HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

INTRODUCTION: HECC BUDGET, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FUNDING

BEN CANNON, Executive Director, HECC

Presented to: Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Education

2019 PRESENTATION, DAYS 1-2

Presentation Schedule

Days 1-2	• Introduction to Postsecondary Education and Training in Oregon: Agency Overview, Mission, Goals, Budget Components, History of Funding, National Context
Day 3	• Affordability: Key Factors, State Financial Aid Programs
Day 4	• Learner Pathways and Transitions: Pre-College Programs and Outreach, Transitions to Career Success, Industry Needs, Supporting Learners in a PK-20 System, Private Postsecondary Oversight and Coordination
Day 5	• Public Testimony
Days 6-7	• State Support for Community Colleges: Students Served, Funding Impacts, Capital Construction • Community College presentations
Day 8	• Public Testimony
Days 9-10	• State Support for Public Universities: Students Served, Funding Impacts, Capital Construction • University presentations
Day 11	• Other Missions of Universities: Statewide Public Services, State Programs
Day 12	• Public Testimony
Day 13	• OHSU, Public Testimony
Day 14	• An Integrated Postsecondary Agency: HECC Operations Agency Budget, Conclusion

HECC Offices represented by presenters:

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ALL HECC

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INTRODUCTION TO THE BUDGET AND THE OREGONIANS SERVED

Portland State University

Western Oregon University

Central Oregon Community College

Linn-Benton Community College

A Vision for Oregon Postsecondary Education

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

*"It is a future where **innovative colleges, universities, and training providers**, both public and private, help Oregonians to reach their highest potentials, **build trajectories to family-wage careers, foster a more just society, and break patterns of intergenerational poverty**."*

*"It is a future where **postsecondary education fuels a resilient economy** by anticipating workforce needs and by fostering innovation, research, and knowledge. In the future we envision, all Oregonians enjoy well-lived lives thanks to the myriad benefits of postsecondary education and training..."*

From the HECC Strategic Framework, December 2017

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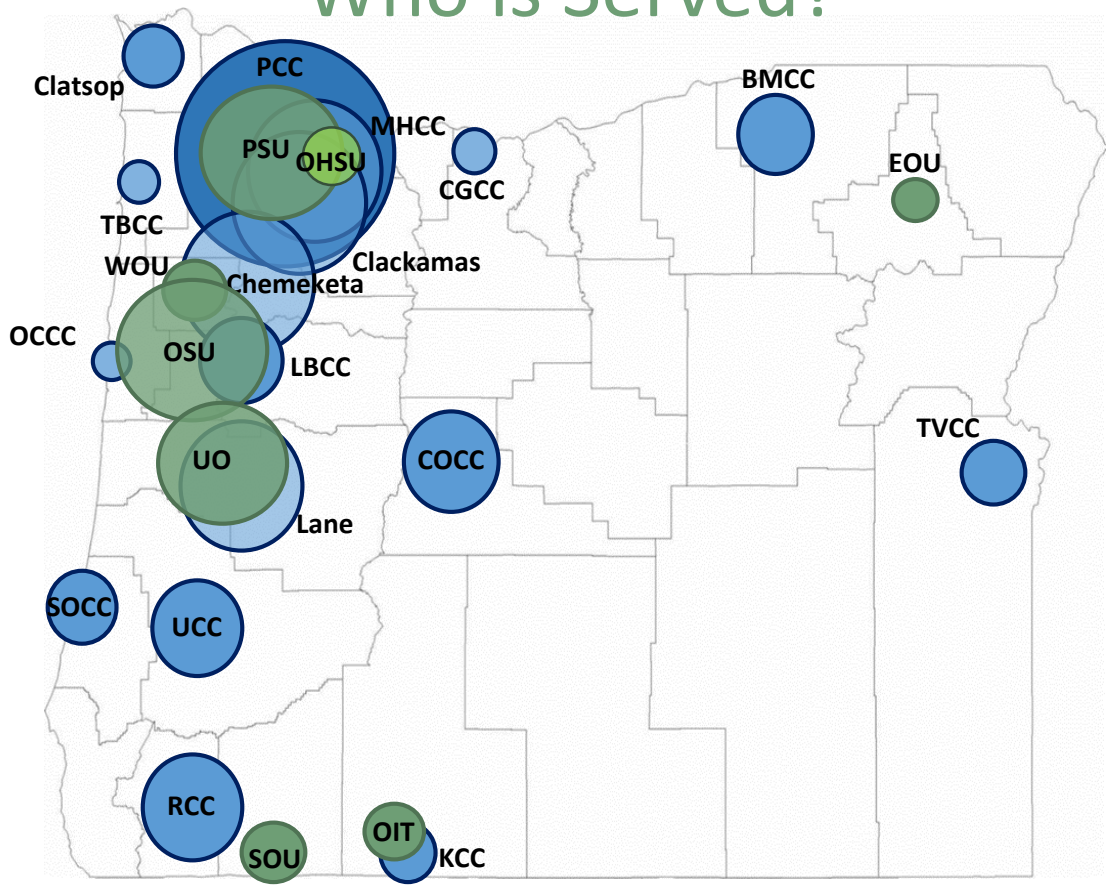
Who is Served?



Oregon Health & Science University 2,895[2]

Private Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions 21,563[3]

Private Career Schools 18,133[3]

1. Total headcount may contain duplicates for students who attended multiple institutions during the same academic year.
2. Total headcount for OHSU is for Fall of 2018.
3. Source: HECC analysis of student-level data from 17 community colleges, seven public universities, and 218 private institutions (out of 249 solicited) and of institution-level data from 12 exempt institutions in the Oregon Alliance of Independent Colleges and Universities (OAICU). All data are for the 2017-18 academic year except data from OAICU institutions, which is from the 2016-17 academic year.

ENROLLMENT 2017-18

Academic Year Headcount[1]

Public Institutions

Universities	73,023
Community Colleges	272,254

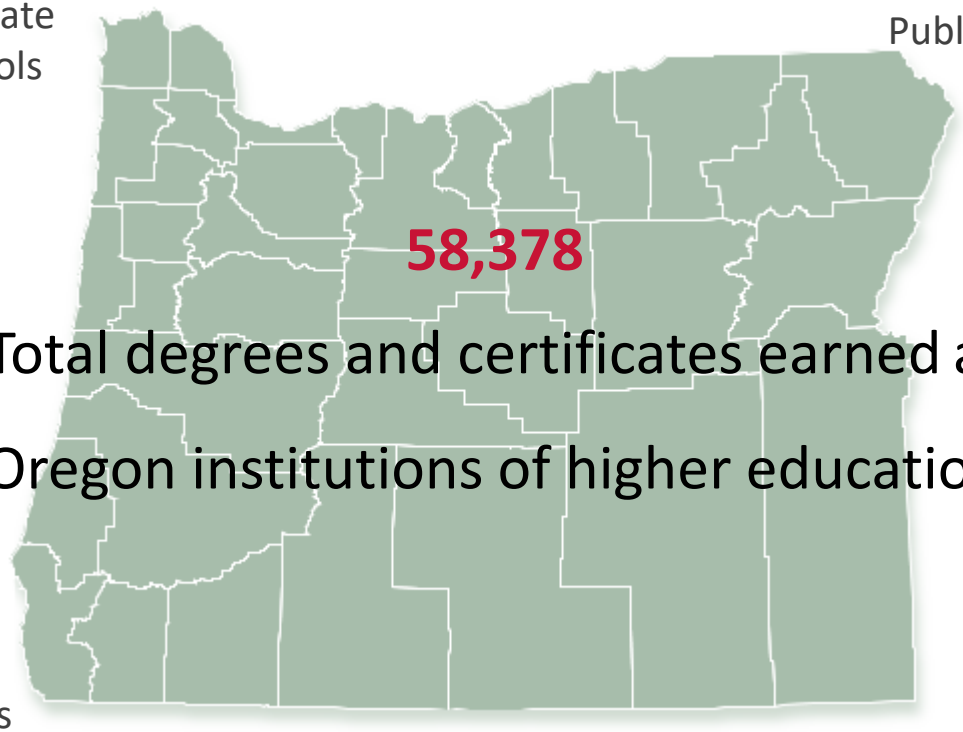
Workforce Investment Services

Career Services	109,630
Training Services	3,902
OR Youth Conservation Corps	751
Oregon Volunteers (who enrolled in postsecondary system)	678

Who is Served? Completions in 2017-2018

38
Degree-Granting Private Postsecondary Schools
16,834

17
Public Community Colleges
14,149



58,378

Total degrees and certificates earned at Oregon institutions of higher education

154
Private Career Schools
9,976

7
Public Universities
16,392

OHSU
1,027

Source: HECC analysis of student-level data from 17 community colleges, resident students in seven public universities, and 218 private institutions (out of 249 solicited). For public institutions, data include Oregon Transfer Module, one-to-two year certificates, associate/bachelor's/master's/doctoral degrees, post-doctoral and professional certificates. Completions for OHSU include 41 students whose degree is also recognized by Portland State University in a collaborative joint program.

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Oregon Public Postsecondary Education Students Today

1ST GENERATION STATUS (note: among FAFSA filers only)

- **38%**

AGE

- **47% 25+**
- **35% 18-24**
- **18% <18**

FINANCIAL AID

- **36%** received public grant aid
- **18%** received Pell (note: this is including non-credit student)

BASIC NEEDS (national data)

- Food Insecure **36-42%**
- Housing Insecure **35-51%**
- Homeless **9-12%**

FULL-TIME/ PART-TIME

- **78% PT**
- **22% FT**

LEVEL

- **62%** undergrad
- **32%** non-credit only
- **4%** graduate
- **2%** developmental ed

RURAL/URBAN:

- **72%** urban
- **17%** rural
- **10%** unknown

Sources: Data on food insecurity from *Still Hungry and Homeless in College*, based on a survey of 43,000 students at 66 colleges and universities in 20 states and Washington D.C.. By Sara Goldrick-Rab, Jed Richardson, Joel Schneider, Anthony Hernandez, and Clare Cady. Wisconsin HOPE Lab. All other data from HECC analysis of student records from public institutions and reflect Oregon undergraduate-level students, including high school students taking dual-credit courses and community college students taking non-credit courses. Data on age, area of instruction, first-generation status, gender, race/ethnicity, rural/urban status are from 2017-18. Data on full-time/part-time, Pell status, and the proportion of students receiving public grant aid are from 2016-17. Data on first-generation status and Pell status are only available for students who file for financial aid.

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Key Postsecondary Education Themes and Priorities, 2019

Transform Lives, Build Economic Mobility

Eliminate Inequity and Ensure Opportunity for All

Protect Affordability of Public Community Colleges and Universities

Ensure Oregonians can Navigate the Fast-Changing 21st Century Economy

Foster Smooth Pathways and Informed Investments of Time and Money

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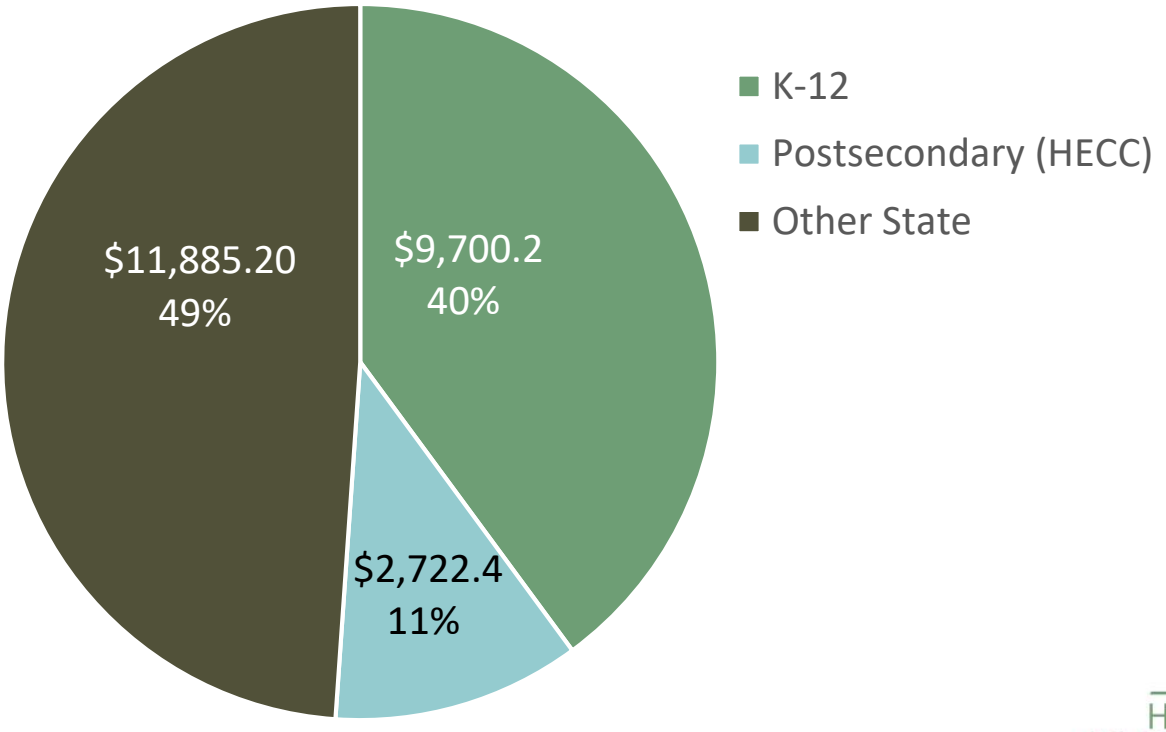
Postsecondary Education Represents 11% of the State Budget

2019-21 Percent of Total State General Fund/Lottery Fund Expenditures ($23.8 Billion Total*)
Numbers in Millions
*Current Service Level



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HECC Budget Categories

The HECC budget includes funding for:

- Oregon's 17 community colleges
- Oregon's seven public universities
- Other missions of public universities: state and statewide programs (Agriculture Experiment Station, Extension Service, Forest Research Laboratory), Sports Action Lottery
- Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU) state funds
- Student assistance (state financial aid programs)
- Capital bonding authority for the public institutions
- Debt service for previous capital projects of the public institutions
- Workforce support and other special payments, including support for Oregon's nine Local Workforce Development Boards
- HECC agency operations

Seventy-five percent of HECC's overall budget is comprised of General and Lottery Funds.

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Overall HECC Budget

77.8% of HECC's $2.647 billion CSL budget is distributed directly to public universities, community colleges, students through financial aid, and to Local Workforce Development Boards.

20.4% of HECC's budget funds debt service on current and past capital construction projects at universities and colleges.

HECC operations, including all personnel and supplies, account for 1.8% of the agency's total budget.

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Some Key Impacts of the Governor's Recommended Budget

The base HECC budget is $2.72B Total Funds, a 9.3 percent decrease from the 2017-19 LAB and a 0.4 percent increase in General Funds.

The primary state funding streams for community colleges and public universities are flat or reduced from the 2017-19 LAB, likely resulting in large spikes in tuition and fees and program cuts.

The state's need-based financial aid program, the Oregon Opportunity Grant, is funded at CSL; with rising student costs, this means HECC will provide fewer grants to support affordability for low-income Oregonians.

The Oregon Promise is no longer funded after the first year of the biennium, eliminating a successful on-ramp to postsecondary education for thousands of Oregon high school graduates.

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Some Key Impacts of the Governor's Recommended Budget

Most current activities of the HECC agency are maintained, and there is a modest increase to strategic workforce activities.

The Sports Action Lottery is eliminated, taking away funding for scholarships for underrepresented students, women's intercollegiate athletics and graduate students.

The Engineering and Technology Sustaining Fund is not funded, ending a program that has increased the number of engineering graduates over decades.

Measure 99 Outdoor School Education Fund support is not funded after the first year of the biennium.

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PROGRESS TOWARDS STATE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE GOALS

Oregon's 40-40-20 Goal for Young Adults
(HS class of 2025 and beyond)

40-40-20 GOAL

With the passage of HB 2311 in 2017, effective January 1, 2018, Oregon clarified the 40-40-20 educational goal to focus strategically on young Oregonians rising through the education system.

By 2025, 40% of Oregonians will complete a 4-year degree, 40% of Oregonians will complete a 2-year degree or certificate, and 20% will earn a high school diploma or the equivalent.

-ORS 350.014 (2011)

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Oregon's New Adult Educational Attainment Goal

As directed by HB 2311 in 2017, the HECC worked with the Oregon Workforce Talent and Development Board and partners on the development of this new goal, which was formally approved in November 2018.

Oregon anticipates more than 120,000 additional jobs requiring postsecondary training or education between now and 2030. In order to meet this need, **300,000 additional adult Oregonians should earn a new degree, certificate or credential valued in the workforce during that time**. Because Oregon has substantial attainment gaps among minority, low income and rural Oregonians, the state will also commit to reducing those attainment gaps by half during the decade.

300,000 includes credentials Oregonians are expected to earn at status quo completion rates, **plus 120,000 new credentials needed**.

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Adult Attainment Goal of 300,000 Credentials Are Based on Workforce Projections

122,500 new jobs in postsecondary education and training are projected between 2017-2027

Current Adult Completions

- About 20,000 adults age 25+ complete a degree or career certificate annually

+

120,000 Increased Adult Completions to fill projected job growth

- 10,000 to 12,000 more adults each year

=

Goal of 300,000 adult completions by 2030.

Source: HECC analysis of student records.
[1]Includes an estimate for twelve private institutions that are exempt from state oversight.

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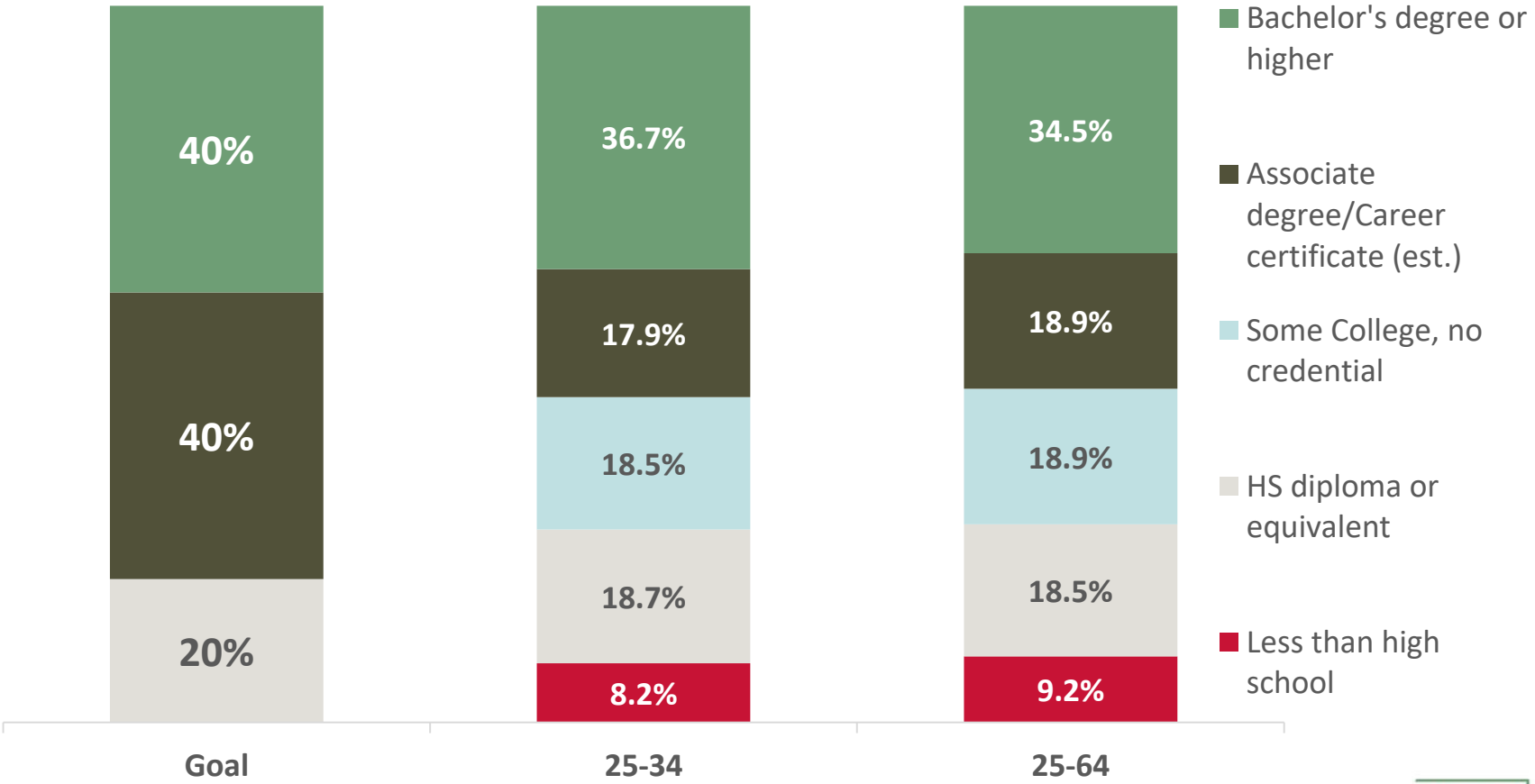
Oregon Educational Attainment Rates

Key Performance Metric #4

Oregon Educational Attainment Rates 2017
Versus 40-40-20 Goal - Oregon Young Adults and Working Age Adults



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

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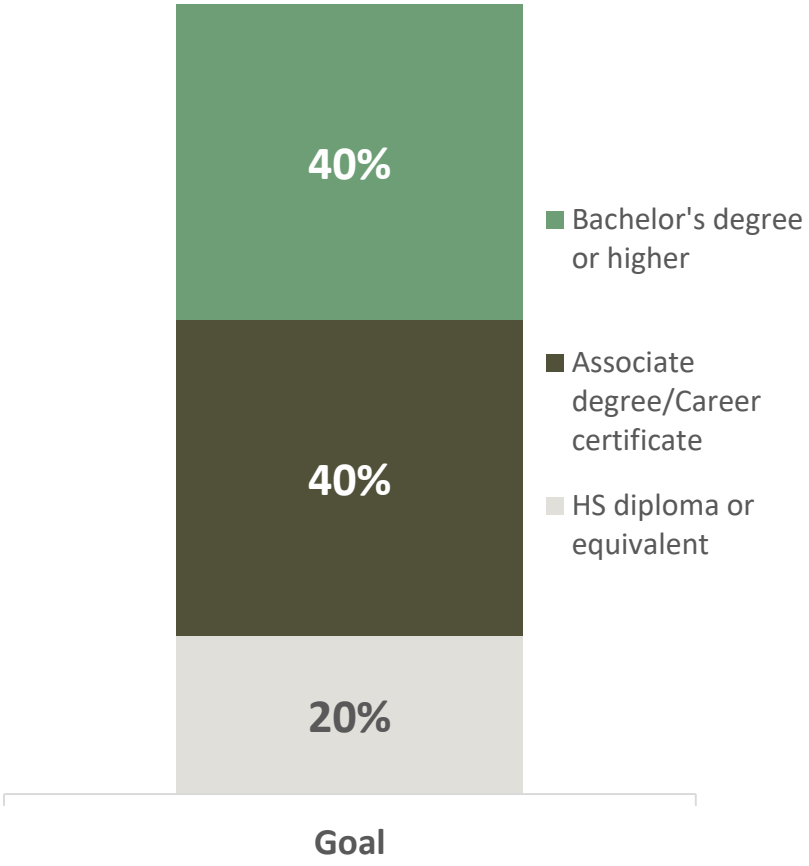
Oregon Educational Attainment Rates: The Middle 40



We endorse a broad understanding of what "counts" for the middle 40, including:

- Two-year Associate degrees
- One-year certificates
- Registered apprenticeships
- Career pathways certificates
- Other credentials

Note: HECC uses U.S. Census data to measure attainment, estimating the number of certificates and registered apprenticeships.

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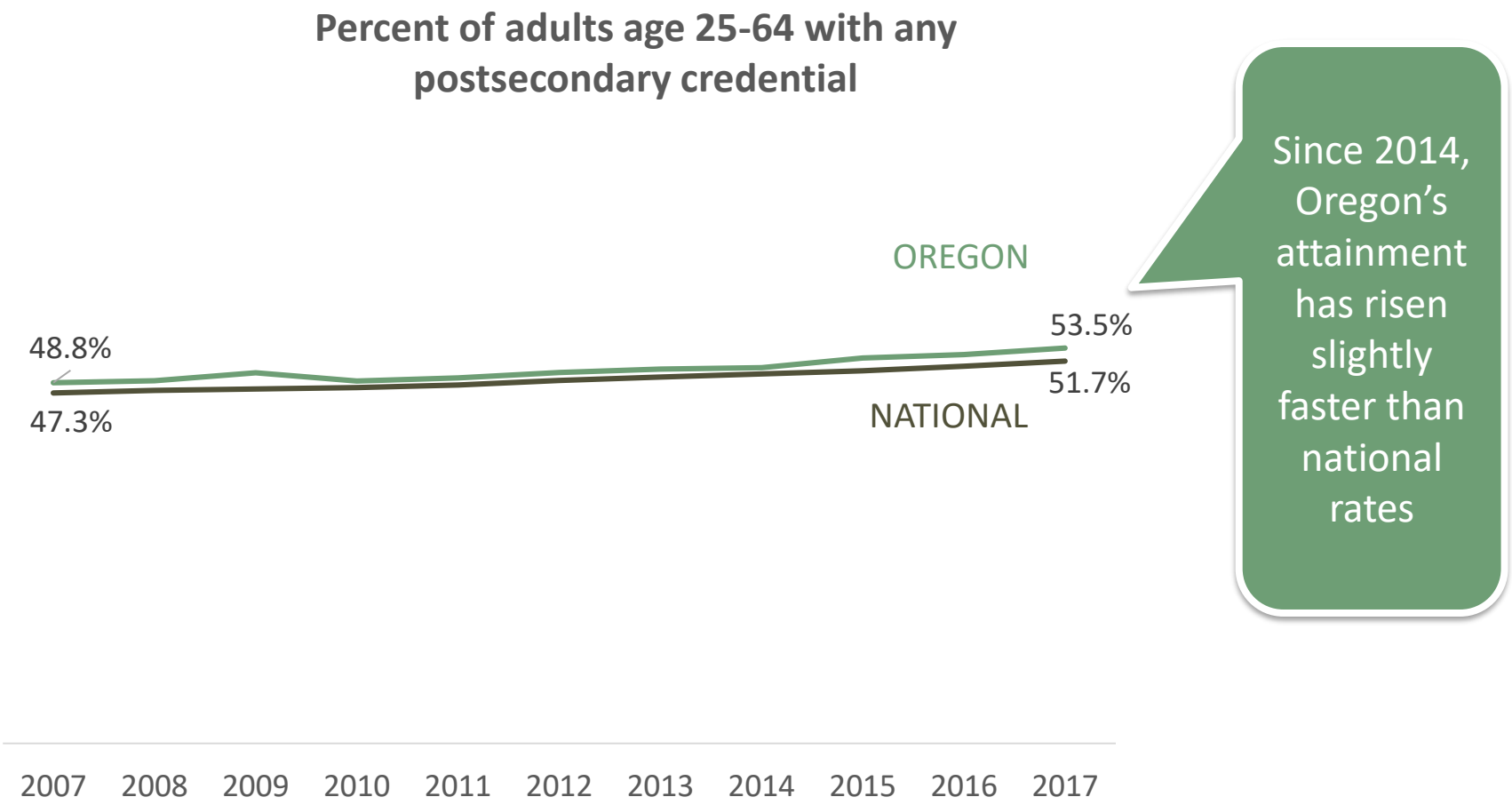
Educational Attainment in Oregon has been Rising Over Time and is Slightly Above National Rates



Source: U.S. Census, American FactFinder Table B15001, 2007-2017. Note: Attainment rates include an estimate of career certificates.

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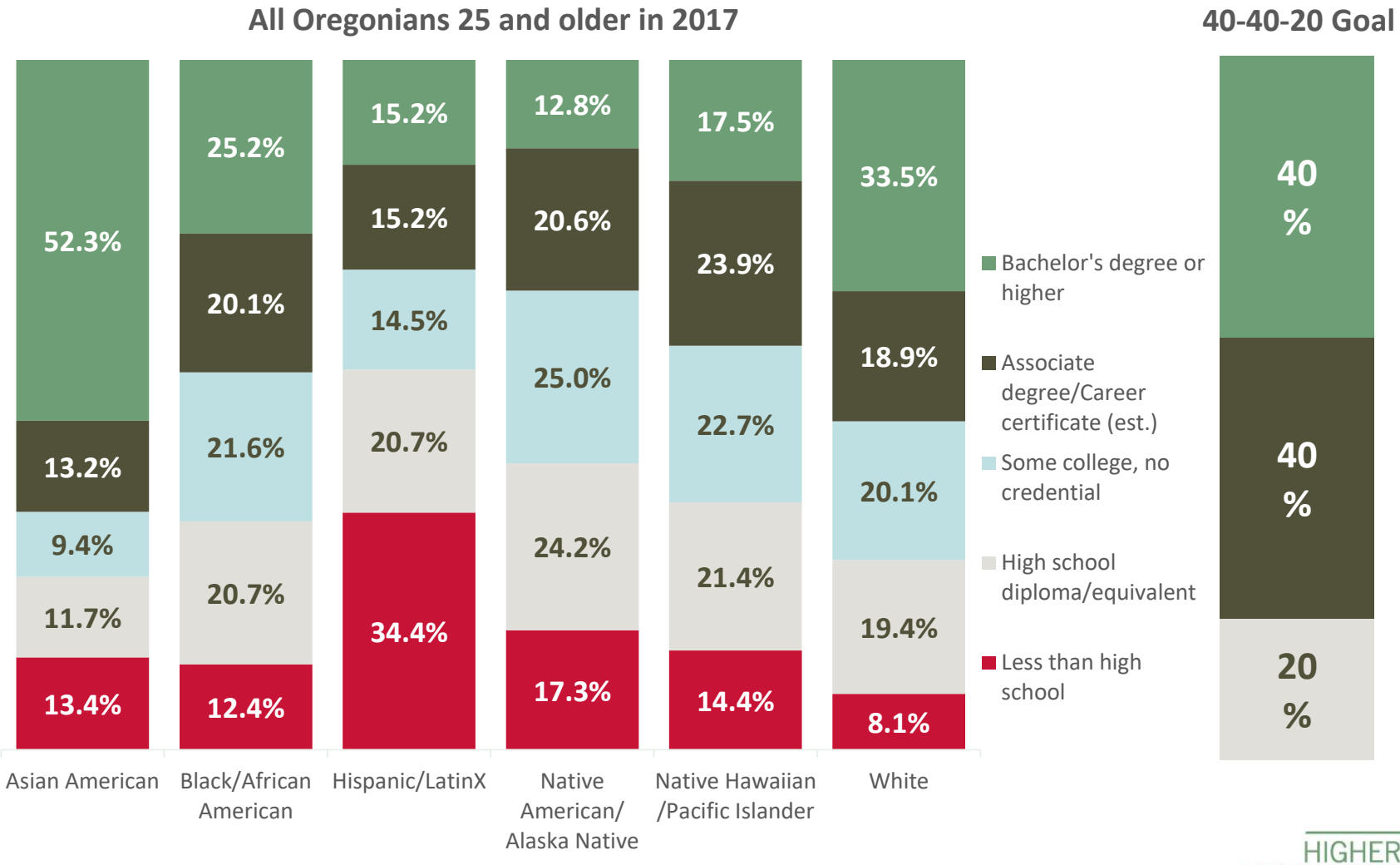
Oregon Educational Attainment Varies Widely by Race/Ethnicity, Adults Age 25 and Older



Source: American Community Survey data, three-year rolling average of 5-year estimates.

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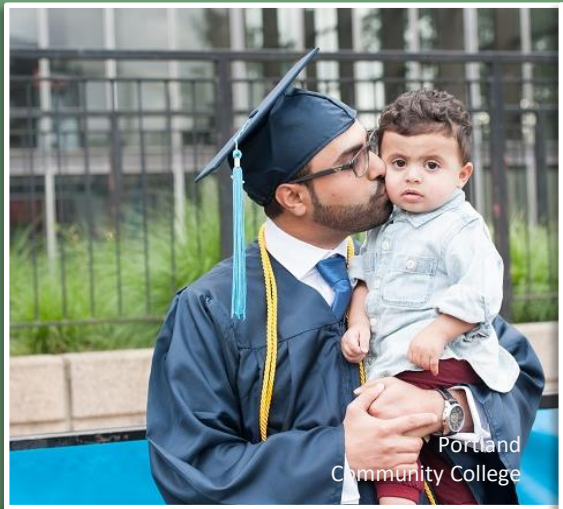
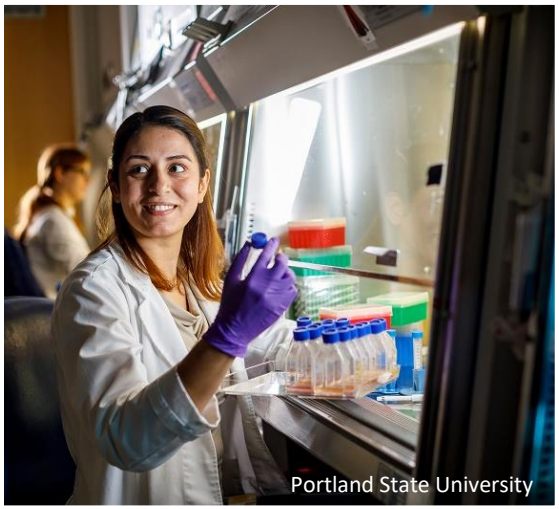
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION RETURN ON INVESTMENT, WORKFORCE DEMANDS


Portland Community College

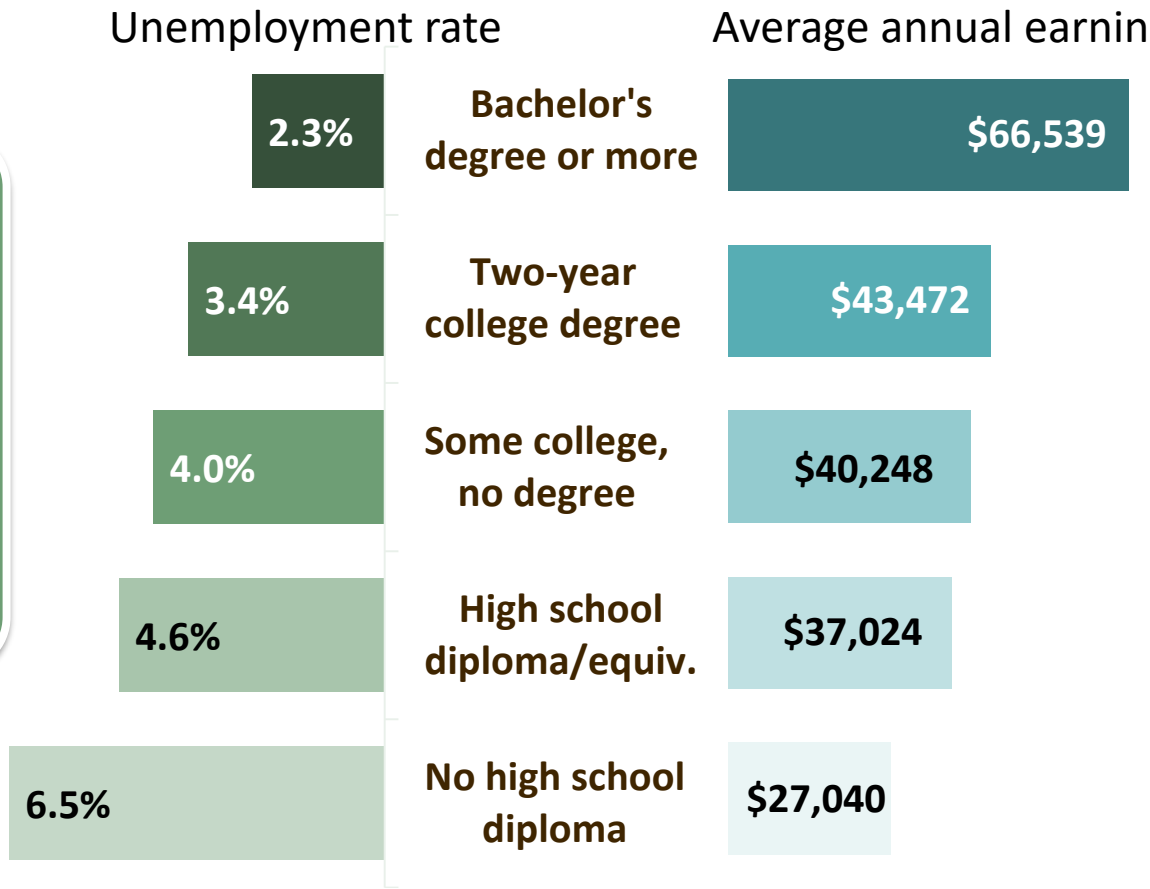

Portland State University

Clackamas Community College

Blue Mountain Community College, Tim Park Photography, Bend, OR

More Education and Training Translate to Higher Earnings and Lower Unemployment

Oregon workers boosted their earnings by 19% on average, almost $5,000, after earning a community college career certificate



$63,961
Cost of living for single adult with 2 kids in Oregon

$33,201
Cost of living for single adult in Oregon

Sources: Unemployment rates and average annual earnings from Oregon Employment Department, 2018 (qualityinfo.org). Cost of living data from Alliance for A Just Society, *Families Out of Balance*, August 2014. Certificates in Oregon data from Carnevale, A.P., N. Ridley, and M.L. Fasules, *Certificates in Oregon: A Model for Workers to Jump-Start or Reboot Careers*. Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 2018.

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Postsecondary Education Generates Upward Mobility…

For Oregonians from low-income families who enroll in college as young adults, **18%** become high-income earners by their mid-30s.

→ Compared to **4%** of those who do not enter college as young adults

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

- Community Colleges: **10.7%**
- Universities: **28.0%**
- Private institutions (10 Alliance, 2 other): **29.1%**

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

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

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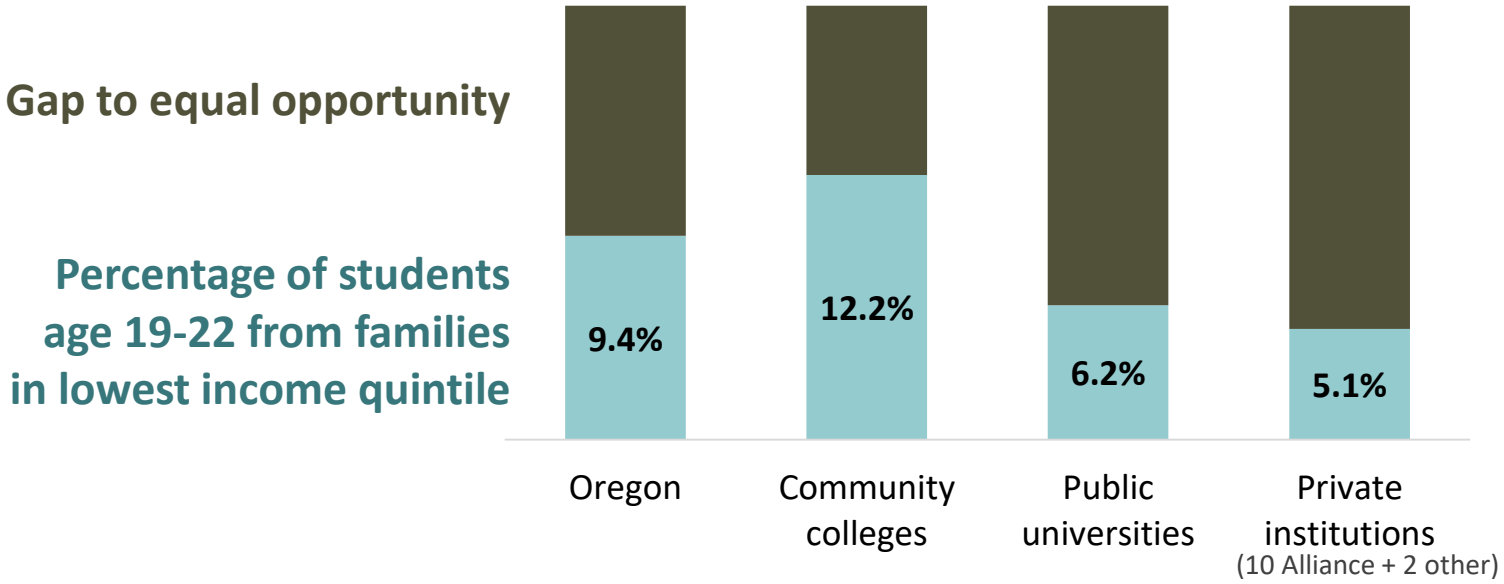
But Too Few Students Access This Route to Upward Mobility

Students from low-income backgrounds are less likely to be enrolled, especially at more selective schools

Only **9.4%** of Oregon postsecondary students age 19-22 were from families with incomes in the lowest 20%



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

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Postsecondary Education: Civic, Health, Economic Resilience, and Family Benefits

Higher levels of postsecondary education correlate with….

- Higher rates of physical exercise, lower smoking rates, and lower obesity rates
- Lower rates of participation in public assistance programs (Medicaid, SNAP, etc.), and higher rates of employer-provided health insurance coverage
- Lower rates of unemployment, and more likely to get jobs during economic downturn*
- Higher earnings, and less likely to live in households at poverty level
- Higher voting and volunteering rates

A 2016 study showed that over 99 percent of job growth in the economic recovery after the 2009 Recession went to workers with more than a high school education.*

Sources: The College Board, Education Pays 2016
https://trends.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/education-pays-2016-full-report.pdf
*Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce, *America's Divided Recovery, College Haves and Have-Nots*, 2016
https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/americas-divided-recovery/

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2018 Oregon Talent Assessment

Developed by ECONorthwest and Program Policy Insight

Addresses talent needs of Oregon businesses and how to best prepare Oregonians for the evolving 21st century workforce.

Results from a year of research:

- Business needs and labor projections
- Engagement with hundreds of business representatives from industries critical to Oregon's economy

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2018 Talent Assessment

Selected Findings

Half of Oregon employers reported a **shortage of skills required for specific occupations** – with problem solving and critical thinking at the top of the list.

The labor market has been rewarding workers for **performing tasks that computers cannot do.**

Oregon shows relatively **modest wage growth,** even while employers report skill shortages.

Interpersonal skills – also called soft, essential or social skills – are necessary.

Demographic changes and increasing automation play leading roles in where the jobs will be.

Sizable, traditional working age populations are still without work in Oregon, and almost half have a high school degree or less.

Source: *Oregon Talent Assessment,* 2018, developed by ECONorthwest in partnership with Program and Policy Insight for the State of Oregon, approved by the Workforce and Talent Development Board in September, 2018.
https://www.oregon.gov/WorkforceBoard/talent/Documents/2018%20Talent%20Assessment%20-%20FINAL.PDF

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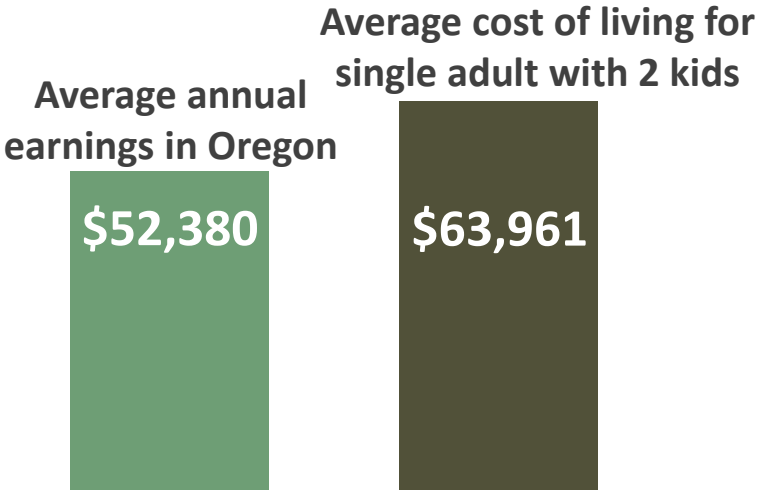
The Future Calls for Education and Training After High School

Most adults will need to earn above-average annual wages to make ends meet.



98%

of all jobs with above-average earnings will require a postsecondary credential or degree, 2017-2027.

Half of ALL projected jobs will call for education or training beyond high school
61% of NEW job growth will call for education or training beyond high school.

Sources: Unemployment rates and average annual earnings from Oregon Employment Department, 2018 (qualityinfo.org). Cost of living data from Alliance for A Just Society, *Families Out of Balance*, August 2014.

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POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE STRUCTURE AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

Lane Community College

Chemeketa Community College

Western Oregon University

Mt. Hood Community College

Postsecondary Education and Workforce Structure

Oregon Governor

Oregon Legislature

State Education Partners

- Chief Education Office (to sunset in 2019)
- Early Learning Council
- Youth Development Council
- State Board of Education
- Oregon Department of Education
- TSPC Commission
- Teacher Standards and Practices Commission
- Employment Department

- Workforce and Talent Development Board
- Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) Advisory Committee
- Oregon Volunteers Commission
- STEM Investment Council

Higher Education Policy and Funding Coordination

- Responsibility across all sectors of higher education and workforce, public and private
- A clearly-defined focus on coordination, not governance

HECC Commission

HECC Agency

Public Institution Governance

17 Local Community College Boards (LOCALLY ELECTED)

7 Public University Boards (GOVERNOR-APPOINTED, SENATE-CONFIRMED)

Local Workforce Development Boards

9 Local Workforce Development Boards (LOCALLY APPOINTED)

KEY

State Agency

State Board/Commission/ Committee

HECC History 2011-2018: Significant Change in the Higher Education Governance Landscape

From five state agency boards to one*, a clearly-defined focus on coordination, not governance

2011

- **HECC established as a Commission with limited authority, no agency funding.**
- Oregon Education Investment Board (OEIB) established.

2013

- Institutional governing boards approved by the Legislature for Oregon's public universities, previously governed by the State Board of Higher Education (SBHE).
- **HECC vested with current authorities and agency functions first funded.**
- The Oregon Student Access Commission (OSAC), previously a separate agency, is renamed Office of Student Access and Completion, and authority shifts to the HECC.
- The Office of Degree Authorization, previously housed in OSAC, moves to HECC.
- Private Career School licensing unit and the State Approving Agency for Veterans Benefits, formerly part of ODE, move to HECC.
- Board authority related to Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD) moves from ODE to HECC.
- Existing local governing boards maintained at community colleges.

2014

- Institutional boards of trustees begin authority for largest 3 public universities.
- As the Oregon University System (former administrative function for the State Board of Higher Education) sunsets, some former OUS functions move to the HECC.

2015

- Institutional boards of trustees begin authority for 4 regional and technical universities, with fiscal and performance reporting conditions for EOU and SOU.
- CCWD, formerly a separate agency, becomes an Office of the HECC.
- The Oregon University System and State Board of Higher Education sunsets.
- Oregon Education Investment Board sunsets, and Chief Education Office is established to continue this work.

2016

- No major changes in structure.
- **HECC functioning as a coordinating commission and agency with a comprehensive, integrated approach to all sectors of postsecondary education.**

2017

No major changes in structure.

2018

- Oregon Volunteers moves to HECC from the Governor's Office
- STEM Investment Council administration moves from Chief Education Office to HECC
- HECC no longer State Approving Agency for Veterans Benefits
- HECC announces EOU and SOU meet state set conditions established with past approval of governing boards.

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*State agency boards with higher education roles in 2011: OEIB, HECC, SBHE, SBE, OSAC. In 2019: HECC.

HECC Commissioners: 14 Member Volunteer Commission

HECC, 2019	**NEIL BRYANT, Chair**
	DAVID RIVES, Vice-Chair
	LEE AYERS-PREBOSKI, univ. faculty*
	VANESSA BECKER
	TERRY CROSS
	ENRIQUE FARRERA, staff*
	FRANK GOULARD, CC faculty*
	SHELBY PICK, CC student*
	RAMON RAMIREZ
	LARRY ROPER
	SANDY ROWE
	CARMEN RUBIO
	KALI SULLIVAN, university student*
	DUNCAN WYSE

*non-voting members

HECC Commissioners and Executive Director Ben Cannon with Governor Kate Brown, February 2019

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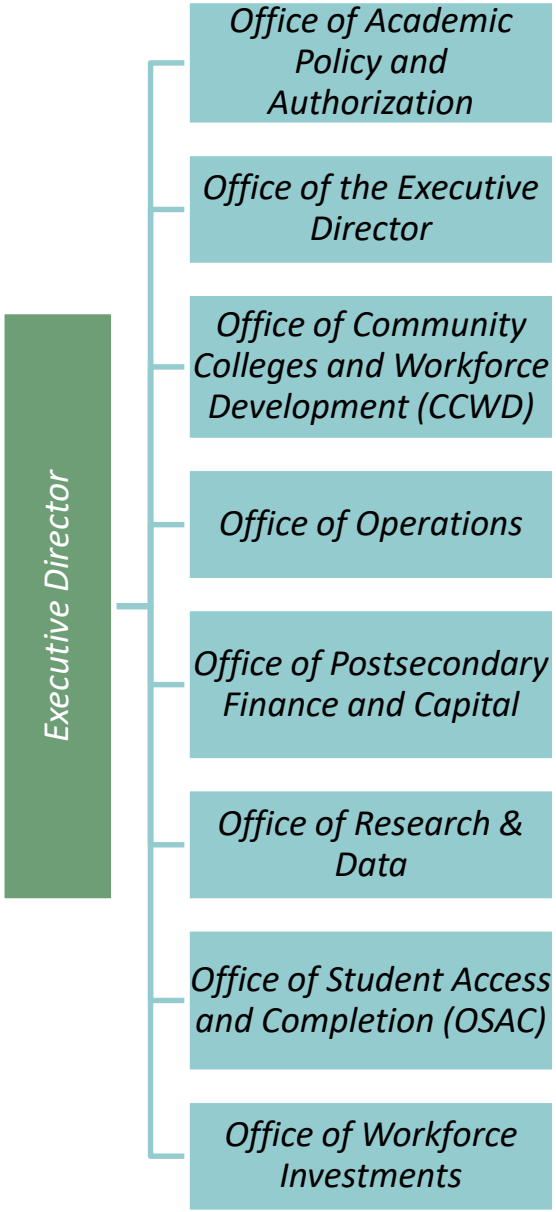
HECC Agency Organization

The Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) is the primary state entity responsible for ensuring pathways to postsecondary education success for Oregonians statewide, and serves as a convener of the groups and institutions working across the public and private higher education arena.

Established in 2011 and vested with its current authorities in 2013, the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) is a ***14-member volunteer commission appointed by the Oregon Governor****, with nine voting members confirmed by the State Senate. The Commission is supported by the* ***Higher Education Coordinating Commission state agency****, comprised of eight distinct offices led by Executive Director Ben Cannon and an executive team.*



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Major Areas of HECC Responsibility

Setting a strategic vision

- Develop state postsecondary education goals and strategic planning to achieve the state's goals
- Make budgetary recommendations for state postsecondary institutions and programs

Authorizing postsecondary programs and degrees

- Approve mission statements at public universities
- Approve significant new academic programs at public institutions
- Authorize some private and out-of-state colleges and universities, and license all private career schools

Distributing state funding

- Adopt formulas that govern the distribution of state funding to community colleges and public universities, and grant aid to students
- Administer grants and contracts for other state appropriations

Administering financial aid, workforce, and other programs

- Operate state financial aid and outreach programs (Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon Promise, ASPIRE, and more)
- With the state workforce board and Employment Department, manage state implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)
- Administer Adult Basic Skills, GED, and other programs

Evaluating and reporting

- Conduct data collection, analysis, research, and reporting across all sectors of higher education
- Conduct biannual institutional evaluations for public universities

Oregon Equity Lens

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

Purpose: To clearly articulate the shared goals we have for our state, the intentional policies, investments and systemic change we will make to reach our goals of an equitable educational system, and to create clear accountability structures to ensure that we are actively making progress and correcting where there is not progress.

- Confirms the i**mportance of recognizing institutional and systemic barriers** that have limited access and success for many students.
- Emphasizes **historically underserved students**, with a **particular focus on racial equity.**

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HECC Strategic Planning to Achieve State Goals

www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/strategic-plan.aspx

Strategic Plan 2016-20

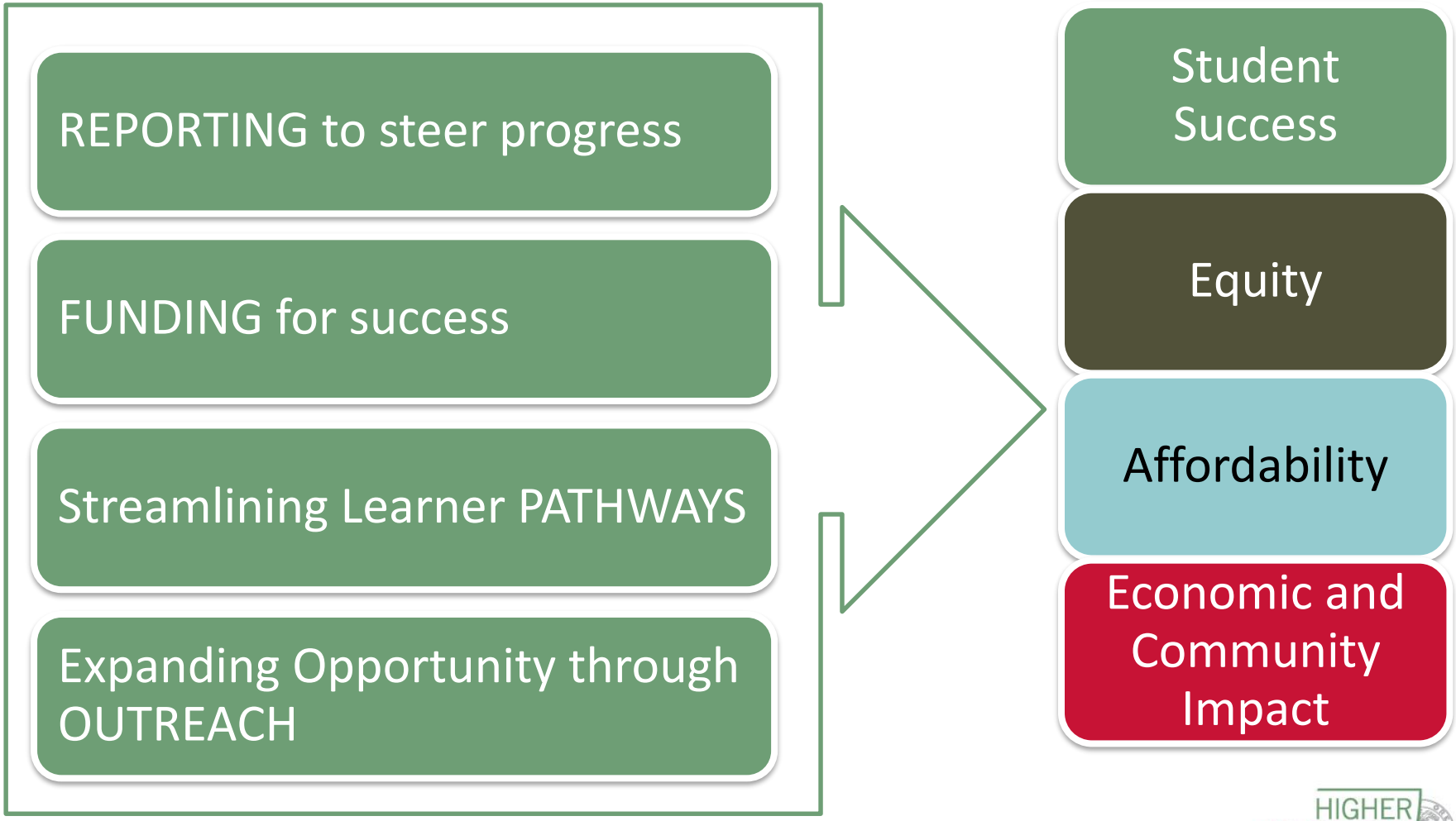
- The HECC is required by statute (ORS 350.075(d)) to adopt a strategic plan for state postsecondary goals. The HECC's *2016-20 Strategic Plan* charts a path forward to make progress for all Oregon's current and future students.

Strategic Framework 2017-2021

- As an addendum and update to the 2016-2010 Strategic Plan, the Commission in 2017 adopted a Strategic Framework 2017-2021 that will guide its strategic action in the coming years. The Framework concisely describes the Commission's vision, mission, values, and beliefs, and **defines four key areas of activity to achieve goals established by the 2016-20 Strategic Plan.**

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Four Strategic Action Areas Guide HECC's Work to Achieve Four Key Goals



From the *HECC Strategic Framework*, December 2017

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

OREGON LEARNERS SERVED BY THE POSTSECONDARY INVESTMENT: STATEWIDE AND NATIONAL TRENDS

Mt. Hood Community College

Oregon Institute of Technology

Portland State University

Chemeketa Community College

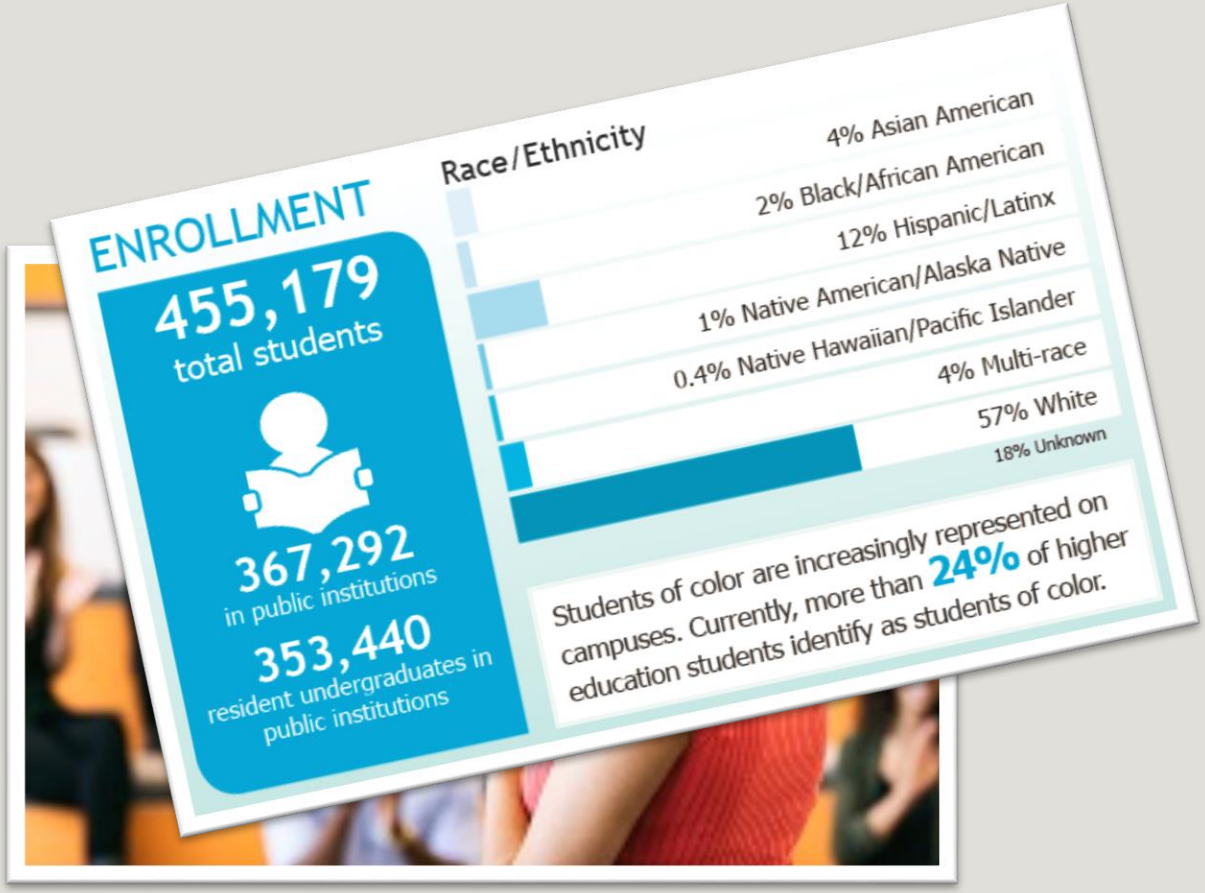
Snapshot: Enrollment

HECC Statewide and Institutional Snapshots (Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2016-17)

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

Public institutions enrolled 367,292 Oregon residents at all levels in 2016-17.

Private and public institutions enrolled 455,179 students total (all levels, all residency).



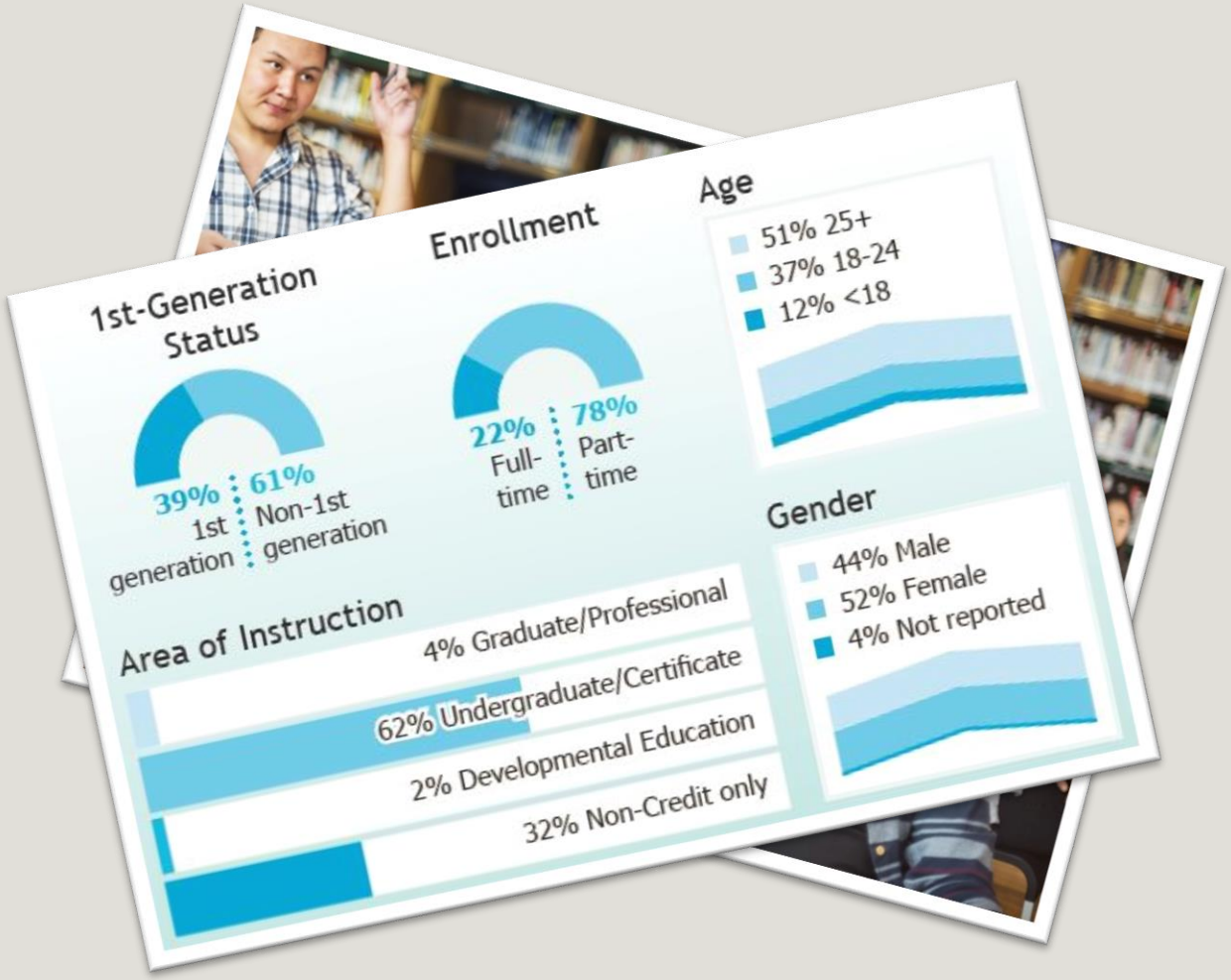
Snapshot: Enrollment

HECC Statewide and Institutional Snapshots (Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2016-17)

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

Of resident students in public institutions in 2016-17, 39% were 1st generation college students.

62% were pursuing an undergraduate degree or certificate.

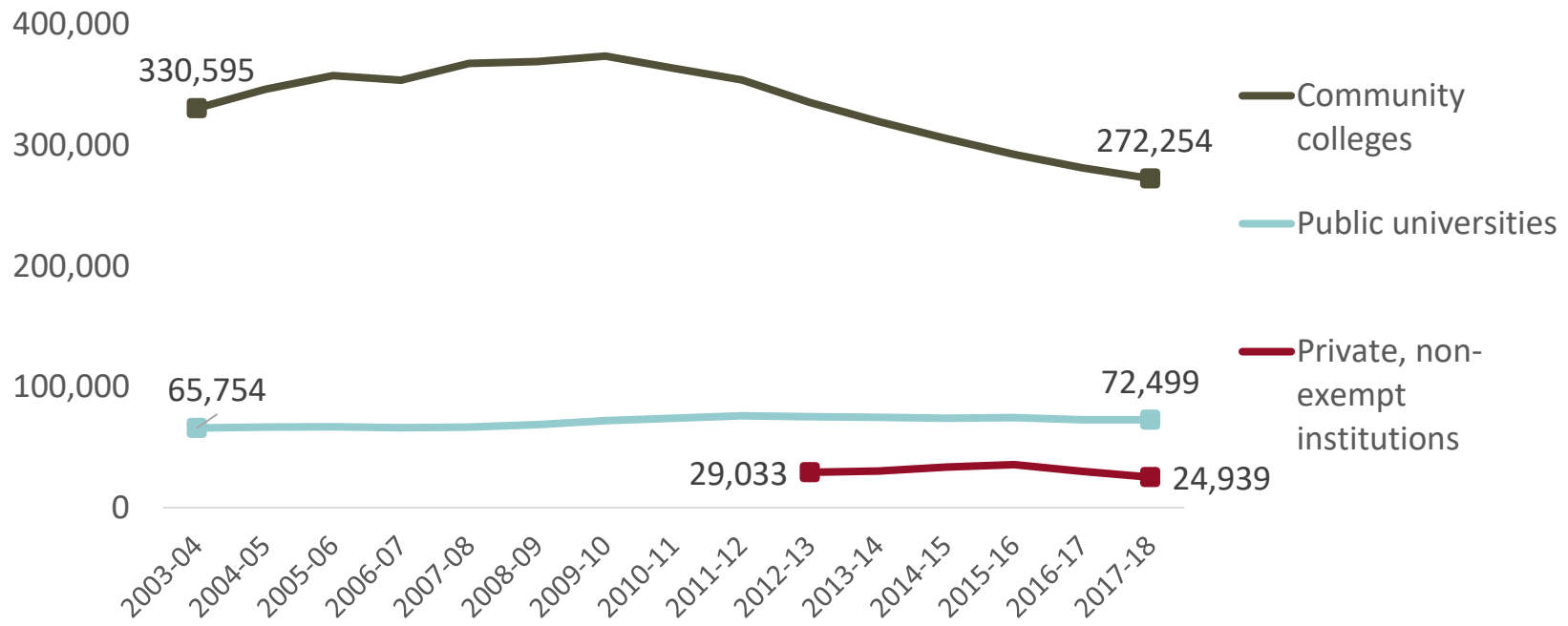


Oregon Undergraduate Enrollment has Risen in Universities and Fallen in Community Colleges

Annual number of undergraduates by institution type, 2003-04 to 2017-18

Community college enrollment is closely aligned with economic trends, with declining enrollment since 2010 following the strong economic recovery.

Enrollment also reflects rising college course taking among high school students.



Source: For public universities and community colleges: HECC analysis of student data from all institutions. Includes annual headcount for resident, undergraduate and non-admitted undergraduate students. For independent schools: HECC analysis of student data from private institutions that are authorized by the HECC and reported data. Includes annual headcount for resident and nonresident undergraduate students.

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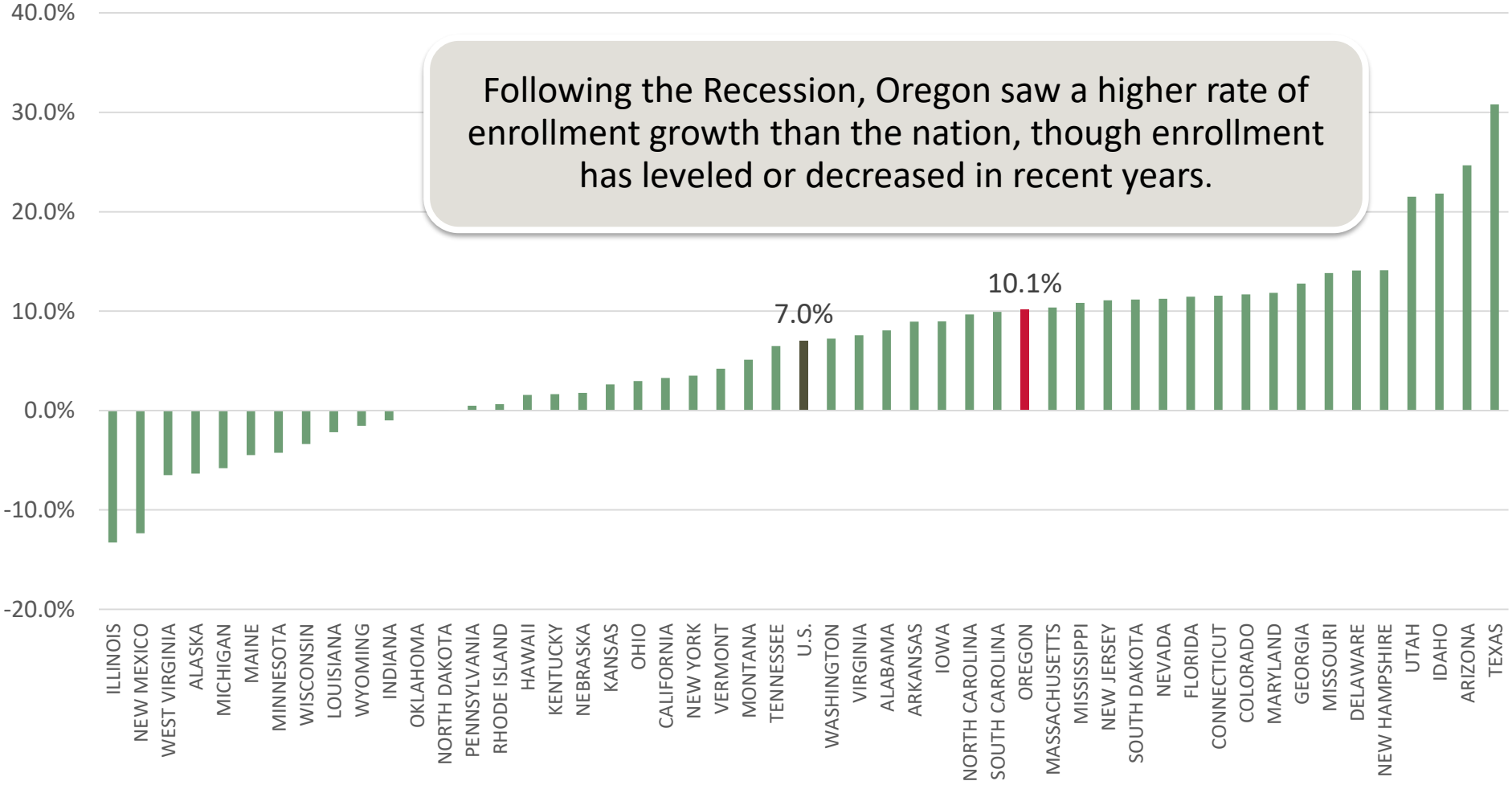
Enrollment since Recession

FTE Enrollment: Percent Change Since Recession (2008-2018)



Following the Recession, Oregon saw a higher rate of enrollment growth than the nation, though enrollment has leveled or decreased in recent years.

Source: *2018 State Higher Education Finance Report*, Preliminary Data, SHEEO, http://www.sheeo.org

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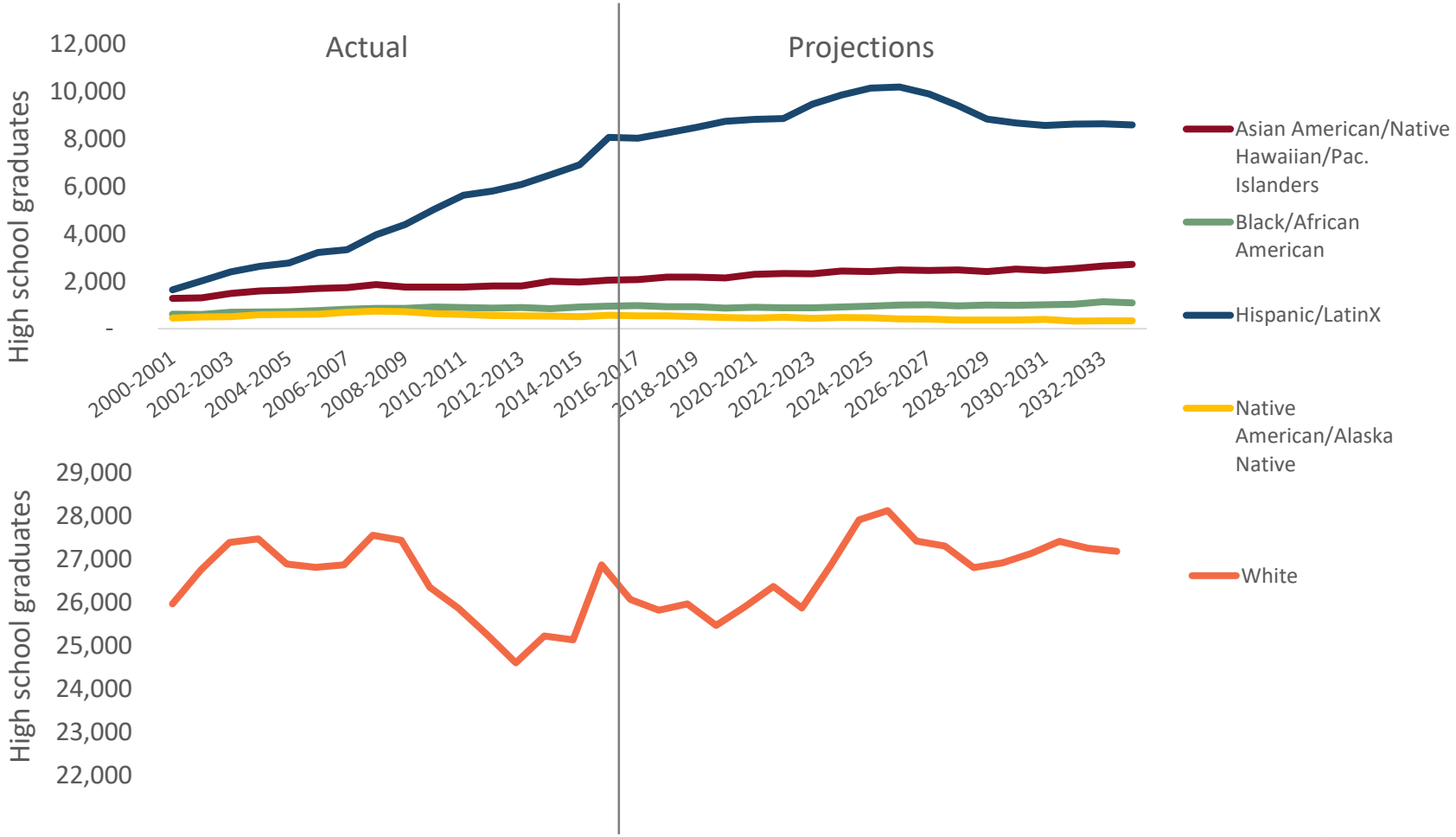
Oregon Youth Projections Show Growing Diversity

Oregon Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-01 to 2016-17 (Actual), 2017-18 to 2033-34 (Projected)



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.

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Oregon High School Graduates Need Pathways to Success After Graduation

Key Performance Metric #1, #2

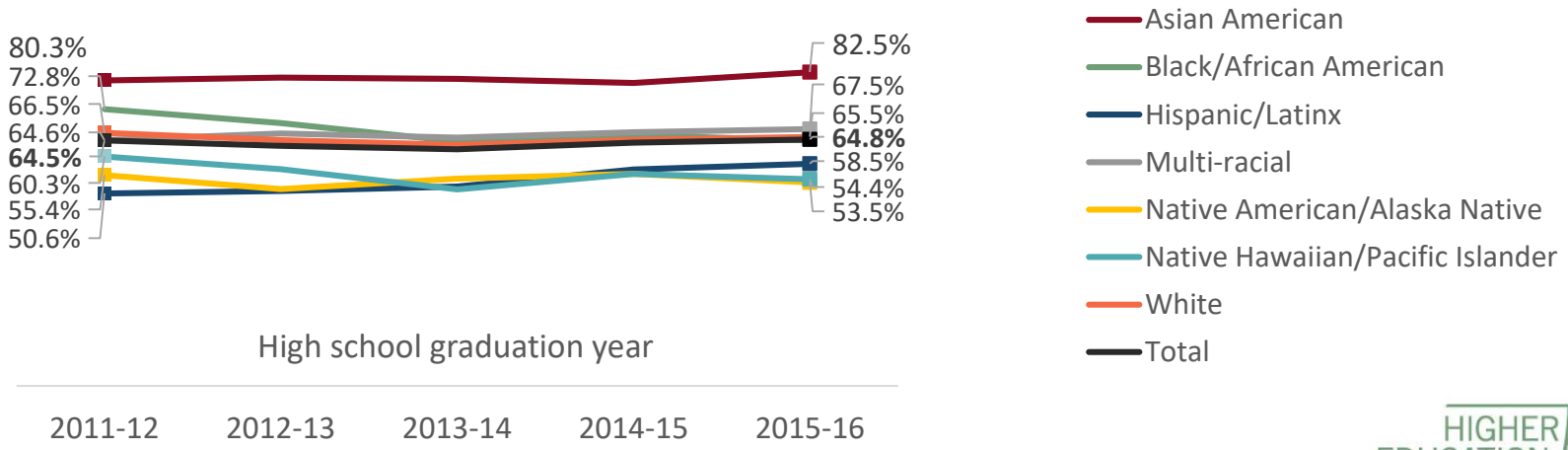
Large gaps in college-going rates call for a strong focus on equity

Only 64.8% of Oregon high school graduates enroll in college within 16 months of graduating

The college-going rate has been stable for the last 5 years. As more students are graduating from high school, more are going to college as well. The strong economy has also pulled many graduates directly into the workforce.

College-going rates vary almost 30 percentage points by race/ethnicity, and higher-income graduates are 20 percentage points more likely to enroll than lower-income graduates.

Rate of high school graduates enrolling in college or university



Source: Oregon Department of Education

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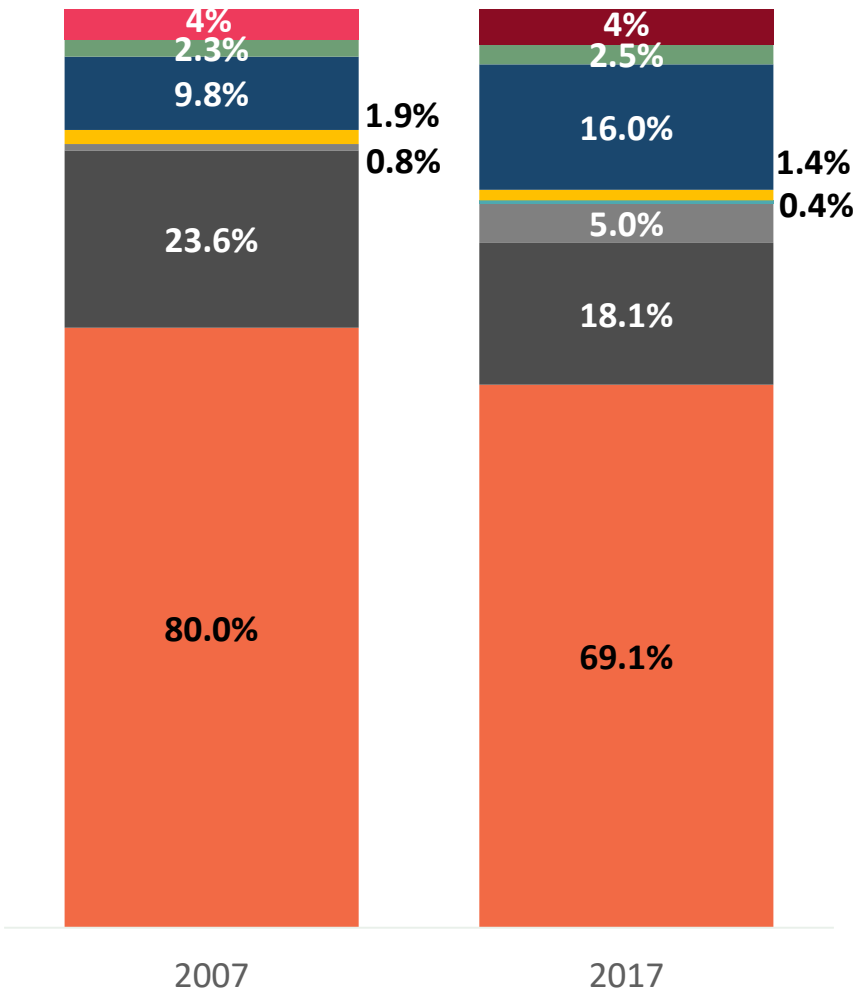
Public Institutions have a Multicultural Student Body

Percentage of Oregon students in different racial/ethnic groups, 2007 and 2017



Students who are Hispanic/LatinX or multi-racial have grown in number, while access remains difficult for Black/African American and Native American/Alaska Native students

	2007 Asian Americans, Nat. Hawaiians/Pac. Islanders*
	2017 Asian Americans*
	2017 Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders*
	Black/African American
	Hispanic/LatinX
	Native American/Alaska Native
	Two or more
	Unknown
	White

Source: HECC analysis of Oregon public institution student data. Includes annual headcount for resident, undergraduate and non-admitted undergraduate students.

*Note: Beginning in 2010, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have had the option of identifying separately from other Asian Americans. Because the groups are not comparable, trend data are not available.

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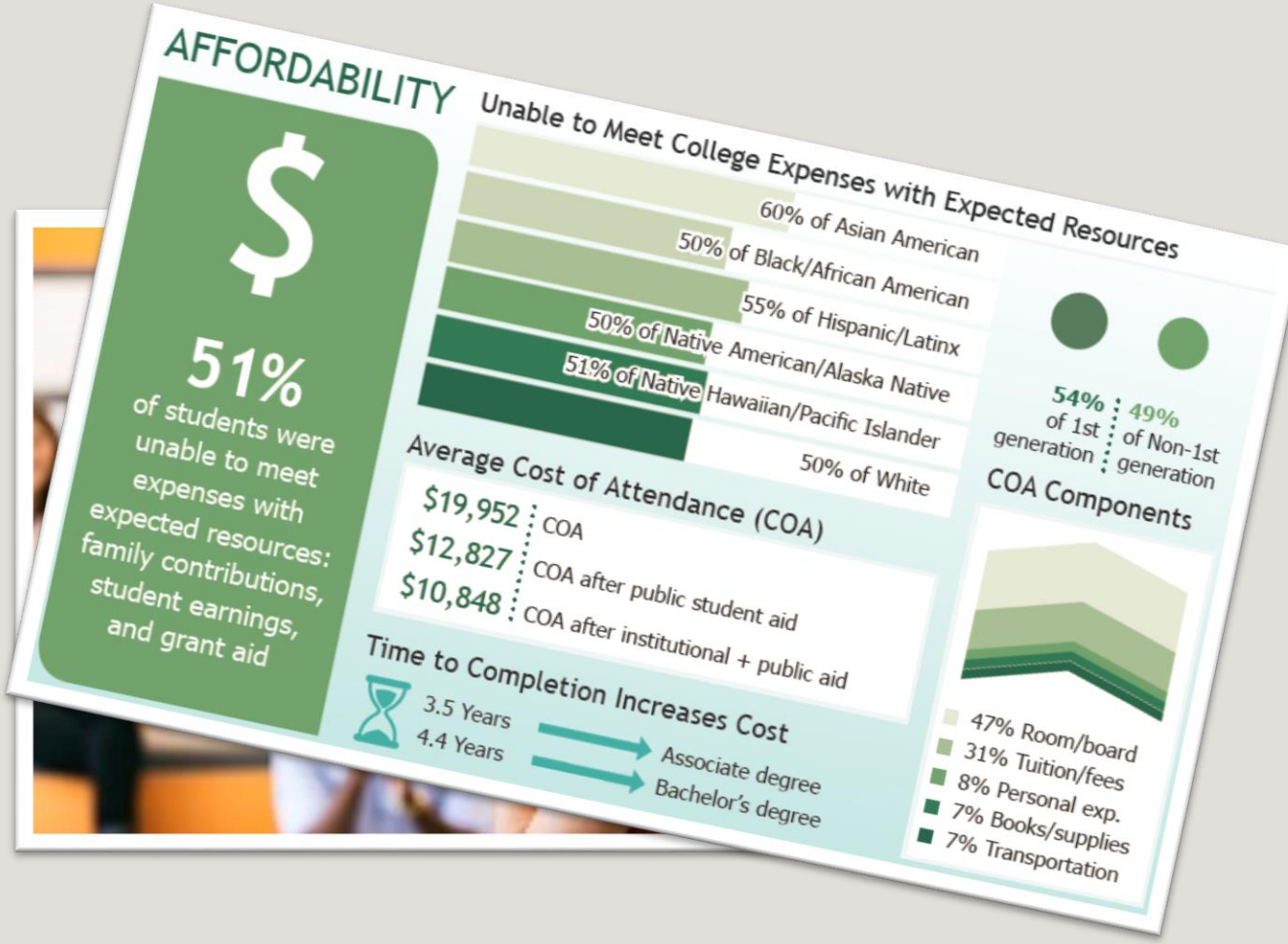
Snapshot: Affordability

HECC Statewide and Institutional Snapshots (Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2016-17)

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

51% of students were unable to meet expenses with expected resources: family contributions, student earnings, and grant aid.



Snapshot: Affordability

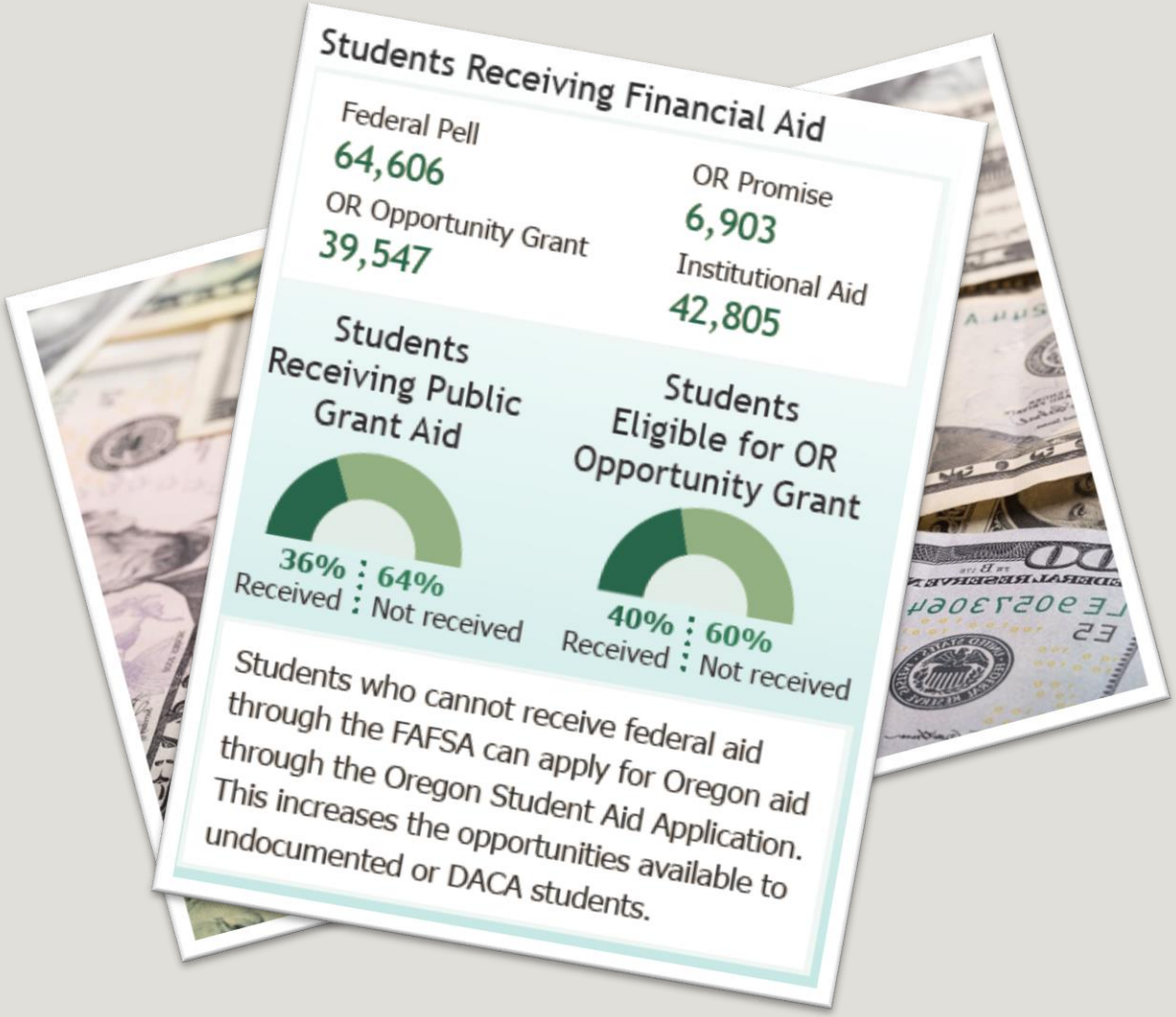
Key Performance Metric #9

HECC Statewide and Institutional Snapshots (Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2016-17)

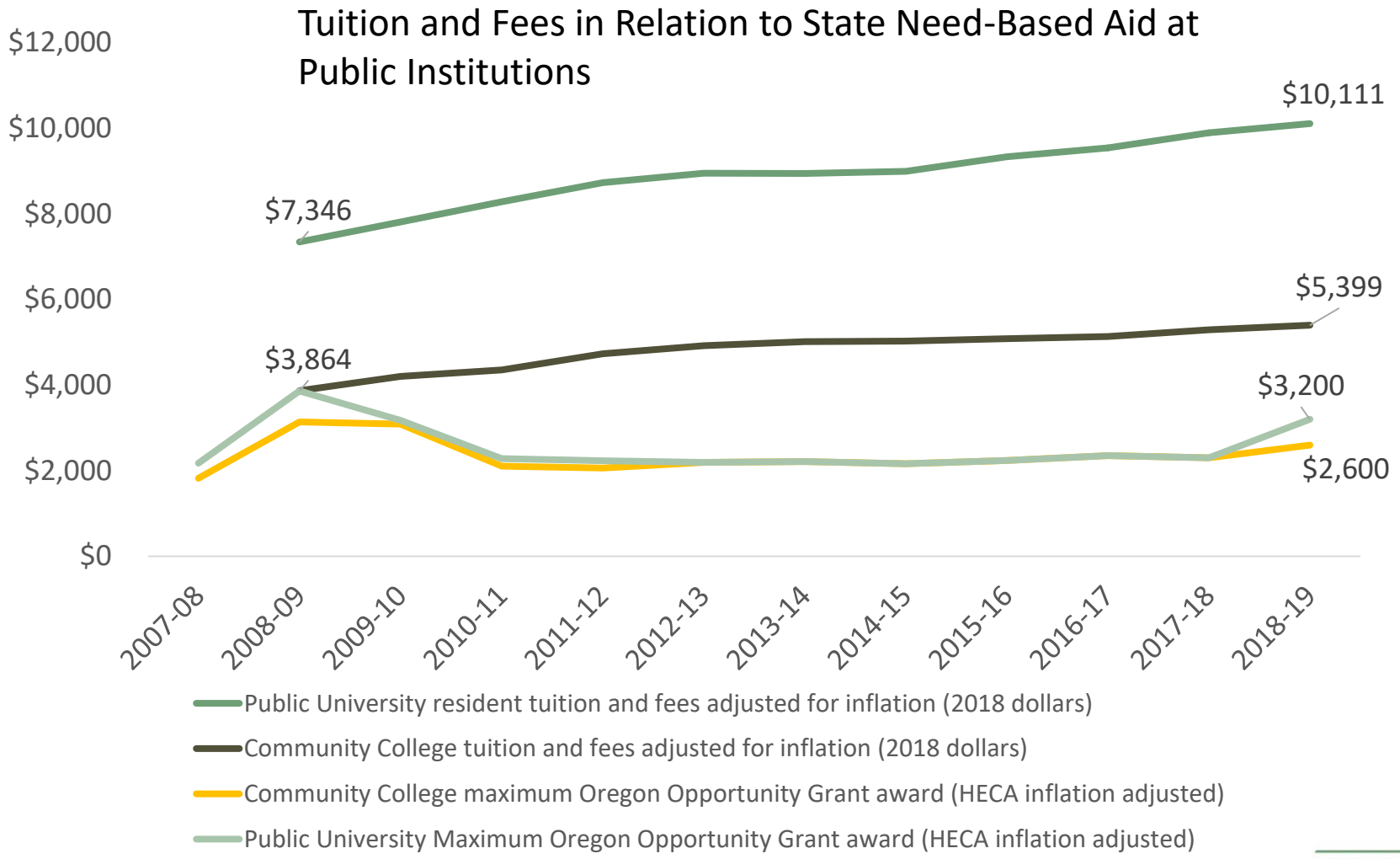
- https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Pages/snapshots.aspx

64% of students did not receive any public grant aid.

Of students eligible for the Oregon Opportunity Grant, only 40% received it.



While Tuition has Increased, Need-Based Grants Have not Kept Pace (inflation-adjusted)



Note: Adjustment for inflation is based on the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA) calculations

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Oregon Students Face Cost Challenges Beyond Tuition

Average Student Budgets: Oregon Postsecondary Institutions, 2018-19

	Tuition and Fees	Books and Supplies	Room and Board	Personal Expenses + Transportation	TOTAL
Public Universities	$10,111	$1,222	$11,761	$2,707	**$25,801**
Community Colleges	$5,399	$1,402	$9,534	$3,039	**$19,374**
Private Institutions*	$35,195	$1,057	$10,814	$2,620	**$49,557**

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

*Includes only Oregon degree-granting private institutions that are eligible for Oregon Opportunity Grant funds
Sources: public tuition and fees--HECC Research & Data for Average; all other figures--HECC-OSAC, 2018-19 Standard Student Budgets for Oregon Public Postsecondary Institutions: http://www.oregonstudentaid.gov/osac-doc/Student_Budgets.pdf

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Completion Impacts Affordability

Time to Completion Impacts Affordability

- Increased credits
- Financial aid limits

3.5 years	Associate Degrees
3 years + pre-transfer years	Bachelor's Degrees for Transfer Students
4.5 years	Bachelor's Degrees for First-time Freshmen

Whether Students Complete Impacts Affordability

- Students who complete have higher incomes and lower unemployment rates than students who do not complete.*
- Student loan repayment rates are higher among those from higher income backgrounds who complete their degrees.**

Sources: Average time to complete a degree, 2017-18. HECC Research & Data. *Source: 2015 American Community Survey, U.S. Census. **Source: U.S. Department of Education data, as reported in New America. 2017. "New Data Show Wider Repayment Gap Between Low- and High-Income Borrowers.

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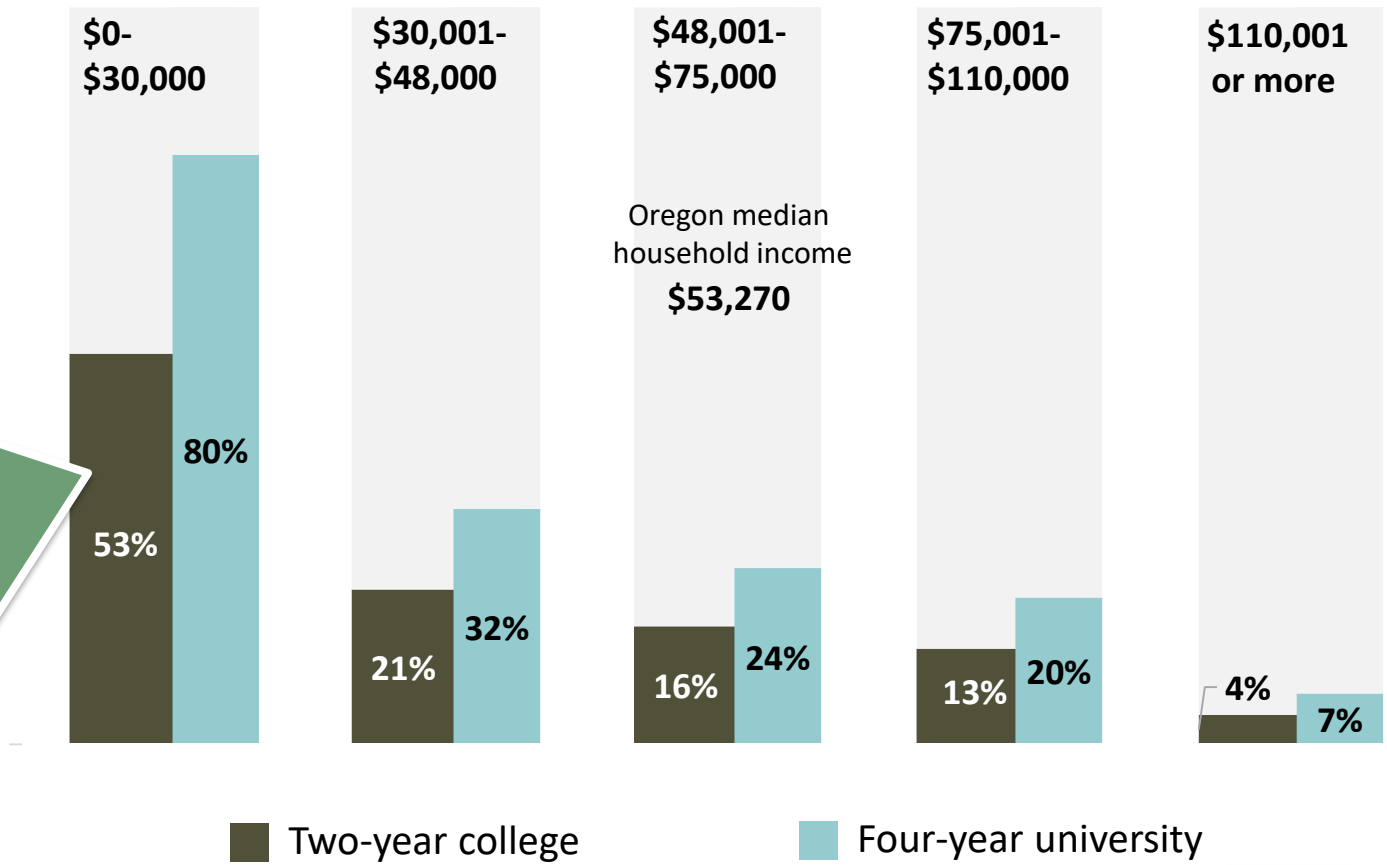
Despite Public Grants, the Financial Burden of College Remains Much Greater for Low-Income Families

OREGON LAGS IN SUPPORTING FAMILIES WITH THIS BURDEN.

Nationally, low-income families in the lowest-income bracket spend **40%** of their income on 2-year college costs and **60%** on 4-year university costs.

Share of household income required to meet college expenses, after grant aid



Source: Karol Dachelet, "Can Students Pay for College?", Education Commission of the States analysis, December 2018 https://ednote.ecs.org/can-students-afford-to-pay-for-college. Data sources for the study are: Net Price, IPEDS Winter 2016-17. Student Financial Aid Component. Median Household Income, U.S. Census Bureau. 2012-2016 ACS 5-year Estimates.
Note: Percentages based on the median for each income bracket.

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Many Students Face Food and Housing Insecurity

Food insecurity is high among Oregonians.

College students are struggling with basic needs. In the largest national survey performed by the Wisconsin HOPE Lab (surveying students at 66 institutions in 20 states), **over a third of college students were food or housing insecure,** and this was more prevalent among former foster youth, underrepresented students of color and first-generation students.**

Approximately **14.6% of Oregon households were food insecure** from 2014-16. Oregon ranks 14th worst in the nation for food insecurity.*

36% of university students and 42% of community college students were food insecure in the 30 days preceding the survey.

36% of university students and 51% of community college students were housing insecure.

9% of university students and 12% of community college students were homeless.

Sources: *Oregon Lags in Fighting Food Insecurity, Oregon Center for Public Policy, 2018 , based on 2016 data https://www.ocpp.org/2018/05/17/oregon-food-insecurity-lag/ **Still Hungry and Homeless in College, based on a survey of 43,000 students at 66 colleges and universities in 20 states and Washington D.C.. By Sara Goldrick-Rab, Jed Richardson, Joel Schneider, Anthony Hernandez, and Clare Cady. Wisconsin HOPE Lab. April 2018. https://hope4college.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Wisconsin-HOPE-Lab-Still-Hungry-and-Homeless.pdf

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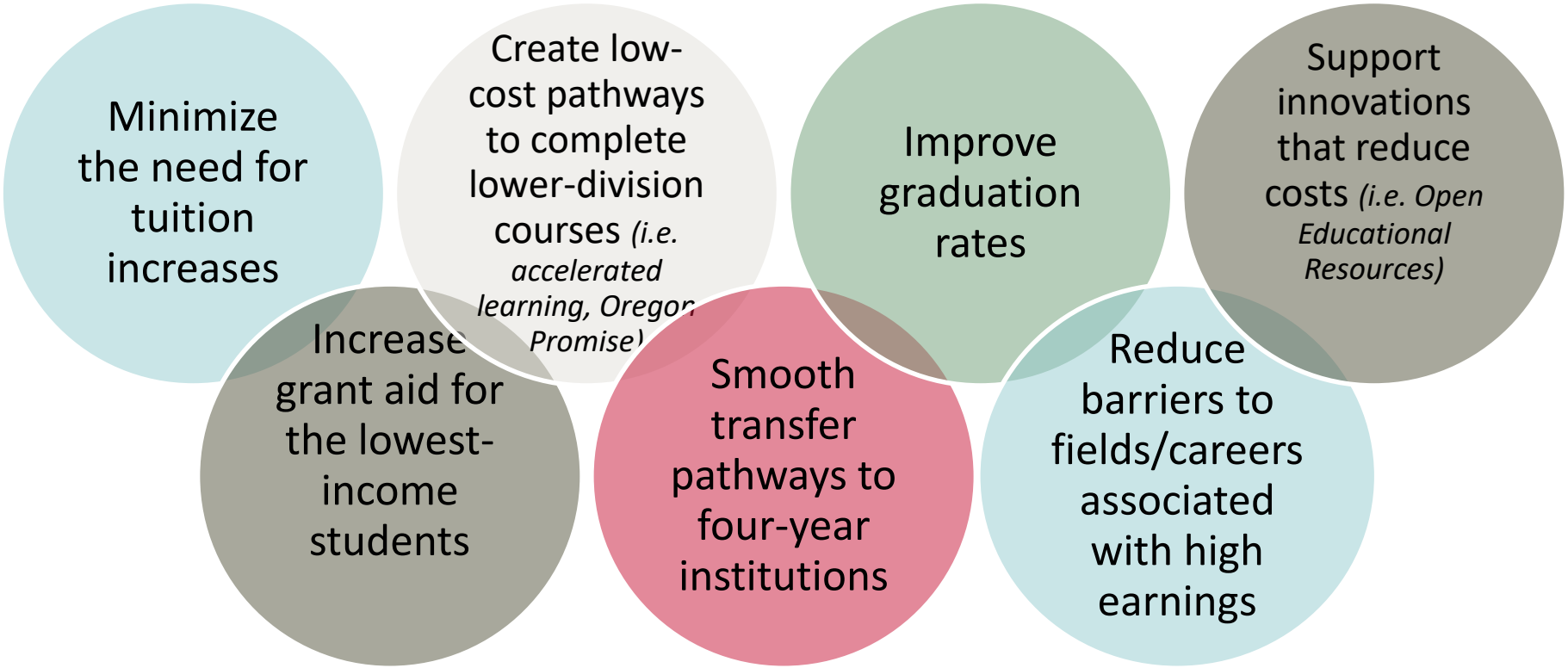
Affordability: A Multi-Dimensional Problem Requires a Multi-Dimensional Solution



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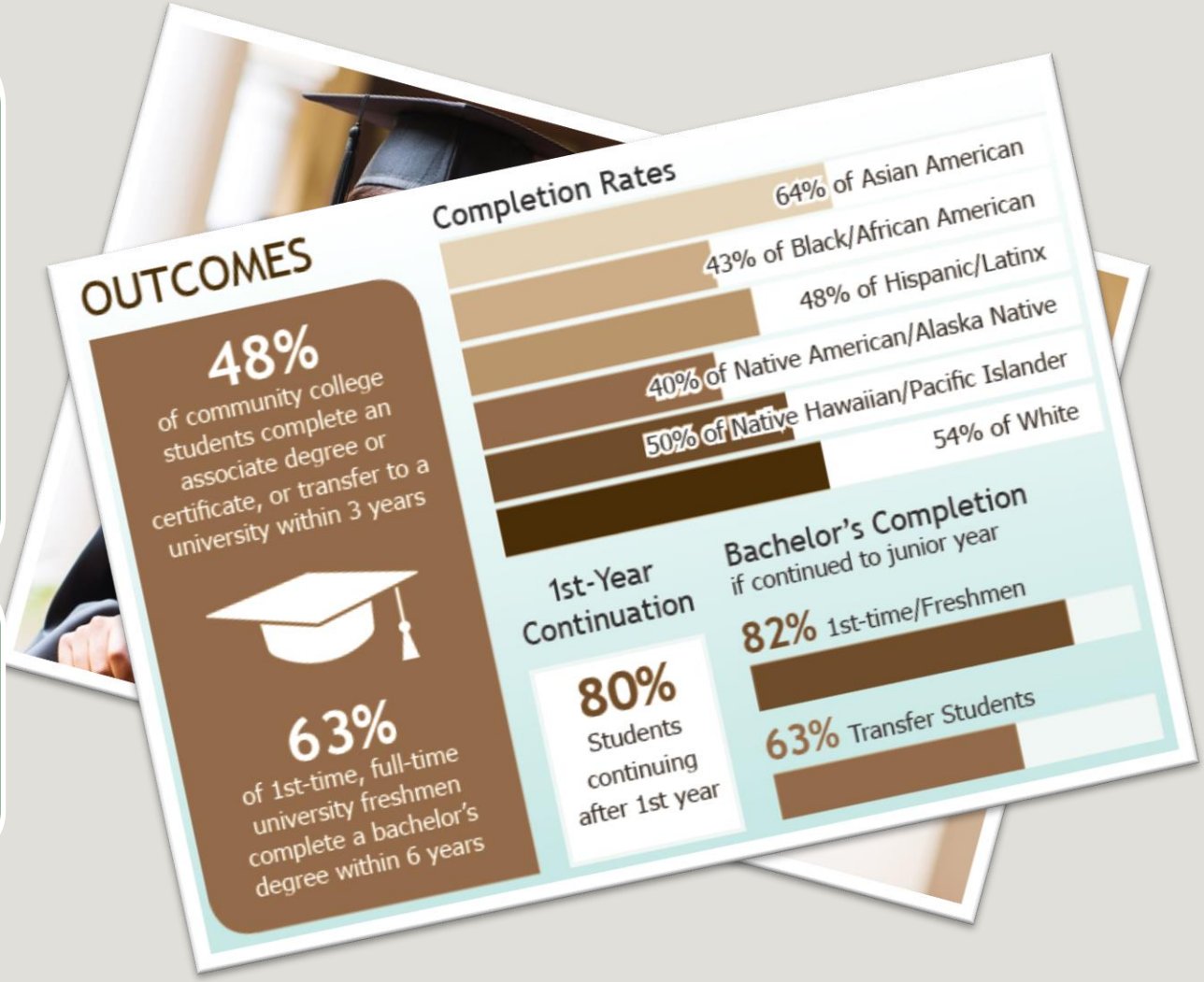
Snapshot: Outcomes

HECC Statewide and Institutional Snapshots (Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2016-17)

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

47% of community college students complete an associate degree or certificate, or transfer to a university within 3 years. 63% of 1st time, full-time university freshmen complete a bachelor's degree within 6 years.

The completion gap between students of color and their white classmates continues to be significant.



Snapshot: Outcomes

HECC Statewide and Institutional Snapshots (Oregon Resident Students at Public Institutions, 2016-17)

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

Number of awarded degrees/transfers, 2016-17:

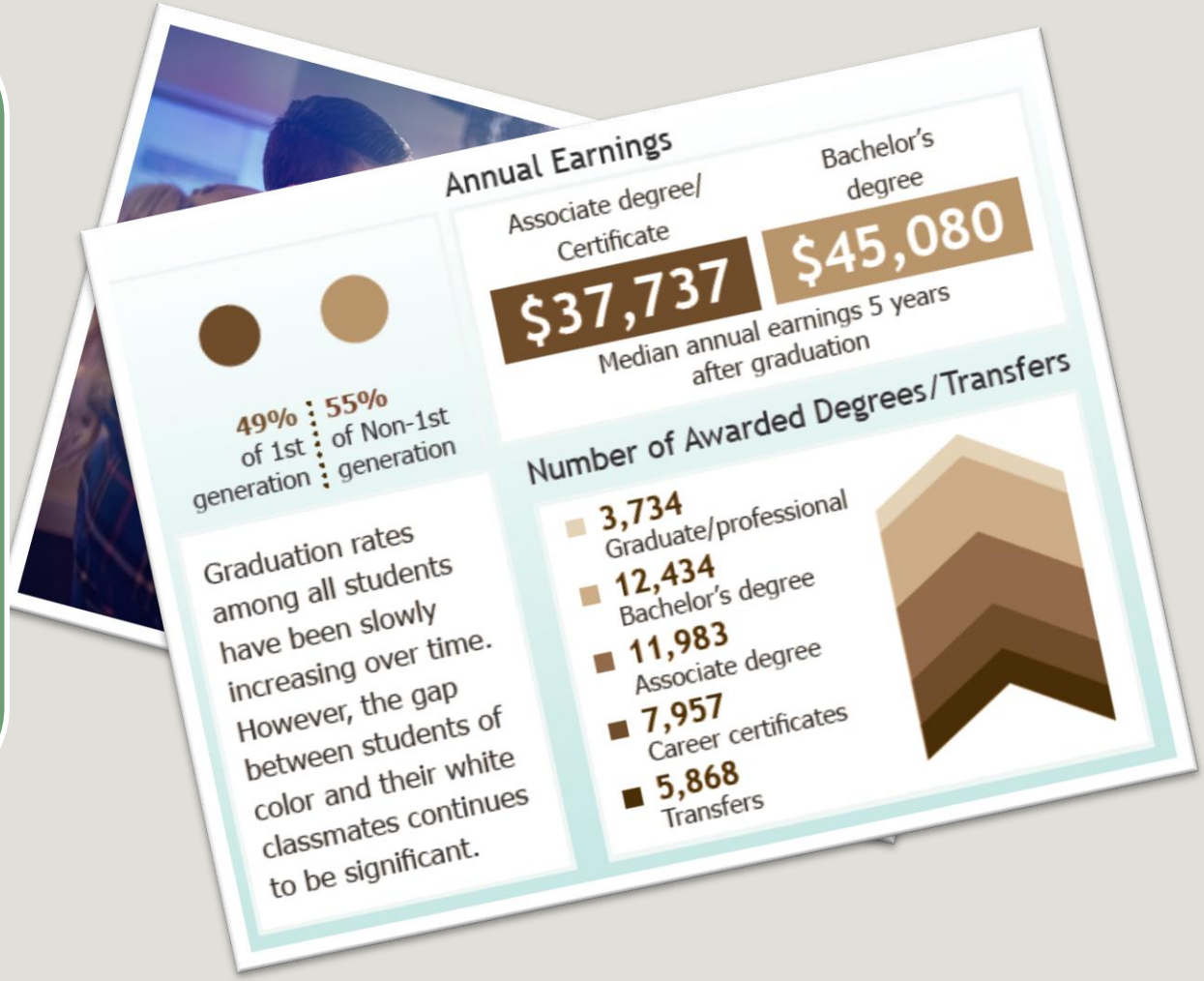
3,734 Graduate/Professional

12,434 Bachelor's

11,983 Associate

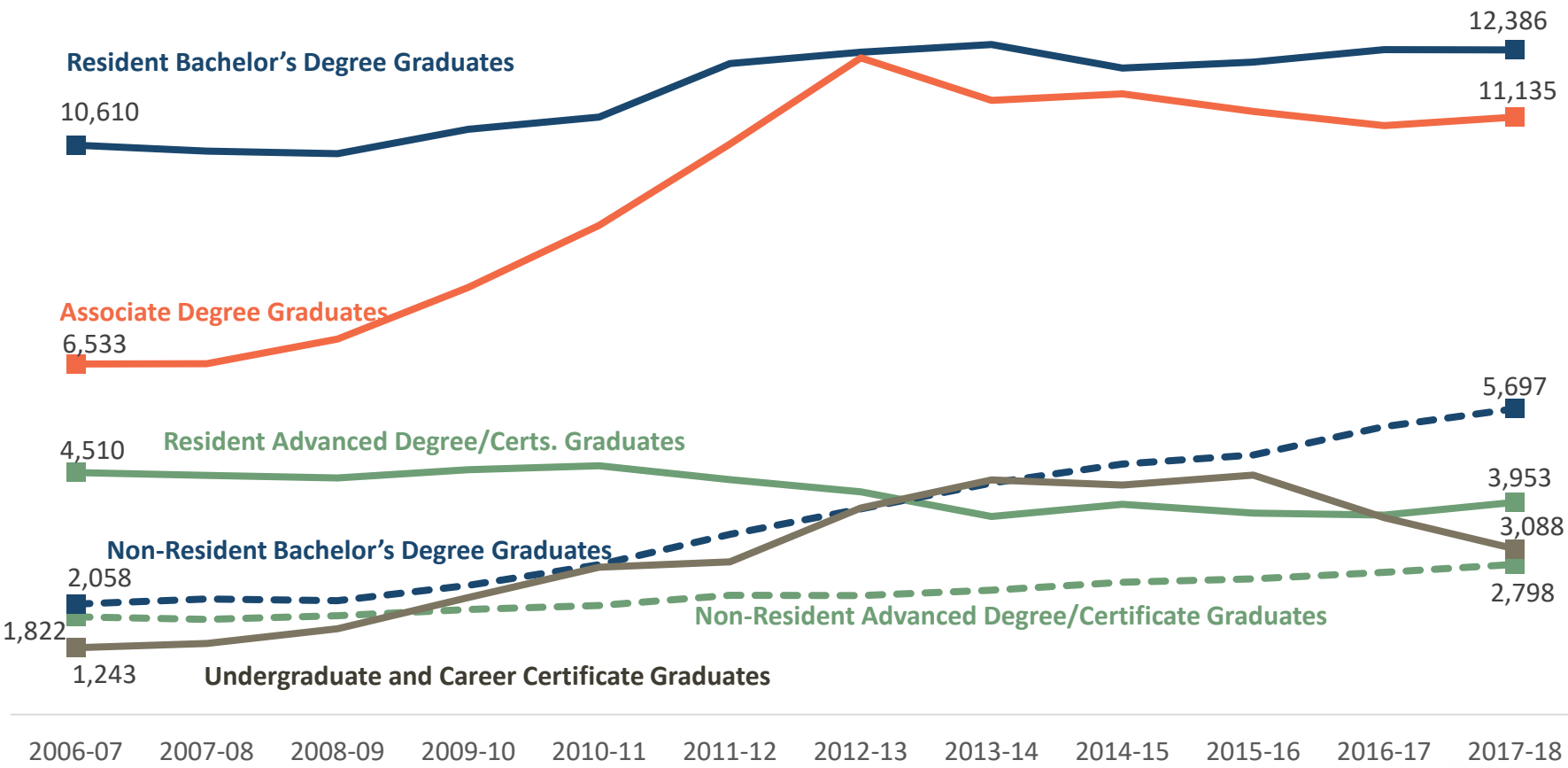
7,957 Career certificates

5,868 Transfers



Number of Students Completing has Been Rising at Oregon Public Institutions

NOTE: Some students receive multiple degrees or certificates; they are counted here in the highest credential earned.



Source: HECC analysis of student-level data from 17 community colleges, seven public universities. Includes Oregon Transfer Module, 1-2 yr. certificates, Associate/Bachelor/ Master/Doctoral degrees, Post-doctoral and professional certificates. Data reflect unduplicated number of students earning credentials, not number of credentials.

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

THE HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING LANDSCAPE

Clackamas Community College

Mt. Hood Community College

Portland State University

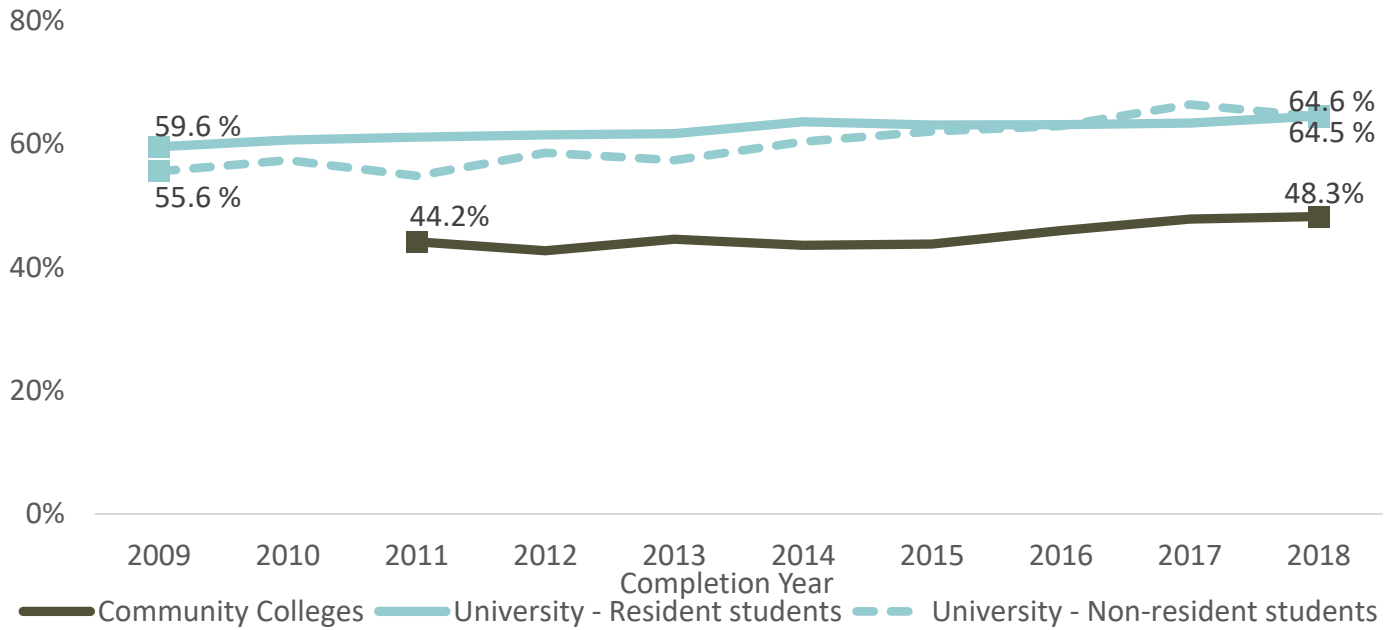
Oregon State University-Cascades

Completion Rates Are Rising

Key Performance Metrics #5 and 7

At public universities, the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen who earn a bachelor's degree within six years **rose from 59.6% to 64.6%** in the last decade.

At community colleges, the percentage of students new to the college (full-time and part-time) who earn a career certificate, associate degree, or transfer to any four-year institution nationwide within four years rose **from 44.2% to 48.3%** since 2011.



Source: HECC analysis of student-level data from 17 community colleges and seven public universities. University rates include resident and non-resident, first-time, full-time freshmen and include inter-institutional graduations. Community college rates include students who attended full- or part-time, enrolled for the first time at the college, completed at least 18 quarter credits in their first two years at the college, and completed a certificate, degree, or transfer to any four-year university nationwide. This overestimates the completion rate to the extent that it excludes credential-seeking students unable to complete 18 credits in two years. The 2011 community college rate may be biased upward because data are left-censored, and the 2018 excludes summer term completions (data not yet available).

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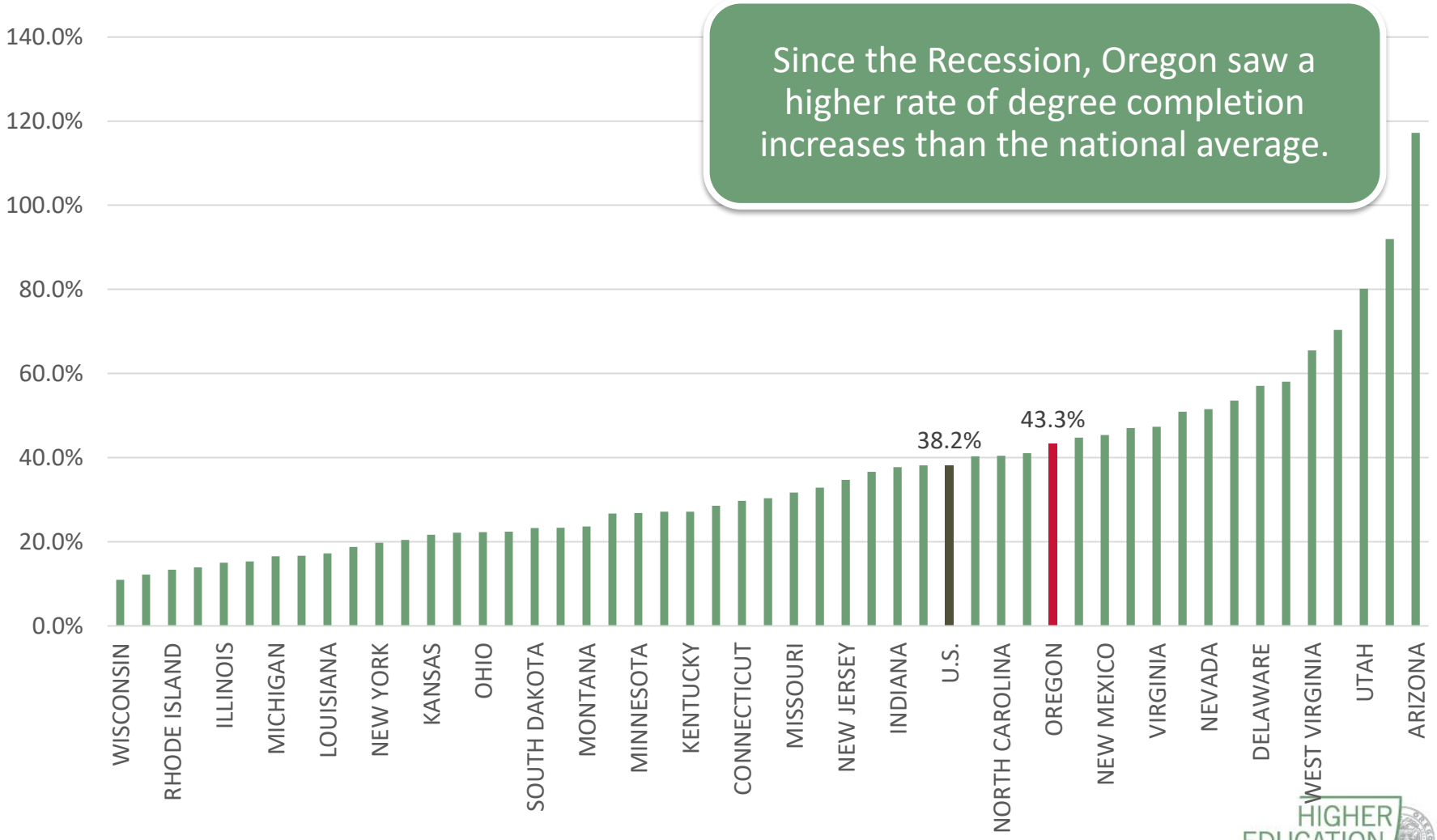
Change in Degrees Awarded

Total Degrees Awarded, Excluding Certificates: Percent Change Since Recession (2008-2017)



Source: *Integrate Postsecondary Education Data System.*

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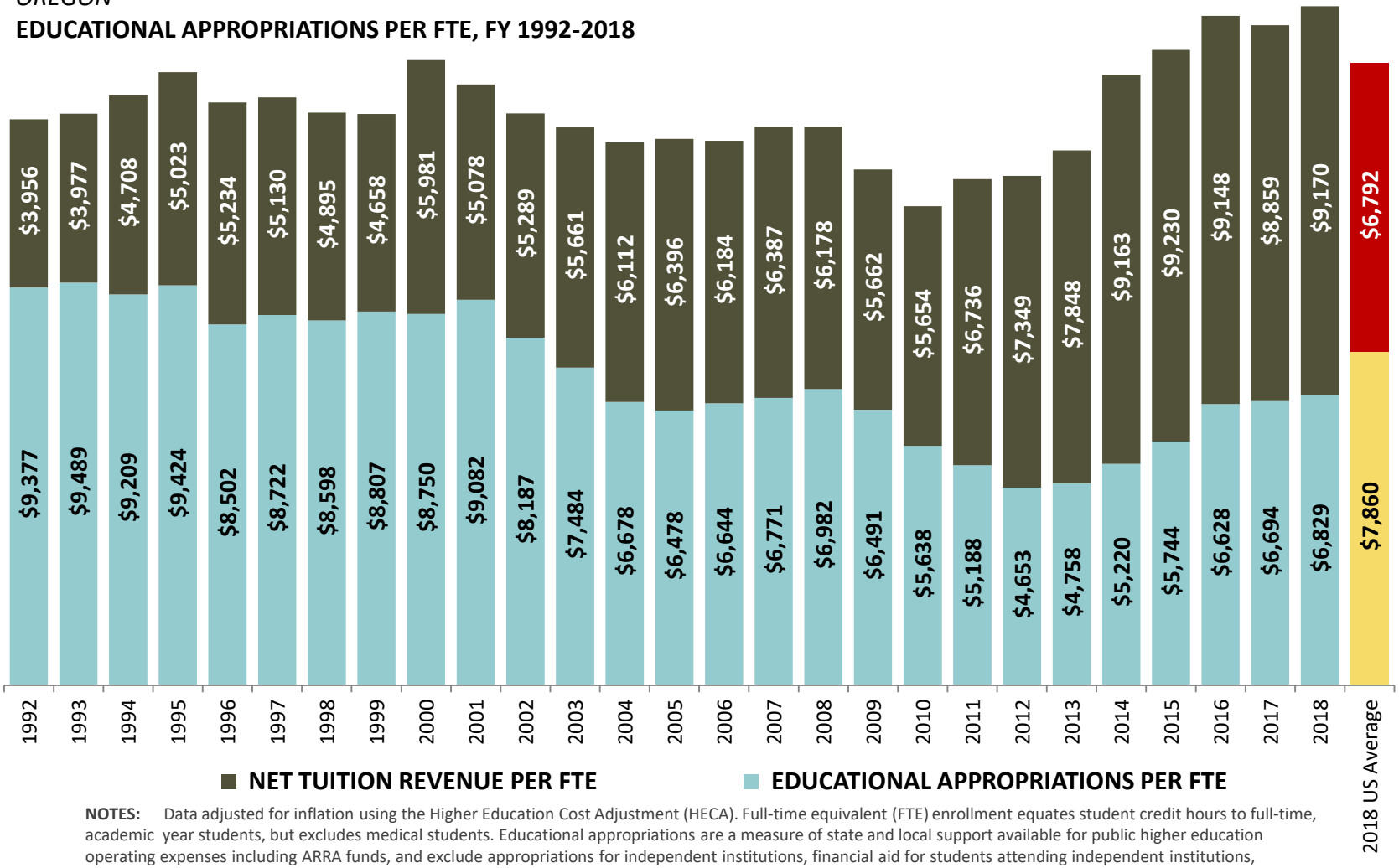
Postsecondary Education has Become More Tuition-Dependent to Fund Operations

OREGON

EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE, FY 1992-2018



NOTES: Data adjusted for inflation using the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment equates student credit hours to full-time, academic year students, but excludes medical students. Educational appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses including ARRA funds, and exclude appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education. Net tuition revenue is calculated by taking the gross amount of tuition and fees, less state and institutional financial aid, tuition waivers or discounts, and medical student tuition and fees. Net tuition revenue used for capital debt service is included in the net tuition revenue figures above.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers, 2018 Preliminary Numbers

Oregon Ranks Low in Appropriations per Student, and Has Barely Increased since Recession

Rankings Based on Preliminary Report for FY 2018

Oregon has barely surpassed pre-Recession levels in public appropriations per student (FTE), even with leading increases in the last five years.

- Since FY 2008 (Pre–Recession), Oregon has increased public funding per FTE student by only 0.1%.
- Since FY 2013, Oregon has increased public funding for higher education by 47.1%, more than any other state in the country.

Oregon continues to rank low (38th) for public appropriations per FTE student: $6,237 vs. $7,860 for the U.S. in FY 2018.

How does Oregon Rank? SHEF National Data 2018 (Fiscal Year 2018)

	Increase in appropriations per FTE since 2008 (Pre-Recession)	Increase in appropriations since per FTE since FY 2013	Educational appropriations per FTE
Oregon Rank	**10th**	**1st**	**38th**

Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, State Higher Education Finance Report, Preliminary Data, FY 2018.

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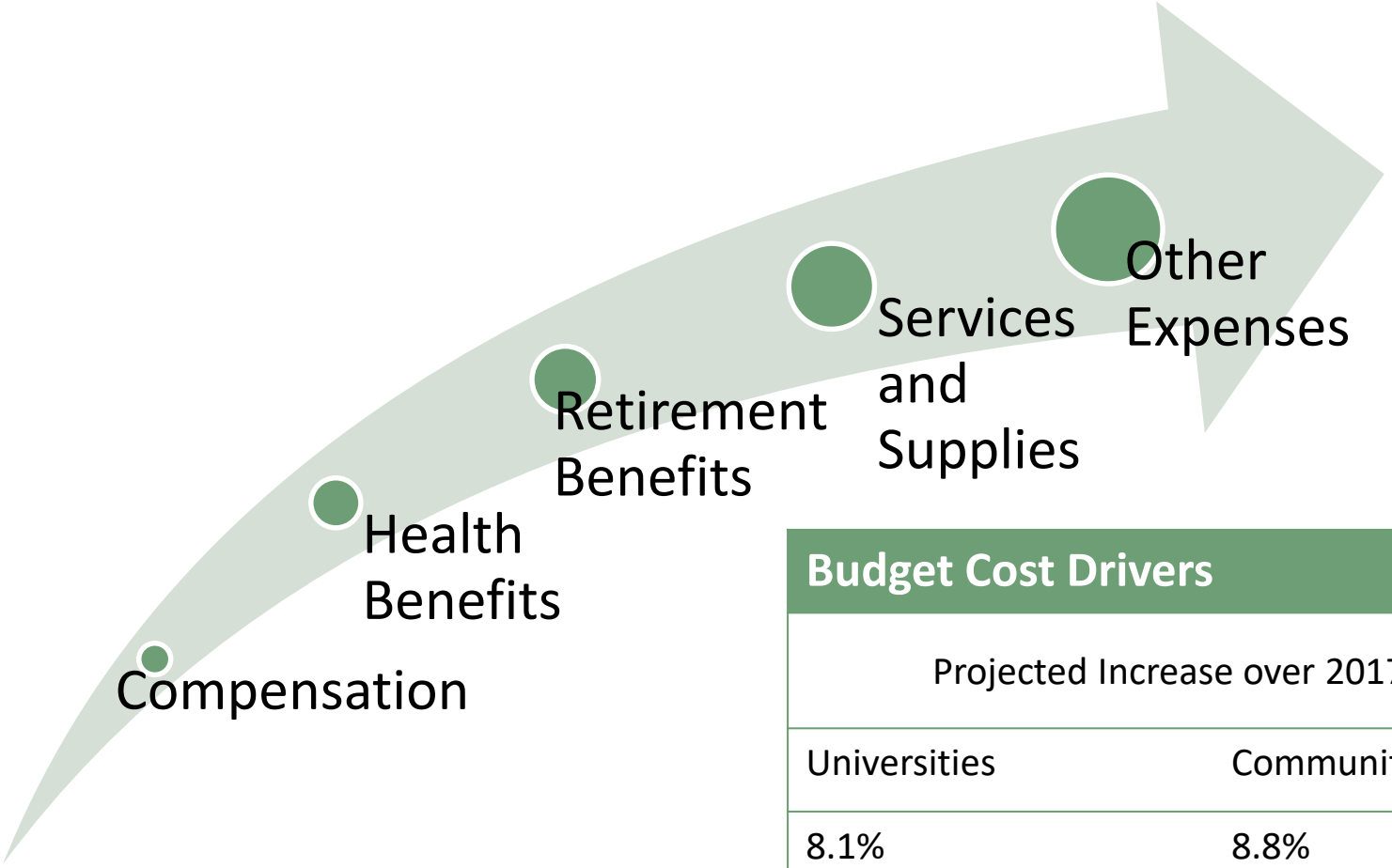
While Oregon Has Struggled with State Investment, Public Institution's Face Significant Cost Drivers



Budget Cost Drivers	
Projected Increase over 2017-19	
Universities	Community Colleges
8.1%	8.8%

Source: HECC analysis of HB 3288 Report.

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How Are Tuition and Fees Set?

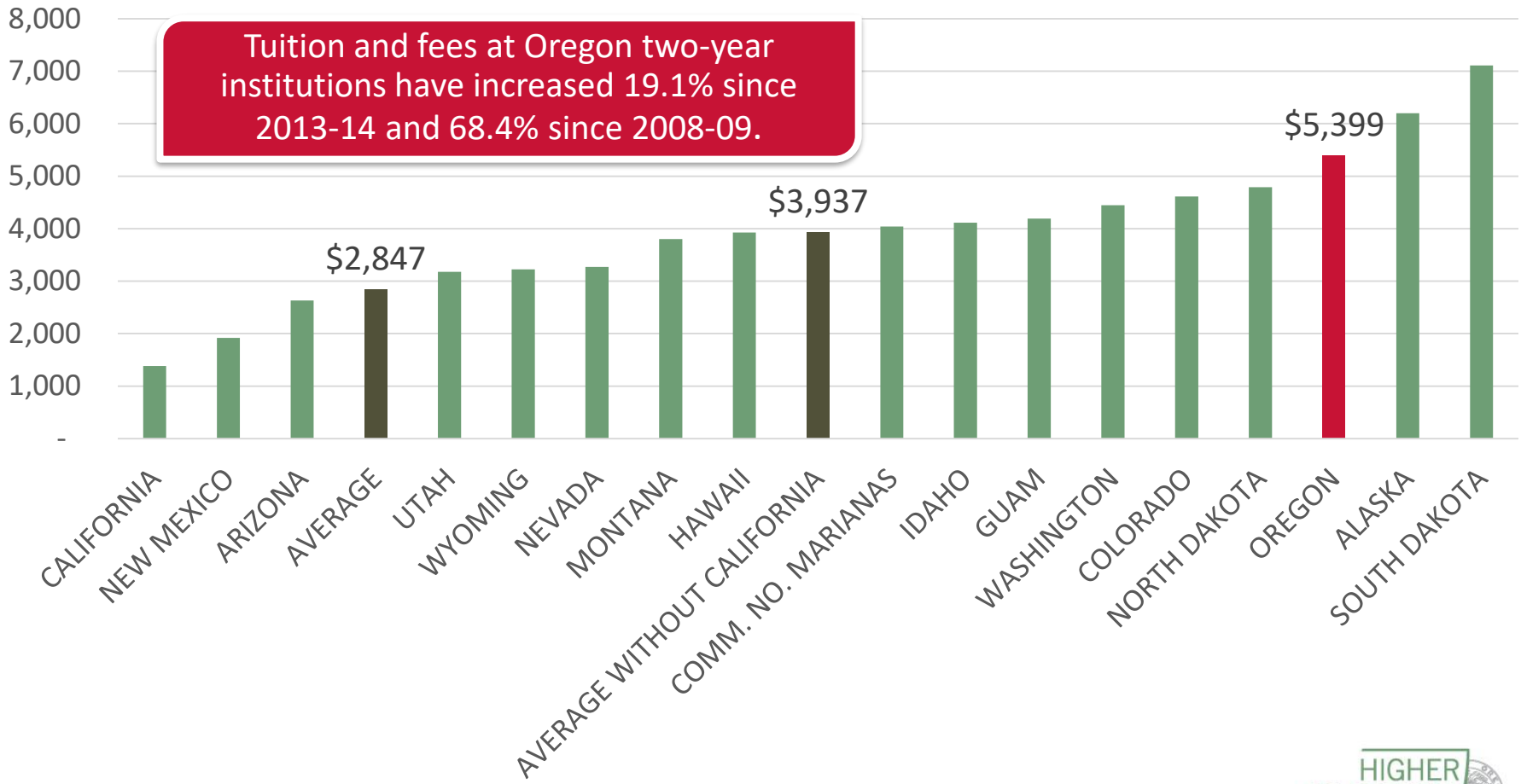
Proposed tuition and fee levels are impacted by the costs and revenue of the institutions, so are closely related to state appropriations.

- Public Universities
  - Tuition and fees are generally set by the Board of Trustees of each university on an annual basis.
  - Each campus has community and stakeholder processes to inform and shape the proposed increases that are sent to Board of Trustees.
  - **Should the combined annual increase in resident undergraduate tuition and mandatory enrollment fees exceed 5% for a public university, the HECC or the Oregon Legislature must approve the increase.**
- Community Colleges
  - Tuition and fees are set by the locally elected governing board of each community college on an annual basis.

NOTE: HECC uses a weighted average in tuition calculations when evaluating tuition increase proposals. Average tuition figures in this presentation are based on the average of listed prices, not weighted average.

Oregon Two-Year Tuition and Fees Are Third Highest in Western (WICHE) States

Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Two-year Institutions, Oregon and Western States, 2018-19



Source: WICHE Tuition and Fees in the West 2018-19, State Averages, http://www.wiche.edu

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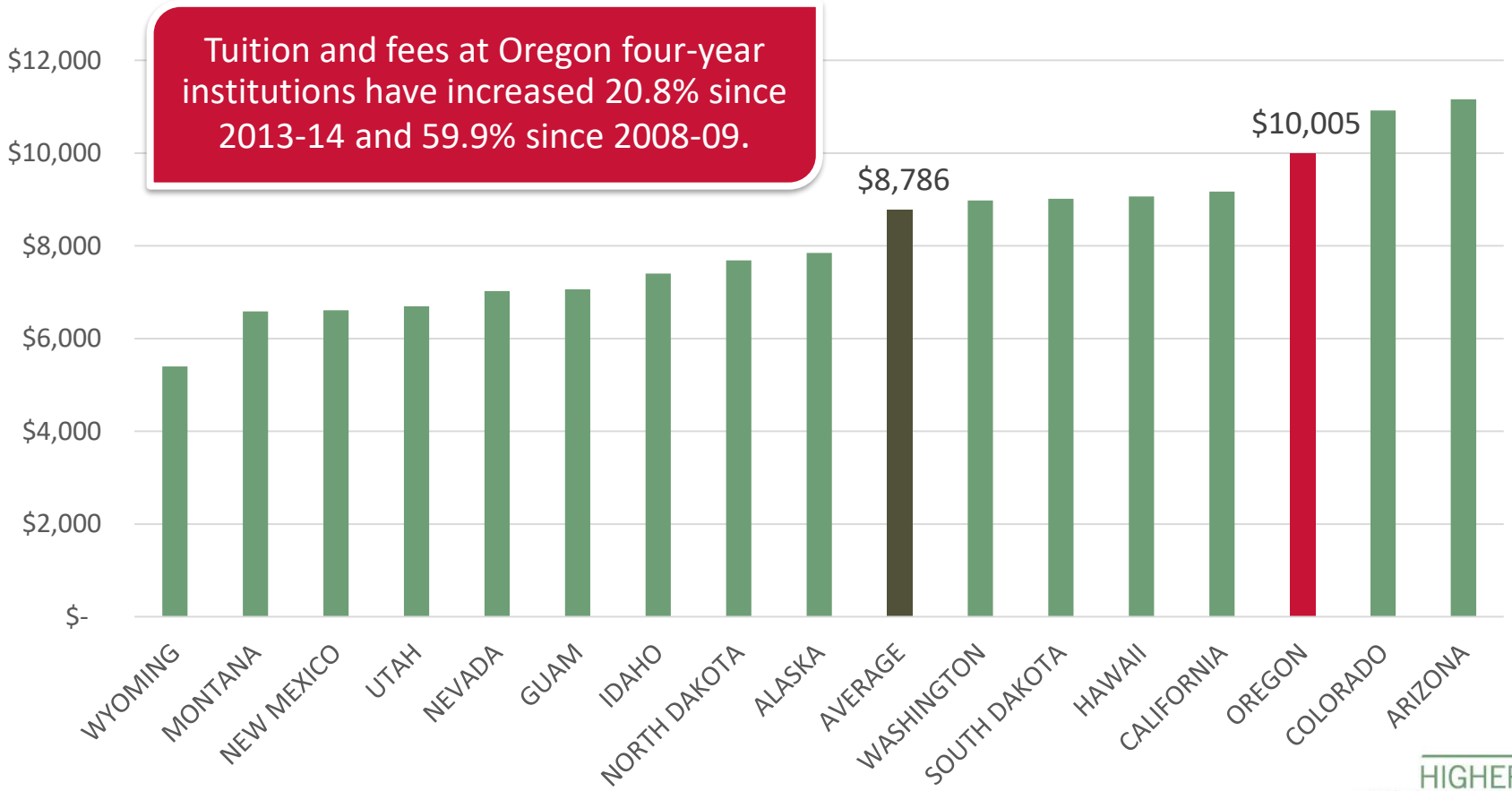
Oregon Four-Year Tuition and Fees Are Also 3rd Highest in Western (WICHE) States

Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees at Four-Year Institutions, Oregon and Western (WICHE) States, 2018-19



Source: WICHE Tuition and Fees in the West 2018-19, State Averages, http://www.wiche.edu

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Oregon's National Position in Funding Student Grant Aid: Room to Grow

2016-17	U.S. average	Oregon amount	Oregon rank
Need-based grant dollars per capita population	$33	$17	32
Need-based grant dollars per 18-24 year old in state	$352	$197	32
Percent of need-based grant dollars awarded to public colleges and universities	76.1%	92.9%	9

Oregon ranks in bottom third nationally for need-based grant dollars per Oregon resident

The great majority of need-based grant dollars go to students at public institutions, furthering state investments in public colleges and universities to foster equity and student success.

Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (NASSGAP) Survey, 2016-17
https://www.nassgapsurvey.com/survey_reports.aspx

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COMPONENTS OF THE HECC BUDGET

Oregon State University-Cascades

Oregon Coast Community College

Mt. Hood Community College

University of Oregon

HECC: Total Agency Budget

Activity	Description	2017-19 LAB	2019-21 CSL	2019-21 GRB
Higher Education Coordinating Commission Agency Budget	Includes all special payments, personal services, services and supplies, and debt service funds for all HECC programs.	$3,000.7M Total $1,949.0M GF $96.57M LF $813.4M OF $141.7M FF	$2,647.6M Total $2,096.2M GF $128.5M LF $271.7M OF $151.1M FF	$2,722.4M Total $1,945.7M GF $100.7M LF $524.5M OF $151.5M FF
Change from 2017-19				-9.27% from LAB +2.74% from CSL

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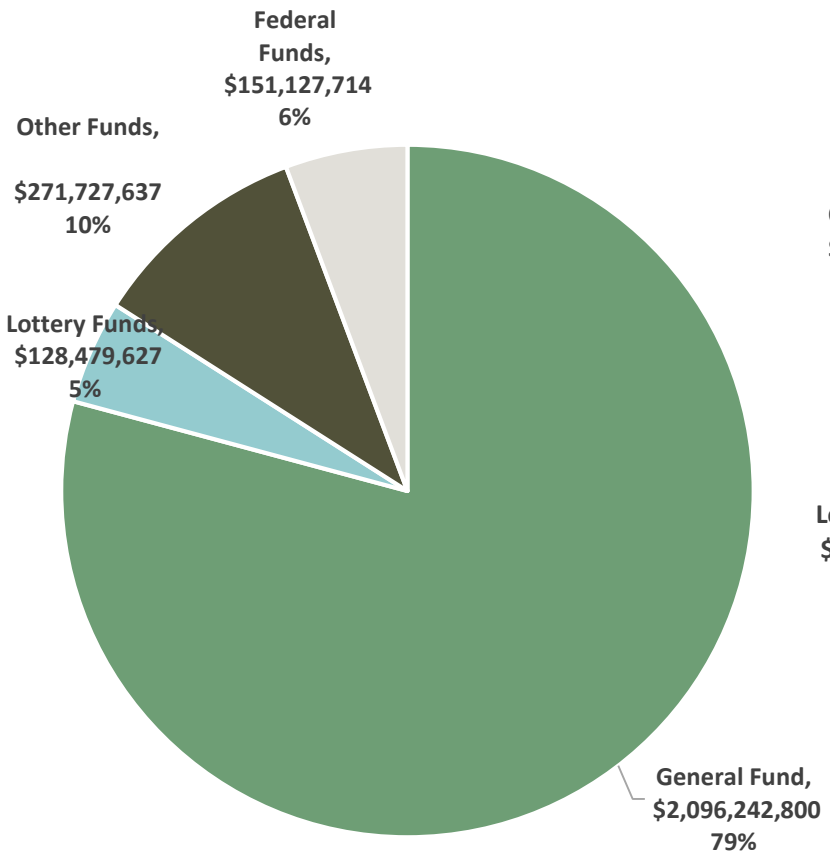
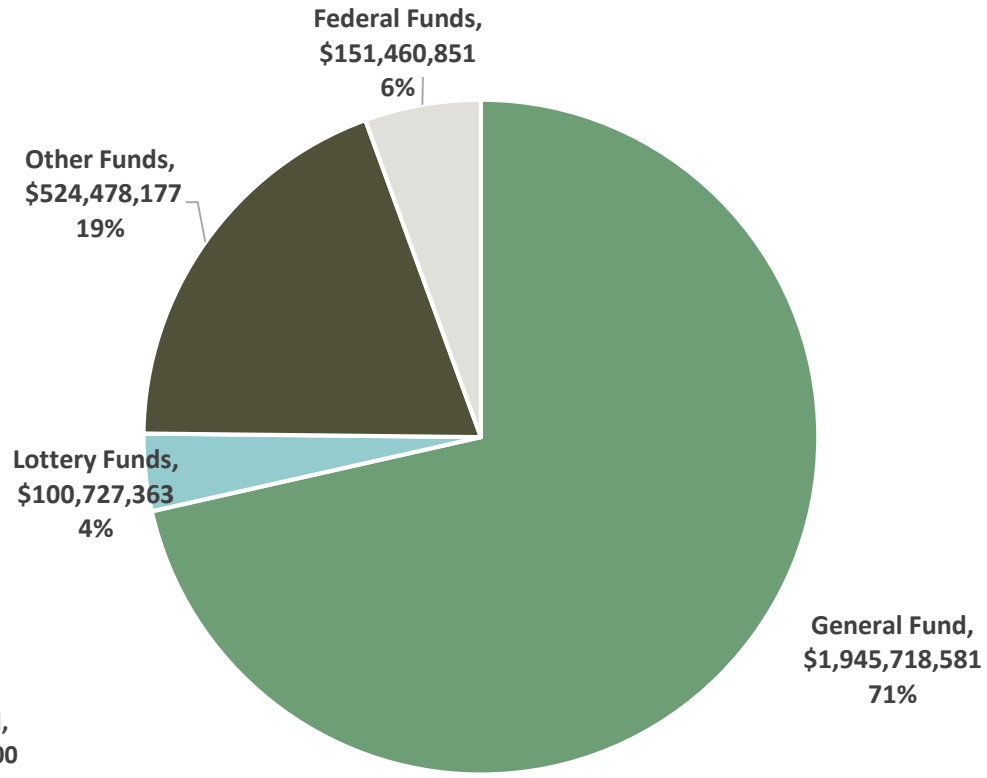
Budget by Fund Type

2019-21 CURRENT SERVICE LEVEL BUDGET: $2.648 BILLION



2019-21 GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED BUDGET: $2.722 BILLION



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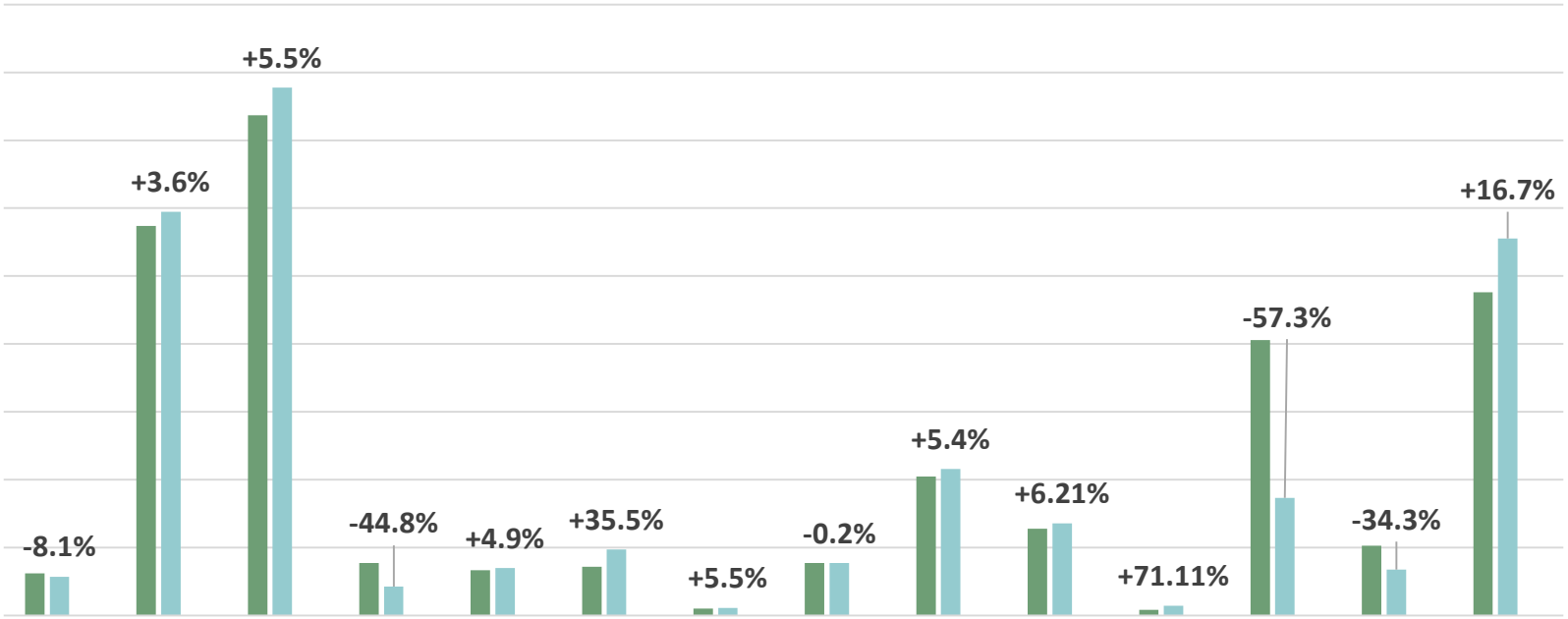
Net Change in CSL From 2017-19 LAB

Overall Change: -11.77% or $353,142,216 Reduction



	Operations	Support to Community Colleges	Public University Operations & Student Support	Public University State Programs	Agriculture Experiment Station	Extension Service	Forest Research Laboratory	OHSU Programs	Student Assistance	Workforce & Other Special Payments	Sports Lottery	Public University Capital Construction	Community College Capital Construction	Debt Service
2017-'19 LAB	$62,086,828	$573,985,995	$736,898,583	$77,182,087	$66,468,861	$71,717,403	$10,224,041	$77,277,432	$204,642,271	$127,702,489	$8,240,000	$405,475,000	$102,897,241	$475,921,763
2019-'21 CSL	$57,072,442	$594,827,267	$777,428,006	$42,638,996	$69,723,749	$97,147,707	$10,786,363	$77,161,533	$215,648,629	$135,632,774	$14,099,809	$173,000,000	$67,656,991	$555,410,503
Net Change	-8.08%	3.63%	5.50%	-44.76%	4.90%	35.46%	5.50%	-0.15%	5.38%	6.21%	71.11%	-57.33%	-34.25%	16.70%

2017-'19 LAB 2019-'21 CSL Net Change

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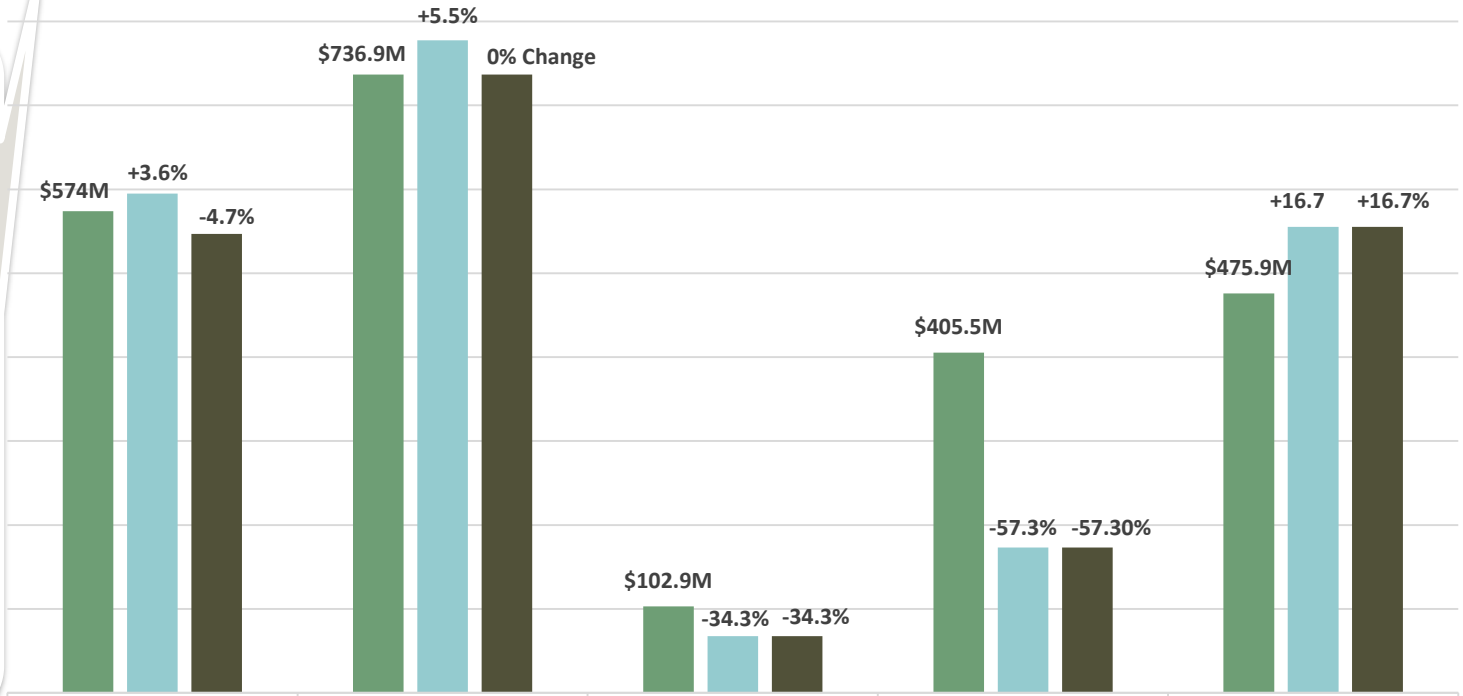
Net Change in CSL & GRB from 2017-19 LAB

Public Institution Operational Funds, Capital Construction, and Debt Service

Overall, Oregon's future investment in Community Colleges and Universities, including capital construction projects, decreases by over $367M in the CSL and $294M in the GRB.



	Support to Community Colleges	Public University Operations & Student Support	Community College Capital Construction	Public University Capital Construction	Debt Service
2017-19 LAB	$573,985,995	$736,898,583	$102,897,241	$405,475,000	$475,921,763
2019-21 CSL	$594,827,267	$777,428,006	$67,656,991	$173,000,000	$555,410,503
2019-21 GRB	$546,862,042	$736,898,583	$67,656,991	$173,000,000	$555,410,503

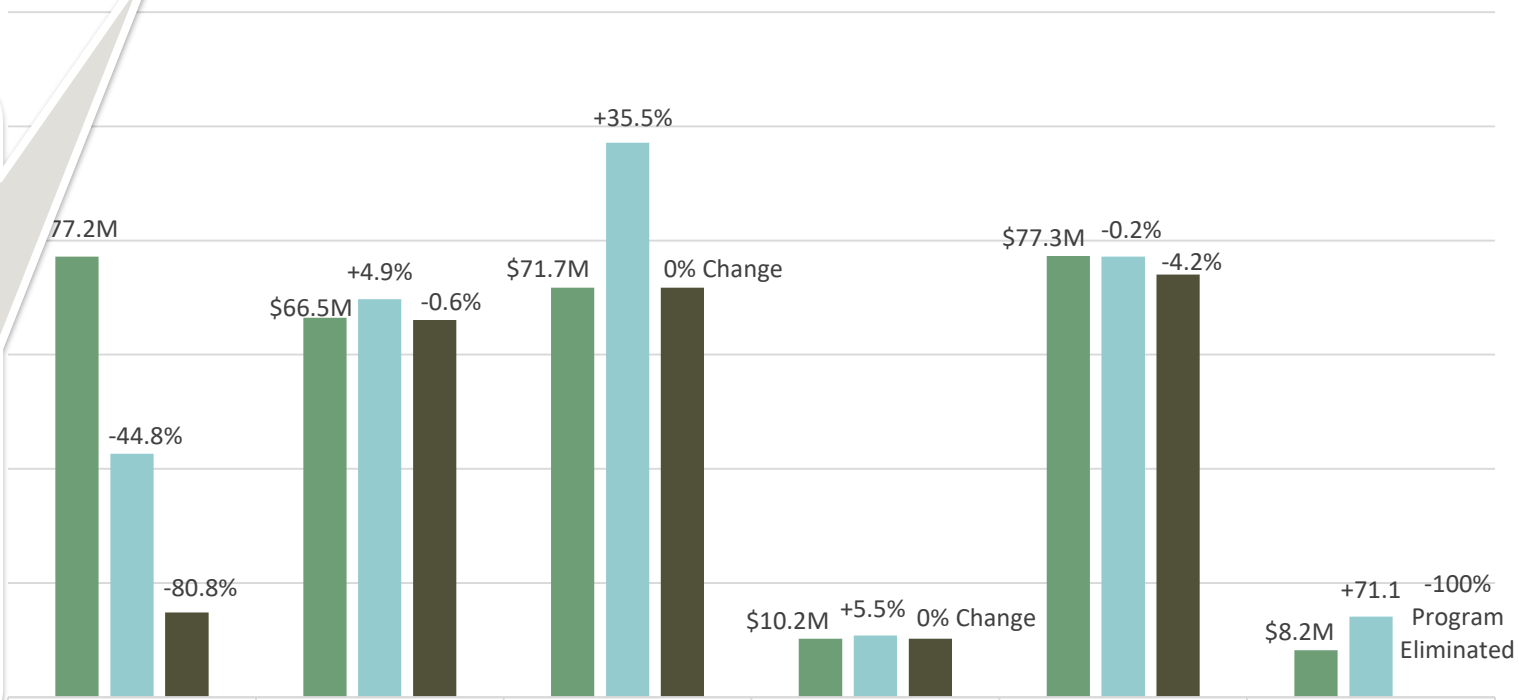
2017-19 LAB 2019-21 CSL 2019-21 GRB

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Net Change in CSL & GRB from 2017-19 LAB

State Programs, Statewide Programs, OHSU, Sports Lottery

Public University State Programs are dramatically reduced in both CSL and GRB. Sports Lottery is eliminated in the GRB.



	Public University State Programs	Agriculture Experiment Station	Extension Service	Forest Research Laboratory	OHSU Programs	Sports Lottery
2017-19 LAB	$77,182,087	$66,468,861	$71,717,403	$10,224,041	$77,277,432	$8,240,000
2019-21 CSL	$42,638,996	$69,723,749	$97,147,707	$10,786,363	$77,161,533	$14,099,809
2019-21 GRB	$14,819,491	$66,088,861	$71,717,403	$10,224,041	$74,051,375	$-

2017-19 LAB 2019-21 CSL 2019-21 GRB

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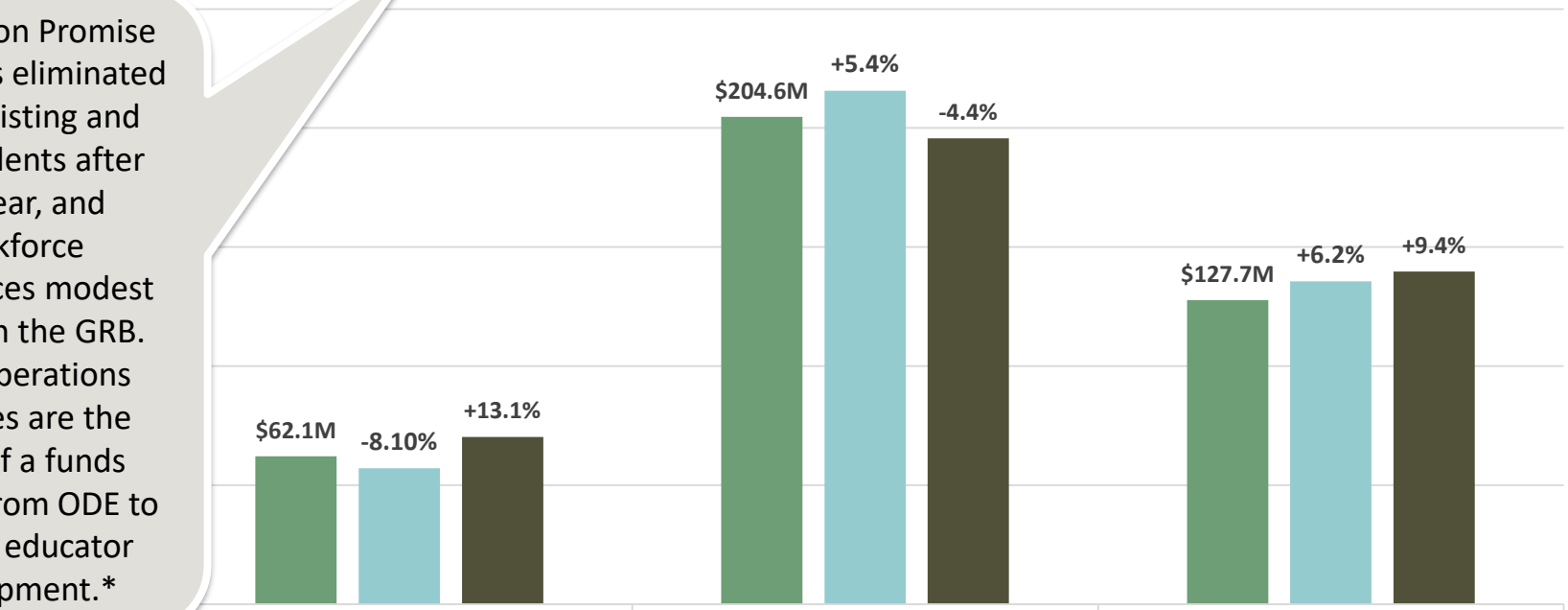
Net Change in CSL & GRB from 2017-19 LAB

HECC Operations, Student Assistance (Financial Aid), Workforce & Other Special Payments

The Oregon Promise program is eliminated for all existing and new students after one year, and Workforce experiences modest growth in the GRB. HECC Operations increases are the result of a funds transfer from ODE to support educator development.*



	Operations	Student Assistance	Workforce & Other Special Payments
2017-19 LAB	$62,086,828	$204,642,271	$127,702,489
2019-21 CSL	$57,072,442	$215,648,629	$135,632,774
2019-21 GRB	$70,221,399	$195,701,509	$139,732,774

2017-19 LAB 2019-21 CSL 2019-21 GRB

*2019-21 Operations budget includes a $9M funds transfer from ODE to increase the number of adults enrolling in early childhood programs at community colleges and universities, as well as to support the Oregon Teacher Scholars Program

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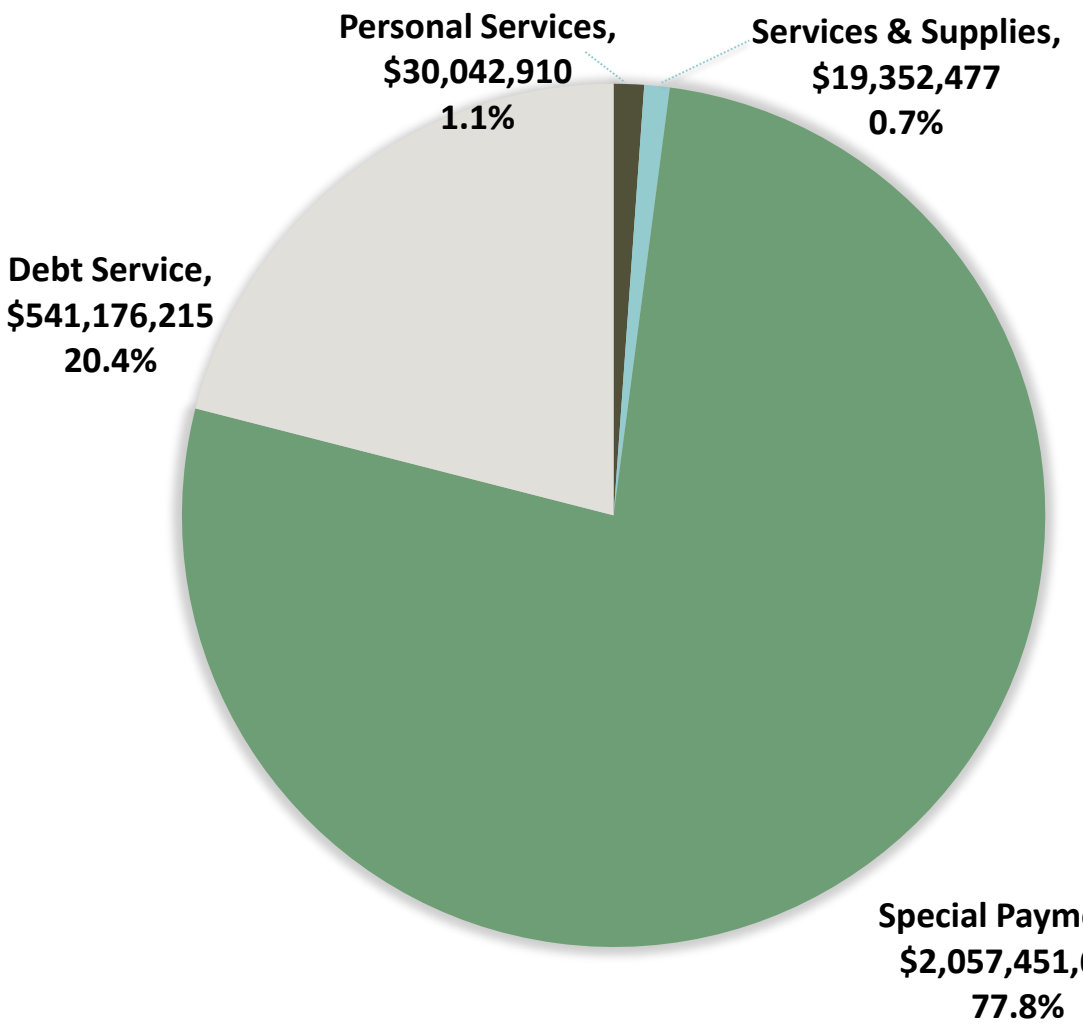
2019-21 Current Service Level Budget by Expenditure

$2.648 Billion



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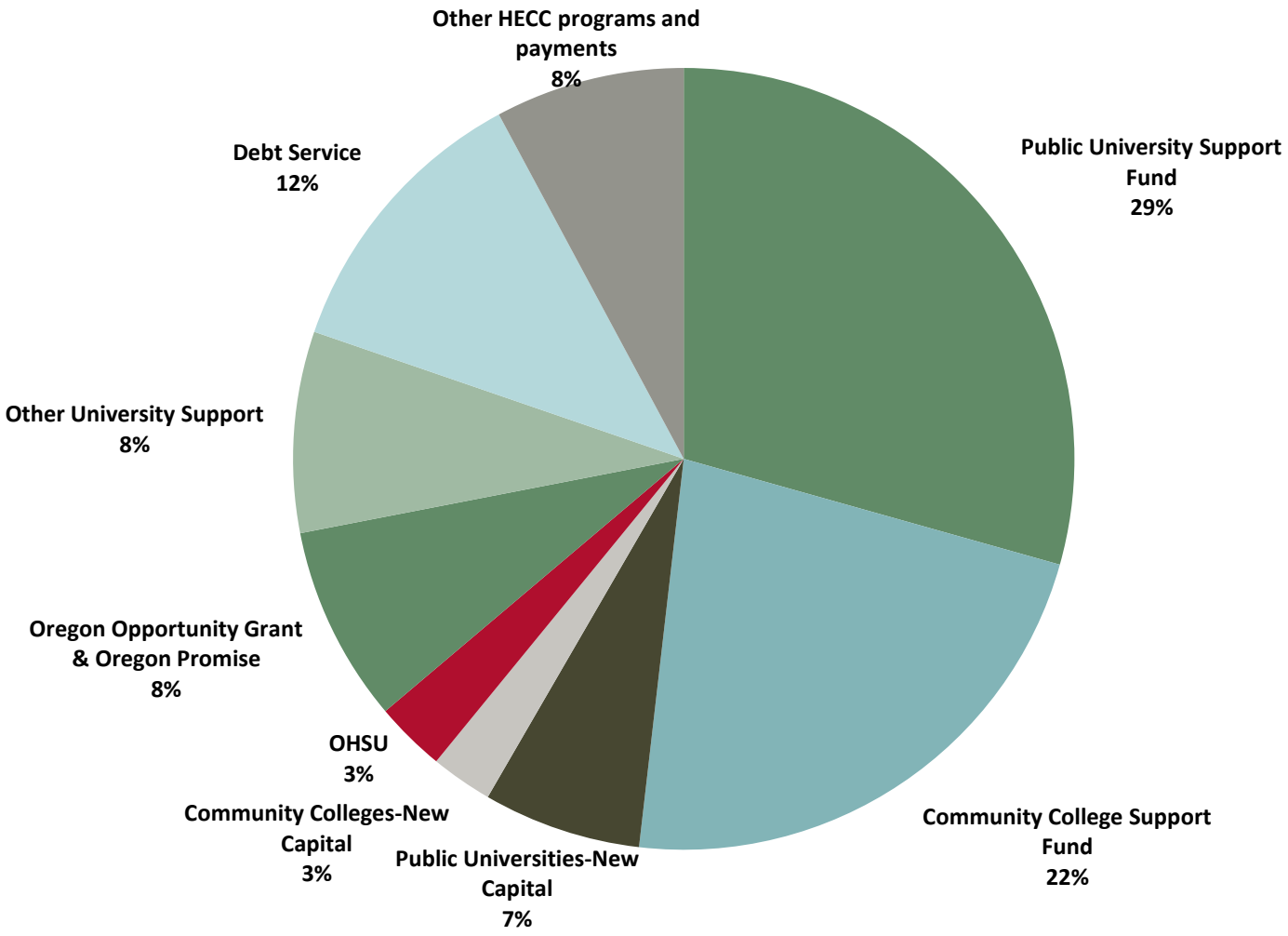
Current Service Level (CSL):

92% of HECC Budget Directly Supports Universities and Community Colleges



HECC-Sponsored Legislation

HB 2028 (SB730): Building on College to University Credit Transfer Work

- Codifies the new transfer system into the Transfer Student Bill of Rights.
- Establishes the Oregon Transfer and Articulation Committee
- Requires a student and advisor facing transfer portal
- **STATUS: HB 2028 heard as SB 730 in Senate. SB 730: Public hearing held, awaiting work session.**

SB 17: Electronic Transcripts for High School and Post-Secondary Students

- Establishes a task force to determine if a feasible, cost--effective electronic transcript system can pull data from multiple sources to create and send student transcripts to a receiving institution
- **STATUS: Public hearing held, awaiting work session.**

HB 2029: Codifying Accelerated Learning Standards

- Codifies two new categories of Accelerated Learning (**Sponsored Dual Credit and Assessment-Based Learning Credit**), approved in 2016 by the HECC, along the sole currently existing category of 'Dual Credit.'
- Requires community colleges and public universities to report on participation rates in these new categories.
- **STATUS: Public hearing scheduled for 3/13.**

HB 2030: Agency Minor Statutory Revisions

- Amends allowed use of education stipend for alumni of Oregon Youth Conservation Corps programs
- Corrects statute to reflect current funding practices for community colleges
- Provides HECC with implicit statutory authority equal to that of all other Oregon state agencies
- Clarifies public university eligibility for seismic rehabilitation grants
- **STATUS: Public hearing held, awaiting work session.**

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HOW DO WE MEASURE SUCCESS?

Clackamas Community College

Oregon State University-Cascades

Portland State University

Mt. Hood Community College

HECC Agency Key Performance Metrics (KPMs) Revised with Increased Focus on Equity

At the end of the 2017 legislative session, HECC revised its KPMs

- Existing KPMs reflected the initial development of the HECC and included the KPMs from all of the previous organizations.
- Legislators requested a greater focus on equity to match the HECC Equity Lens.
- With the opportunity available to revise the KPMs, the Legislative Fiscal Office worked with agency staff to reduce the number and maintain a high-level focus.

The revised list reduces HECC KPMs from 29 to 16

- Eight did not change.
- Six are racial/ethnic disaggregations of other KPMs.

HECC 2018 Key Performance Metrics (1 of 2)

Key Performance Metrics

KPM	Milestone	New in 2017
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	x
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	x
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	x
6	Racial/ethnic differences for community college completion and transfer rate	x
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	x

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HECC 2018 Key Performance Metrics (2 of 2)

Key Performance Metrics

KPM	Milestone	New in 2017
9	Percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs Percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs adjusted with institutional aid	
10	Racial/ethnic differences in percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs	x
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	x
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	x
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	

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OREGON'S INVESTMENT TO PROTECT COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY

BEN CANNON, Executive Director, HECC

JUAN BÁEZ-ARÉVALO, Director, HECC Office of Student Access and Completion

Presented to: Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Education

2019 PRESENTATION, DAY 3

Presentation Schedule

Days 1-2	• Introduction to Postsecondary Education and Training in Oregon: Agency Overview, Mission, Goals, Budget Components, History of Funding, National Context
Day 3	• Affordability: Key Factors, State Financial Aid Programs
Day 4	• Learner Pathways and Transitions: Pre-College Programs and Outreach, Transitions to Career Success, Industry Needs, Supporting Learners in a PK-20 System, Private Postsecondary Oversight and Coordination
Day 5	• Public Testimony
Days 6-7	• State Support for Community Colleges: Students Served, Funding Impacts, Capital Construction • Community College presentations
Day 8	• Public Testimony
Days 9-10	• State Support for Public Universities: Students Served, Funding Impacts, Capital Construction • University presentations
Day 11	• Other Missions of Universities: Statewide Public Services, State Programs
Day 12	• Public Testimony
Day 13	• OHSU, Public Testimony
Day 14	• An Integrated Postsecondary Agency: HECC Operations Agency Budget, Conclusion

HECC Offices represented by presenters:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STUDENT ACCESS AND COMPLETION

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Oregon's Largest State Financial Aid Programs

	Description	2017-19 LAB	2019-21 CSL	2019-21 GRB
Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG)	Funds the Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon's primary need-based financial aid program serving the lowest-income Oregonians.	**$146.1M Total** $125.2M GF $20.7M LF* $163K OF	**$151.7M Total** $130M GF $21.5M LF* $169K OF	**$152.2M Total** $121.3M GF $30.7M LF* $169K OF **Lottery Funds are investment earnings from Education Stability Fund*
Change from 2017-19				+4.2% from LAB +0.3% from CSL
Oregon Promise Grant	Funds the Oregon Promise grant program for the first year of the biennium, serving recent high school graduates and GED recipients of all income levels. Program sunsets in year two.	$39.9M GF	$41.5M GF	$21.5M GF** ***Continues funding for one year. Eliminates program for all students in second year of the biennium.*
Change from 2017-19				-46% from LAB -48% from CSL Program ends

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HECC Scholarship and Grant Programs

2019-21 Current Service Level (CSL)

	General Fund	Lottery	Other	Federal	Total
Oregon Opportunity Grant	129,975,787	21,534,626	169,415	-	$151,679,828
Oregon Promise	41,483,035	-	-	-	$ 41,483,035
Private Awards	212	-	13,319,940	-	$ 13,320,152
Oregon National Guard	5,190,000	-	-	-	$ 5,190,000
ASPIRE	1,803,689	-	211,758	-	$ 2,015,447
Chafee Education & Training	-	-	1,670,736	-	$ 1,670,736
Student Child Care	1,021,099	-	-	-	$ 1,021,099
GEAR Up	-	-	665,219	-	$ 665,219
All Others*	-	-	319,912	-	$ 319,912
TOTAL	**$179,473,822**	**$21,534,626**	**$16,356,980**	**-**	**$217,365,428**

** Includes Jobs Plus, OYCC Scholarship, Barber & Hairdresser Scholarship, and Nursing Faculty Loan Programs.*

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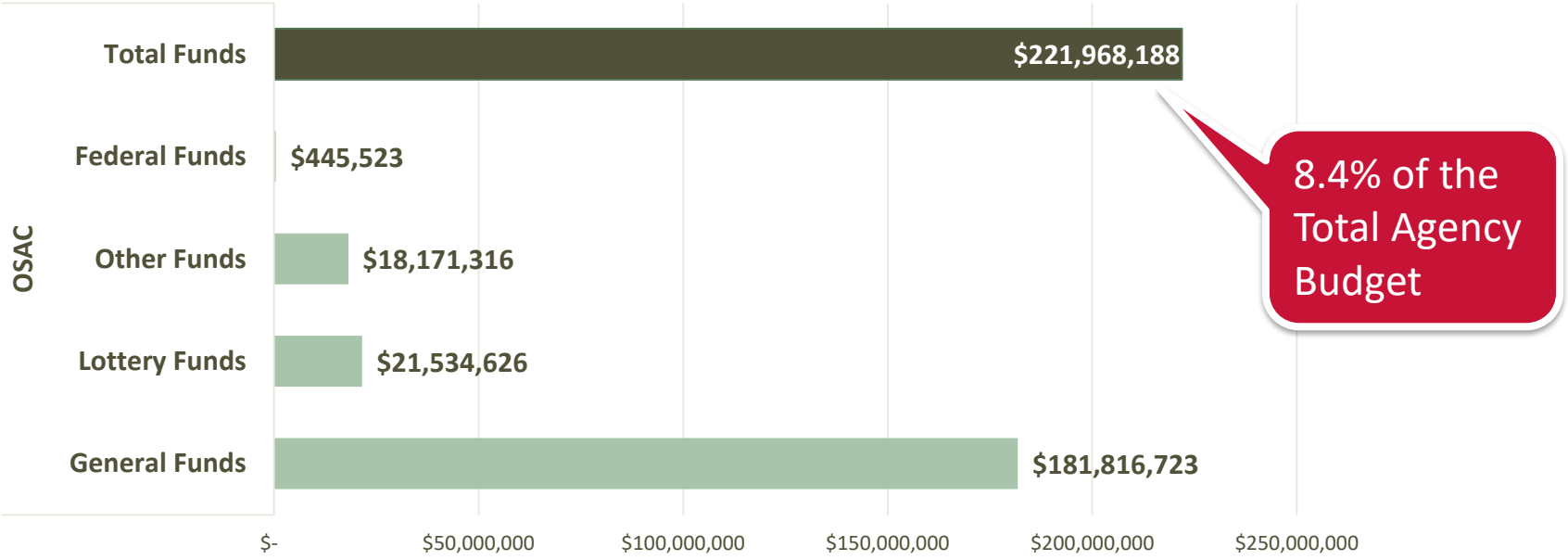
Current Service Level (CSL):

Financial Aid is Administered by the HECC Office of Student Access & Completion (OSAC)

Ninety-one percent (91.5%) of OSAC's funding comes from a combination of General and Lottery Fund dollars and supports various grants including the Oregon Opportunity Grant and Oregon Promise. Private donors contribute nearly $18M in scholarship funds (8.1% in OF).



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Oregon Opportunity Grant Tax Credit Auction

Authorized in SB 1528 (2018)

Mirrors the Oregon Film auction

Allows up to $14M/year in tax credits

- Potential 20% increase in OOG funds

Funds are continuously appropriated

Auction held August 20-24

- IRS issued a notice regarding treatment of tax credits for charitable contributions on August 23
- Total OOG Tax Credit Auction Revenue: $14.6M (average bid above face value of issued credit)

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FINANCIAL AID FOR OREGON STUDENTS

Blue Mountain Community College, Tim Park Photography Bend, OR

Mt. Hood Community College

Chemeketa Community College

Oregon State University-Cascades

Many Forms of Financial Aid: Federal, Institutional, Private, and State

Federal Pell Grant	Other Federal Grants (Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants, TEACH grants, others)	Federal Work Study	Federal Student Loans
Institution or Program Scholarships (Privately funded)	Institutional Fee Remissions (Tuition Discounts)	Campus Work Study	Private Student Loans
	Private Scholarships and Grants	State Grants (Oregon Opportunity Grant, Oregon Promise, etc.)	

OSAC has a role in private scholarships and state grants

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Grant Aid Supports Student Success

Students who receive financial aid are more likely than otherwise similar students to:

Earn a higher grade point average	Transfer from a two-year to a four-year institution	Stay in school longer (reduces dropouts)	Earn a Bachelor's degree

Every $1,000 of need-based federal or state grant aid increases graduation rates for low-income students by about 2.5%.

However, every $1,000 in unsubsidized loans reduces graduation rates by 5.6%

Sources: https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2014/04/04/study-shows-positive-imapcts-government-aidgraduation-rates.
http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R_1014HJR.pdf
https://www.uhd.edu/president/Documents/texas-grant-symposium-presentation.pdf

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Federal Pell Grant: Significant Aid Source for Oregon Low-Income Students

Average Pell Grant to Oregon students

2017-18: $3,654

Maximum Pell Grant to Oregon students

2017-18: $5,920

More than half of all degrees awarded at Oregon public institutions in 2017-18 went to students who have received a Pell Grant

- 55% of Associate degrees at community colleges
- 51% of Bachelor's degrees at public universities

Source: HECC analysis of student-level and program data. Pell Grant amount averages are for students of Oregon public colleges and universities.

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Oregon's Largest State-Administered Financial Aid Programs

Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG):

- Oregon's largest state-funded, need-based grant program, prioritizing the lowest-income Oregon students, including young students and adults, attending eligible public and private Oregon colleges and universities.

Oregon Promise:

- Oregon's state grant program that provides grants toward tuition at Oregon community colleges for recent high school graduates and GED® test graduates.

Private Scholarships Administered by OSAC:

- HECC Office of Student Access and Completion administers over 600 privately funded scholarships for Oregon students, and hosts a central application portal.

Other Programs:

- Chafee Education and Training Grant (federal) for current or former foster care youth, Student Child Care Grant (state), Oregon National Guard State Tuition Assistance (state) and more.

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The Need for Student Loans

The majority of public postsecondary students in Oregon seeking financial aid do not receive enough to meet college costs without loans.

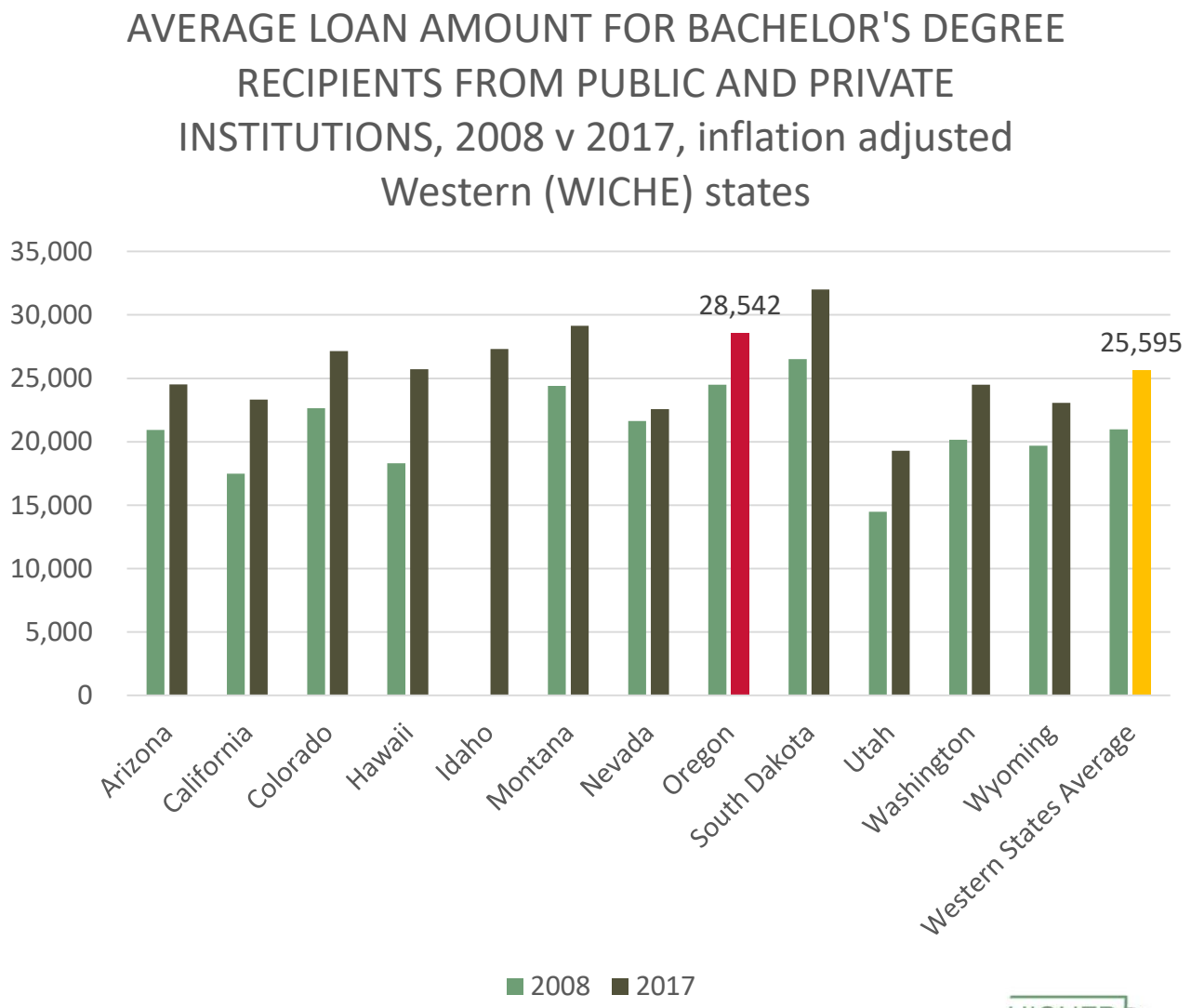
- Among Oregon community college FAFSA filers in 2016-17, **45% had unmet need** after public grant aid, own earnings, and expected family contribution were applied.
- Among Oregon public university FAFSA filers in 2016-17, **64% had unmet need** after public grant aid, own earnings, and expected family contribution were applied.

Source: HECC Key Performance Metrics.

Student Loan Debt Burden in Oregon has Increased

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

56% of Oregon 4-year graduates take out loans, compared with 51% of those in all Western states.



Adapted from The Institute for College Access and Success, "Project on Student Debt" https://ticas.org/sites/default/files/pub_files/classof2017.pdf . Adjusted to 2018 dollars using the HECA inflation adjustment factor."

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Oregon Lags Nationally and in Relation to Neighbors in Funding for Need-Based Student Aid

2016-17	Oregon	Idaho	Washington	California	U.S. average
Need-based grant dollars per capita population	$17	$6	$46	$51	$33
Need-based grant dollars per 18-24 year old in state	$197	$65	$517	$525	$352
Percent of need-based grant funds awarded to students at in-state public colleges and universities	92.9 %	88.7%	87.3%	87.6%	76.1%

Source: National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs (NASSGAP) Survey, 2016-17
https://www.nassgapsurvey.com/survey_reports.aspx

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OREGON OPPORTUNITY GRANT: IMPACT AND RECENT CHANGES

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

Oregon's only state-funded, need-sensitive grant program to help low-income Oregonians, including young people and adults, achieve their academic goals.

- Used at eligible public and private Oregon colleges and universities.
- Maximum award amounts based on approximately 13% cost of attendance:
  - $2,600 for students attending an Oregon community college
  - $3,200 for students attending a public university or private nonprofit 4-year institution in Oregon

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

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Oregon Opportunity Grant: Eligible Students

U.S. citizens or permanent noncitizen residents*

Oregon residents and out-of-state members of federally recognized tribes with historical ties to Oregon

Those who attend eligible 2- or 4-year public/private nonprofit postsecondary institutions located & headquartered in Oregon

Undergraduates with no prior baccalaureate degrees, enrolled at least half time

Those who demonstrate financial need

Foster youth –awards prioritized, regardless of FAFSA filing date, start of enrollment, or EFC

Up to equivalent of 12 terms or 8 semesters at full-time enrollment, prorated for half-time enrollment.

* Also students eligible for in-state tuition under Tuition Equity guidelines

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Oregon Opportunity Grant: Awarding History

2001-02 to 2007-08 Cost of Attendance and Tiered Awards

- Maximum Awards based on approx. 11% of COA
- Award first-come, first-served; cutoff dates by sector
- Income limits based on # in household, % of median family income

2008-09 to 2015-16 Shared Responsibility Model

- Formula based on Shared Responsibility Model (SRM)
- Varying awards up to sector maximum for CC or 4-year (Public & Private)
- 2012-13 Single flat lower amount, rations limited funds

2016-18 Flat awards continue to ration funds

- Single fixed award amount for all sectors
- Prioritize awards to serve highest-need students first (HB 2407, 2015)
- Award eligibility based on EFC
- Guarantee 2nd Year for qualified students
- "Rolling deadline" affects when/if OSAC increases EFC limit or extends FAFSA/ORSAA filing dates

2018-19 Return to Tiered Awards

- Two award tiers, CC and 4-year (Public & Private) based on % of COAs for community colleges and public universities
- All other parameters remain the same as in 2016-18

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Increased Maximum OOG Award Amount in 2018-19

Oregon Opportunity Grant MAXIMUM AWARDS INCREASED in 2018-19

Set awards based on percentage of attendance (COA)

- Percentages for 2018-19 at 13% COA (prior year), rounded up to nearest $100
  - Increased to $2,600 at community colleges
  - Increased to $3,200 at eligible 4-year colleges and universities
  - Prior fixed award amount in 2017-18 was set at $2,250

POLICY LOGIC

Goal: Increase Student Support and Affordability

- Aligning annual maximum awards with cost of attendance will help students who are most sensitive to annual increases in tuition, fees and other costs
- Higher, more meaningful OOG award amounts support student access, retention and completion
- Equalizes purchasing power for students in 2-year and 4-year Public Institutions

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2018-19 Oregon Opportunity Grant Awarding Scenarios

Shared Responsibility Model (SRM) vs. Tiered % of Cost of Attendance

Example: $0 EFC at Public 2-Year

SRM

$19,893 (Public 2-yr)

— $6,500 (Std Share)

— $0 (Family Share/EFC)

— $6,095 (Pell)

— $0 (Tax credit)

= $7,298 (Rmng need)

Tiered at 13% of COA

$2,600 max OOG award

Example: $0 EFC at Public 4-Year

SRM

$24,474 (Public/Priv 4-yr)

— $9,500 (Std Share)

— $0 (Family Share/EFC)

— $6,095 (Pell)

— $0 (Tax credit)

= $8,879 (Rmng need)

Tiered at 13% of COA

$3,200 max OOG award

Cost of attendance is based on prior-year student budgets –average tuition & fees for public sectors plus average nontuition across all sectors. AGI limit was removed after 2017-18.

Oregon Opportunity Grant: Students Served in Current Biennium

Awards and Funds to Students, 2017-2019 (projections)	
Estimated Total Awards to Students	72,603
Estimated Total Funds To Students	$144M

OOG Source of Funds 2017-2019

General Fund	$125.2M
Lottery Funds	$20.7M
Other Funds	$0.2M

A total of 72,603 OOG awards to students are projected for the current biennium, totaling $144M.

A total of 32,845 low-income students are projected to receive awards totaling approximately $75.5M in the 2018-19 academic year.

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OOG Statistics 2016-17 to 2018-19

	2018-19 YTD	2017-18	2016-17
# Total FAFSAs	294,405	318,169	291,927
# Undergraduate	204,472	218,481	217,440
# Est. At PELL EFC Target***	130,057	149,162	149,006
# Highest Need At EFC Targets**	81,240	90,078	93,308
# Authorized Awards	64,577	76,461	81,891
Total Recipients	32,142*	39,758	42,271
Total $$ Disbursed	$74.1M*	$68.1M	$71.7M

* Totals as of February 2019
**Eligibility based on highest need, lowest EFC levels
***Includes graduate students, and those who may have exhausted eligibility

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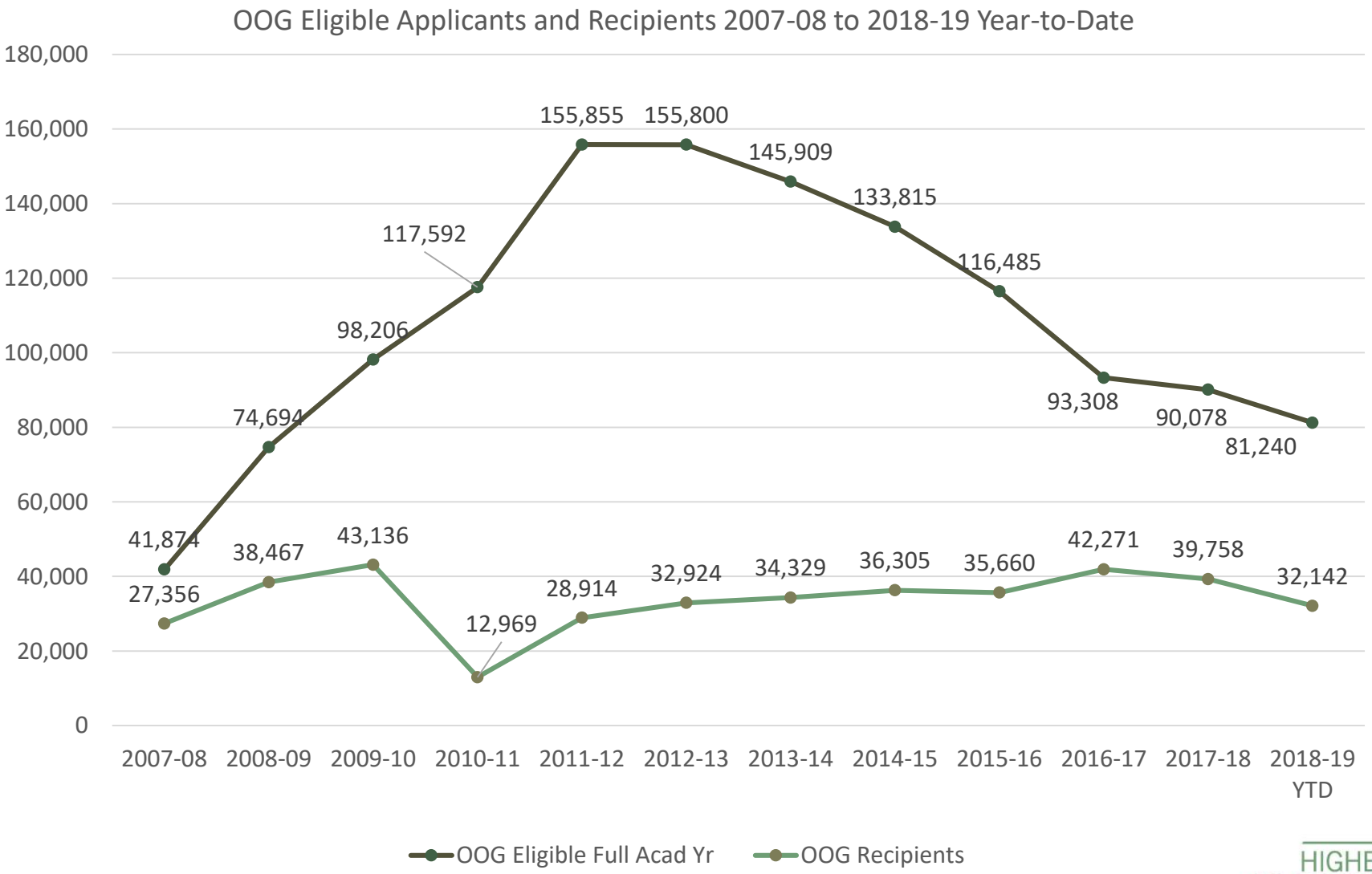
Oregon Opportunity Grant: Funding Gap



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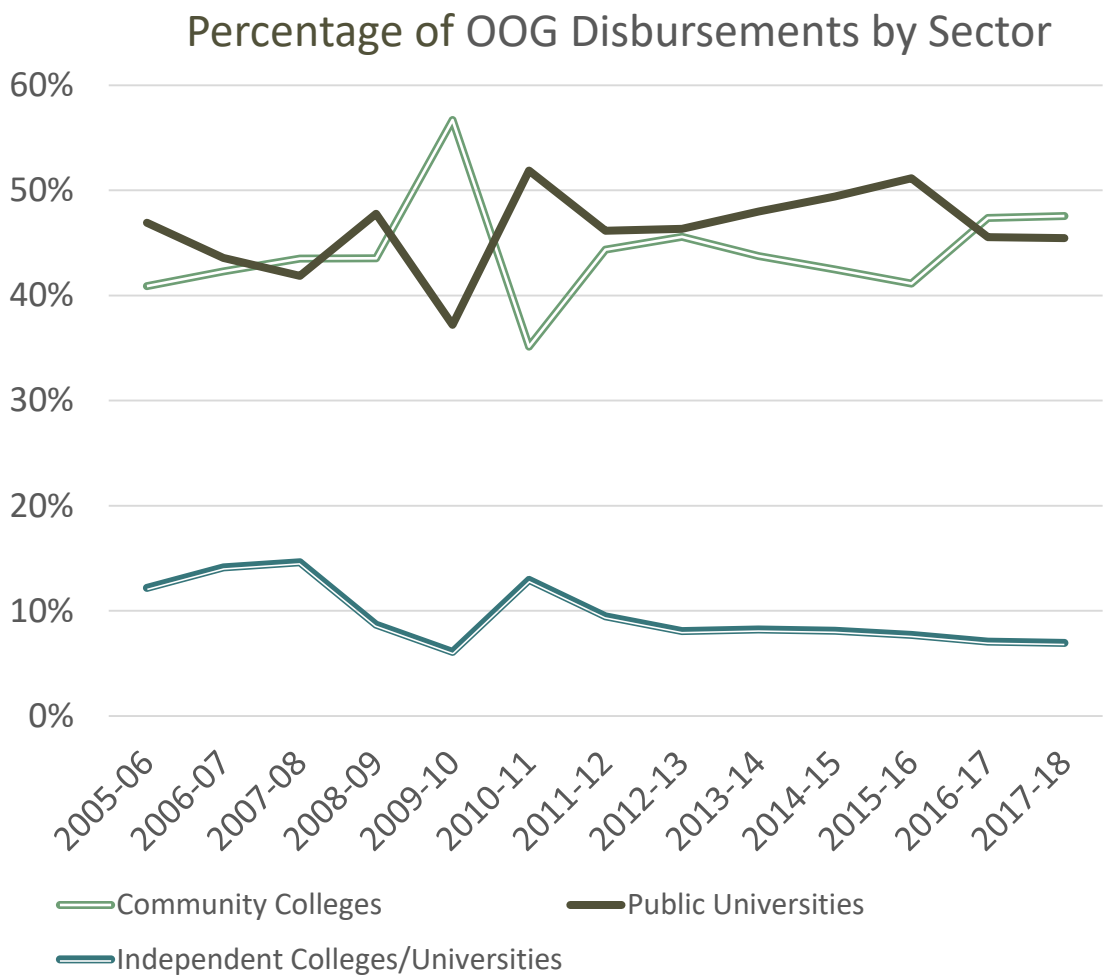
OOG Recipients & Disbursements Through 2017-18 by Sector



$32.4M disbursements to Oregon community colleges in 2017-18 supported 21,150 students.

$30.9M disbursements to Oregon public universities in 2017-18 supported 16,212 students.

$4.7M disbursements to Oregon private colleges and universities in 2017-18 supported 2,296 students.

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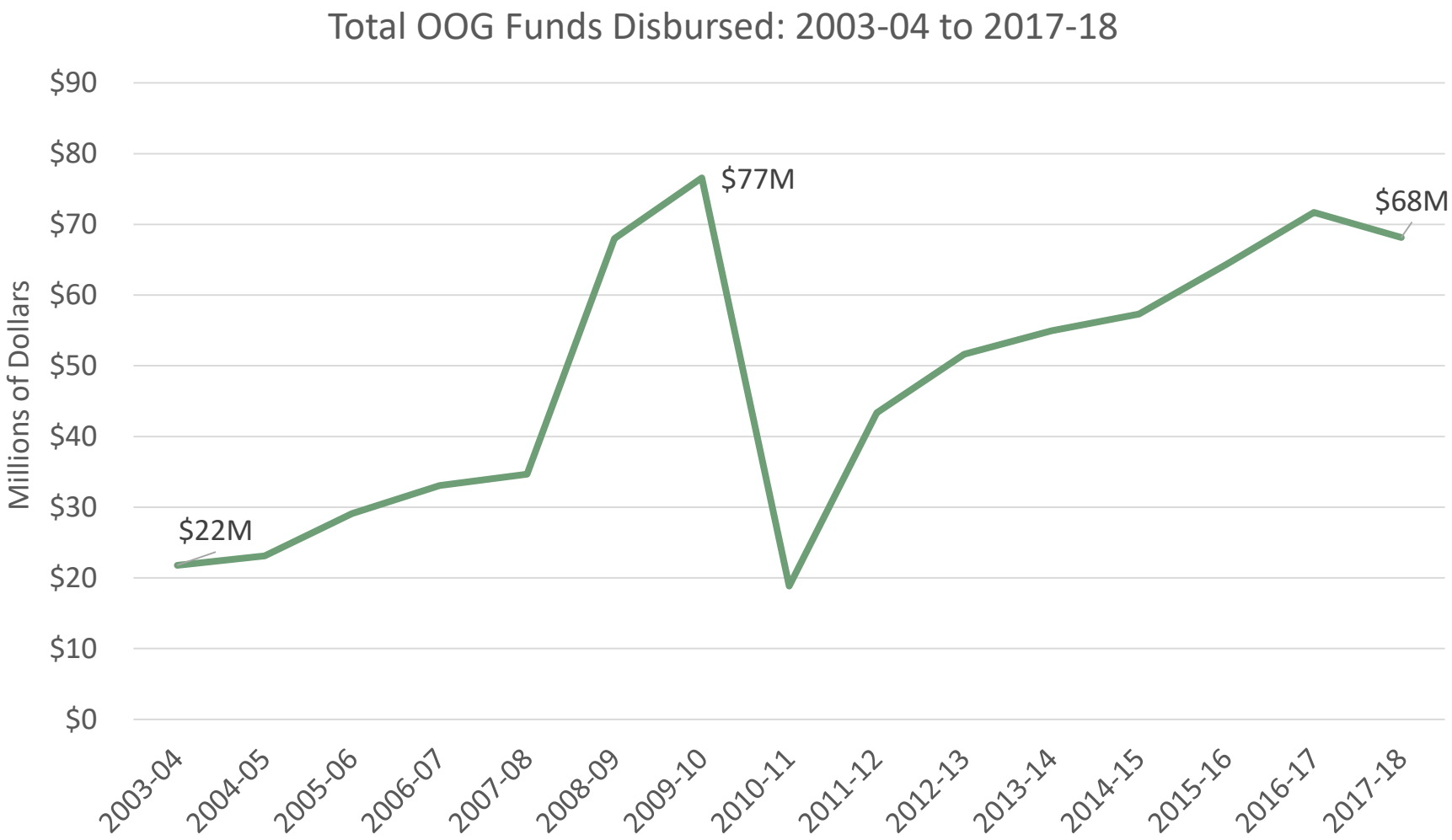
Total OOG Funds Disbursed Over Time



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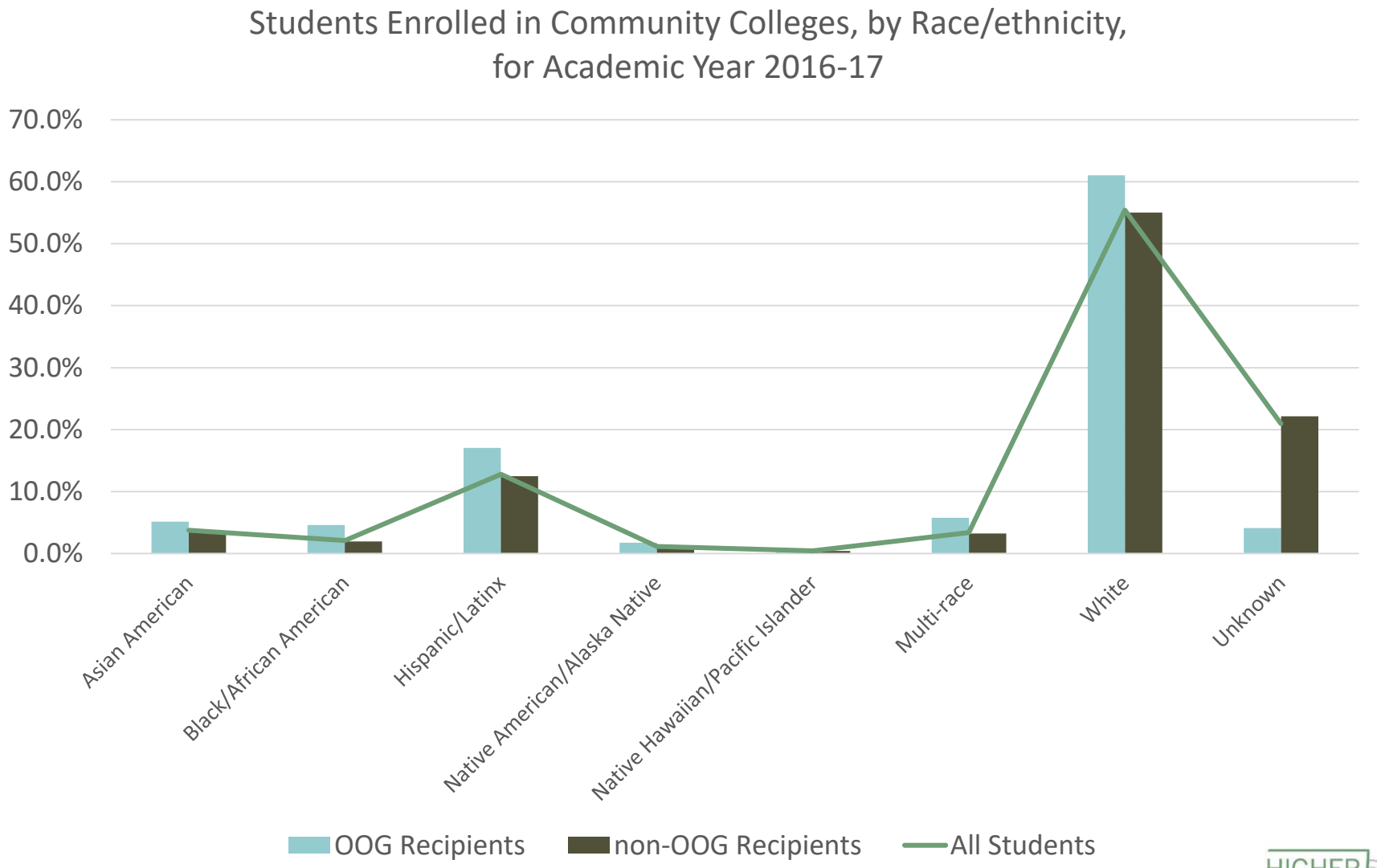
OOG Demonstrates Equity and Access



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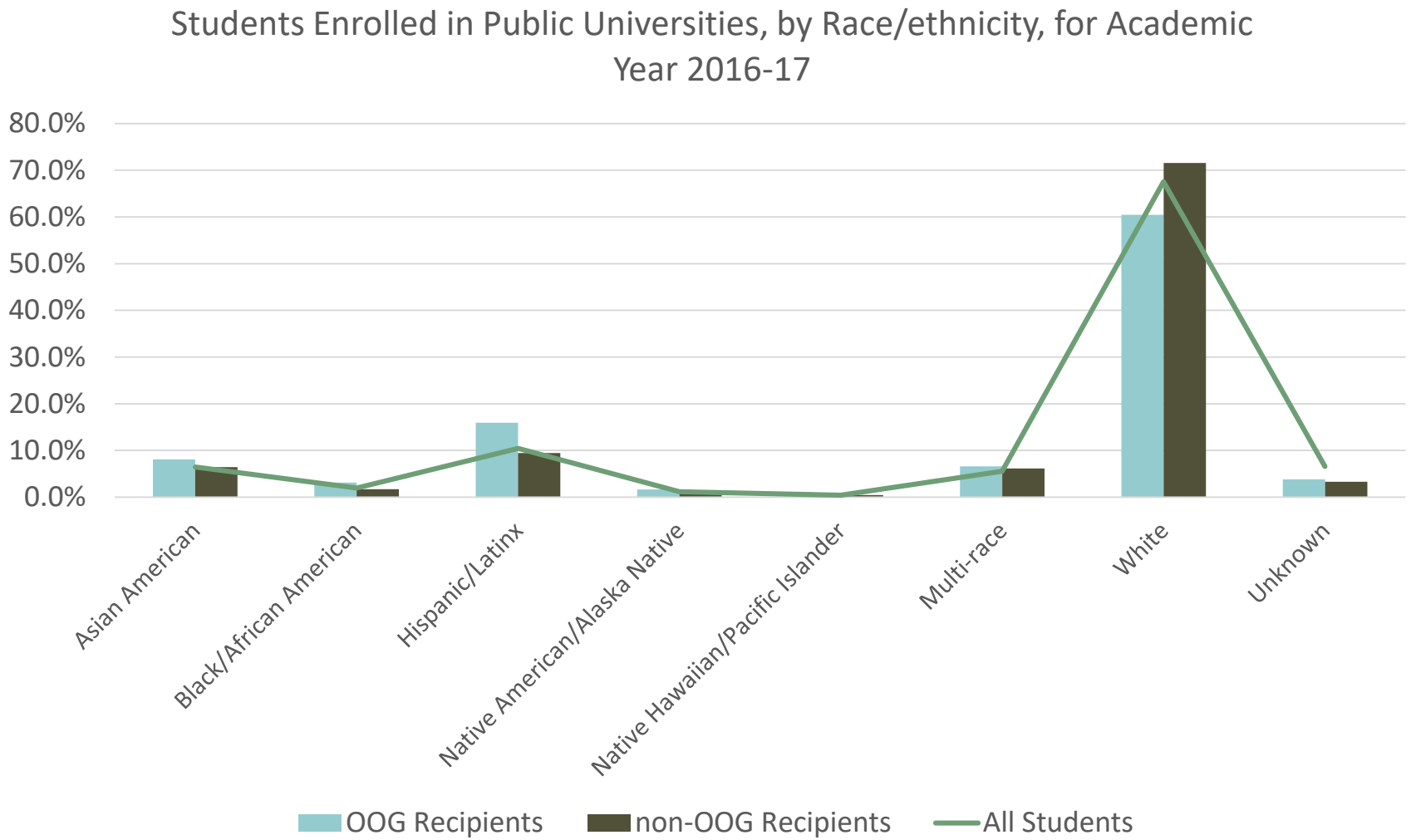
OOG Demonstrates Equity and Access



HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

OREGON PROMISE GRANT: IMPACT AND INITIAL DATA

Blue Mountain Community College, Tim Park Photography Bend, OR

Mt. Hood Community College

Central Oregon Community College, photography Timothy Clark

Oregon Coast Community College

The Oregon Promise

Oregon Promise grant program helps cover community college tuition costs for recent high school graduates and GED® test graduates.

- Established by Senate Bill 81 (2015)
- Grants apply after federal and state grant aid.
- Students may be eligible for up to 90 attempted college credits - approximately two years at full-time enrollment.
- Grant sizes ranged from minimum of $1,000 to maximum of $3,687 in 2018-19 (based on average CC tuition)

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

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Opening the Door: The Oregon Promise

Student Eligibility

Recent Oregon high school graduate or GED® test graduate

2.5+ GPA

at HS graduation or 145 on all GED® tests

Oregon resident for at least 12 months prior to college attendance

90

credit limit, completed or attempted, including accelerated learning

Enroll for 6+ credits at an Oregon community college within 6 months of graduation

Apply

File a FAFSA/ORSAA

File an Oregon Promise Application

Expected family contribution (EFC) may also be used as needed to control program costs

To maintain eligibility, students must:

- Remain continuously enrolled for at least 6 credits each term
- File a complete FAFSA/ORSAA application by published deadline
- Have earned fewer than 90 college credits

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Program Outreach, Facilitating Access and Information

Videos

Flyers/Handouts

Webinars

Presentations

Most materials available in English and Spanish

Email listserv

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Oregon Promise has Been Underway for Over Two Years, With a Third Cohort in Fall 2018

HS graduating class of 2015-16	**Cohort 1** **Began college 2016-17**	34,678 high school graduates	19,223 applicants	10,863 awards offered	6,971 Oregon Promise students
HS graduating class of 2016-17	**Cohort 2** **Began college 2017-18**	35,380 high school graduates	15,840 applicants	8,869 awards offered (2,172 not awarded due to EFC limit)	5,674 Oregon Promise students
HS graduating class of 2017-18	**Cohort 3** **Began college 2018-19**	36,257 high school graduates	16,028 applicants	10,598 awards offered	6,203 Oregon Promise students

Source: HECC analysis of student-level data. For the full report, see https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Documents/Reports/SB-81-Oregon-Promise-2018.pdf

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Oregon Promise: Grant Amount in Relation to Expected Family Contribution (EFC) lower EFC = lower income

Student A: Lower Expected Family Contribution

Student B: Higher Expected Family Contribution

Student C: Highest Expected Family Contribution

Oregon Promise covers tuition, up to 12 credits per term.

Oregon Promise: Participation Rates and Disbursements Vary Across Income Levels

Cohort # 3, Fall 2018-19						
EFC Group	Avg. Parent Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) (of authorized students)	# Authorized for Award	# Recipients (Disbursed)	Pickup Rate	$ Disbursed Fall	Avg. Disbursement
0	$ 19,841	3,308	1,706	51.6%	$ 484,529	$ 284
1-3,500	$ 43,027	1,960	1,035	52.8%	$ 285,967	$ 276
3,501-5,328	$ 63,712	687	363	52.8%	$ 192,919	$ 531
5,329-10,000	$ 78,522	1,299	867	66.7%	$ 925,319	$ 1,067
10,001-20,000	$ 101,583	1,580	1,069	67.7%	$ 1,153,040	$ 1,079
20,001+	$ 162,419	1,764	1,163	65.9%	$ 1,237,472	$ 1,064

***Not all students have a parent AGI listed (on FAFSA), even among Dependent students. Additionally, some have a negative parent AGI.**

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

The Oregon Promise: Key Findings in its 3rd Year

Has Oregon Promise had a financial impact? **Yes.**

- More students statewide and at the colleges received public grants
- Federal aid increased by about $8M over the first two years, compared to earlier rates

Has Oregon Promise expanded enrollment? **Probably.**

- The evidence is mixed, but even a slight expansion in enrollment is notable when college-going rates are declining because the economy is strong

Has Oregon Promise increased completion? **Not yet.**

- It's still early; many students are still enrolled
- Almost two-thirds of students have positive outcomes (credential, transfer, enrollment)
- However, many who are still enrolled in college lost eligibility, usually from a missed term
- Two-year outcomes are not higher than for recent high school graduates from earlier years

Has Oregon Promise affected equity? **Mixed.**

- Early results suggest racial/ethnic gaps in enrollment got smaller
- The design of the program means that most dollars go to students with less financial need
- Oregon Promise students may be less likely to be first-generation college students

For the full report, see https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Documents/Reports/SB-81-Oregon-Promise-2018.pdf

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Projected Costs 2019-21: Tuition Increase Projections of 4% and 8%

	2019-20	2020-21	Total
4% Tuition Increase	$20,629,635	$21,295,720	$41,925,355
8% Tuition Increase	$21,274,886	$22,648,724	$43,923,610

Source: HECC/OSAC Program analysis.

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OTHER GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AID: PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY HECC-OSAC

Portland State University

Oregon Institute of Technology

Clackamas Community College

Oregon State University - Cascades

Oregon National Guard State Tuition Assistance (ONGSTA) Program

ONGSTA provides funding for tuition at
Oregon community colleges (up to 90 credits) and public universities (up to 180 credits)

- Established by House Bill 4035 (2018).
- A “last dollar” program calculated based on the availability of other state and federal grants. (The GI Bill® is not considered in the ONGSTA calculation.)
- Students may be eligible as long as they are members of the Oregon National Guard and not subject to any adverse actions.
- For fall term of 2018-19, 81 students received a total of $122,508 from OGSTA, and $137,104 from “first dollar” awards.

Other Grants

Oregon Student Child Care Grant

- Funding for Oregon residents with a child or legal dependent under the age of 12, or an older child with special needs.
- 17-18: 87 student-parents received $455,543.

Chafee Education and Training Grant

- Funding for current and former foster care youth. This is a federal program.
- 17-18: 208 students received $820,584.
- 18-19: 192 students will receive $677,994.

JOBS Plus Program

- Funding for postsecondary training for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) clients.
- 17-18: 18 clients redeemed $12,803 from their Individual Education Accounts (IEAs).

Other Grants

Deceased or Disabled Public Safety Officer Grant

- Funding for dependent children of a public safety officer in the state of Oregon who was killed or disabled in the line of duty.
- 17-18: 8 students received $64,891.
- 18-19: expect 15 students to receive $144,520.

Barbers and Hairdressers Grant

- Funding for students attending Title IV eligible licensed schools of barbering, hair design, cosmetology, or manicure.
- Grants based on interest earnings from endowment fund, vary from a low of $225 to maximum of $1,000 per participant.
- 17-18: 11 students received $10,764.

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

HECC-OSAC ADMINISTRATION OF PRIVATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Mt. Hood Community College

Central Oregon Community College, photographer Timothy Park

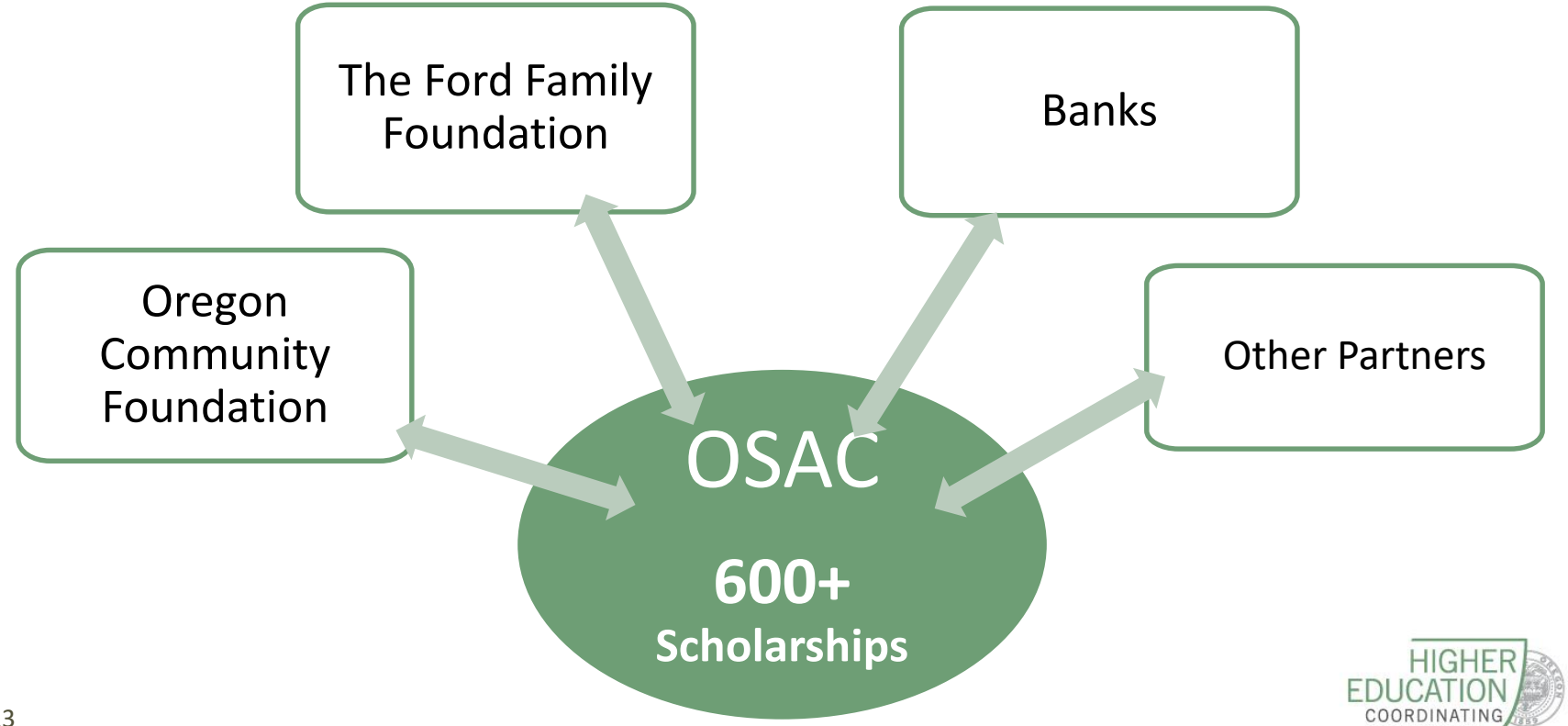
Portland State University

Linn-Benton Community College

Private Scholarship Program

OSAC has a unique public-private partnership with community and private foundations, banks, employers and other private donors.

OSAC administers over 600 scholarships through the use of a central application portal.



HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Private Scholarship Program

More than **$17 million in private scholarships** were awarded to nearly **3,200 students** in 2017-18.

Award amounts range from **$500 to $40,000** with the average award at **$4,700**.

OSAC added **28 new scholarships** to its portfolio during the last biennium, thanks to its unique partnerships.

In the past 10 years, the program has grown the number of private scholarships by 30%.

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

PATHWAYS AND TRANSITIONS TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE SUCCESS

BEN CANNON, Executive Director, HECC

JUAN BÁEZ-ARÉVALO, Director, HECC Office of Student Access and Completion (OSAC)

KAREN HUMELBAUGH, Director, HECC Office of Workforce Investments

PATRICK CRANE, Director, HECC Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development

VERONICA DUJON, Director, HECC Office of Academic Policy and Authorization

SEAN POLLACK, Program Administrator, Private Postsecondary Education

Presented to: Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Education

2019 PRESENTATION, DAY 4

Presentation Schedule

Days 1-2	• Introduction to Postsecondary Education and Training in Oregon: Agency Overview, Mission, Goals, Budget Components, History of Funding, National Context
Day 3	• Affordability: Key Factors, State Financial Aid Programs
Day 4	• Learner Pathways and Transitions: Pre-College Programs and Outreach, Transitions to Career Success, Industry Needs, Supporting Learners in a PK-20 System, Private Postsecondary Oversight and Coordination
Day 5	• Public Testimony
Days 6-7	• State Support for Community Colleges: Students Served, Funding Impacts, Capital Construction • Community College presentations
Day 8	• Public Testimony
Days 9-10	• State Support for Public Universities: Students Served, Funding Impacts, Capital Construction • University presentations
Day 11	• Other Missions of Universities: Statewide Public Services, State Programs
Day 12	• Public Testimony
Day 13	• OHSU, Public Testimony
Day 14	• An Integrated Postsecondary Agency: HECC Operations Agency Budget, Conclusion

HECC Offices represented by presenters:

ACADEMIC POLICY AND AUTHORIZATION

COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

STUDENT ACCESS AND COMPLETION

WORKFORCE INVESTMENTS

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Pathways and Transition Points: Four Parts to Presentation

Pre-College Programs and Outreach

- ASPIRE Mentoring
- Communications and Outreach
- FAFSA Plus+, Partnerships

Supporting Learners in a P-20 System

- Streamlining 2-4 Year Transfer
- Accelerated Learning
- Career and Technical Learning
- Pathways for Adult Learners

Transitions to Career Success, Industry Needs

- Workforce System Overview
- State-funded Initiatives

Private Postsecondary Oversight and Coordination

- Students Served by the Private Postsecondary Sector
- HECC's Role with the Private Postsecondary Sector:

  ODA, PCS

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Building a Seamless Learner-Centered System Relies on Many Partners, Including…

- Governor and Legislature
- Chief Education Office *(to sunset in 2019)*
- Oregon Department of Education
- Oregon Employment Department
- Postsecondary education institutions
- K-12 school districts, schools
- Teacher Standards and Practices Commission
- Community-based organizations
- Tribal entities
- Oregon Workforce and Talent Development
- Local workforce boards
- GED® preparation providers
- Department of Human Services
- Bureau of Labor and Industry
- STEM Hubs

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PRE-COLLEGE PROGRAMS AND OUTREACH

Educating communities to address lack of information and financial barriers to college

JUAN BÁEZ-ARÉVALO, Director, Office of Student Access and Completion (OSAC)

The work presented in this section is performed by the HECC Office of Student Access and Completion (OSAC). OSAC staff funding is described in the **HECC Agency Operations** budget, which will be presented in detail on the final day of HECC presentations. Activities described here are also funded through **Student Assistance**, including ASPIRE.

ASPIRE Program Budget

ASPIRE is a youth mentoring program that helps students plan for and access education and training beyond high school. ASPIRE provides funding to over 150 middle school, high school and community-based sites.

Activity	Description	2017-19 LAB	2019-21 CSL	2019-21 GRB
Continue Oregon ASPIRE	Continue ASPIRE program to help students plan their post-high school educational career through mentoring in more than 157 locations statewide.	**$2.1M Total** $1.8M GF $299K OF	**$2M Total** $1.8M GF $212K OF	**$2M Total** $1.8M GF $212K OF
Change from 2019-21				-4.7% from LAB 0% Change from CSL

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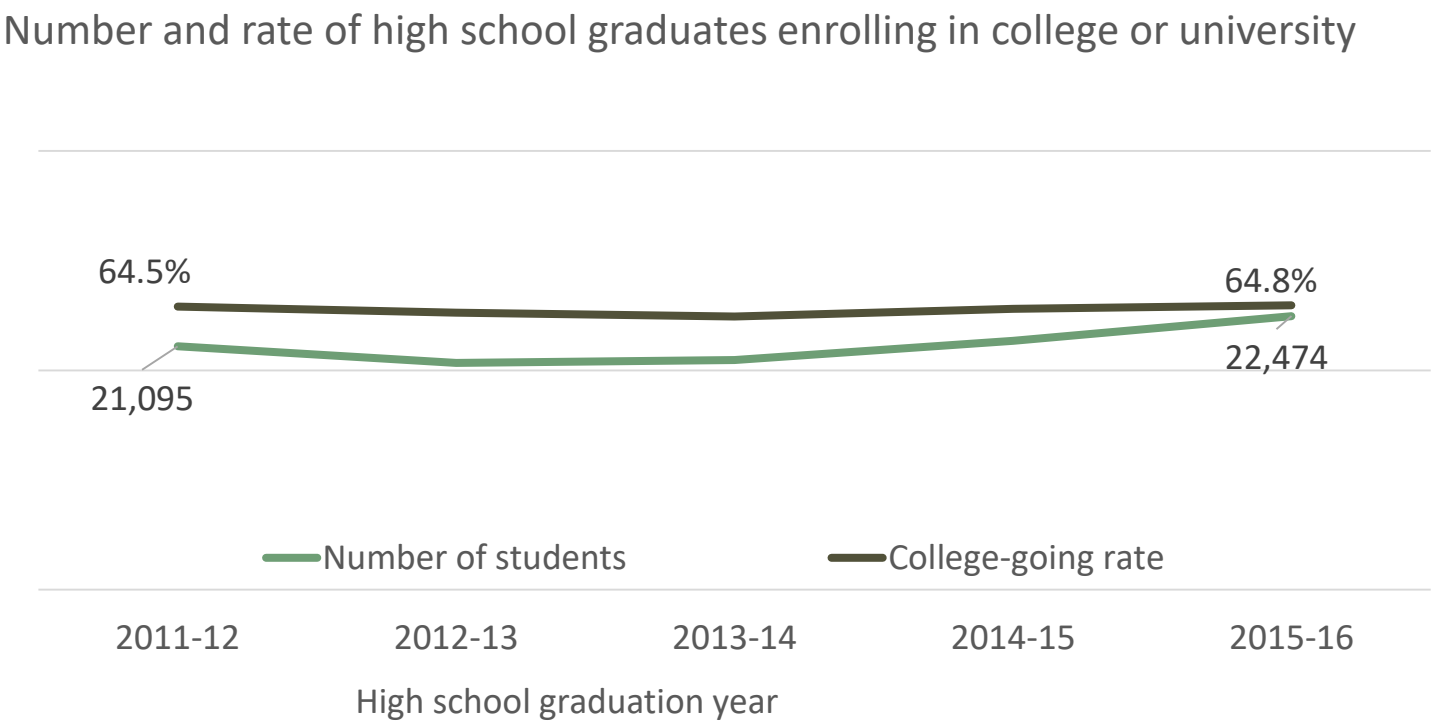
Oregon High School Graduates Need Pathways to Success After Graduation

Key Performance Metric #1

Only 64.8% of Oregon high school graduates are enrolled in postsecondary education within 16 months of graduating



Source: Oregon Department of Education

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ASPIRE: College and Career Mentoring Program

ASPIRE is the State of Oregon's mentoring program, helping students statewide to plan for and access education and training beyond high school.

- Provides mentoring for middle school and high school students to develop a plan for meeting their college and career goals.
- Relies on volunteer participation and local community connections across Oregon.

HECC Role

- Creates and maintains training resources and facilitates regional and statewide training events for volunteers and program coordinators.
- Delivers presentations to students and families on financial aid and scholarships.
- Publishes printed materials for students and families.
- Provides funding opportunities for sites to support the program.

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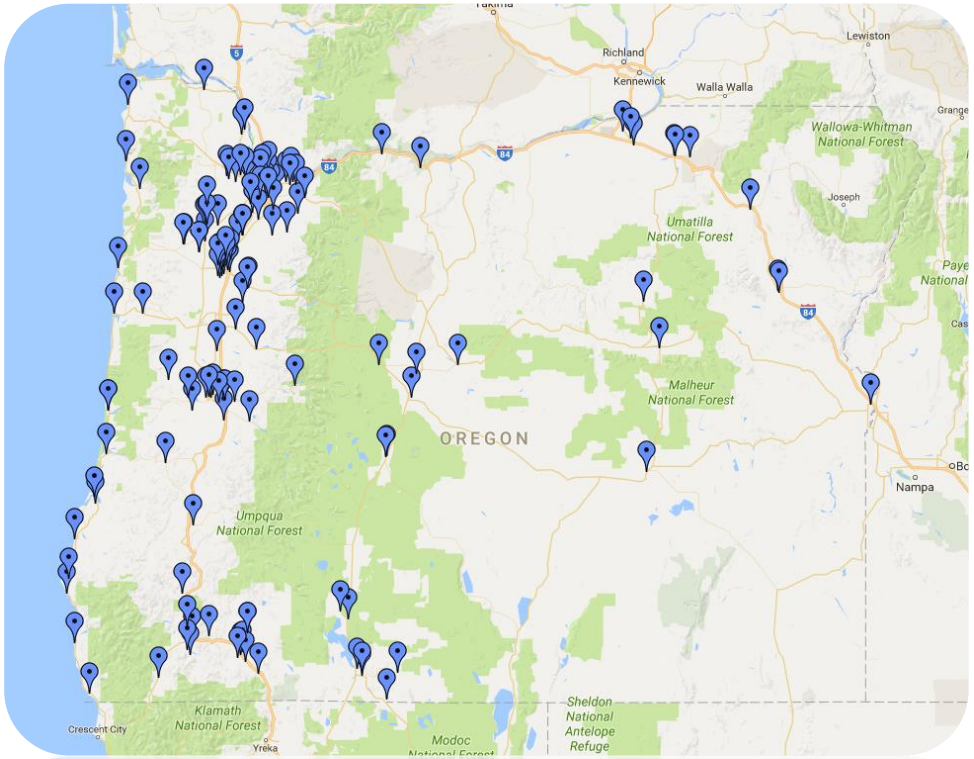
ASPIRE: Sites and Volunteer Resources, 2017-18

ASPIRE facilitates volunteer efforts valued at over one MILLION dollars.



Over **150** middle school, high school, and community-based organization sites

Over **1,700** mentors donated **45,000** hours to support students, valued at more than **$1,100,000***

* Based on an evaluation by *Independent Sector*

For a list of participating sites: **www.OregonStudentAid.gov**

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ASPIRE: Student Outcomes, 2017-18

More than 11,000 students served

- 33% identified as students of color
- 61% had at least one parent who did not attend college

Student achievements

- 69% applied for at least one scholarship
- 87% applied for financial aid
- 91% applied to or are planning to attend at least one college, university, or technical/vocational program within one year of high school

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College Access and Financial Aid Outreach

Communications, Publications, Toolkits

Communications

- ASPIRE Monthly Newsletter
- Reminders and Resources through Social Media and Mailing Lists

Publications

- Teaser Packets
- ASPIRE Materials

Toolkits

- ASPIRE
- Oregon Promise

Webinars/ Outreach Trainings

- Videos
- OSAC & Partner Outreach Trainings
- C3 Reach Higher Summit & Region Meetings
- ASPIRE Fall Conference & Region Meetings

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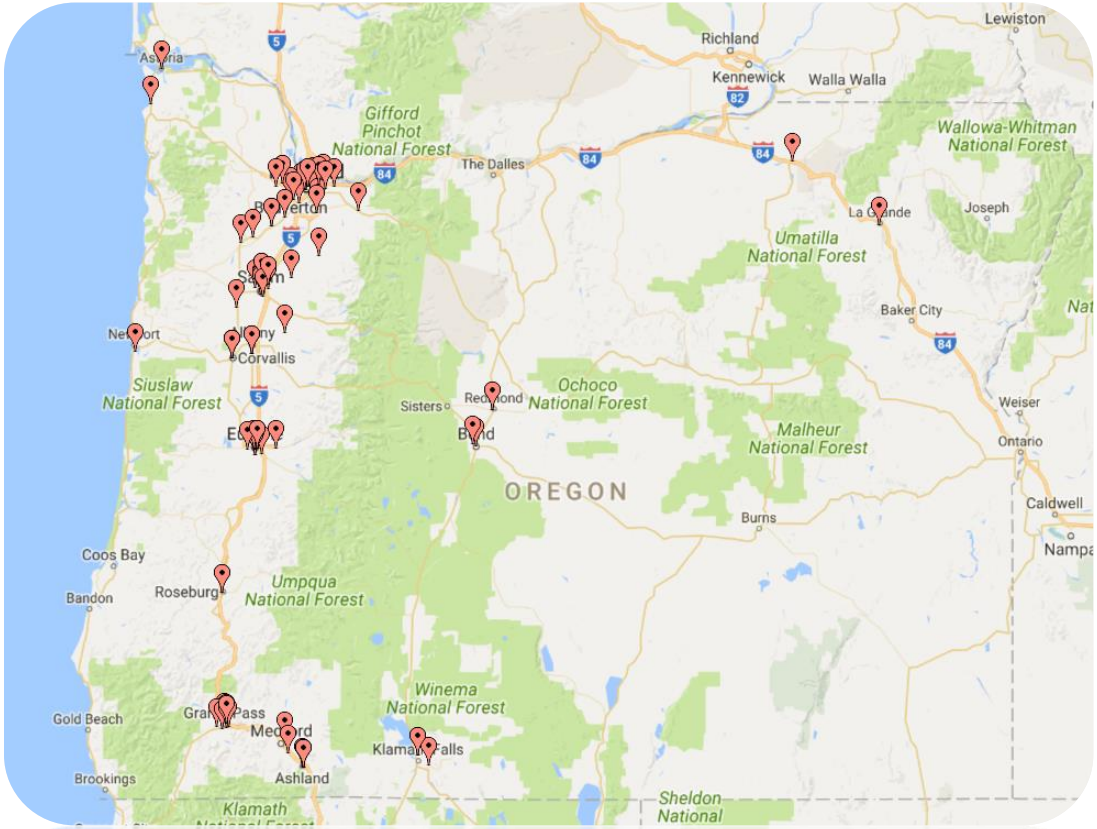
Outreach Events Statewide



300+ events in rural and urban communities throughout Oregon during 2017-19 academic year

Types of Events: College and career fairs, financial aid outreach events, conferences

Venues: Colleges and universities, high schools, community libraries, social service agencies and others

Audiences: Middle and high school students, current college students, adult learners, families, school counselors and other educators

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FAFSA Completion and FAFSA Plus+ Outreach

FAFSA Completion Is Critical To Affordability

To be eligible for federal aid such as the Pell Grant, students must complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), which also allows students access to state and institutional aid

90% of high school seniors who complete a FAFSA attend college directly from high school, compared to just 55% of FAFSA noncompleters

FAFSA Plus+ Increases FAFSA Completion

OSAC partners with high schools and community organizations to provide targeted support aimed to increase FAFSA completion; partnership participation has grown from 4 to 252

OSAC provides FAFSA Plus+ sites with access to current student-level FAFSA data, allowing educators to provide targeted assistance to high school seniors and their families

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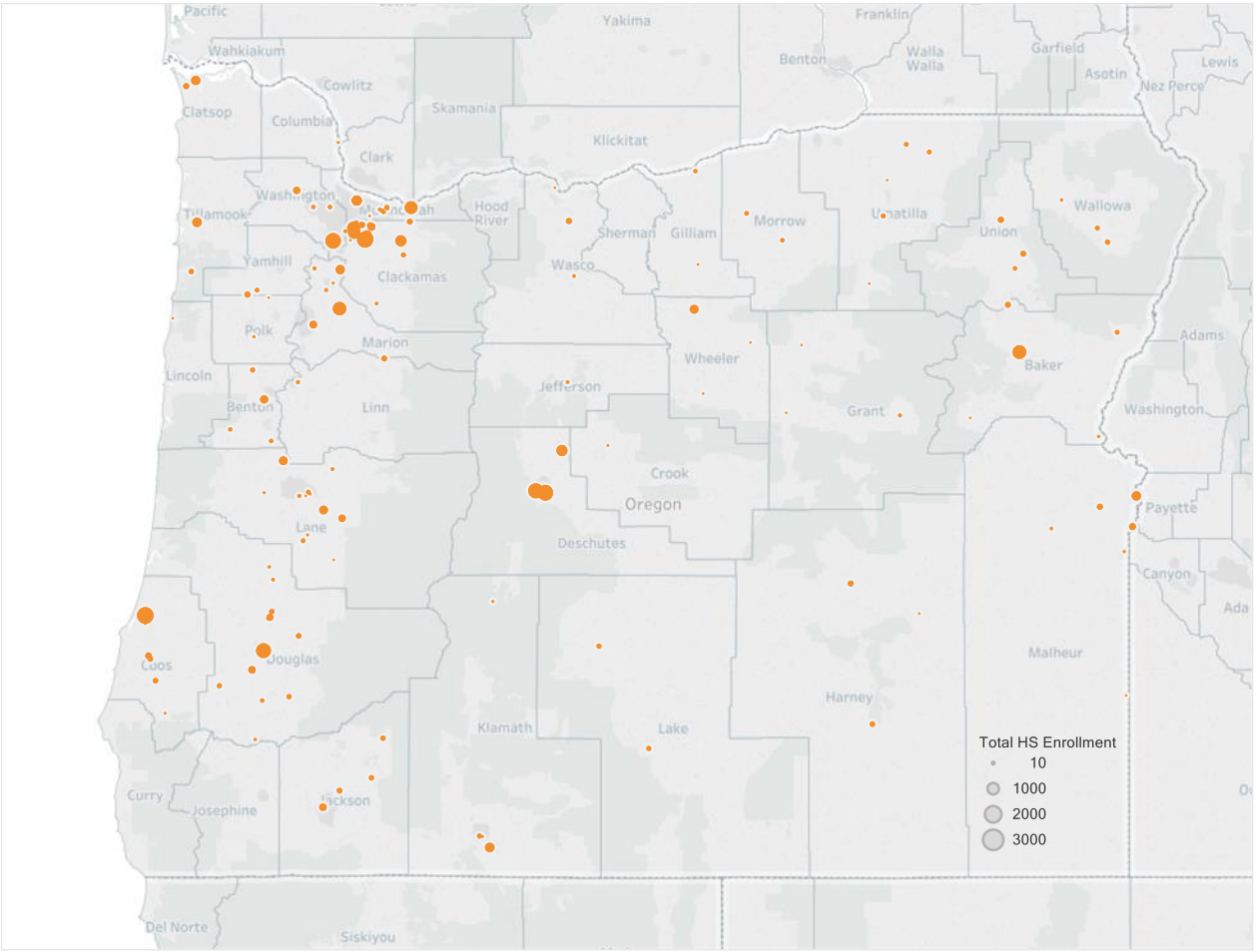
High Schools Without a College Access Program (2017-18)

139 public or charter high schools do not have a college access program such as ASPIRE, AVID, Gear Up, Trio, College Possible, etc.

Over **45,000** 9th-12th grade students go without a college access program.

High Schools without a College Access Program (2017-18 Academic Year)



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Needed Expansion and Diversification of Career Navigation and Collaborative Partnerships

"Social change efforts are more successful when they directly engage and are led by community members [partnerships]"*

- Oregon Tribes and Tribal Councils
- Community-Based Nonprofit Organizations
- Workforce Boards
- Local School Districts
- Education Service Districts
- State Agencies
- Higher Education Institutions

*Ruffenach, Caitlin. *Tracking Oregon's Progress: Toward a thriving future: closing the opportunity gap for Oregon's kids*. The Oregon Community Foundation. November 2017

SUPPORTING LEARNERS IN A P-20 SYSTEM

PATRICK CRANE,
Director, HECC Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD)

The work presented in this section is performed by the HECC Office of Community Colleges and Workforce Development (CCWD) and the University Coordination unit of the HECC Office of Academic Policy and Authorization. The funding for these offices is described in the **HECC Agency Operations** budget, which will be presented on the final day of presentations.

Why Focus on Transfer?

Streamlining the community college to university transfer pathway impacts affordability and time to degree, supporting low-income, first generation and other underserved student groups.

- In 2017-18, **50% of resident bachelor's degree graduates** at Oregon public universities were earned by transfer students; **34%** were transfers from Oregon community colleges.
- Transfer students are more likely than direct-entry university students to be first-generation, students of color, and/or Pell-eligible (lower income) according to national data.

Sources: HECC research and analysis; Shapiro, D., Dundar, A., Wakhungu, P.K, Yuan, X., & Harrell, A. (2015, July). *Transfer and Mobility: A National View of Student Movement in Postsecondary Institutions,* Fall 2008 Cohort (Signature Report No. 9). Herndon, VA: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center; Jenkins, D & Fink, J. (2016). *Tracking Transfer*. Community College Research Center. The Aspen Institute. National Student Clearinghouse Research Center.

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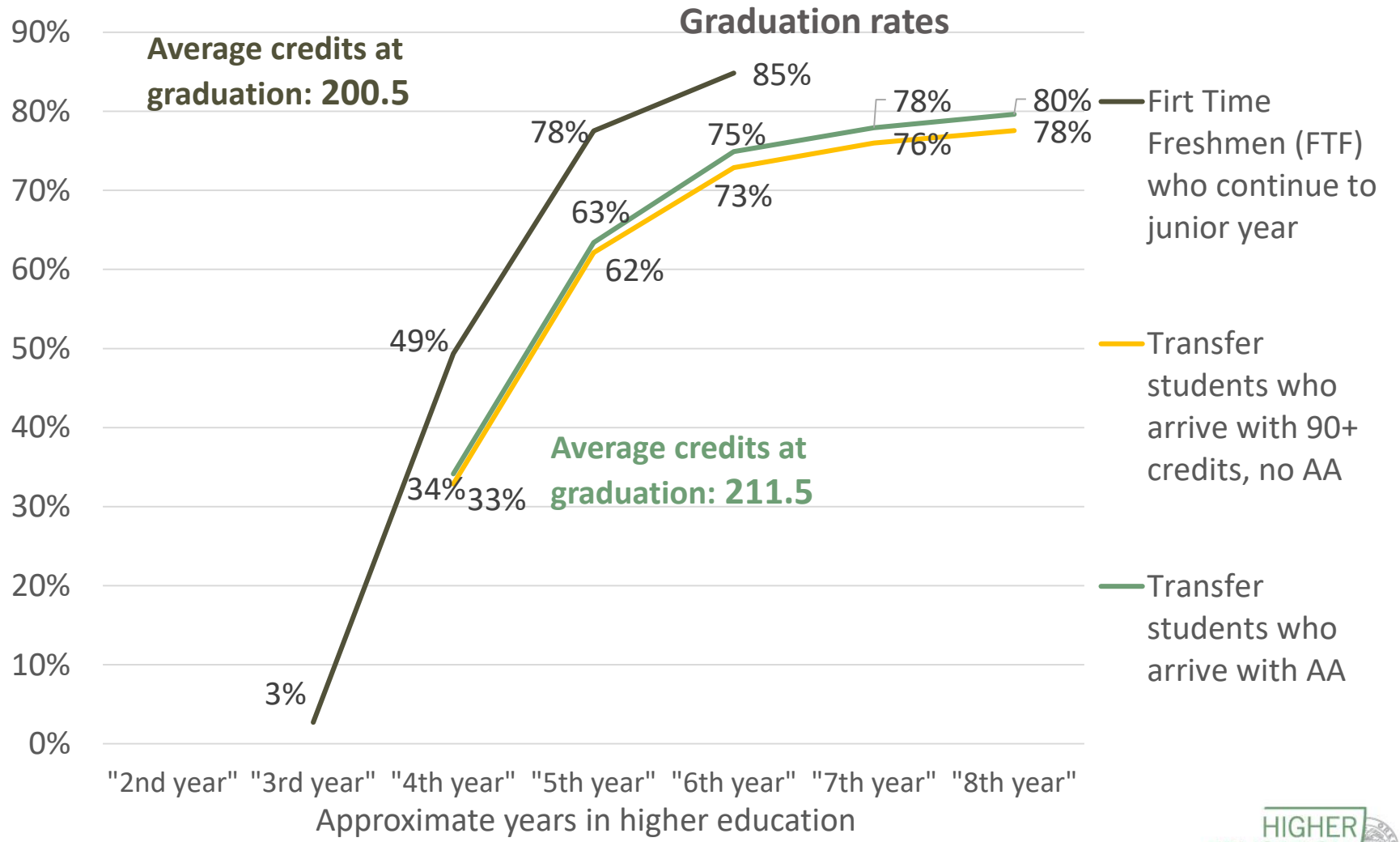
Excess Time and Credit is Built Into Current Transfer Pathways



Source: HECC analysis of university student records, fall 2010 cohort.

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HB 2998 (2017): Main Mandates

Develop Foundational Curricula (now called Core Transfer Map)

- Available to students by 2018-19 academic year
- At least 30 credits
- All credits transfer and count toward degree requirements

Unified Statewide Transfer Agreements (USTAs), now called Major Transfer Maps (MTMs)

- Major-specific pathways
- Transfer students have equivalent standing in the major as native university students upon transfer
- First by December 1, 2018, second by April 1, 2019, third by December 1, 2019

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Accomplishments and Next Steps

Oregon Transfer Compass

Accomplished

- Core Transfer Map complete
- Biology Major Transfer Map complete

Next Steps

- Complete English, Education, and Business MTMs
- Identify next set of MTMs
- Finalize MTM approval and agreement process
- Determine, build, and implement the necessary database and communications tools required to communicate transfer work to students, advisors, and others

HECC Role

HB 2998 (2017) charged HECC with convening institutions and reporting to the Legislature.

HB 2028/SB 730 (2019) codifies the new transfer system, and charges HECC with establishing a Committee to solve transfer issues, developing a transfer portal for use by students and advisers, and reporting to the Legislature.

Delivering College Credits With a Purpose in High School

Primary challenges:

1) Expanding equitable access to college credit opportunities (Accelerated Learning) for all high school students in Oregon, and
2) Ensuring those credits count towards a credential of value

College credit in high school can smooth the transition into a college or university by:

- Enabling high school students to better prepare for postsecondary expectations
- Lowering the cost of postsecondary degree or credential
- Fostering a college-going culture
- Increasing high school graduation rates

HECC Role

ORS 340.310 charged HECC with developing standards for high school-based college credit partnership programs. The standards were adopted in 2016.

HECC partners with ODE and the Oversight Committee for High School-Based College Credit partnerships to conduct a peer review process.

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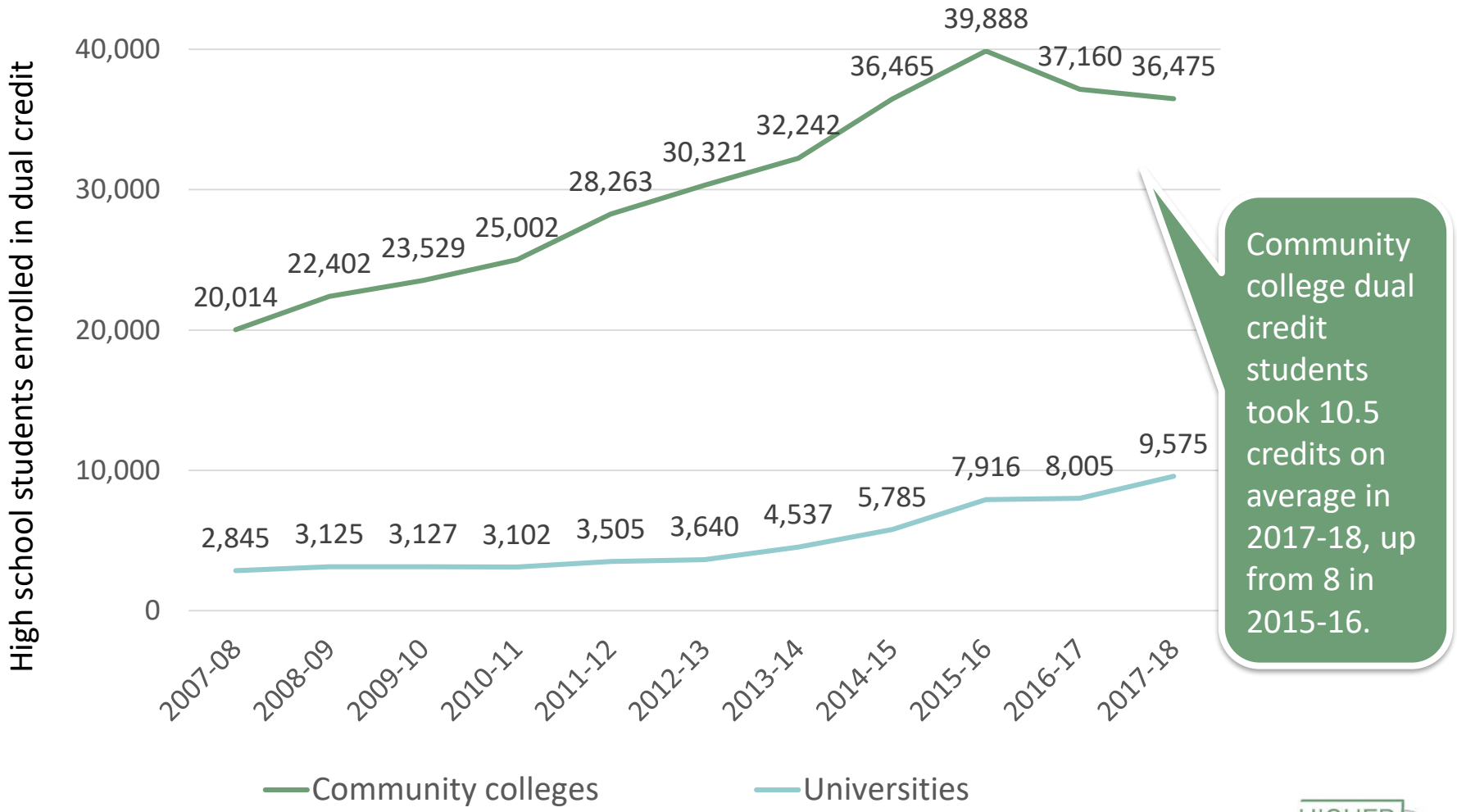
Rising Number of Accelerated Learning Students



Source: HECC analysis of student-level data.
Notes: Includes students enrolled in dual credit courses for lower division coursework and career technical education.

Career & Technical Education Aligns Student and Industry Needs

Business and industry in Oregon need workers with technical skills in high-demand, high-wage careers.

Oregon students need rigorous, relevant career preparation in skilled trades, applied sciences and modern technologies.

CTE benefits youth *and* adults who need training or retraining:

- Based on Oregon Employment Department data in 2016, over 440,000 adults would benefit from postsecondary training. This is over nine times the size of the Oregon high school senior class size.

HECC Role

- Reviews and approves CTE programs, degrees and certificates at Oregon's community colleges.
- Partners with ODE in the overall grant management, compliance and implementation of the Carl D. Perkins Grant and secondary to postsecondary transitions.
- Engages and partners in workforce preparation conversations.
- Provides technical assistance to faculty and staff.

 Source: Oregon Employment Department, 2016 data

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High School Equivalency (GED® Test)

The Oregon GED® Program is administered by HECC in partnership with: GED® Testing Service, Oregon's 17 community colleges, Department of Corrections, and professionals at over 70 test prep locations across the state.

HECC Role

Provides technical assistance to GED® testing sites around the state.

Organizes the Annual Oregon GED® Program Summit.

In 2017-19, HECC is distributing and managing $1.6M in state-funded grants for GED® wraparound services.

Adult Basic Education and Literacy in Oregon

(Also Known as "Title II")

Focuses on improving reading, writing, numeracy, problem solving, English language acquisition and other literacy skills for Oregonians

Funding:

- Approximately $5M for Oregon annually from U.S. Department of Education: Office of Career Technical and Adult Education
- Federal funds awarded based on enrollment, regional need, and performance
- 25% match (funds or in-kind) required for partners

HECC Role

HECC administers Oregon Title II funds:

- Makes grants to providers of adult education and literacy services.
- Collects and reports performance data.
- Provides monitoring and professional development.

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

TRANSITIONS TO CAREER SUCCESS, INDUSTRY NEEDS

KAREN HUMELBAUGH,

Director, HECC
Office of Workforce Investments

Clackamas Community College

Chemeketa Community College

Southwestern Oregon Community College

Chemeketa Community College

Oregon State University-Cascades

The work presented in this section is performed by the HECC Office of Workforce Investments (OWI) which includes 20 Positions/19.67 FTE in total. OWI staff funding is described in the **HECC Agency Operations** budget, which will be presented in detail on the final day of HECC presentations. Activities described here are also funded through **Workforce and Other Special Payments.**

HECC Office of Workforce Investments

This office administers Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title IB and National Emergency Grant funding to provide job training and other services to adults, youth, and dislocated workers. General Fund programs include Work Ready Communities and National Career Readiness certificates, technical assistance to local workforce boards, and identification and dissemination of best practices to local Boards and Back to Work Oregon. The office also includes Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and Oregon Volunteers programs.

Activity	Description	2017-19 LAB	2019-21 CSL	2019-21 GRB
Employment and workforce activities	Includes funding for HECC employment and workforce activities, including Oregon Youth Conservation Corp and Oregon Volunteers.	**$135.7M Total** $10.9M GF $4.5M OF $120.3M FF	**$144.6M Total** $11.7M GF $3.8M OF $129.1M FF	**$148.9M Total** $16M GF $3.8M OF $129.1M FF
Change from 2017-19				+9.7% from LAB +2.97% from CSL

5.47% of the Total Agency Budget
89.2% of budget is Federal Funds

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Workforce Programs & Initiatives

2019-21 Current Service Level (CSL)

	General Fund	Lottery	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Title 1B--Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act				$112,778,132	$112,778,132
Oregon Volunteer Program	$229,448		$1,926,143	$8,501,930	$10,657,521
Statewide Workforce Initiatives*	$8,454,071				$8,454,071
Oregon Youth Conservation Corps			$1,918,392	$1,713,219	$3,631,611
TOTAL	**$8,683,519**	**-**	**$3,844,535**	**$122,993,281**	**$135,521,335**

** Includes Local Competitiveness Strategies, Industry Engagement, Work Experience, National Career Readiness/Certified Work Ready Communities, and Workforce Talent Development Board Innovation Grants.*

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Workforce and Talent Development Board (WTDB)

House Bill 3437 (2017) established the WTDB, a renaming and reformation of the former Oregon Workforce Investment Board (OWIB).

HECC Office of Workforce Investments is guided by both the HECC and the WTDB.

Workforce and Talent Development Board:

- Hub for answers regarding the future of jobs and skills
- Core advisor to the Governor, connecting and aligning education, training, and workforce development
- Comprised of leaders from business and industry, labor, and community-based organizations
- Uniquely positioned as the workforce and talent development expert

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Three Other Affiliated Boards for Programs Administered by HECC Office of Workforce Investments

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC) Advisory Committee

- Statutorily authorized by ORS 418.653
- Nine member board appointed by Executive and Legislative Branches of state government
- OYCC empowers youth by providing outdoor work and stewardship experiences throughout Oregon. The board supports this by:
  - Advising on and recommending policy decisions
  - Representing and advocating for OYCC at the local and state level
  - Overseeing the implementation of OYCC's Strategic Plan
  - Grading and approving approximately 65 grant applications annually

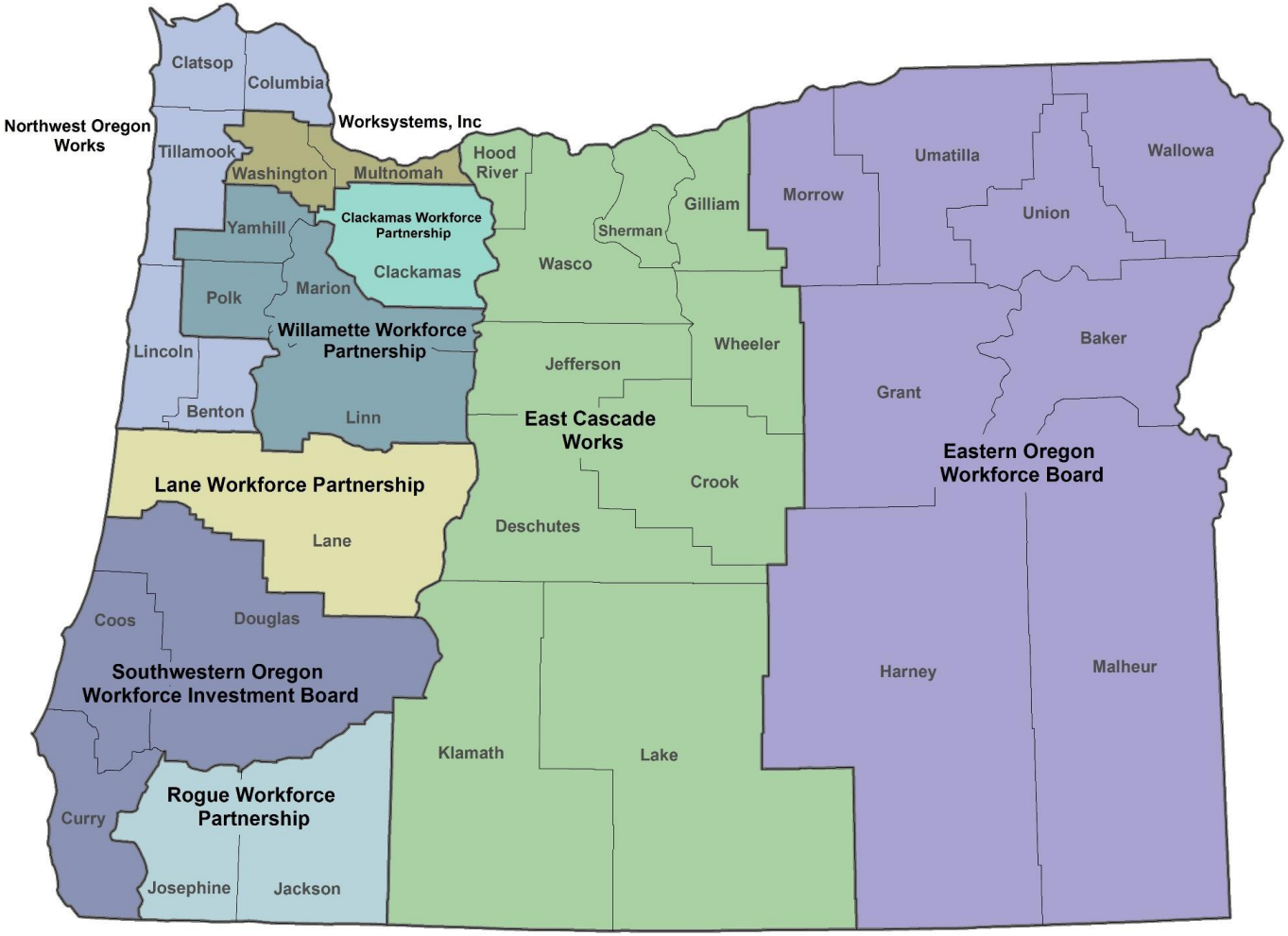
Oregon Volunteers Commission for Voluntary Action & Service

- Administration moved to HECC from the Governor's Office in 2018
- Federally-required state entity, composed of 15-25 Governor-appointed representatives
- Responsible for promotion of National Service, Volunteerism and Civic Engagement in Oregon communities through:
  - Development of State Service Plan
  - Administration of AmeriCorps (State funding)
- Advancement of civic engagement and volunteerism access, opportunities and best practices

STEM Investment Council

- Administration moved to HECC from the Chief Education Office in 2018
- Engages business leaders in industry-public sector partnership to transform how we educate learners
- Develops and oversees implementation of long-term strategic STEM Education Plan
- Advises State Board of Education and HECC on investments in STEM education: grants to Regional STEM Hub Network and STEM Innovation Grants

Oregon's Local Workforce Development Boards



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Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDB)

- Develop local Strategic Plans
- Labor market research and analysis
- Convene, broker and leverage
- Industry and business engagement
- Identify and promote best practices
- Convene local partners to develop targeted strategies

Workforce System Services

Individuals

- Work readiness skills
- Job placement
- Career advising
- Workplace accommodations
- Adaptive technology
- Academic advising
- Adult Basic Education
- Training
- Continuing education
- Certificates and degrees
- Supportive services
- Mental health services/referral
- Coordination of local services
- Financial safety net

Businesses

- Convening Sector Partnerships
- Assessment of skill needs
- Referring job seekers to employers
- Customized workforce training
- Small business development
- Work-based learning
- Internships
- On-the-job Training
- Apprenticeship
- Wage subsidies
- Tax credits
- Worksite adaptations
- Training for use of adaptive technology
- Business development

Policy Option Package 210
Workforce Initiative: Talent Marketplace

Provides funding for nine Local Workforce Development Boards to support the Talent Marketplace, which ensures businesses have skilled workers and jobseekers receive needed skills training and on-the-job training.

- One position, (.88 FTE)
  - Program Analyst 3
- $4,100,000 GF

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State Funded Initiatives

Local Competitiveness Strategies

Industry Engagement

Work Experience

National Career Readiness Certificates|Certified Work Ready Communities

Workforce Talent Development Board-Strategic Innovation Grants

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State Funded Initiatives:

Local Workforce Board-Led Initiatives

Local Competitiveness Strategies

- Local Workforce Development Boards
  - Manage programs
  - Create financial stability
  - Implement WorkSource Oregon Standards

Industry Engagement

- Locally and business-driven
- Community supported
- Highly responsive to industry demand
  - Solution-oriented versus program-oriented
  - Interdependent versus independent approach
  - Industries collectively versus individually
  - Emerging industries

Work Experience – Back to Work Oregon

- Hire first, paid on-the-job training
- Matched 1:1 with federal dollars
- 7,103 Oregonians placed
- Increases in
  - Placement
  - Wages
  - Retention

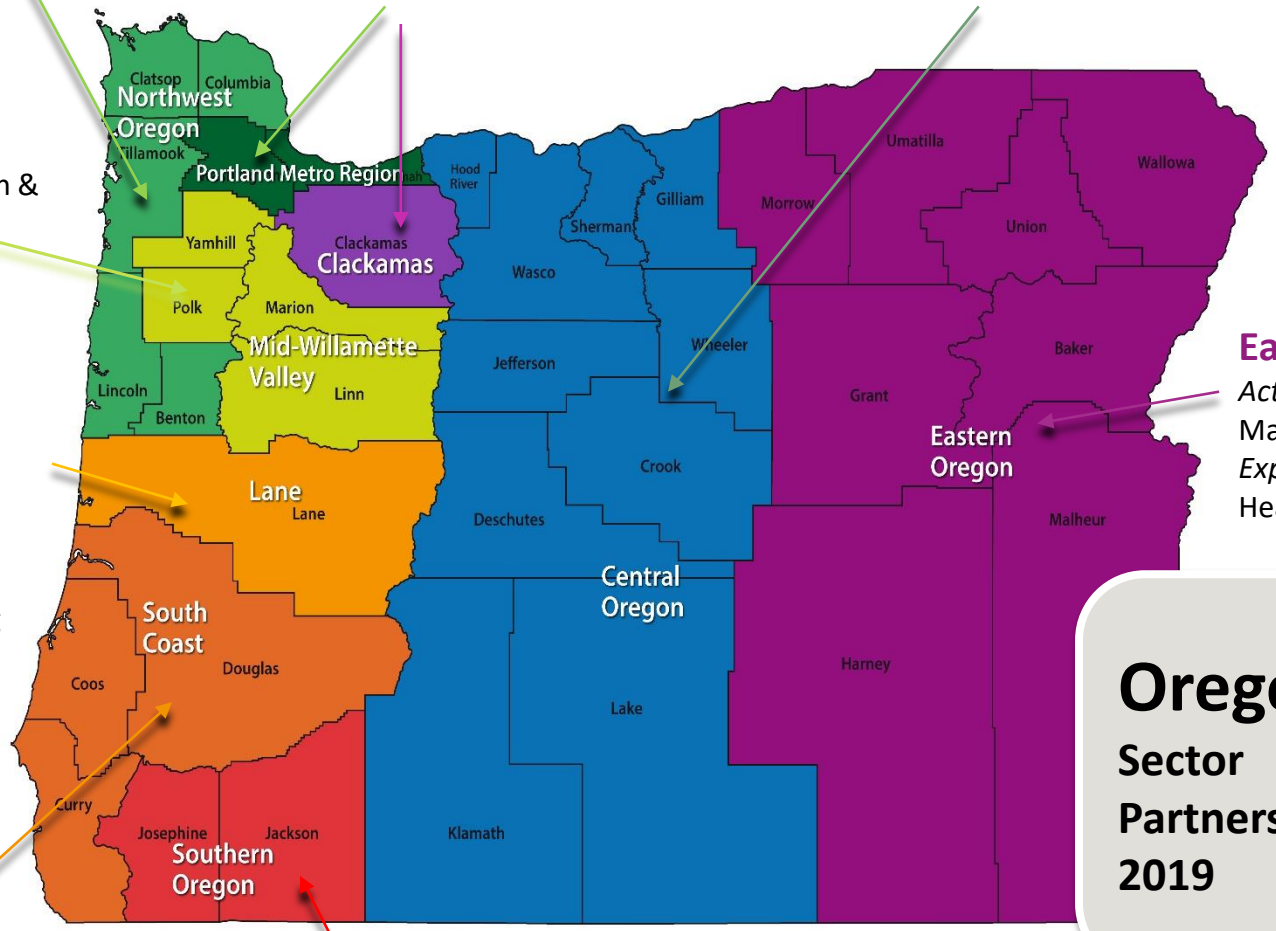
Oregon's Sector Partnerships 2019

Northwest
Active: Advanced Textiles/ Manufacturing
Active: Maritime (with Lane and Southwest)
Emerging: Healthcare

Portland Metro – Clackamas – SW WA Collaborative
Active: Manufacturing
Active: Healthcare
Active: Technology/Software
Active: Construction

East Cascades
Active: Manufacturing
Active: Healthcare
Active: Construction
Active: Tech

Mid-Willamette
Active: Manufacturing
Active: Healthcare
Emerging: Transportation & Warehousing



Lane
Active: Technology Collaborative
Active: Food & Beverage
Active: Construction/ Aggregate
Active: Wood Products/ Advanced Manufacturing
Active: Maritime (with Northwest and Southwest)

Eastern
Active: Manufacturing
Exploring: Healthcare

Southwest
Active: Healthcare
Active: Maritime (with Northwest and Lane)
Emerging: Transportation

Southern
Active: Rogue Advanced Manufacturing Partnership
Active: Rogue Tech Collective – Information Technology/E-Commerce
Active: Healthcare

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State Funded Initiatives:

National Career Readiness Certificates, Certified Work Ready Communities

National Career Readiness Certificate (NCRC)

- Testing through ACT (American College Testing)
- Based on business profiles
- Nationally recognized and portable
- Applied Reading, Applied Mathematics, Graphic Literacy
- 71,141 Oregonians received to date

ACT Certified Work Ready Communities

- Economic development tool
- Demonstrate talent pipeline
- Emerging, Incumbent, Dislocated Worker
- 14 counties currently certified

State Funded Initiatives:

Workforce Talent Development Board Innovation Grants

Innovation Grants

- Locally Driven
- New and Emerging Strategies
- Target Populations

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Young Oregonians

Work Opportunities

- Preparation for self-sufficiency
- Development of essential work skills
- Opportunity for career exploration
- Income that can be saved for future needs

Strategies to Serve Young People

- Oregon Youth Conservation Corps (OYCC)
  - Summer Conservation Corps
  - Community Stewardship Corps
- Federal Youth Programs
- DHS Summer Jobs Program

Source: State of Oregon Employment Department (2016) https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/dembrow/WGitemsyouth Employment/6-23%20Endangered%20-%20Youth%20in%20the%20Labor%20Force%20Presentation.pdf

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps: Results

Education/Lifelong

- 86% Report they are interested in furthering their education.
- 78% Improved their grades.
- 862 Credits earned.
- Over $100,000 In tuition vouchers.

Stewardship

- 60,954 Trees and shrubs planted.
- 7,468 Pounds of produce harvested.
- 329 Miles of trail developed or maintained.
- 34 Oregon Waterways cleaned.

Work Indicators

- 98% Reported an improvement in their good work habits (punctuality, honesty, responsibility).
- 96% Reported improvement in setting and working toward goals.
- 91% Indicated an interest in pursuing other job training as a result of this program.
- 105,686 Total hours worked.

PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION

Office of Academic Policy and Authorization, Private Postsecondary Education units:

- Office of Degree Authorization (ODA)
- Private Career School Licensing (PCS)

VERONICA DUJON, Director, HECC Office of Academic Policy and Authorization

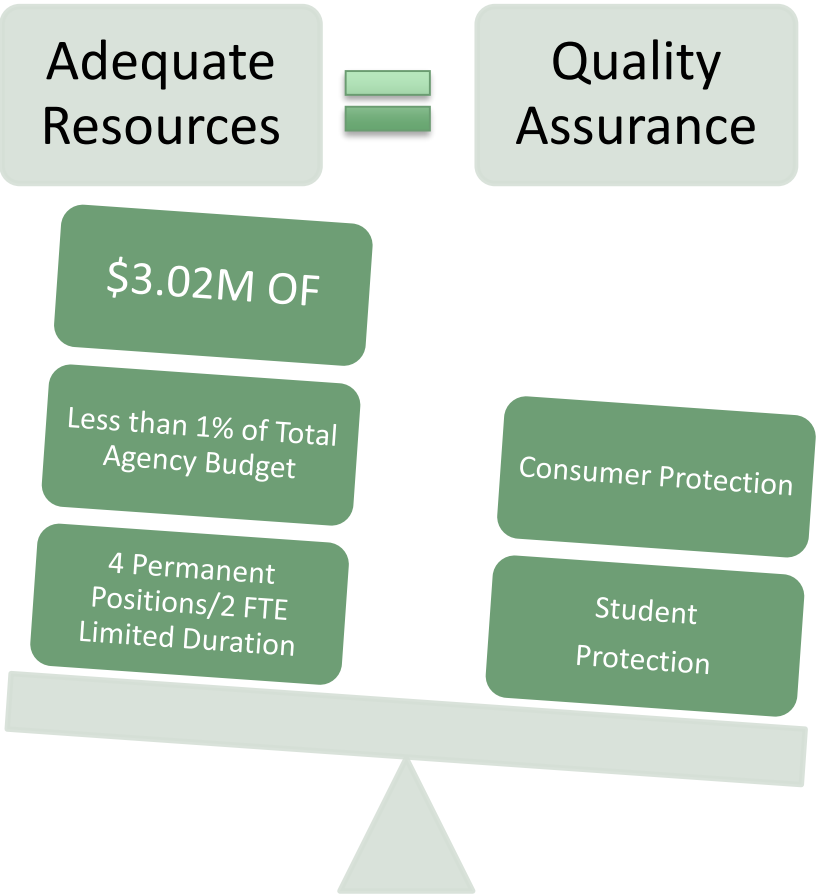
SEAN POLLACK, Program Administrator, HECC Office of Private Postsecondary Education

The work presented in this section is performed by the Private Postsecondary Education of the HECC Office of Academic Policy and Authorization. The funding for these offices is described in the **HECC Agency Operations** budget, which will be presented on the final day of presentations.

Current Service Level (CSL):

Private Postsecondary Education Oversight

The Private Career School and Office of Degree Authorization units are part of the Office of Academic Policy and Authorization. The office is funded solely through Other Funds, collected through Private Career School license and Office of Degree Authorization certification fees. HECC has recently requested approval for a 30% fee increase for Private Career School licensures to ensure that it can continue to perform critical consumer and student protection functions.



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Three Types of Private Postsecondary Institutions

Private, non-profit & for-profit, degree-granting colleges & universities

- 22 in Oregon
- 9 eligible for Title IV US DOE Financial and State Aid
- Examples: Sumner College, Pioneer Pacific, Wayfinding Academy
- Under **HECC Office of Degree Authorization**

Private Career Schools

- 165 in Oregon
- 20 eligible for Title IV
- Career training & certificates (cosmetology, tattooing, tax preparation, commercial trucking, and others)
- Licensed and regulated by **HECC Private Career Schools Unit**

Exempt Private Institutions

- Religious/ministerial schools
- Accredited, long-standing private non-profit institutions such as Willamette, Reed, Concordia

2017-18 Private Postsecondary Enrollment and Completions

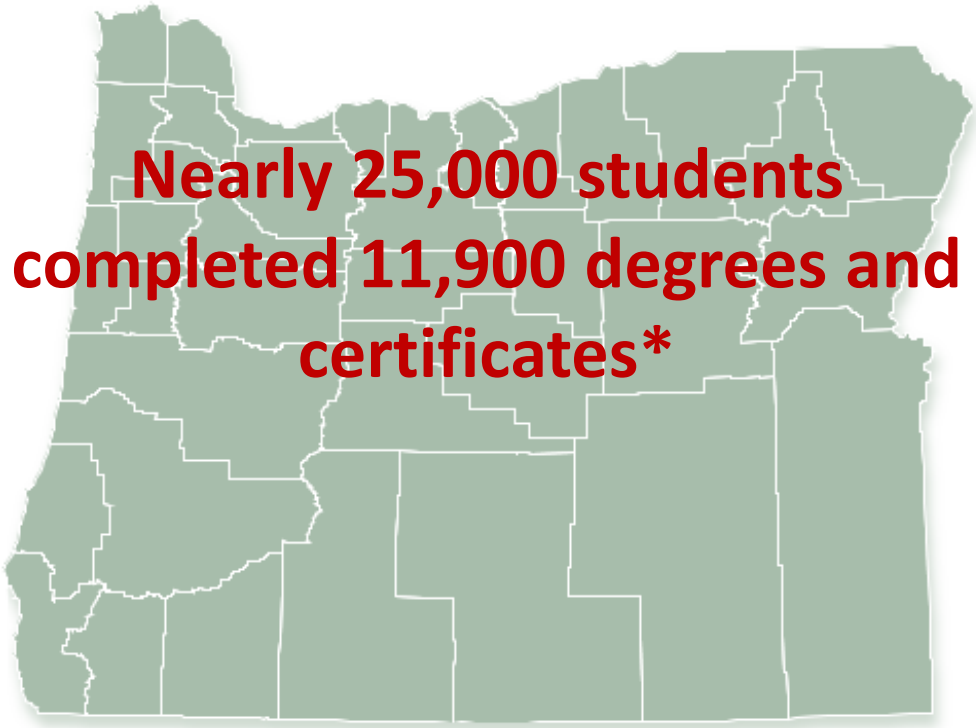
22

Degree-granting private colleges and universities under HECC authorization

6,800 students

23 private colleges, universities, and religious institutions exempt from state regulation

Over 34,000 students



Nearly 25,000 students completed 11,900 degrees and certificates*

165

Private Career Schools – career-oriented education programs and certificates

18,100 students

* According to data collected Fall 2018 reported from HECC regulated private career schools and colleges. Does not include enrollments at HECC-exempt institutions, 187 colleges and career schools reporting.

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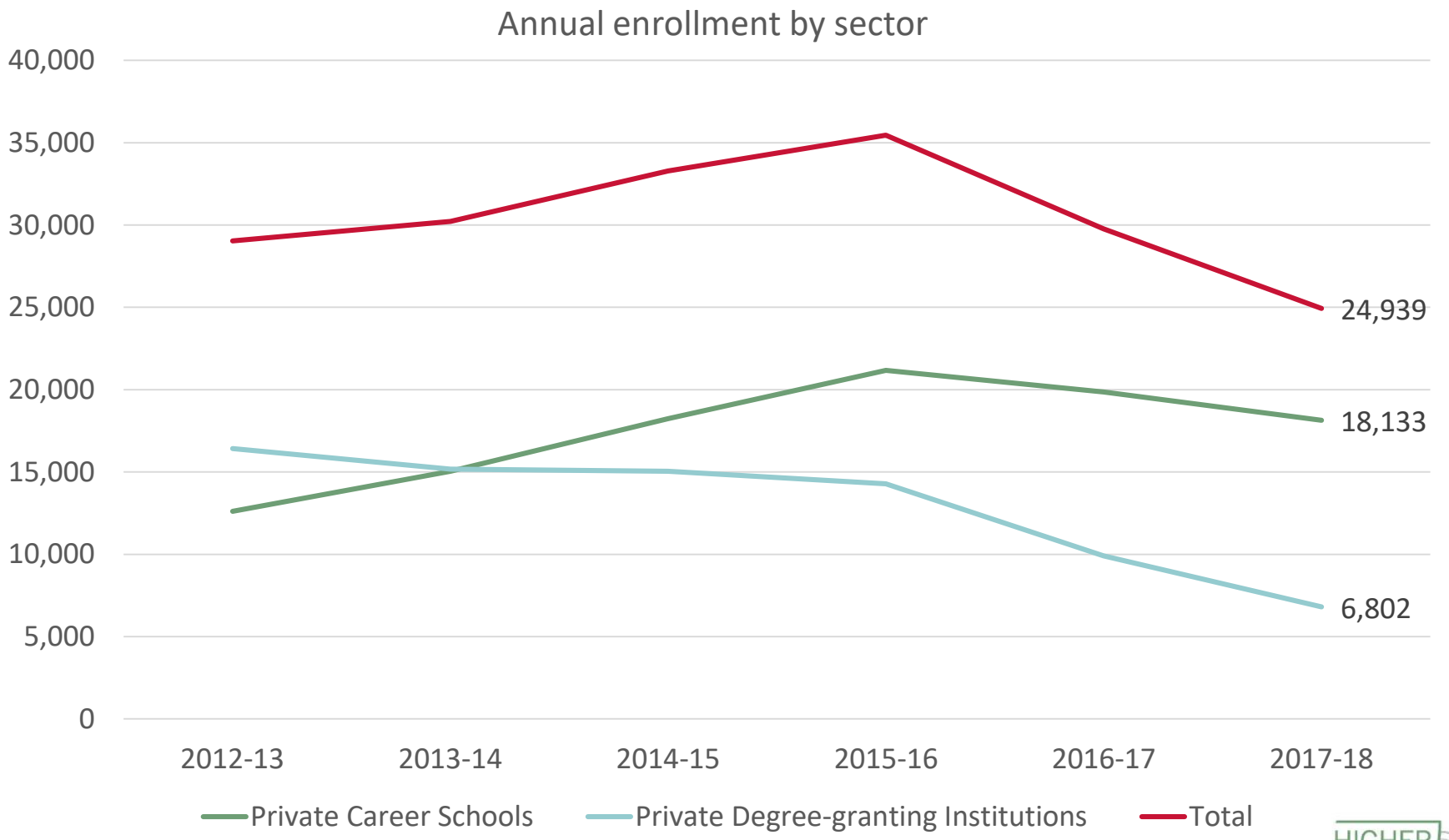
Private Postsecondary Enrollment Trends

Not including Alliance and exempt schools



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Private Postsecondary: Supported by Fees From Institutions

Office of Degree Authorization (ODA)

- Ensure the quality of in-state, non-exempt, private higher education programs and out-of-state & online private and public higher education programs offered to Oregon students. Administer interstate reciprocity agreements for the state.

Private Career Schools (PCS)

- Ensure quality of private career schools by establishing business and fiscal standards, setting instructional and curricular requirements for cosmetology, registering teachers, and providing technical assistance.

Private Career School License Fees

Effective January 1, 2019

Proposed 30 percent increase in new school licensure and annual renewal fees.

Recommended by the Private Career Schools Advisory Committee (made up of school owners), comments taken in public hearings, and passed by Commission.

HB 5025 is the final ratification by the Legislature.

Will result in $300,000 in new revenue for the 2019-21 biennium.

Will allow the unit to maintain current staff levels for HECC's consumer and student protection responsibilities. Staff levels for both PCS and ODA are at historic lows.

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Student & Consumer Protection

Office of Degree Authorization – Private Colleges and Universities

Oregon Revised Statutes 348.602

Safeguard the public value of a college degree. Terminate substandard and fraudulent programs. Evaluate academic integrity of private degree programs, evaluate minimum qualifications of academic and administrative staff, ensure student safety with site inspections.

HECC may refer student and consumer complaints to the Oregon Department of Justice Consumer Affairs Division, U.S. Department of Education, and Office of Civil Rights

HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION

Student & Consumer Protection

Private Career Schools Unit – non-degree granting career schools

Oregon Revised Statutes 345.120

Licensure ensures students are receiving quality education from experienced professionals; teacher registration monitors qualifications & criminal history; management of the curriculum with Oregon Health Authority aligns instruction with industry standards.

Private Career Schools Unit conducts investigations of student complaints, prescribes corrective action or other sanctions as appropriate.

HECC mediation often results in solution before a formal investigation is begun.

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Recent School Closures in Oregon (2018)

Private Career School closures:

- **Nine (9)**: Tattoo, cosmetology, tax, real estate
- One new school opened in 2018, several applications are pending

Office of Degree Authorization School closures:

- **Three (3):** North Portland Bible College, Portland Art Institute, University of Phoenix

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HECC Student Support During School Closures

DURING CLOSURE

ACADEMIC TRANSITIONS:

- Secure student transcripts in some cases, manage transcript records going forward.
- Coordinate and approve formal teach-out arrangements, broker transfer options.
- Inform students of transition options: events/fairs, fact sheets, HECC website.

FINANCIAL TRANSITIONS:

- Provide financial aid information and loan discharge options (if applicable).
- Guide students to pre-paid tuition reimbursement options:
  - Private Career Schools Tuition Protection Fund.
  - Surety Bond or Letter of Credit claim information pertaining to an ODA school closure.

AFTER CLOSURE

TRANSCRIPT SERVICES

- The state is the custodian of last resort for all student transcripts for all defunct institutions, and maintains these for a minimum of 25 years.
- HECC acts as the custodian of student transcripts for all closed Private Career Schools and many closed private colleges and universities (such as ITT).
- HECC conducts record searches and issues copies to former students.

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Success Story: ITT Tech Nursing Students

Student Support after ITT Tech closure in 2016

- Partnership between the State, HECC, ITT, and PCC.
- The Oregon Legislature's strategic investment of $1.6M rescued students left without transfer options.
- 95% of those who transferred to PCC graduated by April 2018.
- 133 new nurses are now in the field.

Portland Community College

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