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Oregon Tech

HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRESS INDICATORS

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HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRESS INDICATORS

ENTRY

College-going rate

AFFORDABILITY

Unaffordable net cost rate

RETENTION

Second year continuation rate

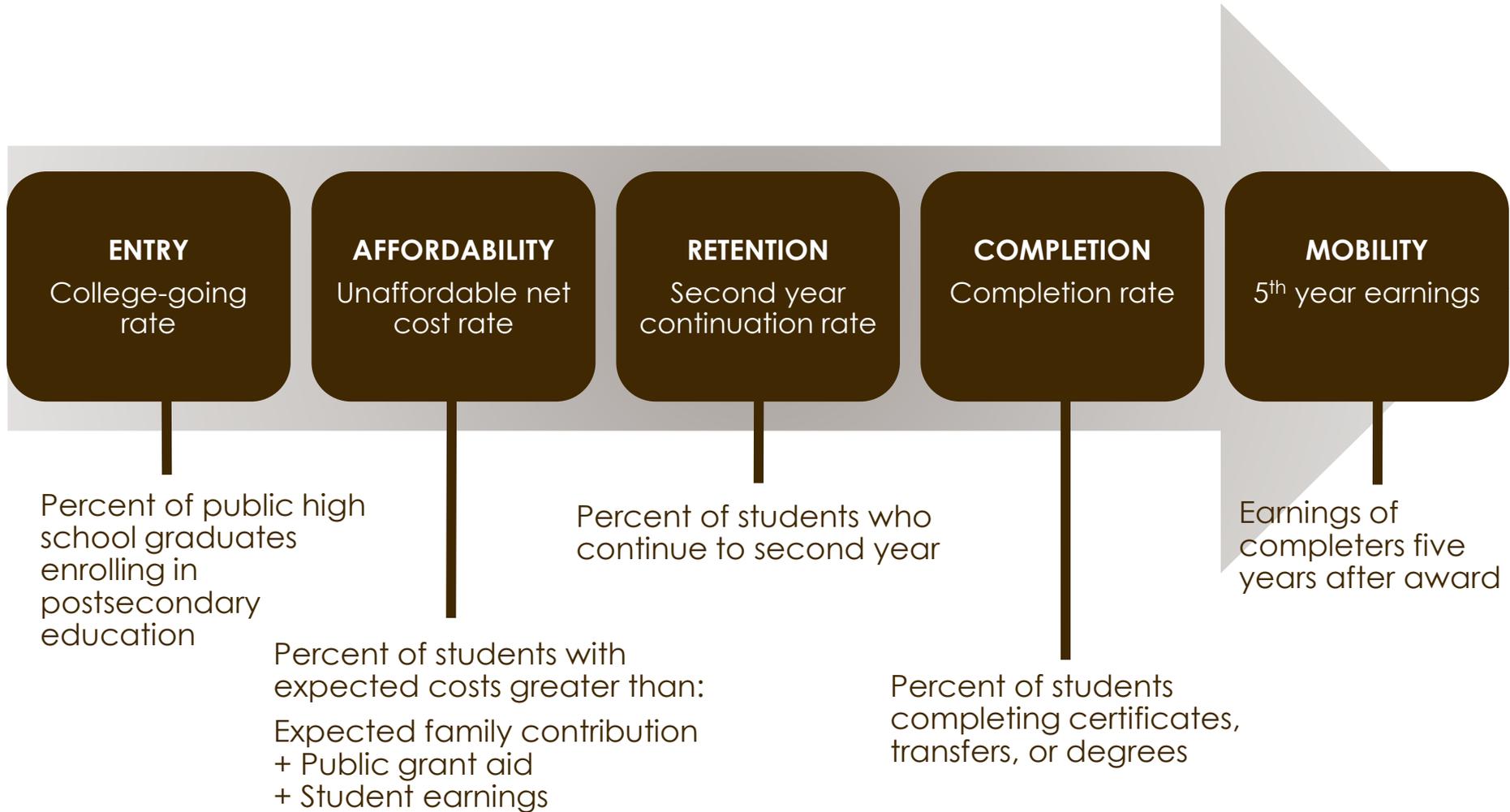
COMPLETION

Completion rate

MOBILITY

5th year earnings

HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRESS INDICATORS



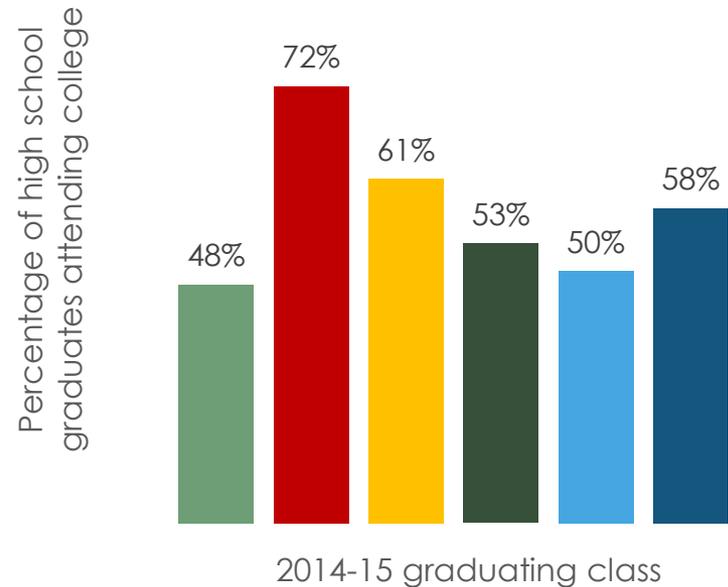
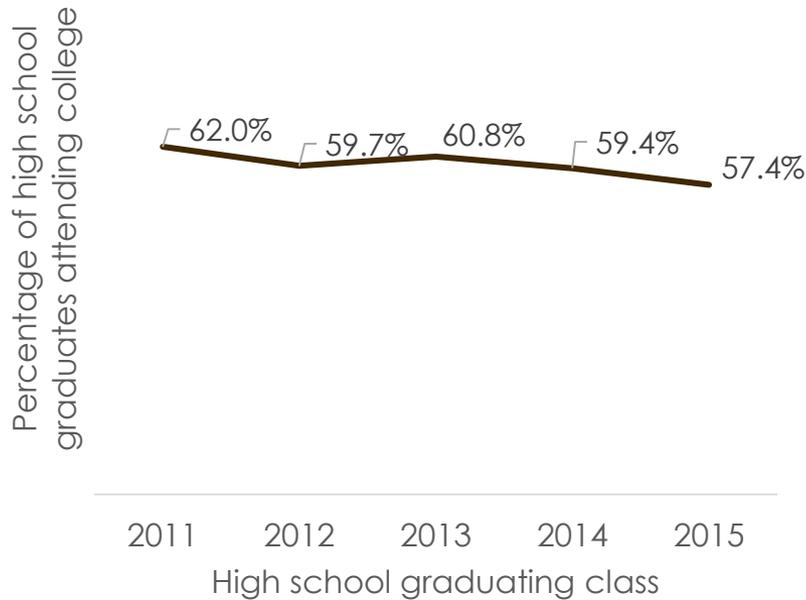
Resulting progress on 40-40-20

OREGON'S COLLEGE-GOING RATE HAS FALLEN AS HIGH SCHOOL GRAD RATES HAVE RISEN

ENTRY
College-going rate

Percent of public high school graduates enrolling in postsecondary education within 16 months

The underlying pipeline of high school graduates rose steadily in these years:
Public high school graduation rate:
2011 – 69.1 2017 – 76.7
The increase was greater among some racial-ethnic minority groups



- Amer. Indian/Alaska Native
- Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Isl.
- White

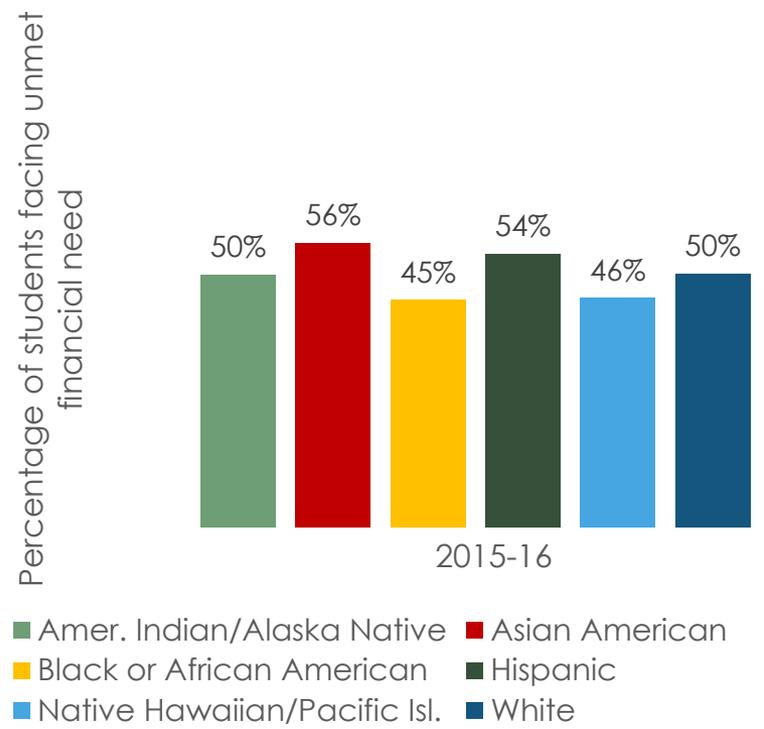
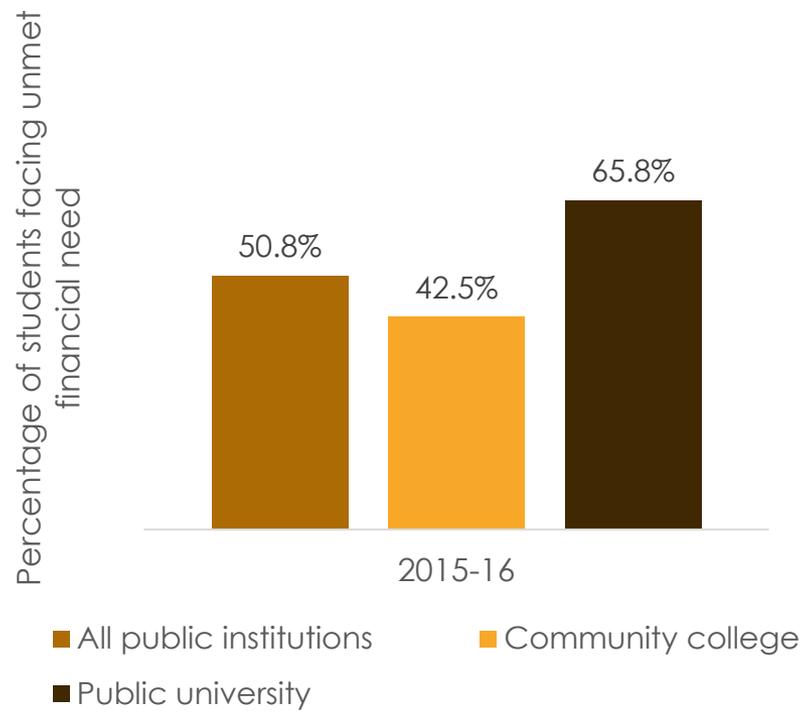
Source: Oregon Department of Education. Note: The college-going rate reflects high school graduates' attendance at any postsecondary school nationwide, using data from the National Student Clearinghouse.

MANY STUDENTS FACE UNMET COLLEGE COSTS

AFFORDABILITY
Unaffordable net cost rate

Percent of students with expected costs greater than:
Expected family contribution
+ Public grant aid
+ Student earnings

Expected costs include tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and personal expenses

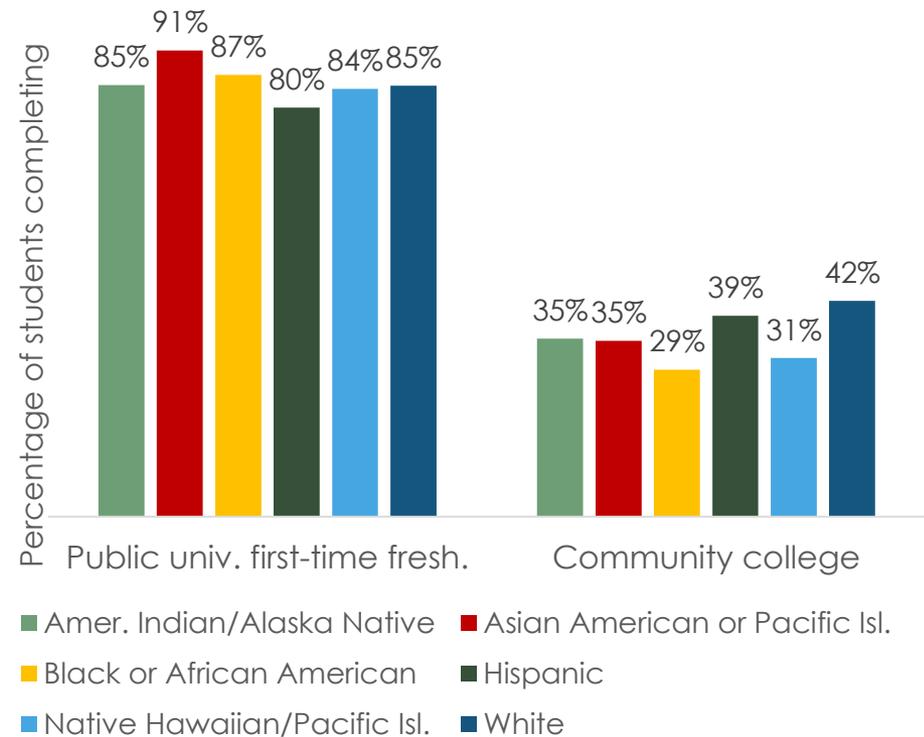
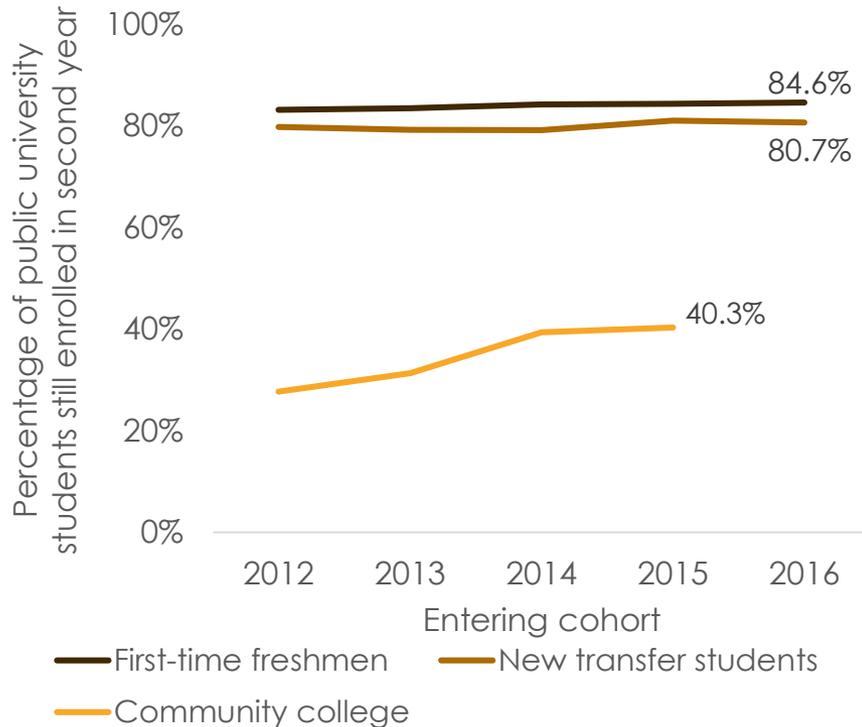


THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS WHO DROP OUT DO SO AFTER THE FIRST YEAR

RETENTION
Second year retention rate

Percent of students who retain to second year

Groups with lower retention rates are also less likely to complete



COMPLETION RATES HAVE BEEN SLOWLY RISING, BUT SIGNIFICANT GAPS REMAIN

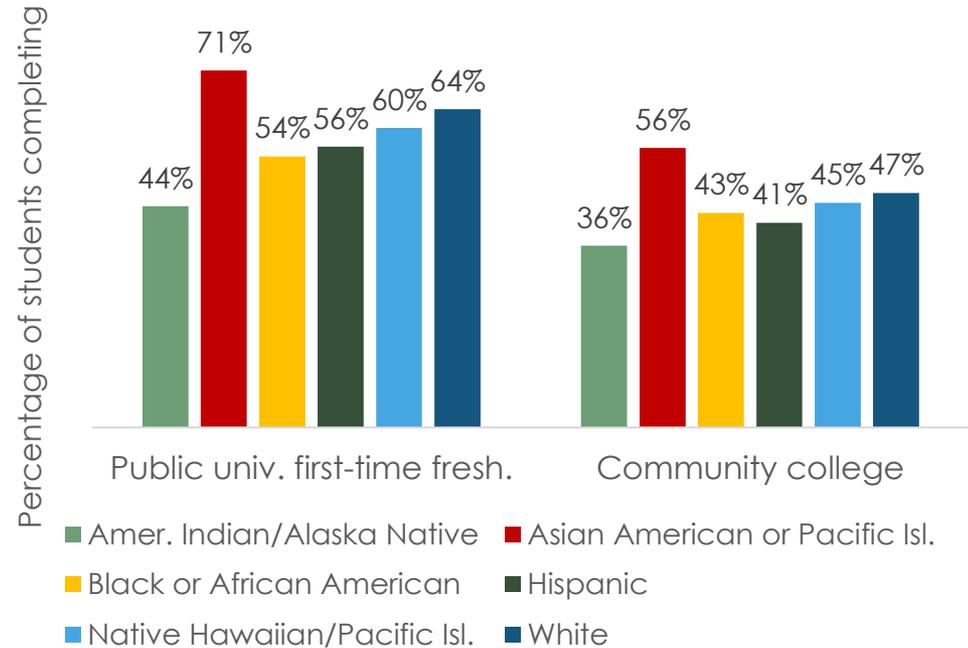
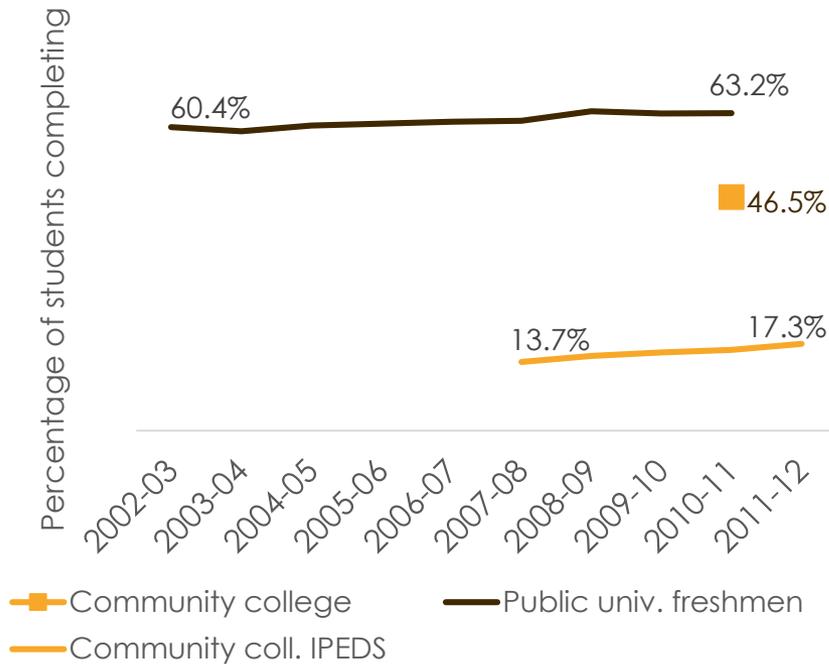
COMPLETION Completion rate

Percent of public university students who complete:

First-time, full-time freshmen who complete bachelor's degree within 6 years
Students transferring from an Oregon community college with 90+ accepted credits who complete bachelor's degree within 4 years at university

Percent of community college students who complete:

Credential-seeking students who complete associate degree or certificate or who transfer to any four-year university within 3 years



Source: HECC analysis of student-level data. Includes only resident, undergraduate students in public, four-year universities and community colleges. University completion rates show the percentage of full-time, first-time freshmen who complete a bachelor's degree within six years. Community colleges completions show the percentage of who were new to the institution in fall 2010, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning courses, and completed a degree or career certificate or transferred to any 4-year university nationwide within 3 years.

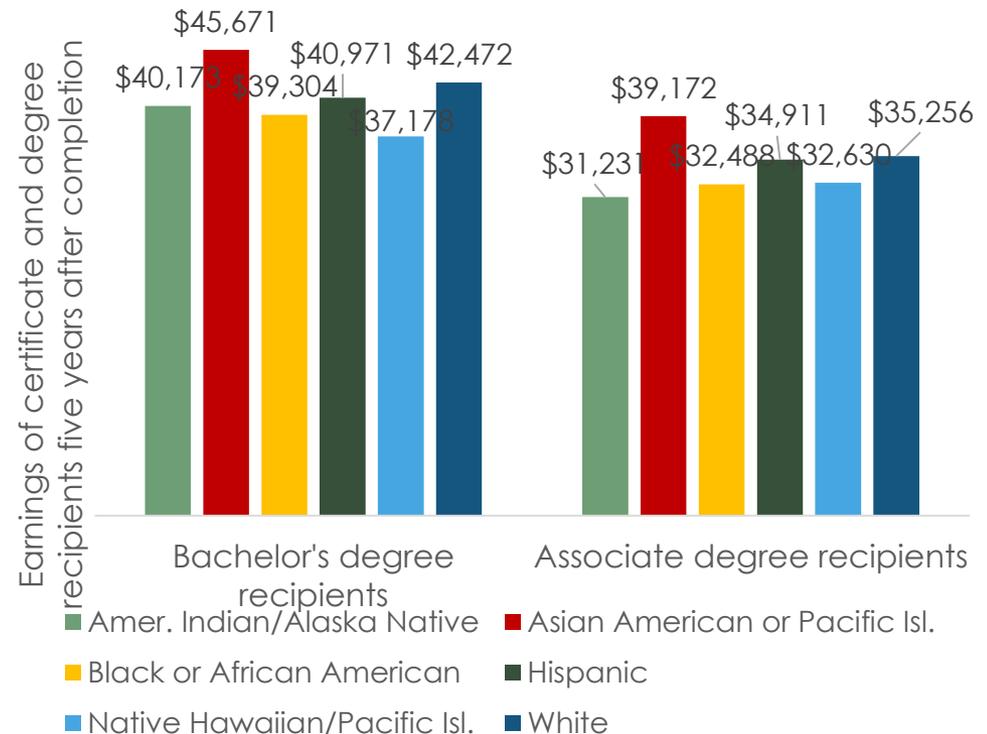
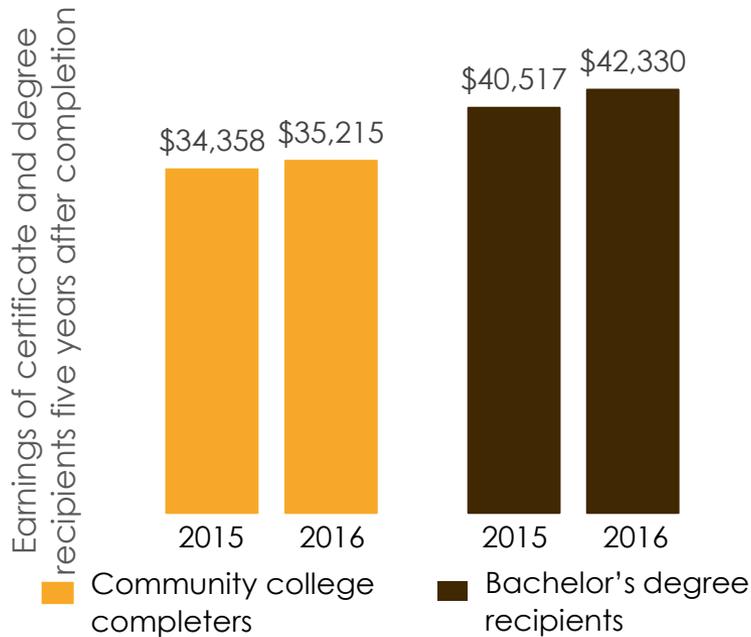
EARNINGS ARE HIGHER FOR THOSE WHO COMPLETE THAN FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT

Mobility

5th year earnings

Earnings of completers five years after degree or certificate

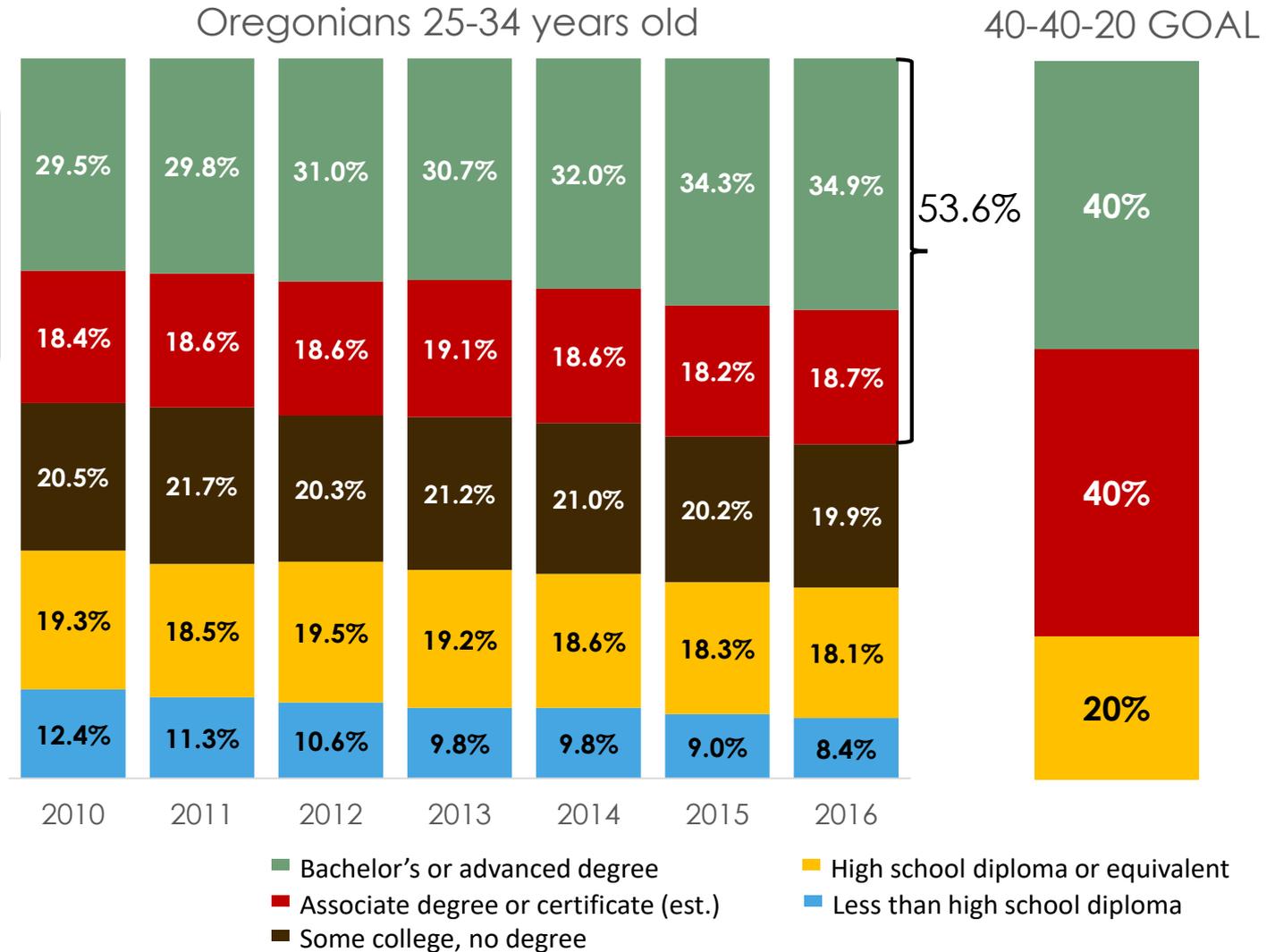
Earnings among those who complete degrees are more similar by race/ethnicity than many other metrics, showing how higher education can be a route to upward mobility



Source: HECC analysis of student-level data. Includes only resident, undergraduate students in public, four-year universities and community colleges combined with earnings data from the Oregon Employment Department.

OREGON ATTAINMENT IS SLOWLY RISING, AT LEAST PARTLY BECAUSE OF IN-MIGRATION

An estimated 53 percent of Oregonians earn a postsecondary credential between ages 18 and 25

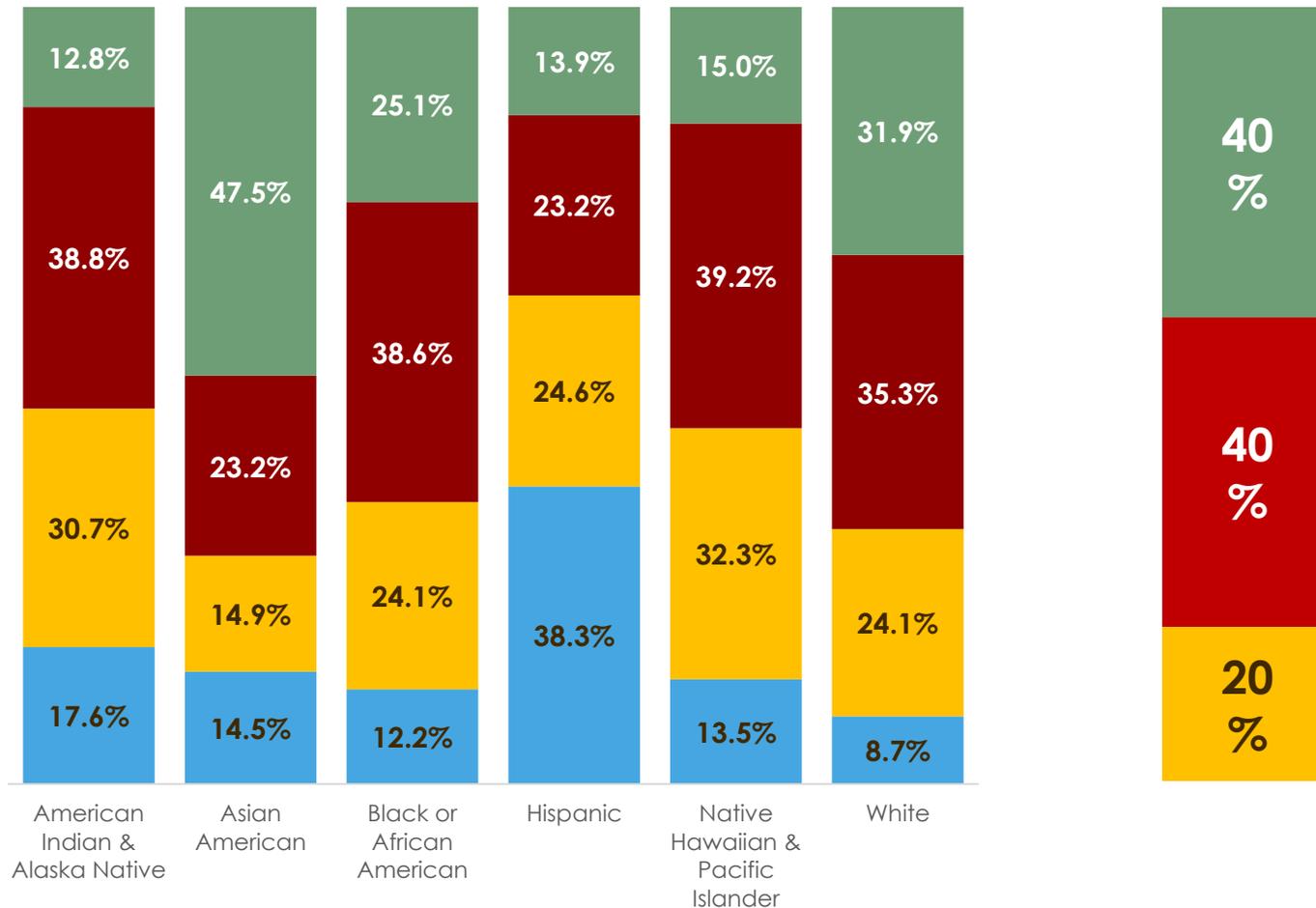


Source: American Community Survey data, 1-year estimates.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT CONTINUES TO SHOW WIDE GAPS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Oregonians 25 and older in 2016

40-40-20 GOAL



- Bachelor's or advanced degree
- Associate degree, certificate, some college (no degree)
- High school diploma or equivalent
- Less than high school diploma

Source: American Community Survey data, 5-year estimates.

Notes: Oregon's 40-40-20 goal excludes those with some college and no degree from the middle 40, but data limitations prevent identifying this group separately.