



Coronavirus and Oregon Higher Education

Initial Impact and Outlook

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Oregon Higher Education During the Pandemic

Executive Order 20-09, issued March 19, prohibited most in-person activities at degree-granting colleges and universities through April 28.

Executive Order 20-17, issued April 17, extended the effective period of EO 20-09 through June 13.

As a result, most instruction, research, events, and other activities this spring have either been suspended or are occurring remotely.

HECC Covid-19 Resources:

<https://www.oregon.gov/highered/about/Pages/COVID19.aspx>

HECC During the Pandemic

Guidance, convening, coordination, and communication: with institutional leaders, faculty, staff, students, OHA, legislators, Governor's office.

HECC program modifications: financial aid flexibility, regulatory flexibility.

HECC workforce supports

Planning principles meant to help guide higher education's work over the short and medium-term:

1. **Postsecondary education and training are central to Oregon's return to strength and prosperity**
2. **Affordability and access to postsecondary education and training require investments of the state funding**
3. **Equity must be central to all we do**
4. **To achieve our shared goals, we must all commit to collaborate and work together in new ways**

[Covid-19 higher education institution operating guidance](#)

[A "joint message of assurance to current and future students"](#)

[Other HECC Covid-19 resources](#)

Transition to Distance Learning

Successes

- Massive pivot in a compressed period of time
- Faculty present, engaged and committed
- Big jump forward in what faculty and staff think is possible; rapid expansion in remote delivery

Challenges

- Substantial time investment to reconfigure courses
- Scramble to learn new modalities, and to invest in delivery
- Labs and research designed for in person learning and not easily redesigned postponed with student time to graduation delayed
- Difficult to provide hands on courses
- Faculty and students unfamiliar with technology
- Home/residential environments not conducive to focusing and learning
- Difficulty accommodating individual student needs

Transition to Distance Learning

Technology

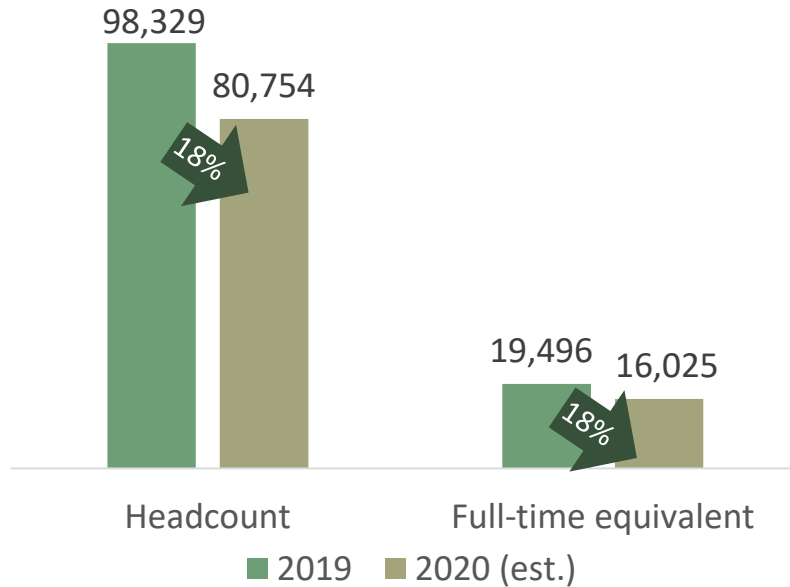
- IT and Technology support centers such as libraries stretched fiscally and staff wise
- Required unanticipated acquisition of technology/computers for faculty and students who typically relied on campus access
- Not all students have access to technology/computers at home, or have to share with others
- Lack of connectivity for faculty, students and staff at home, especially in rural areas

Wraparound Services

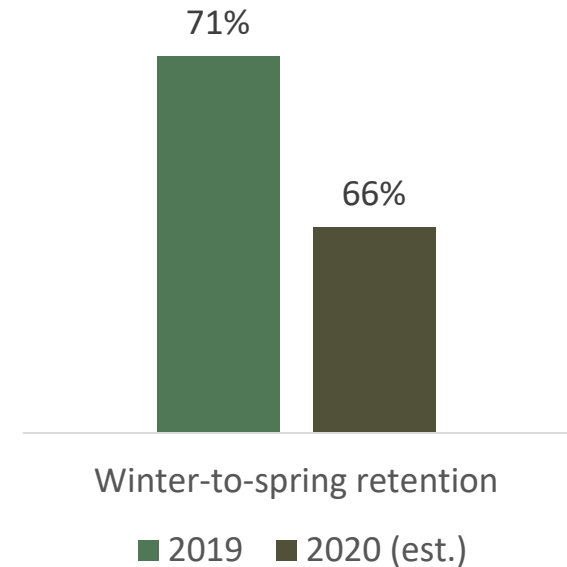
- Institutions still developing effective methods of wraparound support delivery
- Provision of physical, mental and behavioral health without violating professional rules and regulatory statutes to students who moved home to different states
- Sharply decreased use of tutoring and counseling services in online environment

Community College Enrollment is Down

The number of students and the number of full-time equivalents fell 18% in 2020



Fewer winter students returned in the spring in 2020, compared to 2019



CTE enrollment has fallen sharply

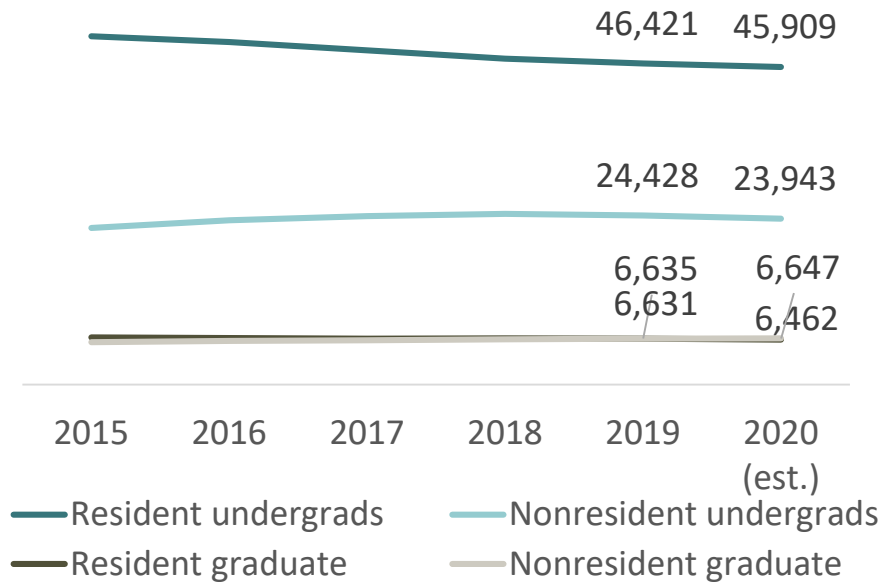
Career-technical education ↓ **27%**

Lower-division collegiate ↓ **10%**

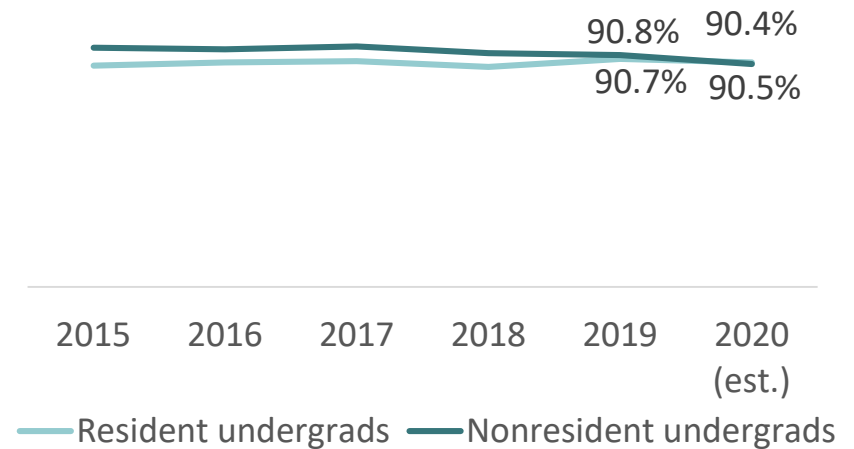
FTE enrollment

Public University Enrollment is Steady

The number of students is steady



The percentage of winter students returning in spring is steady



Both enrollment and winter-to-spring retention are steady across racial/ethnic groups

Potential Spring Term Impact of COVID-19

Cost Categories	Projections Based on Survey Responses					
	Universities	% of Annual Revenue (FY2019)	Colleges	% of Annual Revenue (FY2018)	Privates*	TOTAL
Tuition/Fee Revenue - Reduced Enrollments	17,984,123	2%	16,803,976	7%	10,621,402	45,409,501
Auxiliary Revenue Impact - Reduced Activity	63,283,505	12%	6,515,035	12%	37,375,164	107,173,704
Additional Cost of Course Delivery and Student Support	1,704,493		1,917,481		1,006,672	4,628,646
General Costs of Cleaning, Overtime for Personnel	(407,504)		1,793,329		(240,671)	1,145,154
Other Costs - Detailed	13,323,201		2,904,117		7,868,667	24,095,985
Total Financial Impact	95,887,818	3%	29,933,938	2%	56,631,234	182,452,990
CARES H.E. Relief Fund total	31,244,333		22,801,972		12,999,977	

Notes: Survey responses are net of any expected savings. Tuition/fee revenue includes foregone revenue and any refund activity. Auxiliary includes housing, dining, athletics. University Other Costs includes \$9.6m for cost of additional sick leave granted to employees.

** Private institution impact estimated based on public university experience.*

CARES Act Provisions for Higher Education

- Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund
 - \$134m in direct funding for Oregon institutions
 - About 50% required to be allocated directly to students for emergency aid
 - About 50% for institutional expenses related to COVID-19
 - Minor provisions for minority serving institutions
- Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund
 - \$32.5m in funding for education activities at Governor's discretion
 - All education sectors covered
 - Governor's office still finalizing spending plan

[Complete HECC Cares
Act Summary](#)

CARES Act Provisions for Higher Education

- Financial Aid Provisions
 - Students can receive work study funds even if unable to work
 - Students that withdraw due to Coronavirus-related barriers do not need to return student aid
 - Student loan payments frozen, interest free, through September 2020
 - Debt of borrowers that withdraw from a term due to emergency will be cancelled

When and How Will Institutions “Reopen”

- HECC-convened workgroups have developed recommendations for potential state standards for the conduct of some in-person activities starting this summer. OHA is currently reviewing those standards.
- We are awaiting a potential Executive Order to replace the expiring EO 20-09.
 - Not a reopening plan, but state health/safety standards that institutions would be required to meet.

“Best” Case:

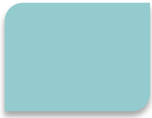
Colleges and universities are able to resume in-person activities this summer/fall, with modest modifications to physical layouts, group sizes, and other protocols

“Worst” Case:

Colleges and universities are required to operate remotely throughout most/all of 2020-21

2021 Session and Long-Term Policy Implications

Higher Education in Oregon may be permanently transformed



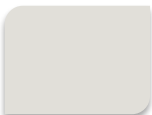
Affordability for Students



Long Term Role of Distance Learning



Financial Stability of Institutions and System Structure



Equity Focused Reform



Student Centered Education Delivery