Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, 24% of students identify as students of color.

32% of students were unable to meet expenses with expected resources: family contributions, student earnings, and grant aid.

Time to Completion Increases Cost
3.3 Years  Associate degree

49% of new community college students complete an associate degree or certificate, or transfer to a university within 4 years.

Retention Rate
77% Students continuing after 1st year

77% 1st-time/Freshmen
62% Transfer Students

47% of 1st generation
54% of Non-1st generation

Graduation rates among all students have been slowly increasing over time. However, the gap between students of color and their white classmates continues to be significant.

49% Room/board
28% Tuition/fees
7% Personal exp.
7% Books/supplies
8% Transportation

COA Components

33% of Native American/Alaska Native
31% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
31% of Asian American
32% of Black/African American
36% of Hispanic/Latinx
38% of White

Average Cost of Attendance (COA)
$20,632 : COA
$13,880 : COA after public student aid
$13,292 : COA after institutional + public aid

Loans fill the gap between costs and resources. 34% of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates increase with grants and decrease with loans.

For institution snapshots, visit www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Pages/snapshots.aspx. See back of this document for data notes and definitions. Created by HECC Office of Research and Data in April 2018. Data in this version published 07/03/20.

## Enrollments

### 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 nonenrolled (e.g., high school students) students. Institutions include all public community colleges/universities, and most private degree-granting/private career schools. 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 2018-19. The number of Oregon Resident undergraduates and nonresidents at public universities and all students in community colleges who were enrolled at any point in the spring to summer 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. For community colleges, 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 Oregon Student Aid Application (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.

### Annual Credit Load

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. Metric revised in 2019.

### Affordability Data

All data in this section (except for institutional aid) refer only to resident, undergraduate students who filed a FAFSA/ORSAA. Students who did not file a 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, and own earnings. Earnings estimated as 90% of minimum wage for 15 hours per week for 48 weeks (Oregon Opportunity Grant formula). Metric revised in 2019.

### Race/Ethnicity

The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those with more than one racial/ethnic group is 34% and for 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.

### 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 2018-19. Institutional aid data reflect all resident undergraduates, regardless of a FAFSA/ORSAA.

### Students Receiving Public Grant Aid

For universities, shows the percentage of admitted resident undergraduates who received a Pell/OOG. For community colleges, shows the percentage of CTE, LDC, Dev. Ed. students who received a Pell/OOG/Promise grant.

### Federal Loan Debt


### COA after Public Student Aid

COA after Public Student Aid indicates the average cost of attendance for students who receive public aid. Subtracts average public aid (sum of total Pell, OOG, and Oregon Promise disbursements to the institution, divided by total number of students receiving aid) from total cost of attendance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max. Pell grant</td>
<td>$6,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. OR Opportunity grant</td>
<td>$3,200 (university)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. OR Promise grant</td>
<td>$1,000 - $3,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,600 (community college)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COA after Inst. and Public Aid

The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid (as reported by the institutions) provided to students.

### Time to Completion

For 2018-19 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.

### Outcomes

#### Completion Rates

University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2013 cohort who earn a bachelor's degree within 6 years at any of the public universities. 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 institution in fall 2014, were not enrolled in dual credit/accelerated learning, and earned at least 15 quarter credits over 2 years or earned an award requiring fewer than 18 credits. The cohort reflects the Voluntary Framework of Accountability (VFA) but without the framework of Accountability for 2-year (FAPA) or 4-year (APA) outcomes.

#### Race/Ethnicity

The completion rate for those with more than one racial/ethnic group is 46% and for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, 42%.

#### 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 completed 15-18 credits in their first year and the graduate within 4 years of attending any Oregon community college who transfer with at least 90 credits accepted and then graduate within 4 years of admission to the university as a transfer student.

#### Retention Rate

For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2017 who enrolled in fall 2018. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2017 who were enrolled in fall 2018 or received an award before or during fall 2018. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2017, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2017 (a proxy for high school graduates), and earned at least 18 credits or earned an award by the end of 2 years (the VFA degree-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 2018-19, 5 years after completion in 2013-14. It includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed students. All degrees are included.

#### Number of Students Completing/Transferring

Shows students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college or public university during the 2018-19 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. Metric revised in 2019.

### General notes

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. To protect confidentiality, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.