

DRAFT Summary Points
Oregon State University Institutional
Evaluation December, 2018

ORS 352.061 requires the HECC to conduct annual evaluations of public universities in Oregon according to specific statutory criteria. Overall, the HECC's approach is to assess the university's contributions to statewide goals for higher education. We do not purport to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the university against its own mission. A summary of key findings follows:

1. **Accreditation:** OSU has been continuously accredited by the Northwest Commission on Colleges and Universities (NWCCU), and is fully on track with the seven-year cycle for accreditation. The Year 3 was completed in 2014. Year 7 will be completed in 2019.
2. **Economic impact:** An analysis by ECONorthwest of 2016-17 data estimates OSU's impact on the global economy at \$2.714 billion and to Oregon's economy at \$2.33 billion (including supporting over 30,450 jobs statewide). OSU's global economic impact increased by \$343 million since 2014.
3. **Student access and student success:** Oregon State University has had a decade of significant enrollment increases driven specifically by growth in its non-resident student population. Fall 2017 saw the highest resident student population in the school's history at 18,892 and Fall 2018 saw the highest non-resident student population in the school's history at 13,792. Between Fall 2017 and Fall 2018, overall enrollment increased 0.5%, with enrollment of non-resident students increasing by 4.4% and resident enrollment falling by 2.3%. The number of underrepresented minority students enrolled at OSU continues to increase, and is up 55% since 2012. OSU also maintains an increasing trajectory in the number of degrees awarded. While graduation rates for Pell Grant recipients and underrepresented minority students lag the institutional average by 3-11 percentage points, OSU is making year-over-year increases in the percentage of Pell Grant recipients and underrepresented minority students who graduate.
4. **Affordability:** From 2017-18 to 2018-19, Oregon State University's resident undergraduate tuition and fees increased by 3.84% at their main Corvallis campus and 3.93% at their Cascades campus. The estimated total cost of attendance (at their Corvallis campus) increased by 3.42% to \$26,937. For Oregon State University graduates who leave the university with federally-backed debt, the average federally-backed debt load (for all campuses) is \$23,393.
5. **Academic Quality and Research:** In addition to maintaining in good standing with its regional accreditor, OSU is the state's only institution to hold both the Carnegie Foundation's top designation for research institutions and its prestigious Community Engagement classification. For academic year 2017-18, OSU reported total research expenditures of \$270 million.
6. **Collaboration:** OSU contributes to a host of collaborative activities with other post-secondary institutions. Significant efforts include a collaboration with OHSU in the delivery of a Doctor of Pharmacy degree; a partnership between OSU and the University of Oregon to conduct research on structural wood products and mass timber design (through the TallWood Design Institute); and OSU's Agriculture and Natural Resource Program at EOU.
7. **Shared administrative services:** OSU participates in several of the services offered by the University Shared Services Enterprise (USSE), and has opted out of two: capital asset accounting and endowment services.

8. **Financial metrics:**

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY RATIOS WITH GASB 68/75				
Ratio	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	Benchmark
Viability Ratio	76.20%	74.20%	59.00%	>125%
Primary Reserve Ratio	26.80%	27.80%	25.50%	>40%
Net Operating Revenues Ratio	-9.10%	-1.80%	-3.50%	>4%
Return on Net Assets Ratio	-1.00%	4.20%	3.50%	>6%
Debt Burden Ratio	3.10%	3.20%	3.50%	<5%

Displayed benchmarks for public universities from NACUBO publications.

9. **Board of Trustees:** In 2018, the OSU Board of Trustees appears to have met its legal responsibilities for providing public notice, accessibility, and records. In 2018, the Board exercised many of the powers reserved for it under law, including presidential oversight, budget adoption, tuition adoption, debt issuance, and program approval (for HECC consideration).