

OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES SNAPSHOT



2022-23 Academic Year
Eastern Oregon University

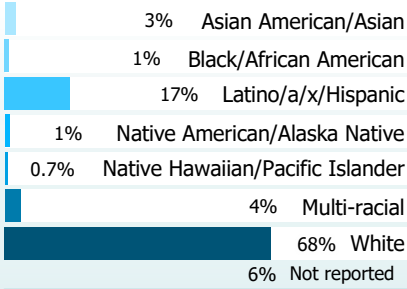


ENROLLMENT



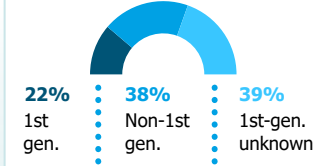
*Used as total students for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction, which also includes graduate students.

Race/Ethnicity

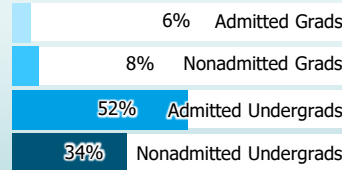


Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **26%** of students identify as students of color.

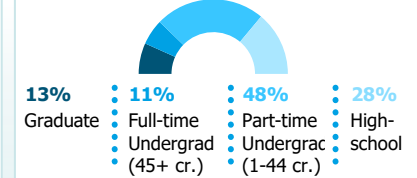
1st-Generation Status



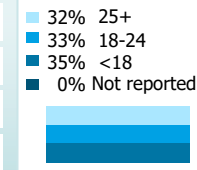
Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



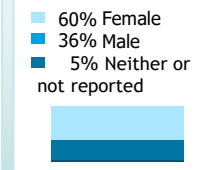
Enrollment Level



Age



Gender

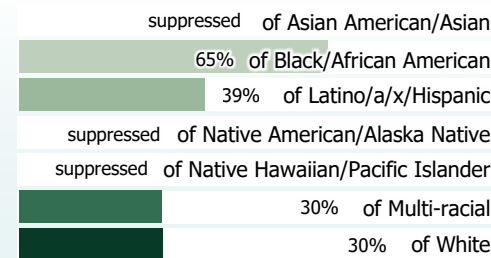


AFFORDABILITY

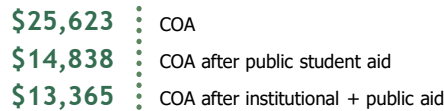
FAFSA filers



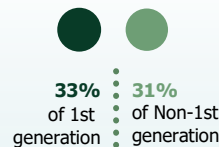
Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



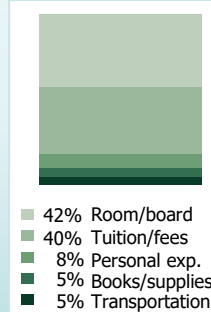
Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



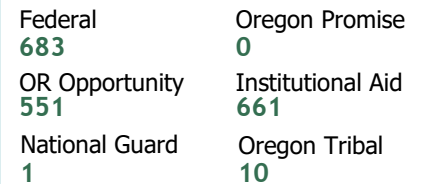
Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost



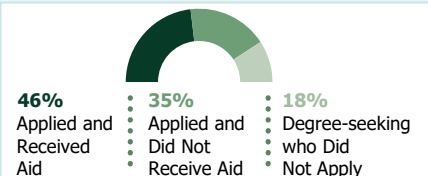
COA Components



Students Receiving Financial Aid



Students Seeking Financial Aid



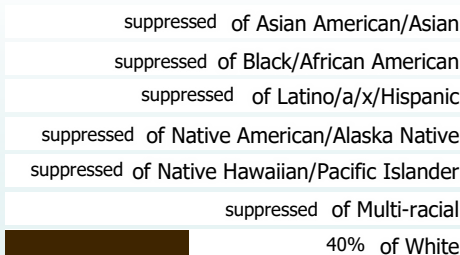
Loans fill the gap - **40%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

OUTCOMES

Credential-Seeking



Completion Rates



Retention Rate

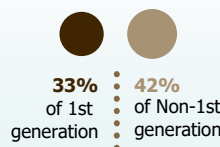
68%

Students continuing after 1st year

Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

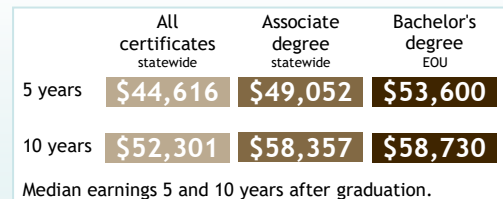
73% 1st-time Freshmen

63% Transfer Students



Graduation rates among all students have been increasing over time. However, rates can vary greatly for different groups.

Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



Number of Students Completing



OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION STATEWIDE SHAPSHOTS: Definitions
HECC Office of Research and Data (Data are from academic year 2022-23 except where noted)

ENROLLMENT	
Total Students Enrolled	The count of Total Students on the statewide snapshot includes all students at all postsecondary institutions in Oregon: Oregon resident, nonresident, graduate, undergraduate, and nonadmitted (e.g., high school students) students. Institutions include all public community colleges/universities, and most of the institutions in the Oregon Alliance of Independent Colleges and Universities. The number of Students in Public Institutions includes all students at 17 community colleges and 7 public universities. We estimate an unduplicated total count of students attending more than one public institution in 2022-23. The number of Oregon Undergraduates includes Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students and those covered under the veteran/noncitizen tuition equity program at public universities and all students in community colleges who were enrolled at any point in the summer to spring academic year.
Other Enrollment Data	Except for Primary Area of Instruction, all other university enrollment data refer to Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students. Community college enrollment data refer to all students, including those enrolled in non-credit courses. Both sectors include high school students enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning.
Race/Ethnicity, Credit Load, Age, Gender	For universities, includes Oregon resident undergraduate students and high school students enrolled in dual-credit/accelerated learning courses. For community colleges, this includes all students. Race/ethnicity, age, and gender are self-reported. For gender, “not reported” includes other options available at some schools.
Primary Area of Instruction	For university students, shows Oregon resident, undergraduate and graduate students, whether admitted or nonadmitted, and includes high school students in dual-credit/accelerated learning; measure based on admission criteria. For community college students, shows the percentage of students whose primary area of instruction is Lower Division Collegiate (LDC), Career/Technical Education (CTE), Developmental Education (Dev. Ed.), or non-credit courses. This is the category in which the largest share of a student’s credits lies. Students in the non-credit group are enrolled only in non-credit courses, including non-credit LDC, CTE, Dev. and Adult Continuing Education, Personal Enrichment, and other types.
1st-Generation Status	Includes only students who completed a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or ORSAA. A 1st-generation student is one who reported no parents completed education beyond high school or its equivalent. If one parent in a two-parent household earned a certificate or associate degree/bachelor’s degree, the student is not considered 1st-generation.
Non-1st-Generation Status	A student who completed a FAFSA/ORSAA and reported at least one parent earned a certificate, associate degree, or bachelor’s degree.
Enrollment Level	Students attempting 45+ credits (minimum needed to complete an associate degree in 2 years or a bachelor’s degree in 4 years), 1-44 credits, and 0 credits annually. High school students enrolled in college courses generally attempt 1-44 credits annually.
AFFORDABILITY	
Affordability Data	All data in this section (except for institutional aid) refer only to resident, undergraduate students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA. Students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA may include those from high-income and those from low-income families.
Unable to Meet Expenses with Expected Resources	Students for whom total cost of attendance exceeds the sum of their federal expected family contribution (EFC), public grant aid, and own earnings. Earnings estimated as 90% of minimum wage for 15 hours per week for 48 weeks (Oregon Opportunity Grant formula).
Race/Ethnicity	The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 43% .
Cost of Attendance (COA)	Institutional reports of standard student budgets for tuition/fees, books/supplies, room/board, personal expenses, transportation, and other costs. Cost of attendance data are based on enrollment of 15 credits per term but part-time students are included by adjusting to full-time equivalent.
1st-Generation Status	Percentage of 1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources and of non-1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Students Receiving Financial Aid	Data on Pell grants, Oregon Opportunity grants (OOG), and Oregon Promise grants are available only for those who filed a FAFSA/ORSAA. Measure shows the number of students receiving a grant in 2022-23. Institutional aid data reflect all resident undergraduates, regardless of a FAFSA/ORSAA.
Students Seeking Financial Aid	Data include resident, undergraduate students at the universities and community college students attempting six or more credits, who were not accelerated learning students. Shows percentage of these students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA and did or did not receive aid as well as the percentage of these students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA.
Federal Loan Debt	Federal loan debt for graduates includes those with \$0 of federal loans. Percentage of undergraduates with federal loans includes Oregon residents and nonresidents. Both measures from IPEDS at https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/ .
COA after Public Student Aid	Shows average cost of attendance for students who receive public aid. Subtracts average public aid from the total cost of attendance. Max. Pell grant = \$6,895 Max. OR Opportunity grant = \$4,692 (university) Max. OR Promise grant = \$4,128 \$3,600 (community college)
COA after Inst./Public Aid	The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid provided to students.
Time to Completion	For 2022-23 first-time graduates, shows median time between first for-credit community college enrollment in LDC/CTE/Dev.Ed. after high school and earning an associate degree or between university admission and earning a bachelor’s degree. Excludes students who earn an associate degree during high school. Excludes summer term.
OUTCOMES	
Completion Rates	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2017 cohort who earned a bachelor’s degree within 6 years at any public university. Community college completion rates show the percentage of students who earned an associate degree or career certificate or who transferred to any 4-year university nationwide, among students who were new to the college in fall 2019, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 18 credits over 2 years or earned an award of fewer than 18 credits. (includes draft summer data)
Race/Ethnicity	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, suppressed
Bachelor’s Completion if continued to junior year	This measure shows the graduation rate for students who are about half-way through a bachelor’s degree. It compares first-time freshmen who continue into a third year and graduate within 6 years of university arrival with transfer students from any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of arriving at the university as a transfer student.
Retention Rate	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2021 who enrolled in fall 2022. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2021 who were enrolled in fall 2022 or received an award before or during fall 2022. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2021, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2021 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA credential-seeking cohort).
1st-Generation Status	Shows the completion rate for 1st-generation students and the comparable completion rate for non-1st-generation students. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Annual Earnings	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2022-23, 5 and 10 years after completion in 2016-17 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor’s degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
Number of Students Completing/Transferring	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2022-23 academic year. Transfer students are those admitted to a public university as a transfer student from any Oregon community college and may also have earned an associate degree or certificate. In the degree and certificate totals, students earning more than one degree or certificate are counted once, in the highest award group.
General notes	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For privacy, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.

OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES SNAPSHOT



2022-23 Academic Year
Oregon Institute of Technology

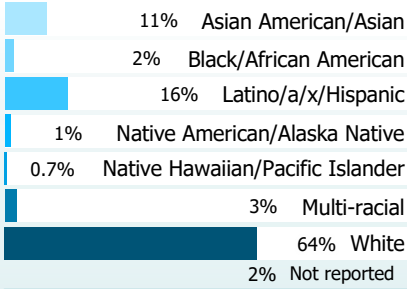


ENROLLMENT



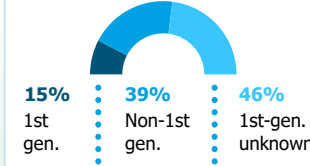
*Used as total students for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction, which also includes graduate students.

Race/Ethnicity

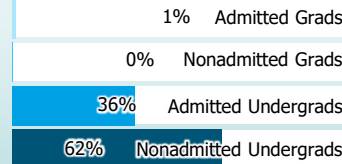


Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **34%** of students identify as students of color.

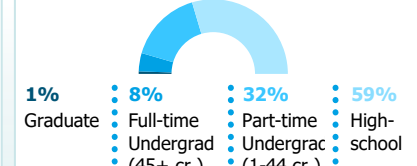
1st-Generation Status



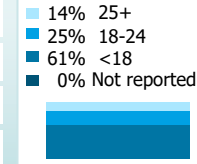
Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



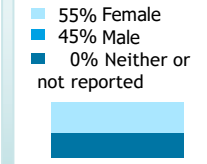
Enrollment Level



Age



Gender

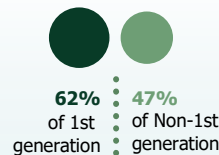
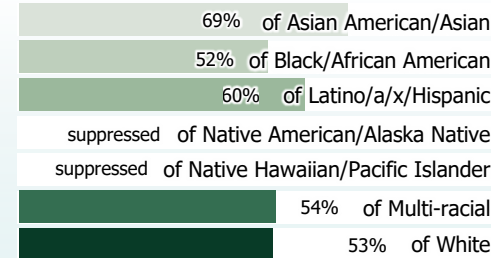


AFFORDABILITY

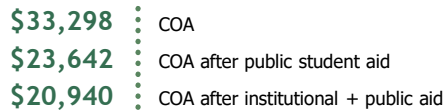
FAFSA filers



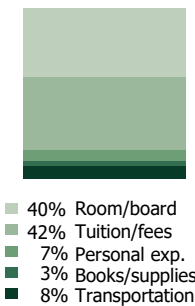
Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



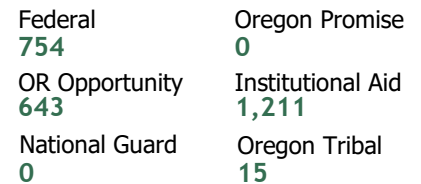
Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



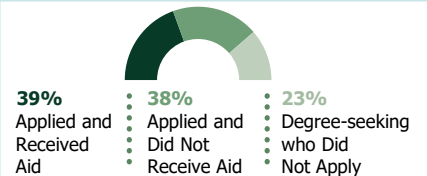
COA Components



Students Receiving Financial Aid



Students Seeking Financial Aid



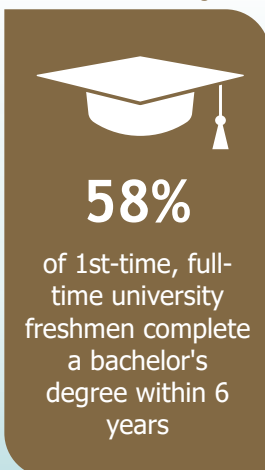
Loans fill the gap - **28%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost

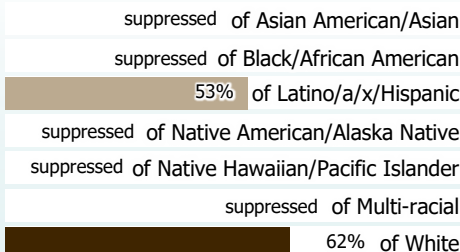


OUTCOMES

Credential-Seeking



Completion Rates



Retention Rate

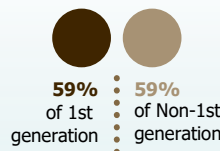
74%

Students continuing after 1st year

Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

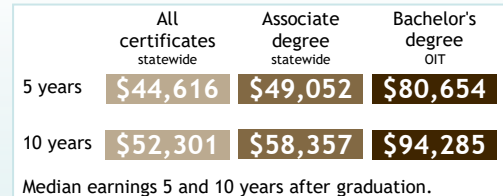
79% 1st-time Freshmen

60% Transfer Students

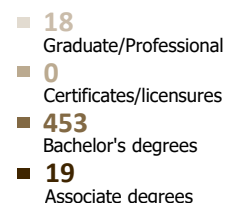


Graduation rates among all students have been increasing over time. However, rates can vary greatly for different groups.

Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



Number of Students Completing



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Enrollment Level	Students attempting 45+ credits (minimum needed to complete an associate degree in 2 years or a bachelor's degree in 4 years), 1-44 credits, and 0 credits annually. High school students enrolled in college courses generally attempt 1-44 credits annually.
AFFORDABILITY	
Affordability Data	All data in this section (except for institutional aid) refer only to resident, undergraduate students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA. Students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA may include those from high-income and those from low-income families.
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COA after Inst./Public Aid	The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid provided to students.
Time to Completion	For 2022-23 first-time graduates, shows median time between first for-credit community college enrollment in LDC/CTE/Dev.Ed. after high school and earning an associate degree or between university admission and earning a bachelor's degree. Excludes students who earn an associate degree during high school. Excludes summer term.
OUTCOMES	
Completion Rates	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2017 cohort who earned a bachelor's degree within 6 years at any public university. Community college completion rates show the percentage of students who earned an associate degree or career certificate or who transferred to any 4-year university nationwide, among students who were new to the college in fall 2019, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 18 credits over 2 years or earned an award of fewer than 18 credits. (includes draft summer data)
Race/Ethnicity	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, suppressed
Bachelor's Completion if continued to junior year	This measure shows the graduation rate for students who are about half-way through a bachelor's degree. It compares first-time freshmen who continue into a third year and graduate within 6 years of university arrival with transfer students from any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of arriving at the university as a transfer student.
Retention Rate	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2021 who enrolled in fall 2022. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2021 who were enrolled in fall 2022 or received an award before or during fall 2022. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2021, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2021 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA credential-seeking cohort).
1st-Generation Status	Shows the completion rate for 1st-generation students and the comparable completion rate for non-1st-generation students. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Annual Earnings	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2022-23, 5 and 10 years after completion in 2016-17 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
Number of Students Completing/Transferring	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2022-23 academic year. Transfer students are those admitted to a public university as a transfer student from any Oregon community college and may also have earned an associate degree or certificate. In the degree and certificate totals, students earning more than one degree or certificate are counted once, in the highest award group.
General notes	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For privacy, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.

OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES SNAPSHOT



2022-23 Academic Year
Oregon State University

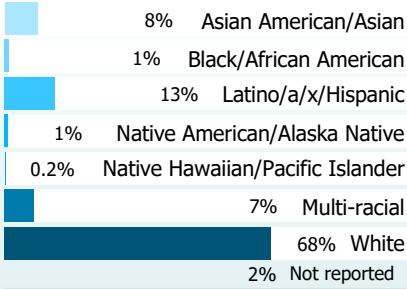


ENROLLMENT



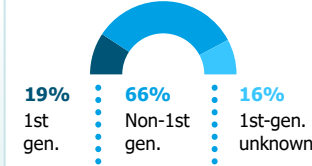
*Used as total students for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction, which also includes graduate students.

Race/Ethnicity

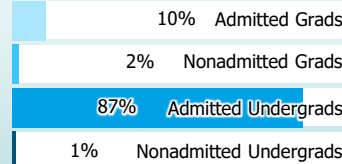


Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **31%** of students identify as students of color.

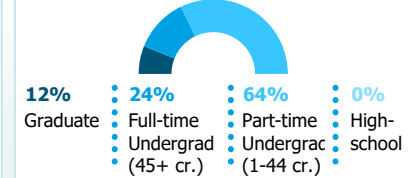
1st-Generation Status



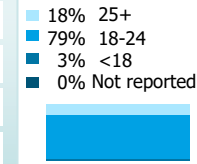
Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



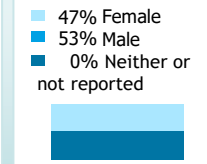
Enrollment Level



Age



Gender

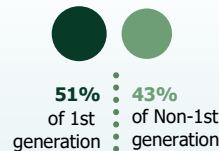
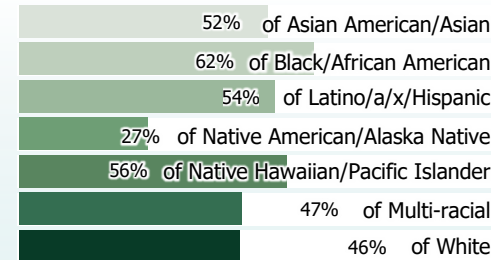


AFFORDABILITY

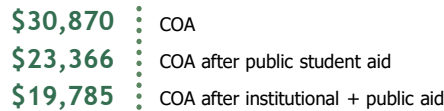
FAFSA filers



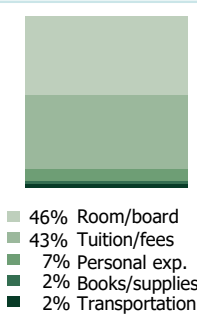
Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



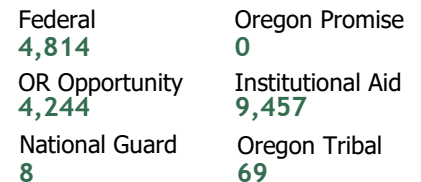
Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



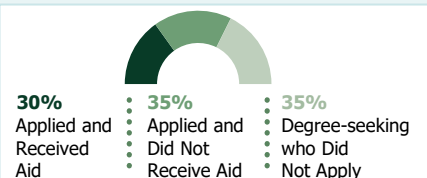
COA Components



Students Receiving Financial Aid



Students Seeking Financial Aid



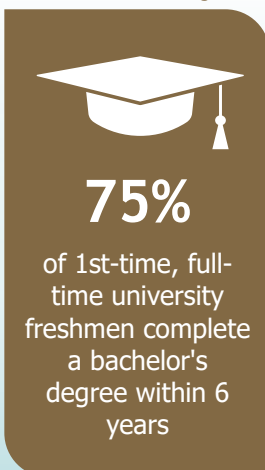
Loans fill the gap - **33%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost

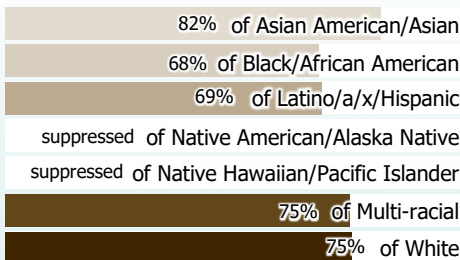


OUTCOMES

Credential-Seeking



Completion Rates



Retention Rate

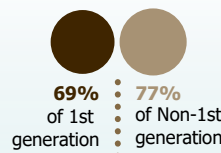
89%

Students continuing after 1st year

Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

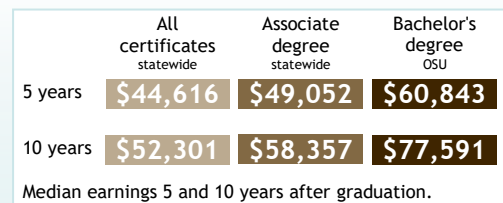
88% 1st-time Freshmen

69% Transfer Students

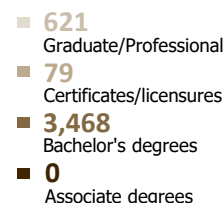


Graduation rates among all students have been increasing over time. However, rates can vary greatly for different groups.

Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



Number of Students Completing



OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION STATEWIDE SHAPSHOTS: Definitions
HECC Office of Research and Data (Data are from academic year 2022-23 except where noted)

ENROLLMENT	
Total Students Enrolled	The count of Total Students on the statewide snapshot includes all students at all postsecondary institutions in Oregon: Oregon resident, nonresident, graduate, undergraduate, and nonadmitted (e.g., high school students) students. Institutions include all public community colleges/universities, and most of the institutions in the Oregon Alliance of Independent Colleges and Universities. The number of Students in Public Institutions includes all students at 17 community colleges and 7 public universities. We estimate an unduplicated total count of students attending more than one public institution in 2022-23. The number of Oregon Undergraduates includes Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students and those covered under the veteran/noncitizen tuition equity program at public universities and all students in community colleges who were enrolled at any point in the summer to spring academic year.
Other Enrollment Data	Except for Primary Area of Instruction, all other university enrollment data refer to Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students. Community college enrollment data refer to all students, including those enrolled in non-credit courses. Both sectors include high school students enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning.
Race/Ethnicity, Credit Load, Age, Gender	For universities, includes Oregon resident undergraduate students and high school students enrolled in dual-credit/accelerated learning courses. For community colleges, this includes all students. Race/ethnicity, age, and gender are self-reported. For gender, "not reported" includes other options available at some schools.
Primary Area of Instruction	For university students, shows Oregon resident, undergraduate and graduate students, whether admitted or nonadmitted, and includes high school students in dual-credit/accelerated learning; measure based on admission criteria. For community college students, shows the percentage of students whose primary area of instruction is Lower Division Collegiate (LDC), Career/Technical Education (CTE), Developmental Education (Dev. Ed.), or non-credit courses. This is the category in which the largest share of a student's credits lies. Students in the non-credit group are enrolled only in non-credit courses, including non-credit LDC, CTE, Dev. and Adult Continuing Education, Personal Enrichment, and other types.
1st-Generation Status	Includes only students who completed a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or ORSAA. A 1st-generation student is one who reported no parents completed education beyond high school or its equivalent. If one parent in a two-parent household earned a certificate or associate degree/bachelor's degree, the student is not considered 1st-generation.
Non-1st-Generation Status	A student who completed a FAFSA/ORSAA and reported at least one parent earned a certificate, associate degree, or bachelor's degree.
Enrollment Level	Students attempting 45+ credits (minimum needed to complete an associate degree in 2 years or a bachelor's degree in 4 years), 1-44 credits, and 0 credits annually. High school students enrolled in college courses generally attempt 1-44 credits annually.
AFFORDABILITY	
Affordability Data	All data in this section (except for institutional aid) refer only to resident, undergraduate students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA. Students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA may include those from high-income and those from low-income families.
Unable to Meet Expenses with Expected Resources	Students for whom total cost of attendance exceeds the sum of their federal expected family contribution (EFC), public grant aid, and own earnings. Earnings estimated as 90% of minimum wage for 15 hours per week for 48 weeks (Oregon Opportunity Grant formula).
Race/Ethnicity	The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 56% .
Cost of Attendance (COA)	Institutional reports of standard student budgets for tuition/fees, books/supplies, room/board, personal expenses, transportation, and other costs. Cost of attendance data are based on enrollment of 15 credits per term but part-time students are included by adjusting to full-time equivalent.
1st-Generation Status	Percentage of 1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources and of non-1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Students Receiving Financial Aid	Data on Pell grants, Oregon Opportunity grants (OOG), and Oregon Promise grants are available only for those who filed a FAFSA/ORSAA. Measure shows the number of students receiving a grant in 2022-23. Institutional aid data reflect all resident undergraduates, regardless of a FAFSA/ORSAA.
Students Seeking Financial Aid	Data include resident, undergraduate students at the universities and community college students attempting six or more credits, who were not accelerated learning students. Shows percentage of these students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA and did or did not receive aid as well as the percentage of these students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA.
Federal Loan Debt	Federal loan debt for graduates includes those with \$0 of federal loans. Percentage of undergraduates with federal loans includes Oregon residents and nonresidents. Both measures from IPEDS at https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/ .
COA after Public Student Aid	Shows average cost of attendance for students who receive public aid. Subtracts average public aid from the total cost of attendance. Max. Pell grant = \$6,895 Max. OR Opportunity grant = \$4,692 (university) Max. OR Promise grant = \$4,128 \$3,600 (community college)
COA after Inst./Public Aid	The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid provided to students.
Time to Completion	For 2022-23 first-time graduates, shows median time between first for-credit community college enrollment in LDC/CTE/Dev.Ed. after high school and earning an associate degree or between university admission and earning a bachelor's degree. Excludes students who earn an associate degree during high school. Excludes summer term.
OUTCOMES	
Completion Rates	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2017 cohort who earned a bachelor's degree within 6 years at any public university. Community college completion rates show the percentage of students who earned an associate degree or career certificate or who transferred to any 4-year university nationwide, among students who were new to the college in fall 2019, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 18 credits over 2 years or earned an award of fewer than 18 credits. (includes draft summer data)
Race/Ethnicity	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, suppressed
Bachelor's Completion if continued to junior year	This measure shows the graduation rate for students who are about half-way through a bachelor's degree. It compares first-time freshmen who continue into a third year and graduate within 6 years of university arrival with transfer students from any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of arriving at the university as a transfer student.
Retention Rate	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2021 who enrolled in fall 2022. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2021 who were enrolled in fall 2022 or received an award before or during fall 2022. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2021, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2021 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA credential-seeking cohort).
1st-Generation Status	Shows the completion rate for 1st-generation students and the comparable completion rate for non-1st-generation students. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Annual Earnings	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2022-23, 5 and 10 years after completion in 2016-17 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
Number of Students Completing/Transferring	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2022-23 academic year. Transfer students are those admitted to a public university as a transfer student from any Oregon community college and may also have earned an associate degree or certificate. In the degree and certificate totals, students earning more than one degree or certificate are counted once, in the highest award group.
General notes	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For privacy, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.

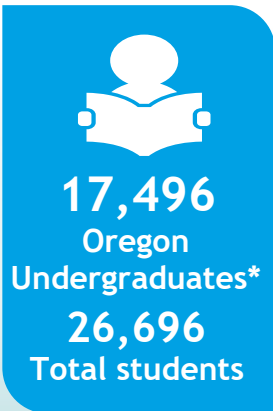
OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES SNAPSHOT



2022-23 Academic Year
Portland State University

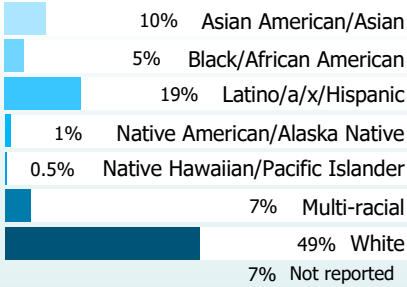


ENROLLMENT



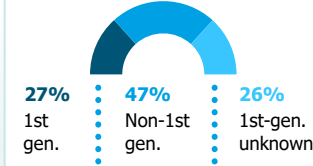
*Used as total students for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction, which also includes graduate students.

Race/Ethnicity

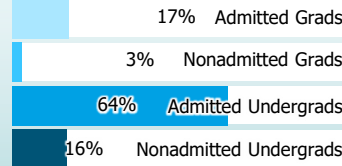


Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **43%** of students identify as students of color.

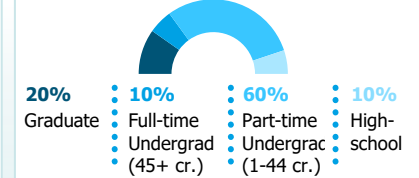
1st-Generation Status



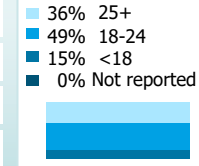
Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



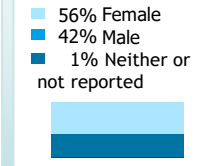
Enrollment Level



Age



Gender

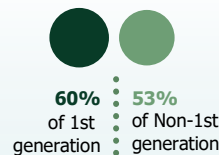
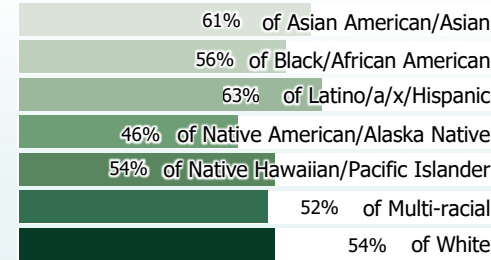


AFFORDABILITY

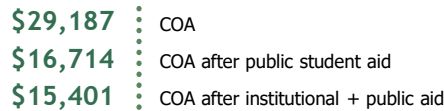
FAFSA filers



Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



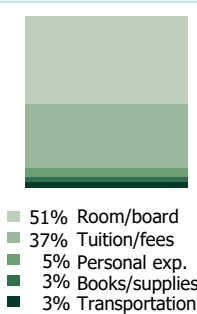
Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



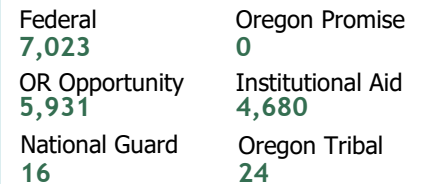
Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost



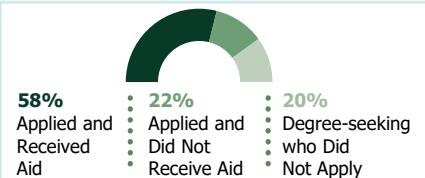
COA Components



Students Receiving Financial Aid



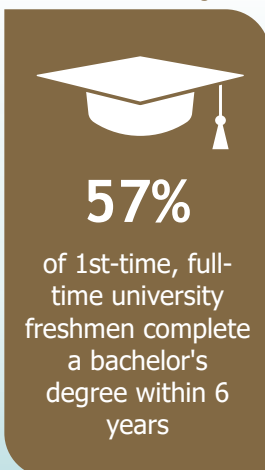
Students Seeking Financial Aid



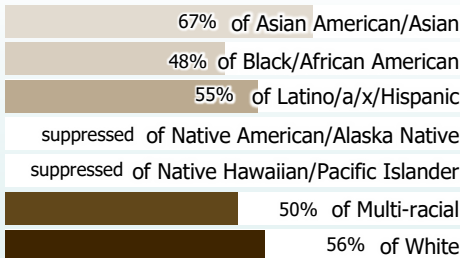
Loans fill the gap - **35%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

OUTCOMES

Credential-Seeking



Completion Rates



Retention Rate

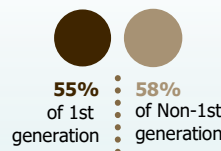
77%

Students continuing after 1st year

Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

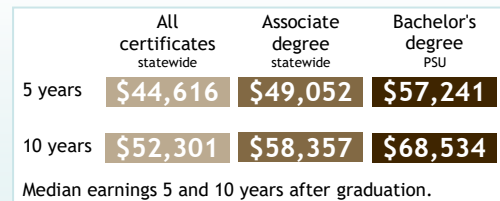
76% 1st-time Freshmen

69% Transfer Students

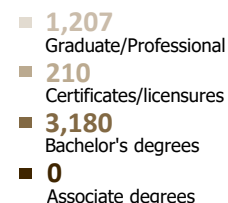


Graduation rates among all students have been increasing over time. However, rates can vary greatly for different groups.

Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



Number of Students Completing



OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION STATEWIDE SHAPSHOTS: Definitions
HECC Office of Research and Data (Data are from academic year 2022-23 except where noted)

ENROLLMENT	
Total Students Enrolled	The count of Total Students on the statewide snapshot includes all students at all postsecondary institutions in Oregon: Oregon resident, nonresident, graduate, undergraduate, and nonadmitted (e.g., high school students) students. Institutions include all public community colleges/universities, and most of the institutions in the Oregon Alliance of Independent Colleges and Universities. The number of Students in Public Institutions includes all students at 17 community colleges and 7 public universities. We estimate an unduplicated total count of students attending more than one public institution in 2022-23. The number of Oregon Undergraduates includes Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students and those covered under the veteran/noncitizen tuition equity program at public universities and all students in community colleges who were enrolled at any point in the summer to spring academic year.
Other Enrollment Data	Except for Primary Area of Instruction, all other university enrollment data refer to Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students. Community college enrollment data refer to all students, including those enrolled in non-credit courses. Both sectors include high school students enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning.
Race/Ethnicity, Credit Load, Age, Gender	For universities, includes Oregon resident undergraduate students and high school students enrolled in dual-credit/accelerated learning courses. For community colleges, this includes all students. Race/ethnicity, age, and gender are self-reported. For gender, "not reported" includes other options available at some schools.
Primary Area of Instruction	For university students, shows Oregon resident, undergraduate and graduate students, whether admitted or nonadmitted, and includes high school students in dual-credit/accelerated learning; measure based on admission criteria. For community college students, shows the percentage of students whose primary area of instruction is Lower Division Collegiate (LDC), Career/Technical Education (CTE), Developmental Education (Dev. Ed.), or non-credit courses. This is the category in which the largest share of a student's credits lies. Students in the non-credit group are enrolled only in non-credit courses, including non-credit LDC, CTE, Dev. and Adult Continuing Education, Personal Enrichment, and other types.
1st-Generation Status	Includes only students who completed a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or ORSAA. A 1st-generation student is one who reported no parents completed education beyond high school or its equivalent. If one parent in a two-parent household earned a certificate or associate degree/bachelor's degree, the student is not considered 1st-generation.
Non-1st-Generation Status	A student who completed a FAFSA/ORSAA and reported at least one parent earned a certificate, associate degree, or bachelor's degree.
Enrollment Level	Students attempting 45+ credits (minimum needed to complete an associate degree in 2 years or a bachelor's degree in 4 years), 1-44 credits, and 0 credits annually. High school students enrolled in college courses generally attempt 1-44 credits annually.
AFFORDABILITY	
Affordability Data	All data in this section (except for institutional aid) refer only to resident, undergraduate students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA. Students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA may include those from high-income and those from low-income families.
Unable to Meet Expenses with Expected Resources	Students for whom total cost of attendance exceeds the sum of their federal expected family contribution (EFC), public grant aid, and own earnings. Earnings estimated as 90% of minimum wage for 15 hours per week for 48 weeks (Oregon Opportunity Grant formula).
Race/Ethnicity	The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 57% .
Cost of Attendance (COA)	Institutional reports of standard student budgets for tuition/fees, books/supplies, room/board, personal expenses, transportation, and other costs. Cost of attendance data are based on enrollment of 15 credits per term but part-time students are included by adjusting to full-time equivalent.
1st-Generation Status	Percentage of 1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources and of non-1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Students Receiving Financial Aid	Data on Pell grants, Oregon Opportunity grants (OOG), and Oregon Promise grants are available only for those who filed a FAFSA/ORSAA. Measure shows the number of students receiving a grant in 2022-23. Institutional aid data reflect all resident undergraduates, regardless of a FAFSA/ORSAA.
Students Seeking Financial Aid	Data include resident, undergraduate students at the universities and community college students attempting six or more credits, who were not accelerated learning students. Shows percentage of these students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA and did or did not receive aid as well as the percentage of these students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA.
Federal Loan Debt	Federal loan debt for graduates includes those with \$0 of federal loans. Percentage of undergraduates with federal loans includes Oregon residents and nonresidents. Both measures from IPEDS at https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/ .
COA after Public Student Aid	Shows average cost of attendance for students who receive public aid. Subtracts average public aid from the total cost of attendance. Max. Pell grant = \$6,895 Max. OR Opportunity grant = \$4,692 (university) Max. OR Promise grant = \$4,128 \$3,600 (community college)
COA after Inst./Public Aid	The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid provided to students.
Time to Completion	For 2022-23 first-time graduates, shows median time between first for-credit community college enrollment in LDC/CTE/Dev.Ed. after high school and earning an associate degree or between university admission and earning a bachelor's degree. Excludes students who earn an associate degree during high school. Excludes summer term.
OUTCOMES	
Completion Rates	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2017 cohort who earned a bachelor's degree within 6 years at any public university. Community college completion rates show the percentage of students who earned an associate degree or career certificate or who transferred to any 4-year university nationwide, among students who were new to the college in fall 2019, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 18 credits over 2 years or earned an award of fewer than 18 credits. (includes draft summer data)
Race/Ethnicity	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 72% .
Bachelor's Completion if continued to junior year	This measure shows the graduation rate for students who are about half-way through a bachelor's degree. It compares first-time freshmen who continue into a third year and graduate within 6 years of university arrival with transfer students from any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of arriving at the university as a transfer student.
Retention Rate	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2021 who enrolled in fall 2022. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2021 who were enrolled in fall 2022 or received an award before or during fall 2022. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2021, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2021 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA credential-seeking cohort).
1st-Generation Status	Shows the completion rate for 1st-generation students and the comparable completion rate for non-1st-generation students. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Annual Earnings	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2022-23, 5 and 10 years after completion in 2016-17 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
Number of Students Completing/Transferring	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2022-23 academic year. Transfer students are those admitted to a public university as a transfer student from any Oregon community college and may also have earned an associate degree or certificate. In the degree and certificate totals, students earning more than one degree or certificate are counted once, in the highest award group.
General notes	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For privacy, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.

OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES SNAPSHOT



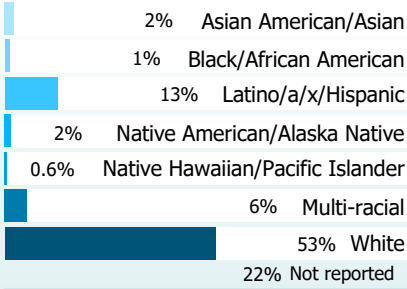
2022-23 Academic Year
Southern Oregon University



ENROLLMENT

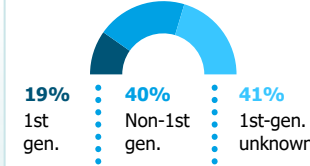


Race/Ethnicity

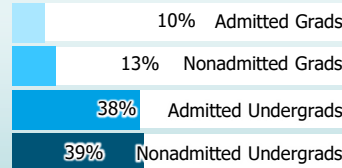


Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **25%** of students identify as students of color.

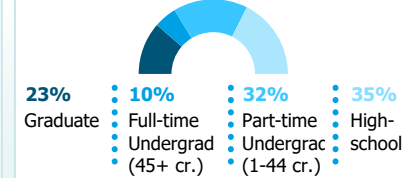
1st-Generation Status



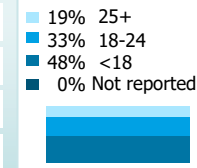
Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



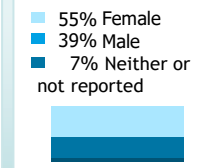
Enrollment Level



Age



Gender



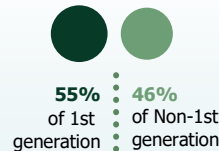
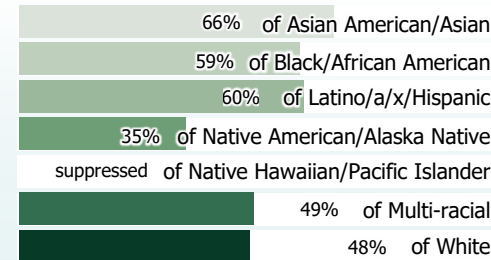
*Used as total students for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction, which also includes graduate students.

AFFORDABILITY

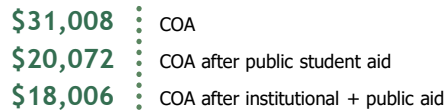
FAFSA filers



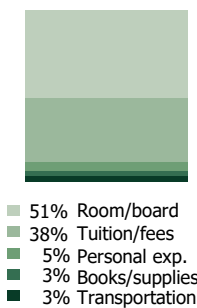
Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



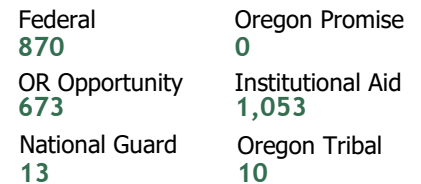
Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



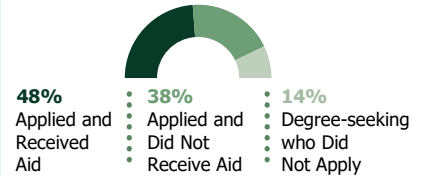
COA Components



Students Receiving Financial Aid



Students Seeking Financial Aid



Loans fill the gap - **29%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost

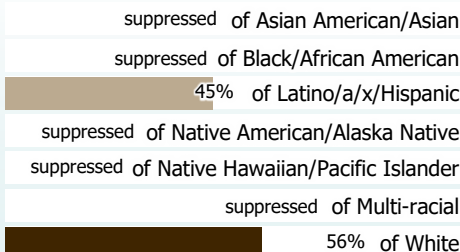


OUTCOMES

Credential-Seeking



Completion Rates



Retention Rate

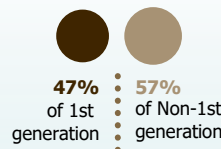
72%

Students continuing after 1st year

Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

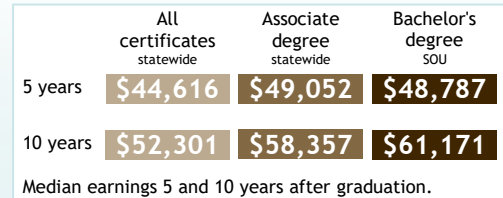
73% 1st-time Freshmen

56% Transfer Students

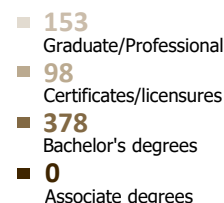


Graduation rates among all students have been increasing over time. However, rates can vary greatly for different groups.

Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



Number of Students Completing



OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION STATEWIDE SHAPSHOTS: Definitions
HECC Office of Research and Data (Data are from academic year 2022-23 except where noted)

ENROLLMENT	
Total Students Enrolled	The count of Total Students on the statewide snapshot includes all students at all postsecondary institutions in Oregon: Oregon resident, nonresident, graduate, undergraduate, and nonadmitted (e.g., high school students) students. Institutions include all public community colleges/universities, and most of the institutions in the Oregon Alliance of Independent Colleges and Universities. The number of Students in Public Institutions includes all students at 17 community colleges and 7 public universities. We estimate an unduplicated total count of students attending more than one public institution in 2022-23. The number of Oregon Undergraduates includes Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students and those covered under the veteran/noncitizen tuition equity program at public universities and all students in community colleges who were enrolled at any point in the summer to spring academic year.
Other Enrollment Data	Except for Primary Area of Instruction, all other university enrollment data refer to Oregon resident admitted and nonadmitted undergraduate students. Community college enrollment data refer to all students, including those enrolled in non-credit courses. Both sectors include high school students enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning.
Race/Ethnicity, Credit Load, Age, Gender	For universities, includes Oregon resident undergraduate students and high school students enrolled in dual-credit/accelerated learning courses. For community colleges, this includes all students. Race/ethnicity, age, and gender are self-reported. For gender, "not reported" includes other options available at some schools.
Primary Area of Instruction	For university students, shows Oregon resident, undergraduate and graduate students, whether admitted or nonadmitted, and includes high school students in dual-credit/accelerated learning; measure based on admission criteria. For community college students, shows the percentage of students whose primary area of instruction is Lower Division Collegiate (LDC), Career/Technical Education (CTE), Developmental Education (Dev. Ed.), or non-credit courses. This is the category in which the largest share of a student's credits lies. Students in the non-credit group are enrolled only in non-credit courses, including non-credit LDC, CTE, Dev. and Adult Continuing Education, Personal Enrichment, and other types.
1st-Generation Status	Includes only students who completed a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or ORSAA. A 1st-generation student is one who reported no parents completed education beyond high school or its equivalent. If one parent in a two-parent household earned a certificate or associate degree/bachelor's degree, the student is not considered 1st-generation.
Non-1st-Generation Status	A student who completed a FAFSA/ORSAA and reported at least one parent earned a certificate, associate degree, or bachelor's degree.
Enrollment Level	Students attempting 45+ credits (minimum needed to complete an associate degree in 2 years or a bachelor's degree in 4 years), 1-44 credits, and 0 credits annually. High school students enrolled in college courses generally attempt 1-44 credits annually.
AFFORDABILITY	
Affordability Data	All data in this section (except for institutional aid) refer only to resident, undergraduate students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA. Students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA may include those from high-income and those from low-income families.
Unable to Meet Expenses with Expected Resources	Students for whom total cost of attendance exceeds the sum of their federal expected family contribution (EFC), public grant aid, and own earnings. Earnings estimated as 90% of minimum wage for 15 hours per week for 48 weeks (Oregon Opportunity Grant formula).
Race/Ethnicity	The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 50% .
Cost of Attendance (COA)	Institutional reports of standard student budgets for tuition/fees, books/supplies, room/board, personal expenses, transportation, and other costs. Cost of attendance data are based on enrollment of 15 credits per term but part-time students are included by adjusting to full-time equivalent.
1st-Generation Status	Percentage of 1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources and of non-1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Students Receiving Financial Aid	Data on Pell grants, Oregon Opportunity grants (OOG), and Oregon Promise grants are available only for those who filed a FAFSA/ORSAA. Measure shows the number of students receiving a grant in 2022-23. Institutional aid data reflect all resident undergraduates, regardless of a FAFSA/ORSAA.
Students Seeking Financial Aid	Data include resident, undergraduate students at the universities and community college students attempting six or more credits, who were not accelerated learning students. Shows percentage of these students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA and did or did not receive aid as well as the percentage of these students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA.
Federal Loan Debt	Federal loan debt for graduates includes those with \$0 of federal loans. Percentage of undergraduates with federal loans includes Oregon residents and nonresidents. Both measures from IPEDS at https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/ .
COA after Public Student Aid	Shows average cost of attendance for students who receive public aid. Subtracts average public aid from the total cost of attendance. Max. Pell grant = \$6,895 Max. OR Opportunity grant = \$4,692 (university) Max. OR Promise grant = \$4,128 \$3,600 (community college)
COA after Inst./Public Aid	The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid provided to students.
Time to Completion	For 2022-23 first-time graduates, shows median time between first for-credit community college enrollment in LDC/CTE/Dev.Ed. after high school and earning an associate degree or between university admission and earning a bachelor's degree. Excludes students who earn an associate degree during high school. Excludes summer term.
OUTCOMES	
Completion Rates	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2017 cohort who earned a bachelor's degree within 6 years at any public university. Community college completion rates show the percentage of students who earned an associate degree or career certificate or who transferred to any 4-year university nationwide, among students who were new to the college in fall 2019, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 18 credits over 2 years or earned an award of fewer than 18 credits. (includes draft summer data)
Race/Ethnicity	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, suppressed
Bachelor's Completion if continued to junior year	This measure shows the graduation rate for students who are about half-way through a bachelor's degree. It compares first-time freshmen who continue into a third year and graduate within 6 years of university arrival with transfer students from any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of arriving at the university as a transfer student.
Retention Rate	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2021 who enrolled in fall 2022. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2021 who were enrolled in fall 2022 or received an award before or during fall 2022. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2021, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2021 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA credential-seeking cohort).
1st-Generation Status	Shows the completion rate for 1st-generation students and the comparable completion rate for non-1st-generation students. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Annual Earnings	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2022-23, 5 and 10 years after completion in 2016-17 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
Number of Students Completing/Transferring	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2022-23 academic year. Transfer students are those admitted to a public university as a transfer student from any Oregon community college and may also have earned an associate degree or certificate. In the degree and certificate totals, students earning more than one degree or certificate are counted once, in the highest award group.
General notes	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For privacy, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.

OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES SNAPSHOT



2022-23 Academic Year
University of Oregon

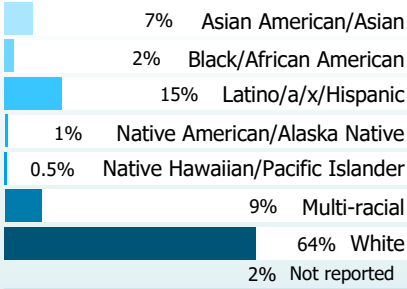


ENROLLMENT



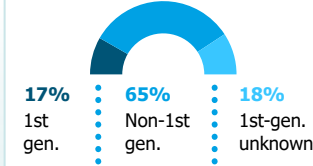
*Used as total students for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction, which also includes graduate students.

Race/Ethnicity

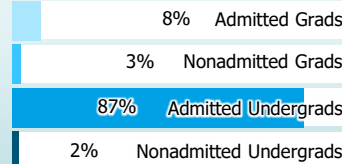


Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **34%** of students identify as students of color.

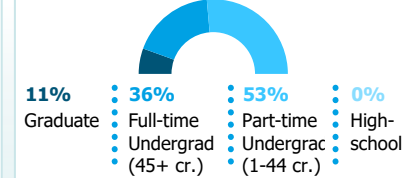
1st-Generation Status



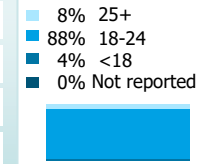
Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



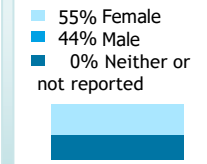
Enrollment Level



Age



Gender

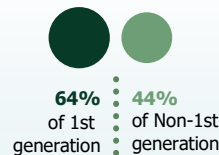
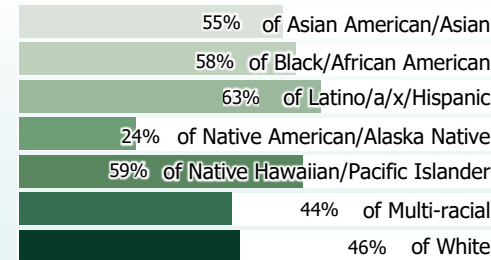


AFFORDABILITY

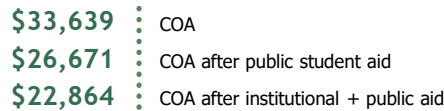
FAFSA filers



Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



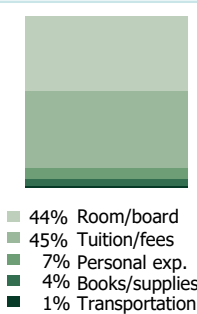
Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



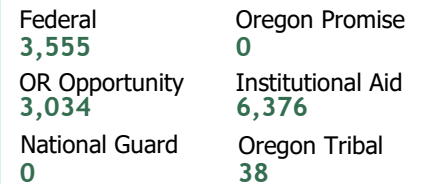
Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost



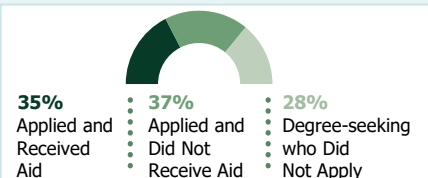
COA Components



Students Receiving Financial Aid



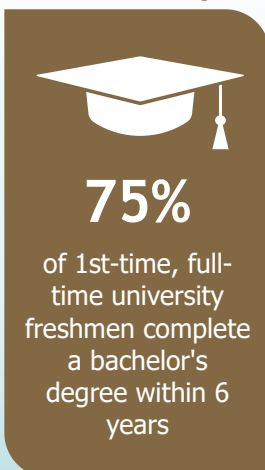
Students Seeking Financial Aid



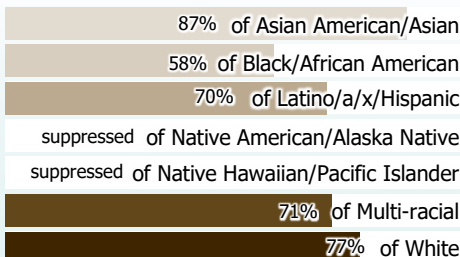
Loans fill the gap - **31%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

OUTCOMES

Credential-Seeking



Completion Rates



Retention Rate

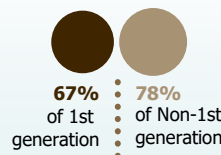
88%

Students continuing after 1st year

Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

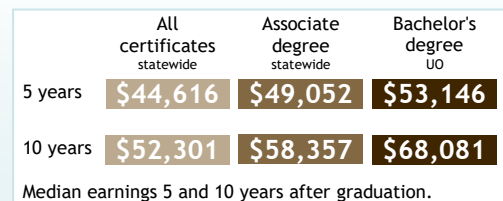
88% 1st-time Freshmen

75% Transfer Students



Graduation rates among all students have been increasing over time. However, rates can vary greatly for different groups.

Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



Number of Students Completing



OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION STATEWIDE SHAPSHOTS: Definitions
HECC Office of Research and Data (Data are from academic year 2022-23 except where noted)

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Race/Ethnicity	The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 50% .
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OUTCOMES	
Completion Rates	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2017 cohort who earned a bachelor's degree within 6 years at any public university. Community college completion rates show the percentage of students who earned an associate degree or career certificate or who transferred to any 4-year university nationwide, among students who were new to the college in fall 2019, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 18 credits over 2 years or earned an award of fewer than 18 credits. (includes draft summer data)
Race/Ethnicity	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 62% .
Bachelor's Completion if continued to junior year	This measure shows the graduation rate for students who are about half-way through a bachelor's degree. It compares first-time freshmen who continue into a third year and graduate within 6 years of university arrival with transfer students from any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of arriving at the university as a transfer student.
Retention Rate	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2021 who enrolled in fall 2022. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2021 who were enrolled in fall 2022 or received an award before or during fall 2022. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2021, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2021 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA credential-seeking cohort).
1st-Generation Status	Shows the completion rate for 1st-generation students and the comparable completion rate for non-1st-generation students. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Annual Earnings	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2022-23, 5 and 10 years after completion in 2016-17 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
Number of Students Completing/Transferring	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2022-23 academic year. Transfer students are those admitted to a public university as a transfer student from any Oregon community college and may also have earned an associate degree or certificate. In the degree and certificate totals, students earning more than one degree or certificate are counted once, in the highest award group.
General notes	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For privacy, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.

OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES SNAPSHOT



2022-23 Academic Year
Western Oregon University

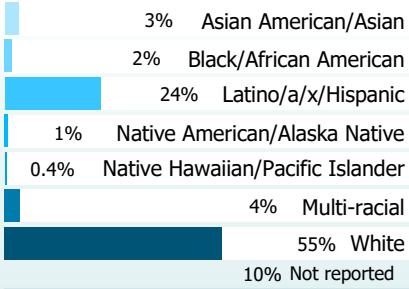


ENROLLMENT



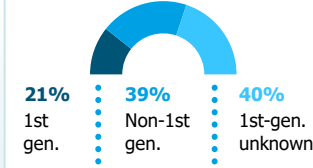
*Used as total students for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction, which also includes graduate students.

Race/Ethnicity

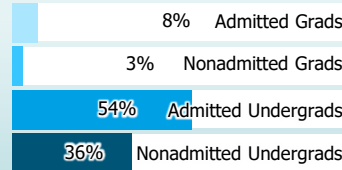


Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **35%** of students identify as students of color.

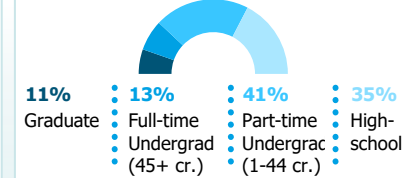
1st-Generation Status



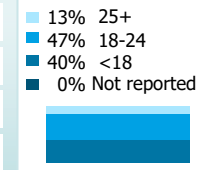
Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



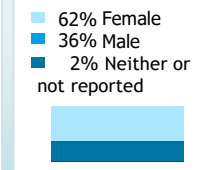
Enrollment Level



Age



Gender

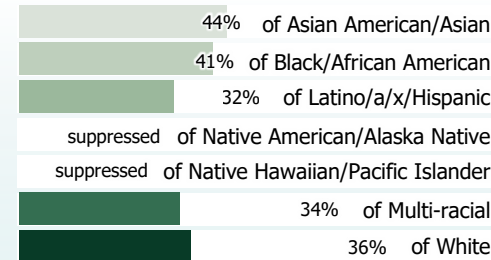


AFFORDABILITY

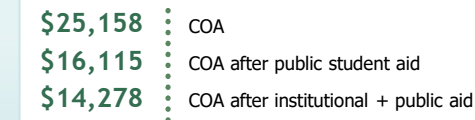
FAFSA filers



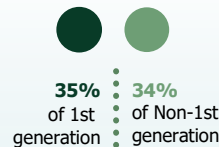
Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



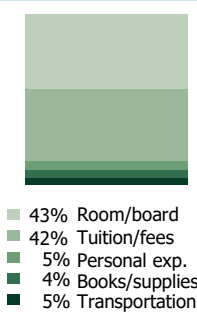
Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost



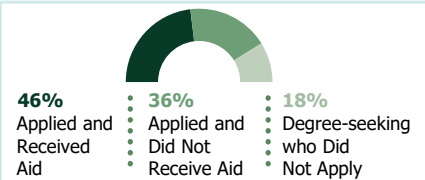
COA Components



Students Receiving Financial Aid



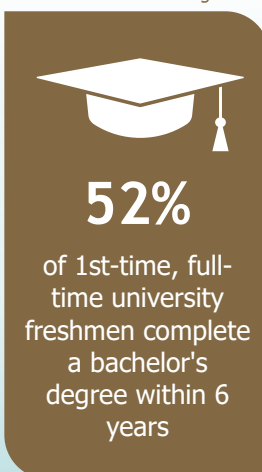
Students Seeking Financial Aid



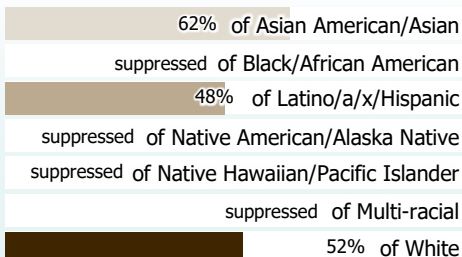
Loans fill the gap - **74%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

OUTCOMES

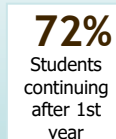
Credential-Seeking



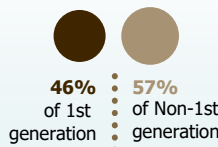
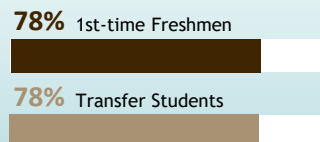
Completion Rates



Retention Rate

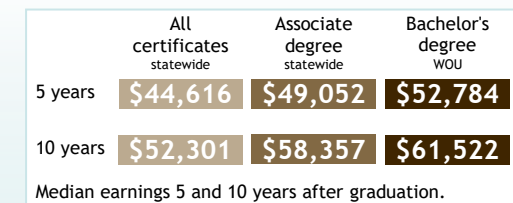


Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

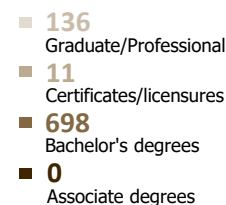


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Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



Number of Students Completing



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Race/Ethnicity, Credit Load, Age, Gender	For universities, includes Oregon resident undergraduate students and high school students enrolled in dual-credit/accelerated learning courses. For community colleges, this includes all students. Race/ethnicity, age, and gender are self-reported. For gender, "not reported" includes other options available at some schools.
Primary Area of Instruction	For university students, shows Oregon resident, undergraduate and graduate students, whether admitted or nonadmitted, and includes high school students in dual-credit/accelerated learning; measure based on admission criteria. For community college students, shows the percentage of students whose primary area of instruction is Lower Division Collegiate (LDC), Career/Technical Education (CTE), Developmental Education (Dev. Ed.), or non-credit courses. This is the category in which the largest share of a student's credits lies. Students in the non-credit group are enrolled only in non-credit courses, including non-credit LDC, CTE, Dev. and Adult Continuing Education, Personal Enrichment, and other types.
1st-Generation Status	Includes only students who completed a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or ORSAA. A 1st-generation student is one who reported no parents completed education beyond high school or its equivalent. If one parent in a two-parent household earned a certificate or associate degree/bachelor's degree, the student is not considered 1st-generation.
Non-1st-Generation Status	A student who completed a FAFSA/ORSAA and reported at least one parent earned a certificate, associate degree, or bachelor's degree.
Enrollment Level	Students attempting 45+ credits (minimum needed to complete an associate degree in 2 years or a bachelor's degree in 4 years), 1-44 credits, and 0 credits annually. High school students enrolled in college courses generally attempt 1-44 credits annually.
AFFORDABILITY	
Affordability Data	All data in this section (except for institutional aid) refer only to resident, undergraduate students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA. Students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA may include those from high-income and those from low-income families.
Unable to Meet Expenses with Expected Resources	Students for whom total cost of attendance exceeds the sum of their federal expected family contribution (EFC), public grant aid, and own earnings. Earnings estimated as 90% of minimum wage for 15 hours per week for 48 weeks (Oregon Opportunity Grant formula).
Race/Ethnicity	The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 34% .
Cost of Attendance (COA)	Institutional reports of standard student budgets for tuition/fees, books/supplies, room/board, personal expenses, transportation, and other costs. Cost of attendance data are based on enrollment of 15 credits per term but part-time students are included by adjusting to full-time equivalent.
1st-Generation Status	Percentage of 1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources and of non-1st-generation students unable to meet college expenses with expected resources. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Students Receiving Financial Aid	Data on Pell grants, Oregon Opportunity grants (OOG), and Oregon Promise grants are available only for those who filed a FAFSA/ORSAA. Measure shows the number of students receiving a grant in 2022-23. Institutional aid data reflect all resident undergraduates, regardless of a FAFSA/ORSAA.
Students Seeking Financial Aid	Data include resident, undergraduate students at the universities and community college students attempting six or more credits, who were not accelerated learning students. Shows percentage of these students who filed a complete FAFSA/ORSAA and did or did not receive aid as well as the percentage of these students who did not file a complete FAFSA/ORSAA.
Federal Loan Debt	Federal loan debt for graduates includes those with \$0 of federal loans. Percentage of undergraduates with federal loans includes Oregon residents and nonresidents. Both measures from IPEDS at https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/ .
COA after Public Student Aid	Shows average cost of attendance for students who receive public aid. Subtracts average public aid from the total cost of attendance. Max. Pell grant = \$6,895 Max. OR Opportunity grant = \$4,692 (university) Max. OR Promise grant = \$4,128 \$3,600 (community college)
COA after Inst./Public Aid	The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid provided to students.
Time to Completion	For 2022-23 first-time graduates, shows median time between first for-credit community college enrollment in LDC/CTE/Dev.Ed. after high school and earning an associate degree or between university admission and earning a bachelor's degree. Excludes students who earn an associate degree during high school. Excludes summer term.
OUTCOMES	
Completion Rates	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2017 cohort who earned a bachelor's degree within 6 years at any public university. Community college completion rates show the percentage of students who earned an associate degree or career certificate or who transferred to any 4-year university nationwide, among students who were new to the college in fall 2019, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 18 credits over 2 years or earned an award of fewer than 18 credits. (includes draft summer data)
Race/Ethnicity	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 58% .
Bachelor's Completion if continued to junior year	This measure shows the graduation rate for students who are about half-way through a bachelor's degree. It compares first-time freshmen who continue into a third year and graduate within 6 years of university arrival with transfer students from any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of arriving at the university as a transfer student.
Retention Rate	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2021 who enrolled in fall 2022. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2021 who were enrolled in fall 2022 or received an award before or during fall 2022. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2021, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2021 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA credential-seeking cohort).
1st-Generation Status	Shows the completion rate for 1st-generation students and the comparable completion rate for non-1st-generation students. For definition of 1st-generation status, see Enrollment section above.
Annual Earnings	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2022-23, 5 and 10 years after completion in 2016-17 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
Number of Students Completing/Transferring	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2022-23 academic year. Transfer students are those admitted to a public university as a transfer student from any Oregon community college and may also have earned an associate degree or certificate. In the degree and certificate totals, students earning more than one degree or certificate are counted once, in the highest award group.
General notes	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For privacy, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.