



## REDESIGN AND EXPAND STUDENT AID TO IMPROVE HIGH SCHOOL AND POSTSECONDARY COMPLETION

### The Opportunity and Why It's Important

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Education and training beyond high school are key to preparing Oregonians for an era of increasingly complex, technology-adjacent work and for closing opportunity gaps. College affordability and other barriers to access prevent students from historically underserved groups from achieving the same share of postsecondary credentials as their white counterparts. Expanding equitable access to postsecondary education increases state prosperity and shares it more widely at the same time.

### Current Status

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Oregon has ambitious education goals but middling performance. Over half of working-age Oregonians have some postsecondary credentials (through apprenticeships, certificates, industry certifications, and degrees) – slightly below the U.S. average and nine percentage points below Washington State. Disaggregated data show that benefits of postsecondary education are inequitably distributed. While 56 percent of white Oregonians benefit from the increased earning power conferred by such credentials, that advantage is enjoyed by only 38 percent of Oregonians from underrepresented populations.

The high cost of postsecondary education, driven by a generation of public disinvestment, is a key access barrier. From 1990 through 2020, for example, a full year of average postsecondary tuition, adjusted for inflation and net of discounts and financial aid, has gone from just over \$3,000 to just over \$9,000. Student living expenses have also increased with everything else.

Oregon's two financial aid programs, the Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG) and Oregon Promise, delivered \$657 per full-time student in 2020. That's well below the U.S. average of \$830, and less than half of the \$1,489 provided in Washington State.

### Recommendations

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- Redesign financial aid to incent high school completion and increase postsecondary attendance and completion rates.** Oregon made some progress on affordability during the past decade, but the two aid programs are relatively small and interact in ways that are difficult to explain to prospective students. A redesigned system would consist of 1) evidence-based learning accounts that would be earned as students progress through high school, 2) expanded opportunity grants that would ensure affordability for students aged 18-24, 3) retraining grants that would facilitate career transitions for adult students, and 4) stronger wraparound support to help students meet basic needs and stay on track with their studies.
- Eliminate the postsecondary affordability gap with Washington State.** To remain competitive regionally, Oregon should bring financial aid expenditures per full-time student gradually into line with Washington during this decade.