and Summer Term 2025 not yet awarded.

# 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

**Total Awarded per Academic Year:**

**2021-22: \$533,700**

**2022-23\*\*: \$1,173,067**

**2023-24\*\*: \$951,696**

**2024-25\*\*: \$767,249**

\*Additional funds due to COVID-19 impact \*\*GEER Funds Added

### **2024-25 School Year**

Applications submitted: **446**

Percent of students awarded: **22%**

Average grant amount: **\$7,652.49**

Percent of students' childcare request fully covered by grant: **53%**

Percent of awardees returning: **44%**

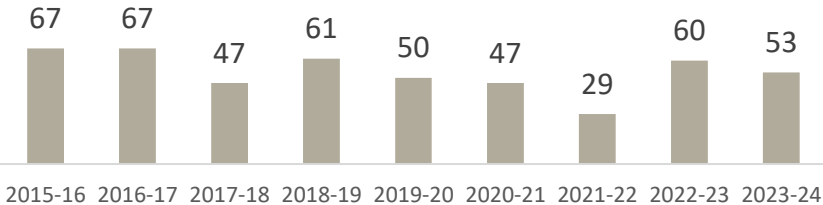
# The Oregon Student Childcare Grant Supports Student Parents with Young Children

Who receives the Oregon Student Childcare Grant (OSCG)?

- Among university students, those with the OSCG are more often from underrepresented groups: **rural, low-income, older, and first-generation college students**, compared to students overall

→ Oregon must expand its graduates to meet workforce needs

Total OSCG Students Enrolled at Public Universities Only per Year (New and Returning)



How are they doing?

- University students who have the OSCG have **higher retention and completion** than students overall

Retention and Completion Rates of Public University Students, by OSCG Status

	Retention Rate (2022)	Completion Rate (2017 cohort)
OSCG recipient	91%	90%
Non-OSCG recipient	80%	66%

# Oregon Teacher Scholars Program (OTSP) Grant

An Educator Advancement Council (EAC) Program Administered by OSAC

## Current Overview

OTSP provides funding for students who are culturally or linguistically diverse that are pursuing preliminary licensure for teaching, school counseling, social work, and psychology.

About the award:

- Maximum award amount is up to \$12,000 per academic year
- Renewable for up to two years of full-time enrollment

Program Year	# of Students	Total Dollars Awarded
2021-22	182	\$1,680,006
2022-23	167	\$1,615,000
2023-24	176	\$2,059,680
2024-25	204*	\$2,201,000*

\*The 2024-25 school year is still an active year. Data is subject to change.

# The Oregon Teacher Scholars Program Grant Helps Expand Oregon's Educator Workforce

Who receives the OTSP Grant?

- Among university students, those with the OTSP Grant are more often from underrepresented groups: **older, low-income, students of color, first-generation college students**, compared to students overall.

Oregon must expand its graduates to meet workforce needs

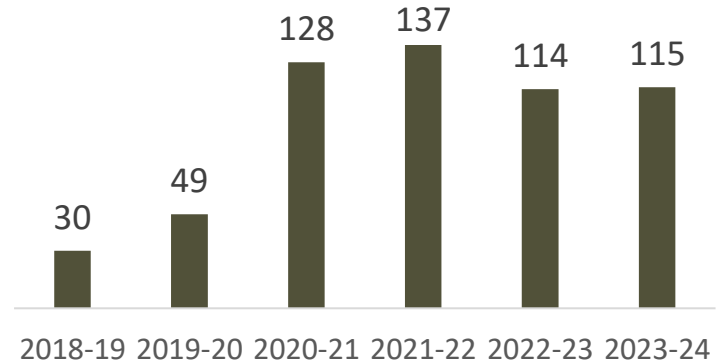
How are they doing?

- Students with the OTSP Grant are slightly **more likely to graduate** than students overall: 87% compared to 85% (2018 through 2021 cohorts combined).

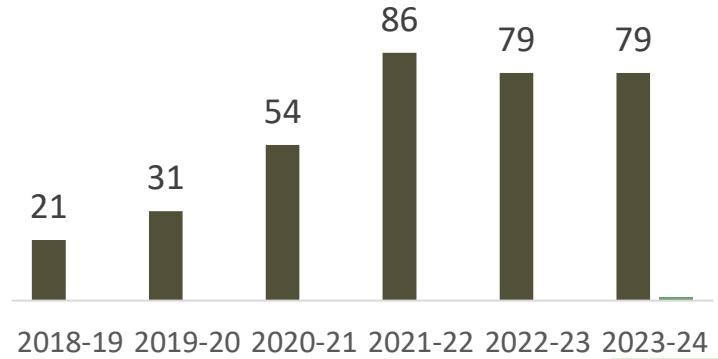
Are they going on to teach as expected?

- **Nearly all OTSP Grant students (88%) were working in education** two years after graduation (2018 through 2021 cohorts combined).

Total OTSP Grant Students Enrolled at Public Universities per Year (New and Returning)



Number of OTSP Grant Students Who Earned Degrees at Public Universities per Year





# OSAC Private Scholarships: By the Numbers

## 2024-25 Aid Year Overview

The OSAC Scholarship Application provides current and future Oregon students the option to apply for multiple scholarships through one application.

- OSAC administers 650+ scholarships.
- 15 new scholarships have been added for the 2025-26 application year.
- More than 14,000 students submitted the OSAC scholarship application for the 2024-25 aid year.
- 3,514 students received scholarship funds for 2024-25 aid year.
- More than \$12 million+ in scholarships disbursed annually.
- Award amounts range from \$500 to \$40,000.
- Average award amounts are \$3,550 for 2024-25 aid year.

# 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 participating 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




Oregon is facing an affordability crisis that disproportionately impacts lower-income students.



One of the primary means the state has to impact affordability – state financial aid – is underfunded and well below the investment made by other West Coast states.



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



The GRB's sustained and new financial aid investments in Oregon Promise, Oregon Tribal Student Grant, the new Oregon Behavioral Health Grant, ONGSTA, and other aid programs help address the serious affordability gap.