



OREGON

State Profile

Academic Pathways	Present in the State		Special Efforts to Reach Underserved Students		State Support	
<u>Advanced Placement (AP)</u>	Yes	Participating in the Western Consortium for Advanced Learning Opportunities (<u>WCALO</u>) and Advanced Placement Initiative Program (<u>APIP</u>)	Yes	APIP targets low-income students; Test fee program pays for AP exams for income-qualified students.	Yes	Federal grant funding
Bridge Programs	Yes	They exist informally at various colleges throughout the state.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-generation students • Low-income students 	No	
College Level Exam Program (CLEP)	Yes	Small program	No		Yes	State policy
<u>Distance Learning/ Virtual School</u>	Yes	A wide array of courses offered. More than 80,000 students across Oregon use distance education to complete courses and degree programs at K-12 through university levels.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At-risk students • ESL students • Home schooled students • Incarcerated youth • Latino(a) students • Pregnant or parenting teens 	Yes	State policy and funding to develop the Oregon Network for Education, Oregon's one-stop site for distance education.
<u>Dual Credit/ Dual Enrollment</u>	Yes	A large program allows students to earn college credit while in high school.	Yes	Incarcerated youth through a joint initiative with Oregon Youth Authority (youth corrections agency)	Yes	State legislation and funding
Early or Middle College High Schools	Yes	Two currently in place and the program is expanding.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income students • Racial and ethnic minority students 	Yes	State policy and funding; schools get charter grant and 3 years of operations funding
<u>GEAR UP</u>	Yes	Large program serves both middle and high school students and offers bilingual information; working with a total of 39 schools divided into 16 clusters (consisting of a high school, one or more feeder middle schools, and a university). This five-year project began in 2002.	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-generation students • Low-income students • Racial and ethnic minority students 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal funding • <u>Statewide partnership</u> to support activities and complement the efforts of school personnel

Academic Pathways	Present in the State		Special Efforts to Reach Underserved Students		State Support	
<u>GED in College Settings</u>	Yes	Some community colleges offer a GED preparation course.	Yes	Program reaches the following student groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESL students • Low-achieving students 	Yes	State policy and funding
Integrated Statewide Student Data Sharing	Yes	New effort to link student data systems that will allow the state to cohesively collect data and follow students' progress.	Yes	Oregon APIP funds can be used for IB or AP. Test fee program pays for IB exams for low-income students.	Yes	Federal (APIP) funds
International Baccalaureate (IB)	Yes	13 high schools participating	No		No	
<u>P-16 Collaboration</u>	Yes	New initiative of Board for Higher Education, includes K-12, community college and four-year institutions	No	All students	Yes	State policy pending
<u>Tech Prep</u>	Yes	Combined with community college programs that give students a community college Professional-Technical Education (PTE) certificate, an Associate degree, or allow them to transfer to a university with college credit	No	No special efforts to target or support special student populations; however, the state disaggregates student performance data and implements improvement strategies if there is the need for improvement by a particular population.	Yes	Federal Perkins funding; Grants awarded to regional consortia of schools districts and community colleges

Summary of academic pathways:

Oregon is currently focusing on academic pathways that support a strong core curriculum. The state is looking to develop more, better, and faster ways to move students from high school to college. As a result, dual credit is a high priority within the state, allowing students to take advanced course work to facilitate their transition to the college curriculum. The Board for Higher Education is currently looking at an initiative that would increase P-16 fluidity.

Interesting or unique models identified by state officials:

Opportunities are available to low-income students to participate in AP courses and take the AP exam through Oregon's APIP grant. The dual-credit program is joint initiative with Oregon Youth Authority that reaches out to incarcerated youth. The state is attempting to target all students through a stronger core curriculum that is tied to college transition. Oregon GEAR UP serves 12,000 students from low-income schools to increase student learning and college enrollments through teacher training and support, raised student achievement, and parental and community involvement.



OREGON

State Profile

Observations by state officials about special efforts to reach underserved students:

Most existing academic pathways make special attempts to reach traditionally underserved student populations, including underrepresented minority students, particularly Latino(a), second language learners, and low-income students. The APIP program is designed to target students who have been underserved with regards to AP.

Observations by state officials about state support for pathways:

The state supports and guides most academic pathways by allocating state funding or establishing state guidelines. The state’s recent commitment to enhance college preparation and transition has placed new emphasis on P-16 curriculum development.

Lessons learned by state officials:

- Dealing with turf issues has been difficult because each of the 17 community colleges is focused on local needs.
- It takes time to construct a broad-based collaboration involving the different areas.
- Legislative support by way of state funding is crucial to the success of the process.
- On-going budget reductions have had two major impacts on postsecondary education. The first is the reduction in services and programs, and the second is the increase in tuition that has made college attendance more difficult for low-income students.
- The system has not been responsive to student needs. Instead, adults have put systems in place that can become barriers to students.

Programs recommended by state officials:

<u>Pathways</u>	<u>Educational Institution</u>	<u>Contact person</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
AP and GEAR UP	Oregon Department of Education	Andrea Morgan	andrea.morgan@state.or.us	(503) 378-3600
Early or Middle College High School	Clackamas Community College	Scott Glitz	donnaa@clackamas.edu	(503) 657-6958
Oregon GEAR UP	Oregon University System	David McDonald	david_mcdonald@ous.edu	(541) 346-5792

State official’s contact information:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
David McDonald	Director of Enrollment Policy	OR Department of Higher Education	david_macdonald@osu.edu	(503) 346-5792 ext.2622
*Jim Schoelkopf	Education Specialist	OR Department of Education	jim.schoelkopf@state.or.us	(503) 378-3600 ext.2227

(Prepared by Christopher Evans & Eunyoung Kim/ Updated October, 2005/ *State official reviewed this state profile.)