



OREGON PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

ANDREW ROGERS, DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY BUDGET & FINANCE

April 11, 2017
Presented to: Joint Ways and Means, Education Subcommittee



PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Day 1-2, March 27-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to Higher Education Structure and Students, Progress toward State Goals, Quick Funding History
Day 3-4, March 29-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordability: Key Factors, State Financial Aid Programs + Intro to Student Pathways
Day 5, April 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student Pathways and Transitions: Precollege, Inter-college, Private Postsecondary, Workforce
Day 6, April 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Testimony
Days 7-8, April 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Support for Community Colleges• Community College presentations
Day 9, April 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Testimony
Days 10-11, April 11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Support for Public Universities• University presentations
Day 12, April 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital Construction, Other Missions of Universities
Day 13, April 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Testimony
Day 14, April 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OHSU Budget and Public Testimony
Day 15, April 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An Integrated postsecondary agency, HECC Operations, Conclusion

Start dates for presentation topics are tentative

UNIVERSITIES RELATED KEY PERFORMANCE METRICS

Data will be presented with HECC Agency Operations, Appendix

KPM 15: First year retention rates, Oregon public universities

KPM 16: Six-year graduation rates, Oregon public universities

KPM 17: Number of bachelor's degrees awarded each academic year

KPM 18: Number of advanced degrees and graduate certificates awarded

KPM 19: Bachelor's degrees awarded to community college transfers

KPM 20: Graduation rate for non-traditional students

KPM 21: Earnings of public university bachelor's degree completers

KPM 22: Percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs, CCs and universities

KPM 23: Percentage of resident enrolled students who are incurring unaffordable costs adjusted with institutional aid, CCs and universities

KPM 24: University graduate debt

KPM 25: Student loan default rates (CC, universities, and all higher ed)

KPM 26: Average cost of attendance, public universities

KPM 27: Average statewide tuition and fees minus grant aid and net assessed tuition and fees per resident, undergraduate FTE (colleges and universities)

The full 2016 Key Performance Metrics report for the HECC is available at <https://www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Pages/performance.aspx>

OVERVIEW

Funding History and Request

What does the Investment do?

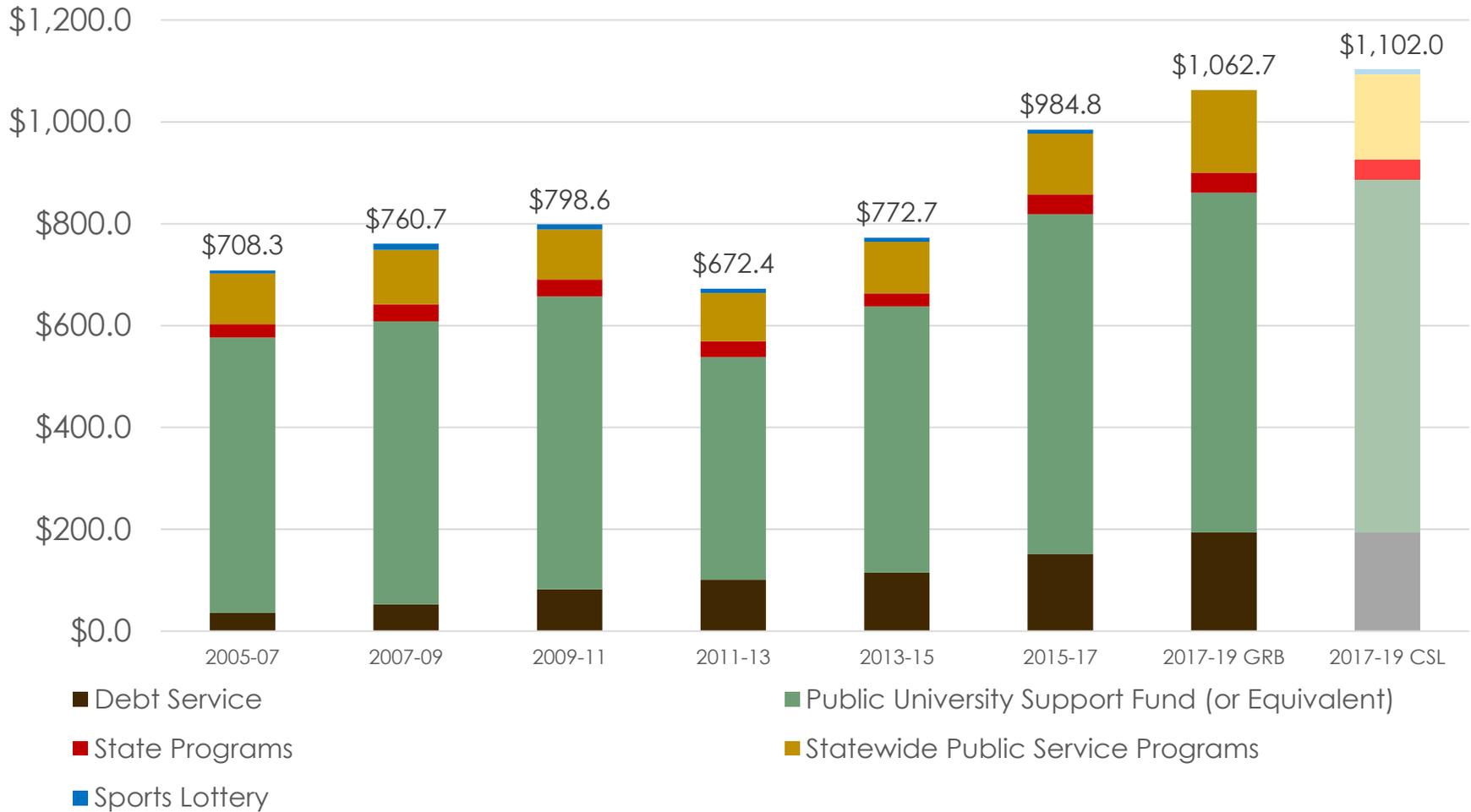
- Student Success and Completion Model
- Affordability and Institutional Costs
- University Enrollment
- University Completions

PUBLIC
UNIVERSITY
SUPPORT
FUND (PUSF)
FUNDING
REQUEST



HISTORY OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITY INVESTMENT

State Funding for Universities (in Millions)



Sources: HECC Office of University Coordination.

- Legislative funding change during the 2013-15 biennium separated State Programs from the Public University Support Fund.
- 2013-15 State Programs includes ETIC appropriation after transition to OEIB

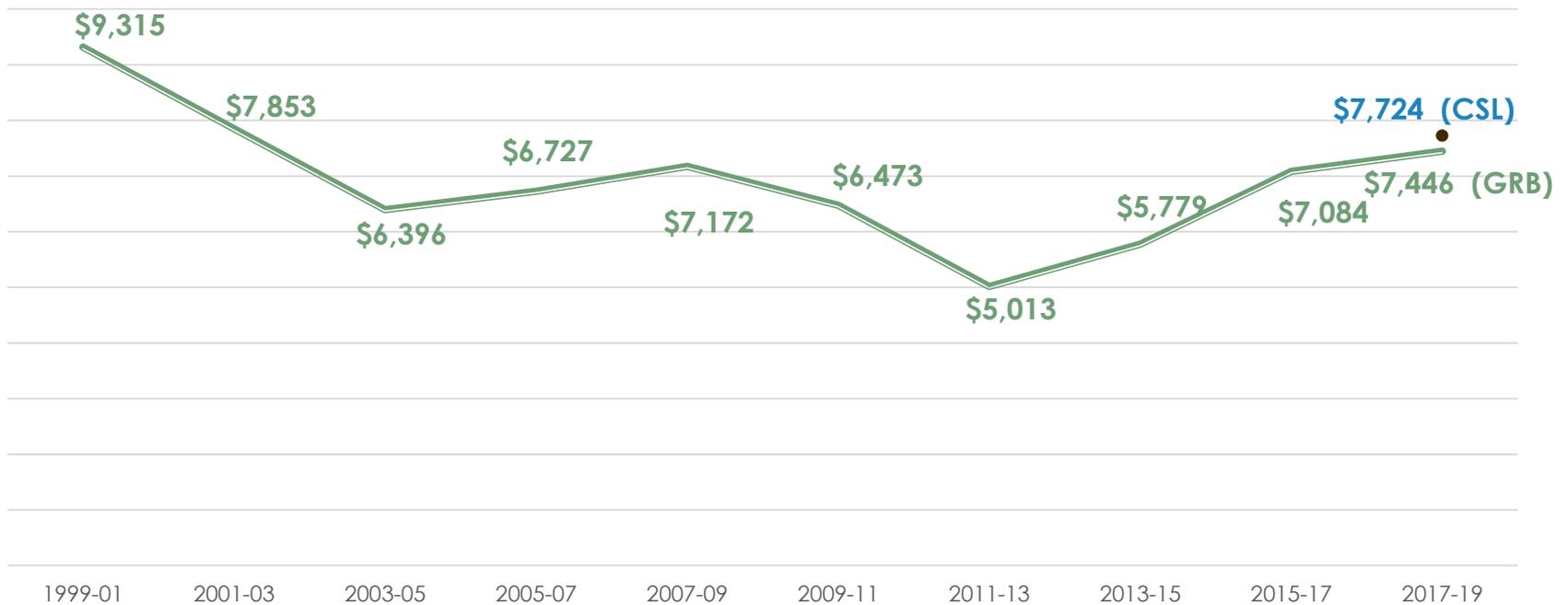
PUBLIC UNIVERSITY STATE FUNDING AND ENROLLMENT OVER TIME

STATE APPROPRIATIONS (IN MILLIONS) AND RESIDENT ENROLLMENT



NOTE: Statewide Public Services and Capital Outlays excluded.
 Source: HECC analysis of state appropriation and student-level data.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO UNIVERSITIES PER STUDENT (FTE) ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



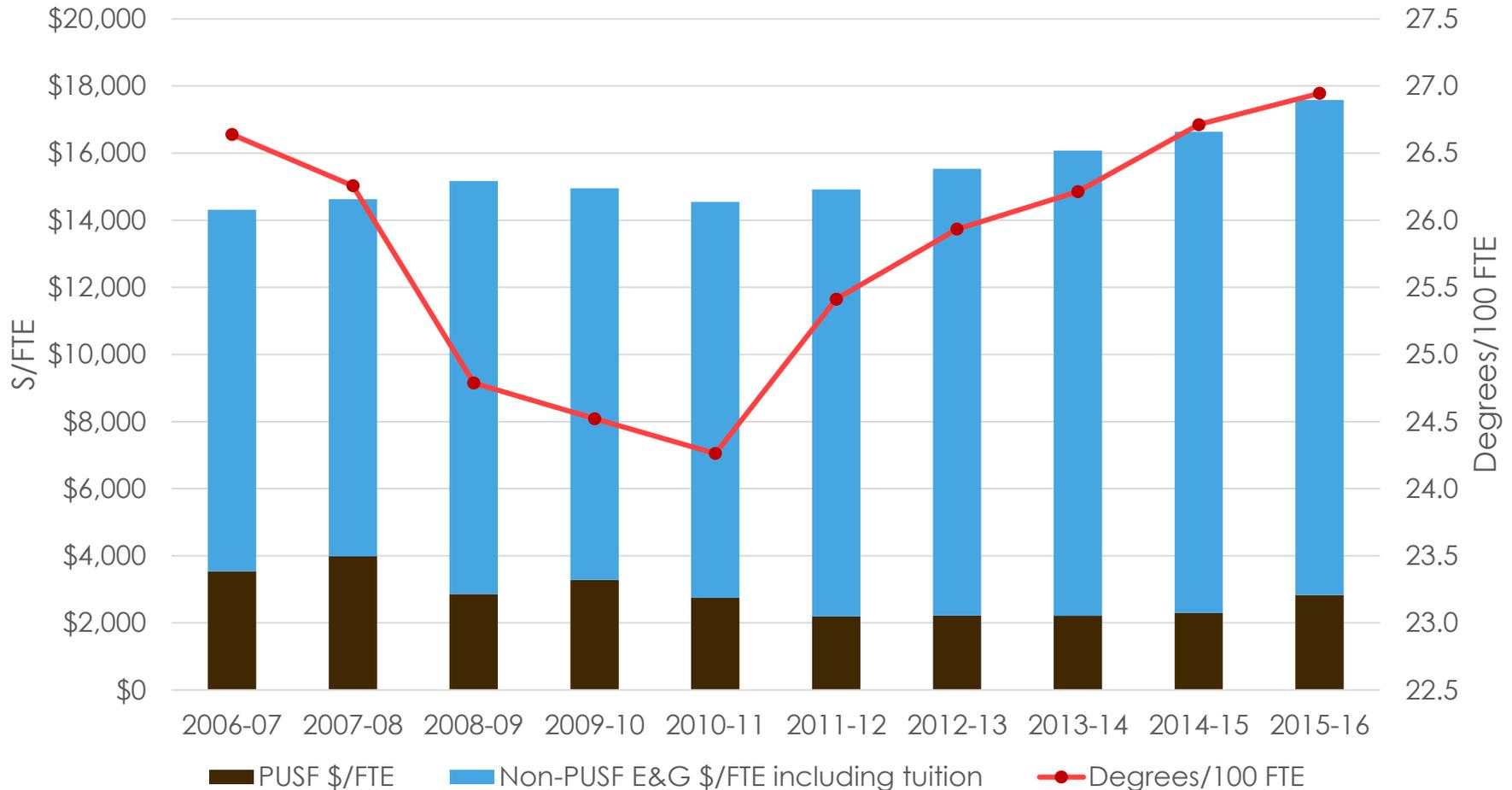
Notes:

- Includes Debt Service
- University data includes PUSF and State Programs
- Enrollment for 2017, 2018, 2019 assumed at 2016 levels
- Inflation adjustment based on Portland CPI-U
- Excludes non-resident university enrollment

Source: HECC analysis of state appropriation and student-level data.

OREGON UNIVERSITIES PRODUCE HIGH DEGREE OUTPUT WITH THEIR FUNDING

Education & General Revenues vs. Degree Output (Inflation Adjusted)



Source: HECC Office of University Coordination.



STUDENT
SUCCESS AND
COMPLETION
MODEL
(SSCM) DRIVES
INCENTIVES

INTRODUCTION TO THE SSCM, GROUNDING PRINCIPLES

Reward public universities for resident student success

Incentivize progress to degree

Incentivize degree outcomes

Incentivize underrepresented population completions

Incentivize in-demand degrees

Support valuable public service activity and regional context

Differential mission support

Regional university support

Research support

Provide transitional and institutional stability

Data averaging

Phased-in focus on completion

Stop Loss/Stop Gain

FUNDING FOR COMPLETIONS

Degrees at all levels are funded: Bachelor's through PhD's as well as graduate certificates

Cost adjustments are made to reflect program duration, program type, and for transfer students

Additional weighting is provided for students who complete from traditionally underserved student populations, including:

- Low income, underrepresented minority, rural, and veteran students

Additional weighting is provided for students who complete in areas of critical need for the state, including:

- STEM, Healthcare and Bilingual Education

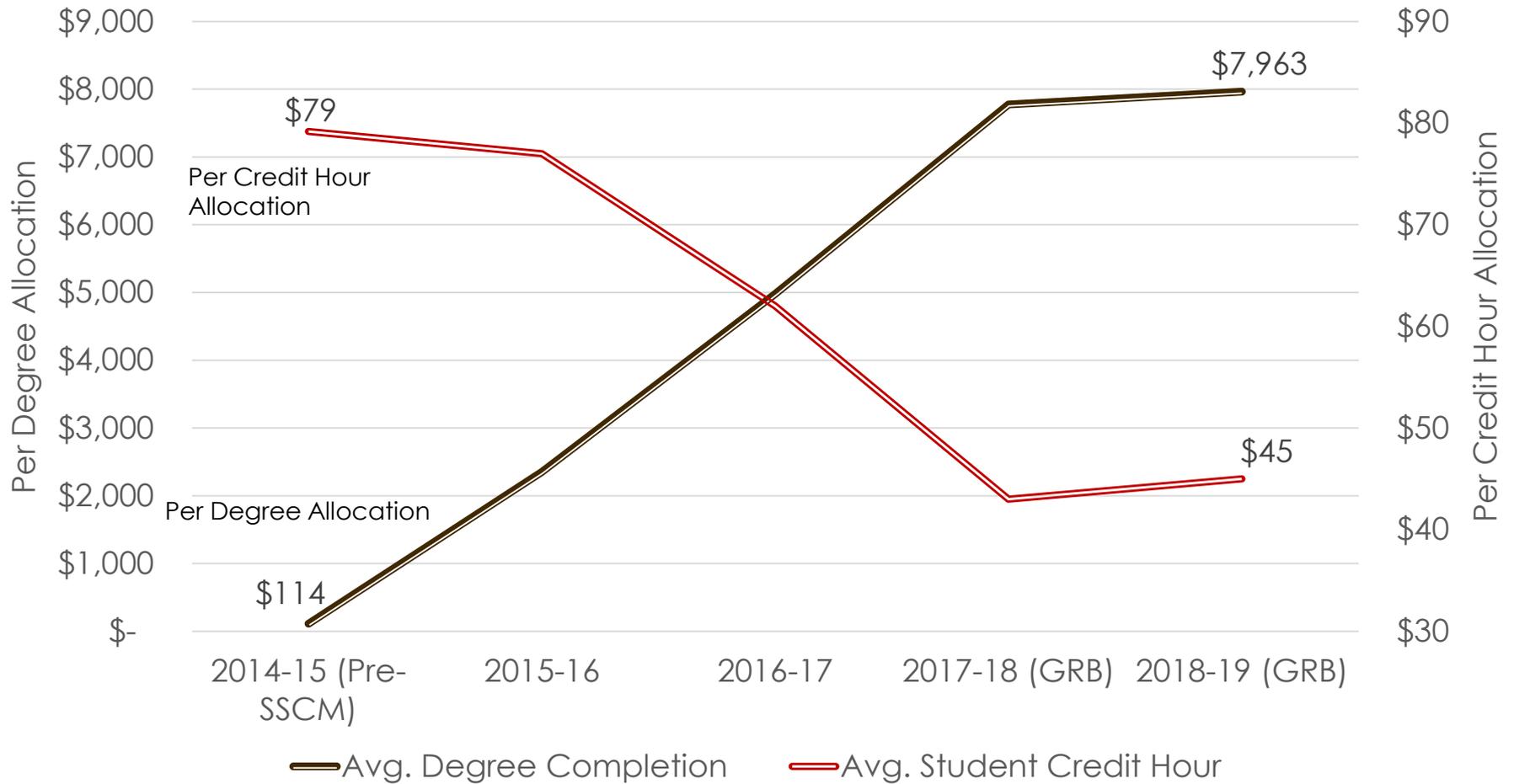
PUSF ALLOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE SSCM

SB 860 and SB 5701 provided funding to universities outside of the SSCM that is now part of the PUSF CSL.

- **SB 860** provided for a pilot program on mentoring students from low-income or first generation college-attending backgrounds.
 - WOU and OSU received the grants and this work for 18 months of the current biennium and this work will continue through the upcoming biennium.
- **SB 5701** provided funds for compensation contracts cost increases at PSU, EOU, OIT, SOU and WOU.

SSCM – INCREASING VALUE OF EACH DEGREE

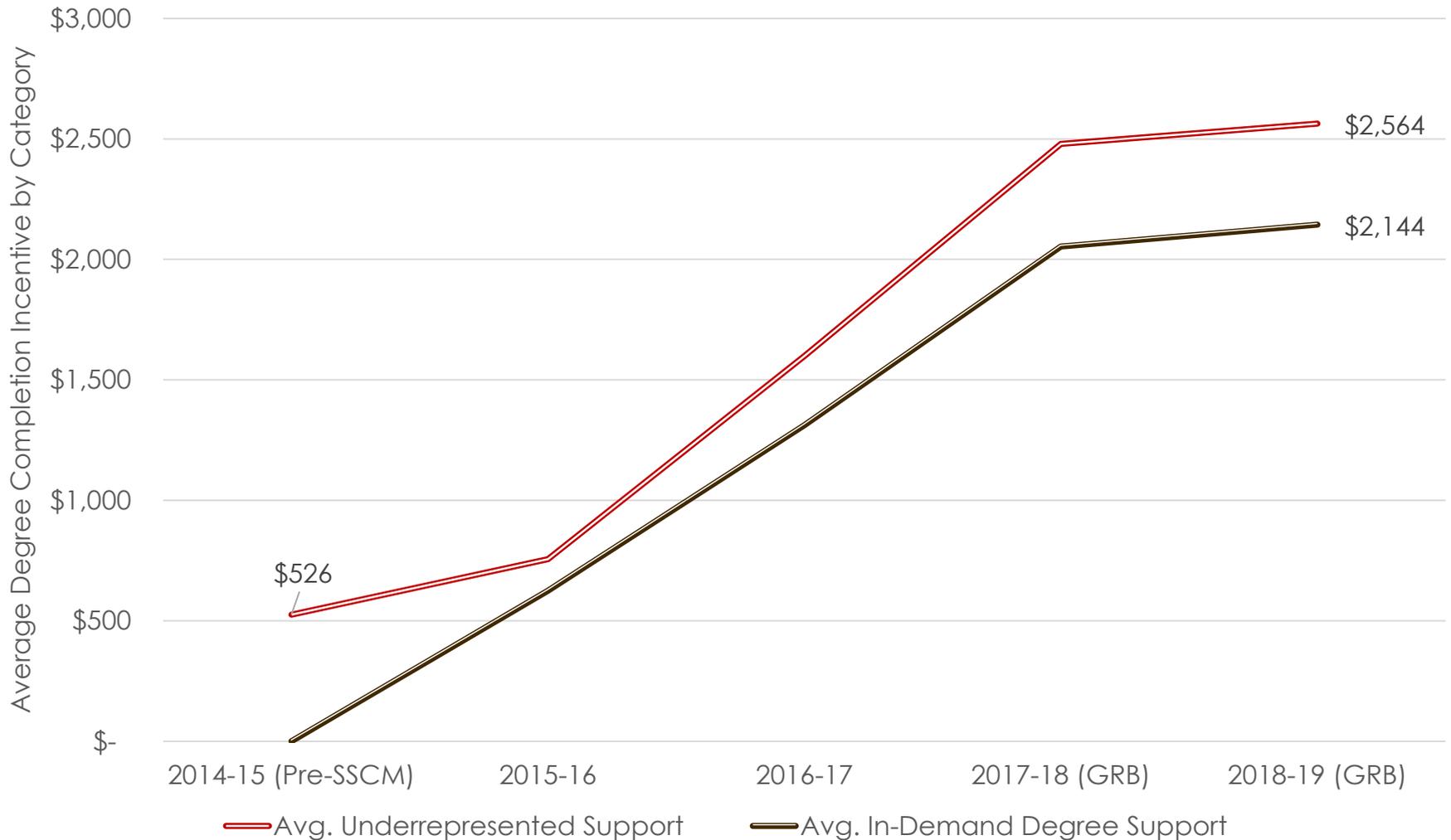
Transitioning to Stronger Completion Incentive



Source: HECC Office of University Coordination.

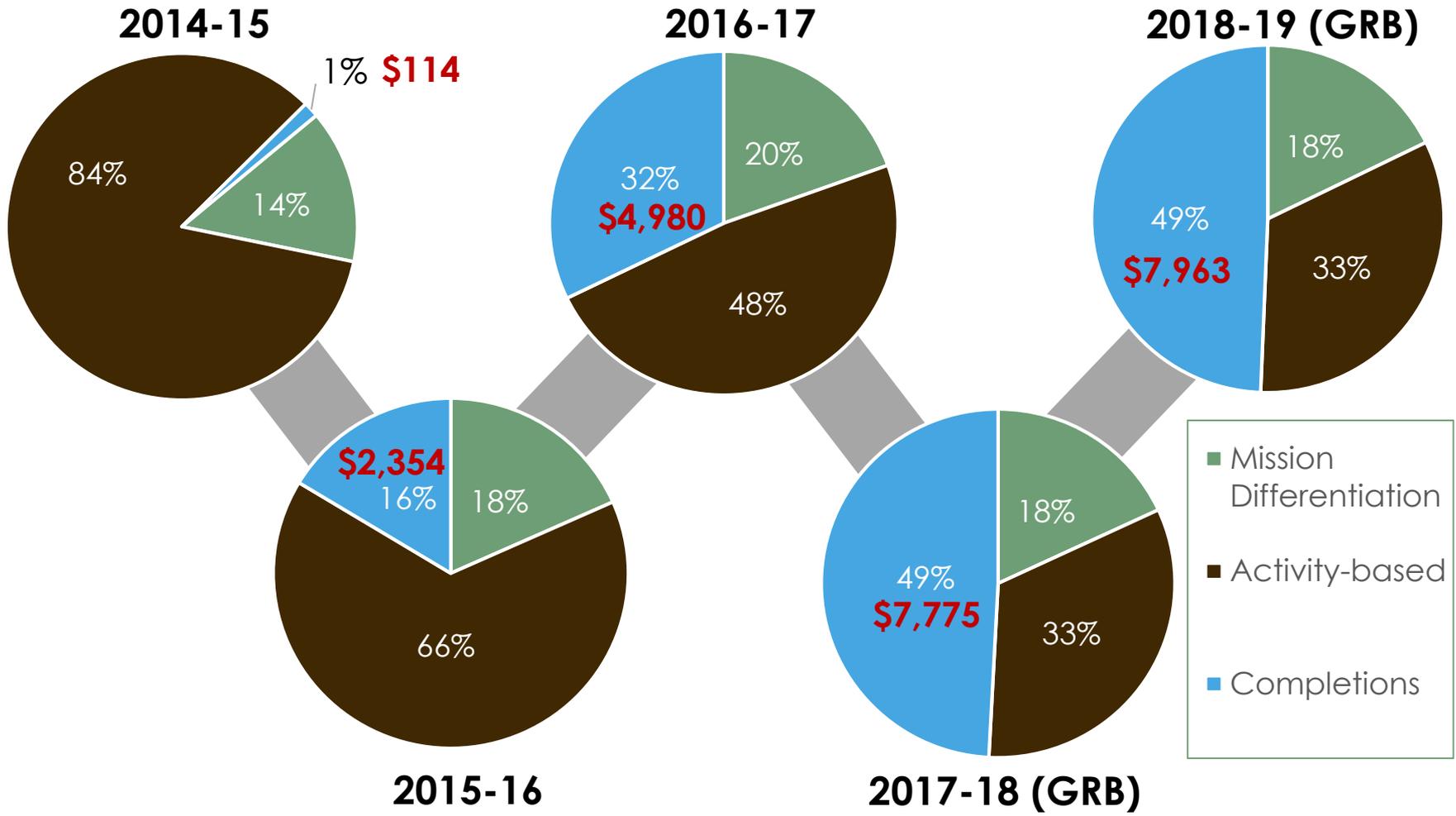
SSCM – INCREASING VALUE OF EACH DEGREE

Transitioning to Stronger Completion Incentive



Source: HECC Office of University Coordination.

INCREASING FOCUS ON COMPLETIONS

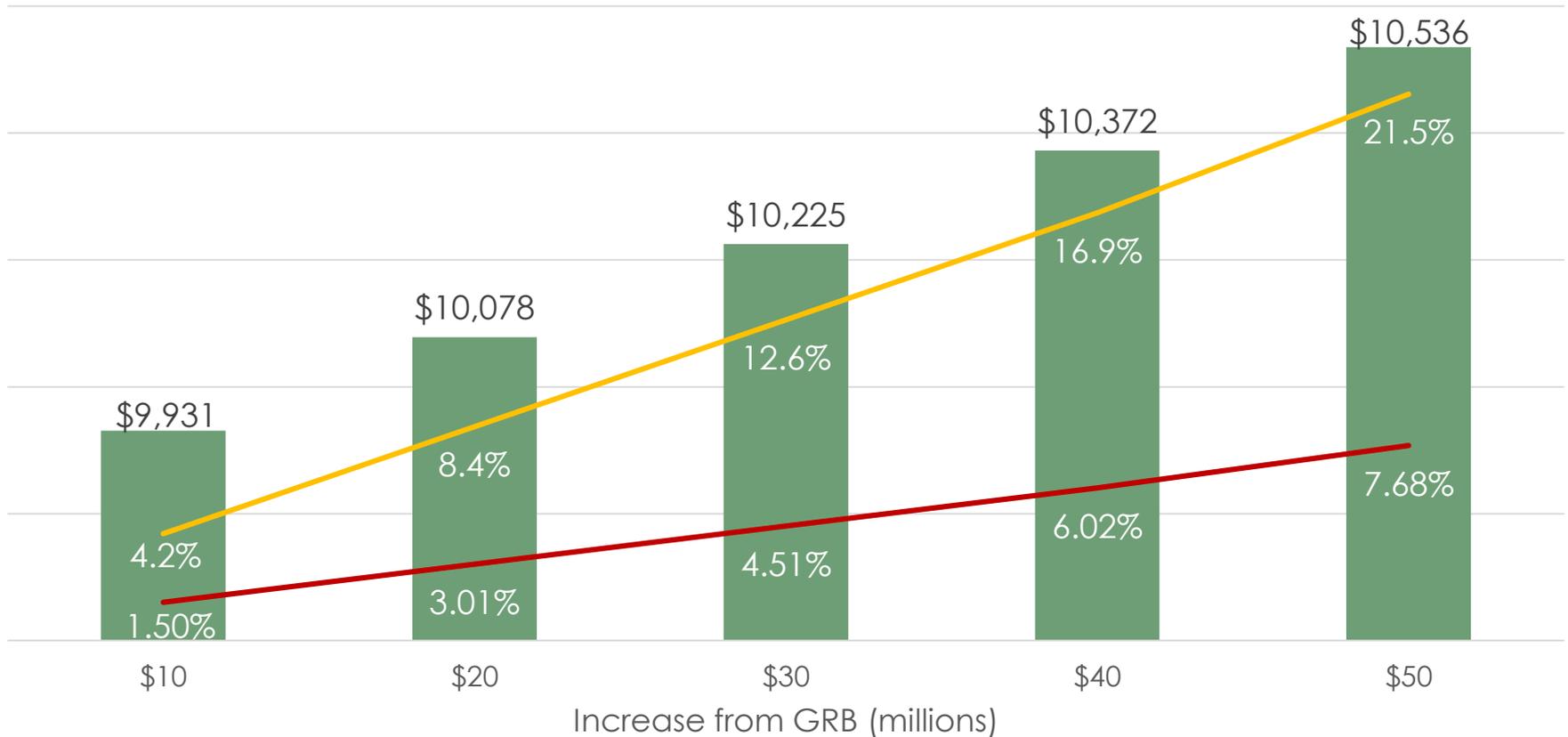


Source: HECC Office of University Coordination.

THIS BIENNIUM PRESENTS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LEVERAGE INCENTIVES

FY18: An Opportunity to Leverage Degree Completion Incentive

Comparison against GRB (\$665M)



■ Projected Degree Incentive (\$) — Change in PUSF % — Change in Degree Incentive (%)

Source: HECC Office of University Coordination.

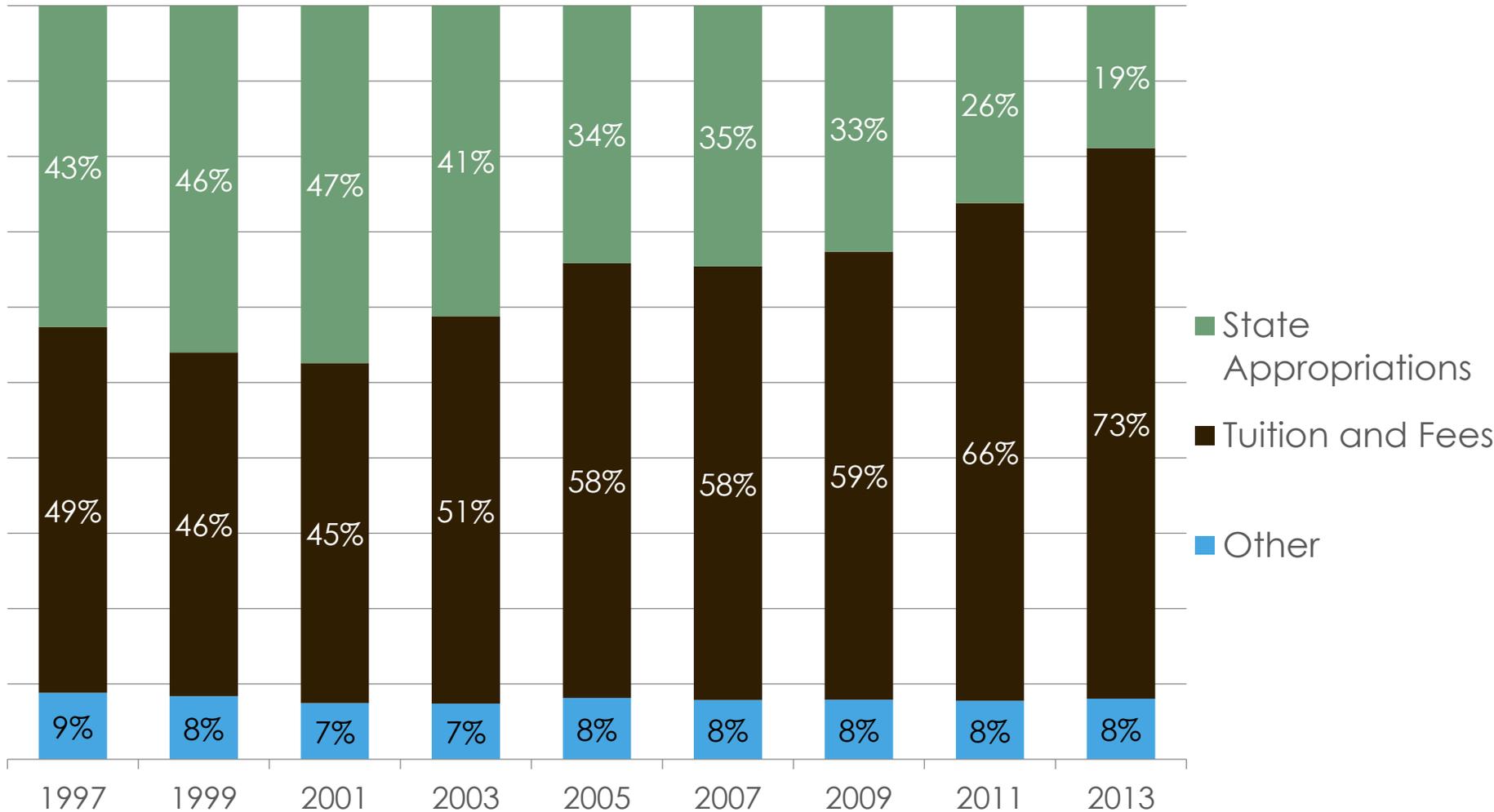


WOU

AFFORDABILITY AND INSTITUTIONAL COSTS

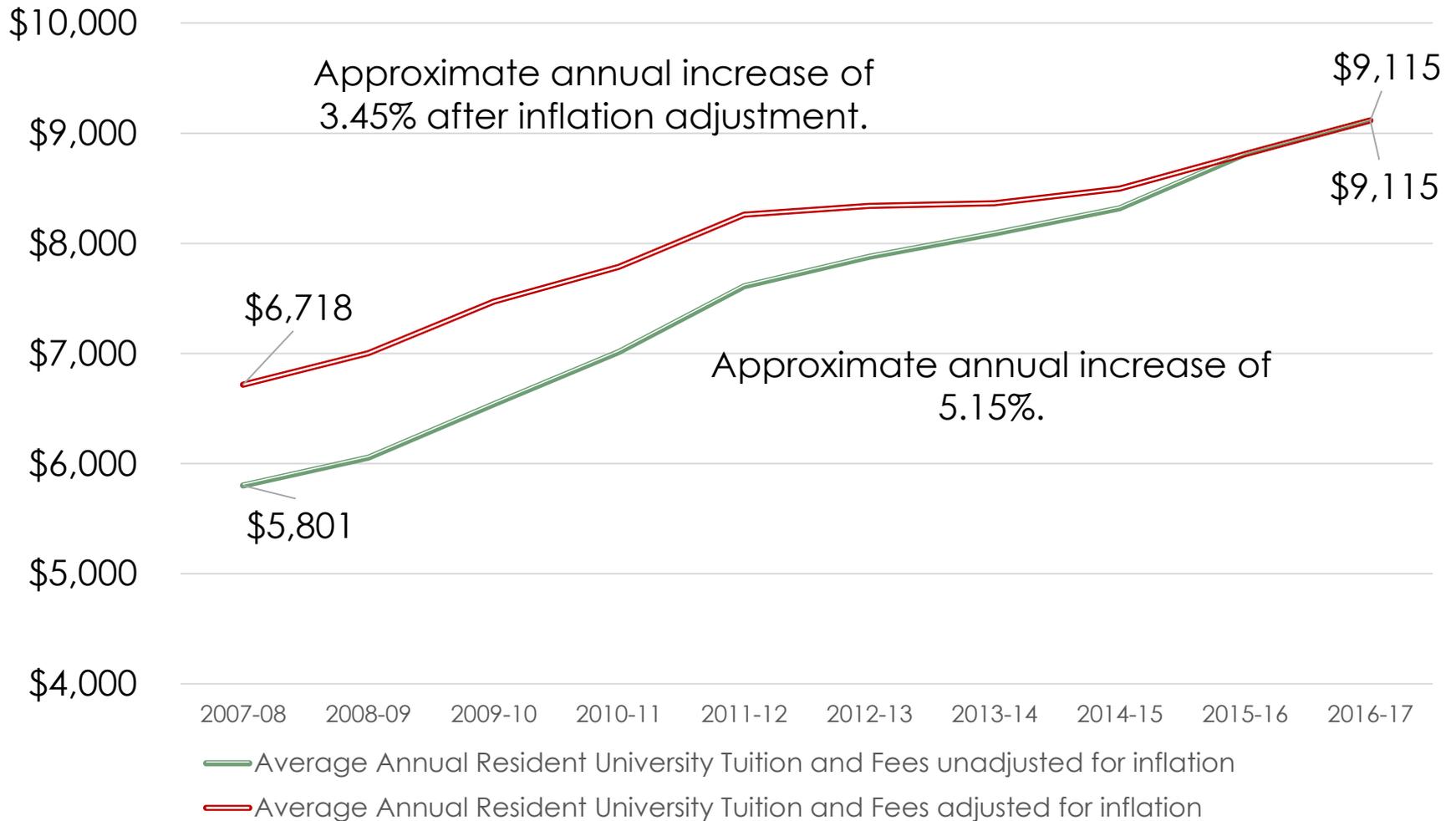
UNIVERSITY: SHIFT OF COSTS FROM STATE TO STUDENT

Public University Percentage of Total Revenue by Source



Source: OUS Institutional Research.

PUBLIC UNIVERSITY TUITION AND FEE INCREASES OVER TIME



Source: HECC analysis of university and HECC data.

Notes: Tuition and fees based on 15 credits. Inflation adjustment based on Portland CPI-U, 2015 dollars with the exception of 2016-17 which retains its current value.

AVERAGE STUDENT BUDGETS, OREGON PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES, 2016-17

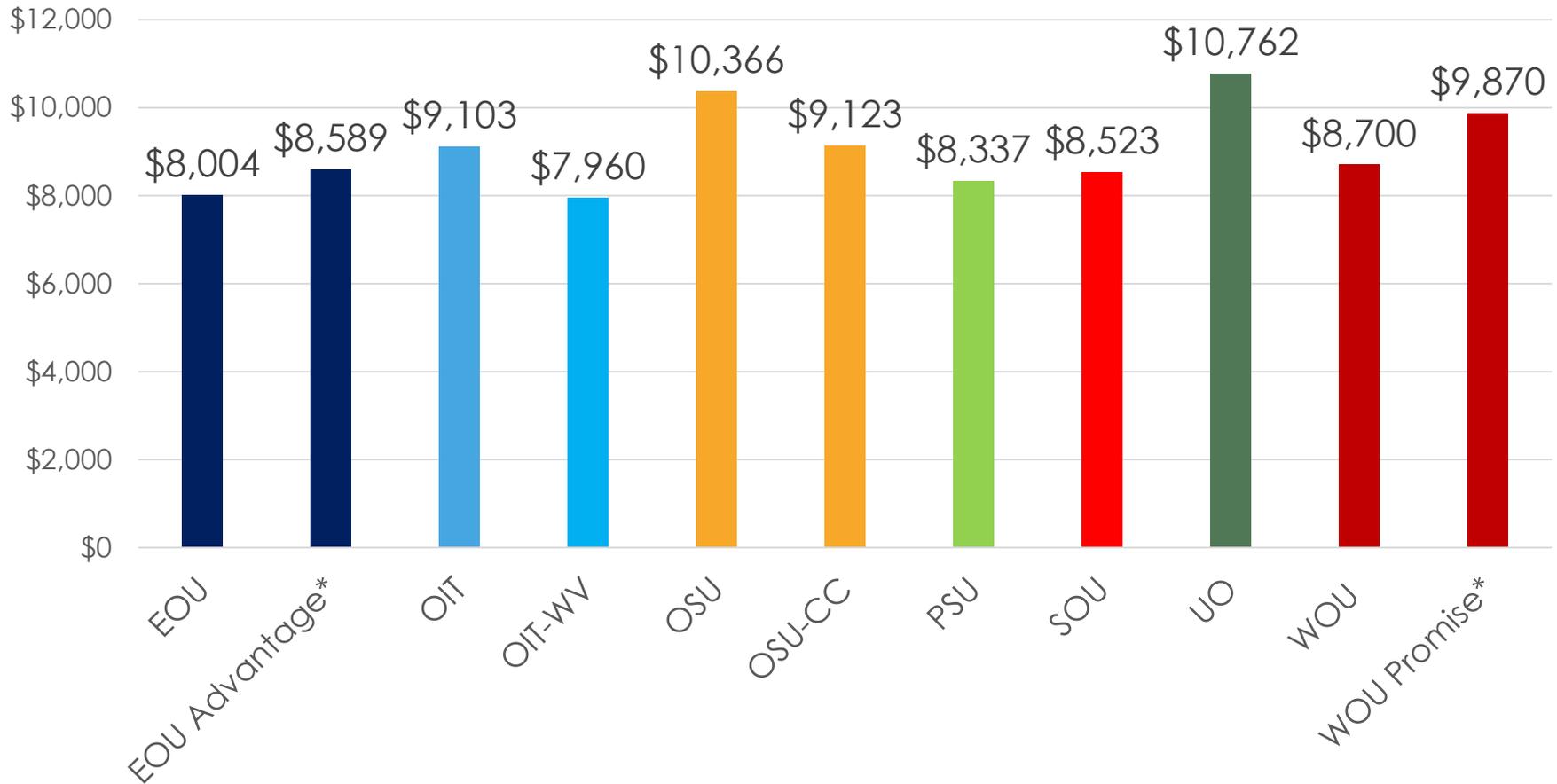
Tuition and Fees	Books and Supplies	Room and Board	Personal Expenses + Transportation	TOTAL
\$9,115	\$1,280	\$11,077	\$2,895	\$24,367

These are average estimates. 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.

Source: Public tuition and fees: HECC Research & Data. All other figures: HECC-OSAC, 2016 Standard Student Budgets for Oregon Public Postsecondary Institutions:
http://www.oregonstudentaid.gov/osac-doc/Student_Budgets.pdf

CURRENT TUITION AND MANDATORY FEES FOR RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATES

Resident Tuition and Mandatory Enrollment Fees for the 2016-17 Academic Year (Full Time)

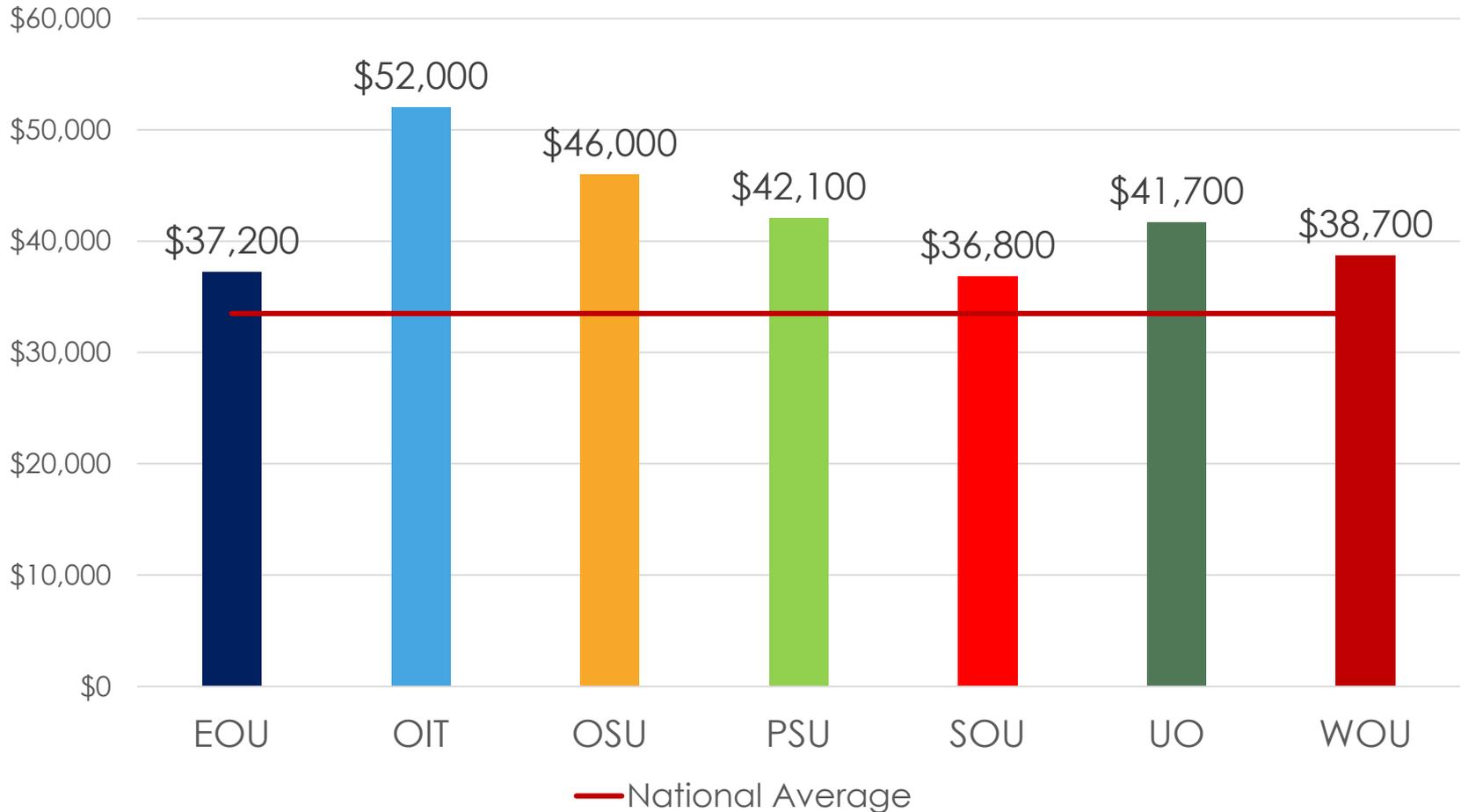


*=Entering Cohort Rate

Source: HECC Office of University Coordination

COLLEGE PAYS: OREGON STUDENTS EXCEED THE NATIONAL AVERAGE IN POST GRADUATE INCOME

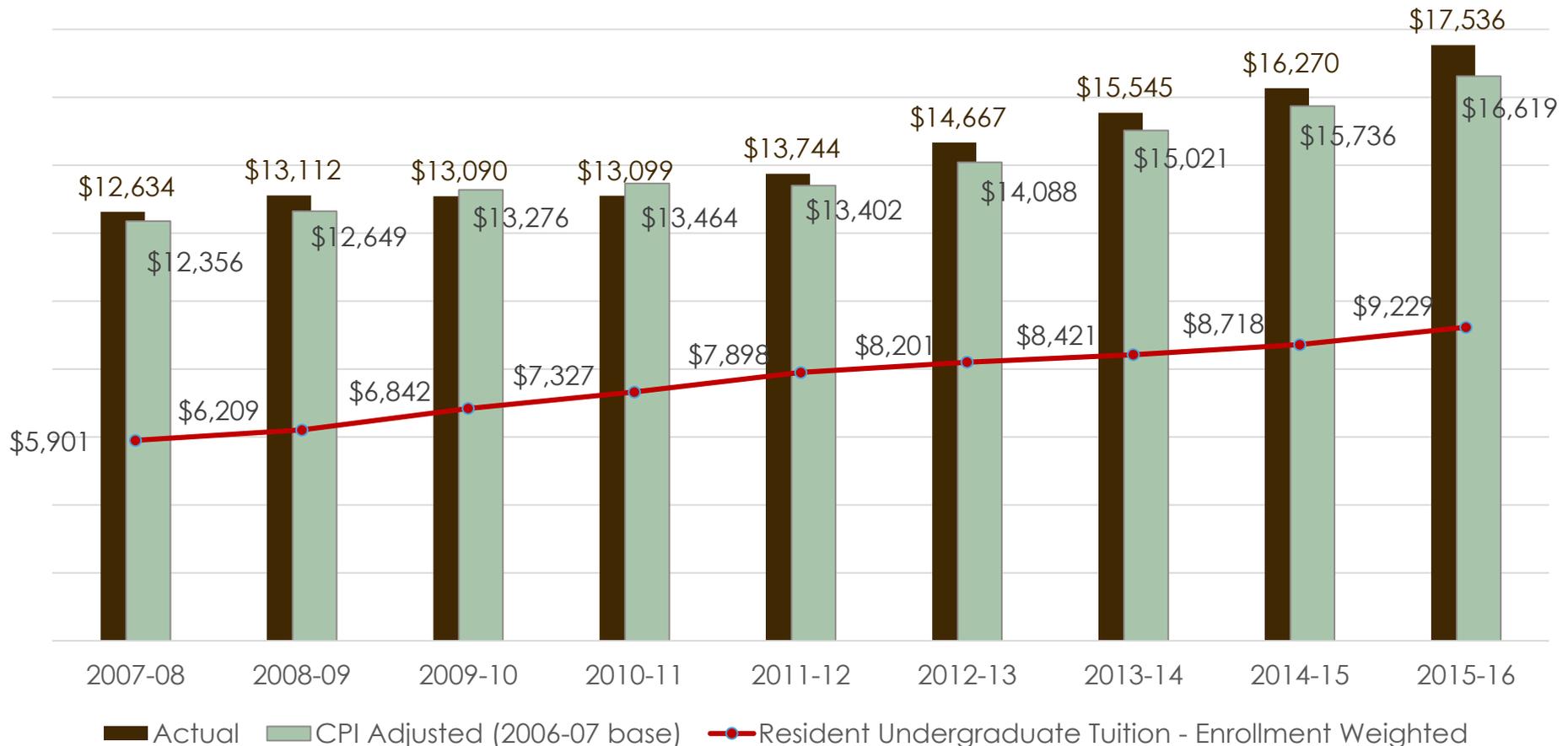
Salary Ten Years After Entering for Federal Aid Recipients (National Average=\$33,500)



Source: College Scorecard (US Department of Education).

INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES SLIGHTLY OUTPACE INFLATION

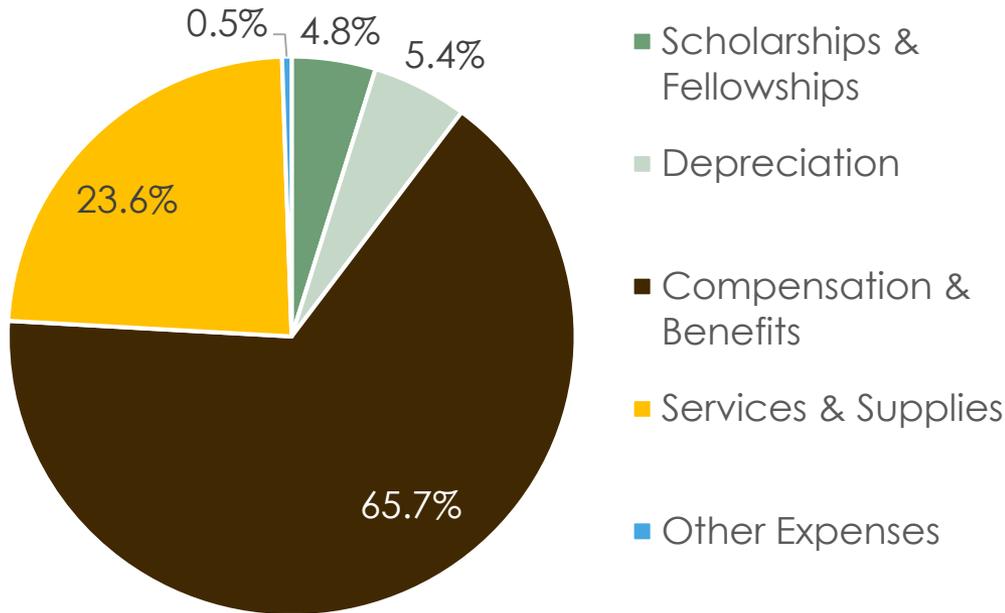
Education & General Revenues compared to inflation, tuition



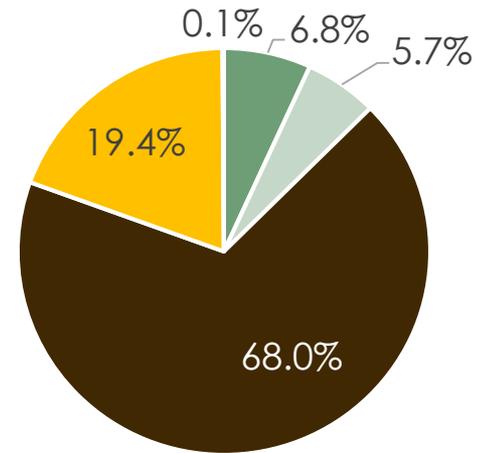
Source: HECC Office of University Coordination.

UNIVERSITY COSTS BY CATEGORY HAVE REMAINED CONSISTENT OVER TIME

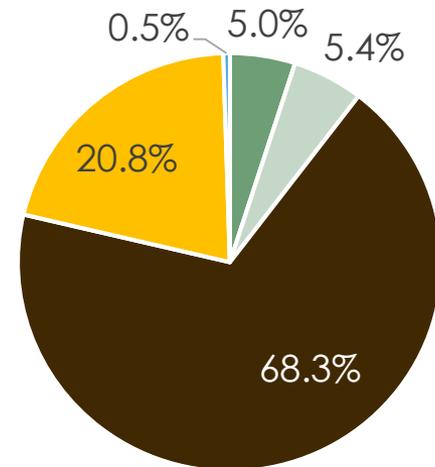
Oregon's 7 Public Universities
(former OUS) 2006-07



TRUs 2013-14



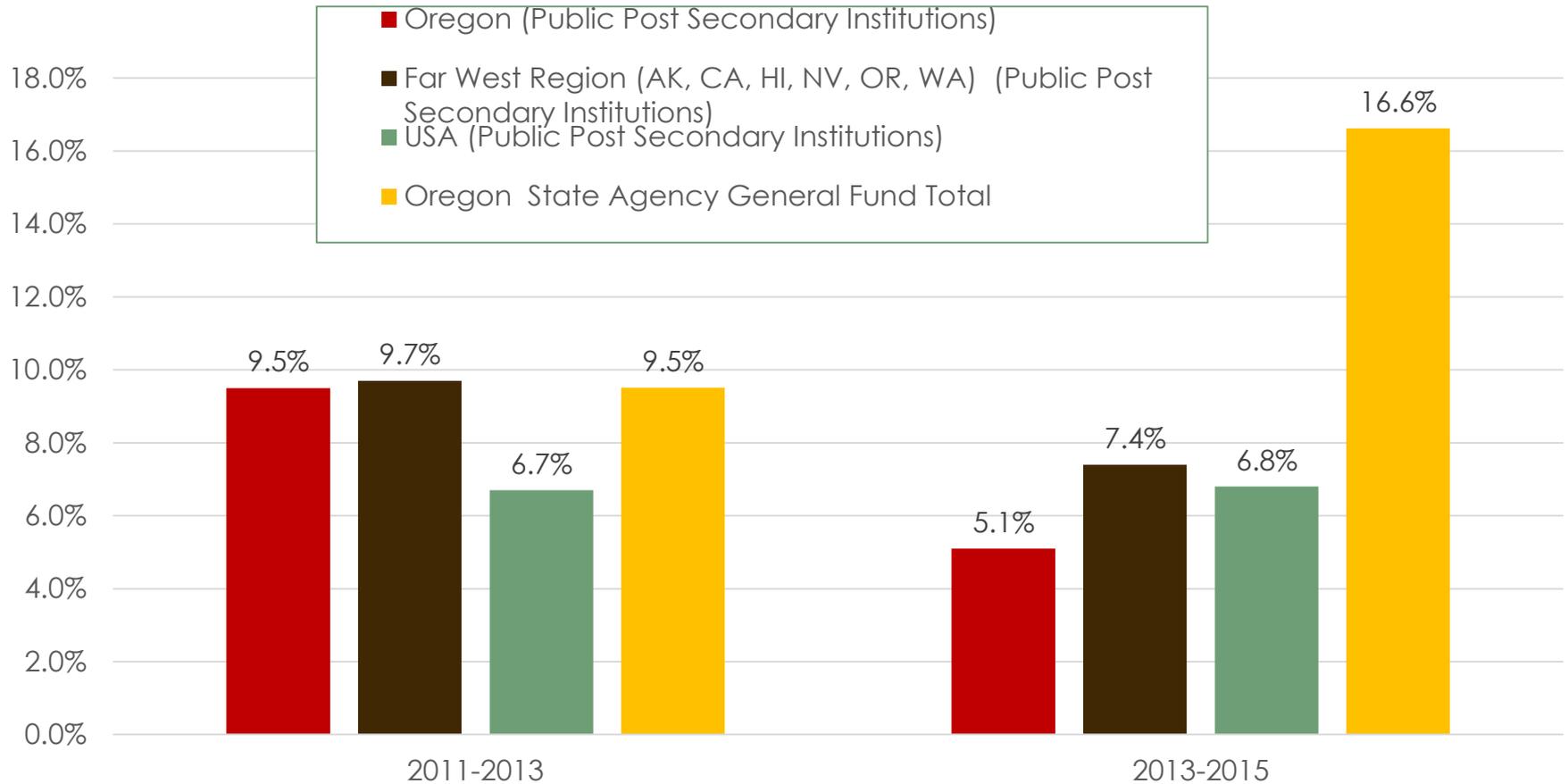
OSU, PSU, UO 2013-14



- Scholarships & Fellowships
- Depreciation
- Compensation & Benefits
- Services & Supplies
- Other Expenses

Source: OUS and institution annual financial reports. Compiled by HECC Office of University Coordination.

CHANGE IN EXPENDITURES (BIENNIALIZED)



Sources:

Postsecondary: IPEDS

Oregon Fiscal Data based on data from the Legislative Fiscal Office (LFO):

2009-11 Actuals (Budget Highlights 2013-15 LAB, based on 2013 Special Session and 2014 Session, Pages B1-B22):

<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2013-15BudgetHighlightsUpdate.pdf>

2011-13 Actuals (2015-17 Budget Highlights Update, Pages B1-B19, far left column):

<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20Budget%20Highlights%20Update.pdf>

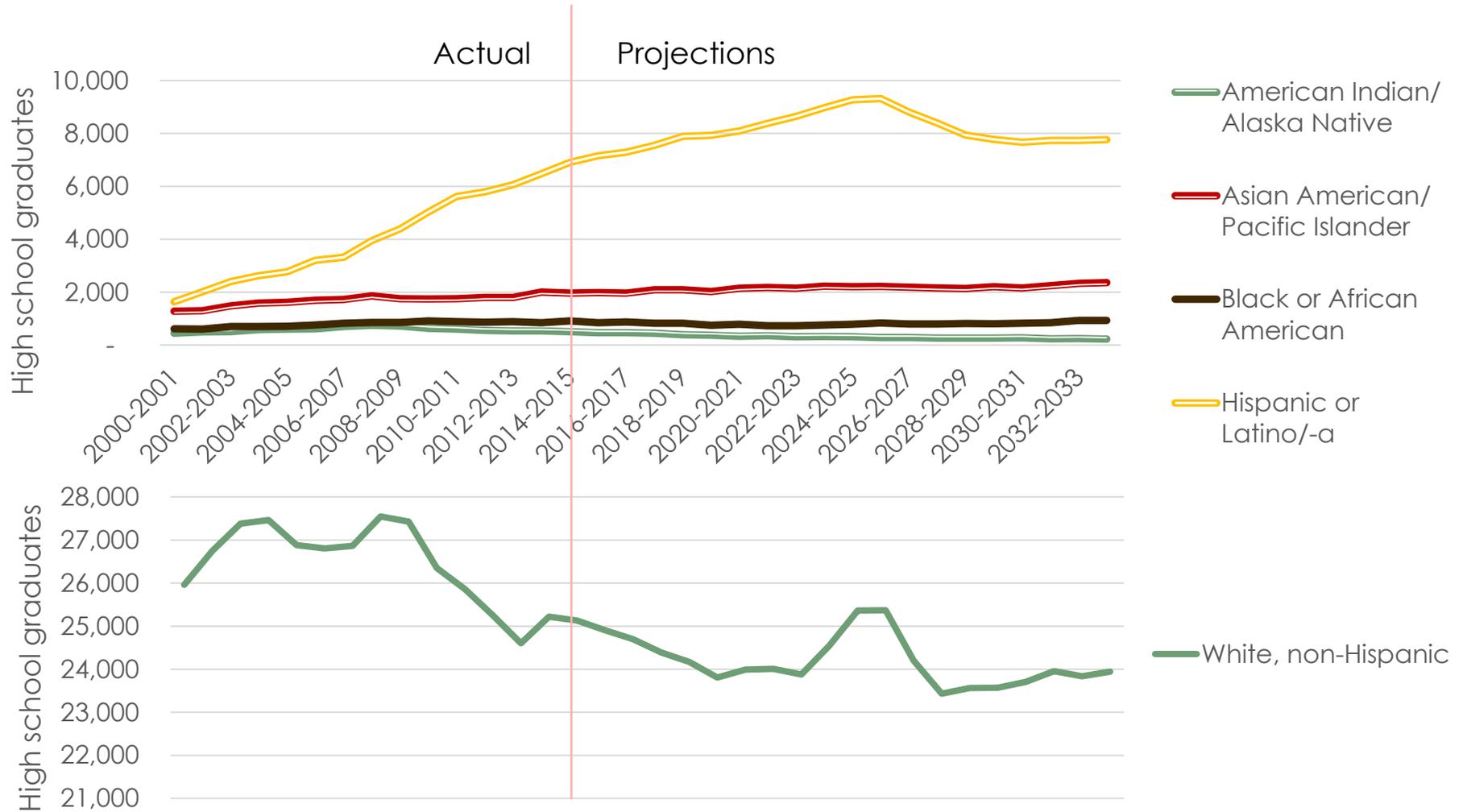
2013-15 Legislatively Approved (2015-17 Budget Highlights Update, Pages B1-B19, 2013-15 Legislatively Approved column (Middle column)): <https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20Budget%20Highlights%20Update.pdf>



UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT

OREGON YOUTH PIPELINE INCREASINGLY DIVERSE

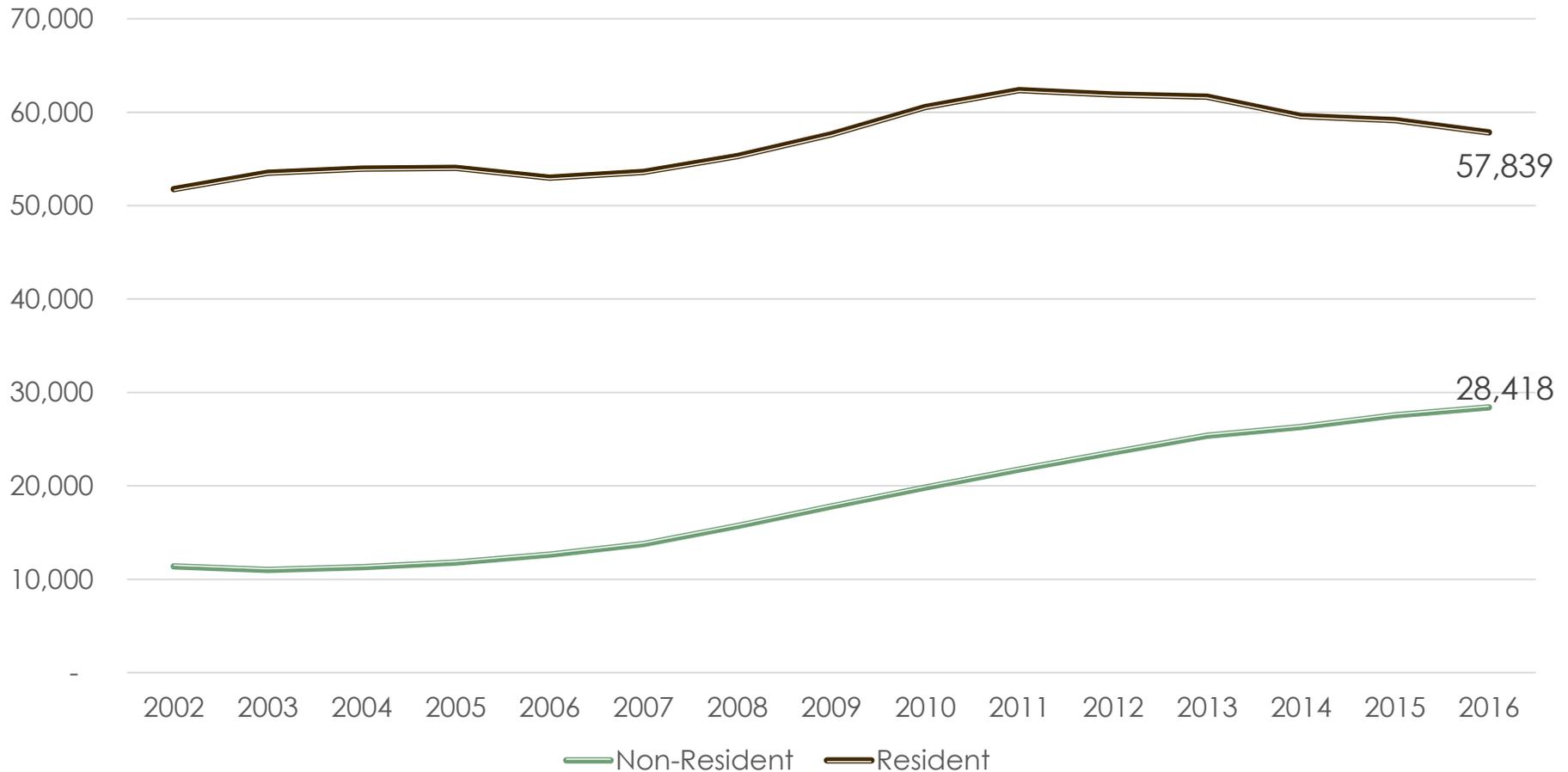
OREGON PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2000-01 TO 2014-15 (ACTUAL), 2015-16 TO 2033-34 (PROJECTED)



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.

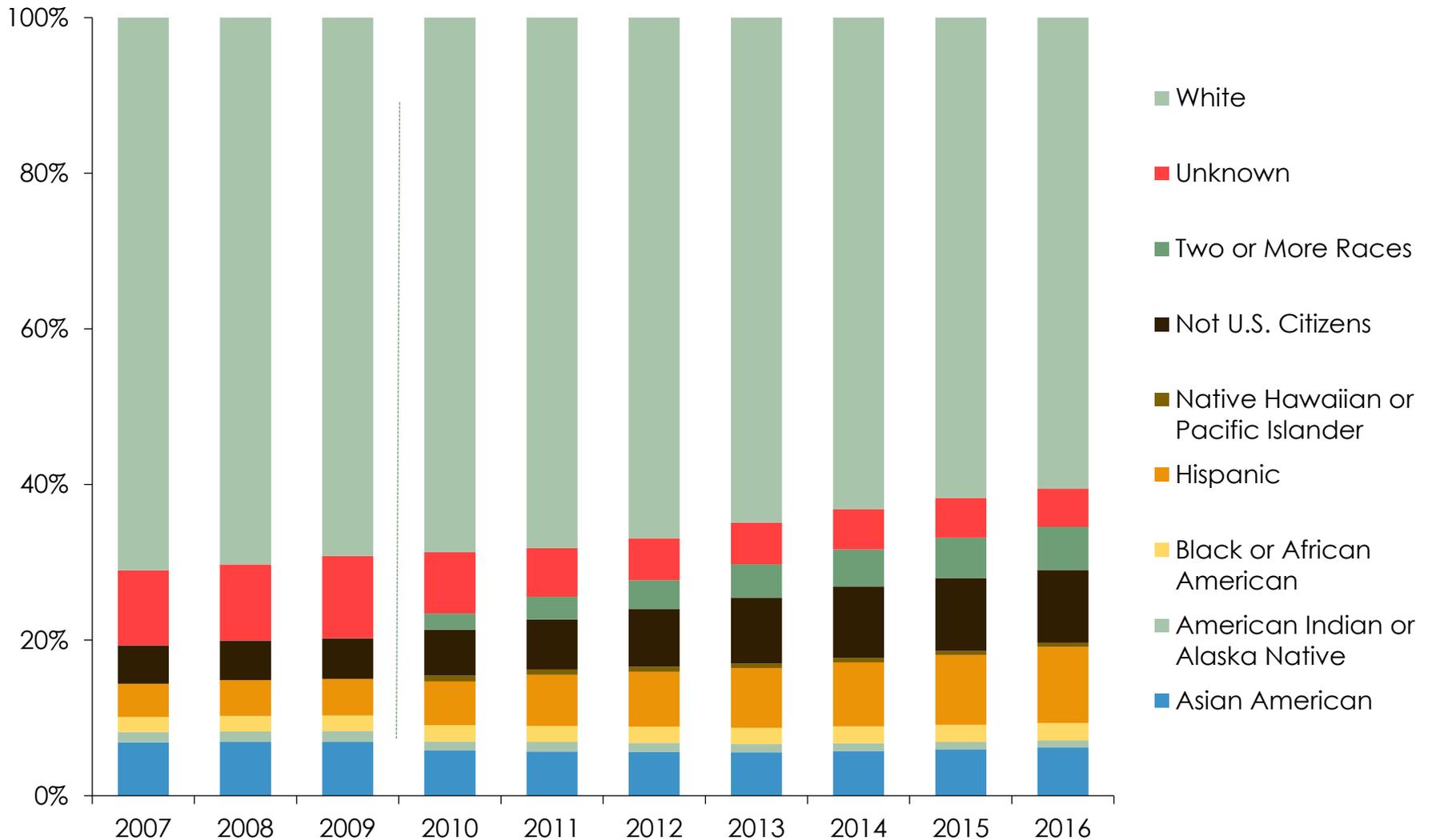
ENROLLMENT (HEADCOUNT) BY RESIDENCY

Public University Enrollment, Fall Term Headcount by Fee Status: Resident and Non-Resident



Source: HECC Office of Research and Data.

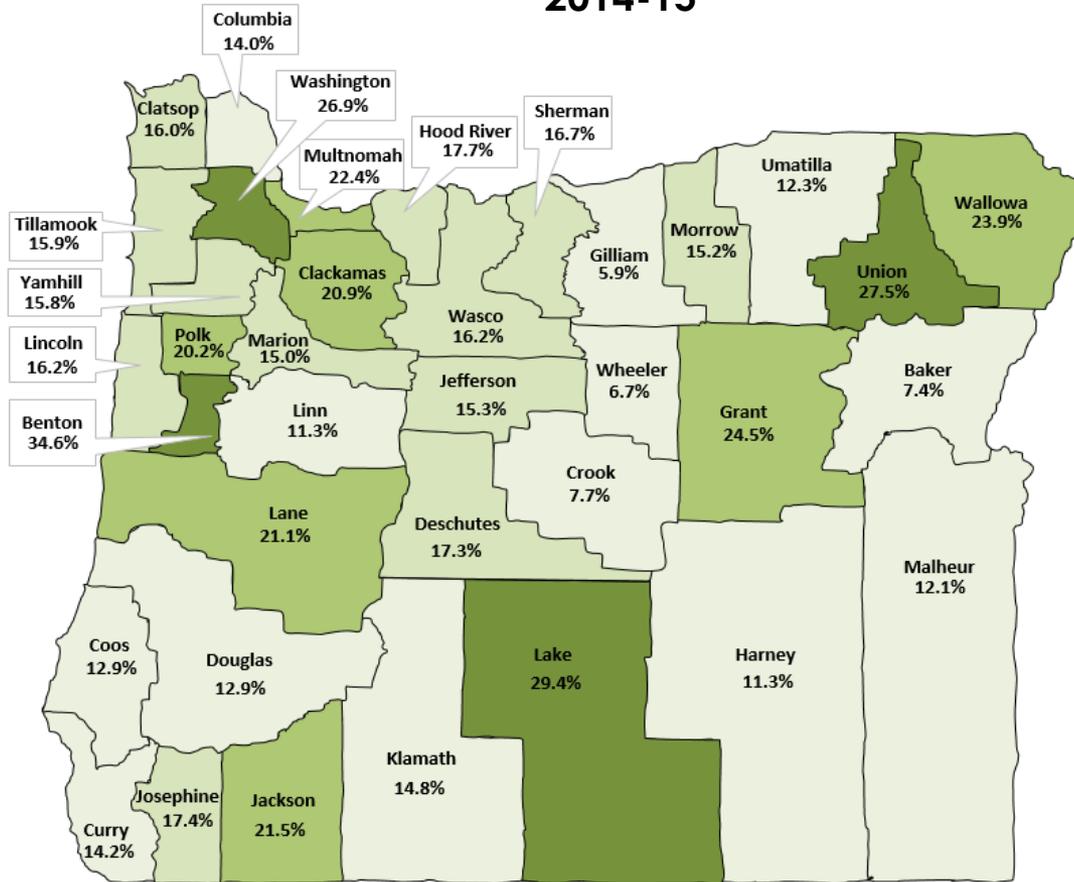
SERVING A MORE DIVERSE STUDENT BODY: ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY



NOTE: Federal reporting changes in 2010 resulted in some students moving from the unknown to the minority category.
Source: HECC Office of Research and Data

RESIDENT FRESHMAN PARTICIPATION

2015-16 Public University Freshman Participation Rate as a Percentage of Oregon Public High School Graduates, 2014-15

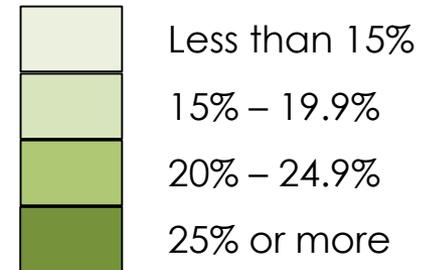


Rural/Urban Participation Rate

Rural Counties - 15.0%

Urban Counties - 21.0%

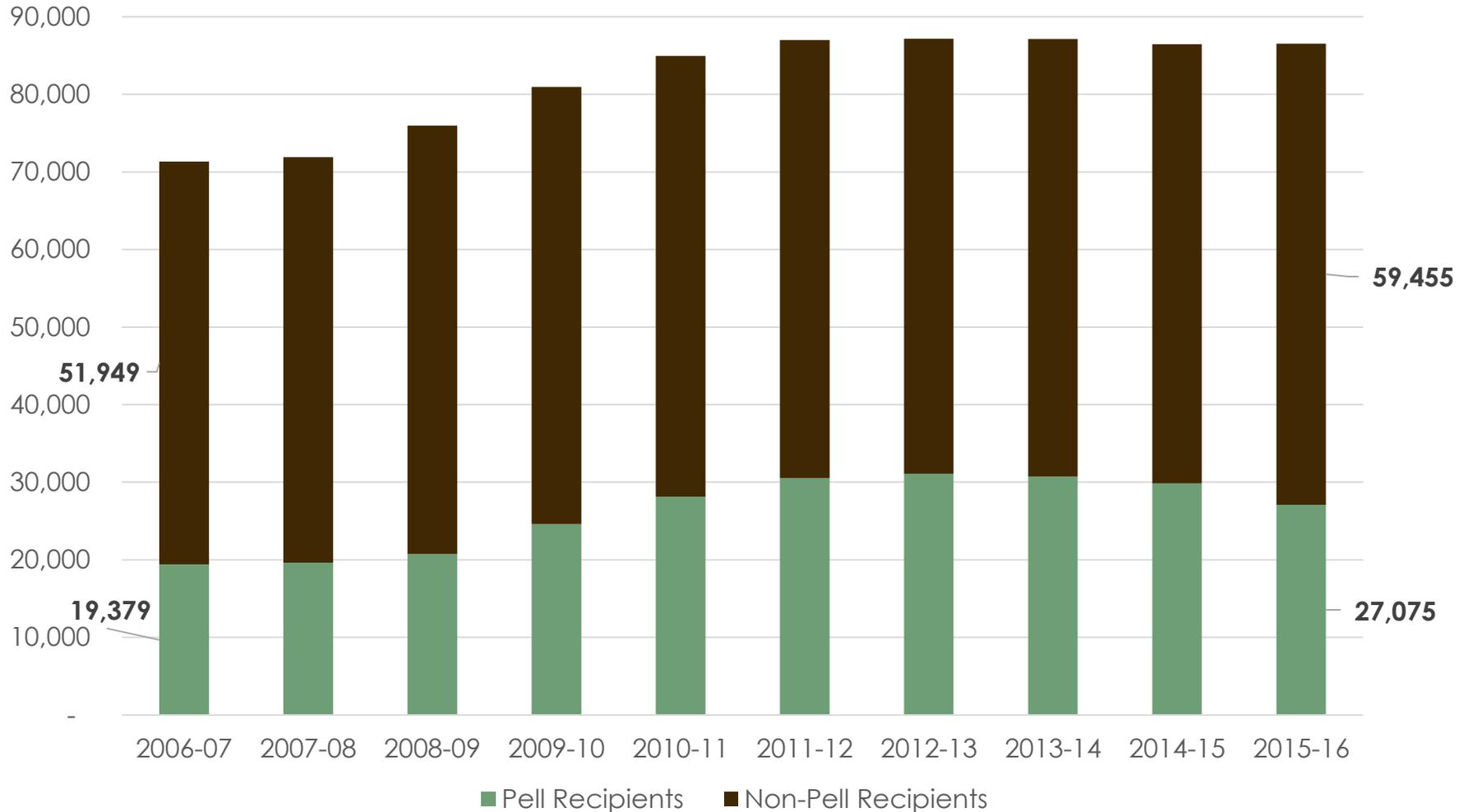
Participation Rate



Source: HECC Office of Research and Data; Excludes home school completers and private high school graduates.

OREGON INSTITUTIONS ARE DOING A BETTER JOB ENROLLING LOW INCOME STUDENTS

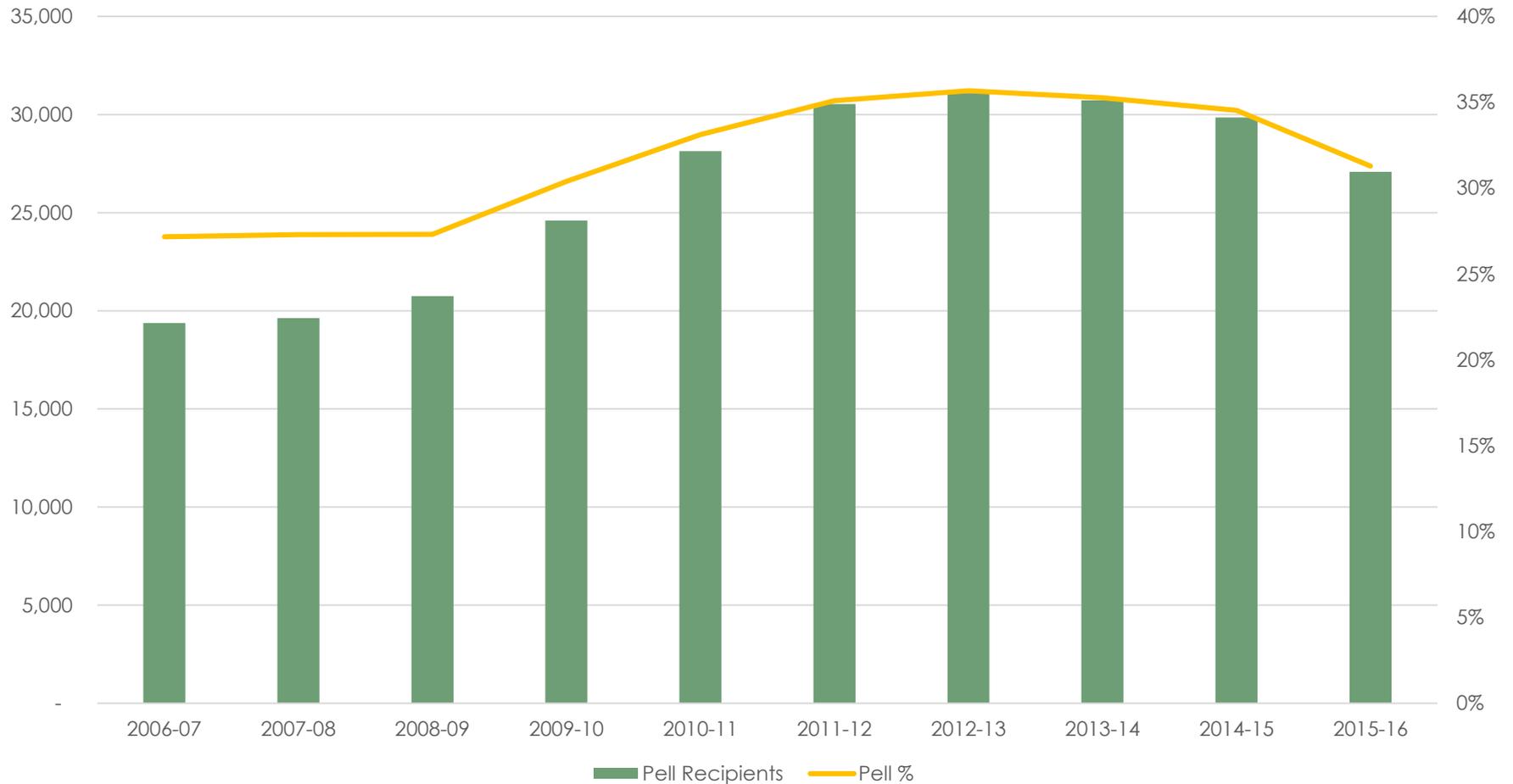
Undergraduate Student Enrollment by Pell Status



Source: HECC Office of Research and Data.

MANY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS QUALIFY FOR FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID

Pell Recipients in Oregon Universities



Source: HECC Office of Research and Data.

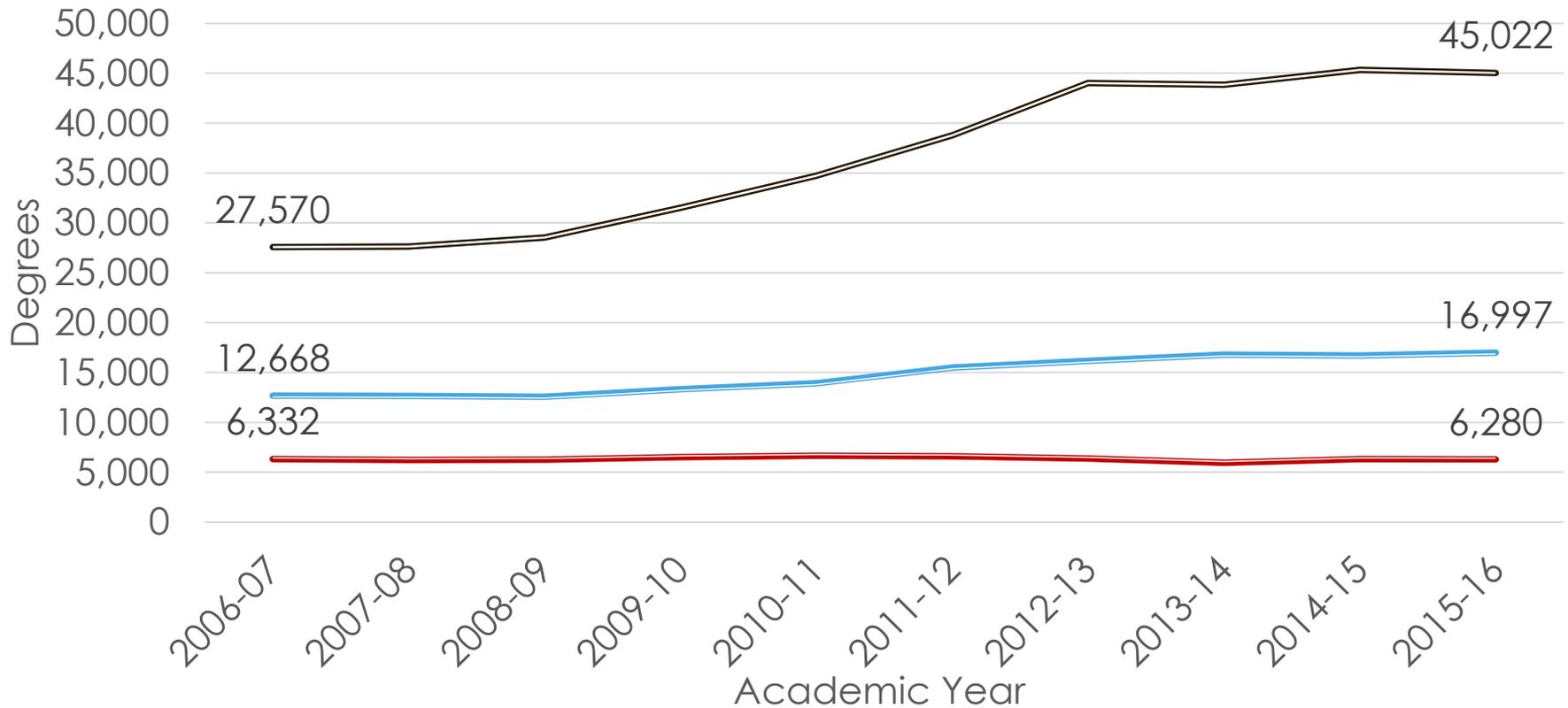


UNIVERSITY COMPLETIONS

2016 COMPLETIONS



RISING DEGREE COMPLETION AT OREGON PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES



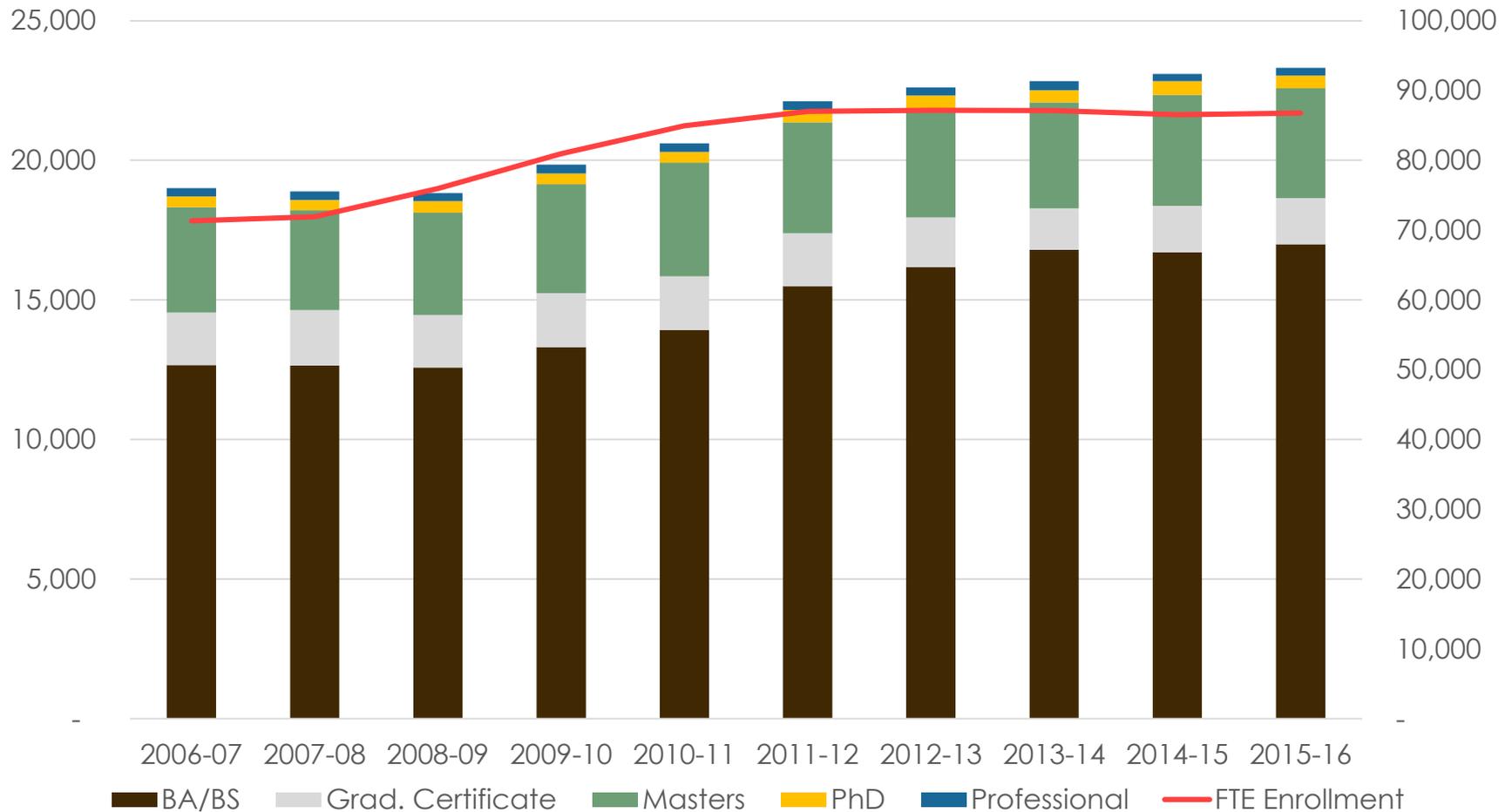
- Number of bachelor's degrees awarded
- Number of advanced degrees & graduate certificates awarded
- Total Degrees Awarded

Note: Total Degrees includes undergraduate certificates and associated degrees not included in the other lines on this chart.

Source: HECC analysis of university student-level data.

DEGREE PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED WITH ENROLLMENT

Degrees Versus Enrollment

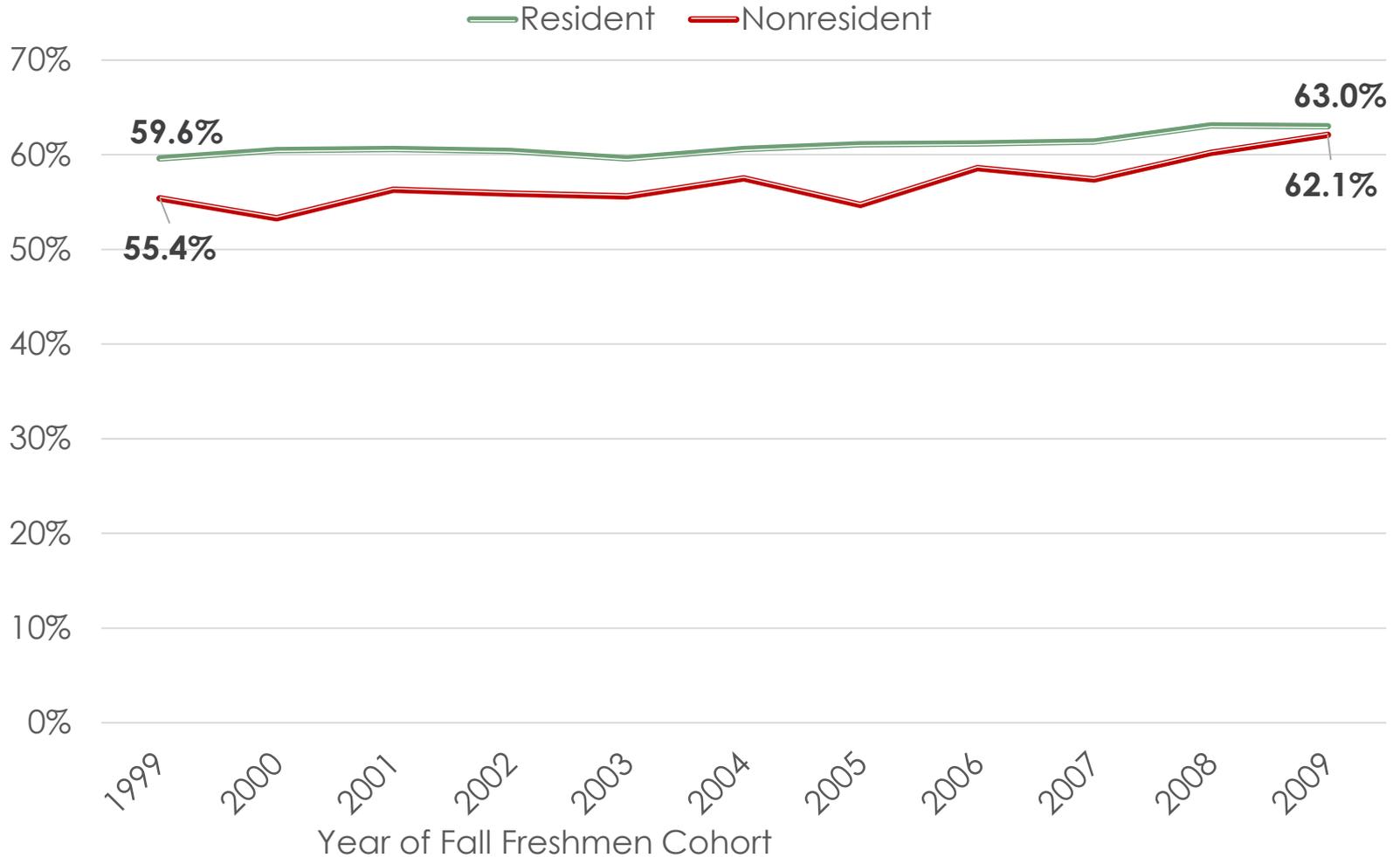


Source: HECC Office of University Coordination.

EVEN AS ENROLLMENT HAS INCREASED, SO HAVE GRADUATION RATES

Oregon public university 6-year graduation rate

Percent of students graduated within 6 years

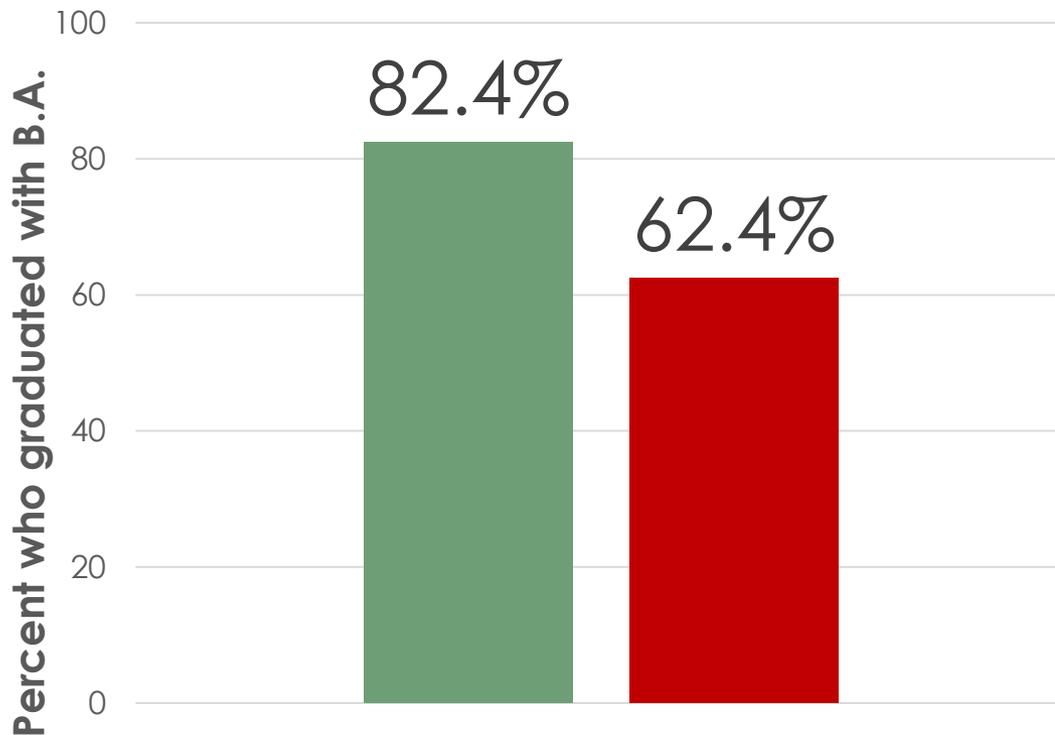


Source: HECC analysis of student-level data.

THE MAJORITY OF “ROBUST” TRANSFER STUDENTS COMPLETE, BUT NOT AT RATES EQUIVALENT TO PEERS

GRADUATION RATE (6-YEAR) BY TRANSFER STATUS, 2015-16

- Non-transfer students who persisted to third year
- Transfer students

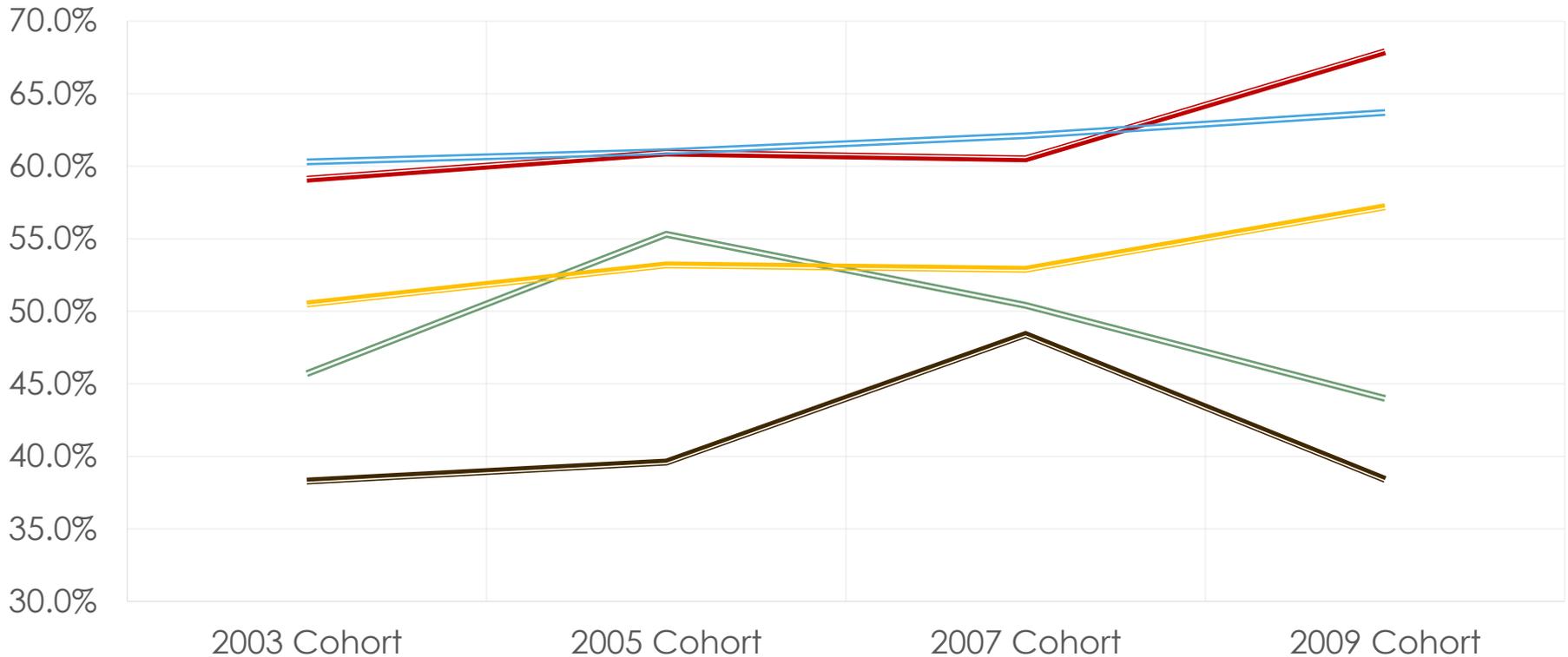


University	Students starting in cohort	Rate
EOU	278	51.8%
Oregon Tech	306	49.7%
OSU	1,198	62.4%
OSU Cascades	48	77.1%
PSU	2,275	60.9%
SOU	409	58.4%
UO	1,202	66.1%
WOU	442	63.6%

Notes: For this analysis, “transfer students” are defined as those who were admitted based on their college GPA, which generally requires having earned at least 24-36 credits. Total rate is transfers from Oregon community colleges. Institutional rates are for all transfer students.
 Source: HECC analysis of student-level data.

GRADUATION RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

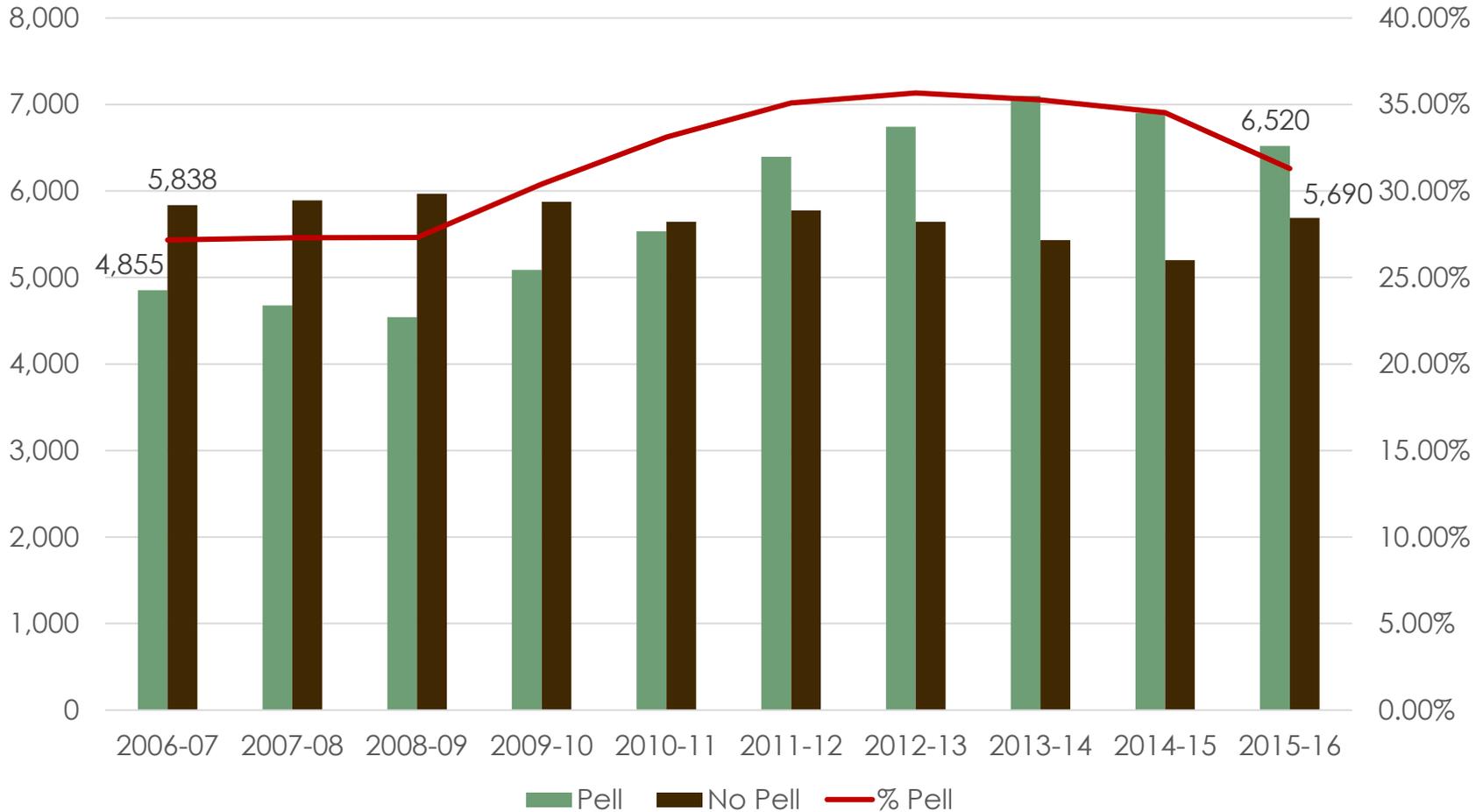
— American Indian/Alaskan Native — Asian or Pacific Islander
— Black/African American — Hispanic/Latino
— White



¹1995-96 Fall First-Time Freshman Cohort completing by June 2001
²2000-01 Fall First-Time Freshman Cohort completing by June 2006
³2005-06 Fall First-Time Freshman Cohort completing by June 2011
⁴2007-08 Fall First-Time Freshman Cohort completing by June 2013
 Source: HECC Office of Research and Data

RESIDENT DEGREES AWARDED AT OREGON PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES, BY PELL GRANT STATUS

Resident Degrees by Pell Status



Notes: Degree totals do not include certificates or Associate's degrees. Collection of Pell data began in 2002-03. A student receiving a Pell in any year before graduating is included in the Pell category. **In 2008 Pell Grant eligibility was expanded significantly.**

Source: HECC Office of Research and Data

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED BUDGET (GRB): STATE SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Activity	Description	2015-17 LAB	2017-19 CSL	2017-19 GRB
Preserve Public University Support Fund	Preserves critical investments made last biennium to public universities to support educational and operational expenses	\$667.3M	\$693.1M GF	\$667.3M GF
Change from 2015-17				0% from LAB -3.75% from CSL*
Support Debt Service on Previous University Capital Projects	Supports debt service on previously approved capital projects for the universities	\$151.6M (\$119.7M GF, \$31.9M LF)	\$193.6M (\$161.7M GF, \$31.9M LF)	\$193.8M (\$161.9M GF, \$31.9M LF)
Change from 2015-17				+21.8% from LAB +0.1% from CSL

*The GRB includes approval of the policy decision to implement but does not fund a new Current Service Level valuation method for the Oregon public universities. This method (directed by SB 5701 in 2016) is based partially on the Community College Support Fund (CCSF) methodology.



Making a Future for Oregon Students through Equity and Support

Ways and Means
Subcommittee on Education
April 12, 2017



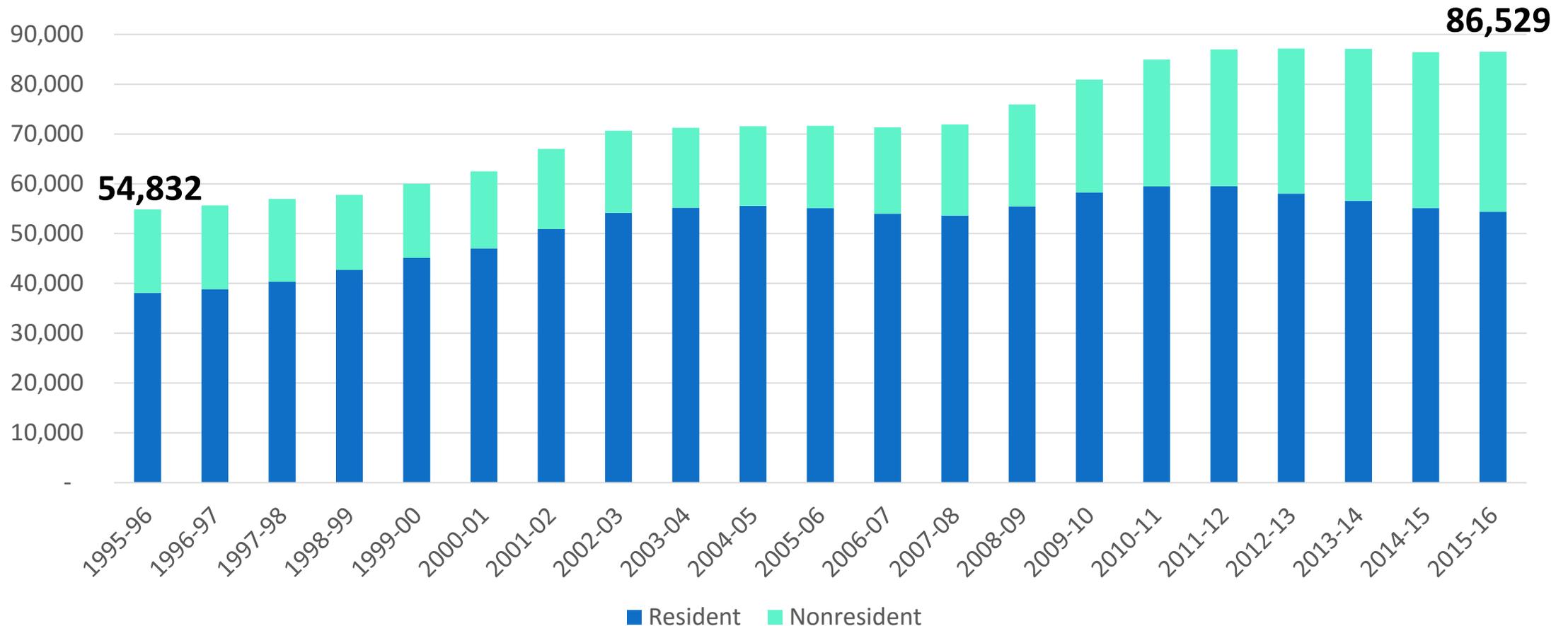
Overview of Oregon's Public Universities: Student Population and Outcomes

The State of Oregon's Public Universities in 2017

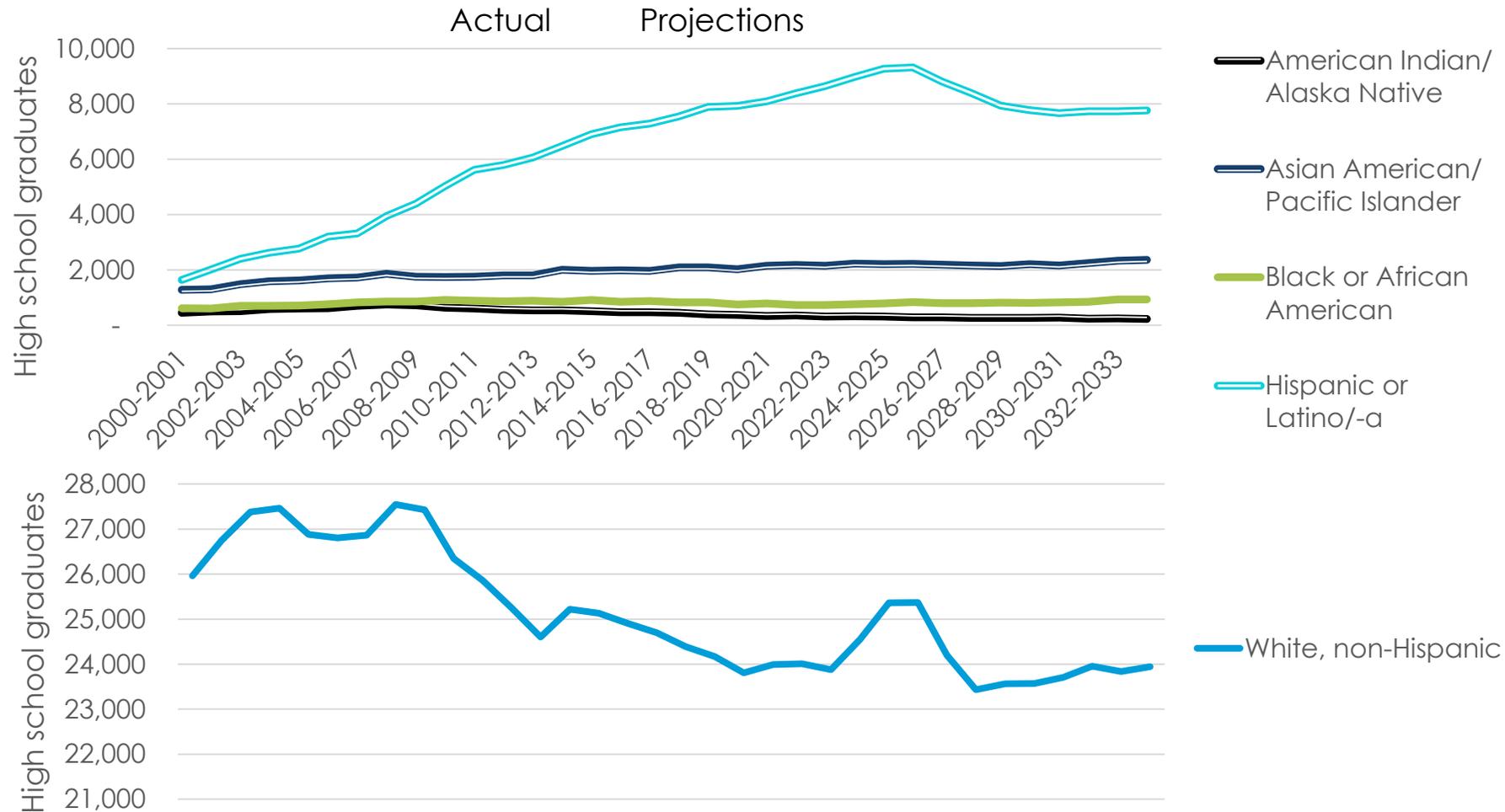
- Universities serve more than 30,000 students today than 20 years ago.
- Campuses are increasingly diverse in student and faculty populations.
- Universities serve more low-income and first-generation students.
- Completion rates and support services are improving with investment.



Total FTE Enrollment - Campuses Are Growing



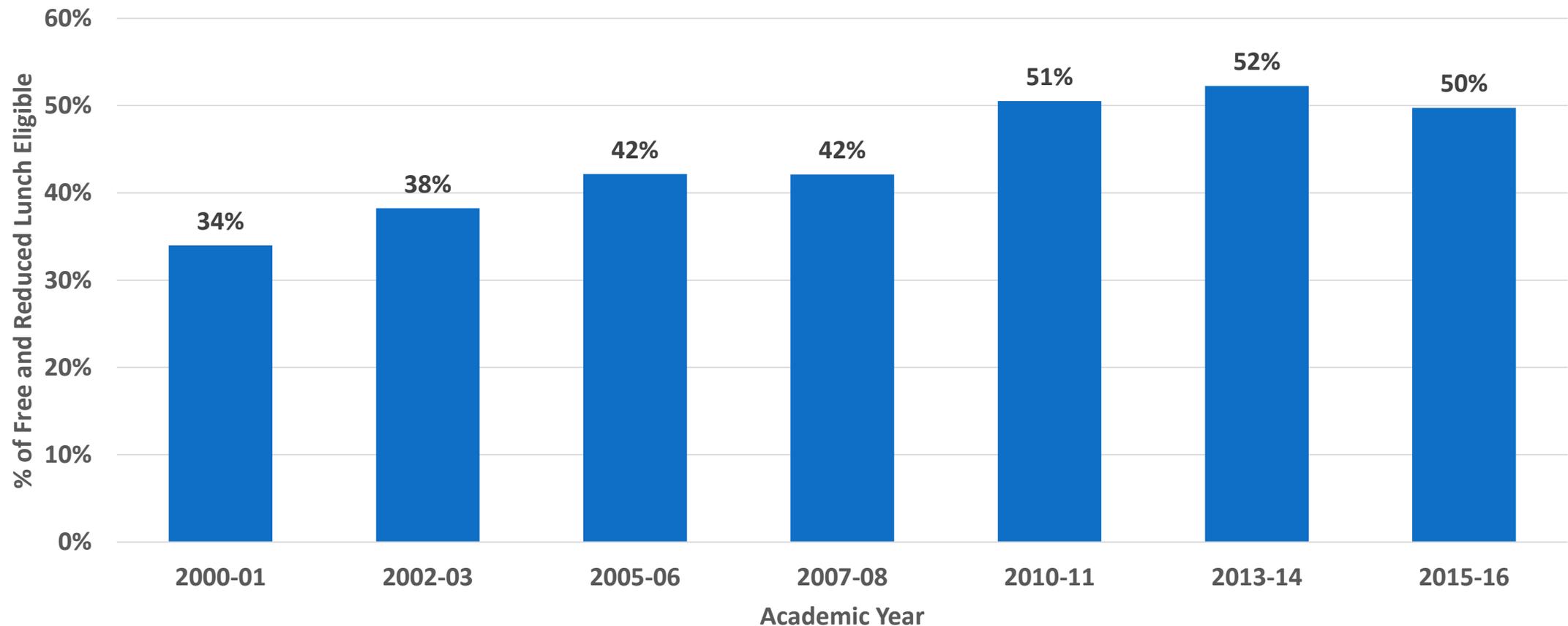
Increasingly Diverse Student Pipeline



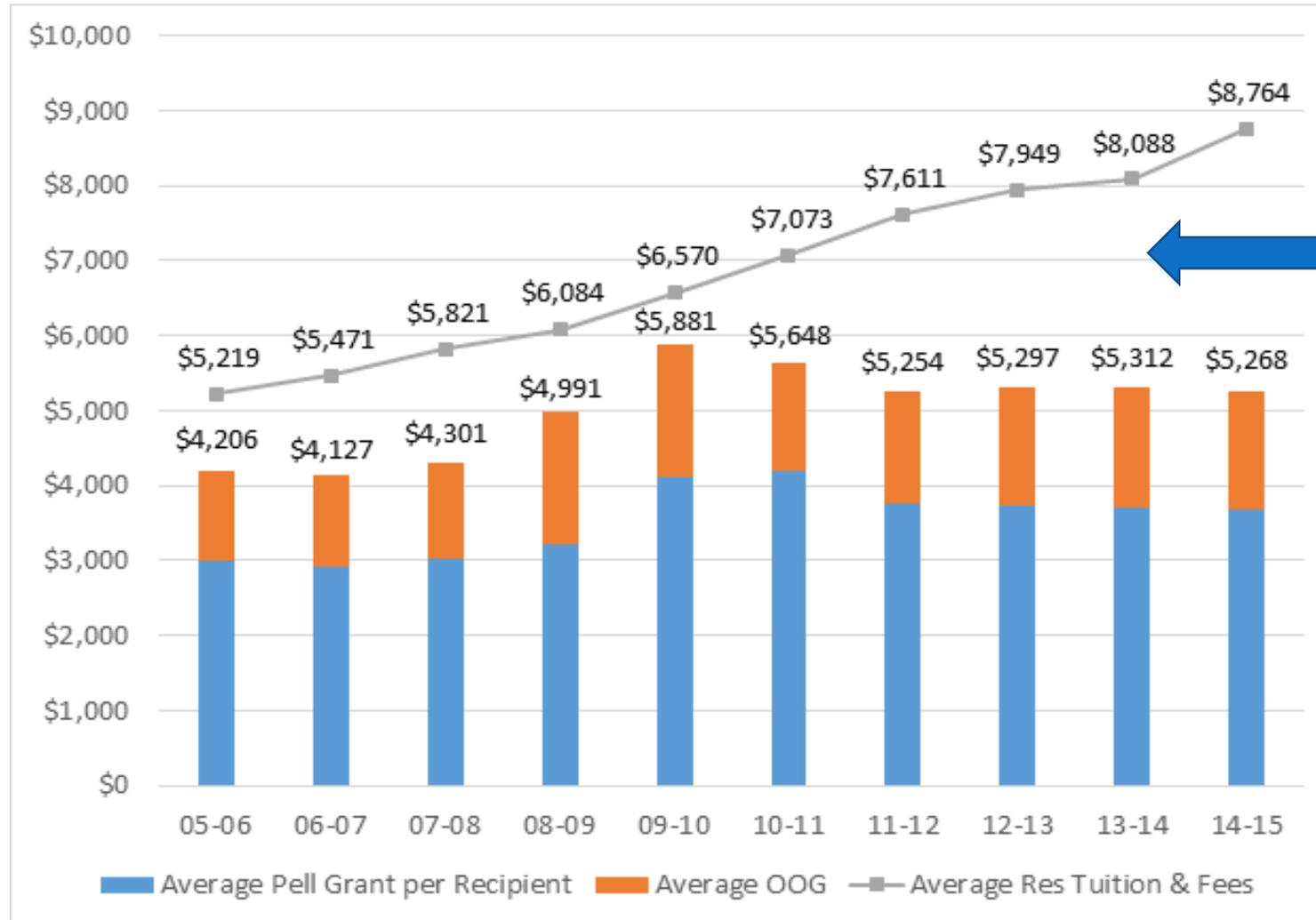
Source: Centers for Disease Control data on Oregon birth rates by race-ethnicity, National Center for Education Statistics data on Oregon public elementary and secondary school enrollment and on private high school graduates, Oregon Department of Education (ODE) data on public high school graduates,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

Oregon K-12 Low-Income Students

as a percent of total K-12 enrollment



Financial Aid No Longer Covers Tuition & Fees



Institutional aid that helps fill the gap for some students

Institutional Commitment to Closing the Gap Between Financial Aid and Cost of Attendance



Oregon State
UNIVERSITY

Bridge to Success



Western Oregon
UNIVERSITY

Western Tuition Promise



Oregon TECH

**Completer Grants and
Finish Line Scholarships**



O | UNIVERSITY OF
OREGON

Pathway Oregon



Portland State
UNIVERSITY

Four Years Free



SO | Southern OREGON
UNIVERSITY

**Jackson & Josephine
County Pledge**

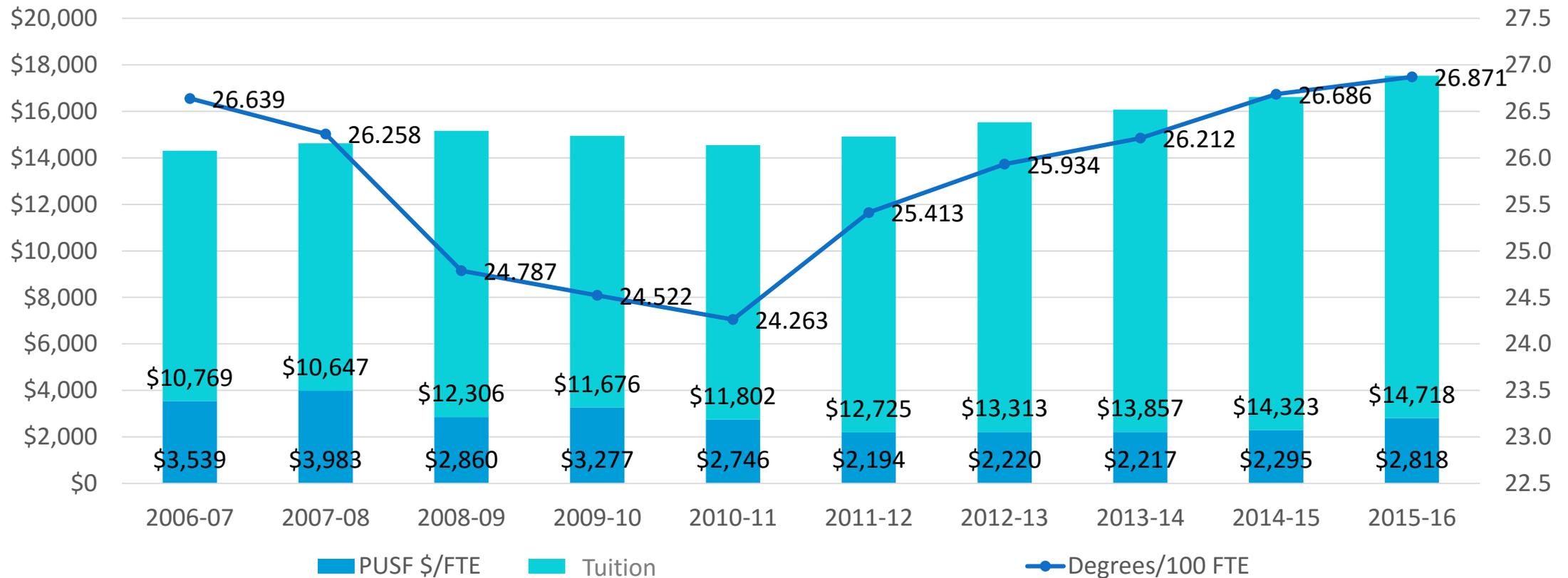
Food Insecurity & Use of Self-Sufficiency Programs Among Oregon College Students

- **60%** of WOU students were food insecure during the school year.
- **11,929** students participated in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Food insecurity during college years affects cognitive, academic, and psychosocial development.
- **133** Oregon families use student hours in Employment Related Day Care (ERDC).



High Degree Output Compared to State Funding

Education & General Revenues vs. Degree Output (Inflation Adjusted)



Borrowing, Access, and Risk



Students most at risk of default

- Have debt, no degree (dropped out before graduating).
- Have high debt/low earnings.



68% of public university students borrow

- Average indebtedness about \$28,000 for OPU students (lower than avg. car loan in U.S of \$28,667).
- Students most at risk have debt exceeding their starting salaries.



Students most at risk of over-borrowing

- Are low income with little to no family help or family borrowing experience.
- Depleted certain types of aid (e.g., Pell grants) before arriving at university.

The Cost of Disinvestment at Universities

- **Oregon Families are Paying More and Getting Less**
 - Universities have been forced to cut academic advisors and student services
 - Opportunities for career connections have been lost – internships
 - Increased reliance on non-tenured faculty
 - Capital investments have been deferred
- **Oregon's Economy and Workforce is at a Disadvantage**
 - Competitive disadvantage for Oregon businesses
 - Average household income has stagnated
 - Oregon is less equipped to deal with changing workforce needs
 - The talent import problem

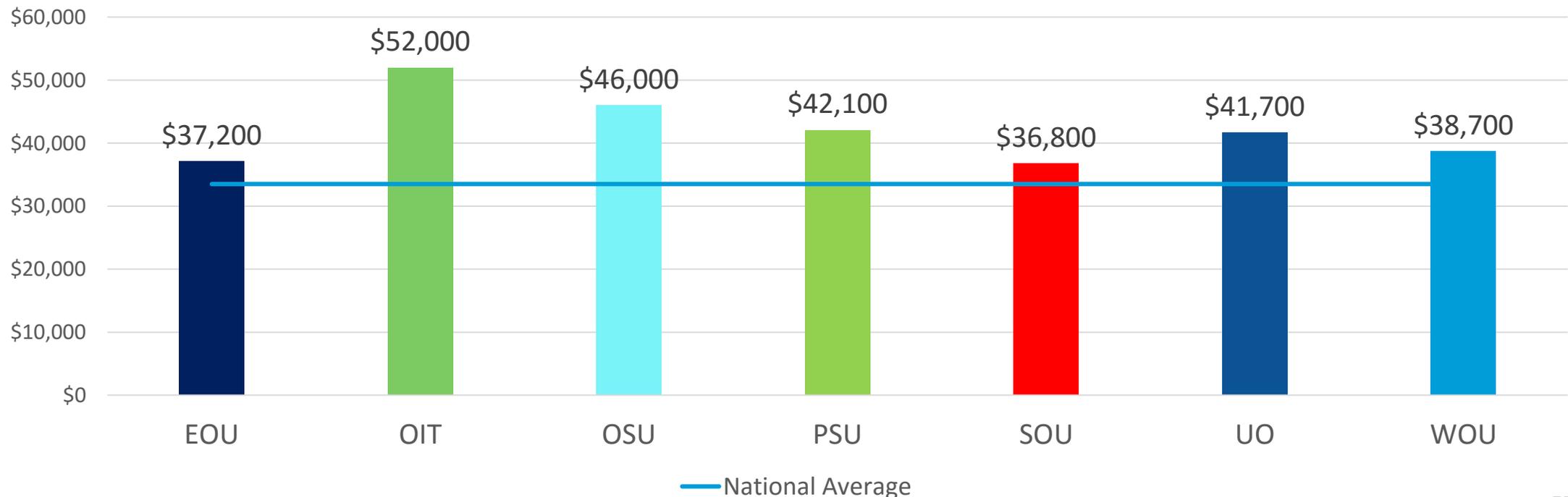
The Value of a Degree: The Rising Cost of Not Going to College

The Value of a College Degree

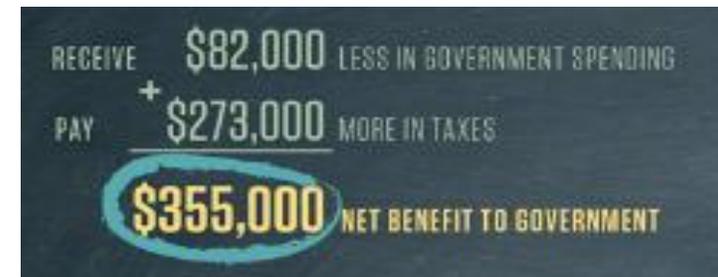
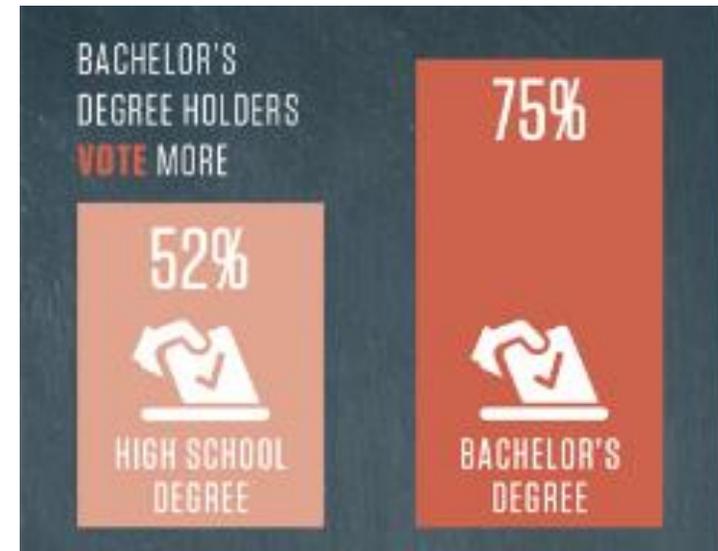
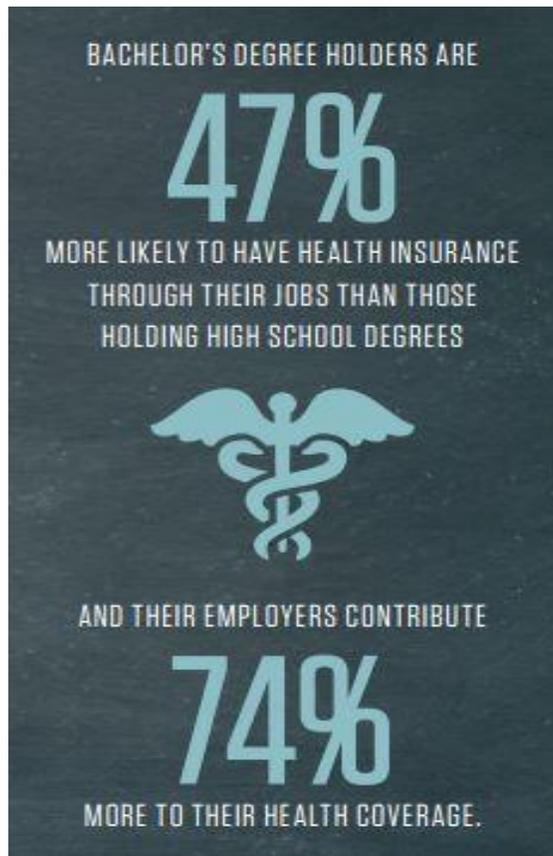
- In 2015, individuals with a bachelor's degree working full-time earned **\$24,600** per year **(67%) more** than those without one.
- The unemployment rate for individuals age 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree has consistently been **about half** of the unemployment rate for high school graduates.
- College education is associated with healthier lifestyles, reducing health care costs, better civic involvement, and higher rates of home ownership.
- Public research universities are major engines of entrepreneurship and economic growth, ensuring states meet workforce needs.

College Pays: Oregon students exceed the national average in post-graduate income

Salary Ten Years After Entering for Federal Aid Recipients
(National Average=\$33,500)

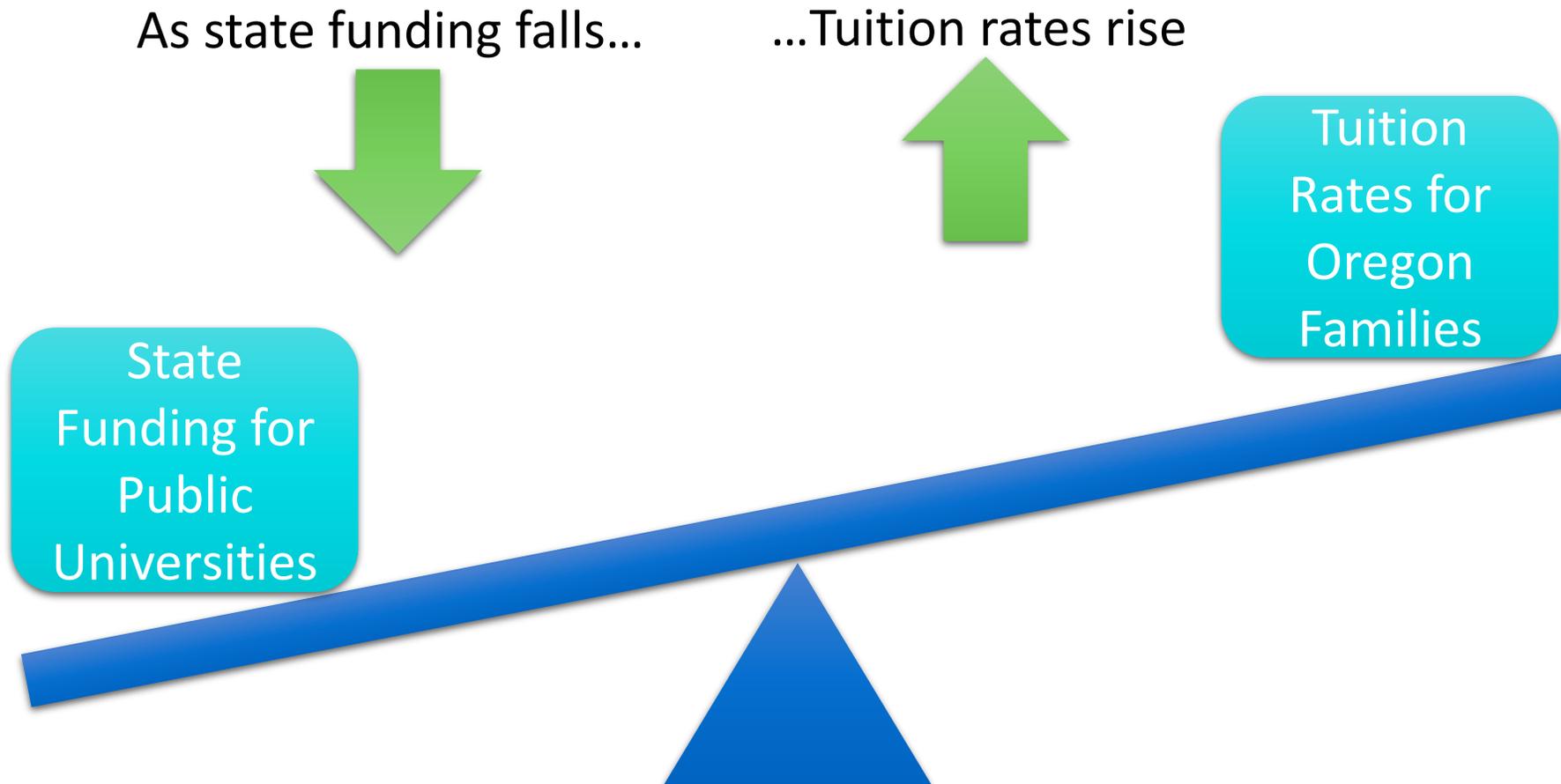


It's More Than Economics...

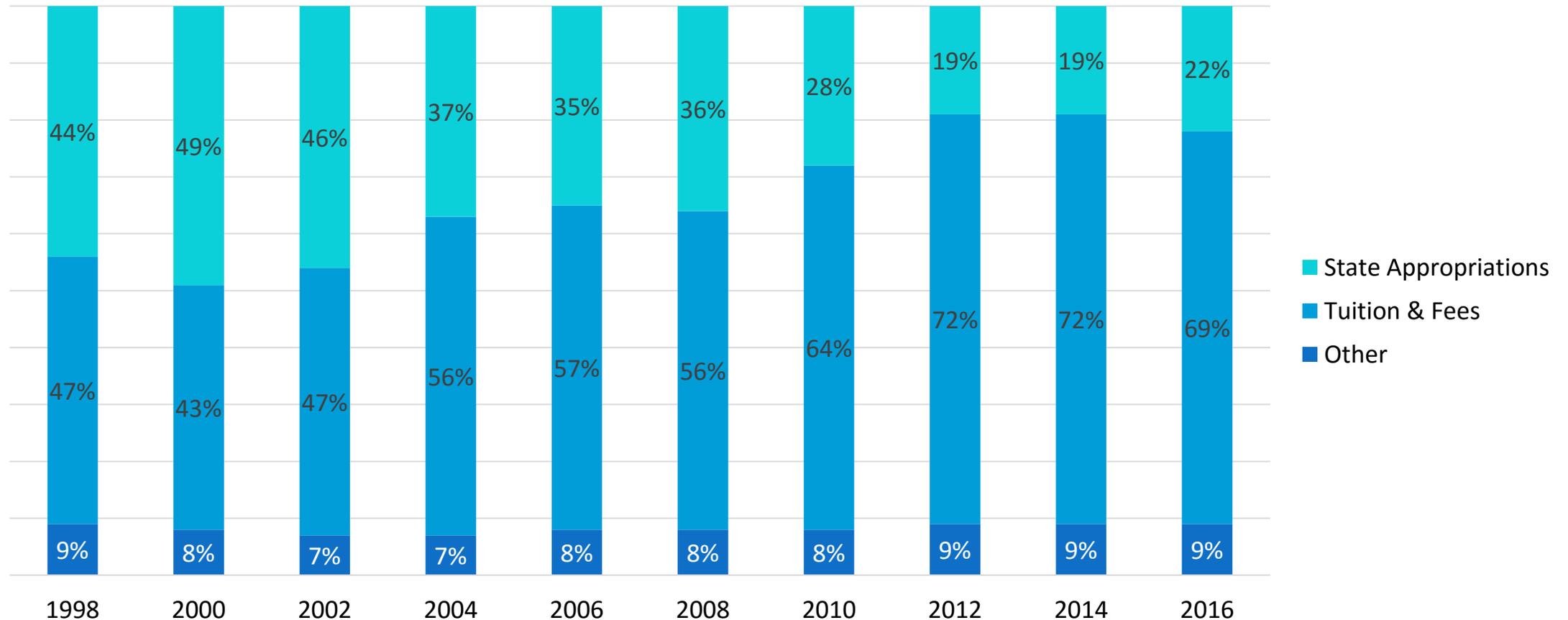


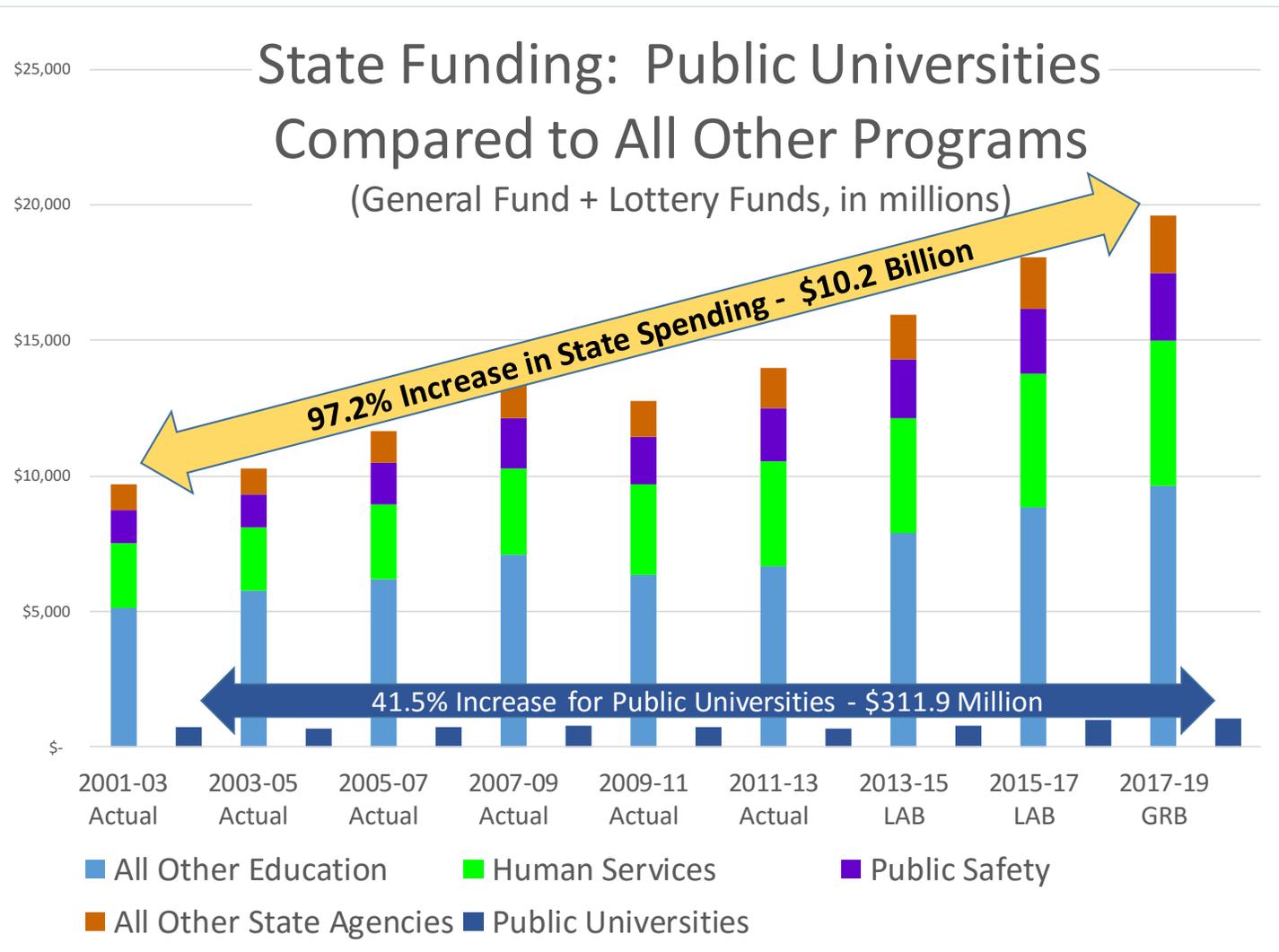
Two Decades of Decreased State Funding: Cuts, Tuition, and Debt

Higher Education's Cost Shifting Problem



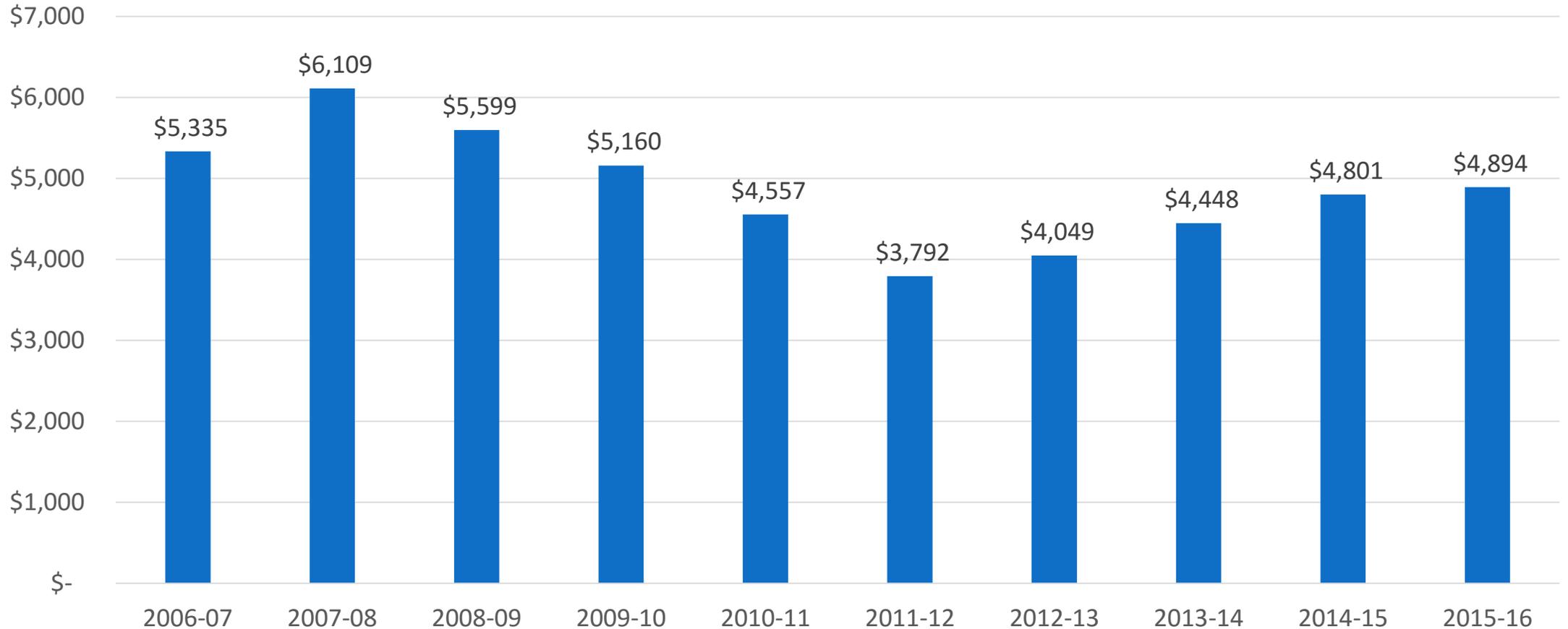
Cost Shifting from the State to the Student





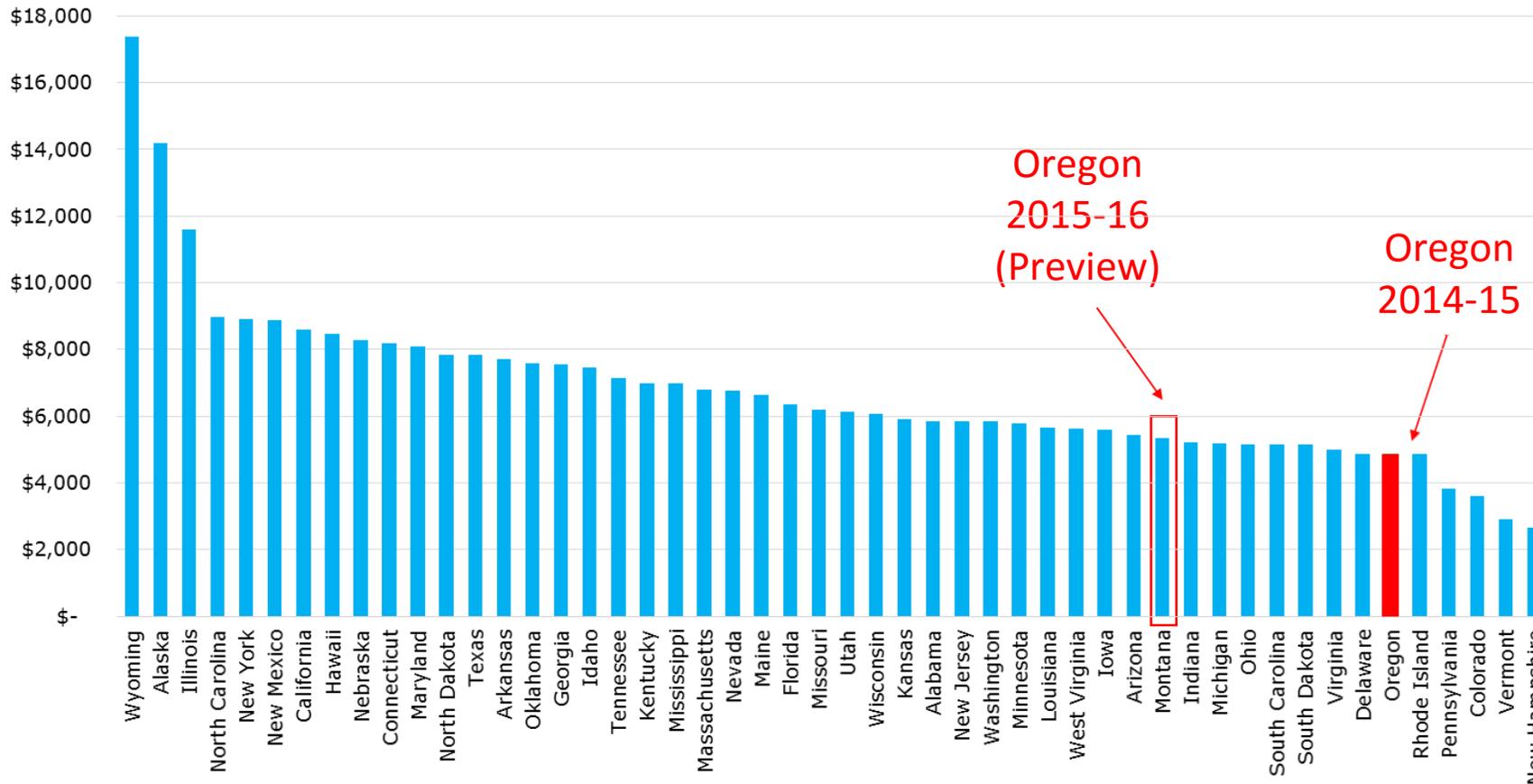
Source: 2001-03 Actual (Per LFO 2005-07 Update, May 2006); 2003-05 Actual, (Per LFO 2007-09 Update, March 2008); 2005-07 Actual (Per LFO 2009-11 Update, March 2010); 2007-09 Actual (Per LFO 2011-13 Update, March 2012); 2009-11 Actual (Per LFO 2013-15 Update, April 2014); 2011-13 Actual, 2013 Legislatively Approved, 2015 Legislatively Approved, (Per LFO 2015-17 Update, March 2016); 2017-19 GRB, (2017-19 GRB)

Education & General State Appropriations per Student FTE



2015-17 Reinvestment Has Improved Oregon's Standing in Funding Per Student

2015 Educational Appropriations per Student



Source: 2015 State Higher Education Finance - State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)

Cost Efficiencies & Investments in Student Success

- Investments in administrative positions are critical for student success, completion, safety, and compliance:
 - Title IX Coordinators/Investigators
 - Pre-College Coordinators
 - Disability Services
 - Career Services
 - Testing Centers
 - Retention Centers
 - Financial Aid Counselors
 - Academic Support Teams
 - Emergency Management and Campus Security



Result of the Governor's Recommended Budget

A public university degree will be less affordable and students will be at higher risk of:

- Graduating with debt they can't afford to pay back;
- Stopping out with debt prior to graduating; or
- Not even starting college.

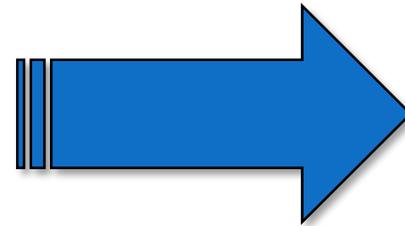


Turning the Tide: 2015-17 Investment and Outcomes

2015-17 Investment Led to Student Success

\$665 million

2015-17 Public University Support Fund



Benefits of Investments



- Reduced the planned tuition and fees increase from 4.2% to 3.1% for in-state undergraduates during the 2015-16 academic year. A \$90/per student savings.
- Hiring additional academic advisors. Ratio of students to advisors at PSU was 650:1, new ratio with additional advisors is 360:1. Standard maximum is usually 300:1.
- PSU has hired a Sexual/Relationship Violence Prevention Coordinator who works with campus partners such as the Women's Resource Center, Campus Public Safety Office, and Title IX Coordinator to ensure best practices for a safe and hostile-free campus climate.

Benefits of Investments



- Expanded the “Pirates to Raiders” program, which strives to ensure every Hispanic student in the Phoenix-Talent school district has the ability to access a college education through SOU. The program improves the college admissions process for Hispanic families; increases the number of Hispanic students who earn a bachelor’s degree and/or advanced degrees; and encourages bi-lingual teaching careers.
- Launched the Jackson/Josephine Pledge (Fall 2016) to help high school students in the two-county area navigate the transition from high school to SOU through dual-credit opportunities, early advising, reduced tuition, and wrap-around student support services.

Benefits of Investments



- Increased fee remissions by \$1M, targeted toward specific Oregonian populations, including Western Promise students (fixed-rate tuition), first-generation students, rural students, and veterans.
- Increased capacity, including hiring additional staff, for WOU's successful Student Enrichment Program (SEP) funded in part by the federal TRIO program.
- Increased capacity, including hiring additional staff, for WOU's innovative early academic risk intervention program in academic advising and providing support for on-line access for student assistance in courses supported through Moodle, Western's on-line, open source learning platform.
- Hired additional staff as a joint Academic Affairs/Student Affairs initiative to advise veterans on academic and financial opportunities and programs.

Benefits of Investments

- Awarded Graduation Completion Grants: Providing grants to more than 100 juniors or seniors who had exhausted state and federal financial aid.
- Added academic advisors dedicated to serving Pell-eligible students, targeting advising for low-income, first-generation, and minority students.
- Established the tenure track faculty initiative to increase tenured track faculty with an emphasis on STEM fields. A portion of these new faculty are funded by state investment.
- Improved services key to retention and completion, hiring additional retention specialists who use new analytics to identify academically or financially at-risk students and create a web of support services.



Benefits of Investments

- 98% of Oregon Tech graduates employed or in graduate school 6 months after graduation (an 8% increase from the previous year).
- Increased degree completion through “completer” scholarships of \$1,200 each for 150 successful students who are close to graduation but at risk of dropping out due to financial hardship.
- Increased success for 120 first-generation and low-income students through targeted, comprehensive advising, and expanded peer consulting and mentoring (a 75% increase).
- Utilized a personalized student texting program that eliminates social and logistical barriers to accessing necessary academic supports.

Benefits of Investments

- Grew enrollment of Oregon residents by over 350 students.
- Resident undergraduate tuition increase of 2% for 2016-17, the lowest increase in ten years.
- Increased spending for institutional financial aid by over 10% and grew scholarship funds from private donations.
- Invested in additional advisors and revamped courses with high failure or withdrawal rates.
- Began building analytics needed to maximize student degree completion through progress monitoring and proactive advising, tracking academic productivity, and identifying efficiencies.
- Expanded support services for victims of sexual violence and developed education and prevention programs for all students about sexual violence and the impact of alcohol and drug use on student success.

Benefits of Investments

- Provided access and success to rural and underserved students: Providing student support to multicultural and bilingual student recruitment, financial aid and career services for progress towards degree completion and success after college.
- Created models of affordability by increasing student financial aid and housing remissions to enable qualified, low-income students the opportunity of a university education.
- Built pathways for completion with Eastern Promise by leveraging the success of EOU's program for accelerated learning in high school, and with community colleges by expanding transfer partnerships.





Oregon **TECH**

OSU
Oregon State
UNIVERSITY



+\$100M

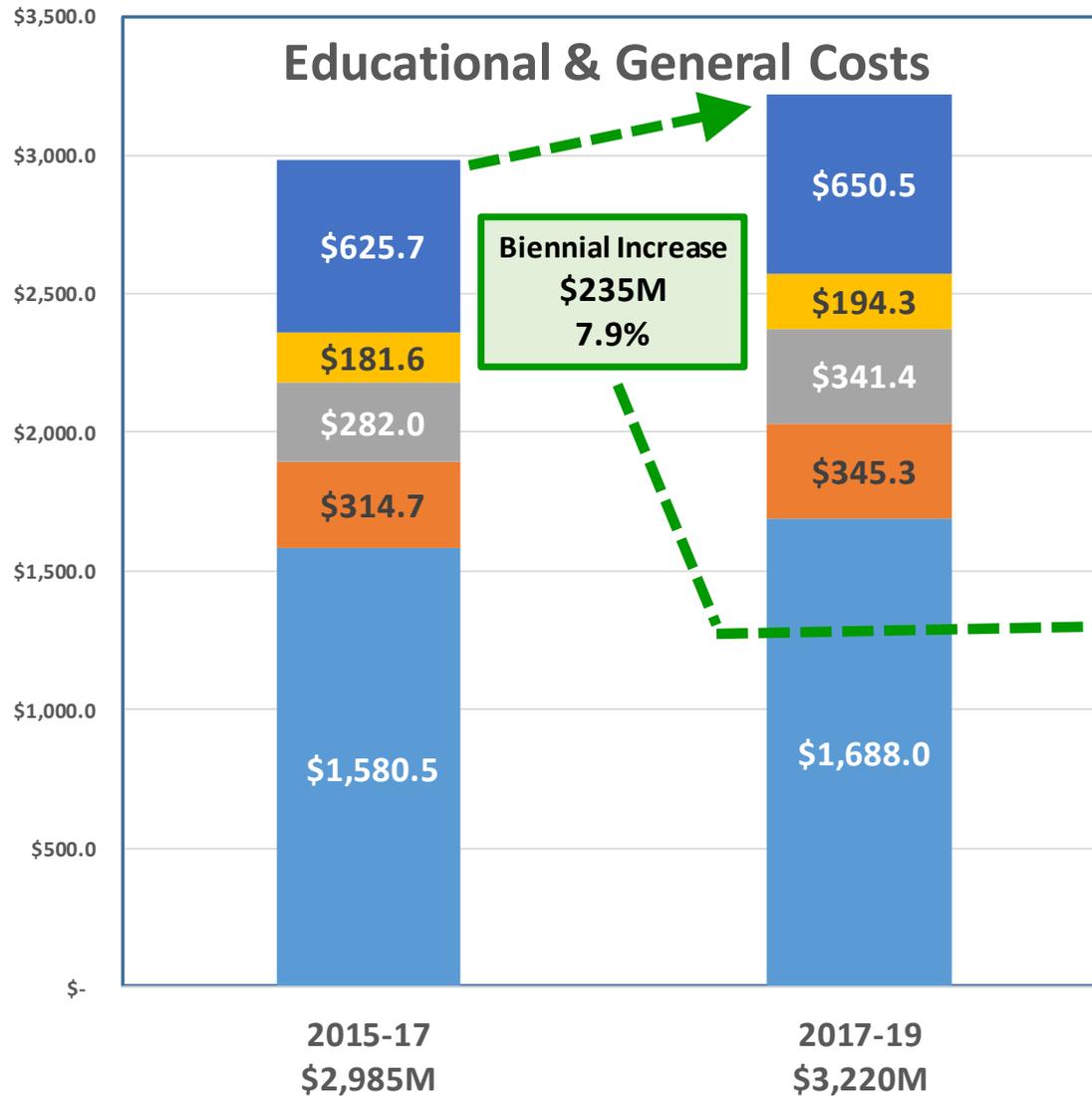
2017-19 University Budget Request

A Look Back: 2015-17 By the Numbers

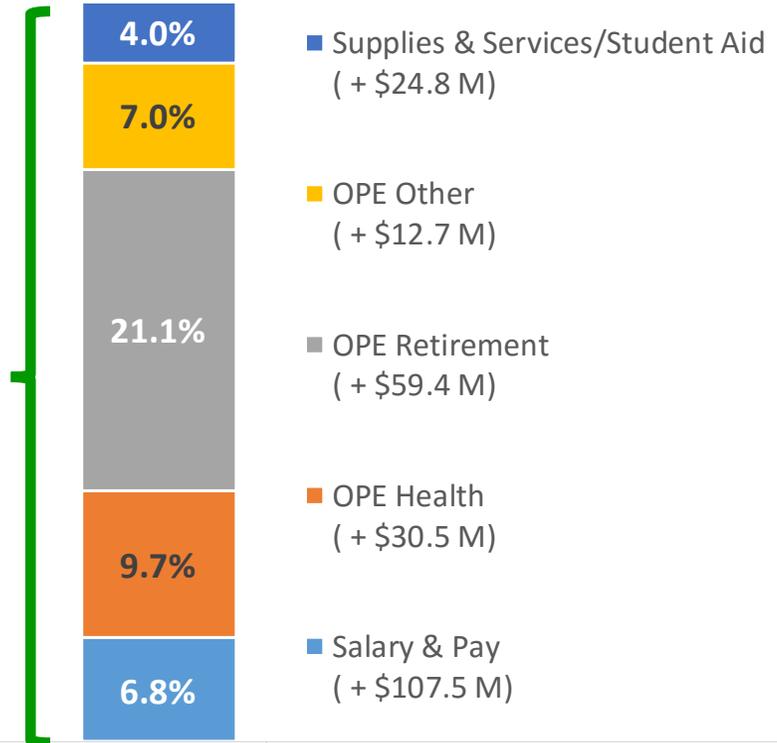
State Appropriations for Public University Operations & Student Support (in millions)	Public University Support Fund	State Programs ¹	Total Education and General
2007-09 Legislatively Adopted			\$692.3
2013-15 Legislatively Approved	\$522.0	\$40.6	\$562.6
2015-17 Legislatively Approved	\$667.3	\$39.1	\$706.4
2017-19 Governor's Budget	\$667.3	\$39.1	\$706.4
2017-19 Public Universities Request	\$765.0	\$41.3	\$806.3

+ \$100M

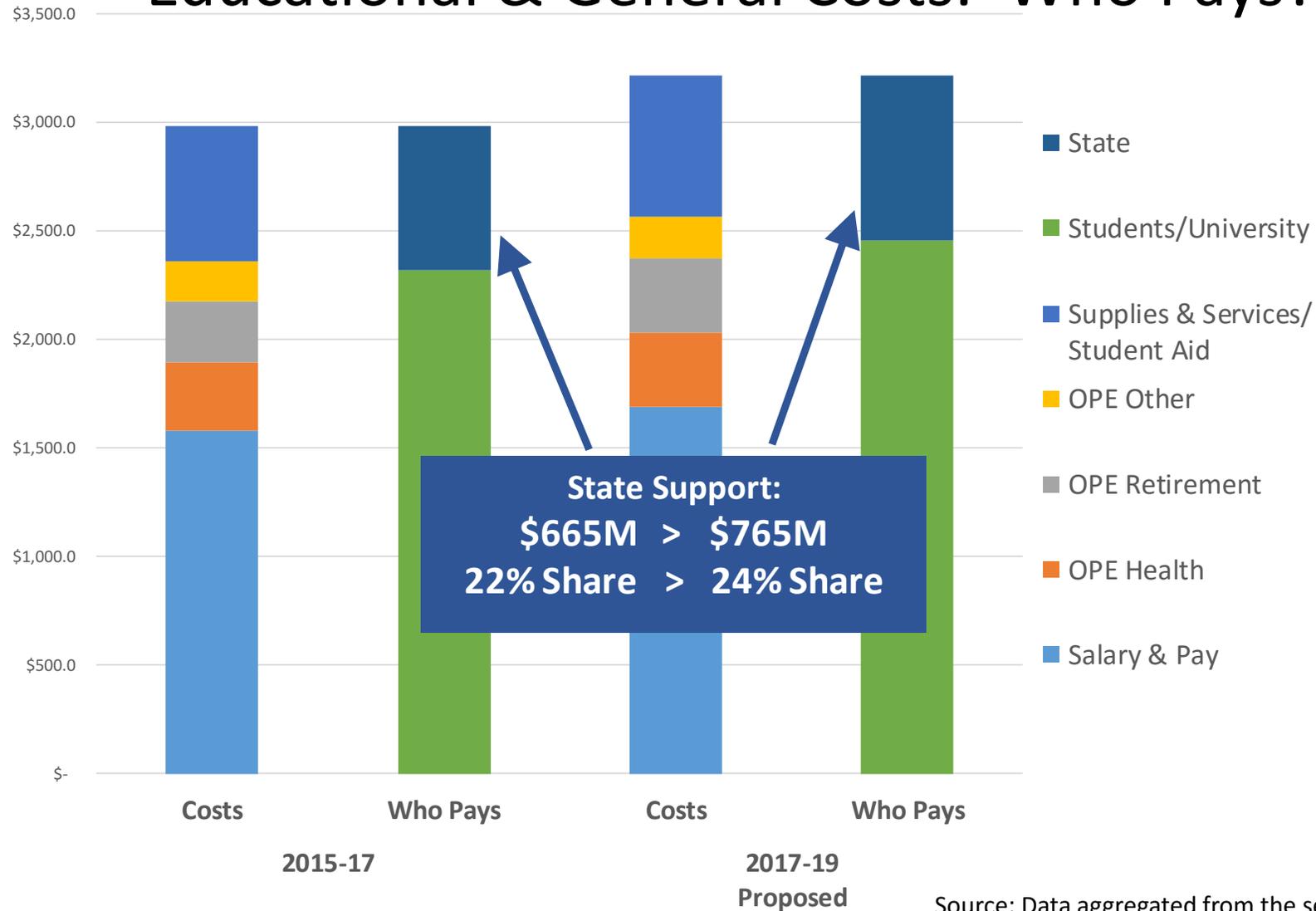
¹ State Programs include distinct institutes and centers across public universities, including engineering technology sustaining funds; Statewide Public Services at OSU (Ag Experiment Station, Extension Service, Forest Research Lab) are excluded.



Biennial % Increases by Cost Driver



Educational & General Costs: Who Pays?



Public University Support Fund: The +\$100M Climb



+\$765 million



+\$46.2M additional state support to protect students from bearing more of the full costs



+\$18.6M to cover states' full share of costs



+ \$7.4M (HECC CSL Policy Option Package)



+ \$27.8M (DAS Current Service Level calculation)



2015-17: \$665M

\$100 Million for Oregon Students





Oregon **TECH**

OSU
Oregon State
UNIVERSITY



+\$100M

Thank You! Questions?