



Public Institution Enrollment: Fall 2022

Office of Research and Data

December 8, 2022

Across all public institutions, fall 2022 enrollment fell 1% compared to 2021

Enrollment trends vary by sector and institution

Community college



84,740
students

The number of community college learners is lower in 2022 than in 2021 (87,881), falling 3.6%.

Enrollment rose at many colleges and fell at others.

The number of full-time equivalent students (**FTE**) is **slightly higher** in 2022, at 19,348. This is a 0.5% increase from 2021 (19,244).

Compared to pre-pandemic levels, the number of students, or headcount, remains low: 26.4% lower in 2022 than in 2019 (115,104 learners). FTE is 24.2% lower in 2022 than in 2019 (25,523).

Public university



96,950
students

The number of public university learners is slightly higher in 2022 than in 2021 (96,403), rising 0.5%.

Enrollment rose at some universities and fell at others.

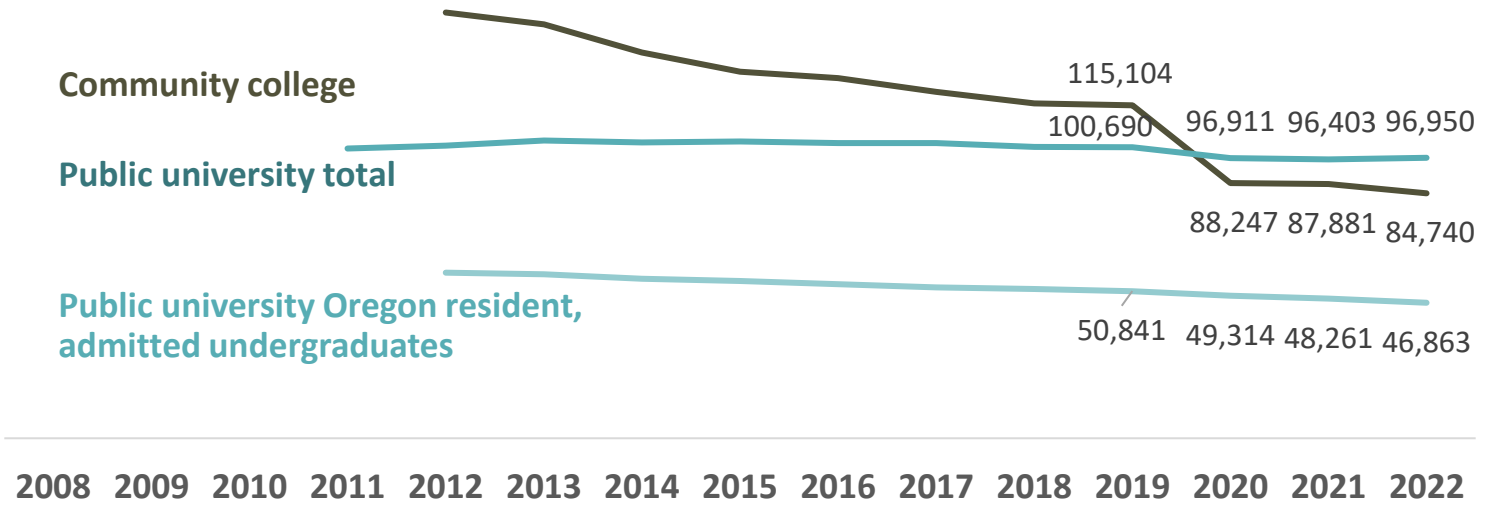
The number of admitted undergraduates is nearly identical as in 2021 (0.1% higher); the number of admitted graduate students fell 4.1%

FTE enrollment is slightly higher, 78,172, a 0.8% increase from 2021 (77,539).

Compared to pre-pandemic levels, the number of students, or headcount, is 1.4% lower than in 2019 (100,690 learners). FTE is 4.1% lower than in 2019 (81,520).

The steep changes related to the pandemic and the greater stability today are evident in the long-term trend

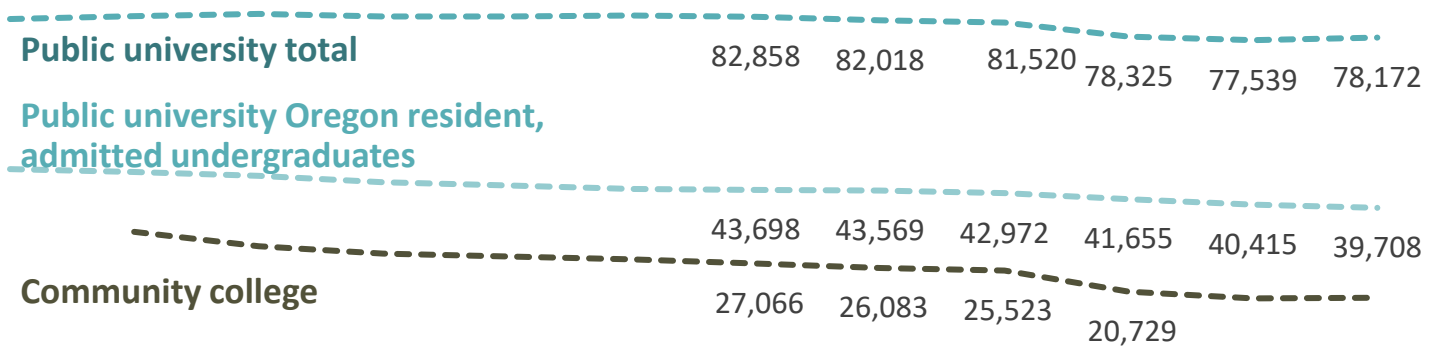
Student headcount enrollment



Enrollment has stabilized but not returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Full-time equivalent enrollment rose slightly in both sectors this fall, compared to 2021.

Full-time equivalent enrollment

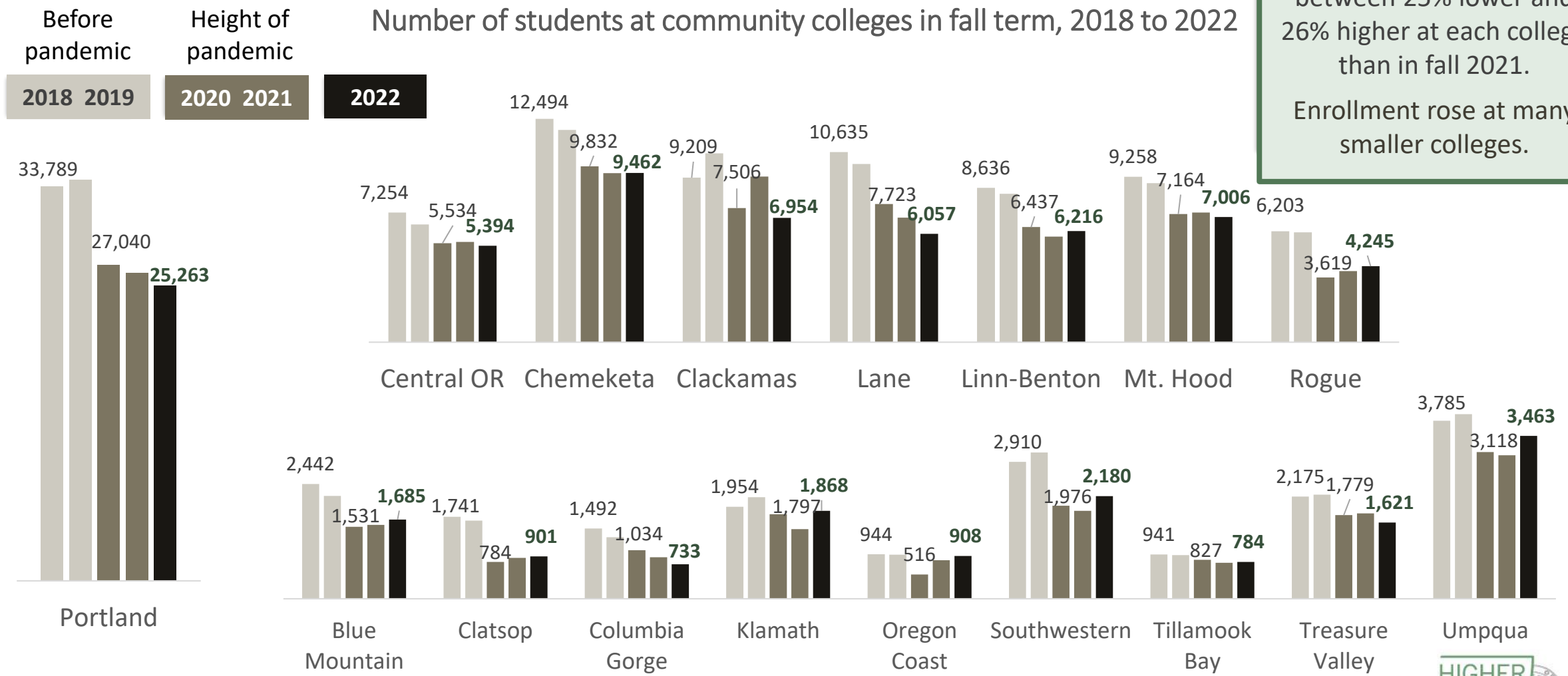


Source: Some numbers may differ slightly from earlier published reports as data were finalized. Fall enrollment data provided as aggregate counts by community colleges and as individual student records by public universities. Individual analyses are made by HECC staff. Notes: Students enrolling in more than one institution in fall are included in both institutions' counts. Full-time equivalent counts are defined in the colleges as the total number of clock hours in which all students enrolled divided by 510, and in the universities as credit hours divided by 15 at the undergraduate level, by 12 at the graduate level (excluding PhD), and by 9 at the PhD level.

Headcount enrollment stabilized or increased at 10 community colleges and declined at seven

The number of students is between 25% lower and 26% higher at each college than in fall 2021.

Enrollment rose at many smaller colleges.

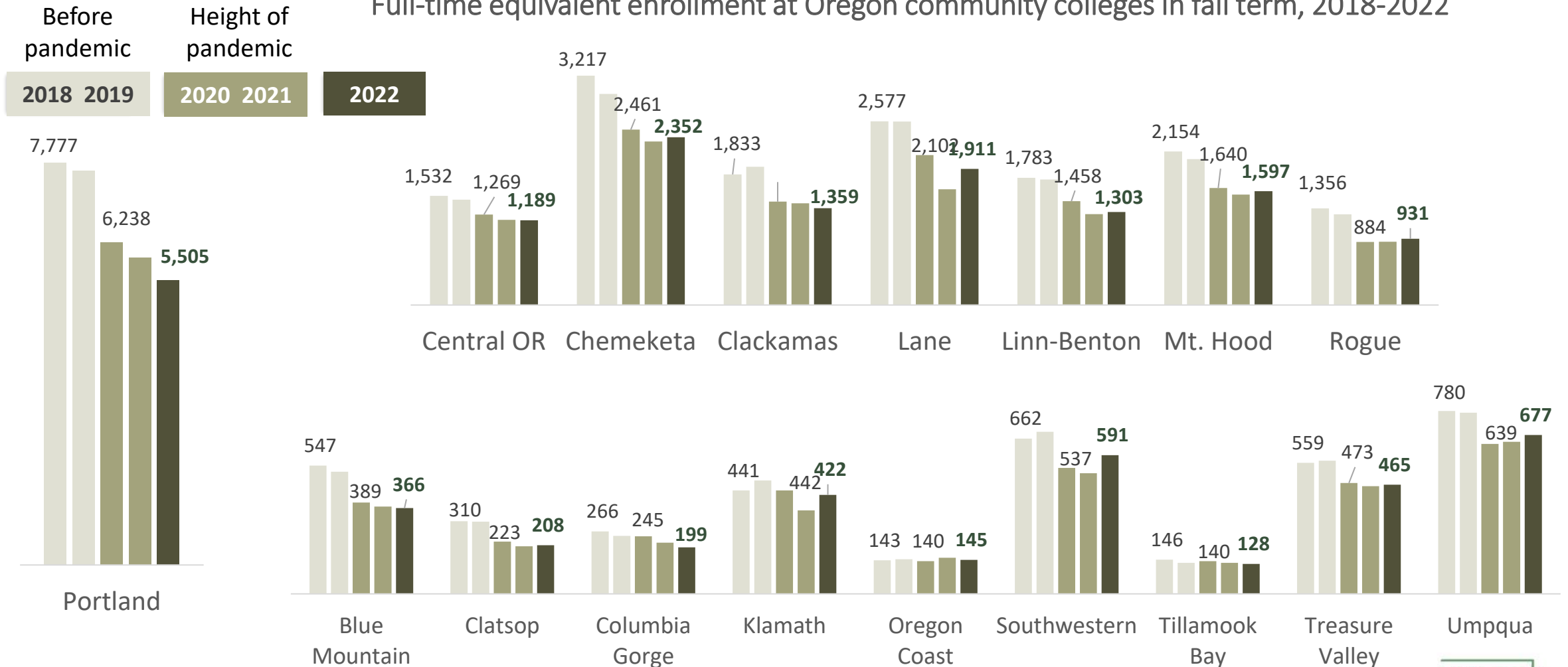


Source: Fall enrollment data provided by as aggregate counts by community colleges. Data show headcount enrollment. Students enrolling in more than one institution in fall are included in both institutions' counts. Full-time equivalent counts in the colleges as the total number of clock hours in which all students enrolled divided by 510.



Full-time equivalent enrollment rose or was stable at 11 colleges and fell at six

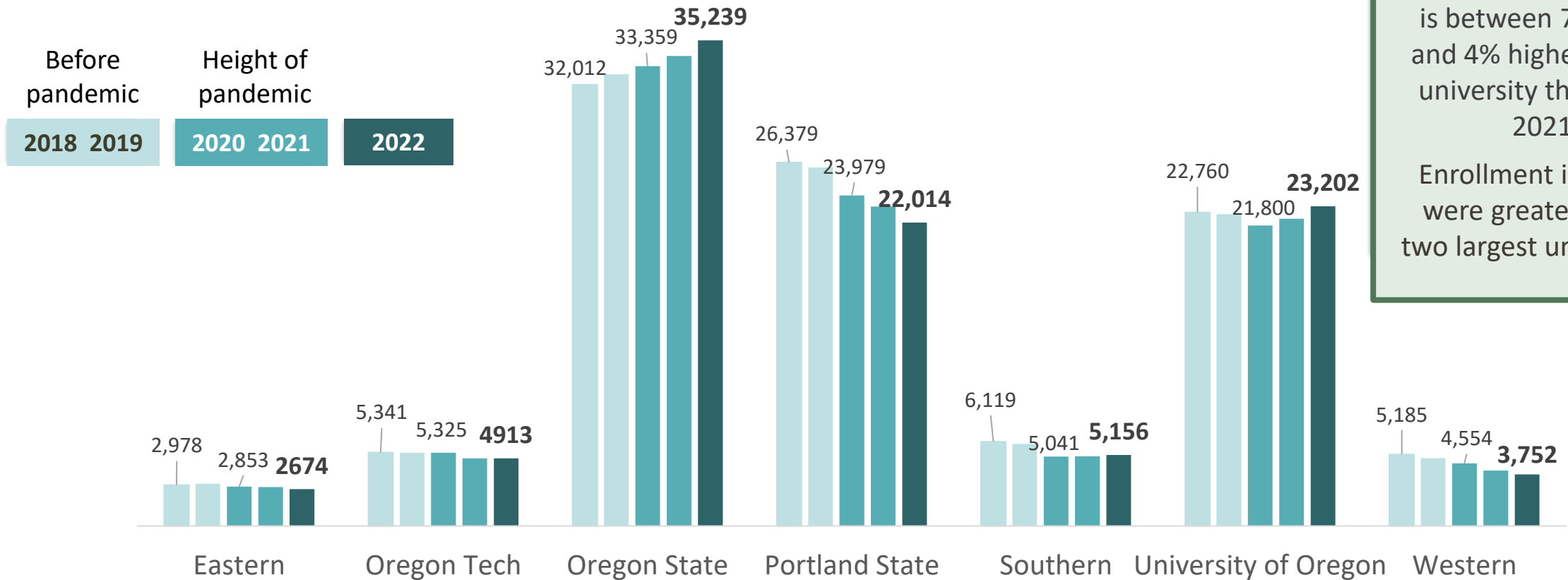
Full-time equivalent enrollment at Oregon community colleges in fall term, 2018-2022



Source: Fall enrollment data provided by as aggregate counts by community colleges. Data show headcount enrollment. Students enrolling in more than one institution in fall are included in both institutions' counts. Full-time equivalent counts in the colleges as the total number of clock hours in which all students enrolled divided by 510.

Headcount enrollment rose at three universities, fell at three, and was stable at one

Number of students at public universities in fall term, 2018 to 2022



The number of students is between 7% lower and 4% higher at each university than in fall 2021.

Enrollment increases were greatest at the two largest universities.

Source: Some numbers may differ slightly from earlier published reports as data were finalized. Fall enrollment data provided as individual student records by public universities. Individual analyses are made by HECC staff. Notes: Students enrolling in more than one institution in fall are included in both institutions' counts. Full-time equivalent counts are defined in the universities as credit hours divided by 15 at the undergraduate level, by 12 at the graduate level (excluding PhD), and by 9 at the PhD level.

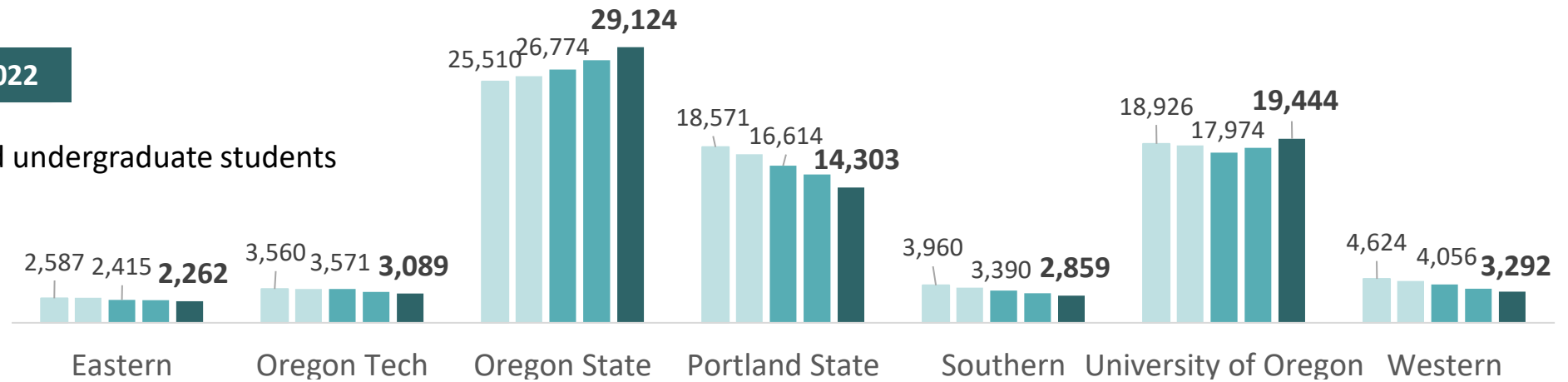
The number of admitted undergraduates was nearly identical, while the number of admitted graduate students declined

Number of students at public universities in fall term by admission level, 2018 to 2022

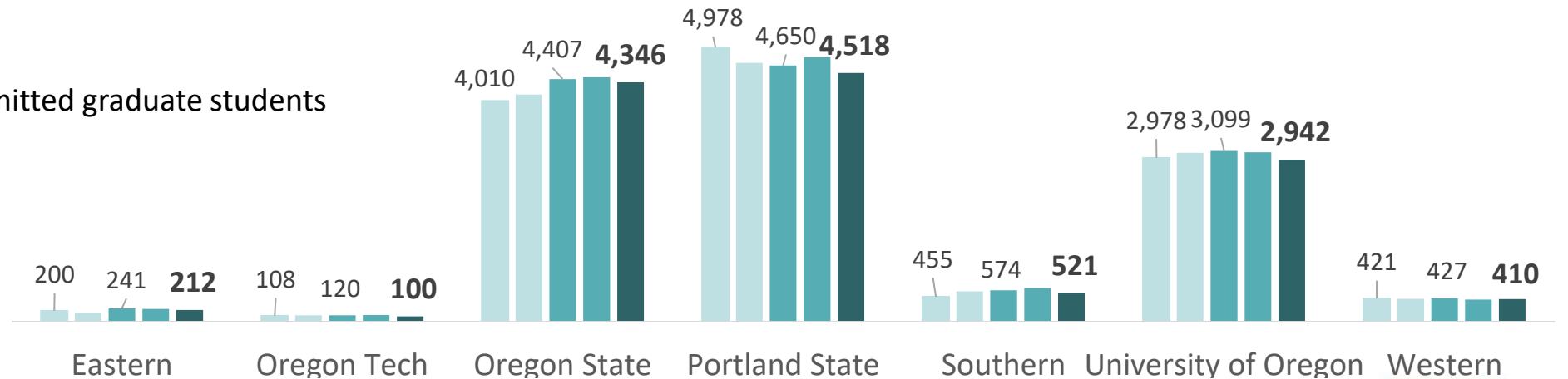


Across all universities combined, the number of admitted undergraduates is nearly identical to the number in 2021 (0.1% higher). The number of admitted graduate students is 4.1% lower. This includes Oregon resident and nonresident students.

Admitted undergraduate students



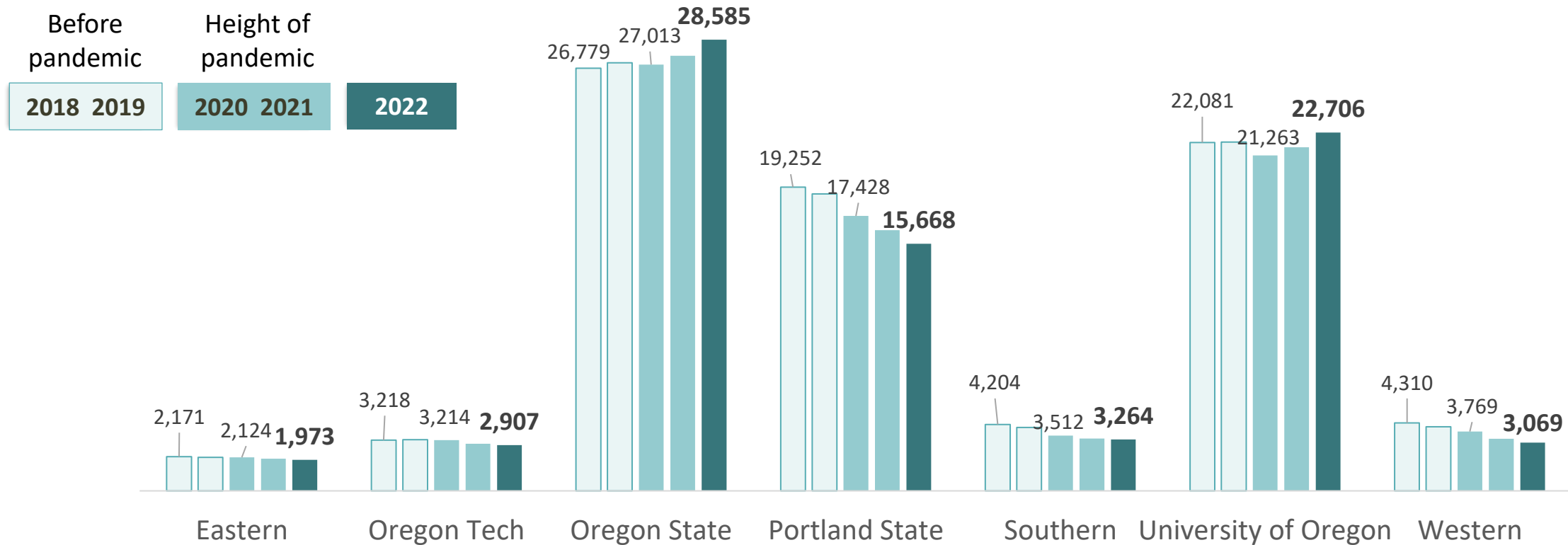
Admitted graduate students



Source: Some numbers may differ slightly from earlier published reports as data were finalized. Fall enrollment data provided as individual student records by public universities. Individual analyses are made by HECC staff. Notes: Students enrolling in more than one institution in fall are included in both institutions' counts. Full-time equivalent counts are defined in the universities as credit hours divided by 15 at the undergraduate level, by 12 at the graduate level (excluding PhD), and by 9 at the PhD level.

Full-time equivalent enrollment rose at two universities and fell at five

Full-time equivalent enrollment at Oregon public universities in fall term, 2018-2022



Source: Fall enrollment data provided as individual student records by public universities. Individual analyses are made by HECC staff. Notes: Students enrolling in more than one institution in fall are included in both institutions' counts. Full-time equivalent counts are defined in the universities as credit hours divided by 15 at the undergraduate level, by 12 at the graduate level (excluding PhD), and by 9 at the PhD level.

Key takeaways

Though statewide enrollment remains lower than it was before the pandemic, 2022 continues to show greater stability than two years ago.

In the community college sector, headcount enrollment fell, but many individual colleges saw increases.

In the public university sector, headcount enrollment grew slightly, but some individual universities saw declines.

For public institutions combined, the picture in Oregon is similar to the nation, with enrollment declining 1% overall.¹

By sector, Oregon differs from the national picture.¹
At universities, Oregon enrollment grew, while it fell nationally.
At community colleges, Oregon enrollment fell more steeply than it did nationally.

At both colleges and universities, FTE enrollment rose slightly, indicating students are taking more classes, on average, than in 2021.