### HIGHER EDUCATION IN OREGON: OVERVIEW





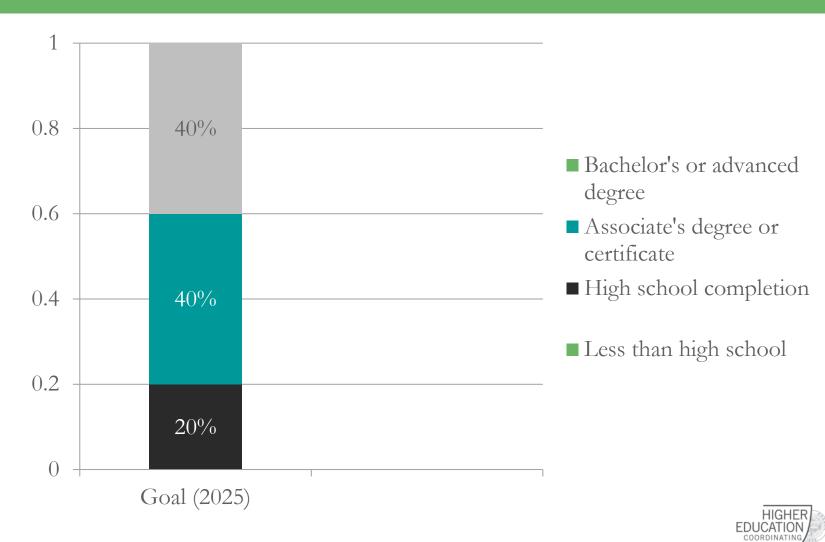
#### OREGON'S 40-40-20 GOAL

By 2025, 40% of adult Oregonians will hold a bachelor's or advanced degree, 40% will have an associate's degree or a meaningful postsecondary certificate, and all adult Oregonians will hold a high school diploma.

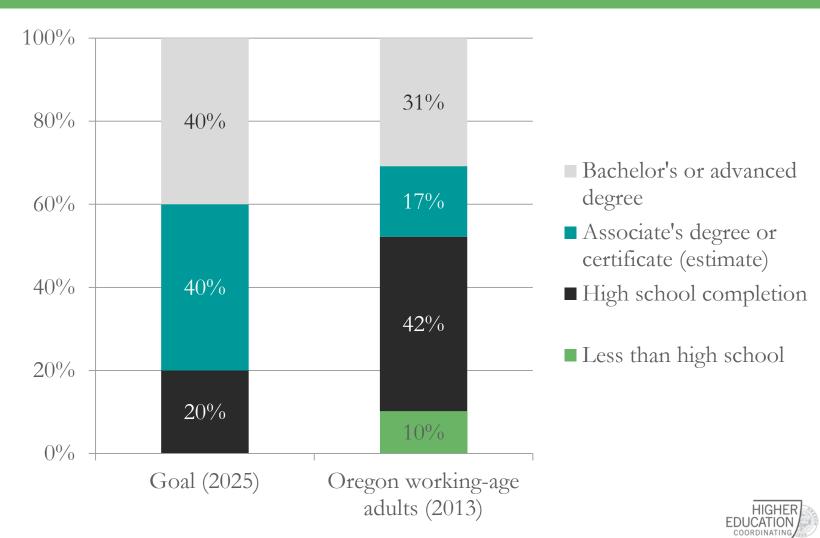




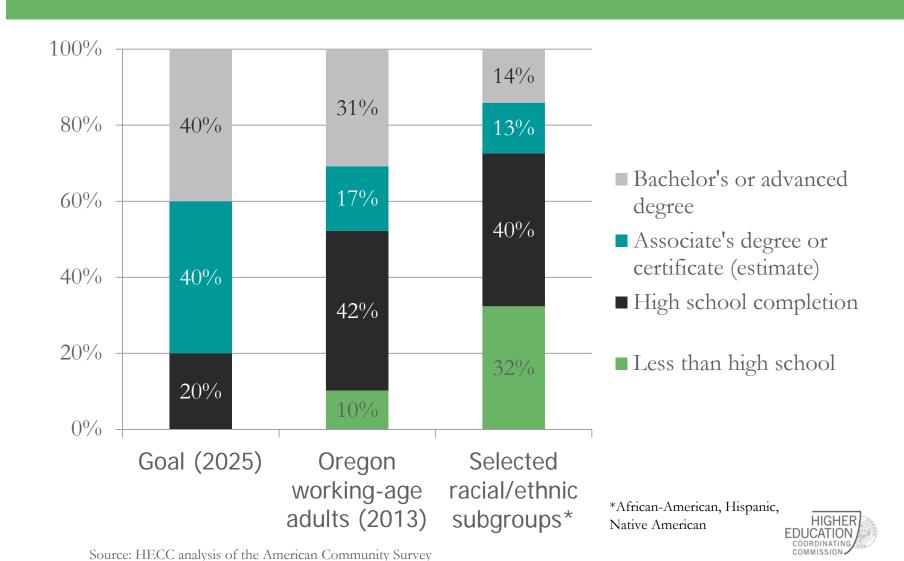
#### MEASURING OREGON AGAINST 40-40-20



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#### 40-40-20: "ALL ADULTS"? THE "PIPELINE"?

- As a pipeline goal, applying to the expected high school class of 2025 (and beyond).
- As a goal for the adult population, applying to working-age adults in 2025 (and beyond).
- The latter goal should be continually refined based on actual labor market needs and valuable certificates, and may not be 40-40.

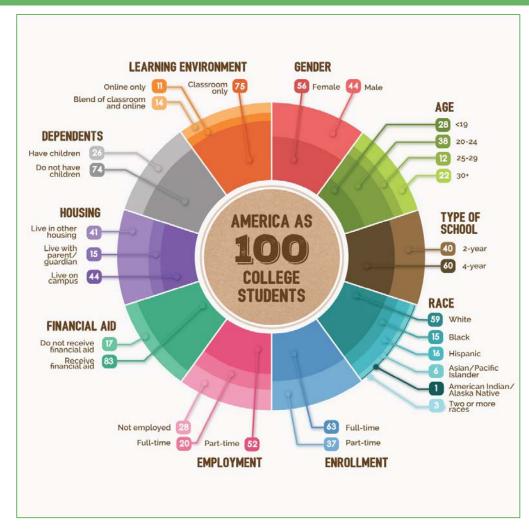


#### 40-40-20: THE MIDDLE 40

- We endorse a broad understanding what "counts" for the middle 40, including:
  - two year associates' degrees,
  - one-year certificates,
  - registered apprenticeships, and
  - Career pathways certificates
  - Other credentials should include
  - industry-based nationally-recognized certificates and
  - state licensure for various fields.

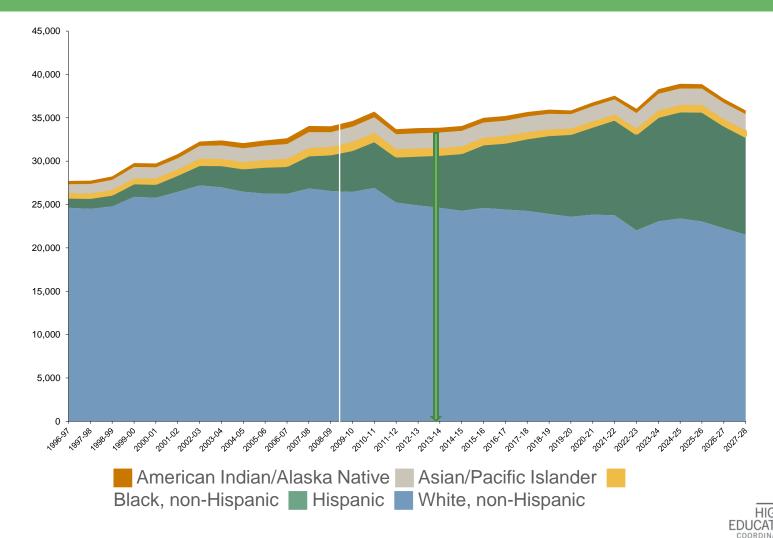


#### AMERICA AS 100 COLLEGE STUDENTS



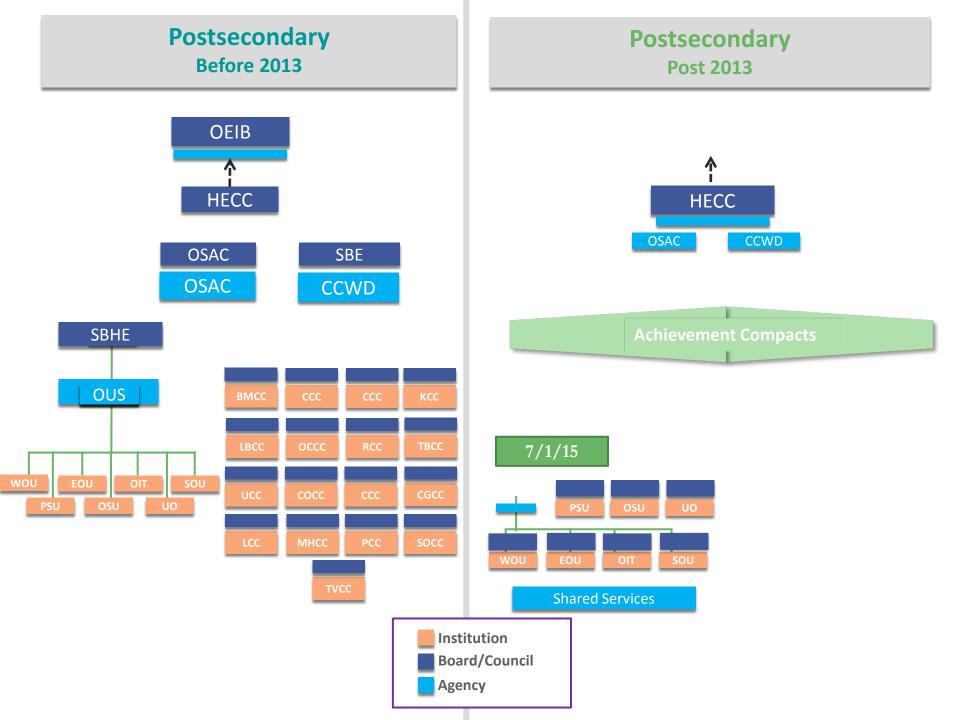


## OREGON PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1996-97 TO 2008-09 (ACTUAL), 2009-10 TO 2027-28 (PROJECTED)



## OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Institution type	Subtype	Number of institutions	HECC responsibilities	
Oregon public universities		7	Funding allocations, state budget development, program approvals, mission approvals, coordination	
Oregon Health and Sciences University		1	Coordination	
Oregon community colleges		17	Funding allocations, state budget development, program approvals, coordination	
	State-regulated	30	Degree authorization, coordination	
Oregon-based private, degree-granting schools	Exempt from state regulation due to religious or accreditation status	62	Coordination	
	State-regulated	82	Degree authorization, coordination	
Non-Oregon degree-granting schools (distance education)	Exempt from state regulation due to religious status and/or lack of "physical presence" triggers	144	Coordination	
Oregon private career schools (non-degree granting)		220	Licensure, teacher registry, coordination HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COMMISSION	



#### LOCAL AUTONOMY

- ✓ Existing Institutional Boards Maintained At Community Colleges
- ✓ New Institutional Boards Created at Public Universities
- ✓ Charters to Protect Public Mission



#### STREAMLINED STATE SUPPORT

- ✓From Four Boards to One
- ✓ Clarity of Roles
- ✓ Single Post-Secondary Agency
- ✓ Free up Resources for Teaching and Learning



#### COORDINATION AND CONNECTIONS

- HECC is responsible for CCs, Universities,
  Financial Aid, and Consumer Protection
  (privates)
- Grades "11-14" Connected via work with OEIB



#### WHAT IS THE STATE INVESTMENT?

**Comm Colleges** 



**Public Universities** 

593.7

All figures are General and Lottery Fund, in millions

Aid

142.0

Financia

Aid

Debt

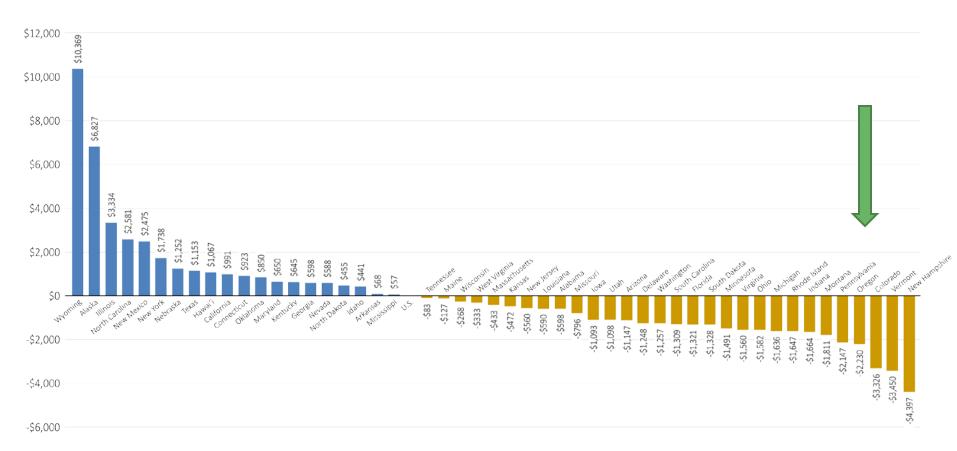
216.7

\*HECC GRB also includes new investments in Youth Employment (\$15m), Worker training (\$6m), and a Community Innovation Fund (\$25m).

500.0



# EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE STATE DIFFERENCES FROM U.S. AVERAGE, FISCAL 2013

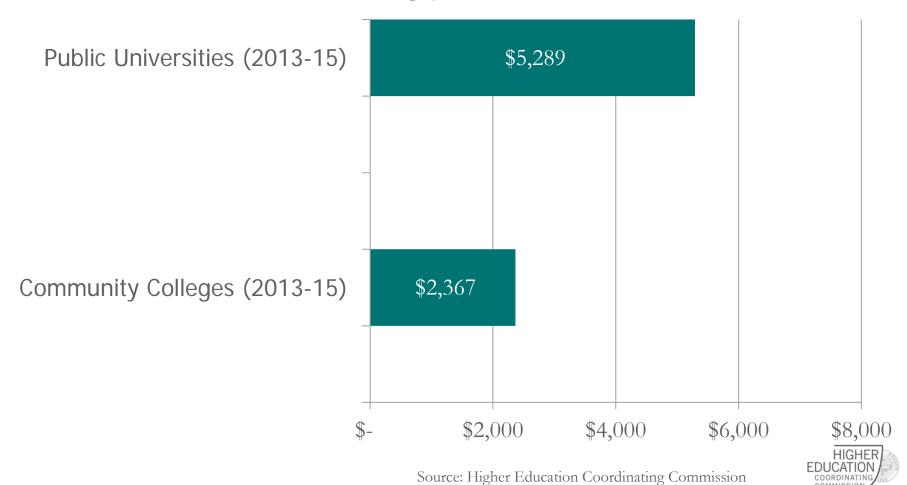


Note: Dollars adjusted by Cost of Living Adjustment and Enrollment Index. Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers.



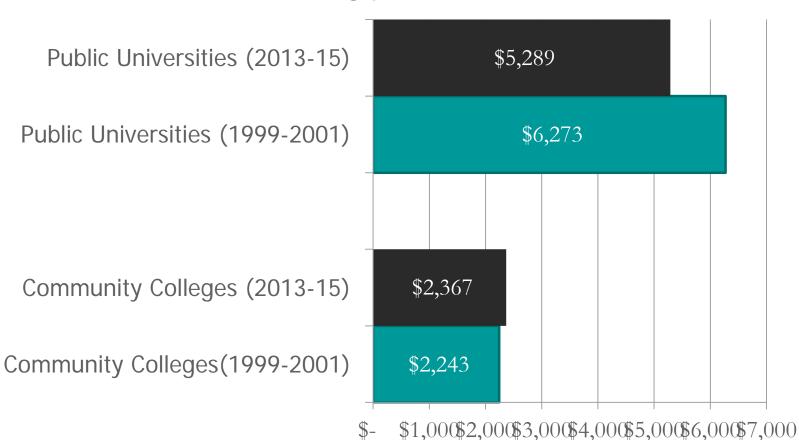
#### OREGON FUNDING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

#### Annual state funding per resident student (FTE)



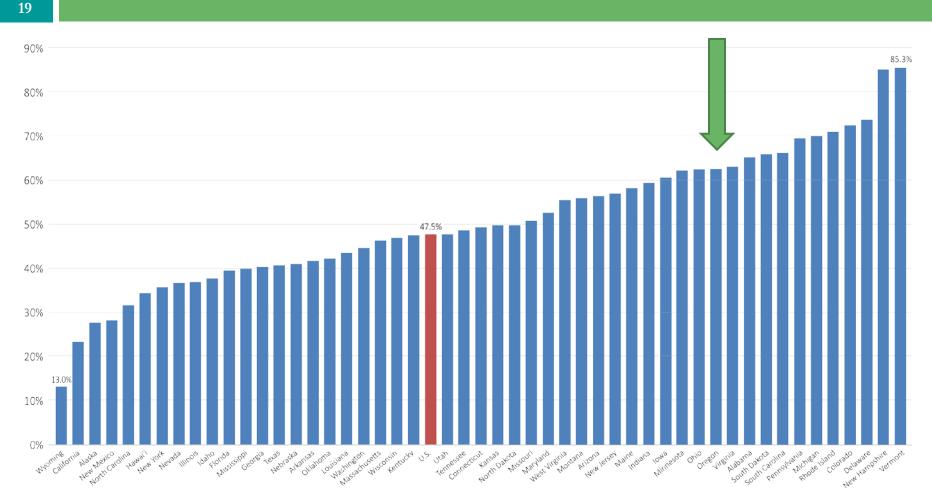
#### OREGON FUNDING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

#### Annual state funding per resident student (FTE)



Source: Higher Education Coordinating Commission

# NET TUITION AS A PERCENT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION TOTAL EDUCATIONAL REVENUE BY STATE, FISCAL 2013



Note: Dollars adjusted by 2013 HECA, Cost of Living Adjustment, and Enrollment Index. Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers.



### STATE NEED-BASED AID PER STUDENT





#### MAJOR 2015 STATE ISSUES

- Funding
- Affordability: potential new investments in OOG, free community college, Pay it Forward, tuition policy
- Alignment: e.g. accelerated learning, dual credit, placement policies
- Outcomes-based funding
- Consumer protection: especially for-profit institutions
- Workforce training

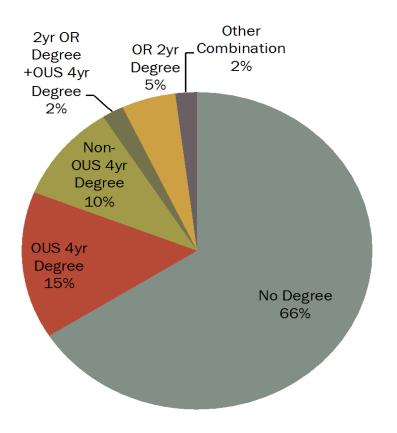




### So how do we get from here to there?



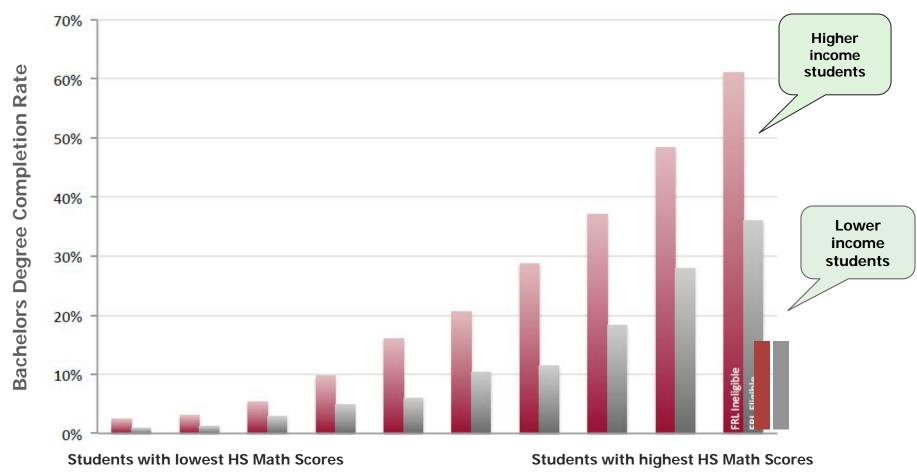
### POSTSECONDARY OUTCOMES FOR OREGON'S HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS OF 2005



Outcome	Number	Percent
No Degree	21,335	66%
OUS 4yr Degree	4,766	15%
Non-OUS 4yr Degree	3,352	10%
2yr OR Degree +OUS 4yr Degree	465	2%
OR 2yr Degree	1,533	5%
Other Combination	741	2%



## STUDENTS IN POVERTY COMPLETE COLLEGE AT LOWER RATES REGARDLESS OF THEIR ACADEMIC SKILL LEVEL



The ten pairs of red/gray bars above show all Oregon students divided into 10 equal-sized groups based on their high school math scores. The vertical bars show the Bachelors degree completion rate for students eligible for free/reduced price lunch vs. those who are not eligible.



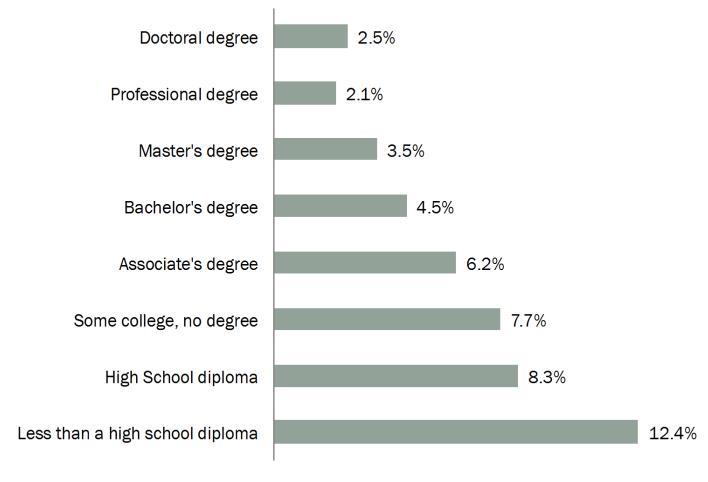




#### AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?



### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL, U.S., 2012



### MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL, U.S., 2012

