

Higher Level Education Act of 1965



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The Higher Education Act was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 8, 1965.



What is HEA?

- The law was intended to strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities
- Provide financial assistance for students in post-secondary and higher education
- The Higher Education Act was created to serve lower to middle-class households in the United States.
- The act allowed for post-secondary education to become more accessible for less privileged students through federal grant and loan programs.

What did it lead to?

- Established the National Teacher Corps
- Created students loans and family loans
- Funded colleges for teaching resources, school libraries, and other education programs
- College-work study programs



What HEA Provides

Pell Grants:



- does not need to be re-paid
- comes from federal funding, available to undergraduate students
- based on financial need and cost of schooling

Unsubsidized Stafford Loan:

- you pay all the interest, however, most students will begin payments after graduation

Subsidized Stafford Loan:

- government pays the interest while in school



Pros of Attending College	Cons of Attending College
Higher earning potential	High cost
Access to more jobs	Opportunity cost of time spent not working
More learning opportunities	The availability of high-paying, no-degree jobs
Networking opportunities	Underemployed college graduates
High ROI for some degrees	The possibility of dropping out
Lower unemployment	
Lower poverty	
Health benefits	
Better educated children	
Higher likelihood of saving for retirement	

Priorities for Higher Education Act (HEA) Reauthorization

As Congress considers reauthorization of HEA, the challenges facing our nation's economy, most notably the skills shortage and how to ensure affordable and accessible postsecondary opportunities for every learner, must be central to these debates.

Advance CTE offers the following recommendations:

Reinforce That Higher Education Is Workforce Development



- **Strengthen connections to labor market data** so that education leads to high-growth, in-demand careers and responds to local, regional or state needs.
- **Provide a grant program at community and technical colleges** that focuses on local, regional or state high-growth, in-demand occupations and industry sectors.

Eliminate Barriers to Financial Aid Program Access



- **Affirm that all postsecondary credentials are important and valuable.**
- **Expand Pell Grant eligibility** to high-quality short-term programs and incarcerated individuals.
- **Support all learners,** including non-traditional ones.

Streamline Data Collection & Ensure Cross-Systems Alignment



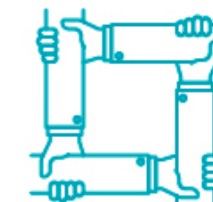
- **Adopt common performance metrics** across federal legislation.
- **Promote collaboration across systems.**
- **Expand statewide data system capacities.**
- **Require data to be disaggregated** and include short- and long-term outcomes.

Increase Flexibility for Innovative Educational Models



- **Support competency-based learning** and value prior academic and workplace skills.
- **Expand career guidance** across the full educational spectrum.
- **Support experiential learning** outside of the classroom.

Develop and Nurture the CTE Teacher Workforce



- **Support teacher preparation and professional development** for industry experts.



Resources

- **<https://www.uwyo.edu/stateauth/higher-ed-act/#:~:text=The%20Higher%20Education%20Act%20was,in%20postsecondary%20and%20higher%20education>.**
- **<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/h/higher-education-act-of-1965-hea.asp>**
- **http://pellinstitute.org/downloads/trio_clearinghouse-The_Early_History_of_the_HEA_of_1965.pdf**