

For the U.S. to regain the top ranking in the world for college degree attainment, Latinos will need to earn 6.2 million degrees by 2030.¹

EAST FACTS

STATE RANKING:

Oregon had the **19th largest Latino population** in the U.S.

K-12 POPULATION:

In Oregon, **22%** of the K-12 population was **Latino**.²

POPULATION:

In Oregon, **13%** of the population was **Latino**.³

MEDIAN AGE:

The median age of **Hispanics** in Oregon was **26**, compared to **44** for **White non-Hispanics**.⁴



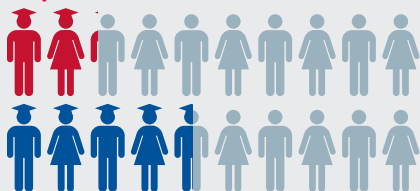
ENROLLMENT:

In Oregon, **19%** of **Hispanics** (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to **22%** of **White non-Hispanics**.⁵

DEGREE ATTAINMENT:

In Oregon, **22%** of **Hispanic adults** (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to **45%** of **White non-Hispanic adults**.⁶

Hispanic Adults = 2.2 of 10



White Adults = 4.5 of 10

To reach the degree attainment goal by 2030, the U.S. can: 1) close the equity gap in college completion; 2) increase the number of degrees conferred; and, 3) scale up programs and initiatives that work for Latino and other students. The following is a framework for tracking Latino degree attainment in the U.S.

ENROLLING: Top 5 Institutions (Hispanic Undergraduates) in Oregon, Fall 2018

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Portland Community College	Public, 2-year	27,046	3,378	12%
2	Portland State University	Public, 4-year	20,357	3,169	16%
3	Chemeketa Community College	Public, 2-year	10,151	2,949	29%
4	Oregon State University	Public, 4-year	25,699	2,547	10%
5	University of Oregon	Public, 4-year	19,101	2,430	13%

ASSOCIATE DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in Oregon, 2017-18

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Portland Community College	Public, 2-year	3,579	406	11%
2	Chemeketa Community College	Public, 2-year	1,502	319	21%
3	Lane Community College	Public, 2-year	1,107	125	11%
4	Mt Hood Community College	Public, 2-year	974	114	12%
5	Clackamas Community College	Public, 2-year	715	75	10%

BACHELOR DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in Oregon, 2017-18

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Portland State University	Public, 4-year	4,559	534	12%
2	Oregon State University	Public, 4-year	5,516	439	8%
3	University of Oregon	Public, 4-year	4,489	404	9%
4	University of Portland	Private not-for-profit, 4-year	1,005	122	12%
5	Western Oregon University	Public, 4-year	1,005	115	11%

NOTE: We use the terms Latino and Hispanic interchangeably in this factsheet.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2018 Fall Enrollment, Graduation Rates Survey and Institutional Characteristics Survey.

Oregon Equity Gap in Degree Completion

Closing the equity gap in college completion can be tracked by the 4 measures shown below.

Alone, none of these measures capture the entire “story” of equity in degree completion. However, in combination, they provide a useful picture of the equity gap in degree attainment between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic cohorts in a single year.

Graduation Rate — Total percentage of students who graduated within 150% of normal time for first-time, full-time freshmen. This incorporates students that graduated in 3 years at two-year institutions, or in 6 years at four-year institutions.

Transferred to Another Institution — Percentage of students that transferred to another institution. (Only incorporates students who have transferred out from an institution and did not complete a degree.)

Still Enrolled — Percentage of students that are still enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

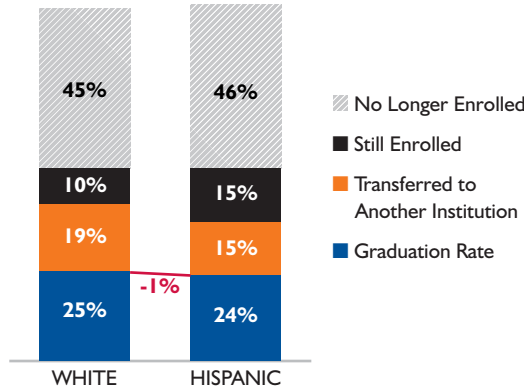
No Longer Enrolled — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

DEGREE OUTCOMES

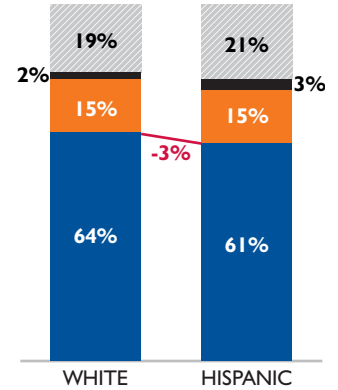
At two-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **1%-point lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in Oregon.

At four-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **3%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in Oregon.

TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS



FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS



*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

NOTE: Outcomes shown are for students at two-year institutions who started in Fall 2015, and for students at four-year institutions who started in Fall 2012.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2018 Graduation Rates Survey and the Institutional Characteristics Survey.

Examples of What Works for Latino Students

There are institutions showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following are examples of programs across the country with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students nominated for Examples of *Excelencia*.

The Engage, Develop, Grow, and Empower (EDGE) Program at the College of the Desert in California was a 2018 Examples of *Excelencia* finalist. EDGE works to increase student success and mitigate achievement gaps in access, basic skills, retention, persistence, and completion. To achieve this mission, the EDGE program provides students with a structured on-boarding process to help eliminate confusion during the

matriculation process. The program consists of a three-week summer bridge designed to reduce pre-collegiate coursework as well as first- and second-year comprehensive wrap-around support services. In 2016, 87% of students in the EDGE program were Hispanic/Latino as compared to 69% of the general student population. In 2017, persistence rates for EDGE students were 88%, compared to non-EDGE students (66%).

For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, access *Excelencia in Education’s* Growing What Works database at <http://www.edexcelencia.org/growing-what-works>

1 Projections to 2030: *Excelencia in Education*. (2020). Ensuring America’s Future: Benchmarking Latino College Completion to 2030. *Excelencia in Education*. Washington, D.C.

2 K-12 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

3 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

4 Median Age: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

5 Enrollment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

6 Degree Attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Nationally, Latino student enrollment and degree completion continues to increase. However, different patterns emerge within each state. For example, in Oregon, Latinos' graduation rate is higher than the national average for Latinos at four-year institutions. However, Oregon lags in Latinos' degree completion and overall degree attainment.

Population overview

Oregon has a large and young Latino population that will continue to grow. While 13 percent of the overall population is Latino, 22 percent of students in K-12 education are Latino.

Furthermore, the median age for Latinos is 26, compared to 44 for White non-Hispanics. As more Latino students enter higher education, policymakers at the state and institutional level should keep in mind that they'll have an increasingly young, Latino, first-generation population.

Where Oregon leads

Significantly more Latinos are enrolling in public institutions in Oregon. Three of the top five institutions enrolling Latinos are public, four-year institutions. Additionally, the top five institutions enrolling Latino students in Oregon are also among the top five awarding associate and bachelor's degrees. At four-year institutions, Latinos in Oregon graduate at higher rate than Latinos nationally—61 percent versus 51 percent, respectively.

Where Oregon lags

In Oregon, equity gaps exist in degree attainment overall among adults. Statewide, only 22 percent of Latino adults have an associate degree or higher, compared to 45 percent of White non-Hispanic adults. Moreover, while gaps in degree completion at two- and four-year institutions are not as large as other states, nonetheless equity gaps exist between Latino and White non-Hispanic students. At two-year institutions, Latinos' graduation rate is one percentage point lower than their White peers, and at four-year institutions Latinos' graduation rate is three percentage points lower than their White peers. Closing the degree attainment gap in Oregon will require policies that help the many Latino students entering higher education on their path to completion.

What comes next?

State policies to increase Latino student success should keep in mind the profile of Latino students and adjust to meet their needs. Oregon has a young Latino population that is more likely to enroll in a four-year institution. While some institutions are contributing to the success of Latinos in Oregon, degree attainment is not reflective of their enrollment. Opportunities exist for two- and four-year institutions in Oregon to help more Latino students attain a postsecondary degree.

Examples of institutional efforts to meet students' needs can be seen within the Seal of *Excelencia*. The Seal is a national certification for institutions intentionally SERVING Latino students through data, practice, and leadership.