



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Higher Education Coordinating Commission

255 Capitol Street NE, Third Floor

Salem, OR 97310

www.oregon.gov/HigherEd

March 28, 2019

Co-Chair, Senator Lew Frederick
Co-Chair, Representative Susan McLain
Joint Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Education

Dear Co-Chairs Frederick and McLain,

Thank you for the opportunity to answer questions that arose during the March 27 presentation.

In reference to Slide 277 on public university undergraduate enrollment, Representative Meek asked about the enrollment trend of international students and Senator Roblan asked for the enrollment trend by Oregon residency at each of the seven universities. **Appendix A** shows the number of international students at the universities, the number of other nonresident students, and the number of resident students statewide for each university. International students include those who are in the country as students (e.g., as an exchange student or on a student visa). Statewide, the number of these students rose consistently through 2016-17 and then fell slightly in 2017-18. The statewide increase in nonresident students (international and other) is mirrored at some institutions and not at others. Oregon State University has seen the greatest increase in nonresident students overall.

In response to Slide 281 on completion at Oregon public universities, Representative Drazan asked about accumulated student debt for students graduating within four years rather than six years. We tallied loan totals for the incoming class of Oregon resident, first-time freshmen who began at one of the public universities in fall 2012 and who received loans at some point before graduating. We included both full-time and part-time students and the following types of loans: federal loans (both subsidized and unsubsidized), Perkins loans, PLUS Parent loans, outside loans, and university/foundation loans. Among students who had any of these loans, those who graduated four years later (during academic year 2015-16) incurred \$30,465 in loans, compared to \$38,728 for those who graduated six years later (during academic year 2017-18).

Senator Roblan inquired about the impact of the change to the Student Success and Completion Model for the public universities **in response to Slide 296 on university completions**. The total funding in the formula between 2015, the last year under the RAM funding model, and 2018, under the current SSCM model, increased by 32%. As a result, all institutions have received more state funding. However, the percentage of the total received by each institution has varied slightly, with most institutions receiving more or less of the same share. These slight fluctuations are shown in the table in **Appendix B**.

Co-chair McClain and Senator Roblan expressed interest in seeing the state's investment in the Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG) in relation to the state's other investments serving public universities and their students. In 2017-18, in addition to the \$361.0M in operational funds provided to the universities through the Public University Support Fund (PUSF), \$184.9M in debt service, and \$92.0M in state and statewide public service programs, the state investment in the need-based Oregon Opportunity Grant resulted in a 2017-18 disbursement of \$30.9M to students enrolled at Oregon public universities. These dollars supported OOG awards to 16,212 university students in 2017-18.

If you have further questions, please contact Kyle Thomas, Director of Legislative and Policy Affairs, at kyle.thomas@state.or.us or at 503-480-9596.

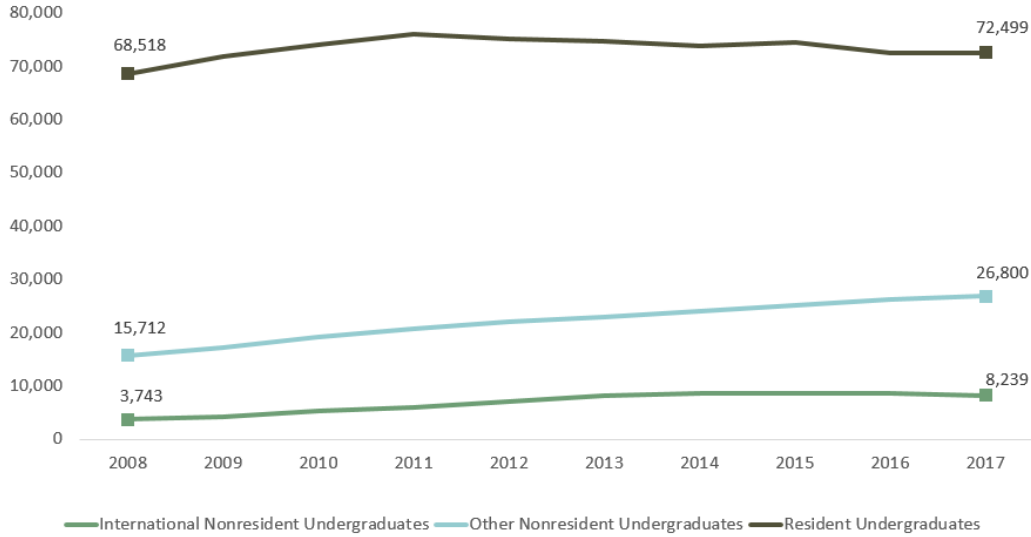
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ben Cannon". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "B".

Ben Cannon
Executive Director

Appendix A

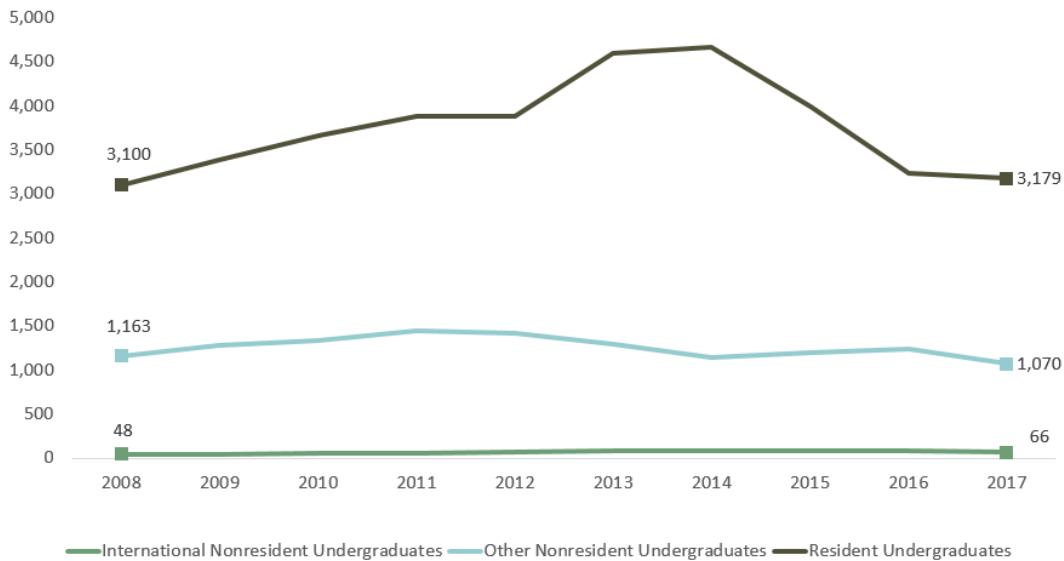
Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – All Public Universities



1 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



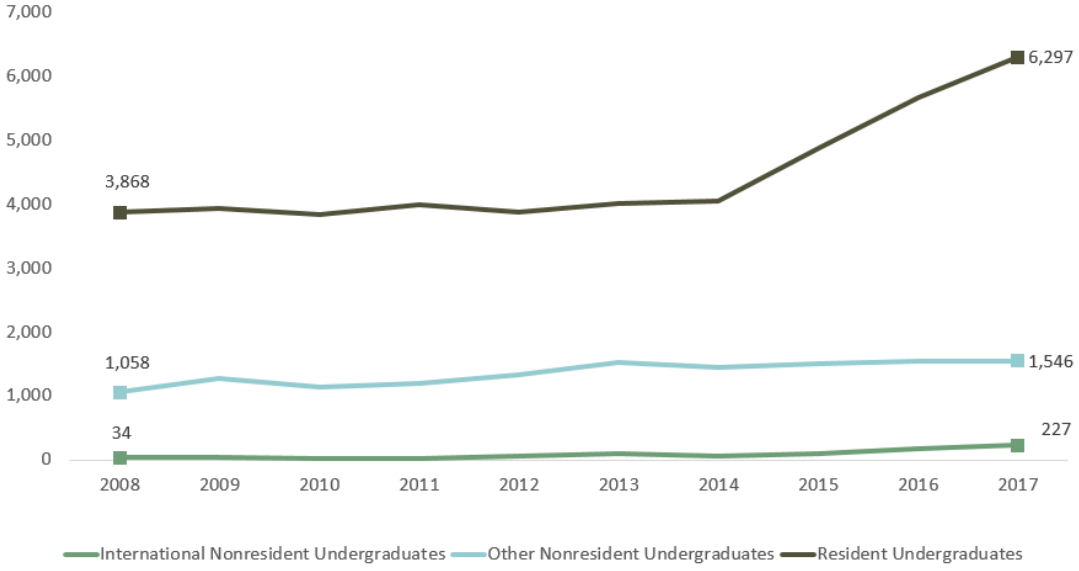
Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – Eastern Oregon University



2 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



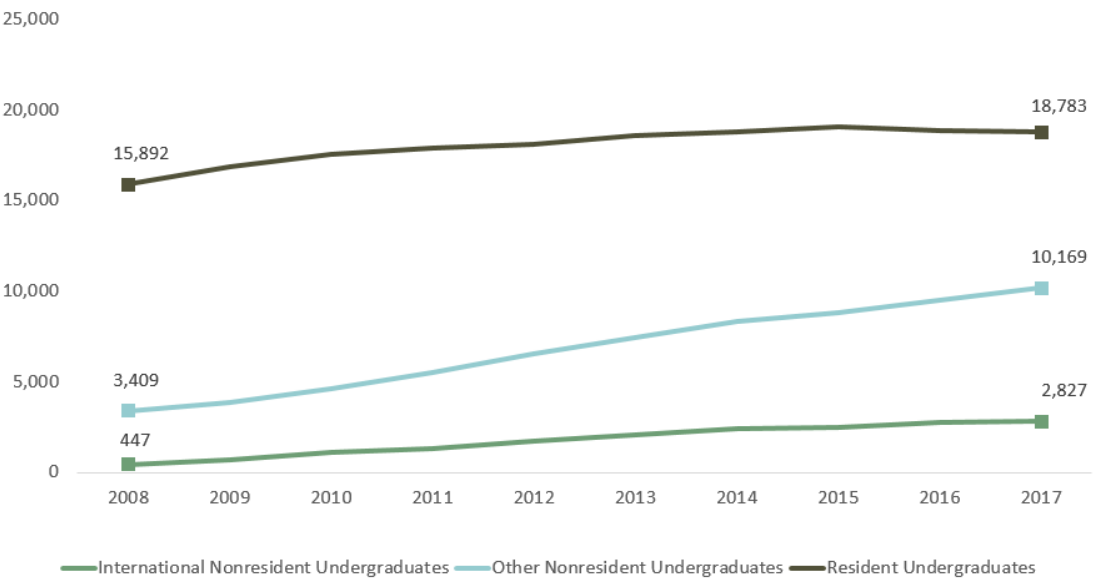
Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – Oregon Institute of Technology



3 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



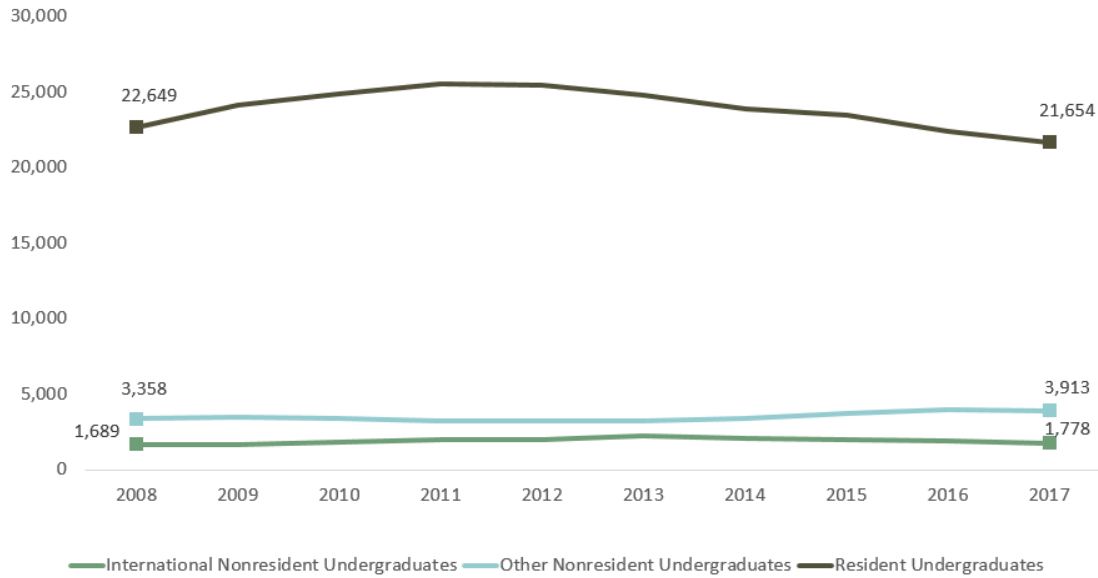
Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – Oregon State University



4 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



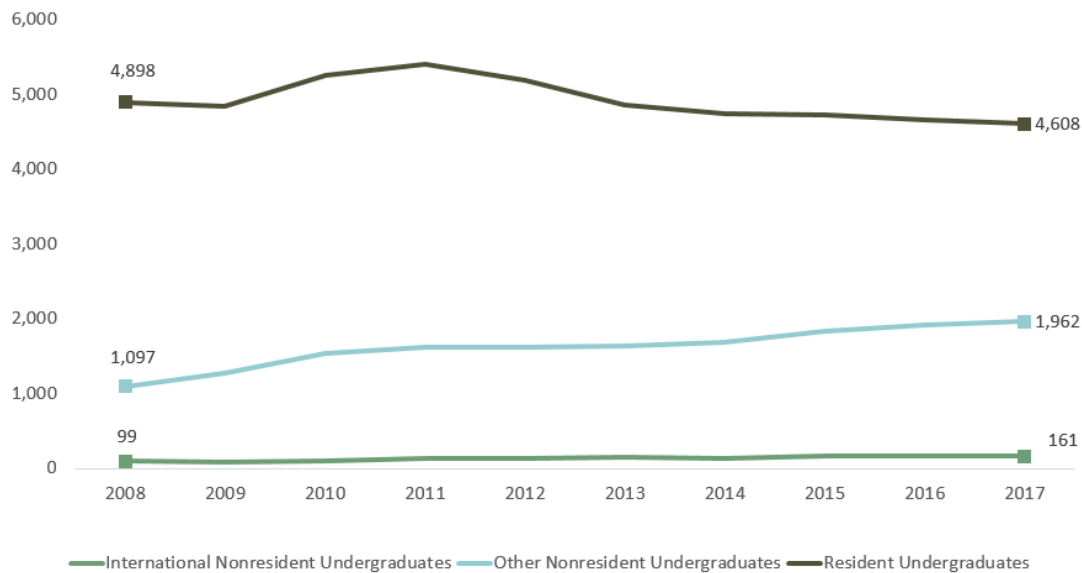
Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – Portland State University



5 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



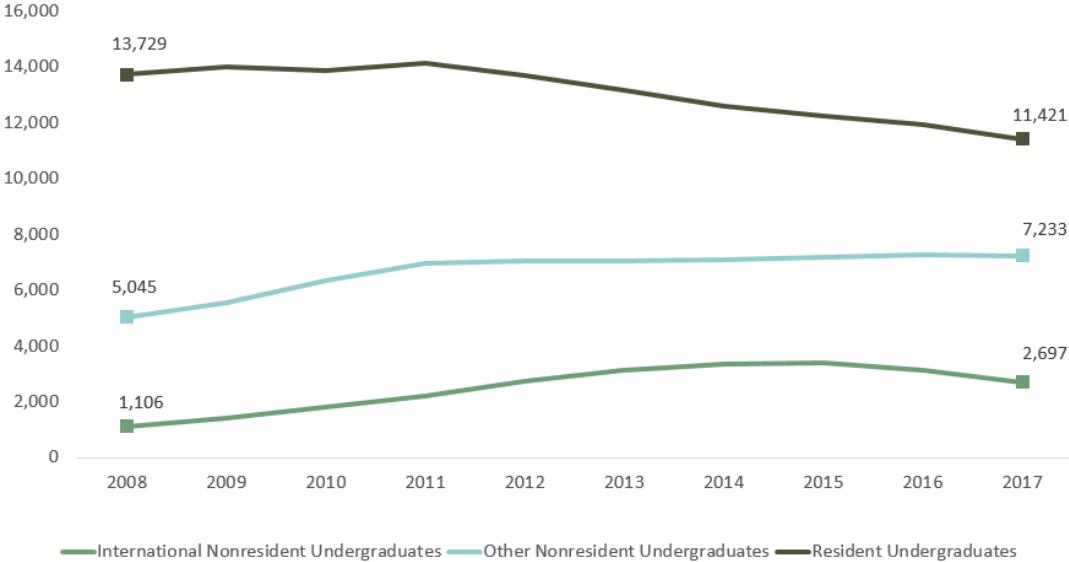
Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – Southern Oregon University



6 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



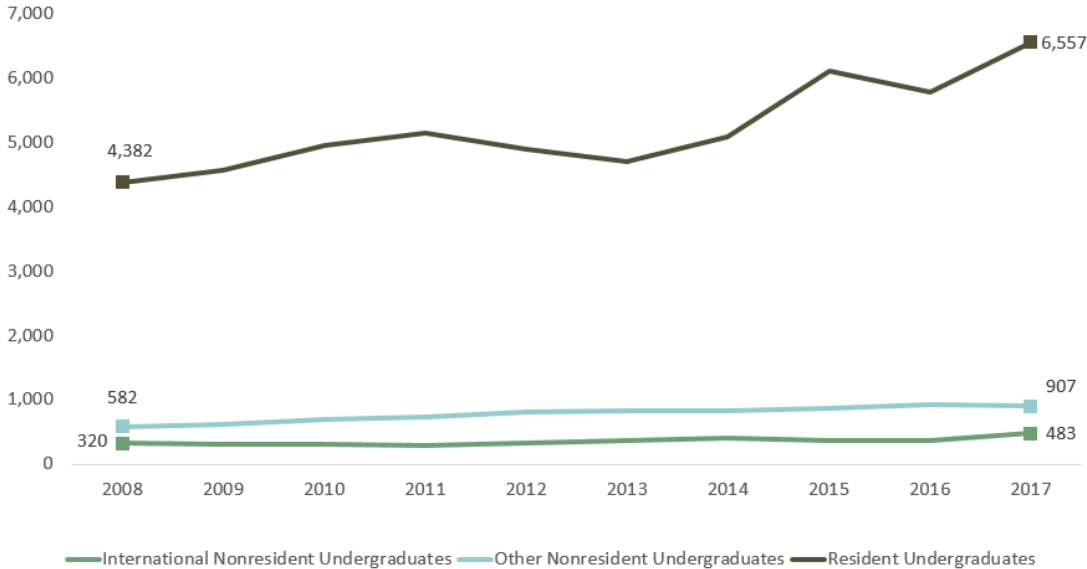
Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – University of Oregon



7 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



Undergraduate Enrollment by Residency Type – Western Oregon University



8 Source: HECC analysis of student-level records from public universities. Includes undergraduate and nonadmitted students.



Appendix B

Institution	FY 2015 - RAM		FY 2018 - SSCM		Percent Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
Eastern Oregon University	16,227,400	5.9	19,898,919	5.5	(0.4)
Oregon Tech	20,073,770	7.3	26,034,494	7.2	(0.1)
Oregon State University	90,541,526	33.1	114,798,764	31.8	(1.3)
Portland State University	61,026,998	22.3	87,900,757	24.3	2.0
Southern Oregon University	16,703,217	6.1	20,845,009	5.8	(0.3)
University of Oregon	52,352,221	19.1	67,773,523	18.8	(0.3)
Western Oregon University	16,946,716	6.2	23,828,839	6.6	0.4