



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Office of Student Success
March 2022



SUMMARY

- Students are experiencing challenges meeting their basic needs including affordable housing with 40% of PSU students reporting that they experience housing insecurity or homelessness.
- Students cite housing as their primary need when applying for hardship or emergency funds.
- Students that receive financial support in the form of housing persist at much higher rates than their peers that do not receive financial support for housing.
- There is a need for affordable housing for both individual students and students with families and children.
- The rate at which students can afford to pay for rent is far below the average rental rate in Portland.
- The lack of affordable housing options impacts students ability to commute to campus.

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STUDENT EXPERIENCE SURVEY

Office of Student Success
Spring 2021





STUDENT EXPERIENCE SURVEY

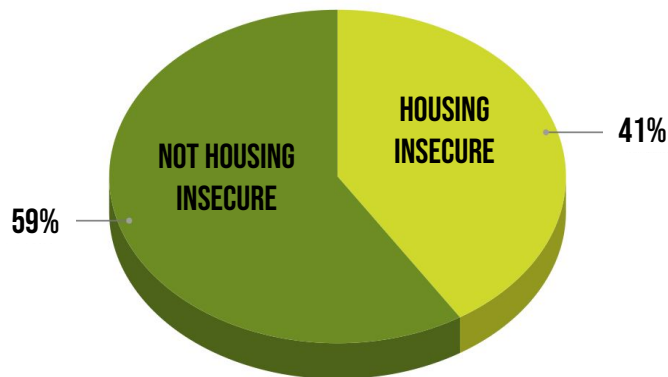
The Spring 2021 Student Experience survey was administered via email by the Office of Student Success to all enrolled undergraduate students in May 2021.

We received 2,169 completed undergraduate responses for a **16 percent response rate**



HOUSING INSECURITY

Q30 In the past 12 months, have you worried about whether you would be able to pay your rent or mortgage?



Nearly 4 in 10 students reported being housing insecure in 2021

Students that report financial insecurity were more likely to experience mental health challenges.

First Generation students experienced higher rates of food and housing insecurity, and more financial challenges.

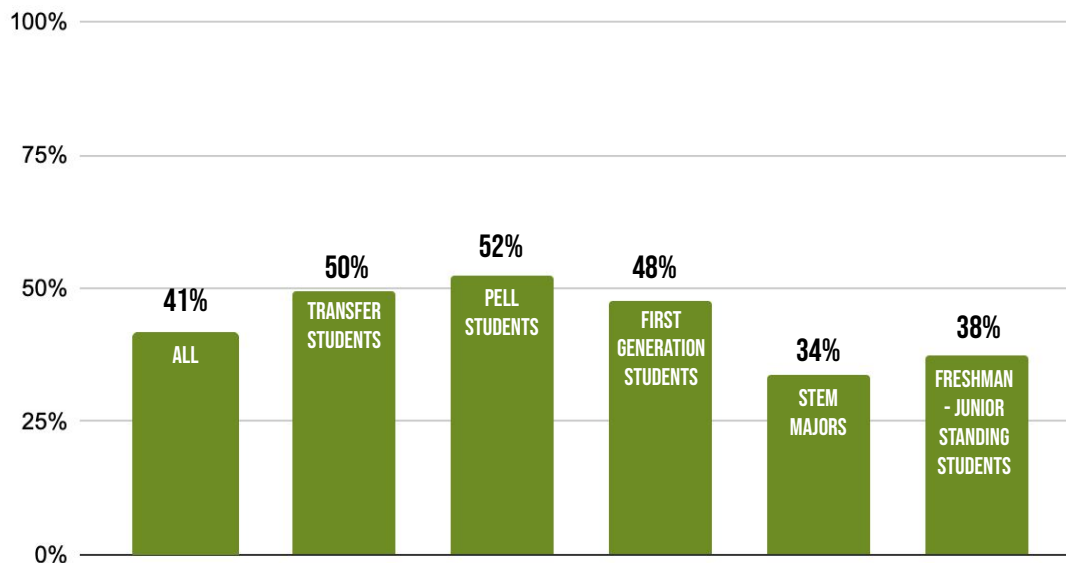
Housing Insecurity N = 2,048

Source: [Student Experience Survey 2021](#)



HOUSING INSECURITY

Percent of Respondents who reported **Housing Insecurity**



All results are statistically significant ($p < .001$)

Source: [Student Experience Survey 2021](#)

Housing Insecurity N = 2,048

PSU HOUSING INSECURITY

Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative
2020





HOUSING INSECURITY INDICATORS

Housing Insecurity Indicators	Percentage Experiencing
Experienced at least one form of housing insecurity	44.6%
Moved in with another person because of financial problems	17.9%
Experienced a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay	14.1%
Did not pay the full amount of a gas, oil, water, or electricity bill	13.8%
Had an account default or go into collections	10.7%
Did not pay or underpaid your rent or mortgage	10.1%
Lived with others beyond the expected capacity of the house or apartment	7.1%
Left the place you were staying at because you felt unsafe	6.8%
Joined someone else's housing without telling the landlord	6.5%
Moved three or more times	5.4%
Got thrown out of the place you were staying at by someone else in the household	2.8%
Got evicted from your home	1.5%
Received a summons to appear in housing court	0.5%

n = 3,511

Source: [Homelessness Research & Action Collaboratory](#)

EMERGENCY FUNDS

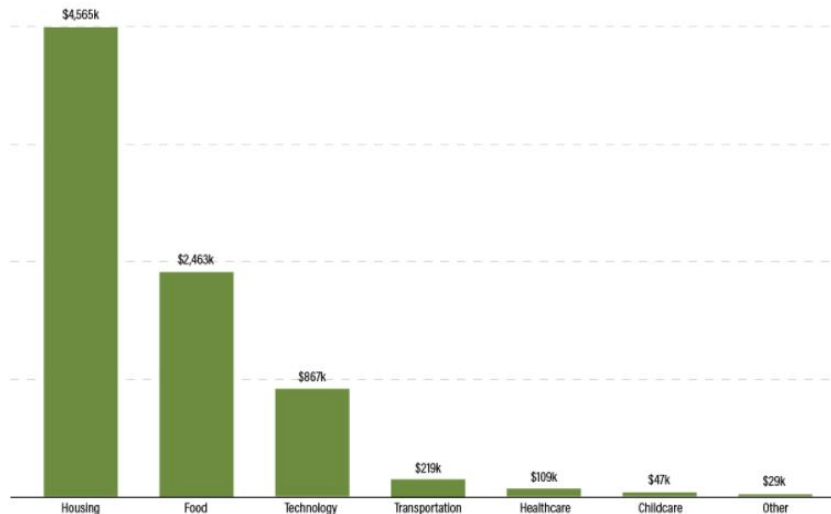
Student Financial Services
2021





EMERGENCY FUNDS & HOUSING

Assessment of PSU's emergency funds show that **housing expenses** are the top need for our students



Portland State University has received its [CARES Act funding](#) from the U.S. Department of Education in the amount of \$8.3 million. These funds provide direct emergency assistance for PSU students for expenses related to housing, food, technology, transportation healthcare, childcare or other related expenses. Our goal is to assist students with the greatest need first, in accordance with federal guidelines.

Source: PSU Student Financial Services

AFFORDABLE HOUSING SURVEY

Coalition to House Students & Office of Student Success
March 2022





AFFORDABLE HOUSING SURVEY

The Affordable Housing Survey was sent by the Coalition to House Students to students from Portland State University, Portland Community College, Clackamas Community College, and Mt. Hood Community College in Winter 2022. The purpose of the survey was to gather more information about Portland-area college students needs as it relates to housing.

The survey received 1,371 responses from students at Portland State University.

The survey was distributed randomly through email and conducted through Qualtrics. It was closed in February 2022.

This section will cover the data from Portland State Students.

Response rate: 6%, 95% confidence rate



HOUSING SITUATION

856 students (62.48%) **rent** their housing

109 students (7.96%) **own** their housing

277 students (20.22%) **live with their families**

128 students (9.34%) **experience a different housing situation** (On-Campus housing, live with a roommate off of campus, homeless)



MAXIMUM RENT

Majority of the respondents (72.80%) at Portland State are able to afford rent that is **<\$1,000** a month

- 321 students (26.68%) can afford to pay **\$0 - \$500** for rent
- 355 students (29.91%) can afford to pay **\$500 - \$750** for rent
- 195 students (16.21%) can afford to pay **\$750 - \$1,000** for rent

142 students (11.80%) **do not currently pay rent**



HOUSING NEEDS TO SUPPORT ALL STUDENTS

Students with families need access to affordable housing

I have 4 children, the need for several bedrooms in affordable housing is important...to increase the rate of college education to former foster youth, housing must be affordable, and also provide units for families attending college, specifically to former foster youth and single mothers or parents.

Housing costs have led to students living further away from campus and without reliable transportation

“Don’t have my own car but I borrow my brothers when needed because bus and max is unreliable/non existent where I live.”



FAMILY HOUSING

Of the respondents, 20% have dependents and would need housing that is conducive to students with families.

**5 students did not respond to the amount of dependents they have*



TRANSPORTATION

678 students (58.60%) **own** a car

479 students (41.40%) **do not own** a car



CAMPUS ACCESSIBILITY

For 184 students (15.88) it is **extremely important** to reside within walking distance to campus

For 208 students (17.95%) it is **very important** to reside within walking distance to campus

For 299 students (25.80%) it is **moderately important** to reside within walking distance to campus

For 206 students (17.77%) it is **slightly important** to reside within walking distance to campus

For 262 students (22.61%) it is **not at all important** to reside within walking distance to campus

PATRICIA RESER HOUSING SCHOLARSHIP

Cori Watkins, Data & Research Analyst,
Office of Student Success

March 2022





PATRICIA RESER HOUSING SCHOLARSHIP

The Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship covers a student's remaining Housing balance (including room and board) after financial aid and any Housing stipends have been applied.

The scholarship is awarded to new undergraduate first-year students starting at PSU in Fall 2021 who took part in the Summer Bridge Program, are Pell eligible, and have a less than 3.00 high school grade point average (GPA).

The scholarship is granted in Fall, Winter, and Spring terms of the student's first year as long as the student remains eligible and lives in on-campus housing.



SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

87 students were eligible for the scholarship based on admit status, Summer Bridge enrollment*, Pell eligibility and their high school GPA

37 students (42.5%) lived off-campus in Fall

50 students (57.5%) lived on-campus in Fall

47 students** were awarded the Housing scholarship

Most students received around \$3,000 in Fall term

**Two students awarded the Housing Scholarship were not enrolled in the Summer Bridge*

***One student awarded the Housing Scholarship had a high school GPA above 2.99 and has been included in the analysis*



SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Legal Sex

70.2% Female
29.8% Male

First Generation Status

57.4% First Generation
23.4% Continuing Generation
19.1% Unknown

Duplicated Race*

10.6% Asian
27.7% Black
46.8% Hispanic/Latino
2.1% Native American
2.1% Pacific Islander
59.6% White
63.8% BIPOC**

Unduplicated Race

2.1% Asian
8.5% Black
46.8% Hispanic/Latino
12.8% Multiple Race/Ethnicity
0.0% Native American
0.0% Pacific Islander
29.8% White

Scholarship recipients were about six percent more female than their on-campus peers, and 17 percent more female than off-campus students

Scholarship recipients had a higher proportion of Hispanic/Latino students as compared to on-campus students but were similarly matched to off-campus students

**With duplicated race a student counts in each race/ethnicity they select;*

***BIPOC is defined as Black, Hispanic/Latino, or Native American*



SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

Full/Part-Time Enrollment in Fall

93.6% Full-Time

6.4% Part-Time

Residency

91.5% Resident

8.5% Non-Resident

Scholarship recipients had a higher proportion of students in the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences (CLAS) as compared to off-campus students but were similarly matched to on-campus students

School/College

40.4% College of Liberal Arts & Sciences

8.5% College of the Arts

8.5% College of Urban and Public Affairs

14.9% Maseeh College of Engineering/Computer Science

4.3% OHSU-PSU School of Public Health

6.4% School of Social Work

8.5% The School of Business

8.5% Undeclared

Four Years Free

91.5% Four Years Free Eligible

Scholarship recipients were far more residential than their on-campus peers, and were similarly matched to off-campus students

Scholarship recipients had a significantly higher proportion of Four Years Free eligible students, with only 55 percent of on-campus residents and 73 percent of off-campus residents being Four Years Free eligible



ASSESSMENT

Analysis was conducted on new undergraduate first-year students admitted in Summer or Fall term 2021. Students must be Pell eligible and have a high school GPA below 3.00*. Summer Bridge enrollment was not a requirement.

The total population for this analysis is **187 students**.

Students were initially divided into five groups based on their Housing status and additional Housing funding.

1. Student lives off-campus
2. Student lives on-campus and did not receive either the Housing stipend or the Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship
3. Student lives on-campus and received a Housing stipend (~\$800 per term)
4. Student lives on-campus and received the Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship
5. Student lives on-campus and received both the Housing stipend and Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship

**One student awarded the Housing Scholarship had a high school GPA above 2.99 and has been included in the analysis*



ASSESSMENT

Of the 187 students:

58.3% lived off-campus in Fall term

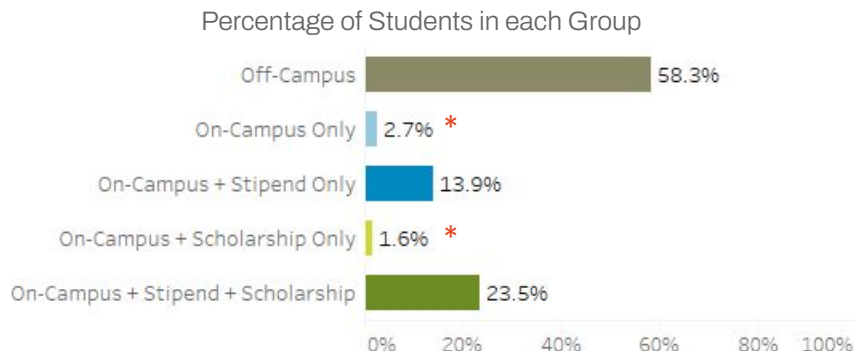
41.7% lived on-campus in Fall term

Nearly all scholarship recipients also received the Housing Stipend

Because some groups are less than 10 we will collapse into simpler groupings.

**small n, interpret with caution*

Data on new undergraduate first-year students who are Pell eligible and have a less than 3.00 high school GPA (N=187)



Groups	N	%
Off-Campus	109	58.3%
On-Campus Only	5*	2.7%
On-Campus + Stipend Only	26	13.9%
On-Campus + Scholarship Only	3*	1.6%
On-Campus + Stipend + Scholarship	44	23.5%
Total	187	100.0%

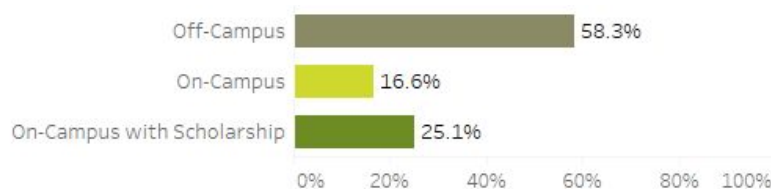


ASSESSMENT

Groups were simplified into the following:

1. Off-Campus
2. On-Campus (includes stipend and non-stipend students)
3. On-Campus with Scholarship (includes scholarship only and those who received both the scholarship and the stipend)

Percentage of Students in each Simplified Group



Data on new undergraduate first-year students who are Pell eligible and have a less than 3.00 high school GPA (N=187)

Groups	N	%
Off-Campus	109	58.3%
On-Campus	31	16.6%
On-Campus with Scholarship	47	25.1%
Total	187	100.0%



ASSESSMENT

Additional analysis verified that there were minimal significant differences between Housing groups that may skew their rates of persistence from Fall to Winter term.

The following factors were statistically significant between Housing groups:

- Unduplicated Race/Ethnicity
- School/College
- Residency
- Four Years Free Eligible

With the exception of Residency there were no statistically significant differences between students who were retained or not retained along these factors.

*Data on new undergraduate first-year students who are Pell eligible and have a less than 3.00 high school GPA
(N=187)*

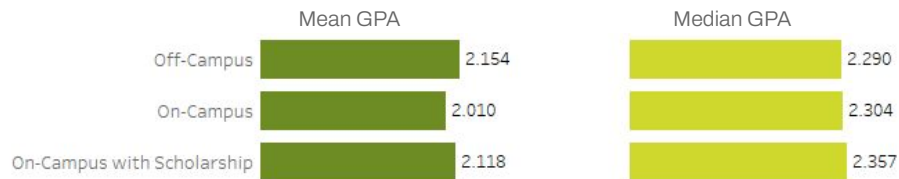


ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

A one-way ANOVA was ran to determine if there were differences in the academic performance of students during their first term at PSU based on their Housing and funding status.

There were no statistically significant differences between students who live off-campus, students who live on-campus, and those living on-campus who received the Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship.

Fall Term GPA by Simplified Groups



Fall 2021 institutional undergraduate GPA;
Pass/No-Pass courses do not count toward GPA
Students without a GPA are excluded (n=3)

Data on new undergraduate first-year students who are Pell eligible and have a less than 3.00 high school GPA (N=187)

Groups	N	Mean GPA	Median GPA
Off-Campus	108	2.154	2.290
On-Campus	31	2.010	2.304
On-Campus with Scholarship	45	2.118	2.357
Total	184	2.121	2.296

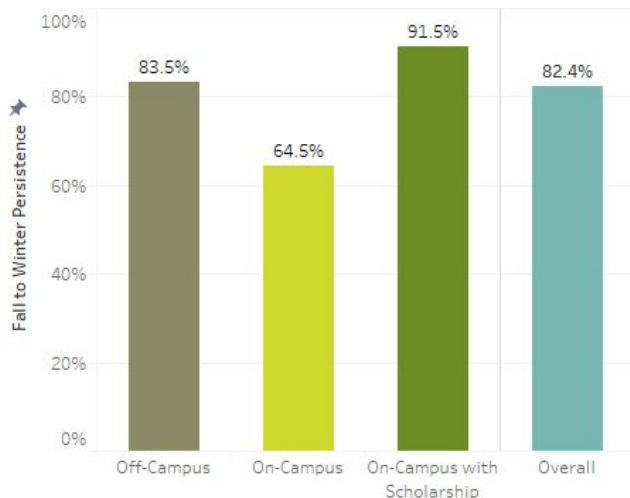
What impact did the Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship have on Fall to Winter Persistence?

Students are considered as 'persisted' if they were enrolled in at least one credit at Week Four of Winter term 2022



FALL TO WINTER PERSISTENCE

Fall to Winter Persistence Rate by Simplified Groups



Students who lived on-campus and received the Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship were retained at a rate:

- **nine percent higher** than the average
- **eight percent higher** than students living off-campus
- **27 percent higher** than those living on-campus who were not awarded the scholarship

The difference in persistence between groups is statistically significant ($p=.008$)

Data on new undergraduate first-year students who are Pell eligible and have a less than 3.00 high school GPA (N=187)

Groups	N	Rate
Off-Campus	109	83.5%
On-Campus	31	64.5%
On-Campus with Scholarship	47	91.5%
Total	187	82.4%



PERSISTENCE MODEL

Multiple logistic regression models were run to examine the relationship between persistence from Fall to Winter and receiving the Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship

Dependent Variable: Fall to Winter Persistence

Independent Variable: Receiving Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship

Controlling for:

- Living On-Campus
- Legal Sex
- BIPOC
- First Generation
- Non-Resident
- Part-Time Enrollment in Fall term

These variables were selected based on initial analysis on variation and frequently requested student populations.

*Data on new undergraduate first-year students who are Pell eligible and have a less than 3.00 high school GPA
(N=187)*



PERSISTENCE MODEL

Logistic Regression Models for Fall to Winter Persistence

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Exp(B)	(SE)	Exp(B)	(SE)	Exp(B)	(SE)
Living On-Campus	.831	(.386)	0.360**	(.455)	0.448	(.526)
Receiving Housing Scholarship			5.912***	(.644)	5.654**	(.691)
Male					1.100	(.433)
BIPOC					0.691	(.437)
First Generation					0.481*	(.420)
Non-Resident					0.481	(.581)
Part-Time Enrollment					0.293*	(.689)
Constant	5.056***	(.258)	5.056***	(.258)	10.336***	(.509)
Observations	187		187		187	
Log Likelihood	174.054		165.369		155.126	
Nagelkerke R Square	0.002		0.077		0.161	

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Receiving the Housing Scholarship increases the odds of Fall to Winter persistence by **5.6 times**, controlling for living on-campus and demographic factors

Most demographic factors were not statistically significant however being first generation or enrolled part-time has a negative impact on persistence in this model

Data on new undergraduate first-year students who are Pell eligible and have a less than 3.00 high school GPA (N=187)



UPCOMING ASSESSMENT

May 2022

Winter 2022 to Spring 2022 persistence available

Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 persistence available

November 2022

One Year Retention (Fall 2021 to Fall 2022) available

November 2023

Two Year Retention (Fall 2021 to Fall 2023) available

Six Year Graduation rates would not be available until Fall 2027



APPENDIX

Data Sources

Student

Student Persistence	(baseline student population)
Factbook Student Profile	(Fall to Winter persistence)
Student Course	(Summer Bridge enrollment)
GPA by Term	(Fall term GPA)

Financial Aid & Accounts

Needs Analysis	(Pell eligibility)
Receivable Account Detail	(Stipend and Scholarship awards)

Housing

Fall Housing data provided by Morgan Hynson, Housing Software Administrator

Created By

Cori Watkins, Data & Research Analyst, Office of Student Success

2021 HOUSING STIPEND

Cori Watkins, Data & Research Analyst,
Office of Student Success

March 2022





HOUSING STIPEND

The housing stipend covers \$2,500 of a student's Housing balance (including room and board) and is posted directly to a student's account. The stipend of \$833 per term is awarded in Fall, Winter, and Spring terms as long as the student remains eligible and lives in on-campus housing.

The stipend is open to undergraduate students who are living on-campus in the 2021-22 academic year and are either a) Pell Eligible or b) received the Oregon Opportunity Grant.

Students must be 'in-room' on the first day of Fall term to qualify, and must remain in good financial and academic standing with University Housing to receive the stipend.

HOUSING STIPEND RECIPIENTS

Overall:

- 647 students awarded stipend during Fall term 2021
- 617 students received the stipend (30 students had stipend reversed)
- **586 students** who received the housing stipend were undergraduate, degree-seeking students living on-campus at week four of Fall term

Nearly **80%** of undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students living on-campus in Fall 2021 received the housing stipend.

Groups	N	%
Received Housing Stipend	586	79.4%
Did not Receive Housing Stipend	152	20.6%
Total	738	100.0%



HOUSING STIPEND RECIPIENTS

Legal Sex

65.9% Female

33.8% Male

0.3% Non-Binary

First Generation Status

48.8% First Generation

27.5% Continuing Generation

23.7% Unknown

Duplicated Race*

10.9% Asian

11.8% Black

36.2% Hispanic/Latino

4.9% Native American

3.2% Pacific Islander

68.6% White

48.0% BIPOC**

Unduplicated Race

4.9% Asian

4.9% Black

36.2% Hispanic/Latino

8.9% Multiple Race/Ethnicity

2.0% Native American

0.9% Pacific Islander

41.0% White

1.2% Decline to Respond

Stipend recipients were about four percent more female than their on-campus peers, and eight percent more female than off-campus students

Stipend recipients had a higher proportion of first generation students as compared to both on-campus and off-campus students

Stipend recipients had about a 10 percent higher proportion of Hispanic/Latino students than both on-campus and off-campus peers

**With duplicated race a student counts in each race/ethnicity they select;*

***BIPOC is defined as Black, Hispanic/Latino, or Native American*



HOUSING STIPEND RECIPIENTS

Stipend recipients had a much higher proportion of new students compared to both on-campus and off-campus students

Stipend recipients had 35 percent more freshman classified students than off-campus students but were similar to their on-campus counterparts

New Student Status & Admit Type

- 45.7%** New First-Year
- 14.7%** New Transfer
- 39.6%** Continuing Student

Classification

- 49.8%** Freshman
- 16.6%** Sophomore
- 19.8%** Junior
- 13.8%** Senior

Free Programs

- 48.0%** Four Years Free Eligible
- 18.8%** Transfers Finish Free Eligible

Residency

- 81.4%** Resident
- 18.6%** Non-Resident

Full/Part-Time Enrollment in Fall

- 95.1%** Full-Time
- 4.9%** Part-Time

School/College

- 0.5%** College of Education
- 37.9%** College of Liberal Arts & Sciences
- 15.2%** College of the Arts
- 9.2%** College of Urban and Public Affairs
- 10.4%** Maseeh College of Engineering/Computer Science
- 6.5%** OHSU-PSU School of Public Health
- 3.4%** School of Social Work
- 10.2%** The School of Business
- 6.7%** Undeclared



ASSESSMENT

Analysis was conducted on undergraduate, degree-seeking students enrolled in Fall term 2021. Students must be Pell eligible or receive the Oregon Opportunity Grant for the 2021-22 aid year. The total population for this analysis is **7,444 students**.

Students were divided into groups based on their Housing status and additional Housing funding.

1. Student lives off-campus
2. Student lives on-campus and did not receive housing stipend
3. Student lives on-campus and received housing stipend (~\$800 per term)
4. Student lives on-campus and received both the housing stipend and Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship

Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students (N=7,444)

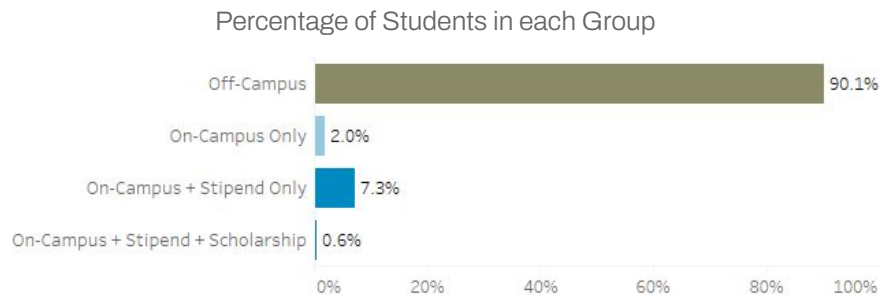
ASSESSMENT

Of the 7,444 students:

90.1% lived off-campus in Fall term

9.9% lived on-campus in Fall term

44 Stipend recipients also received the Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship



Groups	N	%
Off-Campus	6,706	90.1%
On-Campus Only	152	2.0%
On-Campus + Stipend Only	542	7.3%
On-Campus + Stipend + Scholarship	44	0.6%
Total	7,444	100.0%

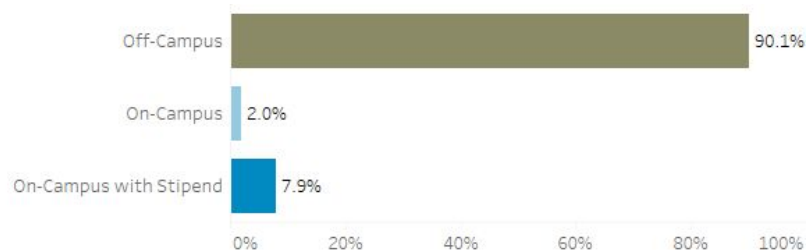
Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students (N=7,444)

ASSESSMENT

Groups were simplified into the following:

1. Off-Campus
2. On-Campus (includes scholarship and non-scholarship students)
3. On-Campus with Stipend (includes stipend only and those who received both the stipend and the scholarship)

Percentage of Students in each Simplified Group



Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students (N=7,444)

Groups	N	%
Off-Campus	6,706	90.1%
On-Campus	152	2.0%
On-Campus with Stipend	586	7.9%
Total	7,444	100.0%



ASSESSMENT

Additional analysis verified that there were some significant differences between Housing groups that may skew their rates of persistence from Fall to Winter term.

The following factors were statistically significant between groups:

- Legal Sex
- First Generation Status
- Unduplicated Race/Ethnicity
- Full/Part-Time Status
- School/College
- Residency
- New Student Status
- Classification in Fall term

Race/Ethnicity, Full/Part-Time Status, School/College, Residency, New Student Status, and Classification also had statistically significant differences between students who were retained or not retained, regardless of housing status.

Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students (N=7,444)



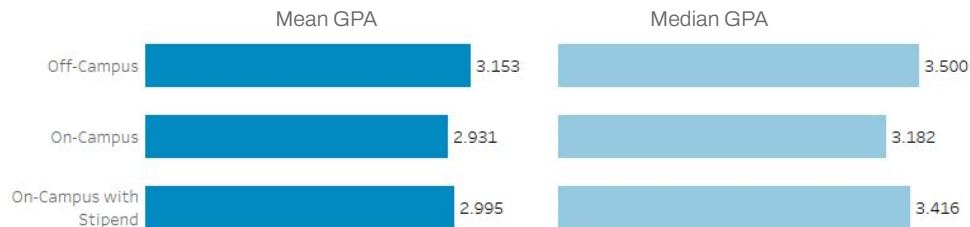
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

A one-way ANOVA was ran to determine if there were differences in the academic performance of students during Fall term 2021 based on their Housing and funding status.

There were statistically significant differences between students living off-campus and those living on-campus without the stipend ($p=.019$) and between students living off-campus and those living on-campus with the stipend ($p< .001$).

There were no significant differences between students who received the stipend and those living on-campus that did not receive the stipend.

Fall Term GPA by Housing Group



Fall 2021 institutional undergraduate GPA; Pass/No-Pass courses do not count toward GPA. Students without a GPA are excluded (n=307)

Groups	N	Mean GPA	Median GPA
Off-Campus	6,418	3.153	3.500
On-Campus	147	2.931	3.182
On-Campus with Stipend	572	2.995	3.416
Total	7,137	3.136	3.486

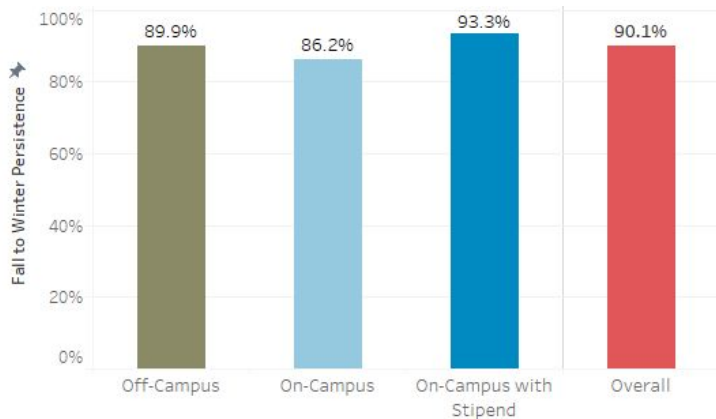
Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students (N=7,444)

What impact did the housing stipend have on Fall to Winter Persistence?

Fall to Winter persistence is defined as having a non-cancelled graduation application in the Fall or Winter term, or enrolled in at least 1 credit during Winter term.

FALL TO WINTER PERSISTENCE

Fall to Winter Persistence Rate by Housing Group



Students who lived on-campus and received the housing stipend were retained at a rate:

- **three percent higher** than the average
- **three percent higher** than students living off-campus
- **seven percent higher** than those living on-campus who did not receive the stipend

The difference in persistence between groups is statistically significant (p=.008)

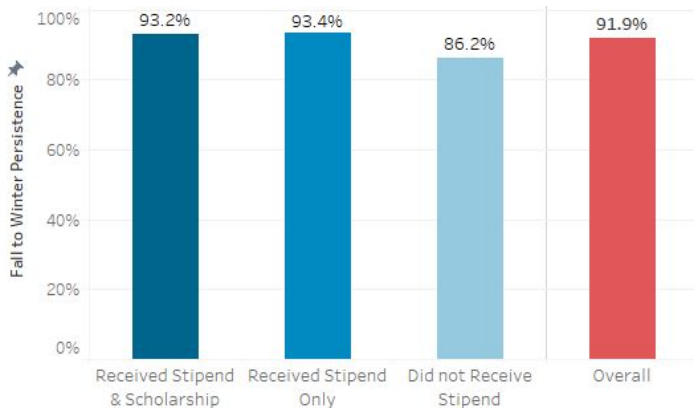
Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students (N=7,444)

Groups	N	Rate
Off-Campus	6,706	89.9%
On-Campus	152	86.2%
On-Campus with Stipend	586	93.3%
Total	7,444	90.1%



FALL TO WINTER PERSISTENCE

Fall to Winter Persistence Rate by Housing Stipend & Scholarship Status



Fall to Winter Persistence rates for students who received the housing stipend & Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship are nearly identical to students who received only the housing stipend

View the [Patricia Reser Housing Scholarship Assessment](#) for more details

Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students who lived on-campus during week four of Fall term 2021 (N=738)

Groups	N	Rate
Received Stipend & Scholarship	44	93.2%
Received Stipend	542	93.4%
Did not Receive Stipend	152	86.2%
Total	738	91.9%



PERSISTENCE MODEL

Multiple logistic regression models were run to examine the relationship between persistence from Fall to Winter and receiving the housing stipend

Dependent Variable: Fall to Winter Persistence

Independent Variable: Receiving Housing Stipend

Controlling for:

- Living On-Campus
- Legal Sex
- BIPOC
- First Generation
- Non-Resident
- New Student Status
- Freshman Classification in Fall term
- Part-Time Enrollment in Fall term

These variables were selected based on initial analysis of variation and frequently requested student populations.

Data on undergraduate degree-seeking Pell eligible/Oregon Opportunity Grant students (N=7,444)



PERSISTENCE MODEL

Logistic Regression Models for Fall to Winter Persistence

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Exp(B)	(SE)	Exp(B)	(SE)	Exp(B)	(SE)
Living On-Campus	1.263*	(.141)	0.674	(.238)	0.784	(.252)
Receiving Housing Stipend			2.266***	(.286)	2.357***	(.296)
Male					1.041	(.082)
BIPOC					0.837**	(.084)
First Generation					0.977	(.083)
Non-Resident					0.685***	(.124)
New Student					0.775***	(.098)
Freshman Classification					0.470***	(.111)
Part-Time Enrollment					0.183***	(.087)
Constant	8.950***	(.041)	8.948***	(.041)	19.542***	(.089)
Observations	7,444		7,444		7,444	
Log Likelihood	4791.071		4783.498		4369.594	
Nagelkerke R Square	0.001		0.003		0.117	

Receiving the Housing Stipend increases the odds of Fall to Winter persistence by **2.3 times**, controlling for living on-campus and demographic factors

Controlling for living on-campus: BIPOC students, being a non-resident, a new student, a freshman student, or enrolled Part-Time are all statistically significant and have a negative impact on persistence in this model

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01



UPCOMING ASSESSMENT

June 2022

Winter 2022 to Spring 2022 persistence available

Fall 2021 to Spring 2022 persistence available

November 2022

One Year Retention (Fall 2021 to Fall 2022) available

November 2023

Two Year Retention (Fall 2021 to Fall 2023) available

Six Year Graduation rates would not be available until Fall 2027



APPENDIX

Data Sources

Student

Factbook Student Profile	(baseline population & Fall to Winter persistence)
GPA by Term	(Fall term GPA)
Person Detail	(First Generation status)
Academic Outcome	(Degrees)

Financial Aid & Accounts

Needs Analysis	(Pell eligibility)
Award History	(Oregon Opportunity Grant)
Four Years Free	(Four Years Free/Transfers Finish Free indicators)
Receivable Account Detail	(Stipend and Scholarship awards)

Housing

Fall Housing data provided by Morgan Hynson, Housing Software Administrator

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