

Chafee Graduation Rates

The Office of Student Access and Completion (OSAC) matches data to determine graduation rates of Oregon Opportunity Grant recipients as part of the legislatively required Key Performance Measures. At the request of the Oregon Department of Human Services Independent Living Program, as of fall, 2011, similar data will be collected regarding Chafee Education and Training Grant recipients.

Criteria:

- Institution type- community college, proprietary, four year public, or four-year private
- First time Chafee recipient during the base year

Results:

Graduation Rates of First Time Chafee Recipients by Academic Year

Year	Community Colleges			Proprietary			4-Year Public (OUS)			4-Year Private			Total All Sectors		
	# 1st Time	# Degrees	%	# 1st Time	# Degrees	%	# 1st Time	# Degrees	%	# 1st Time	# Degrees	%	# 1st Time	# Degrees	%
2005-06	63	3	4.73	19	0	0	14	3	21.43	8	3	37.5	104	9	8.65
2006-07	65	8	12.31	10	0	0	24	15	62.5	4	4	100	103	28	27.18
2007-08	88	8	9.09	13	0	0	22	11	50	10	7	70	133	26	19.55
2008-09	138	10	7.25	24	1	4.17	26	13	50	6	2	33.3	194	26	13.40
2009-10	166	7	4.2	34	1	2.9	35	6	17	3	2	67	238	16	6.7
2010-11	149	7	4.7	9	1	.11	30	14	46.7	6	5	83.3	194	27	13.91
2011-12	131	12	9.2	13	1	.08	29	16	55.17	7	6	85.71	180	35	19.44
2012-13	138	3	2	14	1	.07	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	104	10	9.6	10	0	0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014-15	110	14	12.73	3	1	33.33	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Conclusions:

- The graduation rate for community colleges has ranged from a low of 2% to a high of 12.73%. For the most recent measurement, the rate rose from 9.6% in 2013-14 to 12.73% in 2014-15. This is the highest graduation rate among community college students since reporting has begun.
- For proprietary school attendees, the graduation rate has ranged from a low of 0% to a high of 4.17% among first time Chafee recipients. For the most recent measurement, the rate rose from

0% in 2013-14 to 33.33% in 2014-15. Since the 2010-11 academic year, the rate has declined annually before showing a significant increase during 2014-15.

- The graduation rate for four year public university attendees increased dramatically from 2005-06 first time recipients to 2006-07 (21.43% to 62.50), almost tripling. The same thing occurred for four-year private university attendees, increasing from 37.50 to 100% graduation rate. Both sectors dropped again for the 2007-08 first time recipients, to 50% and 70% respectively. For 2008-09, four year public schools remained steady at 50% while the private sector dropped to 33.30%. During 2014-15 the public school rate increased to 55.17%, while private school rates increased to 85.71%. This shows a two year trend of increased graduation rates among both public and private 4-year institutions.
- Data has now been gathered for community college and proprietary schools for a period of ten academic years and a period of seven academic years at the four year public and private universities. The conclusion that is still drawn at this point is that the rates are not consistent from year to year amongst any of the four sectors. However, those attending four year institutions seem to have a consistently higher rate of graduation (and it is probably safe to say, retention) than those who attend community colleges and proprietary schools.

Methodology:

In keeping with the same methodology as OSAC uses for KPM data collection, graduation rates will be determined using:

- Four Year Institutions-a standard of six years
- Two Year (Community College) Institutions-a standard of three years
- The US Department of Education requires Title IV schools to report graduation rates for all full-time students who complete their undergraduate program of study within 150 percent of the programs published length (i.e. six years for four year institutions, 3 years for two year institutions). Proprietary (for-profit) institutions often offer accelerated programs ranging from approximately 9 to 22 or more months, or, may offer a four year degree. Because each institution is different and varying programs within each institution may have different completion times, data was pulled for proprietary institutions for the same years as two-year institutions.
- For this report, prepared in May, 2018 graduation rates are checked for those receiving a degree by August 2017.
- To maintain a standard methodology, we look only at the first time Chafee recipients for each year. The graduation rates follow only that group for the year. However, those who received a Chafee in previous years but perhaps took more than one year off may have received a degree in a future year and are not included in this report. It would be a difficult task to track all Chafee recipients to determine whether a degree was “eventually” received. As a whole, many of the youth tend to change schools, sometimes multiple times, as well as start and stop enrollment. They may go on to finally finish a degree well after the age where they would still be eligible for the Chafee ETG.