

# OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION STATEWIDE SNAPSHOT

2017-18 Academic Year  
Public Institutions



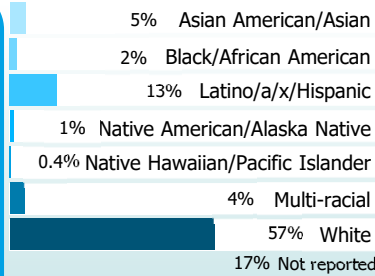
## ENROLLMENT

**448,620**  
Total students  
87% - Public inst.  
13% - Private inst.

**386,150**  
In Public Institutions  
6% - Graduate  
94% - Undergraduate

**330,799**  
Oregon undergraduates\*

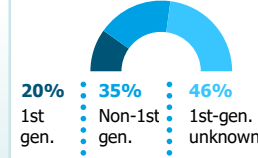
### Race/Ethnicity



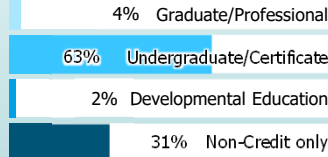
Students of color are increasingly represented on campuses. Currently, nearly **26%** of higher education students identify as students of color.

\*Used for all metrics except Primary Area of Instruction

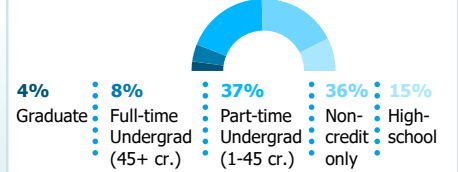
### 1st-Generation Status



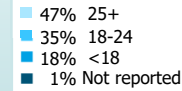
### Primary Area of Instruction (most credits)



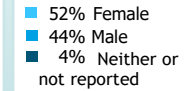
### Enrollment Level



### Age



### Gender

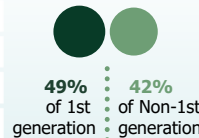
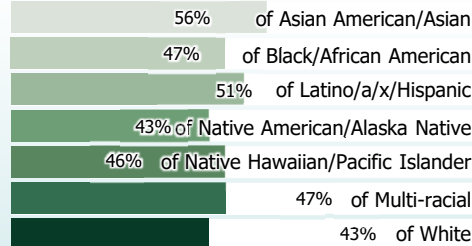


## AFFORDABILITY

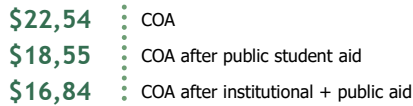
FAFSA filers

**45%**  
of students were unable to meet expenses with expected resources: family contributions, student earnings, and grant aid.

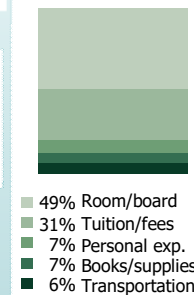
### Unable to Meet College Expenses with Expected Resources



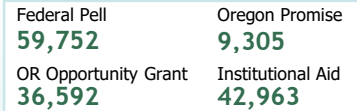
### Average Cost of Attendance (COA)



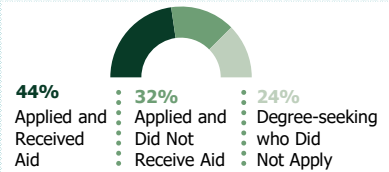
### COA Components



### Students Receiving Financial Aid



### Students Seeking Financial Aid



### Average Debt Among Graduates



Loans fill the gap - **39%** of undergraduates have federal loans. Graduation rates rise with grants and fall with loans.

### Longer Time to Completion Increases Cost



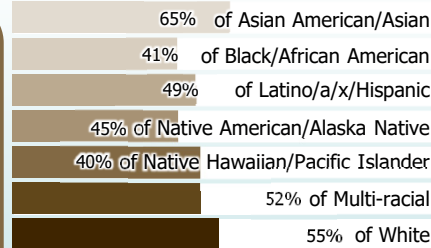
## OUTCOMES

Credential-Seeking

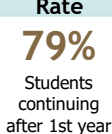
**49%**  
of new community college students complete an associate degree or certificate, or transfer to a university within

**65%**  
of 1st-time, full-time university freshmen complete a bachelor's degree within 6 years

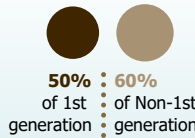
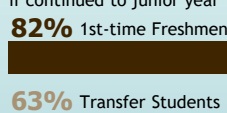
### Completion Rates



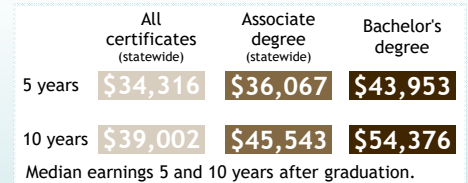
### Retention Rate



### Bachelor's Completion Rate if continued to junior year

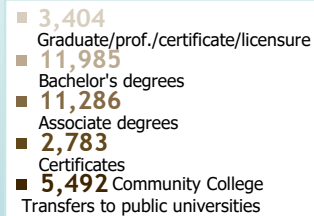


### Annual Earnings from Oregon Employment



### Number of Students Transferring and Completing

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



Oregon needs more than **2,500 additional completions** per year to reach 40-40-20 in 2025.



For institution snapshots, visit [www.oregon.gov/highered/research/Pages/snapshots.aspx](http://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 10/11/202. Suggested citation: Oregon Higher Education Coordinating Commission. (2022). Statewide Higher Education Snapshots. Salem: Oregon.

OREGON HIGHER EDUCATION STATEWIDE SHAPSHOTS: Definitions  
HECC Office of Research and Data (Data are from academic year 2017-18 except where noted)

<b>ENROLLMENT</b>	
<b>Total Students Enrolled</b>	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 2017-18. 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.
<b>Other Enrollment Data</b>	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.
<b>Race/Ethnicity, Credit Load, Age, Gender</b>	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.
<b>Primary Area of Instruction</b>	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.
<b>1st-Generation Status</b>	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.
<b>Non-1st-Generation Status</b>	A student who completed a FAFSA/ORSAA and reported at least one parent earned a certificate, associate degree, or bachelor's degree.
<b>Enrollment Level</b>	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.
<b>AFFORDABILITY</b>	
<b>Affordability Data</b>	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.
<b>Unable to Meet Expenses with Expected Resources</b>	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).
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	The percentage unable to meet expenses with expected resources for those those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, <b>43%</b> .
<b>Cost of Attendance (COA)</b>	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.
<b>1st-Generation Status</b>	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.
<b>Students Receiving Financial Aid</b>	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 2017-18. Institutional aid data reflect all resident undergraduates, regardless of a FAFSA/ORSAA.
<b>Students Seeking Financial Aid</b>	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.
<b>Federal Loan Debt</b>	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 <a href="https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/">https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/</a> .
<b>COA after Public Student Aid</b>	Shows average cost of attendance for students who receive public aid. Subtracts average public aid from the total cost of attendance. Max. Pell grant = \$5,920 Max. OR Opportunity grant = \$2,25 (university) Max. OR Promise grant = \$1,000-\$3,398 \$2,25 (community college)
<b>COA after Inst./Public Aid</b>	The cost of attendance after subtracting the average amount of public aid and institutional aid provided to students.
<b>Time to Completion</b>	For 2017-18 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.
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	
<b>Completion Rates</b>	University completion rates show the percentage of resident, first-time, full-time freshmen in the fall 2012 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 2014, 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.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	The completion rate for those not reporting a racial/ethnic group, <b>44%</b> .
<b>Bachelor's Completion if continued to junior year</b>	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 who graduate within 6 years of admission to the university with transfer students from 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.
<b>Retention Rate</b>	For university students, shows the percentage of first-time, full-time freshmen in fall 2016 who enrolled in fall 2017. For community college students, shows the percentage of new, credential-seeking students in fall 2016 who were enrolled in fall 2017 or received an award before or during fall 2017. This includes students who were new to the institution in summer or fall 2016, not enrolled in dual-credit courses after the spring of 2016 (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).
<b>1st-Generation Status</b>	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.
<b>Annual Earnings</b>	Earnings outcomes come from the Oregon Employment Department and include students employed in Oregon in 2017-18, 10 and 5 years after completion in 2006-07 and 2011-12, respectively. Includes all certificate, associate and bachelor's degree recipients whether or not they completed additional degrees.
<b>Number of Students Completing/Transferring</b>	Shows all students completing a degree/certificate at an Oregon community college and resident students at public university during the 2017-18 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.
<b>General notes</b>	Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For confidentiality, data are suppressed for measures containing fewer than 10 students.