



# FACTSHEET

## Oregon: Institutional Sector Comparisons

This fact sheet provides statistics comparing Oregon public, for-profit, and nonprofit postsecondary institutions with respect to:

- Enrollment—total vs. students using the GI Bill and DOD Tuition Assistance,
- Dollars received for students using the GI Bill and Tuition Assistance,
- Federal student aid (grants and loans), and
- Select student outcomes—default and graduation rates.

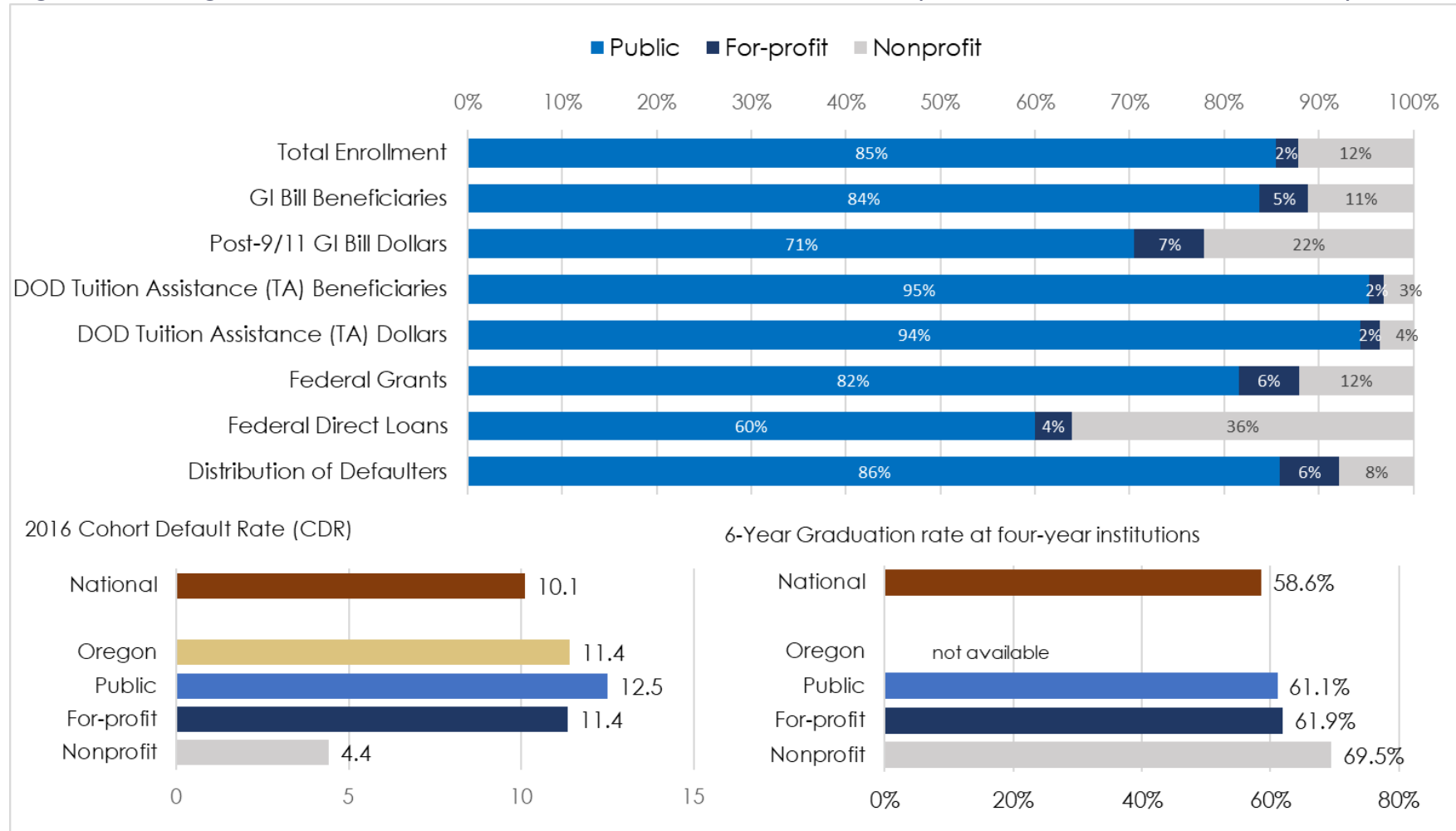
**Figure 1** shows that although for-profits enroll a small minority of Oregon students (1%), they attract a larger share of GI Bill beneficiaries (5%). The cohort default rate for Oregon students is much higher at for-profit schools (11.4%) compared to nonprofit (4.4%) institutions but about 1 percentage point lower than at public institutions (12.5%). For-profit schools' graduation rate (61.9%) 6 years after Oregon students enroll is about the same as public (61.1%) but lower than that of nonprofit institutions (69.5%). The data supporting figure 1 can be found in **Table 1**.

**Table 2** shows the top 15 Oregon institutions in terms of GI Bill revenue. Only 1 for-profit operating in Oregon—American College of Healthcare Sciences at #12—made it into the top 15 list, receiving about \$900,000 in GI Bill revenue for its 171 student veterans. Oregon State University and Portland State University were #1 and #2 respectively, with about \$7.5 million in GI Bill tuition payments each and enrolling between about 1,200 and 1,400 beneficiaries.

**Table 3** looks at the Oregon for-profit institutions receiving the most Post-9/11 GI Bill revenue in 2018. Two for-profits, American College of Healthcare Sciences and Oregon Culinary Institute received about 70% of the approximately \$2.1 million in GI Bill revenue paid to the top 5 recipients of such funds. As shown in Table 2, however, the average revenue per beneficiary at American College of Healthcare Sciences (\$5,260) was higher than that of 5 Oregon public institutions. In fact, at 4 of the 5 public institutions, the average revenue per beneficiary (ranging from \$2,001 to \$2,347) was less than half of that at American College of Healthcare Sciences. The lower average revenue per beneficiary reflects lower tuition at these public institutions compared to American College of Healthcare Sciences.

See “Sources” for a description of the data used in this fact sheet.

**Figure 1: Oregon Institutional Sector Differences at a Glance** (most current available data)



Sources: See pg. 5.



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**Table 1: Oregon vs. National Sector Differences** (most current available data)

	Oregon			National			
	Total	Distribution		Distribution			
		Public	For-profit	Nonprofit	Public	For-profit	Nonprofit
Total Student Enrollment	340,786	85%	2%	12%	73%	7%	20%
GI Bill Beneficiaries	10,905	84%	5%	11%	59%	21%	20%
GI Bill Dollars	\$54,449,880	71%	7%	22%	37%	31%	32%
DOD Tuition Assistance (TA) Beneficiaries	519	95%	1.5%	3.1%	39%	35%	26%
DOD Tuition Assistance (TA) Dollars	\$925,580	94%	2.1%	3.5%	34%	38%	28%
Federal Grants	\$339,075,684	82%	6%	12%	68%	13%	19%
Federal Direct Loans	\$1,180,679,916	60%	3%	37%	48%	12%	40%
Distribution of Defaulters	100%	86%	6%	8%	52%	33%	16%
Student Loan Default Rate	11.4	12.5	11.4	4.4	9.6	15.2	6.6
6-year graduation rate at 4-year institutions	Oregon			National (58.6%)			
	na	Public	For-profit	Nonprofit	Public	For-profit	Nonprofit
		61.1%	61.9%	69.5%	57%	35%	66%

Sources: See pg. 5.

**Table 2: Oregon Institutions Receiving the Most Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue, 2018**

Top 15 Oregon-Located Institutions based on Post-9/11 Tuition and Fee expenditures	Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue	GI Bill Beneficiaries	Average \$ per Beneficiary	Rank based on Revenue
Public Institutions				
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY-CORVALLIS OR	\$7,748,857	1,439	\$5,385	1
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY-PORTLAND OR	\$7,380,327	1,204	\$6,130	2
COCC-CENTRAL OREGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE-BEND OR	\$5,221,701	510	\$10,239	3
PCC-PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE-SYLVANIA CAMPUS-PORTLAND OR	\$4,761,330	1,585	\$3,004	4
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON-EUGENE OR	\$3,401,352	591	\$5,755	5
SOUTHERN OREGON UNIVERSITY-ASHLAND OR	\$1,051,437	276	\$3,810	10
LANE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-EUGENE OR	\$1,002,328	427	\$2,347	11
ROGUE COMMUNITY COLLEGE-GRANTS PASS OR	\$714,527	357	\$2,001	13
CLACKAMAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE-OREGON CITY OR	\$699,430	312	\$2,242	14
MOUNT HOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE-GRESHAM OR	\$670,082	300	\$2,234	15
Nonprofit Institutions				
PACIFIC UNIVERSITY-FOREST GROVE OR	\$1,733,825	140	\$12,384	6
UNIVERSITY OF PORTLAND-PORTLAND OR	\$1,725,485	101	\$17,084	7
GEORGE FOX UNIVERSITY-NEWBERG OR	\$1,315,454	164	\$8,021	8
CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY-PORTLAND OR	\$1,181,527	198	\$5,967	9
For-profit Institutions				
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTHCARE SCIENCES-PORTLAND OR	\$899,429	171	\$5,260	12

Source: See pg. 5, #3.

αThe Comparison Tool does not report on Oregon GI Bill beneficiaries who are enrolled in out of state online schools such as University of Phoenix, Ashford, Colorado Technical University, or Purdue Global.

**Table 3: Oregon For-profit Institutions Receiving the Most Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue, 2018**

Top For-Profit Oregon Schools <sup>a</sup>	Post-9/11 GI Bill Revenue	GI Bill Beneficiaries	Average \$ per Beneficiary	Rank based on Post-9/11 Revenue	For-Profit Schools: Percentage of Total Revenue from Federal Dollars (2013-14)
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTHCARE SCIENCES-PORTLAND OR	\$899,429	171	\$5,260	1	31.2%
OREGON CULINARY INSTITUTE-PIONEER PACIFIC COLLEGE-PORTLAND OR	\$578,507	47	\$12,309	2	83.7%
CONCORDE CAREER COLLEGE-PORTLAND OR	\$217,947	27	\$8,072	3	76%
PDX CODE GUILD	\$213,000	25	\$8,520	4	<sup>b</sup>
PIONEER PACIFIC COLLEGE WILSONVILLE	\$210,322	18	\$11,685	5	83.7%

Source: See p. 5, #3 and #9.

<sup>a</sup>The "top schools" aggregates all of the revenue/enrollment for each campus operated by the school.

<sup>b</sup>PDX Code Guild does not participate in Title IV.

### Sources

1. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.
2. Enrollment data are for academic year 2017-18 based on 12-month unduplicated counts of total enrollment (Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 12-month Enrollment component provisional data).
3. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) reports enrollment for the calendar year and expenditures (tuition and fees) on a fiscal year basis. The data reported here are for calendar and fiscal years 2018. The beneficiaries and tuition and fee payments reported here include the Yellow Ribbon program. The Comparison Tool reports enrollment for all GI Bill beneficiaries but tuition and fees for the Post-9/11 GI Bill. Beneficiaries can enroll in benefit programs other than the Post-9/11 GI Bill and those programs pay a monthly stipend, which can be used to cover tuition and fees, living expenses, book, and other expenses. VA does not know how much of the monthly stipend is allocated to tuition and fees. The Post-9/11 GI Bill pays tuition and fees directly to



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schools and living and book stipends to the beneficiary. As a result, school revenue from beneficiary tuition and fee payments is understated. (Source: U.S Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA), GI Bill Comparison Tool, downloaded 02/14/2020.)

4. DOD Tuition Assistance is for Fiscal Year 2018. Tuition Assistance may be used by the same Service member at multiple educational institutions in a single reporting period. (Source: Department of Defense, [TA Decides Tool](#), downloaded 02/07/2020.)
5. Federal Grants include Federal Pell grants, Teach and Iraq Afghanistan service grants, as well as the federal contribution portion of Campus-Based Programs (Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Perkins Loans, and Federal Work-Study) for the award year 2018-19 (Source: U.S. Department of Education, the Office of Federal Student Aid, [Title IV Program Volume Reports](#).)
6. Federal Direct Loans are based on loans originated for the award year 2018-19 (Source: U.S. Department of Education, the Office of Federal Student Aid, [Title IV Program Volume Reports](#).)
7. [Cohort default rates](#) capture students who default on their federal student loans within 3 years of entering repayment. Cohort default rates and distribution of borrowers in default are based on [FY 2016 official cohort default rates](#) published for schools participating in the Title IV student financial assistance programs. The state-specific calculated data includes those institutions for which data are reported. Cohort Default Rate (CDR) data is not displayed when the number of borrowers entering repayment in cohort includes 10 or fewer borrowers.
8. The 6-year graduation rates for students who enrolled for the first time in academic year 2011-12 at 4-year postsecondary institutions. The results are for full-time, first-time students who completed an undergraduate degree or certificate program within 150% of the normal time. (Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Graduation Rates component [2018 provisional data](#)).
9. The percentage of for-profit schools' total revenue from federal dollars is based on FY 2013-14 data released by the Department of Education in December 2016. The Department's [analysis](#) examined the impact of including all federal dollars in the 90 percent cap on for-profit school revenue, that is, not only Title IV funds but also VA and DOD educational benefits. Currently, the revenue cap on for-profit schools' revenue is limited to Title IV funds even though VA and DOD educational benefits are also federal dollars. The exclusion of military-related educational benefits is often referred to as the 90/10 loophole and incentivizes for-profit schools to aggressively recruit military connected students because for every VA or DOD dollar they can receive \$9 more from Title IV. Our [analysis](#) of the Education Department's data demonstrated an increased targeting of veterans and servicemembers by for-profit schools since FY 2011-12.